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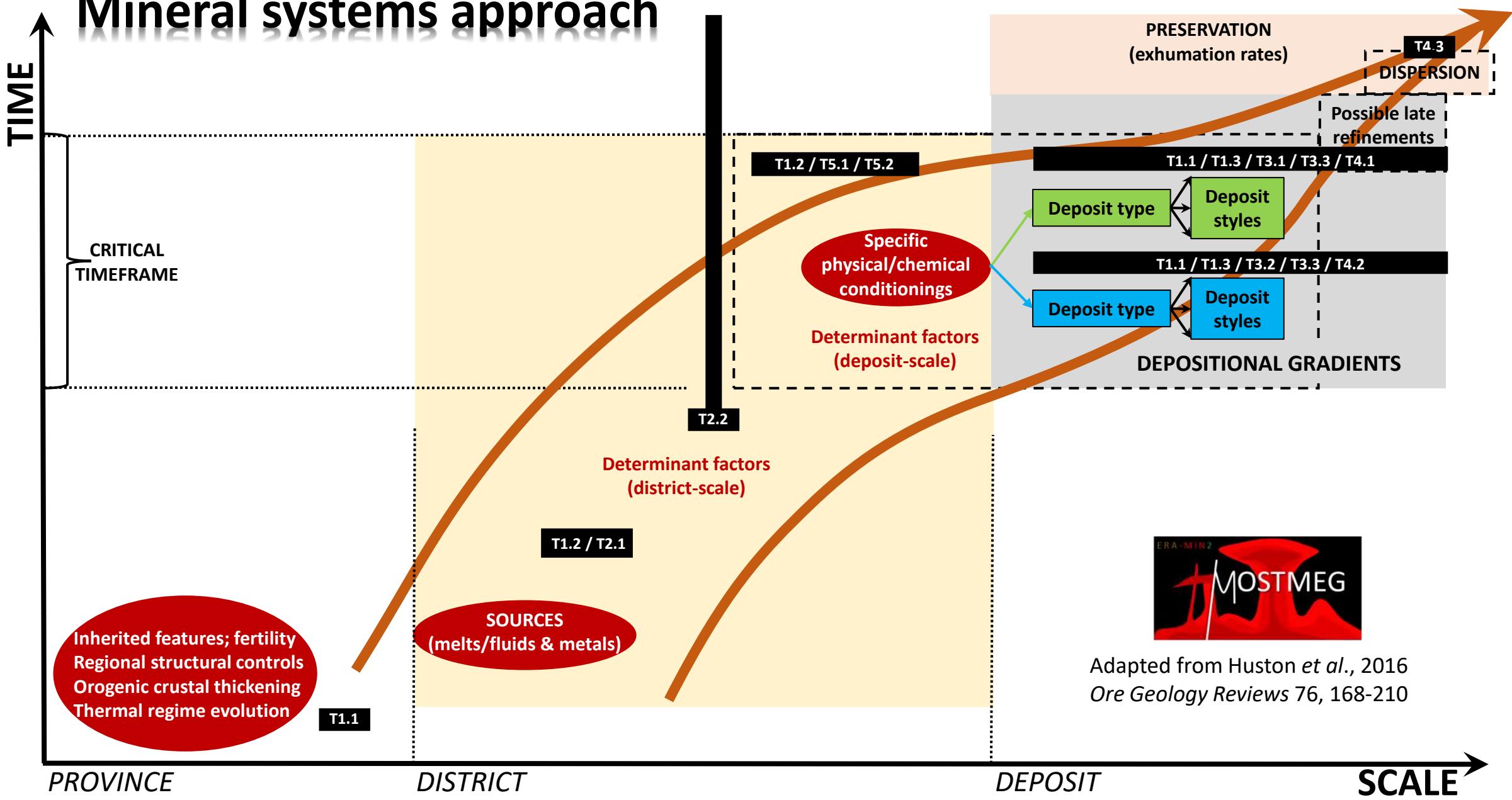
ERA-MIN Joint Call 2019 (EU Horizon 2020 ERA-NET Co-fund Project ERA-MIN2, Grant agreement Nº 730238)

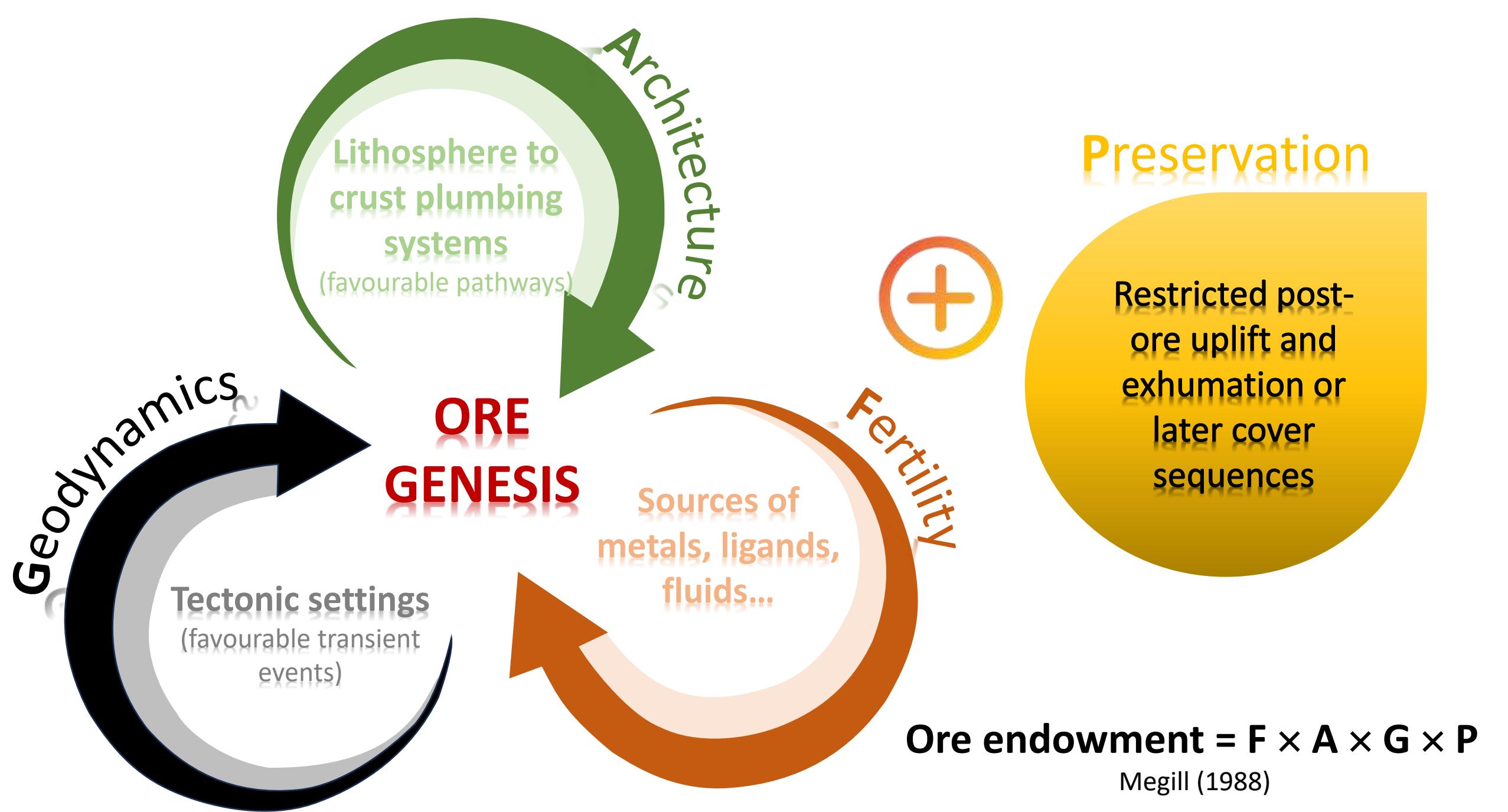


From harmonized multidisciplinary data to prospectivity maps in the Góis-Panasqueira-Argemela-Segura strip

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Mineral systems approach





Granite-related ore-forming systems in the G-P-A-S strip

CRITICAL FACTORS

SOURCES

Fertile magmas formation
(energy, protoliths nature,
fluxing components)

Extreme fractionation
of pluton-sized batches of
granite magma

ACTIVE PATHWAYS

Magma transport
(directing flow through the
crust and late separation of
evolved residual melts or
critical fluids)

TRAPS

**Cooling and rapid
crystallisation**
(chemical transport &
differentiation; metal
enrichment in residual
portions)

MODIFICATIONS

**Exhumation vs
preservation**

Granite-related ore-forming systems in the G-P-A-S strip

CONSTITUENT PROCESSES

SOURCES

CRITICAL FACTORS



Crustal-melting
(variable degrees of partial melting that could involve the same protolith; mixing of melts generated in different crustal levels and P-T conditions)

Collisional features
Late events able to produce decompression melts

ACTIVE PATHWAYS

CRITICAL FACTORS



Crustal-scale shearing/faulting
(cycles of renewed rock permeability increasing)

TRAPS

CRITICAL FACTORS



Fractional crystallization, filter pressing or rapid diffusion of critical phases

High contents of fluxing agents (P, F, B)

Highly differentiated (and metal-fertile) batches

Supercritical fluids split-up.

Mixing with external fluid components

MODIFICATIONS

CRITICAL FACTORS



Supergene assemblages

Secondary (alluvial) accumulations

Geochemical proxies to granite-related mineral systems using multi-element whole-rock analysis

- **Highly differentiated granitic rocks**
 - Whole-rock enrichments in P, F, Be, Li, Ta, Sn, Nb (up to 25×, 15×, 70×, 500×, 150×, 800×, and 20×UCC, respectively).
 - K/Rb < 150; Nb/Ta < 5; Y/Ho ≠ 28; Sr/Eu > 200; Eu/Eu* < 0.1; Zr/Hf < 15, as in many other Sn-W(±Li) provinces worldwide.
- **TE1,3 increasing and co-varying with magmatic differentiation and metal-enrichment**
 - TE1,3 < 1.1 ⇒ peraluminous-high-phosphorus Li-Sn granite systems
 - TE1,3 > 1.1 ⇒ peraluminous-high-phosphorus granite suites Sn-W-Li (lepidolite) (up to 1.4) and peraluminous-low-phosphorus Sn-Ta-Nb granite systems (up to 2.1)

Granite-related ore-forming systems in the G-P-A-S strip

TARGETING

SOURCES

CRITICAL FACTORS

CONSTITUENT PROCESSES



Highly differentiated peraluminous γ s, ferroan leucogranites enriched in a wide range of incompatible elements

Compositional overprints displayed by contact metamorphism aureoles

ACTIVE PATHWAYS

CRITICAL FACTORS

CONSTITUENT PROCESSES



Network of shear zones (connection domains of conjugate systems; evidence of multiple reactivation)

Networks of folding-related structural discontinuities

TRAPS

CRITICAL FACTORS

CONSTITUENT PROCESSES



Distal and proximal swarms of aplite-pegmatite bodies

Compositionally and texturally zoned pegmatites.

Quartz-lode systems (density, internal connection, evidence of multiple infilling stages)

MODIFICATIONS

CRITICAL FACTORS

CONSTITUENT PROCESSES



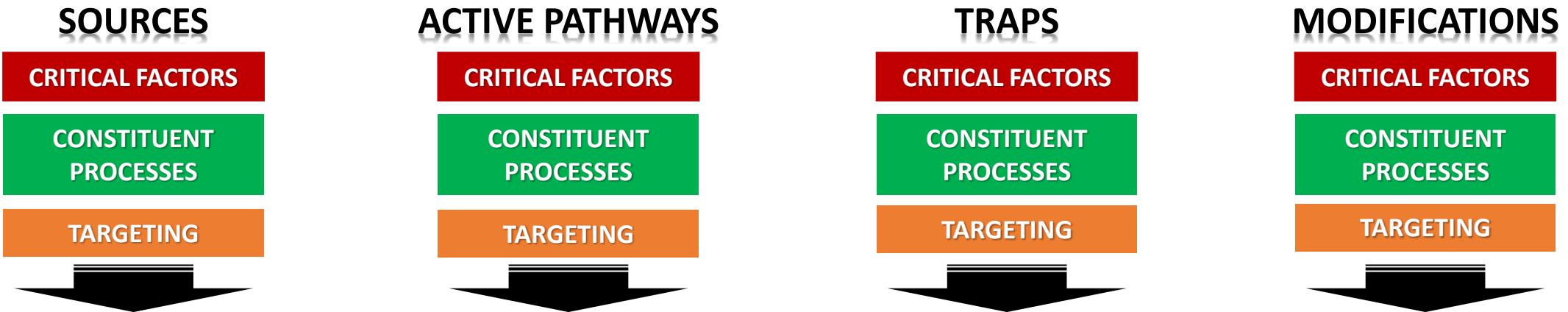
Topographic highs and ridges

Weathering vulnerability of critical mineral phases

Physical dispersion of heavy minerals

Granite-related ore-forming systems in the G-P-A-S strip

MAPPEABLE PROXIES



For granites:

- Mineral attributes
- Textural features
- Geochemical attributes
- Age

Fertility footprints:

- Mineral abundance and composition
- Geochemical ratios and indexes

Structural patterns:

- Density
- Connection
- Mineral infillings
- Age

Alteration pathways in country rocks:

- Mineral guides
- Geochemical guides
- Age

Mineral/Geochemical attributes

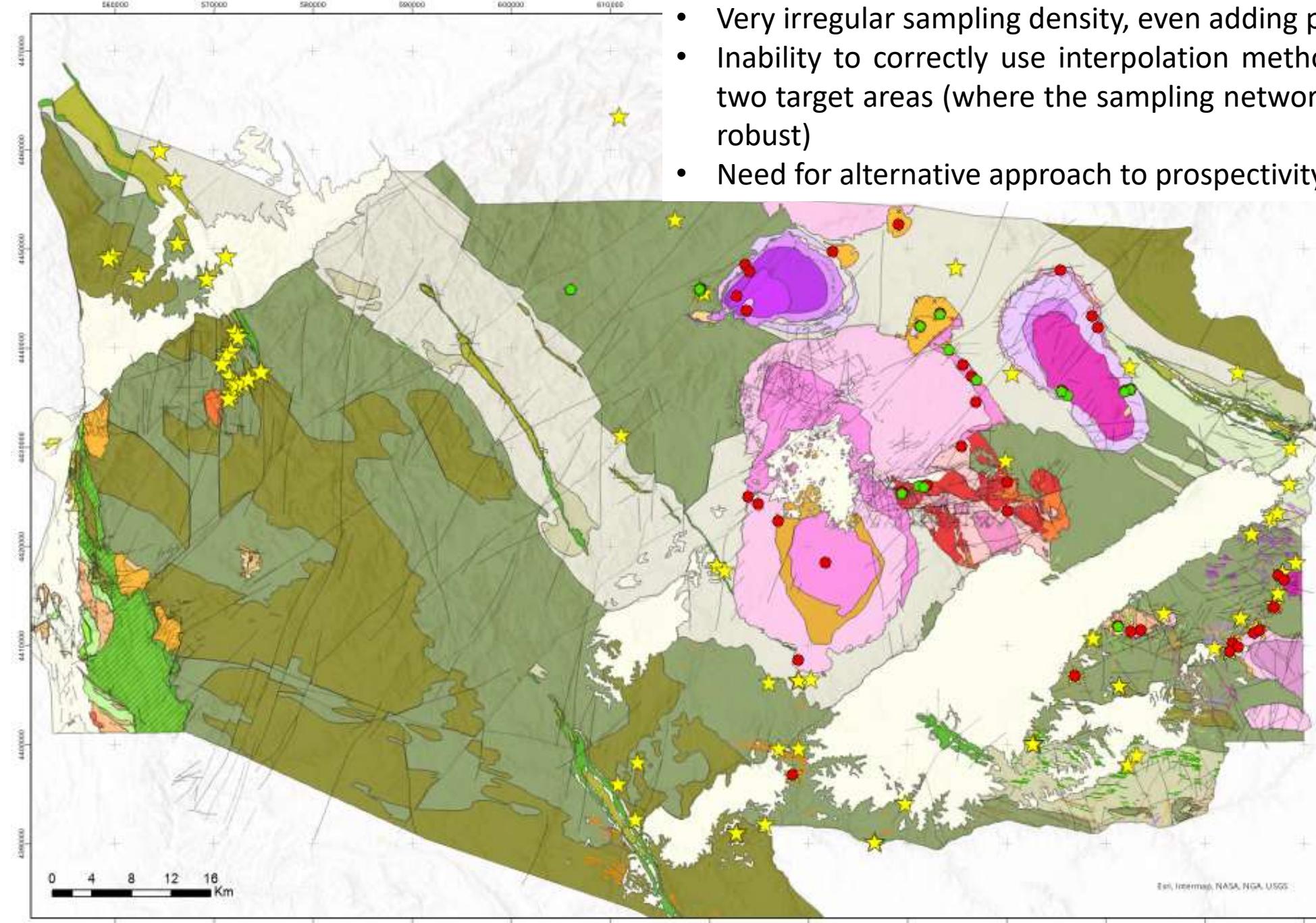
Alteration haloes:

