

GOLD DEPOSITS IN TMA ZONES OF NORTHEAST SIBERIA

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The main body of a new actual material allowing to expand of representation about gold deposits, is obtained by the author rather recently for want of study of zones tectonic-magmatic activation (TMA) in Mesozoic folded structures of Northeast of Siberia (Magadan area, Chukotka, Northeast Ykutia). These zones developing in Mesozoids in close connection with process of accretion of different terreins and forming of the pericratonical Okhotsk-Chucotsk volcanic belt. In TMA zones of Northeast of Siberia the gold deposits of three types are formed (gold - sulphide disseminated, gold - raremetallic and gold - silver). Which can be concurrent to earlier gold - quartz mineralization. Largest are the deposits of the gold - sulphide disseminated type. Which one can be subdivide on four species: gold-sulphide, gold-sulphide-quartz, gold-stibnite and gold-mercury. These deposits form the regenerated series, including the gold-sulfide disseminated mineralization, as base, and its veined derivates (gold-quartz, gold-silver, gold-antimony, gold-mercury types of ore). These types of ore are formed as a result of classical epeyrogenic regeneration by Schneiderhohn. The geological conditions of creation and mineralogical-geochemical features of gold deposits of each type are considered. The overlapping of different types of mineralization in gold deposits of TMA zones - process, widely distributed in these deposits. These process are responsible for creation of the large and unique deposits. From new positions are evaluated of a known ore zones, areas and deposits. The new gold zones, areas and the deposits are predicted.