Figure 2: (a) Simplified geological map (after Oliveira et al. 2000 and Vauchez et al. 2007) showing the main domains of the Araçuaí belt and the location of the samples selected for this study: the eastern domain (1) comprises a thick (>10 km) layer of diatexites, metatexites and anatectic granites (e) associated with migmatitic granulites (f) and intruded by granite (c) and charnockite (d). (a) and (b) represent the Phanerozoic cover. The central domain comprises a sycollisional magmatic complex (2 = Galiléia batholith; 3 = São Vitor tonalite) intruded in HT metasediments (5). The western domain involves HT metasedimentary mylonites injected by abundant synkinematic leucocratic magma (6) thrust upon the para-autochthonous metasedimentary cover of the São Francisco craton (7). Late orogenic (~520 My, Mondou et al. 2012) porphyritic granitoids associated with charnockites (4) intrude the stack of allochthonous units. The red line represents the boundary between lithological domains. The green pentagons represent cities. The dashed box shows the location of **Figure 2b (**Structural map showing the AMS and the field measurements across the anatectic domain from Cavalcante et al. 2013): Left: foliations; small map on the left shows the 3 main structural regions as defined by their magnetic lineation pattern. The stereoplots FPM and FPF for each structural region represent the foliation poles obtained from the AMS (k_3) and measured in the field, respectively. Right: lineation and lineation traces illustrating the magmatic flow. The stereoplots ML (k_1) and FL for each structural region represent the lineation obtained from the AMS and measured in the field, respectively. All the stereoplots are represented in the lower hemisphere of the equal-area projection.