- Mineral guides
- Geochemical guides

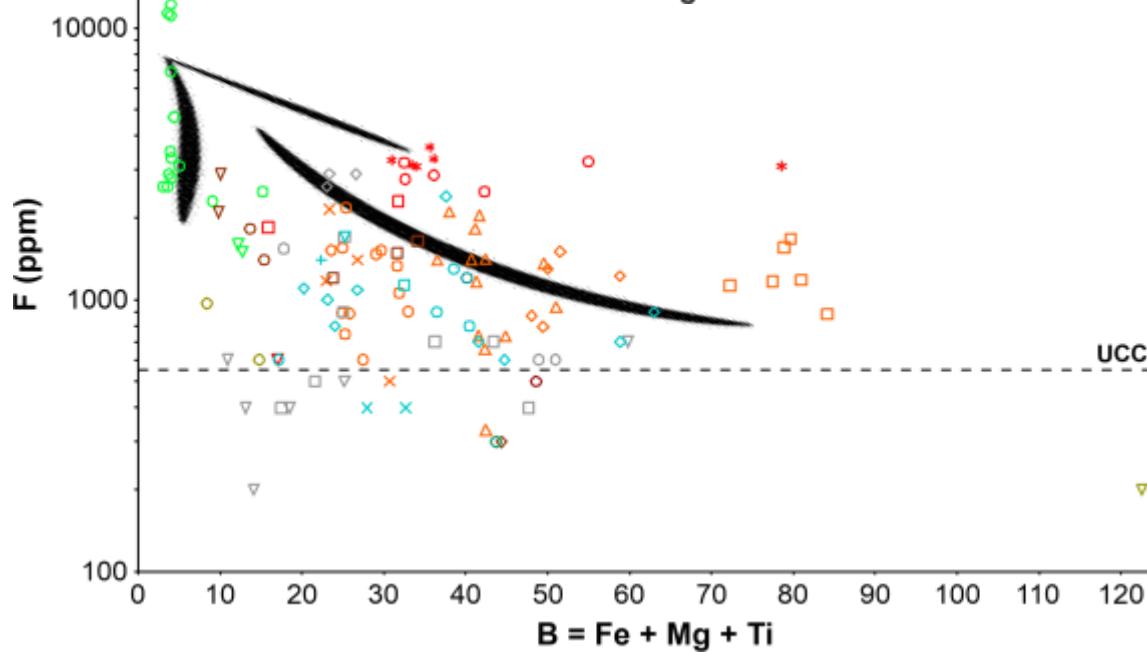
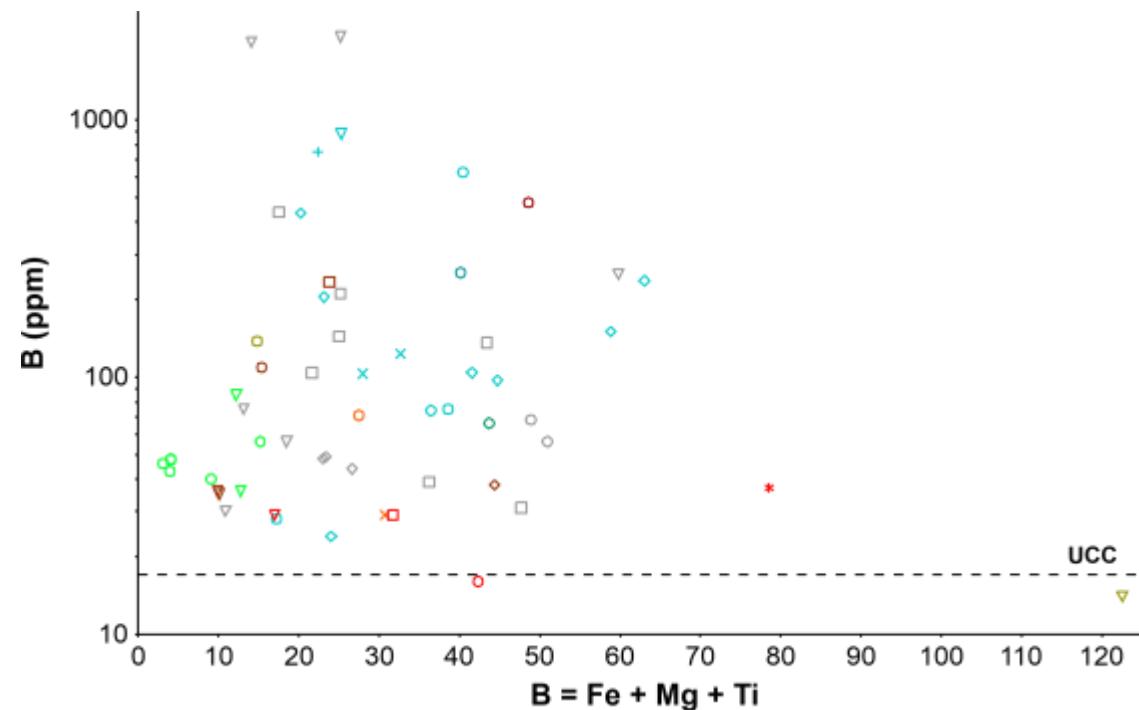
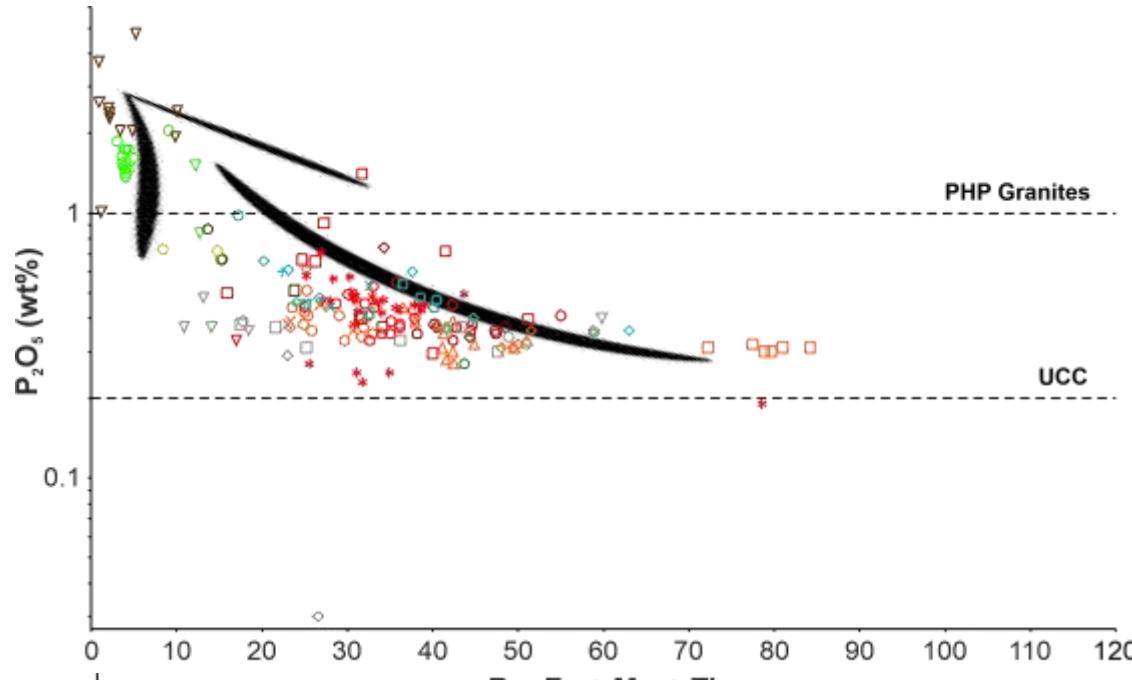
Heavy minerals in alluvial sediments:

- Classification
- Composition

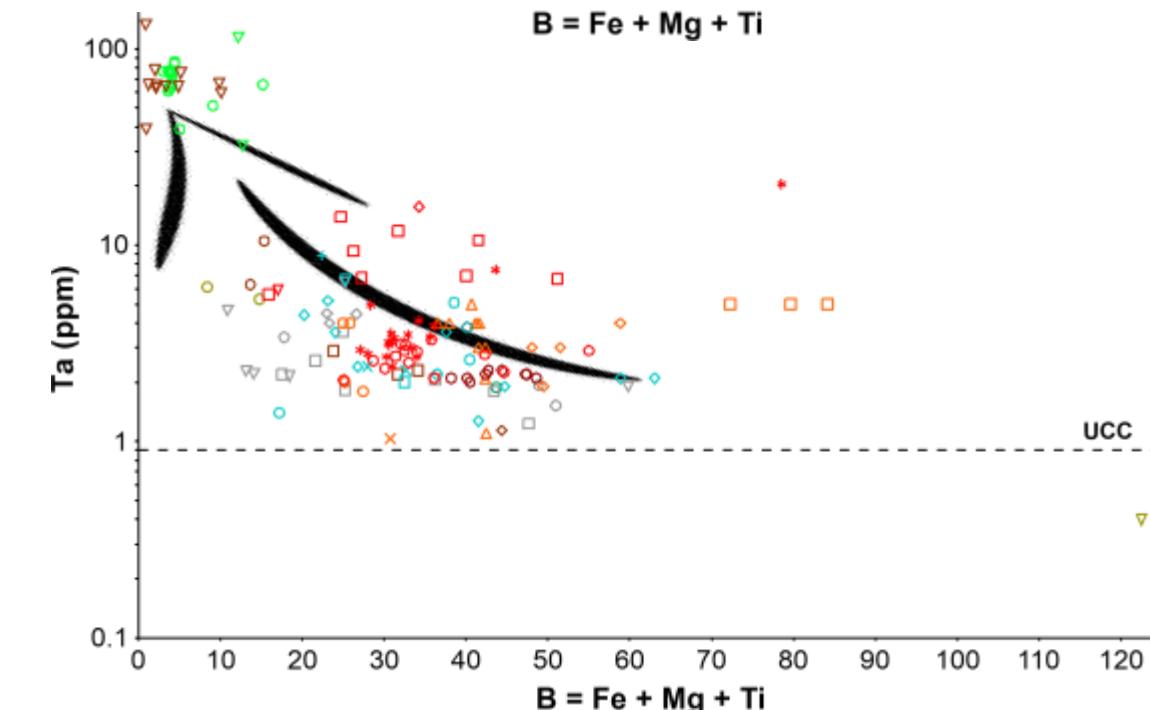
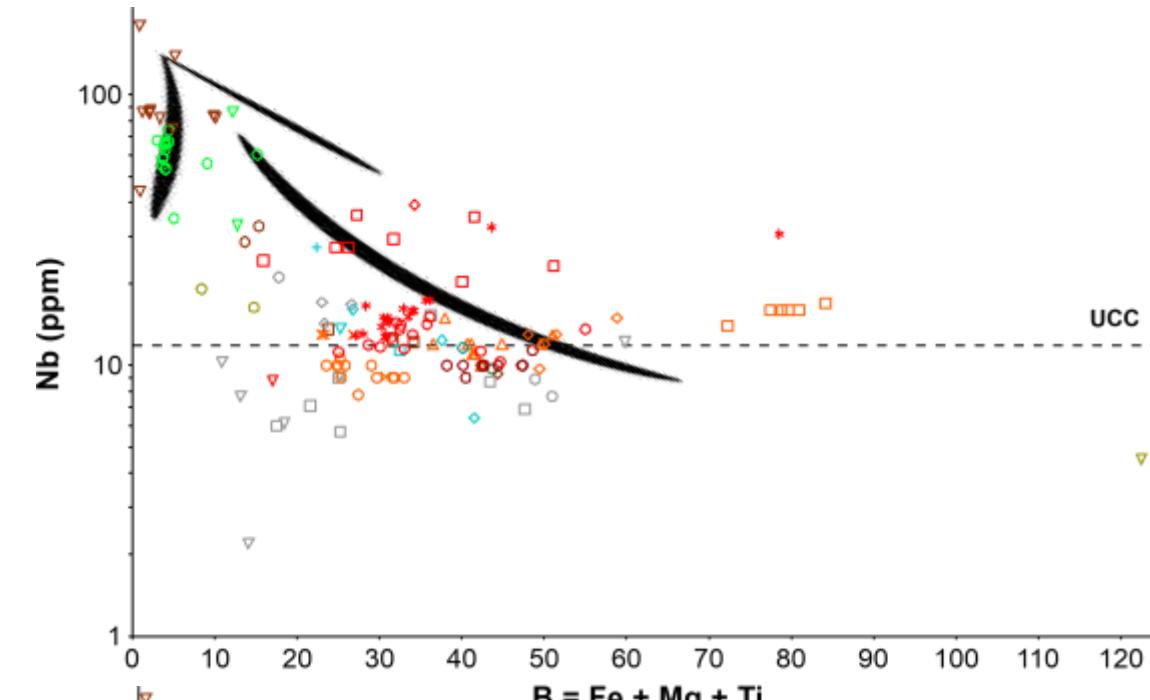
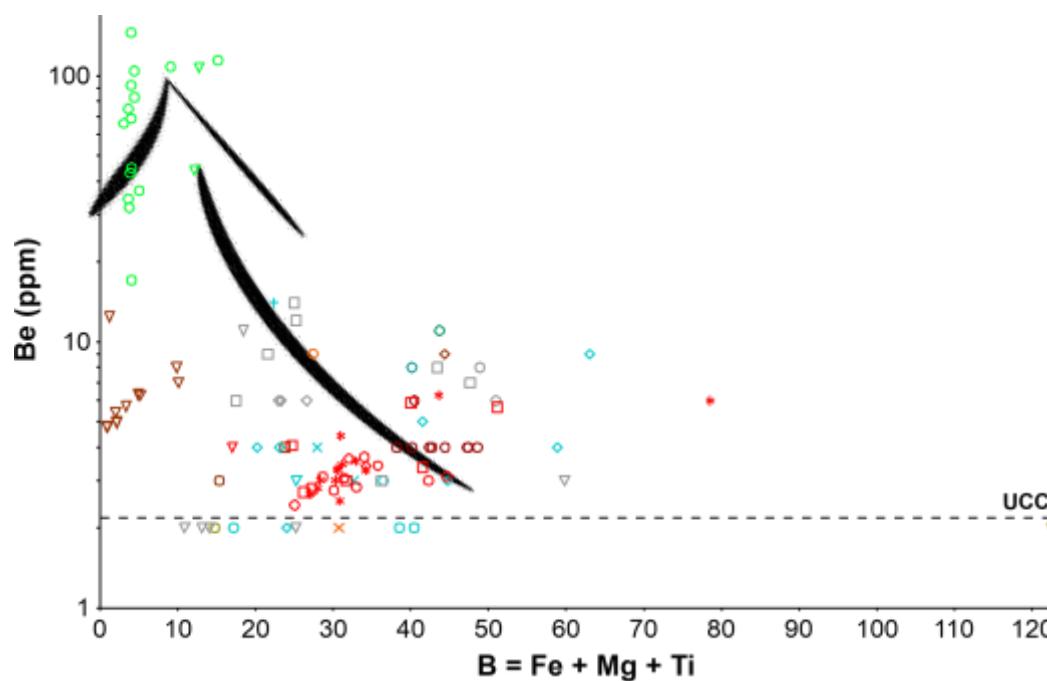
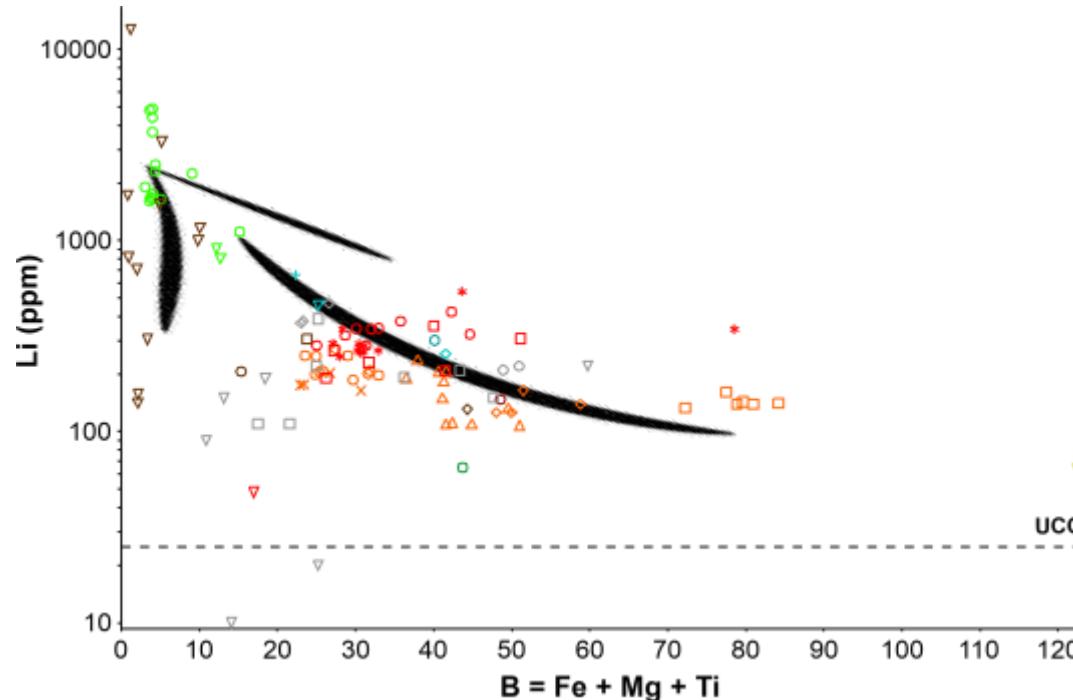
Soil or stream sediment geochemistry

