

IGGC₁₂ Georgetown

What do we know about the positioning of West Africa and the Guiana Shield during the Rhyacian Period?

Mark Jessell
CET UWA

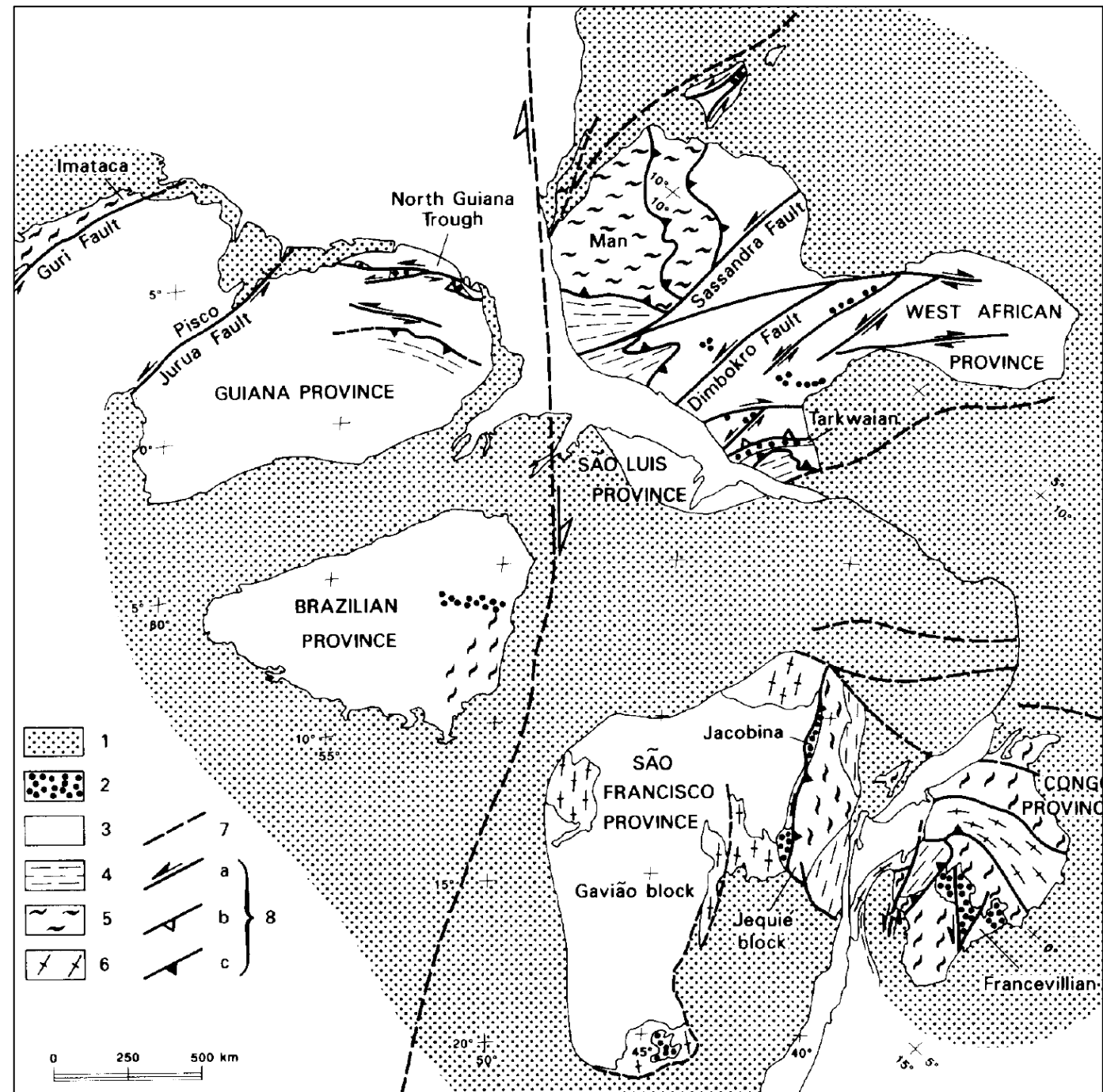


Proposed Reconstructions

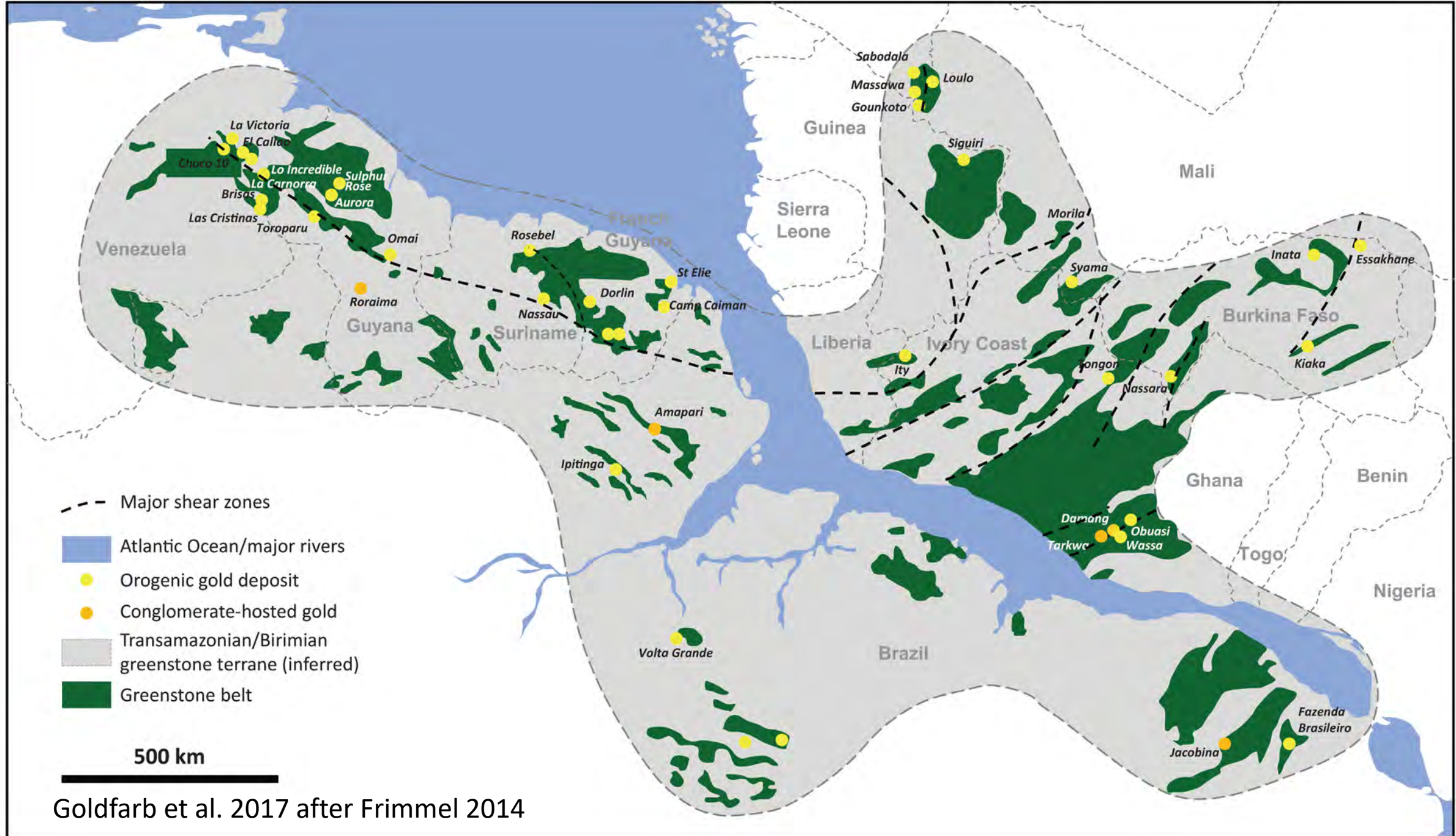
Available Constraints

- Paleomag
- Geochron/Isotopes
- LIPS
- Structure/Metamorphism
- Stratigraphy
- Lithosphere

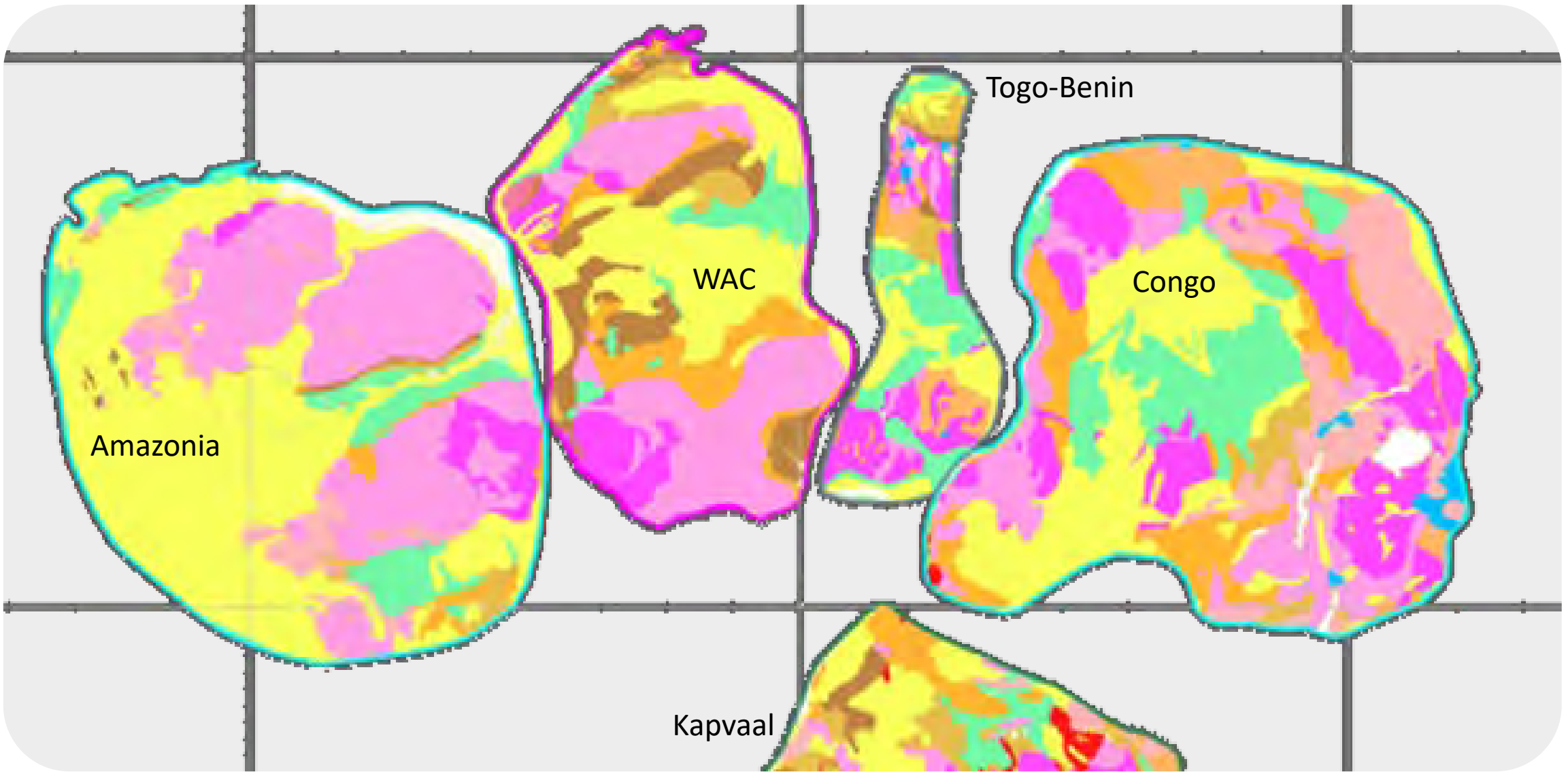
Proposed Reconstructions



Ledru et al., 1994
Vanderhaeghe et al., 1998
Delor et al., 2003



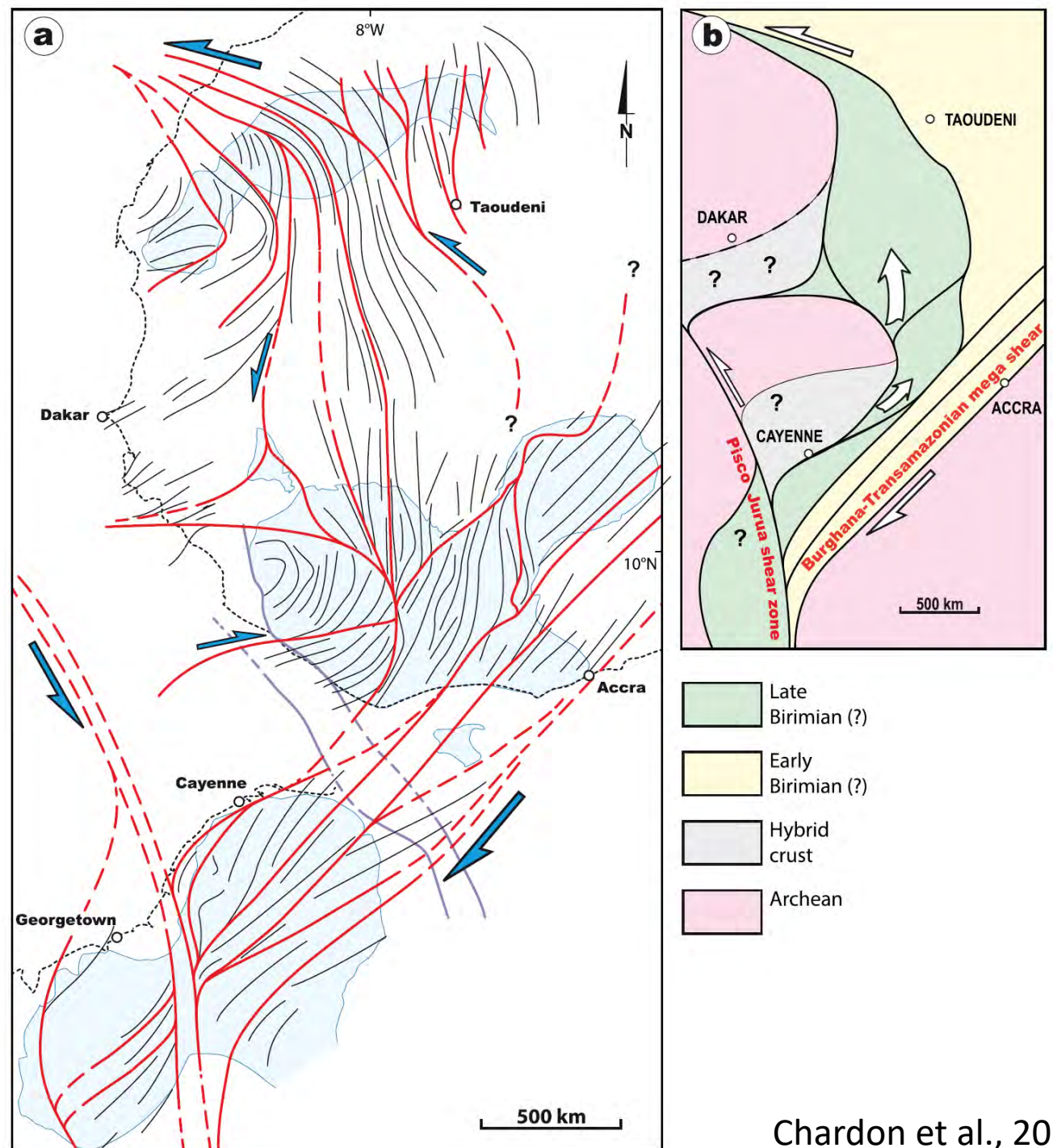
Goldfarb et al. 2017 after Frimmel 2014



2000 Ma

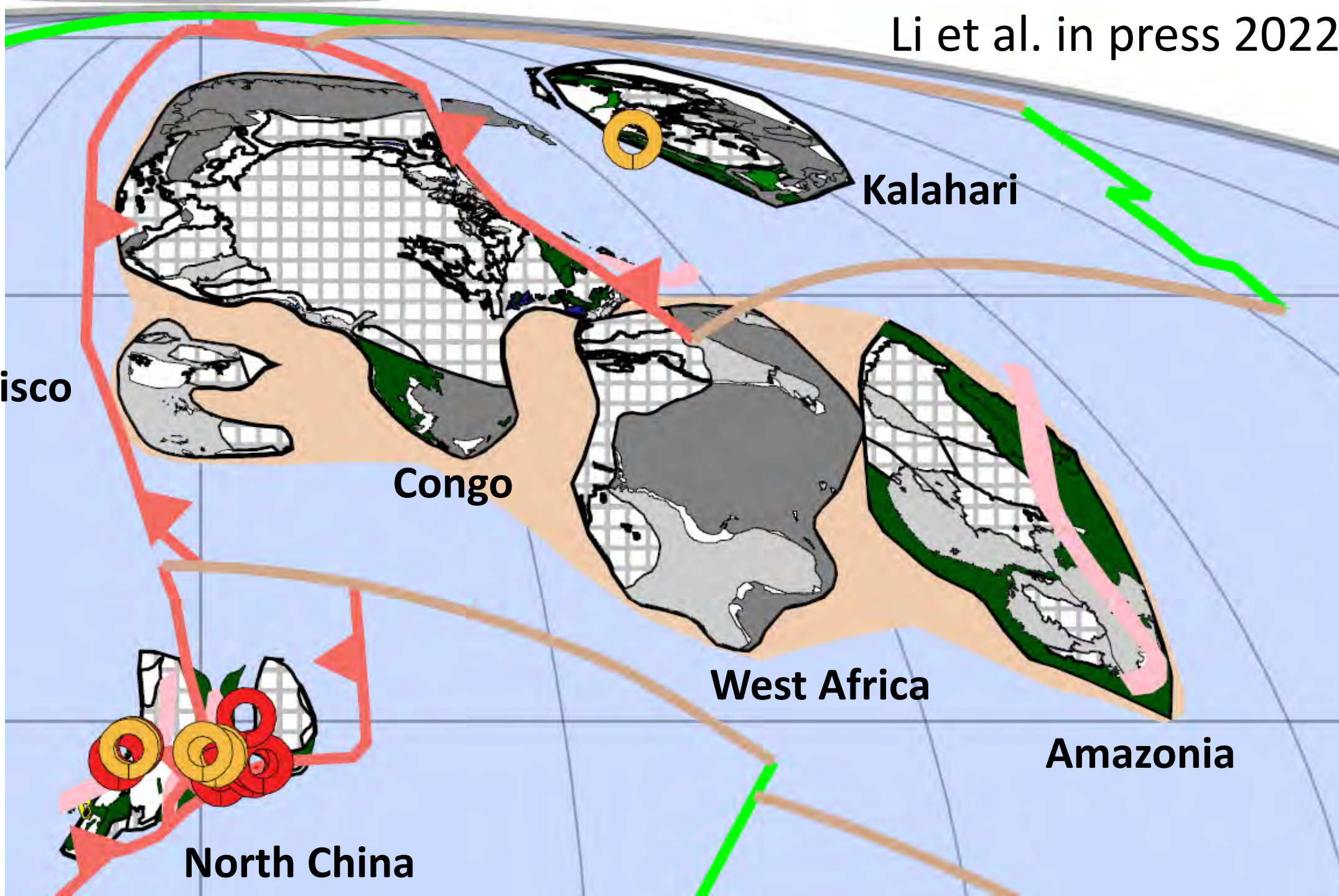
Davis 2013, Unpublished Hons. Thesis
Pehrsson et al. 2015

Relative orientation based on structural pattern of the Eburnean-Transamazonian orogen.



1890 Ma

São Francisco



Congo

Kalahari

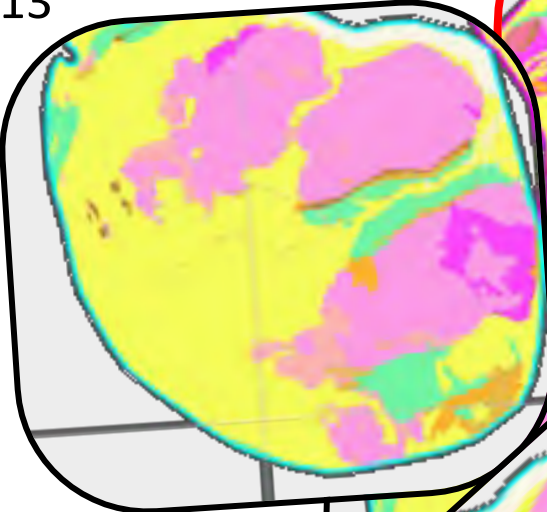
West Africa

Amazonia

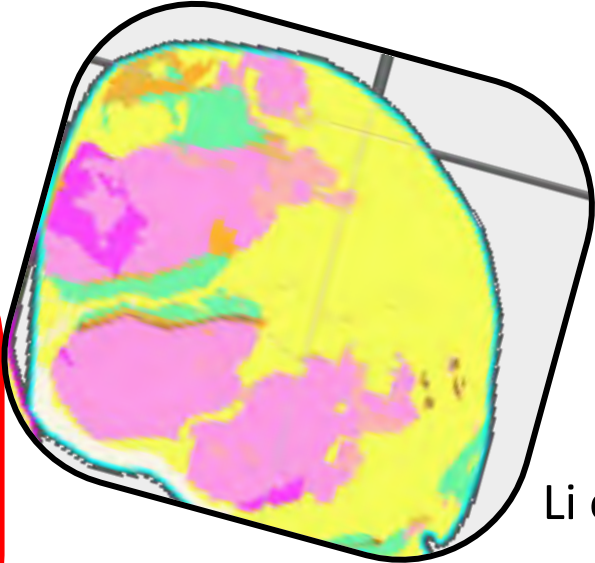
North China

AM/WAC Proposals

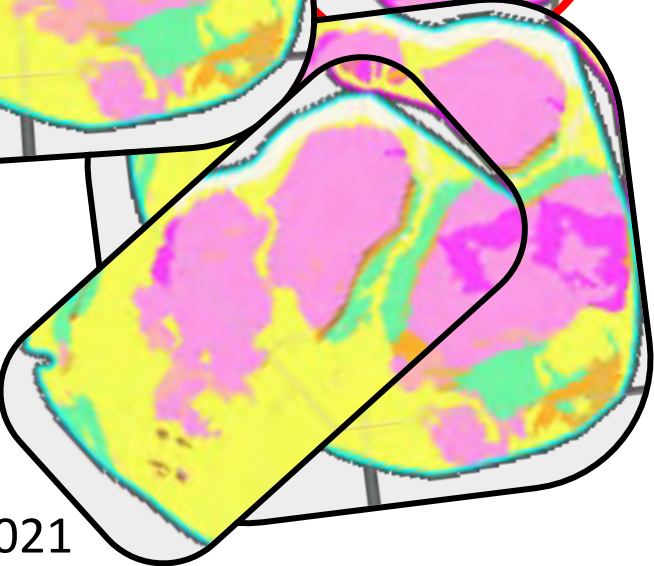
Davis 2013



Li et al, 2022 in press

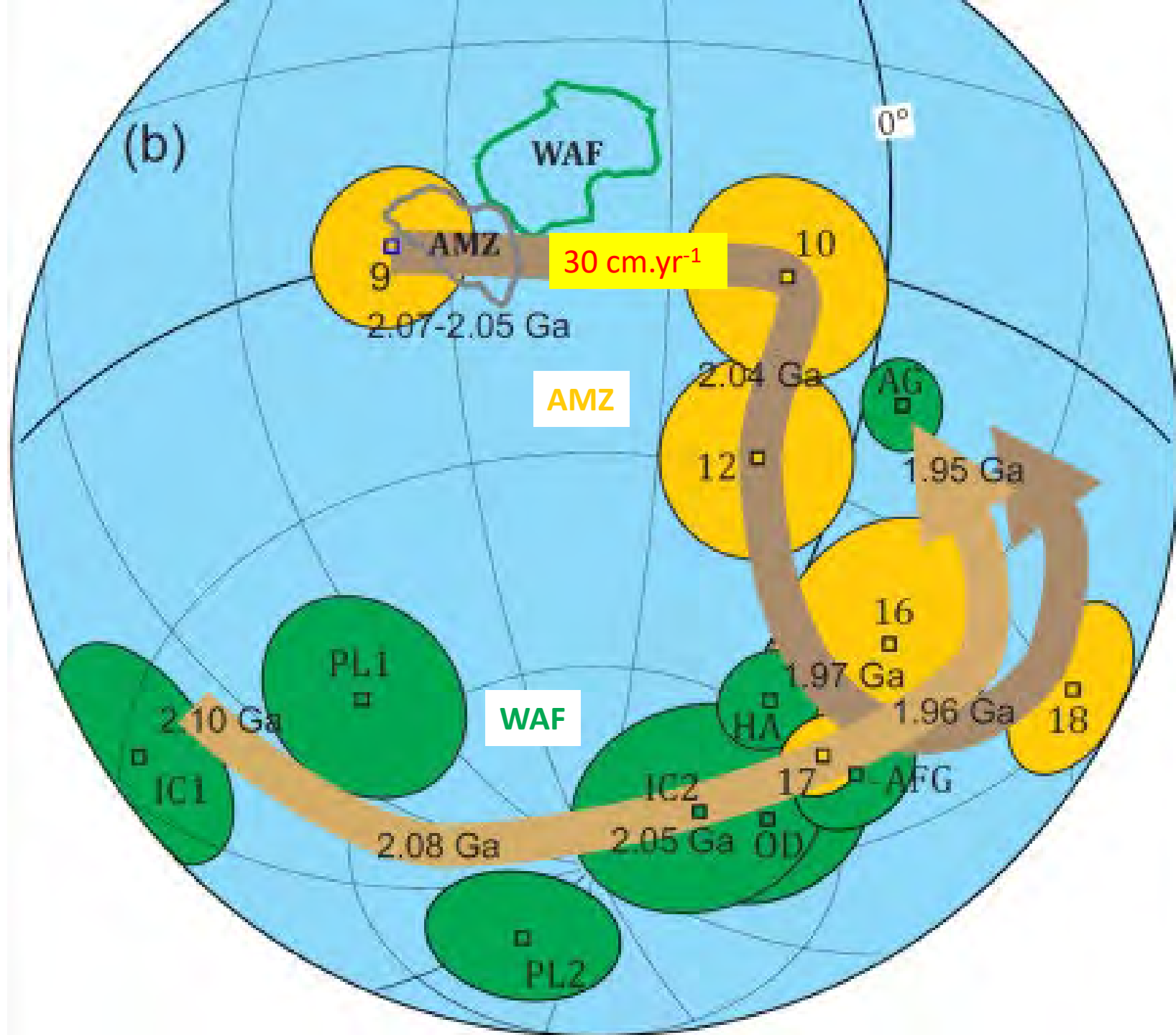
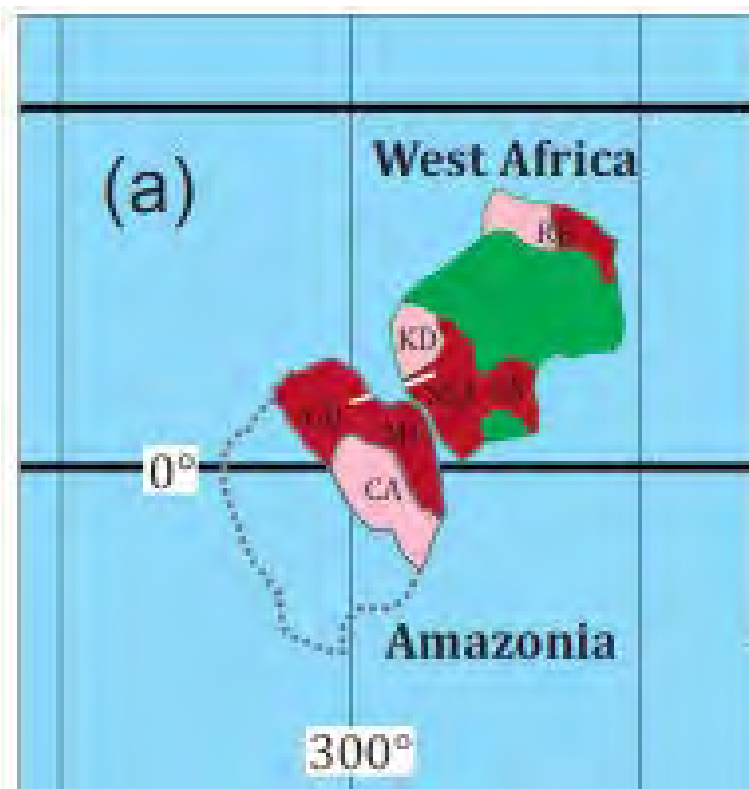


