

## **THE NEOTECTONIC MODEL OF AMAZÔNIA AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES AS A RESULT OF THE INTERRELATION OF THE NAZCA, CARRIBEAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN PLATES.**

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The Amazon neotectonic model is considered the largest system of continental dextral transcurrent faults on earth, being responsible for the production and the hierarchy of the hydrographic basin of the Amazon River. Geological, geomorphological, stratigraphical and sedimentological studies of the Amazon region indicate the development of tectonic partings, basins and sub-basins in the last twenty four million years of Amazon geological history in an intraplate (transcurrent) tectonic regimen, resulting from compressive effects as a consequence of the interrelation of the Nazca-Caribbean (transcurrent) and South American (collision) Plates. The tectonic relations of the South American and Caribbean plates are dextral transcurrent, but, at the present time, data are insufficient to define the depositionally and erosionally associated features. An attempt to correlate the tectono-sedimentary features of the Nazca Plate and the South American Plate, indicates that in the low Miocene (between 24-16 million years ago) while the neotectonic pulse related to the Quechua orogeny (compressional effects) occurred in the Andean Cordillera at the west border of the Amazon Region, the Solimões Formation was being deposited and at the east coast the Pirabas Formation was formed. (Manauara Transpression). After a neotectonic transtensional pulse in the upper Miocene that controlled the deposition of the Içá and Barreiras Formation in the indicated areas, the Diaguira orogeny began. Its geometric and kinematic repercussions in the Amazonian Quaternary are evident by the courses of the rivers, the shapes of lakes and islands, fluvial capture phenomena, fragmentation of ecosystems and other positive and negative features. (Marajoara Transpression).