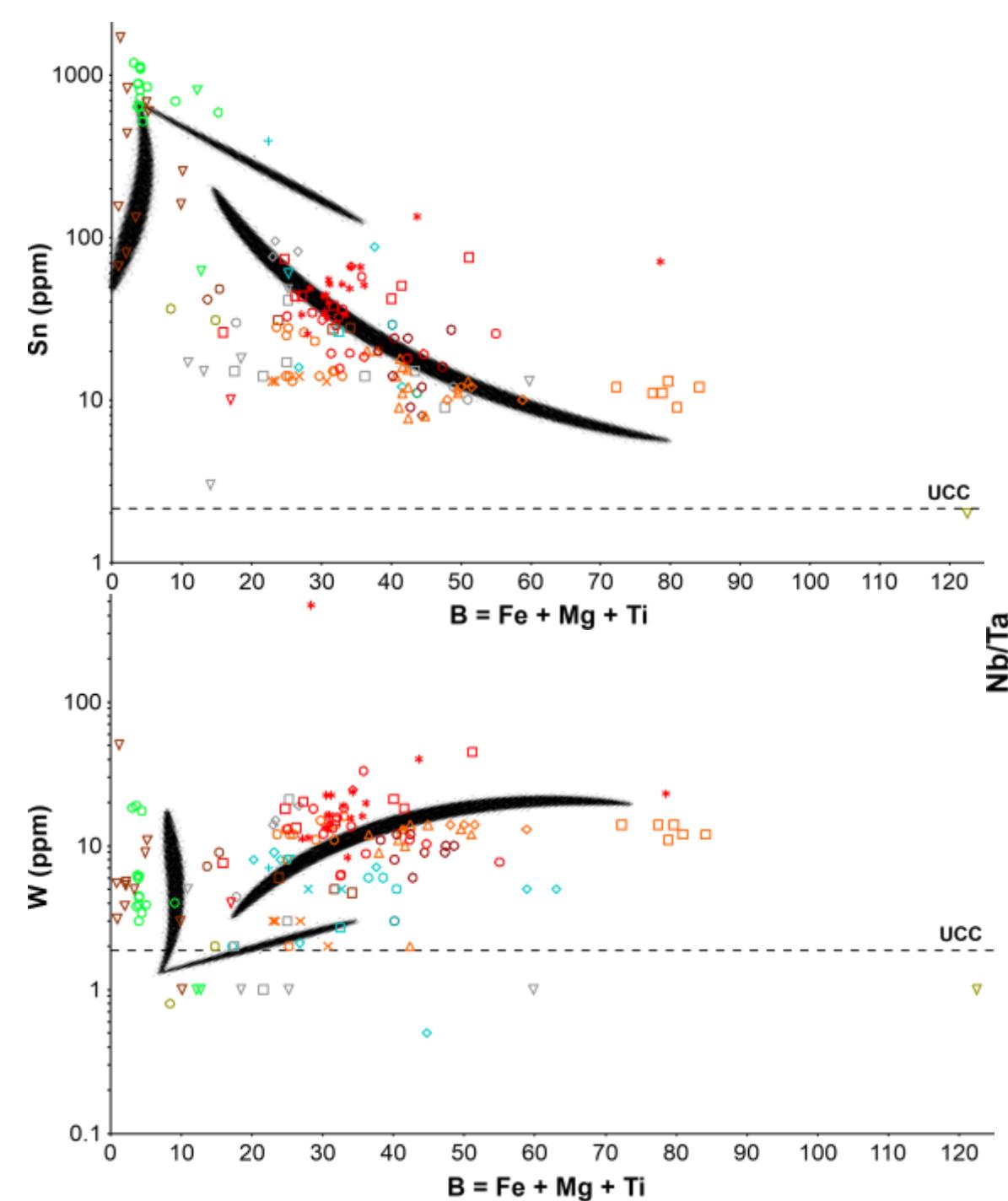


- Very irregular sampling density, even adding published data.
- Inability to correctly use interpolation methods, except for two target areas (where the sampling network is sufficiently robust)
- Need for alternative approach to prospectivity maps.

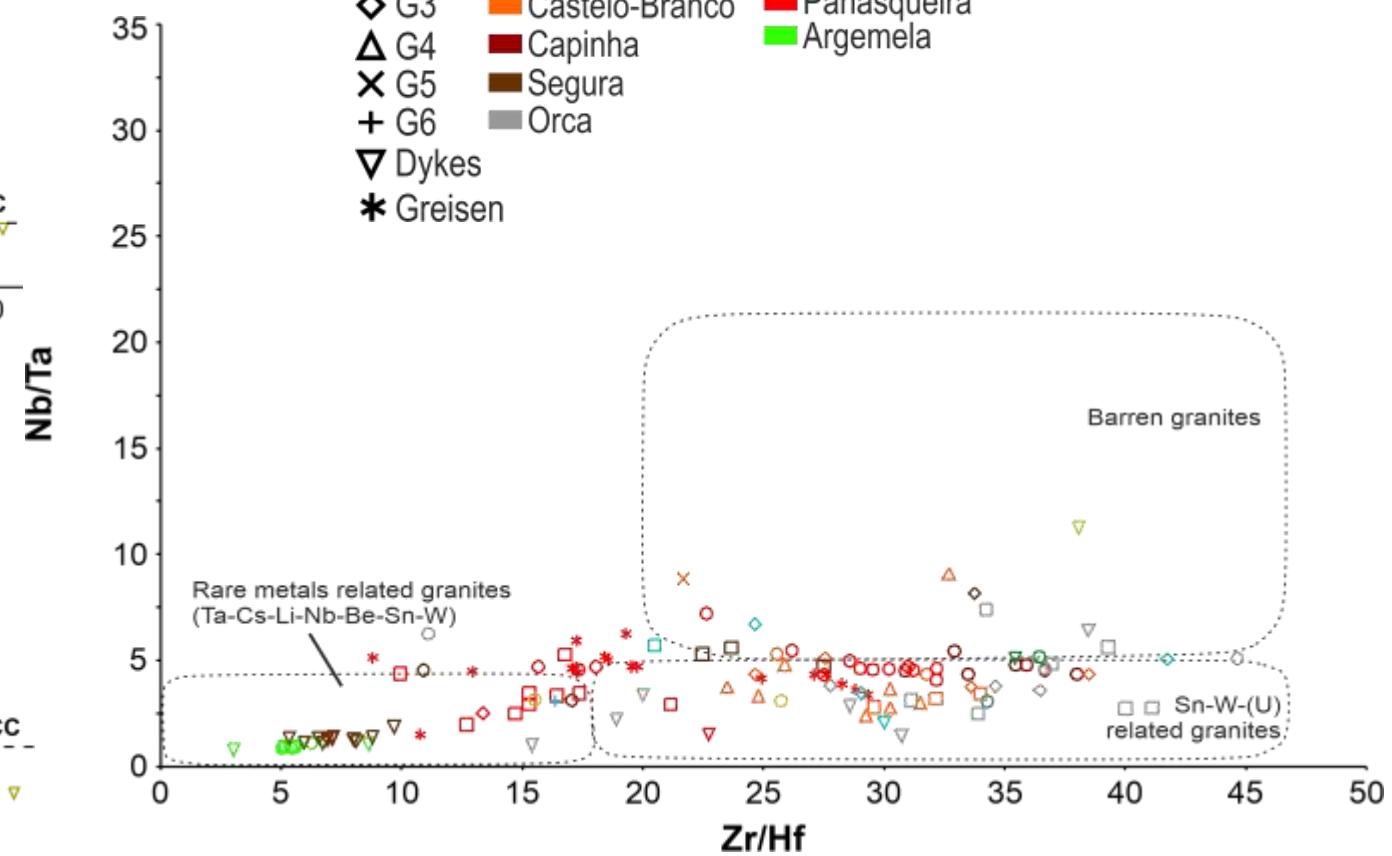


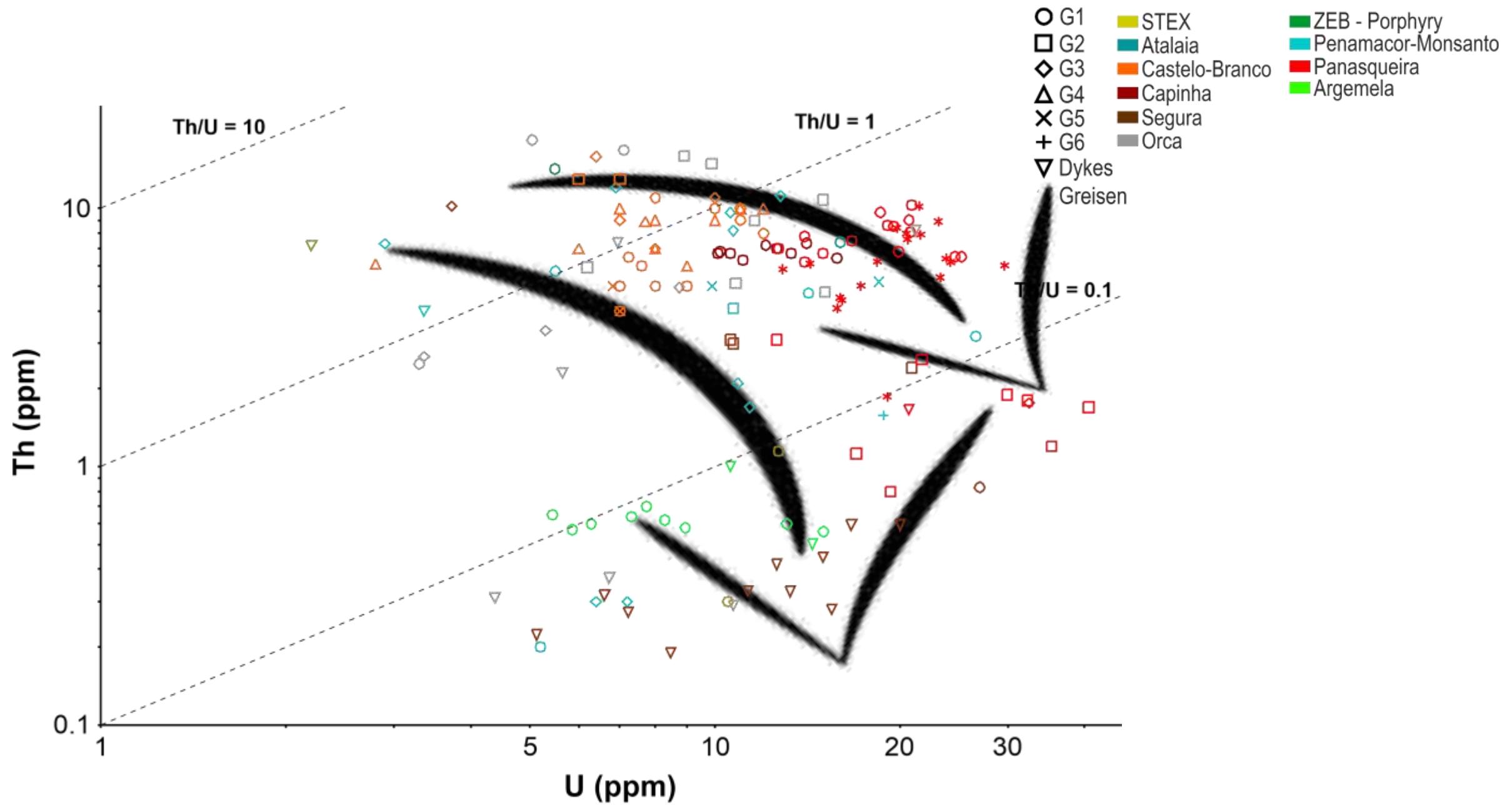
- G1 ■ STEX ■ ZEB - Porphyry
- G2 ■ Atalaia ■ Penamacor-Monsanto
- ◆ G3 ■ Castelo-Branco ■ Panasqueira
- △ G4 ■ Capinha ■ Segura
- × G5 ■ Orca
- + G6
- ▽ Dykes
- * Greisen

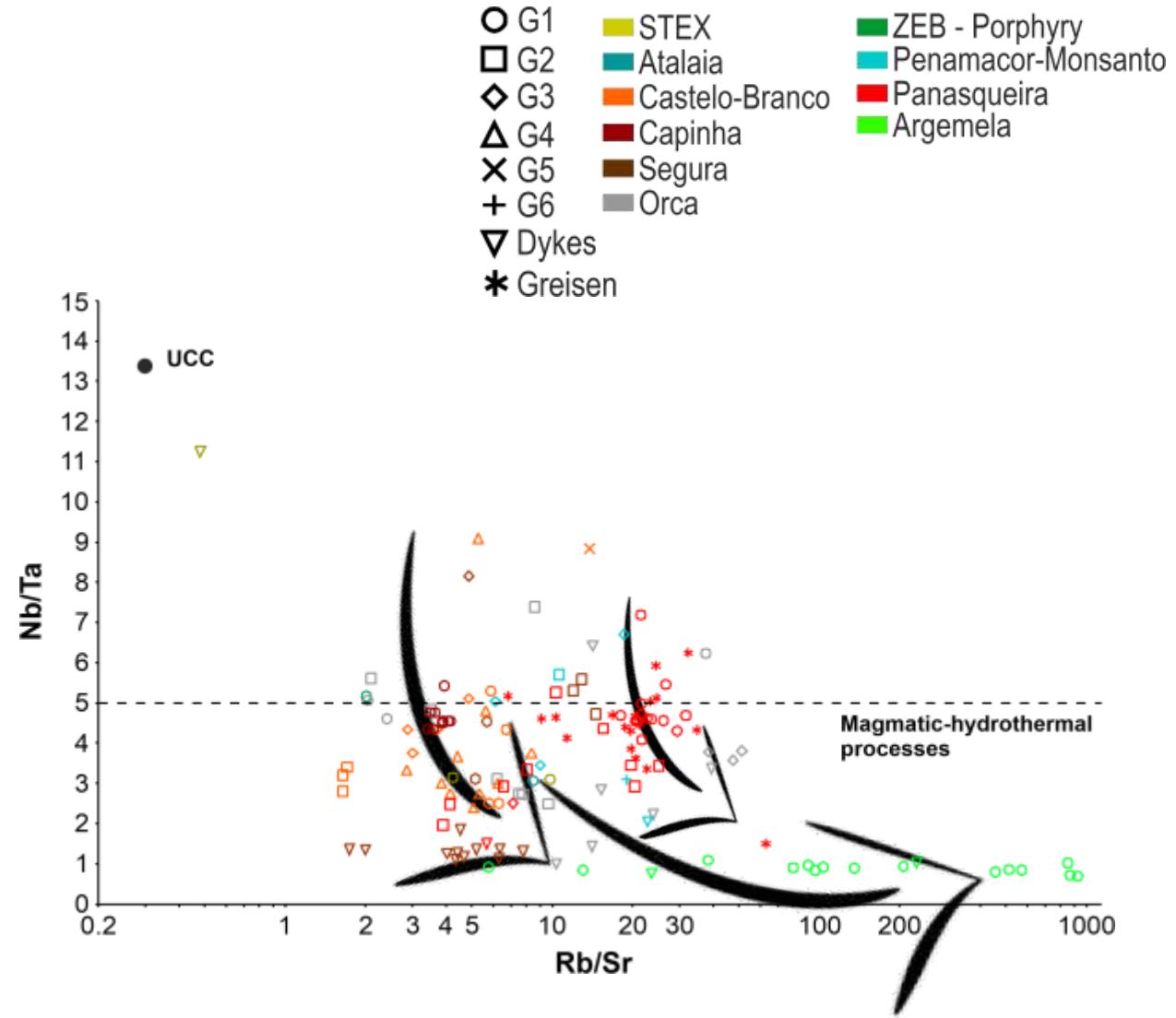
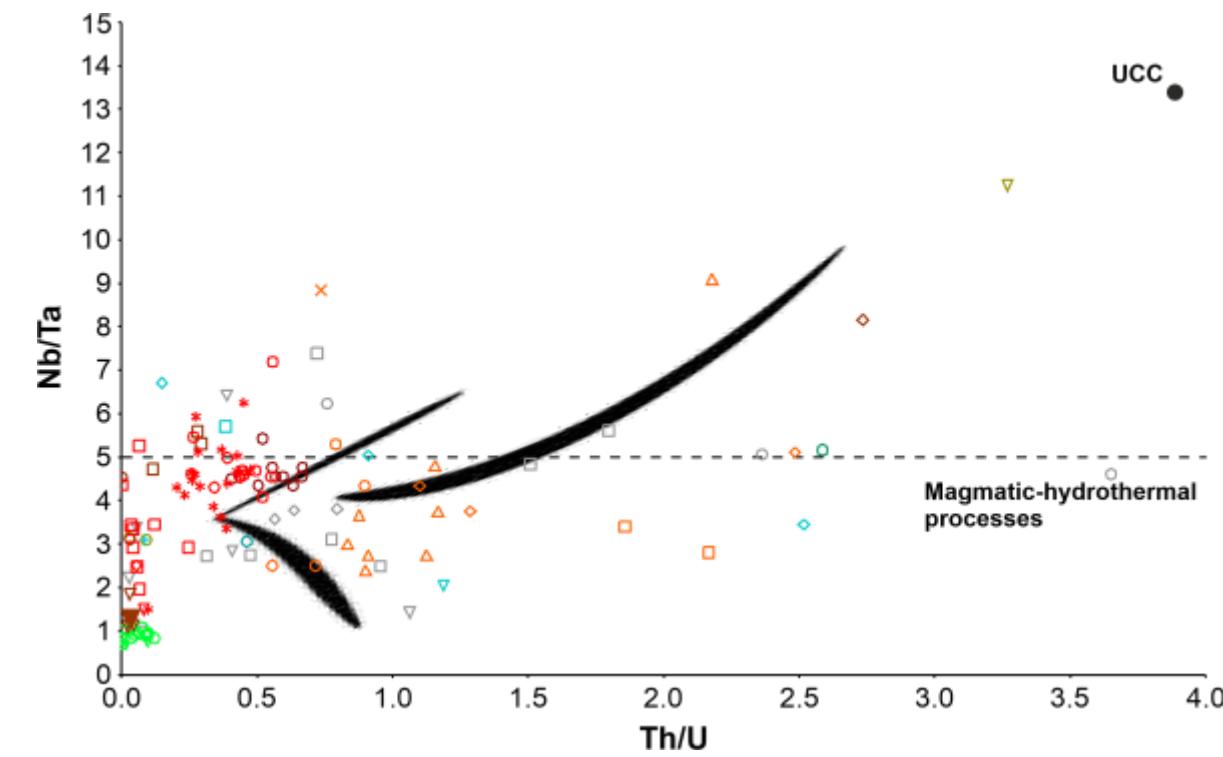


