Секция «Минералогия»

# Development model and features of an ore bearing capacity of the Chatkalo - Kuraminsky plume

**Научный руководитель – Bi XIang Yang**

***Ruziev Kodir Ilkhomovich***
*Студент (магистр)*
Китайский геологический университет, Ухань, Китай
*E-mail: qodir_ 89@bk.ru*

More than semi-centennial history of studying of the Chatkalo-Kuraminsky region led to creation of the whole series of patterns of magmatism. These patterns were constantly geologically and historically developing, became more complicated, filled with geological and petrologic isotope and geochronological material and reflect, in the same time, the general description, key features of the region which could be summarized as follows.

**1.** Magmatic processes, especially in the top Paleozoic would show on rather restricted square from the Talasso-Fergansky break (in the east) to Zhamsky (in the West) and characterized by exclusive strength. Paroxysms of magmatic activity are noted for $S_2$, $D_1$, $S_1$, $S_2$-$R_1$, R-t, J and K. The reasons of similar magmatic activity are bound to interoceanic position of the region in the early Paleozoic, the phenomena of a seduction and plumes processes. The upper age group of magmatism passes at a boundary 93-97 million years (Rb-Sr-method) [1].

**2.** Within the considered region, the magmatism would show in all known facies of a depth: abyssal, meso-abyssal, hypo-abissal, sub-volcanic and volcanic. This situation identifies the considerable vertical development intervals (from the 10-14th to the 0-2nd)

**3.** As well as in other fissile suburbs (different locations) among magmatit of the region products limy and alkaline (dominate at K>Na), latite-shoshonite series, at sharply subordinated value (very low concentrations) of products of a tholeiitic row. The last characterize closing stages of development of the region ($P_2$-$T_1$, J and K).

**4.** It should be noted that porphyry, serial porphyry appearance of rocks, uniformities of distribution of rock-forming minerals clearly indicate the wide development of the processes of fractional, emanation and differential crystallization and liquation, while hybridism and assimilation processes are very overwhelming. Finally, the analysis of magmatic formations and their volume shows that they developed early in komodromou, and at the final stages adverse sequence.

Feature of ore was Chatkal-Kurama region, as studied ore field in the basin of the river Cadac and Gidali is their magmatic nature of the ore a typical indicator of the formations from the actual magma (greisens, pegmatites, albites) to late-magmatic (hornfels, skarns and hydrothermal)[2]. Metallogenic (especially industrial) potential of the ore formation of the region is extremely varied: U, REE, F, Au, Ag, Fe, Cu, Pb, and Zn; Mo, W, Sn, which determines the active interest of many researchers to study geomagnetics of the structure and ore potential over more than half a century.

## Источники и литература

1) 1. Dalimov T. N., Ganiev I. N. Evolution and types of magmatism of Western Tien-Shan. - T.: University, 2010.
2) 2. Dalimov T. N., Troitsky V. I. Evolutionary Geology (history of geological evolution of the Earth). – T: The University, 2005