



**From
INLAND-SEA BASINS to CONFINED OROGENS:**

**Example from the Neoproterozoic
Araçuaí – West Congo orogen (AWCO)
and implications for Plate Tectonics**

Antonio Pedrosa-Soares
(UFMG, Belo Horizonte, Brazil)

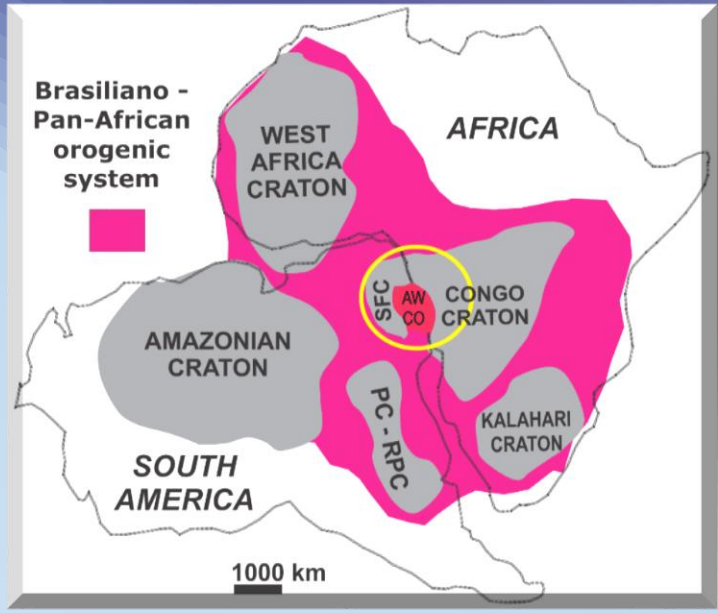
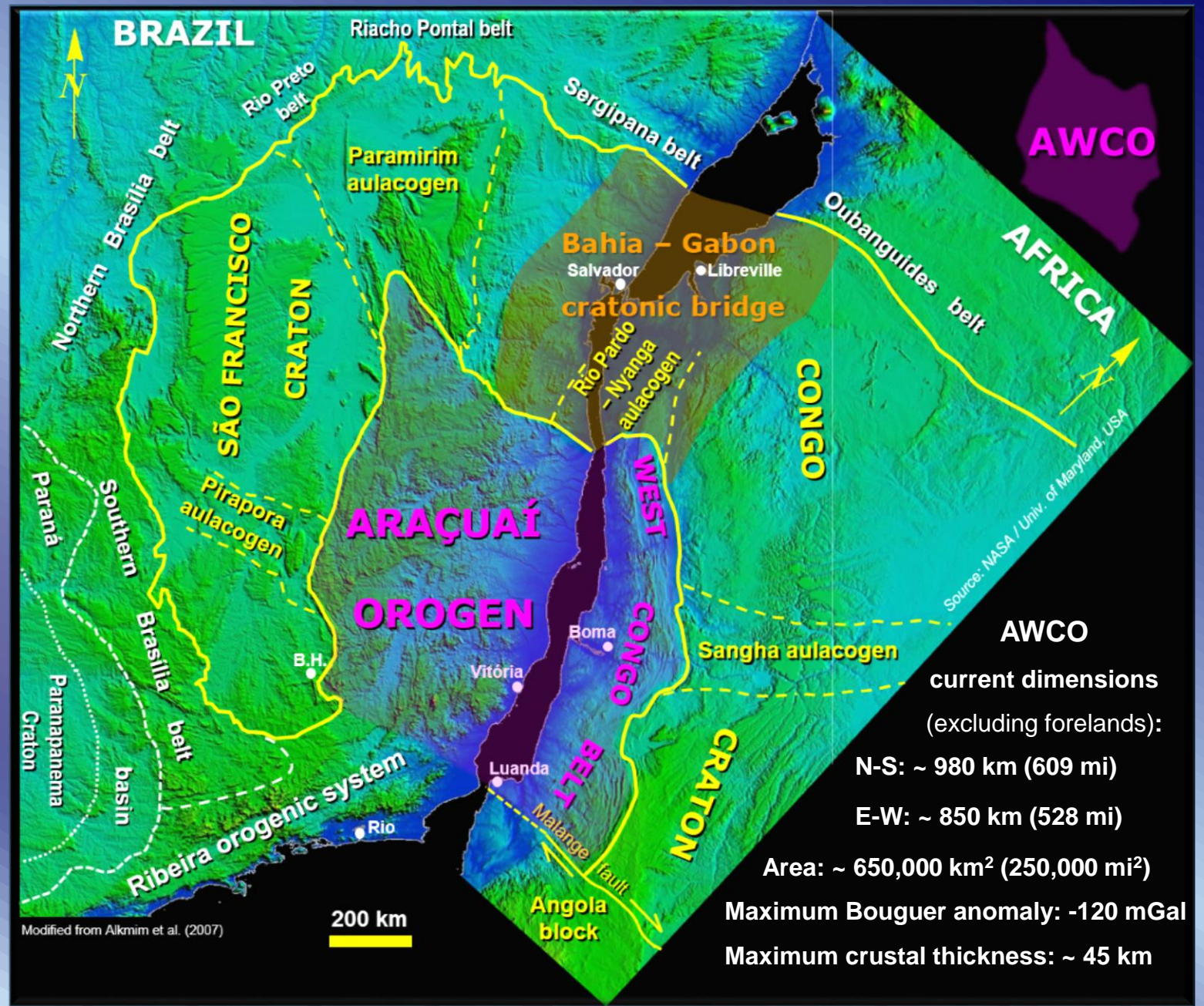
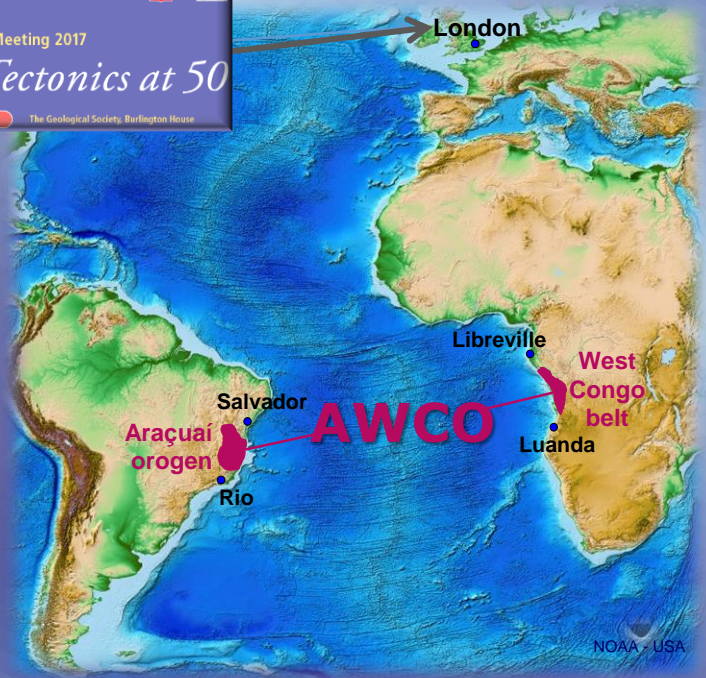
Fernando Alkmim
(UFOP, Ouro Preto, Brazil)

Luc Tack
(MRAC-AFRICAMUSEUM, Tervuren, Belgium)

Financial support



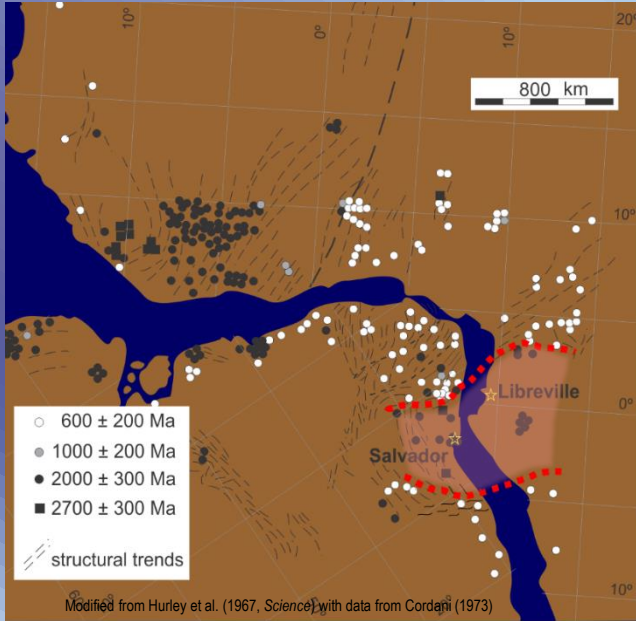
AWCO: location, paleotectonic setting, and dimensions



AWCO
 current dimensions
 (excluding forelands):
 N-S: ~ 980 km (609 mi)
 E-W: ~ 850 km (528 mi)
 Area: ~ 650,000 km² (250,000 mi²)
 Maximum Bouguer anomaly: -120 mGal
 Maximum crustal thickness: ~ 45 km

A cratonic bridge at 50

1967: Hurley *et al.* showed regions preserved from the Brasiliano – Pan-African orogeny in E-Brazil and SW-Africa.



