

NEOPROTEROZOIC ALTYN TAGH DUCTILE SHEAR ZONE AND THE SYN-SHEARING PEGMATITE DYKE SWARM IN THE WESTERN CHINA

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Altyn Tagh is located in the western China. Its northern part is the Tarim Precambrian block, and its southern part is Qaidam Precambrian block and Qilian Mountain Caledonian orogeny belt. Proterozoic Altyn Tagh (PAT) is characteristic of a large scale of dextral shearing, effecting to the middle level of crust at least, and combining syn-shearing intrusive pegmatite mass which the U-Pb signal Zircon age is 913 Ma. Recently, two Neoproterozoic granite-eclogite belts are discovered near the PAT. One is the Liuyuan belt which is between the Tarim block and North China block, with the Zircon U-Pb age of 857 \pm 71 Ma of eclogite and 880 \pm 31 Ma of granite. the another one is the belt of northern edge of Qaidam which is between the Qaidam block and North China block, with the age of 900-950 Ma of the granite. In the assembly of Neoproterozoic supercontinent, PAT may be a product of margin strike-slip shear zone produced by a large scale of eastwards moving of the Tarim block versus the Qaidam block after the collision between the Qaidam and the North China block, then in about 860-880 Ma, Tarim block moved eastwards to the border of North China block and began to collided with North china-Qaidam block.