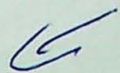


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THE ITU BELT: ASSOCIATED CALC-ALKALINE AND ALUMINOUS A-TYPE LATE BRASILIANO GRANITOIDS IN THE STATES OF SÃO PAULO AND PARANÁ, SOUTHERN BRAZIL.

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Contrasting granitoid rocks of late to post-orogenic Brasiliano age (ca. 610-590 Ma) occur in the States of São Paulo and Paraná and define an arcuated belt accompanying the present border of the Paraná intracratonic basin. The so called Itu belt cuts across the tectonostratigraphic domains established in the Brasiliano Orogeny.

These granitoid occurrences, with rather variable petrographic and mineralogical features, are in some cases difficult to compare with the genetic groups defined in the literature. Some are comparable to high-K calc-alkaline granitoids (I-types) while others show more defined similarities with aluminous A-type series. The first group (calc-alkaline I-types) includes mainly biotite monzogranites and quartz monzonites with hornblende (a rare or absent mineral), and accessory titanite and allanite. Major occurrences are the meso- to epizonal Jaguarí pluton in the Morungaba region, along with the Sorocaba, Serra da Batéia and Itaoca massifs, many of which typically containing coeval intermediate to acid syn-plutonic dykes, porphyries and microgranular enclaves. Contact metamorphic aureoles are well developed in most cases. The second (aluminous A-type) includes epizonal biotite monzo- and syenogranites ($\pm$ Fe-edinite) locally with wiborgitic textures and Sn-W mineralization. The main occurrences are the Salto pluton (southern portion of the Itu batholith), the São Francisco massif, and some plutons (Sguario, Campina do Veado, Correias) intrusive into the Três Corregos batholith.

Besides the above types, many occurrences do not show diagnostic features and appear in some respects to be intermediate between them. The main petrographic varieties are strongly differentiated pink biotite granites ($\pm$ muscovite, fluorite). Members of this group are the southern and eastern plutons in the Morungaba region, the northern plutons in the Itu batholith, the Pilar do Sul massif, and various small occurrences (in part with W, Mo and Sn mineralizations) in the State of Paraná.

Temporal and geographic association of these contrasted granitoids might imply some kind of genetic link between high-K calc-alkaline and aluminous A-type, a suggestion to be assessed through more detailed petrological studies.

The granitoids of the Itu belt differ in some important features from the anorogenic occurrences of the Serra do Mar belt, located to the SE: they are intrusive into Middle to Upper Proterozoic Fold Belts (Açungui and São Roque Groups), while the others occur mainly in reworked cratonic domains (Luiz Alves Craton); apart from this, peralkaline granitoids are fairly common in the Serra do Mar belt and calc-alkaline granitoids are absent.

**O MELAGRANITO DE COLÔNIA:
CARACTERÍSTICAS GEOLÓGICAS,
PETROGRÁFICAS E PETROQUÍMICAS
SUGESTIVAS DE UMA ORIGEM HÍBRIDA.**

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O melagranito de Colônia, também conhecido por outros autores como "Tonalito Parelheiros", é um corpo granitoide exposto originalmente por uma área elíptica de 4,5 km por 2 km, com eixo maior na direção NE-SW, situado 35 km a S da Praça da Sé, junto à estação de Colônia, distrito de Parelheiros, município de São Paulo, SP.

Foi parcialmente atingido pelo bólido responsável pelo problema de Colônia, mas ainda conserva feições estruturais e deformacionais de sintectonismo precambriano. A grande lente granitoide e nu-

Congresso Brasileiro de Geologia, 36, 1990, Natal.
Resumos