

**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL
INSTITUTO DE GEOCIÊNCIAS
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM GEOCIÊNCIAS**

**VARIABILIDADE DA DESCARGA EM SISTEMAS FLUVIAIS
– FORMAÇÃO JAICÓS, GRUPO SERRA GRANDE,
SILURIANO DA BACIA DO PARNAÍBA, BRASIL**

MONICA OLIVEIRA MANNA

ORIENTADOR – Prof. Dr. Claiton Marlon dos Santos Scherer

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RESUMO

A Formação Jaicós, unidade superior do Grupo Serra Grande, Siluriano da Bacia do Parnaíba, aflora ao longo de uma estreita faixa N-S na porção leste da bacia, e compõem depósitos de origem fluvial. No entanto, apesar de possuir afloramentos amplos e lateralmente contínuos, esta unidade é pouco compreendida em termo da arquitetura fluvial, devido a carência de estudos faciológicos e arquiteturas de detalhe. Nos últimos anos, estudos que envolvem a análise de alta-resolução de depósitos fluviais, reconhecimento de estilos fluviais distintos, e compreensão da alternância de depósitos fluviais através do tempo e espaço têm sido desenvolvidos com o objetivo de elucidar como fatores alogênicos e autogênicos controlam a sedimentação em sistemas fluviais. Através de uma análise faciológica e arquitetural de alta-resolução, foram definidas oito litofácies, as quais compõem oito elementos arquiteturas. Esses elementos, por sua vez, se enquadram em dois estilos fluviais distintos: (1) Estilo Fluvial de Baixa Variabilidade da Descarga – são caracterizados pelo predomínio de formas de leito com cristas retas a sinuosas, caracterizando barras de acreção frontal (simples e composto) e dunas agradacionais subcríticas. Esses elementos sugerem deposição em condições de baixa variabilidade da descarga, cujas formas de leito migram e crescem a partir de enchentes sazonais, vinculados a fluxos subcríticos, estáveis e perenes; (2) Estilo Fluvial de Alta Variabilidade da Descarga - compreende formas de leito sigmoidais de pequeno a grande porte e depósitos de antidunas, com empilhamento e morfologias complexas, depositadas por fluxos transcíticos a supercríticos, de natureza instável, e sugerem condições de alta variabilidade da descarga, em que a energia do fluxo varia por pulsos da descarga durante eventos de enchentes (interanuais?). Os depósitos de baixa variabilidade ocorrem na base da sucessão sedimentar e são sobrepostos concordantemente pelos depósitos de alta variabilidade da descarga, relação estratigráfica verificada em pelo menos dois afloramentos. A existência de dois estilos fluviais com descargas variáveis, o predomínio de elementos arquiteturas de acreção frontal, dunas agradacionais, e formas de leito laminadas (antidunas), depositados por condições de fluxo altamente variáveis, ausência de depósitos de *overbank*, e canais *multi-storey* que apresentam um padrão dispersante para NE-NW são fatores que sugerem deposição da Formação Jaicós relacionada a canais fluviais entrelaçados com altas taxas de avulsão, cuja arquitetura fluvial reflete amplamente a variabilidade da descarga, controlada pelo clima.

Palavras-chave: Variabilidade da descarga, Elementos Arquiteturais, Regimes de Fluxo, Sistemas Fluviais Entrelaçados.

ABSTRACT

The Jaicós Formation, uppermost unit of the Serra Grande Group, Silurian of the Parnaíba Basin, outcrops along an N-S narrow area situated in the eastern edge of the basin and comprises deposits of fluvial origin. Despite having wide and laterally continuous outcrops, this unit is poorly understood in terms of fluvial architecture, due to scarcity of detailed faciological and architectural studies. In recent years, works on high-resolution analysis of fluvial strata, recognition of distinct fluvial styles and understanding the nature of fluvial deposits alternation through time and space, have been developed in order to elucidate how either allogenic and autogenic factors control sedimentation in fluvial systems. Through a high-resolution faciological and architectural analysis, eight lithofacies were defined, which make up eight architectural elements. These elements, in turn, comprise two distinct fluvial styles: (1) Low Discharge Variability Fluvial Style - characterized by the predominance of straight- to sinuous-crested bedforms as constituents of simple and compound downstream accretion bars and subcritical, aggradational dunes. These elements suggest deposition in conditions of low discharge variability, in which bedforms migrate during seasonal flood events, linked to perennial, steady subcritical flows; (2) High Discharge Variability Fluvial Style - comprises small- to large-scale sigmoidal bedforms and antidunes deposits, with complex organization and morphologies, deposited by unstable, transcritical to supercritical flows, and suggest high variability in discharge, as flow energy varies by discharge pulses, during flood events (interannual?). The low discharge variability fluvial style occurs as basal deposits and is overlaid conformably by the high discharge variability deposits in at least two outcrops. The existence of two distinctive fluvial styles defined in terms of discharge variability, predominance of downstream accretion bars, aggradational dunes, and laminated bedforms (antidunes) deposited by highly variable flow conditions, lack of overbank deposits, and multi-storey channels with a dispersive paleocurrent trend towards NE-NW, suggest a braided fluvial system origin for the Jaicós Formation strata, with high rates of channel avulsion, in which fluvial architecture reflects broadly discharge variability, controlled by the climate.

Keywords: Discharge variability, Architectural Elements, Flow Regimes, Braided Fluvial Systems.

SUMÁRIO

1.	INTRODUÇÃO.....	10
1.1.	CONTEXTO GEOLÓGICO.....	11
1.2.	CONTEXTO GEOLÓGICO.....	11
1.2.1.	SEQUÊNCIA SILURIANA: GRUPO SERRA GRANDE.....	15
1.2.2.	FORMAÇÃO JAICÓS.....	16
1.3.	ESTADO DA ARTE.....	17
1.3.1.	Análise Arquitetural de Depósitos Fluviais.....	18
1.3.2.	Fatores que controlam a Arquitetura Fluvial.....	20
1.3.3.	Regimes de Fluxo.....	24
1.3.4.	Importância da Vegetação no Comportamento dos Rios.....	27
	REFERÊNCIAS.....	29
2.	CORPO PRINCIPAL DA DISSERTAÇÃO.....	37
	INTRODUCTION.....	40
	GEOLOGICAL SETTING.....	41
	STUDY AREA AND METHODS.....	44
	RESULTS.....	47
	Lithofacies.....	47
	Architectural Elements.....	50
	Simple Downstream Accretion Element (SDA).....	52
	Compound Downstream Accretion Element (CDA).....	53
	Subcritical Aggradational Dunes Element (SAD).....	54
	Simple, Sigmoidal Downstream Accretion Element (SSDA).....	55
	Compound, Sigmoidal Downstream Accretion Element (CSDA).....	58
	Transitional Downstream Accretion Element (TDA).....	59
	Transcritical to Supercritical Aggradational Dunes Element (TSAD).....	60
	Fluvial Styles.....	64
	DISCUSSION.....	67

CONCLUSIONS	70
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	71
REFERENCES	71
3. ANEXOS.....	78
3.1 HISTÓRICO ESCOLAR COMPLETO	78

SOBRE A ESTRUTURA DESTA DISSERTAÇÃO

Esta dissertação de mestrado está estruturada em torno de um artigo submetido em periódico. A sua organização compreende as seguintes partes principais:

1. Introdução sobre o tema abordado, descrição dos objetos principal e específico da pesquisa de mestrado, contexto geológico e o estado da arte, contendo temas que corroboraram com a pesquisa;
2. Artigo intitulado "*Discharge Variability in Fluvial Systems – Jaicós Formation, Serra Grande Group, Silurian of the Parnaíba Basin*", submetido à revista *Sedimentary Geology*, desenvolvido durante o mestrado acadêmico;
3. Anexo, contendo o histórico escolar completo.

1. INTRODUÇÃO

A Formação Jaicós compreende a unidade superior do Grupo Serra Grande, Siluriano da Bacia do Parnaíba, depositada em um contexto fluvial (Kegel, 1953; Góes & Feijó, 1994; Vaz et al., 2007; Assis et al., 2019). Esta unidade é considerada um excelente análogo de reservatórios fluviais, e desta forma, conhecer suas heterogeneidades pode auxiliar no entendimento das complexidades existentes nesses reservatórios. No entanto, apesar de possuir afloramentos amplos e lateralmente contínuos, a Formação Jaicós carece de estudos faciológicos e arquiteturais de alta resolução, o que impede a compreensão da evolução desse sistema, bem como dos fatores que controlaram a arquitetura fluvial.

Desde longa data, muitos trabalhos discutem os fatores que condicionam a sedimentação em sistemas fluviais (Schumm, 1993; Miall, 1996; Martinsen et al., 1999; Bridge, 2003; 2006; Allen & Fielding, 2007; Fielding, Alexander & Allen, 2018). A arquitetura de sistemas fluviais continentais é principalmente controlada pela tectônica e clima, tendo o clima um papel pouco reconhecido diante do fator tectônica (Miall, 1996; Scherer et al., 2014; Scherer, Goldberg & Bardola, 2015; Castro et al., 2019). No entanto, novos estudos têm exaltado a importância do clima como um importante controlador da arquitetura fluvial, visto que o clima condiciona fatores como a variabilidade da descarga, taxa de suprimento sedimentar, preservação dos depósitos, taxa de avulsão, tamanho médio de grão entre outros (Miall, 1996; Blum & Törnqvist, 2000; Bridge, 2003; Allen et al., 2013; Fielding, Alexander & Allen, 2018).

Esse trabalho apresenta um conjunto de dados de campo que detalha as fácies e elementos arquiteturais que compõem a Formação Jaicós nos municípios de Castelo do Piauí e Buriti dos Montes, no Estado do Piauí, e discute a arquitetura desta unidade em termos da variabilidade da descarga, impresso no registro na forma de estruturas sedimentares depositadas por fluxos subcríticos, transcíticos e supercríticos, com morfologias e empilhamento complexos.

1.1. CONTEXTO GEOLÓGICO

Este trabalho tem por objetivo principal a caracterização da variabilidade da descarga que condicionou a sedimentação da Formação Jaicós, Siluriano da Bacia do Parnaíba, expressa na forma de estruturas sedimentares depositadas por diferentes regimes de fluxo. Os objetivos específicos incluem:

- i. Caracterização faciológica e arquitetural de alta resolução;
- ii. Análise dos padrões de paleocorrentes;
- iii. Apresentação de modelos deposicionais para a Formação Jaicós em termos da variabilidade da descarga.

1.2. CONTEXTO GEOLÓGICO

A Bacia do Parnaíba, anteriormente conhecida por Bacia do Maranhão ou do Piauí-Maranhão, é uma província sedimentar-magmática situada na região Nordeste do Brasil, cuja área de 600.000 km² abrange parte dos Estados do Pará, Tocantins, Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará e Bahia (Góes & Feijó, 1994). Esta bacia registra a deposição de rochas sedimentares predominantemente siliciclásticas e corpos ígneos extrusivos e intrusivos vinculados a quebra do Gondwana, do início do Siluriano ao fim do Cretáceo, exibindo uma sucessão de rochas que pode atingir até 3.500 m de espessura em seu depocentro (Góes & Feijó, 1994; Vaz et al., 2007). A Bacia do Parnaíba faz fronteira a norte com as bacias de São Luís e Barreirinhas, além de cobrir parte do Cráton São Luís; a leste e nordeste é limitada por rochas do Pré-cambriano da Província Borborema e pedaço do Cráton São Francisco; a sul, faz fronteira com a Bacia do São Francisco; e a oeste, cobre parte do Cráton Amazônico e também é limitada pela Província Tocantins (Faixa Brasília e Araguaia) (Fig. 1).

A origem da Bacia do Parnaíba está vinculada a um estágio de transição da Plataforma Sul-americana, relacionada às fases finais e pós-orogênicas do Ciclo Brasileiro (Brito Neves et al., 1984). A Bacia do Parnaíba se desenvolveu sobre um complexo embasamento Pré-Cambriano e também sobre estruturas *grabenformes* cambro-ordovicianas associadas aos riftes Jaibaras, Jaguarapi, Cococi e São Julião (Góes & Feijó, 1994; Vaz et al., 2007).

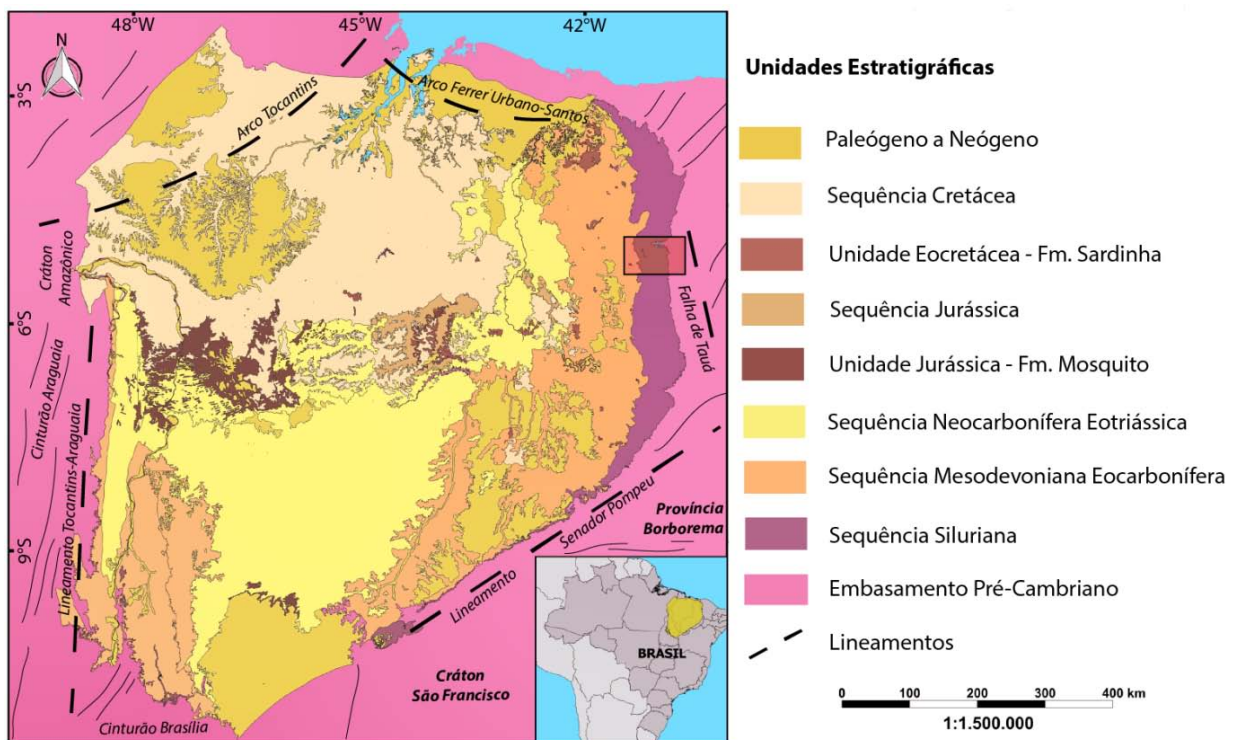


Figura 1. Mapa da Bacia do Parnaíba, com as principais unidades estratigráficas e feições estruturais relacionadas à bacia, baseado na classificação de Vaz et al., 2007. Localização da área de estudo no retângulo vermelho (da autora).

A evolução deposicional da Bacia do Parnaíba foi amplamente condicionada pela reativação de falhas, fraturas e estruturas *grabeniformes* herdadas do embasamento, e que, em ampla escala, controlaram o depocentro da bacia até o Eocarboneífero. Em especial, destaca-se o Lineamento Transbrasiliiano, uma relevante feição morfo-estrutural NE-SW recorrente predominantemente na porção nordeste e sul-sudeste da bacia (Oliveira & Mohriak, 2003; Vaz et al., 2007; Daly et al., 2018). A fragmentação do Gondwana e abertura do Oceano Atlântico Equatorial durante o Mesozoico isolou a Bacia do Parnaíba de demais bacias adjacentes e gerou intenso magmatismo intrusivo e extrusivo (Vaz et al., 2007).

A sucessão sedimentar que compõe a Bacia do Parnaíba é dividida em cinco sequências: Siluriana, Mesodevoniana-Eocarboneífera, Neocarbonífera-Eotriássica, Jurássica e Cretácea, separadas por discordâncias de abrangência regional, formadas por eventos erosivos de ampla escala temporal (Góes & Feijó, 1994; Vaz et al., 2007; Fig. 2).



Figura 2. Carta cronoestratigráfica da Bacia do Parnaíba, com destaque para a Sequência Siluriana, na qual está contida a Formação Jaicós, unidade superior do Grupo Serra Grande (Modificado de Vaz et al., 2007).

Atualmente, o trabalho de Tozer, Watts & Daly (2017) fragmenta o arcabouço estratigráfico da Bacia do Parnaíba em cinco unidades tectono-estratigráficas, separadas por discordâncias de caráter regional (Fig. 3): Unidade Riachão, Unidade Jaibaras, Unidade Parnaíba, Unidade Mearim e Unidade Grajaú. Diferente da classificação de Vaz et al. (2007), esta nova compartimentação inclui unidades do Neoproterozoico (Formações Riachão I e II) e do Cambriano (Formações Riachão III e Jaibaras), relacionadas a uma fase rifte da bacia.

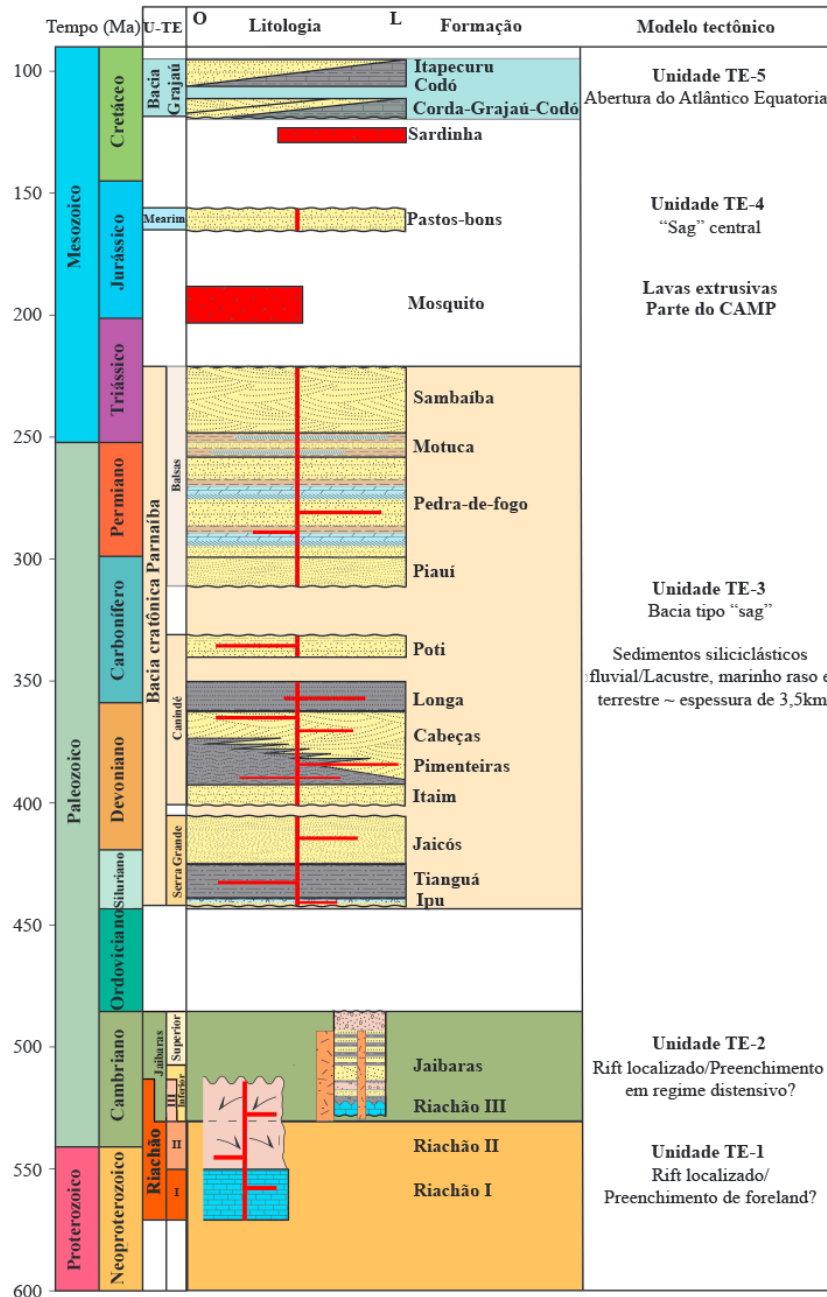


Figura 3. Coluna estratigráfica da Bacia do Parnaíba proposta por Tozer, Watts & Daly (2017), o qual separa o arcabouço estratigráfico da bacia em cinco unidades tectono-estratigráficas.

1.2.1. SEQUÊNCIA SILURIANA: GRUPO SERRA GRANDE

A Sequência Siluriana é constituída litoestratigraficamente pelo Grupo Serra Grande, depositado do Llandoveryano (Eossiluriano) ao início do Emsiano (Eodevoniano) (Grahn, Melo & Steemans, 2005). Em superfície, a ocorrência desta unidade é restrita a uma estreita faixa norte-sul na borda leste da Bacia do Parnaíba (Fig. 4), assentando-se diretamente sobre rochas do embasamento pré-cambriano ou estruturas *grabenformes* cambro-ordovicianas. Em subsuperfície, o Grupo Serra Grande ocorre em quase a totalidade da bacia (Vaz et al., 2007). Este grupo está depositado discordantemente sobre o embasamento Pré-cambriano ou sobre as rochas das Formações Riachão, Mirador, ou Grupo Jaibaras (Góes & Feijó, 1994; Vaz et al., 2007).

