



# ***Orosirian bimodal volcanism of the Uatumã SLIP in the Tapajós Mineral Province, Amazon Craton, Brazil***

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Cintia M. G. Silva  
Junny K. M. Oliveira**



**GeoMinE 2025**

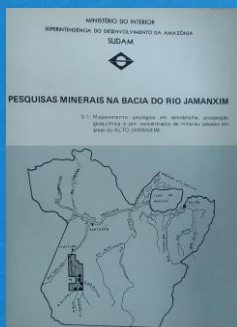
• XIII SIMPÓSIO SUL-BRASILEIRO DE GEOLOGIA  
• IX SIMPÓSIO DE VULCANISMO E AMBIENTES ASSOCIADOS  
• I CONFERÊNCIA DE GEOLOGIA E MINERAÇÃO DO MERCOSUL  
• II WORKSHOP ARMAZENAMENTO DE CO<sub>2</sub> POR MINERALIZAÇÃO EM BASALTOS  
• I EXPOGEOMINE

**2 A 6 DE JUNHO DE 2025, EM FOZ DO IGUAÇU-PR**

Junho de 2025

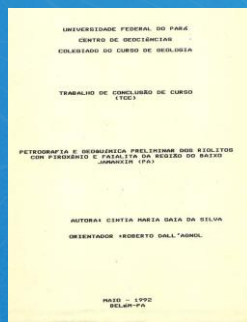
# 50 Years of Knowlogment

## SUDAM



(SUDAM, 1976)

## CG-UFPA



(Silva, 1992)

## RTDM



(Jacobi, 1999)

## USP



(Juliani et al., 2005)

## PPGG-UFPA



(Lamarão et al., 2005)

## SGB-CPRM

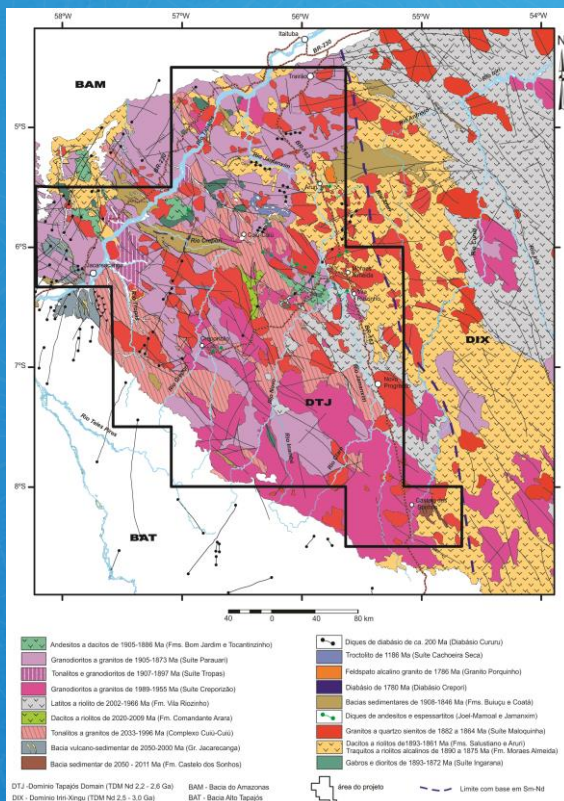
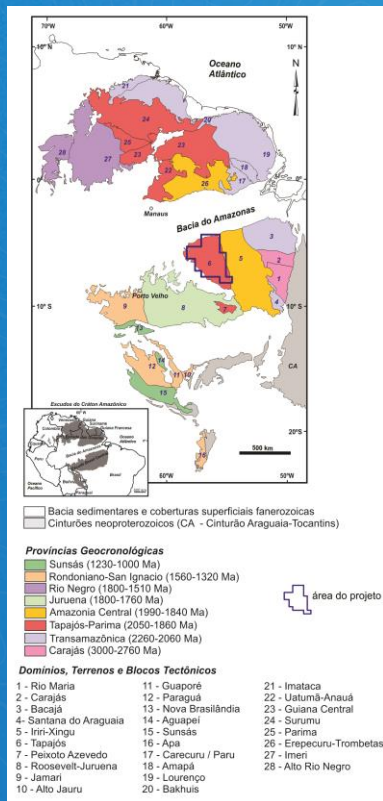


(Vasquez et al., 2024)





# Tectonic Framework



## Tapajós Domain

### ✓ Volcanic events

- 2020-2009 Ma – CA-HKCA
- 2002-1970 Ma – CA-HKCA-SHO
- 1908-1870 Ma – CA-HKCA / ALK

## Tapajós Mineral Province

### ✓ Epithermal (HS-IS-LS)

### ✓ Porphyry-like

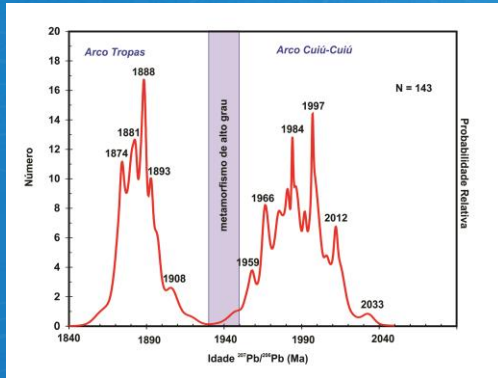
### ✓ 1885-1860 Ma mineralization



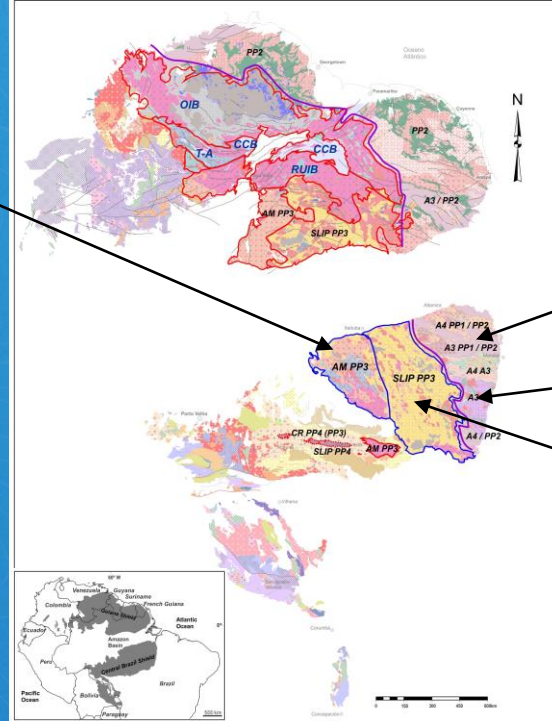
# Tectonic Setting

## Orosirian Magmatic Arcs

- Cuiú-Cuiú 2040-1970 Ma
- Tropas 1910-1870 Ma



(Vasquez et al., 2024)



