

## THE ARAGUAIA BELT REVISITED

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The Araguaia Belt, north-central Brazil, is composed by a metamorphosed psammitic and pelitic sequence, with minor carbonatic rocks, assembled in the Baixo-Araguaia Supergroup. Mafic and ultramafic bodies are associated to this supracrustal sequence. The barrovian type regional metamorphism affecting the rocks of this belt increases gradually from incipient to middle-high amphibolite facies toward east, where partial melting generates quartz-feldspar pockets and small granitic bodies (0.66 Ga Santa Luzia Granite). Basement inliers occur along the eastern part of the northern segment of the Araguaia Belt where Archean (2.85 Ga) TTG gneisses crop out. In the southern segment, the basement is composed by Paleoproterozoic gneisses (2.1Ga) and volcano-sedimentary rocks (2.6 Ga). Granitic plutons (1.85 Ga) cut both Archean and Paleoproterozoic gneisses. The Araguaia Belt was established on the articulation zone of the Amazonian Craton with the Paleoproterozoic Tocantins Shear Belt. Alkaline felsic plutons (1.0 Ga) date the crustal rifting and the establishment of the Araguaia basin, which was filled with a continental margin sedimentary sequence, followed by fine grained sediments of deeper marine environment. Basin inversion was accompanied of regional metamorphism and crustal anatexis. Granites generated during this event constrain the evolution of the Araguaia Belt to the Brasiliano event. Napping, thrusting and tectonic imbrication of the lithostratigraphic/metamorphic units led to the inversion of the supracrustal pile. Granite emplacement (0.55 Ga Matança Granite) along the Transbrasiliano Lineament, records the end of this evolution.