

Ore fields are in the forest landscapes (materials of the regional lithochemical surveys)

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More than 180 000 km² of mining and taiga territory of the Far East along BAM which is difficult of access have been prospected during 20 years. The regional lithochemical searches of the scale 1: 200000 were made by the dispersion streams. The experiment-methodical works and the stage detailing of the perspective ore anomalies were attended by them.

At first we sampled the fraction of $-1,0 + 0,05$ mm of the modern alluvium of the natural drainage system. Density was about 1 sample in km². After spectral analysis of samples the extended intensive dispersion streams were revealed. In spite of this the restrictions of the background values of the ore elements were substantiated empirically. Everywhere they were taken in equal measure. The sharpest area anomalies corresponded to the deposits of the average and high class. The anomalies detailing was carried out with the soil sampling when the sampling density was 10-20, than up to 125 sample/km² and the original rocks had the network density of 30 sample/km². The single rock prospecting by means of stripping the ore zones and the ore bodies directly testified the anomalies epicentre of the ore elements or their complex. Mineralogy- petrographic investigations were involved in the complex of detailing works.

The applied complex of works allowed consecutively to reduce the area of searches up to 20% at first and then less than 5-9%. In the range of the closed forest regions differed by the peculiarities of geological situation, more than 15 ore objects were revealed. Among them there were some big deposits of Au, Mo, TR, graphite and others. It was substantiated a guarantee of revealing all objects of the average class.