

## **METALLOGENY OF NORTHEAST ASIA: INTRENATIONAL PROJECT INVESTIGATION ON THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY**

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Specific features of North-Asian metallogeny were scrutinized from the point of view of lithospheric plates tectonics and terrane analyses. Geodynamic and metallogenic map, scale 1:5000000, were made up. These investigations are realized in the frames of Project 1997-2002 years "Mineral resources, metallogenesis, and tectonics of North Asia" (Web Site -<http://minerals.usgs.gov/west/projects/minres.html>). Geologists from Russia, Mongolia, China, Korea, Japan and USA took part in this project. There are used the results of Russian territory only. The metallogenic investigation are based on metallogenic belts, which include all significant mineral deposits and occurrences. The latter were formed in the determined geodynamic environments. Among them there are active and passive continental margins, islands arcs, sedimentary basins, interplate rifts, different collisional zones and so on. The metallogenic belts are characterized by definite age of formation. They include metallogenic zones, ore districts, mineral deposits and occurrences and are characterized by more close age of formation and determined the interior metallogenic zonation of belts. The main tectonic structures of metallogeny - North-Asian craton and framing orogenic belts of different ages are examined. The metallogenic units are: core of craton (Siberian platform) and miogeocline or pericratonic belts (Baikal-Patom, Enisey Ridge, Southern Taimir and Verchojan) and also Paleozoic Central-Asian orogenic belt and Mesozoic Verchojan-Kolim folded area. The interplate rifting structures, strike-slips and active continental margin of Mongol-Okhotsk paleocean played the significant role in the metallogeny.