

## **GOLD DEPOSITS OF REAR ARC MAGMATIC BELT IN THE TIEN SHAN**

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The formation of the rear arc magmatic belts and their ore mineralization in a various parts of the world related to subduction-collision processes. In most cases, for rear arc magmatic belts, the formation of rare-metallic deposits are characteristic as distinct from marginal continental arcs with copper-porphyry type of mineralization. However the rear arc magmatic belt (C2) in the Tien Shan is characterized by presence not only of rare-metal and poligenic gold-tungsten mineralization as well as some common elements of the same age copper-porphyry systems. Revealed ore fields are represented by gold-tungsten mineralization in scarnoids (Kumbel,Kensu),gold-tungsten- pyrite - in carbonaceous schists (giant Kumtor ore deposit and Kensuu),gold- copper and gold-magnetite - in scarns (Kuru-Tegerek, Bozymchak) and gold in the quartz veins (Ak-Kamou,Pervenets). A close spatial connection of mineralization with homodromic polyphase plutonic monzonitoid complexes (C2) is observed. Rocks of this group are characterized by high content Sr, Ba, accessory magnetite, heightened potassium content. According to the data of L.Solomovich (1990), ratio of  $Sr^{87}/Sr^{86} = 0,7061-7075$  corresponds to mantle and mantle-crust sources and are the derivative of abyssal basaltoid series (basalt-andesit and shoshonit- latite) with some part of rust substance.Scarn-greisen gold-tin ore deposits (Makmal, Uzun-Bulak, Chetkisay) are connected with Permian early- collision leucocratic granites.