

## **CONTRASTING TECTONIC REGIMES DURING THE EARLY MESOPROTEROZOIC IN SOUTHERN AMAZONIAN CRATON, RIO NEGRO-JURUENA PROVINCE.**

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SHRIMP U/Pb zircon dating of acidic volcanic rocks in Aripuanã, northern Mato Grosso State and Cabaçal, southern Mato Grosso, regions have yielded the same  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  age within the error at about  $1.75 \pm 10$  Ma; these ages are within the time interval of the development of the Rio Negro-Juruena Province (RNJP). Volcanic rocks from Aripuanã region shows major and trace element chemistry which is compatible with an intracontinental rifting origin so that they are correlated with the Iriri Formation of the Uatumã Group; this volcanic succession is unconformably overlaying deep eroded plutonic rocks from the RNJP basement. On the other hand, in the Cabaçal region volcanic rocks present a geochemical affiliation which is compatible with an arc-derived origin; these rocks belong to the Alto Jauru Greenstone Belt and they are thought to be product of the subduction of a paleoproterozoic oceanic crust. These two contrasting tectonic regimes at the same age suggests that is unlike these regions belong to the same tectonic unit (RNJP). Therefore, we propose that correlations no longer be made between northern and southern portions of Mato Grosso State; the southern portion, the Jaurú Block, should be viewed as a suspect terrane which was accreted to the RNJP between 1.5 and 1.2 Ga.