

145Ma (Tithonian); SAtlanticFit; C. R. Scotese, © 2008, PALEOMAP Project

## The Fit of South America and Africa (105 Ma - 145 Ma)

## Legend

- Bold red and blue lines are my estimates of where oceanic crust begins.

- Purple lines mark the edge of younger volcanic edifices, or extremely stretched continental/transitional crust.

- Thin red lines are Precambrian tectonic fabric which should match across rift.

- Yellow polygons are marginal sedimentary basins.

- Black lines are major faults.

- Dark gray dots are the locus to the Karoo-Walvis Ridge-Tristan da Cunha hotspot.

- Light gray lines are latitude/longitude graticule.

## Chronology

105Ma (Albian)

- deep water, oceanic break-through between NE Brazil/Ghana and tip of Falkland Plateau/southernmost Africa

- Walvis Ridge - Sao Paolo plateau are continuous barrier to deep water.

115 Ma (Aptian)

- Series of African rift-like basins along NE Brazil-Ivory coast margins.

- Narrow salty ocean basins between eastern Brazil and WC Africa.

125 Ma (Barremian)

- Lock and key fit of Guinea Plateau and Damara Rise.

- Overlap of red an d blues boundaries indicate beginning of ocean floor formation along much of margin.

-Falkland plateau slides into Agulhas "pocket".

135 Ma (Valangian)

- Beginnings of Seafloor spreading in far South Atlantic

145Ma (Tithonian)

- Pre-rift fit of South America and Africa.

- Slight overlap of red and blue lines represents extension that took place during rift phase.

Note: SC Africa is fixed in all reconstructions. Source: Scotese and Danforth (2007). Also see Moulin et al., (2010).

Please cite as:

Scotese, C.R., 2008. The Fit of South America and Africa (105 Ma - 145 Ma), PALEOMAP Project, Arlington, Texas (unpublished research).

References Cited:

Scotese, C.R., and Danforth, A., 2007. Plate Tectonic Evolution of the Circum-African Margins, in "Africa: Path to Discovery", 4th HGS/PESGB International Conference on African Exploration and Production, September 7-8, Houston, Texas.

Moulin, M., Aslanian, D., and Unternehr, P., 2010. A New starting Point for the South and Equatorial Atlantic Ocean, Earth-Science Reviews, 98:1-27. (attached)







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