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TÍTULO: BENDING OF THE PARAGUAI BELT: THE SECONDARY ORIGIN OF A CURVED, CAMBRIAN BELT AND IMPLICATIONS FOR GONDWANAN ASSEMBLY**AUTOR(ES): TOHVER, E.²; TRINDADE, R.¹; RICCOMINI, C.²; FONT, E.¹****INSTITUIÇÃO: ¹Instituto de Astronomia, Geofísica e Ciências Atmosféricas, Universidade de São Paulo, Rua do Matão, 1226, 05508-090, São Paulo, SP, etohver@usp.br, rtrindad@iag.usp.br, eric@iag.usp.br / ²Instituto de Geociências, Universidade de São Paulo, Rua do Lago, 562, 05508-080, São Paulo, SP, riccomin@usp.br**

A paleomagnetic investigation was undertaken along the Paraguai belt (SW Brazil), which marks the Neoproterozoic limit of the SE Amazon craton. This belt displays ca. 100 degrees of curvature along its ca. 1200 km extent, which might reflect either a reentrant of the Amazon cratonic margin, implying a single-stage deformational history; or the bending of a once-straight belt, requiring a two-stage history. Samples taken from the Neoproterozoic Araras Fm. retain a magnetization that is secondary in nature, as indicated by a negative fold test reported by Trindade et al. (Terra Nova, 2002). However, the declination of this secondary magnetization varies along strike, suggesting that the curvature of the belt was generated subsequent to an initial phase of folding and thrusting. We propose that a vertical axis rotation accounts for the E-W trends of the Paraguai belt, which served as a transform zone during the late Cambrian collision between the West Gondwanan elements Amazonia-Rio Apa-West Africa and the Central Gondwanan cratons: Congo-São Francisco, Rio de Plata, Kalahari.