

## **Tectonic evolution of the southern part of the Ribeira Belt, Southeast Brazil**

VASCONCELOS, C.S. Geological Survey of Brazil - CPRM, São Paulo, Brazil

Initial development of passive margins, followed by subduction of oceanic crust from southeast to northwest with subsequent continental collision is a suitable model to explain the major tectonic features of the precambrian terranes from the Ribeira Belt.

The Embu Complex and the Perau Sequence are equivalent geological units and it is presumed that they are correlated to the Agua Clara Formation. This setting probably is related to passive margins, of divergent plate boundaries, initially evolved in Mesoproterozoic. The Açungui Group includes the Lageado Subgroup and the Votuverava Formation, that are respectively interpreted as marginal basin and deep water marine turbiditic sequence (accretionary wedge). All this setting is probably consistent with a fore-arc basin.

Subduction of oceanic crust caused extensional regimes and the development of back-arc basin in premature ensialic magmatic arc, represented by the Itaiacoca Formation. Roots of that magmatic arc are mainly represented by the Cunhaporanga and Três Córregos granitic complexes. The Capiiru Formation is a shallow water basin developed at pre-collisional event. Oblique continental collision between the Luís Alves (Congo Craton) and Paraná cratonic terranes produced a dextral shearing that overprints all above mentioned units. The Cubatão-Lancinha Shear Zone is a major structure, interpreted as a possible suture zone. Sincollisional S-Type granitoids and migmatites, A-Type post-collisional granitoid suite and extensional minor basins were developed in the Luís Alves cratonic terranes in the end of Neoproterozoic/beginning of Phanerozoic. The tectonic process finished with implantation of the Castro Group (foreland) during the Ordovician period.