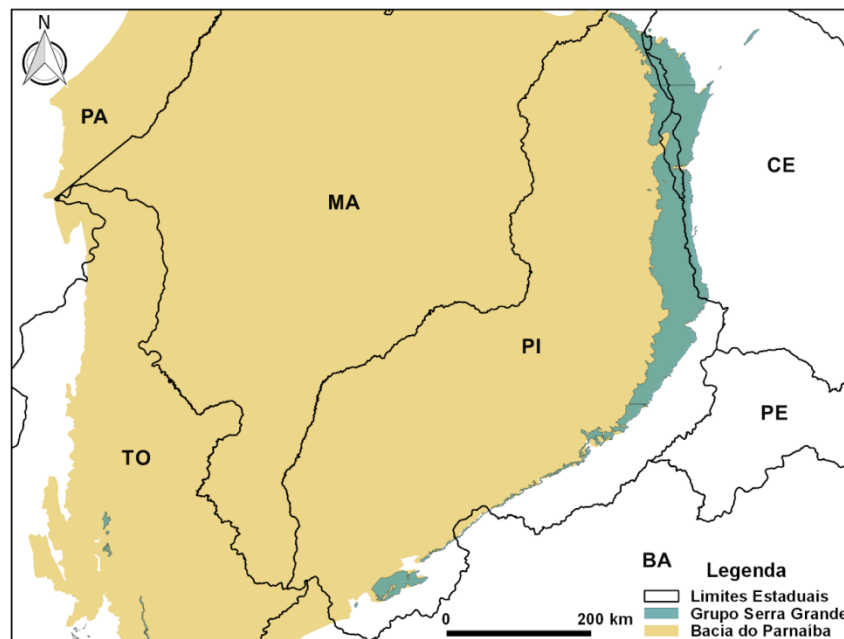


Figura 4. Mapa simplificado com a área de abrangência do Grupo Serra Grande em superfície, restrita basicamente a uma estreita faixa N-S na porção leste da Bacia do Parnaíba. Divisão política de alguns Estados do nordeste e norte do Brasil (da autora).

O Grupo Serra Grande foi primeiramente reconhecido por Small (1914) como Série Serra Grande, composto por conglomerados, arenitos e calcários. Kegel (1953) excluiu os depósitos carbonáticos da unidade, visto que eventualmente os mesmos se encontravam dobrados e em discordância angular com os arenitos sobrepostos. Foi Carozzi (1975) que elevou esta unidade à categoria de Grupo. No entanto, Caputo & Lima (1984) definiram as Formações Ipu, Tianguá e Jaicós como constituintes do Grupo Serra Grande, que anteriormente também compreendia a

Formação Itaim, conforme Carozzi (1975).

O Grupo Serra Grande compreende um ciclo Transgressivo-Regressivo completo, com a evolução de um sistema glacial-periglacial para marinho e, posteriormente, fluvial (Caputo & Lima, 1984).

A sedimentação da sequência siluriana está associada à megafaturas desenvolvidas por contração térmica no final do Ciclo Brasileiro, e se encerrando em resposta a orogenia Caledoniana (Góes & Feijó, 1994). Conforme Caputo & Lima (1984), o Grupo Serra Grande se desenvolveu em condições de clima frio, quando o Gondwana situava-se em altas latitudes.

De acordo com Góes & Feijó (1994), esse Grupo é cronocorrelato na Bacia do Solimões com a Formação Jutaí, e na Bacia do Amazonas com o Grupo Trombetas. Na Bacia de Jatobá, há correlação com a Formação Tacaratu, de idade Siluro-Devoniano, unidade basal desta bacia (Carvalho et al., 2018). Assine (1992) propôs que, a partir da semelhança faciológica e de paleocorrentes, a Bacia do Araripe e a Bacia do Parnaíba já foram interconectadas, sendo a Formação Cariri cronocorrelata a Formação Ipu, unidade glaciogênica basal do Grupo Serra Grande.

1.2.2. FORMAÇÃO JAICÓS

A Formação Jaicós foi primeiramente proposta por Plummer (1946) em termos de arenitos e conglomerados recorrentes nas longas escarpas que compõem a Serra Grande (divisa Piauí-Ceará). Rodrigues (1967) e Carozzi et al. (1975) retomaram a utilização do termo “Formação Jaicós”, principalmente para denominar a unidade que sobrepõem a Formação Tianguá. Esta unidade exibe uma sucessão sedimentar regressiva, composta por arenitos médios, grossos e conglomeráticos, mal selecionados, imaturos, de coloração cinza a creme esbranquiçado, com abundante estratificação cruzada, depositados em contexto fluvial (Caputo & Lima, 1984; Góes & Feijó, 1994; Vaz et al., 2007). Por vezes, as Formações Jaicós e Itaim (Grupo Canindé) são confundidas, visto a difícil distinção da discordância que as separam, sendo ambas as unidades arenosas. Conforme Grahn, Melo & Steemans (2005), a Formação Jaicós foi depositada a partir do final do Pragiano a início do Emsiano (Eodevoniano). Ainda conforme esses autores, com base em assembleias de quitinozoários e miosporos, esta unidade apresenta um ou mais hiatos intraformacionais.

A Formação Jaicós apresenta um registro sedimentar interpretado como

depositado em uma variada gama de ambientes deposicionais: fluvial entrelaçado (Kegel, 1953; Góes & Feijó, 1994; Assis et al., 2019; Janikian et al., 2019), costeiro a leque submarino (Mabesoone, 1977), marinho raso (Bigarella et al., 1965; Bigarella, 1973), canais distributários e frente deltaica (Carozzi et al., 1975), bem como leques aluviais e deltaicos (Caputo & Lima, 1984).

Com relação às demais sucessões sedimentares paleozoicas do Brasil, a Formação Jaicós correlaciona-se temporalmente com a Formação Manacapuru (Grupo Trombetas) da Bacia do Amazonas e Formação Furnas da Bacia do Paraná. No continente africano, é cronocorrelata a Formação Nardouw (África do Sul) e Formação Atafaitafa (Saara Argelino) (Caputo & Lima, 1984).

1.3. ESTADO DA ARTE

Os rios são os principais meios de transferência de sedimentos de uma área-fonte até um sítio deposicional, e variam significativamente no tempo e espaço, principalmente em função de eventos tectônicos, climáticos e eustáticos.

Apesar da definição de quatro estilos fluviais principais – rios meandrantés, entrelaçados, anastomosados e retos (Leopold & Wolman, 1957; Rust, 1978; Miall, 1977) (Fig. 5) – a combinação de fatores como gradiente topográfico, variabilidade da descarga, suprimento sedimentar e estabilidade dos bancos, torna a sedimentação fluvial complexa, gerando uma variada gama de morfologias de canal, formas de leito e áreas externas ao canal. Desta forma, não há uma sucessão vertical de fácies que caracterize exclusivamente um tipo particular de estilo fluvial, sendo fundamental a avaliação de um conjunto de componentes, e.g. litofácies, geometria dos depósitos (elementos arquiteturais) e superfícies limítrofes (Miall, 1985, 1996, 2010, 2014).

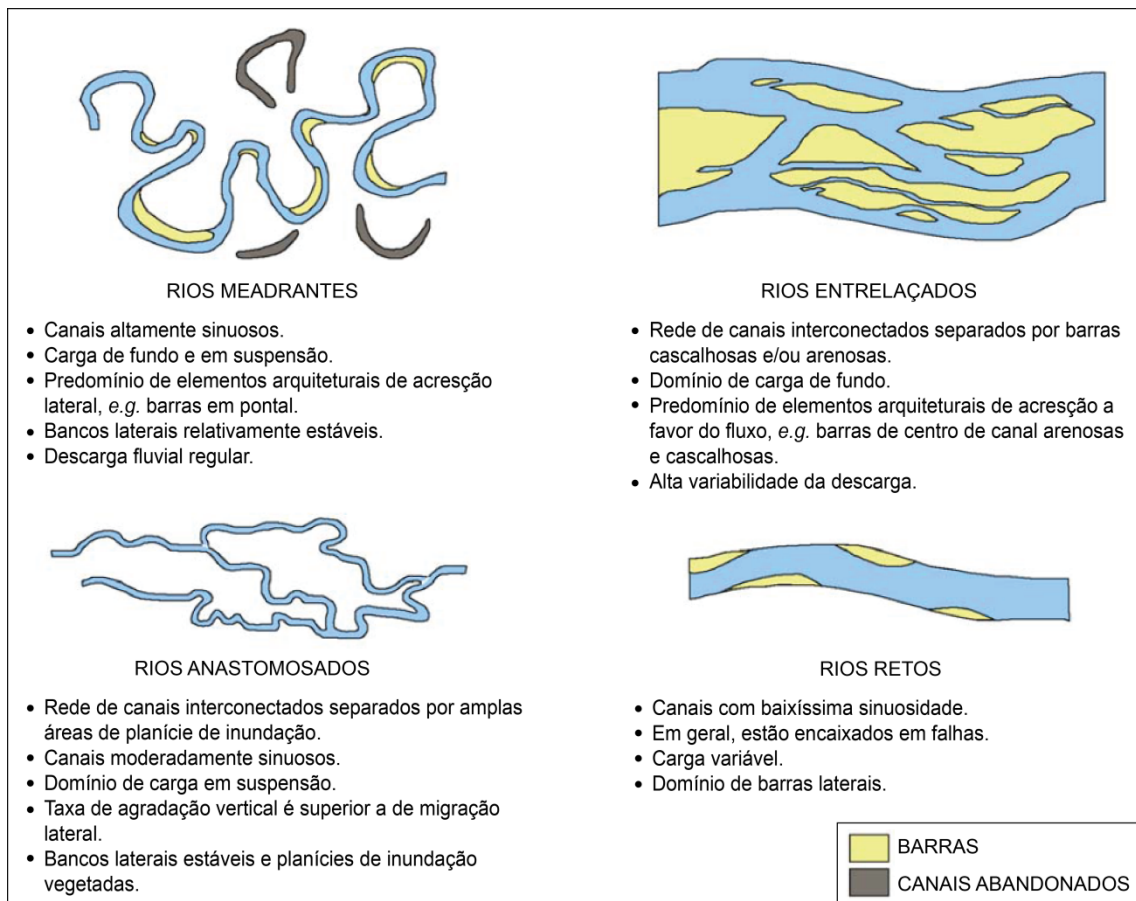


Figura 5. Principais estilos fluviais e suas características (Modificado de Miall, 1977).

1.3.1. Análise Arquitetural de Depósitos Fluviais

Os Elementos Arquiteturais são corpos sedimentares tridimensionais constituídas por um conjunto de litofácies, sendo desenvolvidos pelo efeito acumulativo de processos deposicionais e erosivos sob condições de sedimentação específicas ao longo de dezenas a milhares de anos (Allen, 1983; Miall, 1985). Incluem canais, elementos de acreção (barras em pontal, barras laterais e barras de centro de canal, arenosas ou cascalhosas), lençóis arenosos, depósitos de fluxos gravitacionais de sedimentos, *hollows*, depósitos de finos de planície de inundação, rompimento de crevasse, diques marginais e canais abandonados, sendo separados por Miall (1985, 1988, 1996) em Elementos Arquiteturais Internos e Externos ao Canal (Fig. 6, 7).

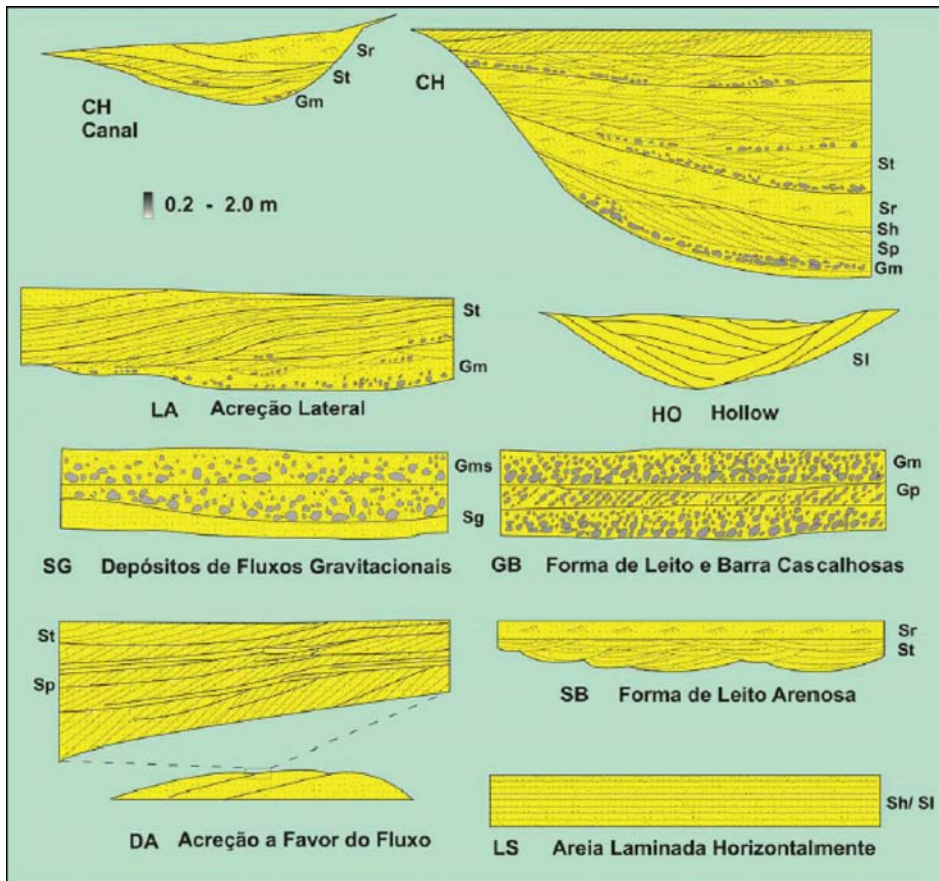


Figura 6. Elementos arquiteturais internos ao canal, com as principais fácies constituintes e geometria dos depósitos (Miall, 1988).

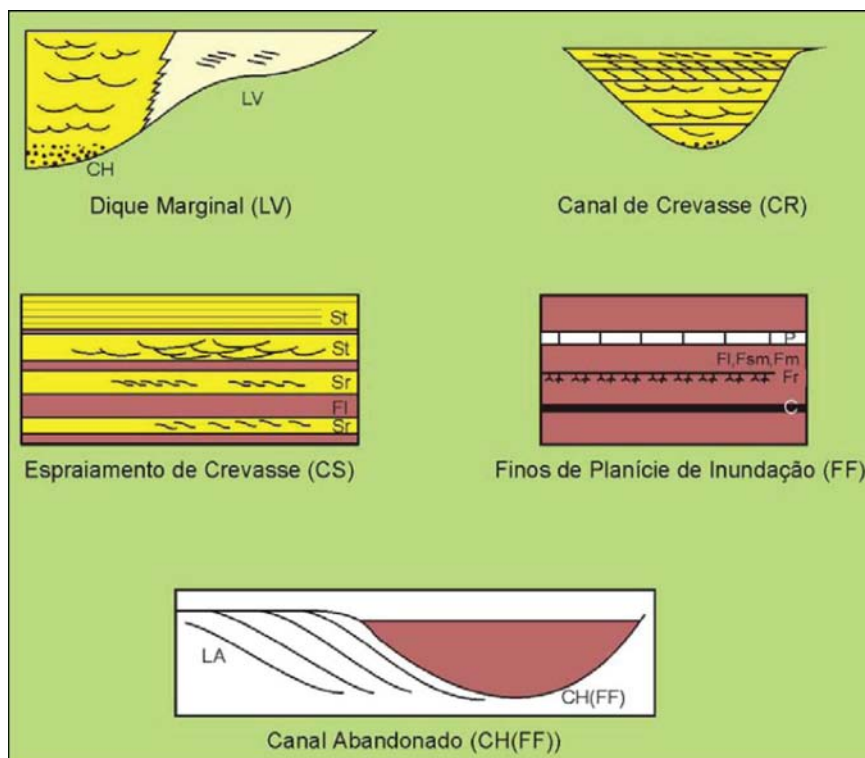


Figura 7. Elementos arquiteturais externos ao canal, com as principais fácies constituintes e geometria dos depósitos (Miall, 1996).

Os Elementos Arquiteturais são constituídos por um conjunto de litofácies, apresentam geometria interna e forma externa, e são limitados por superfícies de diferentes gêneses e ordens. Os trabalhos de Allen (1983) e Miall (1985, 1988) são pioneiros no que diz respeito à caracterização de elementos arquiteturais como depósitos tridimensionais, sendo componentes internos e externos aos canais fluviais. Os modelos de fácies para Sistemas Fluviais propostos por Miall (1996) são utilizados como base para análise de sistemas fluviais, apresentando uma metodologia básica para definição e compreensão dos tipos de depósitos.

No entanto, nas últimas décadas, muitos trabalhos têm apresentado novas formas de caracterização dos elementos arquiteturais, principalmente em termos de escala, morfologias e estruturas, sejam através de observações de campo, experimentos em laboratório ou estudos de caso no registro geológico (Bridge, 2003; Miall & Jones, 2003; Fielding, 2006; Sambrook Smith et al., 2006; Almeida et al., 2016; Soltan & Mountney, 2016; Tamura et al., 2019). Fielding (1993; 2006), por exemplo, propõe a inserção de formas de leito de fluxo transcrito e supercrítico no contexto do elemento arquitetural de “Lençóis Arenosos Laminados” de Miall (1985, 1988, 1996), que abrange apenas uma classe de estruturas transcricas (e.g. estratos cruzados de baixo ângulo). Fielding (2006) sugere modificação do termo para Elemento Arquitetural de “Fluxo de Regime Superior”, de forma a abranger um contexto deposicional mais amplo. Os trabalhos de Røe (1987), Røe e Hermansen (1993) e Hjellbakk (1997) descrevem sequências de corpos arenosos do Proterozoico depositados em condições de fluxo transcrito a supercrítico, revelando uma sedimentação influenciada por inundações episódicas, amplificadas pela ausência de vegetação.

1.3.2. Fatores que controlam a Arquitetura Fluvial

Ao longo das últimas décadas, a análise arquitetural de sistemas fluviais tem sido expandida de forma a compreender os mais variados fatores que condicionam a sedimentação fluvial (Schumm, 1993; Miall, 1996; Martinsen et al., 1999; Bridge, 2003; 2006; Allen & Fielding, 2007; Fielding et al., 2009; Fielding, Alexander & Allen, 2018; Soares et al., 2018). Sistemas fluviais interiores são principalmente controlados pela tectônica e pelo clima, de forma que o fator tectônica é mais bem reconhecido e documentado do que o fator clima (Miall, 1996; Scherer et al., 2014; Scherer, Goldberg & Bardola, 2015; Castro et al., 2019). No entanto, muito se tem

discutido sobre a influência do clima na evolução da arquitetura fluvial, condicionando a variabilidade da descarga, taxa de suprimento sedimentar, preservação dos depósitos, taxa de avulsão, bem como tamanho médio de grão (Miall, 1996; Blum & Törnqvist, 2000; Bridge, 2003; Fielding, 2006; Fielding et al., 2009; Allen et al., 2013; Fielding, Alexander & Allen, 2018).

A evolução de um sistema fluvial é parte de um *continuum* no tempo e espaço, de modo que, uma barra de meio de canal pode se manter imóvel por anos, bem como pode migrar dezenas de metros em algumas horas durante um evento episódico de inundação. Processos deposicionais ou erosivos que condicionam a arquitetura fluvial resultam da interação de eventos cíclicos ou episódicos em várias escalas de tempo e de intensidade (e.g. eventos diurnos, sazonais ou inter-anuais vinculados ao clima, bem como soerguimento ou rebaixamento de áreas fontes por eventos tectônicos), gerando diferentes registros dentro de um sistema fluvial (Miall, 1996). O rio Brahmaputra tem a migração de suas barras associada a eventos de inundações sazonais, as monções (Bristow, 1987). O incremento de crescimento de macroformas por vezes é marcado por amplas superfícies de reativação, que registram períodos de não movimentação da forma de leito (Miall, 1996).

O clima, através de eventos sazonais frequentes ou de intervalos mais longos (e.g. precipitações e enchentes que ocorrem a cada 5, 10 ou 40 anos), ocasiona variabilidade da descarga e do aporte sedimentar, aumento da taxa avulsão de canais, entre outros fatores (Bridge, 2003), que irão gerar evidências no registro de formas complexas e muitas vezes, confundidas com o registro gerado por eventos tectônicos locais ou regionais.

O trabalho de Plink-Björklund (2015) elucida a relação das monções, eventos sazonais que propiciam elevados índices de precipitação em várias áreas do globo, com a alta variabilidade da descarga de rios diretamente influenciados por estes eventos, sendo responsáveis pela morfodinâmica fluvial. As monções atuam principalmente nas regiões intertropicais, em especial durante o verão de cada hemisfério, concentrando os maiores índices de precipitação do mundo naquelas regiões. Os rios que estão situados nas áreas de ocorrência das monções experimentam, sazonalmente, grande variabilidade da descarga, sendo afetados por enchentes de grandes proporções, capazes de deslocar volumes expressivos de água e sedimento, e.g. Rios Gash, Indus, Ganges, Burdekin, Brahmaputra, Kozi, Naryani, Mekong e Jamuna (Plink-Björklund, 2015; Fielding, Alexander & Allen, 2018).

