

## **EVIDENCE OF SLIVERS OF THE ADAMASTOR-BRAZILIDE OCEANIC LITHOSPHERE IN THE CENTRAL ARAÇUAÍ MOBILE BELT, EASTERN BRAZIL**

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In the São José da Safira area, Minas Gerais State, metaultramafic rocks consist of serpentinite with preserved peridotite cores, talc-anthophyllite schists and coarse-grained, diopside-rich bodies with a tremolite matrix. They are closely associated with banded iron formation (magnetic oxide, sulfide and silicate types), muscovite schist and graphite schist. This rock assemblage is interpreted as an ophiolitic mélange that is intercalated along thrust surfaces with two different sequences. The underlying, older unit is correlated to the Salinas Formation (distal Macaúbas Group). It is composed of quartz-muscovite-biotite schist (with garnet, staurolite, kyanite, and/or sillimanite), quartz-garnet-amphibole-rich calc-silicate rock, and sparse amphibolite lenses, respectively derived from metamorphosed deep-sea pelite, marl, and igneous mafic rocks. The overlying, younger sequence is correlated to the Capelinha Formation and consists of orthoquartzite, hematite and mica quartzites. The tectonic trend is N-S, and all the above mentioned rock packages were transported from NE to SW in response to a dextral, oblique thrust system. Amphibolite assemblage accompanies ductile deformational features, probably originated during the Brasiliano Orogeny. The authors propose, as a working model, that these rocks are remnants of the Adamastor-Brazilide oceanic lithosphere, as described for rocks from the Ribeirão da Folha area. Further geochemical and isotopic investigation is underway to better constrain this assumption.