

We reassess geochronological data including U-Pb baddeleyite ages of prominent Proterozoic dyke swarms, sills and plutons of the Amazonian Craton, as well as their geochemical and geologic settings toward an integrated tectonic interpretation. The bulk information together with the knowledge of the coeval volcanic-plutonic lithostratigraphic units indicates a recurrent of the mafic-felsic activity through time and space. At least four intercontinental magmatic events are apparent in the main craton, and each one appears to accompany the stepwise accretionary growth of the continental crust in Paleo- to Mesoproterozoic times. The oldest two - Orocaima (1.98-1.96 Ga) and Uatumã (c. 1.89-1.87 Ga) SLIP events - are comprised of calc-alkaline I-type and subordinate A-type plutonic and volcanic rocks of post-collisional character along with synchronous mafic intraplate activity across the Guiana and Central-Brazil shields. The Avanavero (1.79 Ga) LIP event mostly consists of mafic magmatism inserted in the Guiana shield. Its age is identical to the Crepori Diabase located ca. 1800 km away to the south (Tapajós region) and to nearby calc-alkaline plutonic-volcanic suites originated in post-collisional setting. These three events may be derived by interaction between mantle plumes and subduction, linked with synchronous lithosphere extension. The youngest (1.11 Ga) Rincón del Tigre-Huanchaca LIP event, previously defined in the SW portion of the Amazonian Craton, has the Rio Perdido suite as a component, which is located ca. 800 km away in the allochthonous Rio Apa Terrane. Furthermore the Central-Brazil and Guiana shields boasts other subordinate intraplate mafic activity, highlighted by the Mata-Matá (1.57 Ga), Salto do Céu (1.44 Ga) and Nova Floresta (1.22 Ga) sills and the Cachoeira Seca Troctolite (1.19 Ga). A-type, rapakivi granites are associated to these activities in time and spatially elsewhere. Whereas these particular episodes are expressed by the crustal extension akin to specific steps of the Mesoproterozoic accretion of Amazonia, they might be again linked to LIP events. In a broader paleogeographic perspective, the intermittent Paleo- to Mesoproterozoic igneous activity of Amazonia has barcode that matches LIP scale events in the context of the Columbia and Rodinia supercontinents, respectively. We acknowledge FAPESP Grant 2015/03737-0.