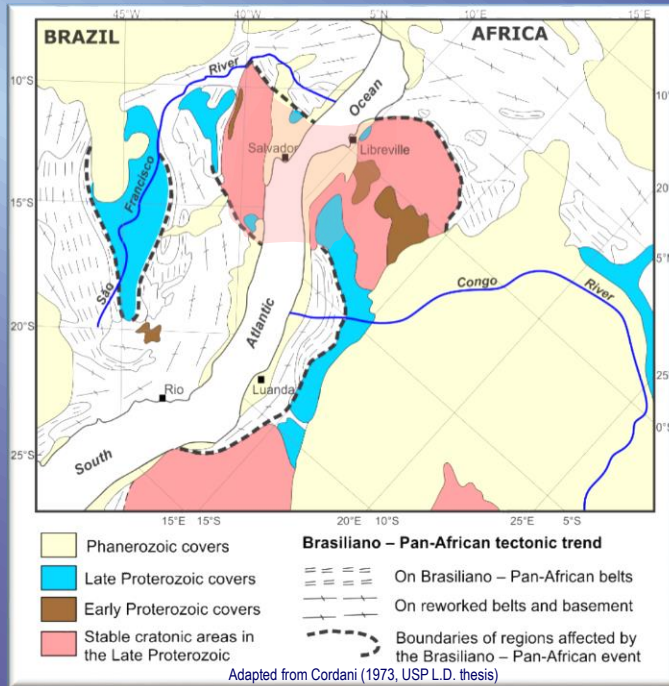
Modified from Hurley et al. (1967, *Science*) with data from Cordani (1973)

1967: Almeida defined the São Francisco craton (SFC).



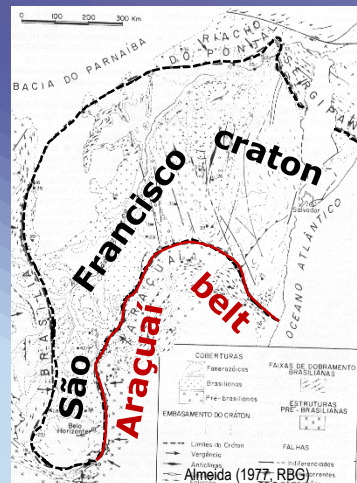
Almeida (1967, DNPM)

1973: Cordani presented the first map showing the geotectonic link between the São Francisco and Congo cratons.



Adapted from Cordani (1973, USP L.D. thesis)

1977: Almeida defined the curved Araçuaí belt, limiting the SE São Francisco craton



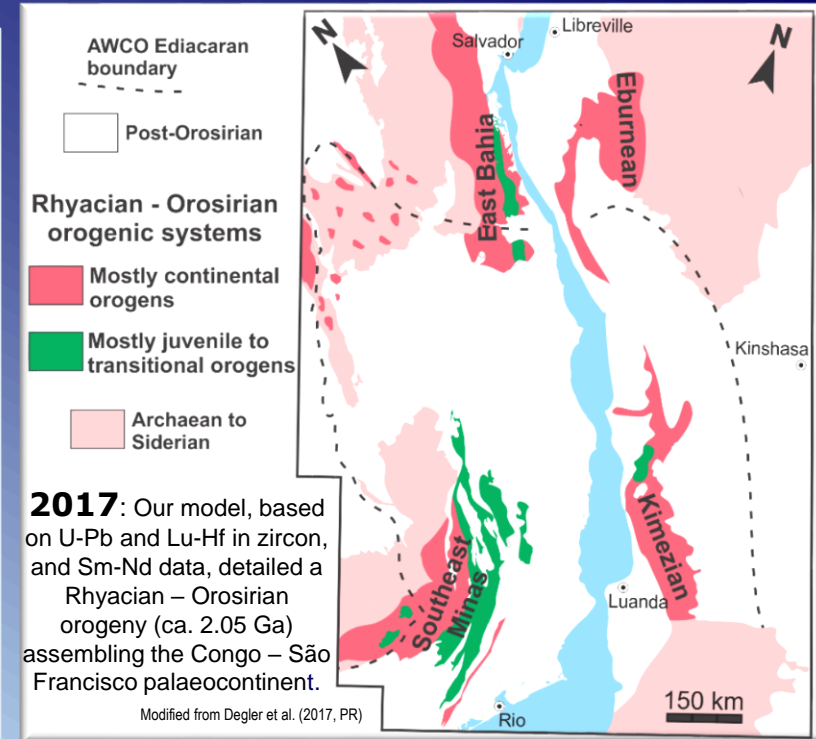
Almeida (1977, RBG)

Many other authors presented data and models reinforcing the existence of a long-lived continental bridge linking the Congo and São Francisco blocks from ca. 2 Ga to the South Atlantic opening.

(Torquato and Cordani, 1981, ESR.; De Wit et al., 1988, AAPG; Porada, 1989, PR.; Ledru et al., 1994, PR; Pedrosa-Soares et al., 1992, JSAES, 2001, PR, 2008, GSL; Trompette, 1994, Balkema; Alkmim et al., 2006, PR; Heilbron et al., 2017, Springer)



From inland-sea basins to confined orogens:



Modified from Degler et al. (2017, PR)

