

ABSTRACT

This paper contains the results of the pre-visual/geological and metallogenetic re-evaluation studies of the Jacobina Sheet (SC.24-Y-C), in 1:250.000 scale, situated in the central-eastern part of the State of Bahia.

This area comprises Archean and Proterozoic terrains of the São Francisco Craton, besides Cenozoic superficial formations. The Archean terrains are attributed to the Mairi Complex, essentially constituted by a bimodal orthogneissic assemblage, where the felsic part has a TTG (tonalite-trondjemite-granodiorite) composition, and the mafic is dioritic-gabbroic. Lenticular bodies of metabasic-metaultrabasic and calcsilicate gneisses and an expressive area of kinzigitic paragneisses are also included into this complex. The whole assemblage is complexly folded, migmatized and metamorphosed in the high-grade amphibolite facies. The Archean-Paleoproterozoic terrains are represented by the Itapicuru Complex, of volcano-sedimentary nature that together with the medium to coarse grained Paleoproterozoic clastic sediments of the Jacobina Group, constitute the Itapicuru-Jacobina *Belt*. This imbricated belt, of low metamorphic grade, is structurally discordant with the Mairi Complex. Expressive granodioritic and monzogranitic plutonic bodies were lately emplaced in response to Transamazonian tectonics. Folded cratonic covers, of Mesoproterozoic age, with incipient metamorphism, constitute the Cha-

pada Diamantina Group, that includes two depositional sequences: the basal Tombador-Caboclo Sequence, of fluvial-eolian and platformal nature; and the Morro do Chapéu Sequence, fluvial-estuarine, deposited into drainage incised troughs. Neoproterozoic folded cratonic covers, also with incipient metamorphism, characterize the Una Group whose early deposition was due to a continent wide glacial event (Bebedouro Formation) which was followed by deposition of carbonatic rocks in supratidal, intertidal and subtidal environments (Salitre Formation). During Cenozoic an extensive area of Superficial Formations was developed, including detrital covers and residual alterations.

Gold constitutes the most important mineral commodity of the area, exploited in the Canavieiras, Morro do Vento and João Belo mines, located in the western border of the Jacobina range, to the south of the above city. Non-metallic substances used as building material (marble, dimension stones and gravel) and soil correctives (limestone) also contribute to the regional economy. Phosphate deposits located in Irecê-Lapão were recently evaluated; their economic viability was assured.

The pre-visual/metallogenic analysis, using multidisciplinary data, emphasized 14 improved mineralized and/or potentially favourable areas to bear mineral concentrations of gold, phosphate, lead, zinc, barium, manganese, marble, diamond and limestone.