



Algunas consideraciones sobre la petrología de la Formación Amagá [

1997

text (article)

Analítica

The sedimentary rocks of the Amaga Formation of Tertiary age are conformed by sandstones, siltstones, conglomerates and coal beds. The sandstones are inmadured textural, they are cemented by carbonats and they are clasified in sublitharenit. Based of the clasification of Dickinson and Sureck (1979), the sediments havea origen associated of reciclic orogenic and continentals blocks, the regional geology is represented by Amaga Granite, The Quebradagrande. Formation and polimetamorphy complex of the Central Chain. The sedimentary enviroment was probablely fluvial and deltaic. The siderit probablely was generado by enviromental conditions anoxicas no sulfides, metanic. The diagenesis was easy and it was not to yield marked changes in the petrographies caracters of the rocks

The sedimentary rocks of the Amaga Formation of Tertiary age are conformed by sandstones, siltstones, conglomerates and coal beds. The sandstones are inmadured textural, they are cemented by carbonats and they are clasified in sublitharenit. Based of the clasification of Dickinson and Sureck (1979), the sediments havea origen associated of reciclic orogenic and continentals blocks, the regional geology is represented by Amaga Granite, The Quebradagrande. Formation and polimetamorphy complex of the Central Chain. The sedimentary enviroment was probablely fluvial and deltaic. The siderit probablely was generado by enviromental conditions anoxicas no sulfides, metanic. The diagenesis was easy and it was not to yield marked changes in the petrographies caracters of the rocks

<https://rebiunoda.pro.baratznet.cloud:38443/OpacDiscovery/public/catalog/detail/b2FpOmNlbGVicmF0aW9uOmVzLmJhcmF0ei5yZW4vMzIxMTMwMjI>

Título: Algunas consideraciones sobre la petrología de la Formación Amagá electronic resource]

Editorial: 1997

Tipo Audiovisual: Petrología Estratigrafía Petrografía Diagénesis Sedimentación Geología de la Formación Amagá-Colombia

Documento fuente: Boletín de Ciencias de la Tierra, ISSN 0120-3630, N°. 12, 1997, pags. 18-38

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución,

comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI> | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors. Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI>

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Boletín de Ciencias de la Tierra, ISSN 0120-3630, N°. 12, 1997, pags. 18-38

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es