

## **Comparison Between Two Neoproterozoic Triple Junctions, in SE Brazil and Namibia**

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SW of the São Francisco Craton, a triple junction between the NS trending Brasília belt and the NE-SW Ribeira belt is characterised by a region with large scale interference structures and superposed metamorphism. The Brasília belt resulted from the closure of an oceanic basin by E-W collision around 630 Ma that produced large scale Nappe structures with tectonic transport to the East. The Ribeira belt represents the closure of another oceanic basin, SE of the craton, that occurred in three episodes, respectively at about 580 Ma, 530 Ma and 510 Ma. Although early structures with low angle tectonic transport to the NNW are not uncommon, the structure of this belt is dominated by steep transcurrent dextral shear zones along the strike of the belt. The metamorphism of the southern Brasília belt is characterised by high pressure granulites (kyanite-K-feldspar association) and local retro-eclogites, whereas in the Ribeira belt lower pressure sillimanite and cordierite bearing gneisses predominate.

The triple junction between the N-S trending Kaoko belt and the NE-SW Damara belt in Namibia shows different characteristics. Although both belts are also interpreted as resulting from continental collision, no superposition of metamorphic patterns has yet been described. The region where the belts join is in the middle greenschist facies and shows evidence of early E-W compression (Kaoko), followed by NNW-SSE compression (Damara), both with a sinistral shear component. So, although an area with superposition of structures can be identified, no interference of metamorphism is apparent in Namibia.