

REE geochemistry of wolframite: Implications for crustal-scale metallogenetic processes of south China

YONG ZHANG^{1,2}, DONG SHENG MA¹, JIA YONG PAN²

¹Nanjing University, Nanjing 210046, China

²East China University Of Technology, Nanchang 330013, China

There are three most important distinct metallogenetic provinces in South China (Low-High hydrothermal province): (1) the North Jiangxi W-Cu-Au formation just the southern part of the Yangtze River Valley metallogenetic belt (Fig. 1); (2) the broadly contemporaneous W-Sn province in the Nanling area; and (3) the Au-Sb-W formation of west Hunan province.

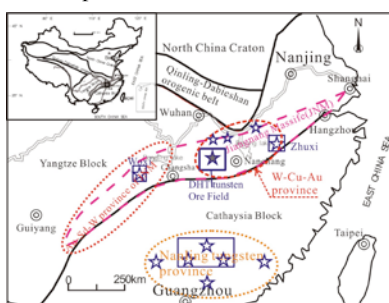


Fig. 1. Schematic geological map of the Three

metallogenetic provinces

Until 2015, the newly explored DHT tungsten ore field, which resource extent has the WO_3 resource reach up to 1.25 Mt, North Jiangxi W-Cu-Au formation (Fig. 1), situated along the northern margin of the Yangtze Craton, and the Jiangnan Massif (JNM).

We studied REE of wolframite from the three province (Fig. 2), contemporary Neoproterozoic granodiorite and slates from JNM in order to understanding the hydrothermal and partial melting processes of the Neoproterozoic crystalline basement (NCB), like the JNM, integrating with a crustal-scale metallogenetic evolution about south China. We show that REE of wolframite from DHT, that the Ty1 analogous to Nanling and Ty2 alike to Woxi. We infer that wolframite have experienced two processes, a process of hydrothermal leaching from NCB to form Ty2 and Woxi, another one is partial melting of NCB, then crystallization differentiation to produce postmagmatic hydrothermal to form Ty1 and Nanling deposit. A contribution to understand of their geology, tectonic environment of great scientific and practical importance, south china.

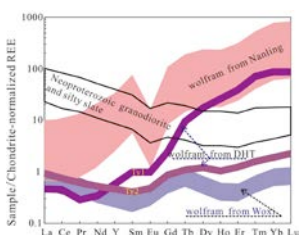


Fig. 2. Chondrite-normalized REE patterns of wolframite from the Three metallogenetic provinces (The data of Woxi from Zhu *et al.* [1], and data of Nanling from Hei.

[2] and Zhang [3])

[1] Zhu *et al.* (2014) *Geochemica (China)*.43(3): 287–300. [2] Hei (2012) Chang'an University master Thesis (China). [3] Zhang (2012) China University of Geosciences master Thesis (China).60p