Fielding, Alexander & Allen (2018) discutem a importância da variabilidade da descarga como fator controlador da arquitetura aluvial, e propõem que o fator variabilidade seja base para a classificação do registro aluvial, mais do que a morfologia dos canais. Isto porque um mesmo canal fluvial pode variar suas características no tempo e espaço, seja por mudanças locais ou regionais no gradiente topográfico, carga sedimentar, energia do fluxo, entre outros. Estes autores apresentam uma classificação gerada através da observação de rios atuais, sendo estes categorizados de acordo com a variância do pico de descarga, parâmetro este que relaciona o desvio padrão do pico da descarga de inundação anual (*annual peak flood discharge*) sobre a média dos picos de descarga de inundação anual (Tabela 1).

Tabela 1. Classificação dos rios de acordo com a variabilidade da descarga (Fielding, Alexander & Allen, 2018).

Varição Anual do Pico de Descarga	Intervalo
Muito baixa	< 0.20
Baixa	0.20 a 0.40
Moderada	0.40 a 0.60
Alta	0.60 a 0.90
Muito Alta	> 0.90

Assim, Fielding, Alexander & Allen (2018) propõem uma classificação dos depósitos aluviais em depósitos de muito baixa a baixa, intermediária e alta a muito alta variabilidade da descarga (Fig. 8).

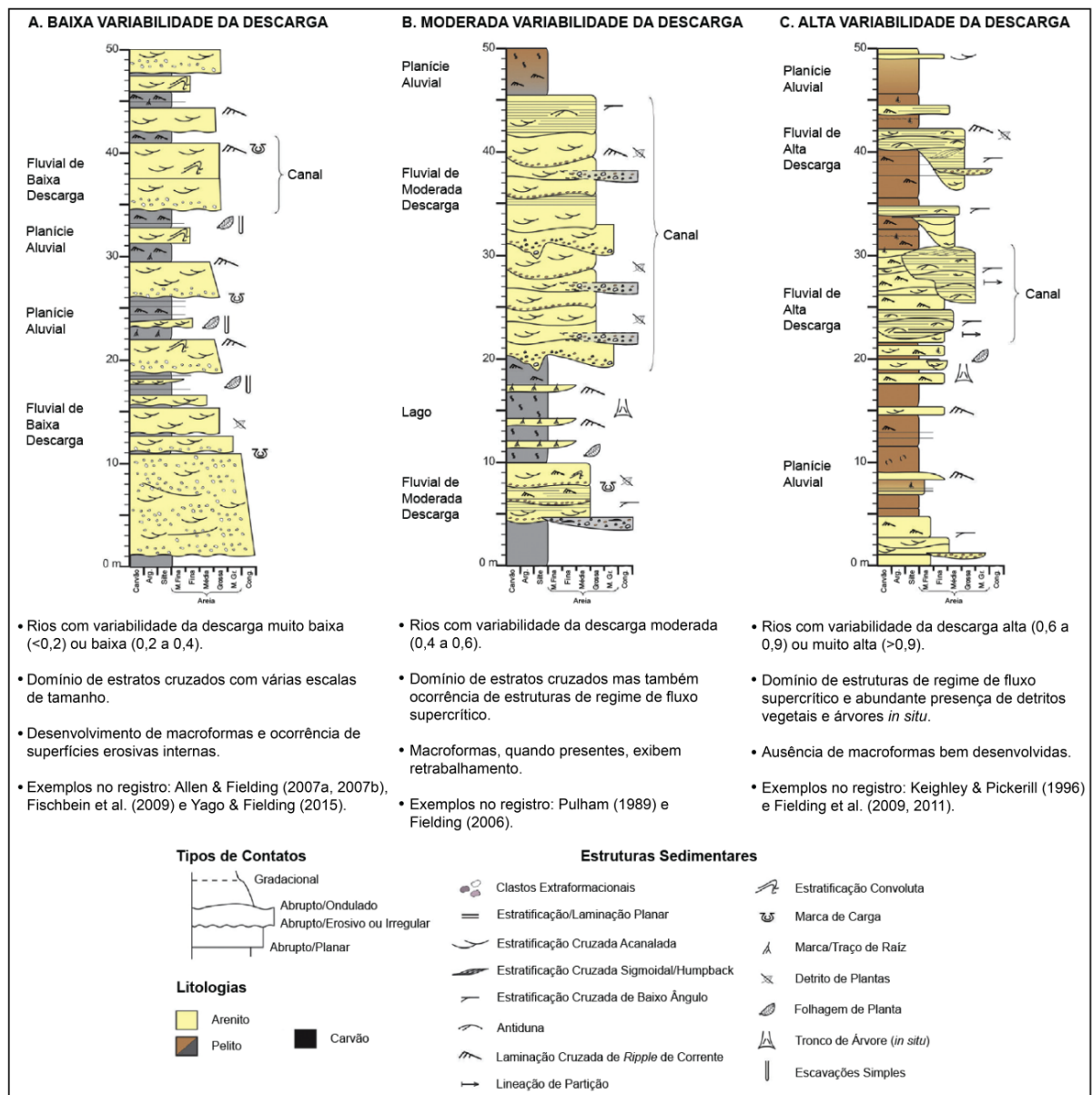


Figura 8. Sucessões verticais de fácies representativas dos depósitos aluviais classificados por Fielding, Alexander & Allen (2018) com base no fator variabilidade da descarga, considerado o agente controlador da arquitetura fluvial.

A utilização dessa classificação no registro geológico leva em conta um conjunto de fatores, discutidos a seguir.

- **Predomínio ou não de estratos cruzados, com várias escalas de tamanho e preservação de macroformas** – a ocorrência dominante de estratos cruzados (planares a tangenciais) indica manutenção das condições do fluxo de modo que as formas de leito sejam continuamente construídas. Não se exclui variabilidade sazonal da descarga, mas a constância no pico de variação da descarga garante que os processos de gênese e evolução de barras sejam registrados de maneira confiável no registro aluvial.

- **Predomínio ou não de estruturas depositadas por fluxos transcíticos a supercríticos, ausência de macroformas e ocorrência de restos de vegetação** – estruturas geradas por fluxos transcíticos a supercríticos compreendem um contexto deposicional de alta energia do fluxo, muitas vezes associadas a eventos de grandes magnitudes, sazonais ou recorrentes em maiores intervalos de tempo. Não há constância nos picos de variação da descarga o que não permite o desenvolvimento de macroformas. Em meio aos depósitos são observados restos de vegetais, o que indica um fluxo de alta energia capaz de remover plantas e árvores e incorporá-los junto aos sedimentos (*woody debris*). A ocorrência de detritos vegetais é um importante fator para esta classificação. No entanto, estes detritos serão observados de forma mais ampla no registro sedimentar após o Siluriano. Para depósitos aluviais pré-devoniano, esta classificação se torna mais complexa, contando com a distinção de estruturas sedimentares de regime de fluxo transcítico a supercrítico.

1.3.3. Regimes de Fluxo

O registro sedimentar é composto por rochas que representam um contexto deposicional específico, sendo depositadas a partir de processos subaquosos, subaéreos e/ou gravitacionais. As formas de leito observadas no registro são produto de uma combinação de fatores: velocidade do fluxo, tamanho de grão, carga sedimentar, profundidade da lâmina d'água, viscosidade do fluxo, rugosidade do leito e declividade (Van den Berg & Van Gelder, 1993, 1998; Van den Berg & Nio, 2010). A Figura 9 apresenta um diagrama de estabilidade de formas de leito geradas a partir de variações na velocidade do fluxo e tamanho de grão (Southard & Boguchwal, 1990).

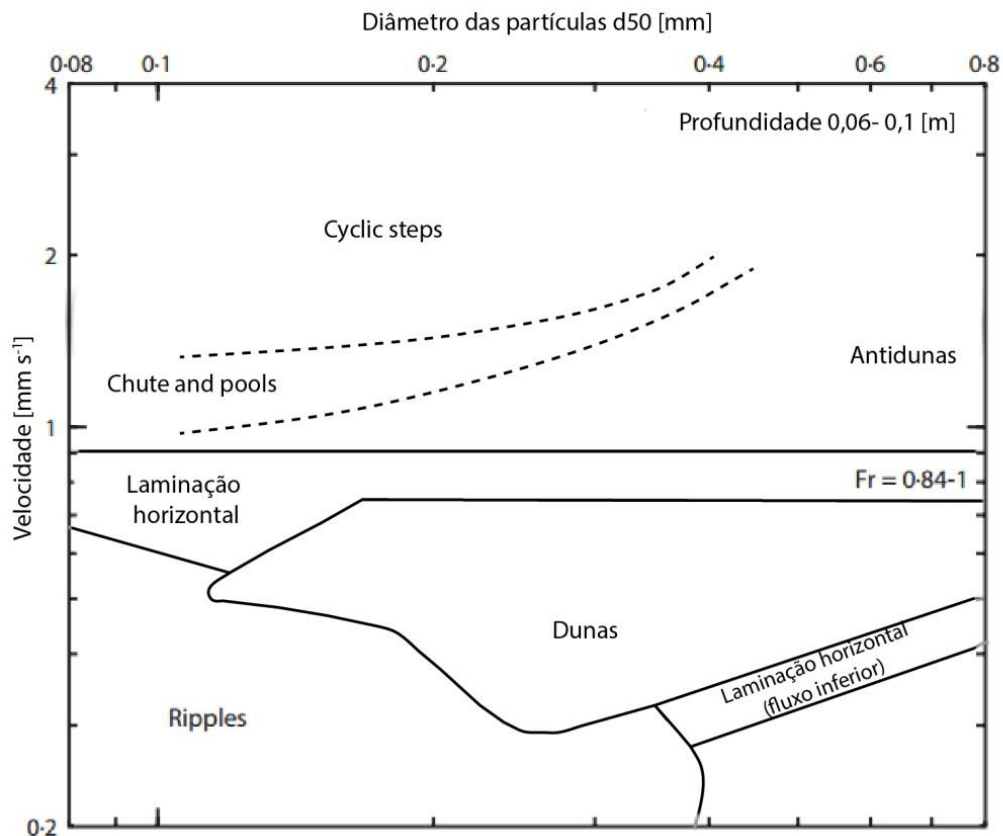


Figura 9. Diagrama de estabilidade de formas de leito subaquosas, considerando a velocidade do fluxo e a granulometria das partículas (Modificado de Southard & Boguchwal, 1990).

A sedimentação recorrente em sistemas fluviais é dominada por fluxos subaquosos unidirecionais e processos gravitacionais, de forma que existe uma inter-relação com a competência e a capacidade do fluxo, ou seja, o *range* de tamanhos de grão e a quantidade de sedimento que o fluxo pode transportar (Miall, 1996; Reading & Levell, 1996).

Uma forma de se analisar o registro de depósitos fluviais se refere ao regime de fluxo responsável pela deposição das mais variadas formas de leito (Miall, 1996). O regime de fluxo compreende a relação de fase entre a superfície da lâmina d'água e a superfície da forma de leito (Van den Berg & Nio, 2010). Em condições de regime de fluxo inferior, ou fluxos subcríticos, a forma de leito e a superfície da lâmina d'água não estão em fase. Tem-se a situação oposta no caso do regime de fluxo superior, ou fluxos supercríticos, em que a forma de leito e a superfície da lâmina d'água estão em fase. Fluxos transcíticos são aqueles transicionais entre o subcrítico e o supercrítico.

Ripples, dunas e barras com cristas retas a sinuosas compõem um grupo de formas de leito depositadas por fluxos subcríticos, unidirecionais e estáveis (Guy,

Simons & Richardson, 1966). São formas de leito bem documentadas na literatura, e.g. Allen, (1963; 1983) e Miall (1985; 1996), através de experimentos em laboratório (*flume experiences*) e observações em campo, sendo formas de leito desenvolvidas em uma variada gama de sistemas deposicionais. A ocorrência de elementos arquiteturais internamente compostos por estratos cruzados, planares a tangenciais, nas mais variadas escalas de tamanho, indica rios com baixa variabilidade da descarga, com maior manutenção das condições do fluxo.

Em contrapartida, por muito tempo acreditou-se na difícil preservação de formas de leito depositadas por fluxos supercríticos, de forma que seu reconhecimento e interpretação no registro foram por vezes negligenciados por falta de conhecimento quanto à gênese destes depósitos. São consideradas estruturas que, conforme aumento ou queda da energia do fluxo, são facilmente retrabalhadas ou erodidas. No entanto, com o passar das décadas, experimentos em laboratórios (*flume experiments*) proporcionaram grandes avanços referentes à origem e dinâmica dessas estruturas (e.g. Guy, Simons & Richardson, 1966; Alexander et al., 2001; Cartigny et al., 2014), e um grande volume de trabalhos mostrou abundante ocorrência desses depósitos no registro, ligadas a sistemas de alta energia, e.g. sistemas fluviais (Langford & Bracken, 1987; Røe, 1987; Røe & Hermansen, 1993; Hjellbakk, 1997; Fielding, 2006; Lebeau & Ielpi, 2017), glaciais (Lang et al., 2012; Lang & Winsemann, 2013), deltaicos (Massari, 1996), leques submarinos (Kostic & Parker, 2006) e turbiditos (Walker, 1967).

A gênese desses depósitos está associada a fluxos altamente energéticos, cujas condições de fluxo são instáveis e variam conforme pulsos da descarga, sendo preservados pela rápida desaceleração do fluxo em condições de altas taxas de sedimentação, em um contexto agradacional (Graf, 1988; Fielding, 2006; Lang & Winsemann, 2013). Conforme Fielding (2006), são consideradas estruturas sedimentares depositadas por fluxos transcíticos a supercríticos dunas *humpback*, laminações plano-paralelo, antidunas e *chute-and-pools* (Fig. 10).

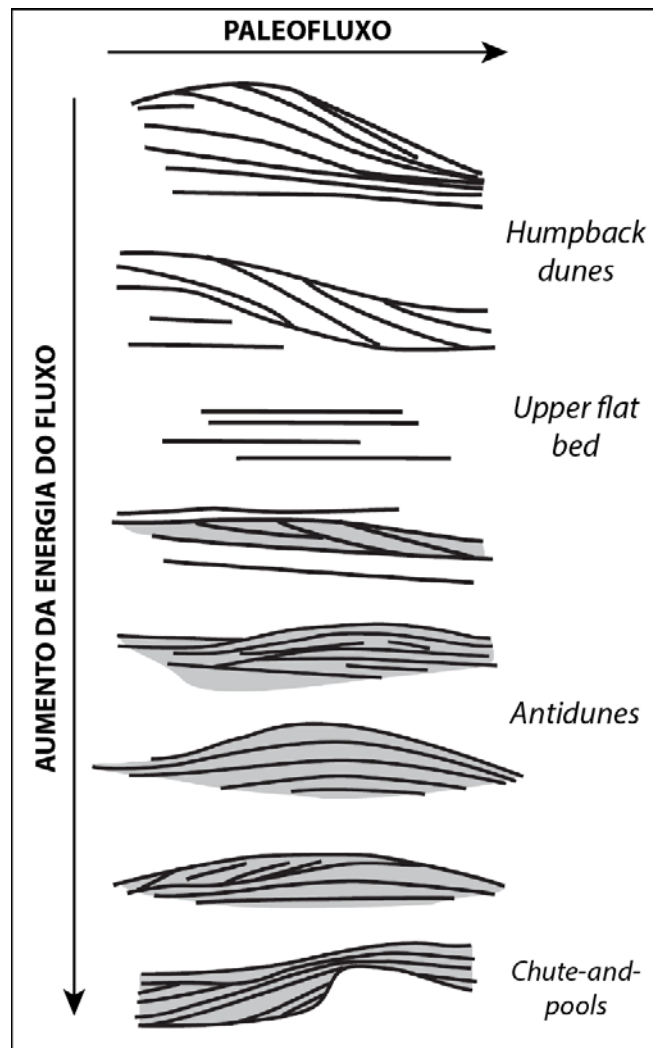


Figura 10. Estruturas sedimentares depositadas em condições de regime de fluxo transcrito a supercrítico (Modificado de Fielding, 2006).

1.3.4. Importância da Vegetação no Comportamento dos Rios

Um aspecto importante e bastante discutido na literatura diz respeito ao papel da vegetação na evolução da morfologia fluvial (Schumm, 1968; Long, 1978, 2004; Davies & Gibling, 2010; Gibling et al., 2014). O início do Paleozoico (Cambriano ao Devoniano) registra o início da colonização vegetal nos continentes. Muitos depósitos fluviais pré-devonianos apresentavam estilo predominantemente em lençol a entrelaçados (*sheet-braided style*), com canais amplos e rasos, cascalhosos e arenosos, cujas áreas externas ao canal eram facilmente erodidas pela frequente avulsão dos canais e descarga altamente variável (Cotter, 1978). É consensual que a vegetação desempenha importante papel no escoamento superficial, infiltração, suprimento sedimentar, erodibilidade dos canais e planícies de inundação, transporte de sedimentos, além de promover a produção de argilas e solos por

intemperismo químico, gerando um maior grau de coesividade entre as partículas (Davies & Gibling, 2010; Gibling et al., 2014). Após o Devoniano, acredita-se que os canais fluviais se desenvolveram em um *range* variado de formas e estilos, com maior ocorrência de rios meandrantes e, posteriormente, anastomosados (Figura 11).

Desta forma, é válido ressaltar que a intensidade e frequência de determinados processos físicos, químicos e biológicos não são os mesmos que ocorrem atualmente, e isso deve ser levado em consideração quando da análise da arquitetura fluvial em depósitos modernos e do registro.

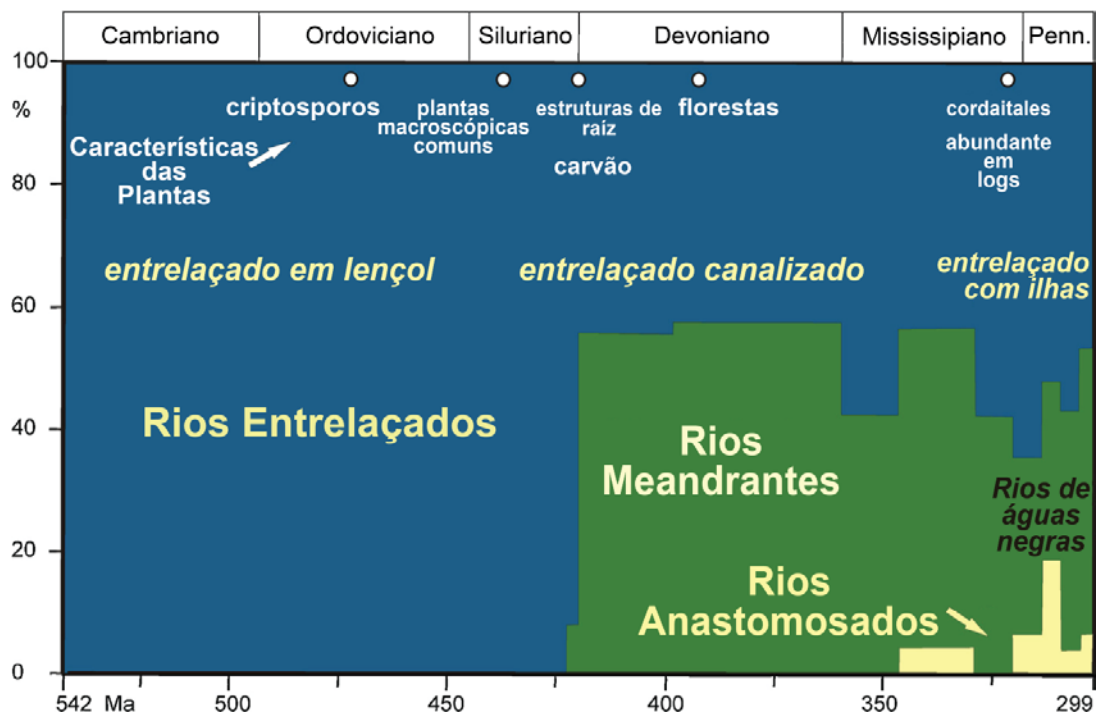


Figura 11. Relação temporal do desenvolvimento de determinados estilos fluviais e a colonização e evolução das plantas nos continentes, durante o Paleozoico (Modificado de Gibling et al., 2014).

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Discharge Variability in Fluvial Systems – Jaicós Formation, Serra Grande Group, Silurian of the Parnaíba Basin

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ABSTRACT

Over the last decades, the architectural analysis of fluvial systems has been expanded in order to understand the most varied factors that control fluvial sedimentation. The Jaicós Formation, uppermost unit of the Serra Grande Group, Silurian of the Parnaíba Basin, comprises a stratigraphic framework deposited in a fluvial setting with highly variable discharge, characterized by the abundant occurrence of bedforms deposited by subcritical, transcritical and supercritical flows. Through sedimentological and stratigraphic analysis in a total of 120 m thick sedimentary succession and obtainment of a broad number of paleocurrent measurements, a high-resolution faciological and architectural analysis revealed the occurrence of eight lithofacies, which make up eight architectural elements. These architectural elements fit into two distinct fluvial styles, the Low and the High Discharge Variability. The Low Discharge Variability fluvial style comprises the basal deposits, in which there is a dominance of straight- and sinuous-crested bedforms, as constituents of simple and compound downstream accretion bars and subcritical, aggradational dunes. These elements indicate deposition under low discharge variability conditions, in which bedforms migrate during seasonal floods events, linked to perennial, steady subcritical flows. The High Discharge Variability Fluvial Style overlies conformably the low discharge variability deposits, at least in two outcrops. This fluvial style comprises small- to large-scale sigmoidal bedforms and antidunes deposits, with complex organization and morphologies, deposited by unstable, transcritical to supercritical flows. These deposits indicate high variability in discharge, as flow energy varies by discharge pulses, during floods events (interannual?). Paleocurrent measurements, obtained for both fluvial styles, reveal a highly dispersing pattern for NE-NW. Despite the existence of two fluvial styles with variable discharge, the predominance of downstream accretion bars, aggradational dunes, and laminated bedforms (antidunes), deposited by distinctive flow conditions, lack of overbank deposits, and multi-storey channels, suggest a braided fluvial system origin for the Jaicós Formation strata, with high rates of channel avulsion, in which fluvial architecture reflects discharge variability, controlled by the climate.

