Geochemical analysis of the special clay deposit of Tamame de Sayago (Zamora)

ANDREA GARCÍA VICENTE¹, EVA MANCHADO MACÍAS¹, ADRIÁN LORENZO HERNÁNDEZ¹, JUAN MORALES SÁNCHEZ MIGALLÓN¹, EMILIA GARCÍA ROMERO² AND MERCEDES SUÁREZ BARRIOS¹

¹University of Salamanca ²Complutense University of Madrid Presenting Author: andrea gar@usal.es

The Tamame de Sayago special clay deposit is part of the Central-Iberian Zone of the Iberian Massif, as proposed by Juliver et al., (1972)[1]. Manchado (2012) proposes the origin of the deposit as a result of two different processes [2]. First one, kaolinitization by meteoric alteration of granite, to what Manchado called Homogeneous Alteration Zones. The second process is bentonitization by hydrothermal alteration of previously kaolinitized granite, known as Heterogeneous Alteration Zones. The difference between the two zones settle in the relative percentages of kaolinite and smectite, being kaolinite the main component of Homogeneous Alteration Zone.

The analysis of the geochemistry of major, minor and trace elements is very useful in order to study the origin of kaolin deposits. The values of the SiO₂/MgO ratio of the Homogeneous Alteration Zones are high due to the silica content. However, Mg content is low since this element is mobilized with the weathering of the granites. The SiO₂/MgO ratio decreases considerably in the Heterogeneous Alteration Zone as a consequence of the increase in Mg content, linked to the presence of smectites (Manchado, 2012) [2]. The low ratio values of SiO₂/MgO and Al₂O₃/MgO in the Heterogeneous Alteration Zone indicate that the composition of the fluids that originated the hydrothermal alteration was relatively rich in Mg. Granites from the Homogeneous Alteration Zone are poor in MnO and Na₂O, as well as in K, Fe and Ti.

The analysis of trace elements allows to conclude that Homogeneous Alteration Zone are affected by meteoric alteration and Heterogeneous Alteration Zone has an important hydrothermal influence, as proposed by (Manchado, 2012) for the genesis of the deposit [2].

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[1]Juliver, M., Fontbote, J.M., Ribeiro. A. y Conde, L. (1972): Mapa tectónico de la Península Ibérica y Baleares a escala 1:100.000. IGME, Memoria explicativa, 113p.

[2]Manchado Macías, E. (2012): Arcillas Especiales de Tamame de Sayago (Zamora): Mineralogía, Génesis y Propiedades. Tesis Doctoral, Univ. Salamanca.573 pp.