

GEOLOGY-STRUCTURE POSITION OF THE SILVER MINERALIZATION IN THE SIKHOTE-ALIN (FAR EAST RUSSIA)

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High silver contents are connected with Mz-Kz tectonic-magmatic cycle in coastal part of Central sector East-Sikhote Alin volcanic belt. Here at the senon-damanian age shaped volcanic series. These are across granite intrusives unite in Samarga volcano-plutonic complex: rhyolites, dacites and tuffs (95-85 m.y.) and andesites, basalts (85-65 m.y.) Magmatism this age concludes by two-phase granitoid, intrusions. Gabbro-diorite, monzonite, diorite, granosyenite of first phase has 73-69 m.y., and leucogranite, granite-porphyry of second phase - 62-60 m.y. Paleogene volcanic rocks (Bogopol suite) compose some volcano-tectonic structures. That are acidic tuffs, ignimbrites (55-44 m.y.). Analysis geodynamic situation this age (petrogeochemical particularly lateral zonality of volcanities, metallogenic zonality and others indications) show that its origin are the result subduction's interaction of continental and oceanic crust. Arc Andian type are origin in such condition characterize by prevalence of ores which peculiar of regions with andesitic and sialic profile [cooper, cooper-molybdenum-porphyry, polymetallic, gold-silver, silver and oth.]. Total orientation of ore-bearing structures is determined by deep faults. Along faults localize numerous intrusives, extrusives, volcanic structures, and also silver, tin-polymetallic, silver-polymetallic and other deposits and occurrences. Ore bodies localization and mineralized zones are controlling by smaller fractures. The volcanic and volcanoes-sedimentary rocks of Bogopol suite are the most productive for silver ore deformation.