CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS FROM LOS PASOS FORMATION (CUBA CENTRAL)

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Los Pasos Formation (LPF) is located in the central part of Cuba Island, outcropping of about 200km2. The LPF rocks show SiO2 contents varying from 45 to 80%, with a major predominance of acid ones. The LPF volcanism exhibits two distinct evolutive trends, the first term (FT) is constituted by basalts and andesite-basalts and the second term (ST) presents andesite-dacites, dacites, riodacites and riolites. LPF is constituted by subalkaline rocks, FT basalts are tholeitic and ST rocks are calc-alkaline. In both evolutive trends all the rocks exhibit low TiO (2%). Basic rocks show low REE concentrations (5 to 20 greater than chondritic values). K2O values are predominantly low (0,03 a 0,89%) but, high values are observed (3,05%), too. ST rocks show Al2O3, CaO, MgO, Fe2O3 and K2O decrease whilst SiO2 increase, suggest a more predominant fractionation process, than that observed in FT rocks. Probably FT basalts andesite basalts are relative to a primitive island-arc environment. The chemical data reveal a bimodal feature to Los Pasos Formation, and suggest primary signatures of the magmas. The contribution n° 059 from Grupo de Petrologia Aplicada GPA-UFBA. Acknowledgments: CAPES