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甘肃省野牛滩矿田的成矿模式研究 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

自20世纪60年代以来, 在甘肃省野牛滩一带陆续发现了塔儿沟钨矿、清河铁矿、刃岗沟铁矿以及石碛沟钨田的地质背景入手, 通过对野牛滩岩体及矿田内各矿床的特征分析, 总结了矿床的控矿因素、成矿作用和成因并总结出野牛滩矿田的成矿模式。结果表明, 各矿床主要受岩体、地层及断裂构造等因素控制, 野牛滩岩体是主控热动力。野牛滩矿田的形成主要经历了两个大的阶段。第一阶段是在古元古代裂陷环境和早古生代板块活动边缘山-沉积成矿作用, 形成了矿田内主要的矿源层及矿质的局部富集。第二阶段是晚奥陶世, 处在岛弧环境下的矿(59.6—441.97Ma)活动, 在岩浆作用下, 于岩体接触带相继发生了早期的热液交代成矿作用和晚期结晶充填成矿要阶段, 造就了矿田内各矿床的主体。

关键词: [成矿模式](#) [成矿作用](#) [矿质来源](#) [野牛滩矿田](#) [甘肃省](#)

The Study on Mineralization pattern of the Yeniuatan Ore field, Gansu Province [Dow
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Abstract:

Since the 1960s, many deposits were successively found in Yeniuatan area of Gansu Province. Through studying the geological background, stratigraphy, characters of deposits occurred in the area, the controlling factors, mineralization, genetic types are summarized. The mineralization modes are concluded on the basis of mineral source. The result indicates that deposits are mainly controlled by the rock, stratum and dynamic factor. Especially, the rocks in Yeniuatan area is the chief controlling factor, the engine and dynamic factor. The formation of the Yeniuatan ore field consisted of two periods. In the first period, central mineralization concentrated partly in the geological environment of Paleoproterozoic fault and Eopaleozoic arcuate islands through two volcanic sedimentation in different times. In the second period, that is Late Ordovician arcuate islands occurred crust-melting magma intrusion(459.6—441.97Ma), early hydrothermally-altered crystal-filling mineralization due to the promotion of rock. The second period is main time of mineralization, main part of deposits formed.

Keywords: [Mineralization mode](#) [Mineralization](#) [Mineral source](#) [Yeniuatan ore field](#) [Gansu Province](#)