

CLASSIFICATION OF GRANITOIDS IN VIETNAM ON THE BASIC OF TIN METALLOGENY.

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On the basic of tin metallogeny, granitoids developed in the territory of Vietnam can be divided into 3 groups : Tin - bearing, limited - tin - bearing, non - tin - bearing. Granitic complexes are of different ages and position in the history of geological evolution and differ essentially in structural position, petrogeochemistry and accompanying metalliferous deposits. At present, the following tin-bearing granitic complexes can be distinguished : Dinh Quan-Ankroet complex of Late Jurassic-Cretaceous age, Phia Oac complex of Late Cretaceous age (K-Ar ages from 85-95 m.y.). and Song Chu - Ban Chieng complex of Pleocene age (K-Ar ages from 29-41 m.y.). Granites of these complexes have higher SiO₂, Na₂O, K₂O, Sn, Li, Rb, W, Mo, Be, B, F contents and lower CaO, MgO, Ba, Sr, Zr, V.. than normal granites (nonstanniferous granites). Tin content is from 32,7ppm to 38ppm, average 35,5ppm. Tin mineralizations associated with tin-bearing granitoids are divided into following genetic formations: tin-bearing pegmatites; tin-bearing skarns; cassiterite-wolframite-quartz; cassiterite-silicate-sulphide; cassiterite-sulphide and placers ./.