

GEODIVERSITY OF PRESIDENTE FIGUEIREDO

The direction of the main rivers of Presidente Figueiredo are defined by **geological structures**. This is the case of the Alalaú River. The structures play an important role in defining the geomorphological framework in this area.

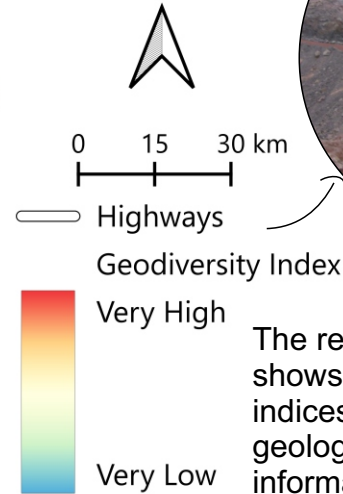
The most common soils are latosols and argisols. Soils such as gleisols and spodosols increase the geodiversity index in this area.

The **Amazon Craton** has a high diversification of types of rocks, such as sedimentary, effusive and piroclastic volcanic rocks and various granites.

The landscape in this area is formed by dissected plateaus that stand out on the amazonian plain.

The border of the Amazon Sedimentary Basin has a high potential for **speleological studies** in sandstone caves.

Municipal Headquarters of Presidente Figueiredo



The region of the **Pitinga Mine** is known for the potential for exploration of mineral resources such as Sn, Nb and Ta.

The region of the **Balbina Lake** shows the lowest geodiversity indices due to the lack of geological and pedological information. The body of water has caused loss of biodiversity and geodiversity on this area of the Uatumã River.

Presidente Figueiredo is also known as **Land of Waterfalls**

The waterfalls were developed according to directions of the structures on the rocks of the **Amazon Sedimentary Basin**

The transition from the Amazon Basin (south) to the Amazon Craton (north) is well defined for the geological geomorphological and pedological differences, which is highlighted by the higher geodiversity indices.

