

## TYPES OF ALKALIC METASOMATITES FROM THE NORTH OF THE URALS

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Various types of metasomatites with rare-metal mineralization occur in the north of the Urals, specifically in the Polar, Subpolar and North Urals, within the axial (collision-accretion) zone. Alkaline metasomatism occurred in the late Carboniferous (absolute age ca. 300 mln years), which suggests that these are syncollisional rocks. On the regional scale, the metasomatic zones stretch along the meridian; locally, they are linked to latitudinal faults found among the blocks of the pre-uralian consolidation. The original rocks for the metasomatites are all (any) rocks in the fault zones and slackened contact zones. In the Polar Urals, alkaline quartz-albite-microcline, quartz-albite, albite metasomatites are found; of dark-colored minerals, alkaline pyroxenes and amphiboles, muscovite. The mineralization is represented by a variety of tantalum niobates and heavy rare-earth minerals. Fluorite is the typomorphic mineral. In the Subpolar Urals, alkaline metasomatites are also observed, however, without associated rare-metal mineralization. The most abundant are banded quartz-albite and albite metasomatites found among metamorphogenic rocks of the preuralide margins and the blastomylonite zone. In the North Urals, there are several types of metasomatites: 1) alkaline quartz-albite-microcline, quartz-albite and albite metasomatites with alkaline pyroxenes and amphiboles, muscovite and Ta-Nb mineralization with fluorite like in the Polar Urals; 2) hydrogenous-epigenetic (neutral) metasomatites with telescoped alkaline metasomatites mineralization; 3) metamorphosed placers with uranium-rare-earth mineralization; 4) alkaline-carbonate metasomatites with Be-Ta-Nb mineralization.