



## MINERALOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SKARN FROM MRACONIA VALLEY, ALMAJ MOUNTAINS, ROMANIA

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The purpose of this paper is to update knowledge of the investigated area. The research area overlaps of the hidrographic basin of the Mraconia Valley, at north is bounded by the alignment Poiana Mraconia and Lugojistea; at east by the Satului Valley; souther limit is constitutes by the Ponicova Valley and the western limit is Cracul Radului-Cracul Urzicea.

The skarn was described for the first time in the 1934 by the A. Streckeisen with the name Catramat Series; this series was a kata-mezonal character, which is the debris of an old canvas with Upper Carbonifer age. The crystalline schist of the Poiana Mraconia Series, are studied by Al. Codarcea, I. Bercia, E. Bercia (1934) and suffered a progressive metamorphism in the amphibolites with alamandine facies and the disten-alamandine-muscovite subfacies, together revealed the metapelitic paragenesis including disten, green hornblende, andezine and alamandine. The primary metamorphism were followed to the regressive metamorphism by the Assyntic orogene and Varisc cycles (I. Bercia, E. Bercia, 1975). Petrographically exceed the amphibolites paragnacite and the micaceous paragnacite, with biotite and garnet, associated with the quartz-feldspar gneiss and feldspar quartzite, affected by the arthritic migmatization. Fine grain, sharp sinterosity, the muscovite are frequent and the pegmatite absence leading to the Poiana Mraconia crystalline differentiation by the Ielova crystalline, but both are included in the Almaj complex. Mineralogical and petrographic study of the Mraconia skarns serves in predicting the relations between the magmatite form the upper basin of the valley (with the mineralization of the W and Mo), and the adjacent formations. This paper wants to emphasize the next petrographic types following: 1. the micaceous paragnacite are characterized by the existing of the quartz, plagioclase, microcline, muscovite, biotite, chlorite and epidote; 2. The micaceous paragnacite with garnet are definite by the paragenesis: quartz, plagioclase, muscovite, biotite, chlorite, garnet, rutile and zircon; 3. The amphibolites are characterized by the paragenesis: hornblende, plagioclase, biotite, chlorite, quartz, epidote, calcite sometimes sphene, apatite and pyrite. They are rocks with oriented texture, sometimes rubanated and nano-nemathoblastic structure. The metasomatite from Mraconia perimetre are represented by pseudoskarn after Korjinski (1968), the mineral as paragenesis show the evolution of the skarn, from skarn sensu stricto to pseudoskarn due the hydrothermal contribution.

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