

**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL  
INSTITUTO DE GEOCIÊNCIAS  
PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM GEOLOGIA  
ÁREA ESTRATIGRAFIA**

**EVOLUÇÃO SEDIMENTOLÓGICA E PALEOGEOGRÁFICA DO SISTEMA  
DE RIFTES DO ESPINHAÇO MERIDIONAL**

**MARCELO NASCIMENTO DOS SANTOS**

**ORIENTAÇÃO: PROF<sup>a</sup>. DR<sup>a</sup>. ANDRÉA RITTER JELINEK  
CO-ORIENTAÇÃO: PROF. DR. FARID CHEMALE JÚNIOR**

**BANCA EXAMINADORA:**

**PROF. DR. ERNESTO LUIZ CORREA LAVINA  
PROF<sup>a</sup>. DR<sup>a</sup>. KARIN GOLDBERG  
PROF. DR. LEO AFRANEO HARTMANN**

**DISSERTAÇÃO APRESENTADA COMO REQUISITO PARA A OBTENÇÃO  
DO TÍTULO DE MESTRE EM GEOCIÊNCIAS**

**PORTE ALEGRE, FEVEREIRO DE 2011**

## AGRADECIMENTOS

Aos meus pais, Raul e Otília, e irmãos, Rafael e André, muitíssimo obrigado pela compreensão que vocês sempre tiveram nas minhas sucessivas ausências devido aos trabalhos de campo e pelo enorme carinho e incentivo.

O imenso apresso aos mestres do Espinhaço: Farid, Max e Dussin, não só pelo entusiasmo geológico, pelas aulas de campo e pela supervisão deste trabalho, mas pelos diversos conselhos, companheirismo e pelas noites memoráveis em Diamantina. Agradeço à Andréa, orientadora do presente trabalho, que foi muito atenciosa e prestativa comigo, assessorando no trabalho e me dando valiosos conselhos. Obrigado ao Feijão, Felipe e à Ramaiana que me ajudaram muito, mas muito mesmo no campo. O Feijão demonstrou uma enorme força de vontade inclusive subindo umas 7 vezes na Serra da Miúda com o braço immobilizado.

A partir desse trabalho tive a oportunidade de conhecer muita gente legal, inclusive a minha namorada Fernanda, que não é geóloga, mas estava disposta a me ajudar no campo, se fosse preciso. Te amo !

Obrigado às instituições envolvidas: ao PRH-12 da UFRGS, à Petrobras, à ANP, à FUNDEP e ao Centro de Geologia Eschwege !

## RESUMO

Dois eventos distintos de rifteamento separados por um gap de 500 Ma foram reconhecidos no Espinhaço Meridional, conduzindo a novas interpretações sobre a evolução tectono-sedimentar da região. Mapeamento em detalhe (na escala 1:3,000) e levantamento e correlação de vinte e seis seções estratigráficas (na escala 1/100) foram realizados em duas áreas menos deformadas. Baseado nos sistemas deposicionais identificados, foi possível determinar os tratos de sistema tectônicos envolvidos na evolução do Sistema de Riftes do Espinhaço, os quais refletem o estágio de evolução de cada bacia. As discordâncias observadas permitiram a proposição de uma nova classificação estratigráfica, a aloestratigrafia, cuja principal vantagem reside no fato de ser essencialmente descritiva. Na Bacia Espinhaço inferior (*sensu* Chemale et al., 2010), foram identificados: *rift initiation systems tract* e o *early rift climax systems tract*, compreendendo respectivamente os sistemas Bandeirinha (limitado por uma desconformidade e por uma discordância angular) e São João da Chapada (limitado por duas discordâncias angulares). O nível D, denominado informalmente, composto por pelitos, foi incorporado ao Sintema São João da Chapada. Na Bacia Espinhaço superior foram identificados: o *early rift climax systems tract* e o *immediate post-rift systems tract*, compreendendo os sistemas Sopa-Brumadinho (limitado por uma discordância angular e uma paraconformidade), Galho do Miguel (limitado por duas paraconformidades) e Conselheiro Mata (limitado por uma paraconformidade e por uma discordância angular).

**Palavras-chave de pesquisa:** Bacia Espinhaço, Aloestratigrafia, Tratos de Sistemas Tectônicos, Rifte.

## ABSTRACT

Two distinct rifting events separated by a gap of 500 Ma have been recognized in the southern Espinhaço mountains, implying a new interpretation of the tectono-sedimentary evolution of the region. Detailed mapping (at a scale of 1:3,000), was conducted with even finer detail in twenty-six sections (at a scale of 1:100) in two less-deformed areas and their lateral correlations. Based on the identified depositional systems, it was possible to determine the tectonic system tracts involved in the evolution of the Southern Espinhaço Rift System that reflect the stage of evolution of each basin. The unconformities observed allowed the proposal of a new stratigraphic classification, allostratigraphy, whose main advantage is its essentially descriptive nature. In the lower Espinhaço Basin (sensu Chemale et al., 2010), the rift initiation system tract and the early rift climax system tract that comprise the Bandeirinha Synthem (limited by a disconformity and an angular unconformity) and the São João da Chapada Synthem (limited by two angular unconformities) were identified. The informal level D, composed of pelites, was incorporated into the São João da Chapada Synthem. In the upper Espinhaço Basin (sensu Chemale et al., 2010), the early rift climax systems tract and the immediate post-rift systems tract that comprise the Sopa-Brumadinho (limited by an angular unconformity and a paraconformity), Galho do Miguel (limited by two paraconformities) and Conselheiro Mata (limited by a paraconformity and an angular unconformity) synthems were identified.

**Keywords search:** Espinhaço Basin, Allostratigraphy, Systems Tract, Rift.

## LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS

**1D** = uma dimensão

**BR** = estrada federal

**E** = leste

**Fig.** = figura

**Fm** = formação

**m** = metros

**Ma** = milhões de anos

**N** = norte

**NE** = nordeste

**NNW** = norte-noroeste

**S** = sul

**Sn+1** = clivagem de crenulação

**Sn+2** = clivagem de crenulação menos frequente com mergulhos verticalizados

**Spc** = foliação principal

**Spm** = foliação principal milonítica

## LISTA DE FIGURAS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Figura 1 – Mapa do acesso a Diamantina a partir de Belo Horizonte com locais de referência citados no texto (modificado do site <a href="http://maps.google.com.br">http://maps.google.com.br</a> ). ....   | 11 |
| Figura 2 – Coberturas do Cráton do São Francisco, com a área de estudo destacada (modificado de Alkmim <i>et al.</i> , 1996).....   | 11 |
| Figura 3 – Mapa geológico simplificado do Espinhaço Meridional e regiões adjacentes (modificado de Martins-Neto, 1998). ....  | 13 |
| Figura 4 – Colunas estratigráficas esquemáticas simplificadas do Supergrupo Espinhaço, em Minas Gerais e na Bahia (modificado de Alkmim <i>et al.</i> , 1996). ....   | 14 |
| Figura 5 – Síntese da evolução da nomenclatura do embasamento da Bacia Espinhaço. ....  | 15 |
| Figura 6 – Sistema Bandeirinha mostrando a estrutura rampa de uma geometria duplex. Foto tirada a norte da estrada para Conselheiro Mata (desenho modificado de Rolim, 1992). .....   | 22 |
| Figura 7 – Esquema de uma bacia do tipo rifte (modificado do site: <a href="http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/environment/naturalhazards/volcanoes/fig_4_volcanoes_continental_rift.jpg/image_view">http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/environment/naturalhazards/volcanoes/fig_4_volcanoes_continental_rift.jpg/ image view</a> ). .... | 23 |
| Figura 8 – Levantamento das seções utilizando uma trena. ....   | 28 |

## SUMÁRIO

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <b>AGRADECIMENTOS.....</b>  | <b>II</b>  |
| <b>RESUMO .....</b>   | <b>III</b> |
| <b>ABSTRACT .....</b>   | <b>IV</b>  |
| <b>LISTA DE ABREVIATURAS .....</b>  | <b>V</b>   |
| <b>LISTA DE FIGURAS .....</b>   | <b>VI</b>  |
| <b>SUMÁRIO.....</b>   | <b>VII</b> |
| <b>TEXTO EXPLICATIVO – ESTRUTURA DA DISSERTAÇÃO.....</b>                          | <b>8</b>   |
| <b>CAPÍTULO I .....</b>   | <b>9</b>   |
| 1    Introdução.....  | 9          |
| 1.1    Caracterização do Problema.....  | 9          |
| 1.2    Objetivos .....  | 10         |
| 1.3    Localização da Área de Estudo e Vias de Acesso .....                       | 10         |
| 2    Revisão do Estado da Arte.....   | 12         |
| 2.1    Síntese da Evolução do Conhecimento da Bacia Espinhaço .....               | 12         |
| 2.2    Litoestratigrafia .....  | 13         |
| 2.2.1    Complexo Basal.....  | 14         |
| 2.2.2    Supergrupo Rio Paraúna .....   | 15         |
| 2.2.2.1    Grupo Pedro Pereira.....   | 16         |
| 2.2.2.2    Grupo Costa Sena .....   | 16         |
| 2.2.3    Bacia Espinhaço Inferior.....  | 16         |
| 2.2.3.1    Formação Bandeirinha .....   | 17         |
| 2.2.3.2    Formação São João da Chapada .....                                     | 17         |
| 2.2.4    Bacia Espinhaço Superior .....   | 18         |
| 2.2.4.1    Formação Sopa-Brumadinho .....   | 19         |
| 2.2.4.2    Formação Galho do Miguel .....   | 19         |
| 2.2.4.3    Grupo Conselheiro Mata .....   | 20         |
| 2.2.4.4    Suíte Intrusiva Pedro Lessa .....                                      | 20         |
| 2.3    Geologia Estrutural.....   | 20         |
| 2.4    Tectonoestratigrafia e Estratigrafia de Sequências no Espinhaço Meridional | 22         |
| 2.5    Bacias do Tipo Rifte .....   | 23         |
| 2.6    Aloestratigrafia .....   | 24         |
| 2.7    Geocronologia do Supergrupo Espinhaço e Embasamento .....                  | 25         |
| 3    Metodologia .....  | 25         |
| 3.1    Revisão Bibliográfica .....  | 25         |
| 3.2    Análise Estrutural Prévia por Imagens de Satélite e Fotos Aéreas .....     | 26         |
| 3.3    Trabalho de Campo .....  | 26         |
| 3.4    Confecção dos Mapas Geológicos e das Seções Estratigráficas .....          | 28         |
| 4    Referências .....  | 29         |
| <b>CAPÍTULO II.....</b>   | <b>33</b>  |
| 1    Carta de Recebimento do Artigo.....  | 33         |
| 2    Artigo Submetido à Revista <i>Sedimentary Geology</i> .....                  | 34         |
| <b>CAPÍTULO III .....</b>   | <b>83</b>  |
| 1    Conclusões e Recomendações .....   | 83         |
| 2    Referências .....  | 85         |
| Apêndice A  |            |
| Apêndice B  |            |
| Apêndice C  |            |
| Apêndice D  |            |

## 1           **TEXTO EXPLICATIVO – ESTRUTURA DA DISSERTAÇÃO**

## 2

3           A presente dissertação, intitulada “Evolução Sedimentológica e Paleogeográfica  
4       do Sistema de Riftes do Espinhaço Meridional”, está segmentada da seguinte maneira:  
5       capítulos I, II e III.

6           O Capítulo I oferece uma revisão conceitual da Bacia Espinhaço e traz à tona a  
7       problemática envolvida na sua estratigrafia e evolução tectônica, compreendendo os  
8       seguintes tópicos: 1. Introdução; 2. Revisão do Estado da Arte; 3. Metodologia; 4.  
9       Referências.

10          O Capítulo II é o corpo principal da dissertação, onde é apresentado o artigo  
11       científico intitulado “Sedimentological and paleoenvironment constraint of Espinhaço  
12       Rift System, Brazil” submetido à revista *Sedimentary Geology*. A carta de recebimento  
13       do artigo encontra-se na primeira seção do Capítulo II. O manuscrito é dividido em: 1.  
14       Introduction; 2. Geological setting; 3. Methodology; 4. Results; 5. Discussion; 6.  
15       Conclusions; 7. References.

16          O Capítulo III faz um apanhado geral das conclusões do presente trabalho,  
17       estando dividido em: 1. Considerações Finais; 2 Referências.

18          Os apêndices A, B, C e D compreendem, respectivamente: seções estratigráficas  
19       de 1 a 7; seções estratigráficas de 8 a 15; seções estratigráficas de 16 a 26; artigo  
20       científico submetido à revista *Geology*, intitulado “Unravelling a Proterozoic Basin  
21       History Through Detrital Zircon Geochronology: The Case of The Espinhaço  
22       Supergroup, Minas Gerais, Brazil”, a partir do qual a presente dissertação é  
23       fundamentada do ponto de vista geocronológico.

24

25

26

27

28

29

## CAPÍTULO I

30

31

### Introdução

#### 1.1 Caracterização do Problema

32

A evolução tectônica da Bacia Espinhaço ainda é bastante controversa. Sabe-se que a sua formação está relacionada a processos de rifteamento, através das diversas evidências de campo, como a identificação de vulcanismo associado a sistemas deposicionais característicos desse contexto tectônico, assim como pela identificação de falhas que condicionaram a geração de acomodação e disponibilidade de sedimentos. A idéia exposta por grande parte da comunidade científica é que seja uma bacia intracratônica ensílica (Martins-Neto, 1998; Dussin & Dussin, 1995). No entanto, Almeida Abreu (1993) propõe um modelo de bacia rifte que teria evoluído para uma margem passiva.

41

42

43

44

45

46

Mesmo sendo uma área bastante estudada do ponto de vista de mapeamento geológico, os modelos apresentados carecem de informações detalhadas sobre evolução estratigráfica e sedimentar do Sistema de Riftes do Espinhaço Meridional. É nesse contexto de incertezas que se justifica a necessidade de um estudo aprofundado para corroborar determinados modelos e elucidar aspectos sedimentológicos, estratigráficos e tectônicos do lócus deposicional da bacia.

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

Embora diácronas, as discordâncias possuem uma conotação cronoestratigráfica à medida delimitam o topo e a base das unidades aloestratigráficas, servindo como marcos de tempo para o posicionamento dos sistemas. Como a subsidência mecânica teve maior influência na geração de acomodação e controlou de forma mais efetiva a sedimentação do que as variações eustáticas na Bacia Espinhaço inferior e nos estágios iniciais da Bacia Espinhaço superior, torna-se importante do ponto de vista estratigráfico a caracterização de tratos de sistemas tectônicos para contemplar a disposição espacial e temporal dos sistemas deposicionais. A importância dessa determinação é que estudos em bacias análogas podem utilizar as informações relativas ao tipo de comportamento evolutivo dos sistemas deposicionais para a determinação de tratos e, consequentemente, do estágio de evolução na qual a bacia se encontra.

58

59     **1.2 Objetivos**

60

61         O principal objetivo do trabalho é apresentar um levantamento estratigráfico de  
62         detalhe (escala 1/100) a partir de um mapeamento baseado na escala 1/3.000 da Bacia  
63         Espinhaço inferior e do setor basal da Bacia Espinhaço superior, ambas controladas por  
64         subsidiência mecânica. Adicionalmente, é apresentada uma nova proposta de subdivisão  
65         estratigráfica para essas bacias, baseado no critério de identificação das discordâncias  
66         (*i.e.* aloestratigrafia), tendo em vista os novos dados que estão sendo acrescentados. A  
67         análise sedimentológica e paleogeográfica tem como principal finalidade entender como  
68         os sistemas deposicionais evoluíram ao longo do tempo, tendo em vista que a integração  
69         do levantamento estratigráfico com o mapeamento de detalhe das unidades separadas  
70         por discordâncias permite a delimitação dos estágios distintos de subsidiência no rifte.

71

72     **1.3 Localização da Área de Estudo e Vias de Acesso**

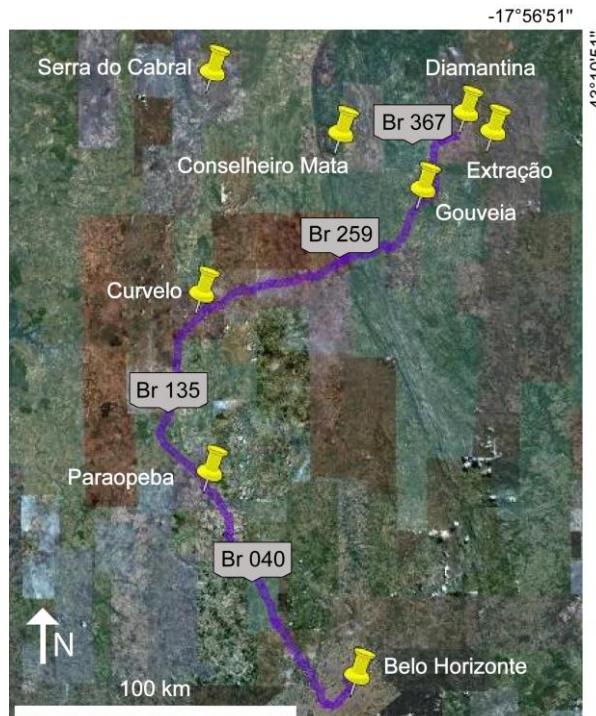
73

74         O acesso a Diamantina, partindo de Belo Horizonte (Fig. 1), pode ser realizado  
75         por via terrestre ou aérea. Para o primeiro caso, deve-se pegar a BR-040 em direção a  
76         Paroapeba, e, a seguir, a BR-135 rumo a Curvelo. No entroncamento de Curvelo, segue-  
77         se em direção nordeste pela BR-259 e pelo seu prolongamento, a BR-367 rumo a  
78         Diamantina. As estradas supramencionadas são de asfalto e bem conservadas.

79         A BR-367 corta parte da área mapeada. Através dela é possível obter o acesso de  
80         diversos afloramentos e algumas estradas secundárias, tanto em direção a leste como a  
81         oeste, cabendo ressaltar a grande presença de estradas vicinais e trilhas abertas para  
82         garimpos de ouro e diamante. Para o acesso das unidades de base do Supergrupo  
83         Espinhaço convém salientar a presença da estrada para Conselheiro Mata/Corinto e da  
84         estrada de ferro desativada, que permite acesso de carro em boa parte. Na região de  
85         Extração há diversas estradas vicinais e trilhas para o acesso dos afloramentos.

86         Através do aeroporto Presidente Juscelino Kubitschek em Diamantina é possível  
87         o deslocamento para Belo Horizonte, e vice-versa.

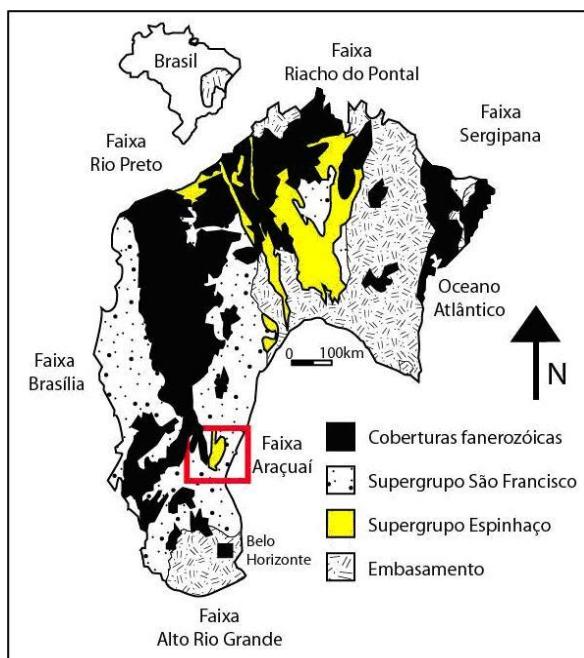
88



89  
90 Figura 1 – Mapa do acesso a Diamantina a partir de Belo Horizonte com locais de referência citados  
91 no texto (modificado do site <http://maps.google.com.br>).

92

93 A Bacia Espinhaço está localizada nos estados de Minas Gerais e da Bahia,  
94 depositada sobre o Cráton do São Francisco (Fig. 2), aflorando principalmente nos  
95 domínios fisiográficos da Serra do Espinhaço e da Chapada Diamantina.



96  
97 Figura 2 – Coberturas do Cráton do São Francisco, com a área de estudo destacada (modificado de  
98 Alkmim *et al.*, 1996).  
99

100

## Revisão do Estado da Arte

101 **1.4 Síntese da Evolução do Conhecimento da Bacia Espinhaço**

102

103 Deve-se a Eschwege (1822, *apud* Pflug, 1965) o nome de Cordilheira  
104 Espinhaço, dado aos depósitos predominantemente quartzíticos cujo relevo acentuado  
105 estende-se em direção norte-sul, do centro do estado de Minas Gerais até o norte da  
106 Bahia.

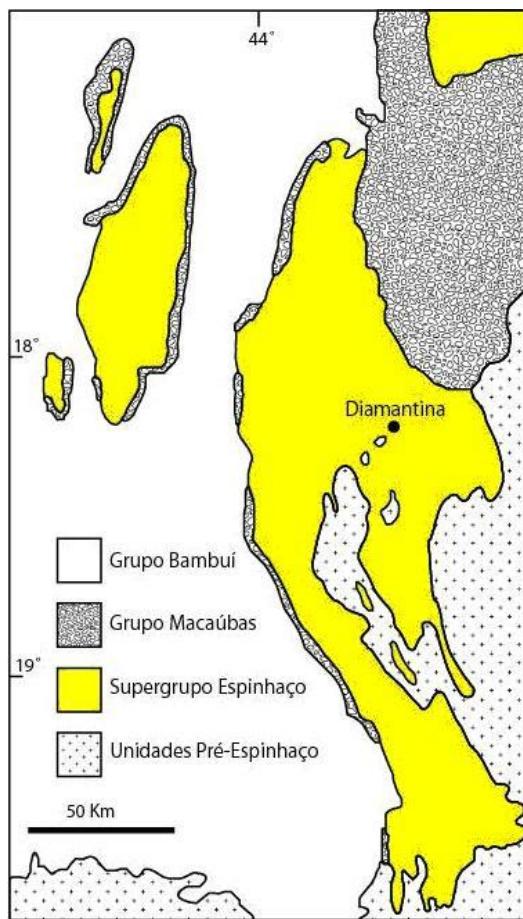
107 A Bacia Espinhaço sobrepõe-se ao embasamento Arqueano composto  
108 essencialmente por granitos, gnaisses, migmatitos e por uma unidade metavulcano-  
109 sedimentar (Supergrupo Rio Paraúna), através de uma proeminente discordância erosiva  
110 e angular, estando sotoposta ao Supergrupo São Francisco.

111 Na década de sessenta, os trabalhos coordenados pelo professor Reinhard Pflug,  
112 desenvolvidos no Centro de Geologia Eschwege, contribuíram sobremaneira para a  
113 evolução científica, servindo de base para o atual nível de conhecimento  
114 litoestratigráfico.

115 Pflug (1968) dividiu a bacia Espinhaço em oito formações: São João da  
116 Chapada, Sopa-Brumadinho, Galho do Miguel, Santa Rita, Córrego dos Borges,  
117 Córrego Bandeira, Córrego Pereira e Rio Pardo Grande, da base para o topo,  
118 respectivamente. Schöll & Fogaça (1979) denominaram de Supergrupo Espinhaço as  
119 rochas quartzíticas abrangendo as oito formações mencionadas acima, em substituição à  
120 “Série Minas”, termo utilizado por Pflug (1965) por correlacionar as rochas adjacentes a  
121 Diamantina com os metassedimentos do Quadrilátero Ferrífero. Dossin *et al.* (1984)  
122 agrupou as oito formações em duas unidades hierarquicamente superiores, com base nos  
123 sistemas deposicionais e no contexto de evolução da bacia, são elas: Grupo Diamantina,  
124 incluindo as três primeiras formações; e Grupo Conselheiro Mata, incluindo as cinco  
125 últimas formações.

126 A Serra do Espinhaço está subdividida em dois domínios fisiográficos:  
127 meridional (Fig. 3) e setentrional. Sabe-se que há certa correlação entre os depósitos de  
128 Minas Gerais e da Bahia (Fig. 4), principalmente quanto às associações de fácies e aos  
129 sistemas deposicionais (Alkmim *et al.*, 1996). Na sua parte meridional, predominam os  
130 depósitos do Supergrupo Espinhaço, em detrimento ao Supergrupo São Francisco.

131



132

133 Figura 3 – Mapa geológico simplificado do Espinhaço Meridional e regiões adjacentes (modificado  
134 de Martins-Neto, 1998).

135

### 136 **1.5 Litoestratigrafia**

137

138 A Serra do Espinhaço compreende uma sucessão de rochas agrupadas da  
139 seguinte maneira, da base para o topo: Complexo Basal, Supergrupo Rio Paraúna,  
140 Supergrupo Espinhaço e Supergrupo São Francisco. O escopo do presente trabalho, no  
141 que tange ao levantamento de seções estratigráficas, restringe-se ao estudo das unidades  
142 da Bacia Espinhaço inferior e base da Bacia Espinhaço superior (*sensu* Chemale *et al.*,  
143 2010), que correspondem ao registro de distintos estágios de evolução do rifte.

144

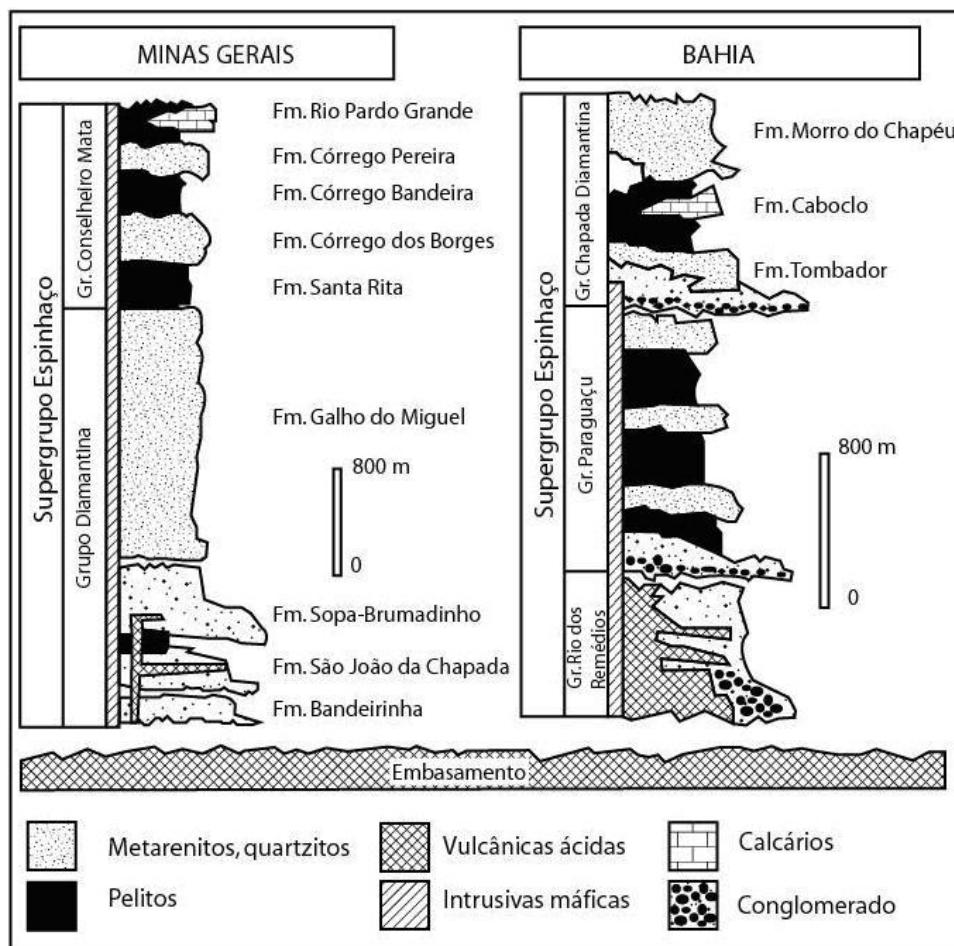
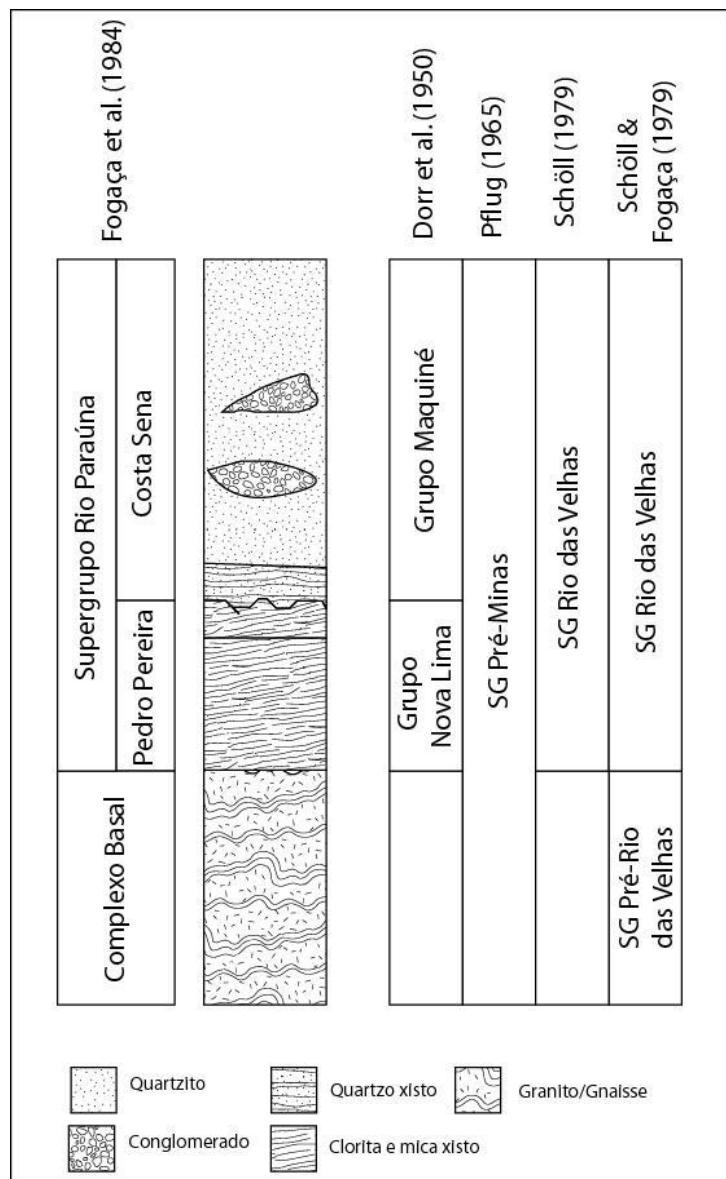


Figura 4 – Colunas estratigráficas esquemáticas simplificadas do Supergrupo Espinhaço, em Minas Gerais e na Bahia (modificado de Alkmim *et al.*, 1996).