CONGO – SÃO FRANCISCO PALAEOCONTINENT ~ 2 Ga

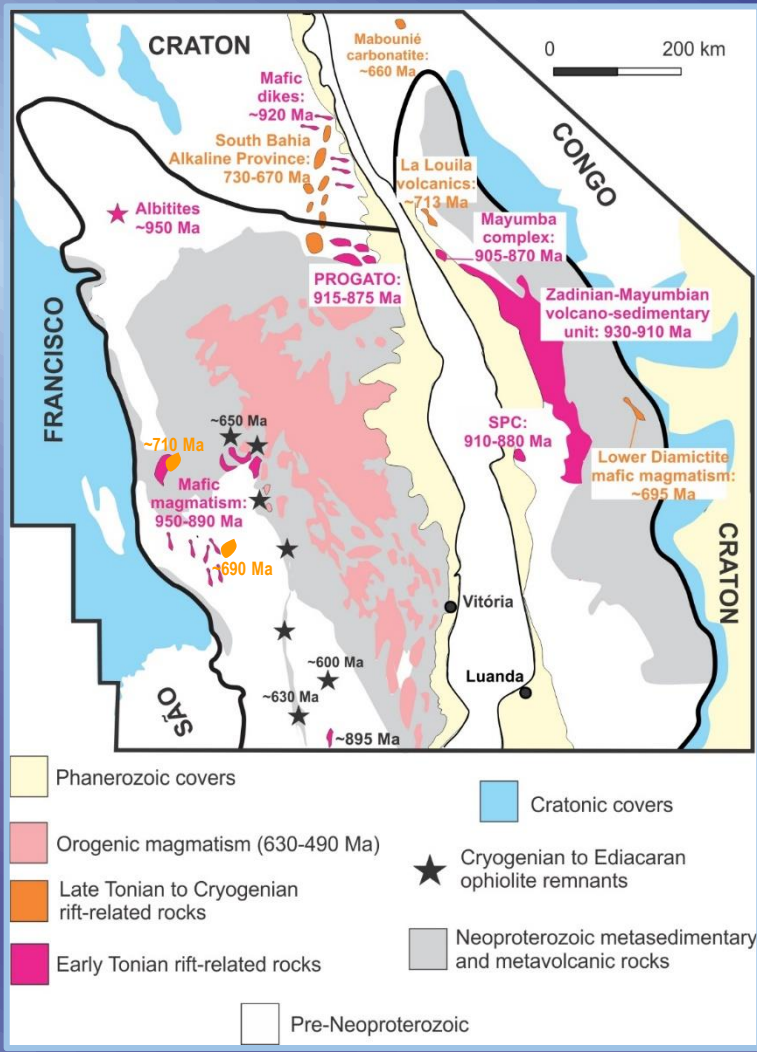
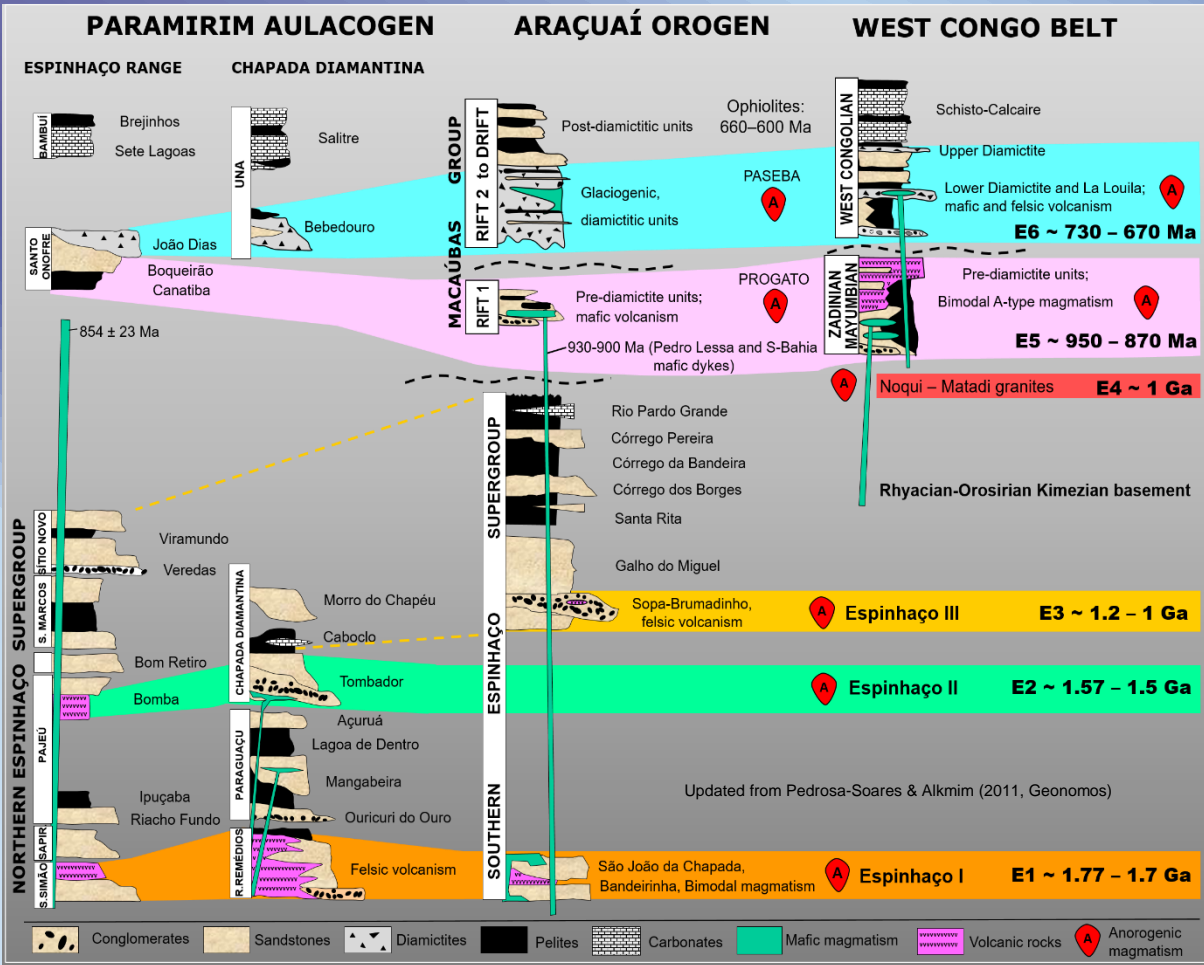
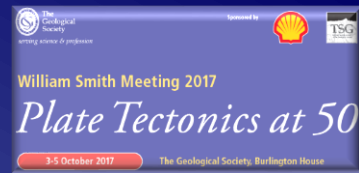


A. Pedrosa-Soares et al.

Shaping the bridge: How many rifting events preceded the AWC0?

At least six events from ca. 1.77 Ga to ca. 670 Ma.

Two Neoproterozoic continental rifts, but only one oceanic opening.



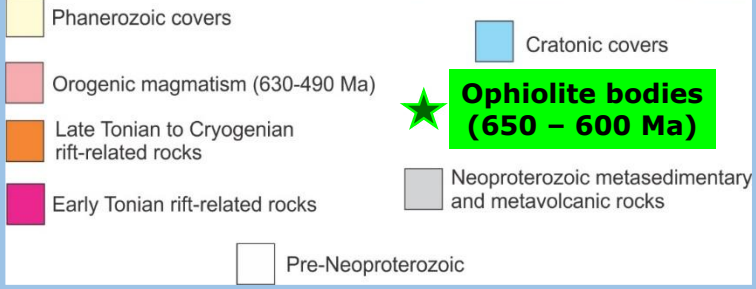
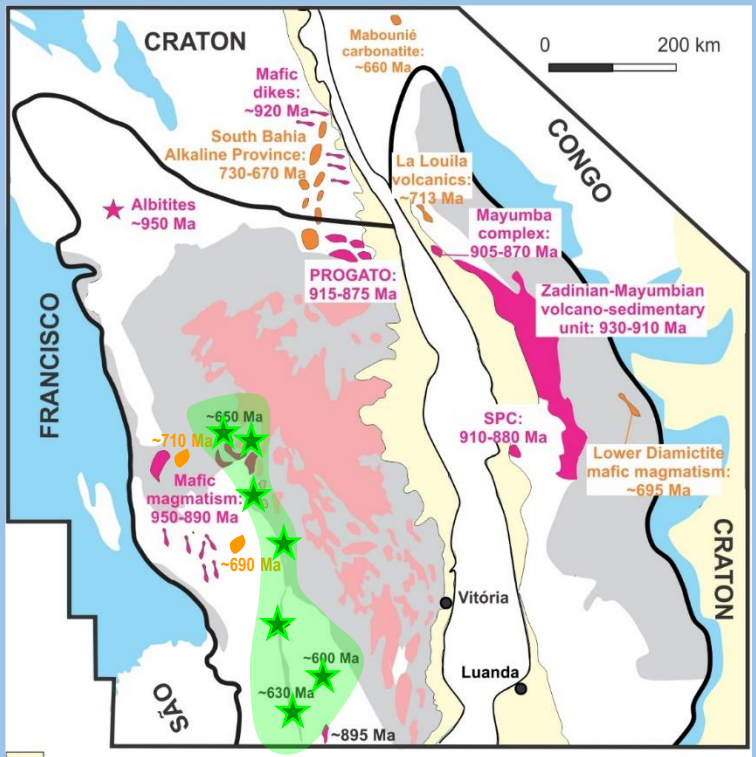
Aborted Tonian rift (930 – 880 Ma)



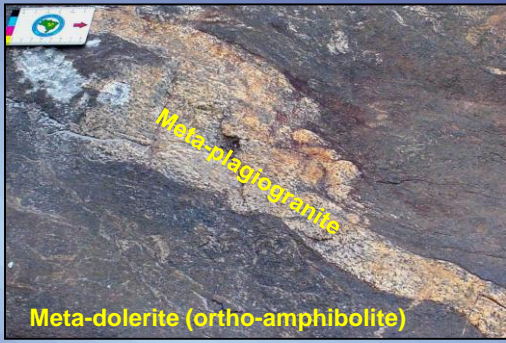
Cryogenian rift (720 – 670 Ma) evolved to ocean spreading

Data source: Tack et al. 2001, PR; Pedrosa-Soares et al. 1998; Geology, 2011, GSL; Queiroga et al. 2007, Geonomos; Rosa et al. 2007, Lithos; Silva et al. 2008, GR; Thiéblemont et al. 2009, CAG, 2011, BRGM; Queiroga 2010, UFMG Dr; Straathof 2011, U. Edinburgh PhD; Gradim 2012, UFMG MSc; Dussin & Chemale 2012, GR; Menezes et al. 2012, Geonomos, Castro 2014, UFOP MSc, Evans et al. 2015, GSL, Lobato et al. 2015, JSAES; Souza 2016, UFOP MSc, Magalhães 2017, UFBA MSc.

