

**STRIKHA V. Ye., Amur Integrated Research Institute,  
Blagoveshchensk, Russia.**

Gold-bearing granitoids are in the composition of the following associations: gabbro-granite, diorite-granite, monzonite-granite, granosyenite-granite. Granitoids of above mentioned associations are united by belonging to the I-type (magnetite and ilmenite series), crystallization under the conditions of small depths with moderate and high temperature from metaaluminiferous melts of normal and high alkalinity and with high oxygen potential ( $-\log fO_2=10-15$ ). The melts initial for them were formed from heterogeneous substrata of the lower crust in subduction zone. Lateral zonation is ordinary in distribution of granitoid associations. Gabbro- and diorite-granite associations of fringe zones of subductive structures are changed by monzonite- and granosyenite-granite ones in their rear parts. Decompressive dissipative model of magmaformation the most satisfactory explains the peculiarities of geology and substance composition of granitoids.

Oxidizing conditions, promoting the dissolution of gold in silicate melts are provided by water entering into the melt by the hydrotation reaction and its absorption from the crust in the process of intrusion.

Gold is accumulated in residual liquor and carried out by fluids during decompression on the place of formation of intrusive granitoid bodies from the hypogene parts of magma pocket, that defines the mineralogic composition and zoning in distribution of gold-ore manifestations.