Rhyacian collisional orogen

Archean Craton

Orosirian SLIP

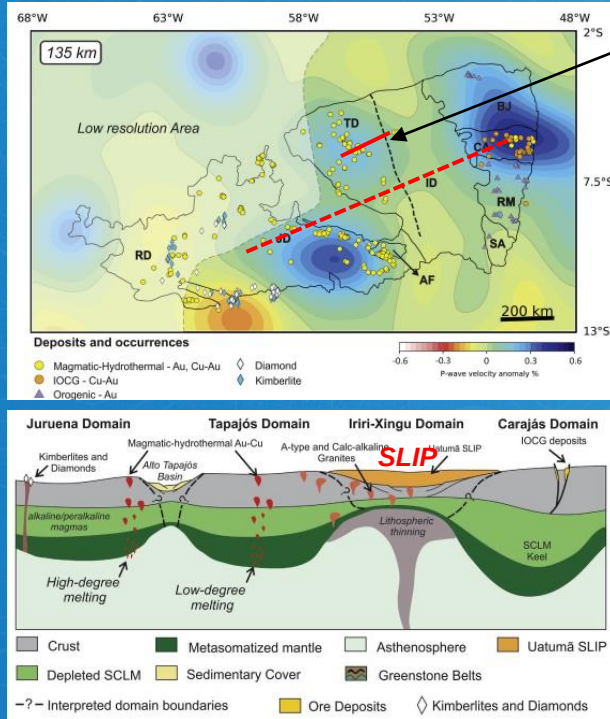
- Orocaima 1990-1970 Ma
- Uatumã 1890-1870 Ma





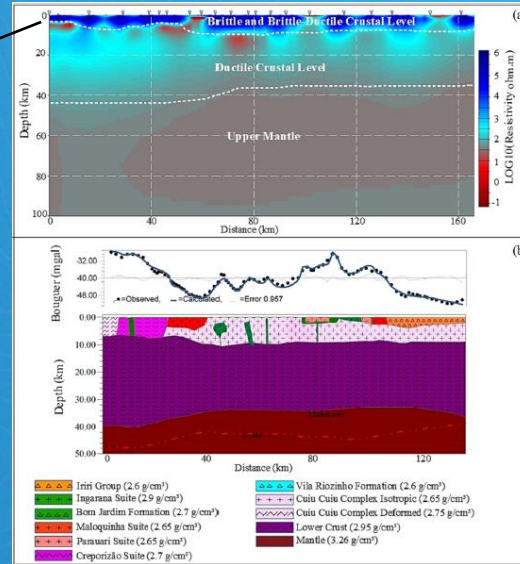
# Deep Geophysics Models

## Multiple-frequency Seismic Tomography



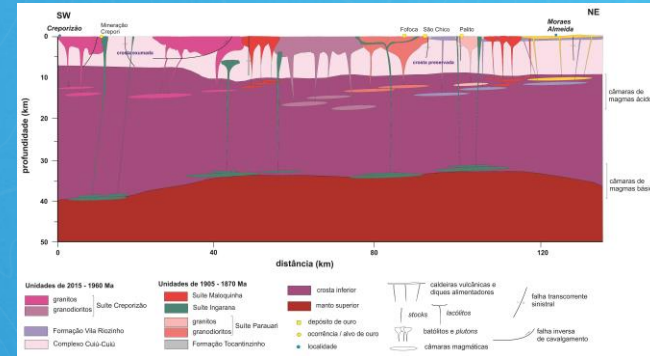
(Costa et al. 2020, JSAES)

## Magnetotellurics and Gravity



(Correa et al. 2023, Tectonophysics)

40 km  $\longrightarrow$  35 km



(Vasquez et al. 2024, ARIM-Tapajós)



# Geological Mapping

ARIM-Tapajós Project – 1:500,000

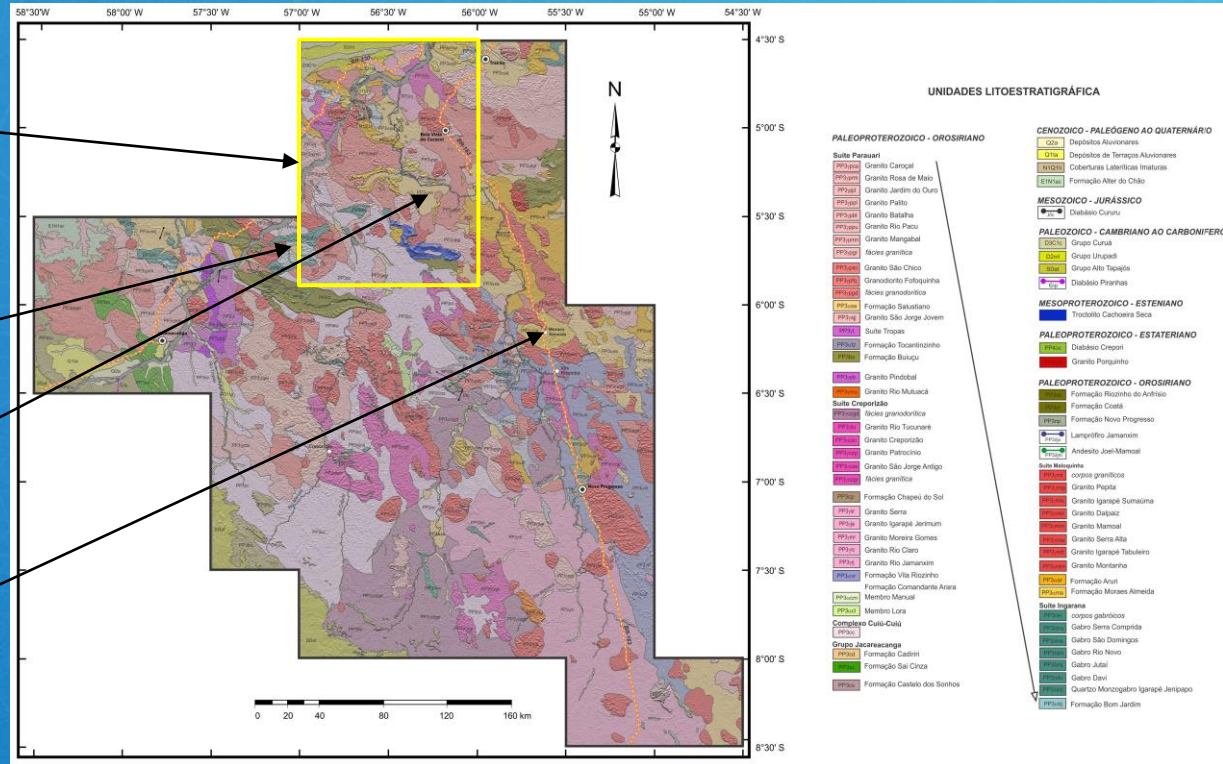
Médio Tapajós Project  
6 maps of 1:100,000