Ocean spreading within an inland-sea basin



Metamorphosed igneous, exhalative and pelitic rocks



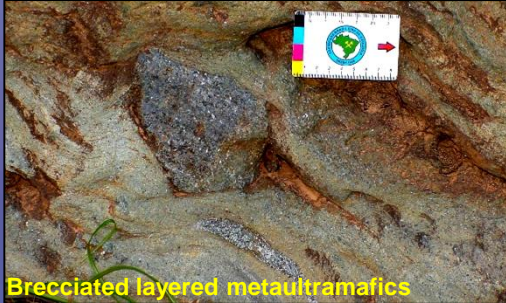
Meta-plagiogranite



St-Ky-Grt micaschist



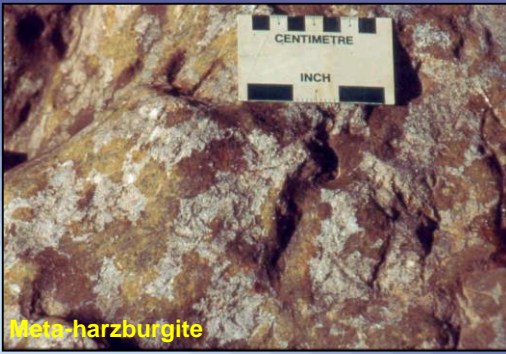
Magnetite-rich BIF



Brecciated layered metaultramafics



Sulphide-rich metachert

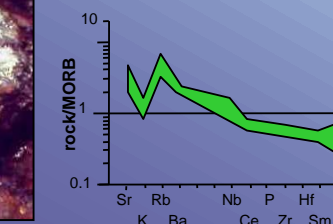
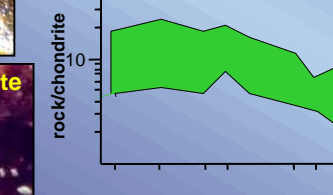
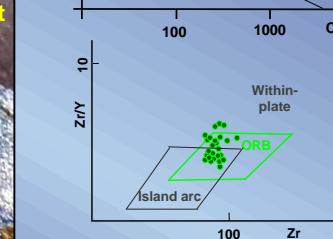
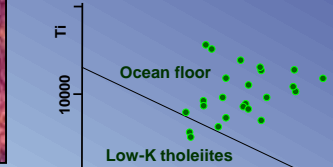
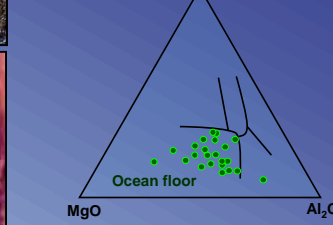
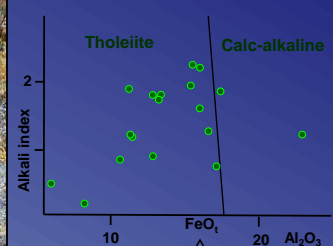


Meta-harzburgite

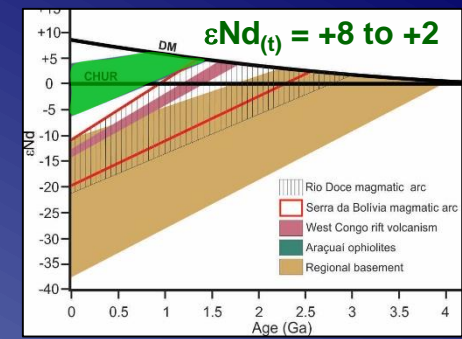


Sulphide-rich diopsidite

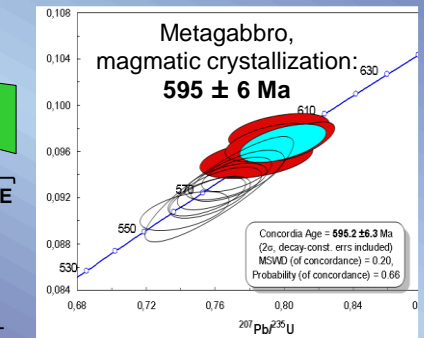
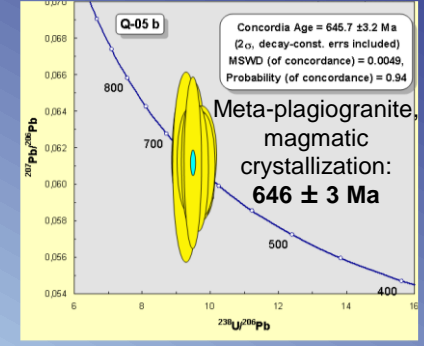
Lithochemistry



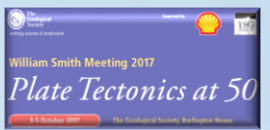
Nd isotopic signature



Zircon U-Pb (La-ICP-MS) geochronology



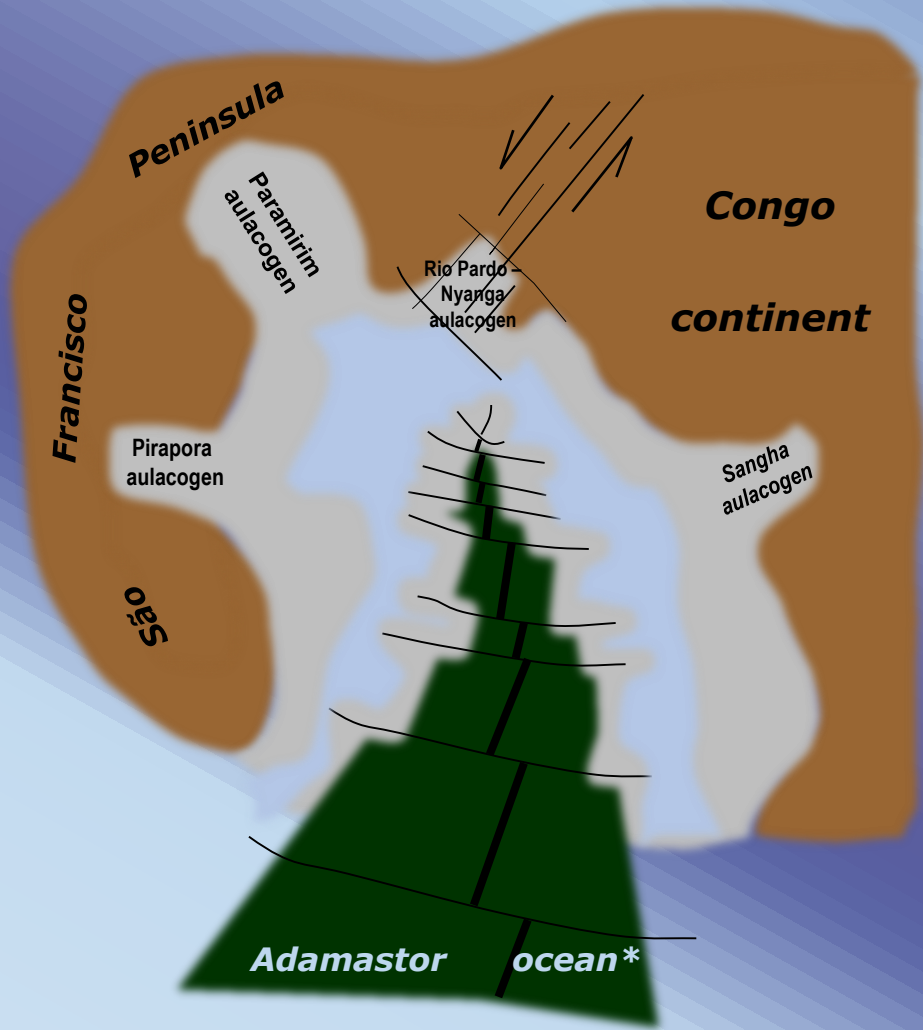
Data sources: Pedrosa-Soares et al. 1992, JSAES; 1998 Geology; 2011, GSL; Pedrosa-Soares 1995 UnB PhD; Saita et al. 2004, CYTED-Madri; Queiroga et al. 2007, Geonomos; Queiroga 2010, UFMG PhD, Tedeschi et al. 2016, JSAES.



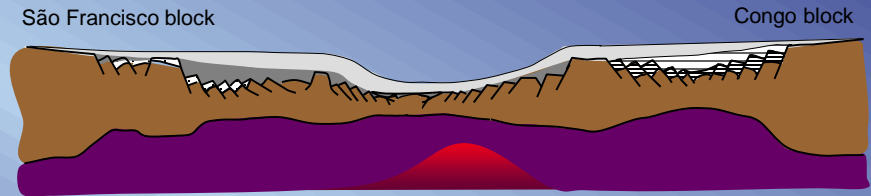
From inland-sea basins to confined orogens:

A. Pedrosa-Soares et al.

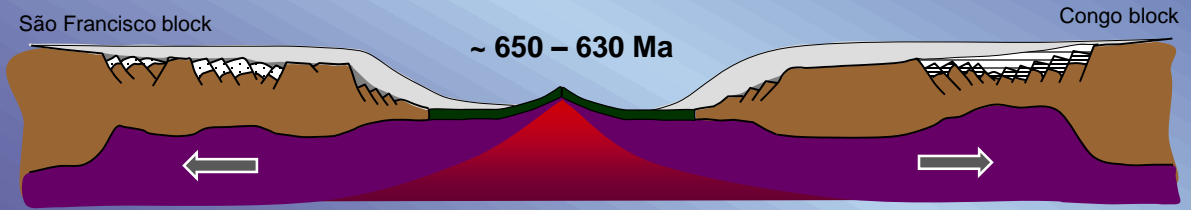
From an oceanized inland-sea basin to a confined orogen



