

TELETHERMAL DEPOSITS

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Initially only stratiform Pb-Zn deposits of the Mississippi type were attributed to telethermal (remoted from ore-generating magmatic hearths) deposits, localizing within carbonate (mainly dolomite) rock masses. Later on Hg-Sb (cinnabar-antimony) and As (realgar or auripigment), as well as some Cu, fluorite, barite and celestine deposits were included in this type. They were mainly stratiform sheets, so many authors put equals sign between the terms telethermal and stratiform. Nowadays some deposits groups of Au (carline type), Ag, platinum (black-schistose), trace (Ga, Ge, Se, Te, Tl, In) and rare-earth (tuffite) elements, as well as Fe (siderite), rare metals (W, Mo, V, Co, Li, Rb), Mg-, Ca-, Fe-, Mn-carbonates, zeolites, sepiolites, B, U, Th at al., are ascertained to this type. All of them were formed with the help of middle- up to low-temperature, low-concentrated, near to neutral hydrothermal solutions of abyssal origin, slowly circulating both along steeply dipping fractures and separate gently dipping beds of permeable rock, and chiefly in hydrodynamic conditions of high pressured artesian basins. Ore-forming elements were those of the through type geochemically, but making up some stops on certain thermo-barogeochemical barriers and heterotemperature minerals winning. Therefore telethermal deposits were usually genetically fixed to plutonogeneous series on the one hand, and to those of volcanogenic - on the other. Their features, besides magmatogenic and stratiform, are: strict structural control, multi-stage and large vertical scale of mineralization. The source of main ore components was abyssal. In time economic value of telethermal deposits will probably increased.