### 1.5.1 Complexo Basal

O Complexo Basal corresponde às porções inferiores do embasamento Arqueano (Fig. 5). Pflug (1965) considera o embasamento como uma única unidade, chamada de Supergrupo Pré-Minas.

Denominado de Supergrupo Pré-Rio das Velhas por Schöll & Fogaça (1979), as rochas graníticas, gnáissicas e migmatíticas, representam o embasamento das sequências mais recentes. Secundariamente, ocorrem anfíbolitos isolados, como pode ser observado na região de Barão do Guaicuí. Segundo os autores, ocorrem em áreas restritas e, tectonicamente, afloram, ou em mega-anticlinais com eixo de orientação norte-sul (*e.g.* Anticlinório de Gouveia de Pflug, 1965), ou como escamas geradas por falhamentos inversos.



162

163       Figura 5 – Síntese da evolução da nomenclatura do embasamento da Bacia Espinhaço.

164

### 165   **1.5.2 Supergrupo Rio Paraúna**

166

167       Dorr *et al.* (1950 *apud* Schöll & Fogaça, 1979) identificaram duas unidades  
168 litoestratigráficamente correlacionáveis ao Quadrilátero Ferrífero, denominando-as de  
169 Grupo Nova Lima e Grupo Maquiné.

170       Trabalhando na região de Gouveia, Hoffman (1978 *apud* Schöll & Fogaça,  
171 1979), concluiu que as rochas graníticas do Complexo Basal formaram-se a  
172 temperaturas mais altas do que os xistos sobrepostos, permitindo uma clara  
173 individualização entre o Complexo Basal e a Série Pré-Minas. Posteriormente, Schöll

174 (1980) atribuiu o nome Supergrupo Rio das Velhas em substituição ao termo Série Pré-  
175 Minas, mantendo os grupos Nova Lima e Maquiné ainda em voga.

176 A atual nomenclatura, inserida por Fogaça *et al.* (1984), utiliza o termo  
177 Supergrupo Rio Paraúna e sua subdivisão nos grupos Pedro Pereira e Costa Sena, da  
178 base para o topo.

179 Adicionalmente, no contato entre o Complexo Basal e o Supergrupo Rio  
180 Paraúna, é possível identificar seu caráter tectônico, cujas rochas geralmente encontram-  
181 se cisalhadas (Schöll & Fogaça, 1979), corroborando a separação proposta por Hoffman  
182 (1978 *apud* Schöll & Fogaça, 1979).

183

#### 184 **1.5.2.1 Grupo Pedro Pereira**

185

186 O Grupo Pedro Pereira corresponde à unidade inferior do Supergrupo Rio  
187 Paraúna. Constituída por uma associação de clorita xistos e mica xistos com xistosidade  
188 para NNW, ocorrendo principalmente nas bordas N e NE do “Granito de Gouveia”  
189 (Schöll & Fogaça, 1979).

190

#### 191 **1.5.2.2 Grupo Costa Sena**

192

193 O Grupo Costa Sena, por sua vez, corresponde à unidade superior e menos  
194 espessa do Supergrupo Rio Paraúna. Esse grupo é subdividido por (Schöll & Fogaça,  
195 1979) em duas unidades distintas: a Formação Barão do Guaicuí, composta  
196 essencialmente por quartzo-mica xistos com cianita e a Formação Bandeirinha. Esta, no  
197 entanto, foi considerada no presente trabalho como pertencente à Bacia Espinhaço,  
198 conforme Almeida-Abreu (1993), Silva (1998) e Martins-Neto (1998), tendo em vista  
199 que preserva o registro de um estágio inicial de rifteamento, o qual é de se esperar antes  
200 da fase de expansão da bacia, ocasionada pela propagação das falhas normais (Morley,  
201 1999).

202

#### 203 **1.5.3 Bacia Espinhaço Inferior**

204

205 Chemale *et al.* (2010) obtiveram a idade de 1.180 Ma para a matriz tufácea de  
206 um conglomerado pertencente à Formação Sopa-Brumadinho, na região de Extração,  
207 possibilitando a separação da bacia em duas sequências, uma estateriana e outra

208 esteniana (*i.e.* Bacia Espinhaço inferior e superior). A revisão da subdivisão  
 209 litoestratigráfica do Supergrupo Espinhaço, aqui apresentada, leva em consideração as  
 210 propostas de Pflug (1968), Dossin (1984) e de Almeida-Abreu (1993), adaptadas  
 211 conforme os dados recentes obtidos por Chemale *et al.* (2010).

212 A sedimentação da Bacia Espinhaço inferior evoluiu através de dois estágios de  
 213 rifteamento distintos. A primeira fase condicionou a deposição do Sintema Bandeirinha,  
 214 enquanto o Sintema São João da Chapada representa o registro da segunda fase  
 215 (Almeida-Abreu, 1993, 1995).

216 Durante a primeira fase de extensão mecânica, responsável pela abertura da  
 217 bacia, as falhas normais de pequeno porte geradas resultaram na implantação de  
 218 sistemas deposicionais característicos dessa fase (*i.e.* predominando depósitos de canais  
 219 de sistemas fluviais entrelaçados com padrão axial), ocupando áreas pequenas e  
 220 desconexas. Com a evolução do rifte na segunda fase extensional, ou seja, com o  
 221 aumento na taxa de extensão e subsidência, teria ocorrido a geração de atividade  
 222 magmática por descompressão astenosférica (Dussin & Dussin, 1995) e a propagação  
 223 das falhas anteriormente geradas, de grande importância para a ampliação da área de  
 224 sedimentação e para o pleno desenvolvimento dos sistemas deposicionais.

225 A seguir são descritas as unidades litoestratigráficas já consagradas na Bacia  
 226 Espinhaço inferior.

227

### 228 **1.5.3.1 Formação Bandeirinha**

229

230 Aflora a sudoeste da cidade de Diamantina de maneira restrita em relação à área,  
 231 sendo composta por quartzitos róseos com lentes de metaconglomerados, estes  
 232 ocorrendo de forma subordinada. Esta unidade tem sido alvo de muitas polêmicas  
 233 quanto ao seu posicionamento estratigráfico (Espinhaço ou pré-Espinhaço?), sendo  
 234 considerada por Almeida-Abreu (1993) e parte dos trabalhos subsequentes (Silva, 1995;  
 235 Alkmim *et al.*, 1996; Martins-Neto, 1998), como unidade integrante da Bacia  
 236 Espinhaço.

237

### 238 **1.5.3.2 Formação São João da Chapada**

239

240 Litologicamente caracterizada por quartzitos, ora puros, ora micáceos, com  
 241 granulometria variável, que confere a essa porção da Serra do Espinhaço aspectos

242 geomorfológicos distintos, resultado de erosão diferencial, permitindo identificar e  
243 separar essa formação em unidades hierarquicamente inferiores.

244 Schöll & Fogaça (1979) e Schöll (1980) separaram a Formação São João da  
245 Chapada em três níveis litoestratigráficos informais, designados pelas letras A, B e C,  
246 da base para o topo, conforme as litologias envolvidas.

247 **Nível A** – Composto essencialmente por quartzitos mal selecionados. Ocorrem  
248 de forma subordinada metabrechas com clastos de quartzitos angulosos, que passa a  
249 quartzitos tanto lateral, quanto verticalmente. A observação da presença de metabrecha  
250 no campo é um critério importante para a definição precisa da unidade em questão,  
251 tendo em vista a similaridade entre os distintos níveis de quartzitos.

252 **Nível B** – Composto por filito hematítico, clorita xisto e rochas essencialmente a  
253 base de cloritóide. O filito hematítico tem predominância de sericita e hematita, além de  
254 agregados de turmalina em arranjo radial. Sua identificação no campo é relativamente  
255 fácil, quando não alterado, e seu posicionamento estratigráfico serve como critério  
256 adicional para a distinção entre os níveis quartzíticos A e C.

257 A origem do filito hematítico também é alvo de controvérsias. Origem  
258 vulcânica de filiação alcalina potássica, com alteração metamórfica (Dussin, 1994) ou  
259 intempérica (Knauer & Schrank, 1994) são propostas.

260 Datação Pb/Pb em zircão dos filitos hematíticos fornece a idade de 1.710 Ma  
261 (Dossin *et al.*, 1993), indicando uma idade aproximada do inicio da sedimentação no  
262 Supergrupo Espinhaço.

263 **Nível C** – Caracterizado pela preponderância de quartzitos de granulação média  
264 a grossa sobre filitos e quarzitos finos micáceos. Estrutura maciça e estratificações  
265 cruzadas tabulares são comuns. Paleocorrentes indicam dispersão bimodal para N e E  
266 (Schöll & Turinsky, 1979 *apud* Schöll & Fogaça, 1979). As espessuras desse nível  
267 geralmente perfazem 100 m, podendo chegar a 185 m. (Pflug, 1968; Schöll & Fogaça,  
268 1979).

269

#### 270 **1.5.4 Bacia Espinhaço Superior**

271

272 Os depósitos sedimentares do Sistema Sopa-Brumadinho representam o registro  
273 de uma nova abertura de bacia no mesmo lócus deposicional da Bacia Espinhaço  
274 inferior. Segue a descrição das unidades litoestratigráficas da Bacia Espinhaço superior.

275

276    **1.5.4.1 Formação Sopa-Brumadinho**

277

278       É a unidade sedimentar mais estudada na Serra do Espinhaço em virtude da  
279 presença de diamantes em metaconglomerados. A denominação de Formação Sopa  
280 advém de longa data (Moraes & Guimarães, 1930 *apud* Schöll & Fogaça, 1979), cujos  
281 metaconglomerados eram correlacionados com os metadiamicítitos da Formação  
282 Macaúbas e considerados igualmente de origem glacial.

283       Denominada por Pflug (1868) como Formação Sopa-Brumadinho, foi  
284 posteriormente subdividida por Schöll & Fogaça (1979) e Schöll (1980) em três níveis  
285 litoestratigráficos informais designados pelas letras D, E e F, em virtude de critérios  
286 observados em campo.

287       **Nível D** – Denominado de Membro Datas por Almeida-Abreu (1993), a unidade  
288 é formada por filitos, filitos quartzosos e quartzitos micáceos com espessura podendo  
289 atingir até 30-35 m (Schöll & Fogaça, 1979). Geomorfologicamente seus afloramentos  
290 tendem a formar áreas mais deprimidas em virtude da relativamente baixa resistência à  
291 erosão, dada pela predominância de minerais ferromagnesianos tais como muscovita e  
292 clorita.

293       **Nível E** – Constituído por quartzitos de granulometria grossa, com grande  
294 quantidade de óxidos de ferro em alguns setores, e por metaconglomerados polimíticos  
295 suportados pela matriz, intercalados com quartzitos. Os referidos metaconglomerados  
296 são localmente portadores de diamantes e apresentam clastos variados como: quartzo  
297 leitoso, quartzitos, filitos, efusivas ácidas e de metaconglomerados (Schöll & Fogaça,  
298 1979). O Nível E é também denominado de Membro Caldeirões (Almeida-Abreu,  
299 1993).

300       **Nível F** – Formado por filitos, metassiltitos e intercalações de metabrecha  
301 diamantífera de matriz filítica, com clastos predominantemente de quartzitos. A  
302 metabrecha grada verticalmente para quartzitos micáceos e quartzitos finos (Schöll &  
303 Fogaça, 1979). Almeida-Abreu (1993) sugere o termo Membro Campo Sampaio para  
304 esse nível.

305

306    **1.5.4.2 Formação Galho do Miguel**

307

308       A Formação Galho do Miguel é composta predominantemente por quartzitos  
309 finos puros com estruturas sedimentares bem preservadas, tais como estratificações

310 cruzadas acanaladas de grande porte. Secundariamente, é composta por quartzitos finos  
311 micáceos e finas camadas de metargilito.

312 Os quartzitos atingem espessuras da ordem de 500 m nas proximidades de  
313 Gouveia até prováveis 2.000 m em direção ao norte (Schöll & Fogaça, 1979).

314 Em relação à área ocupada pelos quartzitos dessa formação, pode se dizer que  
315 estão muito mais dispersos, extrapolando os limites definidos pelas eventuais falhas que  
316 condicionaram a deposição das demais unidades. O conjunto das características  
317 deposicionais indica um sistema eólico para a Fm. Galho do Miguel (Dossin *et al.*,  
318 1987).

319

#### 320 **1.5.4.3 Grupo Conselheiro Mata**

321

322 O Grupo Conselheiro Mata compreende as formações Santa Rita, Córrego dos  
323 Borges, Córrego Bandeira, Córrego Pereira e Rio Pardo Grande, da base para o topo,  
324 respectivamente (Dossin *et al.*, 1984). Esse grupo compreende sedimentos pelíticos e  
325 arenosos alternados, representando três sequências com bases transgressivas e topos  
326 progradacionais (Martins-Neto, 2007).

327 Tendo em vista que o estudo do Grupo Conselheiro Mata foge ao escopo do  
328 presente trabalho, ela não é descrita.

329

#### 330 **1.5.4.4 Suíte Intrusiva Pedro Lessa**

331

332 Compreende as rochas toleíticas subalcalinas máficas, metamorfizadas a baixo  
333 grau, que intrudem o Supergrupo Espinhaço em detrimento ao Supergrupo São  
334 Francisco (Uhlein *et al.*, 1998). Machado *et al.* (1989) dataram badeleítas e zircões de  
335 um *sill* dessa unidade, que aflora na região de Pedro Lessa, obtendo a idade de  $906 \pm 2$   
336 Ma. Essa idade representa a idade mínima de deposição para o Supergrupo Espinhaço.

337

### 338 **1.6 Geologia Estrutural**

339

340 A Serra do Espinhaço, por localizar-se na borda do Cráton do São Francisco,  
341 sofreu grande deformação durante a Orogênese Brasiliana (Dussin, 1994). O evento  
342 gerou a compressão dos depósitos contíguos à faixa Araçuaí, originando falhamentos

343 inversos e dobramentos, com vergência para oeste, causando inversões estratigráficas,  
344 além de diversas estruturas associadas.

345 Dentre as estruturas resultantes do evento compressivo é marcante a presença  
346 das foliações. São observadas quatro foliações distintas no Supergrupo Espinhaço,  
347 segundo Rolim (1992):

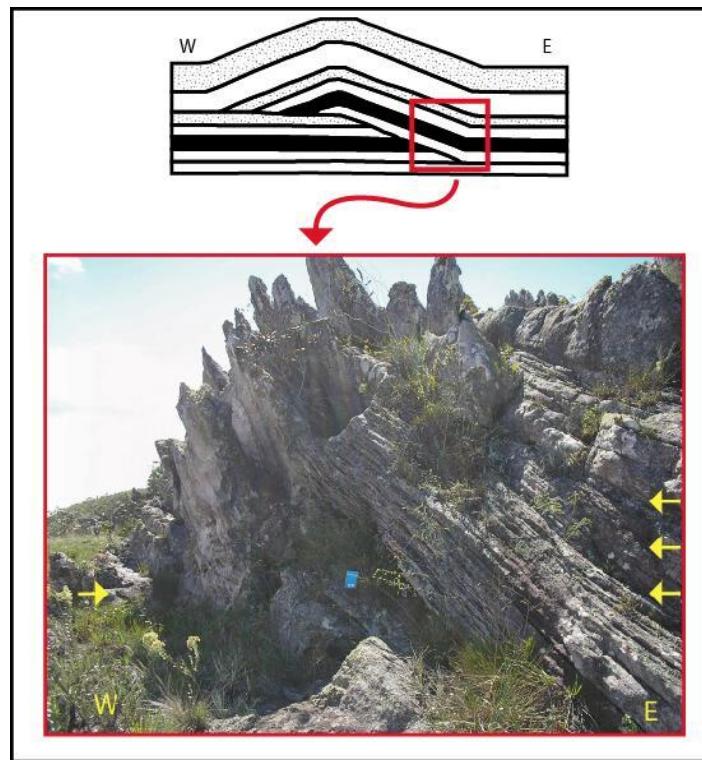
- 348 (i) Foliação principal milonítica (Spm) com direção norte-sul e mergulho  
349 moderado ( $35\text{-}10^\circ$ ) para leste. Esta estrutura contém lineação de estiramento  
350 mineral, de seixos, grânulos e de concreções ferruginosas, com atitude média  
351 de S80-90E/20-30.
- 352 (ii) Foliação principal (Spc) que não apresenta caráter milonítico, sendo plano  
353 axial de dobras sinclinais e anticlinais de eixo norte-sul, possuindo  
354 orientação média em torno de N10E/40-70S.
- 355 (iii) Sn+1 é uma clivagem de crenulação nos filitos e xistos, e se apresenta como  
356 uma clivagem de fratura nos quartzitos. Tem direção NS e mergulhos altos  
357 (50 a  $80^\circ$ ) para E.
- 358 (iv) Sn+2 é semelhante à foliação Sn+1, porém é menos frequente e tem  
359 mergulhos verticalizados.

360

361 Segundo Rolim (1992), a diversidade destas estruturas deve-se mais às  
362 heterogeneidades espaciais da deformação do que à superposição de diversas fases ou  
363 eventos tectônicos.

364 Para aquele autor, quanto mais a oeste da Serra do Espinhaço, mais aparecem  
365 feições que caracterizam a geometria em duplexes, com rampas e patamares (Fig. 6),  
366 que teriam gerado a foliação principal Spc. A geometria em duplex, com cavalgamentos  
367 para oeste, condicionaria, em seu interior, a geração de dobras abertas de direção norte-  
368 sul e a consequente foliação Sn+1, associada aos planos axiais com mergulhos altos  
369 para leste. As foliações Sn+1 e Sn+2 são posteriores às foliações Spm e Spc, pois as  
370 afetam (Rolim, 1992).

371



372

373 Figura 6 – Sintema Bandeirinha mostrando a estrutura rampa de uma geometria duplex. Foto tirada a  
374 norte da estrada para Conselheiro Mata (desenho modificado de Rolim, 1992).

375

376 **1.7 Tectonoestratigrafia e Estratigrafia de Sequências no Espinhaço Meridional**  
377

378 Trabalhos mais recentes vêm abordando os depósitos da Bacia Espinhaço com  
379 conceitos relativamente novos do ponto de vista da tectonoestratigrafia (Martins-Neto,  
380 1998) e da estratigrafia de sequências (Silva, 1995, 1998; Martins-Neto 2007).

381 Do ponto de vista da estratigrafia de sequências, Silva (1998) dividiu a Bacia  
382 Espinhaço em seis sequências deposicionais: Basal, Olaria, Natureza, São João da  
383 Chapada, Sopa-Brumadinho/Galho do Miguel e Conselheiro Mata, respectivamente da  
384 base para o topo, utilizando, como critérios delimitadores, as discordâncias e as  
385 evidências de retrabalhamento local de sedimentos previamente litificados, ressaltando  
386 o caráter temporal envolvido.

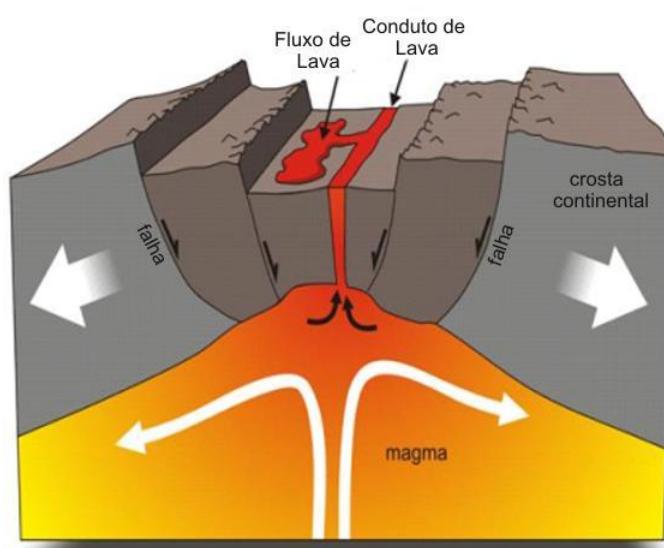
387 Para Martins-Neto (2007) a Bacia Espinhaço representa uma sequência de  
388 primeira ordem relacionada à abertura do rifte. Esta é subdividida em 4 sequências de  
389 segunda ordem relacionadas aos estágios evolutivos da bacia (pré-rifte, rifte,  
390 transicional e flexural). Segundo o autor, no estágio rifte podem ser observadas três  
391 sequências de terceira ordem: Natureza, São João da Chapada e Sopa-Brumadinho. O  
392 estágio flexural, equivalente ao Grupo Conselheiro Mata de Dossin *et al.* (1984), seria

393 composto por três sequências de terceira ordem relacionadas a eventos transgressivos-  
 394 regressivos.

395 A partir da observação de que a evolução estratigráfica da bacia foi controlada  
 396 essencialmente pela história de subsidência, Martins-Neto (1998) divide o registro  
 397 sedimentar do Supergrupo Espinhaço em seis tectonossequências, reconhecendo quatro  
 398 fases de evolução tectônica: pré-rifte, rifte, transicional e flexural.  
 399

400 **1.8 Bacias do Tipo Rifte**

401 Muitas bacias sedimentares, ou parte delas, originam-se pelo processo de  
 402 rifteamento. As bacias do tipo rifte, tendem a ser alongadas, mais ou menos simétricas,  
 403 cuja geometria é muito variável (Fig. 7), embora os processos controladores de sua  
 404 subsidência sejam relativamente bem conhecidos. Vários autores (*e.g.*, McKenzie, 1978;  
 405 Cochran, 1983) fazem considerações sobre a história de subsidência de tais bacias.  
 406



407  
 408  
 409 Figura 7 – Esquema de uma bacia do tipo rifte (modificado do site:  
 410 [http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/environment/naturalhazards/volcanoes/fig\\_4\\_volcanoes\\_continental\\_rift.jpg/image\\_view](http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/environment/naturalhazards/volcanoes/fig_4_volcanoes_continental_rift.jpg/image_view)).

411  
 412  
 413 O trabalho de McKenzie (1978) introduziu um modelo de evolução para o  
 414 processo de rifteamento continental que, embora relativamente simplificado, serve  
 415 como base para diversos trabalhos na área. Tal modelo envolve o transporte de calor em  
 416 uma dimensão (1D), resultando em uma extensão instantânea e uniforme, sem atividade

417 magmática e sem fonte interna de calor radioativo. Utiliza o modelo de Airy para  
 418 explicar os movimentos isostáticos.

419       Através dos trabalhos já realizados, Einsele (1992) faz as seguintes  
 420 considerações a respeito da subsidência em bacias do tipo rifte, conforme o *Modelo de*  
 421 *Extensão McKenzie*:

422 (i) Uma fase relativamente curta de estiramento horizontal e um afinamento crustal são  
 423 acompanhados por uma ascensão do manto superior. A advecção de calor da astenosfera  
 424 acima de um limite superior produz uma expansão termal e, assim, soerguimento. Dessa  
 425 maneira, o efeito combinado de ambos os fatores é uma rápida subsidência inicial  
 426 durante o rifteamento.

427 (ii) A temperatura no interior do manto é assumida como sendo relativamente constante  
 428 pela convecção. A litosfera, no entanto, perde calor para a atmosfera resultando em um  
 429 longo período de subsidência termal, com o resfriamento e espessamento da litosfera, a  
 430 qual retorna à condição inicial, espessura pré-extensional.

431       O modelo proposto por Cochran (1983) leva em consideração fatores adicionais,  
 432 assumindo que a história e modo de subsidência das bacias são fortemente influenciadas  
 433 pelo tempo de rifteamento e pelo calor lateral transferido nos flancos da bacia.

434

### 435 **1.9 Aloestratigrafia**

436

437       Segundo a Subcomissão Internacional de Classificação Estratigráfica (Salvador,  
 438 1987), uma unidade aloestratigráfica representa um corpo rochoso de escala regional,  
 439 sendo definida e identificada com base nas descontinuidades que o limitam. Tal  
 440 conceito permite separar, em unidades distintas, litologias semelhantes limitadas por  
 441 discordâncias. De outra forma, uma unidade aloestratigráfica pode, ainda, ser  
 442 representada por um depósito com heterogeneidade lítica limitado por discordâncias.

443       O critério para o estabelecimento e reconhecimento das unidades separadas por  
 444 discordâncias (*i.e.* sintemas) é a delimitação de um pacote rochoso por descontinuidades  
 445 estratigráficas (*e.g.* discordâncias angulares e erosivas). Nesse contexto, a Subcomissão  
 446 Internacional de Classificação Estratigráfica (Salvador, 1987) propõe a definição de  
 447 discordância como sendo uma superfície de erosão e/ou não deposição entre dois corpos  
 448 rochosos, significando um hiato ou uma lacuna na sucessão estratigráfica causada por  
 449 uma interrupção na deposição por um considerável intervalo de tempo.

450

## 451 1.10 Geocronologia do Supergrupo Espinhaço e Embasamento

452

453 Dados geocronológicos na Serra do Espinhaço Meridional são relativamente  
454 escassos. A seguir são descritos os dados disponíveis:

455

- 456 •  $2.971 \pm 16$  Ma para zircões de um metarriolito da região de Pedro Pereira,  
457 pertencente ao Supergrupo Rio Paraúna (Machado *et al.*, 1989);  
458 • 2,8 Ga pelo método U/Pb em zircões do Complexo Basal por Brito Neves *et al.*  
459 (1979) e Machado *et al.* (1989).  
460 •  $2.049 \pm 3/-2$  Ma para zircões de um metarriolito da região de Ouro Fino,  
461 pertencente ao Supergrupo Rio Paraúna (Machado *et al.*, 1989);  
462 • 1.730 Ma, relacionada à abertura do rifte, conforme datações realizadas em um  
463 granito, pelo método U/Pb em zircões, que intrude o embasamento granito-  
464 gnáissico (Dossin *et al.*, 1993).  
465 • 1.770, 1.711 e 1.719 Ma pelo método U/Pb em metavulcânicas ácidas da região  
466 de Conceição do Mato Dentro e Serro, interpretadas como a base da sequência  
467 (Brito Neves *et al.*, 1979; Machado *et al.*, 1989);  
468 • 1.710 Ma para o filito hematítico, datação obtida pelo método Pb/Pb em zircão  
469 (Dossin *et al.*, 1993), nas proximidades do município de Diamantina, indicando  
470 uma idade aproximada do inicio da sedimentação no Supergrupo Espinhaço.  
471 •  $1.180 \pm 16$  Ma para a Formação Sopa-Brumadinho (Chemale *et al.*, 2010)  
472 •  $906 \pm 2$  Ma pelo método U/Pb para as intrusivas máficas (*i.e.* Suíte Intrusiva  
473 Pedro Lessa) que cortam o Supergrupo Espinhaço, mas não cortam o  
474 Supergrupo São Francisco, datadas por Machado *et al.* (1989).

475

## Metodología

477 1.11 Revisão Bibliográfica

478

479 O contato com diferentes interpretações, técnicas e pressupostos já empregados,  
480 fornece o embasamento teórico necessário sobre a região, principalmente no que se  
481 refere à cobertura proterozóica: Bacia Espinhaço (alvo do estudo) e Bacia São  
482 Francisco; além do Cráton do São Francisco (embasamento) e dos cinturões orogênicos  
483 circundantes.

484       Essa etapa permite, através de dados obtidos e hipóteses formuladas por outros  
485       autores, a tomada de um posicionamento prévio e, inclusive, numa análise mais crítica,  
486       a proposição de uma nova hipótese. É necessário se ter em mente que esse  
487       posicionamento prévio não implica na exclusão de outras propostas. É preciso, pois,  
488       testá-las.

489

490       **1.12 Análise Estrutural Prévia por Imagens de Satélite e Fotos Aéreas**  
491

492       A análise estrutural e estratigráfica preliminar da região foi realizada com o  
493       auxílio de imagens de satélite e fotografias aéreas (escala 1/25.000), com a posterior  
494       observação das feições no campo.

495       A observação de megaestruturas geológicas, no período que antecedeu e durante  
496       o trabalho de campo, foi de suma importância para a determinação de lineamentos e  
497       padrões estruturais e estratigráficos das unidades estudadas, permitindo a definição  
498       prévia dos locais a serem mapeados e a orientação preferencial para os levantamentos  
499       das seções estratigráficas.

500       O emprego de imagens de satélite a fim de se analisar essas feições geológicas  
501       foi realizado através de uma série de composições coloridas geradas a partir de imagens  
502       multiespectrais do sensor *QuickBird*, com resolução de 60 cm.  
503

504       **1.13 Trabalho de Campo**  
505

506       Tal etapa envolveu: o mapeamento geológico prévio (escala 1/3.000) na região  
507       ao redor no município de Diamantina; levantamento de seções estratigráficas de detalhe  
508       (escala 1/100) nas áreas identificadas como menos deformadas.

509       Como a Bacia Espinhaço foi parcialmente invertida durante a Orogenese  
510       Brasiliana, foi preciso muita atenção para as correlações estratigráficas das diferentes  
511       unidades quartzíticas, tendo em vista que elas são, muitas vezes, litológico-  
512       estruturalmente semelhantes. Foi necessária a utilização de um critério adicional para  
513       suas distinções: observações dos padrões nas imagens de satélite, assim como a  
514       observação dos horizontes guias (principalmente o nível de filito hematítico e de  
515       metabrecha sedimentar pertencentes à Formação São João da Chapada), permitindo  
516       assim uma melhor determinação do intervalo em questão.

517 A etapa de campo foi realizada ao longo do ano de 2010, nos meses de fevereiro,  
518 junho e outubro, totalizando cerca de 100 dias, envolvendo a análise dos mapas  
519 geológicos na escala 1/25.000 elaborados por Shöll & Fogaça (1979) (folhas Sopa e  
520 Guinda) que serviram como boas bases e referência para o mapeamento na escala  
521 1/3.000.