Volcanism of 1890-1870 Ma

Bom Jardim Fm.  
(type area)

Salustiano Fm.  
(type area)

Moraes Almeida Fm.  
(type area)

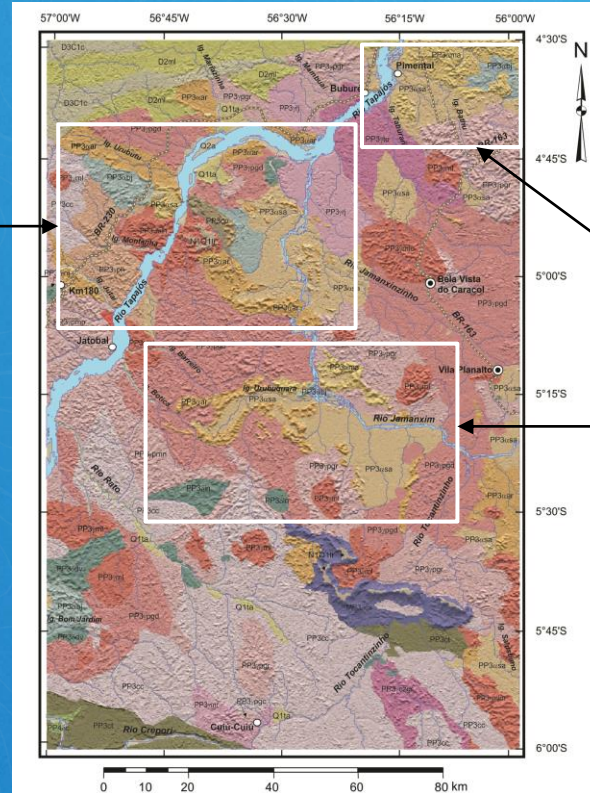


(Vasquez et al., 2024)



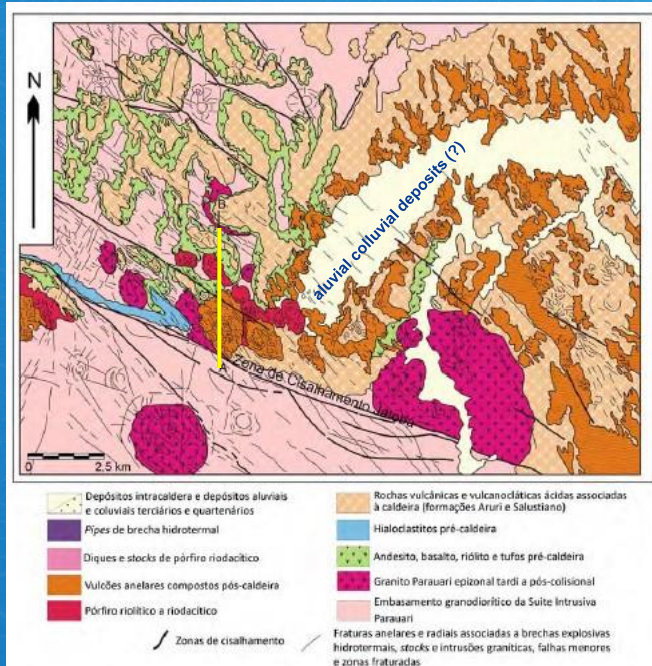


# Bimodal Volcanic Calderas



# Structure of the Volcanic Caldera

## Urubuquara caldera

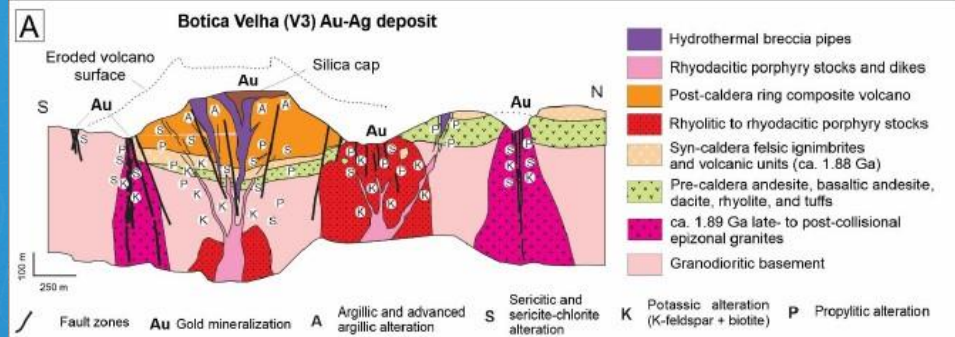


Juliani *et al.*, (2014, MPT)

➤ Juliiani *et al.*, (2005, Chemical Geology)

- Post-caldera volcanism (ring dikes, vents, breccias, vugs)
- Intracaldera deposits (alluvial and lacustrine settings)
- Caldera-related volcanism – Salustiano Fm. and **Auri Fm. (?)**
- Precaldera volcanism (precollapse) – Bom Jardim Fm.

