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Late Mesozoic felsic magmatism and Mo-Au-Pb-Zn mineralization in the southern margin of the North China Craton : A review

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Abstract

The widespread large-scale Mo-Au-Pb-Zn mineralization in the southern margin of the North China Craton (NCC) is spatially and temporally associated with the voluminous late Mesozoic granitic magmatism. Relationship between the granitic magmatism and ore mineralization has been extensively investigated in the last decade. However, controversy still exists regarding the magma source, metallogeny and geodynamic settings. This paper systematically reviews the major features of the Mesozoic granitic magmatism and associated Mo-Au-Pb-Zn mineralization in the southern margin of the North China Craton, including temporal and spatial variations of magmatic rocks, composition of ore-fluids, sources of ore metals, and metallogeny. The granitic rocks were mainly formed in late Mesozoic and emplaced in two stages. The early-stage (158–128 Ma) granites are of typical I-type derived from remelting of ancient crust of the southern margin of the NCC with input of mantle material under lithospheric thinning tectonic regime. The late-stage (127–112 Ma) granites include

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