Keywords: Discharge variability, Architectural Elements, Flow Regimes, Braided Fluvial Systems.

INTRODUCTION

Detailed analysis of fluvial strata, recognition of distinct fluvial styles and understand the nature of fluvial deposits alternation through time and space, is fundamental to elucidate how either allogenic and autogenic factors control sedimentation in fluvial systems (Long, 2006; Lowe and Arnott, 2016; Soares et al., 2018). Recently, it has been recognized by several authors that climate displays a significant role on depositional architecture in fluvial systems, as it directly influences the rates of sediment supply and fluvial discharge variability (Bromley, 1991; Long, 2006; Allen et al., 2013; Lowe and Arnott, 2016; Fielding et al., 2018). Fielding et al. (2018) propose a classification for alluvial deposits in low to very low, moderate and high to very high discharge variability deposits. For this, some aspects are taken into account, *e.g.* predominance of different scales and types of cross-strata, macroforms preservation and presence of transcritical to supercritical flow regime structures.

Ripples, straight-crested dunes (2D) and sinuous-crested dunes (3D) are bedforms deposited by subcritical flows, when bedforms are out-of-phase with the water surface, in a unidirectional, steady setting (Guy et al., 1966). They are well documented by flume experiences and field observations, present in a wide range of modern sedimentary environments and depositional systems in the geological record. The occurrence of fluvial sandy bodies, internally dominated by cross-bedding on various size scales, indicates rivers with low discharge variability. However, over the last decades, several studies have provided major advances regarding the genesis and morphology of different transcritical and supercritical bedforms, revealing their common occurrence in the geological record (Alexander et al., 2001; Fielding, 2006; Kostic and Parker, 2006; Lang et al., 2012; Lang and Winsemann, 2013; Lebeau and Ielpi, 2017). For a while, these bedforms were believed to have very low preservation potential, so their recognition and interpretation in the sedimentary record were often overlooked. The genesis of these deposits is associated with high discharge variability, leading to non-periodic but high magnitude events, *e.g.* massive precipitation and flooding events (Fielding, 2006).

The Jaicós Formation, uppermost unit of the Serra Grande Group, Silurian of the Parnaíba Basin, comprises an approximately 400 m thick fluvial sedimentary succession (Caputo and Lima, 1984; Góes and Feijó, 1994; Vaz et al., 2007; Assis et al., 2019), with exceptionally preserved outcrops but very few studies related to facies and architectural elements analysis. The present study carries out significant field data related to this siliciclastic unit, with a high-resolution analysis of facies,

architectural elements, and paleocurrent data. This study aims to define fluvial styles within the Jaicós Formation based on discharge variability, printed in the geologic record as sedimentary structures deposited under subcritical, transcritical and supercritical flow conditions.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

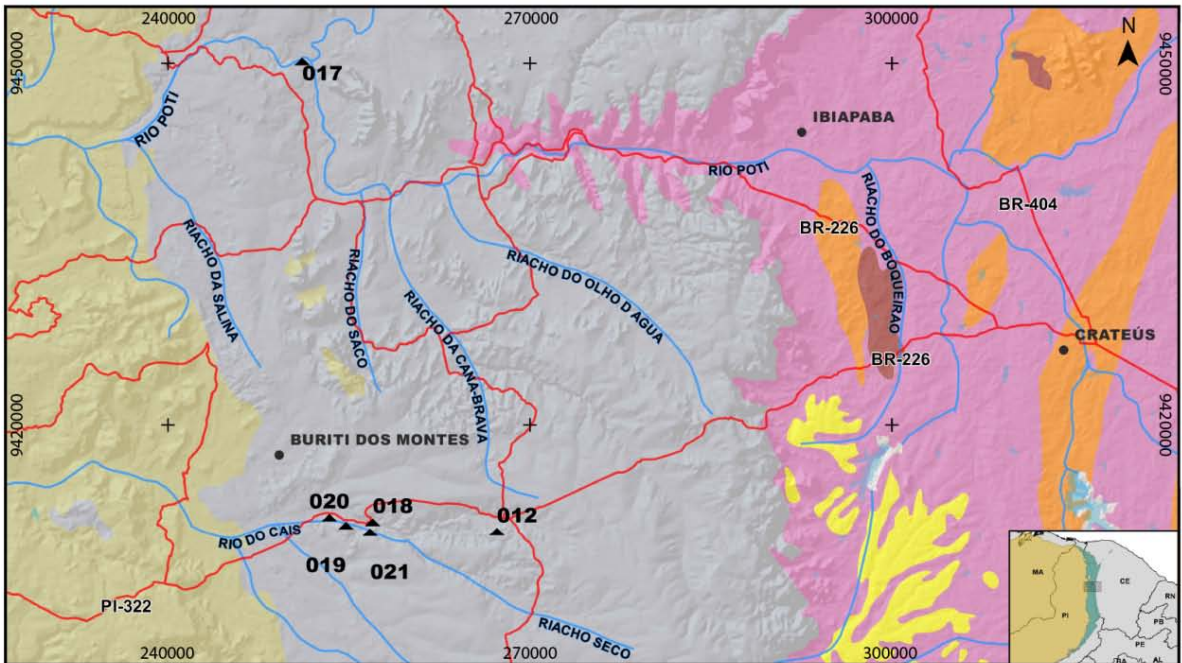
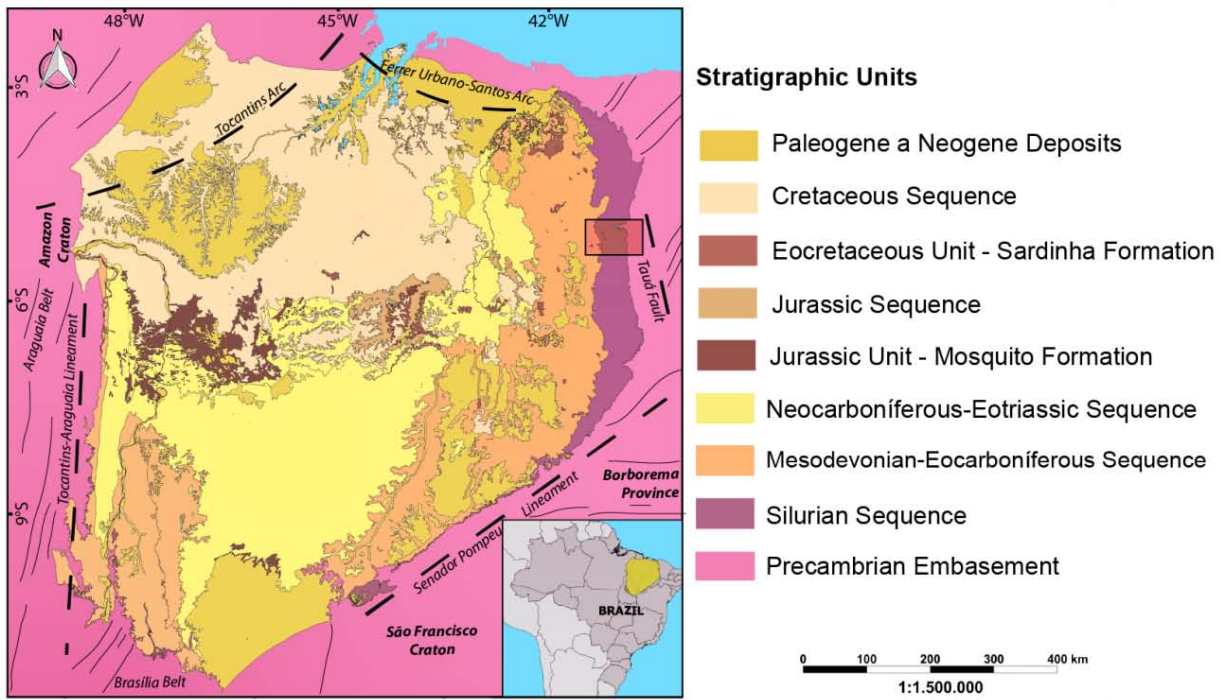
The Parnaíba Basin is a phanerozoic magmatic-sedimentary province that covers an area of more than 600.000 km² and reaches 3.5 km thickness in its depocenter, in Northeast Brazil (Góes and Feijó, 1994; Vaz et al., 2007; Tozer et al., 2017). It is a cratonic sag basin that records dominantly siliciclastic sedimentation, from Early Silurian until the end of the Cretaceous. Its origin regards the transitional stage of the South American Platform, linked to the final and post-orogenic stages of the Brasiliano Cycle (Brito Neves et al., 1984; Cordani, 1984). This basin was developed directed over a complex Precambrian basement and overlies Cambro-Ordovician half-graben systems, formed by reactivation events related to the regional Transbrasiliano Lineament (Oliveira and Mohriak, 2003; Vaz et al., 2007; Daly et al., 2018). Tozer et al. (2017) added Neoproterozoic and Cambrian rocks as basal deposits of the Parnaíba Basin, including an initial rift phase for this basin.

The Parnaíba Basin stratigraphic framework comprises five depositional sequences separated by regional, basin-scale unconformities (Fig. 12): *Silurian* (Serra Grande Group), *Middle Devonian-Lower Carboniferous* (Canindé Group), *Carboniferous-Lower Triassic* (Balsas Group), *Jurassic* (Pastos Bons Formation) and *Cretaceous* (Codó, Corda, Grajaú and Itapecuru Formations) (Góes and Feijó, 1994; Vaz et al., 2007).

This study is focused on the Silurian Sequence, specifically the Jaicós Formation, uppermost unit of the Serra Grande Group, a unit that lacks sedimentological and tectonic-structural detailing.

The Serra Grande Group outcrops a restricted narrow N-S area on the eastern edge of the Parnaíba Basin, overlying directly on Precambrian basement rocks or Cambro-Ordovician half-graben systems. In the subsurface, the Serra Grande Group is present in almost the entire length of the basin (Vaz et al., 2007). Studies of Grahn et al., (2005) on chitinozoans and myospores support the deposition of the Serra Grande Group from Early Silurian (Llandovery) to Lower Devonian (Emsian). This unit comprises a complete transgressive-regressive cycle and includes the Ipu, Tianguá and Jaicós formations. The lower Ipu Formation consists of poorly sorted,

medium-grained to conglomeratic sandstones, as well as fine-grained sandstones, conglomerates, and diamictites, deposited by fluvial, deltaic and deltaic fans systems, in a glacial and periglacial context (Caputo and Lima, 1984; Góes and Feijó, 1994). Tianguá Formation, subsequent unit, represents the first marine incursion and marks an important datum for regional correlation, composed by bioturbated dark gray shales, siltstones, and fine-grained sandstones, deposited in a shallow marine depositional system (Góes and Feijó, 1994; Grahn et al., 2005; Vaz et al., 2007). The upper Jaicós Formation comprises quartz-rich, poorly sorted, immature, gray to white, medium- and coarse-grained sandstones and conglomerates, with abundant cross-stratification (Caputo and Lima, 1984; Góes and Feijó, 1994; Vaz et al., 2007), interpreted as deposited in a wide range of depositional environments: fluvial (Kegel, 1953; Góes and Feijó, 1994; Assis et al., 2019; Janikian et al., 2019), coastal to submarine fan (Mabesoone, 1977), shallow marine platform (Bigarella et al., 1965; Bigarella, 1973), distributary channels and delta front (Carozzi et al., 1975), as well as alluvial and deltaic fans (Caputo and Lima, 1984). This siliciclastic unit may reach a 400 m thick sedimentary succession (Caputo, 1984), and an unconformity separates the overlying unit, the Canindé Group (Góes and Feijó, 1994). According to Grahn et al., (2005), the Jaicós Formation was deposited from latest Pragian until Early Emsian (Eodevonian). Those authors, based on chitinozoan and myospore assemblages, believe this unit presents one or more intraformational hiatus internally.



Geologic Base

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cenozoic Deposits | Indiscriminate Granitoids |
| Canindé Group | Mafic to Intermediate Intrusive |
| Serra Grande Group | Amboril Santa Quitéria Complex |
| Meruoca Intrusive Suit | Canindé do Ceará Complex |
| Jaibaras Group | |

Cartographic Base

- Outcrops
- Cities
- Roads
- Hidrography

Figure 12. Parnaíba Basin geological map containing the stratigraphic sequences within the basin and surrounding geological units and main lineaments. Location of the study area in the red rectangle (upper map). Zoom in into the study area (red rectangle). Outcrops are located along BR-226 highway (PSG012, PSG018-021), and in the Rio Poti Canyon (PSG017).

STUDY AREA AND METHODS

The study area is located in the northeastern section of the Parnaíba Basin and includes Buriti dos Montes and Castelo do Piauí cities, in Piauí State, Northeast Brazil (Fig. 12). The Jaicós Formation crops out along BR-226 highway and adjacent hills, in special from Buriti dos Montes City (PSG012) until a small village known as Tranqueira de Cima, where most of the outcrops are concentrated some meters away from each other (PSG018, PSG019, PSG020, and PSG021). Also, extensive rock exposures of this unit were recognized and described along one section of the Rio Poti Canyon (PSG017), 128 km away from Castelo do Piauí City. The software *Google Earth* was an essential tool to recognize areas of exposure of the Jaicós Formation, linked to geological data from the GeoSGB database and CPRM Library.

Six high-resolution vertical stratigraphic logs in a 1:50 scale, 10 to 40 m thick, were measured and analyzed in detail, in order to define lithology, texture, sedimentary structures, bed geometry, and paleocurrent data, in a total of 120 m thick sedimentary succession (Fig. 13 and 14). They are organized in topographic sections elaborated to show vertical stack up according to their relative position. Facies and architectural elements codification is based on Miall (1985, 1996) and Fielding (2006), with some modifications to better assign architectural elements generating processes and geometry, e.g. flow regime (subcritical, transcritical and supercritical flows) and dominance of sigmoidal bedforms (e.g. Simple, Sigmoidal Downstream Accretion Element and Compound, Sigmoidal Downstream Accretion Element).

Paleocurrent data were obtained through sedimentary structures generated under unidirectional flows, e.g. planar, tangential and sigmoidal cross-stratification and also ripple cross-lamination. Photomosaics were elaborated to show architectural elements geometries in two-dimensional exposures. Photographic record was made to show small-scale lithofacies features.

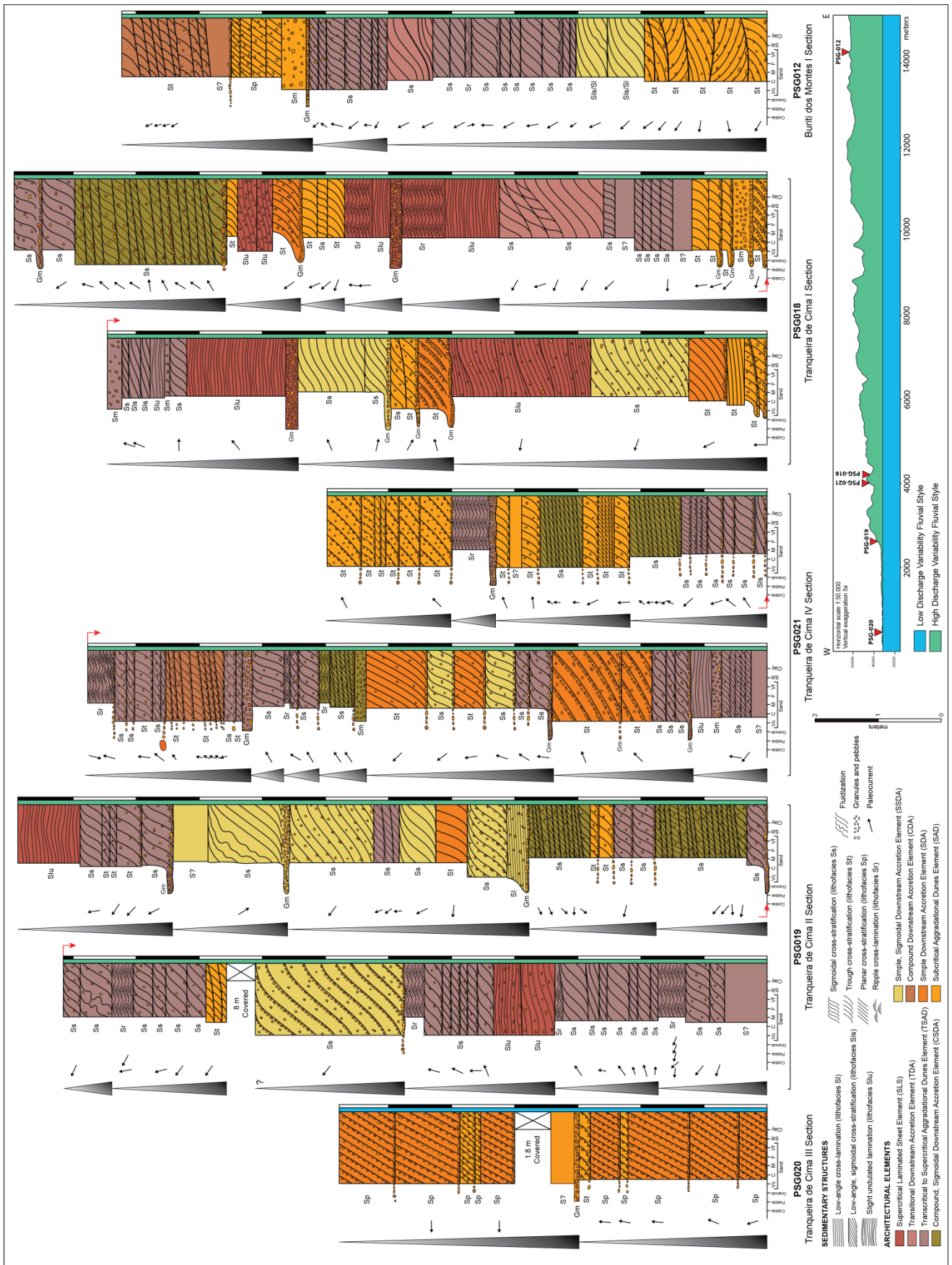


Figure 13. Logged vertical sections divided in architectural elements and fluvial styles. Triangles represent channel deposits, filled with one or more architectural element. Channels are defined in terms of fining-upward trends, relevant paleocurrent changes, changes in grain size and sedimentary structures, and

occurrence of basal, sharp erosive surfaces. Fig. 12 comprises logs location. The topographic section comprises outcrops along BR-226 highway and adjacent hills (PSG018-021 and PSG012), from Tranqueira de Cima till Buriti dos Montes city, in Piauí State. Arrows represent paleocurrent measurement of respective lithofacies.

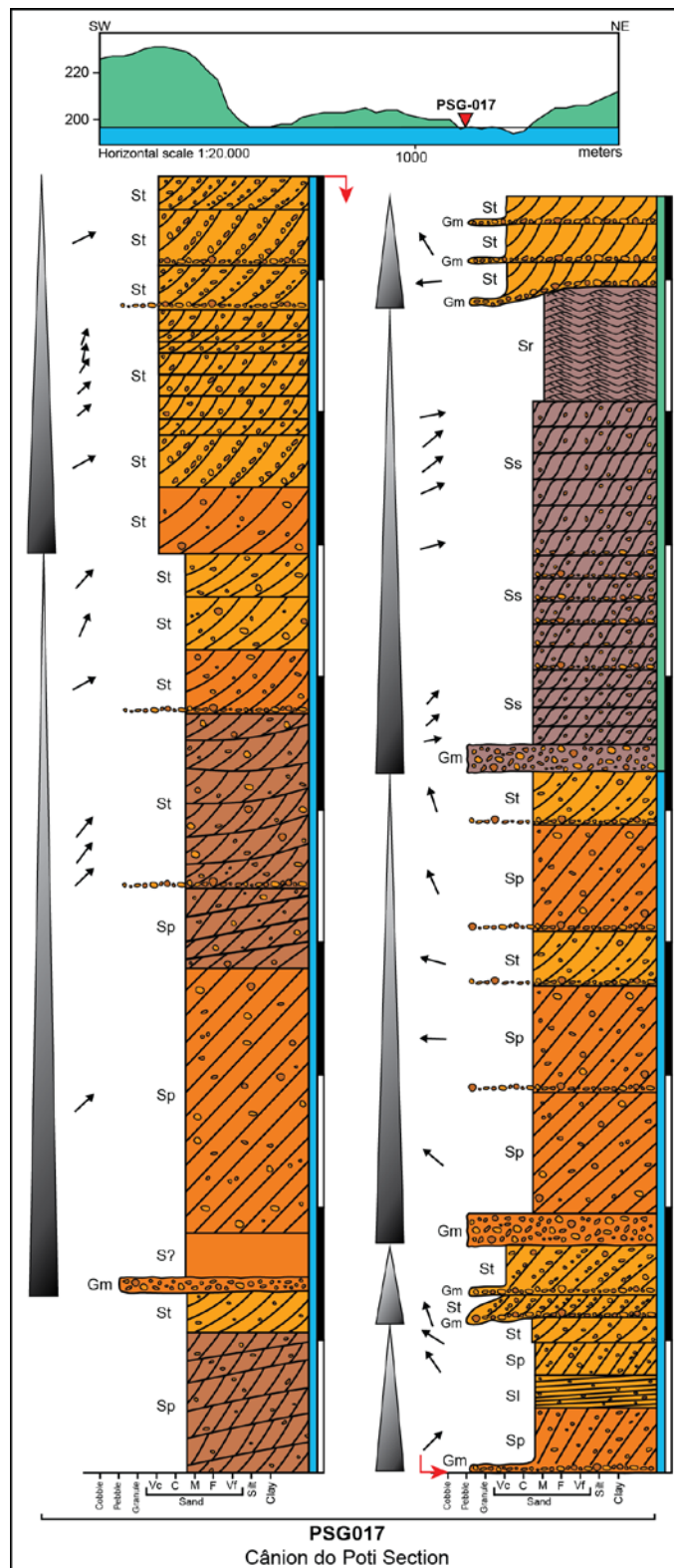


Figure 14. Cãnion do Poti logged vertical section (PSG017), divided in architectural elements and fluvial styles. Triangles indicate channel deposits, filled with one or more architectural element. Arrows represent paleocurrent measurement of respective lithofacies. Fig. 12 comprises logs location. This outcrop is located

in the C nion do Rio Poti, xx km away from Castelo do Pia  city, and comprises the low and the high discharge variability fluvial styles boundaries, *in situ*, of conformably nature.

