

**SAN GABRIEL BLOCK, RS-BRAZIL: TECTONIC COLLAGES OF SUBDUCTION-ACCRETION COMPLEXES, ISLAND ARCS AND OCEANIC PLATEAUS IN NEOPROTEROZOIC – A REVIEW.**

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San Gabriel Block, from Rio Grande do Sul Shield, Southern Brazil comprises an assemblage of Neoproterozoic mafic-ultramafic complexes, stratiform complexes, metasedimentary and metavolcanogenic supracrustal rocks, regionally intruded by slab derived TTG arc gneisses.

Supposed granite-greenstone terrains, with supracrustal assemblages of mafic-ultramafic rocks, oceanic plateau sequences, tholeiitic to calc-alkaline sequences and sedimentary units, affected by strike-slip faulting, thrusting and shear zones, and by at least two deformation events, amphibolite facies and greenschist facies, show a complex imbricated tectonic juxtaposition of sequences, accreted and emplaced following amalgamation processes similar to subduction zones at Phanerozoic collisional subduction-accretion complexes, like Western American Cordillera, Aleutian Islands, Nankai Through, and also similar to Archaean granite-greenstone terrains interpreted as accretionary complexes in tectonic collages, like Schreiber-Hemlo and White River - Dayohessarah greenstone belts.

San Gabriel Block has lithotectonic units showing NE-SW strike and NW dip, with tectonic transport towards SE, and supracrustal sequences include both ocean plateau and island arc geochemical characteristics with Neoproterozoic Ages, 550 - 750 m.y.

The metavolcanic, metasedimentary and mafic - ultramafic sequences from San Gabriel Block is an alloctonous terrane, made by collages of subduction-accretion complexes, island arcs and oceanic plateaus, at convergent margins, showing two different petroctectonic assemblages, one comprising mafic-ultramafic sequences related to gnaissic granitoid rocks, at East and another comprising mafic ultramafic sequences related to metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks, at West.