

Skarn Mineralization Associated with Massive Granitoides in Lahijan

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Abstract: Dolomites and limestones of simmlar age as Soltanieh and paleozoic formations have been transformed to coarse grained granoblastic marbles due to intrusion of granitic masses, located 4 km southeast of Lahijan, Iran, and barite mineralization have also occurred. Ore minerals are mostly concentrated along the fracture zones in dolomites and mining activeities in the past was focused on these fractures and breccia zones. Studies of polished sections under the ore microscope have shown that the major ore minerals occurring in veins contain magnetite, pyrite, pyrotite chalcopyrite, hematite, goetite, and Ca-Mg-Fe silicates such as phlogopite, talk, actinolite, thremolite, diopside and chlorite. Magnetite is the major iron mineral in skarn. This mineral and pyrotite are considered to be primary and the remaining minerals are considered as secondary. Barite veins with east-west trends formed by hydrothermal activities are observed in dolomiti and schists right next to the intrusions, around villages such as Dizin and Sarcheshmeh. Considering the mineralogy, texture and structure of these veins, it is probable that they are crystallized in fractures at temperatures below 500

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