Epithermal  
HS deposit

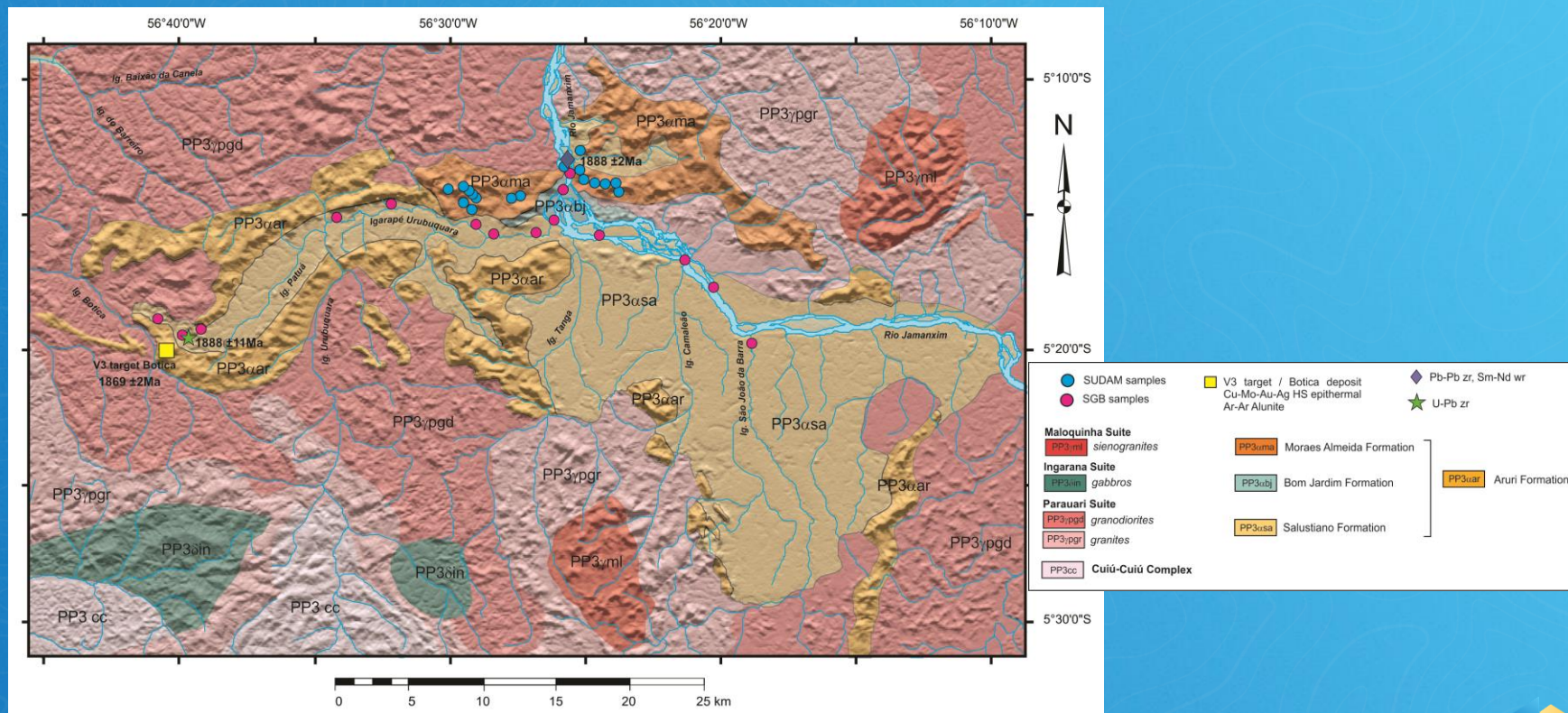


Juliani *et al.*, (2021, Minerals)



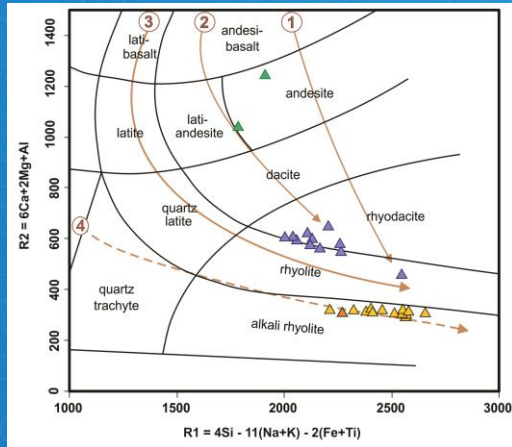


# Urubuquara Volcanic Caldera



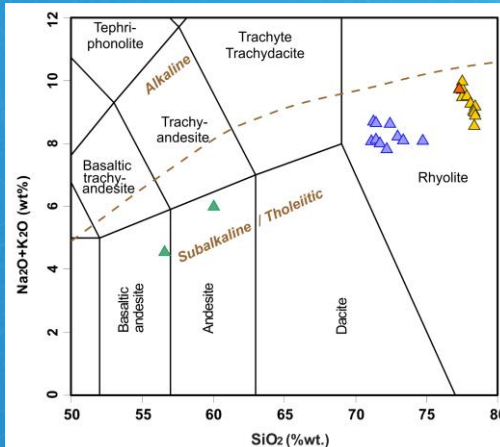
# Geochemical Classification

R1-R2



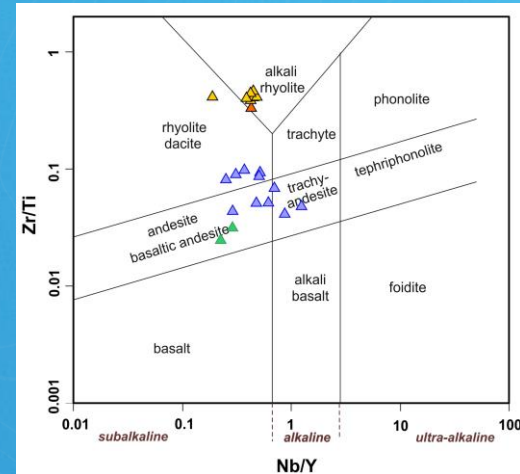
(De La Roche et al., 1980)

TAS



(Le Maitre et al., 1989)

Zr/Ti x Nb/Y



(Pearce, 1996)

## Magmatic Series

- 1 - calc-alkaline
- 2 - toleitic
- 3 - subalkaline potassic (shoshonitic, high-K calc-alkaline)
- 4 - alkaline (silica-oversaturated and silica-saturated)

(after Pagel and Leterrier 1980)

## Urubuquara Volcanic Caldera

- ▲ high-K calc-alkaline andesites and basalts (Bom Jardim Formation)
- ▲ high-K calc-alkaline dacite and rhyolites (Salustino Formation)
- ▲ alkaline (A-type) rhyolites (Moraes Almeida Formation)
- ▲ rhyolites with fayalite, clinopyroxenes, amphiboles, alkali amphiboles (Silva, 1992)

Vasquez et al. (2024) ICP

XRF

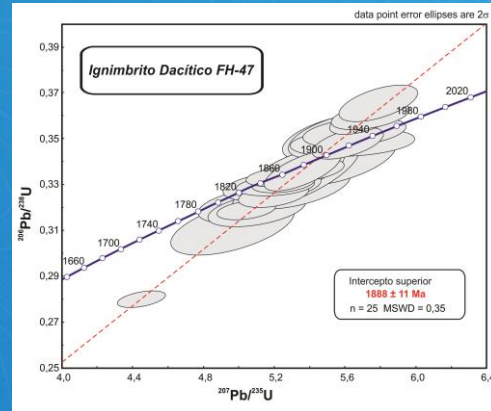
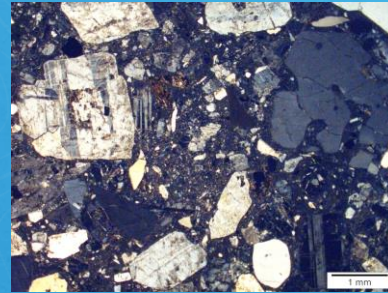
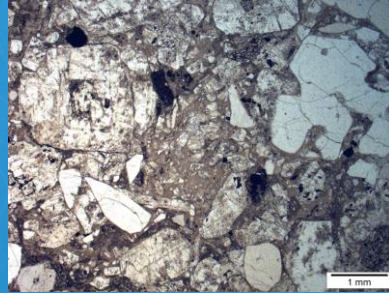