Ledru et al. 1994

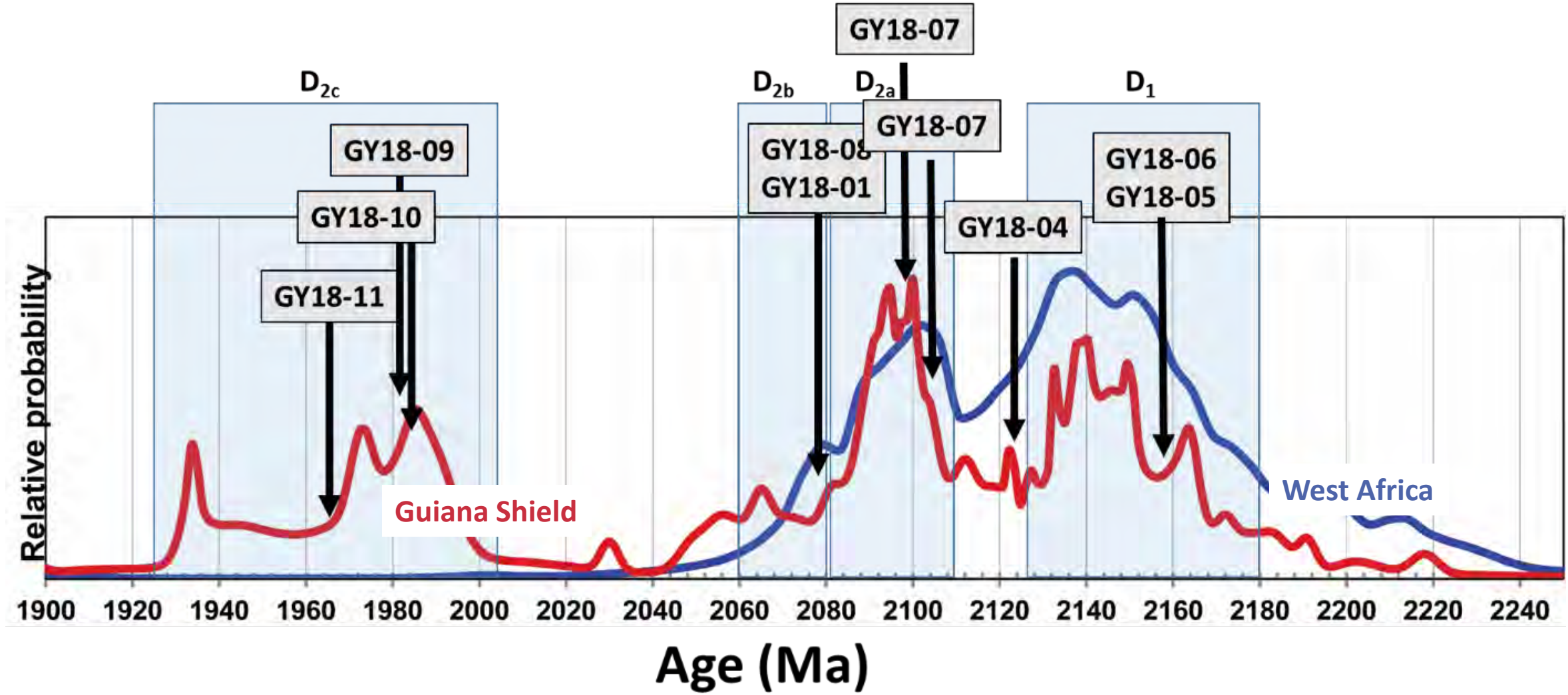


Chardon et al, 2021

Paleomagnetism

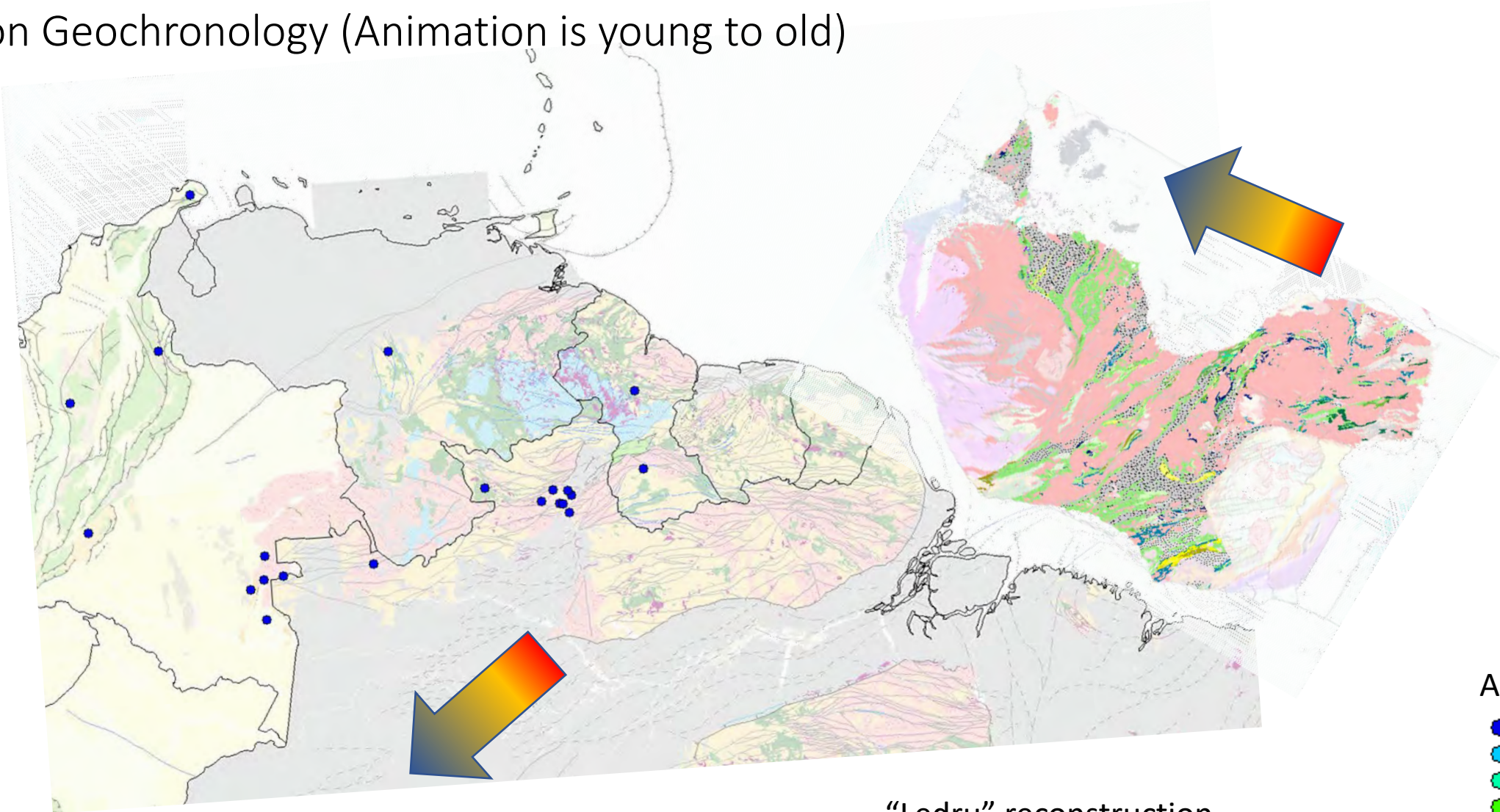


Geochronology/Isotopes



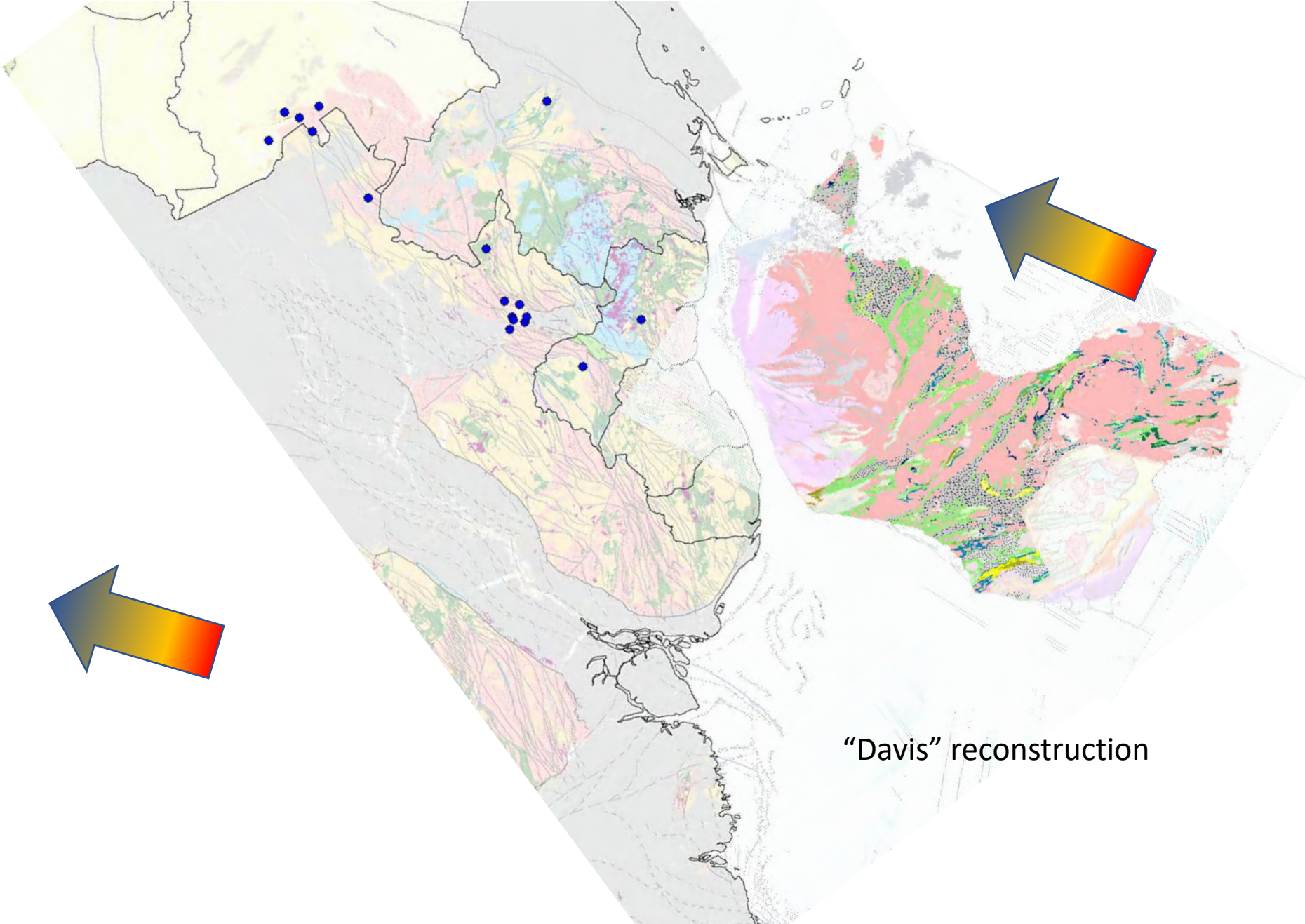
Probability diagram of a compilation of U-Pb zircon geochronology from the Guiana Shield (Tedeschi et al., 2020) with the interpreted orogenic stages (Delor et al., 2003) and results of this study.

Zircon Geochronology (Animation is young to old)

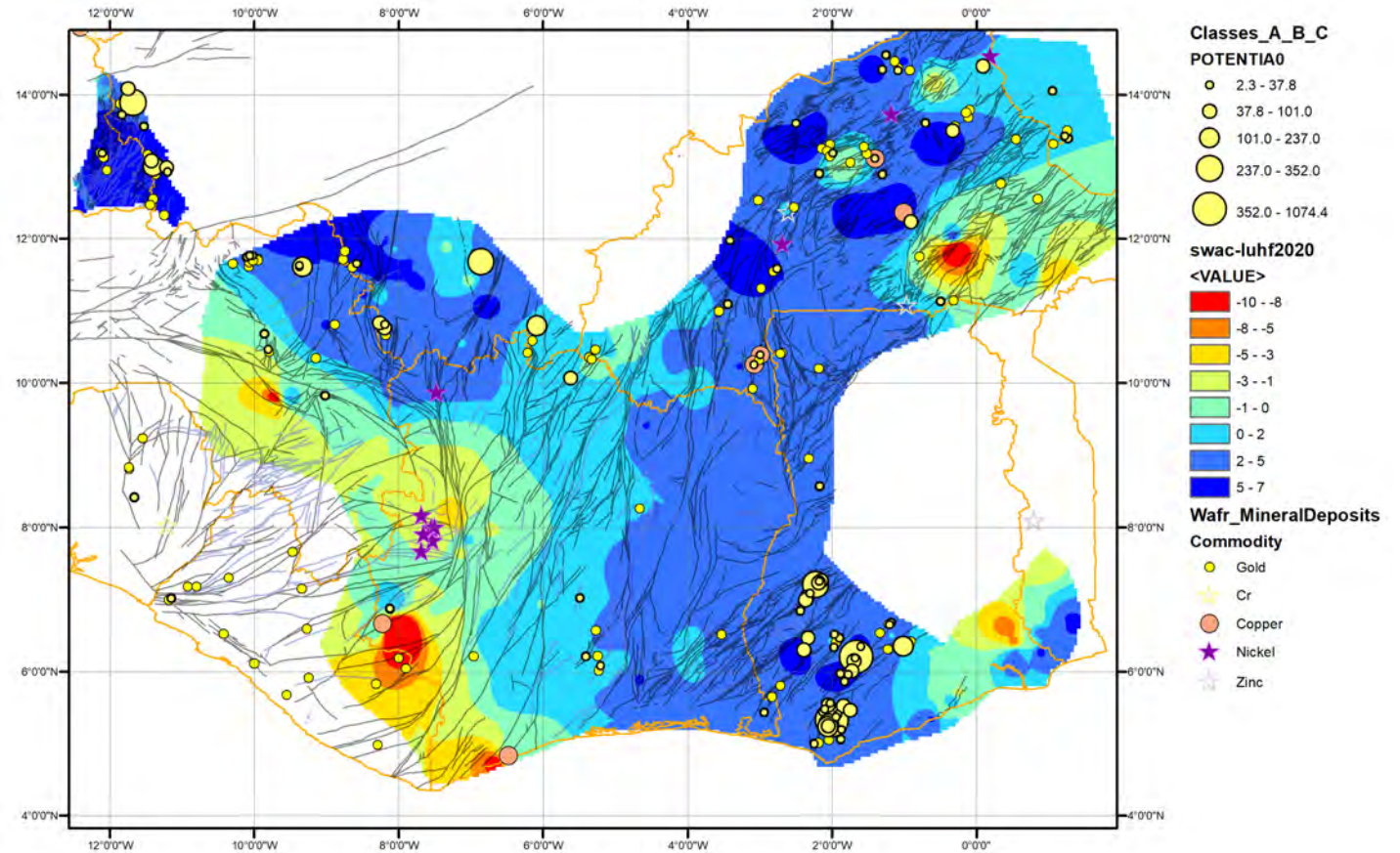
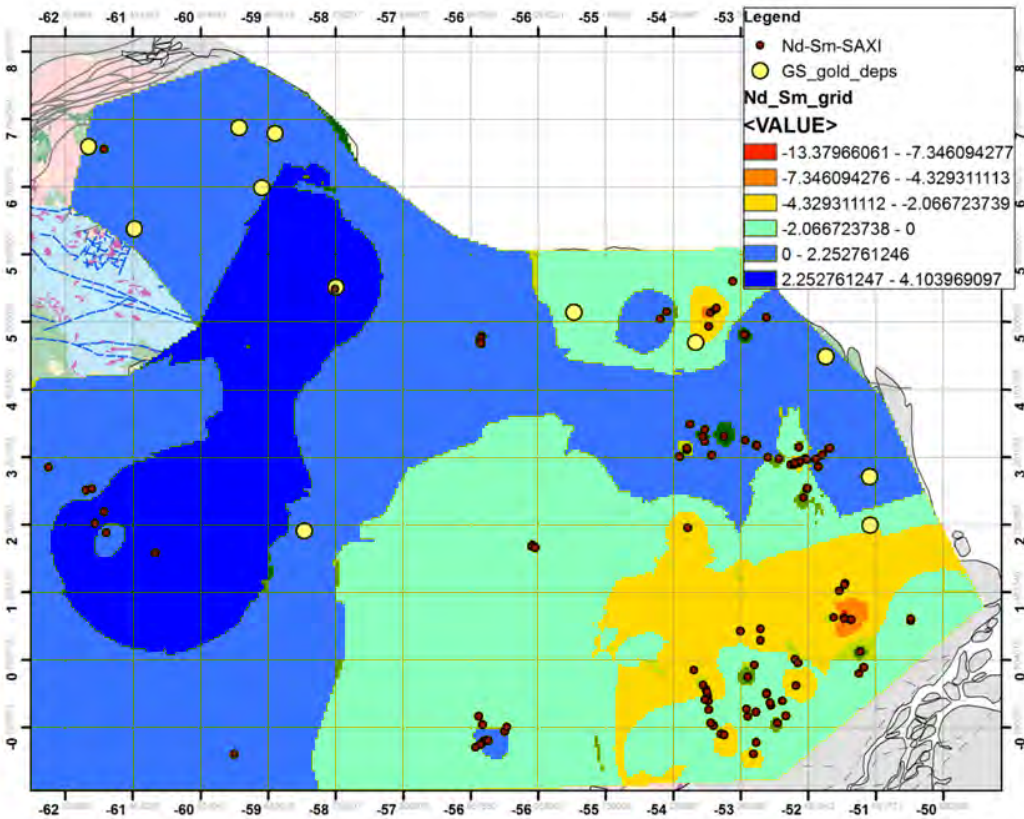


“Ledru” reconstruction

Zircon Geochronology (Animation is young to old)

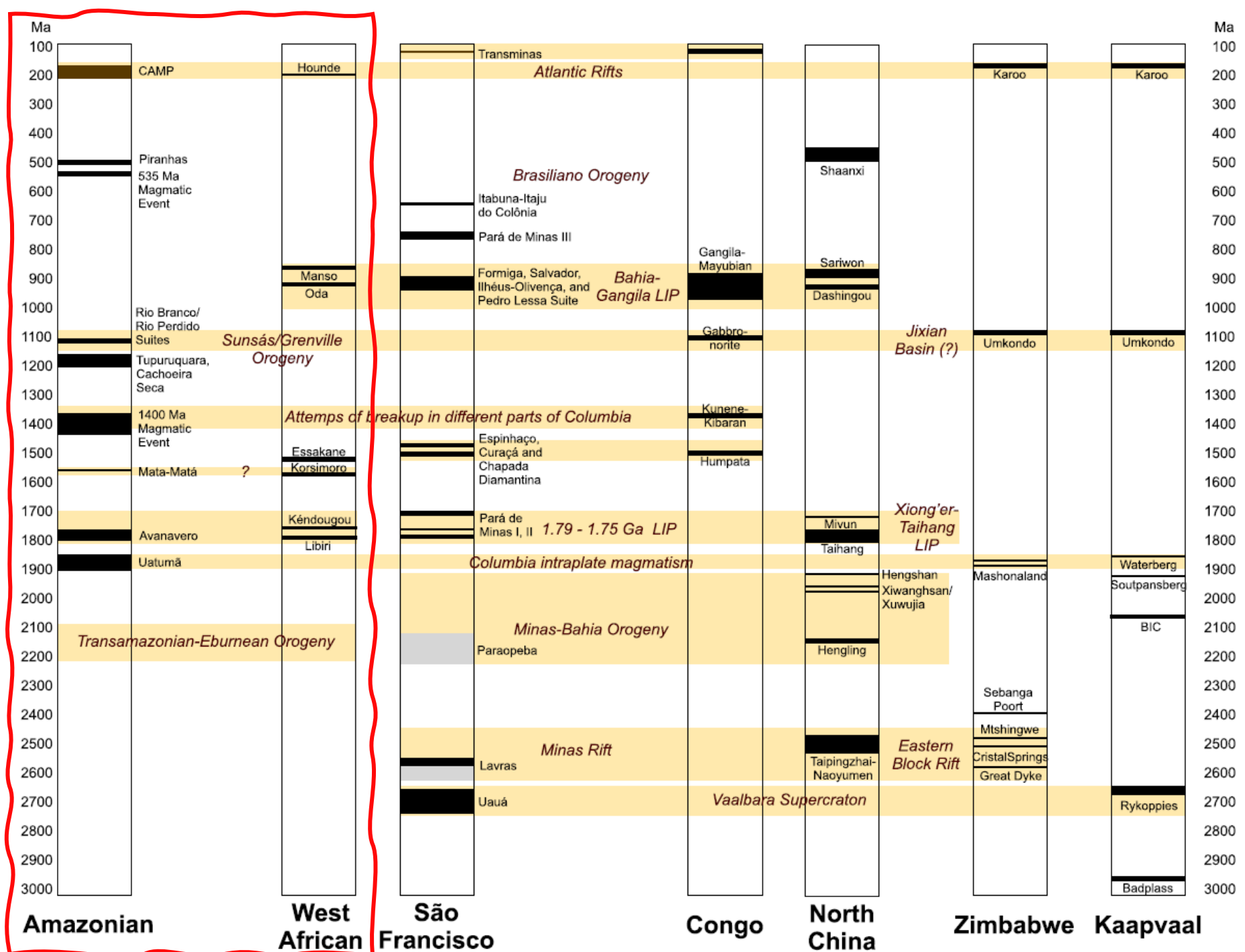


NdSm Thebaud unpublished SAXI 1 final report



LuHf Thebaud unpublished WAXI 3 final report

Large Igneous Province Data

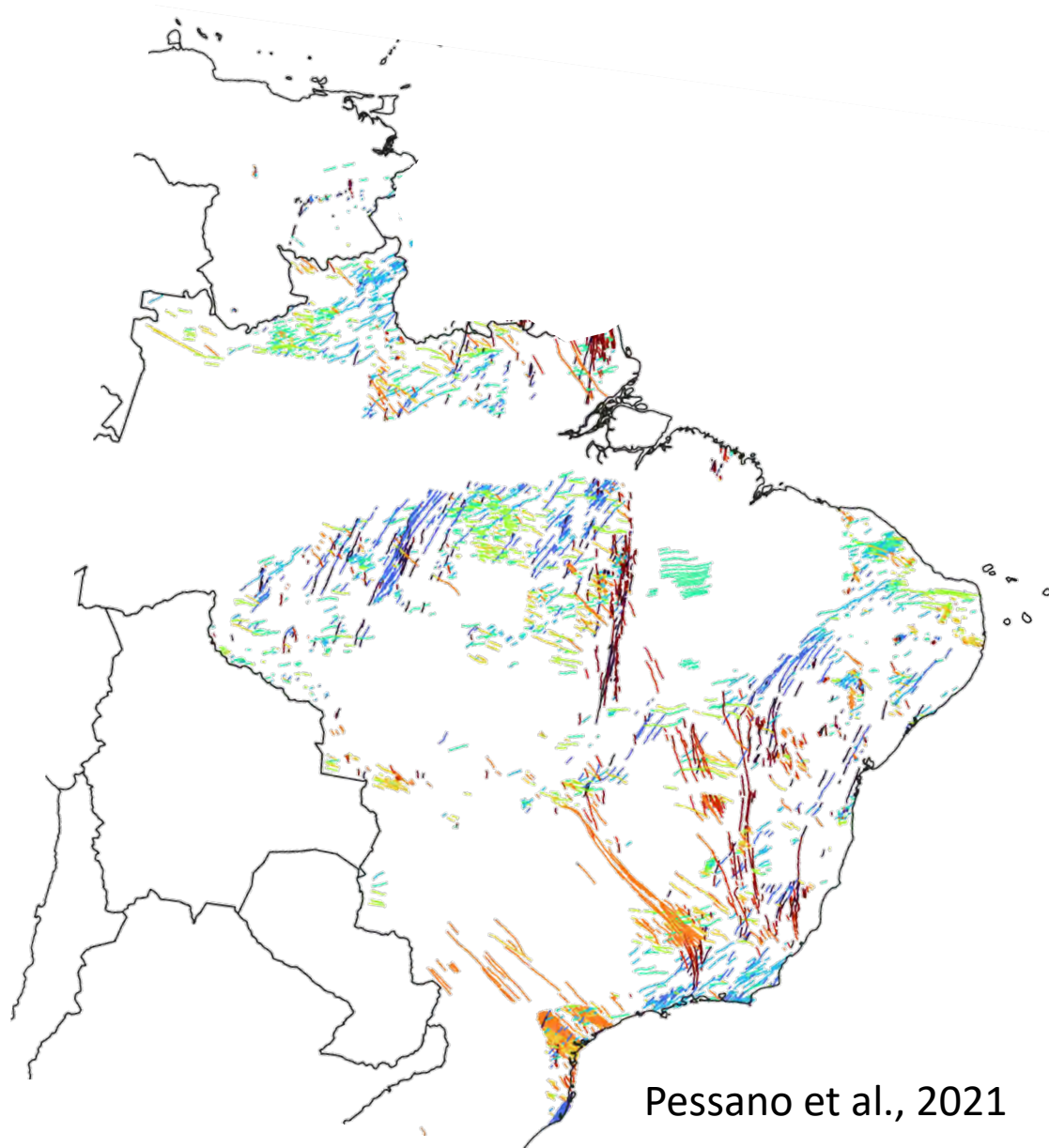


Jessell et al., 2015

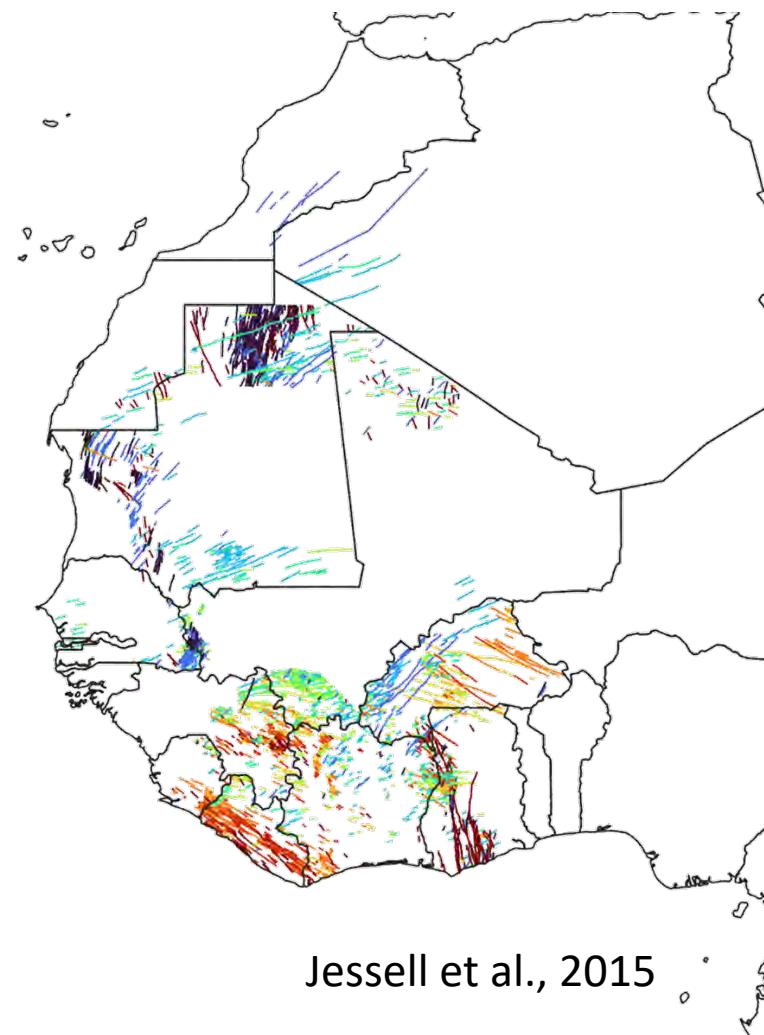
Baratoux et al., 2019

Pessano et al., 2021

Mafic dyke coloured by orientations

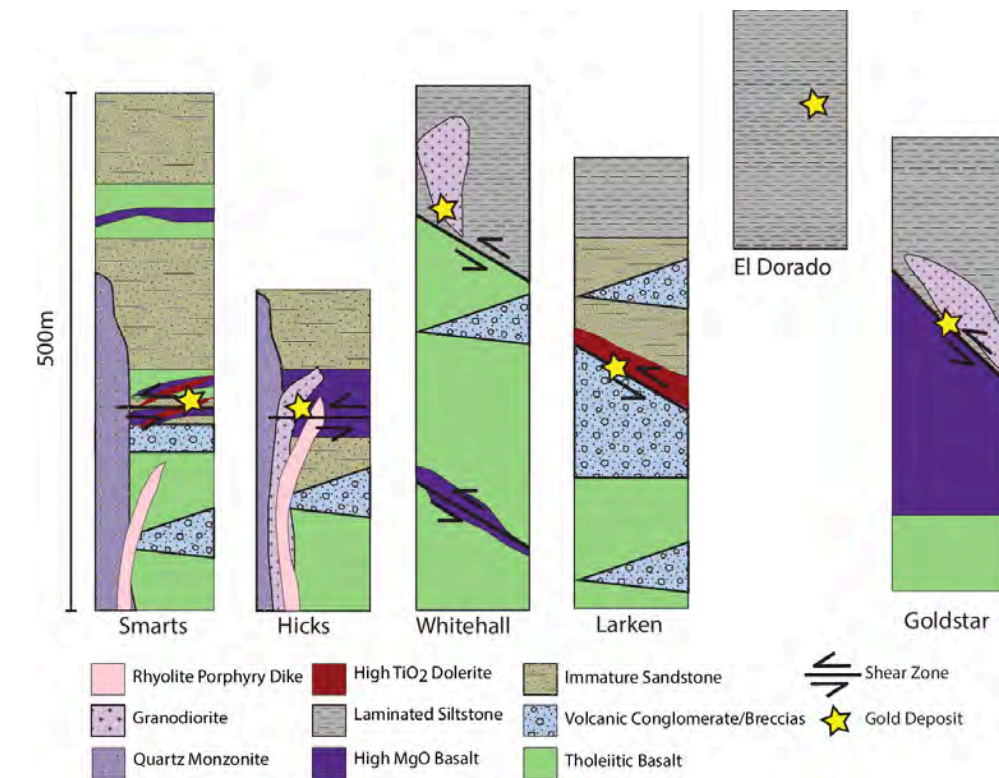
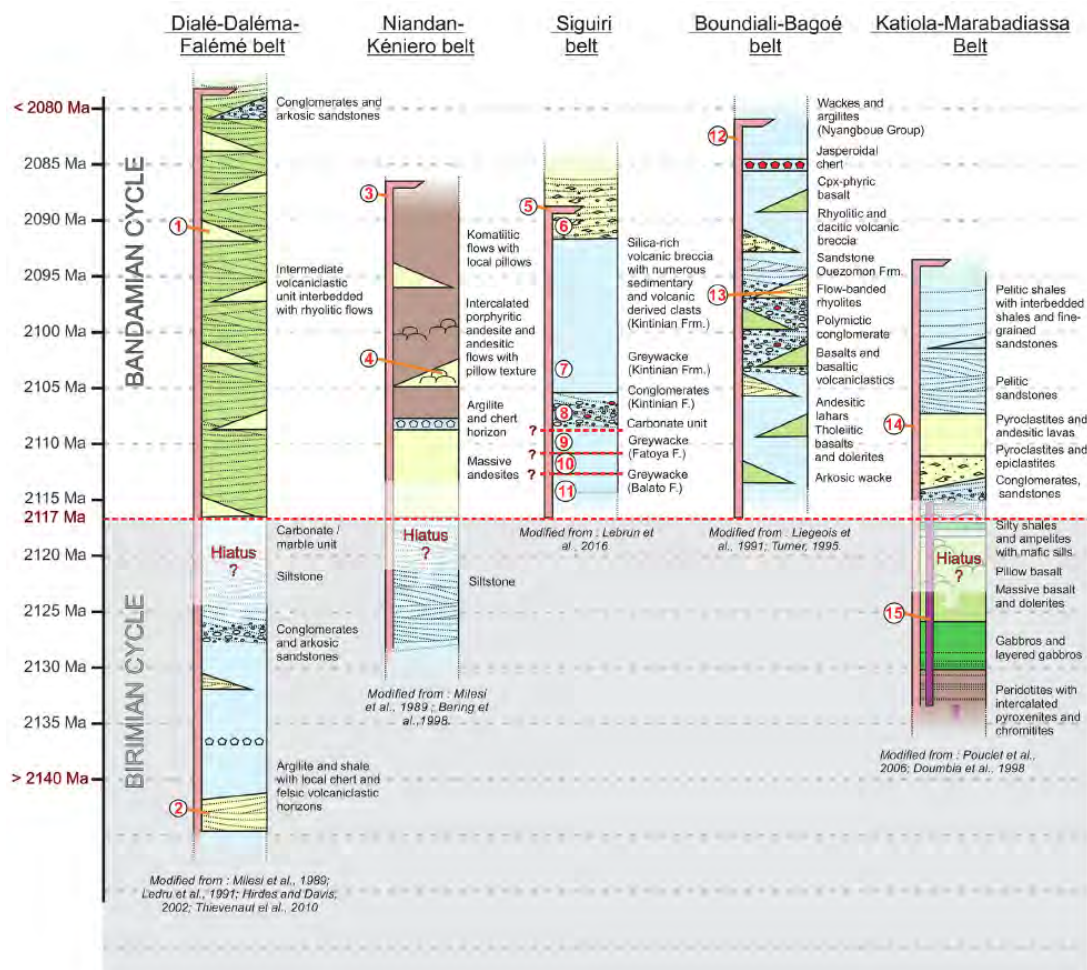