522 O trabalho de campo foi precedido por uma interpretação das imagens de satélite  
523 da área de estudo para a delimitação de estruturas regionais e de eventuais contatos  
524 entre as unidades. Esse mapa preliminar foi posteriormente checado em campo na  
525 escala 1/25.000 e, em locais de maior importância, na escala 1/3.000, incluindo a  
526 realização de perfis em três setores na região de Diamantina: no distrito de Guinda,  
527 perto da fazenda Altitude Máxima e na Serra da Miúda; e dois setores na região de  
528 Extração: Serrinha e Cavalo Morto. Maior importância com relação ao mapeamento foi  
529 dada às unidades da Bacia Espinhaço inferior e base da Bacia Espinhaço superior, pois  
530 representam o intervalo estratigráfico cujas problemáticas são historicamente maiores.

531 O levantamento das seções foi realizado utilizando-se uma trena de 50 m e uma  
532 régua de 1,5 m (Fig. 8). As medidas sempre foram tomadas perpendicularmente às  
533 camadas, que estão basculadas. Posteriormente as seções foram digitalizadas.

534 Para auxiliar no mapeamento, levantamento das seções e controle faciológico,  
535 diversas lâminas delgadas foram confeccionadas. Adicionalmente, elas possibilitaram  
536 observar que dentro de uma mesma unidade quartzítica pode haver variações na  
537 presença de óxidos de ferro e mica, além de variações laterais da granulometria dos  
538 minerais.



539

540 Figura 8 – Levantamento das seções utilizando uma trena.

541

## 542 1.14 Confecção dos Mapas Geológicos e das Seções Estratigráficas

543

544 A confecção dos mapas geológicos presentes no artigo envolveu os seguintes  
545 procedimentos:

546 (i) Delineação das feições estruturais a partir de imagens de satélite na escala 1/3.000,  
547 utilizando papel vegetal e lápis;

548 (ii) Checagem de campo para a definição das unidades sedimentares, medida de  
549 estruturas e coleta de amostras, utilizando equipamentos indispensáveis como GPS,  
550 bússola e marreta ;

551 (iii) Scannerização do mapa em papel vegetal; e

552 (iv) Digitalização e georreferenciamento do mapa geológico através do *software* ArcGis  
553 9.2.

554 Os mapas geológicos do artigo estão no sistema geodésico South American  
555 Datum 1969 (SAD 69). As três áreas mapeadas encontram-se no fuso 23 sul, cujo  
556 meridiano central é o  $-45^{\circ}$ .

557 As seções estratigráficas foram digitalizadas no *software* Adobe Illustrator 10 e  
558 encontram-se detalhadas nos apêndices A (seção 1 até 7), B (seção 8 até 15) e C (seção  
559 16 até 26). As seções tiveram de ser reduzidas para caberem no tamanho de folha A0,

560 sem, no entanto, perderem o grau de detalhamento original. As medidas estão na  
561 notação dip direction.

562

563 **Referências**

564 Alkmim F.F., Chemale Jr. F. & Endo I. 1996. A deformação das coberturas proterozóicas do  
565 Cráton do São Francisco e o seu significado tectônico. Revista Escola de Minas, 49:22-38.

566

567 Almeida Abreu, P. A. 1993. A Evolução Geodinâmica da Serra do Espinhaço Meridional,  
568 Minas Gerais, Brasil. Univ. Freiburg, Freiburg, Alemanha. Tese de Doutorado.,150 p.

569

570 Almeida-Abreu, P.A., 1995. O Supergrupo Espinhaço na Serra do Espinhaço Meridional, Minas  
571 Gerais: O rifte, a bacia e o orógeno. Geonomos, 3, 1-18.

572

573 Brito Neves, B.B., Cordani, U.G., Kawashita, K., DelhalL, J., 1979. A evolução geocronológica  
574 da Cordilheira do Espinhaço; dados novos e integração. Rev Bras. Geociências, 9(1), 71-85.

575

576 Chemale Jr., F., Dussin, I. A., Martins, M. S., Alkmim, F. F., Queiroga, G., 2010. The  
577 Espinhaço Supergroup in Minas Gerais: a Stenian Basin? In: South American Symposium on  
578 Isotope Geology, Brasília, 7, pp. 552-555.

579

580 Cochran JR. 1983. Effects of finite rifting times on the development of sedimentary basins.  
581 Earth Planet Science Letter 66: 289-302.

582

583 Danderfer, A. & Dardenne, M. A. 2002. Tectonoestratigrafia da Bacia Espinhaço na porção  
584 centro-norte do Cráton do São Francisco. Revista Brasileira de Geociências, 32 (4):449-460.

585

586 Danderfer, A.; Waele, B. D.; Pedreira, A. J. & Nalini, H. A. 2009. New geochronological  
587 constraints on the geological evolution of Espinhaço basin within the São Francisco Craton –  
588 Brazil. Precambrian Research, 170, (1-2):116-128.

589

590 Dossin, I.A.; Uhlein, A. & Dossin, T.M. 1984. Geologia da Faixa Móvel Espinhaço em sua  
591 porção meridional, MG. In: CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE GEOLOGIA., 33., Rio de  
592 Janeiro, 1984. Anais... Rio de Janeiro, SBG. v. 2, p. 3118-3132.

593

- 594 Dossin, I.A.; Garcia, A.J.V.; Uhlein,A. & Dossin,T.M. 1987. Fácies eólico na Formação Galho  
595 do Miguel, Supergrupo Espinhaço-MG. In: SIMPÓSIO SOBRE SISTEMAS DEPOSICIONAIS  
596 NO PRÉ-CAMBRIANO, Anais... Diamantina, SBG. p. 85-96, Ouro Preto.
- 597
- 598 Dossin, I. A.; Dossin, T. M.; Chaves, M. L. S. C. 1990. Compartimentação Estratigráfica do  
599 Supergrupo Espinhaço em Minas Gerais - os Grupos Diamantina e Conselheiro Mata. Revista  
600 Brasileira de Geociências, 20(1-4):178-186.
- 601
- 602 Dossin I.A., Dossin T.N., Charvet J., Cocherie A., Rossi P. 1993. Single-zircon dating by step-  
603 wise Pb-evaporation of Middle Proterozoic magmatism in the Espinhaço range, southeastern  
604 São Francisco Craton (Minas Gerais, Brazil). In: SIMPÓSIO CRÁTON DO SÃO  
605 FRANCISCO, 2, Salvador, 1993, Anais... Salvador, SBG/SGM, v.1, p.39-42.
- 606
- 607 Dussin T.M. 1994. Associations plutono-volcaniques de l'Espinhaço Meridional (SE-Brésil):  
608 um exemple d'évolution de la croûte protérozoïque. Orleans, 177 p. These de Docteurement,  
609 Universite d' Orleans.
- 610
- 611 Dussin, I.A. 1994 Evolution Structurale de la partie méridional de L'Espinhaço sur la bordure  
612 orientale du Craton São Francisco. Minas Gerais – Brésil: Um exemple de tectonique  
613 protérozoïque superposé. Tese de Doutoramento. Université d'Orléans. 200p.
- 614
- 615 Dussin, I.A. & Dussin, T.M. 1995. Supergrupo Espinhaço: modelo de evolução geodinâmica.  
616 Geonomos, 3:19-26.
- 617
- 618 Einsele, G. 1992. Sedimentary Basins: Evolution, Facies, and Sediment Budget. Berlin,  
619 Springer-Verlag. P. 327-328.
- 620
- 621 Fogaça, A.C.C.; Almeida Abreu, P.A. & Schorscher, H.D. 1984. Estratigrafia da sequência  
622 supracrustal arqueana na porção mediana central da Serra do Espinhaço – M.G. In:  
623 CONGRESSO BRASILEIRO DE GEOLOGIA, 33., Rio de Janeiro,SBG. Anais... p. 2652-  
624 2667.
- 625
- 626 Knauer,L.G. & Schrank, A. 1994. A origem dos filitos hematíticos da Serra do Espinhaço  
627 Meridional, Minas Gerais. GEONOMOS, 1(1): 33-38.
- 628 Machado, N.; Schrank, A.; Abreu, F.R.; Knauer, L.G. & Almeida-Abreu, P.A. 1989: Resultados  
629 preliminares da geocronologia U/Pb na Serra do Espinhaço Meridional. Boletim da Sociedade  
630 Brasileira de Geologia., Núcleo Minas Gerais. 10: 171-174.

- 631  
632 Martins-Neto, M. A. 1995. Evolução Tectônica da Bacia do Espinhaço No Estado de Minas  
633 Gerais. In: SIMPÓSIO NACIONAL DE ESTUDOS TECTÔNICOS, 5., Gramado/RS. Anais...  
634 Gramado/RS., SBG. p. 287-289.
- 635  
636 Martins-Neto, M. A. 1998. O Supergrupo Espinhaço em Minas Gerais: Registro de uma Bacia  
637 Rifte-Sag do Paleo/Mesoproterozóico. Revista Brasileira de Geociências, 48(2):151-168.
- 638  
639 Martins-Neto, M.A. 2007. Sequence stratigraphic framework of Proterozoic successions in  
640 eastern Brazil. Marine and Petroleum Geology 26(2):163-176.
- 641  
642 McKenzie, D., 1978; Some Remarks on the Development of Sedimentary Basins. Earth and  
643 Planetary Science Letters, 40:25-32.
- 644  
645 Morley, C. K., 1999. Patterns of Displacement Along Large Normal Faults: Implications for  
646 Basin Evolution and Fault Propagation, Based on Examples from East Africa. AAPG Bulletin,  
647 83, 613-634.
- 648  
649 Pflug, R. 1965. A Geologia da Parte Meridional da Serra do Espinhaço e Zonas Adjacentes,  
650 Minas Gerais. Boletim da Divisão de Geologia e Mineralogia do DNPM, 226:1-51.
- 651  
652 Pflug, R. 1968. Observações sobre a estratigrafia da Série Minas na região de Diamantina,  
653 Minas Gerais. Boletim da Divisão de Geologia e Mineralogia do DNPM, Notas Prel. 142, 20p.
- 654  
655 Rolim, V.K. 1992. Uma interpretação das estruturas tectônicas do Supergrupo Espinhaço,  
656 baseada na geometria dos falhamentos de empurrão. Revista Escola de Minas, 45 (1-2): 75-77.  
657 Ouro Preto.
- 658  
659 Salvador A., 1987. Unconformity-bounded stratigraphic units. Geological Society of America,  
660 Boulder, 98, 232-237.
- 661  
662 Scholl, W.U. & Fogaça, A.C.C. 1979. Estratigrafia da Serra do Espinhaço na região de  
663 Diamantina. In: SIMPÓSIO DE GEOLOGIA. Minas Gerais. Diamantina. Anais... Diamantina,  
664 SBG. p. 55-73.
- 665  
666 Schöll W.U., 1980. Estratigrafia, sedimentologia e paleogeografia na região de Diamantina  
667 (Serra do Espinhaço, Minas Gerais, Brasil). Münster. Forsch. Geol. Palaont. 51, 223-240.

- 668
- 669 Silva, R.R., 1995. Contribution to the stratigraphy and paleogeography of the lower Espinhaço  
670 Supergroup (Mesoproterozoic) between Diamantina and Gouveia, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Ph. D.  
671 Thesis, Univ. Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany, Freiburger Geowiss. Beitr., 8, 115 p.
- 672
- 673 Silva, R.R. 1998. As bacias proterozóicas do Espinhaço e São Francisco em Minas Gerais: uma  
674 abordagem do ponto de vista da estratigrafia de sequências. Geonomos, 6 (1): 1-12.
- 675
- 676 Uhlein, A.; Trompette, R.R. & Egydio-Silva, M. 1998. Proterozoic rifting and closure, SE  
677 border of the São Francisco Craton, Brazil. Journal of South American Earth Sciences. 11:191-  
678 203.
- 679
- 680 Site para a obtenção do mapa de localização da área. Disponível em:  
681 <http://maps.google.com.br> acesso em Jun. 2010.
- 682
- 683 Desenho esquemático de uma bacia do tipo rifte. Disponível em:  
684 [http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/environment/naturalhazards/volcanoes/fig\\_4\\_vulcano](http://atlas.nrcan.gc.ca/site/english/maps/environment/naturalhazards/volcanoes/fig_4_vulcano)  
685 *es\_continental\_rift.jpg/image\_view* acesso em 20 Jun. 2010.
- 686
- 687

|     |                                       |
|-----|---------------------------------------|
| 688 | <b>CAPÍTULO II</b>                    |
| 689 |                                       |
| 690 | <b>Carta de Recebimento do Artigo</b> |
| 691 |                                       |
| 692 |                                       |
| 693 |                                       |
| 694 |                                       |
| 695 |                                       |
| 696 |                                       |
| 697 |                                       |
| 698 |                                       |
| 699 |                                       |
| 700 |                                       |
| 701 |                                       |
| 702 |                                       |
| 703 |                                       |
| 704 |                                       |
| 705 |                                       |
| 706 |                                       |
| 707 |                                       |
| 708 |                                       |
| 709 |                                       |
| 710 |                                       |
| 711 |                                       |
| 712 |                                       |
| 713 |                                       |

714 Artigo Submetido à Revista Sedimentary Geology

715 Elsevier Editorial System(tm) for Sedimentary Geology

716 Manuscript Draft

717 Manuscript Number:

718 Title: Sedimentological and Paleoenvironmental Constraints of the

719 Espinhaço Rift System

720 Article Type: Research Paper

721 Keywords: Espinhaço Basin, Allostratigraphy, Systems Tract, Rift

722 Corresponding Author: Mr Marcelo Nascimento Santos, M.D.

723 Corresponding Author's Institution: UFRGS

724 First Author: Marcelo Nascimento Santos, M.D.

725 Order of Authors: Marcelo Nascimento Santos, M.D.; Farid Chemale Jr.;

726 Ivo Dussin; Maximiliano Souza;

727 Thiago Assis; Andréa Jelinek; Felipe Guadagnin

728 Abstract: Two distinct rifting events separated by a gap of 500 Ma have

729 been recognized in the southern Espinhaço mountains, implying a new

730 interpretation of the tectono-sedimentary evolution of the region. Detailed

731 mapping (at a scale of 1:3,000), was conducted with even finer detail in twenty-

732 six sections (at a scale of 1:100) in two less-deformed areas and their lateral

733 correlations. Based on the identified depositional systems, it was possible to

734 determine the tectonic system tracts involved in the evolution of the Southern

735 Espinhaço Rift System that reflect the stage of evolution of each basin. The

736 unconformities observed allowed the proposal of a new stratigraphic

737 classification, allostratigraphy, whose main advantage is its essentially

738 descriptive nature. In the lower Espinhaço Basin (sensu Chemale et al., 2010),  
739 the rift initiation system tract and the early rift climax system tract that comprise  
740 the Bandeirinha Synthem (limited by a disconformity and an angular  
741 unconformity) and the São João da Chapada Synthem (limited by two angular  
742 unconformities) were identified. The informal level D, composed of pelites, was  
743 incorporated into the São João da Chapada Synthem. In the upper Espinhaço  
744 Basin (sensu Chemale et al., 2010), the early rift climax systems tract and the  
745 immediate post-rift systems tract that comprise the Sopa-Brumadinho (limited  
746 by an angular unconformity and a paraconformity), Galho do Miguel (limited by  
747 two paraconformities) and Conselheiro Mata (limited by a paraconformity and  
748 an angular unconformity) synthems were identified.

749 Suggested Reviewers: Steve Marshak

750 University of Illinois

751 smarshak@illinois.edu

752 Octavian Catuneanu

753 University of Alberta

754 octavian.catuneanu@ualberta.ca

755 Antônio Carlos Pedrosa Soares

756 Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

757 pedrosa@igc.ufmg.br

758 Maarten De Wit

759 University of Cape Town

760 maarten@cigces.uct.ac.za

761

762 **Sedimentological and Paleoenvironmental Constraints of the Espinhaço  
763 Rift System**

764

765 **Santos, M. N.<sup>1</sup>, Chemale Jr., F<sup>2</sup>, Dussin, I. A.<sup>3,4</sup>, Souza, M. M.<sup>5</sup>, Assis, T. A.**

766 **R.<sup>5</sup>, Jelinek, A. R., Guadagnin, F.<sup>1,6</sup>,**

767 1 – PPGGEO, Instituto de Geociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande

768 do Sul, Cx. Postal 15001, 91501-970, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil

769 2- Laboratório de Geocronologia, Instituto de Geociências, Universidade de  
770 Brasília, 70.904-970, Brasília, DF, Brazil

771 3- CPGEO, Instituto de Geociências, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil

772 4- DEGEO-UFOP, Morro do Cruzeiro, CEP 35400-000, Ouro Preto-MG

773 5- CGE/CPMTC/IGC-UFMG, Belo Horizonte-MG

774 6 - Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Cx. Postal 030, 29500-000, Alegre,  
775 ES, Brazil

776

777 **Abstract**

778 Two distinct rifting events separated by a gap of 500 Ma have been  
779 recognized in the southern Espinhaço mountains, implying a new interpretation  
780 of the tectono-sedimentary evolution of the region. Detailed mapping (at a scale  
781 of 1:3,000), was conducted with even finer detail in twenty-six sections (at a  
782 scale of 1:100) in two less-deformed areas and their lateral correlations. Based  
783 on the identified depositional systems, it was possible to determine the tectonic  
784 system tracts involved in the evolution of the Southern Espinhaço Rift System  
785 that reflect the stage of evolution of each basin. The unconformities observed  
786 allowed the proposal of a new stratigraphic classification, allostratigraphy,

787 whose main advantage is its essentially descriptive nature. In the lower  
788 Espinhaço Basin (*sensu* Chemale et al., 2010), the rift initiation system tract  
789 and the early rift climax system tract that comprise the Bandeirinha Synthem  
790 (limited by a disconformity and an angular unconformity) and the São João da  
791 Chapada Synthem (limited by two angular unconformities) were identified. The  
792 informal level D, composed of pelites, was incorporated into the São João da  
793 Chapada Synthem. In the upper Espinhaço Basin (*sensu* Chemale et al., 2010),  
794 the early rift climax systems tract and the immediate post-rift systems tract that  
795 comprise the Sopa-Brumadinho (limited by an angular unconformity and a  
796 paraconformity), Galho do Miguel (limited by two paraconformities) and  
797 Conselheiro Mata (limited by a paraconformity and an angular unconformity)  
798 synthems were identified.

799

## 800 **Introduction**

801

802 The study of rift basin evolution, such as that of the Espinhaço Basin, in a  
803 continental context has been gaining more emphasis because it allows a better  
804 understanding of the depositional processes and the fill sedimentation pattern  
805 and for its consequent predictive value, especially for the oil industry. However,  
806 one of the greatest problems faced when dealing with the stratigraphy of  
807 Precambrian basins is their lack of fossil content, which prevents major  
808 stratigraphic correlations, especially in sequences in which there is only a  
809 sedimentary record without intercalated volcanic rocks. This lack of fossil  
810 content leads many authors to assemble models in stratigraphic sections that  
811 are completely timeless. Espinhaço Basin is a rift sag (Martins-Neto, 1998)

812 characterized by predominantly siliciclastic sedimentation but also includes  
813 contributions from volcanism and tuffaceous that allow the development of models  
814 that include the temporal element of its evolution. Despite the large number of  
815 published papers regarding the Espinhaço Basin, many questions remain due  
816 to a lack of detailed mapping and quantitative analysis, which justifies the need  
817 for detailed studies. Hutton, in 1787, was the first scientist to identify an angular  
818 unconformity in the geological record (Young and Caldwell, 2009). Erosional  
819 unconformities at different scales (local to global) are ubiquitous elements of all  
820 sedimentary basins (Shanmugam, 1988), which, coupled with their relative ease  
821 of recognition in the field, makes them an important tool in subdividing  
822 stratigraphic units when there is a scarcity of chronological and  
823 paleoenvironmental data, as in most of the major Precambrian basins.

824 The proposition of a new stratigraphic classification for lower and upper  
825 Espinhaço Basin (*sensu* Chemale et al., 2010) had the main objective of  
826 simplifying the stratigraphic column in this interval. The proposed system,  
827 allostratigraphy, has the main advantage of being essentially descriptive  
828 (Salvador, 1987) and allows for different interpretations of tectonic evolution and  
829 the sedimentary record.

830 This work proposes a model for the stratigraphic and paleogeographic  
831 evolution of the Espinhaço Basin generated from available geochronological  
832 data obtained in the field from southern Serra do Espinhaço, Brazil. These data  
833 made it possible to reconstitute the different depositional systems and tectonic  
834 stages beginning from the end of the Paleoproterozoic (ca. 1.7 Ga) to the  
835 beginning of the Neoproterozoic (~0.91 Ga) for the sectors studied in the  
836 region.

837

838 **Geological setting**

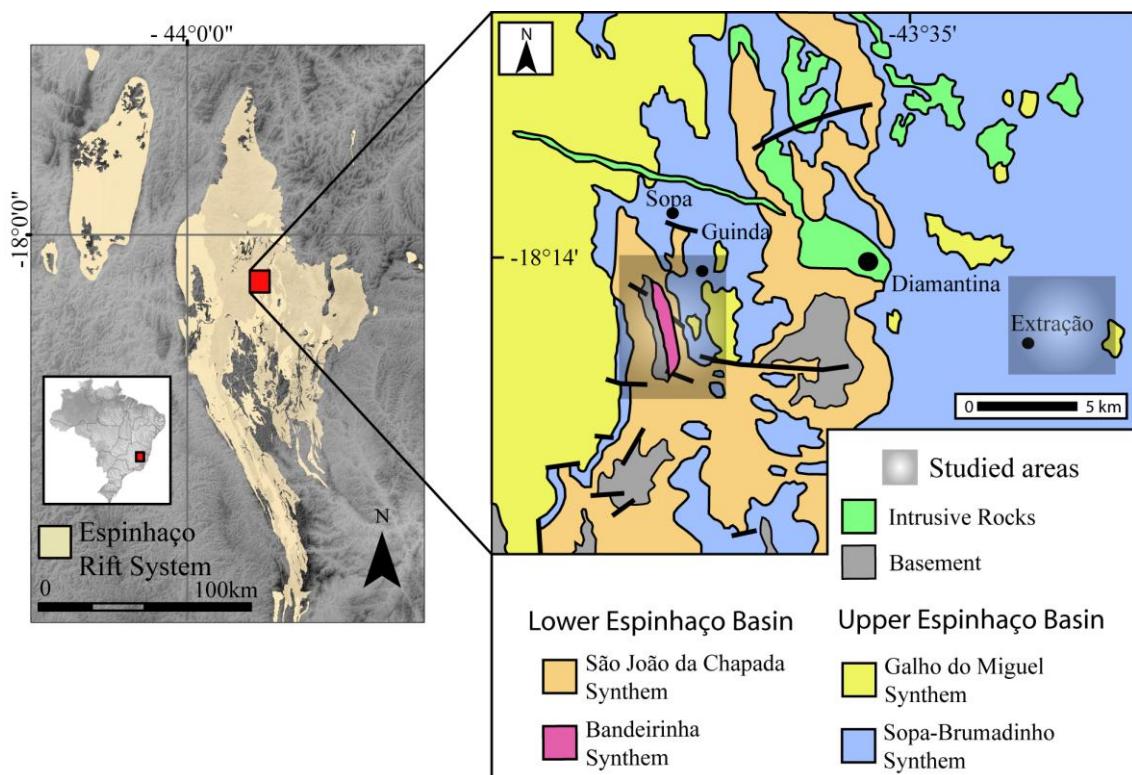
839

840 **Espinhaço Rift System**

841           The Serra do Espinhaço is divided into two sectors: southern and  
842 northern. This paper describes the southern sector, particularly the region  
843 around the city of Diamantina, Minas Gerais (Fig. 1).

844           The Espinhaço Rift is on the São Francisco Craton and is bounded by  
845 the Araçuaí Fold Belt (*sensu* Almeida, 1977). The tectonic evolution of the rift is  
846 still controversial in the literature. The idea espoused by the scientific  
847 community is that this is an ensialic intracratonic basin (Dussin and Dussin,  
848 1995; Martins-Neto, 1998). However, Almeida-Abreu (1993) proposed a model  
849 of a rift basin that evolved into a passive margin with the generation of oceanic  
850 crust.

851           The depositional systems identified in the rift include fluvial, alluvial,  
852 lacustrine, deltaic, marine and eolian systems (Dossin et al., 1987; Garcia and  
853 Uhlein, 1987; Silva, 1998; Martins-Neto, 1998). During the Brasiliano Orogeny,  
854 there would have been a collision with the São Francisco Craton and partial  
855 deformation and metamorphosis of low-grade deposits of the Espinhaço Basin  
856 (Dussin, 1994; Dussin and Dussin, 1995). Part of the deformed structures in the  
857 basin, such as thrust faults and folds with vergence to the west, are attributed to  
858 this collision (Dussin, 1994; Pedrosa-Soares et al., 2007; Alkmim et al., 2007).



859

860     Figure 1 a) Localization map of the Espinhaço Basin in the southern Espinhaço.  
 861     b) Simplified geological map of the central portion of the Espinhaço Basin  
 862     indicating the locations of the two studied areas, Guinda-Sopa and Extração  
 863     (modified after Chaves, 1997).

864

865     **Dating background**

866         Geochronological data suggest dates for the rift opening of  $1729 \pm 14$  Ma  
867         or  $1770$  Ma by Pb/Pb and U/Pb dating methods on zircons, respectively, from a  
868         granitic emplacement in the basement (Dossin et al., 1993) and a rhyolitic  
869         emplacement in Conceição do Mato Dentro (Brito Neves et al., 1979). Dating of  
870         Pb/Pb on zircons from a hematitic phyllite that occurs near the city of  
871         Diamantina provides an age of  $1710$  Ma (Dossin et al., 1993), indicating the  
872         approximate age of the beginning of sedimentation in the basin. Machado et al.  
873         (1989) obtained an age of  $906 \pm 2$  Ma using the U/Pb method in mafic intrusive  
874         rocks (Suíte Pedro Lessa) that intrude the Espinhaço Basin, indicating a  
875         minimum age for the deposition of its sediments.

876         Chemale et al. (2010) obtained an age of  $1180 \pm 16$  Ma in zircons from a  
877         conglomerate with a volcanogenic matrix from the Sopa-Brumadinho Formation  
878         in the Extração region and proposed to divide the basin into two sequences  
879         (*i.e.*, lower and upper Espinhaço). Thus, the Espinhaço Supergroup in Southern  
880         Espinhaço, Minas Gerais, contains two unconformable successions that can be  
881         interpreted as two basin fill cycles: (i) one Statherian (1.78 to 1.71 Ga) in an  
882         intracontinental rift and (ii) the other Stenian-Tonian (1.18 to 0.91 Ga) in an  
883         intracontinental rift-sag successor basin.

884

885     **Stratigraphic background**

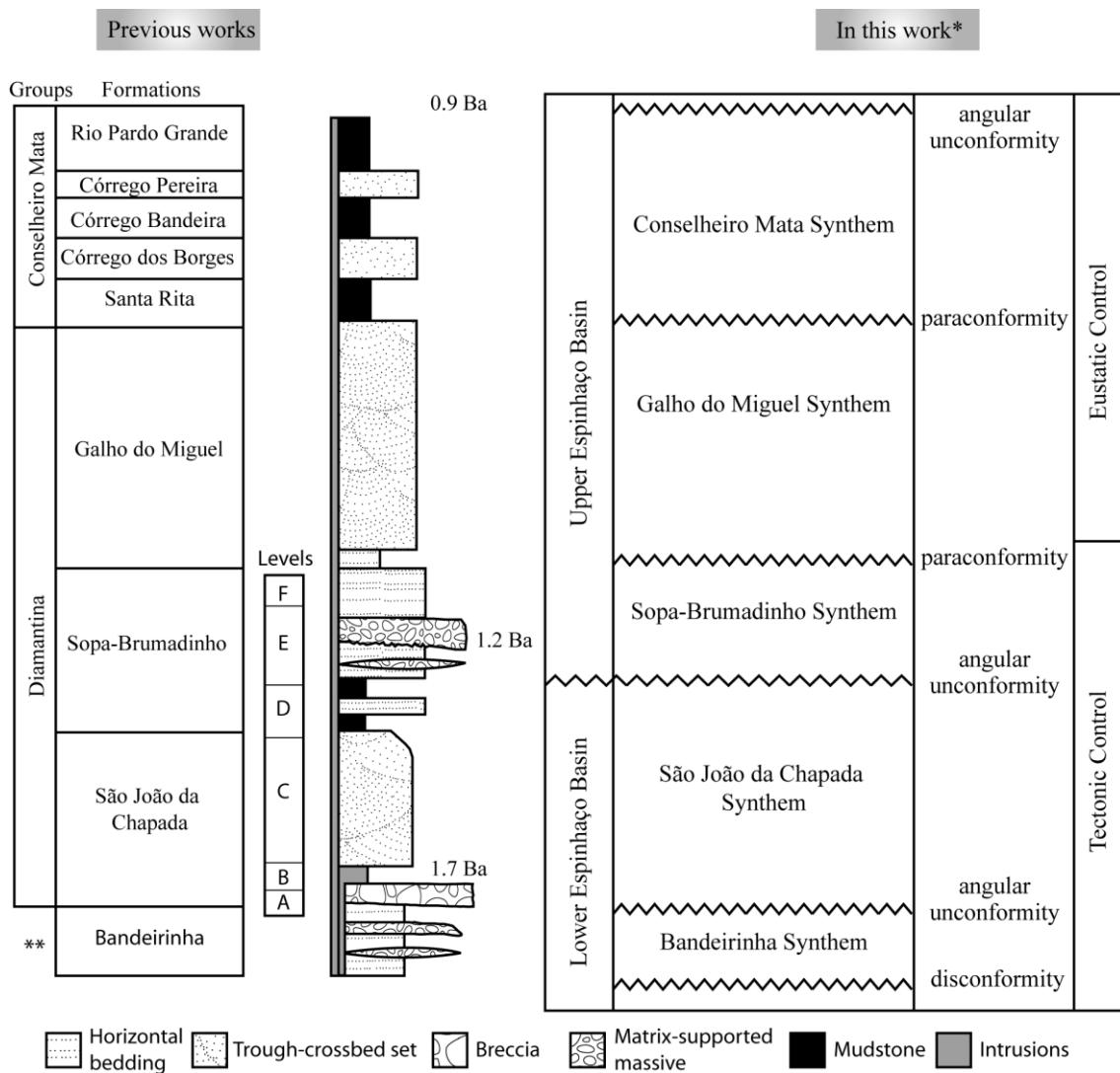
886         Lithostratigraphy was widely used in the Espinhaço Basin and still  
887         remains a reference for the development of many studies.  
888         Pflug (1968) divided the Espinhaço Basin into eight formations: São João da  
889         Chapada, Sopa-Brumadinho, Galho do Miguel, Santa Rita, Córrego dos

890 Borges, Córrego Bandeira, Córrego Pereira and Rio Pardo Grande, from base  
891 to top, respectively. Dossin et al. (1984) grouped the eight formations into two  
892 higher-ranking units based on depositional systems and in the context of basin  
893 evolution: the Diamantina Group, including the first three formations, and the  
894 Conselheiro Mata Group, including the last five formations (Fig. 2).