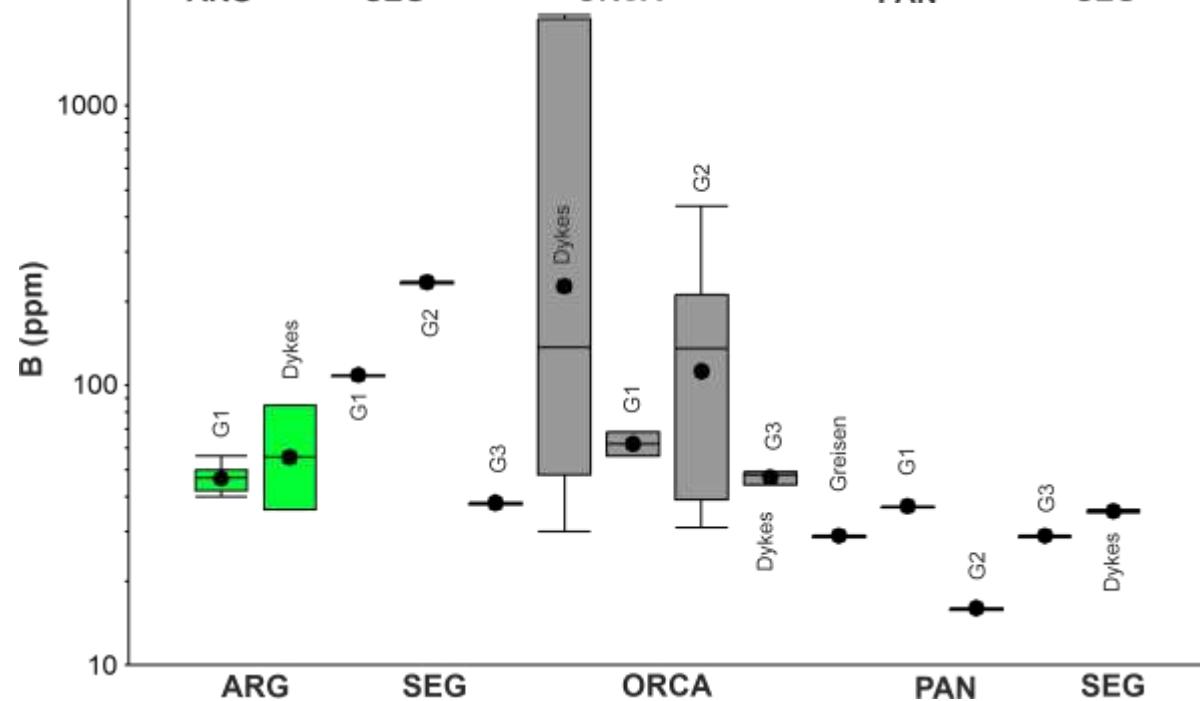
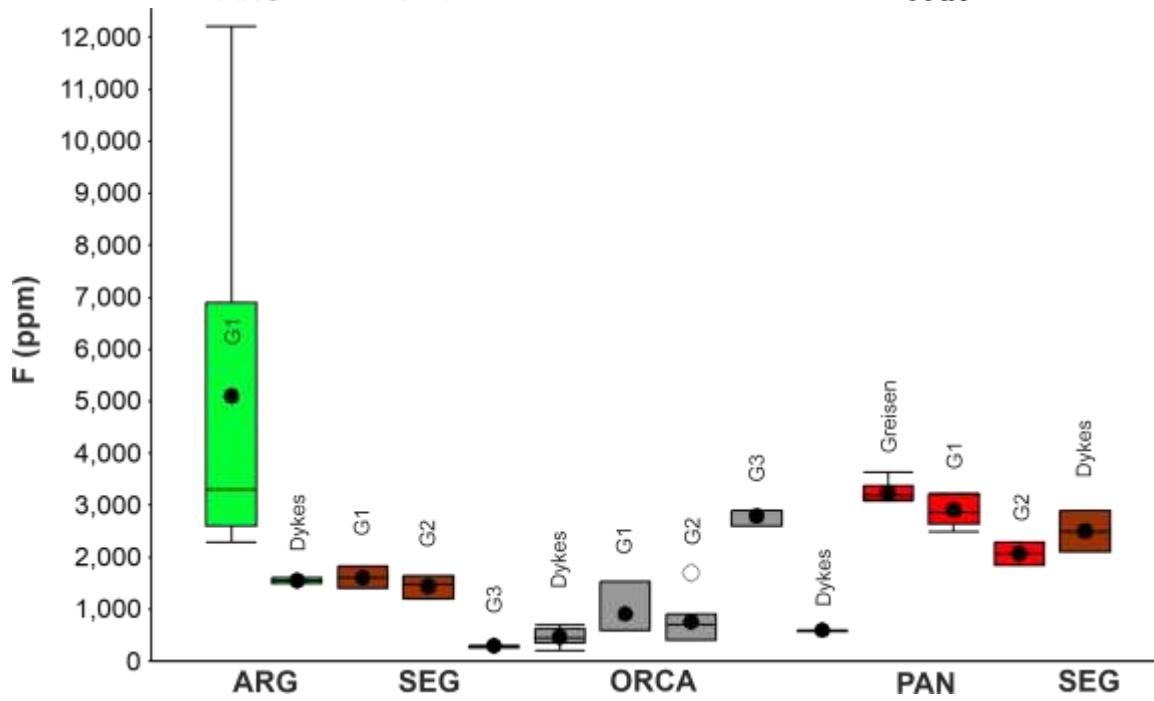
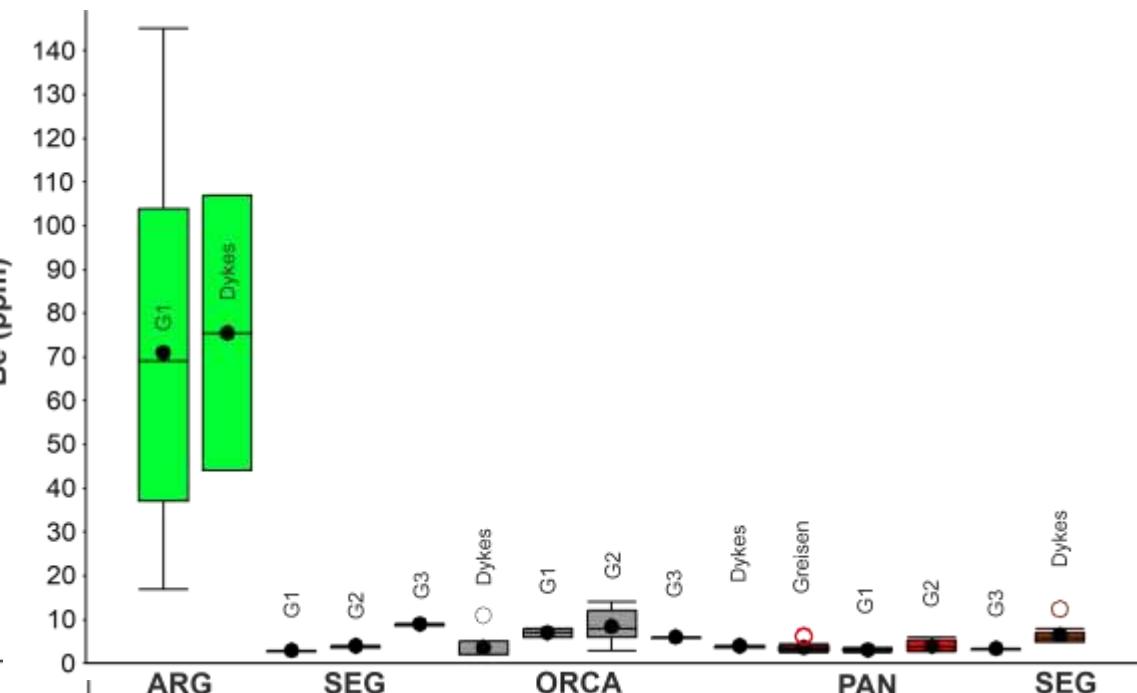
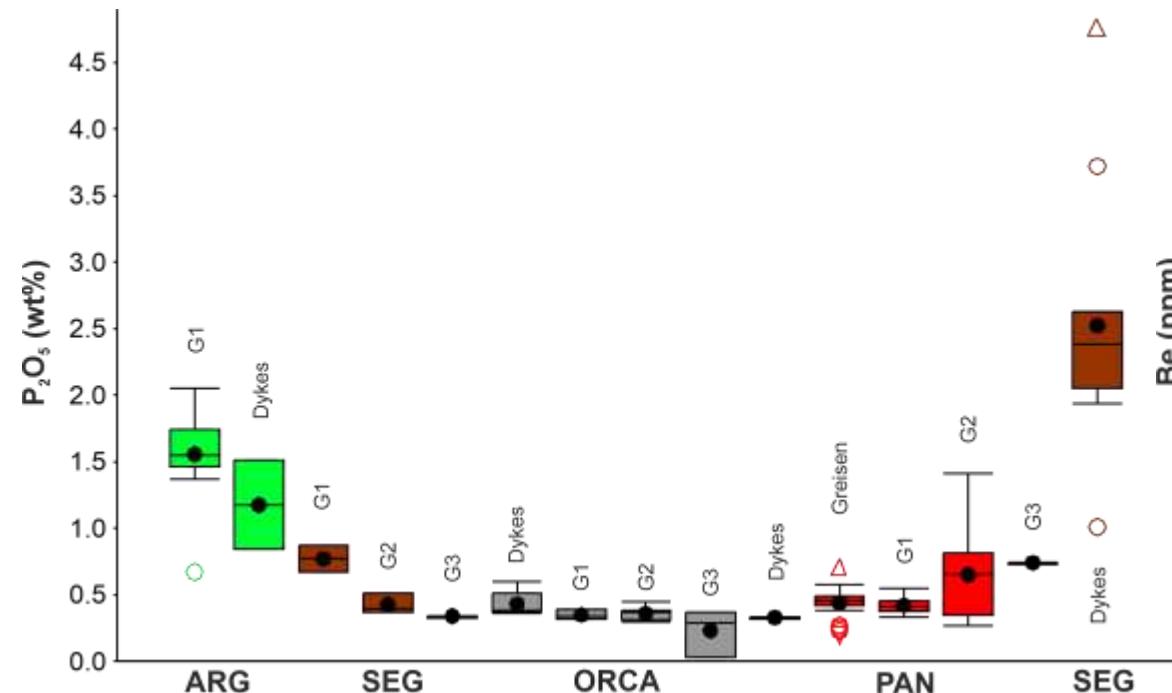


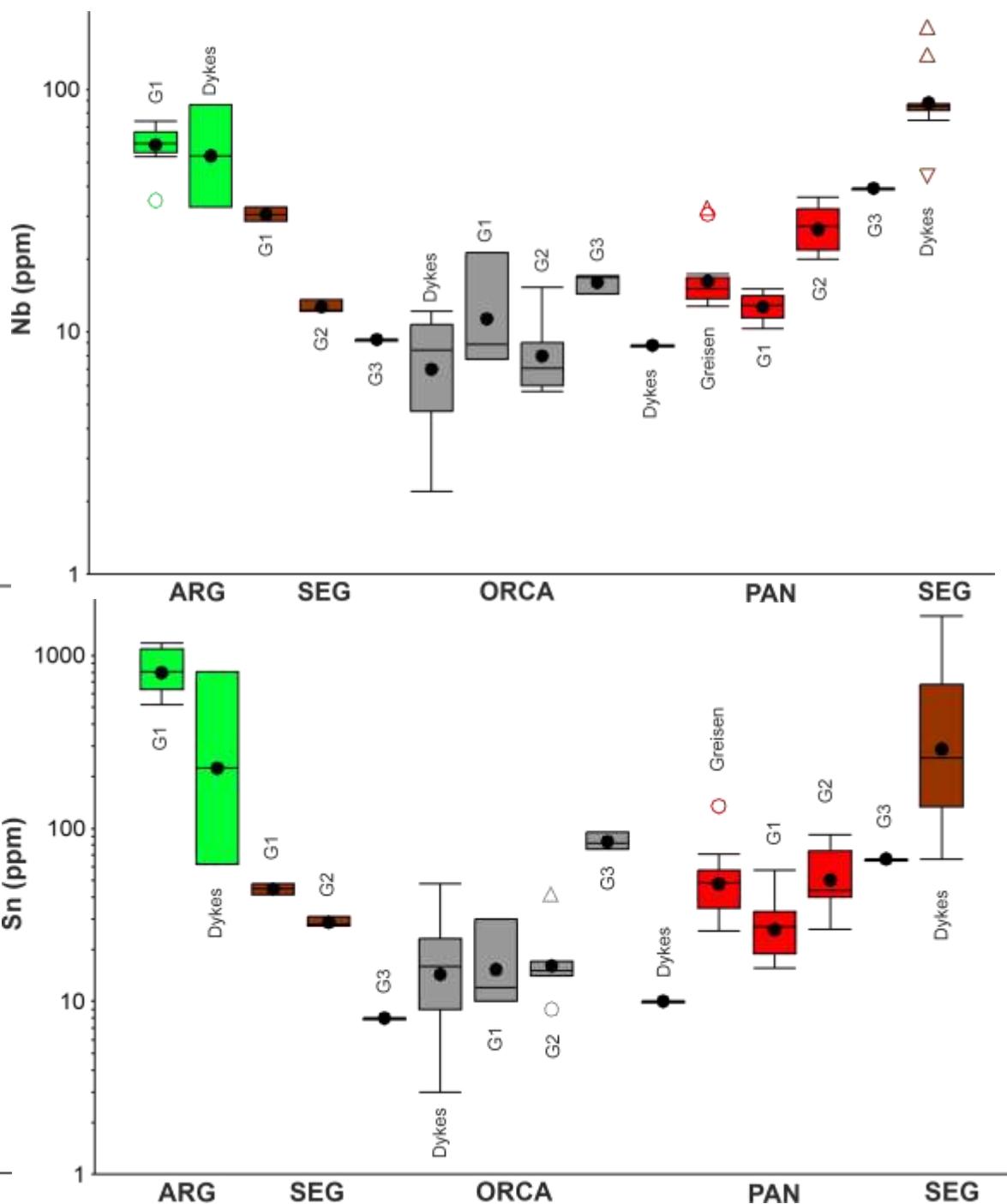
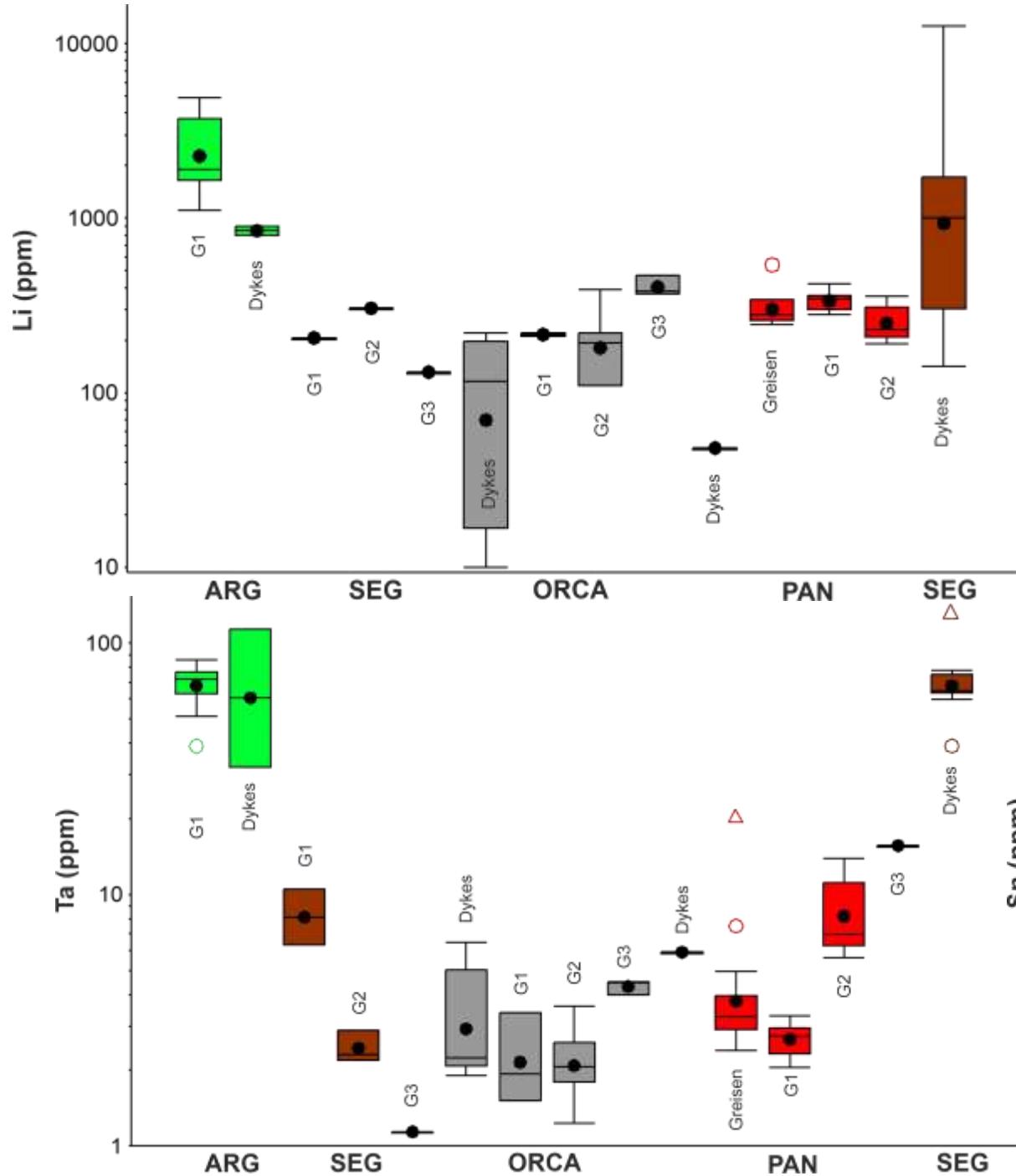
○ G1	■ STEX	■ ZEB - Porphyry
□ G2	■ Atalaia	■ Penamacor-Monsanto
◊ G3	■ Castelo-Branco	■ Panasqueira
△ G4	■ Capinha	■ Argemela
×	■ Segura	
+	■ Orca	
▽ Dykes		
*		

