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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Title: Fluid inclusion characteristics as an indicator for tungsten mineralization in the Mesozoic Yaogangxian tungsten deposit, central Nanling district, South China

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Abstract

The giant Yaogangxian tungsten deposit, situated in the central Nanling region of South China, is one of the largest tungsten deposits in China. It comprises both large-scale wolframite–quartz vein-type and scheelite–skarn mineralization. The wolframite–quartz vein-type mineralization can be divided into three successive hydrothermal vein-forming stages, based on mineral paragenesis and crosscutting relationships: stage 1 (early) wolframite–cassiterite–quartz veins, also termed "main-stage" veins, characterized by significant wolframite deposition; stage 2 sulfide–quartz veins, where abundant sulfide minerals were introduced during vein formation; and stage 3 fluorite–carbonate–quartz veins that resulted from the latest hydrothermal event and commonly crosscut earlier veins. Fluid inclusion petrographic, microthermometric and Raman spectroscopic analyses were carried out on wolframite, quartz and fluorite. Three types of fluid inclusions were recognized in wolframite, quartz

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