Pessano et al., 2021



Jessell et al., 2015

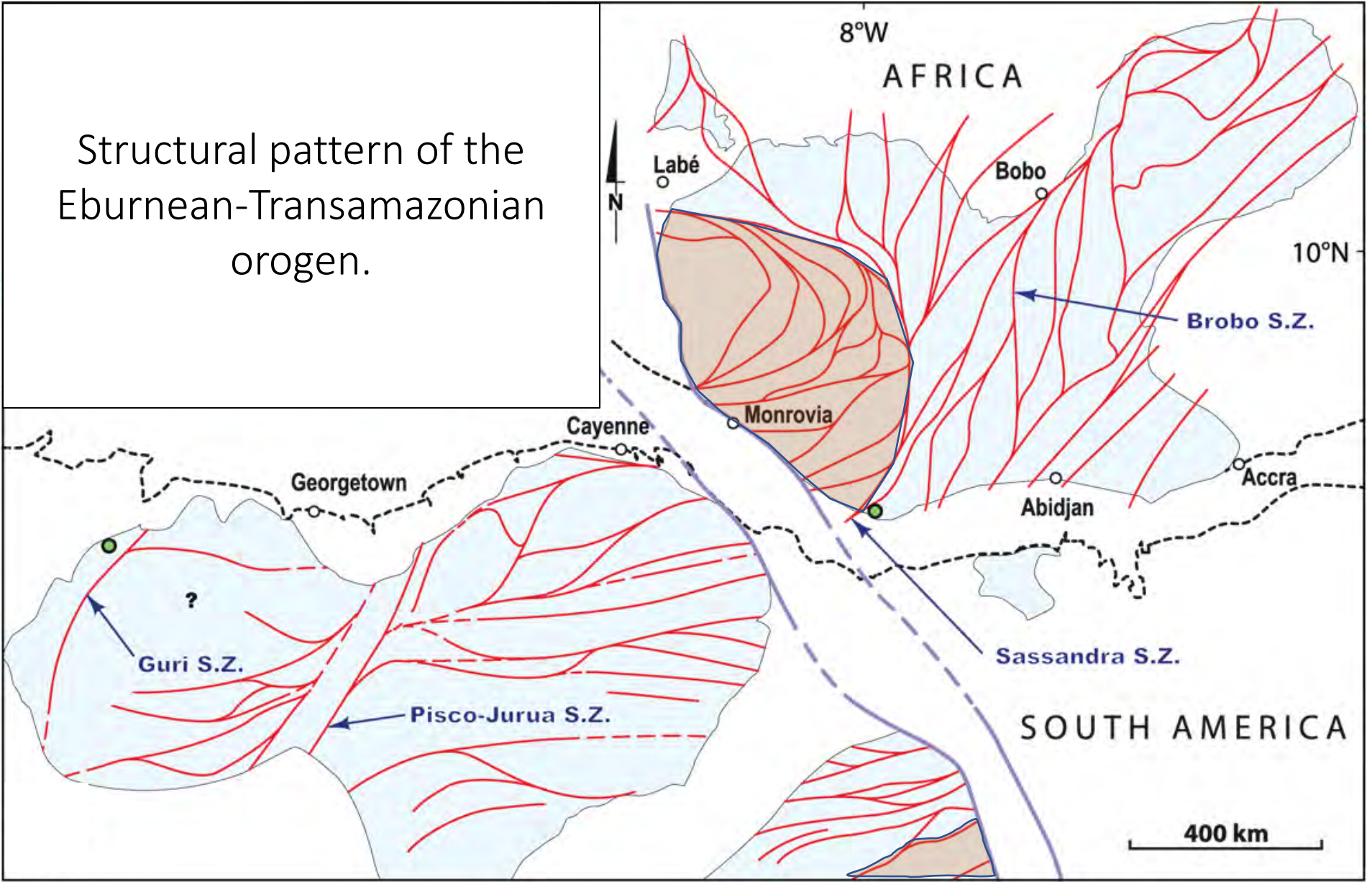
Stratigraphy



Stratigraphic Synthesis of western Cote d'Ivoire
Meriaud et al. 2020

Stratigraphic columns from across the Karouni camp showing the location and position of gold deposits within each prospect
Tedeschi 2018

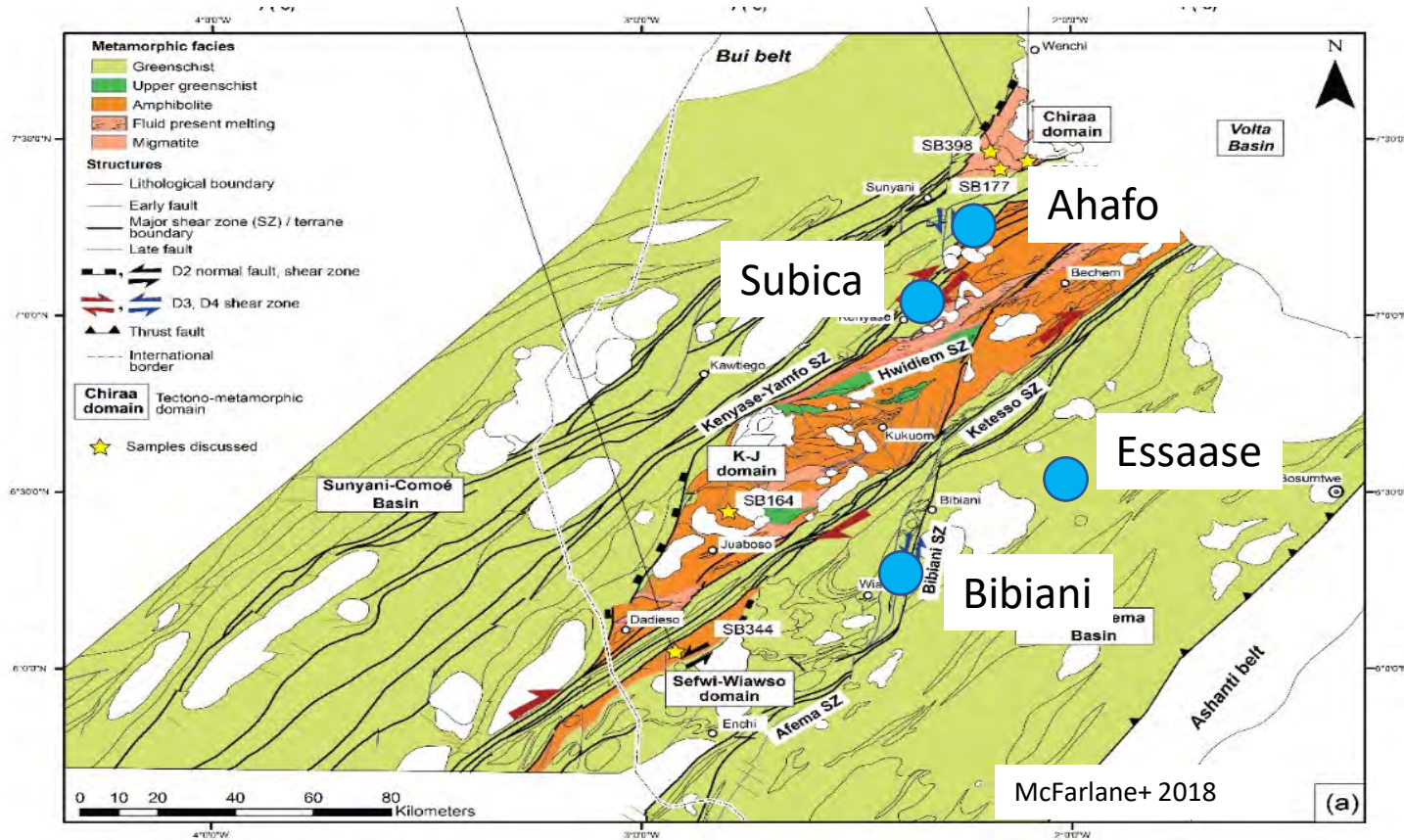
Structure/Metamorphism



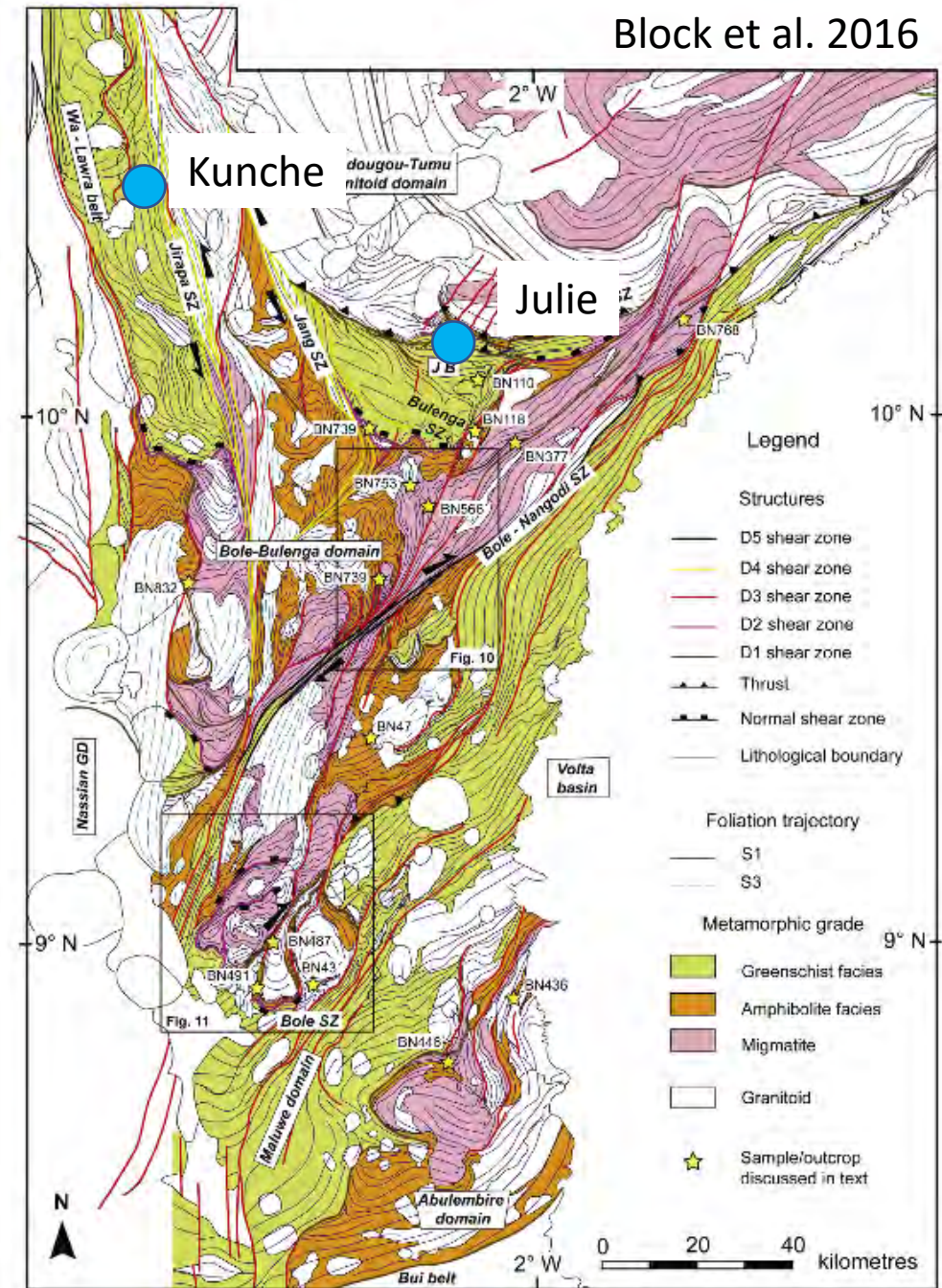
after Chardon et al., 2020

West Africa: Metamorphic Mapping: major extensional episodes and breaks in metamorphic grade

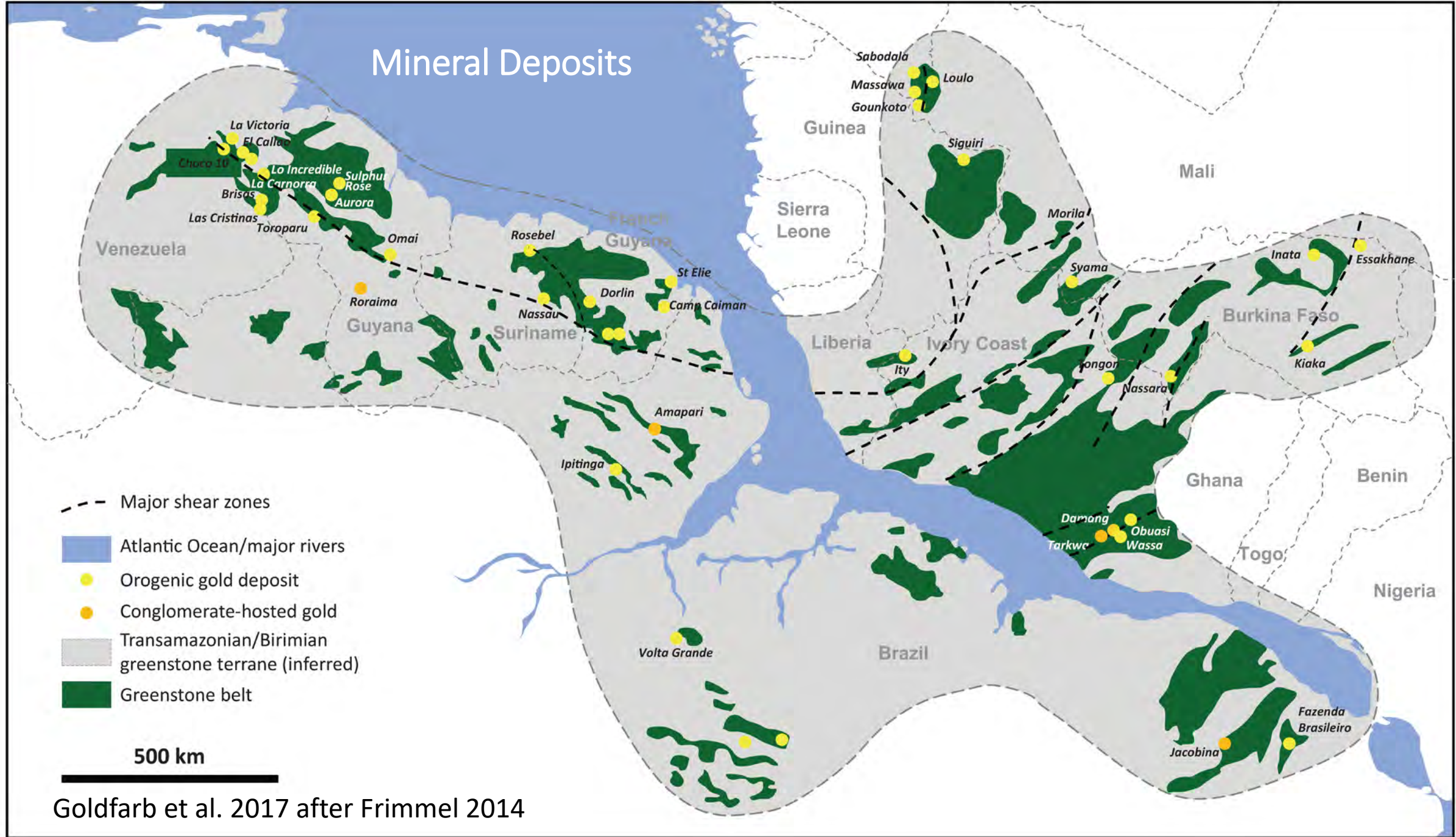
McFarlane et al. 2019



Block et al. 2016



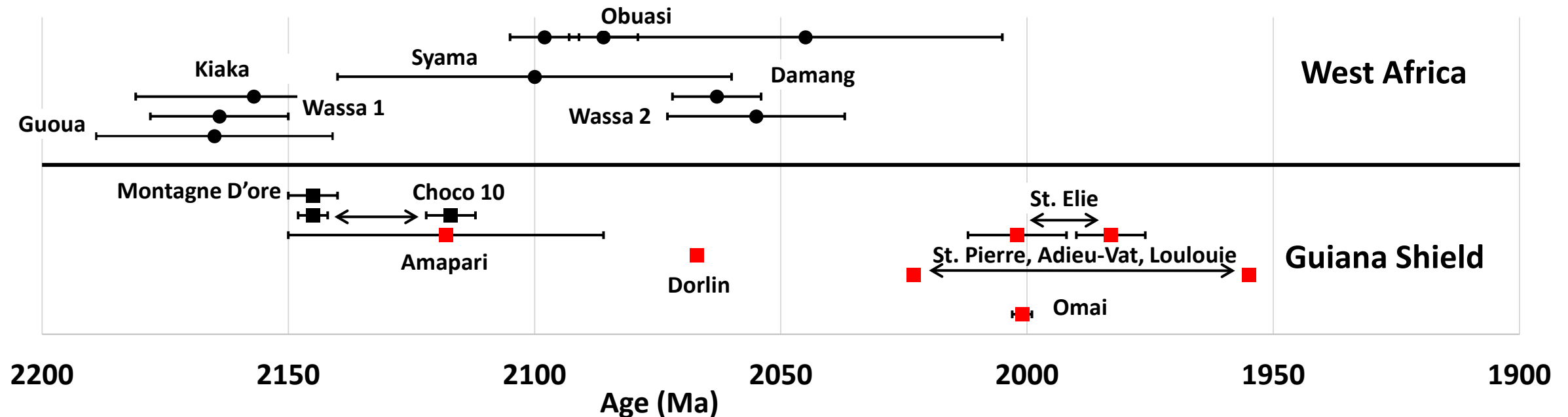
Mineral Deposits



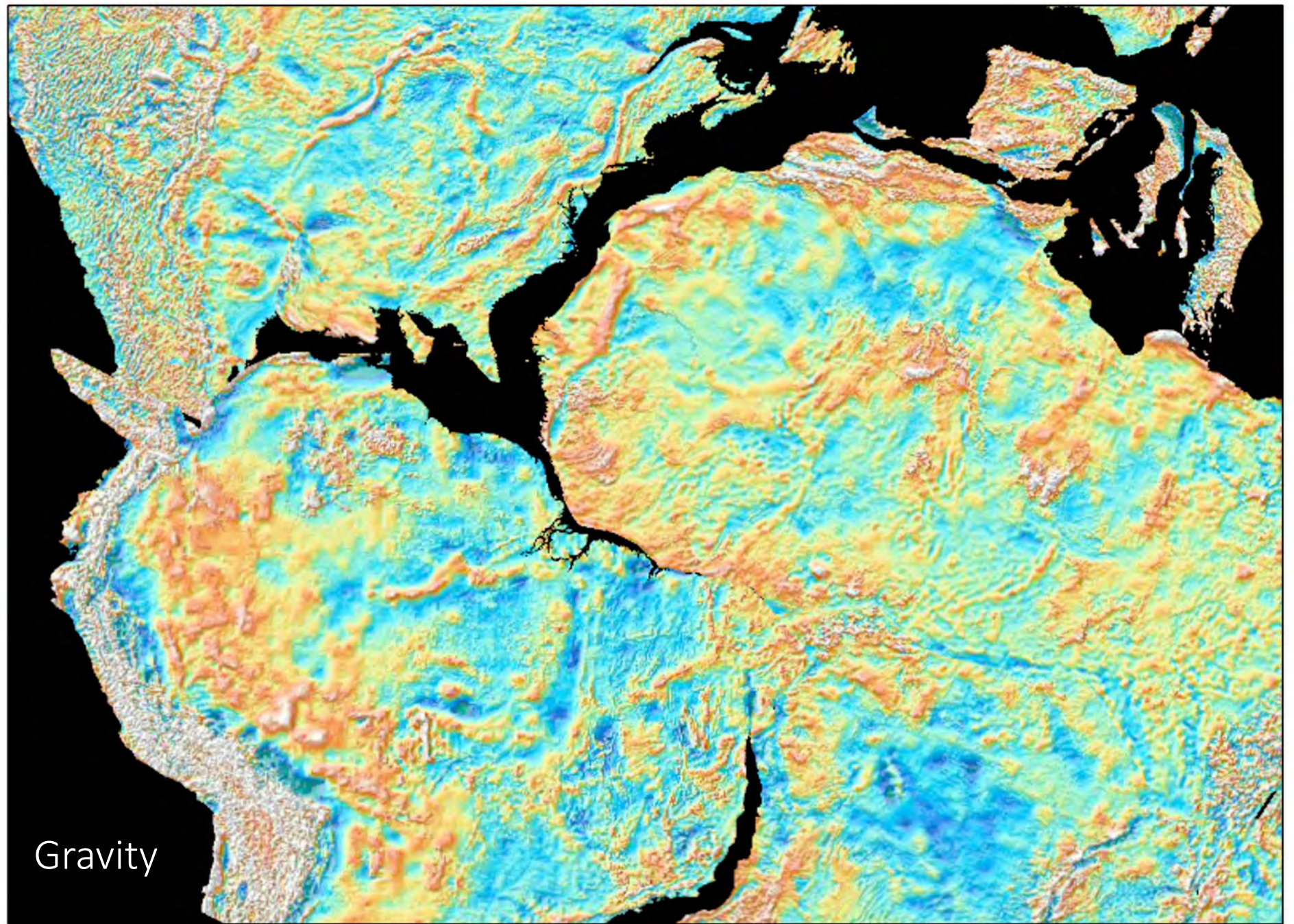
Goldfarb et al. 2017 after Frimmel 2014

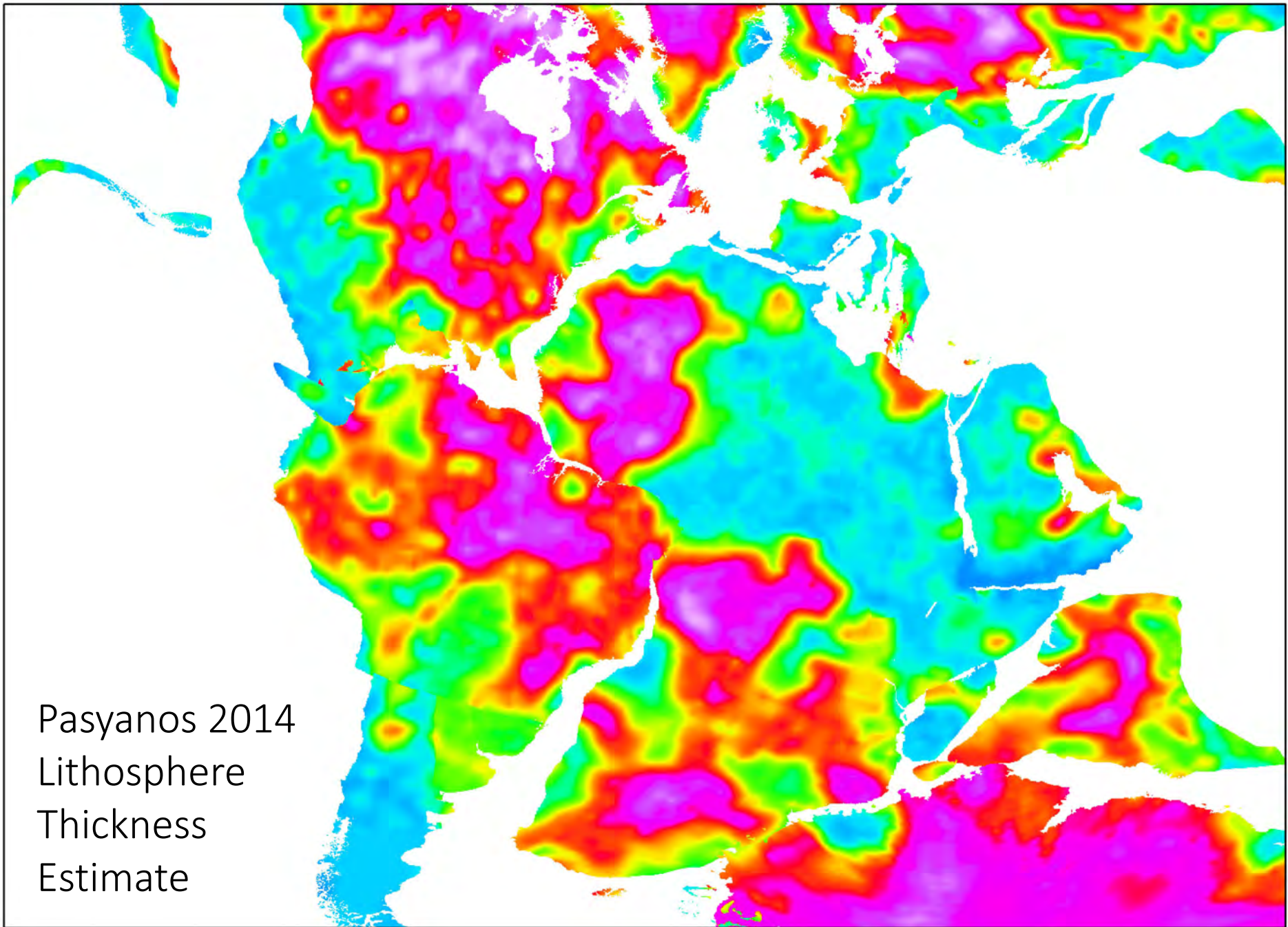
Timing of Gold Mineralization

- Younger ages in Guiana Shield
- Few dated deposits, fewer precise ages
- Dating methods (Pb-Pb model ages, Ar-Ar), lack of petrographic relationships to Au
- Late thermal overprint (2.0-1.90 Ga)

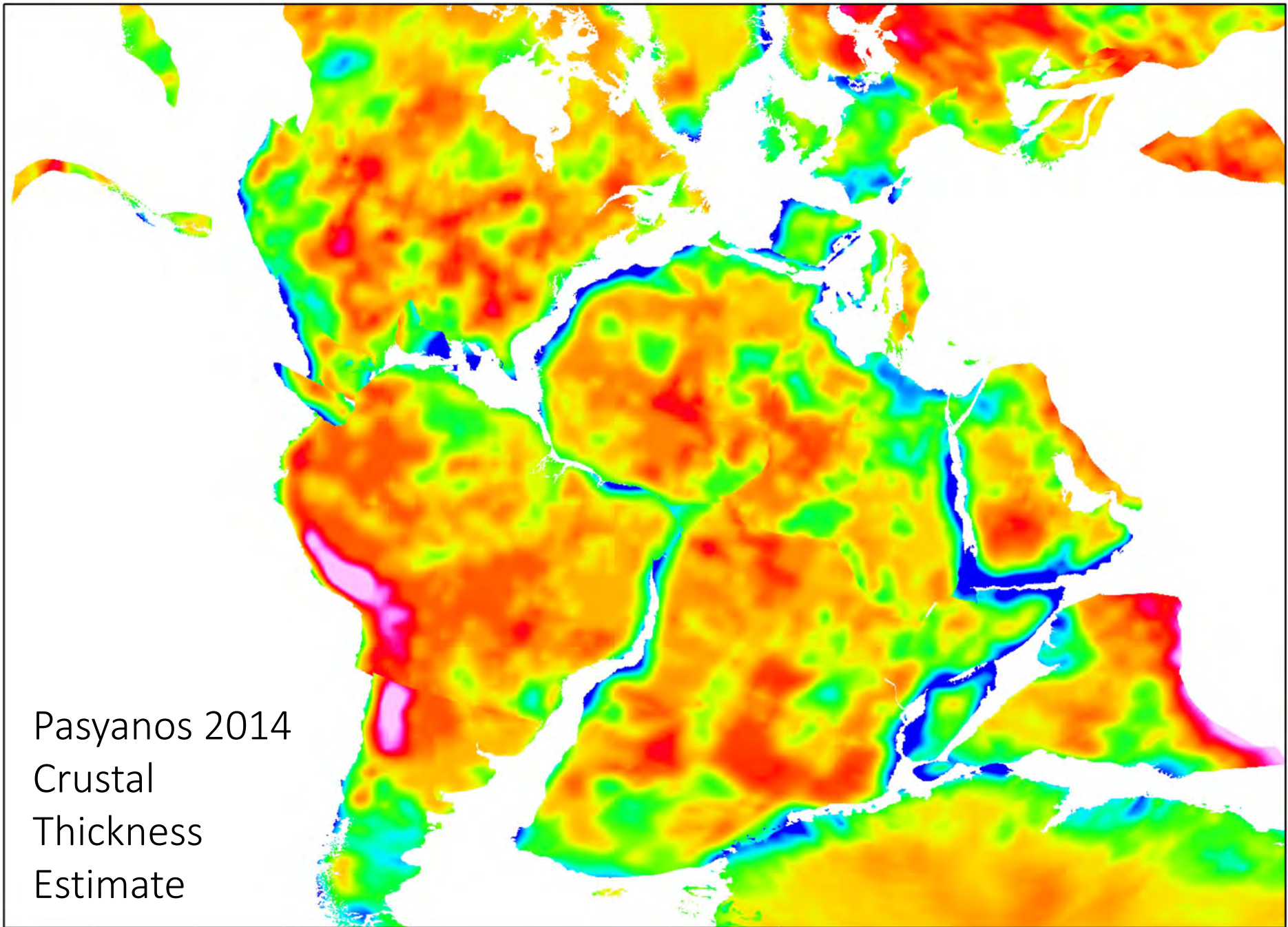


Lithospheric Architecture



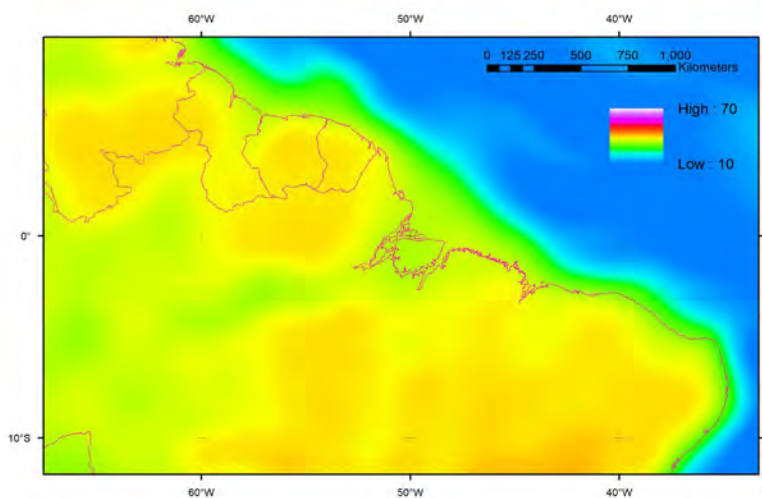
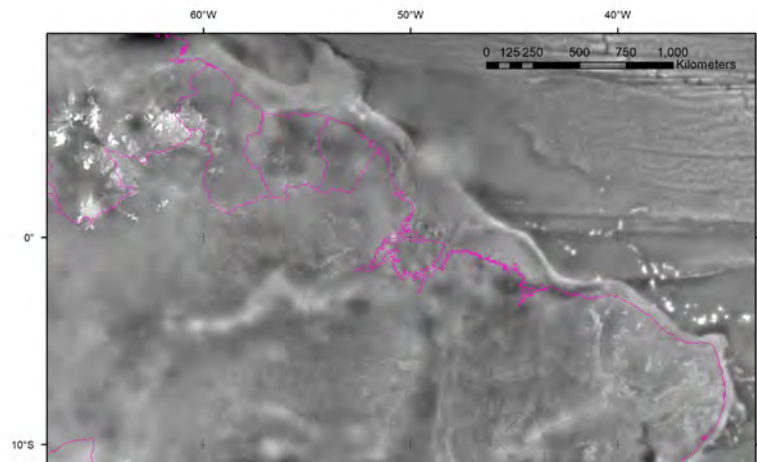