RESULTS

Lithofacies

In the study area, eight lithofacies are recognized and described in terms of its lithology, texture, sedimentary structure, and geometry features, summarized in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 15, interpreted as the product of fluvial processes. There is a predominance of medium- to very coarse-grained sandstones, poorly- to moderately-sorted, with medium- to large-scale cross-strata and abundant subangular to sub-rounded, extraformational, quartz granules and pebbles, dispersed or concentrated at the base of cross-stratified sets. These sandstones occur as tabular, single large-scale sets, 1 to 2 m thick, or small cosets, 0.05 to 0.2 m thick, separated by horizontal or low-angle (< 10 ) surfaces. Granule- to pebble-supported conglomerates and conglomeratic sandstones, 0.1 to 0.2 m thick, occur discontinuously, as lenses, dominantly at the base of the architectural elements. Aggradational, slightly undulated lamination is verified in convex-upward sandstone beds and low-angle, sigmoidal cross-laminated sandstones with well-developed topsets are also found in the sedimentary record as lenticular to tabular sandy beds, 0.1 to 2 m thick. The lithofacies can be interpreted in terms of the flow conditions into subcritical, transcritical and supercritical flow regime, carrying out variations in flow strength. No fine-grained deposits were recognized in the Jaic s Formation strata in the study area.

Table 2. Lithofacies recognized in the study area, summarized according to descriptive terms and formative processes. They are grouped according to depositional flow conditions, in subcritical, transcritical, supercritical and hyper-concentrated flows.

Facies Code	Description	Interpretation	Flow Condition
Gm	Granule- to pebble-supported conglomerates. Poorly-sorted, subangular to sub-rounded clasts. Massive. Medium to very-coarse grained sandy matrix. Occur as centimetric lenses, mainly at the base of the deposits. Points out erosive surfaces.	High energy, subaqueous flow, hyper-concentrated in sediments (Miall, 1996).	Hyper-concentrated flow.
Sm	Very coarse-grained to conglomeratic sandstone, poorly-sorted. Massive. Quartz clasts of granule and pebble size, subangular to sub-rounded, occur abundantly.	Subaqueous, unidirectional, high-energy flow, hyper-concentrated in sediments (Miall, 1996).	

Slu	Medium- to very coarse-grained sandstone, moderately-sorted. Slightly undulated lamination, predominantly convex-upward, symmetrical to near-symmetrical, with low-amplitude and low-wavelength. Quartz clasts of granule and pebble size, subangular to sub-rounded, may occur dispersed.	Subaqueous, unidirectional downstream bedforms migration under supercritical flow (<i>Antidunes: Froude number 0.84-1</i>) (Fielding, 2006; Cartigny et al., 2014).	Supercritical Flow
Sl/Sls	Medium- to very coarse-grained sandstone, moderately-sorted. Medium- to large-scale low-angle sigmoidal cross-stratification with well-developed topsets. Eventually, normal grading is developed in the foresets of the large-scale cross-strata, as well as quartz clasts of granule and pebble size, subangular to sub-rounded, occur dispersed or concentrated at the base of the sets. Fluidizations are common.	Deposition by breaking and upflow migration of supercritical bedforms, e.g. antidunes (Fielding, 2006).	Transcritical Flow
Ss	Medium- to very coarse-grained sandstone, moderately-sorted. Small- to medium-scale sigmoidal cross-stratification. Quartz clasts of granule and pebble size, subangular to sub-rounded, may occur dispersed or concentrated at the base of the sets. Fluidizations are common.	Subaqueous, unidirectional washed-out dunes and <i>humpback dunes</i> , under settling of large volumes of sediments (Fielding, 2006).	
St	Medium- to very coarse-grained sandstone, may be conglomeratic. Poorly- to moderately-sorted. Trough cross-stratification. Solitary sets, 1.0 m thick, or superimposed sets, 0.1 to 0.2 m thick. Normal grading developed in the foresets of the cross-strata. Quartz clasts of granule and pebble size, subangular to sub-rounded, occur dispersed or concentrated at the base of the sets.	Subaqueous unidirectional migration of sinuous-crested bedforms (3D) (Allen, 1963; Ashley, 1990; Miall, 1996).	
Sp	Medium- to very coarse-grained sandstone, may be conglomeratic. Poorly- to moderately-sorted. Planar cross-stratification. Solitary sets, 0.2 to 2.0 m thick, or superimposed sets, 0.1 to 0.15 m thick. Normal grading developed in the foresets of the cross-strata. Quartz clasts of granule and pebble size, subangular to sub-rounded, occur dispersed or concentrated at the base of the sets.	Subaqueous unidirectional migration of straight-crested bedforms (2D) (Allen, 1963; Ashley, 1990; Miall, 1996).	Subcritical Flow
Sr	Fine- to medium-grained sandstone, moderately-sorted. Ripple cross-lamination, critical to supercritical climbing angle. Sets of 0.1 to 0.8 m thick.	Migration of climbing ripples associated with low energy, unidirectional, subaqueous flow, combining traction and suspension processes (Allen, 1963).	

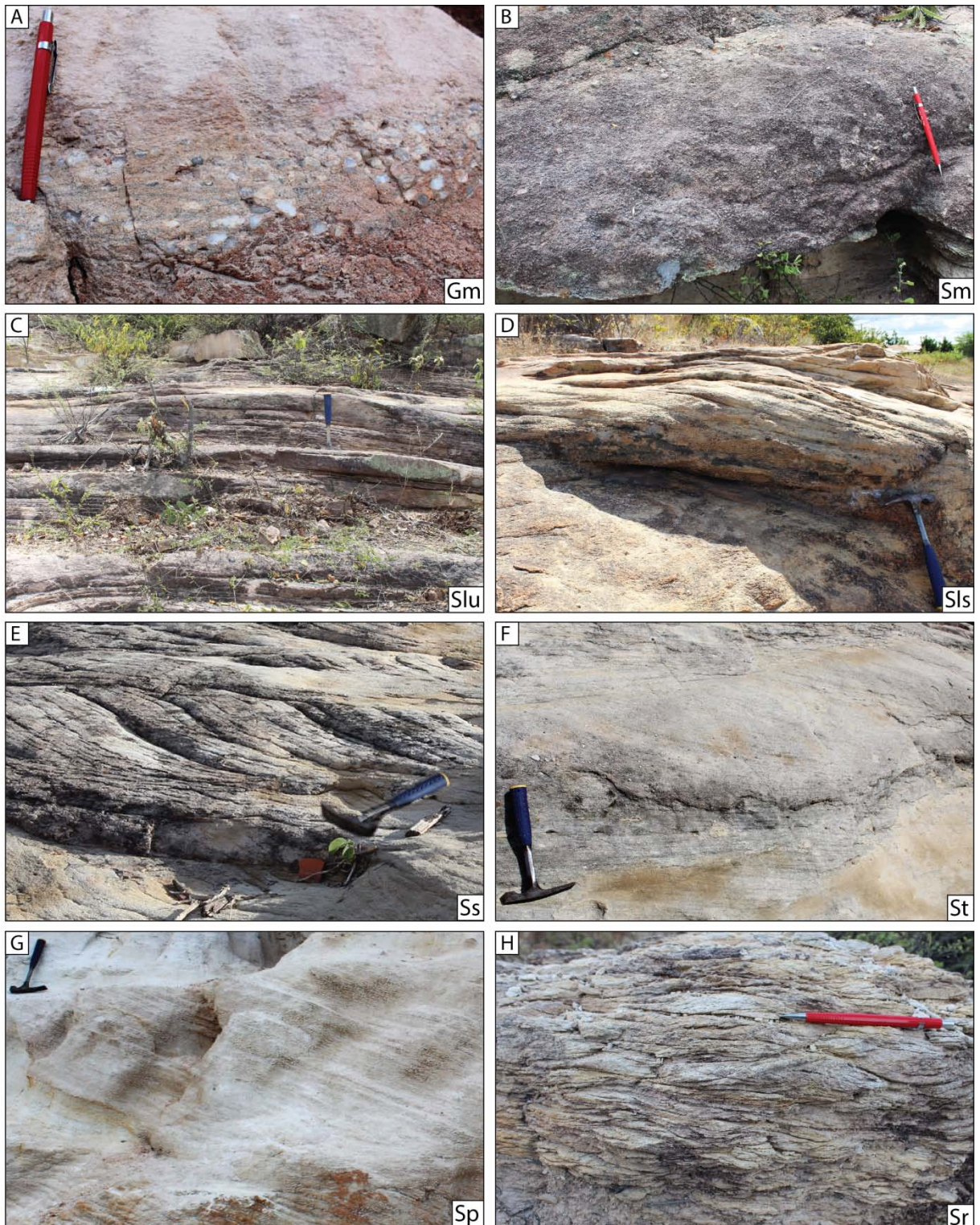


Figure 15. Lithofacies recognized in the study area. (A) Poorly-sorted, massive, clast-supported conglomerate consisting of quartz granules and pebbles (Gm). (B) Massive, poorly-sorted conglomeratic sandstone (Sm). (C) Slightly undulated lamination/stratification in medium-grained sandstones (*antidunes* - Slu). (D) Low-angle, sigmoidal cross-stratification with well-developed topsets (*humpback dunes* - Sls) in medium-grained sandstone. (E) Medium-scale sigmoidal cross-stratification (Ss) in moderately-sorted medium-grained sandstone. (F) Large-scale trough cross-stratification (St) with normal grading in the foresets in poorly-sorted, coarse-grained sandstone. (G) Large-scale planar cross-stratification (Sp) with normal grading in the foresets in poorly-sorted, coarse-grained sandstone. (H) Large-scale planar cross-stratification (Sr) with normal grading in the foresets in poorly-sorted, coarse-grained sandstone.

coarse-grained sandstone. (H) Ripple cross-lamination (Sr), with critical and supercritical climbing angle, in moderately-sorted, medium-grained sandstone.

Architectural Elements

Through detailed analysis of facies, bed geometry and bounding surfaces, eight architectural elements are identified in the study area. The main features of each architectural element are described below and summarized in Figure 16 and 18.

ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	GEOMETRY	LITHO FACIES	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	PALEOCURRENT
Simple Downstream Accretion Element (SDA)		Sp - 51.27% St - 40.37% Gm - 4.16% S? - 4.20%	Medium- to very coarse-grained, poorly sorted sandstones with tabular external geometry. Large-scale planar and trough cross-stratification. Lenses of massive, granule- and pebble-supported conglomerates occur on the base, mostly erosive in nature. Erosive surfaces are recognized within the deposits.	Downstream migration of subaqueous, simple sandy bars with well-developed slipfaces (Allen, 1983; Bridge, 1993; Miall, 1987; Wizevich, 1992, 1993).	
Compound Downstream Accretion Element (CDA)		St - 63.32% Sp - 29.32% S? - 7.16%	Tabular sandy deposits bounded by planar to slightly undulating, eventually erosive, basal surfaces. Medium- to very coarse-grained, poorly sorted sandstones organized in superimposed planar and trough cross-stratified sets, 0.1-0.5 m thick, separated by planar to concave-up, low-angle inclined surfaces, dipping in the same direction as the overlying cross-strata.	Migration of subaqueous, small- to medium-scale straight- to sinuous-crested dunes along the lee face of the bar, as a result of downcurrent flow, in unidirectional, subcritical flows (Allen, 1983; Wizevich, 1992; Ashworth, 1996; Miall, 1996).	
Subcritical Aggradational Dunes Element (SAD)		St - 79.05% Sp - 6.89% Gm - 3.54% Sm - 3.44% Sr - 0.49% S? - 6.59%	Tabular sandy deposits with undulating to concave-up, erosive basal surfaces. Medium- to very coarse-grained, poorly sorted sandstones with trough and planar cross-stratification, organized as superimposed sets, 0.05-0.5 m thick, separated by concave-up to planar, sub-horizontal surfaces.	Downstream migration and climbing of 2D and 3D subaqueous dunes in vertical aggradational settings (Miall, 1996; Scherer et al., 2005).	

Figure 16. Subcritical architectural elements within Jaicós Formation.

Simple Downstream Accretion Element (SDA)

Description: This architectural element has a tabular external geometry, 0.5 to 2.4 m thick, and reaches lengths of several meters along the outcrop extension (Fig. 17A). It is composed of medium- to very coarse-grained, poorly sorted sandstones with large-scale planar and trough cross-stratification (lithofacies Sp and St, respectively; Fig. 17C), and exhibit well developed normal grading in the foresets of cross-strata, with dispersed granule to pebble quartz clasts. Lithofacies Sp is more common than lithofacies St, in a proportion of 51.27% over 40.37%, respectively. Centimetric lenses of granule- and pebble-supported conglomerates (lithofacies Gm) or granule- to pebble lags are rare. Eventually, reactivation surfaces are recognized within these deposits.

Interpretation: Large-scale cross-stratified sets, with large length relative to thickness, are interpreted as the product of downstream migration of subaqueous, simple sandy bars with well-developed slipfaces (Allen, 1983; Miall, 1987; Wizevich, 1992, 1993; Bridge, 1993; Fig. 17B). The genesis of these bars is related to maintenance of unidirectional, subcritical flow conditions, represented by the development of a single facies, with eventual stops in bar migration pointed out by reactivation surfaces (Miall, 1985). These features advocate non-repetitive to periodic transverse bars, alternate bars or tributary mouth bars (Allen, 1983; Wizevich, 1992, 1993; Bridge, 1993, 2003), linked to perennial streams that maintain regular flow conditions. Lenses of massive clast-supported conglomerates indicate freeze and deposition of hyperconcentrated flows at the base of channels, erosive in nature (Miall, 1996).

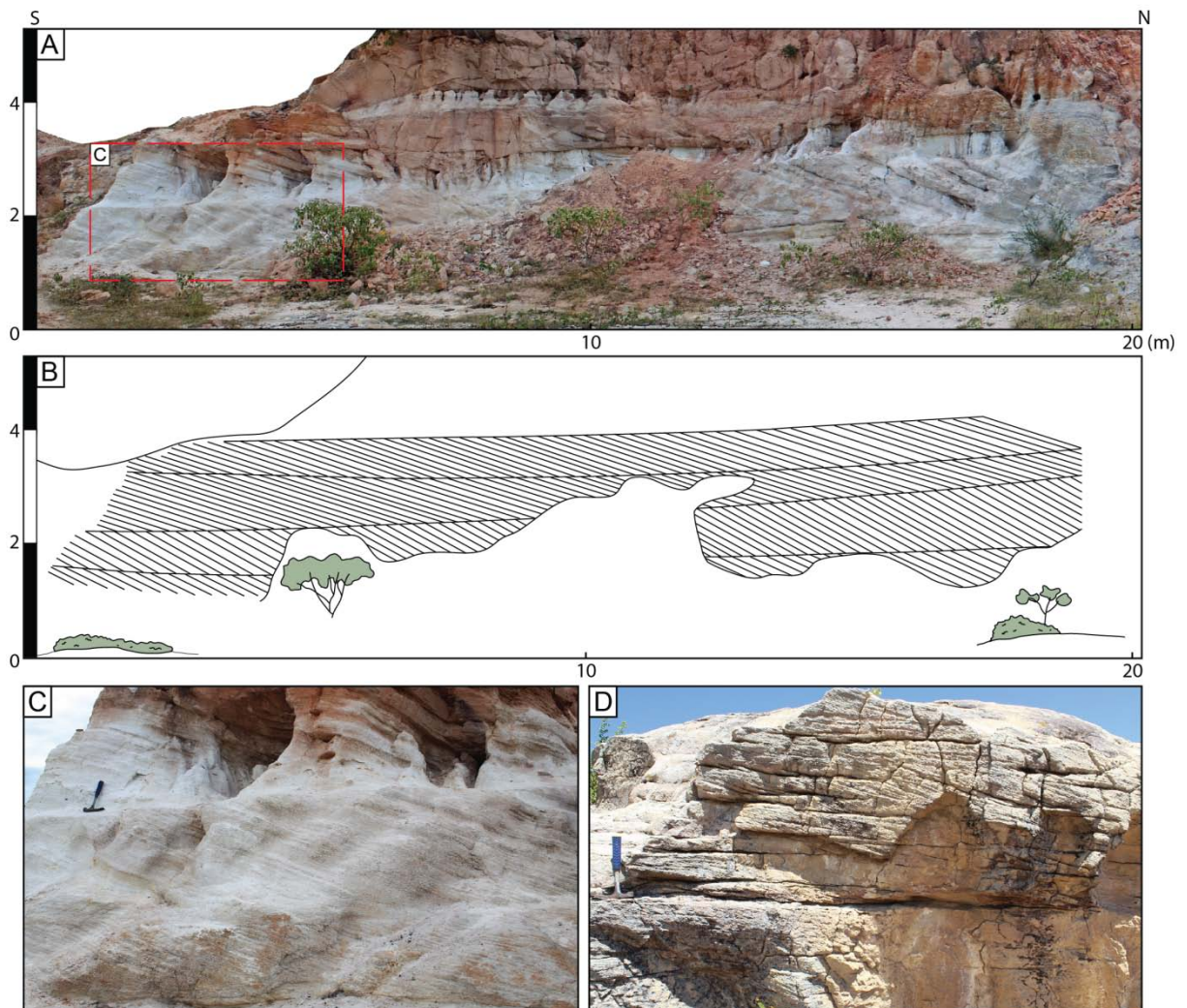


Figure 17. Subcritical flow deposits within the Low Discharge Variability Fluvial Style. Photomosaic (A) and interpreted panel (B) showing superimposed, simple downstream accretion deposits (SDA). (C) Large-scale planar cross-stratified sets in poorly sorted, coarse-grained sandstones in detail, bounded by sharp, erosive surfaces (hammer length = 30 cm). (D) Compound, downstream accretion deposit (CDA) in detail, where superimposed, small-scale planar to trough cross-stratified sets, are bounded by low-angle inclined surfaces, dipping towards the same direction.

Compound Downstream Accretion Element (CDA)

Description: This architectural element is characterized by tabular deposits, 0.7 to 1.7 m thick, bounded by planar to slightly undulated basal surfaces, eventually erosive. They are composed by medium- to very coarse-grained, poorly sorted sandstones organized in superimposed planar and trough cross-stratified sets, 0.1 to 0.5 m thick (lithofacies Sp e St, respectively). Trough cross-stratified sets are more common than the planar ones, in a proportion of 63.32% over 29.32%, respectively. Quartz granules and pebbles, subangular to sub-rounded, occur dispersed or

concentrated at the sets base. The sets are separated by planar to concave-up, low-angle inclined surfaces (3° to 10°), that dip in the same direction as the overlying cross-strata (Fig. 17D).

Interpretation: Small- to medium-scale, superimposed cross-stratified sets that dip in the same direction of low-angle, concave to planar bounding surfaces are interpreted as compound downstream accretion elements. In this context, subaqueous small- to medium-scale straight- to sinuous-crested dunes migrate along the lee face of the bar, as a result of downcurrent flow (Allen, 1983; Wizevich, 1992; Ashworth, 1996; Miall, 1996). Regarding fluvial deposits, this is a very recurrent architectural element recognized in ancient and modern rivers, representative of mid-channel bars (Leopold and Wolman, 1957; Hooke, 1986; Bristow and Best, 1993), in which the bar and overlying small-scale bedforms migrate downstream during seasonal floods, commonly in perennial settings (Allen et al., 2013).

Subcritical Aggradational Dunes Element (SAD)

Description: This architectural element comprises tabular sandy deposits, 0.5 to 2.2 m thick, and may reach tens of meters along the outcrop, with undulated to concave-up basal surfaces, mostly erosive. It consists of superimposed, centimetric, tabular to lenticular cross-stratified sets (0.05 to 0.5 m thick) of medium- to very coarse-grained, poorly sorted sandstones, separated by concave-up to planar, sub-horizontal surfaces. Trough cross-stratification (lithofacies St) dominates over the planar (lithofacies Sp), in a proportion of 79.05% over 6.89%, respectively, with subangular to sub-rounded granules and pebbles of quartz, at the base of cross-stratified sets or parallel to stratification. In medium-scale cross-strata (0.25 to 0.5 m), it is verified well-developed normal grading within the foresets, varying from very coarse- to medium-grained sand. Eventually, irregular, erosive surfaces are recognized at the deposits base, pointed out by lenses of massive conglomerates or conglomeratic sandstones (lithofacies Gm and Sm, respectively).

Interpretation: This architectural element equals Miall's Sandy Bedforms Element (1985, 1996), which comprises a very broad term regarding sandy bedforms migration in fluvial systems, commonly recognized in ancient and modern fluvial deposits (Miall, 1977; Collinson and Thompson, 1982; Allen, 1984; Ashley, 1990). In the study area, superimposed small- to medium-scale sets of planar and trough cross-strata, separated by subhorizontal planar to concave-up surfaces, laterally

extensive along tens of meters, indicates downstream migration and climbing of 2D and 3D subaqueous dunes in a vertical aggradational setting (Miall, 1996; Scherer et al., 2015).

ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENT	GEOMETRY	LITHO FACIES	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION	PALEOCURRENT
Simple, Sigmoidal Downstream Accretion Element (SSDA)		Ss + Sls - 90.48% Gm - 2.80% Sl - 1.92% S7 - 4.80%	Lenticular to tabular sandy deposits, with slight undulated base and top. It consists of medium- to very coarse-grained sandstones, poorly to moderately sorted, with medium- to large-scale sigmoidal cross-stratification with well-developed topsets, commonly in a supercritical climbing angle. Eventually, sigmoidal cross-stratification passes laterally to purely low-angle lamination.	Sigmoidal bedforms are the product of high energy, transcritical flows, linked to heavy sediment load. Large-scale sigmoidal cross-strata are generated by increase in bed shear stress, flow depth and flow velocity (Hjellbakk, 1997). Laterally transition of sigmoidal cross-strata to low-angle lamination indicates 3D dunes attenuation under settling of large volumes of sediment (<i>humpback dunes</i> , Fielding, 2006).	
Compound, Sigmoidal Downstream Accretion Element (CSDA)		Ss - 93.08% Sm - 2.50% Sl - 2.21% Sr - 2.21%	Tabular sandy deposits, laterally continuous for over 50 m, with erosive base. It consists of medium- to coarse-grained, poorly to moderately sorted sandstones, with sigmoidal cross-stratified sets, separated by planar to concave-up, low-angle inclined surfaces (3°- 5°), which dip in the same direction as the overlying cross-strata.	Migration of subaqueous, small- to medium-scale sigmoidal bedforms along the lee face of the bar, as a result of the downcurrent flow (Allen, 1983; Miall, 1985, 1988, 1996; Wizevich, 1992; Ashworth, 1996; Hjellbakk, 1997).	
Transitional Downstream Accretion Element (TDA)		Ss - 100%	Tabular sandy deposits, with slightly undulated top and base. It consists of medium- to coarse-grained sandstone, moderately sorted, with sigmoidal cross-stratified sets, laterally ranging from large-scale single sets to superimposed ones.	Unidirectional, downstream accretion of simple bars and coalescent small- to medium-scale dunes as flow velocity fluctuates (Hjellbakk, 1997).	
Transcritical to Supercritical Aggradational Dunes Element (TSAD)		Ss - 70.61% Sr - 10.84% Sl - 4.68% St - 3.43% Gm - 2.63% Sm - 1.68% Sls - 1.04% S7 - 5.08%	Tabular sandy deposits, with undulated top and base. It comprises medium- to very coarse-grained, moderately to poorly-sorted sandstones with a wide variety of sedimentary structures, e.g. superimposed sigmoidal cross-stratified sets, separated by planar to slightly undulated surfaces; low-angle, sigmoidal cross-strata with well-developed topsets, passing laterally to low-angle cross-lamination; slightly undulated laminated sets with convex-upward geometry; trough cross-stratified sets; beds with ripple cross-lamination; and lenses of massive sandstones and conglomerates.	Bedforms that make up these deposits exhibit a complex vertical organization which reflect broad fluctuations in flow strength and velocity, interpreted to be deposited by subaqueous, unidirectional, transcritical to supercritical flows, with settling of large volumes of sediment (Wizevich, 1992, Hjellbakk, 1997; Fielding, 2006). Existence of sinuous-crested dunes and ripples indicates subcritical flow conditions.	
Supercritical Laminated Sheets Element (SLS)		Slu - 82.93% Sr - 13.22% Gm - 3.85%	Lenticular sandy deposits, extensive for ~ 15 m, with convex-upward bedding that wedges out laterally, eventually truncated by the overlying deposits. It is composed by medium- to coarse-grained sandstones, moderately sorted, with horizontal to slightly undulated lamination. Lenticular sets exhibit a convex-upward profile, symmetrical to near-symmetrical, with low-amplitude and short wavelength. Lenses of conglomerates are eventually verified on the bottom of the deposits, as well as climbing ripple lenses on the top.	Slightly undulated, convex-upward aggradational bedforms are interpreted as antidunes, deposited by high energy, subaqueous, unidirectional, supercritical flows, with settling of large volumes of sediment. Symmetrical to near-symmetrical antidunes are considered to be in-phase, free-surface-dependent bedforms, replicating free-surface no breaking waves in supercritical flow conditions (Simons et al., 1965; Middleton and Southard, 1984; Cartigny et al., 2014).	

Figure 18. Transcritical to supercritical architectural elements within Jaicós Formation.

Simple, Sigmoidal Downstream Accretion Element (SSDA)

Description: This element exhibits lenticular to tabular external geometries, and comprise sandy deposits 0.5 to 2.4 m thick, laterally extensive along the outcrops. When tabular in shape, these deposits are extensive for about 150 m, with slightly undulated boundary surfaces. However, when they exhibit lenticular geometries, they reach some tens of meters and laterally wedge out (Fig. 19A, B).

For both cases, deposits have large length relative to thickness. These deposits comprise medium- to very coarse-grained sandstones, poorly to moderately sorted, with medium- to large-scale, moderately- (20° to 30°) to low-angle (6° to 15°), sigmoidal cross-stratification (lithofacies Ss), with well-developed sigmoidal topsets, commonly in a supercritical climbing angle (Fig. 19D). It is also recognized sigmoidal cross-stratification passing laterally to low-angle lamination (lithofacies Sls). Eventually, centimetric lenses of granule- and pebble-supported conglomerates or conglomeratic sandstones are observed at the base of large-scale sets. Normal grading is verified along the foresets of large-scale sigmoidal cross-strata (< 2 m), varying from very coarse- to medium-grained sand. Quartz granules and pebbles sometimes occur parallel to stratification or even dispersed. Reactivation surfaces were not verified. Fluidization is very commonly, represented by deformation of large-scale cross-strata (Fig. 19E, F).

Interpretation: Laterally extensive deposits, with large length relative to thickness ratio, composed by isolated, medium- to large-scale, moderately- to low-angle sigmoidal cross-stratified sandstones are interpreted as simple, periodic or quasi-periodic bedforms (Røe, 1987). The occurrence of sigmoidal cross-strata indicates a high energy system that carried out a heavy sediment load, deposited by subaqueous, unidirectional, transcritical flows. Well-developed and preserved sigmoidal bedforms, commonly with supercritical climbing angles, indicate deposition under settling of large volumes of sediment, in highly aggradational conditions. Fielding (2006) recognizes these sedimentary structures as supercritical climbing humpback dunes, interpreted as the product of transcritical flows, transitional from dune to upper plane bed stability fields, when 3D dunes are attenuated (“washed out”, under setting of large volumes of sediment. Predominance of large-scale sigmoidal cross-strata is related to an increase in bed shear stress, flow depth and velocity (Hjellbakk, 1997). Laterally transition from sigmoidal cross-strata to low-angle, flat laminated facies indicate genetically related deposits and reflect variations in flow strength and velocity (Fielding, 2006). Fluidization is common and is related to fluid scape of water-saturated sediments under high sedimentation rates of overlying deposits, causing deformation of depositional sedimentary structures (Bhattacharya, 2006).

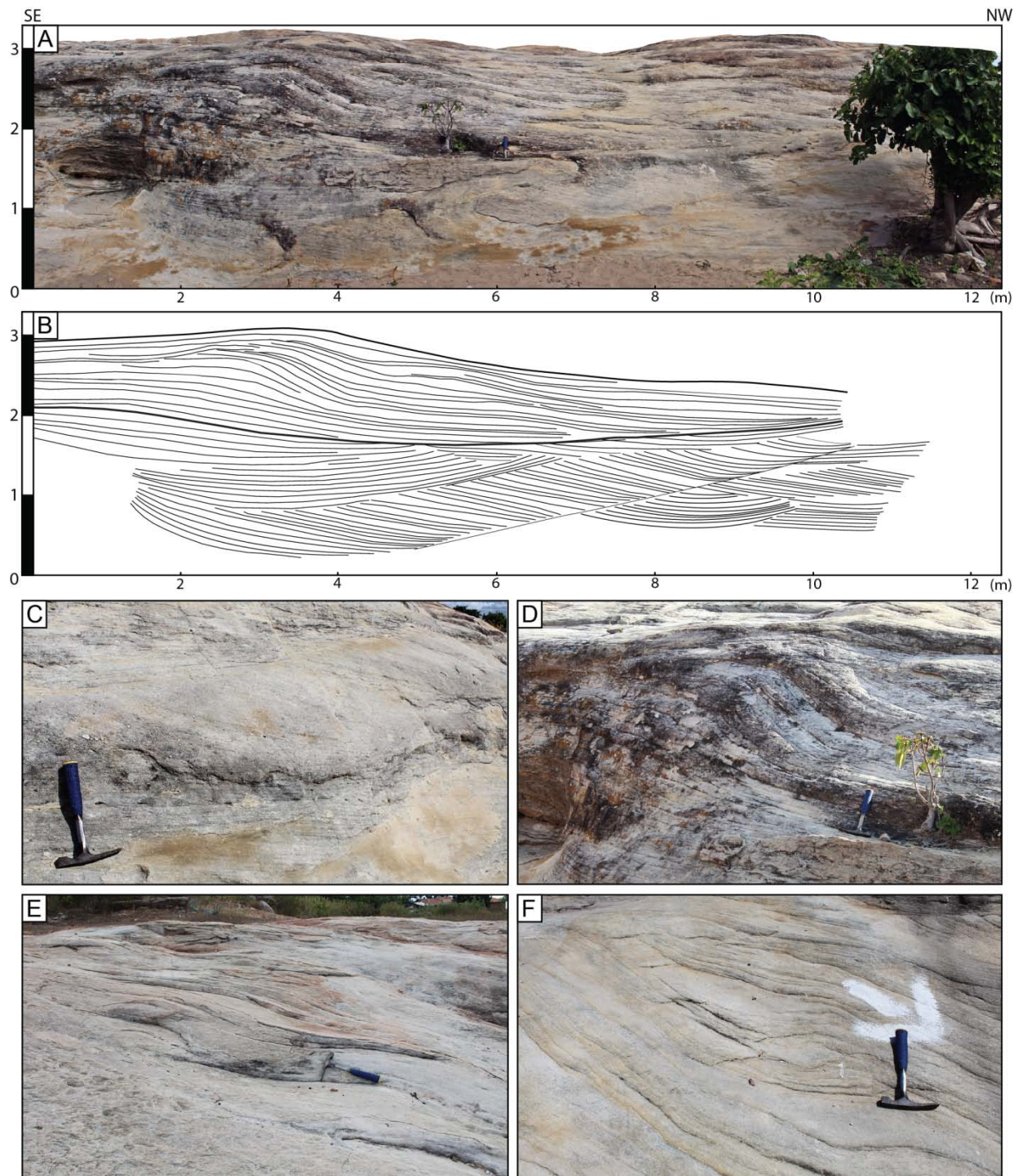


Figure 19. Transcritical flow deposits within the High Discharge Variability Fluvial Style. Photomosaic (A) and interpreted panel (B) showing vertical stacking of subcritical, aggradational sinuous-crested dunes and superimposed large-scale as basal deposits (SAD element), overlaid by sigmoidal bedforms, passing laterally to low-angle cross-stratification, within the SSDA element. (C) Large-scale, trough cross-stratified sets in poorly-sorted, coarse-grained sandstone, in detail (hammer length = 30 cm). (D) Large-scale, sigmoidal cross-stratification with well-developed sigmoidal topsets in a supercritical climbing angle. (E) Large-scale sigmoidal cross-strata deformed by fluidization. (F) Deformed strata by fluidization in plan-view.

Compound, Sigmoidal Downstream Accretion Element (CSDA)

Description: These deposits exhibit tabular external geometries, 0.6 to 2.2 m thick, laterally continuous for over 50 m, frequently with irregular, erosive base. It consists of superimposed, sigmoidal cross-stratified sets (lithofacies Ss), 0.1 to 0.3 m thick, comprising medium- to coarse-grained, poorly to moderately sorted sandstones (Fig. 20A, B). Eventually, subangular to sub-rounded, granules and pebbles of quartz occur at the base of sets, or parallel to stratification. Planar to concave-up, low-angle inclined surfaces (3° to 10°), separate the sets and dip in the same direction as the overlying cross-strata. Lenses of massive, conglomeratic sandstone and also of fine-grained, moderately sorted sandstone with climbing ripples (lithofacies Sr) are eventually recognized as part of this architectural element.

Interpretation: This architectural element is similar to CDA element, already mentioned and described as subcritical in origin. Sigmoidal cross-stratified sets dipping in the same direction of low-angle (3° to 5°), sub-horizontal to concave-up surface of bar migration, are interpreted as subaqueous migration of small- to medium-scale sigmoidal bedforms along the lee face of the bar in response to downcurrent flow (Allen, 1983; Miall, 1985, 1988, 1996; Wizevich, 1992; Ashworth, 1996). Sigmoidal bedforms are the product of 3D dunes attenuation (washed-out dunes) in transcritical flows, transitional between dune to upper plane bed bedforms, linked to settling of large volumes of sediments, driven by traction and suspension processes, in an aggradational setting (Wizevich, 1992). Regarding fluvial deposits, this downstream accretion element, dominated internally by sigmoidal bedforms, is not very well documented and recognized in ancient and modern rivers. Hjellbakk (1997) points out to the active, non-periodic nature of these mid-channel bars, which may require more energetic flows related to fluctuations in discharge, to provide conditions for the bar and overlying transcritical bedforms to migrate.

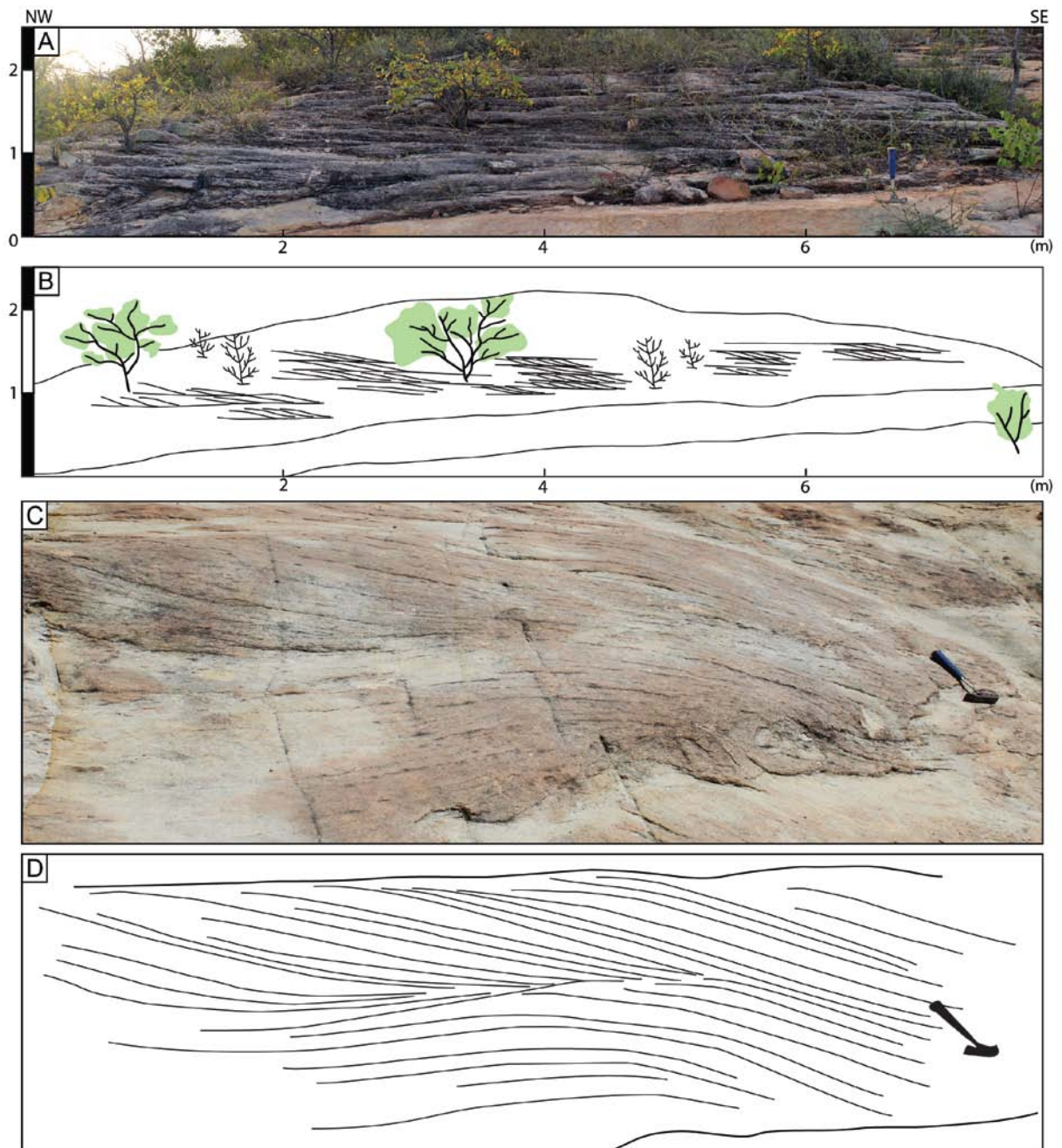


Figure 20. Transcritical flow deposits within the High Discharge Variability Fluvial Style. Photomosaic (A) and interpreted panel (B) showing superimposed, small-scale sigmoidal cross-stratified sets, separated by planar, low-angle inclined surfaces, as constituents of the compound, sigmoidal downstream accretion element (CSDA), laterally continuous along the outcrop. Photo (C) and interpreted photo (D) showing superimposed, sigmoidal cross-stratified sets, bounded by planar and sub-horizontal surfaces, laterally passing to a single, large-scale sigmoidal cross-stratified set (TDA element; hammer length = 30 cm).

Transitional Downstream Accretion Element (TDA)

Description: This architectural element comprises tabular deposits, 0.5 to 1.6 m thick, laterally continuous for tens of meters along the outcrop, with slightly

undulated top and base. It is composed by medium- to coarse-grained sandstone, moderately sorted, with exclusive occurrence of sigmoidal cross-stratification (lithofacies Ss). Internally, TDA element is composed by superimposed sets of sigmoidal cross-stratification, 0.25 to 0.8 m thick, bounded by planar and sub-horizontal surfaces that pass laterally to a single, large-scale sigmoidal cross-stratified set, 0.5 to 1.6 m thick (Fig. 20C, D). The opposite is also recognizable. Reactivation surfaces were not clearly verified.

Interpretation: This element was recognized by Røe and Hermansen (1993) as Composite Bars and by Hjellbakk (1997) as Transitional Simple Bar-Dune Complexes. Here, these deposits are termed Transitional Downstream Accretion elements by the unidirectional downstream accretion component of simple bars and coalescent small- to medium-scale dunes. Their genesis is related to flow velocity fluctuations: as flow velocity increases, dunes tend to accumulate by vertical aggradation. Once flow velocity decreases, simple, large-scale cross-strata evolve from the coalescent dunes, also related to decrease in water depth and increase in sediment concentration (Hjellbakk, 1997). The reversal process is also recurrent and coalescent dunes will grow from large-scale cross-strata as flow velocity increases. Sigmoidal cross-strata are well-developed in transcritical flows with settling of large volumes of sediments, driven by traction and suspension process, in an aggradational setting (Wizevich, 1992; Hjellbakk, 1997). Deposition of these sigmoidal bedforms is directly linked to fluctuations in flow strength and velocity, related to multi-stage floods within a discharge event (Røe and Hermansen, 1993).

Transcritical to Supercritical Aggradational Dunes Element (TSAD)

Description: This architectural element comprises tabular sandy deposits, 0.5 to 3.6 m thick, with undulated top and base (Fig. 21A, B). It consists of medium- to very coarse-grained, moderately to poorly-sorted sandstones with a wide variety of sedimentary structures. Sigmoidal cross-strata (lithofacies Ss) comprises the most common lithofacies within these deposits (70%), and occurs as small- to medium-scale superimposed sets, 0.1 to 0.5 m thick, separated by planar to slightly undulated surfaces (Fig. 21C, D). Slightly undulated laminated sets, 0.15 to 0.3 m thick, have a restricted occurrence within these deposits (lithofacies Slu). They exhibit an undulated, convex-up geometry with low amplitude (< 0.15 m) and low wavelength (~

2 m), predominantly symmetrical to near-symmetrical in shape. Subordinated, it is observed low-angle, sigmoidal cross-stratified sets, with well-developed topsets, laterally transitioning to low-angle cross-lamination (lithofacies Sls), 0.1 to 0.3 m thick. Small- to medium-scale trough cross-stratified sets (lithofacies St), 0.1 to 0.3 m thick, are eventually recognized within sigmoidal cross-stratified sets (Fig. 19C). Ripple cross-lamination exhibit a critical to supercritical climbing angles, and occur as tabular to lenticular beds limited to upper parts of TSAD elements, 0.1 to 0.8 m thick. Centimetric lenses of massive sandstones and conglomerates (lithofacies Sm and Gm, respectively) are also recognized at the base of the deposits, 0.05 to 0.1 m thick.