# Salustiano Formation

FH-47

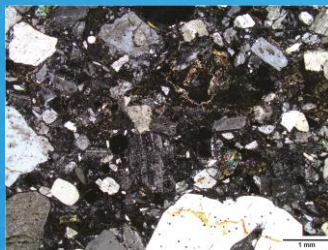
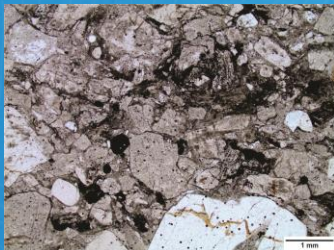
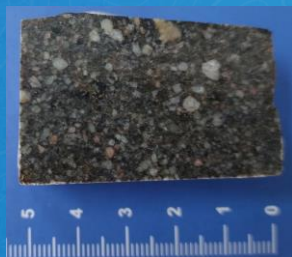
*Dacitic ignimbrite (no welded)*



**U-Pb zr -  $1888 \pm 11$  Ma**  
(Médio Tapajós project)

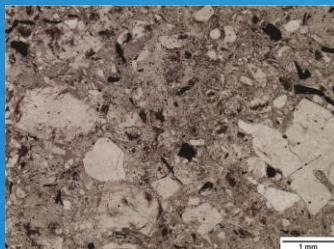
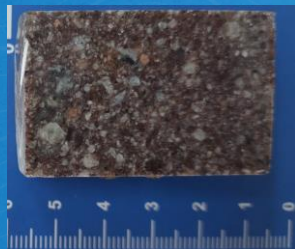


# Salustiano Formation



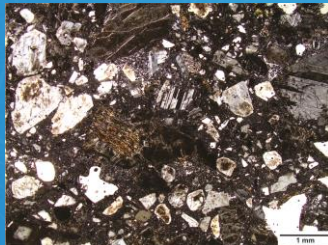
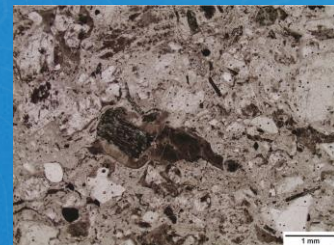
**JK-125**

*Rhyolitic ignimbrite (few welded)*



**JK-128**

*Dacitic ignimbrite (no welded)*



**JK-130**

*Rhyolitic ignimbrite (no welded)*



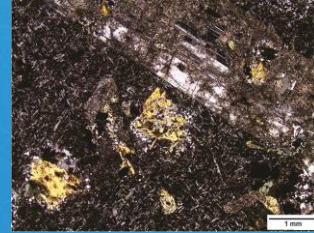
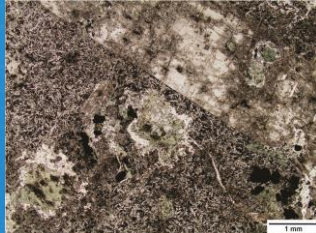


# Bom Jardim Formation



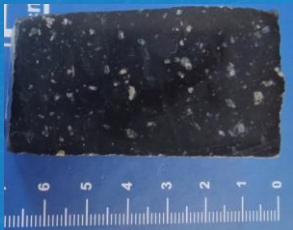
**JK-132**

*Andesite lava flow (aphyric)*



**JK-135**

*Andesite lava flow (porphyritic)*



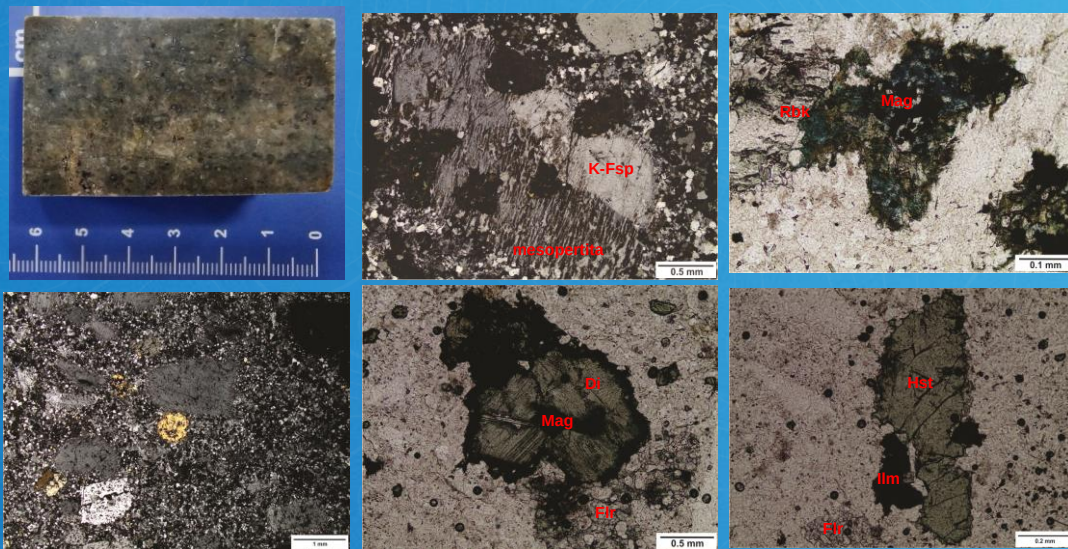
**JK-140**

*Andesitic tuff (crystals and lithoclasts)*



# Moraes Almeida Formation

JK-134B



**Alkali Rhyolite (lava flow)**

**Modal Composition (Silva 1992)**

**Fayalite 0.3 – 1.1 % (Fa)**

**Clinopyroxene 0.1 – 2.1 % (Di-Hd)**

**Green Amphibole 0.2 – 5.4 % (Hst)**

**Blue Amphibole 0.1 -1.0 % (Arf,Rbk)**

**Biotite 0.2 – 1.5 % (Bt)**

**Fluorite 0.1 – 0.8 % (Flr)**

**Opaque minerals 0.2 – 1.7 % (Mag, Ilm)**

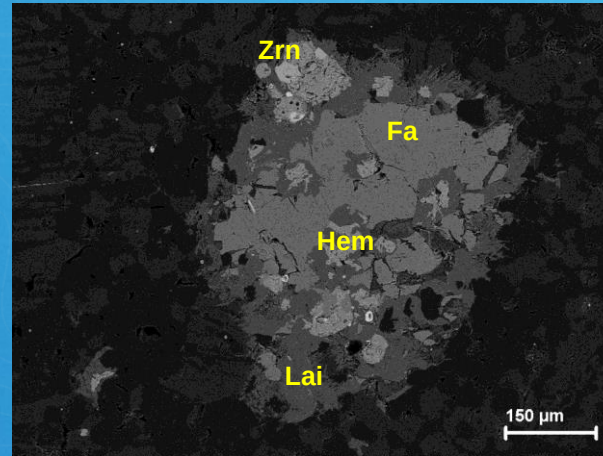
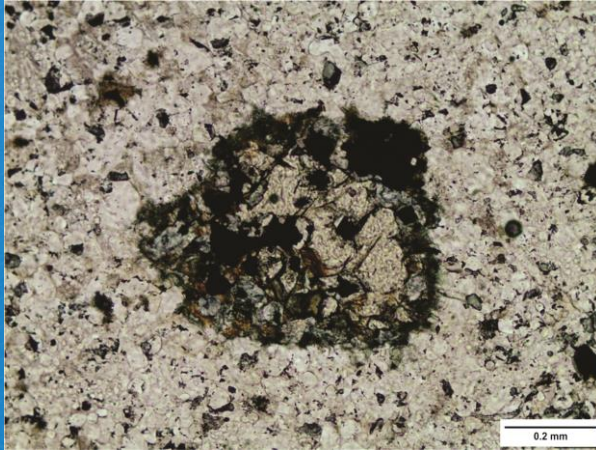
✓ **Pb-Pb zr - 1888 ±2 Ma (Dall'Agnol et al. 1999)**

