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The Republic of Angola is located in the west coast of Africa and the sedimentary fringe is composed by three main basins, namely the Congo, Cuanza and Namibe. However, for this purpose, we subdivide those basins into five "sub-basins", Cabinda, Lower Congo (the onshore portion south of River Zaire), Cuanza, Benguela (commonly accepted to be the extension southwards of the Cuanza basin) and the more meridional one, the Namibe basin.

The sedimentary fringe defined by these basins represents about 4,5% (approximately 50 000 sq.Km) of the territory's entire area; considering their immersed portions, the entire area will range approximately 150 000 sq Km.

These atlantic passive margin basins are strictly related with the opening of the South Atlantic, the sedimentary package ranging in age from Late Jurassic or Early Cretaceous (Neocomian) to Quaternary (Pleistocene-Holocene); the whole assemblage can sometimes reach thicknesses up to 4000m, building up a heterogeneous package usually subdivided into three major units: the Pre-salt (Neocomian to Barremian) essentially composed by continental clastics and organic-rich shales, individualized from the overlying unit by a thick salt bed of Aptian age, and a very thick sequence (the Post-salt) of marine origin, basically composed by carbonates (limestones and dolomites) and thin clastics (essentially clays and shales) of Albian to Pliocene age.

The almost entire sequence contains a very rich and diversified fossil fauna, which is the main purpose of the "poster".

The objective of the present poster is to synthetize the occurrence of the fossil groups commonly used as biostratigraphic tools in the different zonations for the angolan sedimentary basins.

On the other hand, it is also an objective to up-date these occurrences, based in old studies produced in the beginnings of the petroleum activity in the country, especially in terms of macrofauna, but also using the more recent results in terms of microfaunal groups (Ostracods and Foraminifera).

Finally, with the present poster we attempt to call the specialists's attention to the necessity of reactivating the study of Paleontology in this part of the African Continent, almost forgotten due to exogeneous reasons.