

## GRANITOIDS OF THE AMAZONIAN CRATON IN BRAZIL

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Most of the granitoids of the Amazonian craton can be assembled in three groups: (1) Archean granitoids of the eastern block; (2) Paleoproterozoic granitoids of calc-alkaline affinity, occurring in the central block; (3) Paleoproterozoic to Neoproterozoic A-type granites, generally of the rapakivi series, distributed all over the craton, but extremely frequent in the eastern, central and southwestern blocks. Local groups comprise: (a) the Mesoproterozoic granitoids of the Rio Negro region, in the northwestern block; (b) the Meso- to Neoproterozoic granitoids of the Juruena and Rondônia regions, in the southwestern block. The latter includes: (b1) the ca. 1.75 Ga old, basement granitoids of Rondonia and the calc-alkaline Cabaçal Tonalite of the Alto Jauru region; (b2) the 1.1-1.0 Ga old granitoids associated with the Nova Brasilândia sequence in the southeast of Rondônia. Five different groups of Archean (2.96-2.55 Ga) granitoids have been identified in the eastern block (Carajás Metallogenic Province). Paleoproterozoic granitoids of calc-alkaline affinity, giving ages between 1.98 and 1.88 Ga, are abundant rocks in the central block of the craton. They are associated with volcanic sequences and sometimes gold-mineralized. The Proterozoic, A-type granites correspond to essentially felsic anorogenic complexes, with ages ranging between the end of the Paleoproterozoic (1.88 Ga) until the beginning of the Neoproterozoic (1.00 Ga). These granites are commonly tin-mineralized. They are correlated to similar Proterozoic granites of Laurentia-Baltica.