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青海拉鸡山早古生代“开”, “合”演化的地球化学证据及成矿 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

位于青藏高原北部的拉鸡山下古生界为典型的火山—复理石活动类型建造, 并赋含有丰富的矿产, 本文基于地质, 地球化学的方法, 对拉鸡山早古生代火山盆地的“开”, “合”历史及“开”, “合”与铜, 金等多金属矿产形成作用的关系进行了探索, 认识到拉鸡山早古生代经历了3个旋回的“开”, “合”拉鸡山铜, 金等多金属矿源层形成于“开”的阶段, 而“合”的作用最终促使矿物质活化, 迁移和富集, “开”“合”与成矿关系的认识, 无疑会增

关键词: [盆地](#) [早古生代](#) [成矿作用](#) [多金属矿床](#) [地球化学](#)

Geochemical Evidence of the Early Paleozoic Opening and Closing Evolution and Mineralization in Laji Mountain, Qinghai Province [Download Fulltext](#)

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Fund Project:

Abstract:

The very thick Early Paleozoic volcanic-flysch formation forms the main part of Laji Mountain, where occur polymetallic ore deposits dominated by copper and gold ores. The authors have studied the opening and closing evolution of the volcanic basin by means of geological and geo-chemical methods. In addition, the relation of the opening and closing to the mineralization of copper and gold deposits was further explored. Results indicate that the volcanic basin experienced three cycles of opening and closing of the lithosphere and that the source beds of copper and gold deposits were formed in the periods of opening, while remobilization and enrichment of copper and gold were completed during the closing. The conclusion may help us to understand well the characteristics of the evolution of orogenic belts and mineralization.

Keywords: [Laji Mountain](#) [Qinghai Province](#) [volcanic basin](#) [Early Paleozoic](#) [opening and closing](#) [mineralization](#) [polymetallic ore deposit](#)

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