895 The pink quartzites with metaconglomerates are linked to the  
896 Bandeirinha Formation and are the subject of much controversy regarding their  
897 stratigraphic position (pre-Espinhaço or Espinhaço), which is considered by  
898 Almeida-Abreu (1993) and a considerable number of additional works to be part  
899 of the basin (Silva, 1995; Alkmim et al., 1996; Martins-Neto, 1998).

900

901



902

903 **Figure 2 Simplified stratigraphic arrangement of the Espinhaço Basin. The rift is**  
 904 **divided into basins, groups, formations and levels. Compilation and modification**  
 905 **from Pflug (1968), Schöll and Fogaça (1979) and Dossin (1984). \*As proposed**  
 906 **by Chemale et al. (2010). \*\*Unit added by Almeida-Abreu (1993). Not to scale.**

907           The grouping of similar lithologies to define the stratigraphic units of the  
908 Espinhaço Basin was introduced by Schöll (1980) and Schöll and Fogaça  
909 (1979), who subdivided the São João da Chapada Formation into the informal  
910 levels A, B and C and the Sopa-Brumadinho Formation into the levels D, E and  
911 F (Fig. 2). The three levels of the Sopa-Brumadinho Formation were given the  
912 designation of members and are known as Datas, Caldeirões and Campo  
913 Sampaio (Almeida-Abreu, 1993).

914           This lithostratigraphic classification works relatively well locally, but  
915 regionally, the depositional dynamics must be considered. More recent studies  
916 have approached Espinhaço Basin deposits with relatively new concepts in  
917 terms of tectonostratigraphy (Martins-Neto, 1998) and sequence stratigraphy  
918 (Silva, 1998; Martins-Neto, 2007).

919

## 920 **Methodology**

921           To acquire data in the field, the present work utilized detailed geological  
922 mapping, at a scale of 1:3,000, of the three sectors adjacent to the city of  
923 Diamantina (the Guinda district, the Altitude Máxima and the Serra da Miúda,  
924 from north to south) and two in the Extração region (Serrinha and Cavallo  
925 Morto). Although the Espinhaço units were affected by the Brasiliano Orogeny,  
926 these sectors were chosen because their stratigraphic sections were well  
927 preserved without major internal structural deformation. Additionally, a  
928 systematic survey of twenty-six sections, at a scale of 1:100, was conducted in  
929 six sections in the Guinda sector, ten in the Altitude Máxima, five in the Serra da  
930 Miúda, three in Serrinha and two in the Cavallo Morto.

931       The mapping work was conducted with the aid of satellite imagery  
932   (QuickBird sensor) with a resolution of 0.6 m, providing a high degree of detail  
933   for the units and greatly improving the mapping accuracy, as most previous  
934   studies were based on aerial photographs at a 1:25,000 scale.

935       For the correlation of the sections, two *data* were used. One *datum* was  
936   the level of sedimentary breccia of the São João da Chapada Synthem  
937   occurring in the Altitude Máxima and Serra da Miúda sectors. The other *datum*  
938   used was the transgressive surface of the base of the Galho do Miguel  
939   Synthem that occurs in the Guinda sector and in the northern part of the Altitude  
940   Máxima sector.

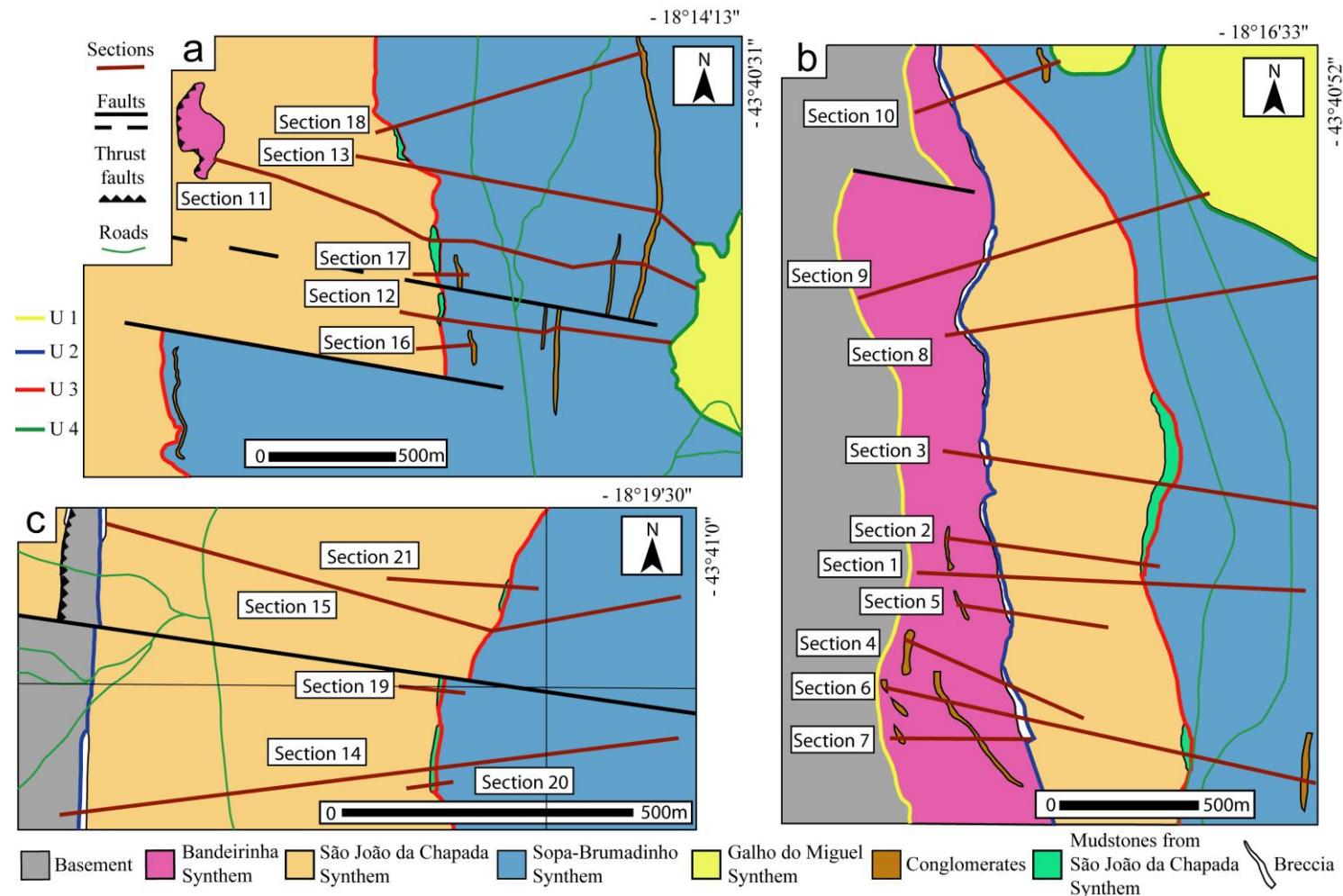
941       Several thin sections were made from rocks collected along the raised  
942   sections to provide a more detailed control of facies. To simplify the present  
943   work, the metasedimentary facies are described with sedimentary  
944   nomenclature, considering the low-grade metamorphism from the Brasiliano  
945   Orogeny (Caby and Arthaud, 1987; Trompette et al., 1992; Dussin and Dussin,  
946   1995; Uhlein, 1998, 2001).

947

## 948   **Results**

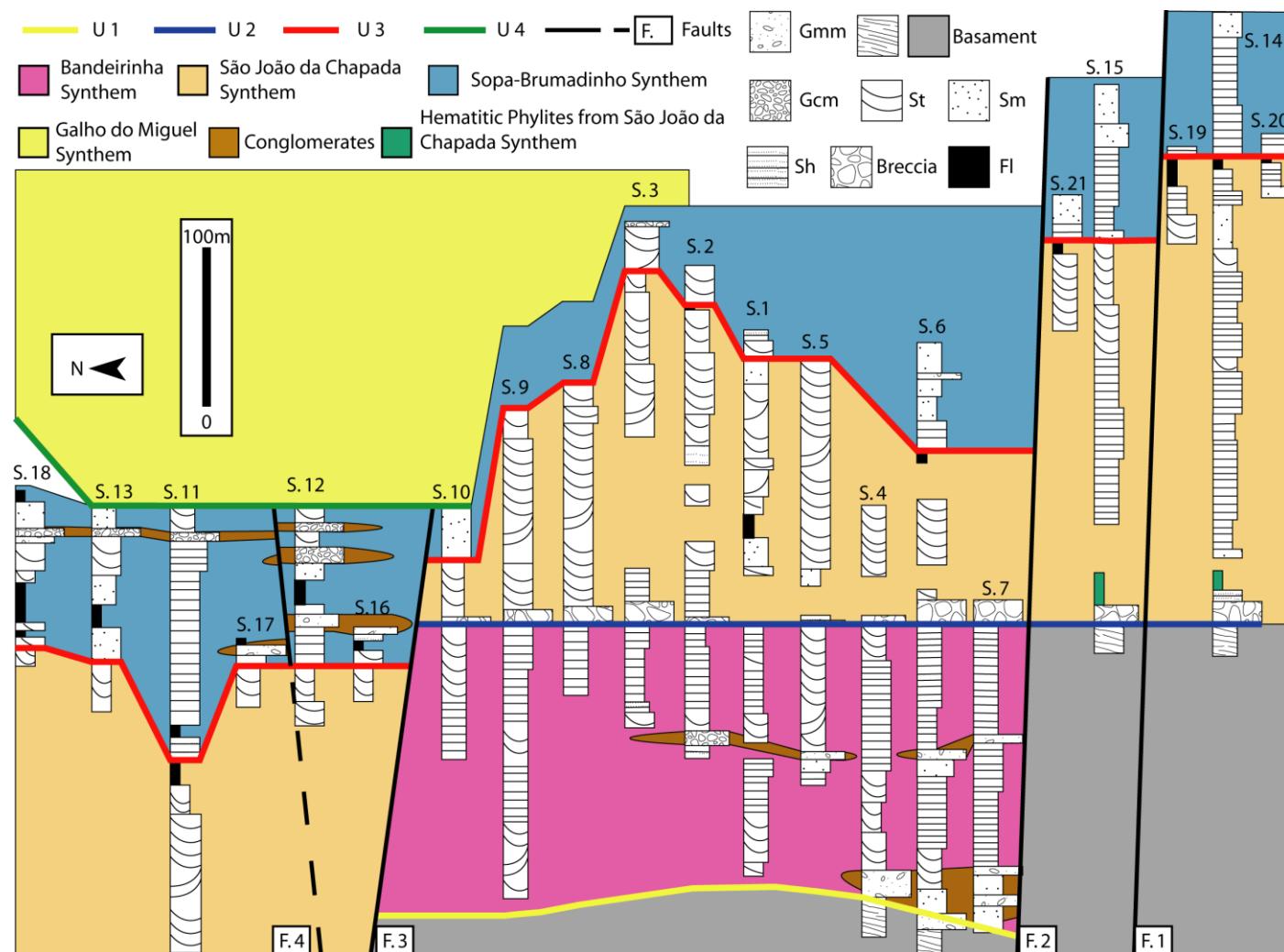
949       The full results can be found at the library of the Instituto de Geociências  
950   da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul.

951       Twenty-six stratigraphic sections were raised and correlated (Figs. 3 and  
952   4), and the obtained results are described below.



953

954 Figure 3 Geological maps of the studied area in the Diamantina region showing the locations of stratigraphic sections, synthems and unconformities. (a)  
 955 Guinda sector, (b) Altitude Máxima sector, (c) Serra da Miúda sector.



957

958   Figure 4 Correlation of stratigraphic sections. Gmm- matrix-supported massive gravel; Gcm-  
959   clast-supported gravel; St- trough cross-bedded sandstone; Sh- sandstone with horizontal  
960   bedding; Sm- massive sandstone; Fl- finely laminated siltstones and mudstones (Miall, 1977);  
961   U- unconformities; S- sections.

## **Unconformities identified:**

Most of the unconformities that were identified are already known in the Espinhaço Basin (Silva, 1995, 1998; Martins-Neto, 1998, 2007). With some conceptual changes, they include the following:

- (a) Unconformity 1 (U.1) – a subtle disconformity that occurs on the basement composed of mylonitized sandstone. Above the unconformity are pink sandstones and conglomerates. Unconformity 1 occurs in the Altitude Máxima sector as a thrust fault;
- (b) Unconformity 2 (U.2) – an angular unconformity (markedly erosive) that occurs between different sandstones and also separates sandstone from sedimentary breccia with excellent exposure in the Altitude Máxima sector (Figs. 5a and 6a);
- (c) Unconformity 3 (U.3) – an angular unconformity separating different sandstones and phyllite from sandstone with good exposure in the Serra da Miúda sector (Figs. 5b, 5c and 6a);
- (d) Unconformity 4 (U.4) – a paraconformity with good exposure to the west of Morro da Gota in the Guinda sector, which is marked by a transgressive surface separating sandstones of fluvial origin from marine sandstones (Fig. 5d);
- (e) Unconformity 5 (U.5) – a paraconformity separating eolian quartzite from phyllite, the surface of which marks a large transgression of the basin. This unconformity occurs along the road from Diamantina to Conselheiro Mata;
- (f) Unconformity 6 (U.6) – an angular unconformity separating the rotated deposits of the Espinhaço Basin from those of the São Francisco Basin.

Unconformity 6 is practically horizontalized (Alkmim et al., 1996), with good exposure in the Serra do Cabral region.

**Unit stratotypes identified:**

- (a) Stratotype between U.1 and U.2 – corresponds to the Bandeirinha Synthem and is characterized by pink sandstones with fine to medium grain size with sparse granules and rare pebbles, sometimes containing kyanite, showing dominance of plane-parallel and trough cross-bedding stratification. Locally, in the southern Altitude Máxima sector, there are massive conglomerates that are both clast-supported and matrix-supported (Fig. 5e). The total thickness may reach 200 m, as in Section 9. The Bandeirinha Synthem is bounded by a disconformity at the base and an angular unconformity/erosive at the top (U.1 and U.2, Fig. 4). The angular character can be easily observed in the field, where the Bandeirinha Synthem has a dip direction to the east-northeast and plunges at an angle of approximately 35°, which is quite distinct from the overlay unit that has a dip direction to the east and a plunge angle of approximately 30° (Fig. 6a). The erosive character is well marked by the sedimentary breccia level of the overlying unit (Fig. 5f), which contains clasts of pink sandstones of the Bandeirinha Synthem. The stratotype is located west of the BR-367 near the Altitude Máxima farm.
- (b) Stratotypes between U.2 and U.3 – correspond to the São João da Chapada Synthem and consist of four stratotypes. The first is a massive sedimentary breccia level with clasts of angular sandstones of varied sizes ranging from cobble to boulder, grading laterally into sandstones.

The São João da Chapada Synthem has an average thickness of 10 m with outcrops in the Altitude Máxima sector, west of the BR-367. Over the sedimentary breccia is a common occurrence of a hematitic phyllite level (composed mainly of sericite and hematite) of volcanic origin with metamorphic change (Dussin, 1994) or weathering (Knauer and Schrank, 1994), which is the second stratotype. It reaches thicknesses of approximately 10 to 20 m in the Serra da Miúda sector west of the BR-367. In the third stratotype, white sandstones occur, which are composed essentially of quartz and in some places micaceous, with mean particles of a medium size and levels of coarse sand with granules and pebbles and mostly trough cross-bedding and plane-parallel stratification. This synthem can reach thicknesses of up to 300 m in the Altitude Máxima sector, and on top, there is a decrease of grain size. The stratotype described by Pflug (1968) is located along the BR-259, which connects the city of Gouveia to Datas north of the São Roberto textile factory. The fourth stratotype consists of pelites previously assigned to the base of the Sopa-Brumadinho Formation by Pflug (1968). It has good exposure in the regions of Guinda and Serra da Miúda but is often hidden by vegetation and eroded. The thickness in raised sections does not exceed 20 m.

(c) Stratotype between U.3 and U.4 – corresponds to the Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem. Exposures occur in the Guinda and Extraction regions in the district of Diamantina, where the stratotype can be easily observed in the mines of Diamante Vermelho, Lavrinha and Brumadinho and consists primarily of sandstones with plane-parallel stratifications that pass

vertically and laterally into pelites and conglomerates with diamonds. In Guinda, the total thickness of the unit can reach approximately 150 m. The sandstones are of medium to coarse grain size with pebbles and sometimes show oxidation and trough cross-bedding stratification with fluvial channels preserved in the geological record (Fig. 5g). Conglomeratic lenses typically reach a 5-m thickness (locally reaching 8 m) and have clasts of varied composition, including various sandstones, conglomerates and mudstones. The conglomerate matrix is predominantly sandy toward the north in Brumainho Mine, however, and is also pelitic.

- (d) Stratotypes between U.4 and U.5 – correspond to the Galho do Miguel Synthem and consist of two stratotypes. The first consists of fine sandstones with wave ripples, marking a record of sedimentation in a marine context. This stratotype is well represented in the west of the Morro da Gota, Guinda sector. The second stratotype is located on the road from Campo Sampaio to the Santa Rita region, comprising sandstones with large trough cross-bedding stratification with medium grain size and restricted occurrence of pebbles. This stratotype has a thickness of between 2000 and 3000 m (Pflug, 1968).
- (e) Stratotypes between U.5 and U.6 – correspond to the Conselheiro Mata Synthem, comprising three transgressive-regressive cycles (Dupont, 1995; Martins-Neto, 2007) that are divided into five stratotypes, which are described below according to Pflug (1968). The first stratotype consists of marine mudstones with outcrops south of the Santa Rita village that are approximately 250 m thick. The second stratotype is

composed of quartz sandstones that occur in the southwest and northeast of Santa Rita that are 250 m thick. The third stratotype marks a new marine transgression composed of mudstones with sandy lenses and reaches a thickness of 200 m in the south of Santa Rita. The fourth stratotype thickness inferred from aerial photos from 700 to 1000 m marks the return of quartz sandstone. The fifth stratotype outcrops south of Ribeirão do Batatal and is composed of marine mudstones with a thickness of approximately 1000 m.

## **Discussion**

### **Proposal for an allostratigraphic classification**

The lack of fossil content in Precambrian basins prevents lateral higher correlations between the units based only on lithological criteria; however, while diachronous, the unconformities have some chronostratigraphic connotation, indicating which units occurred earlier (under the unconformity) and later (above the unconformity), thus permitting more reliable correlations.

Considering that a unit stratotype is a local stratigraphic section of outcrop scale or a combination of two or more superimposed subsections (Hedberg, 1976), sections already established in the literature of the Espinhaço Basin were adjusted within units of higher order called unconformity-bounded units. These units fit in allostratigraphy, the basic units of which are synthems, and the criterion for the identification and separation is based solely on the recognition of the unconformities on which synthems are limited, regardless of the rock types present (Salvador, 1987). Consequently, a synthem may consist of

lithostratigraphic units, each having their own stratotypes, which may be superposed and laterally interdigitated.

The nomenclature used by the International Subcommission on Stratigraphic Classification (Salvador, 1987), which uses the term synthem, seems more appropriate for the Espinhaço Basin than the nomenclature proposed by the North American Stratigraphic Code (N.A.C.S.N., 1983) because the North American Stratigraphic Code uses the term “discontinuity” to separate units and therefore includes both unconformities and conformities, unlike the criteria used by the International Subcommission on Stratigraphic Classification, which are based solely on unconformity-bounded units (Catuneanu, 2006). This allostratigraphic classification is intended only to simplify the Espinhaço Basin stratigraphic nomenclature, based on new data being added, and it is independent of the evolution models proposed for the basin.

The integration of stratigraphic sections raised in the Diamantina and Extração regions with the literature allowed the identification of five synthems, based on their limiting unconformities, arranged from base to top as follows: Bandeirinha Synthem (between U.1 and U.2), São João da Chapada Synthem (between U.2 and U.3), Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem (between U.3 and U.4), Galho do Miguel Synthem (between U.4 and U.5) and Conselheiro Mata Synthem (between U.5 and U.6). Figure 2 shows the distribution of unconformities and synthems.

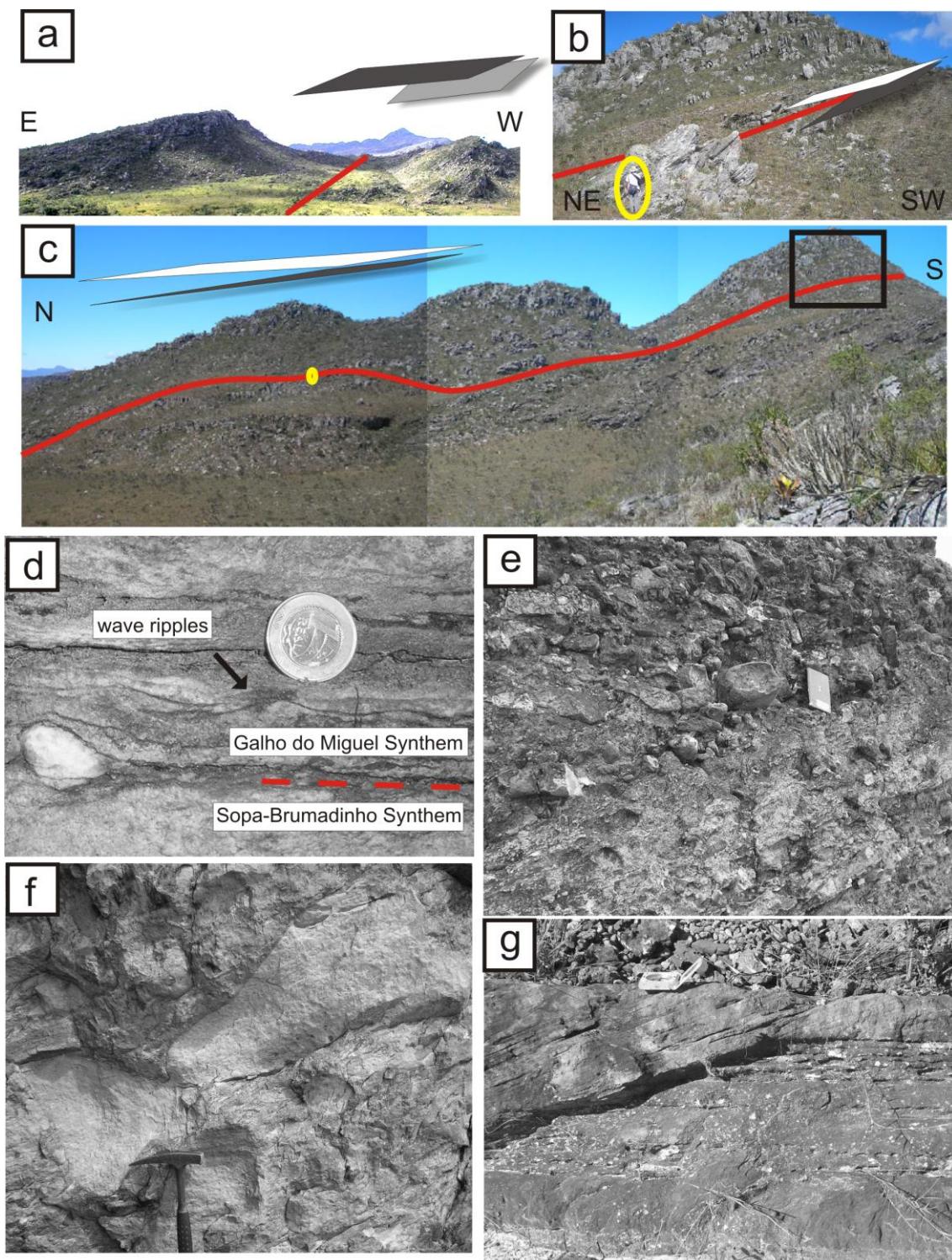


Figure 5 (a) angular unconformity between the Bandeirinha and São João da Chapada Synthems, Altitude Máxima sector; (b) and (c) angular unconformity between the São João da Chapada and Sopa-Brumadinho Synthems, Serra da Miúda sector; the square in (c) represents (b); note the person for scale circled in yellow; (d) transgressive surface separating Sopa-Brumadinho from the Galho do Miguel Synthem; note wave ripples; (e) clast-supported and

matrix-supported conglomerates from the Bandeirinha Synthem; (f) sedimentary breccia with boulders, São João da Chapada Synthem; (g) fluvial channels with geometry preserved, Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem.

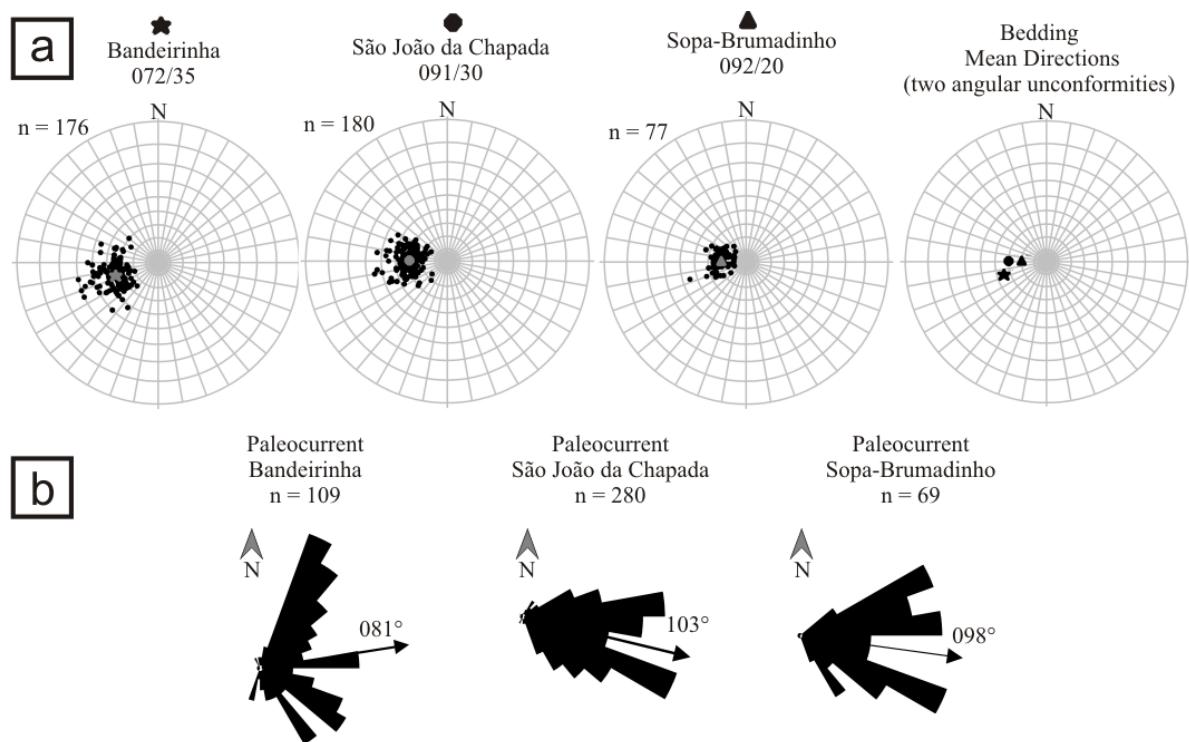


Figure 6 Field measurements taken in the Diamantina region. (a) bedding data plotted on stereonet diagrams, (b) paleocurrent data plotted on rose diagrams.

Unconformities usually cut across isochronous horizons. Because the units described above are limited by unconformities and have internal lithological heterogeneities, they could not be considered to be chronostratigraphic or lithostratigraphic units. According to Chang (1975), in practice, the identification of unconformities is one of the most important criteria for the determination of stratigraphic units, especially in cratonic areas where this classification can reveal the stratigraphic and geological history of the region. Additionally, unconformities represent an overall change in the environment, while the term “diastem”, referring to minor breaks in the geological record (Barrell, 1917), results from a random variation in sedimentation rate without any basic change in the environment (Shanmugam, 1988).

The most significant change in the stratigraphic stratotype position is at the pelitic level, informally known as level D (Schöll and Fogaça, 1979) before assignment to the Sopa-Brumadinho Formation by Pflug (1968). The pelitic level was displaced in this work to the top of the São João da Chapada Synthem because there is a gradation and intercalation of sandstones of this unit with the pelites. Moreover, it becomes possible to observe the angular nature of the unconformity.

### **North-south and east-west faults and their sedimentological control**

The volume available for deposition of sediments (i.e., accommodation) depends on the relationship between subsidence and eustatic sea level variations (Emery and Myers, 1996). Given the importance of mechanical subsidence for the generation of accommodation in rift basins, Morley (1999)

proposed that regions close to the centers of faults exhibit the greatest displacement, with the displacement decreasing toward the edges (Fig. 7). These assumptions directly influence estimates of the thickness of sedimentary deposits, which tend to be larger in the middle and lower in the edges of these faults.

The propagation of north-south oriented normal faults during the deposition of the São João da Chapada Synthem explains why the breccias in the Altitude Máxima sector have increased thickness toward their north and south edges, reducing in the central portion. The deposition of the breccia would have started from individual faults, each with its own depocenter, and with the propagation of the faults it would have been deposited in small amounts in the center of the new fault generated by the union of two earlier faults. The shift of the depocenter in the São João da Chapada Synthem also explains why the greatest thickness of sandstone packages deposited after the breccia is now located in the central portion of the Altitude Máxima sector.

The Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem reaches its greatest thickness in the Guinda, Serrinha and Cavalo Morto sectors, probably having undergone major subsidence in this region. This may explain the probable formation of a lacustrine system (Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem) in these sectors that had a more effective subsidence and the subsequent marine transgression of the Galho do Miguel Synthem in the Guinda sector.

East-west faults were denoted F.1 to F.4 (Fig. 4) and characterized as transfer faults with greater or lesser degrees of magnitude and had a great influence on the sedimentation and limited the different compartments of different subsidence.

