## 湖南芙蓉锡矿的地质地球化学特征及找矿意义

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摘要:湖南芙蓉锡矿区是近年来新发现并正在进行勘查的新矿区,该矿区以锡矿产于花岗岩大岩体内部和潜在的巨大找矿潜力而引人注目。在野外初步调查的基础上,结合室内工作,认为芙蓉锡矿及其相关的岩浆岩在许多方面与众不同,如:产于岩体内部,蚀变花岗岩中浸染状锡石矿化、锡石一硫化物型及锡石一磁铁矿型等不同类型的矿化同时存在,绿泥石化发育且不同类型的锡矿化对应于不同的绿泥石成分,花岗岩类岩石低Si02、高Sr等地球化学异常。本文主要探讨矿化及含矿岩体的某些地球化学异常并提出深部找铜的意见。

关键词: 花岗质岩; 绿泥石化; 锡多金属矿床; 湖南芙蓉

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Geological and geochemical features of the Furong tin deposit in Hunan and their significance for mineral prospecting

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Abstract: The Furong tin district, Hunan, is a new tin district that has been found in recent years and is now under exploration. Tin ores in this district occur inside a large granite mass and it has great ore potential, so it has attracted great interest among people. Preliminary field survey, combined with indoor work, suggests that the Furong tin deposit and its related magmatic rocks are unique in many aspects; for example, it occurs inside a rock mass; different types of mineralization, such as disseminated cassiterite, cassiterite-sulfide and cassiterite-magnetite type mineralizations, occur simultaneously in altered granitoids; chloritization is well developed and different types of tin mineralizations correspond with different compositions of chlorite; granitoids are characterized by lower SiO2 and higher Si. This paper mainly discusses mineralization and some geochemical anomalies of the mineralised granite mass and advances the suggestion of looking for copper at depths.

Key words: granitoids; chloritization; tin-polymetallic deposit; Furong, Hunan