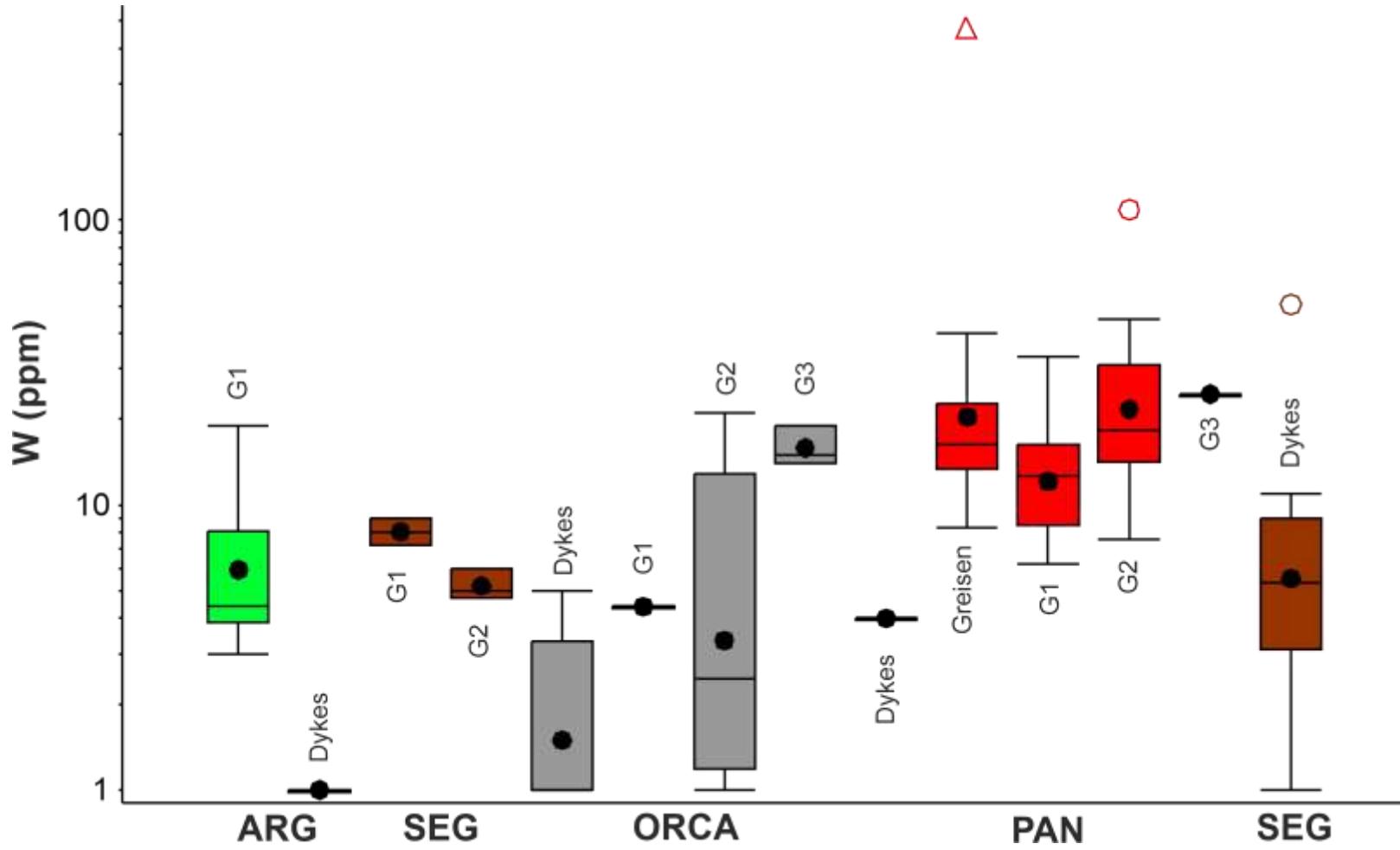


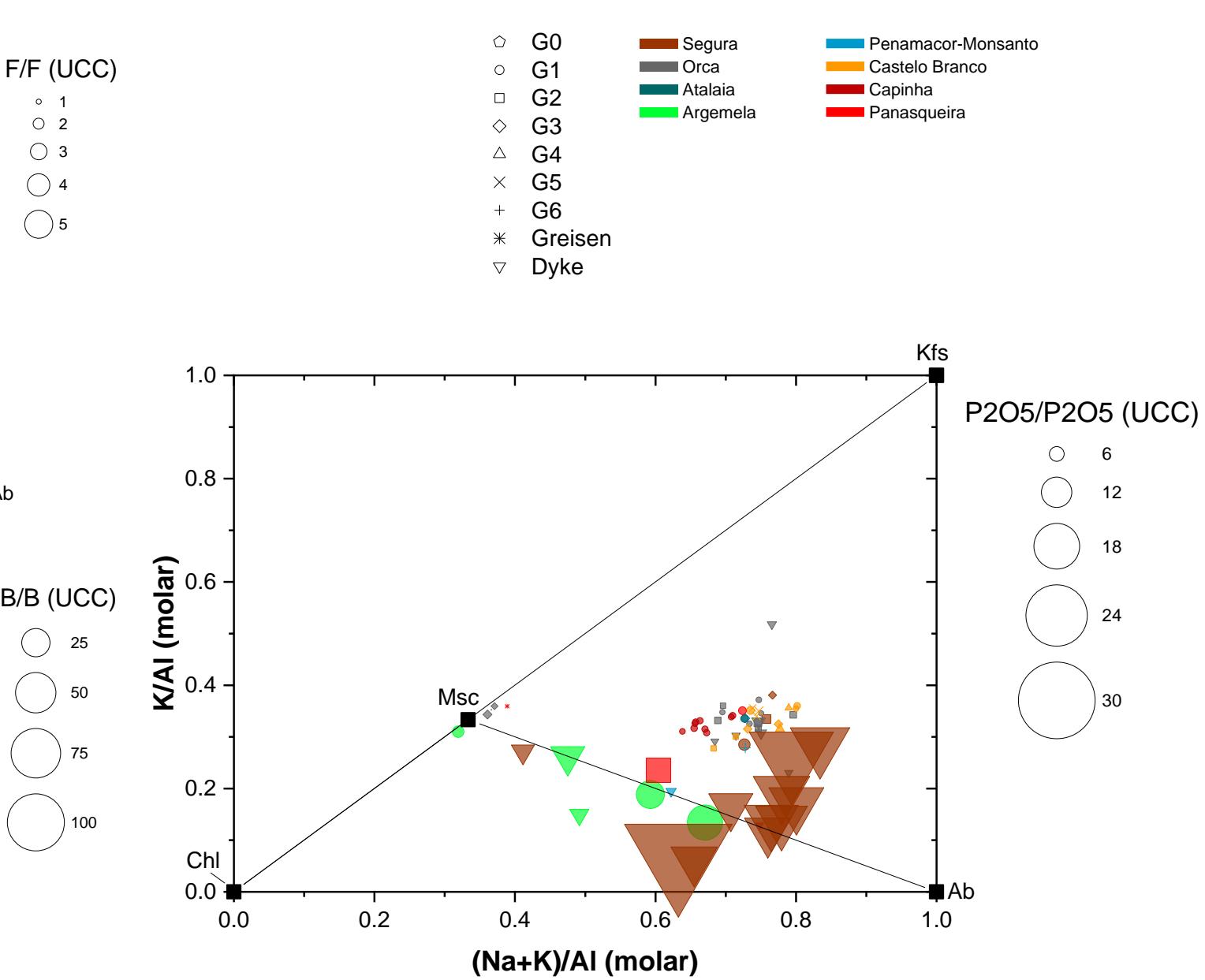
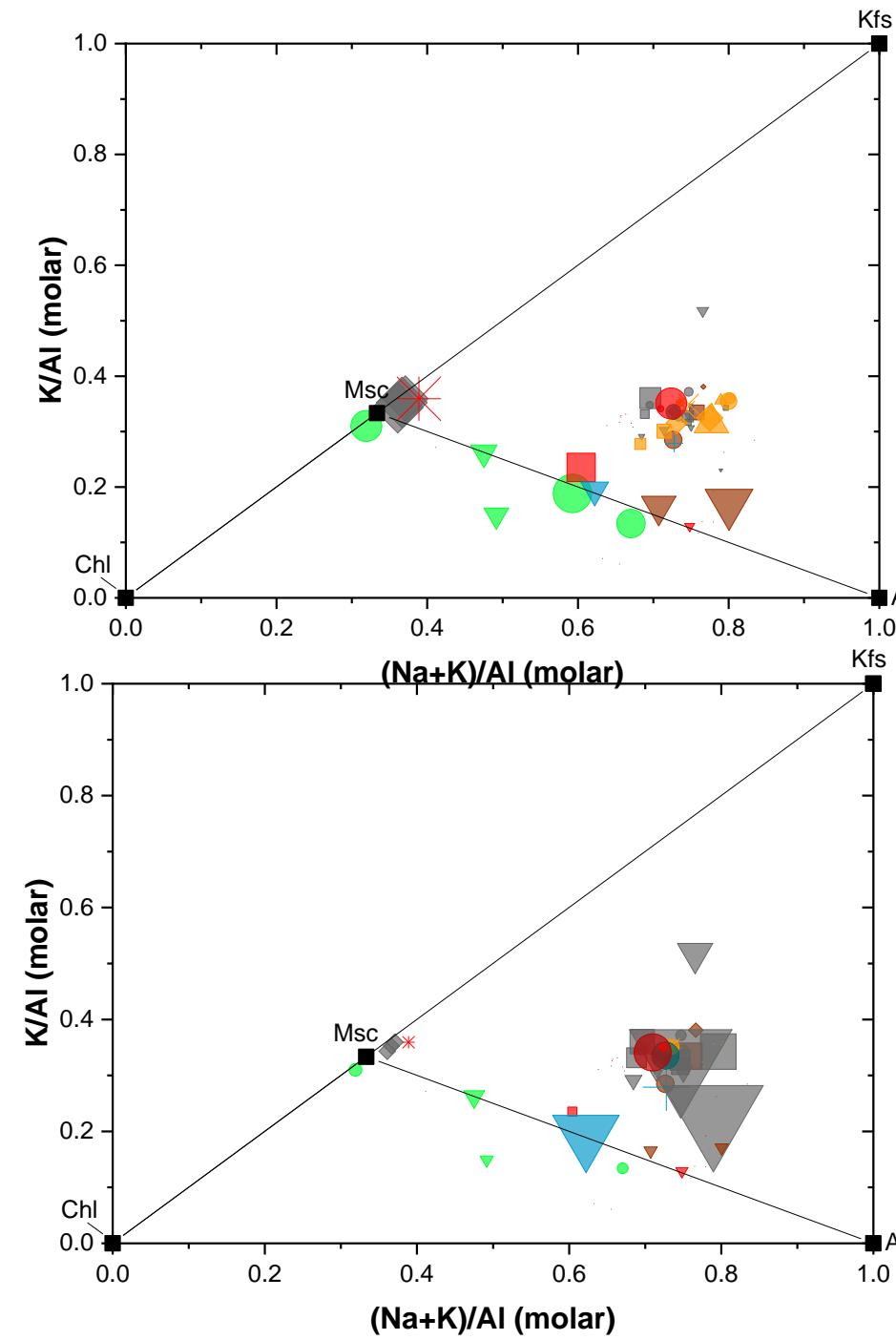


