

## **ON THE PROBLEM OF FORMING OF URANIUM- REE-BEARING PROVINCES IN THE SEDIMENTARY COVER OF THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EARTH CRUST FOLD MOUNTAIN STRUCTURES**

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The principal conceptions on metallogeny of uranium and REE for Mesozoic-Cenozoic sedimentary complexes of the framework of the Earth crust fold structures are developed by improvement and change of a geologic-hydrological, physic-chemical, and evolution model of hydrogenous ore-forming processes, using modern technique. Such conceptions are based on clarification of connections between sedimentary cover and consolidated basement, which are considered as a unified joint-acting geologic- hydrogeological system. The system produces hydrogenous ores of different types, including strata-infiltration ores. According to improved conception, strata-infiltration, producing ore deposits and provinces connected with bed oxidation zones (BOZ), is a characteristic feature of metallogeny not for activated parts of platforms but for overprinted and inherited-overprinted depressions of posorogenic domes within polyorogenic fold belts. The correlated evolution of folded zones and early-consolidated geoblocks as well as deep and surface systems conditions their geodynamic adjacency and structure forming. Also, it defines geodynamic activation of ore-forming stage as repeated (collision) and rejuvenated (postcollision) orogenesis. The depressions include artesian basins with active hydrodynamics and infiltration zones. The basins are formed through multiple water-exchange cycles. Mesozoic-Cenozoic depression structures, containing uranium-REE ore connected with BOZ, actively evolve during the all forming period with multiple phases of intense geodynamics. Such activation supplies hydrodynamic systems' mobility, affecting hydrogenic ore forming. The ore-bearing depressions are margined by folded mountain constructions presented in the form of low- and medium-high mountains. Depressions and uplifts form a unified dynamic pair and keep up long-term uplifting tendency, orogenesis inheritance, and its multistage evolution. That defines dynamics of detritus drift, set up of surface and underground runoff, appearance of water-exchange cycles, ore-preparing stages, facial zoning, autochthone character of filling complexes, and their geochemical specialisation with following participation of water-containing complexes' elements in ore re-distribution and forming. Ore-forming BOZs are developed within the area affected by front circulation of a cover-basement water-pressure system, and are formed by the inflow jointing regional water runoff of artesian basin. The BOZ and ores' location as well as extension of pinching-out and of ore zones are governed by the tectonic setting, size, and range of a depression and reflect regional-runoff distribution through principal hydrogeological fragments of regional structure.