

THE FRAGMENT OF THE GREENSTONE BELT WITHIN THE SELENGA-STANOVY REGION

I.V.Buchko. Division of Regional Geology and Hydrogeology, Amur Research Centre, FEB RAS.

The Selenga-Stanovoy region is located in the western part of the Stanovoy fold block system within the south-eastern rim of the Siberian platform. The basement of its structure is composed of granite-gneiss domes surrounded by rather narrow greenstone belts, a fragment of one of the domes being distinguished in the eastern part of the Amazar-Gilui block. Some of the components of this greenstone belt located at the base of the section are the intrusive analogues of comatiite and picrite-basalt viz. layered intrusions of ultrabasite-basite composition of dunite-pyroxenite gabbro formation type, being replaced by basic and acid volcanics upward the section. The layered ultrabasite-basite masses: the Vesvolkinsky, Pravaya Ostrovnaya river basin's masses and also a number of smaller masses belong to the above formation type. Basing on mineralogic data the former one must have been formed under the conditions of oceanic riftogenesis. The rhythmic stratification within this mass is indicative of the stage of still tectonic mode during this time under the conditions of protorift extension. The upper part of the section of the greenstone belt consists of sedimentary and volcano-sedimentary deposits (the Kivatinsky rock complex) within which marble and ferruginous quartzite are observed. Later, when tectonic mode of extension changed into the compression one there occurred intrusion of the Late-Stanovoy collision granites resulted in transformation of primary magmatic rocks into chlorite, chlorite-actinolite, quartz-sericite schists, etc. Ultra-basic, basic and acid rocks were developed to form schists within which sulphide mineralization is observed. Ore gold manifestations may be related to the latter. Within partially preserved ultrabasite-basite intrusions (the Vesvolkinsky mass) there is a possibility to discover Ni and Cu/Ni ores associated with platinum group minerals.