

MINERALIZATION RELATED TO THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE COLANGÜIL BATOLITH. SAN JUAN, ARGENTINE.

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Granitic rocks crop out in the Frontal Cordillera eastern border, San Juan, Argentina, which are exposed by means of different plutons. The work site includes the Agua Blanca Granite, which is developed over both homonymous stream margins. The Institute of Geology of the National University of San Juan is carrying out a research project, focused to the geological supplying from the Agua Blanca zone and its neighborhood. The main goals are to describe the ore deposits related to the Gondwanic Minerogenetic Cycle and to process images for plutonic rock discrimination. The granitic unit, Permian in age, exhibits an east western elongation. It is hosted in the Cerros de Agua Negra Formation (CANF), a sedimentary unit of Carboniferous - Asselian in age. Textural variations have been identified in the granite, decreasing from coarse grain in the core to fine grain in the border. Coeval aplitic sills intruded the CANF. Postmagmatic stage, with a significant volatile phase, was propitious to generate pegmatitic lens, with mica and beryl accumulations. These deposits are located both in the border and in the upper level of the pluton. Abandoned mines for fluorite extraction were also observed to the south, close to other WNW ore structures, containing wolframite with associated niobium, in gangue of quartz. These veins crop out inside a forty-meter width altered granite belt, in contact with the CANF. This structural aspect is probably the main field guide for metalliferous exploration, considering the present erosion level. The requested assays for vein chips established anomalous Mo, W and Ba.