The Monolith Of Carapusse, South Bahia

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Massif type anorthosite are rocks amongst the petrographical groups that do not possess modern analogous terms and whose main petrological features is its composite mineralogy from predominant way from calcic plagioclase. In South Bahia occurs a series of gabbroanorthosite massifs of small dimensions (< 100 km^2), distributed in the submeridiane band that it marks the interface enters the Jequié Bloc and the Atlantic Costa Belt. Amongst these massive ones the Monolith Carapussê located near Itamari. Geochemistry data show that its is characterized by the relation between raised Al_2O_3/CaO around 2,1, aluminum reaches to 25% of Al_2O_3, Sr above of 225 ppm, concentration to molar *mg* around 0.28, ratio $(La/Lu)_n$ =6.6 and high positive Eu anomalie. Conditions of crystallization are of high temperature demonstrated for the hypersolvos or the subsolvos barrier of the ternary pyroxene and feldspar in dry conditions of crystallization with supersaturating in feldspar, fact this translated by the positive anomaly of Eu, high Sr and Al_2O_3. The enrichment in iron would be in accordance with trend of Fenner for closed systems. The geochemistry indicates the origin related with zones of rift where the basic magma could be accommodated in the crust ratifying the model of dynamics sinistral shear contemporary of the granulitic metamorphism dated around 2.1 Ga.