

The Salvador-Curaçá Plutonic Belt, Bahia, Brazil: an Archaean type Paleoproterozoic magmatism.

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The Salvador-Curaçá belt is mainly a plutonic belt. It represents one of the crustal segments imbricated during the transamazonian collision in the northern São Francisco craton. It is composed by several litho-tectonic units: the Caraíba complex (CB) made up of felsic orthogneisses, juxtaposed with mafic terrain known as the São José do Jacuipé series (SJS) and relics of supracrustal series corresponding to the Ipirá complex (IC). Successive plutonic events mark the accretion of the belt from the older orthogneisses to the later 1.9Ga syenitic intrusion of Itiúba. They are related to continuous transpressive processes under granulite to high amphibolite facies conditions. Older relics of the CB were dated at 2.7Ga (U-Pb SHRIMP). Most granitic bodies were emplaced around 2.1Ga (Pb-Pb evaporation) while the granulite metamorphism age was calculated at 2.08Ga (U-Pb). The older terms are Na-rich tonalites and are interpreted as representatives of an older basement. This has probably been rifted to permit the emplacement of SJS mafics and the opening of IC basins. Recycling processes of older basement are considered as responsible for the production of either Na-K granitoids or K-enriched granitoids with possible contribution of IC meta-sediments. The juvenile terms show a trondhjemitic composition and REE signature analogous to Archaean TTG. one. A two-stage model to produce TTG melt from SJS rocks, considered as older oceanic crust relics, suggest that Archaean thermodynamic conditions may have prevailed in the Salvador-Curaçá belt during Paleoproterozoic time.