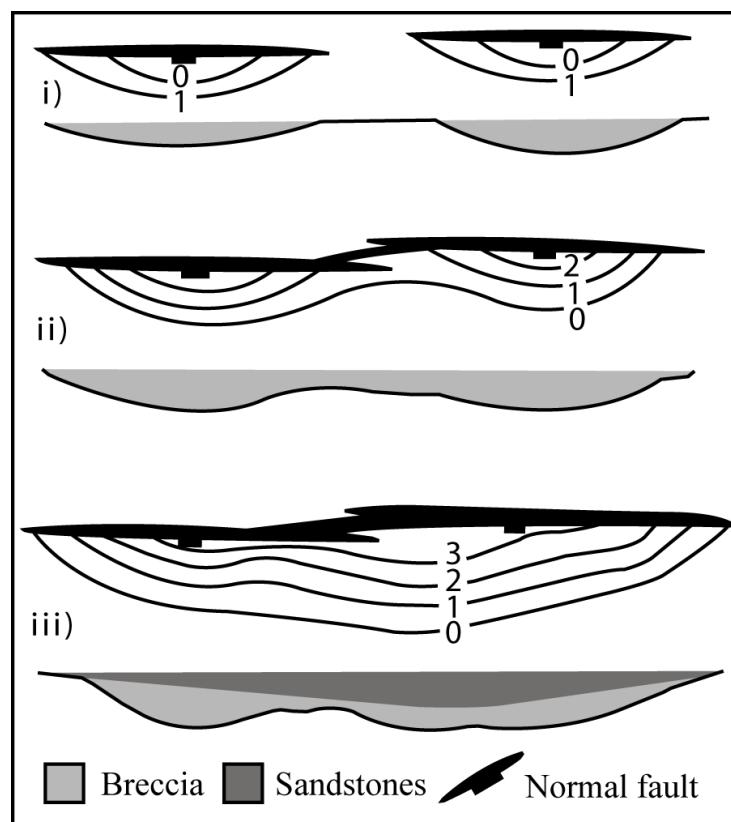


Figure 7 Variation of the thickness of the São João da Chapada Synthem that was the result of fault propagation. Modified from Morley (1999).

Because the mechanical subsidence had a greater influence on the generation of accommodation and more effectively controlled the sedimentation than eustatic variations in lower Espinhaço Basin and the early stages of upper Espinhaço Basin, it is an important consideration for the stratigraphic characterization of tectonic systems tracts with respect to the spatial and temporal distribution of depositional systems. The importance of this characterization is that studies of similar basins may use the information concerning the type of evolutionary behavior of depositional systems to determine tectonic system tracts and hence the stage of evolution reached by the basin. The nomenclature of the system tracts used was from Prosser (1993).

### **Tectonic evolution, stratigraphy and paleogeography**

The subsidence duration in basins formed in an extensional context can vary greatly. According to Allen and Allen (2005), subsidence in continental rifts with normal crust thickness occurs over long periods of time and may even exceed 30 Ma. The São Francisco Craton has a crustal thickness of approximately 37 to 40 km (Assumpção et al., 2002), which is consistent with the normal thickness of the continental crust (35 km on average, Allen and Allen, 2005). Given the assumptions mentioned above and the fact that the two depositional sequences of the Espinhaço Rift System are separated by an unconformity that represents 500 Ma (Fig. 8; Chemale et al., 2010), it is reasonable to consider that these depositional sequences constitute two distinct basins occupying the same deposition *locus* because the large gap in question shows two distinct tectonothermal events.

The Altitude Maxima sector is an important area for stratigraphic study because the superposition of all units that represent the different stages of mechanical subsidence are found within it.

The nomenclature used in this study for both basins (i.e., lower and upper Espinhaço) is that proposed by Chemale et al. (2010).

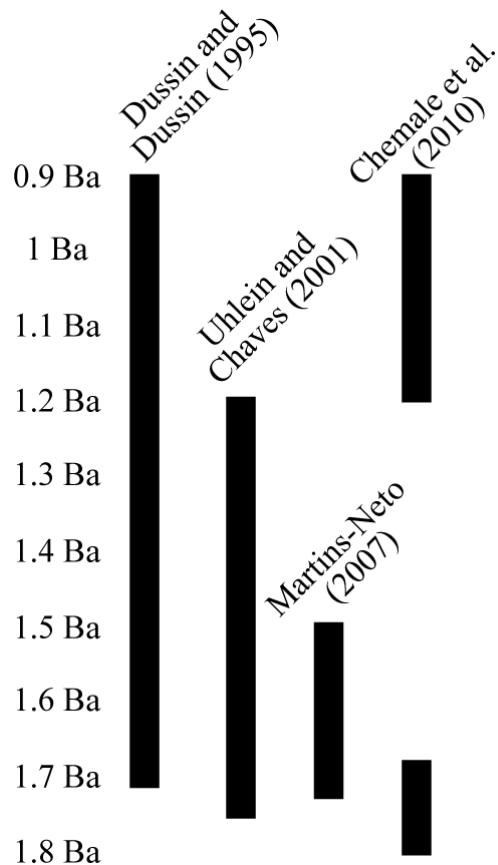


Figure 8 Variations of the temporal positioning of the Espinhaço Basin.

## **Lower Espinhaço Basin**

Sedimentation in the lower Espinhaço Basin evolved through two distinct stages of rifting. The first conditioned the deposition of the Bandeirinha Synthem, whereas the São João da Chapada Synthem represents the second stage (Almeida-Abreu, 1993, 1995).

During the first phase of mechanical extension responsible for the opening of the basin, small normal faults resulted in the deployment of relatively poorly developed depositional systems occupying small and disconnected areas. With the evolution of the rift in the second phase (i.e., with the increase in the rate of extension and subsidence), magmatic activity by asthenospheric decompression would have been generated (Dussin and Dussin, 1995) along with the propagation of faults, which is of great importance for increasing the area of sedimentation and the full development of depositional systems.

## **Bandeirinha Synthem**

The survey and integration of stratigraphic sections in the Altitude Máxima sector permitted the recognition of three depositional systems for the unit, according to Silva (1998): dominant braided fluvial and alluvial fans and subordinate eolian sediments. The two levels of alluvial conglomerate identified are of local character, with their depositions associated with normal faults in a north-south orientation and eventually with east-west transfer faults that border the southern part of the unit (F.2, Fig. 4). Subdivision of this unit according to Martins-Neto (1998) and Silva (1998) was not adopted in this work because of the identification of the local character of conglomeratic levels, which represent erosional diastems and reflect dynamic depositional environments rather than

unconformities. According to Chang (1975), a synthem may contain internal gaps and erosion episodes that are negligible in time and space when compared to the unconformities limiting the unit, which are regional in scope and usually indicate a considerable gap in the physical record of geologic time.

The disconnection of the Bandeirinha Synthem outcrop regions, the small area of deposition, the subaerial character of the basin with sufficient water to supply the fluvial systems during their development, the dominantly longitudinal drainage systems (or parallel axes, Fig. 6a) and paleorelief marked by small fault scarp size and the local areas with axial topographic highs are all consistent with the rift initiation system tract described by Prosser (1993). The reddish color of the sandstone is not an accurate diagnosis of climatic conditions at the time of deposition (Sheldon, 2005). Wind erosion of source areas appears to have contributed to the increased volume of sediment available, but the rate of sediment supply probably did not exceed the rate of subsidence for the Bandeirinha Synthem due to absence of sufficient water for erosion.

### **São João da Chapada Synthem**

This unit represents the initial development of alluvial deposits in the Altitude Máxima region and is characterized by the presence of a breccia level followed by the formation of an extensive braided fluvial system (Garcia and Uhlein, 1987) associated with floodplains. Occurring contemporaneously with the sedimentation, hematite phyllite is an indicator of igneous activity resulting from the distentional process active in the basin (Dussin and Dussin, 1995).

The paleocurrent pattern of the fluvial systems of the São João da Chapada Synthem (mean vector of 103°) is clearly distinct from that of the Bandeirinha Synthem (mean vector of 081°) and seems to indicate a readjustment of the fluvial channel direction as a direct consequence of the rotation of the hangingwall because both bedding and paleocurrent have a difference of 20° for the two units (Fig 5a and 5b). The rotation of the hangingwall changed the drainage pattern from longitudinal to transverse (axis perpendicular), which predominated during the later stages of the rift sedimentation.

Fordham et al. (2010) mapped and calculated the proportion of surficial facies distribution in the Great Basin region (i.e., a series of rift basins in arid and semi-arid settings in the USA that are referred to as drylands) and showed that the basin fill is largely dominated by the deposits of transverse catchments at different stages of rift evolution. Axial fluvial systems were restricted to a narrow corridor by the progradation of lateral systems occupying a small to negligible proportion of surficial lithofacies. The sedimentation in the São João da Chapada Synthem seems to have evolved in a context similar to that of the drylands because, in addition to the limited presence of any lake or axial fluvial systems, transverse fluvial systems predominated over time. The mudstones and fine sandstones present in the top of the São João da Chapada Synthem mark a gradual flooding of the fluvial channels with the consequent formation of a broad floodplain or the eventual generation of a lake system. Although they have a significant areal distribution, the vertical deposits of this flooding are not notable, in contrast to those shown by other rifts (e.g., Tanganyika and Malawi; Scholz et al., 1998; Chorowicz, 2005)

The increase in the depositional area of the São João da Chapada Synthem, the paleorelief marked by highs (as evidenced by the deposition of the breccia) and the tendency of individual faults to change to a single dominant fault resulted in the early rift climax system tract described by Prosser (1993). This system tract could be clearly separated from the rift initiation system tract by a possible onlap over a discontinuity, in this case Unconformity 2, which is erosive and related to the expansion of the basin area.

A finning upward pattern is present in São João da Chapada, and it may indicate a decrease in mechanical subsidence and the consequent decrease in sediment supply, which was the result of the erosion of source areas of the lower Espinhaço Basin.

### **Upper Espinhaço Basin**

The sedimentary deposits of Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem represent a record of a new basin opening and occupy the same depositional *locus* of lower Espinhaço Basin. The boundary between the São João da Chapada/SopaBrumadinho synthems is marked by an angular unconformity with a difference of approximately 10° in dip angle but with the same dip direction (Fig. 6a). Considering the gap of approximately 500 Ma between the two sedimentary units (Chemale et al., 2010) and the coincidence in the dip direction, the new rifting (1180 Ma) probably reactivated faults of the first rift (ca. 1.7 Ba).

### **Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem**

## Deposition in a braided fluvial system associated with alluvial fans

(Dossin et al., 1990), including lacustrine fan deltas (Martins-Neto, 1996, 1998), that occur in the northern Guinda sector is consistent with the observed facies associations. There is evidence of the reworking of pelites of the Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem floodplain or the top of São João da Chapada Synthem.

The extensional process, acting more dramatically in the Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem, favored the development of alluvial fans that prograde mainly to the east but are sometimes channeled toward the northeast with high erosive power. The alluvial fans pass vertically and laterally into fluvial channels and into floodplain deposits. Unlike the paucity of lacustrine systems in lower Espinhaço Basin at the time of the deposition of Sopa-Brumadinho, these lacustrine systems appear to have exerted a great influence on sedimentation. In the Extração region, lacustrine fan deltas overlap sediments of fluvial origin and both are directed to the east.

As shown in Figs. 9 and 10, the Cavalo Morto sector (sections 25 and 26) has a more distal character because the layers of conglomerate are thinner, with a higher contribution of sand than found in the Serrinha sector (sections 22, 23 and 24). The transition from one conglomerate level to another (i.e., conglomerate with green clay matrix to conglomerate with sandy matrix) indicates an end to the tufface contribution (Fig. 10). In the Serrinha sector, the absence of the second level of the conglomerate is the result of erosion caused by an uplift in antiform folds (Fig. 9). Given the presence of large boulders and diamonds in this region, demonstrating a possible proximal character of sedimentation in relation to the fault, it is likely that subsidence occurred heterogeneously, with independent faults between Diamantina and Extração. In

the Guinda region, three conglomeratic lobes were identified, and the third lobe, a pelitic matrix in its most northern portion in Brumadinho Mine, would also provide a fan delta on a lake system, although without a tufface contribution. Regardless of the geographical separation of the faults, which is expected in models of rift evolution (Prosser, 1993; Allen and Allen, 2005; Gawthorpe and Leeder, 2000), both regions are considered to belong to the Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem because they have depositional systems with similar characteristics, reflecting the stage of their tectonic evolution, and because they have diamonds associated with them and are beneath the Galho do Miguel Synthem.

The concept of units limited by unconformities depends on the premise that they must have a regional character (Salvador, 1987; Chang, 1975) because on the margins of the basin (i.e., adjacent to border-faults), unconformities develop at many levels in a section. This premise limits the internal subdivision of the Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem into other units in which conglomerates have lenticular geometry and are of local scale.

The rift initiation system tract has not developed in upper Espinhaço Basin because during its opening, it was inherently subject to the reactivation of the faults of lower Espinhaço Basin. The deposition of fluvial sediments and alluvial fan and deltaic lobes of the Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem comprise the early rift climax systems tract described by Prosser (1993). This system tract records the large displacement of normal faults and gives the fault footwalls great importance as sediment sources.

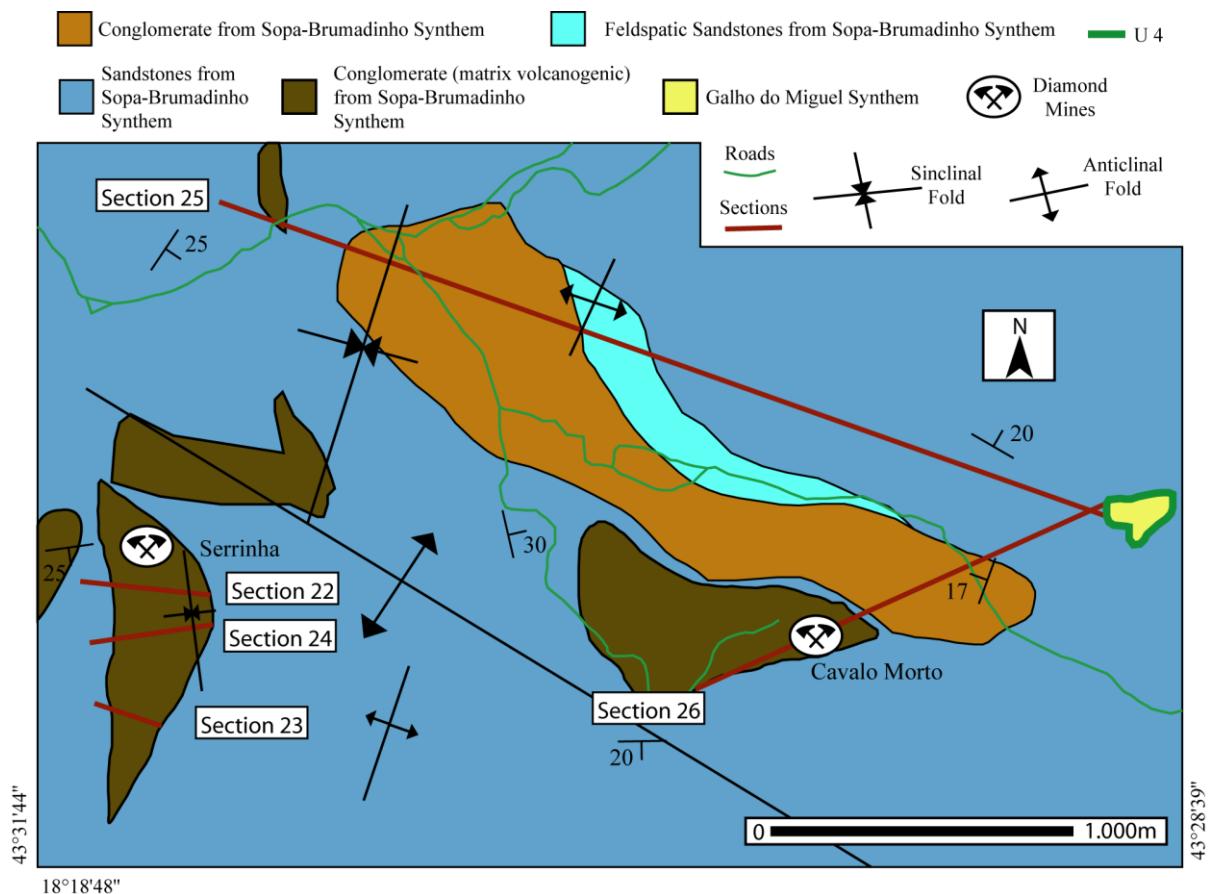


Figure 9 Geological map of the studied area in the Extração region showing the location of stratigraphic sections, synthems, and Unconformity 4.

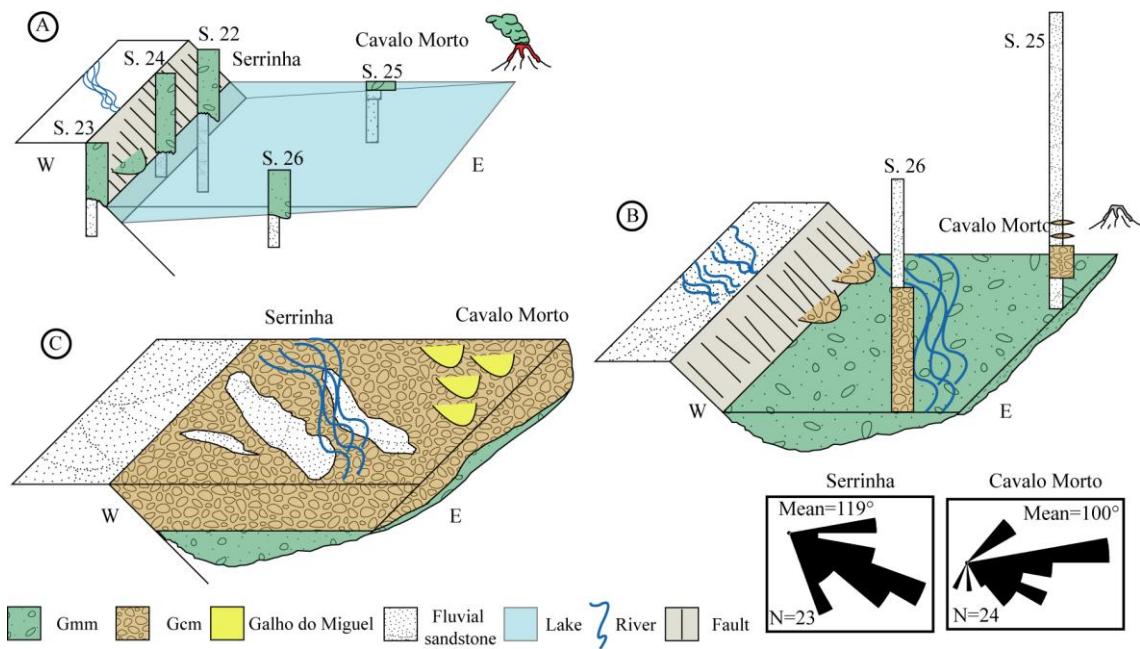


Figure 10 Depositional evolution of the Extração region. (a) Tufface contribution during deposition in a lacustrine fan delta system, (b) end of the tufface contribution, (c) fluvial sedimentation and deposition of the eolian Galho do Miguel Synthem.

### **Galho do Miguel Synthem**

Pflug et al. (1980) attributed a deposition in marine conditions to the entire Galho do Miguel Formation; however, only the first unit stratotype seems to have been deposited under such conditions.

The high rates of subsidence in the Guinda sector that favored the development of the lake system in the Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem also influenced the marine transgression at the base of the Galho do Miguel Synthem, in which a transgressive surface represents an overall change in the environment, consistent with the criterion of Shanmugam (1988). The record of marine transgression is quite evident in this region, which may be regarded as one of the rift depocenters at the time of deposition of the Sopa-Brumadinho and Galho do Miguel synthems (post 1180 Ma).

The facies association characterizes sedimentation in a coastal environment with a change both laterally and vertically from marine to wind conditions (Dossin et al., 1987; Garcia and Uhlein, 1987), indicating the advancement of contemporary eolian dune sands on the marine sediments.

The extrapolation of deposits of the Galho do Miguel Synthem over the possible limits of the rift represents the transition from mechanical to thermal subsidence, as has already been proposed by Martins-Neto (1998), for the upper Espinhaço Basin. Therefore, this change in tectonic regime in the Galho do Miguel Synthem configures the immediate post-rift system tract of Prosser (1993).

### **Conselheiro Mata Synthem**

The deposition of this unit is marked by a period of tectonic stability and a general trend of marine transgression, in which sedimentation and accommodation was related to thermal subsidence by lithospheric cooling (Dussin e Dussin, 1995; Martins-Neto, 1998).

The depositional systems alternate between marine and coastal in response to three successive marine transgressions followed by progradation (Dupont, 1995). The transgressive stage of the Conselheiro Mata Synthem may be chronocorrelated to the marine transgression of the Caboclo Formation that is on alluvial, fluvial and eolian sediments of the Tombador Formation in Chapada Diamantina. The transgressive surface in Chapada Diamantina represents an expansion, erosion and deposition in marine conditions over the units beneath, thus representing a regional surface for defining the base of the Conselheiro Mata Synthem.

The erosion of source areas probably contributed to the decrease of the sediment grain size and the peneplanation of the topography during the deposition of the Conselheiro Mata Synthem, thus creating conditions for the installation of a marine/coastal system in which climatic and eustatic variations were the principal factors of deposition. The unit is consistent with the late post-rift system tract of Prosser (1993).

## **Conclusions**

Based on detailed fieldwork at a scale of 1:3,000, four unconformities were identified in the stratigraphic interval of lower and upper Espinhaço Basin. The unconformities include from bottom to top: U.1, which represents a disconformity; U.2 and U.3, which represent angular unconformities; U.4, which

represents a paraconformity; U.5, which represents a paraconformity and U.6, which represents an angular unconformity. The available geochronological data up to U.3 illustrate a gap of 500 Ma and separate the basin into two sequences, as described by Chemale et al. (2010).

The main objective of the proposal for an allostratigraphic classification was the simplification of the stratigraphic column to this interval. The lower Espinhaço Basin comprises the Bandeirinha Synthem (limited by U.1 and U.2) and the São João da Chapada Synthem (limited by U.2 and U.3). The informal level D, composed of pelites, was incorporated into the São João da Chapada Synthem. The upper Espinhaço Basin comprises the synthems Sopa-Brumadinho, Galho do Miguel and Conselheiro Mata.

The model of Morley (1999) was used to determine that the development of the São João da Chapada Synthem was influenced by the propagation of north-south faults. The west-east faults were characterized as transfer faults and had an important role in controlling the deposition and delimitation of the different compartments of the rift.

The lower rift (ca. 1.7 Ba) suffered two mechanical subsidence events, each causing unconformities that limit the base of the Bandeirinha Synthem and the base of the São João da Chapada Synthem. The opening of the upper rift (ca. 1.2 Ba) reactivated the faults of lower rift and set into motion a new event of mechanical subsidence, creating the unconformity at the base of the Sopa-Brumadinho Synthem. The creation of this unconformity was followed by a thermal subsidence (Martins-Neto, 1998) that generated the unconformity at the base of the Galho do Miguel Synthem, giving eustatic variations a greater importance to the Conselheiro Mata Synthem.

Additionally, each unit represents a system tract according to the model of Prosser (1993), which reflects the stage of evolution of each basin. In the lower Espinhaço Basin, the rift initiation system tract and the early rift climax system tract were identified. In the upper Espinhaço Basin, the early rift climax system tract and immediate post-rift system tract were identified.

### **Acknowledgements**

The authors would like to thank the ANP and PETROBRAS for the financial support of field work.

### **References**

- Allen, P. A., Allen, J. R., 2005. Basin Analysis: Principles and Applications. Second edition, Blackwell Science, pp. 549.
- Alkmim F.F., Chemale Jr. F., Endo I., 1996. A deformação das coberturas Proterozóicas do Cráton do São Francisco e o seu significado tectônico. Revista da Escola de Minas, 49, 22-38.
- Alkmim F.F., Pedrosa-Soares A.C., Noce, C.M., Cruz, S.C.P., 2007. Sobre a evolução tectônica do Orógeno Araçuaí-Congo Ocidental. Geonomos, 15(1), 25-43.

Almeida-Abreu, P. A., 1993. A Evolução Geodinâmica da Serra do Espinhaço Meridional, Minas Gerais, Brasil. Ph. D. Thesis, Univ. Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany, 150 p.

Almeida-Abreu, P.A., 1995. O Supergrupo Espinhaço na Serra do Espinhaço Meridional, Minas Gerais: O rifte, a bacia e o orógeno. Geonomos, 3, 1-18.

Almeida, F.F.M., 1977. O Cráton do São Francisco. Rev. Bras. Geociências, 7, 349-364.

Assumpção, M., James, D., Snoker, J.A., 2002. Crustal thicknesses in SE Brazilian shield by receiver function analysis: implications for isostatic compensation. J. Geophys. Res., 107 (B1), ESE 1-14.

Barrel, J., 1917. Rhythms and measurement of geologic time. Geological Society America Bulletin 28, 745-904.

Brito Neves, B.B., Cordani, U.G., Kawashita, K., DelhalL, J., 1979. A evolução geocronológica da Cordilheira do Espinhaço; dados novos e integração. Rev Bras. Geociências, 9(1), 71-85.

Caby, R., Arthaud, M., 1987. Petrostructural evolution of the Lagoa Real subalcaline metapluonic complex (Bahia, Brasil). Rev. Bras. Geoc., 4, 636.

Catuneanu, O., 2006. Principles of Sequence Stratigraphy. First Edition, Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp. 375.

Chang K.H., 1975. Unconformity-bounded stratigraphic units. Geol. Society of America Bulletin, 86(11), 1544-1552.

Chaves M.L. de S. C., 1997. Geologia e mineralogia do diamante da Serra do Espinhaço em Minas Gerais. Ph. D. Thesis, São Paulo, IG/Univ. São Paulo, 289 p.

Chemale Jr., F., Dussin, I. A., Martins, M. S., Alkmim, F. F., Queiroga, G., 2010. The Espinhaço Supergroup in Minas Gerais: a Stenian Basin? In: South American Symposium on Isotope Geology, Brasília, 7, pp. 552-555.

Chorowicz, J., 2005. The East African rift system: Journal of African Earth Sciences, 43, 379–410.

Dossin, I.A., Uhlein, A., Dossin, T.M., 1984. Geologia da Faixa Móvel Espinhaço em sua porção meridional, MG. In: Cong. Bras. Geol., 33, Rio de Janeiro. Anais... Rio de Janeiro, SBG, 2, pp. 3118-3132.

Dossin, I.A., Garcia, AJ.V., Uhlein, A., Dardenne, M.A., Dossin, T.M., 1987. Fácies eólico na Formação Galho do Miguel. Supergrupo Espinhaço (MG). In: Simp. Sistemas Deposicionais no Pre-Cambriano, Ouro Preto. Atas... Ouro Preto, SBG. pp. 85-96.

Dossin, I. A.; Dossin, T. M.; Chaves, M. L. S. C., 1990. Compartimentação Estratigráfica do Supergrupo Espinhaço em Minas Gerais - os Grupos Diamantina e Conselheiro Mata. Rev. Bras. Geociências, 20(1-4), 178-186.

Dossin I.A., Dossin T.N., Charvet J., Cocherie A., Rossi P., 1993. Single-zircon dating by step-wise Pb-evaporation of Middle Proterozoic magmatism in the Espinhaço range, southeastern São Francisco Craton. Minas Gerais, Brazil. In: Simpósio Cráton do São Francisco, 2, Salvador, 1993, Anais... Salvador, SBG/SGM, 1, pp. 39-42.

Dupont, H., 1995. O Grupo Conselheiro Mata no seu quadro paleogeográfico e estratigráfico. In: Simpósio de Geologia de Minas Gerais, Diamantina. Anais... Diamantina, 13, pp. 9-10.

Dussin, I.A. ,1994. Evolution Structurale de la partie méridional de L'Espinhaço sur la bordure orientale du Craton São Francisco. Minas Gerais – Brésil: Um exemplo de tectonique protérozoïque superposé. Tese de Doutoramento. Université d'Orléans. 200p.

Dussin T.M., 1994. Associations plutono-volcaniques de l'Espinhaço Meridional (SE-Brésil): um exemple d'évolution de la croûte protérozoïque. Ph. D. Thesis, Orleans, Universite d' Orleans, 177 p.

Dussin, I.A., Dussin, T.M., 1995. Supergrupo Espinhaço: modelo de evolução geodinâmica. *Geonomos*, 3, 19-26.

Emery, D., K.J. Myers, 1996. Sequence Stratigraphy: Oxford, Blackwell Science, 297 p.

Fordham, A. M., North, C. P., Hartley, A. J., Archer, S. G., Warwick, G.L., 2010. Dominance of lateral over axial sedimentary fill in dryland rift basins. *Petroleum Geoscience*, 16(3), 299-304.

Garcia, AJ.V., Uhlein, A., 1987. Sistemas deposicionais do Supergrupo Espinhaço na Região de Diamantina (MG). In: Simp. Sistemas Deposicionais no Pre-Cambriano, Ouro Preto. Atas... Ouro Preto, SBG. pp. 113-136.

Gawthorpe, R. L., Leeder, M. R., 2000. Tectono-sedimentary evolution of active extensional basins. *Basin Research*, 12, 195–218.

Hedberg, H.D. (Ed.), 1976. International Stratigraphic Guide. Wiley, New York. 200 p.

Knauer, L.G., Schrank, A., 1994. A origem dos filitos hematíticos da Serra do Espinhaço Meridional, Minas Gerais. *Geonomos*, 1(1), 33-38.

Machado, N., Schrank, A., Abreu, F.R., Knauer, L.G., Almeida-Abreu, P.A., 1989. Resultados preliminares da geocronologia U/Pb na Serra do Espinhaço

Meridional. Boletim da Sociedade Brasileira de Geologia, Núcleo Minas Gerais. 10, 171-174.

Miall, A.D., 1977. A review of the braided river depositional environment: Earth-Science Reviews, 13, 1-62.

Martins-Neto, M. A., 1996. Lacustrine fan-deltaic sedimentation in a Proterozoic rift basin: the Sopa-Brumadinho Tectonosequence, southeastern Brazil. Sediment. Geol., 106, 65-96.

Martins-Neto, M. A., 1998. O Supergrupo Espinhaço em Minas Gerais: Registro de uma Bacia Rifte-Sag do Paleo/Mesoproterozóico. Rev. Bras. Geociências, 48(2), 151-168.