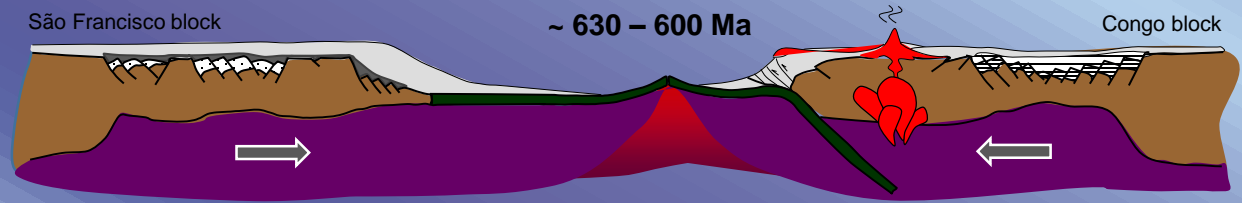
ENSIALIC SECTOR:
 no ophiolite, no magmatic arc, no plate boundary



OCEANIZED SECTOR:
 ophiolites and...



a magmatic arc on an active continental margin

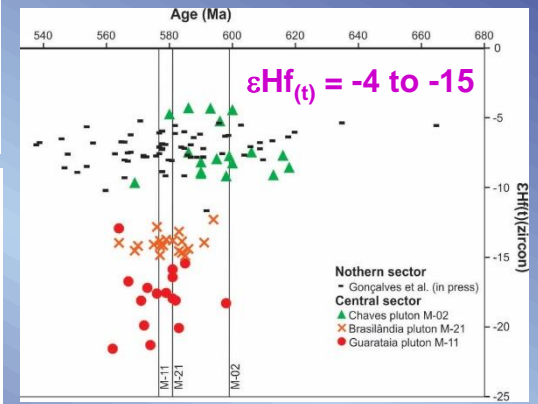
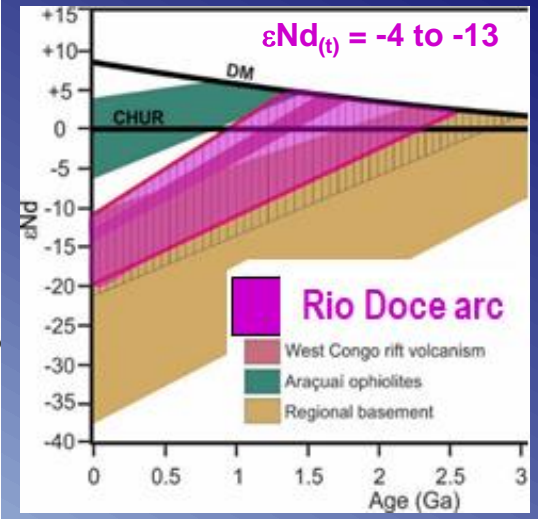
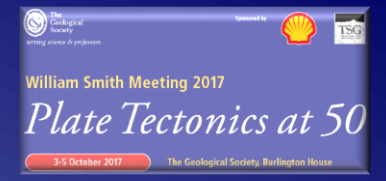
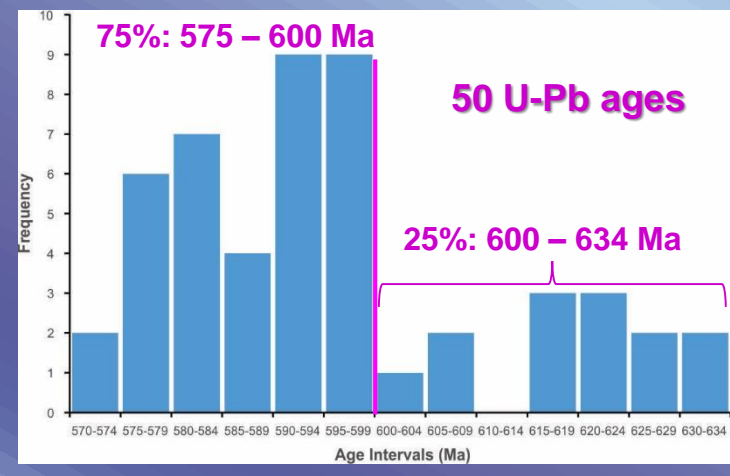
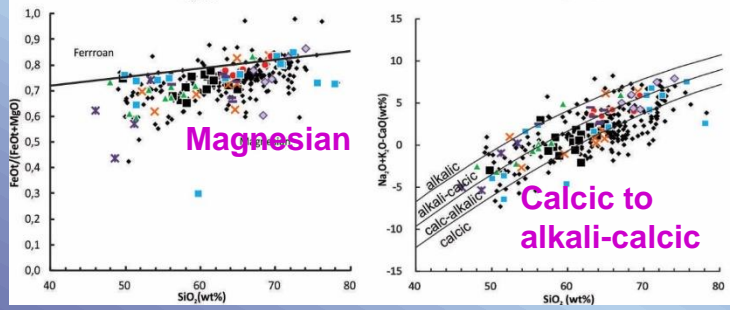
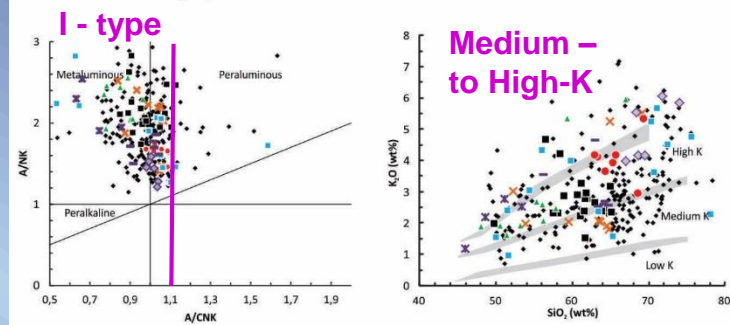
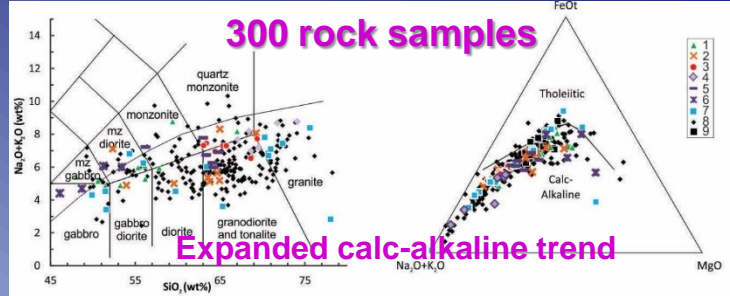
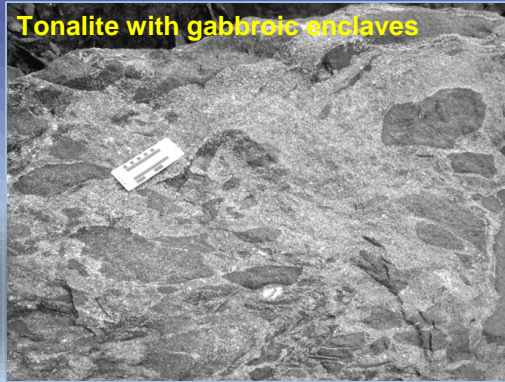
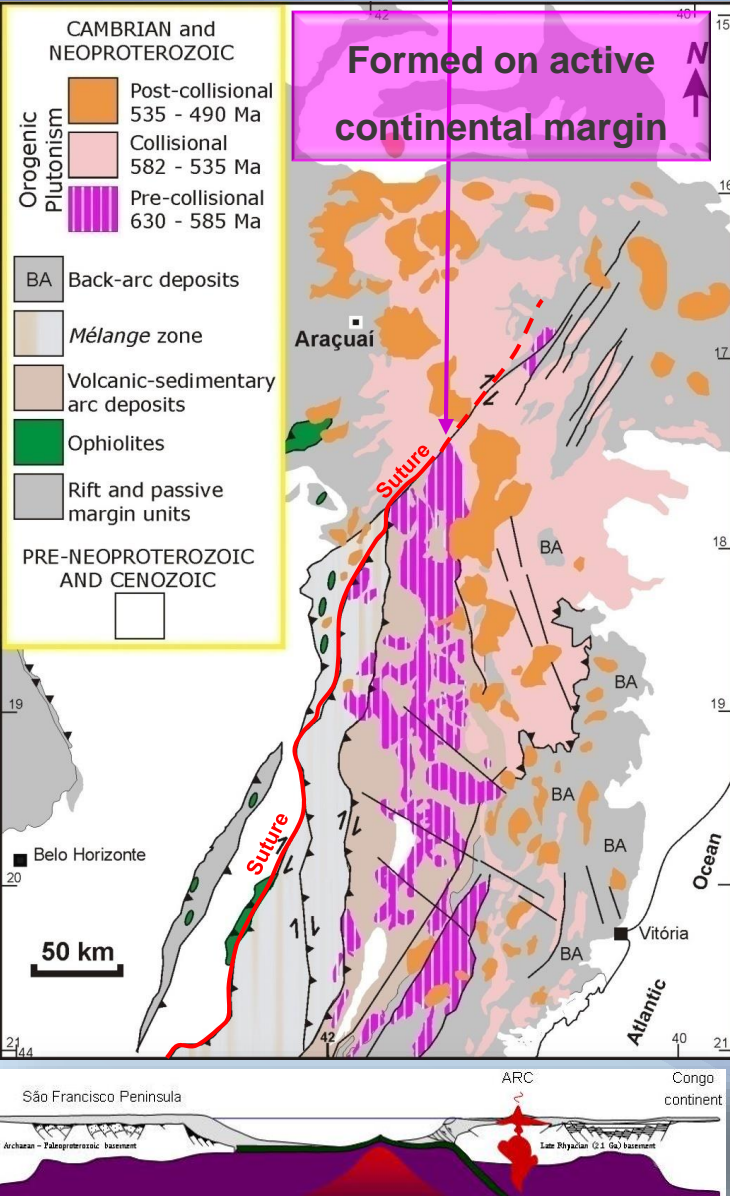