Pasyanos 2014
Lithosphere
Thickness
Estimate

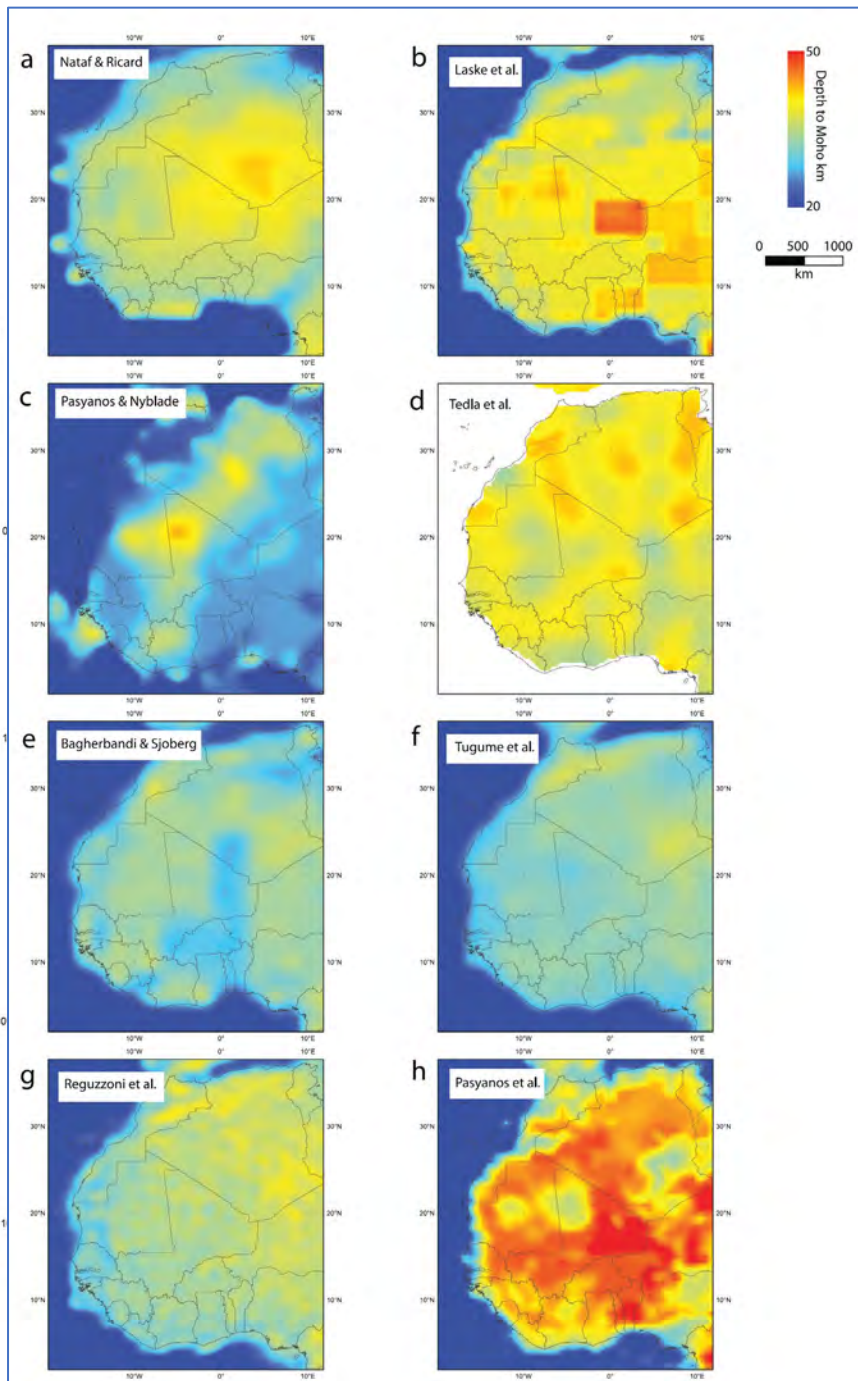


Crustal thickness estimates

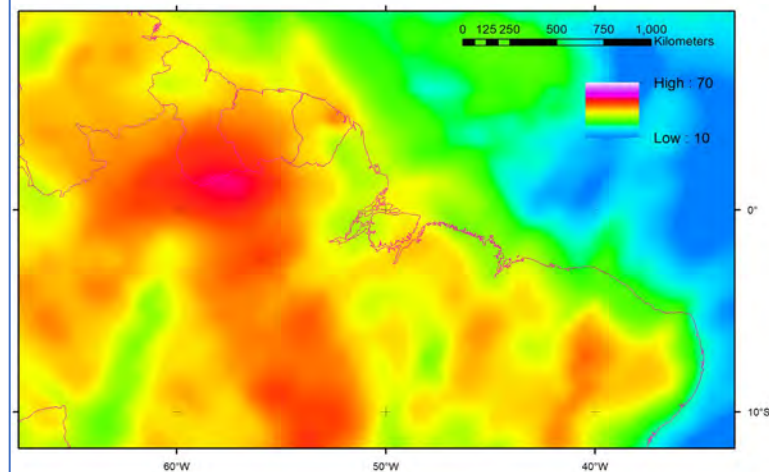
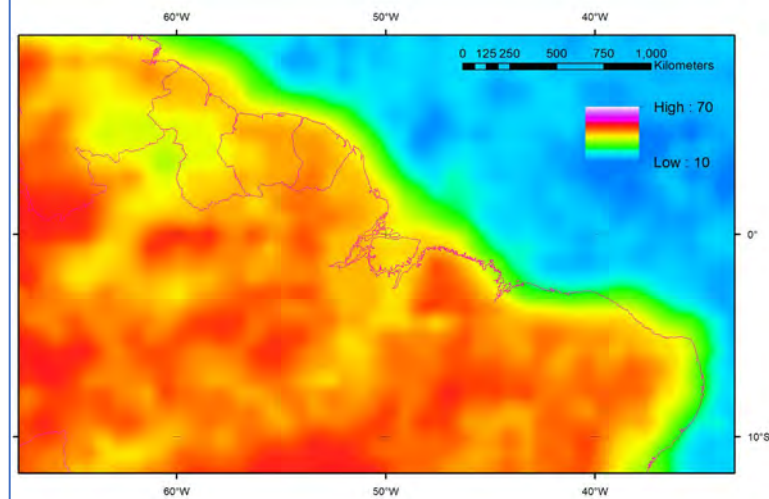
Bouguer Gravity



Meijde 2013



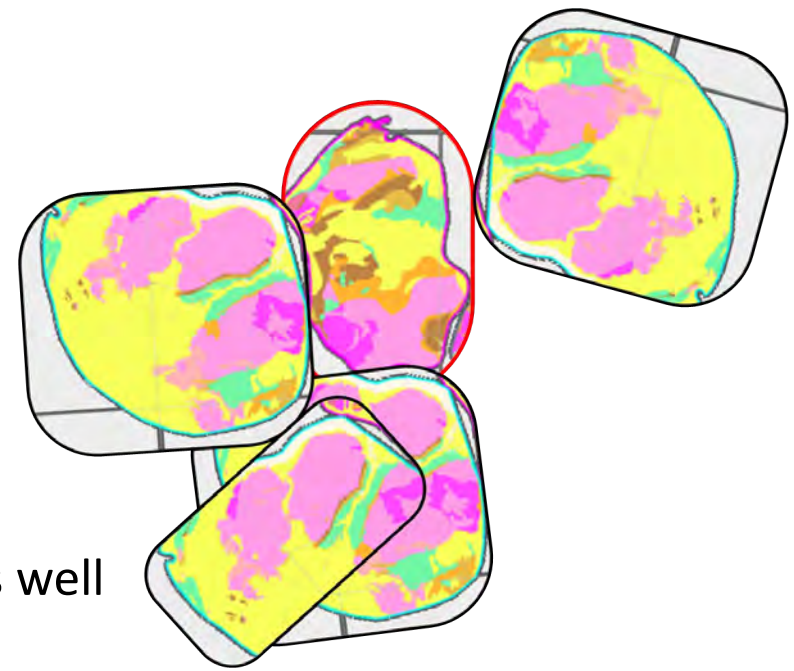
Pasyanos 2014



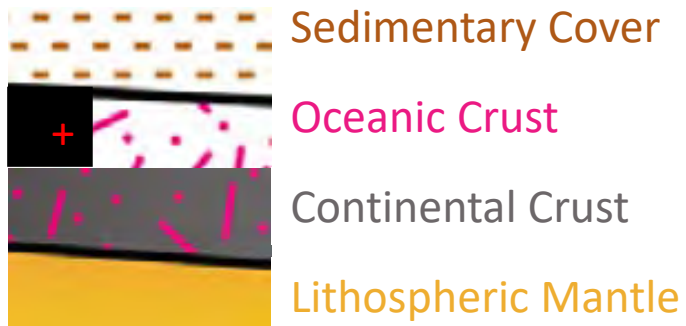
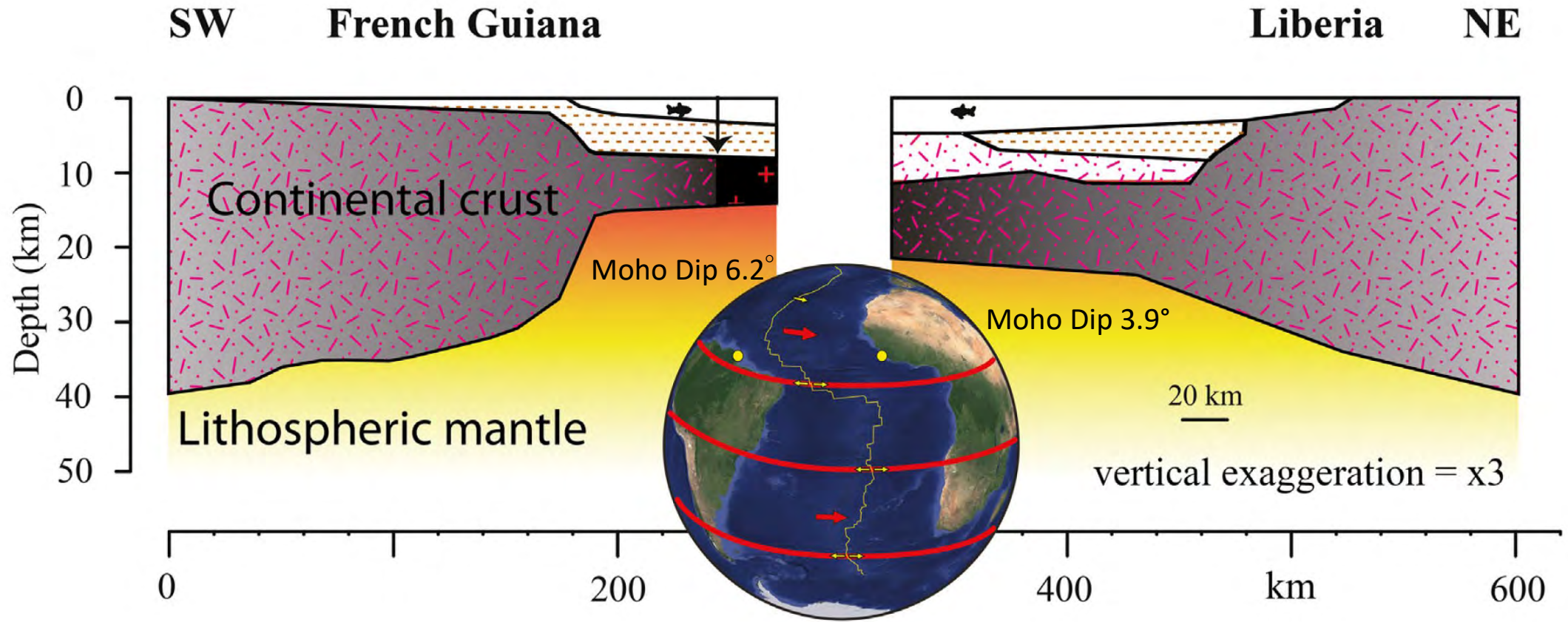
Lloyd 2010

Conclusions

- Existing data are permissive of many configurations
- Collision at 2Ga seems reasonable, but geometry of this collision less well constrained
- Increased availability of 2D spatial analysis:
 - felsic geochronology
 - mafic dykes
 - isotopic mapping
 - major structures
- New research programs needed to better constrain 2.2-1.0 Ga (co-?) evolution of Amazonia and West Africa

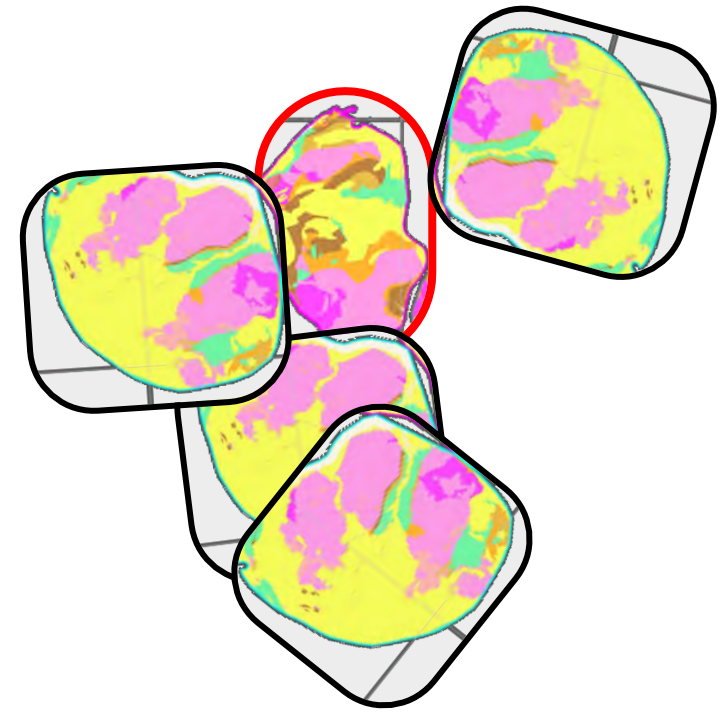


(Another Caveat) Continental Margins



WAC & Amazonia before Gondwana

Australian Research Council Linkage Proposal



Zheng-Xiang Li
Curtin University



Lenka Baratoux
IRD Toulouse/UFHB



Sergei Pisarevsky
Curtin University



Mark Jessell
UWA

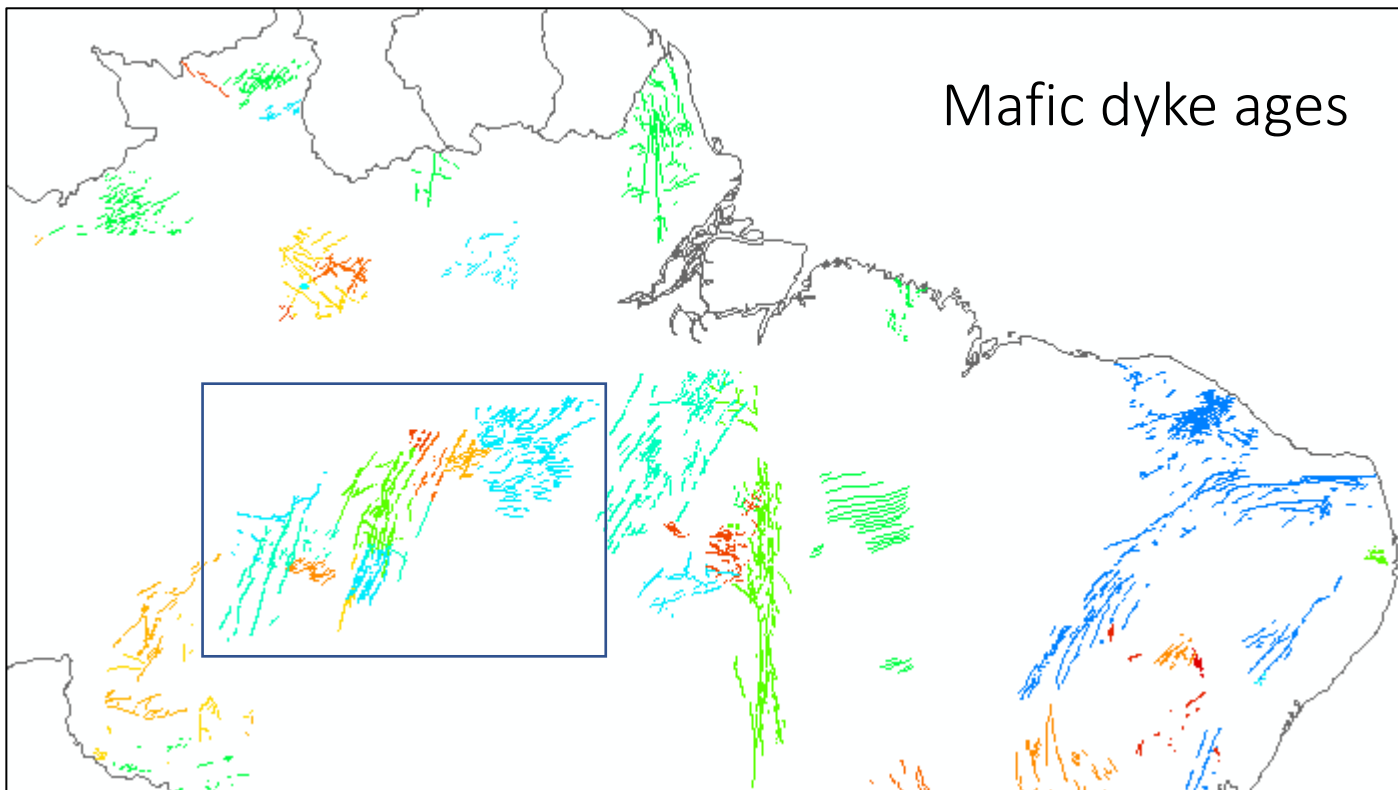


Paul Yves Jean Antonio
Univ Montpellier

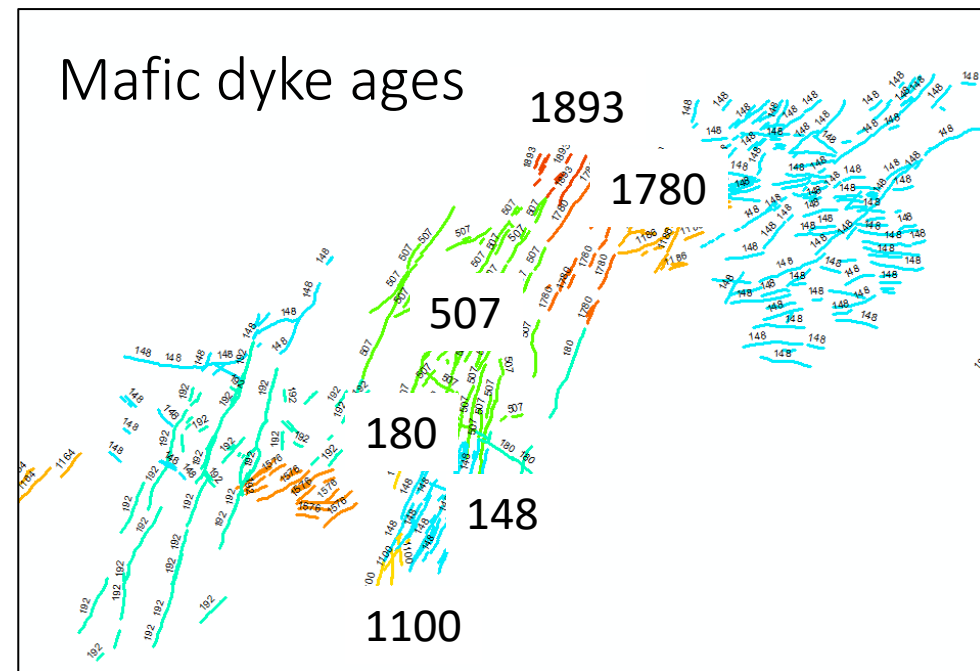
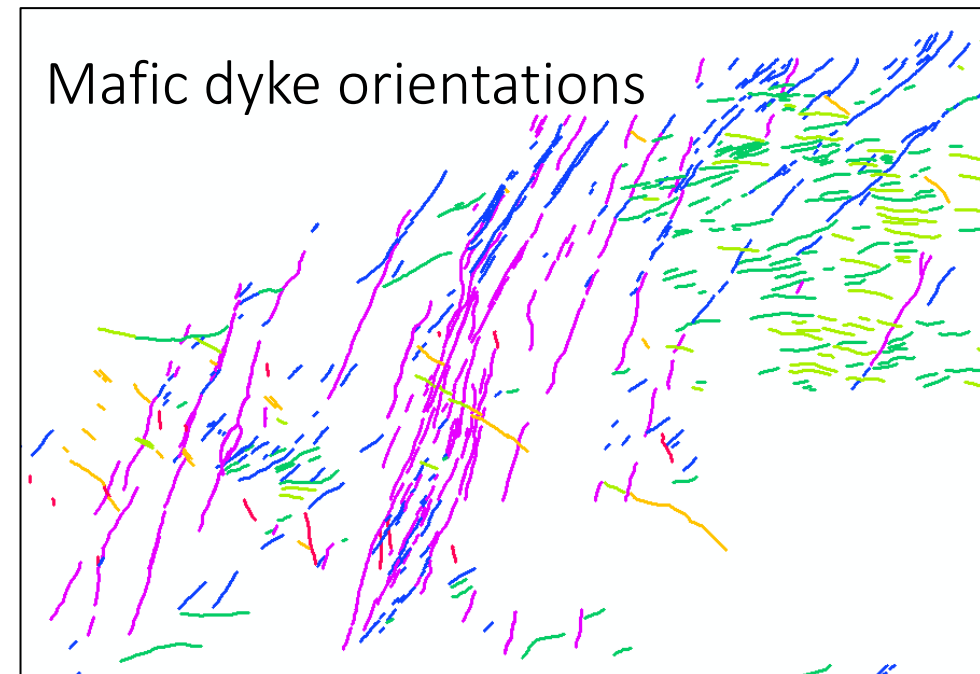


Richard Ernst
Carlton University





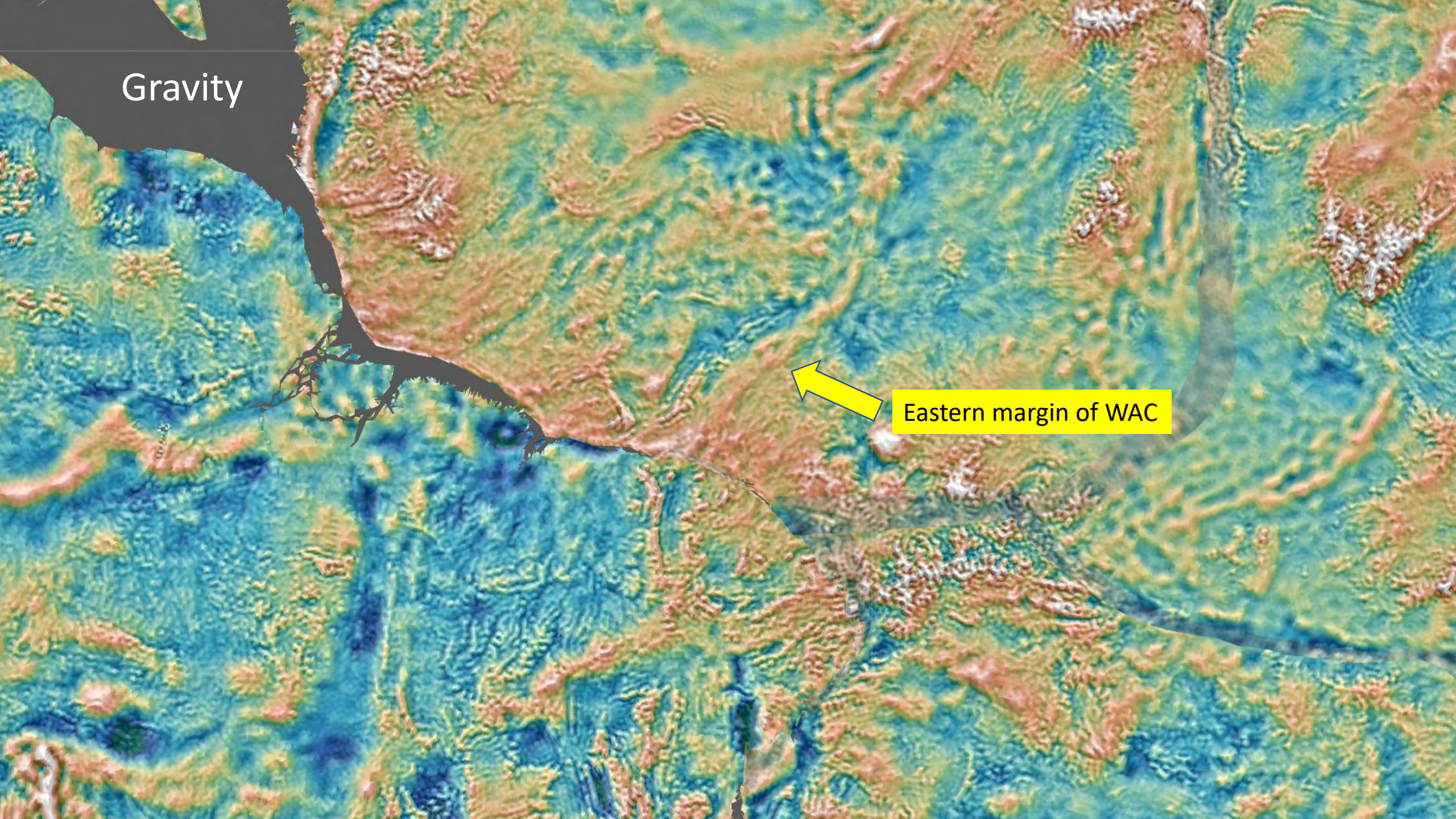
Pessano et al., 2021

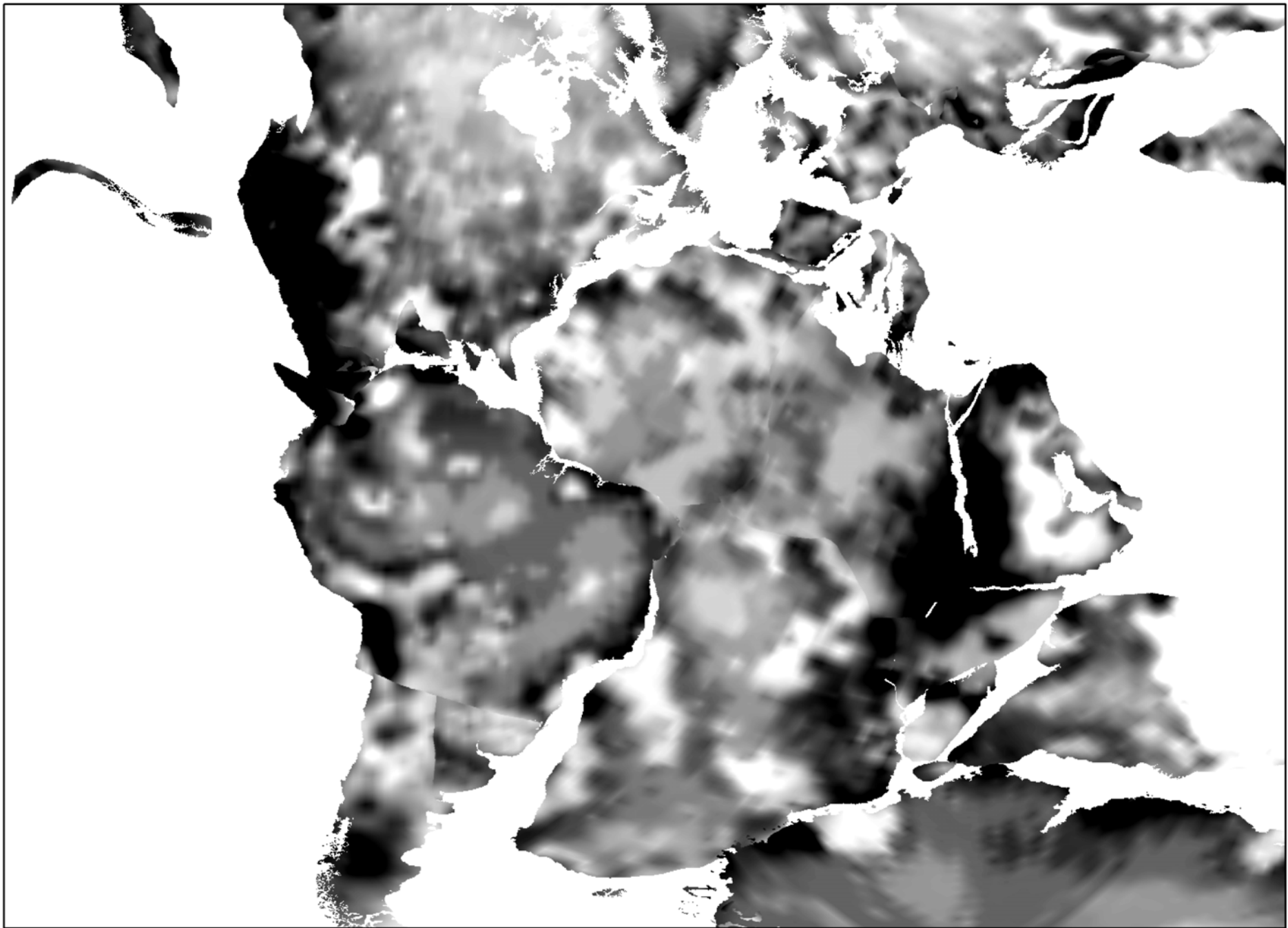


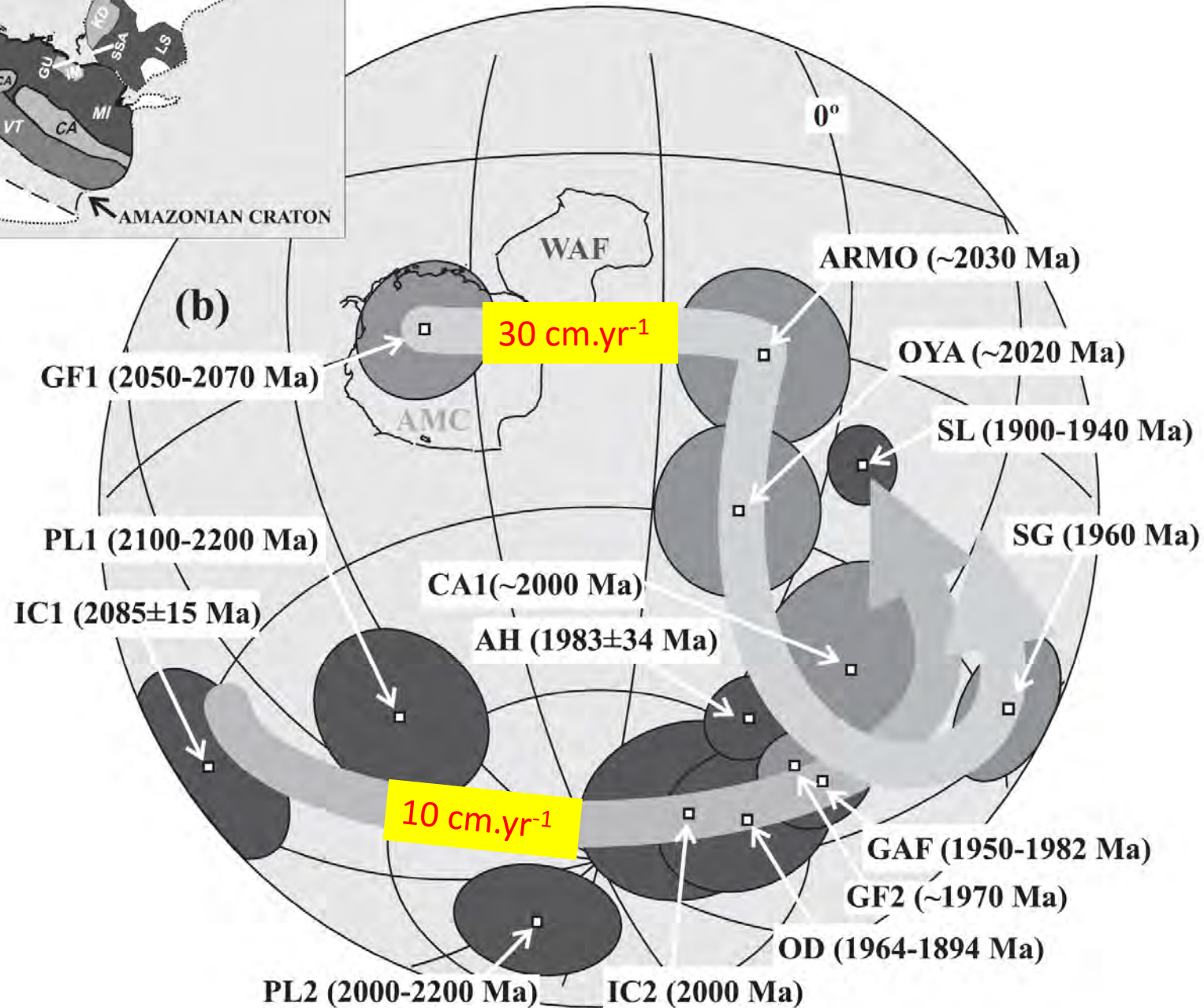
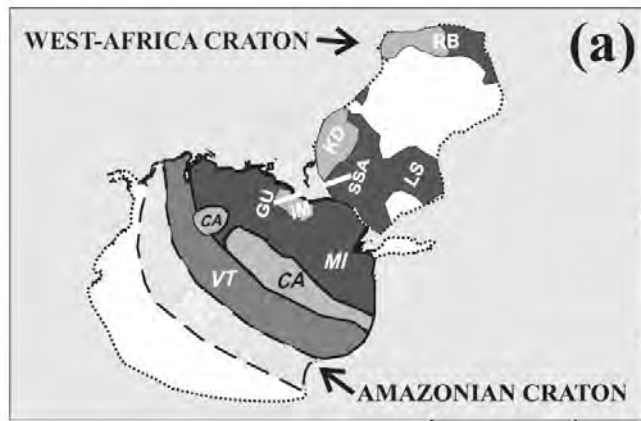
Gravity

