

RIFTS FORMATION , VOLCANIC ACTIVITY AND GOLD MINERALIZATION IN UZBEKISTAN REPUBLIC

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Problem of mineralization within rift zones of oceans and continents lately have been arrested attention of researchers. Synchronous riftogenes phenomena (after A.D. Shcheglov) are wide spread in geology of Uzbekistan. The South-Tien-Shan geosyncline in the course of Caledonian-Variscian period have been represented polyrift structure with two permanent oceanic rifts within the northern sector and three reduced ones, which were migrated on continental shelf margin of the south sector. Until recently known gold mineralization of the southern Tien Shan was connected with inter-rift metallogenic zones - microcontinents. The deposit Balpantau and a number of manifestations revealed in the north-east part of Tamdytau mountains are located in non-traditional position - in oceanic rift of Turkestan-Alai zone in connection with andesite-basaltic formation. The manifestations within apovolcanic metamorphic Proterozoic series are the other type of gold mineralization connected with oceanic rift (Turkestan - Alai, Katarmai metallogenic zones). The continental riftogenesis is the most efficient in precious metals. It was revealed twice during Median Tien Shan geologic evolution. The first stage of active destruction took place during the Middle-Late Carboniferous period in connection with mantle diapir tectonics. The rift zone was generated on arched uplift in connection with extension processes. The rift is manifested with system of sublatitudinal volcanic-tectonic graben