✓ **T<sub>DM</sub> Nd 2.37 and 2.34 Ga / ε<sub>Nd</sub> (1888Ma) - 2.83 and - 2.47 (Lamarão et al. 2005)**





# Mineral Chemistry



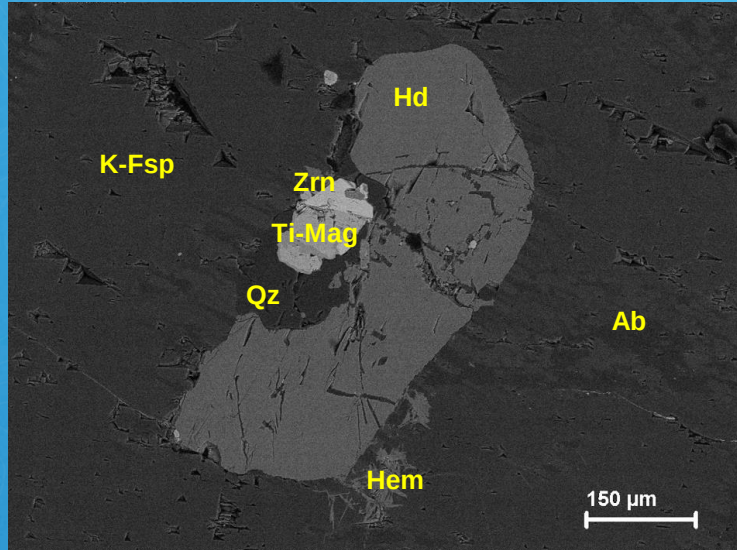
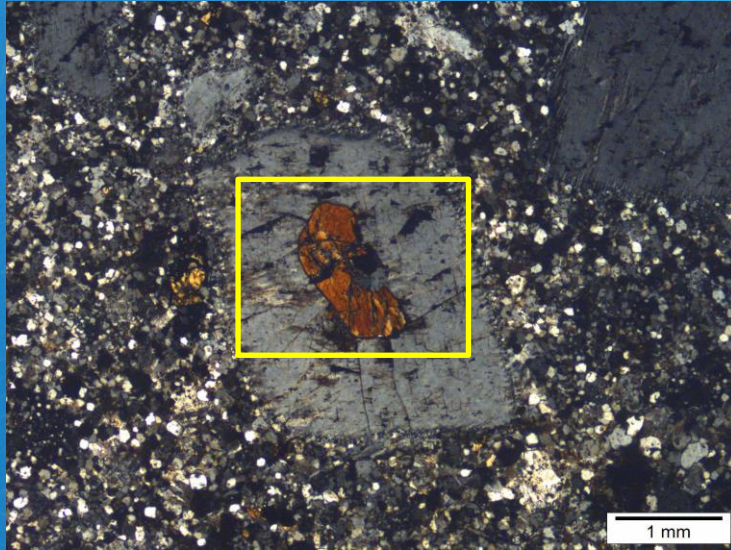
*Fayalite (Fa)* → *Laihuite (Lai)*

*Fe 52%*  
*Si 15%*  
*O 32%*

*Fe 34%*  
*Si 21%*  
*O 41 %*



# Mineral Chemistry



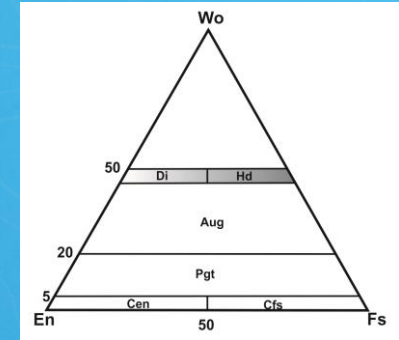
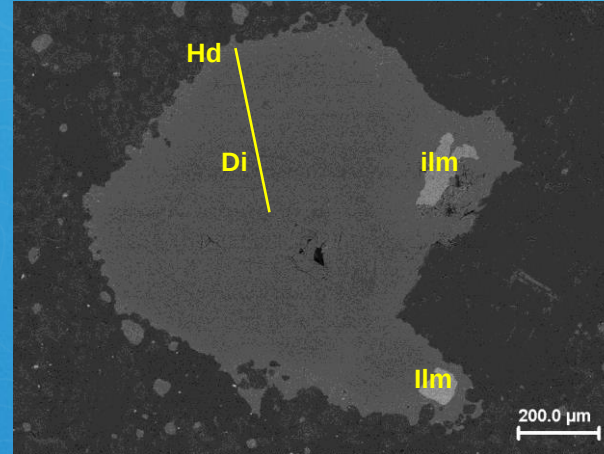
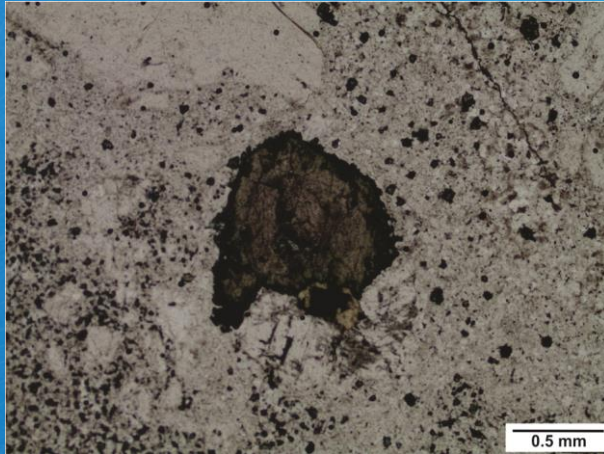
*Hedenbergite (Hd)*

