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## THE BRASILIANO/PAN AFRICAN COLLAGE

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Both agglutination and dispersion of supercontinents are dramatic, long-living and diachronic phenomena. Recent geologic and isotopic data are indicating for the Brasiliano the true condition of a tectonic collage in the plural sense of interconnected orogeneses (=plate interactions) towards the agglutination of a supercontinent (Western Gondwana). Additionally, this has involved terranes dockage, extrusion, collapse etc. and all related events to the closure of a branched system of oceanic and proto-oceanic realms. From the South American site of view, the rescue of such events points out the range of time between the Tonian and the Ordovician periods, this meaning over 400 Ma, a rather long time span. In these conditions, the dispersion of Rodinia (940-750Ma) have coexisted with the first group of orogenetic events (900-850Ma; 790Ma; 700Ma) of the Brasiliano collage. Only the second group of the orogenetic events (660Ma; 630-600Ma; 590-550Ma; 535-520Ma; 510-490Ma) could be starred by the real descendants of Rodinia themselves. Attempts for chrono-correlation of these convergent events (subduction, transpression, collision) may be unsuccessful, because some of them were exclusive of some structural provinces, they are not necessarily coeval and they have even coexisted with extensional domains elsewhere. The group of orogeneses in the range 630-600Ma (usually evoked as "Brasiliano") are rather expressive in area, but it is not present in all structural provinces, and it has also coexisted with extensional domains, and was succeeded by a series of other orogeneses up to the formation of Pannotia.

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