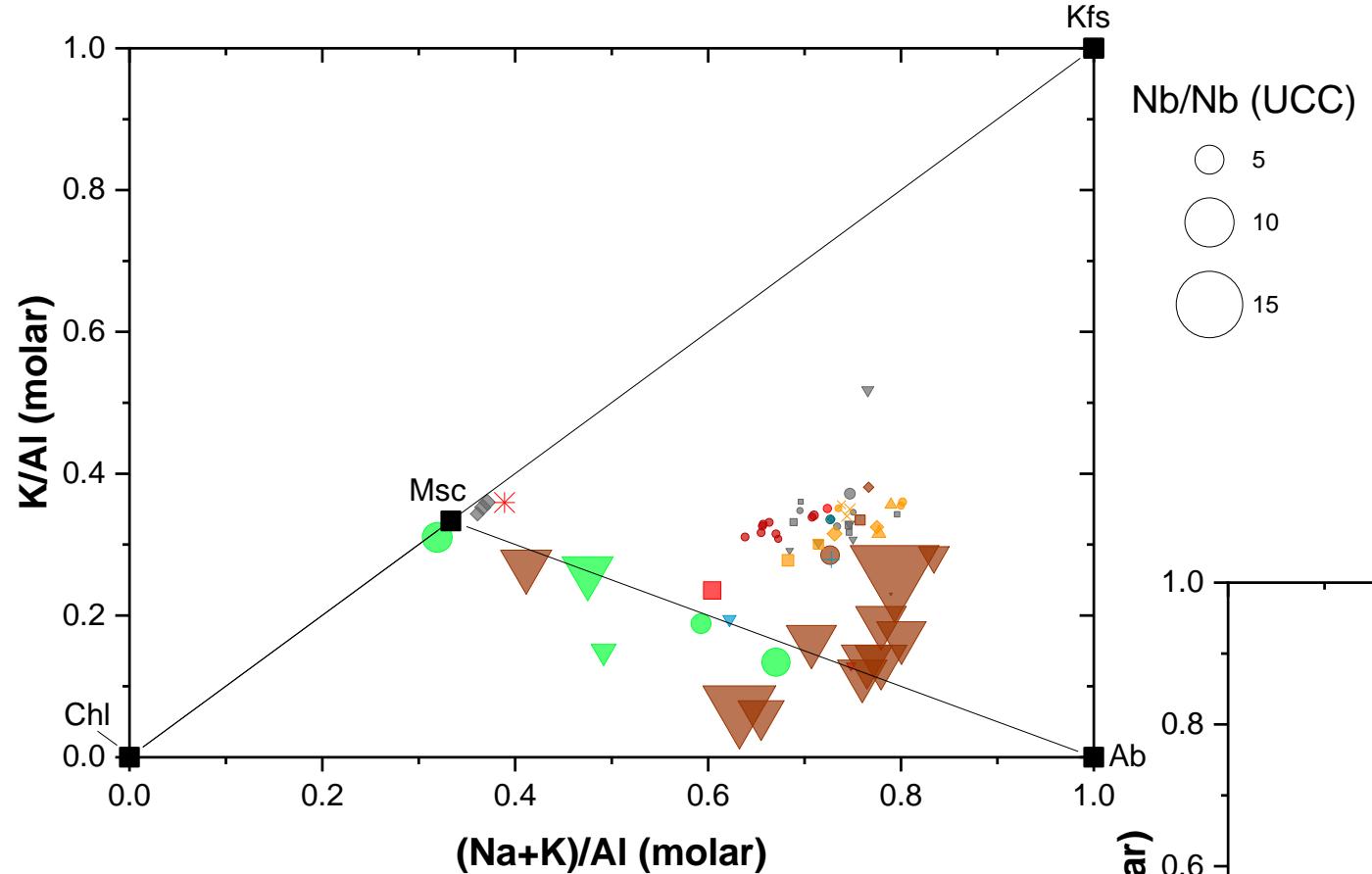




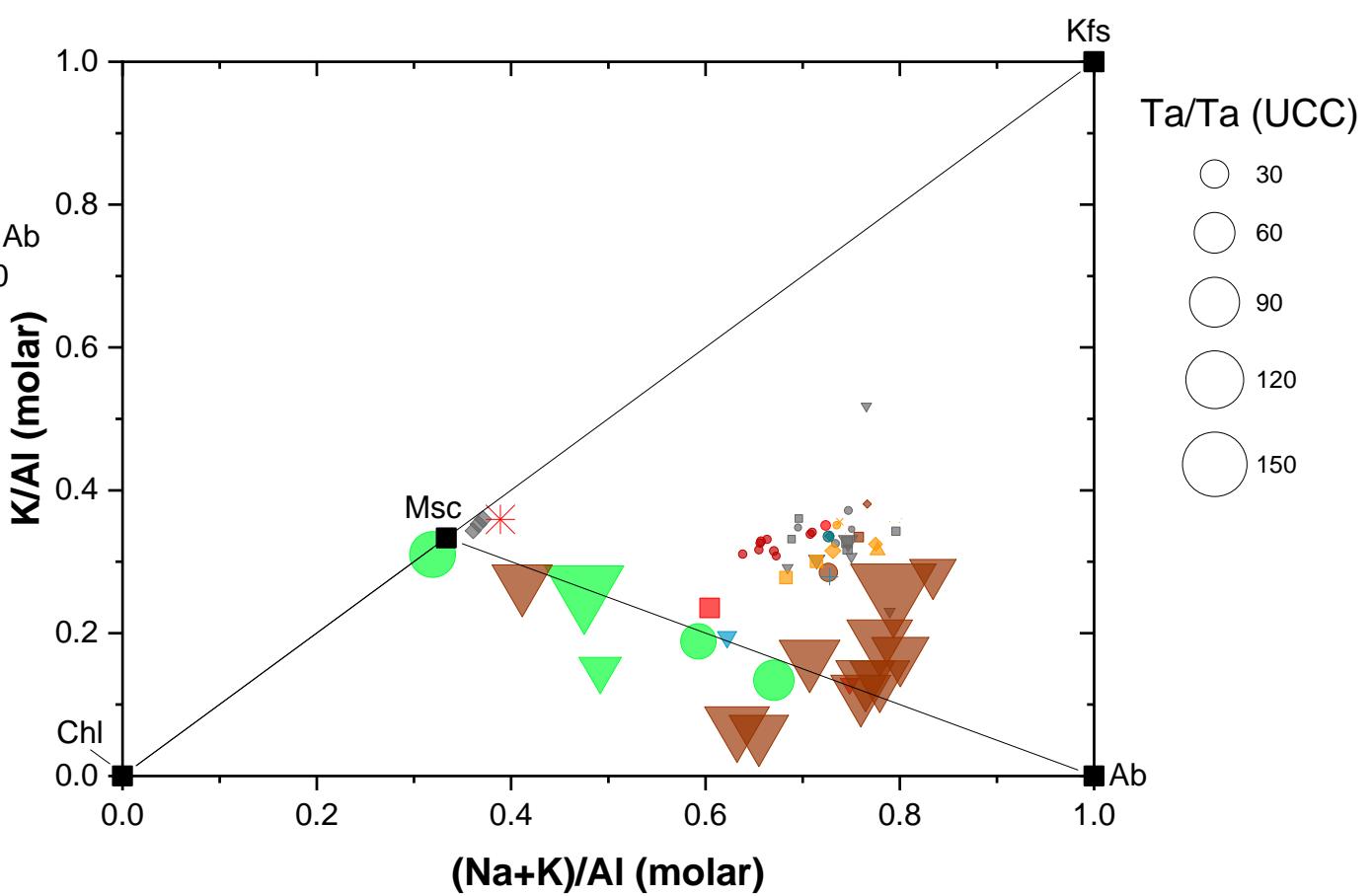


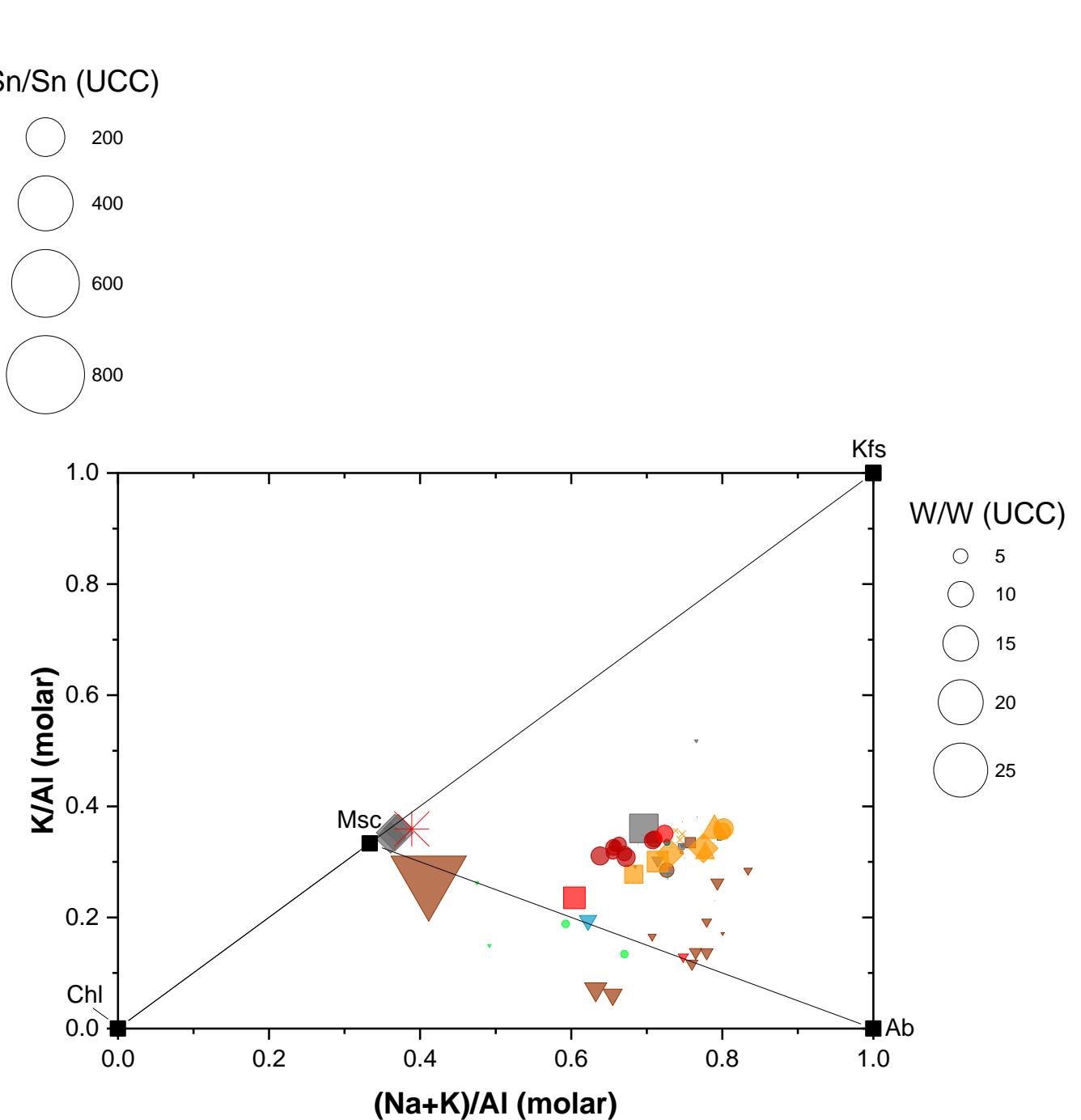
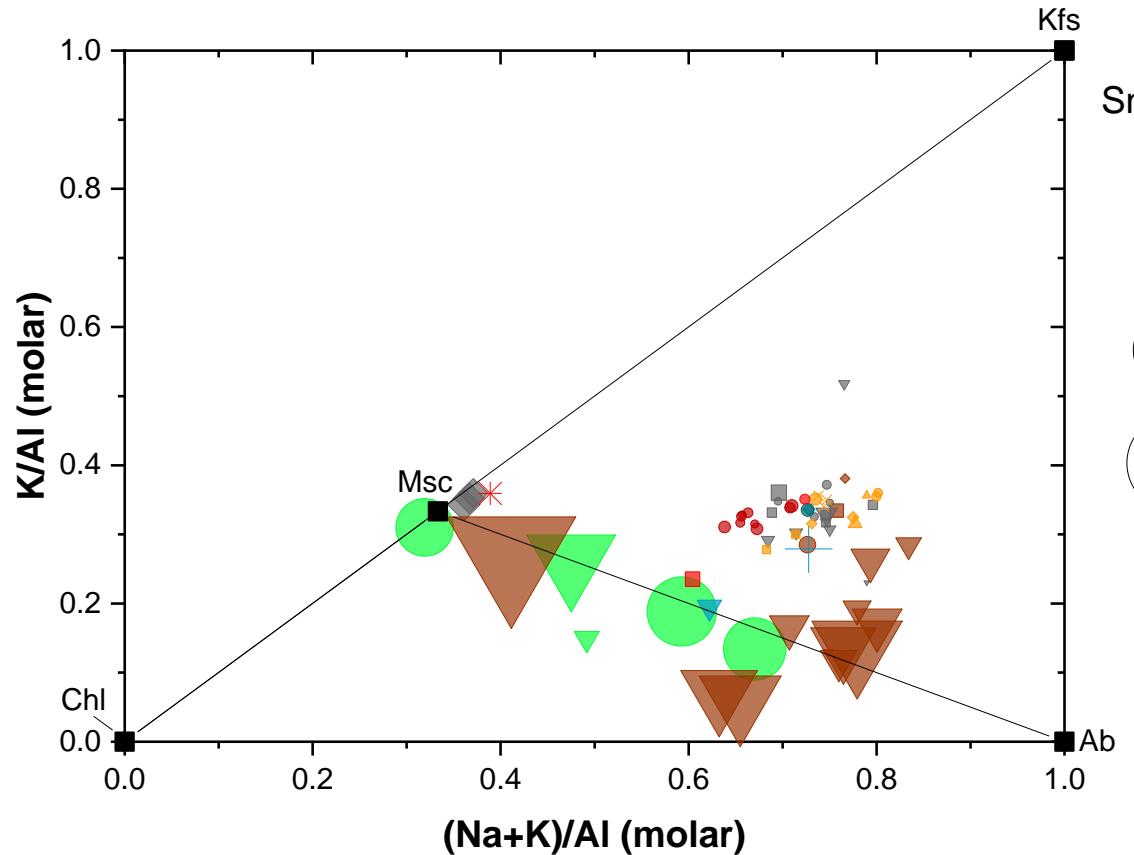


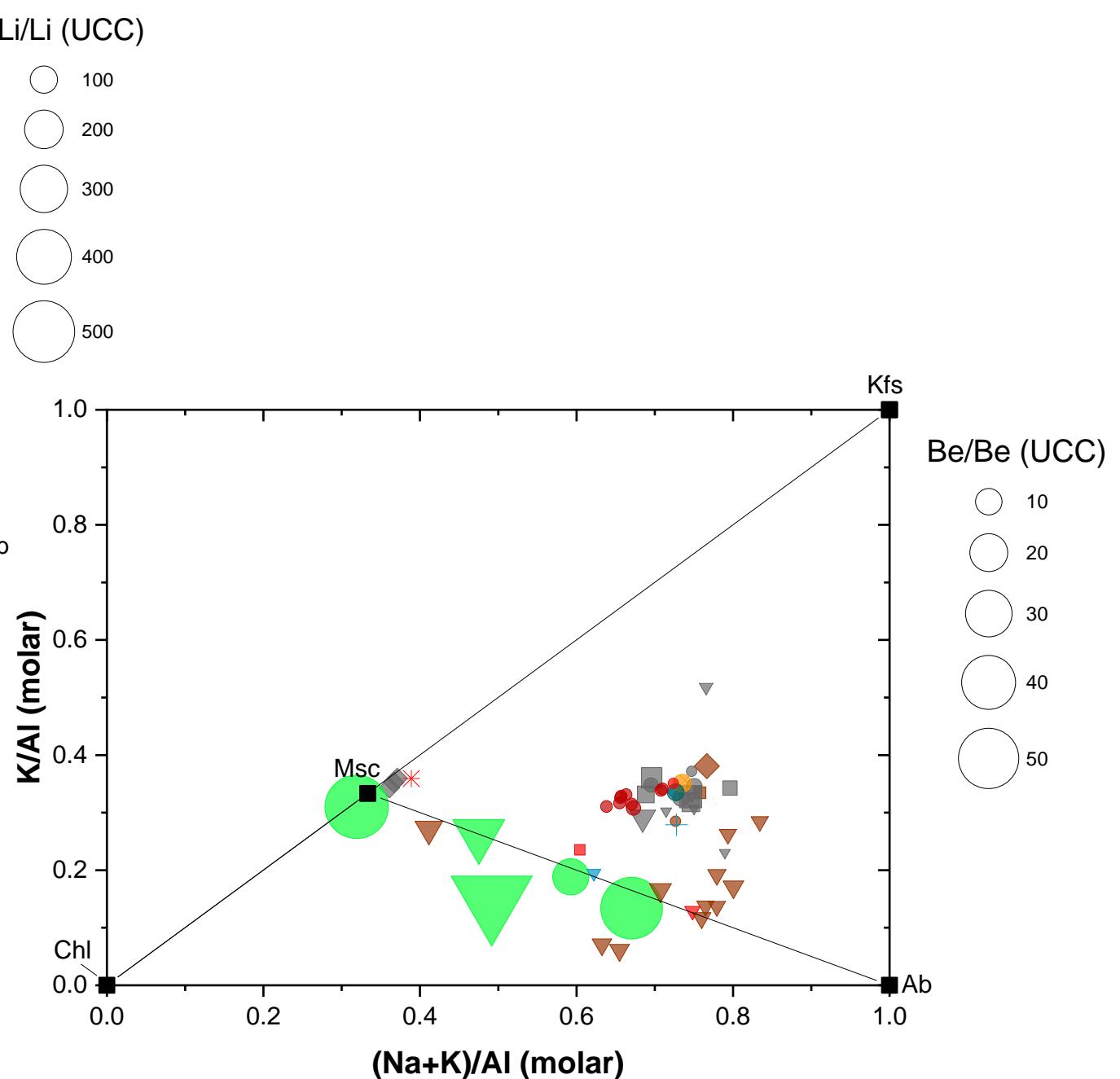
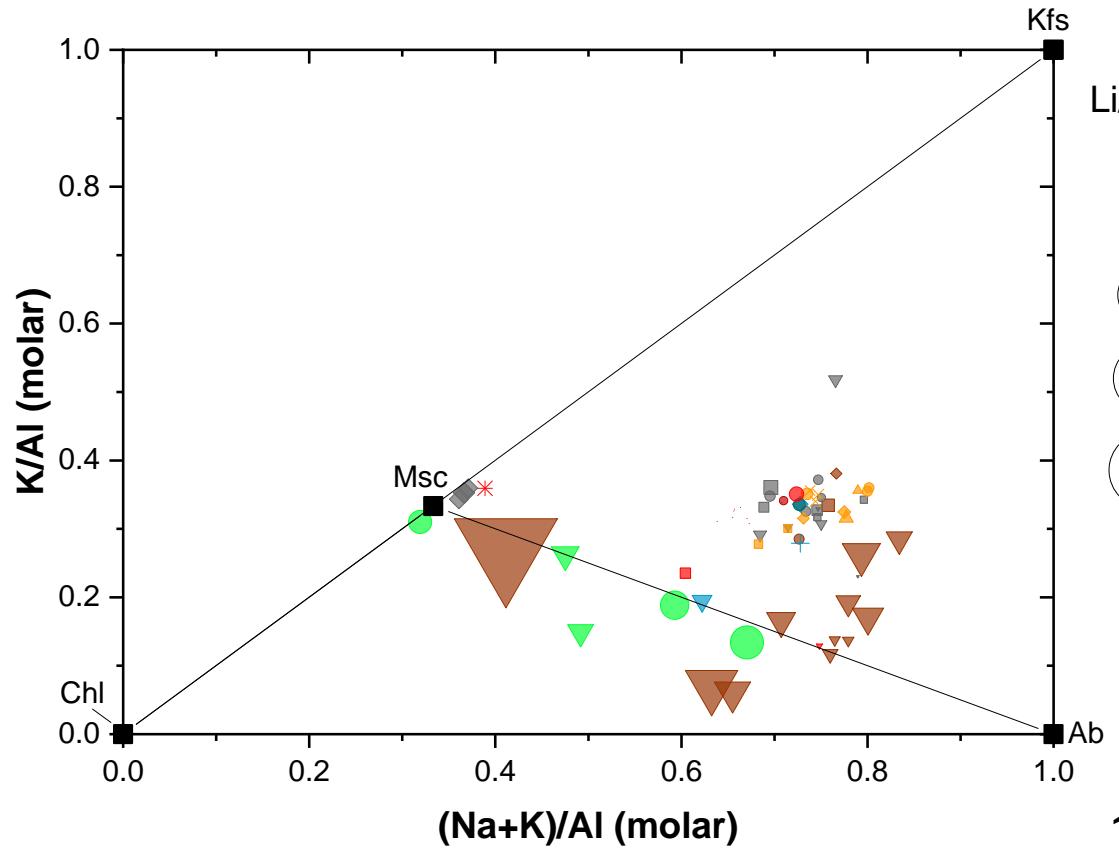