**Fe 23%**  
**Si 23%**  
**Ca 13%**  
**O 41%**





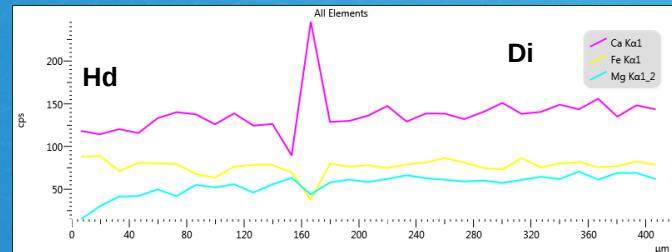
# Mineral Chemistry



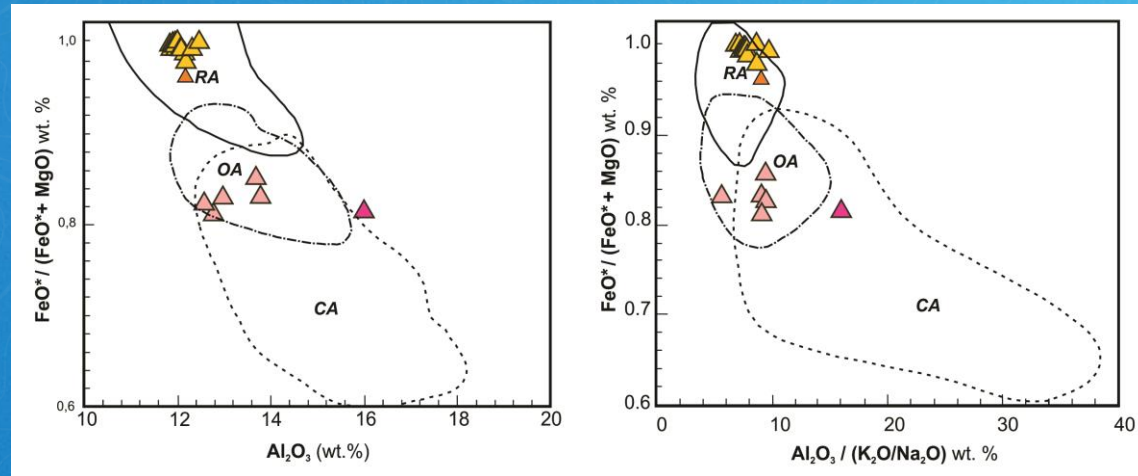
## Hedenbergite (Hd) Diopside (Di)

Fe 24%  
Si 22%  
Ca 7%  
O 43%

Fe 14%  
Mg 6%  
Si 23%  
Ca 12%  
O 24%



# Oxidised x Reduced A-Type



(Dall'Agnol and Oliveira, 2007)

**Moraes Almeida Formation (type area)**

- ▲ trachytes Fe-Hbl, Aug
  - ▲ rhyolites Bt
- ] Lamarão *et al.* (2002)

**Urubuquara Volocanic Caldera**

- ▲ peralkaline rhyolites (Silva, 1992)
- ▲ peralkaline rhyolites (Vasquez *et al.* 2024)

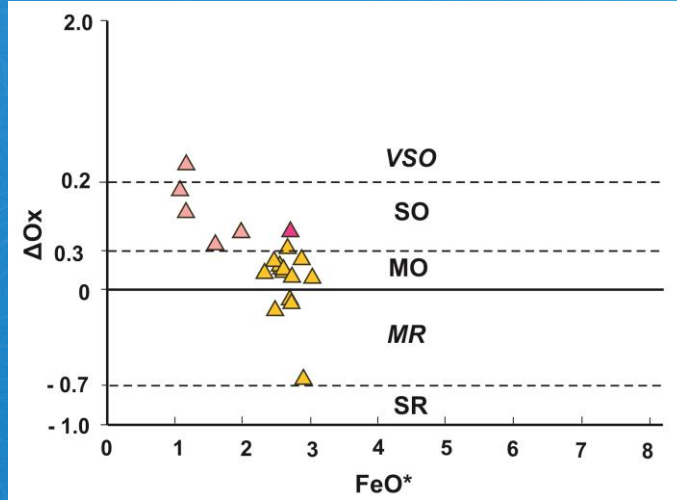
RA - Reduced A-type    OA - Oxidised A-type    CA - calk-alkaline





# Oxidation State - $\Delta O_x$ index

(Blevin, 2005, Geosc. Austr.)



- ✓  $Fe_2O_3$  (XRF) and  $FeO / Fe^{+2}$  (wet chemistry)
- ✓  $FeO^* = Fe_2O_3 \times 0.9$  (Total  $FeO$ )
- ✓  $\Delta O_x = \text{Log}_{10} (Fe_2O_3/FeO) + 0.3 + 0.03 \times FeO^*$
- ✓ MAF type area  $\rightarrow$  SO (VSO)
- ✓ UVC rhyolites  $\rightarrow$  MO to MR (SR and SO)
- ✓  $\Delta O_x \sim 0 \rightarrow$  QFM buffer

**Moraes Almeida Formation (type area)**

▲ trachytes  
▲ rhyolites

(Lamarão et al. 2002)

**Urubuquara Volcanic Caldera**

▲ peralkaline rhyolites (Silva, 1992)

**VSO** - very strongly oxidised

**SO** - strongly oxidised

**MO** - moderate oxidised

**SR** - strongly reduced

**MR** - moderate reduced



## Conclude Remarks

✓ *Ubuquara is a bimodal volcanic caldera of 1888 Ma*

top

✓ *Volcanoclastic and volcanogenic sedimentar rocks (resedimeted and reoworked)*

✓ *Rhyolites dommes (hypersolvus, peralkaline, H<sub>2</sub>O-poor, FeO-rich, SiO<sub>2</sub>-rich, ALK felsic magma)*

✓ *Dacites and rhyolites ignimbrites (subsolvus, H<sub>2</sub>O-rich, CAK felsic magma)*