Adapted from Alkmim et al. 2007 (Geonomos)

(*Hartnady et al. 1985, Episodes)

OROGENIC STAGES

The Rio Doce magmatic arc

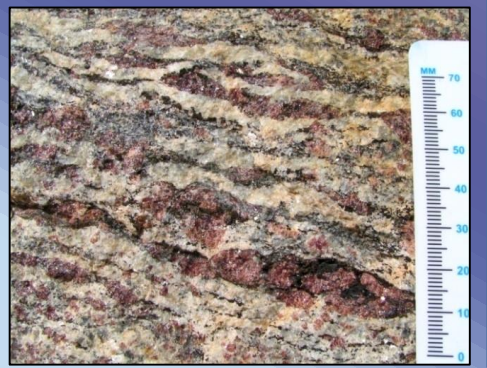
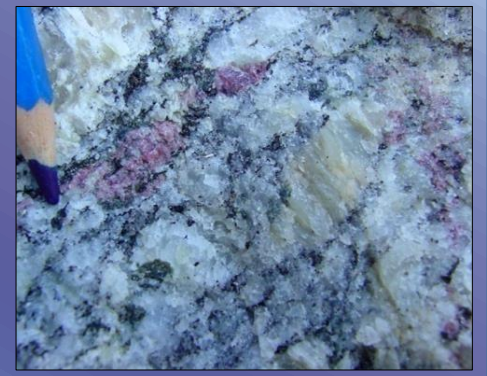
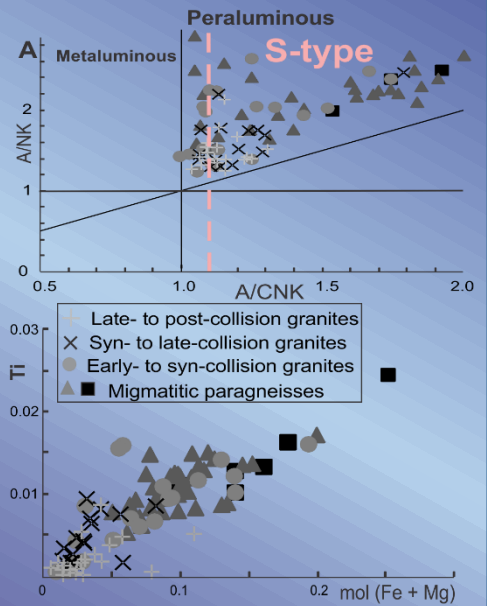
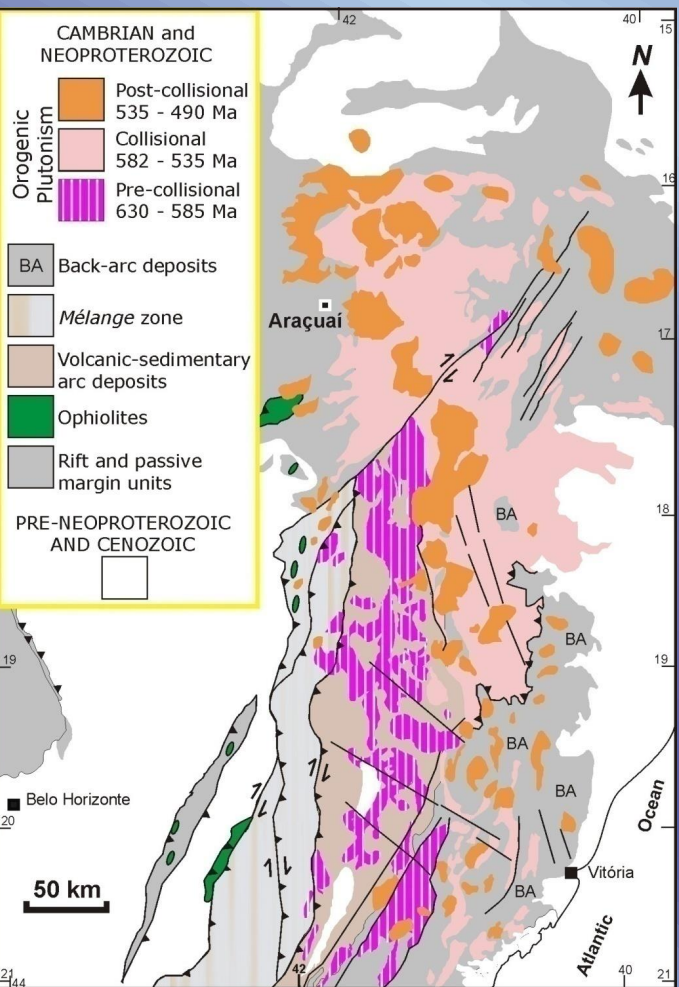


Data sources: Nalini et al. 2000, CRASP; Noce et al. 2000, RBG; Pedrosa-Soares et al. 2001, PR, 2011, GSL; Martins et al. 2004, GR; Vieira 2007, UFMG Dr; Novo et al. 2010, RBG; Gonçalves et al. 2014, JSAES, 2016, GR; Tedeschi et al. 2016, JSAES.

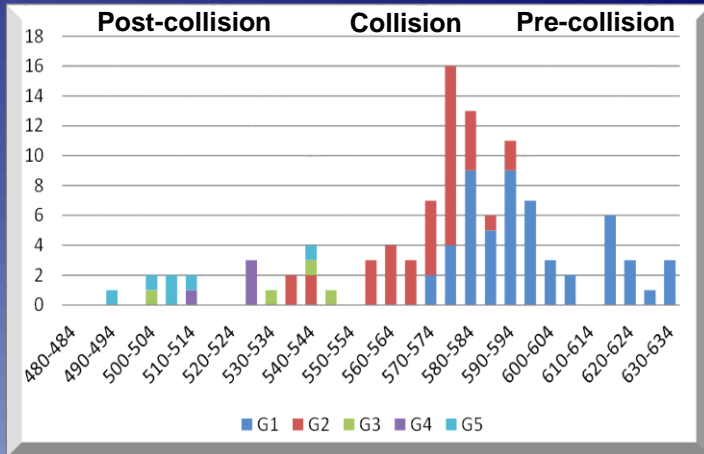
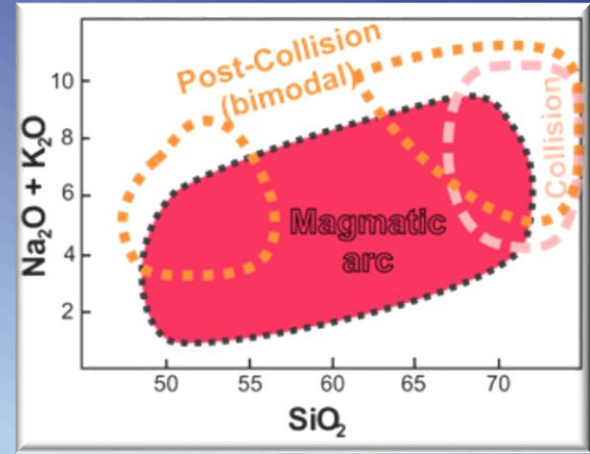
From inland-sea basins to confined orogens:

