

青海五龙沟金矿田两期蚀变作用及其找矿意义

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内容提要:青海五龙沟金矿田是东昆仑造山带中段最重要的金矿集中区, 区内金矿床主要受岩金沟、萤石沟-红旗沟、三道梁-苦水泉 3 条含金构造带控制。研究表明, 矿田内存在两期蚀变矿化作用, 早期是受线性断裂构造带控制的与金矿化有关的蚀变作用, 晚期是受多方向裂隙控制并与富含浸染状黄铁矿杂岩体有关的多金属矿化蚀变作用。晚期与含浸染状黄铁矿高侵位杂岩体有关的蚀变和多金属矿化吞食破坏了稍早形成的金矿床(体)。金矿找矿方向是沿线性断裂构造带, 而且没有多方向裂隙穿插, 特别是没有富含黄铁矿未变形花岗岩出露的部位, 才有可能具有金矿化。

关键词: 两期蚀变作用; 金矿化; 多金属矿化; 找矿方向; 五龙沟金矿田; 青海

五龙沟金矿田位于青海省西南部的东昆仑山地区, 行政上属青海省都兰县管辖, 为人烟和植被稀少、通行条件较差、切割极深、地貌陡峭的高寒山区。在区域构造上位于北西西向(近东西向)昆北断裂带南侧, 北接柴达木盆地东南缘(Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources of Qinghai Province, 1991)。该区 20 世纪 80 年代初完成 1/20 万区域地质矿产调查(含物化探)时, 发现了化探异常, 90 年代初异常查证发现了五龙沟金矿(即现在的岩金沟矿床)。2006 年以来加大勘查投入, 选择红旗沟—深水潭一带采用钻、硃探工程进行攻深找盲, 发现了规模大、品位富的多条主矿体。2009 年实施了“青海省都兰县五龙沟地区金矿整装勘查”项目, 取得了金矿找矿的重大突破。20 多年来, 对五龙沟金矿田及邻区, 乃至东昆仑山地区金矿床的研究一直在持续进行, 在区域成矿构造环境、花岗岩时代、矿床成因、成矿时代、主要控矿因素、控矿构造、矿床地球化学、金矿矿物学、金矿化遥感蚀变特征等方面均取得了重要的认识(Qian Zhuangzhi et al., 1997; Shi Jinyou, 1997; Li Houmin, 1999, 2001; Zhang Dequan et al., 2001, 2007; Feng Chengyou et al., 2004; Dang Xingyan et al., 2006; Zhang Yanbin et al., 2009; Lu Lu, 2011; Zhang Yanlin 2011; Zhao Yin,

2014; Liu Jiannan et al., 2016; Liu Zhiwei et al., 2016; liu Siyu, 2016)。但是, 对于五龙沟金矿田内出现的黑石山多金属矿床未给予关注, 特别是不同构造—热液蚀变系统与金矿化的关系尚不明晰, 并已经影响了矿田范围的进一步找矿进展。本文通过详细野外地质调查, 识别出金矿田范围内两期蚀变作用, 早期为金矿化蚀变, 晚期为多金属矿化蚀变, 研究了该两期蚀变作用的特点及其对应的控矿构造, 强调了后期多金属成矿作用及其对早期金成矿作用的改造与破坏, 为矿田内的金矿找矿预测提出了新思路。

1 区域地质背景

五龙沟金矿位于青藏高原北缘, 青海省柴达木盆地南缘, 东昆仑山中段北缘地区。在大地构造位置上隶属我国中央造山带秦(北秦岭)—祁(祁连)—昆(东昆仑)晚加里东造山系(I级构造单元)之东昆仑造山带(II级构造单元)的伯喀里克—香日德元古宙古陆块体(III级构造单元), 北以昆北断裂带与柴达木晚中生代—新生代断陷盆地(III级构造单元)为邻, 南以昆中断裂带与雪山峰—布尔汗布达造山亚带(III级构造单元)分开(图 1)(Gu Fengbao, 1994; Fan Likun et al., 2009)。在区域上五龙沟金矿田位于北西西向(近东

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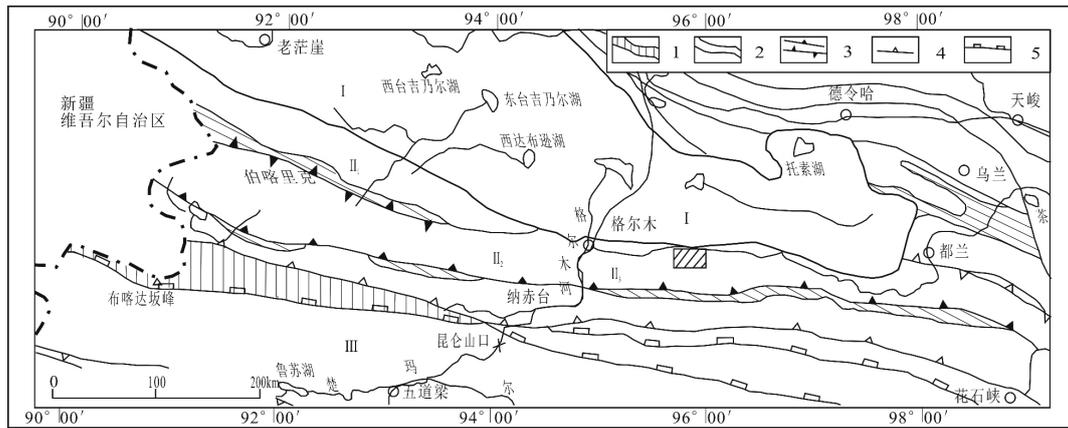


图1 五龙沟金矿田大地构造位置图(据古凤宝,1994 修改)

Fig.1 Tectonic map of Wulonggou gold ore-field and its vicinity (after Gu Fengbao, 1994)