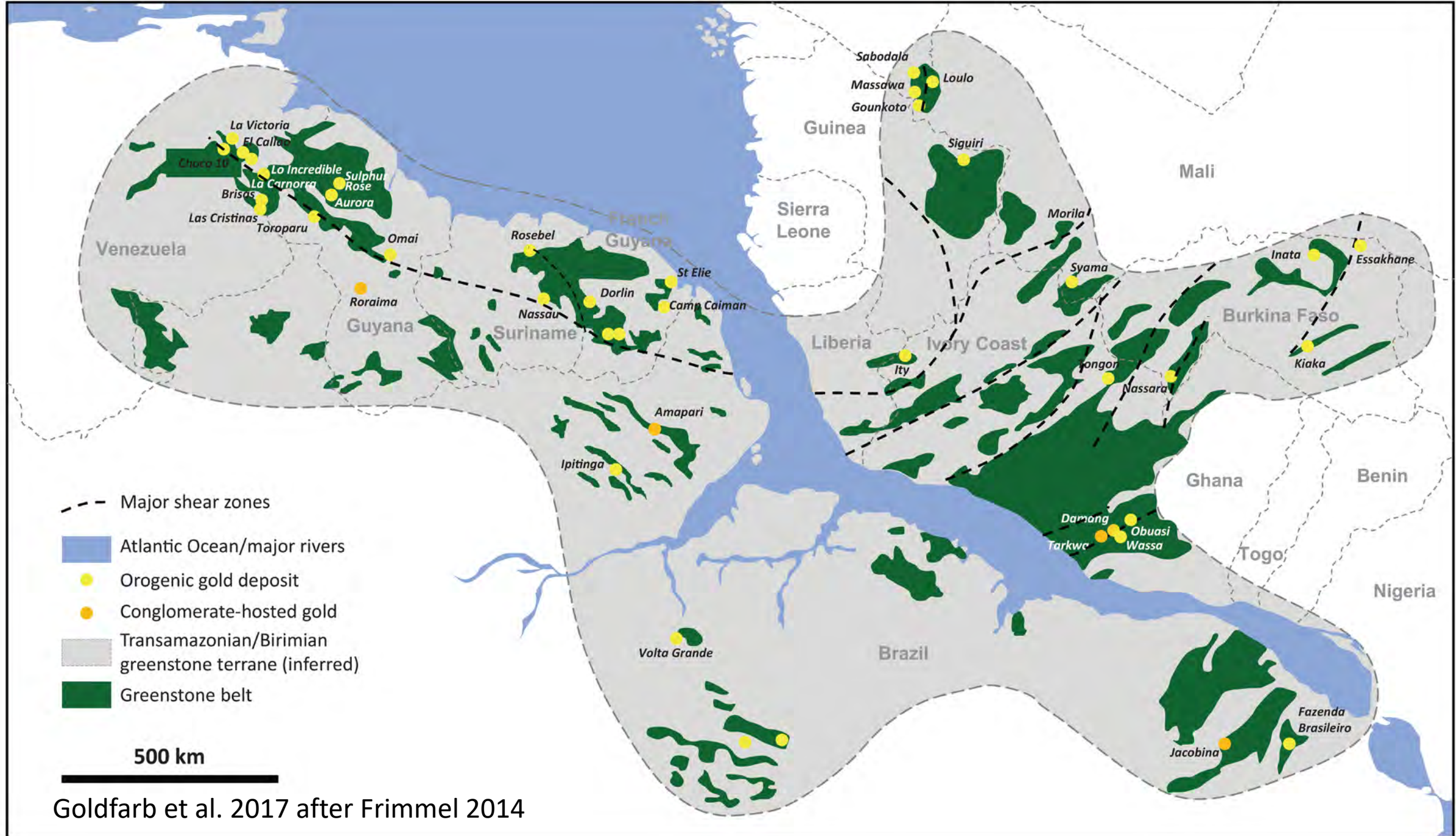


Eastern margin of WAC

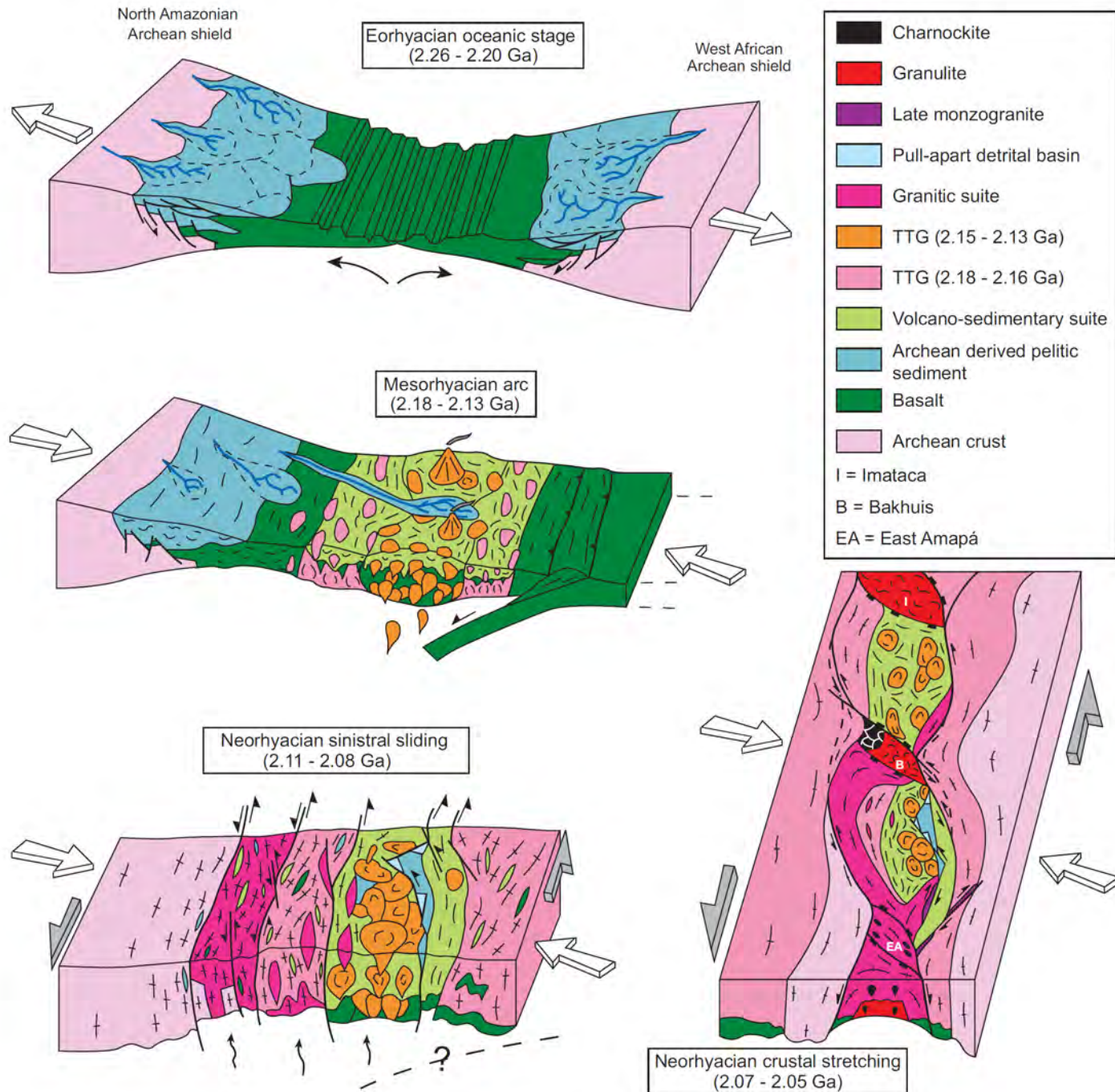




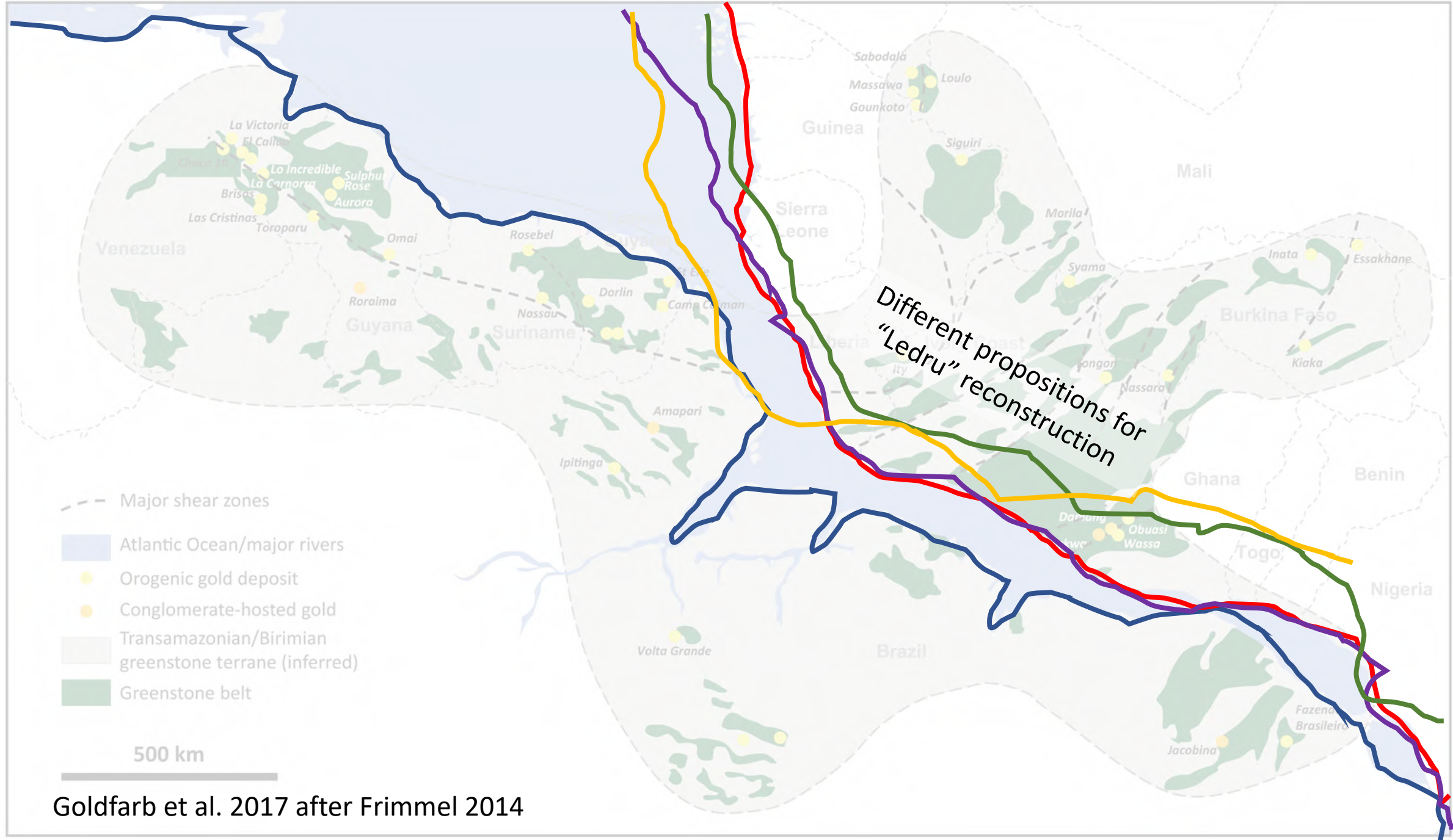




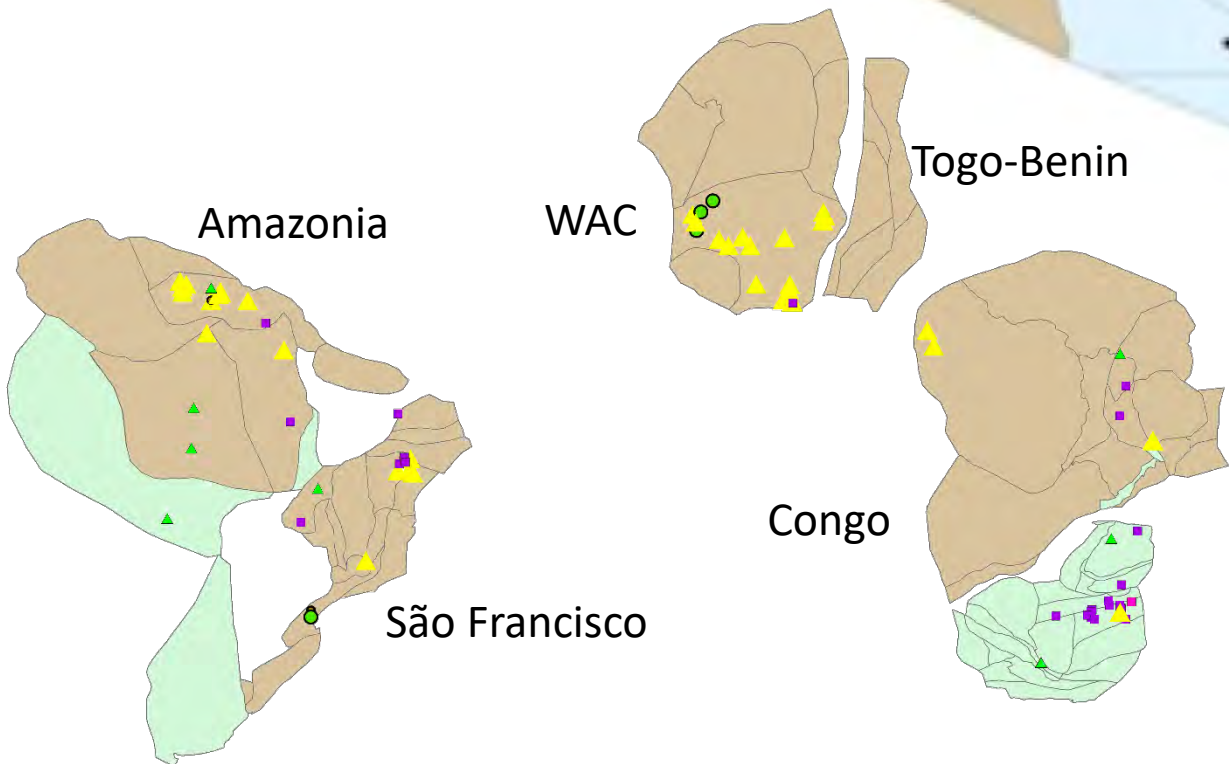
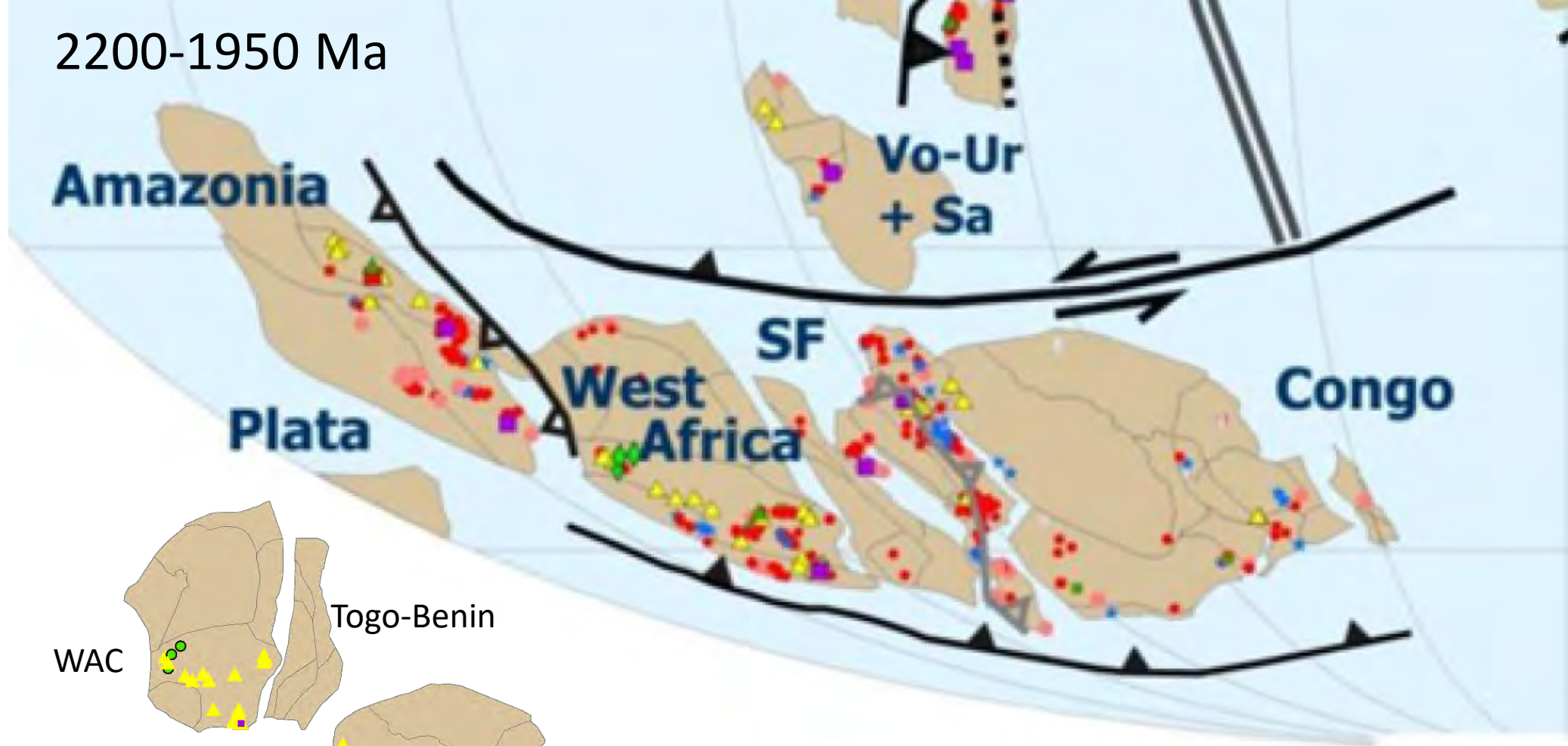
Goldfarb et al. 2017 after Frimmel 2014

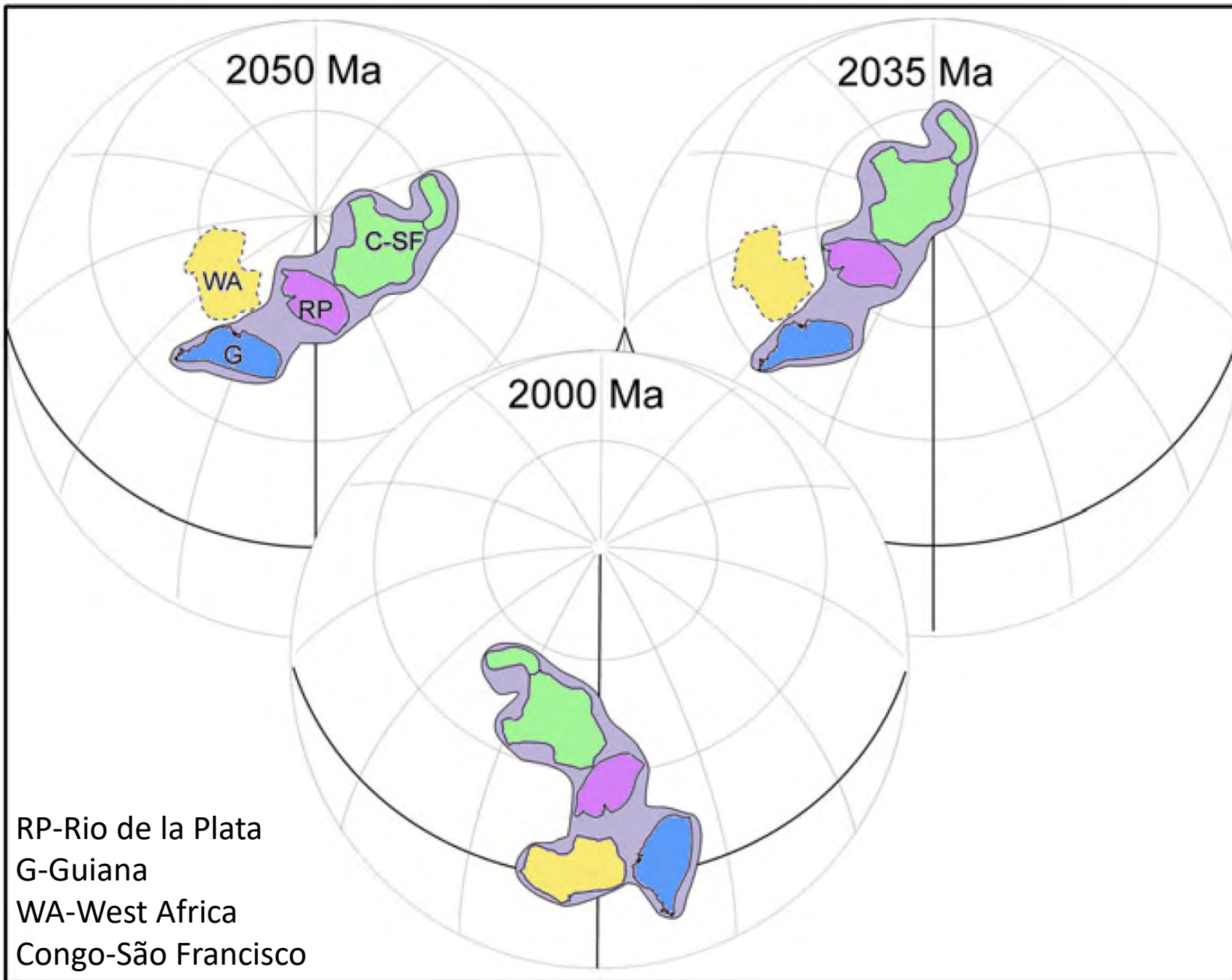


Passive margin formation
then collision of two
Archean Blocks



2200-1950 Ma



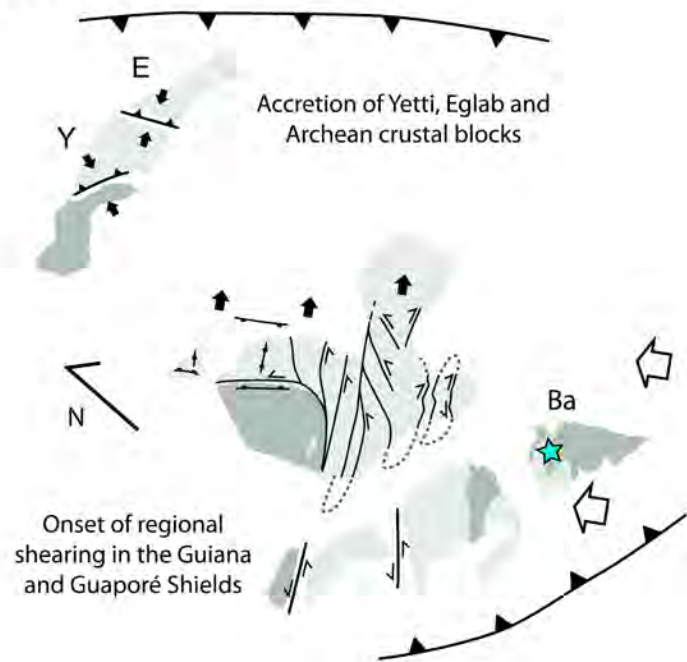


Paleomagnetically controlled paleogeographic reconstruction of the proposed Atlantica continent at 2.05, 2.035 and 2.0 Ga.

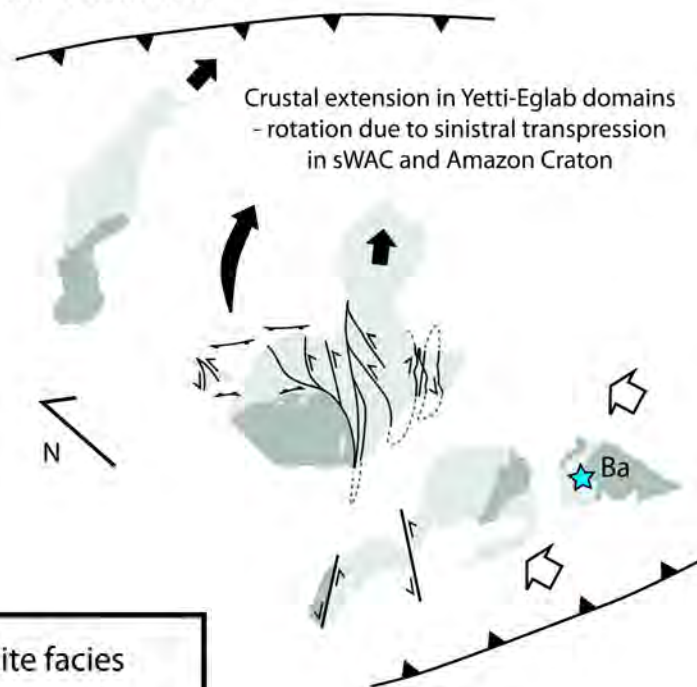
No paleomagnetic constraint on West Africa's position is available.