Martins-Neto, M.A., 2007. Sequence stratigraphic framework of Proterozoic successions in eastern Brazil. Marine and Petroleum Geology 26(2), 163-176.

Morley, C. K., 1999. Patterns of Displacement Along Large Normal Faults: Implications for Basin Evolution and Fault Propagation, Based on Examples from East Africa. AAPG Bulletin, 83, 613-634.

North American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature, 1983. North American stratigraphic code: Am. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, 67, 841-875.

Pedrosa-Soares, A.C., Noce, C.M., Alkmim, F.F., Silva, L.C., Babinski, M., Cordani, U., Castañeda, C., 2007. Orógeno Araçuaí: síntese do conhecimento 30 anos após Almeida 1977. *Geonomos*, 15(1), 1-16.

Pflug, R., 1968. Observações sobre a estratigrafia da Série Minas na região de Diamantina, Minas Gerais. *Boletim da Divisão de Geologia e Mineralogia do DNPM, Notas Prel.* 142, 20 p.

Pflug, R., Hoppe, A., Brichta, A., 1980. Paleogeografia do Precambriano na Serra do Espinhaço, Minas Gerais. - in: Zeil, W. (ed.). *Nuevos resultados de la Investigación geocientífica alemana en Latinoamerica. Proyectos da DFG, Boppard (Boldt)*, pp. 33-43.

Prosser, S., 1993. Rift-related linked depositional systems and their seismic expression. *Tectonics and Seismic Sequence Stratigraphy. Geological Society Spec. Publ.*, 71, 35-66.

Salvador A., 1987. Unconformity-bounded stratigraphic units. *Geological Society of America, Boulder*, 98, 232-237.

Schöll W.U., 1980. Estratigrafia, sedimentologia e paleogeografia na região de Diamantina (Serra do Espinhaço, Minas Gerais, Brasil). *Münster. Forsch. Geol. Palaont.* 51, 223-240.

Schöll, W.U., Fogaça, A.C.C., 1979. Estratigrafia da Serra do Espinhaço na região de Diamantina. In: Simpósio de Geologia. Minas Gerais. Diamantina. Anais... Diamantina, SBG. pp. 55-73.

Scholz, C. A., Moore, T. C., Hutchinson, D.R., Golmshtok, A.J., Klitgord, K.D., Kurotchkin, A.G., 1998. Comparative sequence stratigraphy of low-latitude versus high-latitude lacustrine rift basins: seismic data examples from the East African Basins and Baikal rifts. *Paleogeography, Paleoclimatology, Paleoecology*, 140, 401-420.

Shanmugam, G., 1988. Origin, recognition and importance of erosional unconformities in sedimentary basins. In: K.L. Kleinspehn and C. Paola, eds., *New perspectives in basin analysis*: New York, Springer-Verlag, p. 83-108.

Sheldon, N.D., 2005. Do red beds indicate paleoclimatic conditions?: A Permian case study. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 228, 305-319.

Silva, R.R., 1995. Contribution to the stratigraphy and paleogeography of the lower Espinhaço Supergroup (Mesoproterozoic) between Diamantina and Gouveia, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Ph. D. Thesis, Univ. Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany, Freiburger Geowiss. Beitr., 8, 115 p.

Silva, R.R., 1998. As bacias proterozóicas do Espinhaço e São Francisco em Minas Gerais: uma abordagem do ponto de vista da estratigrafia de sequências. *Geonomos*, 6 (1), 1-12.

Trompette, R.R., Uhlein, A., Silva, M.E., Karmann, I., 1992. O cráton brasileiro do São Francisco - uma revisão. *Rev. Bras. Geociências*, 22(4), 481-486.

Uhlein A., Trompette R., Egydio-Silva M., 1998. Proterozoic rifting and closure, SE border of the São Francisco Craton, Brazil. *Journal of South American Earth Sciences*, 11, 191-203.

Uhlein, A., Chaves, M.L.S.C., 2001. O Supergrupo Espinhaço em Minas Gerais e Bahia: correlações estratigráficas, conglomerados diamantíferos e evolução geodinâmica. *Rev. Bras. Geoc.*, 31, 433-444.

Young, G. M., Caldwell, W. G. E., 2009. A new look at an old unconformity: field and geochemical data from James Hutton's original unconformity on the Isle of Arran, Scotland. *Proceedings of the Geologists' Association*, 120(1), 65-75.

## CAPÍTULO III

### Conclusões e Recomendações

A dificuldade de executar levantamentos e correlações estratigráficas em bacias do Pré-Cambriano é muito frequente, principalmente naquelas desprovidas de conteúdo fossilífero e de vulcanismo sinsedimentar associado. As Bacias Espinhaço I e II, no entanto, possuem vulcanismo associado à base das sequências, o que possibilita tecer considerações mais seguras sobre a evolução temporal de tais bacias. Nesse contexto, o critério geocronológico torna-se indispensável para o reconhecimento de eventos tectônicos de maior ordem e os respectivos hiatos gerados.

A partir da metodologia sistemática aplicada, foram identificadas seis discordâncias para as bacias Espinhaço I e II. São elas: U.1 que corresponde a uma desconformidade; U.2 e U.3, discordâncias angulares; U.4 e U.5, paraconformidades; e U.6 uma discordância angular, respectivamente da base para o topo. A U.3 registra um hiato de 500 Ma e separa a bacia em duas sequências conforme Chemale *et al.* (2010). Tendo em vista a presença de tais discordâncias e a necessidade de uma simplificação da nomenclatura estratigráfica para tais bacias, a proposta de uma classificação aloestratigráfica embasada em critérios geocronológicos supre tal carência. A Bacia Espinhaço inferior compreende os sistemas Bandeirinha (limitado por U.1 e U.2) e São João da Chapada (limitado por U.2 e U.3). O nível D, composto por pelitos, foi incorporado ao Sistema São João da Chapada. A Bacia Espinhaço superior compreende os sistemas Sopa-Brumadinho, Galho do Miguel e Conselheiro Mata.

Com base nas idades geocronológicas da literatura e na evolução dos sistemas deposicionais das unidades estudadas foi possível interpretar que o Rifte I (1.7 Ba) sofreu dois eventos de subsidência mecânica, cada um imprimindo uma superfície de discordância, as quais limitam respectivamente a base do Sistema Bandeirinha e a base do Sistema São João da Chapada. A abertura do Rifte II (1.2 Ma) aproveita as estruturas do Rifte I e marca um novo evento de subsidência mecânica gerando a discordância da base do Sistema Sopa-Brumadinho seguida por uma subsidência termal (Martins-Neto, 1998), que gera a discordância da base do Sistema Galho do Miguel e faz com que as variações eustáticas tenham maior importância para o Sistema Conselheiro Mata. Adicionalmente, cada unidade representa um trato de sistema conforme o modelo de

Prosser (1993), os quais refletem o estágio evolutivo de cada bacia. Na Bacia Espinhaço inferior foram identificados os seguintes tratos de sistemas: *rift initiation* e *early rift climax*. Na Bacia Espinhaço superior foram identificados os tratos *early rift climax*, *immediate post-rift* e *late post-rift*.

Para um melhor entendimento de como a evolução das bacias ocorreu no tempo e no espaço, seria importante um maior número de datações, principalmente nos diversos diques que cortam a Serra do Espinhaço e o levantamento de pelo menos uma seção sísmica na região estudada.

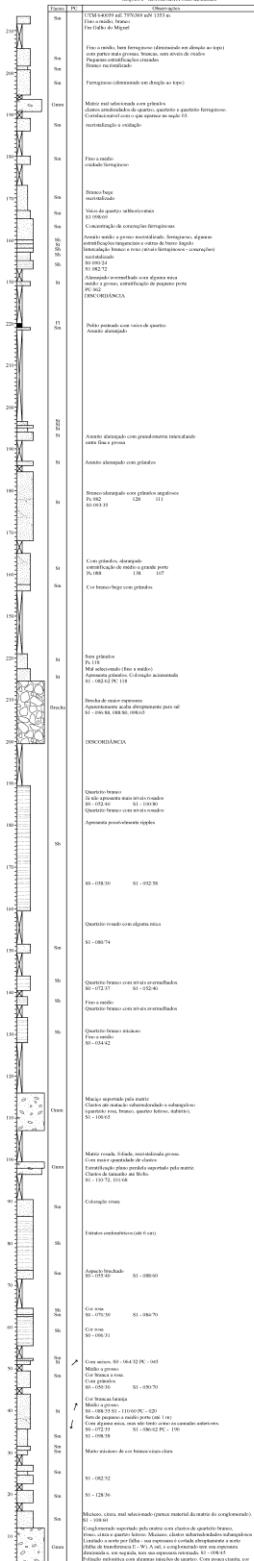
## Referências

- Chemale Jr., F., Dussin, I. A., Martins, M. S., Alkmim, F. F., Queiroga, G., 2010. The Espinhaço Supergroup in Minas Gerais: a Stenian Basin? In: South American Symposium on Isotope Geology, Brasília, 7, pp. 552-555.
- Martins-Neto, M. A., 1998. O Supergrupo Espinhaço em Minas Gerais: Registro de uma Bacia Rift-Sag do Paleo/Mesoproterozóico. Rev. Bras. Geociências, 48(2), 151-168.
- Prosser, S., 1993. Rift-related linked depositional systems and their seismic expression. Tectonics and Seismic Sequence Stratigraphy. Geological Society Spec. Publ., 71, 35-66.

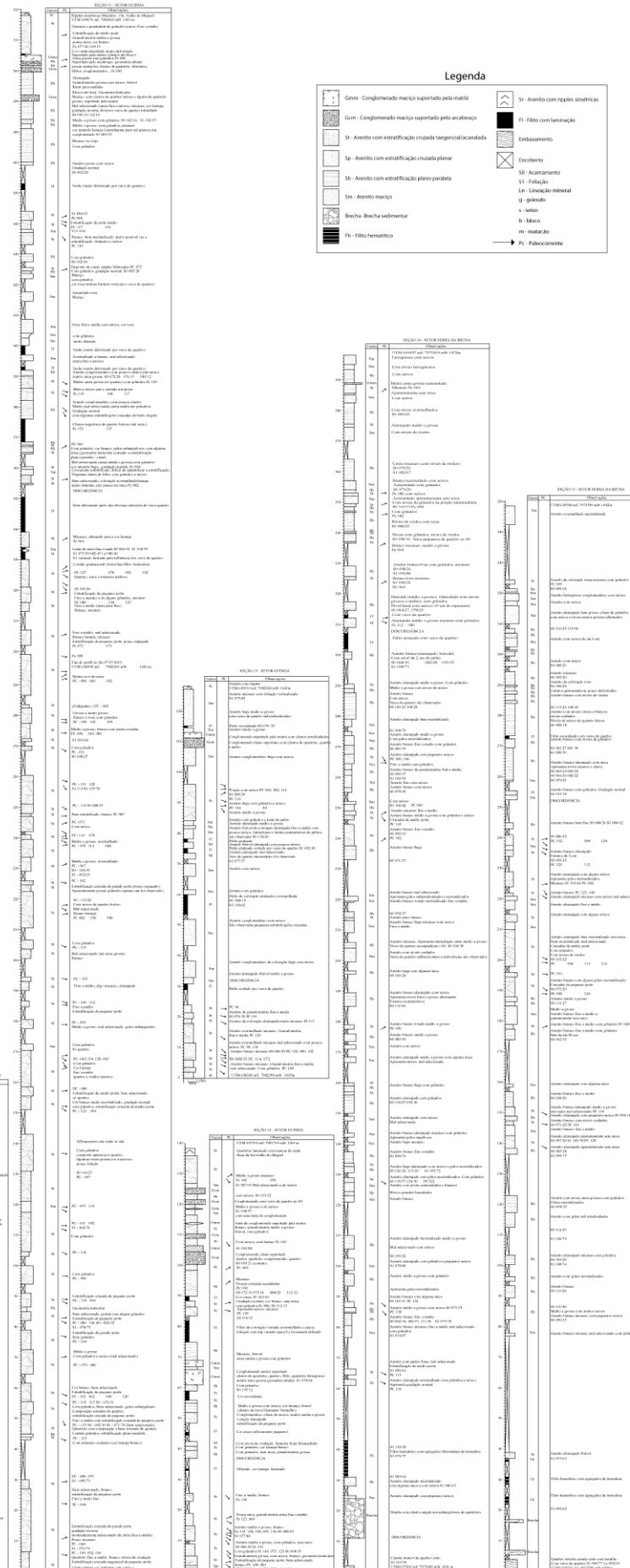
## APÊNDICE A - SEÇÕES 1 - 7



#### **SEÇÃO 6 - SETOR ALIMENTOS MÁXIMA**

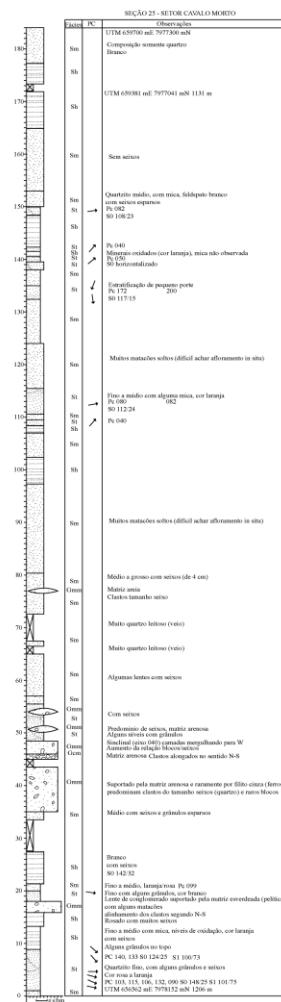
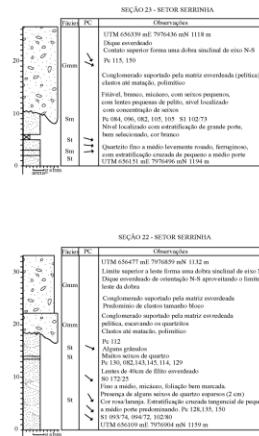
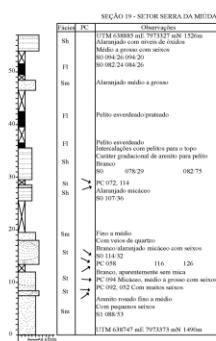
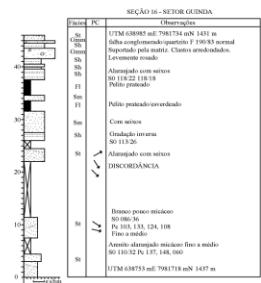
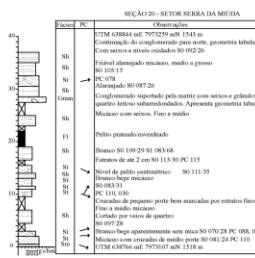
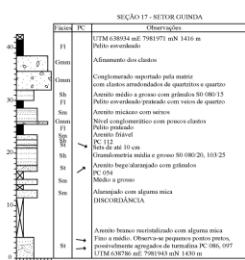
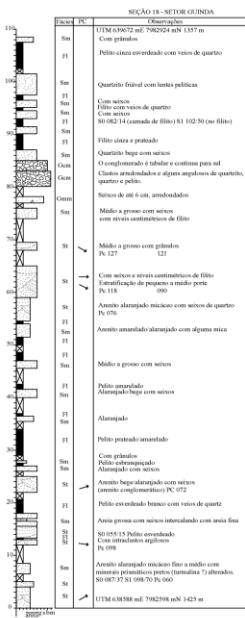
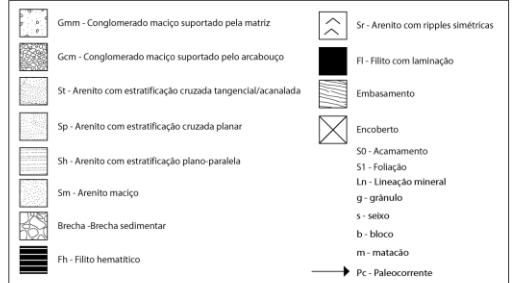


## APÊNDICE B - SEÇÕES 8 - 15



## APÊNDICE C - SEÇÕES 16 - 26

## Legenda



## Apêndice D

# Unravelling a Proterozoic basin history through detrital zircon geochronology: The case of the Espinhaço Supergroup, Minas Gerais, Brazil

**Farid Chemale Jr.<sup>1</sup>, Ivo A. Dussin<sup>2</sup>, Fernando F. Alkmim<sup>4</sup>, Maximiliano Sousa Martins<sup>3</sup>, Gláucia Queiroga<sup>4</sup>, Richard Arsmtrong<sup>5</sup>, Marcelo N. Santos<sup>6</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> IG-UnB, 70904-970, Brasília-DF, Brazil

<sup>2</sup> CPGEO/USP, São Paulo, SP, Brazil

<sup>3</sup> IGC-UFMG, Campus da Pampulha, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil,

<sup>4</sup> DEGEO/EM/UFOP, Morro do Cruzeiro, 35400-000, Ouro Preto, MG, Brazil

<sup>5</sup> RSES, ANU, Canberra, Austrália,

<sup>6</sup> PPGGEO, UFRGS, Porto Alegre-RS, Brazil

### ABSTRACT

New U-Pb in situ zircon dating provides a new approach for the study of the Espinhaço Supergroup units exposed in the São Francisco Craton and Araçuaí Orogen. Located in Southern Espinhaço, Minas Gerais, the following two basins were formed in intraplate conditions: (i) the Lower Espinhaço Basin is marked by a volcano-sedimentary sequence with alluvial, fluvial and eolian that were formed from 1.68 Ga to 1.80 Ga; (ii) the overlying sequences, called the Upper Espinhaço Basin, is a rift-sag basin that presents basal diamond-bearing continental deposits (the Sopa-Brumadinho Formation) with a younger zircon peak at 1180 Ma, which is the maximum age for deposition of the upper units. The obtained U-Pb detrital zircon data of the studied units show age groupings related to the orogenic cycles of Jequié (Neoarchean) and Rhyacian (Paleoproterozoic), which are associated with the stability period from 1.8 Ga to 0.91 Ga in the São Francisco Craton, and have a deposition of at least the three basinal cycles. The Stenian-Tonian ages of the Upper Espinhaço Basin units (0.91 to 1.18 Ga) suggest a direct link with the evolution of the Rodinia Supercontinent and represent a marker for Mesoproterozoic evolution in the São Francisco Craton and adjacent areas.

### INTRODUCTION

Studies performed in Phanerozoic intracratonic (and intracontinental) basins in the last decades show that basins in this category generally correspond to successor and poly-historic depositional sites; that is, they are filled by a series of unconformity-bounded units that record distinct subsidence pulses that are distributed over relatively long time periods (Klein 1995). The literature also demonstrates the importance of these basins in recording (and revealing) events (even discrete ones) that involve their hosting

plates. On the other hand, the study of Precambrian basins has produced less revealing results, mainly due to the absence of fossils, the paucity of volcanogenic rocks, and the variable degrees of deformation or metamorphism affecting their fill units. However, this situation has changed significantly in recent years. Increasing use of the U-Pb SHRIMP and LA-ICPMS methods on detrital zircons is contributing to a better understanding of the timing and processes involved in the generation and evolution of Precambrian basins.

In the present paper, we report the results obtained in a detailed geochronological investigation using U-Pb SHRIMP and LA-ICPMS methods on zircons extracted from metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Espinhaço Supergroup, a Proterozoic quartz-sandstone-dominated succession that is exposed along the homonymous mountain range in the State of Minas Gerais, eastern Brazil (Fig. 1). The aim of this paper is twofold. In addition to new age constraints for the Espinhaço basin history and their implications, we also address a key aspect of the geochronological method based on detrital-zircon age determination.

## GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Espinhaço Supergroup comprises a package of metasandstones, metapelites and metaconglomerates with subordinate metavolcanics and carbonates that is greater than 5000 m thick (Pflug 1965, Dussin & Dussin 1995, Uhlein et al. 1998, Martins-Neto 2000, Danderfer et al. 2009). The main area of occurrence of the supergroup is the São Francisco craton and its margins in eastern Brazil (Fig. 1A). In this portion of the Brazilian shield, the Espinhaço Supergroup is exposed in the Chapada Diamantina, a large plateau located in the northern half of the craton, and in the Espinhaço mountain range, which is oriented roughly in the NS direction and straddles over 1,200 km in the craton's interior and along its eastern margin (Fig. 1A). Famous for its diamond-bearing

conglomerates, the Espinhaço Supergroup is portrayed by many authors as the fill sequence of an intracontinental rift-sag basin system that developed around 1.7 Ga in the continental mass that is presently represented by the São Francisco craton and its margins (Dussin & Dussin 1995, Brito Neves et al., 1996, Uhlein et al. 1998, Martins-Neto 2000). However, studies recently carried out in the craton's interior (northern Espinhaço range and Chapada Diamantina) (Fig. 1A) suggest a more complex development history for the Espinhaço basin, including at least a second rifting phase dated at ca. 1.57 Ga (e.g: Danderfer et al. 2009).

Based on the quality of the outcrops and the large number of previous studies, we selected the type section of the Espinhaço Supergroup for our detailed geochronological investigation. This section is exposed in the central segment of the southern Espinhaço range near the town of Diamantina, Minas Gerais (Fig. 1B). The southern Espinhaço range is the morphological expression of the Neoproterozoic Araçuaí fold-thrust belt that fringes the São Francisco craton to the east. The Araçuaí belt corresponds to the external domain of the Araçuaí-West Congo orogeny that developed between the São Francisco and Congo cratons during the amalgamation of West Gondwana by the end of the Neoproterozoic (Alkmim et al. 2001, 2006). Affected by the folds and thrusts of the Neoproterozoic Brasiliano/PanAfrican orogenic event, the Espinhaço rocks that are exposed along the southern Espinhaço range exhibit conditions of metamorphic paragenesis of the lower greenschist facies (Dussin and Dussin 1995, Uhlein et al. 1998). They overlay an Archean/Paleoproterozoic basement, are cut by ca. 900 Ma mafic intrusives (Machado et al. 1989) and are unconformably overlain by the glaciogenic passive margin succession of the Neoproterozoic Macaúbas Group (Dussin and Dussin 1995, Uhlein et al. 1998) (Figs. 1A, 2).

In the type area, the Espinhaço Supergroup is subdivided into two groups and nine formations (Pflug 1968, Dussin and Dussin 1995) or (according to a sequence-stratigraphy approach) into six unconformity-bounded units (tectonosequences) (Martins-Neto 2000) (Fig. 2). The three basal formations of the Diamantina Group (Banderinha, São João da Chapada and Sopa-Brumadinho) are composed of alluvial sandstones, conglomerates and pelites and form a ca. 500-m-thick coarsening-upward sequence. K-rich volcanics and intrusives, represented by hematite-sericite-quartz phyllites, occur in the Banderinha and São João da Chapada formations. Zircons extracted from these phyllites by Machado et al. (1989) and Dussin and Dussin (1995) yielded U-Pb ages of  $1715 \pm 2$  Ma and  $1710 \pm 12$  Ma, respectively. The basal units of the Diamantina Group were interpreted as records of the pre-rift and rift evolutionary stages of the Espinhaço basin (Martins-Neto 2000) (Fig. 2).

Onlapping the basement highs and packages of the previously mentioned units, the Galho do Miguel Formation (Fig. 2) consists of a ca. 2500-m-thick pile of aeolian and marine quartz-arenites (Dussin and Dussin 1995, Uhlein et al. 1989). It shows a record of the first marine incursion and a substantial expansion of the Espinhaço basin and thereby marks the onset of the rift-sag transitional stage (Martins-Neto 2000). The overlaying Conselheiro Mata Group, which is interpreted as flexural stage (sag) sequence (Martins-Neto 2000), comprises a ca. 900-m-thick marine succession of interbedded pelites and sandstones and contains lenses of carbonates in the upper portion (Fig. 2).

#### ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

For the purposes of our study, zircons were extracted from metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that are representative of all of the formations that are exposed in the southern Espinhaço range (Figs. 1 and 2). We also sampled the Duas Barras

Formation, which comprises the basal quartz-sandstones of the Neoproterozoic Macaúbas Group that unconformably covers the Espinhaço Supergroup in the study region. After heavy mineral separation, all zircons were mounted in epoxy in 2.5-cm-diameter circular grain mounts and were polished until zircons were revealed. Zircons were photographed in transmitted and reflected light, imaged using SEM and CL, and dated using a laser ablation microprobe (New Wave UP213) coupled to a MC-ICP-MS (Neptune) at the isotope laboratories of universities of Brasília and Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) and with a SHRIMP III at the Research School of Earth Sciences, Canberra, Australia (ANU). The U-Pb analytical procedures and data are shown in tables of the electronic supplementary material (U-Pb Analytical Procedures, U-Pb SHRIMP.xls, U-Pb LA-MC-ICMS.xls, and Sample Coordinates.xls).

## RESULTS

The youngest ages that were obtained for the detrital zircons from the Bandeirinha and São João da Chapada Formations (the basal units of the Espinhaço Supergroup; Fig. 2), fall around 1.68 to 1.8 Ga. These formations also contain zircon populations of 2.08-2.09, 2.13 to 2.26, 2.58, 2.70, 3.04 and 3.50 Ga (Fig. 3A).

High-temperature magmatic zircons from a body of hematite-phyllite that intrudes into the São João da Chapada metasandstones near Guinda (Fig. 1B) yield a concordant age of  $1703 \pm 12$  Ma (Fig. 3C). This can be interpreted as the minimum age of the basal units of the São João da Chapada Formation, Espinhaço Supergroup.

Two samples from the diamond-bearing metaconglomerate of the Sopa Brumadinho Formation were collected in the Boa Vista Mine near the village of Extração (Fig. 1B); these are a greenish phyllitic matrix and a sandstone pebble. The age spectra and zircon images obtained are shown in Figure 3A and 3B. Age peaks of 2.7, 2.1 and 1.7 Ga appear in both samples, but ages that are approximately 2.1 Ga

(Rhyacian) are by far dominant. It is noteworthy that the youngest age group, which is obtained from zircons found in the matrix of the Sopa-Brumadinho conglomerate, falls within the interval between  $1080 \pm 16$  and  $1242 \pm 17$  Ma (with a peak at 1180 Ma; Fig. 3A). Two other small peaks at 1341 and 1444 Ma can also be recognized in this sample. The youngest zircon population consists of magmatic zircons (volcanic origin) based in the alkali acid signature of the matrix and shape and inclusions of the zircons.

The samples collected in the Galho do Miguel Formation and the overlying units of the Conselheiro Mata Group yield age spectra that are similar to those of the Sopa-Brumadinho Formation (Fig. 3A). However, the absence of ages younger than 1.3 Ga in all these samples is remarkable; that is, the peak of the Stenian ages documented in the Sopa-Brumadinho conglomerate is not reproduced by the samples from the overlying Espinhaço units. The youngest ages that have been obtained for the detrital zircons of the Galho do Miguel Formation are  $1414 \pm 4$  and  $1425 \pm 20$  Ma, whereas the youngest detrital zircons from the Santa Rita, Córrego dos Borges, Córrego Pereira and Rio Pardo formations (Conselheiro Mata Group) are dated at  $1487 \pm 4$  Ma,  $1378 \pm 20$  Ma,  $1329 \pm 10$  Ma and  $1453 \pm 25$  Ma, respectively. However, the main peaks in these marine sequences are dated at approximately 1.97 to 2.1 Ga. Archean ages of between 2.5 and 3.0 Ga occur as subordinate peaks (Fig. 3A).

The ages of zircons extracted from the Duas Barras Formation, the basal unit of the Neoproterozoic Macaúbas Group, show peaks at around 1105 Ma, 1234 Ma, 1554 Ma and 1.90 to 2.03 Ga (Fig. 3A). The youngest zircon is dated at  $1079 \pm 16$  Ma.

## **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

The new U-Pb ages from the detrital and magmatic zircons presented in the previous section brings to light a new chapter in the history of the Espinhaço basin. The rift-sag sequence, represented by the Sopa-Brumadinho and overlying formations,

accumulated between 1180 Ma (age of youngest zircon peak) and 906 Ma (age of mafic dykes cutting the Espinhaço package). In other words, the Sopa-Brumadinho and younger units, which represent approximately 85% of the total thickness of the Espinhaço Supergroup that is exposed outside of the São Francisco craton, were deposited during the course of the Stenian and Tonian periods and by the end of the Mesoproterozoic and the beginning of the Neoproterozoic Era. They were not deposited immediately after 1.75 Ga as previously thought (e.g., Dussin and Dussin 1995, Brito Neves et al. 1996). Only the basal units (the Bandeirinha and São João da Chapada formations) are representative of the basin initiation stage in the Staterian period (between 1.8 and 1.68 Ga). Thus, the unconformity that is recognized at the base of the Sopa-Brumadinho comprises a ca. 500 Ma hiatus. Indeed, the detrital zircons that formed between 1.8 to 1.68 Ga occur in the Lower Espinhaço Basin (ESP 1 in Fig. 3 A) and also in the fluvial and upper marine sections of Upper Espinhaço Basin as the Sopa-Brumadinho, Córrego Bandeira, Córrego Pereira and Rio Pardo Formations.

Our results also indicate that the only possible correlatives of the Sopa Brumadinho and younger formations in the craton's interior are the middle and upper portions of the São Marcos and Chapada Diamantina groups (as described by Danderfer 2009). The 1.57-Ga rift-related magmatic event that was documented for the Chapada Diamantina and northern Espinhaço ranges (e.g: Danderfer et al., 2009) is missing in the studied section; however, it is very well represented in the Upper Espinhaço Basin units (ESP2 in Fig. 3A). Indeed, a very small zircon population of this age was found in the Sopa-Brumadinho Conglomerate and overlying units (Fig. 3A).