A. Pedrosa-Soares et al.

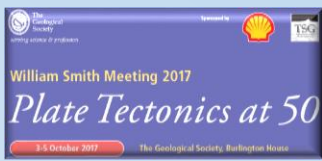
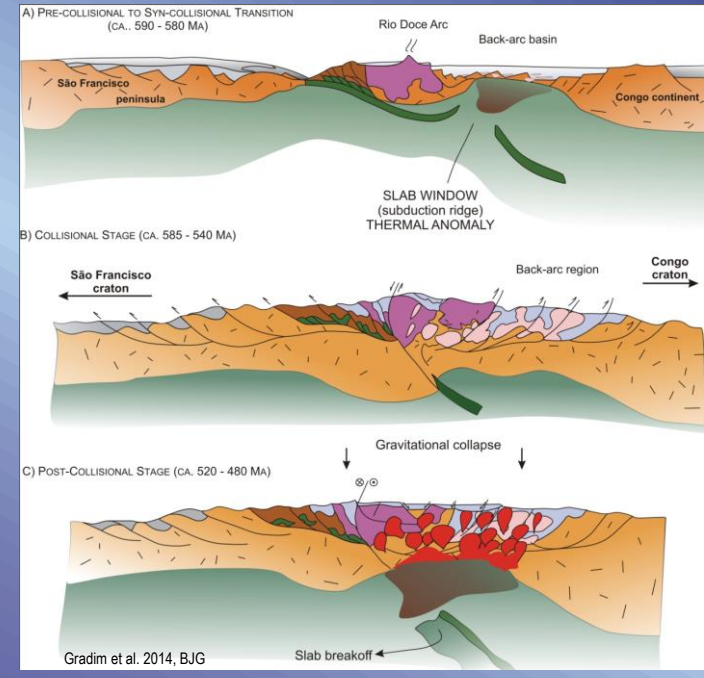
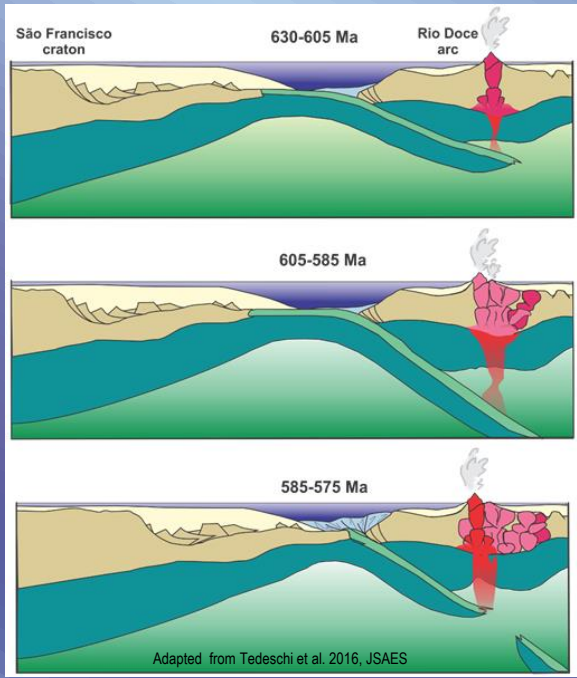
COLLISIONAL GRANITES



From the pre-collisional to post-collisional stages



Such a large (~220,000 km² or 77,000 mi²) and long lasting (630 – 480 ma) orogenic magmatism requires distinct heat sources.



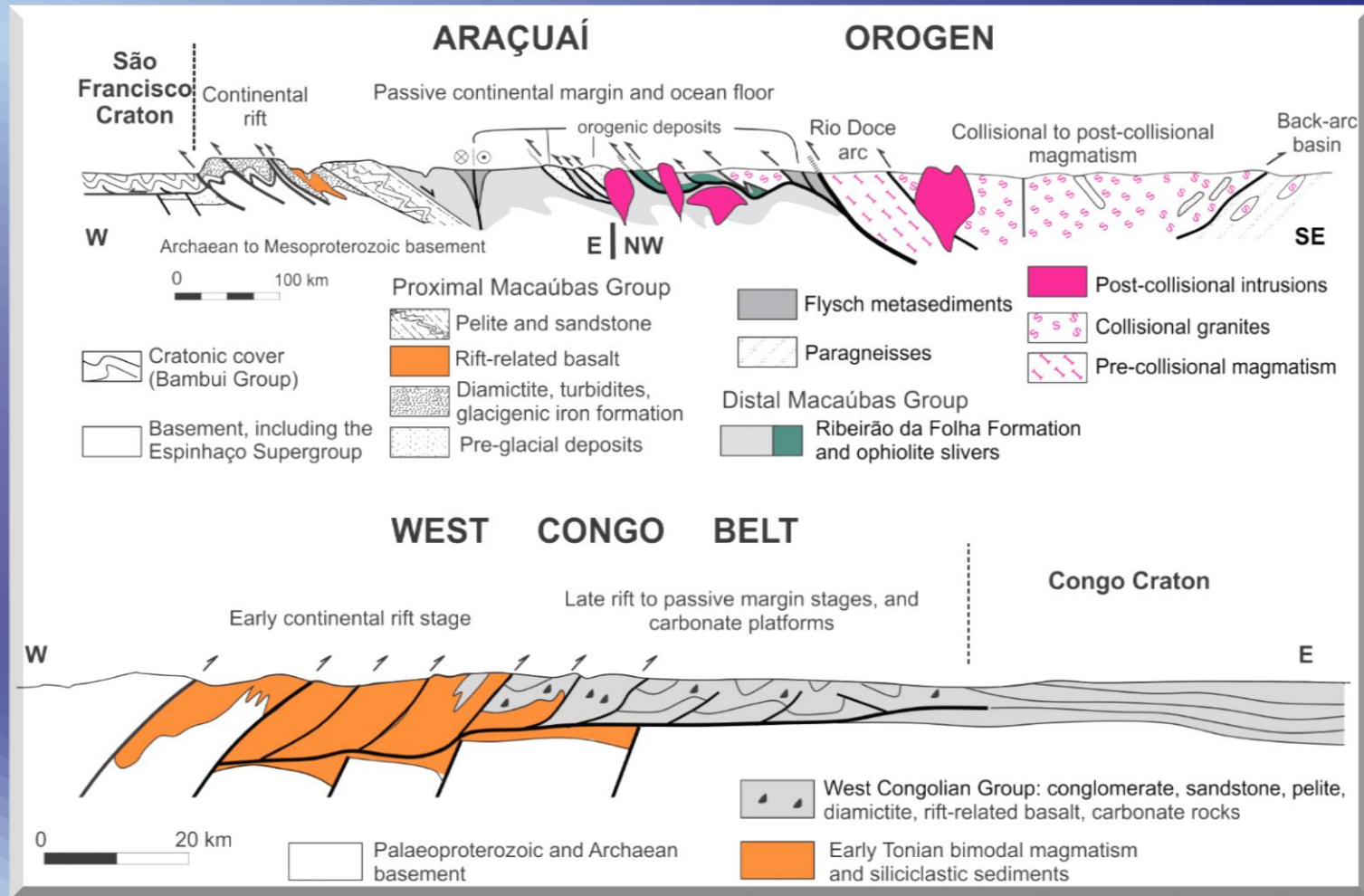
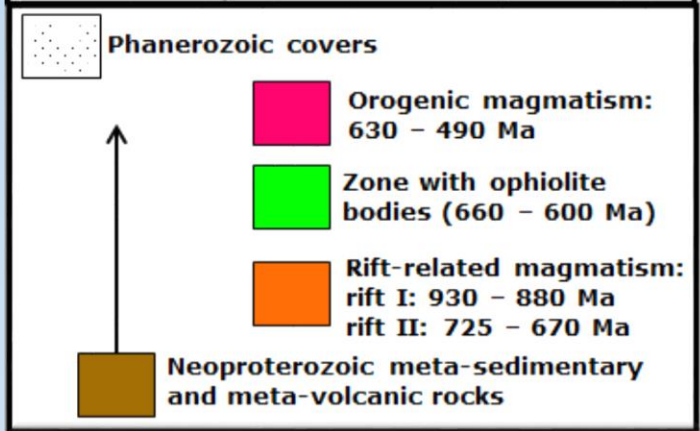
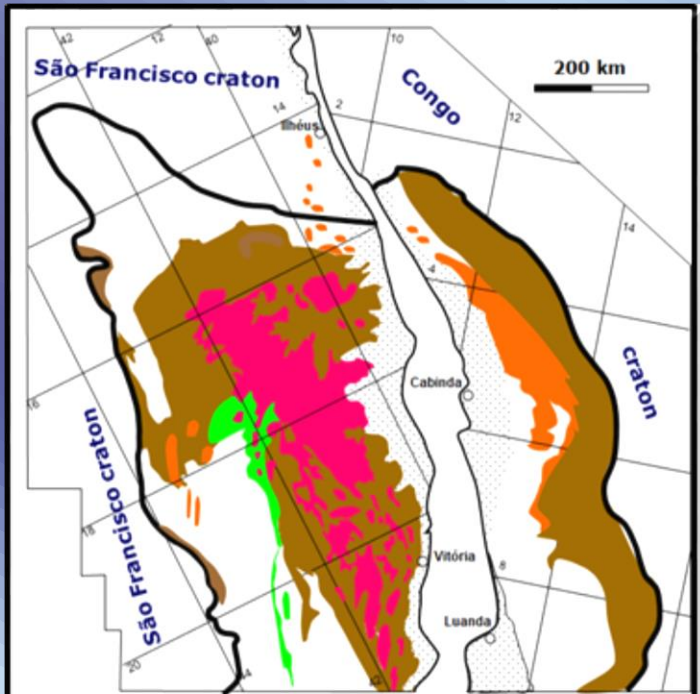
The outcome: A complete orogen within a cratonic embayment