Comparison with coeval poles from the Guiana, Congo-São Francisco and West African cratons indicates that a **configuration of Atlantica that resembles their Western Gondwana fit is not supported by paleomagnetic data.**

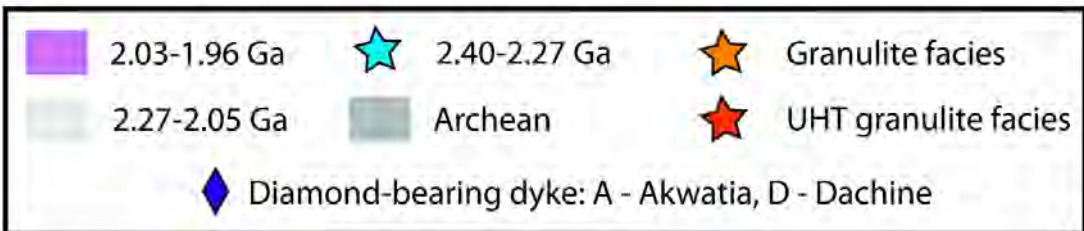
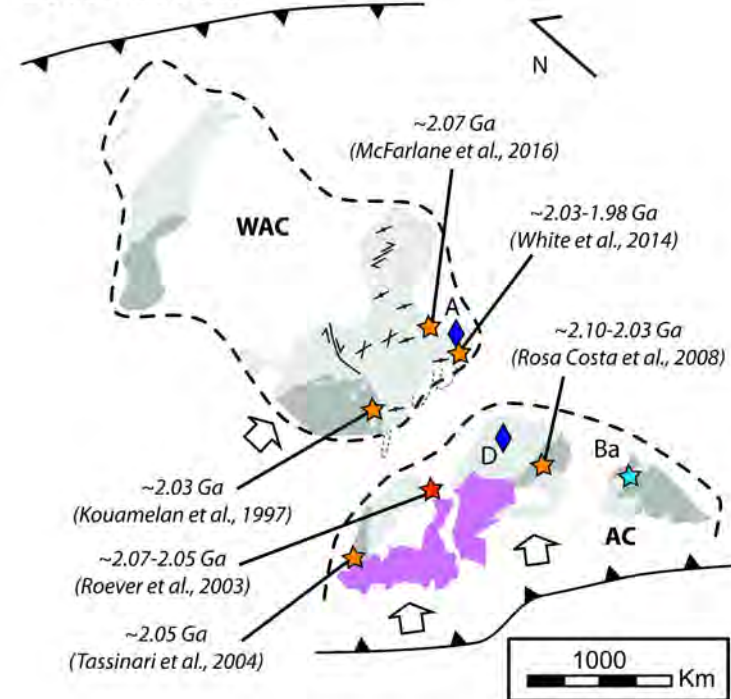
2100-2080 Ma

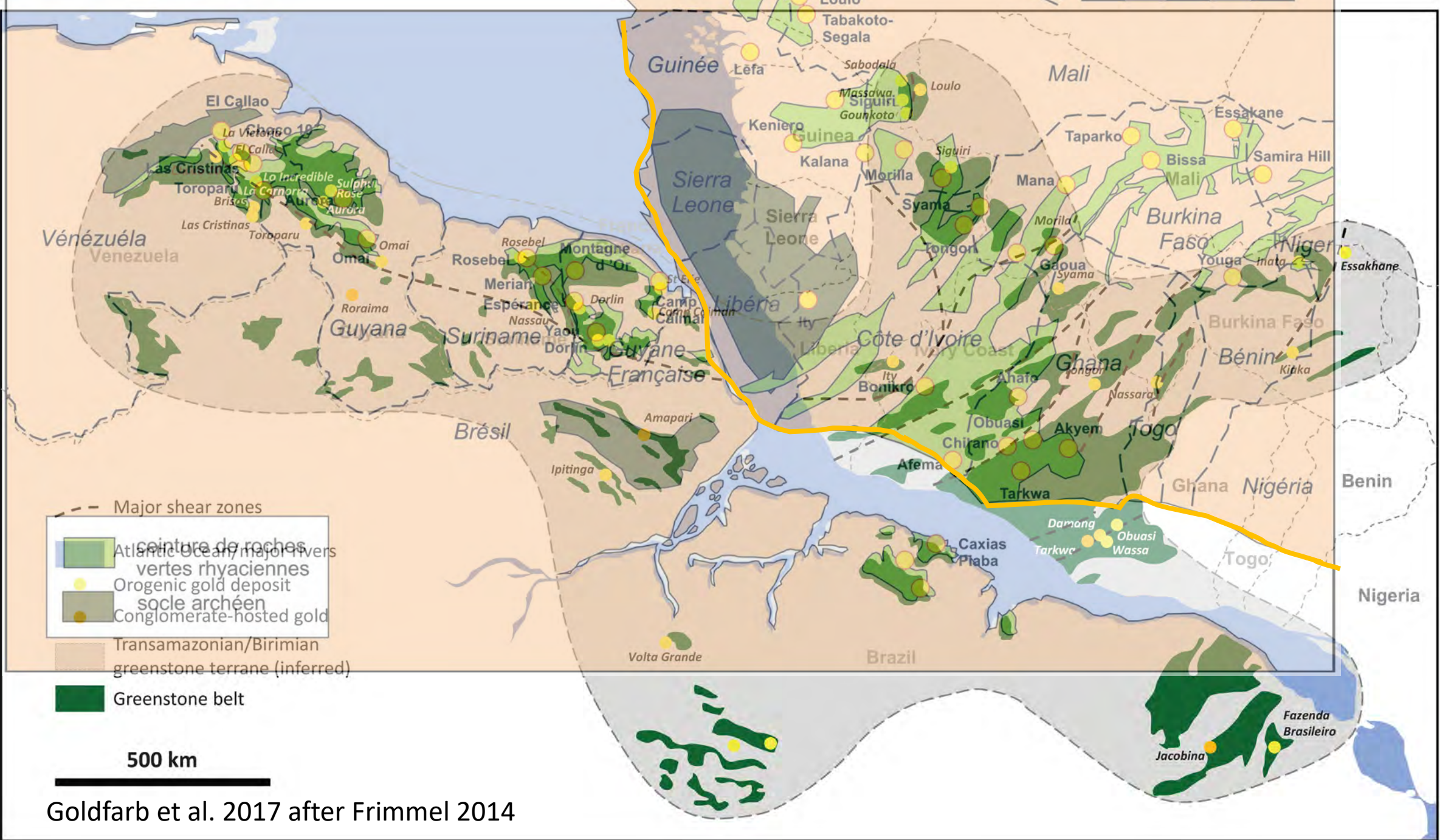


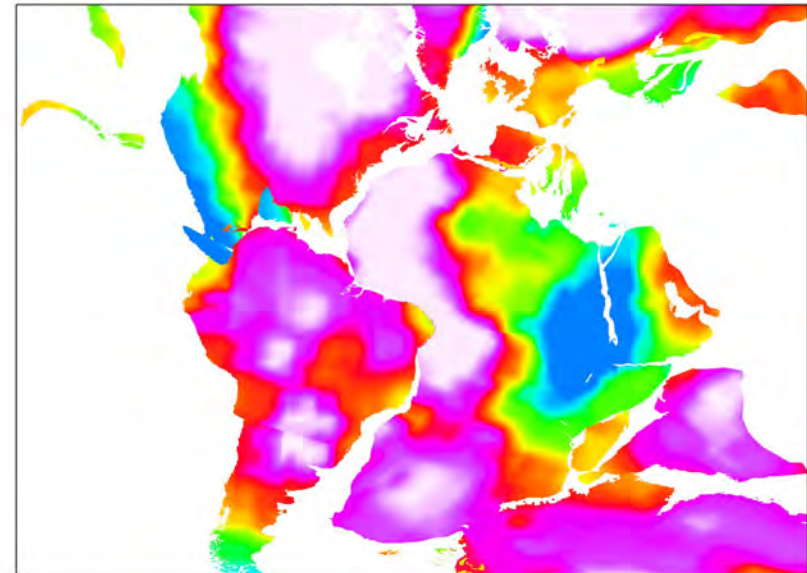
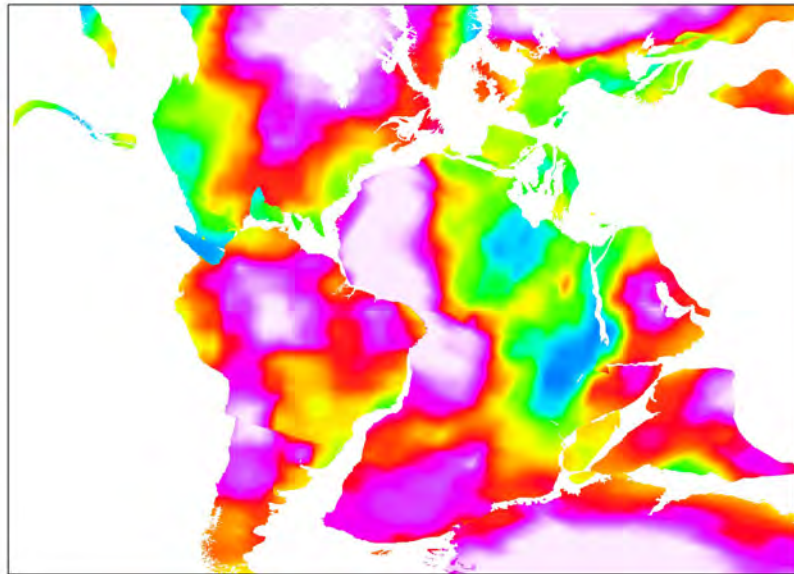
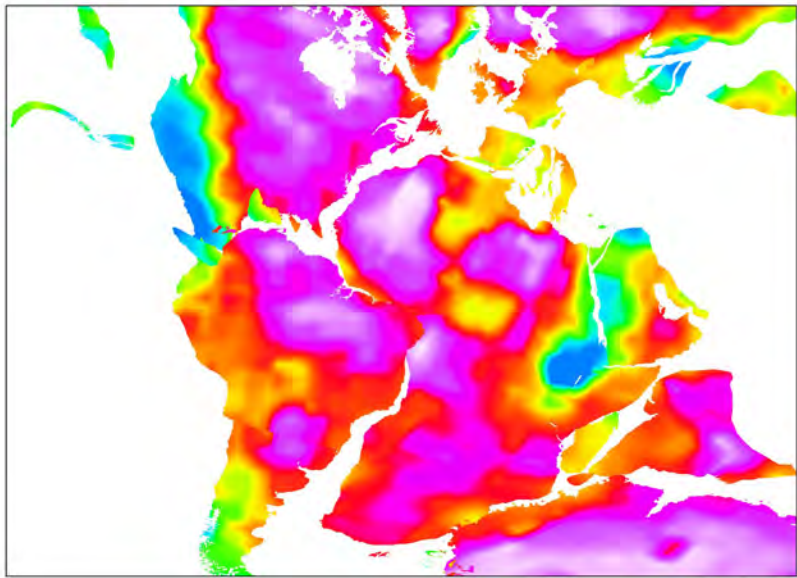
2080-2060 Ma

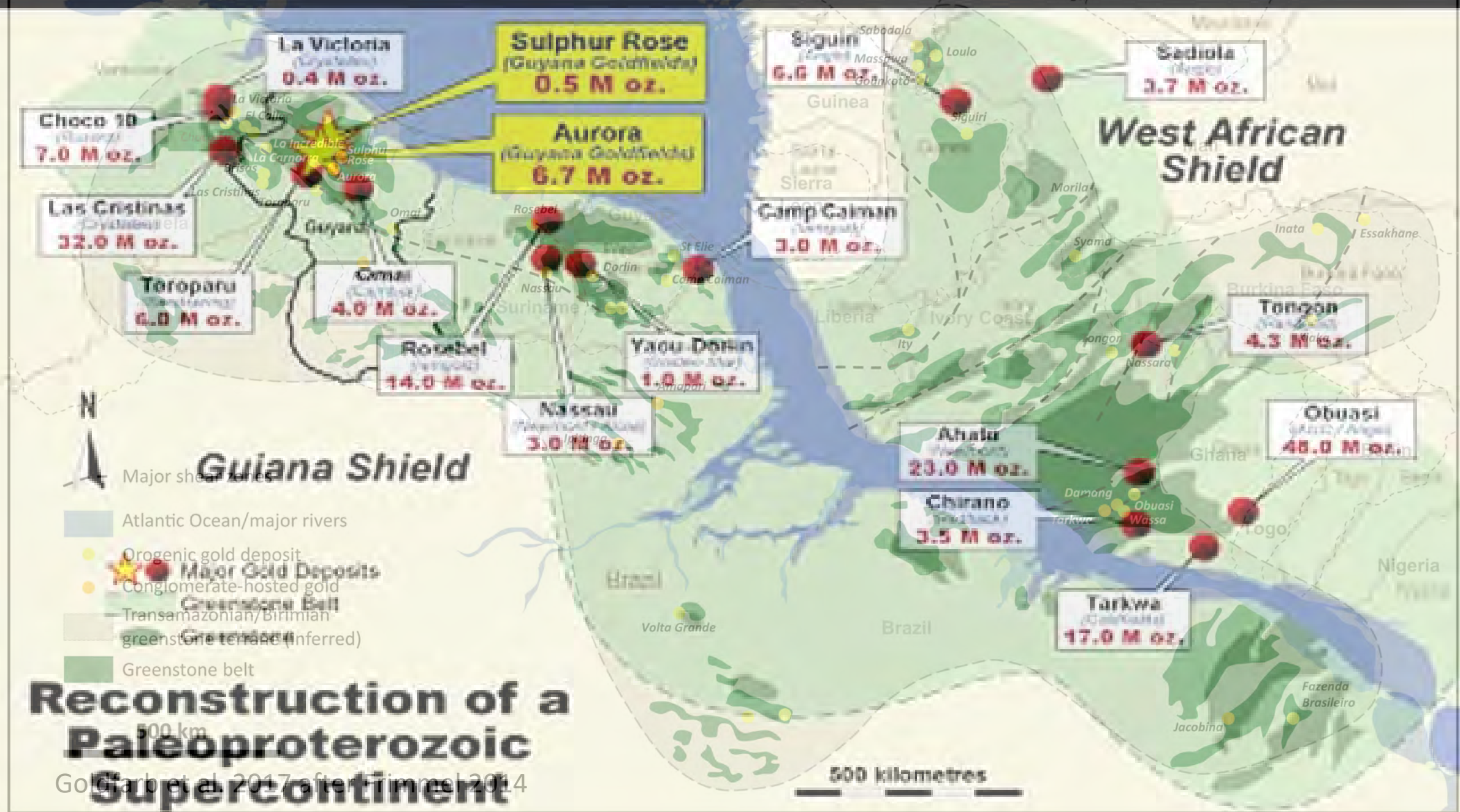


2060-1960 Ma



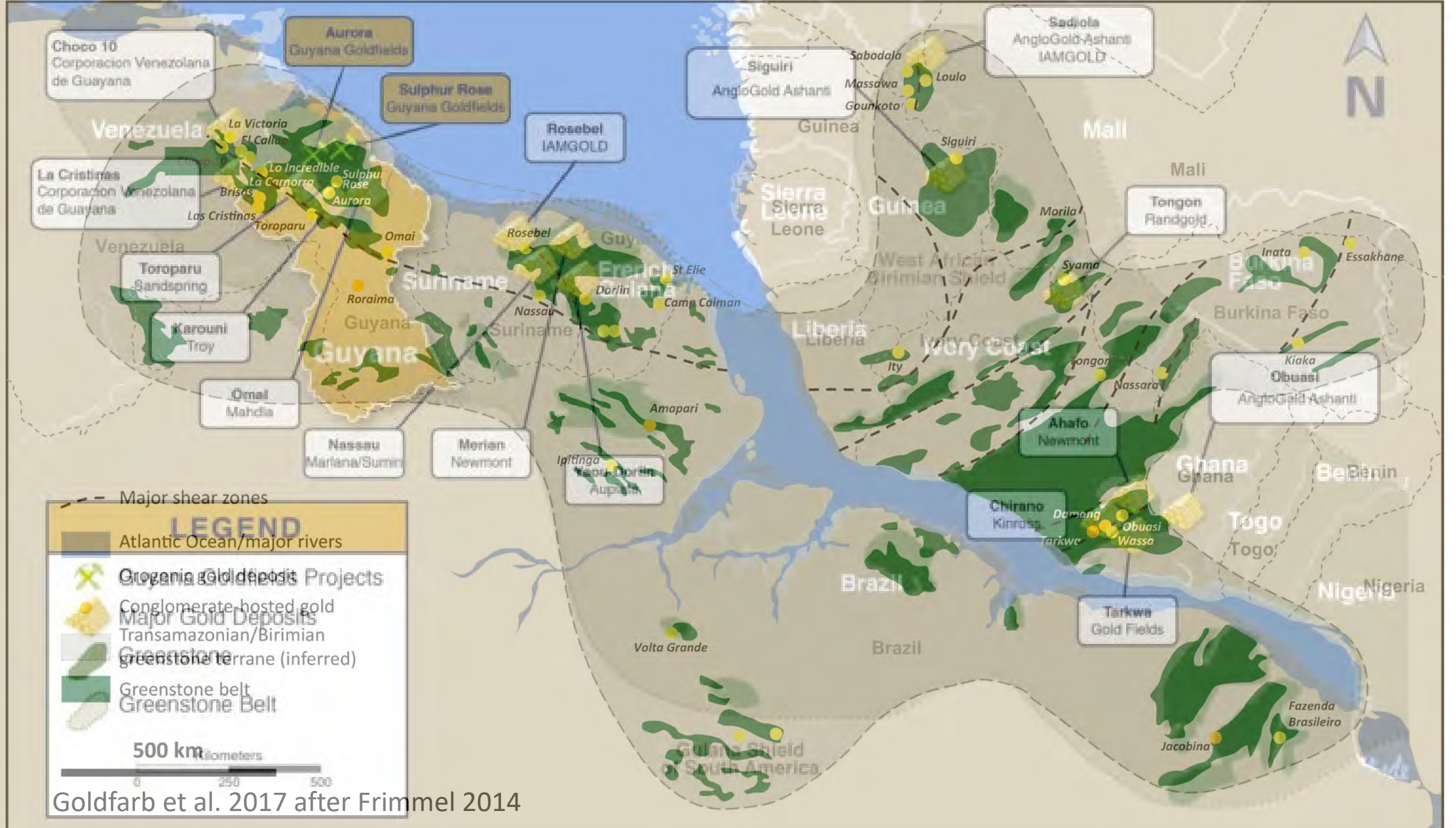


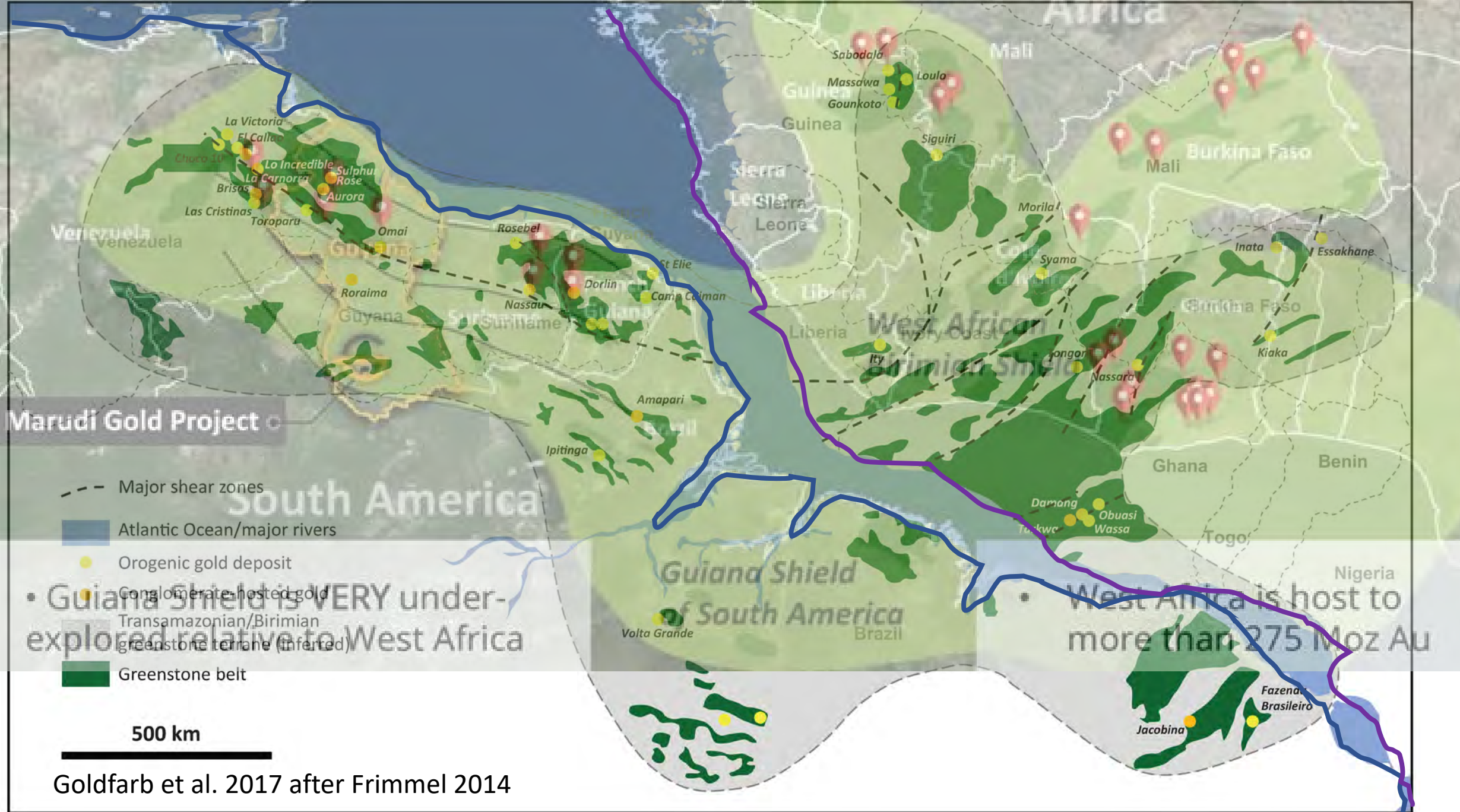




Reconstruction of a Paleoproterozoic Supercontinent

Go Garb et al. 2017, after Jimmel 2014

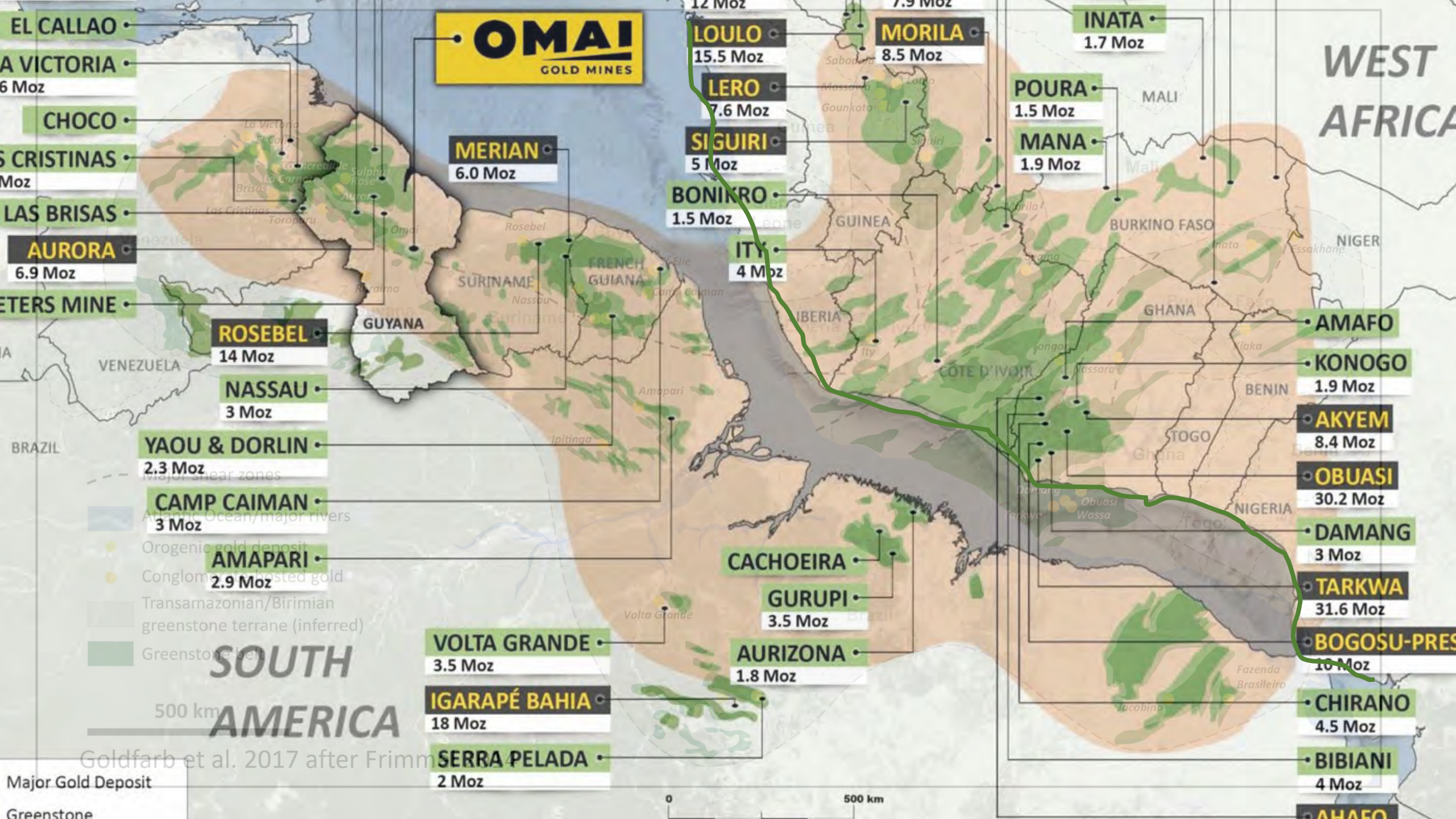


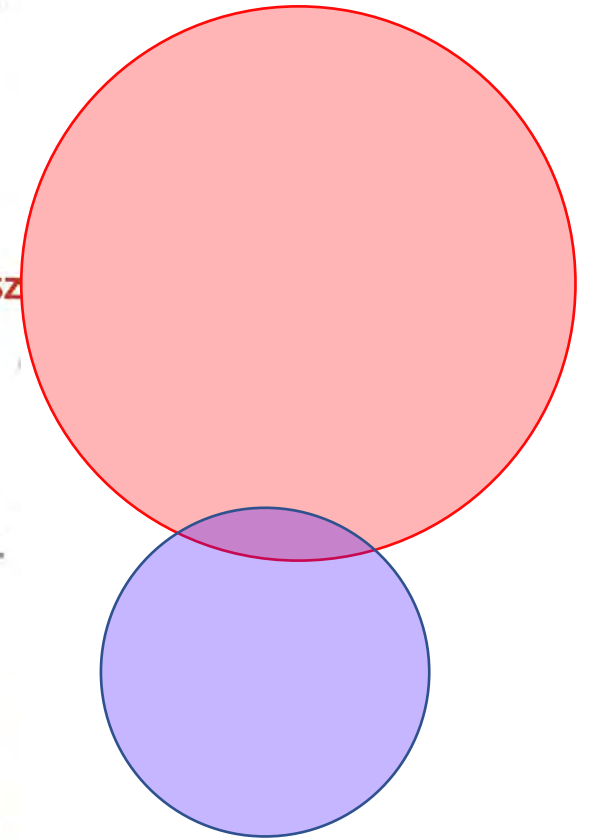
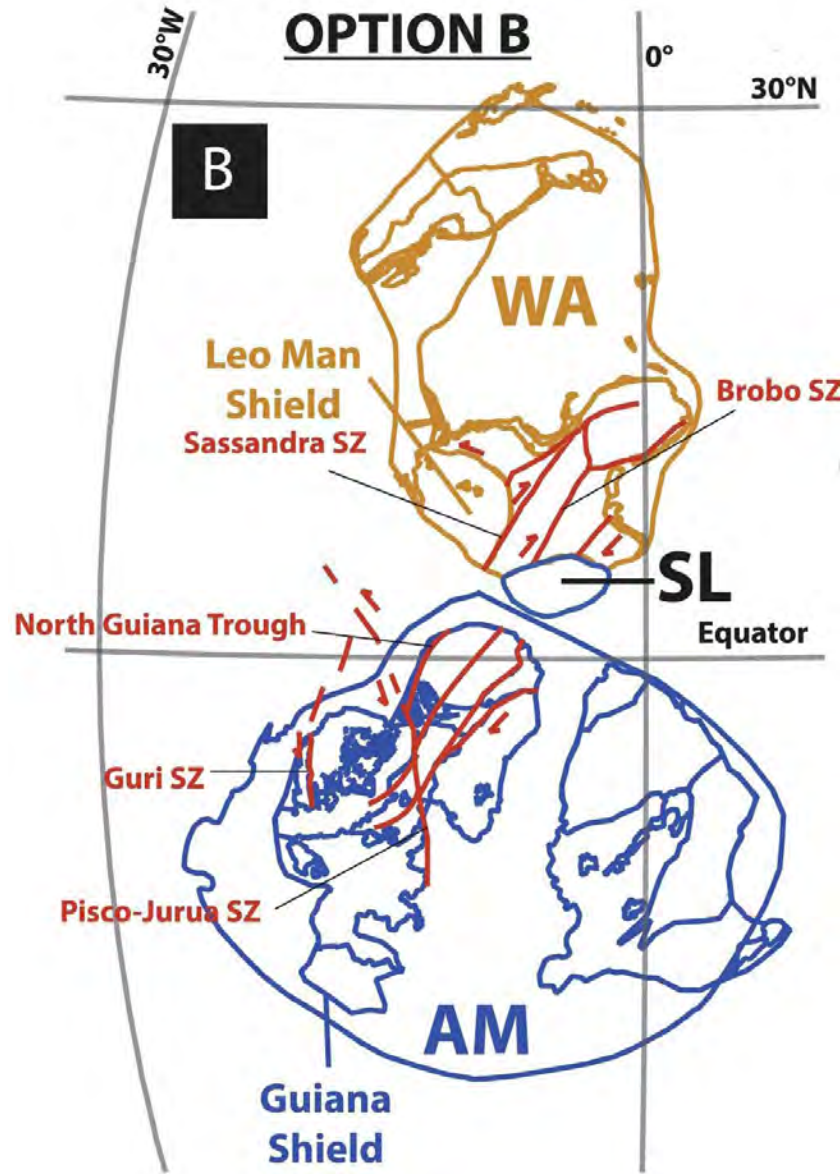
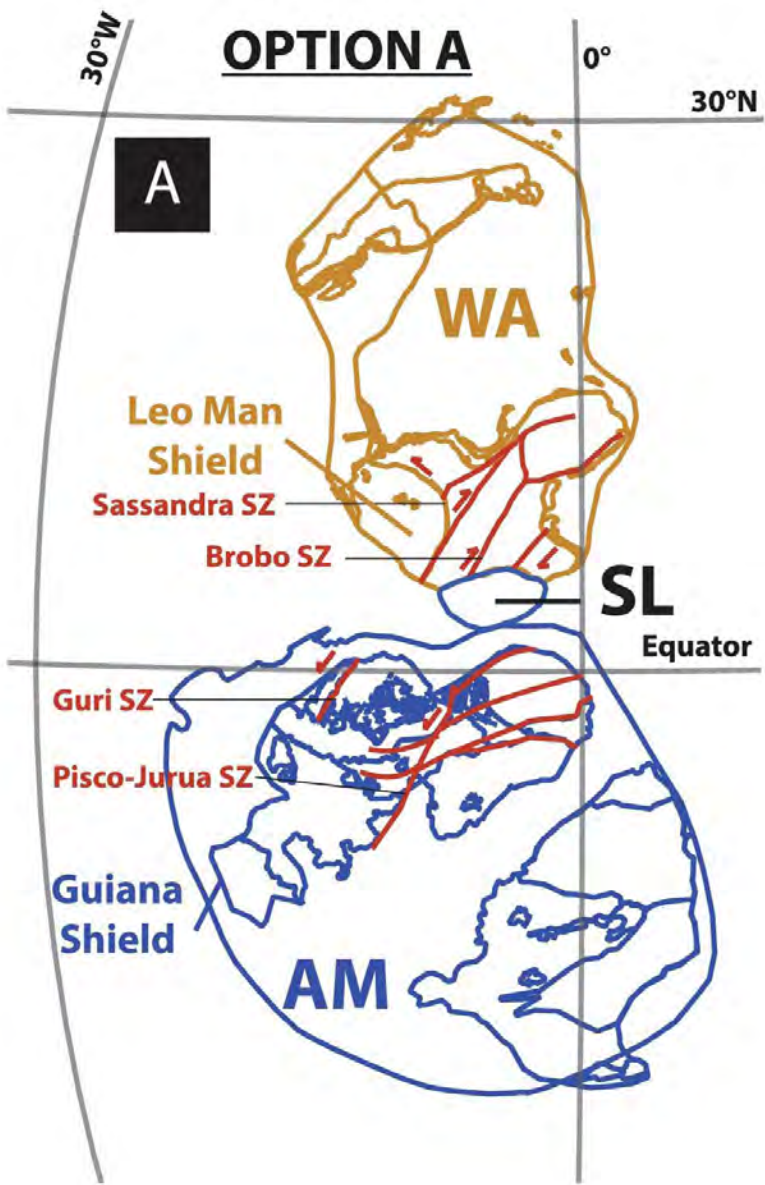