I—塔里木地块; II—东昆仑造山带; II₁—昆北(祁漫塔格)早古生代弧后/陆间裂谷褶皱带, II₂—昆中陆缘弧岩浆-变质杂岩带, II₃—昆南弧前俯冲杂岩带; III—巴颜喀拉海西-印支褶皱造山带; 1—主缝合带; 2—次缝合带; 3—新元古代—早古生代结合带俯冲方向, 一侧有齿者为单向俯冲, 两侧有齿者为双向俯冲; 4—晚古生代—早中生代缝合带俯冲方向; 5—A型俯冲带

I—Tarim block; II—Eastern Kunlun orogenic zone; II₁—Early Palaeozoic arc/intracontinental rift fold belt in Northern Kunlun (Qimantag), II₂—epicontinental arc magma-metamorphism complex rock belt in central Kunlun, II₃—subduction zone of complex rock in front of southern Kunlun; III—Bayanhar Hercynian-Indosinian fold-orogenic zone; 1—main suture zone; 2—secondary suture zone; 3—direction of contact zone of Late Proterozoic-Early Palaeozoic, the line with hackly in one side is single direction subduction, the line with hackly in two side is double direction subduction; 4—the direction subduction of Late Paleozoic-Early Mesozoic suture zone; 5—ampferer-type subduction zone

西向)昆北断裂南侧,昆中断裂带北侧。在矿产区划上属于昆北成矿带内的南部,其南侧依次是昆南成矿带、巴颜喀拉成矿带(Lu Lu, 2011)。

2 矿田地质概况

2.1 矿田地层岩石

五龙沟金矿田处于东昆仑中部构造带,矿田内构造线呈NW向,主体由3条NW向近平行展布的构造带和4个轴向呈NW向延伸的褶皱构成。它们奠定了本区基本构造格架(Qian Zhuangzhi et al., 1997, 1998; Zhang Yanlin et al., 2011)。

矿田内地层为古元古界金水口群、长城系小庙组和青白口系丘吉东沟组,零星出露奥陶系祁漫塔格群(图2)。金水口群以含堇青石黑云斜长片麻岩为主,次为含堇青石黑云斜长片岩、石英片岩、二长片麻岩和斜长角闪岩夹大理岩。小庙组主要为黑云斜长片麻岩、黑云石英片岩夹少量大理岩,是经历了低角闪岩相变质的一套火山-沉积岩系,碎屑锆石年代学证实其形成时代为1683~1554 Ma(Chen Youxin et al., 2011; Guo Xianqing et al., 2016)。丘吉东沟组下部为片岩、砾岩段,主要由片理化变质砾岩、砂岩、千枚岩夹大理岩组成,与下伏小庙组呈角度不整合接触关系;上部为变火山岩段,由片理化凝灰质、硅质板岩,变火山碎屑岩等组成。丘吉东沟

组具丰富的叠层石和微古植物组合,形成时代为新元古代中—晚期,属浅海相沉积(Zhang Yanlin et al., 2011)。

矿区岩浆岩以侵入岩为主,形成时代以新元古代、早古生代、晚古生代和早中生代为主(图2)。早古生代侵入岩构成区内侵入岩的主体,主要包括砖红色-肉红色粗粒正长花岗岩、灰白色中粒正长花岗岩和少量闪长岩,LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄介于450~410 Ma之间,部分A型花岗岩年龄为390 Ma左右(Lu Lu, 2011; Zhang Jinyang et al., 2012; Liu Bin et al., 2013)。早中生代侵入岩主要为浅成岩体,主要岩石类型为灰白色花岗闪长斑岩和灰绿色-浅色闪长玢岩脉,LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb 年龄约为220 Ma(Lu Lu, 2011)。

2.2 矿田构造概况

五龙沟金矿田内断裂构造十分发育,具有一定规模的有59条,按断层走向可划分为6组:NNW向、NW向、NNW向、SN向、NE向和近EW向(图2)。其中NNW向断层组主要分布于岩金沟、红旗沟、苦水泉一带,分别集中成带,构成岩金沟断裂破碎带、萤石沟-红旗沟断裂破碎带、三道梁-苦水泉断裂破碎带。NNW断裂近于平行展布,规模大,纵贯全区,单条断裂出露长度达6~20 km,是区域最早形成的主干断裂构造,也是区内最重要的导矿、容矿构造带。

