

## **MINERAGENCY OF CRUSTS OF WEATHERING AND CLIMATIC**

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Crust of weathering (CW) and places related are a genetic group of most profitable ones nowadays as commercial deposit. The content of gold, nickel, manganese, tin highly increases in crusts of profound weathering (the regularities for vermiculite are somewhat other). Many of large placers were formed by redeposition and concentration of the waste of CW in various paleogeomorphological conditions. The close relations of richest gold and other placers with certain types and profiles of weathering of crusts and with duration of their formation were recognized in regions. Placers remains in Russia profitable objects as in recent conditions as at perspective. The concentration of ore elements in CW is defined by their own peculiarities, forms in initial rocks and geochemical conditions of weathering. CW are developed in Russia widely though very unevenly. In every large regions are observed CW of various age on rocks of different composition and age. On the whole for Russia are discerned 6 large epochs of CW formation: AR, PR, Pz1, Pz2, Mz and Kz. The main ore-bearing CW were formed in last three epochs. CW formation being as a whole heterochronous was for most regions of Russia continually-discrete migrating in time and place. Epochs of intensive CW formation coincided of periods of high rise of oxygen content in atmosphere. So global climatic changes with combinations with favorable tectonic regimes defined regional developing of CW. The study of such CW and related placers formation as depending on climatic changes will be profitable for many regions of the World.