



# 赣粤界山发现花岗伟晶岩型铍多金属矿<sup>\*</sup>

赵如意<sup>1</sup>, 王登红<sup>2\*\*</sup>

(1 东华理工大学,核资源与环境国家重点实验室,江西南昌 330013; 2 中国地质科学院矿产资源研究所 自然资源部成矿作用与资源评价重点实验室,北京 100037)

**摘要** 花岗伟晶岩型稀有金属矿床主要产出于后碰撞到非造山构造背景,同期多阶段复式岩体中,侧向侵位的晚阶段高分异花岗岩是有利的成矿母岩。南岭成矿带发育稀有金属矿化的花岗岩很多,花岗伟晶岩型稀有金属矿床却较罕见。贵东岩体具备花岗伟晶岩型稀有金属的成矿条件,“界山”有利于矿体保存。笔者通过野外查证,在贵东岩体赣粤界山附近的龟尾山和牛牯石地段均发现含绿柱石花岗伟晶岩,该花岗伟晶岩脉铍矿化强烈,脉体规模和矿物分带性特征表明其找矿潜力大,综合利用价值高。此发现不仅补充了南岭成矿带的稀有金属成矿类型,还表明二(白)云母花岗岩的小岩体周边也有可能发现花岗伟晶岩型铍多金属矿床。

**关键词** 南岭成矿带;贵东岩体;界山;花岗伟晶岩型;铍多金属;找矿方向

## Discovery of granitic pegmatite type beryllium polymetallic deposit in border mountains between Jiangxi and Guangdong Provinces

ZHAO RuYi<sup>1</sup> and WANG DengHong<sup>2</sup>

(1 State Key Laboratory of Nuclear Resources and Environment, East China University of Technology, Nanchang 330013, Jiangxi, China; 2 Key Laboratory of Metallogeny and Mineral Resource Assessment, Institute of Mineral Resources, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing 100037, China)

### Abstract

There are many rare metal mineralization bearing granitic rock masses in the Nanling metallogenic belt, but granitic pegmatite type rare metal deposits are rare. The comprehensive research regards that post collision to anorogenic tectonic background is the main producing environment of granitic pegmatite, and highly differentiated granite of the same period, multi-stage, and lateral emplacing batholith is a favorable metallogenic parent rock of granitic pegmatite type rare metal deposit. The Guidong batholith in boundary mountains between Jiangxi and Guangdong Provinces has the ore forming conditions of granitic pegmatite type rare metals, and the boundary mountains is conducive to the preservation of ore bodies. The authors found beryl bearing granitic pegmatite in Niugushi area and Guiweishan area of the Guidong batholith by field investigating. The beryllium mineralization of granitic pegmatite vein is intense, and the scale and the minerals zoning characteristics indicate that these veins have great prospecting potential and high comprehensive utilization value. This discovery not only supplements the rare metal metallogenic type of the Nanling metallogenic belt, but also indicates that it is possible to find granitic pegmatite type lithium polymetallic deposits around the small rock mass of two mica (or muscovite) granite.

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第一作者简介 赵如意,男,1982年生,博士后,助理研究员,主要从事岩浆作用与成矿规律研究及矿产勘查工作。Email:93236749@qq.com

\*\* 通讯作者 王登红,男,1967年生,研究员,博士生导师,主要从事矿产资源研究。Email: wangdenghong@vip.sina.com

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**Key words:** The Nanling metallogenic belt, Guidong intrusive body, border mountains, granitic pegmatite type, beryllium polymetallic, prospecting direction