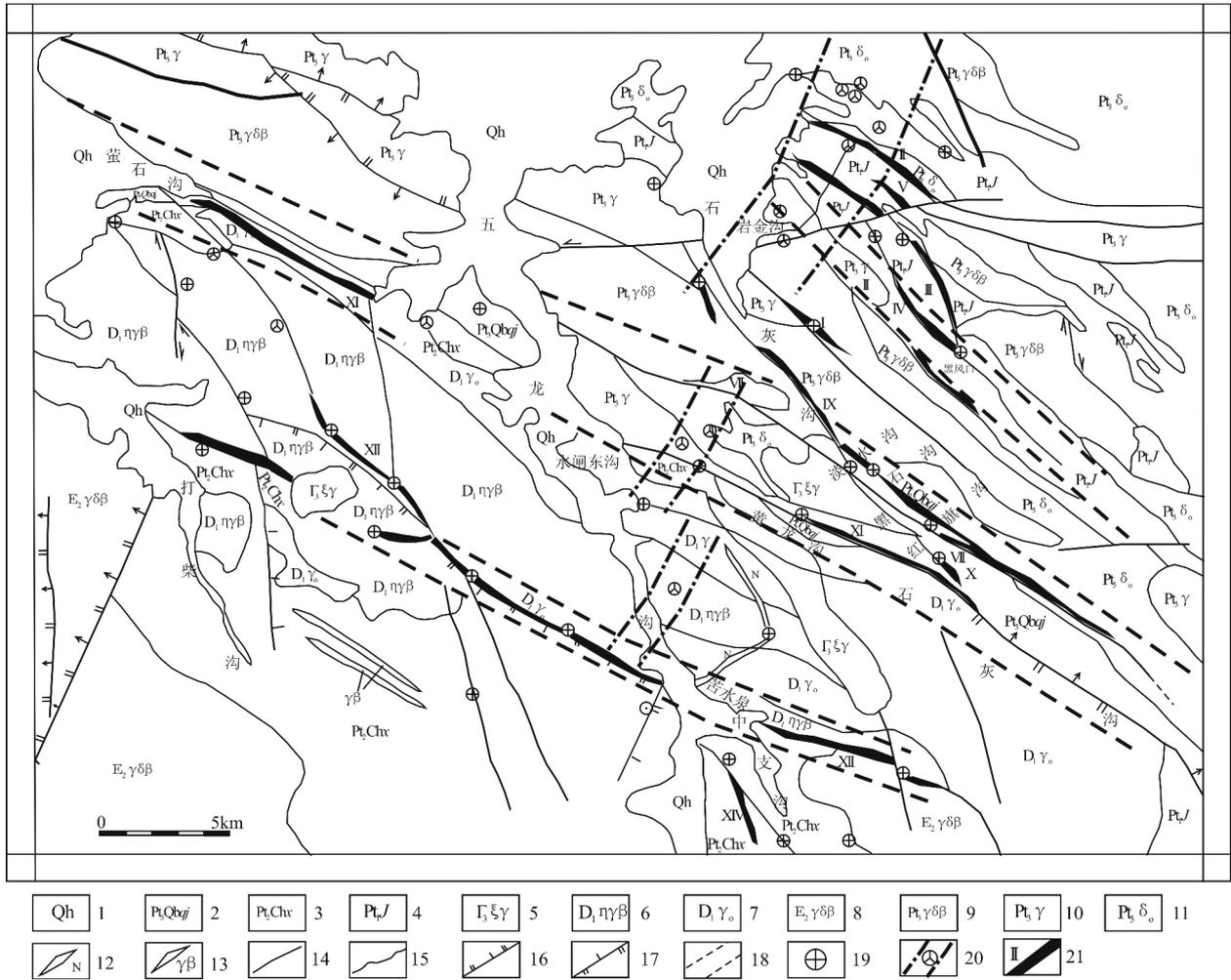


图 2 五龙沟金矿田地质构造略图

Fig. 2 Geological structure sketch map of Wulonggou gold ore-field

1—第四系冲洪积;2—丘吉东沟组;3—长城系小庙组;4—金城水岩群;5—晚三叠世钾长花岗岩;6—早华力西期黑云母二长花岗岩;7—早华力西期蚀变斜长花岗岩;8—早加里东期黑云花岗岩闪长岩;9—新元古代黑云花岗岩闪长岩;10—新元古代含暗色包体花岗岩;11—新元古代石英闪长岩;12—基性岩脉;13—黑云母花岗岩脉;14—地质界线;15—不整合界线;16—实推测正断层;17—实推测逆断层;18—韧性剪切带;19—金矿床(点);20—多金属矿点及分布界线;21—含金蚀变带及编号

1—Quaternary alluviation diluvium; 2—Qiuji Donggou Formation; 3—Xiaomiao Formation of Changcheng System; 4—Jinshuikou Group; 5—Late Triassic potash feldspar granite; 6—Early Variscan biotite monzonitic granite; 7—Early Variscan altered plagiogranite; 8—Early Caledonian granodiorite; 9—Late Proterozoic biotite granodiorite; 10—late Proterozoic melaenclosure granite; 11—late Proterozoic quartz diorite; 12—basic dike; 13—biotite granite dike; 14—geological boundary; 15—discordance boundary; 16—measured normal fault; 17—measured reverse fault; 18—ductile shear zone; 19—gold deposit; 20—polymetallic deposit & distribution boundary; 21—alteration zone included gold & the numbering

3 两种蚀变矿化类型的识别

在上世纪 90 年代初发现岩金沟金矿床以来,对五龙沟金矿田的蚀变也开展了相关研究 (Shi Jinyou, 1997; Li Houmin et al., 2001; Zhang Dequan et al., 2001; Feng Chengyou et al., 2004; Zhang Yanbin et al., 2009; Lu Lu, 2011; Zhang Yanlin et al., 2011),但相对于找矿进展、矿床成因

和矿田内岩浆岩年代学研究,矿田内的蚀变类型研究显得非常薄弱,只是笼统地分析蚀变与金矿化的关系。然而 2012 年以来,沿 NWW 走向构造破碎带中褐铁矿化、黄钾铁矾化非常发育的区段的金矿找矿工作却遇到了困难,例如在中支沟北叉沟、黄铁矿沟等处虽然投入较大勘查工作量,但是金矿找矿进展不大。

岩金沟、萤石沟-红旗沟、三道梁-苦水泉 3 条断

裂破碎带是作为含金矿化蚀变带而著称的,但是野外地质调查发现3条控矿构造带不同区段蚀变类型和矿化类型存在明显差异,或者说3条带沿走向不是都有良好的金矿化,有的具有多金属矿化。

3.1 岩金沟矿带不同区段矿化差异

岩金沟带是五龙沟地区发现最早的金矿带,于20世纪90年代初发现并断续开发至今。由Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ、Ⅳ、Ⅴ、Ⅵ等矿化带组成,其中Ⅱ、Ⅲ、Ⅳ号带规模较大。该带总体呈NW走向(南段 320° 、中段 310° 、北段 300°),有向南东收敛、向北西撒开的似帚状构造形态。金矿化以受 F_{12} 控制的Ⅲ号带最好,达到中型金矿床规模。

Ⅲ号金矿带围岩以黑云斜长片麻岩为主,少量为黑云母片岩、花岗岩及花岗闪长岩。Ⅲ号金矿带按空间展布可分为3段,东西向沟北侧为北西段、沟南侧至山梁为中段、山梁南侧为南东段。中段金矿化最好,蚀变分带清楚,从两侧向中心依次是黑云斜长片麻岩、黄铁矿化(地表氧化为褐铁矿化)黑云斜长片麻岩、白云母化高岭土化黄铁矿化强蚀变片麻岩、强硅化黄铁矿化毒砂化蚀变岩或者含黄铁矿毒砂石英脉(高品位金矿石)(图3a)。出现较多高品位金矿石,最主要的高品位金矿石是含细晶黄铁矿和微晶针状毒砂的石英脉型(单样最高达 110g/t),或者由含细晶黄铁矿和微晶针状毒砂的石英质胶结蚀变片麻岩角砾形成的角砾岩型(图3b)。高品位金矿石出现于矿化蚀变带中心,两侧为低品位金矿石(蚀变岩型)。