Interpretation: This architectural element is associated with transcritical to supercritical flow regime deposits in an aggradational setting. Hjellbakk (1997) describes this element only as Dune Complexes, involving predominantly sigmoidal cross-strata. Lithofacies that make up these deposits exhibit a complex vertical organization which reflects broad fluctuations in flow strength and velocity, linked to large volumes of sediments. Sigmoidal cross-strata with well-developed topsets, foresets and bottomsets are interpreted as humpback dunes, related to dunes attenuation under increasingly flow strength and fallout of suspended sediments (Wizevich, 1992; Hjellbakk, 1997; Fielding, 2006). Eventually, slightly undulated laminated bedforms occur within these deposits, and are interpreted as antidunes, deposited under supercritical flows. According to Fielding (2006), dunes and ripples are washed out when flow velocity increases, and generates a group of sedimentary structures that represents dune to upper plane bed bedform transition, e.g. sigmoidal cross-strata, humpback cross-bedding and low-angle cross-lamination. The spectrum of structures within this aggradational architectural element reflects fluctuations in flow conditions and may be related to multi-stage floods during high discharge events Røe and Hermansen, 1993; Hjellbakk, 1997; Fielding, 2006). Beds of climbing ripples occur dominantly on the top of these sandy deposits, and represent late stages of massive flood events, linked to waning flows (Miall, 1996).

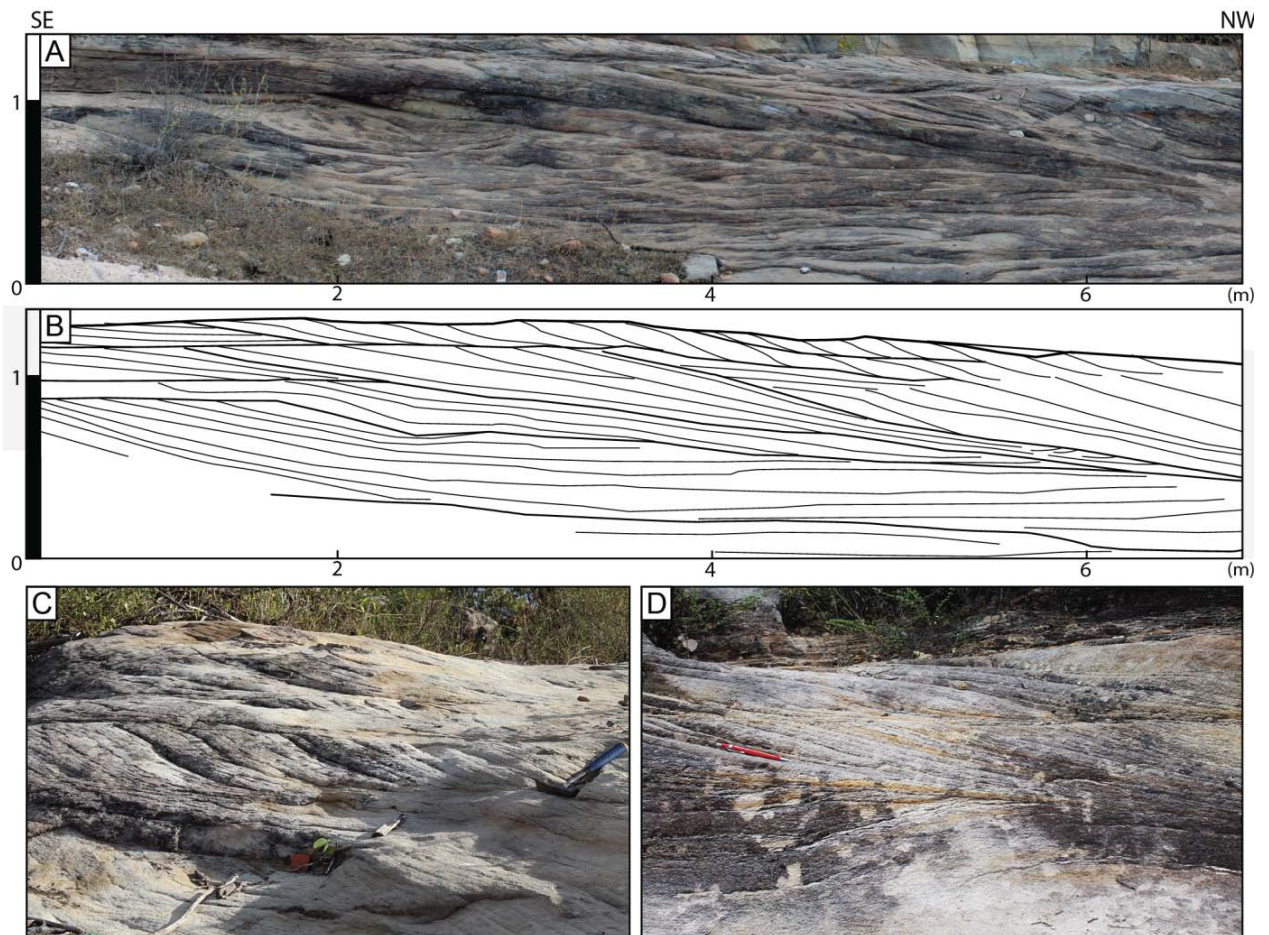


Figure 21. Transcritical flow deposits within the High Discharge Variability Fluvial Style. Photomosaic (A) and interpreted panel (B) showing superimposed transcritical bedforms within the Transcritical to Supercritical, Aggradational Dunes element (TSAD), laterally continuous over the outcrop. (C) and (D) Sigmoidal cross-stratified sets, separated by planar, subhorizontal surfaces (hammer length = 30 cm; pencil length = 10 cm).

Supercritical Laminated Sheets Elements (SLS)

Description: This architectural element comprises lenticular to tabular deposits with convex-upward bedding, 0.7 to 2.0 m thick, extensive for tens of meters along the outcrop (Fig. 22A, B). When lenticular in shape, deposits wedge out laterally, eventually truncated by overlying beds. It is composed by medium- to coarse-grained sandstones, moderately sorted, with horizontal to slightly undulated lamination (lithofacies Slu). Lenticular sets, 0.3 to 0.7 m thick, exhibit a convex-upward profile, symmetrical to near-symmetrical, with low-amplitude (0.15 to 0.3 m) and short wavelength (~ 3 m) (Fig. 22C). Eventually, laminated sets are truncated by the overlying ones, in a high angle (red arrows; Fig. 22D). Along the sedimentary succession, this architectural element is mainly recognized by superimposed sets of

slightly undulated laminated sandstones. However, massive clast-supported conglomerates (lithofacies Gm) and sandstones with critical to supercritical climbing ripples (lithofacies Sr) also make up these deposits.

Interpretation: Laminated sand sheets are well-known fluvial deposits related to supercritical flow regime, deposited by flash flood events in ephemeral streams (Miall, 1977, 1985, 1996; Graf, 1988). In more recent studies, a variety of supercritical structures have been described in terms of highly variable flow conditions and sediment grain size (Simons et al., 1965; Guy et al., 1966; Allen, 1984; Alexander et al., 2001; Fielding, 2006; Cartigny et al., 2014). Very unique fluvial deposits related to transcritical and supercritical flow regimes are well preserved in the study area. Slightly undulated, low-amplitude and low wavelength, convex-upward beds are here interpreted as antidunes deposits. External geometry of the deposits reflects internal lamination, which passes upward to a more convex profile (Fig. 22C). Antidunes deposits exhibit short wavelength and are considered small-scale antidunes, according to Kennedy (1963), which points out genesis in shallow streams. Symmetrical to near-symmetrical antidunes are considered to be in-phase, free-surface-dependent bedforms, replicating free-surface non-breaking waves in supercritical flow conditions (Simons et al., 1965; Middleton and Southard, 1984; Cartigny et al., 2014). Well-preservation of antidunes is related to fast decelerating flows under aggradational settings (Fielding, 2006; Winsemann et al., 2009, 2011). As pointed out by Fielding (2006), predominance of antidunes bedforms may be due to directly transition from dunes to antidunes bedforms in conditions of large grain size dominance and high velocity flows. Development of climbing ripples, with critical to supercritical climbing angle, are the result of waning flows linked to low stages of flood events (Miall, 1996).

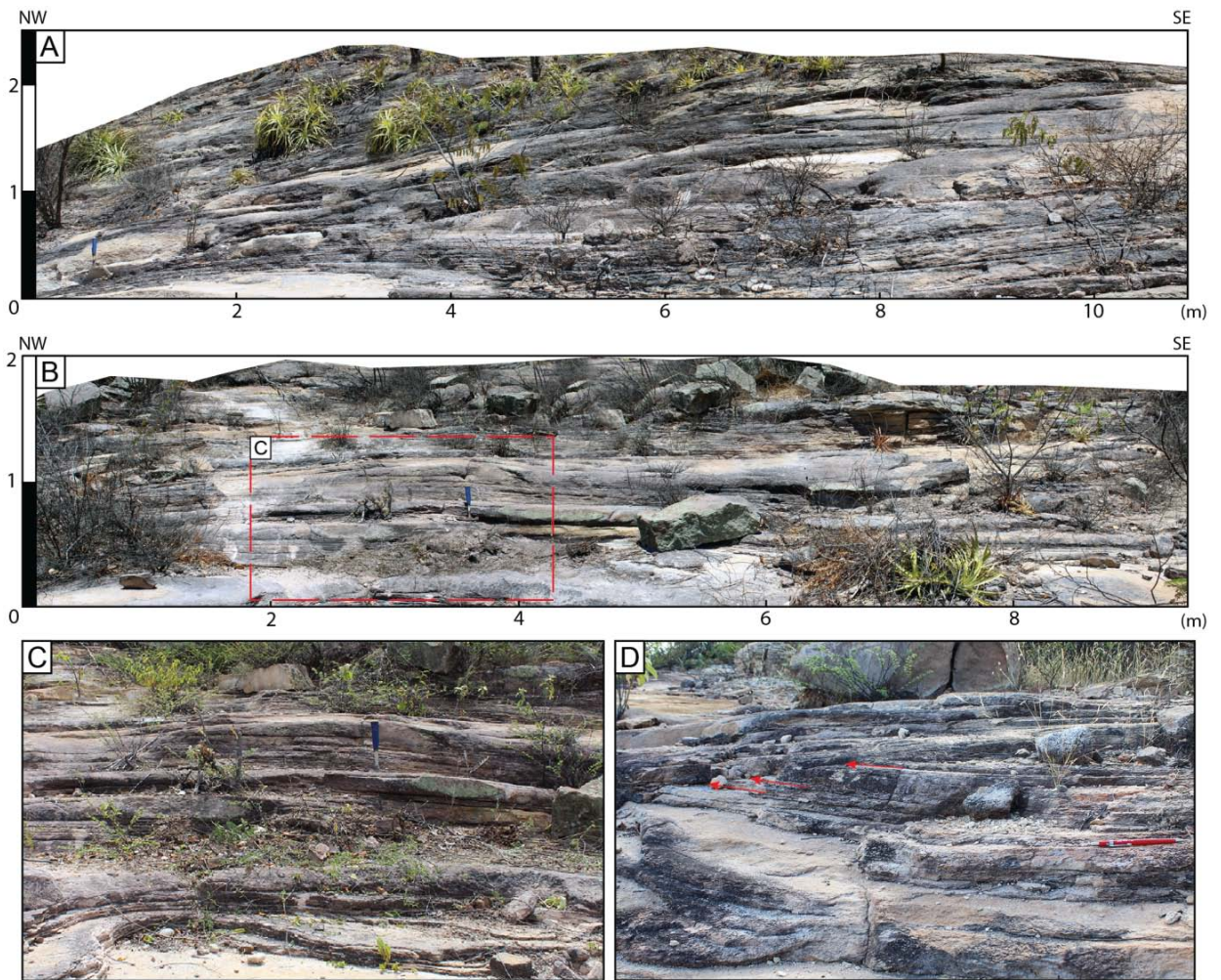


Figure 22. Supercritical flow deposits within the High Discharge Variability Fluvial Style. Extensive panels showing lenticular (A) and tabular (B) geometries of convex-upward supercritical laminated sheet elements (SLS), dominated by antidunes deposits. (C) Detail of convex-upward, symmetrical to near symmetrical antidunes, with low-amplitude and short wavelength. (D) Detail of truncated superimposed antidunes (red arrows).

Fluvial Styles

The eight architectural elements recognized in the study area fit into two different fluvial styles: High Discharge Variability and Low Discharge Variability. These two fluvial styles are assigned according to the nature and predominance of sedimentary structures within the deposits, directly linked to the flow regime. The relative proportion of each architectural element within the fluvial styles is summarized in Figure 23.

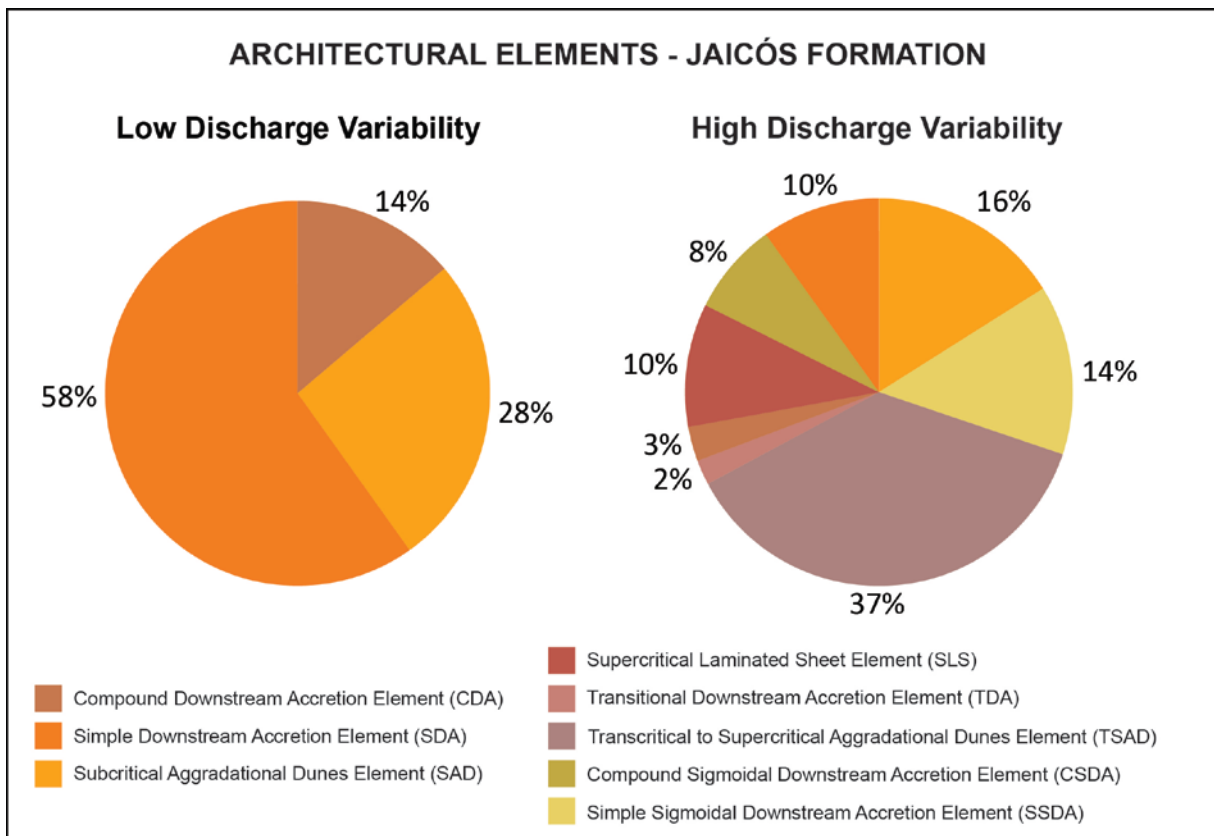


Figure 23. The relative proportion of the architectural elements within the Jaicós Formation in pie charts, assigning the Low and High Discharge Variability styles.

By analyzes of the sedimentary successions (Fig. 13 and 14), both styles comprise multi-storey channels, filled by one or more architectural elements. These channels are defined in terms of fining-upward trends, relevant paleocurrent changes, significant changes in grain size and sedimentary structures, and occurrence of basal, sharp erosive surfaces, marked by granule- to pebble-supported conglomerates and massive conglomeratic sandstones.

The Low Discharge Variability Style comprises extensive, poorly channelized, tabular deposits, dominated by straight- and sinuous-crested dunes and bars deposited by unidirectional, subaqueous, steady subcritical flows (Fig. 16). Simple, downstream accretion bars are dominated by planar cross-bedding, in opposite to compound bars and subcritical, aggradational dunes, where trough cross-bedding prevail. Channel bodies are 0.65 to 5.6 m thick, bounded by basal, sharp erosive surfaces. According to Figure 23, the SDA element represents 58% of this fluvial style deposits, followed by 28% of the SAD element and 14% of the CDA element. Subcritical bedforms exhibit main paleoflow direction towards northeast (Fig. 24).

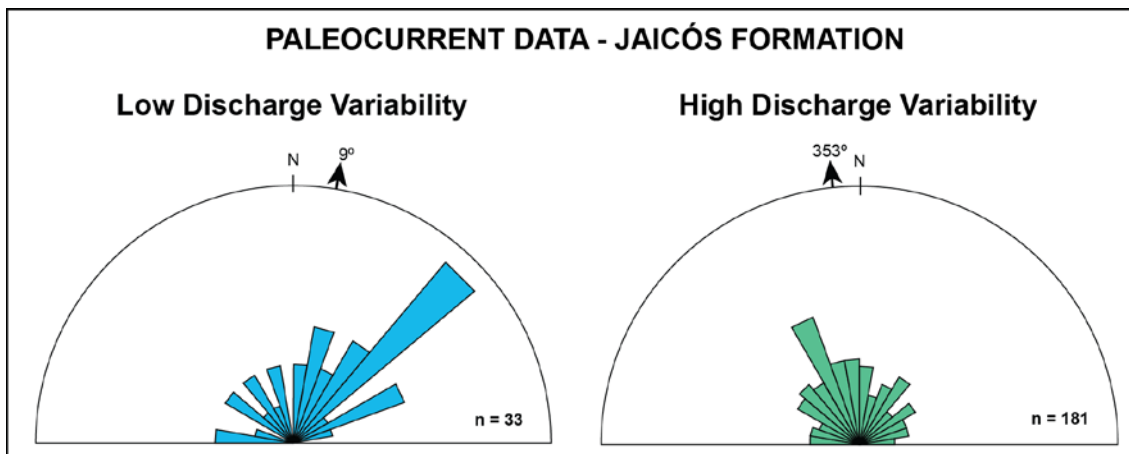


Figure 24. Rose diagrams of both low and high discharge variability fluvial styles. Arrows indicate the mean vector and n corresponds to the number of paleocurrents measurements.

The High Discharge Variability Style is dominated by unconfined, sheet-like deposits, 0.5 to 5.8 m thick, commonly 0.5 to 2 m thick. This fluvial style is dominated by sigmoidal bedforms, on various scales and morphologies, with complex vertical stacking patterns (Fig.18). Thickest channel deposits exhibit a characteristic vertical stacked facies, in which subcritical, sinuous-crested dunes occur on the base, followed by medium- to large scale, transcritical and/or supercritical bedforms. Basal surfaces are sharp, erosive in nature. Small-scale, sigmoidal-cross-stratified beds also comprise channel deposits, as thin, superimposed centimetric sets.

Regarding the relative proportion of the high discharge variability deposits, TSAD element is the most common architectural element, representative in 37%, characterized by trains of attenuated bedforms (“washed out” dunes), sigmoidal in shape. Interbedded to this small-scale sigmoidal bedforms are humpback dunes, antidunes, trains of sinuous-crested dunes and critical to supercritical climbing ripples. This broad range of bedforms within a single architectural element reflects fluctuations in flow strength and velocity. Simple, sigmoidal bars (SSDA) make up 14% of the fluvial record, followed by 10% antidunal bedforms (SLS), 8% of compound downstream accretion bars with sigmoidal cross-stratified sets (CSDA) and only 2% of transitional bars. Additionally, subcritical SDA, SAD and CDA elements are recognized within the High Discharge Variability Style, representing 19% of the deposits, and may be related to more stable flow conditions. The high discharge variability style records main paleoflow direction towards northwest (Fig. 24).

DISCUSSION

In the study area, the Jaicós Formation strata encompass dominantly meter-scale sheet-like sandy bodies composed by architectural elements generated under variable flow conditions and discharge patterns that fit into two fluvial styles, the Low and High Discharge Variability. In the study area, the Low Discharge Variability Fluvial Style comprises the basal deposits, overlaid conformably by the High Discharge one.

The Low Discharge Variability Fluvial Style consists of straight- and sinuous-crested bedforms, on various scales and vertical stacked facies. The low discharge variability deposits indicate stable, perennial features, in which seasonal discharge variability is responsible for bedforms migration, dominated by downstream accretion bars and subcritical aggradational dunes (Allen, 1983; Miall, 1996; Bridge and Lunt, 2006). The dominance of isolated, medium- to large-scale cross-stratified sets and superimposed, small- to medium-scale cross-stratified sets indicate downstream accretion bars and subcritical aggradational dunes, respectively. Their development requires regularity and maintenance of critical flow conditions with permanent flow, providing conditions for dunes to migrate and bars to grow (Miall, 1996). Deposition and accumulation of subcritical aggradational dunes occur as individual sandy bedforms migrate and climb over a regular channel floor, laterally associated with simple and compound bars, in deeper portions of the channel (Bristow, 1987; Miall, 1996). These fields of dunes also can overlie bar tops and flanks, when these small-scale sandy bedforms are interbedded with simple and compound bars, and may be related to low stages of flood events, with permanent, steady flows. Reactivation surfaces are eventually observed within simple bars, indicating stops in bar migration, resumed as discharge increases during flood events (Allen, 1983).

