

FAULT DUPLEXES AND STRUCTURES OF SPLICING: OBJECTS AND WAYS OF STUDY

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The duplexes are well-known to be geodynamically heterogeneous structural assemblages, whose evolution through master-fault dynamical interaction is accompanied by progressive complication of their architecture and stress field infrastructure. It goes also for their more complicated analogues named by us as structures of splicing - assemblages of high-rank horsetail and imbricate-fan faults between master faults of arbitrary orientation and origin. Thereby, the question: how the complication progresses, is the key problem to research the specified objects. At that, to figure out high-rank fault generations, their superposition, and deformation plan succession in uninterruptedly changed stress field, it is expedient to elaborate dynamic models of the considered structures' development through the temporary description of their infrastructure. Multistage ore-magmatic formations related to duplexes and structures of splicing are thought to be the most optimal among natural objects to realize such way. Such objects are, for example, many large gold and tin vein-stockwork deposits studied by us: Muruntau (Uzbekistan), Festivalny, Krinichny, Pravourmiysky, Pridorozhny (the Russian Far East), etc. Their study shows the objects to have the particular spatial-temporary substantial organization – ore-magmatic dynamozonality. This is successive localization and superposition of ore-magmatic associations in accordance with reorientation of stress fields with their infrastructure complication occurring in hierarchical-age subordination magma- and ore-controlling faults or their parageneses. Therefore, an acceptable dynamic reconstruction for an ore-magmatic duplex or structure of splicing can be resulted from geodynamic correlation between its structural and substantial parageneses through their spatially-temporary «sections» fixing the certain development stages of the structural-substantial assemblage.