

## **Komatiitic Rocks from the Rio Manso Region, Minas Gerais, Brazil**

<sup>1</sup>PINHEIRO, S. O and <sup>2</sup>NILSON, A A <sup>1</sup> Instituto de Geociências, UFMG, Belo Horizonte, Brazil <sup>2</sup> Instituto de Geociências, UnB, Brasília, Brazil

Metamorphosed ultramafic rocks, including komatiites, were studied in the Rio Manso region, Minas Gerais state, Brazil. The central part of the area exhibits a narrow N 15° E trending Archean greenstone belt sequence including komatiite and basaltic komatiite flows, ultramafic rocks devoid of spinifex texture and subordinate iron formation and amphibolites, in contact with a granite-gneiss terrain.

Komatiitic rocks are mainly peridotitic komatiites displaying well-developed spinifex texture ( and thin intercalations of probable flow cumulates ) and subordinate pillow-bearing komatiitic basalts. Ultramafic rocks devoid of relict igneous textures may include an intrusive layered sequence.

Metamorphic evolution began with a Mg-chlorite-tremolite paragenesis, followed by the development of orthopyroxene and olivine porphyroblasts in a Mg-hornblende matrix (amphibolite facies) and late-stage serpentinization and talcification.

Molecular proportions and lithogeochemistry plots indicate that SiO<sub>2</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, CaO, FeO and MgO were mobilized to some extent during metamorphism of all ultramafic rocks. Non-homogeneity of normalized REE plots and light REE enrichment in meta-komatiites and in ultramafic rocks devoid of spinifex texture are suggestive of their mobility in alteration/metamorphic processes. Low Ti/Zr and high Zr/Y ratios may result from crustal contamination. In spite of element mobility, lithogeochemical evidence of olivine, and pyroxene fractionation is still discernible.