The obtained age spectra indicate that approximately 2.1-Ga-old Rhyacian rocks contribute to the majority of the southern Espinhaço basin zircons (Fig. 3A). Juvenile Rhyacian rocks form the basement of both the southern margin of the São Francisco

craton and the crystalline core of the Neoproterozoic Araçuaí-West Congo orogen (Alkmim et al. 2006) (Fig. 1A). The basement of the NS-trending lobe of the São Francisco craton (located to the west of the southern Espinhaço range; Fig. 1) is made up essentially of Archean rocks (Teixeira et al. 2000). Either it does not supply the Espinhaço basin with 2.1 Ga old zircons or the eroded sequence was Paleoproterozoic. Thus, the depositional systems for both basins (the basal and upper Espinhaço basins) present dominant paleocurrents to the east, suggesting a main sedimentary supply from the west. An alternative is that the main source for the studied units lies to the east, corresponding to the region of the present-day Araçuaí-West Congo crystalline core and its continuation northward, as was proposed by Martins-Neto (2000). In this case, it would be an NS-trending hemigraben, with its master fault lying to the east and its flexural border to the west (i.e., on the craton side). Archean zircons, which are well represented in the studied Galho do Miguel formation and in the older units, could have been shed from the craton to the west or east, as well as from the region to the southeast (the area presently occupied by the Guanhães basement block; Fig. 1). The Guanhães block is composed essentially of Archean gneisses that are intruded by large 1.73-Ga-old anorogenic plutons (Dussin and Dussin, 1995). The Staterian zircons that are found on both the Galho do Miguel and Sopa-Brumadinho formations could thus have been derived either from the Guanhães block or from the basal Espinhaço 1.70-1.73-Ga-old volcanics.

The origins of the Mesoproterozoic zircons are uncertain. As shown in Figure 3A, the youngest zircon population of the Espinhaço rocks was found in the matrix of the Sopa-Brumadinho conglomerate. The overlying units yield only older zircon populations, thereby recording a stratigraphic inversion of a non-orogenic source. Because of this, we suggest that anorogenic bodies, which were emplaced in the crust to

the east of the southern Espinhaço basin at around 1.48, 1.34 and 1.18 Ga, were sources for the Mesoproterozoic zircons. The occurrence of such rocks in the craton's interior (which are not yet documented in the study regions of this paper) cannot be ruled out. Considering the fact that the 1.18-Ga-old zircons are found in the Espinhaço basin together with diamonds, characterizing their source would contribute to a solution for a long-standing question of the Espinhaço basin geology; that is, 'what is the origin of the diamonds?'

It is also important that the units of the Upper Espinhaço Basin (0.91 to 1.18 Ga) may represent an extension of the passive margin sediments that were formed under intraplate conditions. As occurs in many intraplate basins, the increase in the sedimentary thickness of the marine section (the Conselheiro Mata) and the correspondent unit to north of the Setentrional Espinhaço (the Cabiloco Formation units in the Chapada Diamantina) can be associated with the Grenvillian tectonism at margin of the Craton (~1.07 Ga). In the Tocantins Province (the structural province between the São Francisco and Amazon Craton) bimodal-volcanism and layered-intrusive complexes (Ferreira Filho et al. 2010), interpreted as a MORB association, formed between 1.3 and 1.25 Ga (as early the rifting stage of the Central Goias Massif). The coeval intraplate magmatism of the Mesoproterozoic rifting was then the probable source for the significant number of zircons from the Sopa-Brumadinho Formation (formed between 1.3 and 1.25 Ga). The youngest zircons (formed between 1080 to 1242 Ma) may record the collisional process at the margins of this region as that of the Laurentia-Amazonian margin (Tower et al., 2002), which occurred during the amalgamation of the Rodinia Supercontinent.

Another important result of our study concerns the geochronological methods used that are based on detrital zircons. The occurrence of the youngest zircon population only at the base of the ca. 4000-m-thick Stenian/Tonian succession implies that, to date

a given unit using detrital zircons, all units lying below and above (the ages of which are not constrained) must also be investigated. As illustrated by the present case, these units may hide the zircons that would yield the best results.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We thank the PETROBRAS for the support of field work and the laboratory expenses.

## **REFERENCES CITED**

- Alkmim, F.F., Marshak, S., and Fonseca, M.A., 2001, Assembling West Gondwana in the Neoproterozoic: Clues from the São Francisco craton region, Brazil: *Geology*, v. 29, p. 319-322.
- Alkmim, F.F., Marshak, S., Pedrosa-Soares, A.C., Peres, G.G., Cruz, S., and Whittington, A., 2006, Kinematic evolution of the Araçuaí-West Congo orogen in Brazil and Africa: Nutcracker tectonics during the Neoproterozoic assembly of Gondwana: *Precambrian Research*, v. 149, p.43-64.
- Brito Neves, B.B., Sá, J.M., Nilson, A.A., and Botelho, N.F., 1996, A tafrogênese estateriana nos blocos paleoproterozóicos da América do Sul e processos subseqüentes: *Geonomos*, v. 3, p. 1-21.
- Chaves M.L. de S. C., 1997, Geologia e mineralogia do diamante da Serra do Espinhaço em Minas Gerais [Ph. D. Thesis]: São Paulo, IG/Univ. São Paulo, 289 p.
- Danderfer, A., De Waele, B., Pedreira, A., and Nalini, H.A., 2009, New geochronological constraints on the geological evolution of Espinhaço basin within the São Francisco craton – Brazil: *Precambrian Research*, v. 170, p. 116-128.
- Dossin, I.A., Dossin, T.M., and Chaves, M.L.S.C., 1990, Compartimentação estratigráfica do Supergrupo Espinhaço em Minas Gerais – Os grupos

- Diamantina e Conselheiro Mata: Revista Bras. Geociências, v. 20(1-4), p. 178-186.
- Dussin I.A. and Dussin, T.M., 1995, Supergrupo Espinhaço: Modelo de Evolução Geodinâmica: Geonomos, v. 1, p. 19-26.
- Ferreira Filho, C. F., Pimentel, M.M., Araujo, S. M., and Laux, J. H., 2010, Layered intrusions and volcanic sequences in Central Brazil: Geological and geochronological constraints for Mesoproterozoic (1.25 Ga) and Neoproterozoic (0,79 Ga) igneous associations: Precambrian Research, v. 101, p. 430-445.
- Klein, G.D., 1995. Intracratonic basins. In: Busby, C.F. & Ingersoll, R.V. (Eds): Tectonics of Sedimentary Basins, pp. 459-478.
- Martins-Neto, M.A., 2000, Tectonics and sedimentation in a paleo/mesoproterozoic rift-sag basin (Espinhaço basin, southeastern Brazil): Precambrian Research, v. 103, p. 147-173.
- Machado, N., Schrank, A., Abreu, F.R., Knauer, L.G., and Almeida-Abreu, P.A., 1989, Resultados preliminares da geocronologia U-Pb na Serra do Espinhaço Meridional: Boletim do Núcleo Minas Gerais, Sociedade Brasileira de Geologia, v. 10, p. 171-174.
- Pflug, R., 1965. A Geologia da parte meridional da Serra do Espinhaço e zonas adjacentes. Rio de Janeiro, DNPM/DGM, Boletim 266, 51pp.
- Teixeira, W., Sabaté, P., Barbosa, J., Noce, C.M., Carneiro, M.A., 2000. Archean and Paleoproterzoic tectonic evolution of the São Francisco craton, Brazil. In: Cordani, U.G.; Milani, E.J.; Thomaz Fo, A.; Campos, D.A. (eds.) Tectonic Evolution of South América. Rio de Janeiro, 31<sup>st</sup> International Geological Congress, Rio de Janeiro, p.101-137.

- Uhlein, A., Trompette, R.R., and Egydio-Silva, M., 1998, Proterozoic rifting and closure, SE border of the São Francisco Craton, Brazil: Journal of South American Earth Sciences, v. 11, p. 191-203.
- Tohver, E., Van der Pluijm, B. A., Van der Voo, R., Rizzoto, G., and Scandolara, J. E., 2002, Paleogeography of the Amazon craton at 1.2 Ga: early Grevillian collision with Llano segment of Laurentia: Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 199: 185-200.

## FIGURE CAPTIONS

Figure 1: (A) Outline of the São Francisco Craton and the distribution of the Espinhaço Supergroup and correlated units in Minas Gerais and Bahia states, Brazil; S = Southern Espinhaço, C = Chapada Diamantina, N = Northern Espinhaço, AWCO = Araçuaí-West-Congo Orogen (after Alkmim et al., 2006). (B) Simplified geological map of the central portion of the Espinhaço Basin showing the locations of the studied areas Guinda-Sopa and Extração, (after Chaves, 1997).

Figure 2. Stratigraphic chart for the Espinhaço Supergroup (modified after Dossin et al., 1990, Martins Neto, 2000, Alkmim et al. 2006) with the sample location (\*). a = after Machado et al., 1989; b = this work.

Figure 3. A) Relative probability histograms for the studied samples from southern Espinhaço and corresponding to the orogenic cycles of Jequié (JQ) and Rhyacian (RHYA). The three basins of the Espinhaço Supergroup in the São Francisco Craton and the adjacent Araçuaí Orogen are denoted as the Lower Espinhaço Basin (ESP I), the Middle Espinhaço Basin (ESP II) and the Upper Espinhaço Basin (ESP III). B) CL-image of the ~1.2 Ga, analyzed zircons of the greenish matrix of the diamond-bearing Sopa-Brumadinho metaconglomerate. The U-Pb in situ data are from the greenisch

matrix (with acid composition). C) Concordia diagram for the igneous intrusion of the Hematite Phyllite in the São João da Chapada Formation.

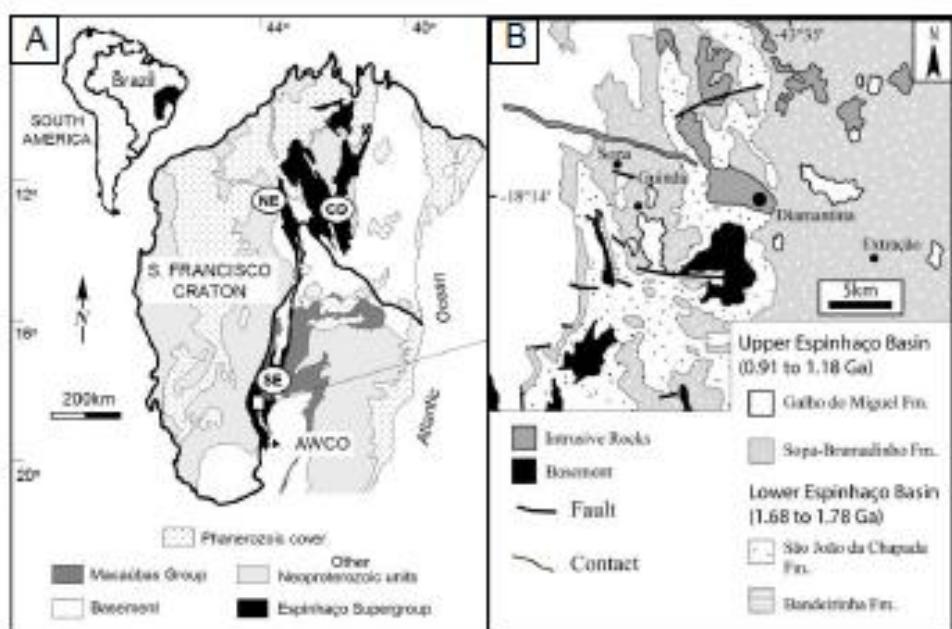
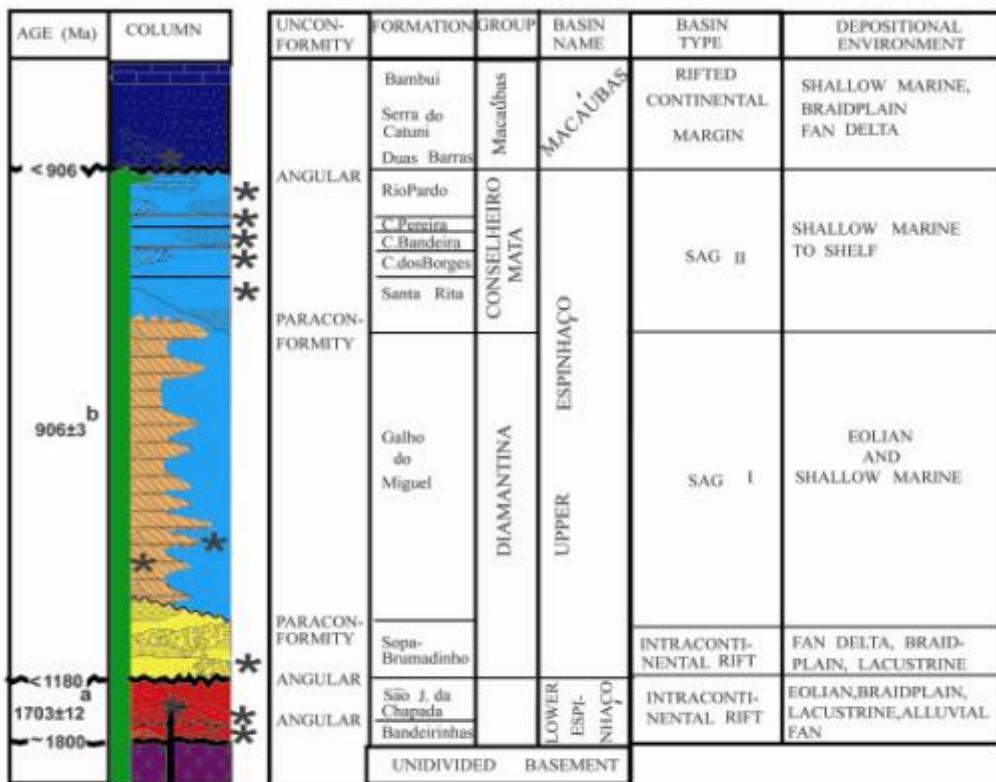
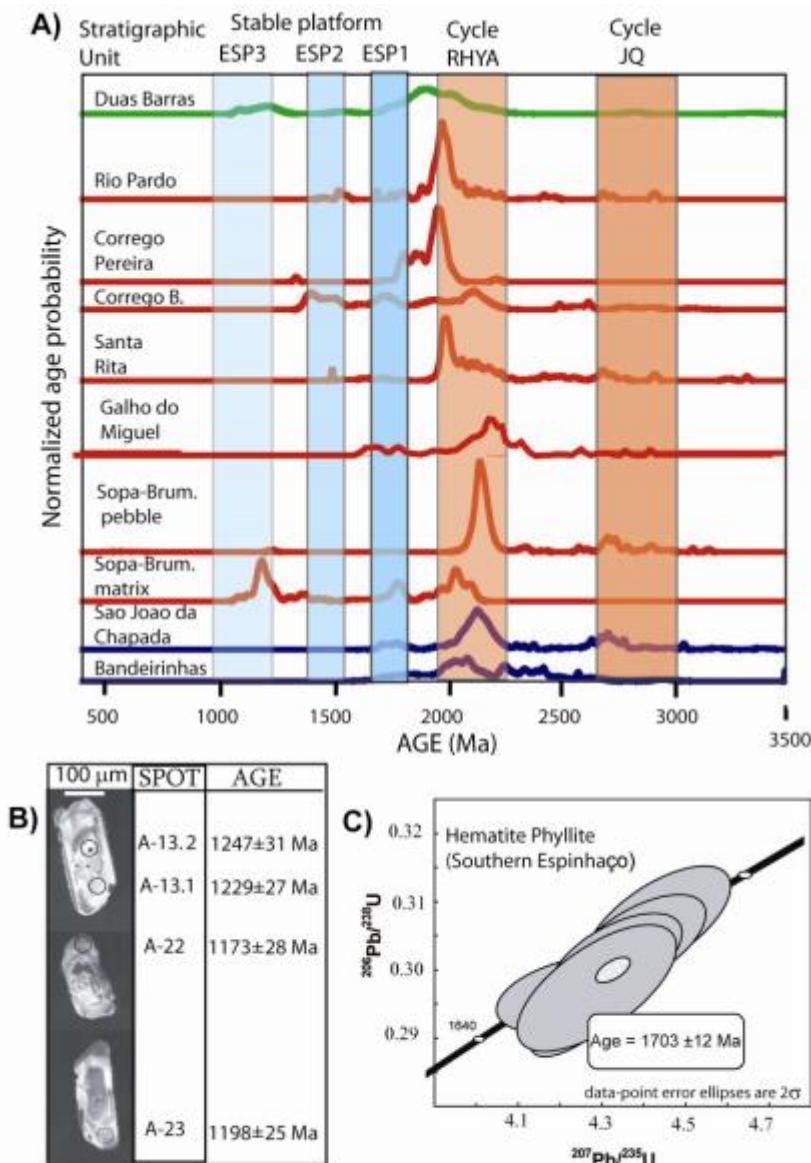


Figure 1 Chemale et al.



## Figure 2 Chemale et al.



**Figure 3 Chemale et al.**

**Table 5:** Summary of SHRIMP U-Pb zircon data for the Corrego da Bandeira (PE-CM-19)

| Grain, Spot | %<br><sup>206</sup> Pb <sub>c</sub> | ppm<br>U | ppm<br>Th | <sup>232</sup> Th/ <sup>238</sup> U | ppm<br><sup>206</sup> Pb* | (1)<br><sup>206</sup> Pb/ <sup>238</sup> U<br>Age | (1)<br><sup>207</sup> Pb/ <sup>206</sup> Pb<br>Age | %<br>Dis-<br>cor-<br>dant | (1)<br><sup>207</sup> Pb*/ <sup>206</sup> Pb*<br>±% | (1)<br><sup>207</sup> Pb*/ <sup>235</sup> U<br>±% | (1)<br><sup>206</sup> Pb*/ <sup>238</sup> U<br>±% | err<br>corr |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|---|---|---|-------------|
| <b>A</b>    |                                     |          |           |                                     |                           |   |  |                           |   |   |   |             |
| 16,1        | --                                  | 133      | 101       | 0.79                                | 35                        | 1728 ±25  | 1785 ±14   | 3                         | 0.10914   | 0.75  | 4.626   | 1.8         |
| 18,1        | 0.10                                | 87       | 68        | 0.80                                | 42.2                      | 2872 ±41  | 3022.3 ±8.4  | #####                     | 0.2258  | 0.53  | 17.48   | 1.8         |
| 19,1        | 0.54                                | 98       | 50        | 0.53                                | 22.2                      | 1506 ±23  | 1583 ±31   | 5                         | 0.0978  | 1.6   | 3.551   | 2.4         |
| 20,1        | 0.63                                | 522      | 324       | 0.64                                | 108                       | 1382 ±20  | 1644 ±15   | 16                        | 0.10106   | 0.83  | 3.333   | 1.8         |
| 21,1        | 0.11                                | 127      | 116       | 0.95                                | 32.8                      | 1697 ±24  | 1950 ±14   | 13                        | 0.11958   | 0.78  | 4.964   | 1.8         |
| 22,1        | 0.11                                | 161      | 61        | 0.39                                | 35.8                      | 1481 ±22  | 1522 ±16   | 3                         | 0.0947  | 0.86  | 3.372   | 1.9         |
| 23,1        | 0.05                                | 192      | 245       | 1.32                                | 50.8                      | 1730 ±24  | 1772 ±11   | 2                         | 0.10835   | 0.62  | 4.6   | 1.7         |
| 24,1        | 0.08                                | 170      | 108       | 0.66                                | 78.5                      | 2767 ±37  | 2690 ±16   | -3                        | 0.184   | 0.98  | 13.6  | 1.9         |
| 25,1        | 0.08                                | 95       | 60        | 0.66                                | 24.1                      | 1664 ±25  | 1773 ±21   | 6                         | 0.1084  | 1.1   | 4.402   | 2.1         |
| 26,1        | 0.07                                | 236      | 118       | 0.52                                | 49.9                      | 1420 ±20  | 1426 ±14   | 0                         | 0.09  | 0.71  | 3.058   | 1.7         |
| 27,1        | --                                  | 73       | 41        | 0.58                                | 15                        | 1381 ±23  | 1461 ±24   | 5                         | 0.0917  | 1.2   | 3.021   | 2.2         |
| 28,1        | 0.04                                | 176      | 91        | 0.54                                | 73.3                      | 2551 ±34  | 2668.9 ±7.7  | #####                     | 0.18175   | 0.46  | 12.17   | 1.7         |
| 30,1        | --                                  | 113      | 51        | 0.47                                | 38                        | 2126 ±30  | 2240 ±11   | 5                         | 0.14104   | 0.63  | 7.6   | 1.8         |
| 31,1        | 0.01                                | 137      | 71        | 0.54                                | 30.9                      | 1509 ±22  | 1546 ±19   | 2                         | 0.09589   | 1   | 3.488   | 1.9         |
| 32,1        | 0.64                                | 203      | 185       | 0.94                                | 56.9                      | 1809 ±26  | 2610 ±11   | 31                        | 0.1754  | 0.67  | 7.83  | 1.8         |
| 33,1        | 0.16                                | 186      | 84        | 0.47                                | 41                        | 1466 ±21  | 1500 ±24   | 2                         | 0.0936  | 1.3   | 3.295   | 2.1         |
| 34,1        | 0.13                                | 82       | 66        | 0.83                                | 27                        | 2086 ±31  | 2090 ±15   | 0                         | 0.1294  | 0.84  | 6.82  | 2           |
| 36,1        | 0.08                                | 260      | 127       | 0.51                                | 64.1                      | 1623 ±23  | 1692 ±12   | 4                         | 0.10374   | 0.63  | 4.095   | 1.7         |
| 37,1        | 0.11                                | 231      | 186       | 0.83                                | 63.1                      | 1779 ±25  | 1968 ±11   | 10                        | 0.12081   | 0.63  | 5.293   | 1.7         |
| 38,1        | 0.00                                | 195      | 77        | 0.41                                | 42.2                      | 1450 ±21  | 1450 ±13   | 0                         | 0.09118   | 0.7   | 3.17  | 1.8         |
| 39,1        | 0.29                                | 24       | 1         | 0.05                                | 8.53                      | 2192 ±39  | 2196 ±32   | 0                         | 0.1375  | 1.9   | 7.68  | 2.8         |
| 40,1        | --                                  | 171      | 54        | 0.33                                | 54.4                      | 2027 ±28  | 2085.3 ±9.2  | #####                     | 0.12907   | 0.53  | 6.57  | 1.7         |
| <b>B</b>    |                                     |          |           |                                     |                           |   |  |                           |   |   |   |             |
| 1,1         | 0.07                                | 64       | 32        | 0.51                                | 33.6                      | 3064 ±43  | 3227 ±14   | 5                         | 0.2567  | 0.88  | 21.54   | 2           |
| 2,1         | 0.02                                | 182      | 94        | 0.53                                | 77.3                      | 2594 ±35  | 2708.2 ±7.1  | #####                     | 0.18612   | 0.43  | 12.71   | 1.7         |
| 3,1         | 0.07                                | 115      | 50        | 0.45                                | 33.1                      | 1864 ±27  | 1957 ±14   | 5                         | 0.12004   | 0.76  | 5.55  | 1.8         |
| 6,1         | 0.08                                | 138      | 94        | 0.70                                | 36.3                      | 1721 ±25  | 1750 ±15   | 2                         | 0.10704   | 0.8   | 4.515   | 1.9         |
| 7,1         | 0.02                                | 176      | 207       | 1.22                                | 55                        | 2003 ±28  | 2034.3 ±9.5  | #####                     | 0.12539   | 0.54  | 6.3   | 1.7         |
| 8,1         | 1.17                                | 345      | 495       | 1.48                                | 66.4                      | 1289 ±19  | 1936 ±20   | 33                        | 0.1187  | 1.1   | 3.623   | 2           |
| 9,1         | 0.35                                | 194      | 107       | 0.57                                | 53.7                      | 1795 ±25  | 2107 ±13   | 15                        | 0.13068   | 0.76  | 5.78  | 1.8         |
| 10,1        | 5.66                                | 638      | 466       | 0.76                                | 93.1                      | 958 ±15   | 1789 ±130  | 46                        | 0.1094  | 7   | 2.42  | 7.2         |
| 11,1        | 0.02                                | 246      | 144       | 0.60                                | 62.6                      | 1671 ±23  | 1766.2 ±9.7  | #####                     | 0.10801   | 0.53  | 4.408   | 1.7         |
| 12,1        | 0.03                                | 181      | 137       | 0.78                                | 57.7                      | 2034 ±29  | 2082.8 ±9.3  | #####                     | 0.12888   | 0.53  | 6.59  | 1.7         |
| 14,1        | 0.00                                | 194      | 117       | 0.62                                | 39.6                      | 1378 ±20  | 1441 ±13   | 4                         | 0.09072   | 0.7   | 2.98  | 1.8         |
| 15,1        | 0.37                                | 269      | 147       | 0.57                                | 68.4                      | 1666 ±23  | 2075 ±12   | 20                        | 0.12834   | 0.67  | 5.217   | 1.7         |
| 16,1        | 0.64                                | 442      | 393       | 0.92                                | 128                       | 1868 ±25  | 2483 ±10   | 25                        | 0.16265   | 0.6   | 7.54  | 1.7         |
| 17,1        | 0.03                                | 72       | 30        | 0.43                                | 23.2                      | 2052 ±32  | 2141 ±15   | 4                         | 0.1333  | 0.83  | 6.89  | 2           |
| 18,1        | 0.21                                | 99       | 50        | 0.52                                | 20.7                      | 1399 ±21  | 1407 ±22   | 1                         | 0.0891  | 1.1   | 2.978   | 2           |
| 19,1        | 0.21                                | 239      | 88        | 0.38                                | 54.9                      | 1522 ±37  | 1767 ±13   | 14                        | 0.10803   | 0.73  | 3.97  | 2.8         |
| 21,1        | 0.62                                | 295      | 277       | 0.97                                | 64.8                      | 1459 ±21  | 1736 ±17   | 16                        | 0.10622   | 0.94  | 3.719   | 1.8         |
| 22,1        | 1.22                                | 371      | 190       | 0.53                                | 65                        | 1183 ±17  | 1402 ±29   | 16                        | 0.0889  | 1.5   | 2.469   | 2.2         |

|      |      |     |     |      |      |      |          |      |          |    |         |      |       |     |        |     |      |
|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|----------|------|----------|----|---------|------|-------|-----|--------|-----|------|
| 24,1 | 0,01 | 112 | 76  | 0,70 | 32.9 | 1891 | $\pm 28$ | 1963 | $\pm 13$ | 4  | 0.12045 | 0.75 | 5.66  | 1.9 | 0.3409 | 1.7 | ,915 |
| 25,1 | --   | 119 | 55  | 0,47 | 39.1 | 2090 | $\pm 29$ | 2189 | $\pm 11$ | 5  | 0.13695 | 0.61 | 7.23  | 1.8 | 0.3828 | 1.6 | ,938 |
| 26,1 | 0,07 | 105 | 58  | 0,57 | 22   | 1403 | $\pm 21$ | 1444 | $\pm 19$ | 3  | 0.09087 | 0.99 | 3.047 | 1.9 | 0.2432 | 1.7 | ,860 |
| 27,1 | 0,10 | 153 | 106 | 0,72 | 51.5 | 2136 | $\pm 30$ | 2187 | $\pm 10$ | 2  | 0.13679 | 0.6  | 7.41  | 1.8 | 0.3928 | 1.7 | ,940 |
| 28,1 | 0,24 | 106 | 45  | 0,44 | 24.2 | 1518 | $\pm 24$ | 1544 | $\pm 27$ | 2  | 0.0958  | 1.4  | 3.507 | 2.2 | 0.2656 | 1.7 | ,778 |
| 29,1 | 0,05 | 90  | 55  | 0,63 | 29.8 | 2102 | $\pm 30$ | 2129 | $\pm 13$ | 1  | 0.13228 | 0.72 | 7.03  | 1.8 | 0.3854 | 1.7 | ,920 |
| 30,1 | 0,07 | 160 | 110 | 0,71 | 41.9 | 1709 | $\pm 25$ | 1753 | $\pm 30$ | 3  | 0.1073  | 1.6  | 4.49  | 2.3 | 0.3036 | 1.7 | ,708 |
| 31,1 | 0,19 | 338 | 94  | 0,29 | 54   | 1096 | $\pm 16$ | 1379 | $\pm 15$ | 21 | 0.08784 | 0.79 | 2.245 | 1.8 | 0.1854 | 1.6 | ,895 |
| 32,1 | 0,21 | 273 | 198 | 0,75 | 70.8 | 1698 | $\pm 24$ | 1807 | $\pm 11$ | 6  | 0.11044 | 0.61 | 4.588 | 1.7 | 0.3013 | 1.6 | ,932 |
| 33,1 | --   | 42  | 45  | 1,11 | 10.7 | 1671 | $\pm 29$ | 1791 | $\pm 23$ | 7  | 0.1095  | 1.3  | 4.47  | 2.4 | 0.296  | 2   | ,842 |
| 34,1 | 0,06 | 96  | 38  | 0,41 | 33.3 | 2177 | $\pm 31$ | 2145 | $\pm 13$ | -1 | 0.13355 | 0.74 | 7.4   | 1.8 | 0.4017 | 1.7 | ,915 |
| 35,1 | 0,00 | 225 | 103 | 0,47 | 47.6 | 1421 | $\pm 21$ | 1520 | $\pm 13$ | 7  | 0.09462 | 0.67 | 3.216 | 1.8 | 0.2465 | 1.7 | ,929 |
| 37,1 | 0,23 | 112 | 52  | 0,48 | 24   | 1435 | $\pm 22$ | 1395 | $\pm 30$ | -3 | 0.0886  | 1.5  | 3.044 | 2.3 | 0.2493 | 1.7 | ,741 |
| 38,1 | 0,04 | 263 | 77  | 0,30 | 122  | 2776 | $\pm 35$ | 2973 | $\pm 13$ | 7  | 0.2189  | 0.8  | 16.25 | 1.8 | 0.5383 | 1.6 | ,892 |
| 39,1 | 0,08 | 172 | 71  | 0,42 | 35.7 | 1396 | $\pm 21$ | 1427 | $\pm 17$ | 2  | 0.09009 | 0.88 | 3.004 | 1.9 | 0.2418 | 1.7 | ,884 |