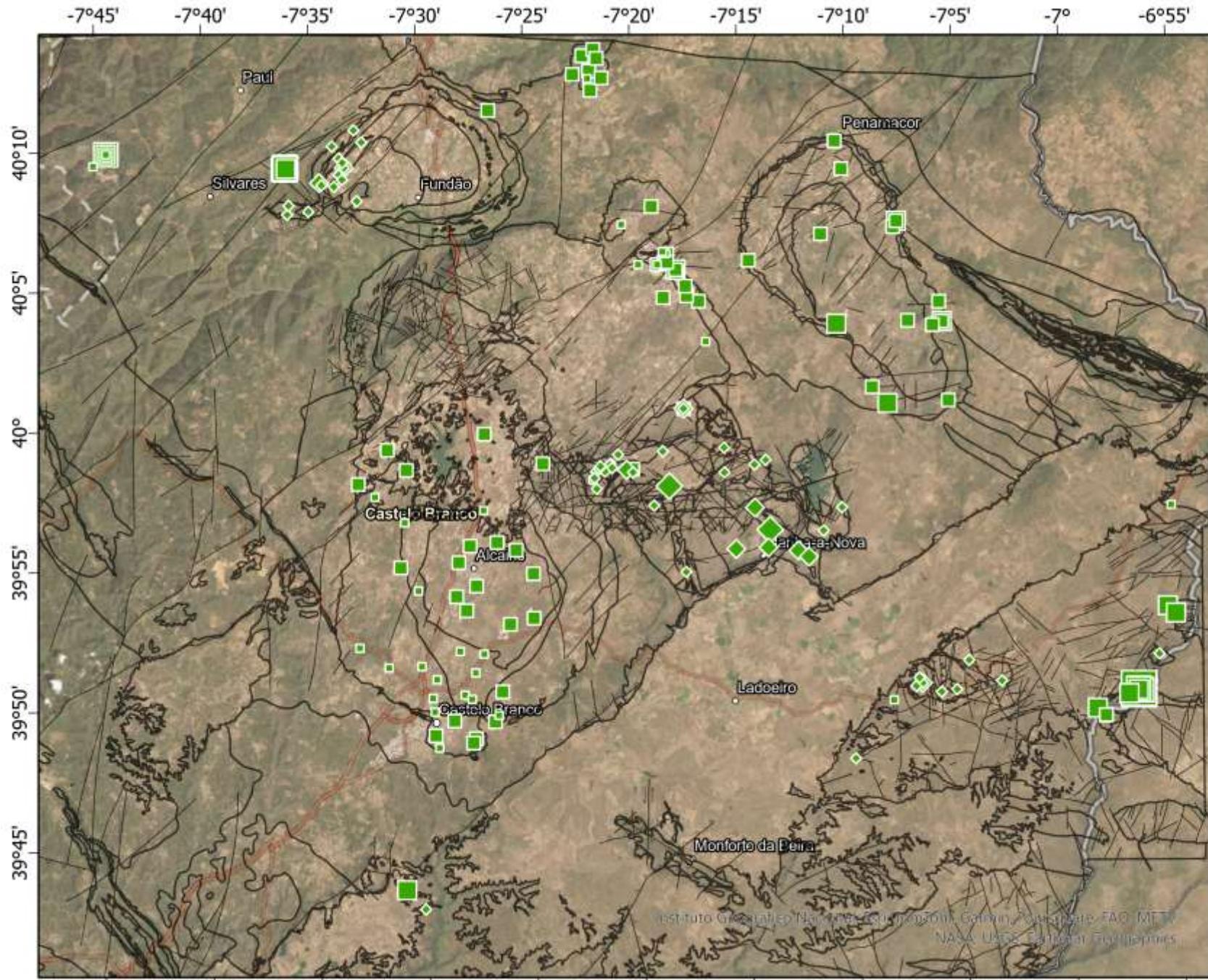


◇ G0	Segura	Penamacor-Monsanto
○ G1	Orca	Castelo Branco
□ G2	Atalaia	Capinha
◇ G3	Argemela	Panasqueira
△ G4		
×		
+		
*		
▽ Greisen		
▽ Dyke		









Carboniferous-Permian Granite Suites

P_2O_5/P_{2O_5} (UCC)

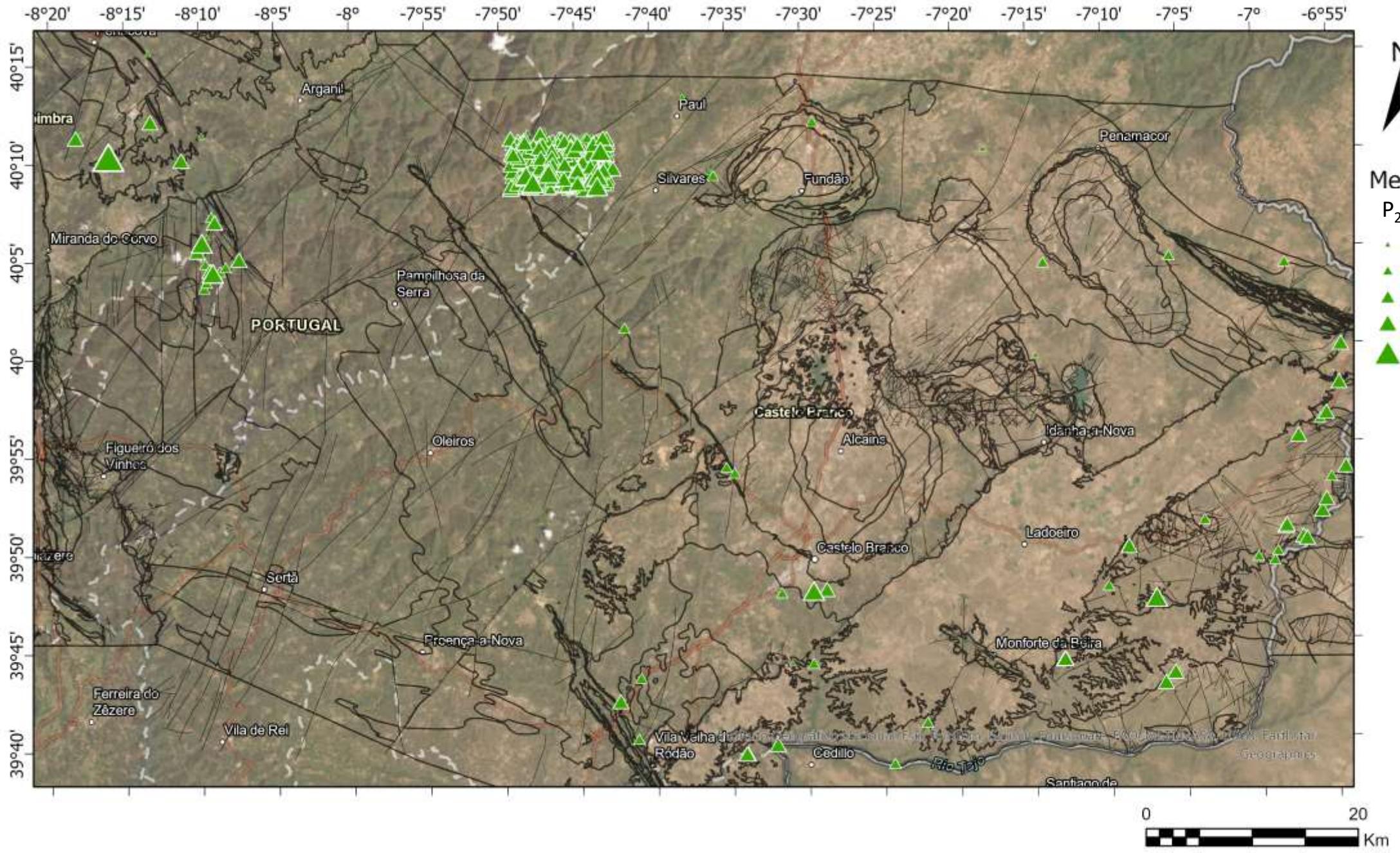
- < 2
- 2 – 4
- 4 – 7
- 7 – 18
- 18 – 32

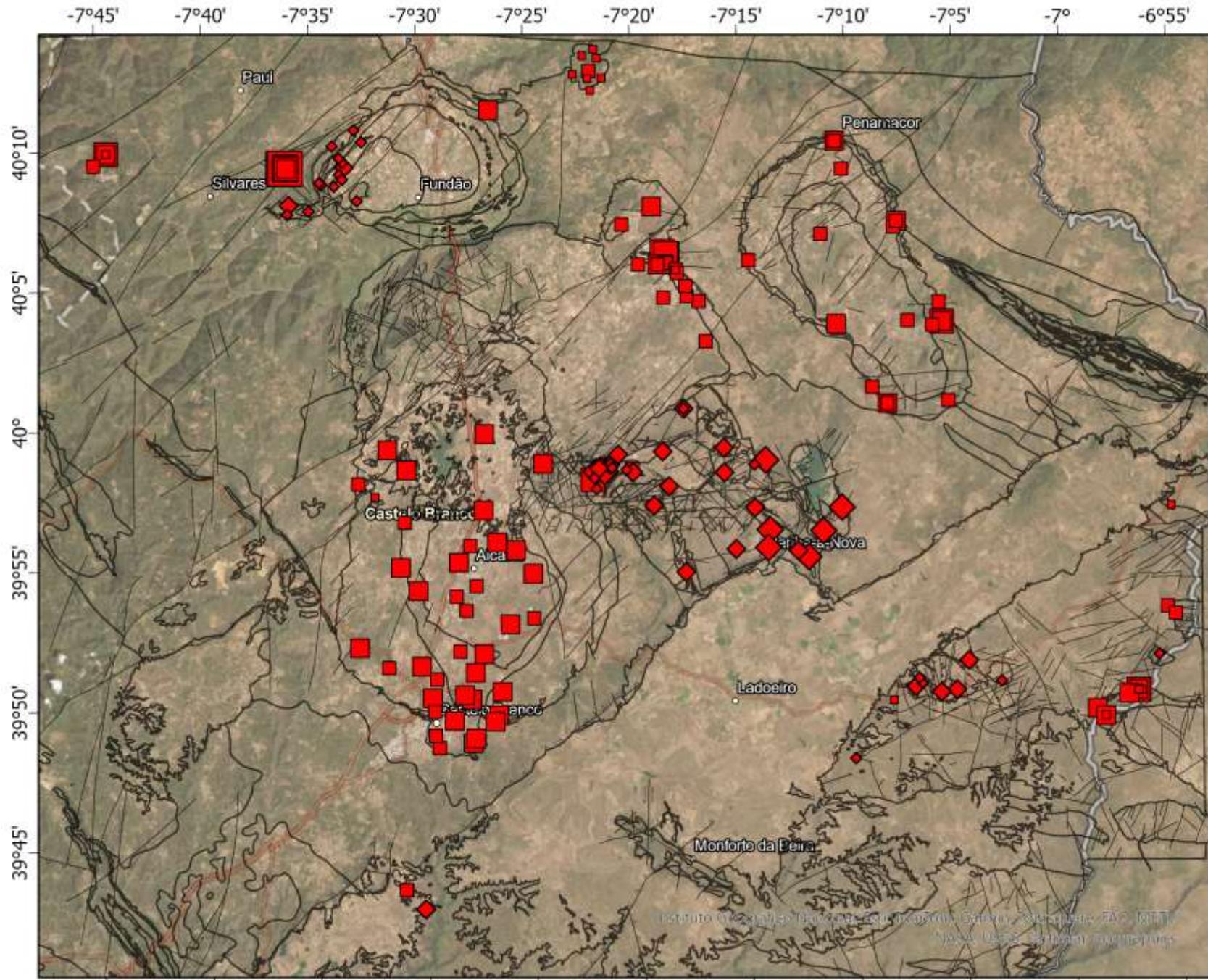
Cambrian-Ordovician Granitoid Suites

P_2O_5/P_{2O_5} (UCC)

- < 2
- 2 – 4
- 4 – 7
- 7 – 18
- 18 – 32

0 20 Km





Carboniferous-Permian
Granite Suites

F/F (UCC)

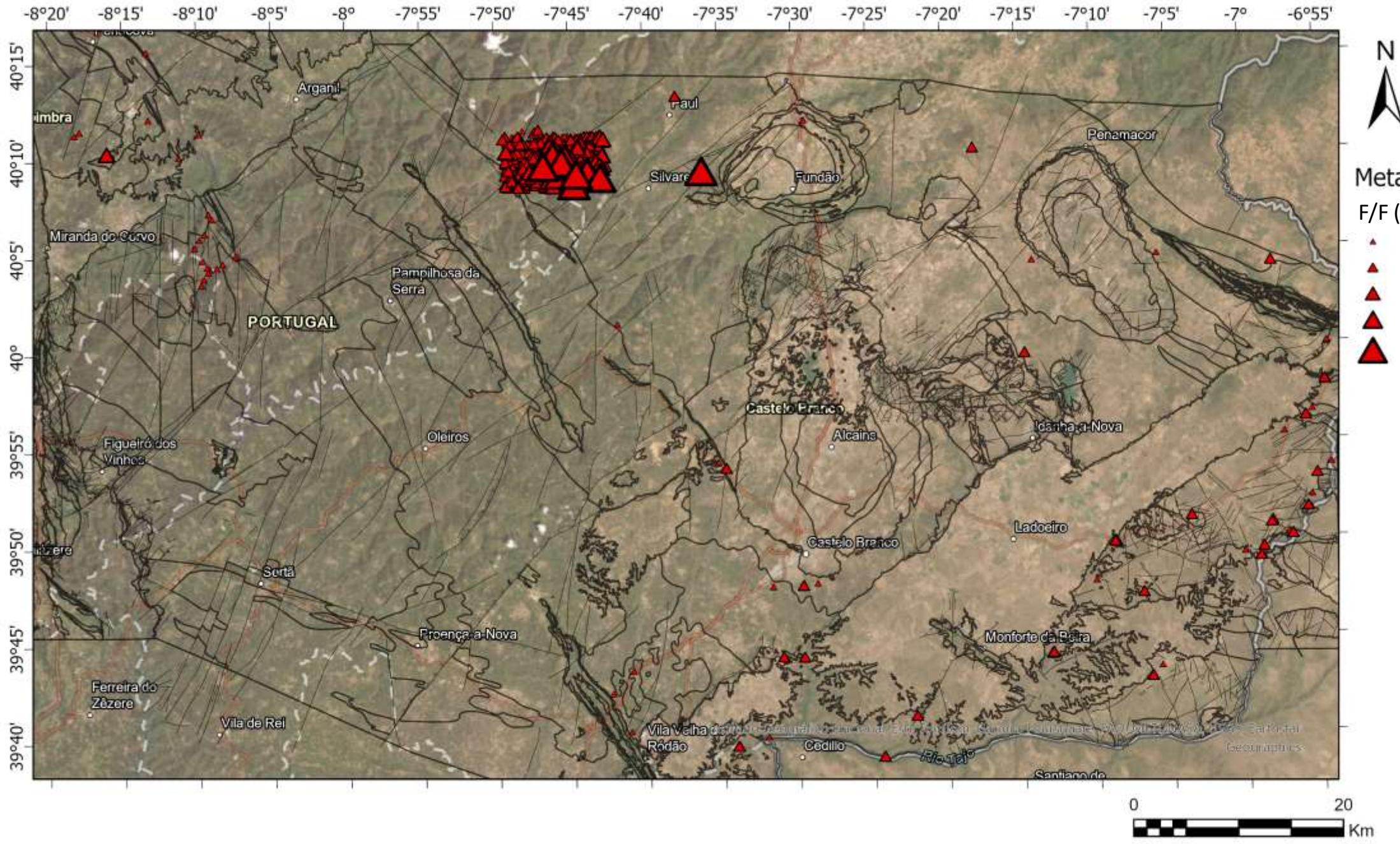
- < 0.6
- 0.6 – 2
- 2 – 4
- 4 – 12
- 12 – 22

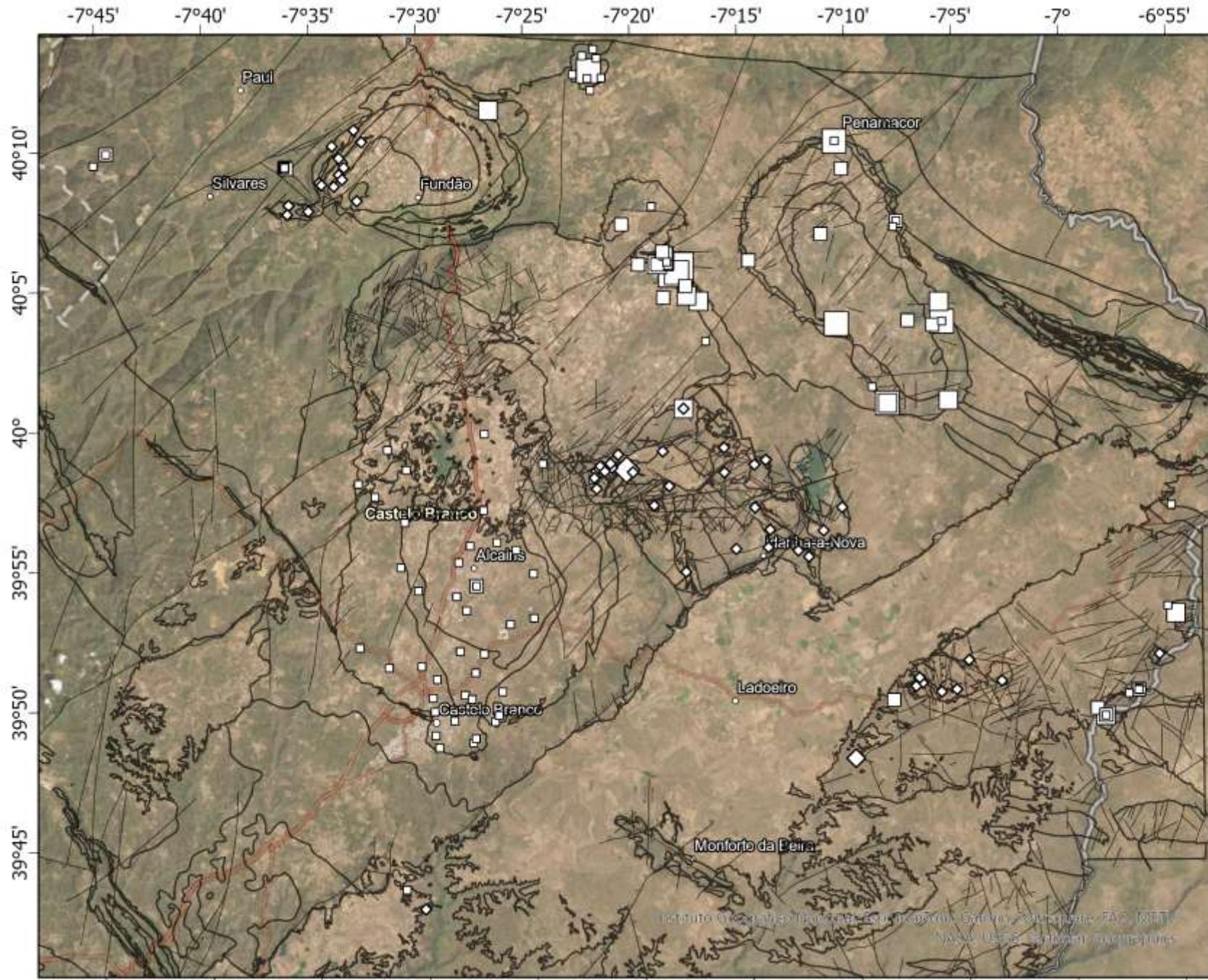
Cambrian-Ordovician
Granitoid Suites

F/F (UCC)