南东段北部金矿化较好,蚀变分带清楚(图3c、d),以PD3600为代表,发育强蚀变岩,向南金矿化逐渐变贫。

而从岩金沟北西段起,出现另一类蚀变矿化,最典型的是黑石山砂卡岩型铅锌多金属矿床;在岩金沟下游北侧的八路沟和沙丘沟一带,除了砂卡岩型多金属矿床,还发育石英方解石脉型多金属矿床。在多金属矿化区段,蚀变带方向性不明显;这些多金属矿化蚀变一部分岩沿控制金矿带的线性构造带发育,另一部分则发育在其他方向的断裂裂隙中(图3e、3f)。

3.2 萤石沟-红旗沟矿带不同区段矿化差异

萤石沟-红旗沟矿化蚀变带是目前五龙沟地区金矿化最好的矿带,也是目前五龙沟地区最主要的勘查区带和金矿开发产金区段。由Ⅶ、Ⅷ、Ⅸ、Ⅹ、Ⅺ等矿化带组成,其中Ⅺ号金矿带是本矿化蚀变带的主矿带,具有规模大、延伸长的特点,是本带乃至整个

五龙沟地区的最主要矿带,该带总体呈NW走向(南段哈西洼-百吨沟一带为 $330^{\circ}\sim 340^{\circ}$ 、中北段 $290\sim 310^{\circ}$)。Ⅶ、Ⅸ号矿带在红旗沟一带金矿化良好,也是目前主要勘查和开发的金矿带。

Ⅶ号和Ⅸ号金矿带出露于红旗沟、黑石沟、淡水沟、石灰沟、黄铁矿沟、龙潭沟、石涧沟、断层沟、萤石沟。以黄龙沟为界东西两段矿化存在明显差异。Ⅶ号和Ⅸ号金矿带围岩以黑云斜长片麻岩、黑云石英片岩和片麻状花岗岩为主,西段出现少量大理岩、板岩等。

Ⅶ号和Ⅸ号金矿带石灰沟以东的东段金矿化较好,民采坑硐较多。在红旗沟Ⅸ号金矿带表现沿线性断裂构造发育的褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化(图4a),局部发育石英脉,而且石英脉产状倾角缓于构造变形的面理,反映构造变形为逆冲的运动学特点。同样在淡水沟Ⅸ号金矿带仍然具有明显的沿线性断裂发育的矿化蚀变分带,地表范围已被采空(图4b),目前深部仍在开采中。

Ⅶ号和Ⅸ号金矿带石灰沟以西的西段,金矿化明显变弱,以黄铁矿沟为典型。在黄铁矿沟东西两侧坡上,虽然控制Ⅶ号金矿带的断裂构造还有出露,并且具有线性延伸特点,但是出露了另一套沿多个方向的次级裂隙,或者呈面状发育褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化蚀变(图4c、d、e、f)。由于该类褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化蚀变沿多个方向发育,显得非常混乱,导致勘查工程部署出现困难,出现“门”字形探槽(图4f)。

结合地表地质调查发现,在黄铁矿沟东坡Ⅶ号矿带出露位置及其北侧,出露出一套富含黄铁矿的花岗闪长岩杂岩体,由石英闪长岩、二长闪长岩、花岗闪长岩等组成,其最主要的特点是含有较多的浸染状黄铁矿,在W154点及其北侧有比较多的出露(图4e)。一般黄铁矿含量为1%左右,个别可达2%~3%,据PD3200平硐揭露,极个别花岗闪长岩黄铁矿含量可高达5%。据现有勘查资料显示,黄铁矿沟金矿化比较弱,基本没有成型的金矿体,PD3200平硐揭露到的Ⅶ号带也仅有 0.6g/t 的金品位。

Ⅺ号金矿带南东起于百吨沟,经哈西洼、石灰沟、小泉沟、三窝水沟、红旗沟南段、黑石沟口、黄龙沟、水闸东沟,过五龙沟主沟,沿水闸西沟、龙潭沟、石涧沟、断层沟,到萤石沟。以水闸西沟与龙潭沟东侧山脊为界,矿化存在明显差异。

