Metamorphogenetic-ore systems

KULISH, E.A. State Scientific Center of Environmental Radiogeochemistry, Kyiv, Ukraine.

Metamorphogenetic deposits of metallic and non-metallic ores formed under metamorphism, are in close time, space, material and genetic correlation with metamorphic rock formations and form with them metamorphic-ore systems (MOS).The MOS is genetically integral diversity of the following factors: metamorphic (intraores, aroundores, containing and contiguous) rocks; syngenetic and postgenetic magmatic and hydrothermal formations, attended with them; plicated and disjunctive structures, and above all metamorphogenic ore concentrations, appeared within a concrete geologic space under influence of geotectonic, material, metamorphic, physico-chemical, fluidal and other factors auspicious for ore formation.

The MOS are perceptible as a unity, having a definite geostructural position, morphology, structure, material (rock, mineral and chemical) content, stageness of development, character of evolutions in the time and space, etc. The MOS conception also include the followings factors: the peculiarities of sources and nature of ore (useful) matter; factors and conditions of its mobilization; ways, forms and the character of its displacement (migration); the time, conditions, sites and forms of concentration (localization) of ore matter. Essential MOS factors are energetics, geodynamics and the fluid regime of metamorphism and metamorphogenetic ore formation. The MOS are subdivided according to types of ore-forming metamorphism (regional, ultrametamorphism, contact, hydro-thermal, etc.); of its facies (granulitic, greenshale, eclogitic, etc.); of the ore content (iron ores, corundum ores, etc.); of the geotectonic position (shields, folded areas, zones of tectonic activity, etc.) and other criteria.