No ophiolite nor orogenic magmatism in the West Congo belt

- A double verging, roughly symmetrical orogen

- More than 2/3 of the whole orogen left in Brazil after the South Atlantic opening

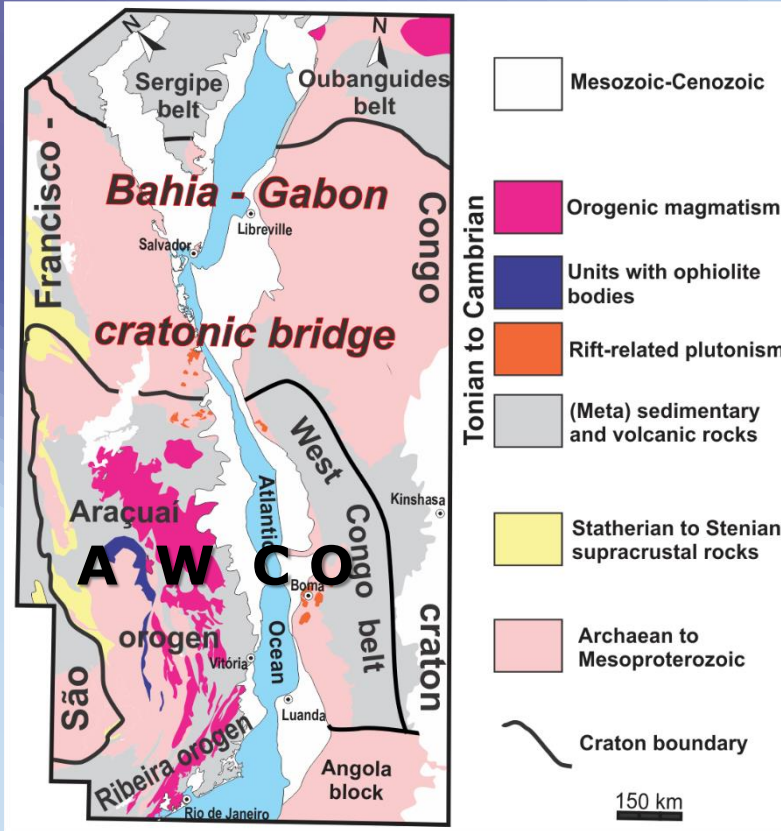
- Main correlations supported by rift-related magmatism, diamictitic successions and tectonic features



Modified from Alkmim et al. 2006, PR, 2007, Geonomos; Pedrosa-Soares et al., 2007, Geonomos, 2008, GSL.

Intermediate term between typical plate margin orogens and intracratonic (ensialic) orogens

(Pedrosa-Soares et al. 2001, *Prec. Res.*, 2008, *GSL Sp. Publ.*; Rogers & Santosh 2004, *Continents & Supercontinents*, Oxford U.P.)



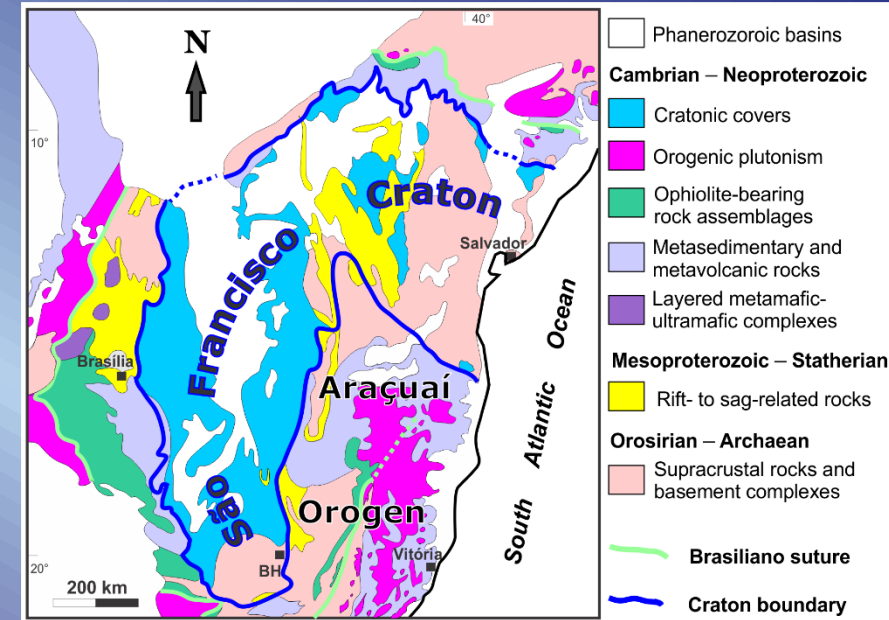
Despite the confinement to a continental embayment, such an orogen shows:

✓ Ophiolite bodies (⇒ oceanic spreading)

and

✓ Orogenic magmatism from a volcanic arc (⇒ oceanic subduction)

to collisional granites and post-collisional intrusions.



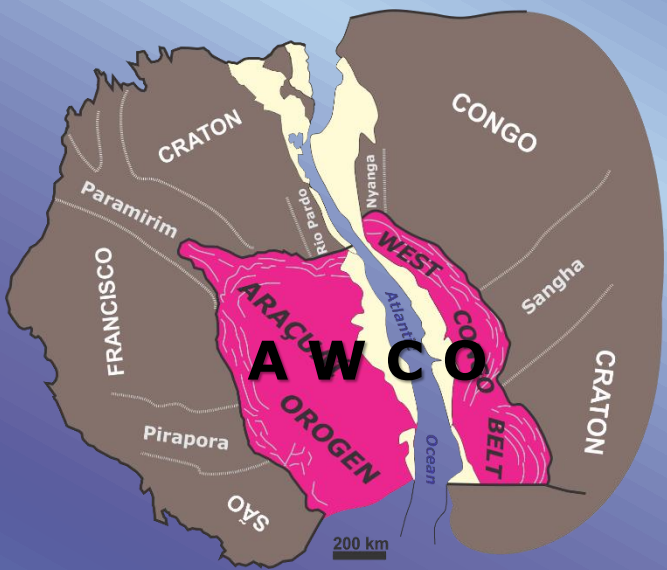
Mmodified from Alkmim et al. (2017, Springer)

Another example of confined orogen:

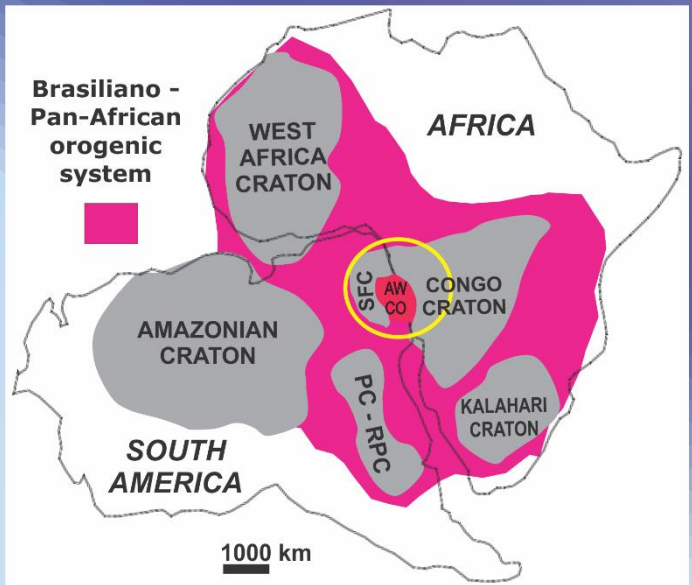
ROGERS, J.J.W.; SUAYAH, I. B.; MILLER, B. V.; MILLER, J.S., 2005. A confined orogen in the Tibesti Massif, southern Libya, during the late Neoproterozoic. *Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs*, 37(7): 73

See also: Alkmim et al. 2006, *Prec. Res.*; Pedrosa-Soares et al. 2011, *Sp. Publ. Geol. Soc. London*; Peixoto et al. 2015, *Gond. Res.*; Tedeschi et al. 2016, *JSAES*; Richter et al. 2016, *Prec. Res.*; Degler et al. 2017, *Gond. Res.*; Heilbron et al. 2017, Springer)

Implications for Plate Tectonics





- ✓ The cratonic bridge and confined orogen reflect a high strength lithosphere.
- ✓ The inland-sea basin may represent a terminal segment of an active ocean ridge or a stagnant basin partially floored by oceanic crust.
- ✓ Aulacogens connected to a confined orogen play a major role, accommodating extensional and contractional strains during opening and closing of the system.



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Thank you!

pedrosasoaresh@ufmg.br

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