与Ⅶ号和Ⅸ号金矿带完全不同,Ⅺ号金矿带围岩非常复杂,除了黑云斜长片麻岩和片麻状花岗岩外,还有花岗质糜棱岩、炭质板岩、凝灰质板岩、灰岩、泥

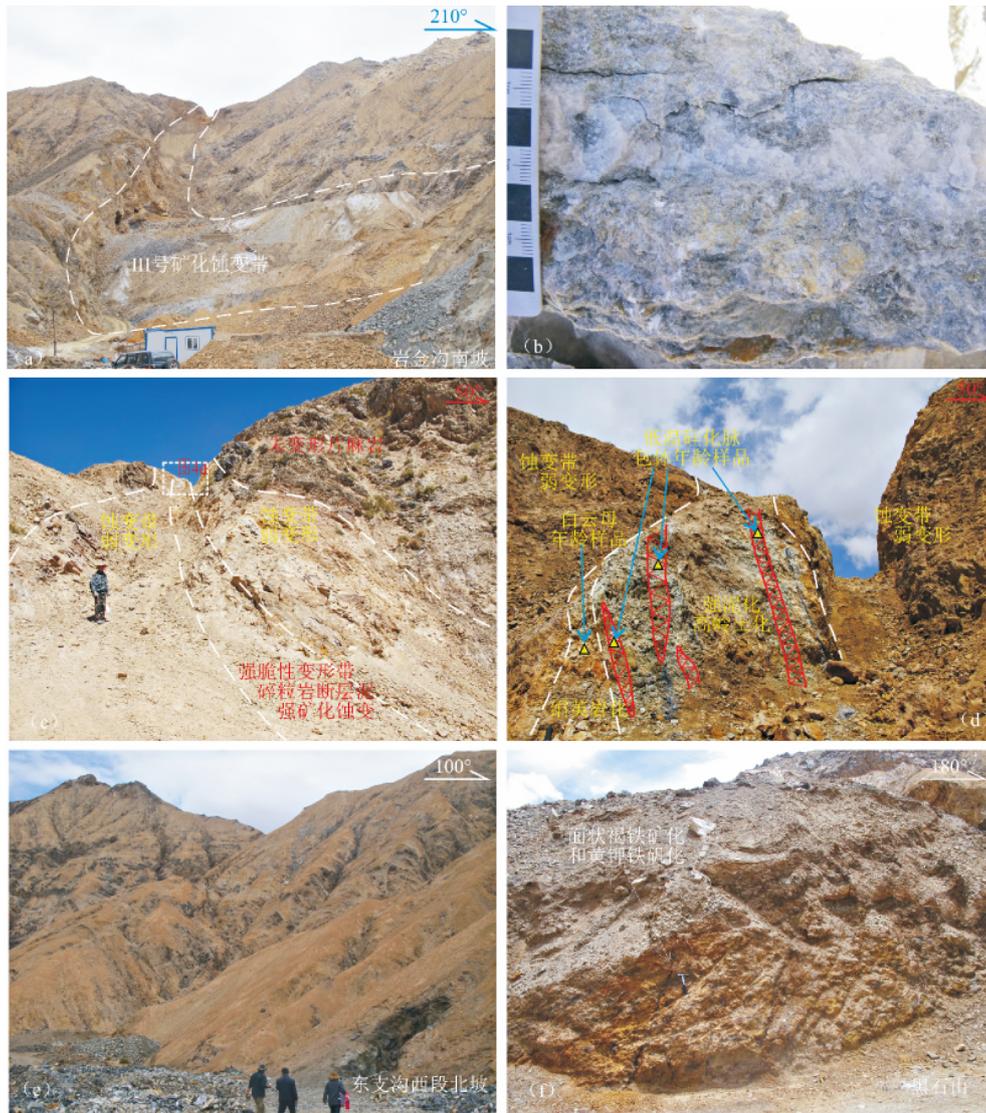


图 3 岩金沟 III 号矿带构造蚀变分带宏观特征

Fig. 3 Picture showing macro-structure and alteration of mineralization belt III in Yanjin'gou

(a)—III 号矿带中段宏观特征, 矿化蚀变带发育于黑云斜长片麻岩中, 蚀变宽度 10~30m, 构造破碎带呈线性延伸, 具有负地形地貌, 控矿构造带外蚀变和变形都非常弱; (b)—III 号矿带角砾状富金矿石特点, 角砾为蚀变花岗岩、胶结物为含微细粒状黄铁矿、针状毒砂的硅化、方解石化交代蚀变物质, 局部交代较彻底, 形成团块状、不规则脉状构造, 手标本照片; (c)—III 号矿带南段宏观特征, 矿化蚀变带发育于花岗质片麻岩中, 蚀变宽度 19m, 两侧弱蚀变带各约 8m, 中间强蚀变带约 3m, 弱蚀变带外花岗质片麻岩未发生蚀变, 也没有发生构造变形; (d)—图 c 的局部放大, III 号矿带南段强蚀变带特点, 以强白云母(绢云母)化、低温硅化、泥化、高岭土化为特征。低温硅化石英脉中见细粒黄铁矿、针状毒砂; (e)—III 号矿带北西段宏观特征, 沿多个方向发育褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化; (f)—黑石山多金属矿的黄钾铁矾化和褐铁矿化, 呈不规则状分布, 其中黄钾铁矾化比含金构造带中更明显

(a)—the macroscopic characteristics of III ore-belt, where the alteration (10~30m wide) showing linear structure and negative landform mainly developed in biotite plagioclase gneiss, while there is little mineralization and alteration outside this belt; (b)—a handspeciman showing the characteristics of breccia-type gold ore in the III ore-belt, where the rubble is the altered granite and the cement is the silicified and calcited rock with fine pyrite and acicular arsenopyrite, massif structure and vein ore occur where the metasomatism alteralization is complete; (c)—the structural characteristics in southern part of III ore belt, where alteration belt (19m wide) developed in granitic gneiss along the NWW-trending fault, including 8m width weakly alteration belts in both side and 3m width strongly alteration belt in the center, while there is no alteration outside this belt; (d)—an enlarged part in picture (c) showing the muscovitization (sericitization), low-temperature silicification, argillification and kaolinization in this belt, and fine pyrite with acicular arsenopyrite occur within some low-temperature silicification quartz vein; (e)—the alteration in northwestern part of III ore belt which are characterized by widespread and well-developed limonitization and jarositation along fracture zone in different direction; (f)—quite irregular limonitization and jarositation in Heishishan polymetallic ore, and the jarositation is stronger than that in Au-bearing structure zone in the middle part and southern part of III ore belt

