

Geological Aspects of the Coastal Plain of the “Brava-Amores” Beach System, SC, Brazil.

¹AMIN JR., A.H.; ²HORN FILHO, N.O. and ¹DIEHL, F.L. ¹Centro de Ciências Tecnológicas da Terra e do Mar, Universidade do Vale do Itajaí - UNIVALI, PO. Box 360, Itajaí, SC, Brazil, 88301-970; ²Departamento de Geociências, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina – UFSC, PO. Box 476, Florianópolis, SC, Brazil, 88040-900.

Located Southeastern Brazil, “Santa Catarina” State exhibits a littoral with a variety of coastal environments disposed along 538km of coastline, that represents about 7% of the Brazilian coast. Between these, distinguished the beach systems, as the “Brava-Amores” Beach System, situated between municipalities of “Itajaí” and “Camboriú” Balneary, Central-North Sector of the “Santa Catarina” Littoral. The system extends 2.98km adjacent to Atlantic Ocean, symbolizing a typical pocket beach associated to rocky and mountainous coast.

The stratigraphy of the Coastal Plain overlying “Santos” Basin, comprehends the continental and coastal Quaternary sedimentary sequence settled on Pre-Mesozoic rocks of the Catarinense Shield. The sedimentologic and morphologic characteristics of the superficial deposits were controlled by the succession of pleistocenic and holocenic transgressive and regressive events associated to the paleoclimatic events.

Colluviums and alluvial fans deposits (Undifferentiated Quaternary), lagoonal and eolic pleistocenic deposits; lagoonal, marine, eolian, paludial, fluvio-lagoonal and fluvial holocenic deposits, besides of elluviums and metamorphic rocks (schists) of the Crystalline Basement, characterize the main geological unities of the “Brava-Amores” Coastal Plain.

This area is of intense touristical exploitation and human occupation has caused significant environmental changes.