花岗伟晶岩是锂、铍、铌、钽、铷、铯、锆、铪等稀有金属资源的主要来源,也是宝石矿物的重要来源(李建康等,2021)。通过对我国花岗伟晶岩型锂矿时空分布、构造背景、矿床地质、矿体特征、成矿规律和控矿因素等的系统对比,赵如意等(2023)认为古生代以来的后碰撞环境是中国现有伟晶岩型稀有金属矿的主要产出背景,成矿作用可以延续到非造山构造环境。同期多阶段复式岩体中,侧向侵位的晚阶段高分异花岗岩是有利的成矿母岩。以此为据,通过“先找矿、后优化、再填图”,有望在二级构造单元从挤压向舒展转换的“界山”花岗岩,尤其是侵入边界呈波浪状、舌状产出的外接触带,取得花岗伟晶岩型稀有金属矿的找矿突破。笔者在研编《中国矿产地质志·南岭卷》过程中,详细梳理了万洋山—诸广山、大东山—贵东等大型复式花岗岩的岩体特征和成矿规律,认为湘赣粤三省的“界山”,尤其是贵东岩体,具备花岗伟晶岩型稀有金属矿床的成矿条件和找矿潜力(图1a)。野外查证过程中,在牛牯石和龟尾山两个地段发现了十多条花岗伟晶岩脉,其中4条脉体发育有铍锡铌钽多金属矿化(图1b)。

牛牯石地段已发现有3条花岗伟晶岩脉,有2条发育绿柱石、锡石等矿石矿物。该地段的花岗伟晶岩脉产出于牛牯石二云母花岗岩西南部外围0.5~3.0 km范围,岩脉走向分别为160°和92°,南西向陡倾产出,脉宽1~12 m,已追索长度约900 m。铍多金属矿化花岗岩伟晶岩脉侵位于中粒黑云母花岗岩之中,近脉围岩钾长石化十分发育。因露头较差,伟晶岩脉的分带性特征详细情况不明,但零星可见钾长石-白云母-石英带(图2a)、含绿柱石钾长石-钠长石-白云母-石英带(图2b)、绿柱石-钠长石-白云母带(图2c)、白云母-石英-锡石带(图2d)和石英核(图2e),有时可见含绿柱石、锡石的中粗粒边部带(图2f)。该伟晶岩脉绿柱石含量(体积比)约1%~10%,局部可达25%,多个露头的平均含量约3%,按绿柱石标准分子估算,其 $w(BeO)$ 约为0.42%。绿柱石呈六方柱状,直径5 mm~12 cm,长3~20 cm为主。绿柱石呈淡绿色为主,有时可见深蓝绿色者(图2g),部分绿柱石晶形完整,颜色艳美,具有一定的宝石加工价值。该花岗伟晶岩脉中石英洁白无瑕,有的呈现出

油脂光泽十足的淡粉色(图2h),是高纯硅和芙蓉石的上佳原料。锡石除呈星散粒状产出外,多数为大颗粒者(图2i),与白云母、石英呈集合体产出,易识别好分选。总之,该花岗伟晶岩脉找矿潜力大,综合利用价值高。

龟尾山地段位于广东岩体东段北部的赣粤界山一带。调查路线沿S245自北向南,针对龟尾山二云母花岗岩的东部外围布设。沿途见9条花岗伟晶岩脉,含绿柱石者(图2j)位于“界山”分水岭南坡顶部附近。含绿柱石花岗伟晶岩脉宽5~20 cm,长度未能追索,走向110°,倾向南西,倾角72°。该伟晶岩脉矿物组合分带性发育,边部为白云母集合体,以垂直于脉壁生长为主,向内过渡为石英-钠长石带,中心部位以石英团块为主(图2k)。纵切含绿柱石花岗伟晶岩脉的不到1 m<sup>2</sup>的露头上,发育有6根绿柱石晶体,这些晶体呈细长的六方柱状,直径约3~5 mm,长约30 mm,颜色淡绿,自形程度较高。绿柱石晶体面积约占露头的1.5%,按绿柱石标准分子估算,其 $w(BeO)$ 约为0.21%。花岗伟晶岩脉的主要矿物组合从“界山”顶部向南依次见有:含绿柱石-白云母(镶边)-钠长石-石英、白云母-钠长石-石英、白云母-钠长石-石英-电气石、白云母-钾长石-钠长石-电气石(图2l)等矿物组合。这种分带性特征,表明广东岩体龟尾山地段花岗伟晶岩型铍多金属矿成矿条件有利,具有较好的找矿前景。

中国已发现的花岗伟晶岩型稀有金属矿床主要分布于西部(Wang et al.,2020;王登红等,2022),华南地区只有湖南省平江县仁里-传梓源、福建省南平县西坑、江西省广昌县广源和宁都县河源等几个花岗伟晶岩型稀有金属矿床(田)(赵如意等,2023)。但是华南地区稀有金属成矿条件有利,锂、铍、铌、钽等稀有金属可以产出于岩体上部和顶部与钠长石(钠交代作用)有关的矿床,岩体顶部和接触带附近云英岩型矿床与似伟晶岩型矿床、矽卡岩型矿床、气成-热液石英脉型矿床及碳酸盐地层中交代-充填型矿床(陈毓川,1983)。南岭地区大规模成矿作用与中生代强烈的构造岩浆活动有关,大面积出露的花岗岩类对钨锡、钼铋、稀土、稀有、放射性矿产资源的形成起到了关键作用(陈毓川等,2014;王登红等,

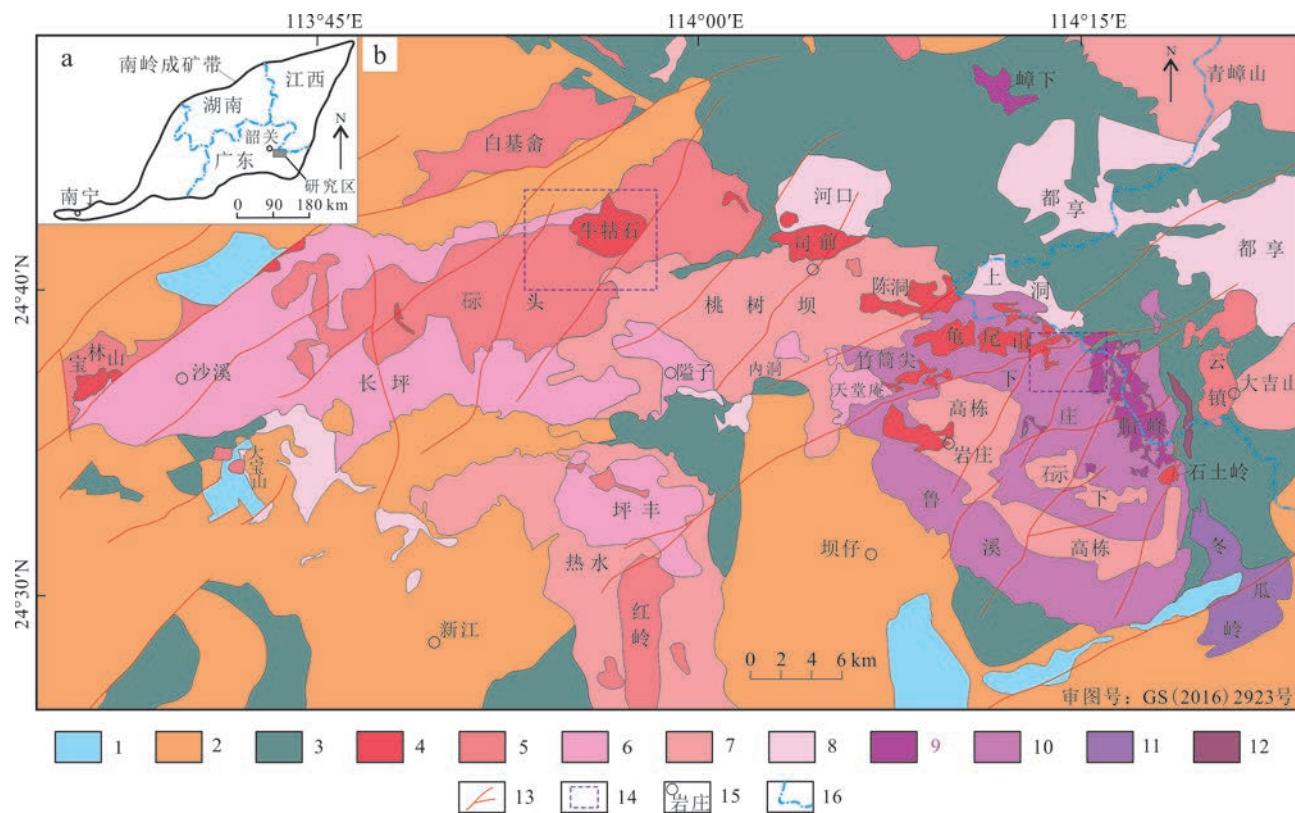


图1 南岭成矿带赣粤界山地区贵东岩体地质图

1—中生界; 2—上古生界; 3—下古生界; 4—燕山中期中粒二云母花岗岩; 5—燕山中期中粒黑云母花岗岩; 6—燕山中期中粒含斑二长花岗岩;  
7—燕山早期粗粒似斑状黑云母花岗岩; 8—燕山早期英安斑岩; 9—印支期二云母花岗岩; 10—印支期黑云母花岗岩; 11—海西期花岗岩;  
12—加里东期花岗岩; 13—断裂(带); 14—花岗伟晶岩型铍多金属矿化区; 15—城镇; 16—省界

Fig. 1 Geological map of the Guidong intrusive body in provincial boundary area between Jiangxi and Guangdong provinces in the Nanling metallogenic belt

1—Mesozoic; 2—Upper Paleozoic; 3—Lower Paleozoic; 4—Middle Yanshanian medium grained two mica granite; 5—Middle Yanshanian medium grained biotite granite; 6—Middle Yanshanian medium grained porphyritic monzogranite; 7—Early Yanshanian coarse grained porphyritic biotite granite; 8—Early Yanshanian dacite porphyry; 9—Indosinian two mica granite; 10—Indosinian biotite granite; 11—Hercynian granite; 12—Caledonian granite; 13—Fault (zone); 14—Areas of granitic pegmatite type beryllium polymetallic mineralization; 15—Towns; 16—Provincial boundary

2014)。此时,后碰撞至非造山构造背景历时较长、区域构造应力具有一致性和继承性、多阶段岩浆活动、演化分异程度较高的S型花岗岩、围岩为片岩和板岩及碳酸盐岩等,这些地质条件对于形成花岗伟晶岩型稀有金属矿床十分有利。或许是由于燕山期形成的华南高原后来遭受了强烈的抬升剥蚀(董树文等,2007),已经形成的花岗伟晶岩型稀有金属矿床遭到了强烈的破坏。

总体上,南岭地区发育稀有金属矿化的花岗岩体很多,虽然还没有发现像可可托海这样的伟晶岩型铍矿,但湖南柿竹园、界牌岭以及江西画眉坳等主要钨、锡多金属矿床中都赋存有大量的铍资

源。在粤北乳源YYL矿区发现的花岗伟晶岩型铍矿化(王成辉等,2021)和本次调查发现的赣粤“界山”铍多金属矿化,不仅补充了南岭成矿带的稀有金属成矿类型,还表明在岩性为二(白)云母花岗岩的小岩体周边,也有可能发现花岗伟晶岩型铍多金属矿。

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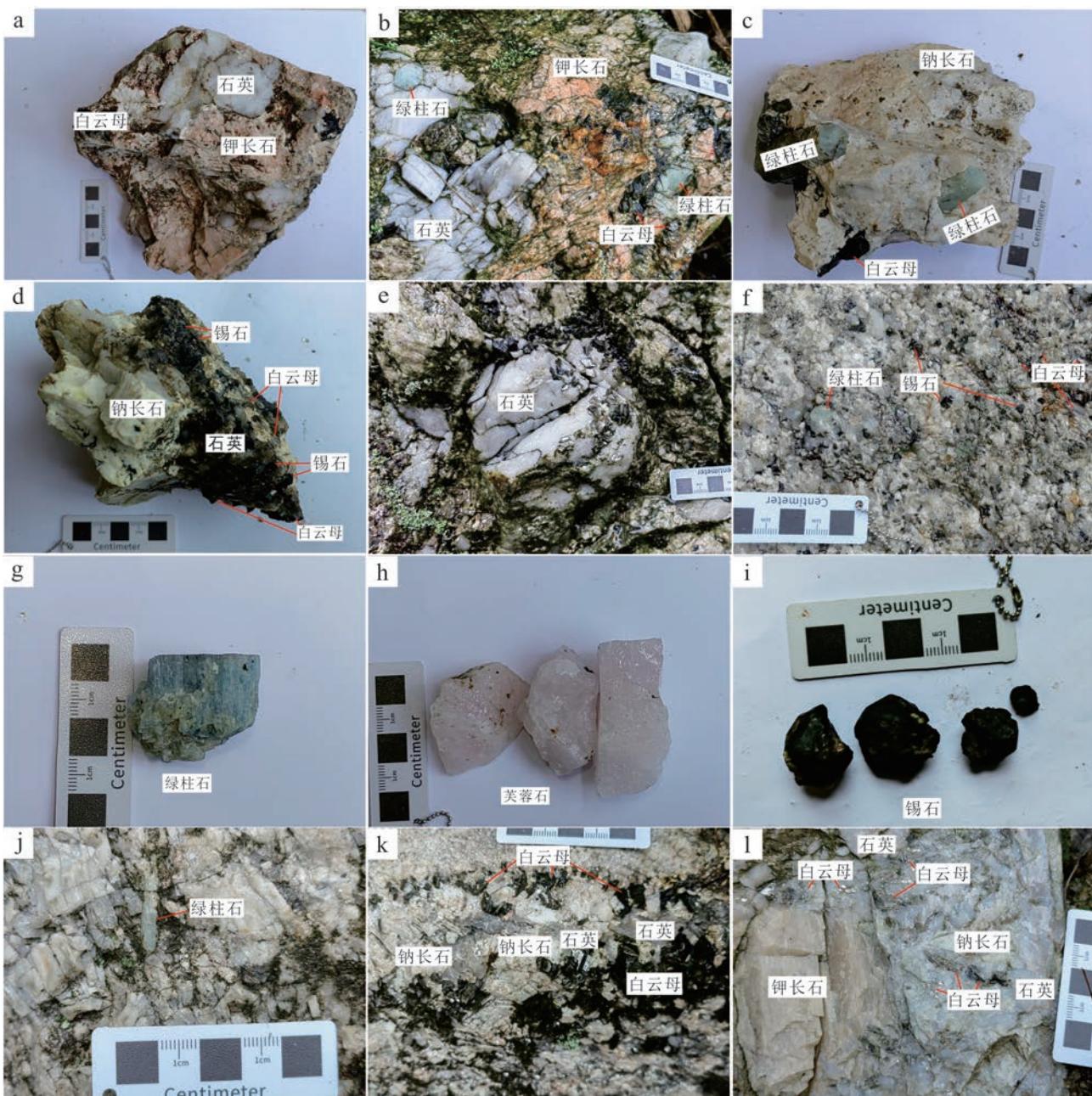


图2 贵东岩体牛牯石和龟尾山地段花岗伟晶岩型铍矿化岩石学、矿物学特征

a. 钾长石-白云母-石英带矿物特征;b. 含绿柱石的钾长石-钠长石-白云母-石英带矿物特征;c. 绿柱石-钠长石-白云母带矿物特征;d. 白云母-石英-锡石带;e. 石英核;f. 中粗粒边部带矿物特征;g. 深蓝绿色绿柱石;h. 淡粉色石英;i. 粗大的锡石颗粒;j. 龟尾山地段花岗伟晶岩中绿柱石特征;k. 龟尾山地段含矿花岗伟晶岩脉矿物分带性特征;l. 龟尾山地段无矿花岗伟晶岩矿物组合特征

Fig. 2 Petrology and mineralogy characteristics of granitic pegmatite type beryllium mineralization in Niugushi area and Guiweishan area of the Guidong intrusive body

a. Mineral characteristics of K-feldspar-muscovite-quartz zone; b. Mineral characteristics of K-feldspar-albite-muscovite-quartz in Beryl bearing zone; c. Mineral characteristics of Beryl-albite-muscovite zone; d. Muscovite-quartz-cassiterite zone; e. Quartz core; f. Mineral characteristics of medium to coarse grained edge zones; g. Dark blue-green beryl; h. Light pink quartz; i. Coarse cassiterites; j. Beryl characteristics of granitic pegmatite in Guiweishan area; k. Mineral zone characteristics of Be-bearing granitic pegmatite in Guiweishan area; l. Mineral assemblage characteristics of barren granitic pegmatite in Guiweishan area

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