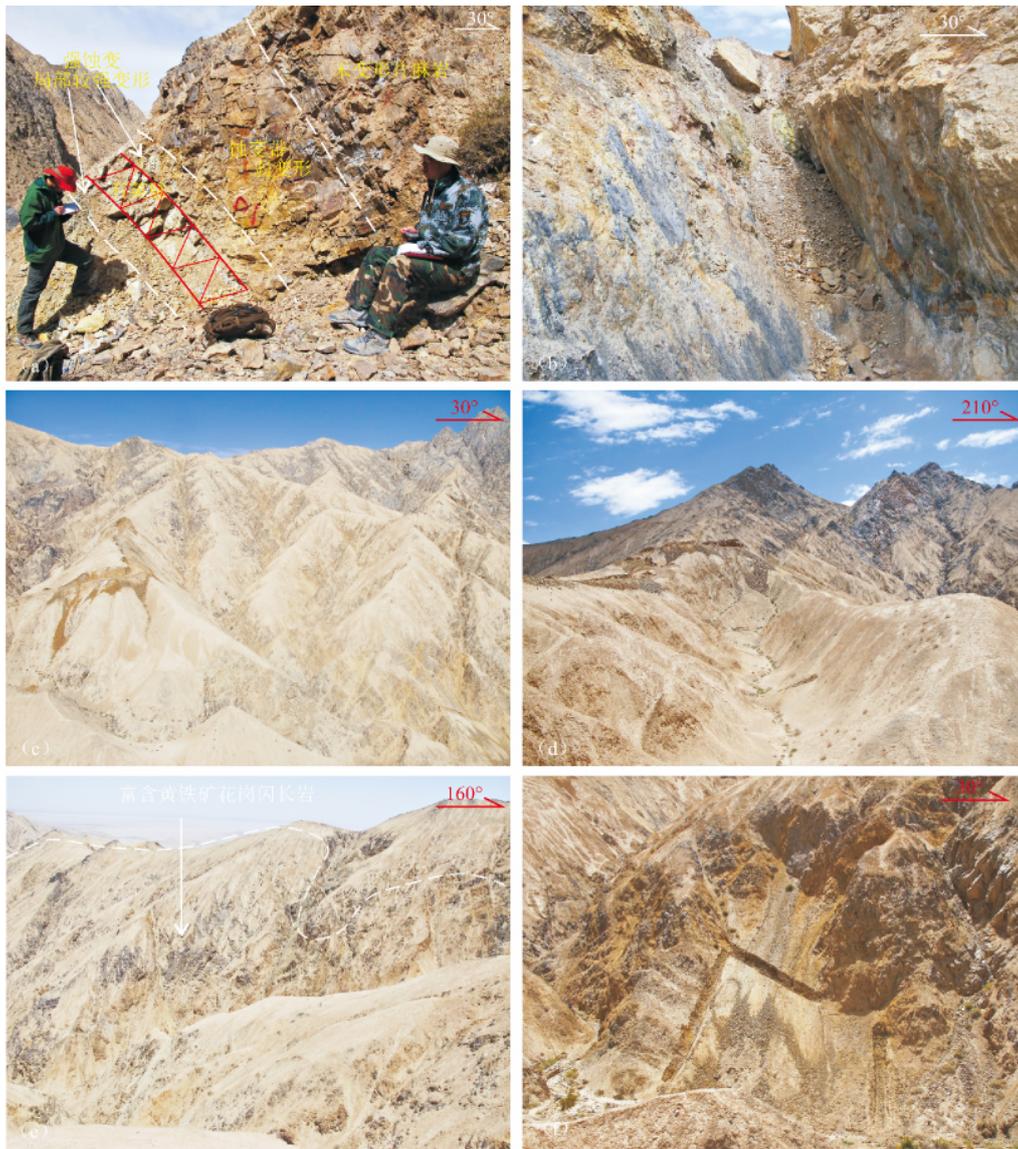


图 4 IX 号和 VII 含金构造带构造蚀变宏观特征

Fig. 4 Picture showing macro-structure and alteration of IX and VII Au-bearing mineralization belt

(a)—IX 号矿带红旗沟上段宏观特征, 围岩为黑云斜长片麻岩, 蚀变分带明显, 石英脉缓于变形面理, W09 点; (b)—IX 号矿带淡水沟上段矿带采空区, 围岩为黑云母石英片岩, 矿体顶底板较明显, 含矿断裂具有逆冲的运动学特征, W144 点; (c)—VII 号矿带黄铁矿沟西坡蚀变分布特征, 褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化除沿主断裂发育外, 还沿多个方向的次级裂隙发育, W153 点及其附近; (d)—VII 号矿带黄铁矿沟东坡蚀变分布特征, 褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化除沿主断裂发育外, 还沿多个方向的次级裂隙发育, W154~W156 点一带; (e)—黄铁矿沟东坡含黄铁矿花岗岩闪长岩及其沿多方向的次级裂隙或面状发育褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化, W154 点北侧; (f)—黄铁矿沟西坡脚沿多方向次级裂隙发育的褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化, 勘查工程探槽呈“门”字形部署, W153 点东

(a)—W09 showing the characteristics of IX ore-belt in Hongqigou gold deposit, in which the wall-rock is biotite plagioclase gneiss with well alteration zonation and the foliation dips more steeply than quartz vein; (b)—W144 showing the goaf of IX ore-belt in Danshuigou gold deposit, where wall-rock is biotite quartz schist and the boundary of ore-body which controlled by thrust fault is clear; (c)—the characteristics of alteration distribution of VII ore-belt in the western slope of Huangtiekuanggou (W153 and its adjacent area), the well-developed limonitization and jarositation occur along either the main fault or secondary fault in different direction; (d)—the characteristics of alteration distribution of VII ore-belt in the eastern slope of Huangtiekuanggou (W154-W156), the well-developed limonitization and jarositation occur along either the main fault or secondary fault in different direction; (e)—the limonitization and jarositation within pyritiferous granodiorite develop either along the secondary fault or as planer in the eastern slope of Huangtiekuanggou (the north of W154); (f)—well-developed limonitization and jarositation along the secondary fault in different direction in the western basal slope of Huangtiekuanggou (the east of W153), and the exploratory trenches resemble the Chinese character of “门”

灰岩、砾岩、含砾砂岩、超基性岩及安山质火山岩等。

Ⅺ号金矿带在水闸东沟东段和黄龙沟一带具有最好的金矿化,是目前金辉矿业的主采区,向东黑石沟矿段、深水潭矿段金矿化也较好,南段百吨沟和哈西洼一带也有不错的金矿化显示。向西在水闸东沟的西段金矿化逐渐变弱,在水闸西沟口金矿化较弱,而龙潭沟则是 2014 年的重点工作区之一(图 5)。