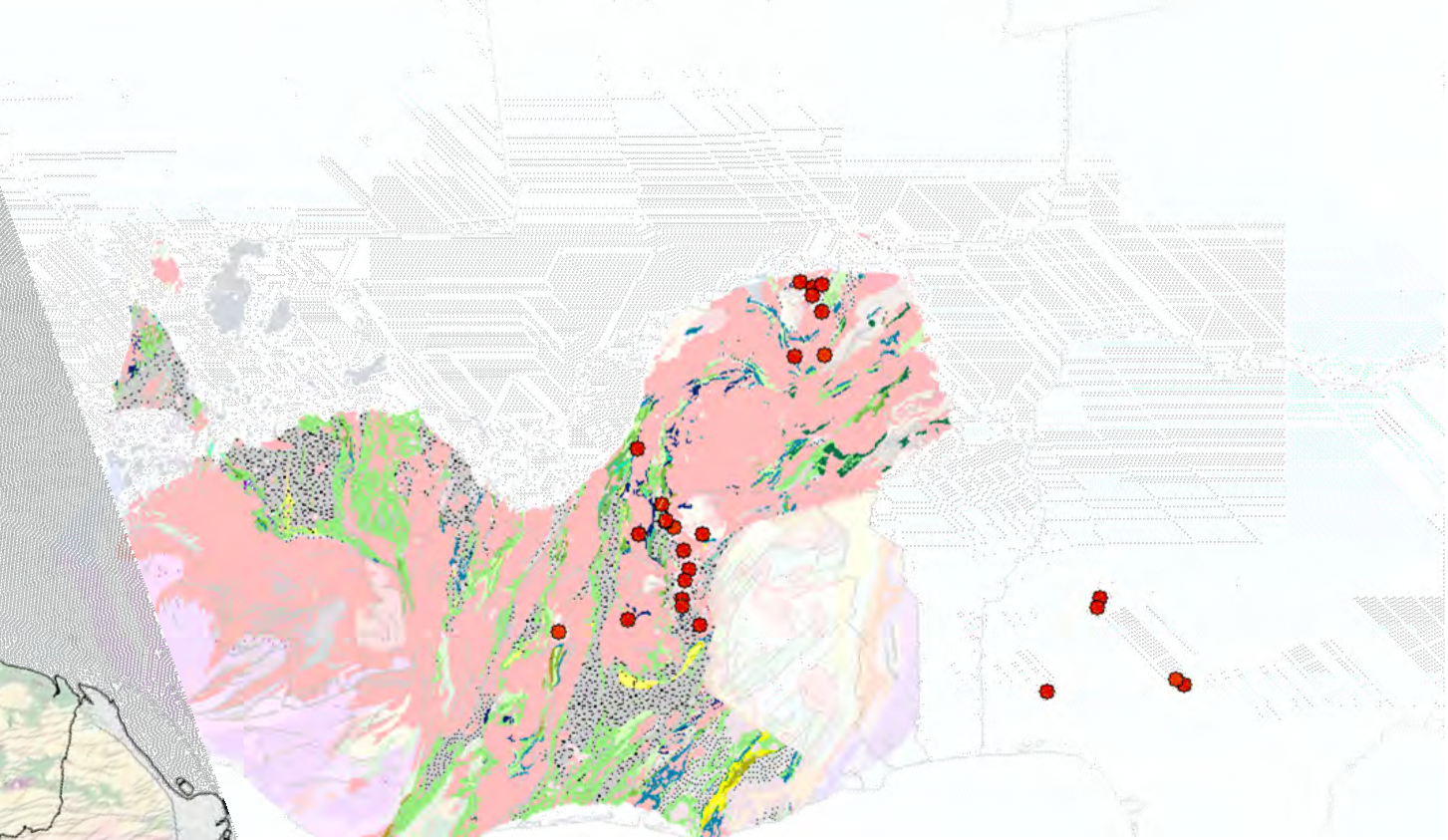
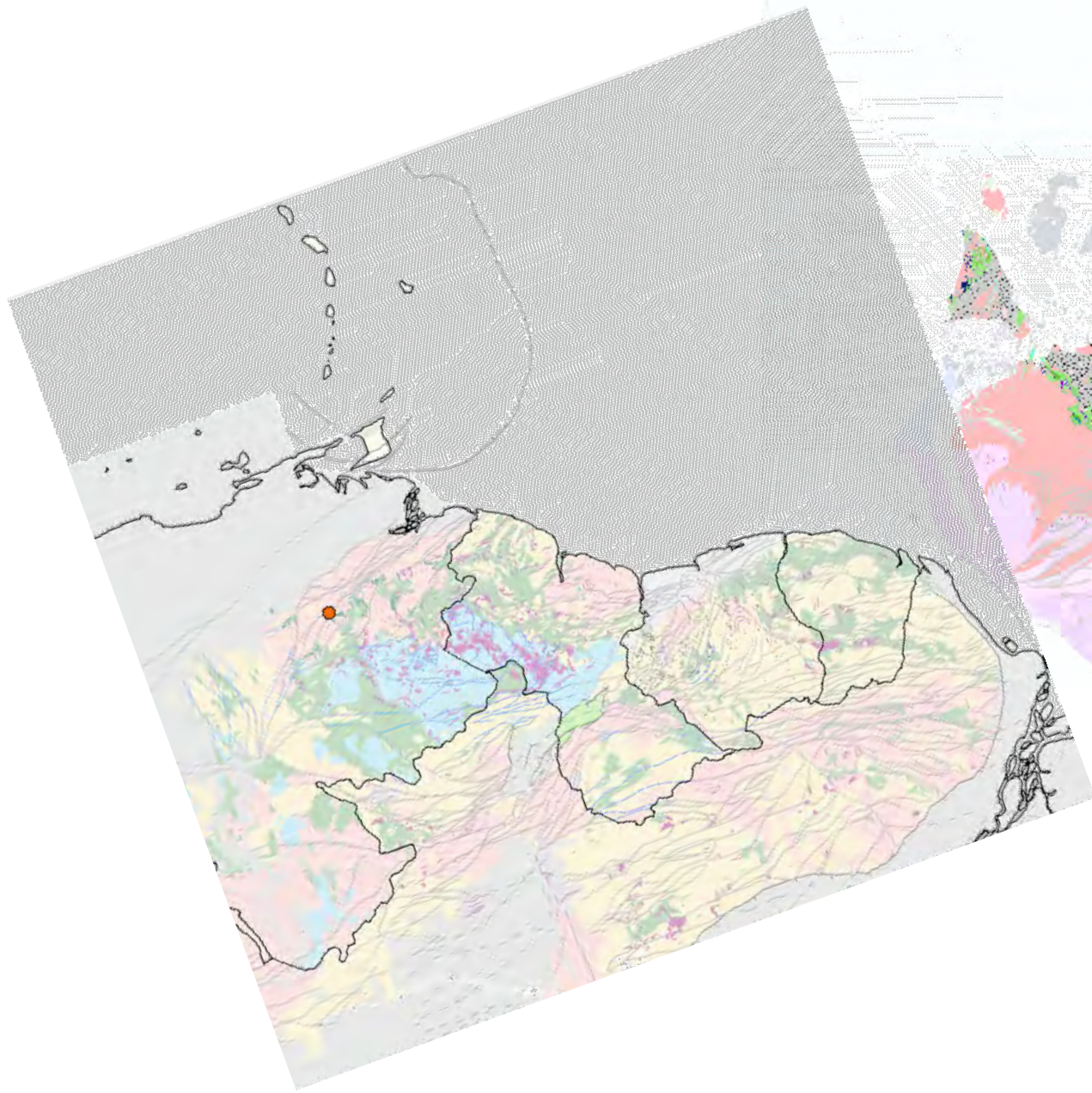
• Guiana Shield is VERY under-explored relative to West Africa

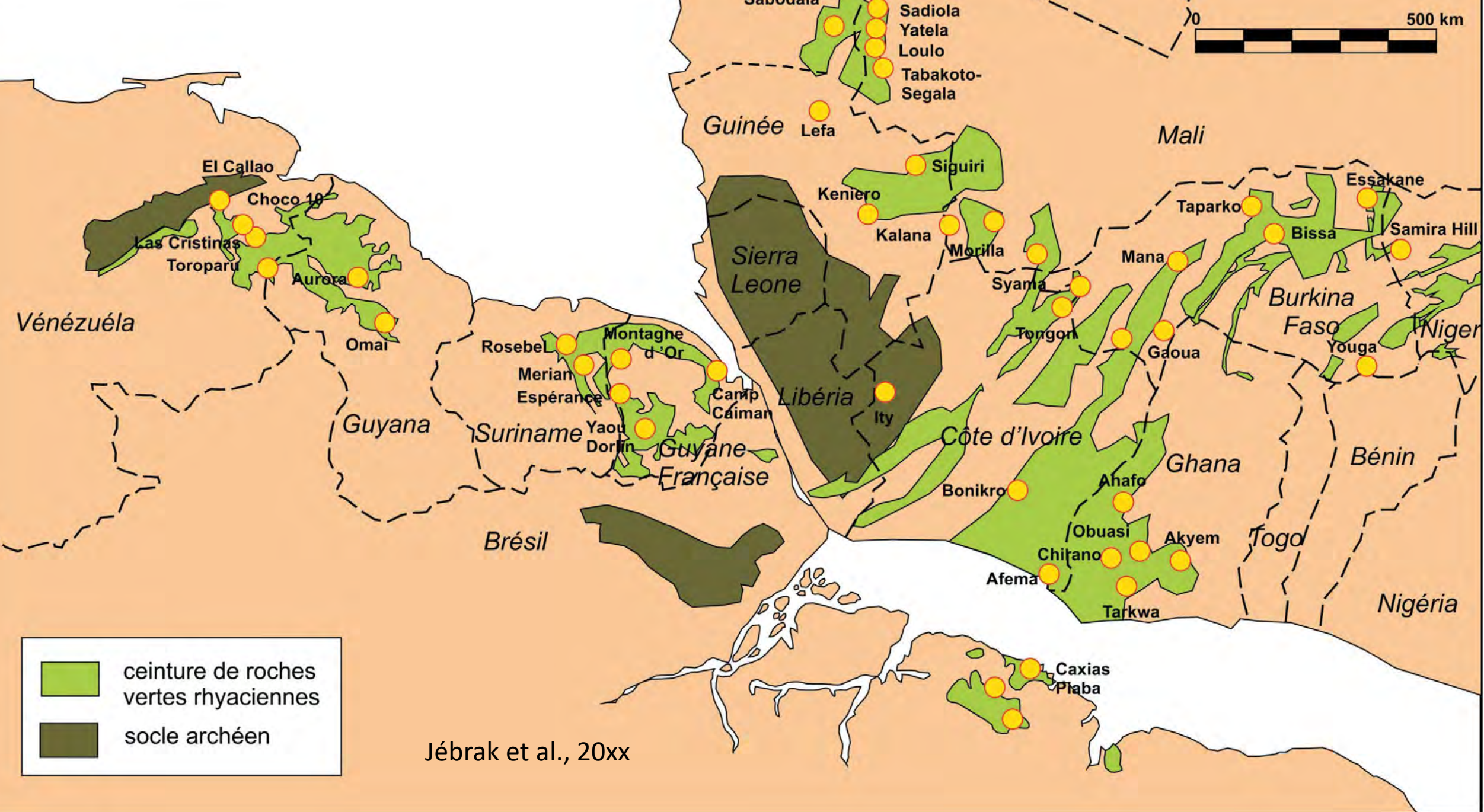
• West Africa is host to more than 275 Moz Au

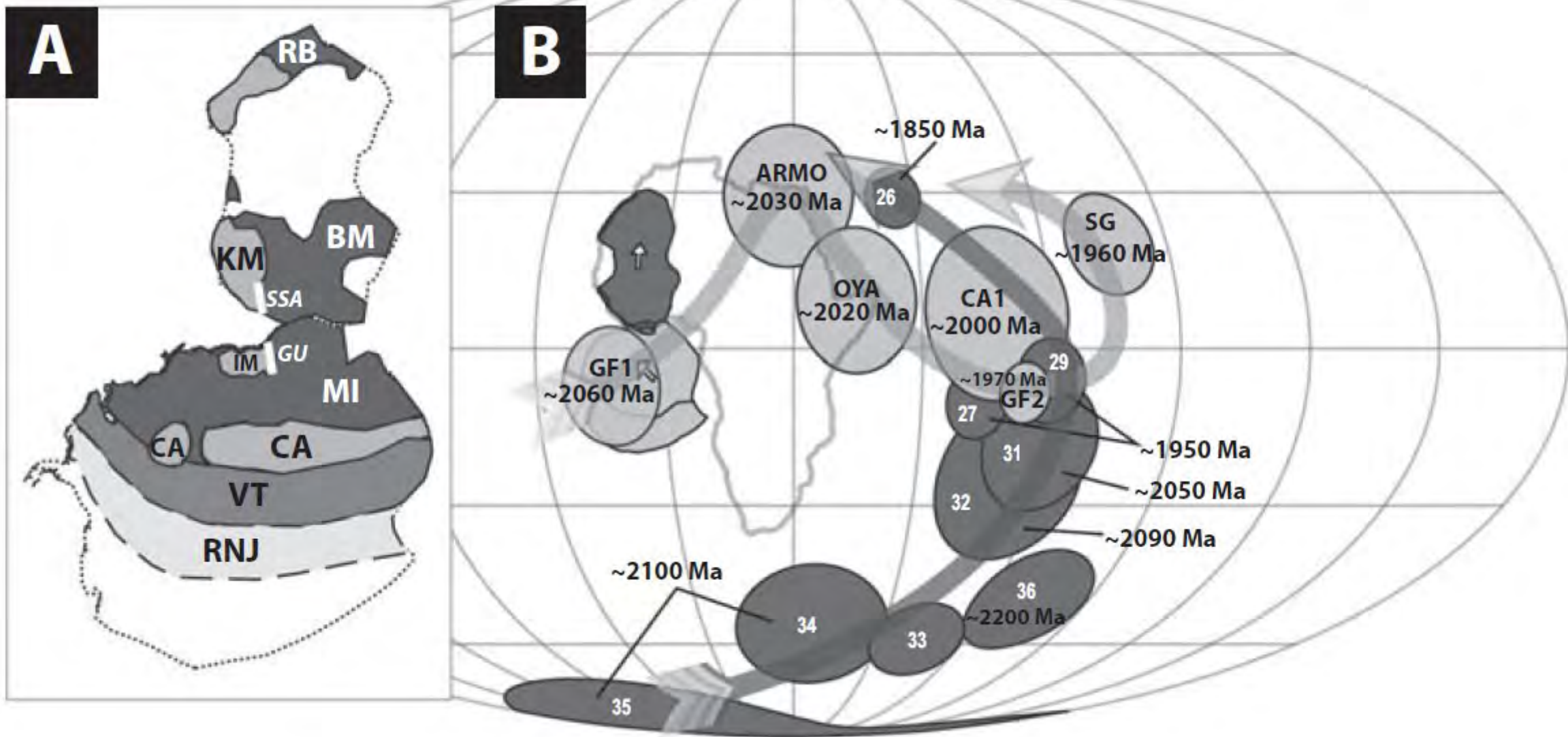
Goldfarb et al. 2017 after Frimmel 2014

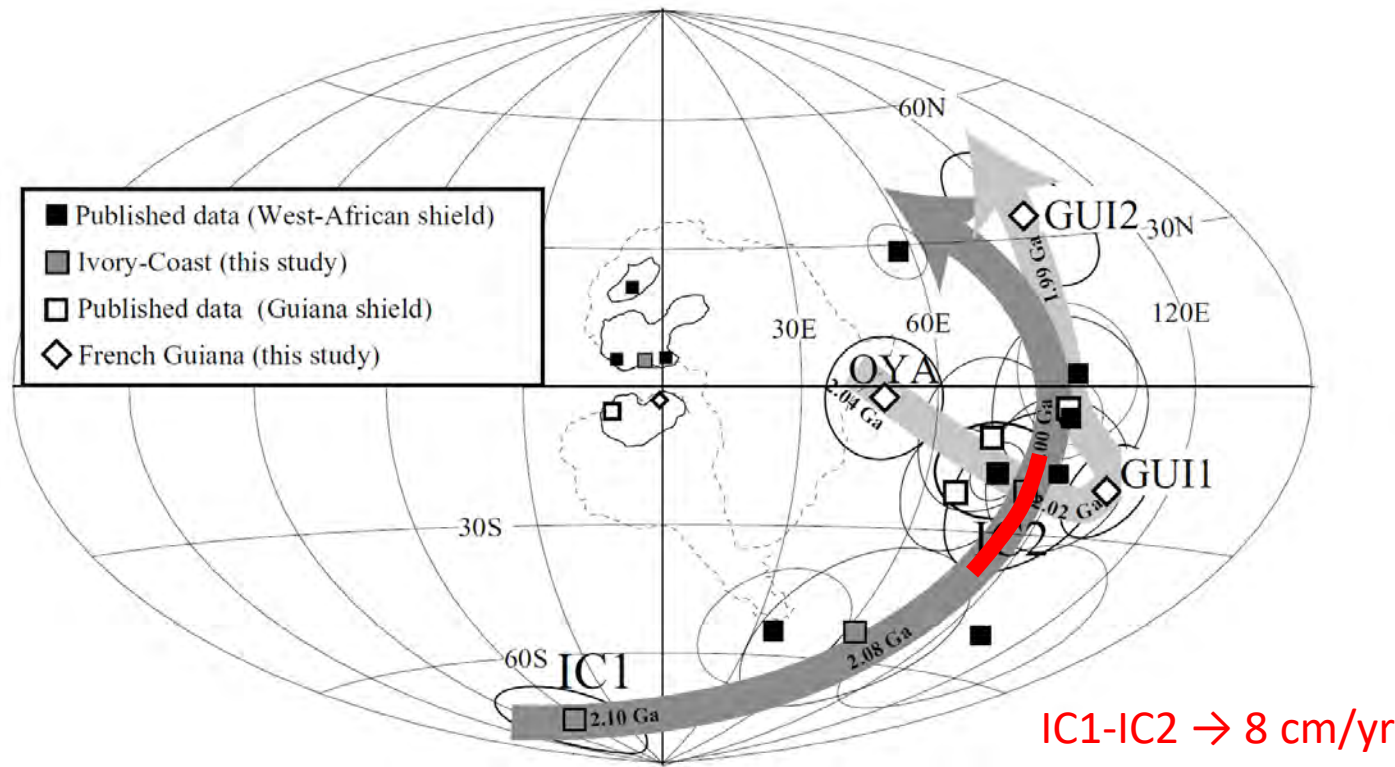












IC1-IC2 → 8 cm/yr

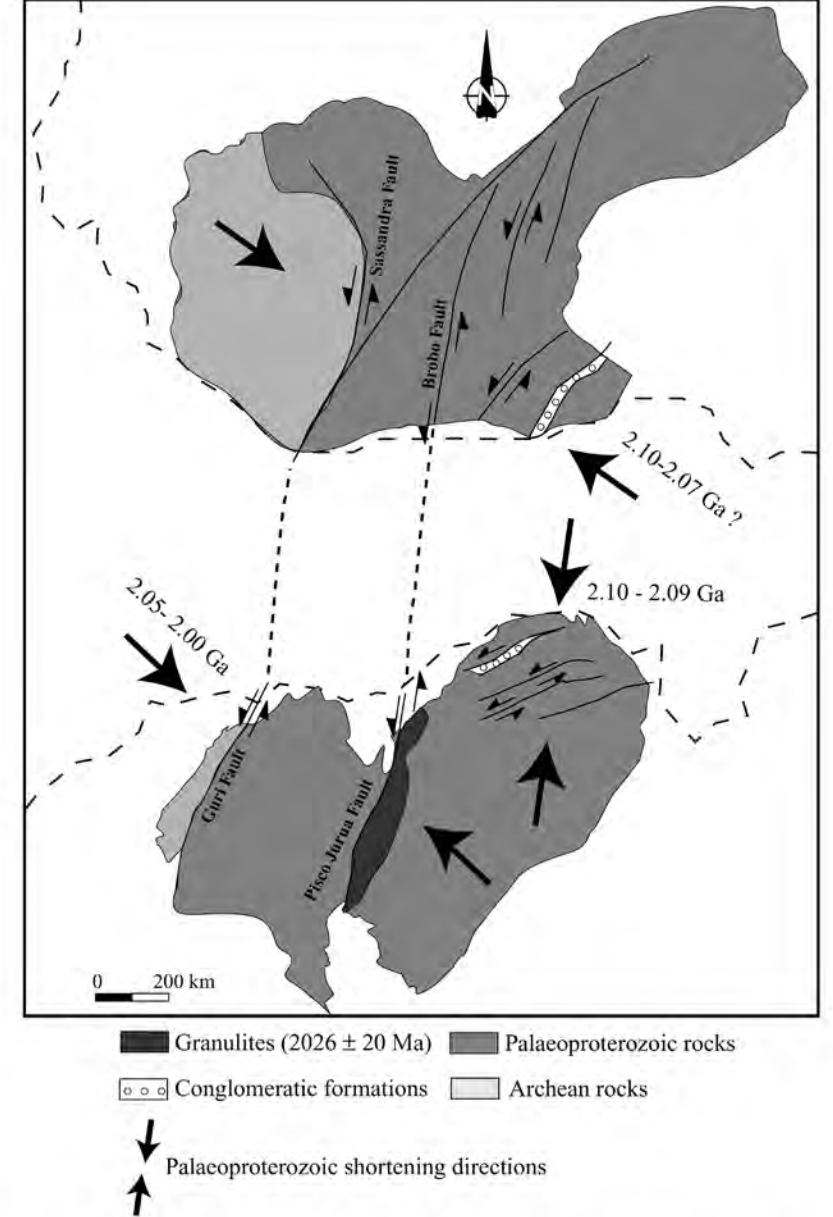
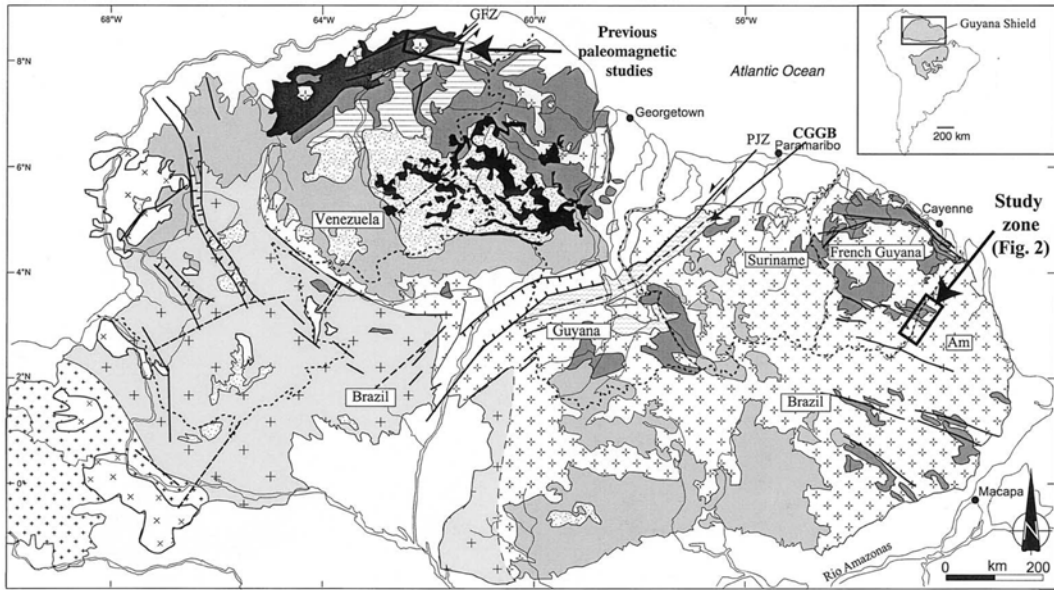


Figure 13. Reposition of Guiana with respect to the West Africa after closing the Atlantic Ocean and alignment of the Guri and Sassandra fault (Onstott & Hargraves 1981). West Africa is in its present position. The arrows show the Palaeoproterozoic regional shortening event and their propose age (Vidal *et al.* 1996; Vanderhaeghe *et al.* 1998).



Theveniaut & Delor 2003



Fig. 2.- Représentation des pôles paléomagnétiques obtenus sur les séries du Paléoprotérozoïque du Bouclier des Guyanes, références dans le texte et le tableau 2. Les âges indiqués sont les âges magnétiques estimés par Nomade *et al.* (soumis).

continental velocity of 28 ± 4 to 36 ± 5 cm/y with the zircon dating while the amphibole dating gives 12 ± 3 to 16 ± 4 cm/y.

Guiana Shield
Apparent polar wander

Nomade et al. 2001, PR.