✓ *Andesites flows and tuffs (H<sub>2</sub>O-rich, CA-CAK mafic magma)*

base





# Coeval Volcanic Formations

## Chapéu do Sol Caldera Aruri Fm.

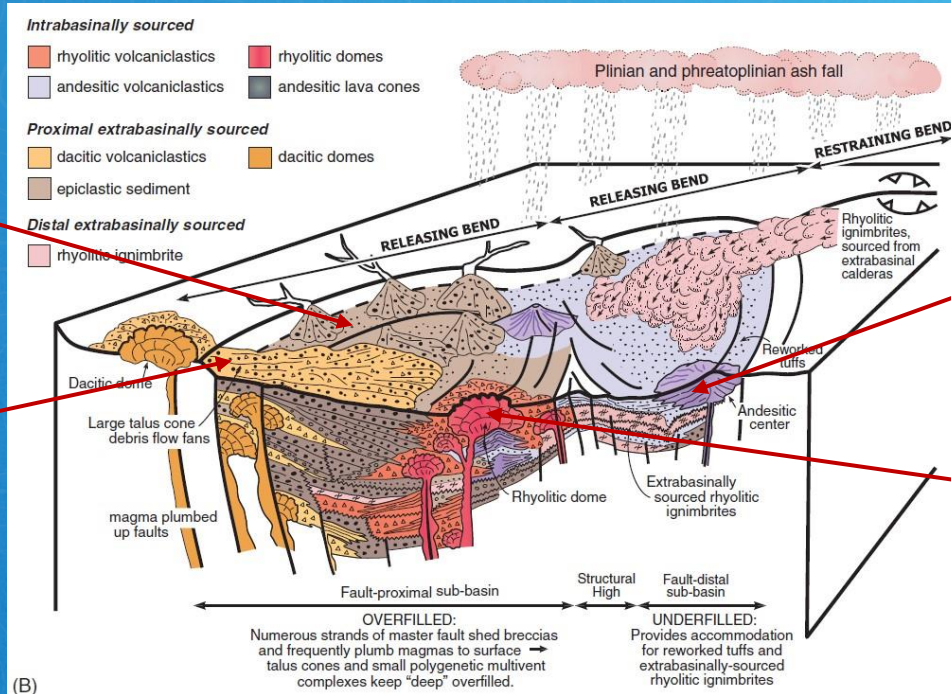
U-Pb zr 1888±7 Ma

Aguja Bocanegra (2013)

## Urubuquara Caldera

Salustiano Fm.

U-Pb zr 1888±11 Ma



(B)

## Chapéu do Sol Caldera Bom Jardim Fm.

Pb-Pb zr 1889±2, 1886 ±2Ma

Galarza et al. (2015)

## Urubuquara Caldera Moraes Almeida Fm.

Pb-Pb zr 1888±2 Ma

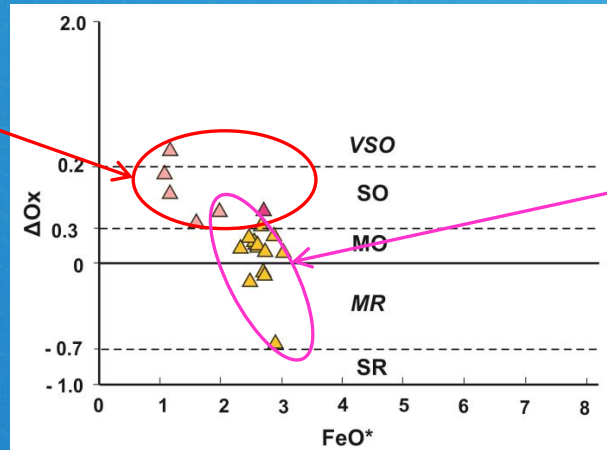
(Bussy, 2012, Continental Arc Basins: Case Studies)



## Conclude Remarks

- ✓ *Two oxidation state for A-type magmas of ca. 1880 Ma from the Tapajós Mineral Province:*

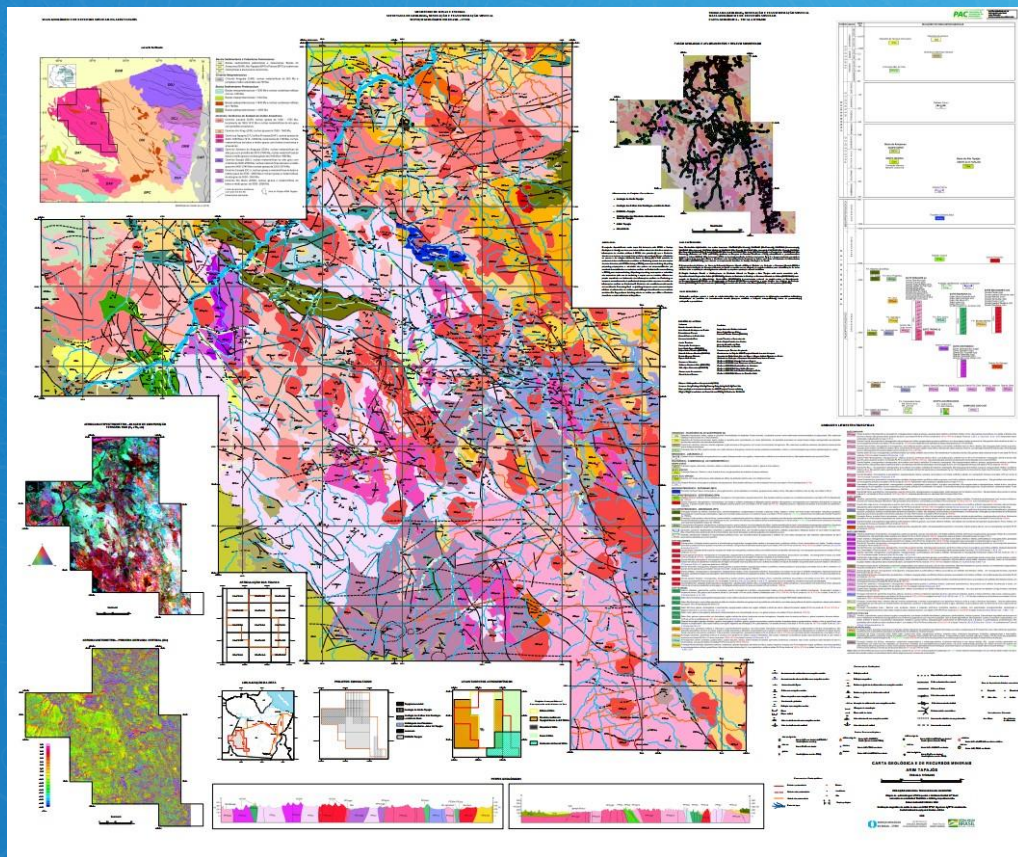
*Oxidised A-type*



*Reduced A-type  
around QFM buffer*





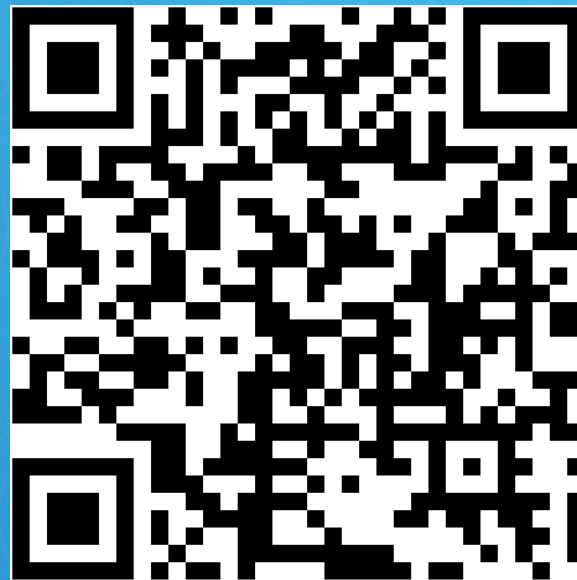


*Disponível no RIGeo*





*Disponível no RIGeo*







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**OBRIGADO**



MINISTÉRIO DE  
MINAS E ENERGIA