在龙潭沟一带Ⅺ号金矿带出露位置及其北侧附近,出露富含黄铁矿的花岗闪长岩杂岩体,其最主要的特点是含有较多的浸染状黄铁矿,风化后形成大面积褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化蚀变,部分沿控制Ⅺ号金矿带的断裂构造发育,更多的是沿其他方向的次级裂隙发育,因而地表形成较大范围的褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化蚀变(图 5)。

野外地质调查显示,在龙潭沟东西两叉沟之间的小山梁上(W165 点及其南侧)可以发现两期特点明显不同的花岗岩,在 165 点位出露早期花岗岩,该花岗岩已经发生了明显的脆性构造变形,形成片麻状和糜棱状构造,糜棱岩面理产状为 $298^{\circ}/SW84^{\circ}$ 。向南依次出露大理岩夹泥岩、泥灰岩,距 W165 点约 50m 处,出露褐铁矿化花岗岩,该花岗岩没有发生构造变形,而且具有明显后期侵入接触关系。

在龙潭沟西叉沟及断层沟一带沿控制Ⅺ号金矿带的主断裂及其北侧的次级裂隙发育较多的褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化,野外观察发现这些蚀变是由没有发生构造变形的含黄铁矿花岗岩风化形成的(图 5)。

3.3 三道梁-苦水泉带东段不同区段矿化差异

三道梁-苦水泉矿化蚀变带在中支沟口和五龙沟主沟西侧的断壕沟口一带有比较好的金矿化(图 2、图 6a)。然而在中支沟北叉沟的Ⅺ号带,虽然发育广泛的褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化蚀变,但是没有明显的金矿化,野外观察可见主要是含黄铁矿中粗粒花岗岩(花岗闪长岩),而且蚀变不仅仅沿主断裂发育,也沿其他方向次级裂隙发育,或者不规则状发育(图 6b、c、d)。

4 两种蚀变矿化的特点与成因

4.1 两种蚀变矿化的特点

综合分析可以看出,黄铁矿沟Ⅶ号带、中支沟北叉沟Ⅺ号带和龙潭沟一带Ⅺ号带发育两种矿化蚀变,一种为金矿化,另一种为多金属矿化,它们具有不一样的特点:第一,与金矿化有关的蚀变受线性断裂构造控制(图 2);与多金属矿化有关的蚀变不是沿线性延伸的主断裂分布,而是沿多方向的次级裂隙分布甚至是面状的,少部分穿插发育在控制金矿化的线性主断裂带中,并破坏已经形成的金矿化。第二,与金矿化有关的蚀变发育于片麻岩、片麻状花岗岩等中,岩石多数发生了一些构造变形;而与多金属矿化有关的蚀变发育于含较多浸染状黄铁矿的花岗岩或花岗闪长岩(二长闪长岩)中,岩体没有发生构造变形。第三,发育多金属矿化蚀变的含浸染状黄铁矿的花岗杂岩往往与所在金矿化带中的发生过

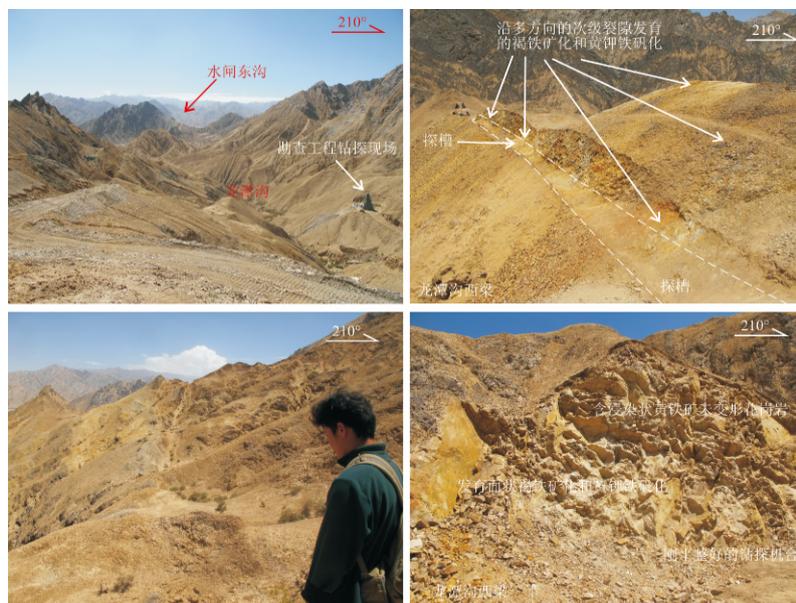


图 5 龙潭沟—断层沟一带Ⅺ号矿化带构造蚀变宏观特征

Fig. 5 Picture showing macro-structure and alteration of Ⅺ mineralization belt in Longtangou-Duancengou

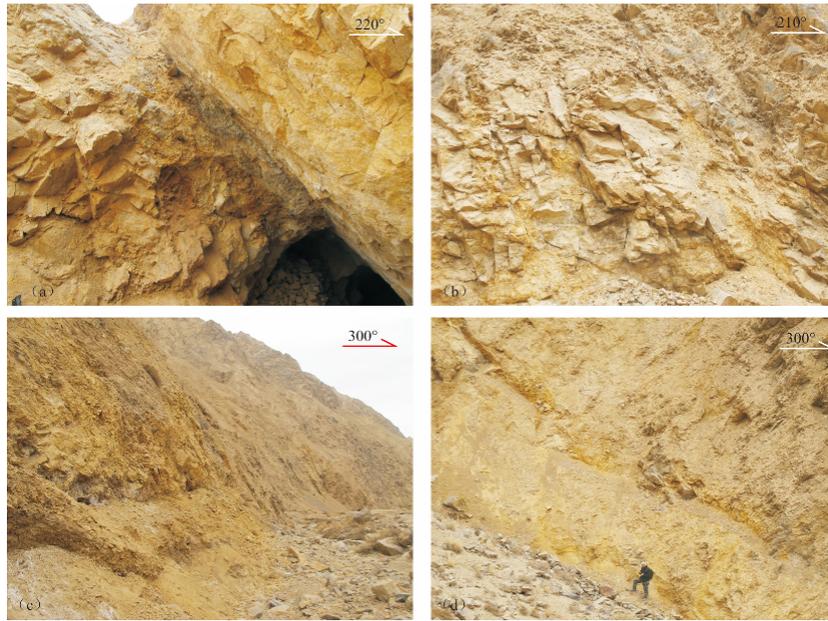


图6 中支沟Ⅻ号矿化带构造蚀变宏观特征

Fig. 6 Picture showing macro-structure and alteration of XII mineralization belt in Zhongzhigou