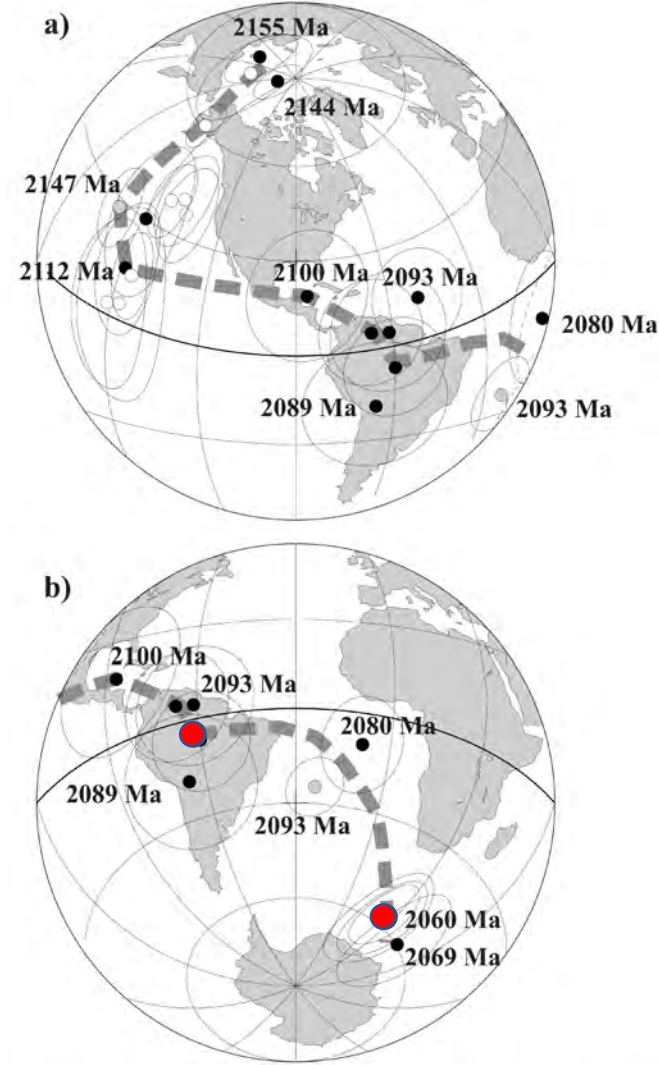
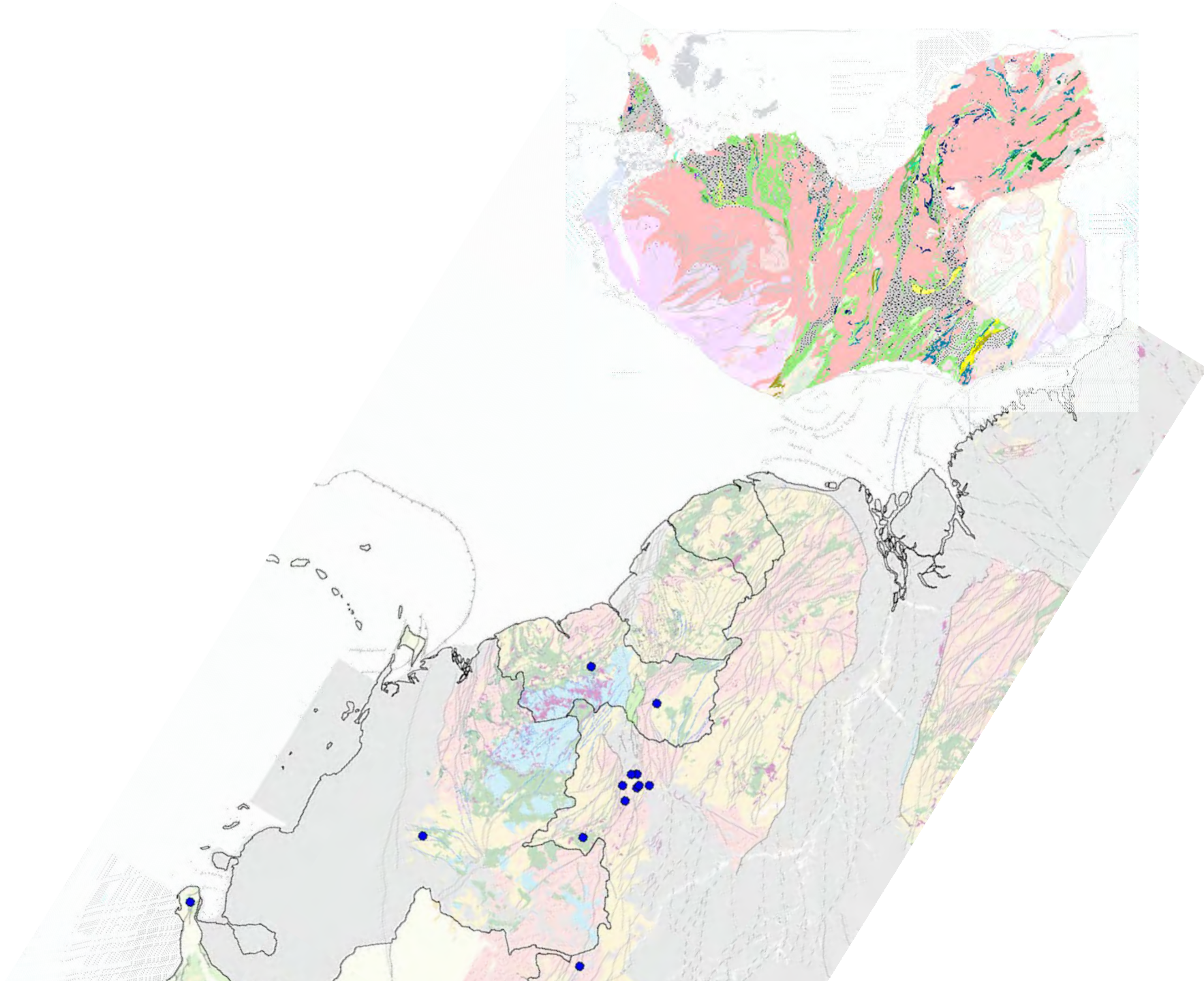
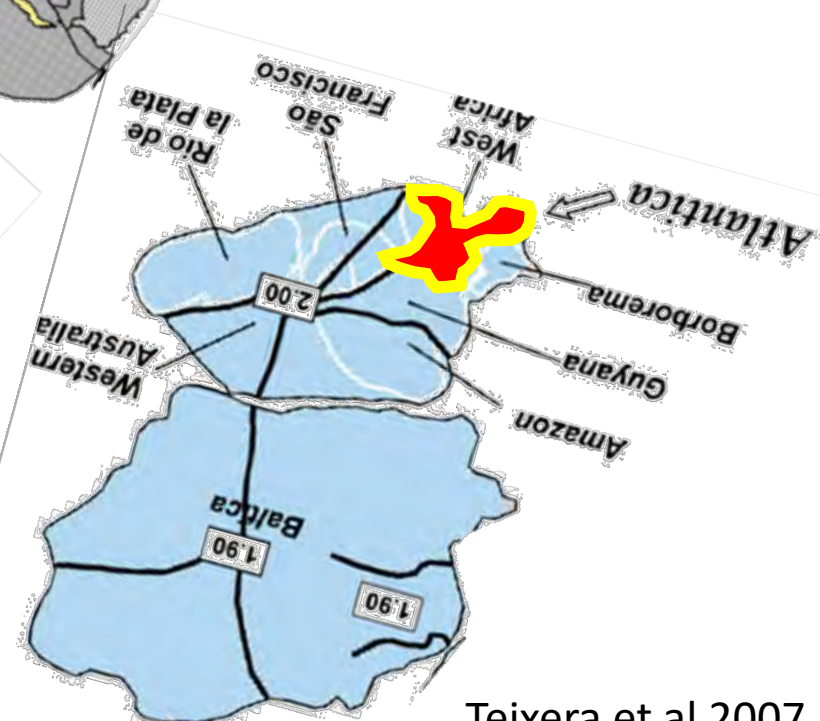
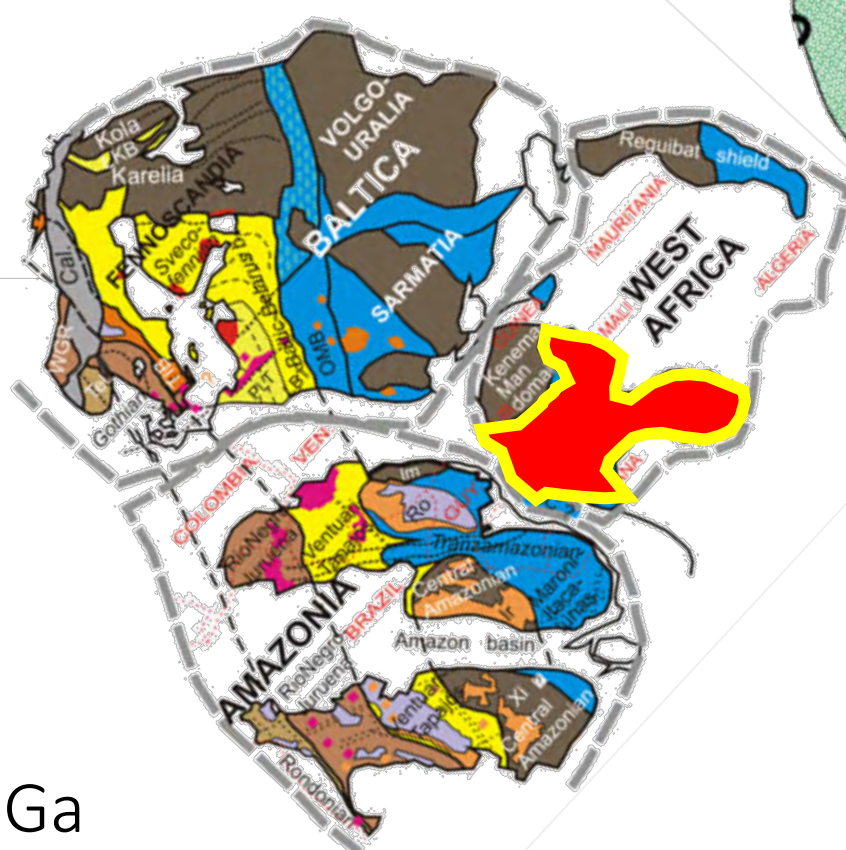
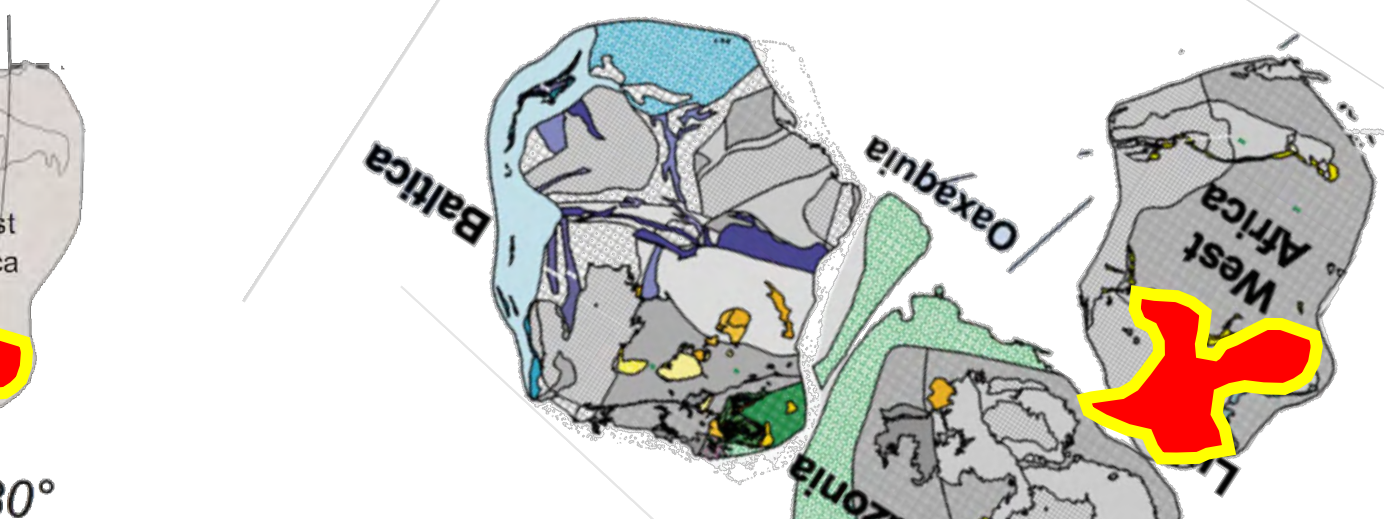
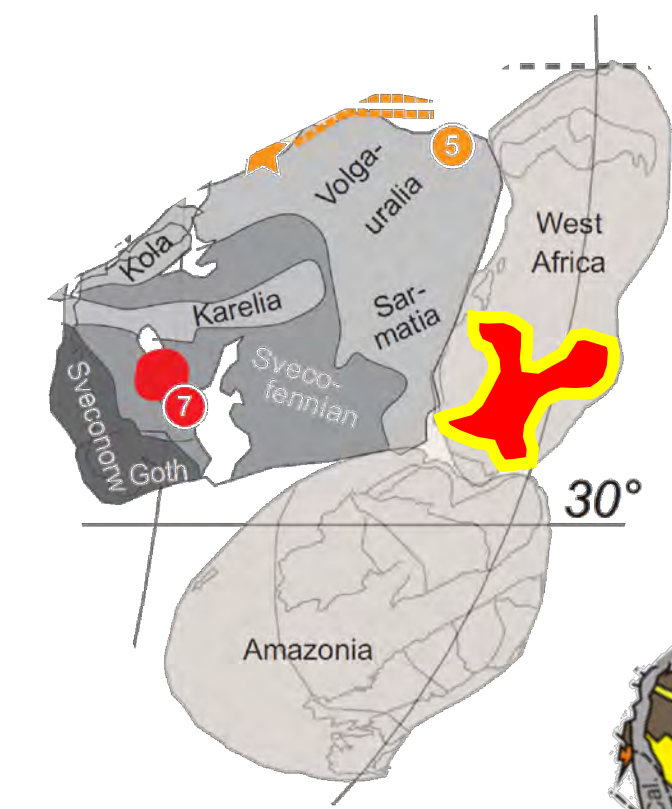


Fig. 3.- Représentation des pôles paléomagnétiques obtenus sur les séries du Paléoprotérozoïque de Guyane Française (Théveniaut *et al.*, in prep.). Les âges indiqués sont les âges des roches (méthode Pb-Pb sur mono-zircons). 3a) période 2155-2080 Ma ; 3b) période 2100-2060 Ma.

Fig. 3.- Plot of the paleomagnetic poles obtained on the Paleoproterozoic series of the Guiana Shield (Théveniaut *et al.*, in prep.). The indicated ages are the rock ages (Pb-Pb on single zircons). 3a) 2155-2080 Ma period; 3b) 2100-2060 Ma period.



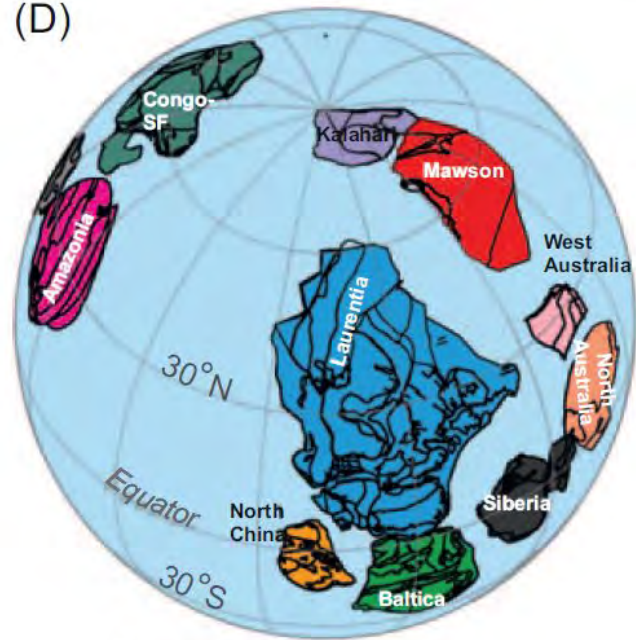


West Africa at ~2.2 Ga

DIFFERENT NUNA MODELS

NUNA

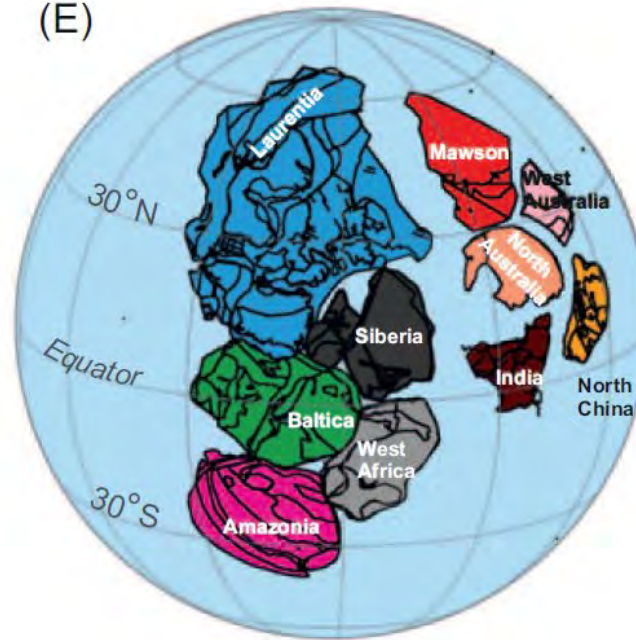
(D)



Rogers 1996,
Rogers and Santosh, 2009

NUNA

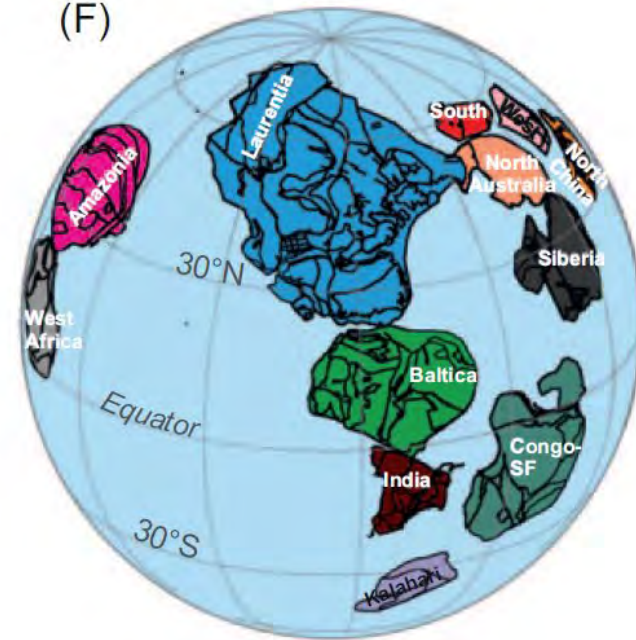
(E)



Zhang et al. 2012

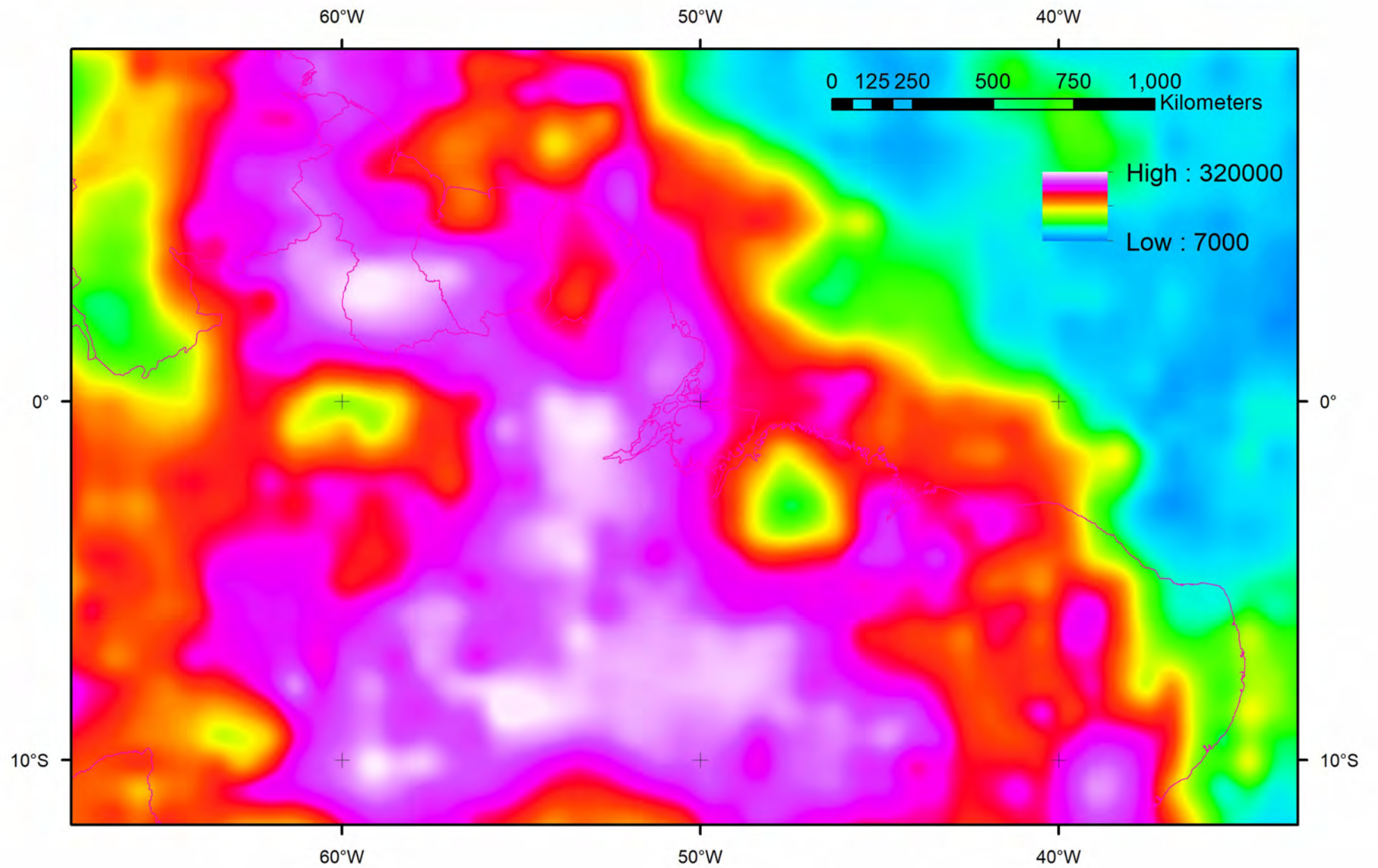
NUNA

(F)



Pisarevsky et al. 2014

Lithosphere
Asthenosphere
Boundary



Pasyanos

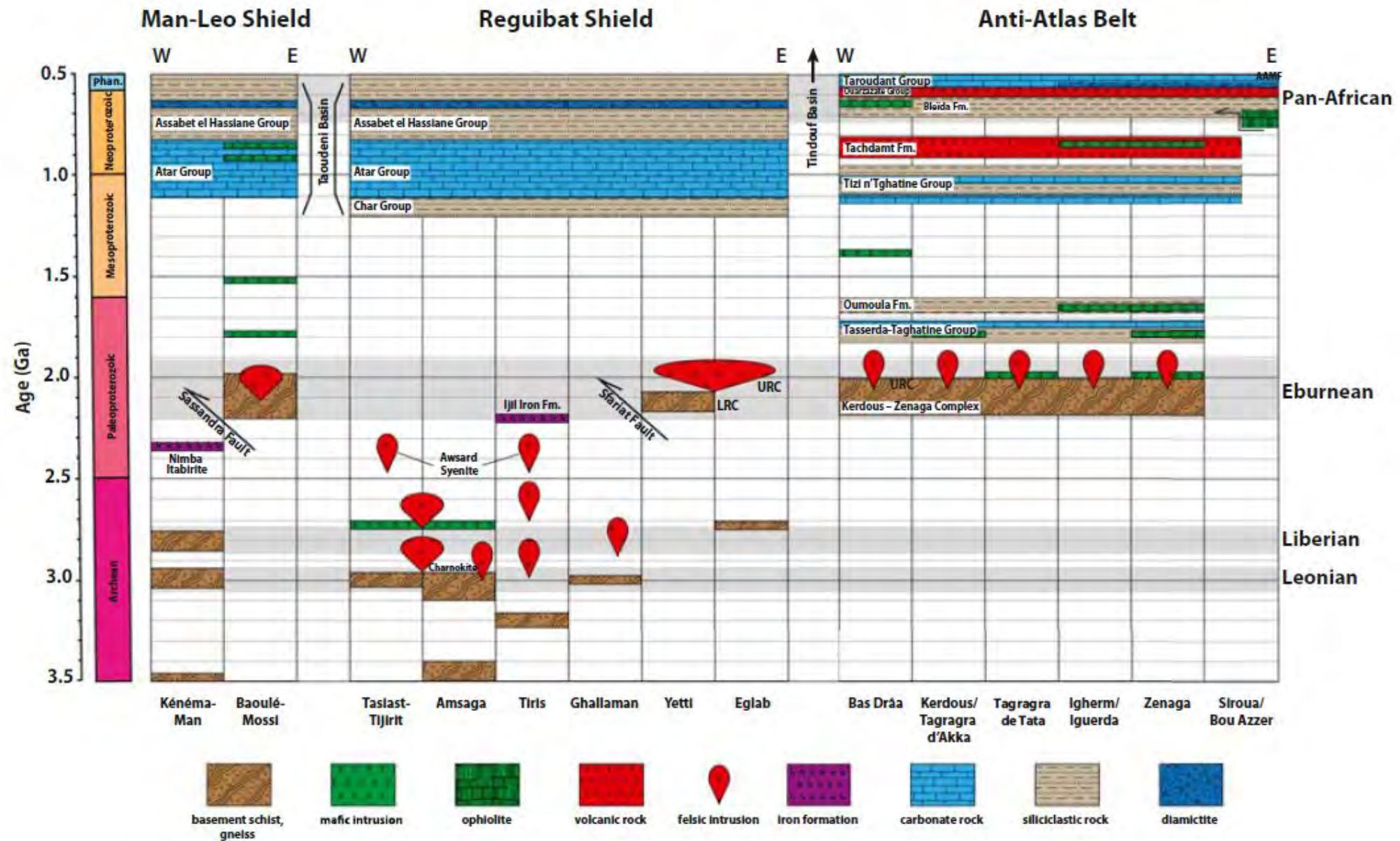
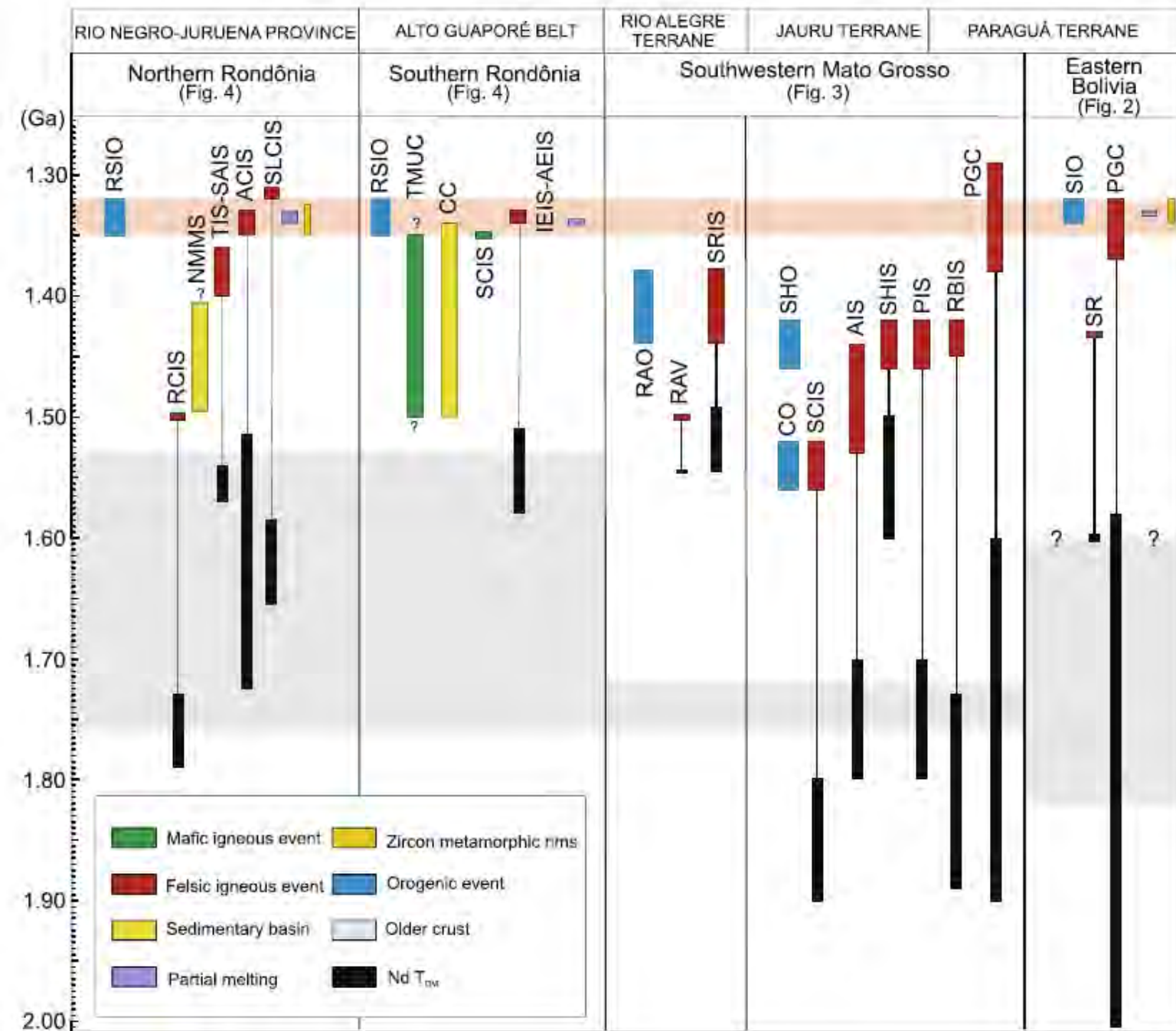
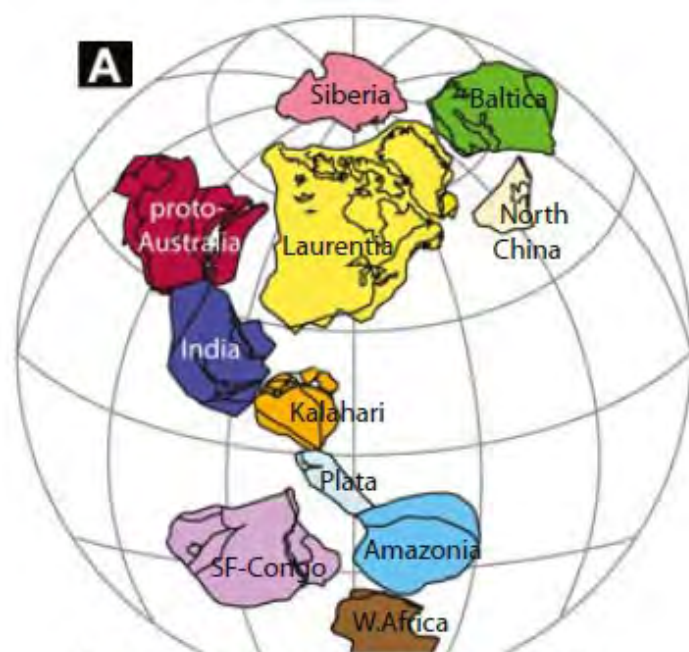


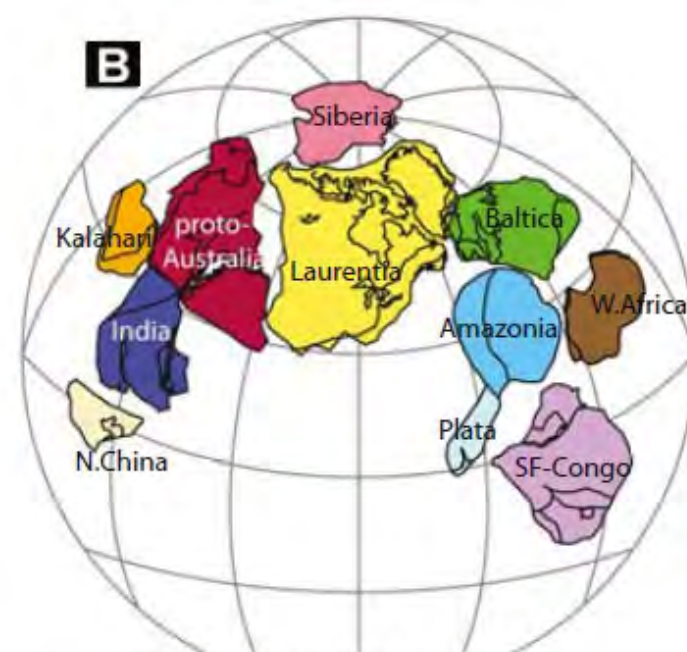
FIGURE 13.2 Time-space diagram demonstrating the spatial and tectonic relationships between the tectonostratigraphic units of West African Craton. LRC, Lower Reguibat Complex; URC, Upper Reguibat Complex; AAMF, Anti-Atlas Major Fault. Neoproterozoic dykes intruded basement rocks in Man-Leo Shield.



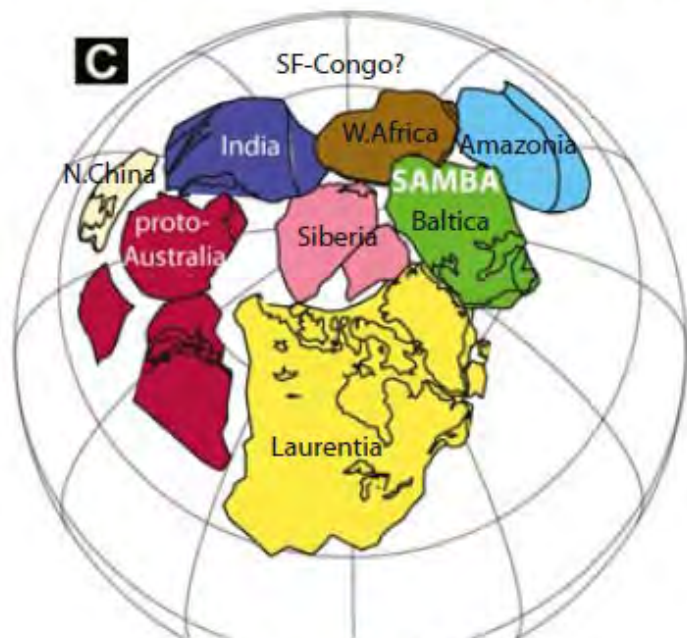
Nuna/ Columbia



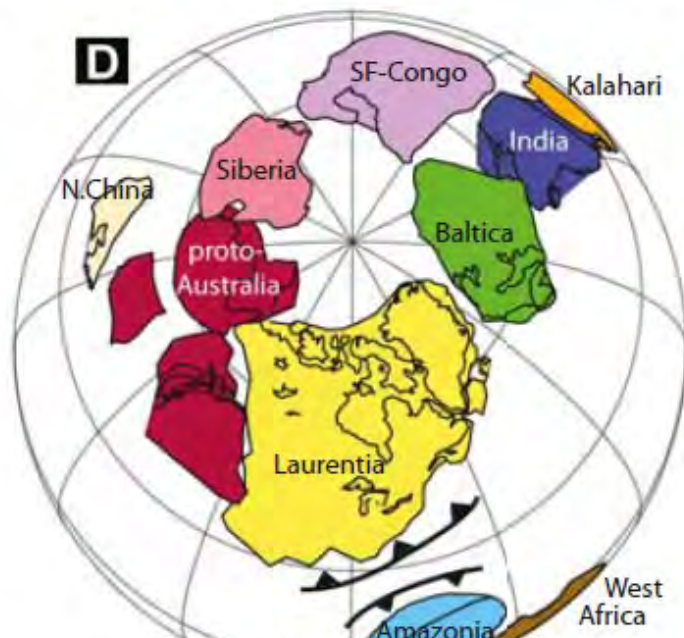
Rogers & Santosh (2002, 2009)



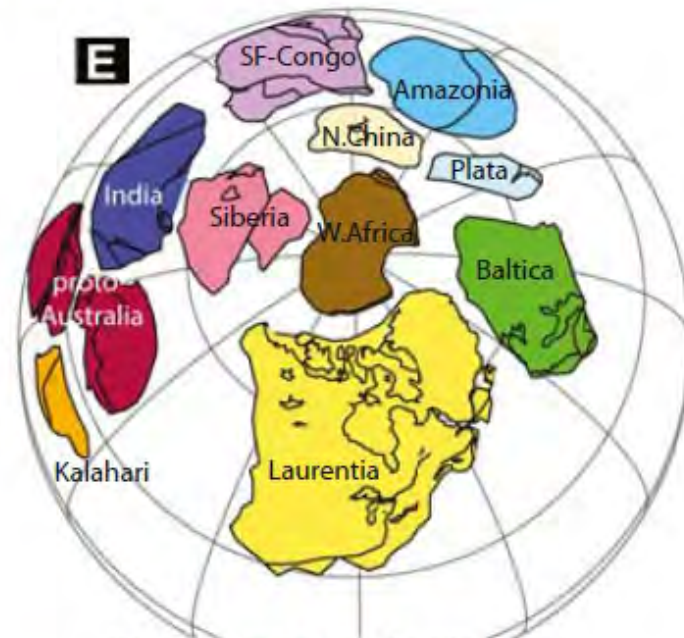
Zhao et al. (2002, 2004)



Zhang et al. (2012)



Pisarevsky et al. (2014)



Chaves & Rezende (2019)