

Título	RECONHECIMENTO GEOCRONOLÓGICO DO CRATON DO RIO APA, EM TERRITÓRIO PARAGUAIO
Title	GEOCHRONOLOGICAL RECOGNITION OF THE APA RIVER CRATON, IN PARAGUAYAN TERRITORY
Autor / Colaborador	Danilo Reis Rolim
Bolsista Agência	CNPq/PIBIC
Instituição (Sigla)	Universidade de São Paulo / USP
Unidade	Instituto de Geociências / IGC
Departamento	Geologia Sedimentar e Ambiental / GSA
Laboratório / Setor	Centro de Pesquisas Geocronológicas / CPGeo
Orientador	Umberto Giuseppe Cordani
Agência Financiadora	CNPq

Objetivos: Reconhecimento geocronológico da região fronteira Brasil-Paraguai, ao longo do Rio Apa, para interpretação da evolução tectonomagmática e correlação regional.

Material e métodos: Caracterização petrográfica das amostras, e geocronologia através dos métodos Rb-Sr em RT (16 ams), Ar-Ar em minerais separados (1 mu, 2 anf, 6 bi), Sm-Nd em RT (6 amostras).

Resultados: As rochas estudadas, granitóides de afloramentos diferentes (não cogenéticas), possuem razões Rb-Sr elevadas. As idades Rb-Sr, obtidas em diagrama isocrônico, situaram-se entre 1650-1840 Ma, e as suas razões iniciais 87/86 indicaram certa contaminação crustal. Os resultados do método Ar-Ar nas micas resultaram próximos de 1300 Ma, e os dos anfibólios revelaram algum excesso de Ar.

As análises Sm-Nd mostraram idades modelo (DM) entre **2200-2600 Ma**, indicando protolitos do Paleoproterozóico, e com valores de ϵNd todos negativos, mostrando contaminação crustal.

Conclusões: Os granitóides mesoproterozóicos foram formados em arcos magmáticos continentais, que foram aquecidos regionalmente por volta de 1300 Ma, a temperatura superior a 500 graus. É possível correlacionar o Craton Rio Apa com a Província Rondoniana do Craton Amazônico, que possui embasamento (Rio Negro -Juruena com cerca de 1700 Ma) e sofreu metamorfismo regional em cerca de 1300 Ma. A possibilidade de correlação com o Craton do Rio de la Plata deve ser excluída.

Área Pesquisa

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The basement of the Rio Apa Craton in Mato Grosso do Sul (Brazil) and northern Paraguay: a geochronological correlation with the tectonic provinces of the south-western Amazonian Craton

Umberto G. Cordani; Colombo C.G. Tassinari and Danilo Reis Rolim

Institute of Geosciences, University of São Paulo – Rua do Lago 562 – 05508-080 São Paulo, Brazil

The poorly exposed Rio Apa cratonic fragment, in the central part of South América, is covered by extensive Phanerozoic

sedimentary sequences. It forms the basement of the Neoproterozoic carbonate deposits of the Corumbá Group at the Bodoquena Range, and extends to the south in Paraguayan territory, where it is covered by the Itapocumi Group. The position of this craton in Proterozoic times is important for the reconstruction of Rodinia and Gondwana (Cordani et al. 2003). For instance, in the work of Almeida (1967), the Neoproterozoic Paraguay-Araguaia belt was marginal either to the

Amazonian and the Rio Apa cratonic masses, suggesting a complete continuity.

Previous geochronological data for the basement units of the Rio Apa Craton are found in Araujo et al (1982), and in this work several additional determinations by the Rb-Sr, Sm-Nd and Ar-Ar methods were obtained in several granitoid rocks. In

the Porto Murtinho region of Brazil, and within the so-called “Northern Precambrian” area of Paraguay, granitoid rocks largely predominate. Slightly foliated homogeneous orthogneisses are widespread, and are intruded in many places by undeformed granitic bodies. The mineralogical composition of all of these granitoid rocks is very simple, with quartz, microcline, oligoclase and biotite as main components. Schists, amphibolites and paragneisses occur locally, and the felsic volcanics of the Amoguijá Group are found near the Apa River, at the Brazil-Paraguay border.

Including the samples dated by Araujo et al (1982), about 40 Rb-Sr whole-rock analyses are available. They were made either in the granitoid rocks or in the felsic volcanics, but because they were collected in different outcrops, cannot be considered strictly cogenetic. Many samples exhibit high Rb/Sr ratios.

A few whole-rock samples of pinkish leucocratic gneisses from the northern part of the region yielded a best-fit line in a Rb-Sr isochron diagram with an inclination corresponding to about 1730 Ma. In the same area, samples of undeformed granitic bodies, belonging to the Alumiador intrusive suite of Araujo et al (1982), with high Rb/Sr ratios, showed apparent ages between 1650 and 1700 Ma. In Paraguay, a few samples of undeformed porphyroid granites indicated an age of about 1730 Ma, while two other samples of slightly deformed granitoids showed older apparent ages of ca. 1840 Ma.

Six Sm-Nd whole-rock determinations were obtained. All of them, regardless of age and tectonic setting of the analysed sample, yielded very old Sm-Nd TDM model ages, between 2200 and 2530 Ma, as well as negative values of $\epsilon Nd(T)$,

indicating that they were originated by reworking of ancient crustal material.

Eight Ar-Ar determinations were obtained in the regional rocks. Five biotites indicated very precise and concordant ages close to 1300 Ma. Two amphiboles resulted slightly older, and one of them showed signs of excess argon 40. Only one biotite yielded a younger apparent age of about 1060 Ma.

The similarity in the geochronological pattern is very suggestive for a correlation of the basement of the Rio Apa Craton with the Rondonia-Mato Grosso region of the Amazonian Craton. In Rondônia, Mesoproterozoic rocks of the Rio Negro tectonic province, with ages between 1600 and 1800 Ma, are reworked by the Rondonian-San Ignacio orogeny, with a strong metamorphic imprint at about 1300 Ma. In addition, the south-western border of the Amazonian Craton was also affected by a younger tectonic imprint, the

Sunsas-Aguapeí orogeny, active at about 1000-1100 Ma. If the Amazonian and Rio Apa cratonic masses were united, the Neoproterozoic Tucavaca basin shall be considered as a rift or aulacogenic-type basin, formed over continental basement.

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