(a)一五龙沟主沟西侧断壕沟口,呈线性发育的控制金矿化的断裂破碎带,具硅化、绢云母化和微细黄钾铁矾化,W58点;(b),(c),(d)一中支沟北叉沟Ⅻ号矿带,含黄铁矿中粗粒花岗岩中发育不规则状褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化蚀变,宽度很大,金矿化弱,位置为W97、W97点西和W98点西

(a)—W58 in the outlet of Duanhaogou of the west side of the main Wulonggou, showing the silicification, sericitization and fine jarositation develop along the lined fault fracture zone which controls the gold mineralization; (b), (c), (d)—picture from W97, the west of W97 and the west of W98 in the XII ore belt of the north branching valley of Zhongzhigou, showing the limonitization and jarositation widely occur as irregular planer and within the medium-macro grained undeformed pyritiferous granite, accompanying weakly gold mineralization

构造变形的岩石具有明显的侵入接触关系。第四,在蚀变类型上,与金矿化有关的蚀变以绢云母化、硅化为主(图3a、b、c、d,图4a、b),而与多金属矿化有关的蚀变主要发育黄铁矿化(风化后为褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化)(图3e、f,图4c、d,图5)。第五,在蚀变矿物粒度上,与金矿化有关的蚀变矿物粒度细小,一般1mm以下,而与多金属矿化有关的蚀变矿物粒度大,一般2~3mm,个别达5mm以上。第六,已有勘查工程显示,黄铁矿沟Ⅶ号带、中支沟北叉沟Ⅻ号带往往有铅锌多金属矿化,而金矿化较差。

4.2 两种蚀变矿化的成因

考虑到研究区内黑石山矽卡岩型多金属矿的存在,引起矽卡岩蚀变的侵入岩也是花岗闪长岩,并且在黑石山北侧的八路沟和沙丘沟一带的矿化也是受沿多方向裂隙构造以及岩体构造控制,发育了褐铁矿化、黄钾铁矾化以及脉状含黄铁矿闪锌矿方解石石英脉的事实,我们认为黄铁矿沟Ⅶ号带、中支沟北叉沟Ⅻ号带大面积的褐铁矿化和黄钾铁矾化蚀变不是受线性断裂构造控制,也与金矿化蚀变无关,而是属于另一类型的矿化蚀变作用,是含较多浸染状黄

铁矿的花岗岩或花岗闪长岩(二长闪长岩)氧化形成的,与铅锌多金属矿化存在一定关系。同时根据该含黄铁矿花岗岩的侵入接触关系、铁闪锌矿为主的较高温矿物组合,说明该期成矿作用有关的岩浆岩属于高侵位岩体,其形成应该晚于金成矿作用。而本区金矿床为细粒黄铁矿、针状毒砂、辉锑矿、不可见微细金矿物等说明金成矿作用为低温条件,与金矿有关的岩浆岩为低侵位岩体,还被埋藏深处;多金属矿化作用可能在一些地段是对已经形成的金矿床起破坏作用。

5 主要结论及其地质找矿意义

五龙沟金矿田位于东昆仑造山带中段,区内金矿床主要受岩金沟、萤石沟-红旗沟、三道梁-苦水泉三条含金构造带控制。研究表明,矿田内存在两期蚀变矿化作用,早期是受线性断裂构造带控制的与金矿化有关的蚀变作用,晚期是受多方向裂隙控制并与富含浸染状黄铁矿的杂岩体有关的多金属矿化蚀变作用。晚期的含浸染状黄铁矿高侵位杂岩体吞噬破坏了稍早形成的金矿床(体)。

根据本区存在两种蚀变矿化作用的特征,笔者研究团队在 2014 年第一次野外工作结束之际(2014 年 7 月 11 日),与青海第一地质矿产勘查院五龙沟野外分队进行了交流,并提出正在进行勘查工程的龙潭沟一带Ⅺ号带与黄铁矿沟Ⅶ号带、中支沟北叉沟Ⅲ号带及八路沟和沙丘沟一带具有相似的蚀变,也存在含浸染状黄铁矿花岗杂岩体以及相类似的蚀变特点,属于与多金属矿化有关的蚀变类型,因此不会有太好的金矿化。在第二次野外工作时(2014 年 10 月 22 日),从野外分队获悉,龙潭沟一带Ⅺ号带 2014 年普查工作已经结束,勘查工程见及少量多金属矿化,但是金矿化微弱,笔者 7 月份的预测得到了验证。

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Two Alteration Episodes of the Wulonggou Gold Ore Field in Qinghai Province and Its Prospecting Significance

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Abstract

The Wulonggou gold ore field of Qinghai Province is an important gold ore-clustered area in the middle part of the eastern Kunlun orogenic belt. Gold deposits in the area are controlled mainly by three gold-bearing structural fracture zones (Yanjingou zone, Yinshigou-Hongqigou zone and Sandaoliang-Kushuiquan zone). This study shows two episodes of alteration and mineralization occurred in the ore field: the early-stage alteration controlled by linear faulting structure and related to gold mineralization, and the late-stage polymetallic mineralization and alteration related to disseminated sulfide-rich granitic complex. The gold deposits formed at the early stage were partly destroyed by the alteration and polymetallic mineralization related to disseminated sulfide rich granitic complex at the late stage. The future prospecting for gold deposit should be carried out along the trend of faulting tectonic zone, where there are no many crosscutting fractures, especially no disseminated sulfide rich granitic complex.

Key words: two alteration episodes; gold mineralization; polymetallic mineralization; prospecting for gold; Wulonggou gold ore-field; Qinghai Province