NEW AGES FROM VILA NOVA AND TUMUCUMAQUE COMPLEX IN THE CUPIXI REGION, PORTO GRANDE, AMAPÁ, BRAZIL

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The tectonic evolution of southeastern portion of the Maroni-Itacaiúnas Province involves an extensive nucleus of ancient continental crust preserved and stabilized since the Archean, surrounded by Paleo to Mesoproterozoic mobile belts (Tassinari & Macambira, 1999; Santos et al. 2000). The basement of the study area, in central Amapá, consists of orthogneiss and metagranites of the Tumucumaque Complex, the intrusive ultramafic Bacuri Complex, undifferentiated gabbros and granitoids and by the Vila Nova Complex, a greenstone type metavolcano-sedimentary sequence. We selected two samples from the Tumucumaque Complex (metatonalite and metagranite), one gabbro and a meta-andesite sample of the Vila Nova Complex. A metaconglomerate sample was selected to determine the provenance ages of the basin detrital zircons. The zircon U-Pb analyzes were made by LA-ICP-MS at the Center for Geochronological Research, Institute of Geosciences - USP. The oldest age of 2.89 Ga was obtained for the gabbro. The Metatonalite Igarapé Água Fria presented an age of 2.69 Ga while the metagranite yielded 2.85 Ga. The age of 2.17 Ga of Vila Nova Complex was obtained from a meta-andesite. The metaconglomerate detrital zircons age pattern indicated only Archean ages ranging from 2.6 to 3.6 Ga. The results of Tumucumaque Complex point out its neo-Archean (2.6 – 3.6 Ga) origin and place this unit as an older nucleus among the Transamazonian Vila Nova Complex (2.17 Ga).