The High Discharge Variability Fluvial Style records variations in terms of flow strength and velocity, and allow to interpret this fluvial styles as deposited by ephemeral streams (Alexander and Fielding, 1997; Tooth, 2000; Allen et al., 2014; Soares et al., 2018). The broad occurrence of architectural elements generated under distinctive flow conditions within the high discharge variability deposits, including subcritical bedforms, suggest variability in discharge with multiple stages/peaks (Bromley, 1991; Hampton and Horton, 2007), and even ephemeral settings may experience intermittent flows. Ephemeral streams are triggered by massive, seasonal or non-periodic rainfalls, recorded by transcritical to supercritical flow regime bedforms (Tunbridge, 1981; Røe and Hermansen, 1993; Eriksson and

Simpson, 1993; North and Taylor, 1996; Hjellbakk, 1997; Eriksson et al., 2006; Long, 2006; Hampton and Horton, 2007; Lebeau and Ielpi, 2017).

During flood events, channels are laterally widened and experience highly energetic unstable flows. These deposits exhibit a complex architecture, with variable vertical and lateral facies organization (McKie, 2011), so does the Jaicós Formation. Despite the complexity, some peculiarities are observed:

- i. major thickest channels within the High Discharge Variability succession exhibit basal subcritical aggradational dunes and transcritical to supercritical bedforms to the top;
- ii. lack of reactivation surfaces within transcritical to supercritical bedforms, but the common occurrence of strata deformation by fluidization within these deposits;
- iii. lack of macroforms;
- iv. paleocurrent data reveal a uniform flow trend within a single channel, but dispersive trends along channels;
- v. no evidences of fine-grained deposits (any residual deposit or muddy intraclasts);

As in fluvial deposits of the Jurassic Kayenta Formation described by Bromley (1991), channels filled by basal subcritical aggradational dunes and overlaid by transcritical to supercritical bedforms indicate an upward increase in flow energy in response to different flow stages. During the onset of flood events, the channel floor is eroded and dunes migrate. As discharge increases, channels are laterally widened as more water and sediments are remobilized/supplied. At discharge peak, water flow is highly energetic and unstable, covering broad overbank areas. During this stage, transcritical to supercritical flow conditions are reached and bedforms are deposited. As flow wanes, sedimentation of subcritical bedforms takes place. Although this is a very notable facies organization within the stratigraphic succession and represents events of channel-fill, a broad spectrum of facies organization occurs within transcritical to supercritical aggradational dunes elements. These variations may reflect fluctuations in flow strength and velocity, related to multi-stage floods or discharge pulses (Bromley, 1991). Well-preserved sigmoidal and antidunal bedforms are directly related to aggradational conditions and combine highly energetic flows and large volumes of sediments, generated by traction and suspension processes (Wizevich, 1992). Channels are characterized by unconfined, sheet-like sandy deposits and due to highly energetic flow conditions macroforms are not as well-developed as in perennial settings (Fielding et al., 1999).

Lack of reactivation surfaces within high discharge variability deposits

indicates bedforms deposited in a single flood when large volumes of sediments are supplied. Fluidization is commonly observed in large-scale cross-strata and is related to fluid scape under high sedimentation rates of overlying deposits, causing deformation of depositional sedimentary structures (Bhattacharya, 2006).

Fine-grained deposits relative to overbank areas are not observed within the Jaicós Formation, neither intraformational clasts. This fact might reflect high rates of channel avulsion in a context of low rates of accommodation creation, so deposits would be frequently eroded (Weissmann et al., 2013).

The Low and High Discharge Variability styles present highly dispersive paleocurrent data, with paleoflow direction towards NE-NW. In the studied succession, paleocurrents follow a uniform trend within a single channel. However, it exhibits dispersive trends along channels, with an angular difference of 180°. Allied to no preservation of overbank deposits and to the occurrence of multi-storey channel bodies, these dispersive patterns may reflect high rates of channels avulsion. Flow hydraulic conditions respond directly to variations on discharge and cause channels to avulse along the alluvial plain in order to reach equilibrium (Friend, 1983; Fielding et al., 1999).

Although the two fluvial styles comprise distinctive flow conditions and discharge patterns, architectural elements characterize low-sinuosity, braided channels (Miall, 1996; Bridge, 2006). Fig. 25 comprises fluvial depositional models for both low and high discharge variability styles. Sheet-braided deposits are largely documented and described as dominant fluvial planforms over pre-vegetated lands. However, these deposits exhibit internal complexity, consisting of bedforms with a wide variety of morphologies and scales. Braided streams are known to be largely affected by variability in discharge, and experience perennial and ephemeral streams, comprising deposits developed in variable flow conditions (Bristow and Best, 1993; Miall, 1996; Bridge and Lunt, 2006). Any intense rainfall and flood event would have devastating effects over a non-vegetated and cohesionless alluvial plain, in which channels are widened and experience rapid, high-energy streams, dominated by bed-load transport (Hjellbakk, 1997; Fielding, 2006; Davies et al., 2011; Gibling et al., 2014; Plink-Björklund, 2015).

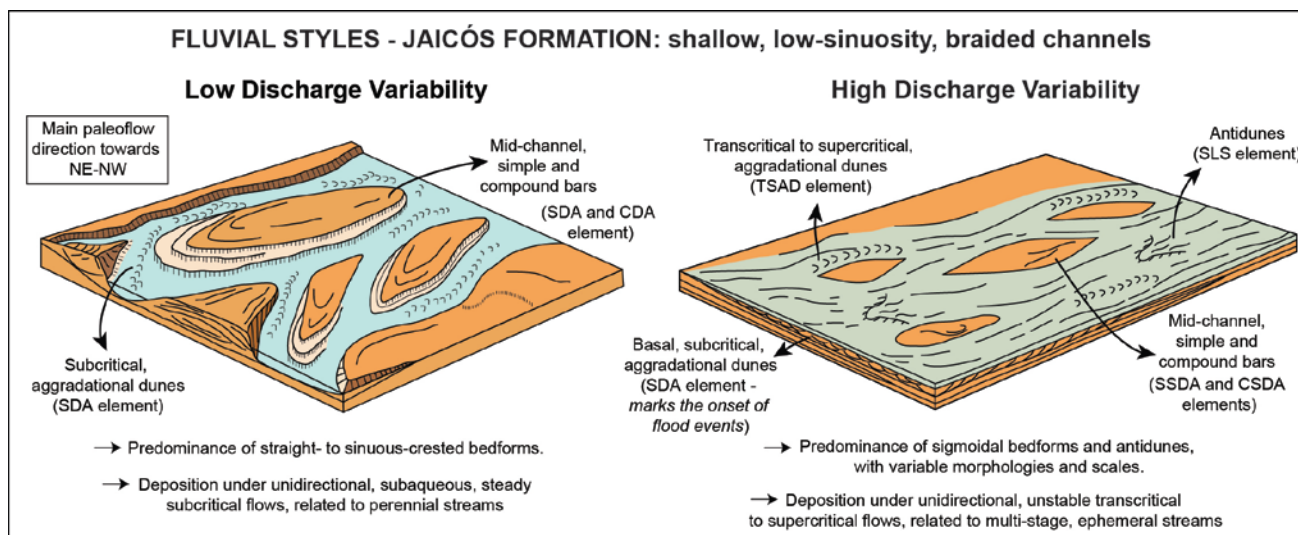


Figure 25. Fluvial models for both low and high discharge variability fluvial styles within the Jaicós Formation, with main corresponding architectural elements.

CONCLUSIONS

Through a high-resolution faciological and architectural analysis of the Jaicós Formation strata, upper Serra Grande Group, eight sandy and conglomeratic lithofacies were recognized within the study area, which make up eight architectural elements, fitted into two distinctive fluvial styles: a Low and a High Discharge Variability Fluvial Style.

The Low Discharge Variability Fluvial Style is characterized by extensive, poorly channelized tabular deposits, dominated by straight- and sinuous-crested bedforms, as constituents of simple and compound downstream accretion bars and subcritical, aggradational dunes. These elements suggest deposition under unidirectional, subaqueous, steady subcritical flows, related to perennial streams.

The High Discharge Variability Fluvial Style comprises sheet-like deposits dominated by sigmoidal bedforms and antidunes, both with distinctive morphologies and scales. These elements record variations in terms of flow strength and velocity and suggest deposition under unidirectional, subaqueous, unstable flows, linked multi-stage ephemeral streams.

The low discharge variability style comprises basal deposits and is overlaid by the high discharge variability one, in at least two outcrops. Both fluvial styles exhibit highly dispersive paleocurrent data, with paleoflow direction towards NE-NW. Single channels within the studied succession, show a uniform trend. However, it exhibits dispersive trends along channels, with an angular difference of 180°. Allied to no preservation of overbank deposits and to the occurrence of multi-storey channel

bodies, these dispersive patterns may reflect high rates of channels avulsion, in a context of low rates of accommodation creation.

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
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3. ANEXOS

3.1 HISTÓRICO ESCOLAR COMPLETO

	
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul Programa de Pós-Graduação em Geociências	
Histórico Curso	

Nome: Monica Oliveira Manna Cartão: 305455 Situação: ATIVO
Identidade: 5970300 CPF: 08940593944 Data de Nascimento: 13/05/1993

Curso: GEOCIÊNCIAS - Mestrado Acadêmico
Área de Concentração: ESTRATIGRAFIA
Orientador: CLAITON MARLON DOS SANTOS SCHERER
Proficiência no(s) Idioma(s): Inglês

Período	Código	Atividade de Ensino/Professor	Créditos	Carga Horária	Conceito	Frequência (%)	Situação	Instituição
2018/01	GEB00046	Análise estratigráfica	6	90	A	-	Aprovado	UFRGS
2018/01	GEB00044	Estratigrafia Avançada	4	60	A	100.00	Aprovado	UFRGS
2018/01	GEB00045	Fácies e Sistemas Depositionais	5	75	A	100.00	Aprovado	UFRGS
2018/01	GEB00107	Geologia Isotópica, geocronologia e estratigrafia qui. das bacias sedi.	5	75	A	100.00	Aprovado	UFRGS
2018/01	GEP19-40	T.E. em Geologia Sedimentar: GEOLOGIA DAS ROCHAS CARBONÁTICAS	4	60	A	100.00	Aprovado	UFRGS
			-	-	-	-		

Conceitos	
A - Conceito Ótimo	24
B - Conceito Bom	24
C - Conceito Regular	
D - Conceito Insatisfatório	
FF - Falta de Frequência	

Totais	
Créditos cursados com aprovação neste Curso:	24
Total:	24

ANEXO I
Título da Dissertação/Tese:
“VARIABILIDADE DA DESCARGA EM SISTEMAS FLUVIAIS – FORMAÇÃO JAICÓS, GRUPO SERRA GRANDE, SILURIANO DA BACIA DO PARNAÍBA, BRASIL”
Área de Concentração: Estratigrafia
Autor: Monica Oliveira Manna
Orientador: Prof. Dr. Claiton Marlon Dos Santos Scherer
Examinadora: Profa. Dra. Amanda Goulart Rodrigues
Data: 06/02/2020
Conceito: A
PARECER:
<p>A dissertação da Monica Manna consiste em uma importante contribuição para o estudo de sistemas fluviais do Paleozoico, pois trata da definição dos estilos fluviais e variabilidade da descarga fluvial da Formação Jaicós (Siluriano da Bacia do Parnaíba) a partir da identificação e interpretação de formas de leito de diversos regimes e elementos arquiteturais. A candidata apresenta domínio técnico e capacidade de discussão aprofundada sobre o tema. O texto, de maneira geral, apresenta poucos erros ortográficos e gramaticais. No entanto, as frases longas dificultam parcialmente a fluidez do texto tanto no texto integrador quanto no artigo submetido. Serão apresentadas a seguir algumas sugestões/comentários a fim de colaborar com a estruturação e o conteúdo do texto.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A parte inicial (texto integrador segundo as regras do PPGGEO-UFRGS) poderia ter contemplado os materiais e métodos utilizados no estudo, além de uma pequena síntese dos principais resultados/discussões e conclusões. 2) Na Estruturação da dissertação (página 9) <p><i>“Introdução sobre o tema abordado, descrição dos objetos principal e específico da pesquisa de mestrado, contexto geológico e o estado da arte, contendo temas que corroboraram com a pesquisa.” A palavra não seria OBJETIVOS?</i></p> 3) Dois tópicos intitulados como CONTEXTO GEOLÓGICO na página 11. 4) Incluir um tópico só com OBJETIVOS, página 11. 5) Colocar em posição paisagem a Fig. 2 (página 13) para facilitar leitura. 6) O contexto geológico está bem organizado e sintético. 7) Algumas figuras do contexto geológico e do estado da arte estão com problemas de resolução. 8) O conteúdo do estado da arte está adequado a temática desenvolvida, contendo

continua...

AR

referências bibliográficas atualizadas e figuras bem didáticas. Porém, observa-se que algumas das frases de um mesmo parágrafo não apresentam ligação entre si. Por exemplo, parágrafo 2, página 21: "A evolução..."

9) Sugere-se também a inclusão da localização dos rios citados.

10) Substituir a palavra *range* por *série*, *variedade*. Não usar *range* variado.

11) Sobre o artigo submetido à *Sedimentary Geology*:

- As figuras 13 e 14 deveriam ser apresentadas nos resultados, pois contêm informações e interpretações que não foram abordadas até o item "STUDY AREA AND METHODS".
- As figuras são adequadas, contendo todas as informações necessárias para o entendimento e complementação do texto. Porém, sugiro remover a referência da Fig. 12 da legenda da Fig. 13. Não é usual referenciar uma figura na legenda da outra. A Fig. 15 C e Fig. 22 C são idênticas, sugiro substituir uma delas.
- Na discussão, seria interessante incluir um tópico sobre quais fatores/condições climáticas atuam em cada estilo fluvial. Seriam controles regionais ou globais? Se não for expandir esse tópico na discussão, sugiro não dar tanta ênfase no texto do fator clima (principalmente no resumo).

A dissertação cumpre plenamente com todos os requisitos para a obtenção do título de mestre. Diante do exposto, confiro um grau A para a dissertação da Monica Manna. Parabéns a aluna e seu orientador Prof. Claiton pela ótima pesquisa realizada.

Assinatura: *Ammanda S. Rodrigues*

Data: *06/02/2020*

Ciente do Orientador:

Ciente do Aluno:

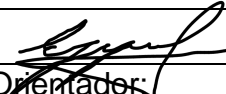
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ANEXO I
Título da Dissertação/Tese:
“VARIABILIDADE DA DESCARGA EM SISTEMAS FLUVIAIS – FORMAÇÃO JAICÓS, GRUPO SERRA GRANDE, SILURIANO DA BACIA DO PARNAIBA, BRASIL”
Área de Concentração: Estratigrafia
Autor: Monica Oliveira Manna
Orientador: Prof. Dr. Claiton Marlon Dos Santos Scherer
Examinador: Prof. Dr. Ezequiel Galvão de Souza
Data: 06/02/2020
Conceito: A
PARECER:
<p>A aluna está apta a receber o título de Mestra em geociências tendo em vista a dissertação entregue e estando de acordo com os critérios estabelecidos pelo PPGGEO/UFRGS. O trabalho está bem apresentado, organizado e possui um tema muito relevante para área de estudo na qual a aluna cursou o mestrado. As figuras estão claras e com boa resolução e citadas corretamente no texto. Há alguns parágrafos com frases muito extensas e palavras que não deveriam estar com a primeira letra em maiúscula, as quais eu sugiro reescrever. Abaixo seguem alguns apontamentos em relação à dissertação e ao artigo apresentados. Além disso, o arquivo em pdf traz as principais correções a serem feitas visando o aceite do manuscrito e a aprovação da dissertação</p> <p>RESUMO: Muito bem escrito, entretanto não detalha a metodologia utilizada e nem ressalta a importância do trabalho executado. Há algumas frases muito extensas que dificultam a leitura. Sugiro também destacar o que os resultados obtidos trazem de importante para os estudos de sistemas fluviais com variabilidade de descarga. As mesmas alterações devem ser feitas no ABSTRACT.</p> <p>INTRODUÇÃO: A aluna não apresenta o problema a ser resolvido através do estudo da dissertação e nem o que o mesmo traz de novo para a análise destes sistemas fluviais. A introdução deve também apresentar os métodos, trazer o problema num âmbito global e salientar a relevância do estudo. Sugiro reescrevê-la.</p> <p>CONTEXTO GEOLÓGICO: Inserir algumas cidades principais na FIGURA 1. Está bem escrito, mas há trechos que se referem somente à nomenclatura e não a geologia local.</p> <p>ESTADO DA ARTE: Sugiro reorganizar da seguinte maneira: i) regimes de fluxo; ii) elementos arquiteturais; iii) tipo de sistemas fluviais; iv) fatores controladores dos sistemas fluviais (tectônica, clima, vegetação). Além disso, sugiro a inserção de um item onde o autor exponha seu domínio sobre o tema, abordando de forma geral todos estes tópicos e como isso pode ser visto na sua área de estudo. Quanto a importância da vegetação, sugiro a leitura de Santos et al., (2016 -</p>

<https://doi.org/10.1144/jgs2016-063>) e a discussão (<https://doi.org/10.1144/jgs2017-031>), bem como de Santos & Owen (2016 - <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.precamres.2015.11.003>) onde abordam a dinâmica dos sistemas fluviais em relação à vegetação sob outro ponto de vista.

ARTIGO: O artigo submetido pela aluna é de grande importância na discussão sobre depósitos sedimentares gerados por sistemas fluviais. A estrutura do manuscrito está adequada e organizada, as figuras claras e com boa definição e apresenta poucos erros na gramática. Entretanto, as figuras seguiram a ordem de numeração da dissertação, deixando confusa a leitura. Além disso, todos manuscritos devem ser com as linhas numeradas, o que facilita a correção. Faço também aqui alguns apontamentos visando ajustes que corroborem para a publicação do mesmo.

- Abstract: Novamente a aluna não enaltece a importância do seu estudo e nem qual o problema a resolver no âmbito global da discussão de variabilidade de descarga. Há algumas frases muito extensas que dificultam a leitura.
- Introduction: Sugeri no arquivo pdf como deve ser refeita.
- Geological setting: Muito bem escrito e deixa claro em que tipo de terreno geológico onde é o estudo. Sugiro algumas mudanças na figura 12.
- Study area and methods: Está boa, mas sugiro citar as figuras 13 e 14 como resultados e não na metodologia.
- Results: De acordo com que autor foram definidos os “flow condition” da sua tabela? Isso deve ser explicado na metodologia. Os elementos arquiteturais estão muito bem detalhados e descritos, com interpretações corretas e embasadas, bem como toda a discussão subsequente está. Entretanto as bibliografias citadas não são tão recentes, o que sugiro procurar para inserir na discussão. Por fim, fico na dúvida de qual “datum” a aluna utilizou para saber se está correlacionando exatamente as porções inferiores (baixa descarga) e superiores (alta descarga) da Formação. Tal correlação não está explicada na metodologia e pelas figuras podemos concluir que foi a topografia. Sugiro atentar para isto na metodologia.
- Conclusions: Ficou muito um “resumo” do que foi feito. Creio que a aluna pode correlacionar o estudo com outros depósitos contemporâneos e apontar padrões para a sedimentação durante o período em questão, bem como discorrer mais sobre os fatores controladores na sedimentação, pois isto foi pouco abordado nos resultados.

Assinatura: 

Data: 06/02/2020

Ciente do Orientador:

Ciente do Aluno:

ANEXO I
Título da Dissertação/Tese:
“VARIABILIDADE DA DESCARGA EM SISTEMAS FLUVIAIS – FORMAÇÃO JAICÓS, GRUPO SERRA GRANDE, SILURIANO DA BACIA DO PARNAÍBA, BRASIL”
Área de Concentração: Estratigrafia
Autor: Monica Oliveira Manna
Orientador: Prof. Dr. Claiton Marlon Dos Santos Scherer
Examinador: Prof. Dr. Ernesto Luiz Correa Lavina
Data: São Leopoldo, 04 de fevereiro de 2020
Conceito: Excelente
PARECER:
<p>Dissertação excelente.</p> <p>Aborda uma unidade estratigráfica relativamente pouco conhecida, discutindo em profundidade processos e produtos. Os resultados estão bem ajustados aos objetivos propostos.</p> <p>Cabe destacar primeiro a parte introdutória, onde a aluna faz uma síntese dos principais tópicos envolvendo a sedimentação fluvial. O texto está muito bem elaborado, sem erros, e apresenta de modo claro o artigo que compõe a dissertação. Quero ressaltar aqui a importância de uma introdução deste tipo, pois permite ao examinador inferir melhor a qualidade do trabalho do aluno. Hoje, na pressa que temos em apresentar os resultados na forma de artigo (cada vez mais sintéticos), com muitos coautores, fica por vezes difícil compreender qual a efetiva participação do aluno no texto final.</p> <p>O artigo que compõe o corpo da dissertação, enviado para a Sedimentary Geology, é sucinto, bem escrito (embora passível de ajustes quanto ao inglês, pois faltam preposições e muitas frases, embora as palavras sejam do inglês, tem a organização do português), bem documentado e agradável de ler. Os resultados são relevantes e acredito que possa ser publicado na Sed. Geol. Ressalta, ao longo dos resultados, a qualidade da descrição dos processos sedimentares. As figuras (perfis e fotos) e as legendas são excelentes.</p> <p>Alguns mínimos ajustes podem ser feitos:</p> <p>Quanto as palavras-chave, “discharge variability” já consta do título. Não deve ser repetida. Os bancos de pesquisa procuram todas as expressões presentes no título do artigo.</p> <p>Por uma questão de melhor visualização do artigo, penso que o final da introdução deveria conter os principais resultados e suas implicações para uma melhor compreensão do processo fluvial.</p> <p>A primeira frase do último parágrafo das conclusões é desnecessária. Basta acrescentar “(basal deposits)” depois de The low discharge variability fluvial style no terceiro parágrafo.</p>

Assinatura: *E. Hauira*

Data: São Leo, 04/02/2020

Ciente do Orientador:

Ciente do Aluno: