和找矿评价[J]. 中国地质,2001(1):40 ~ 50.
[11] 梅友松,孙肇均. 有色地质 50 年—矿产地勘查与科研成果概况[A]. 中国地质学会 80 周年纪念文集[C]. 北京:地质出版社,2002,227 ~ 237.
[12] 汪东波,等. 同位成矿作用及其类型与机制研究[A]. 中国地质学会 80 周年学术文集[C]. 北京:地质出版社,2002,274 ~ 278.
[13] 梅友松. 做好矿产地质勘查工作提高找矿效果[A]. 矿产地质勘查论文集[C]. 国土资源部矿产资源储量司,2003,10 ~ 11.
[14] 冯建忠,等. 陕西凤县八卦庙超大型金矿床成矿地质特征及成矿作用[J]. 地质学报,2003(3):387 ~ 398.
[15] 梅友松,冯建忠. 商业性矿产资源勘查工作内容及运行体制探讨[J]. 中国国土资源经济,2004(10):4 ~ 5.
[16] 姜福芝,王玉往. 海相火山岩与金属矿床[M]. 北京:冶金工业出版社,2005.

SOME QUESTIONS IN MINERALIZATION REGULARITY

MEI You - song
(*Beijing Institute of Geology for Mineral Resources, Beijing* 100012)

Abstract: This paper was written for the 50 years anniversary celebration of Beijing Institute of Geology for Mineral Resources. The first part discusses mineralization partition of non - ferrous metal deposits. Paragenesis and formation mechanism of important non - ferrous and precious metal deposits, including relations between composition partition of continental crustal basement strata and mineralization partition of epigenetic metal deposit and occurrence of metal deposit in rock series environment with different potassium content, are analyzed. The second part summarizes lineation tectonic mineralization at margin of metal domain. Important non - ferrous metal deposits in metal domain formed by mineralization partition are occurred in transformation region of geology or tectonic body in space, formed at transformation period of mineralizing geologic process in time, and located neighboring region of advantageous transformation boundary. Occurrence of mineralizing zonation and structures controlling ore - field, deposit and body are then discussed. The second part investigates homothetic mineralization and prospecting implication. Relative stable hydrothermal activity center, combined with the best conditions of mineralization and preservation, can produce homothetic mineralization and then form large - superlarge deposits.

Key words: mineralization partition, tectonic mineralization of margin lineation type, homothetic mineralization