

## The Kanuku concept review in the brazilian portion of central Guyana Belt, Guiana Shield

<sup>1</sup>REIS, N.J. and <sup>1</sup>FRAGA, L.M. <sup>1</sup>Geological Survey of Brazil – CPRM, Manaus, Brazil

The Central Guyana Belt constitutes an extensive area of exposure of Paleoproterozoic (1.96-1.91Ga) high-grade rocks (amphibolite to granulite facies). It extends in the north-east direction from Roraima State in Brazil (Lua Mountains), through southwest Guyana (Kanuku Mountains) and northwest Suriname (Bakhuys Horst), with a poorly constrained continuity into the Amazonas State. A collisional tectonic or an evolution in an intracratonic setting have been proposed.

The *Kanuku Complex*, as defined in Guyana, consists of migmatitic paragneisses, quartzites and banded ironstones, calc-silicate paragneisses, amphibolites, acid and basic granulites, enderbites (rare charnockites and mangerites) and biotite hornblende augen gneisses. Its extension into Brazil have been described. Recently, geological mapping of a wide area near the Brazil-Guyana border, allowed the dismembering of the complex into four units on the basis of field observation petrographic, chemical and geochronological analyse. Igneous charnockitic rocks, much younger (1.56Ga) than previously supposed (Trans-Amazonian), were grouped into the *Serra da Prata Intrusive Suite*. The supracrustal rocks were correlated to the *Cauarane Group* defined outside of the belt. The *Rio Urubu Metamorphic Suite* is proposed to comprise biotite and biotite-hornblende gneisses with subordinate hypersthene gneisses and leucogneisses. Metamorphosed S-type granites also occur. On this basis, the Kanuku Complex has been dismembered into different units of distinctive ages and origins. Thus, the use age of the designation "Kanuku" in the brazilian portion of the belt becomes problematic and, therefore, has been abandoned.