

Mineralogical-geochemical peculiarities of ore-enclosing deposits of the Greater Caucasus south slope.

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In region all known fields of pyritic formation are confined to the Lower and Middle Jurassic deposits, represented by clayey shales, sandstones, aleurolites, lydites, phyllites and others, distinguishing by thin bedding, considerably few range of grain size composition of rocks, constant mixture of sulphides, organic matter and features of deep water series. They compose a black-shale series. Ore bodies occur mainly conformably with enclosing rocks, among of which the clayey shales and sandstones are of more development. Mineral composition of the first ones is a mixture of hydromica (35-60%), kaolinite (25-90%) and chlorite (10-15%). Sandstones are composed of quartz (to 80%), feld spar, fragments of siliceous rocks cemented by either siliceous matter with sericite or clayey-quartz or siliceous-carbonaceous matter. In rocks the background contents of Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag, Au is high enough and exceed the clark ones in tens and hundreds times. Laws and values of statistic parameters of distribution of elements content are established. In sandstones the studied elements have dispersion low values and majority of them is subordinated to normal law of distribution. There is a strong correlative relation between Pb, Ag, Cu and Zn contents; vanadium titanium and chrome. In clayey shales Pb, Zn, Ag and V are subordinate to normal law of distribution, they also characterized by dispersion low values. Positive relation is shown between contents of Zn, Pb, Cu and Co; titanium and zirconium. It is established that deposition of ore mater took place as synchronously with sedimentation and epigenetically as well.