

FLUID INCLUSIONS STUDY IN W-SKARNS FROM RUBELITA,
JEQUITINHONHA VALLEY, NORTHERN
MINAS GERAIS STATE, BRAZIL

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In the southern Rubelita area, mid Jequitinhonha Valley, scheelite mineralizations associated to calc-silicate type rocks (quartz-pyroxene-amphibole-grossular schists) and apatite bearing quartz veins occur. These rocks were intruded by pegmatitic granitoids and muscovite-biotite granites which outcrop in the area. Microthermometry and microRaman analyses taken on early(primary?) Fl in quartz, anorthite, titanite and grossular from calc-silicatic matrix and quartz veins indicate the presence of low salinity aqueous and nitro-carbonic phases. The later consist of variable proportions of CH₄ and N₂ (XCH₄ 0.35-1.0; XN₂ 0.0 - 0.65). At a later stage, secondary Fl were formed in microfractures by percolation of low salinity aquo-carbonic fluids where CO₂ dominated the carbonic phase (XCO₂ = 0.95 - 1.0) with N₂ and CH₄ in trace amounts. These solutions which presented fO₂ between 10⁻³⁶ and 10⁻³⁷ bars have been studied in vein quartz and were formed under 1500 bars pressure and temperatures between 200 and 300°C. It is supposed that the O₂ increase in the fluids is a consequence of muscovite-biotite-granitoid intrusion. Although direct Fl study on scheelite from these late aquo-carbonic solutions was estimated based on paragenetic relations. These fluids may have been originated from granitoids bodies and may have reacted with the host schists removing Ca and Fe from them.