

DEFORMATION-INDUCED TRANSFORMATION IN SPINIFEX-TEXTURED METAKOMATIITE OF THE BARBACENA GREENSTONE, SOUTH OF THE SÃO FRANCISCO CRATON, ITUTINGA, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL.

RODRIGUES, A. C. P., CHOUDHURI, A. IG-Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Campinas, SP, Brazil.

Metakomatiites of the Barbacena Greenstone Belt that occur near the town of Itutinga, Minas Gerais, Brazil, preserve original, milimetre-size spinifex texture, now consisting essentially of tremolite, chlorite, and magnetite. These rocks occurs as small, lenticular portion (several tens of centimetre) in ultrabasic schists that have been subjected to the effects of the regional SW-NE deformation. This deformation has transformed the komatiite to serpentinite and talc-chorite schists, and the changes can be seen on the outcrop scale as well as in thin section. Mineral gradations from the base to the top of the outcrop are as follows: 1. Massive serpentinite with rounded grain forms, which may well have been pyroxene and olivine of the cumulate portion of the flow. 2. Serpentine, amphibole, chorite, (amphibole - serpentine), and two generations of chorite. 3. Chorite, serpentine, amphibole, opaques, epidote, and two generations of chorite (amphibole - serpentine). Lenticular pockets of remnant spinifex rock. Massive to deformed spinifex rocks with tremolite and chorite, and veins of serpentine, possibly indicating fluid flow direction and onset of hydrothermal alteration. The second generation chorite forms along these veins. These changes show that original clinopyroxene-olivine spinifex-textured komatiite was metamorphosed to a chorite-tremolite assemblage which later retrogressed to serpentine by deformation and passage of fluids.