

## **MINERAL PROVINCES OF AMUR REGION AND ADJACENT AREAS.**

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The industrial minerals map of Russia and China adjacent territories (4 mln km<sup>2</sup>), with more than 1000 objects has been composed. Its analysis is carried out in view of the geological and deep structure, geodynamic and paleotectonic reconstruction of region, formation-genetic features of mineralization. 9 minerogenic provinces, 30 regions and more than 200 ore districts differing on structure, age, genesis and other parameters of ore associations are distinguished. Three groups of provinces differ: 1 – the provinces formed on the ancient platforms basement (Aldan-Stanovoy, Baikal, North-China) within the limits of which the important role play the deposits of Precambrian (Fe, Cu, Au, TR, Be ...) and Mesozoic (U, Au, Mo ...); 2 – the provinces formed on strongly advanced Early Precambrian lithosphere (Kerulen-Olecma, Middle Amur and Jilin) with chalcophile (Au, Ag, Pb, Zn...) - lithophile (U, Be, Li, Mo, Sn...) mineralization; J2-3, J3-K1, P-T1 – are the main ore-formation epoches; 3 – the provinces of polycyclic fold-thrust systems (Amur-Okhotsk, Great Hinggan and Sikhote-Alin); the mineral background is essential chalcophile (Au, Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag ...) with lithophile deviation (W, Sn) of Sikhote-Alin province. The ore-concentrating systems including the largest ore districts: Streltsov-Amalat, Ganhe-Orekitan, etc. - are distinguished. The paleominerogenic reconstructions for PZ3 and MZ geodynamic cycles are carried out.