

ABSTRACT

The results of the geological survey in the Caracol Sheet (SB. 21-X-C), at 1:250 000 scale are presented as part of Projeto Especial Província Mineral do Tapajós – PROMIN-Tapajós, covering an area of 18 000 km², in the southwestern region of the State of Pará. Foliated gneiss and granitoid plutons of the Cuiú-Cuiú Complex represent the regional crystalline basement of Paleoproterozoic age, intruding the basement. Also in Paleoproterozoic times there occurred the Parauari Intrusive Suite, composed by syn to tardi-tectonic granitic batholiths of sub-alkaline composition and gabbroic rocks of the Ingarana Intrusive Suite. Later in the Proterozoic Era, as a consequence of an extensional regime that affected the entire Amazonic Craton, there appeared a volcanic-sedimentary sequence represented by the Iri Group, composed of acid and intermediate volcanic rocks, tuff and ignimbrite, represented by Salustiano and Aruri formations.

Post-tectonic granitic stocks, called the Maloquinha and Porquinho intrusive suites, follows this magmatic event, cutting the entire sequence. The Maloquinha Intrusive Suite, of alkaline nature, is related to the last phase of magmatism.

After the magmatic event, an extensive shelf sedimentary cover was deposited, named the Buiuçu Formation. From the Paleo-Neoproterozoic boundary to the Neoproterozoic, successive extensional events have conditioned the emplacement of basic rocks such as the Crepori Diabase, the Jamanxim Lamprophyre and the Cachoeira Seca Intrusive Suite. In the Cretaceous there were intruded dykes of basic rocks.

The Cenozoic is characterized by detrital, lateritic and alluvial cover, the source of the great gold production in the Tapajós Mineral Province.

In respect to the tectono-structural constrains, the area is characterized by two major systems of lineaments of the brittle or brittle-ductile type. The first strikes E-W, and is called the Jamanxim Domain. The second, is called the Crepori-Tapajós Domain, and is characterized by the predominance of sinistral strike-slip faults of NW-SE strike, in which primary and secondary gold deposits were strongly conditioned. Three types of gold deposits occur in the area: alluvial, supergene and primary. The last one occurs in quartz veins related to shear zones or stockworks in granitic stocks.