5. CONGRESO DE MINERALOGIA Y METALOGENIA, OCTUBRE 2000
(Eds: I. Schalamuk, M. Brodtkorb y R. Etcheverry) INREMI, La Plata, Publicación 6, 424-431

CARACTERÍSTICAS AEROGAMMA ESPECTROMÉTRICAS DE LAS ZONAS DE ALTERACIONES HIDROTERMALES DE LA REGIÓN DE-MOA (CUBA ORIENTAL)

Leduar Ramayo. Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo (UNLP): lramayo@museo.fcnym.unlp.edu.ar

Jose Batista: Instituto Superior Minero Metalürgico (Cuba): jbatista@moa.mimbas.cu

Abstract

The Moa region is rich in mineral deposits. Chromite deposits occur in the mantle-crust transition zone and Ni-Rich and Co-Rich lateritics are developed as a product of the weathering of ultramaphic rocks; these have traditionally been the economic support of this region. Significant concentrations of polymetallic sulphurs and precious metals of hydrothermal origin have been established lately in sediment streams and in heavy mineral beach placers. This work aims at demarcating the areas of hydrothermal host-rock alteration and at adding new elements to focus geological prospection, taking as a point of departure the interpretation of aerogamma spectrometric data. The geophysical identification of these areas was made by analysing all the geological information and the results of the joint analysis of the following gamma spectrometric parameters: potasium anomalies; 2)low rates of eTh/K and eU/K; 3)high rates of eU/ eTh and 4)anomalous values of F: K.eU/eTh. The geophysical, structural, mineralogic and chemical characteristics of the selected areas support the theory that the region was affected by hydrothermal processes.