| C    |      |     |     |      |      |      |          |        |           |       |         |      |       |     |        |     |      |
|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|----------|--------|-----------|-------|---------|------|-------|-----|--------|-----|------|
| 16,1 | --   | 133 | 101 | 0,79 | 35   | 1728 | $\pm 25$ | 1785   | $\pm 14$  | 3     | 0.10914 | 0.75 | 4.626 | 1.8 | 0.3074 | 1.6 | ,911 |
| 18,1 | 0,10 | 87  | 68  | 0,80 | 42.2 | 2872 | $\pm 41$ | 3022.3 | $\pm 8.4$ | ##### | 0.2258  | 0.53 | 17.48 | 1.8 | 0.5614 | 1.8 | ,958 |
| 19,1 | 0,54 | 98  | 50  | 0,53 | 22.2 | 1506 | $\pm 23$ | 1583   | $\pm 31$  | 5     | 0.0978  | 1.6  | 3.551 | 2.4 | 0.2632 | 1.7 | ,717 |
| 20,1 | 0,63 | 522 | 324 | 0,64 | 108  | 1382 | $\pm 20$ | 1644   | $\pm 15$  | 16    | 0.10106 | 0.83 | 3.333 | 1.8 | 0.2392 | 1.6 | ,884 |
| 21,1 | 0,11 | 127 | 116 | 0,95 | 32.8 | 1697 | $\pm 24$ | 1950   | $\pm 14$  | 13    | 0.11958 | 0.78 | 4.964 | 1.8 | 0.3011 | 1.6 | ,903 |
| 22,1 | 0,11 | 161 | 61  | 0,39 | 35.8 | 1481 | $\pm 22$ | 1522   | $\pm 16$  | 3     | 0.0947  | 0.86 | 3.372 | 1.9 | 0.2582 | 1.7 | ,888 |
| 23,1 | 0,05 | 192 | 245 | 1,32 | 50.8 | 1730 | $\pm 24$ | 1772   | $\pm 11$  | 2     | 0.10835 | 0.62 | 4.6   | 1.7 | 0.3079 | 1.6 | ,932 |
| 24,1 | 0,08 | 170 | 108 | 0,66 | 78.5 | 2767 | $\pm 37$ | 2690   | $\pm 16$  | -3    | 0.184   | 0.98 | 13.6  | 1.9 | 0.5362 | 1.6 | ,860 |
| 25,1 | 0,08 | 95  | 60  | 0,66 | 24.1 | 1664 | $\pm 25$ | 1773   | $\pm 21$  | 6     | 0.1084  | 1.1  | 4.402 | 2.1 | 0.2944 | 1.7 | ,829 |
| 26,1 | 0,07 | 236 | 118 | 0,52 | 49.9 | 1420 | $\pm 20$ | 1426   | $\pm 14$  | 0     | 0.09    | 0.71 | 3.058 | 1.7 | 0.2464 | 1.6 | ,913 |
| 27,1 | --   | 73  | 41  | 0,58 | 15   | 1381 | $\pm 23$ | 1461   | $\pm 24$  | 5     | 0.0917  | 1.2  | 3.021 | 2.2 | 0.239  | 1.8 | ,824 |
| 28,1 | 0,04 | 176 | 91  | 0,54 | 73.3 | 2551 | $\pm 34$ | 2668.9 | $\pm 7.7$ | ##### | 0.18175 | 0.46 | 12.17 | 1.7 | 0.4855 | 1.6 | ,962 |
| 30,1 | --   | 113 | 51  | 0,47 | 38   | 2126 | $\pm 30$ | 2240   | $\pm 11$  | 5     | 0.14104 | 0.63 | 7.6   | 1.8 | 0.3908 | 1.7 | ,935 |
| 31,1 | 0,01 | 137 | 71  | 0,54 | 30.9 | 1509 | $\pm 22$ | 1546   | $\pm 19$  | 2     | 0.09589 | 1    | 3.488 | 1.9 | 0.2638 | 1.6 | ,849 |
| 32,1 | 0,64 | 203 | 185 | 0,94 | 56.9 | 1809 | $\pm 26$ | 2610   | $\pm 11$  | 31    | 0.1754  | 0.67 | 7.83  | 1.8 | 0.3239 | 1.6 | ,925 |
| 33,1 | 0,16 | 186 | 84  | 0,47 | 41   | 1466 | $\pm 21$ | 1500   | $\pm 24$  | 2     | 0.0936  | 1.3  | 3.295 | 2.1 | 0.2554 | 1.6 | ,781 |
| 34,1 | 0,13 | 82  | 66  | 0,83 | 27   | 2086 | $\pm 31$ | 2090   | $\pm 15$  | 0     | 0.1294  | 0.84 | 6.82  | 2   | 0.3821 | 1.8 | ,903 |
| 36,1 | 0,08 | 260 | 127 | 0,51 | 64.1 | 1623 | $\pm 23$ | 1692   | $\pm 12$  | 4     | 0.10374 | 0.63 | 4.095 | 1.7 | 0.2863 | 1.6 | ,929 |
| 37,1 | 0,11 | 231 | 186 | 0,83 | 63.1 | 1779 | $\pm 25$ | 1968   | $\pm 11$  | 10    | 0.12081 | 0.63 | 5.293 | 1.7 | 0.3177 | 1.6 | ,931 |
| 38,1 | 0,00 | 195 | 77  | 0,41 | 42.2 | 1450 | $\pm 21$ | 1450   | $\pm 13$  | 0     | 0.09118 | 0.7  | 3.17  | 1.8 | 0.2522 | 1.6 | ,919 |
| 39,1 | 0,29 | 24  | 1   | 0,05 | 8.53 | 2192 | $\pm 39$ | 2196   | $\pm 32$  | 0     | 0.1375  | 1.9  | 7.68  | 2.8 | 0.405  | 2.1 | ,750 |
| 40,1 | --   | 171 | 54  | 0,33 | 54.4 | 2027 | $\pm 28$ | 2085.3 | $\pm 9.2$ | ##### | 0.12907 | 0.53 | 6.57  | 1.7 | 0.3695 | 1.6 | ,950 |

Errors are 1-sigma; Pb<sub>c</sub> and Pb<sup>\*</sup> indicate the common and radiogenic portions, respectively.

Error in Standard calibration was 0.63% (not included in above errors but required when comparing data from different mounts).

(1) Common Pb corrected using measured <sup>204</sup>Pb.

Table 4: Summary of LA-MC-ICPMS U-Pb zircon data for the Santa Rita Fm. (PESC-44)

| Zircon           | Isotope ratios                       |       |                                      |       |      |   |       |                                  |       |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------|-------|------|---|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Spot             | $^{207}\text{Pb}^{*}/^{235}\text{U}$ | $\pm$ | $^{206}\text{Pb}^{*}/^{238}\text{U}$ | $\pm$ | Rho  | $^{207}\text{Pb}^{*}/^{206}\text{Pb}^{*}$ | $\pm$ | $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ | $\pm$ |
| Zr-205-D-IV-02   | 6,35809                              | 2,47  | 0,34154                              | 1,79  | 0,72 | 0,13502                                   | 1,71  | 1894                             | 34    |
| Zr-205-D-IV-04   | 11,24605                             | 2,86  | 0,48431                              | 0,92  | 0,32 | 0,16841                                   | 2,71  | 2546                             | 23    |
| Zr-205-D-IV-05   | 7,23086                              | 3,56  | 0,39502                              | 3,00  | 0,84 | 0,13276                                   | 1,92  | 2146                             | 64    |
| Zr-205-D-IV-06   | 7,25661                              | 1,89  | 0,36723                              | 1,74  | 0,92 | 0,14331                                   | 0,72  | 2016                             | 35    |
| Zr-205-D-IV-07   | 6,85903                              | 1,90  | 0,38106                              | 1,44  | 0,76 | 0,13055                                   | 1,24  | 2081                             | 30    |
| Zr-205-D-IV-08   | 12,33626                             | 1,30  | 0,49978                              | 0,64  | 0,49 | 0,17902                                   | 1,14  | 2613                             | 17    |
| Zr-205-D-IV-09   | 21,42878                             | 1,32  | 0,57644                              | 1,13  | 0,86 | 0,26962                                   | 0,68  | 2934                             | 33    |
| Zr-205-D-IV-10   | 3,74390                              | 1,52  | 0,26934                              | 1,04  | 0,69 | 0,10081                                   | 1,10  | 1537                             | 16    |
| Zr-205-D-IV-14   | 6,48977                              | 2,54  | 0,25931                              | 1,87  | 0,74 | 0,18151                                   | 1,72  | 1486                             | 28    |
| Zr-205-D-IV-17   | 2,78044                              | 3,55  | 0,20751                              | 1,44  | 0,41 | 0,09718                                   | 3,25  | 1216                             | 17    |
| Zr-205-D-IV-19   | 10,64298                             | 1,45  | 0,47355                              | 0,78  | 0,54 | 0,16300                                   | 1,22  | 2499                             | 19    |
| Zr-205-D-IV-23   | 5,45684                              | 0,99  | 0,30167                              | 0,54  | 0,55 | 0,13119                                   | 0,83  | 1700                             | 9     |
| Zr-205-E-V-02    | 5,86120                              | 2,99  | 0,34913                              | 2,10  | 0,70 | 0,12176                                   | 2,13  | 1930                             | 40    |
| Zr-205-E-V-05 a  | 8,77294                              | 2,90  | 0,41343                              | 2,26  | 0,78 | 0,15390                                   | 1,82  | 2231                             | 50    |
| Zr-205-E-V-07    | 6,14669                              | 3,20  | 0,34618                              | 1,73  | 0,54 | 0,12878                                   | 2,69  | 1916                             | 33    |
| Zr-205-E-V-10    | 3,82954                              | 5,69  | 0,25932                              | 4,35  | 0,76 | 0,10711                                   | 3,67  | 1486                             | 65    |
| Zr-205-E-V-11    | 3,41809                              | 4,88  | 0,25940                              | 0,29  | 0,06 | 0,09557                                   | 4,87  | 1487                             | 4     |
| Zr-205-E-V-17    | 13,02791                             | 4,43  | 0,50539                              | 4,27  | 0,96 | 0,18696                                   | 1,18  | 2637                             | 113   |
| Zr-205-E-V-19    | 7,09085                              | 4,09  | 0,38609                              | 1,81  | 0,44 | 0,13320                                   | 3,67  | 2105                             | 38    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-01   | 9,11534                              | 3,15  | 0,41082                              | 2,76  | 0,88 | 0,16092                                   | 1,52  | 2219                             | 61    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-02   | 6,85953                              | 2,89  | 0,38345                              | 1,00  | 0,35 | 0,12974                                   | 2,71  | 2092                             | 21    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-03   | 6,36291                              | 1,35  | 0,36187                              | 0,61  | 0,45 | 0,12753                                   | 1,20  | 1991                             | 12    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-04   | 5,78378                              | 1,39  | 0,32896                              | 0,48  | 0,34 | 0,12752                                   | 1,31  | 1833                             | 9     |
| Zr-205-F-VI-07   | 5,31098                              | 2,41  | 0,32196                              | 0,73  | 0,30 | 0,11964                                   | 2,30  | 1799                             | 13    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-09   | 7,56343                              | 1,64  | 0,39898                              | 0,68  | 0,41 | 0,13749                                   | 1,50  | 2164                             | 15    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-11   | 6,34646                              | 1,78  | 0,37945                              | 1,13  | 0,64 | 0,12130                                   | 1,37  | 2074                             | 23    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-13   | 21,20385                             | 2,38  | 0,60046                              | 2,01  | 0,85 | 0,25611                                   | 1,27  | 3032                             | 61    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-14 a | 13,07593                             | 2,47  | 0,50878                              | 1,77  | 0,72 | 0,18640                                   | 1,72  | 2651                             | 47    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-16   | 10,71471                             | 1,66  | 0,40281                              | 1,32  | 0,80 | 0,19292                                   | 1,00  | 2182                             | 29    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-17   | 13,04574                             | 2,57  | 0,51376                              | 2,05  | 0,80 | 0,18417                                   | 1,55  | 2673                             | 55    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-18   | 6,93417                              | 1,75  | 0,36759                              | 0,72  | 0,41 | 0,13682                                   | 1,60  | 2018                             | 14    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-20   | 6,96557                              | 2,48  | 0,37021                              | 1,16  | 0,47 | 0,13646                                   | 2,20  | 2030                             | 23    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-21   | 1,59143                              | 3,86  | 0,12161                              | 1,39  | 0,36 | 0,09491                                   | 3,60  | 740                              | 10    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-22   | 11,51801                             | 5,07  | 0,48637                              | 1,71  | 0,34 | 0,17175                                   | 4,77  | 2555                             | 44    |
| Zr-205-F-VI-23   | 6,99565                              | 2,18  | 0,37210                              | 1,30  | 0,60 | 0,13635                                   | 1,75  | 2039                             | 27    |

\*. Sample and standard are corrected after Pb and Hg blanks

\*\*.  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  are corrected after common Pb presence. Common Pb assuming  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U} = ^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$  concordant age\*\*\*.  $^{235}\text{U} = 1/137.88 * \text{U}_{\text{total}}$ 

\*\*\*\* Standard GJ-1

#. Th/U =  $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U} * 0.992743$ 

##. All errors in the table are calculated 1 sigma (% for isotope ratios, absolute for ages)

| Age (Ma)                         |     |                                   |     | %     |        | Age (Ma) |     | Th   | U    | Pb                               |      |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|----------|-----|------|------|----------------------------------|------|
| $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ | ±   | $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$ | ±   | Disc. | f 206  | ±        | ppm | ppm  | ppm  | $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ |      |
| 2027                             | 50  | 2164                              | 37  | 12    | 0,0386 | 2164     | 73  | 1326 | 629  | 71                               | 2,12 |
| 2544                             | 73  | 2542                              | 69  | 0     | 0,0024 | 2545     | 35  | 82   | 146  | 74                               | 0,57 |
| 2140                             | 76  | 2135                              | 41  | -1    | 0,0281 | 2138     | 57  | 232  | 605  | 75                               | 0,39 |
| 2143                             | 40  | 2268                              | 16  | 11    | 0,0090 | 2268     | 31  | 151  | 113  | 29                               | 1,34 |
| 2093                             | 40  | 2105                              | 26  | 1     | 0,0107 | 2095     | 33  | 167  | 255  | 63                               | 0,66 |
| 2630                             | 34  | 2644                              | 30  | 1     | 0,0005 | 2644     | 59  | 48   | 95   | 55                               | 0,51 |
| 3158                             | 42  | 3304                              | 23  | 11    | 0,0051 | 3304     | 45  | 160  | 274  | 125                              | 0,59 |
| 1581                             | 24  | 1639                              | 18  | 6     | 0,0030 | 1639     | 45  | 61   | 89   | 29                               | 0,69 |
| 2045                             | 52  | 2667                              | 46  | 44    | 0,0654 | 2667     | 91  | 438  | 276  | 59                               | 1,60 |
| 1350                             | 48  | 1571                              | 51  | 23    | 0,0124 | 1571     | 101 | 558  | 343  | 100                              | 1,64 |
| 2492                             | 36  | 2487                              | 30  | 0     | 0,0004 | 2495     | 25  | 138  | 150  | 98                               | 0,93 |
| 1894                             | 19  | 2114                              | 17  | 20    | 0,0019 | 2114     | 33  | 38   | 98   | 38                               | 0,39 |
| 1956                             | 58  | 1982                              | 42  | 3     | 0,0013 | 1982     | 83  | 110  | 245  | 83                               | 0,45 |
| 2315                             | 67  | 2390                              | 43  | 7     | 0,0125 | 2390     | 85  | 503  | 482  | 138                              | 1,05 |
| 1997                             | 64  | 2081                              | 56  | 8     | 0,0041 | 2081     | 111 | 293  | 233  | 74                               | 1,27 |
| 1599                             | 91  | 1751                              | 64  | 15    | 0,0162 | 1751     | 127 | 524  | 388  | 81                               | 1,36 |
| 1509                             | 74  | 1539                              | 75  | 3     | 0,0031 | 1487     | 8   | 54   | 59   | 18                               | 0,93 |
| 2682                             | 119 | 2716                              | 32  | 3     | 0,0010 | 1712     | 39  | 112  | 181  | 91                               | 0,62 |
| 2123                             | 87  | 2141                              | 79  | 2     | 0,0051 | 2112     | 57  | 161  | 144  | 55                               | 1,12 |
| 2350                             | 74  | 2465                              | 37  | 10    | 0,0214 | 2465     | 73  | 1052 | 652  | 132                              | 1,63 |
| 2093                             | 60  | 2094                              | 57  | 0     | 0,0009 | 2093     | 63  | 116  | 226  | 86                               | 0,52 |
| 2027                             | 27  | 2064                              | 25  | 4     | 0,0002 | 2064     | 49  | 31   | 88   | 39                               | 0,36 |
| 1944                             | 27  | 2064                              | 27  | 11    | 0,0024 | 2064     | 53  | 121  | 198  | 81                               | 0,62 |
| 1871                             | 45  | 1951                              | 45  | 8     | 0,0010 | 1951     | 89  | 54   | 75   | 30                               | 0,72 |
| 2181                             | 36  | 2196                              | 33  | 1     | 0,0024 | 2196     | 26  | 176  | 242  | 46                               | 0,73 |
| 2025                             | 36  | 1975                              | 27  | -5    | 0,0025 | 1975     | 53  | 104  | 131  | 45                               | 0,80 |
| 3148                             | 75  | 3223                              | 41  | 6     | 0,0715 | 3223     | 81  | 685  | 184  | 57                               | 3,74 |
| 2685                             | 66  | 2711                              | 47  | 2     | 0,0067 | 2711     | 93  | 54   | 101  | 54                               | 0,54 |
| 2499                             | 41  | 2767                              | 28  | 21    | 0,0053 | 2767     | 51  | 116  | 182  | 99                               | 0,64 |
| 2683                             | 69  | 2691                              | 42  | 1     | 0,0006 | 2686     | 45  | 115  | 262  | 130                              | 0,44 |
| 2103                             | 37  | 2187                              | 35  | 8     | 0,0003 | 2187     | 28  | 49   | 58   | 28                               | 0,84 |
| 2107                             | 52  | 2183                              | 48  | 7     | 0,0023 | 2183     | 95  | 154  | 211  | 65                               | 0,74 |
| 967                              | 37  | 1526                              | 55  | 52    | 0,0307 | 1526     | 109 | 737  | 1030 | 162                              | 0,72 |
| 2566                             | 130 | 2575                              | 123 | 1     | 0,0123 | 2558     | 65  | 631  | 387  | 98                               | 1,64 |
| 2111                             | 46  | 2181                              | 38  | 7     | 0,0042 | 2181     | 75  | 168  | 571  | 119                              | 0,30 |

## **Analytical Procedures**

### **A. LA-MC-ICP-MS**

All zircon grains were mounted in epoxy in 2.5-cm-diameter circular grain mounts and polished until the zircon grains were just revealed. Images of the zircon grains were obtained using an optical microscope (Leica MZ 125) and a back-scatter electron microscope (Jeol JSM 5800). Zircon grains were dated with a laser ablation microprobe (New Wave UP213) coupled to an MC-ICP-MS (Neptune) at the Isotope Geology Laboratory of the Rio Grande do Sul Federal University. Isotope data were acquired in static mode with spot sizes of 25 and 40  $\mu\text{m}$ . Laser-induced elemental fractional and instrumental mass discrimination were corrected using the reference zircon (GJ-1) (Jackson et al., 2004). Two GJ-1 analyses were measured after every ten sample zircon spots. The external error was calculated after the propagation error of the GJ-1 mean and the individual sample zircon (or spot).

#### **A.1. Collector configuration**

The collector configuration used for simultaneous measurements of Th, U, Pb and Hg isotopes is as follows:

| Position                              |       |                 | L4    |       | L3    | Axial | H2    | H4   |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Faraday cup                           | 202Hg | 204Hg+<br>204Pb | 206Pb | 207Pb | 208Pb |       | 232Th | 238U |
| Multiplier Ion<br>Counting<br>Channel | MIC3  | MIC4            |       | MIC6  |       |       |       |      |

The gain calibration of Faraday cups and the cross calibration between the L4 cup against the MIC3, 4 and 6 were carried out before the laser section was started. The MIC3 to MIC4 are attached to the L4 faraday cup, and the MIC6 is attached to the L3.

Because the multicollector system involves 3 ion counters and 5 conventional Faraday collectors, the gain and cross calibration must be performed routinely. The gain factor used to calibrate the Faraday measurements is calculated by applying a constant signal of 33.0 volts. The cross calibration used to calculate the necessary conversion factors (voltage to cps) is achieved using a 220 ppt Neptune solution with the addition of 200 ppt Th and an efficient nebulizer system. A calculated conversion value of 62,500 cps/mV was used.

The various ratios are obtained simultaneously and appropriately corrected. However, because of inherent elemental and isotopic fractionations during laser ablation, these ratios vary during analysis and require different approaches to estimate reliable data. As illustrated for the standard zircon, the  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  ratios do not fractionate visibly like the  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  ratios, which involve two different elements with their own chemical and physical properties. Pb is more volatile than U, which condenses progressively on the walls of the pit formed during the laser ablation process. We routinely adopt the average of the  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  determinations as the representative value for the sample, and for  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$ , we assume the extrapolated value for t (time) =0. Outliers that do not show good alignment are also discarded. Other ratios, such as  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{207}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ , are also taken into account in the extrapolated ratios when they are applicable or exhibit the same trend of fractionation. These ratios are usually quite close to the expected values.

The conversion factors are calculated based on the available data for the standard used and applied to unknown samples. Thus, a homogeneous standard is of paramount importance. The GJ-1 standard (GEMOC ARC National Key Center) meets the requirements for the methods used in our laboratory, and the ratios of  $^{206}\text{Pb}^*/^{238}\text{U}$ ,

$^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$  and  $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$  are homogeneous during the entire “bracket” technique, a standard-samples-standard analysis.

## A2. Mass bias correction, external correction, and laser conditions

The isotope ratios and inter-element fractionation of data obtained by the MC-ICP-MS instrument were evaluated by interspersing the GJ-1 standard zircon on every set of 4, 6, 8 or 10 zircon samples (spots). The number of analyzed spots varied depending on the zircon homogeneity and the amount of Pb and U in the zircon. The GJ-1 standard zircon was used to estimate the necessary corrections for the external corrections and the internal instrumental fractionation. The GJ-1 zircon and sample were assembled in the same mounting. The spot size of the laser was usually 25  $\mu\text{m}$ , but the spot sizes were 40  $\mu\text{m}$  and 15  $\mu\text{m}$  for the zircon phases with a low amount of  $^{207}\text{Pb}$  (under 10,000 cps) and for small zircon grains (<30  $\mu\text{m}$  of diameter), respectively.

The repetition rate of the laser was 10 Hz. The energy varied from 0.3 to 1.1 mJ/pulse, and the corresponding spot sizes varied from 25  $\mu\text{m}$  to 40  $\mu\text{m}$ . The data acquisition occurred in 50 cycles of 1.048 s of integration time, and the masses 202, 204, 206, 207, 208, 232, and 238 were collected simultaneously. For every standard and sample set, blank values in the same conditions as the standard and sample were also measured. The average blank values were subtracted from all individual cycle measurements. The  $^{204}\text{Pb}$  value was corrected for  $^{204}\text{Hg}$  by assuming a  $^{202}\text{Hg}/^{204}\text{Hg}$  ratio equal to 4.355.

## A3. Operation conditions for LA-MC-ICP-MS

| Laser operating conditions   |   |
|--|---|
| Laser type: New Wave UP213<br><br>Laser output power: 6 J/cm <sup>2</sup><br><br>Shot repetition rate: 10 Hz<br><br>Laser spot: 25 and 40 µm | MC-ICP-MS Neptune<br><br>Cup configuration:<br><br>Faradays: <sup>206</sup> Pb, <sup>208</sup> Pb, <sup>232</sup> Th, <sup>238</sup> U<br><br>MIC's: <sup>202</sup> Hg, <sup>204</sup> Hg+ <sup>204</sup> Pb, <sup>207</sup> Pb<br><br>Gas input: Coolant flow (Ar) 15 l/min<br><br>Auxiliary flow (Ar) 0.8 l/min<br><br>Carrier flow 0.75 l/min (Ar) + 0.45 l/min<br><br>(He)<br><br>Acquisition: 50 cycles of 1.048 s |

#### A4. Common Pb correction

The usual method for common-lead corrections on zircon grains (based on the non-radiogenic <sup>204</sup>Pb isotope) is not appropriate when using the laser technique because the <sup>204</sup>Pb signal is strongly affected by <sup>204</sup>Hg. The majority of the <sup>204</sup>Hg comes from gases (Ar and He) that are required in the ICP and ablation procedures. After the Hg correction based on <sup>202</sup>Hg is measured, the common <sup>204</sup>Pb is insignificant in most situations. For instance, a typical signal intensity of the <sup>204</sup>Hg during laser ablation of the standard zircon is in the 600-1000 cps range, and the calculated count rate for <sup>204</sup>Pb is less than the statistical error of ca. 25-33 cps. We assume that the <sup>204</sup>Pb values obtained from zircon grains contain some common Pb, and we also assume a concordant age of <sup>206</sup>Pb/<sup>238</sup>Pb and <sup>207</sup>Pb/<sup>206</sup>Pb as the estimated age. In this case, we

estimate the radiogenic composition of  $^{206}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{207}\text{Pb}$  using the following equation for a fraction of the non-radiogenic  $^{206}\text{Pb}$  (Williams, 1998):

$$f_{206} = [\text{radiogenic } ^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}]_c / [\text{total } ^{206}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}]_s$$

$$f_{207} = [\text{radiogenic } ^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}]_c / [\text{total } ^{207}\text{Pb}/^{204}\text{Pb}]_s$$

For the common lead isotope composition, we assume the isotope compositions evolve as proposed by Stacey and Kramers (1975). This assumption is required to determine an initial estimated age.

The  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  and  $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  ratios were corrected after the  $f_{206}$  and  $f_{207}$  were determined for each cycle. The cycles with values of  $f_{206}$  above 0.0025 are not usually included in the age calculation.

#### A5. Calculation of the ratios and error estimation

After the blank and common Pb corrections, the ratios and their absolute errors (one sigma level) of  $^{206}\text{Pb}^*/^{238}\text{U}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$ , and  $^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$  were calculated using an Excel sheet. Because the  $^{206}\text{Pb}^*/^{238}\text{U}$  usually produces a linear fractionation, we used the intercept method for laser-induced Pb/U fractionation to correct the ratio according to the formulation proposed by Youden (1951) and adopted by Koesler et al. (2002). The uncertainty of the fractionation-corrected ratio was calculated as one SD (standard deviation) of the intercept ( $\sigma R(0)$ ), which is the isotope ratio at the start of laser ablation. The internal derived errors were calculated in the conventional way by taking account of the uncertainties (1 SD) of the respective background signals.

For the  $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$  and  $^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$  ratios, the mean values were used after discarding the outliers. In some cases, the  $^{232}\text{Th}/^{238}\text{U}$  and  $^{207}\text{Pb}^*/^{206}\text{Pb}^*$  ratios show a

slight fractionation. Laser-induced fractionation was applied to obtain the R(o) of these ratios.

### **B. SHRIMP**

U-Pb SHRIMP zircon geochronology was carried out at the Research School of Earth Sciences, Australian National University and at the Department of Geology and Geophysics, University of Western Australia using SHRIMP II and RG equipments. Handpicked zircons were mounted in epoxy discs along with zircon standards, ground and polished, microphotographed in transmitted and reflected light, and their internal zoning imaged by cathodoluminescence (CL) using scanning electron microscope. The mounts were then cleaned and gold-coated in preparation for SHRIMP analysis. Analytical methods and data treatment can be found elsewhere (Compston et al., 1984, Williams, 1998). Zircons grains were analysed with a 2-3nA, 10kV primary O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> beam focussed to a ~ 25 to ~20μm diameter spot. At mass resolution ~ 5500 the Pb, Th and U isotopes were resolved from all major interferences. Reduction of raw data and age calculation were carried out using Squid 2.02 and Isoplot-Ex (Ludwig, 2003). U and Th concentrations were determined relative to those measured in the RSES standard SL13.

### **References**

- Compston,W., Williams, I.S., Meyer, C., 1984. U-Pb geochronology of zircons from lunar breccia 73217 using a sensitive high-resolution ion-microprobe. J. Geophys. Res. B 98, 525–534.

- Ludwig, K.R., 2003. User's Manual for Isoplot/Ex version 3.00—A Geochronology Toolkit for Microsoft Excel, No. 4. Berkeley Geochronological Center Special Publication, 70 pp.
- Simon E. Jackson,,S. E., Pearsona, N. J., Griffina, W.L., Belousova, E. A. 2004 The application of laser ablation-inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry to in situ U–Pb zircon geochronology. Chemical Geology, 211: 47-69
- Stacey, J.S., Kramers, J.D., 1975. Approximation of terrestrial lead isotope evolution by a two-stage model. Earth and Planetary Science Letters 26, 207–221.
- Tera, F., Wasserburg, G.J., 1972. U–Th–Pb systematics in three Apollo 14 basalts and the problem of initial Pb in lunar rocks. Earth and Planetary Science Letters 14, 281–304.
- Youden, W. J. 1951 Statistical methods for chemists. Journal of the Royal Statistical. New York, Wiley, 126 pp.
- Williams, I.S. 1998. U–Th–Pb geochronology by ion microprobe. In: McKibben, M.A., Shanks III,W.C., Rydley,W.I. (Eds.), Applications of Microanalytical Techniques to Understanding Mineralizing Processes, Rev. Econ. Geol. 7, 1–35.

Table C: Location, lithotype and stratigraphic information of dated rocks.

| <b>Sample Number</b> | <b>Coordinates</b> |           |                | <b>Lithotype</b>                      |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
|                      | <b>EM</b>          | <b>NM</b> | <b>ALT (m)</b> |                                       |
| PE-SM-05             | 637874             | 7972985   | 1435           | Quartzite                             |
| PE-CM-19             | 620118             | 7976864   | 1255           | Quartzite with intrafotional breccias |
| PE-CM-26             | 614367             | 7973827   | 1120           | Quartzite                             |
| PE-GU-28             | 637368             | 7981140   | 1390           | Redish quartzite                      |
| PE-EX-34A            | 656286             | 7976528   | 1094           | Conglomerate with greenisch matrix    |
| PE-CM-35             | 609206             | 7974105   | 987            | Quartzite                             |
| PE-GU-40             | 640043             | 7980925   | 1364           | Quartzite                             |
| PE-SC-44             | 586522             | 8039756   | 939            | Phyllite                              |
| PE-67                | 655115             | 7997080   | 1347           | Quartzite                             |
| PE-BG-FH1            | 633185             | 7969424   | 1232           | Hematite Phyllite                     |

| <b>Stratigraphic unit</b>                     |
|---|
| São João da Chapada Fm (basal section)        |
| Córrego dos Borges Fm.                        |
| Córrego Pereira Fm (upper section)            |
| Bandeirinha Fm.                               |
| Sopa-Brumadinho Fm.                           |
| Rio Pardo Grande Fm.                          |
| Galho do Miguel Fm.                           |
| Santa Rita Fm.                                |
| Duas Barras Fm. , Gr. Macaúbas                |
| São João da Chapada Fm (intermediate section) |