- < 0.6
- 0.6 – 2
- 2 – 4
- 4 – 12
- 12 – 22

20
Km





Carboniferous-Permian Granite Suites

B/B (UCC)

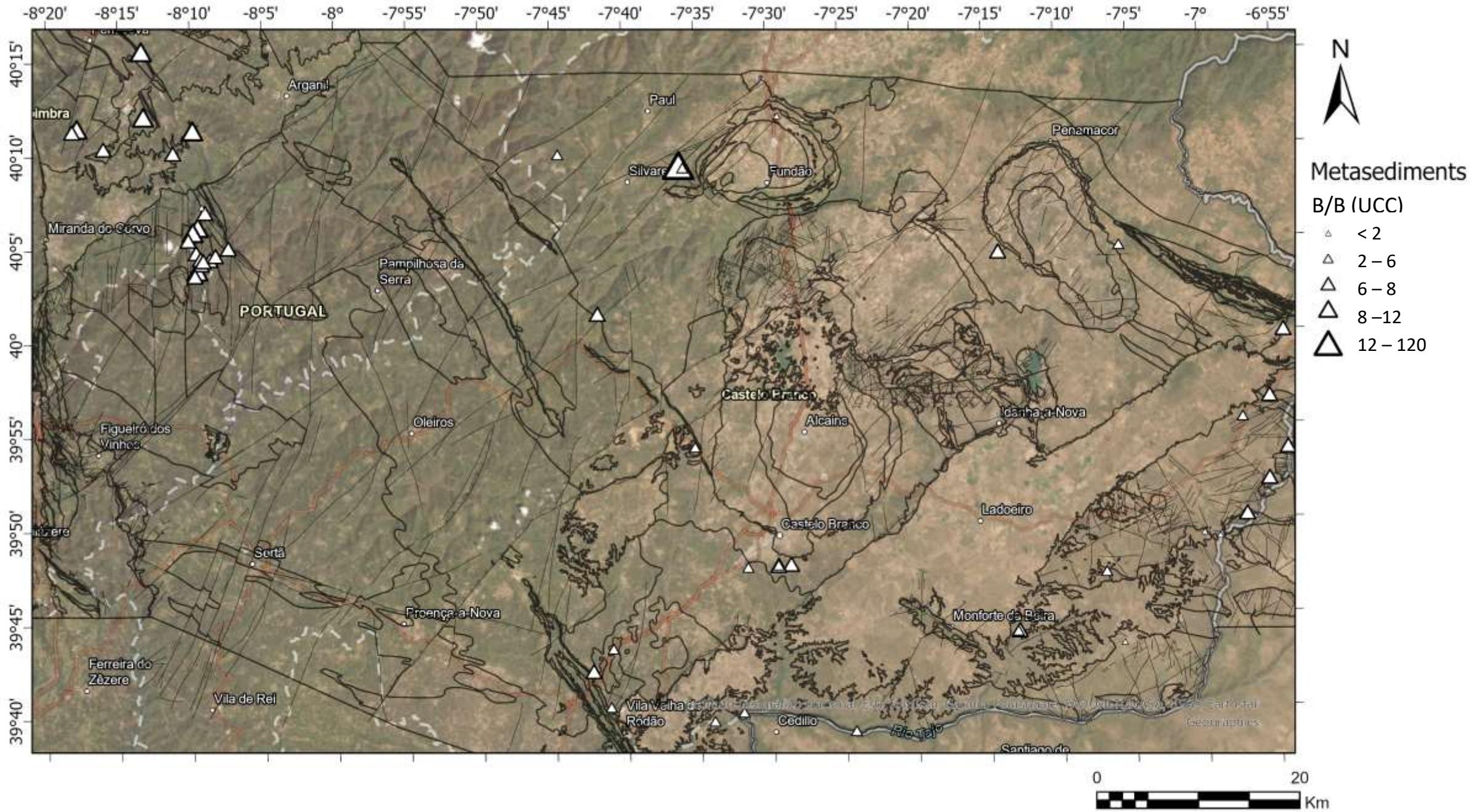
- ◻ < 2
- ◻ 2 – 7
- ◻ 7 – 15
- ◻ 15 – 52
- ◻ 52 – 124

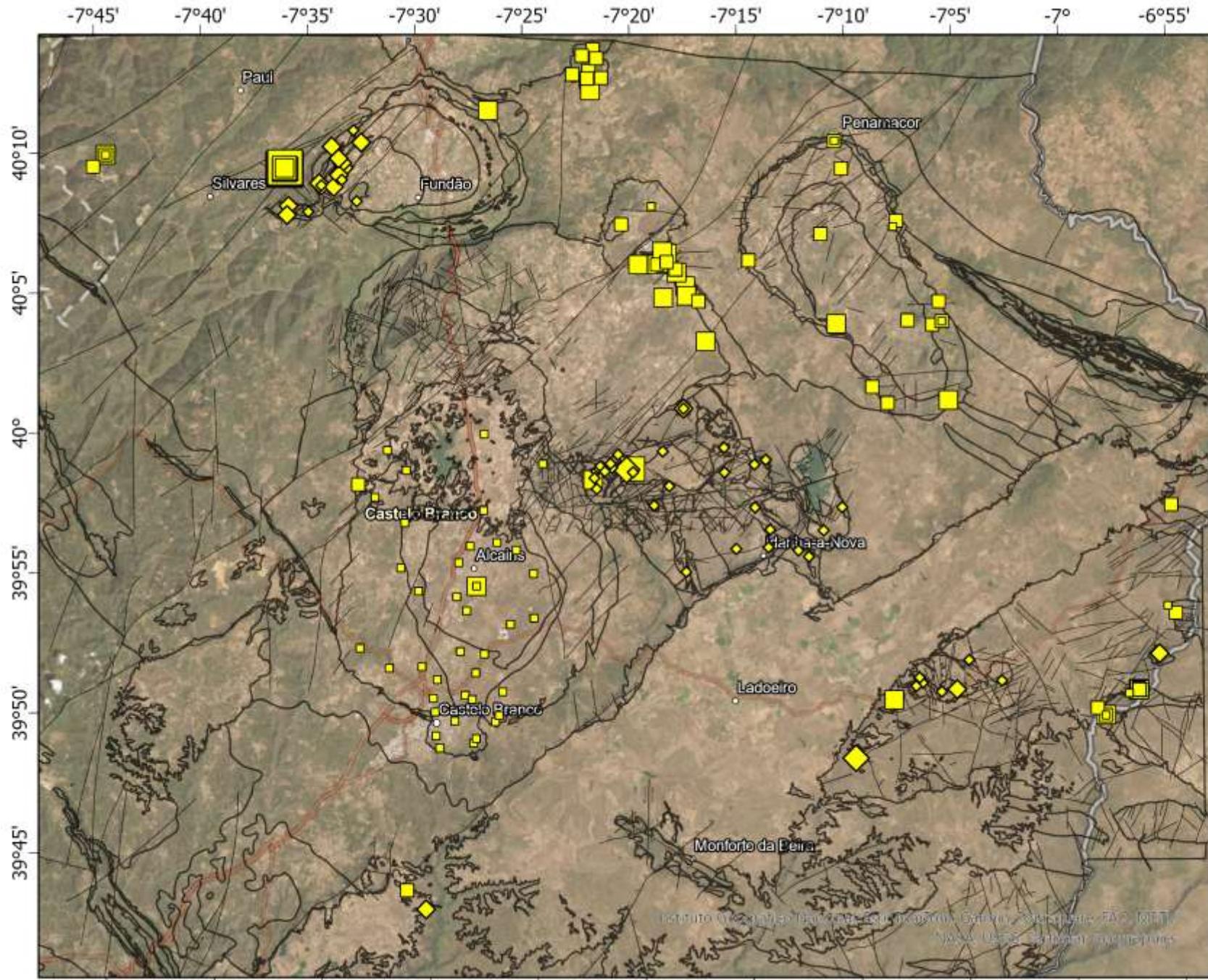
Cambrian-Ordovician Granitoid Suites

B/B (UCC)

- ◊ < 2
- ◊ 2 – 7
- ◊ 7 – 15
- ◊ 15 – 52
- ◊ 52 – 124

0 20 Km





Carboniferous-Permian Granite Suites

Be/Be (UCC)

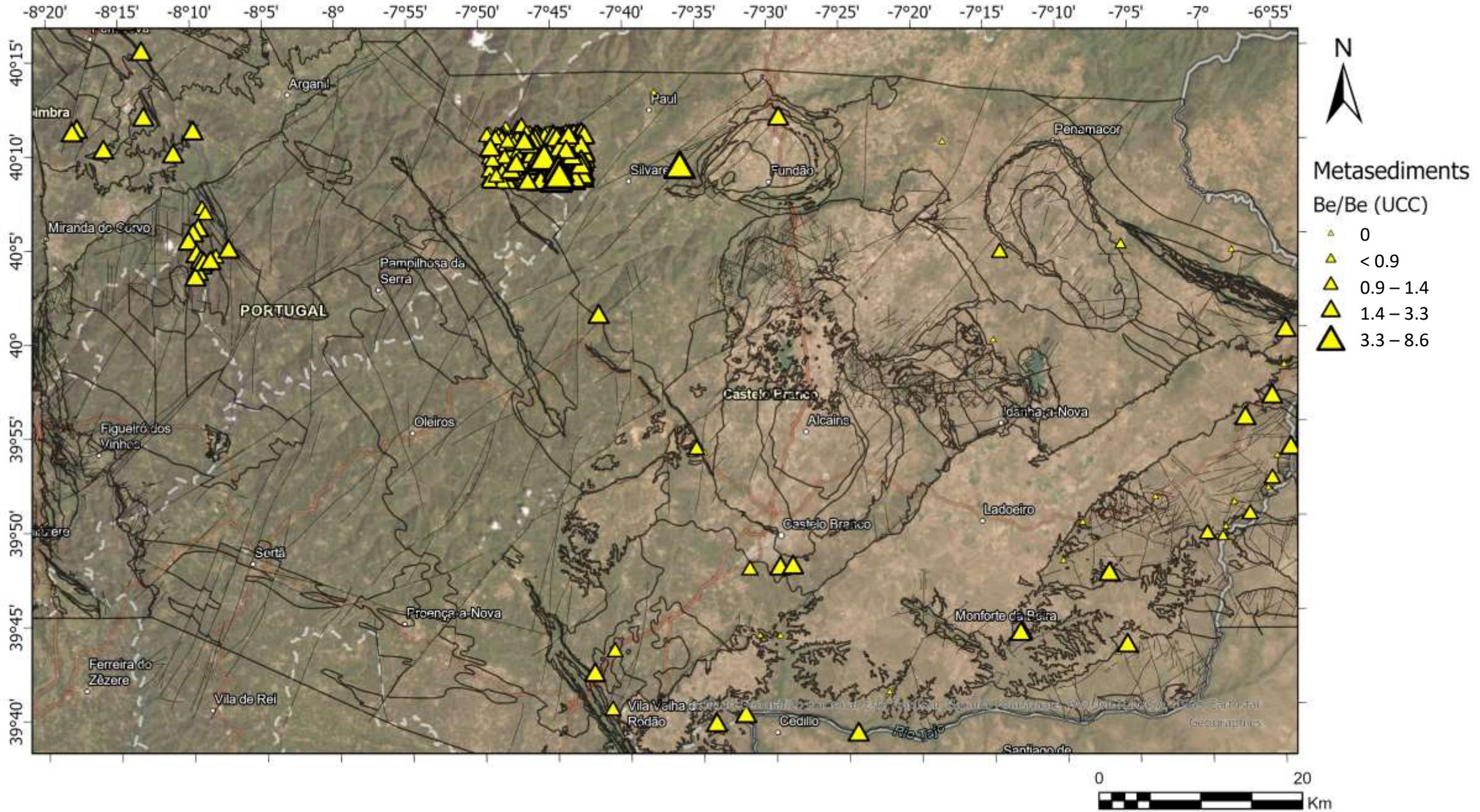
- < 0.5
- 0.5 – 2.7
- 2.7 – 8
- ▲ 8 – 36
- ◆ 36 – 69

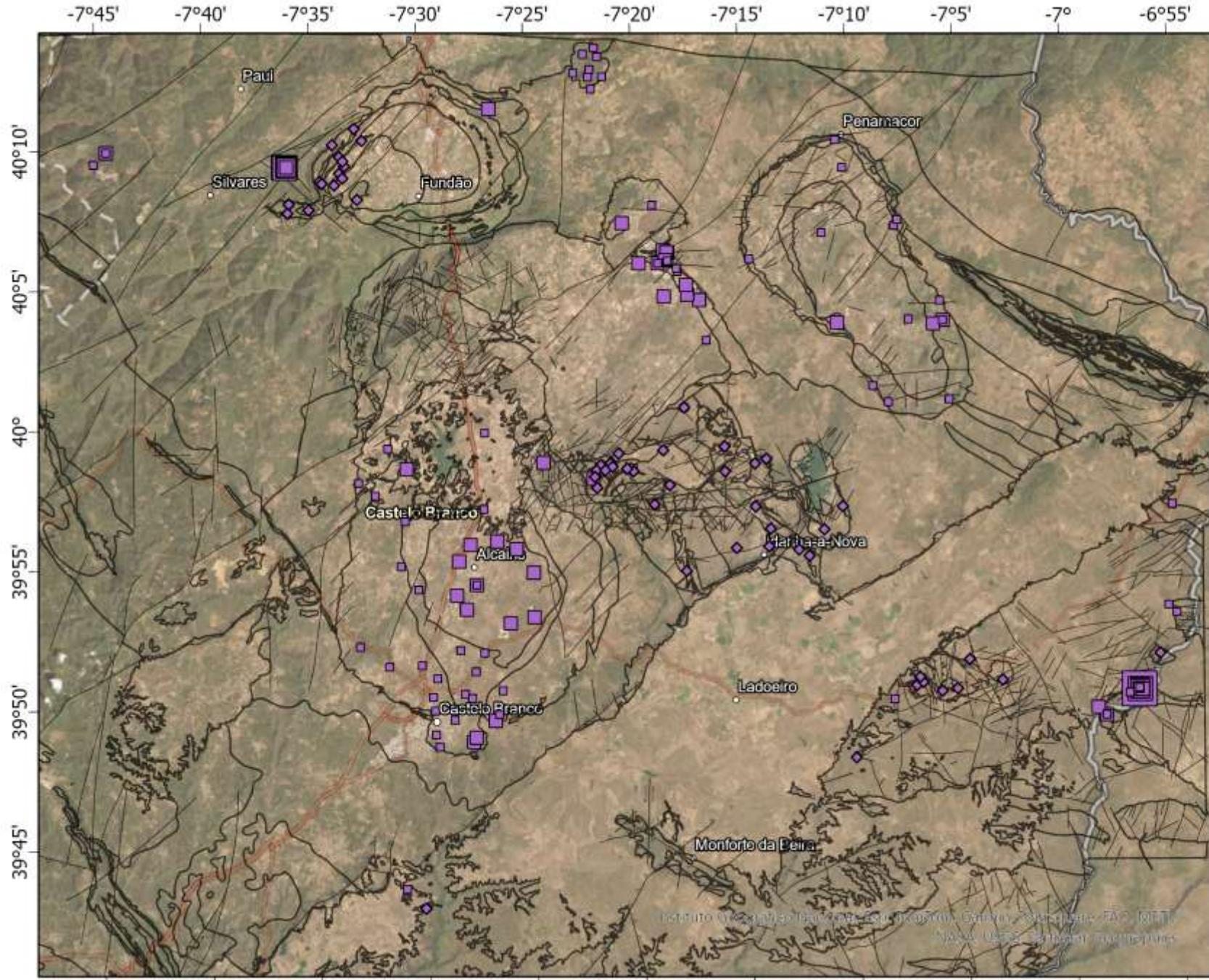
Cambrian-Ordovician Granitoid Suites

Be/Be (UCC)

- ♦ < 0.5
- ◇ 0.5 – 2.7
- ◆ 2.7 – 8
- ▲ 8 – 36
- ◆ 36 – 69

0 20 Km





Carboniferous-Permian
Granite Suites

Li/Li (UCC)

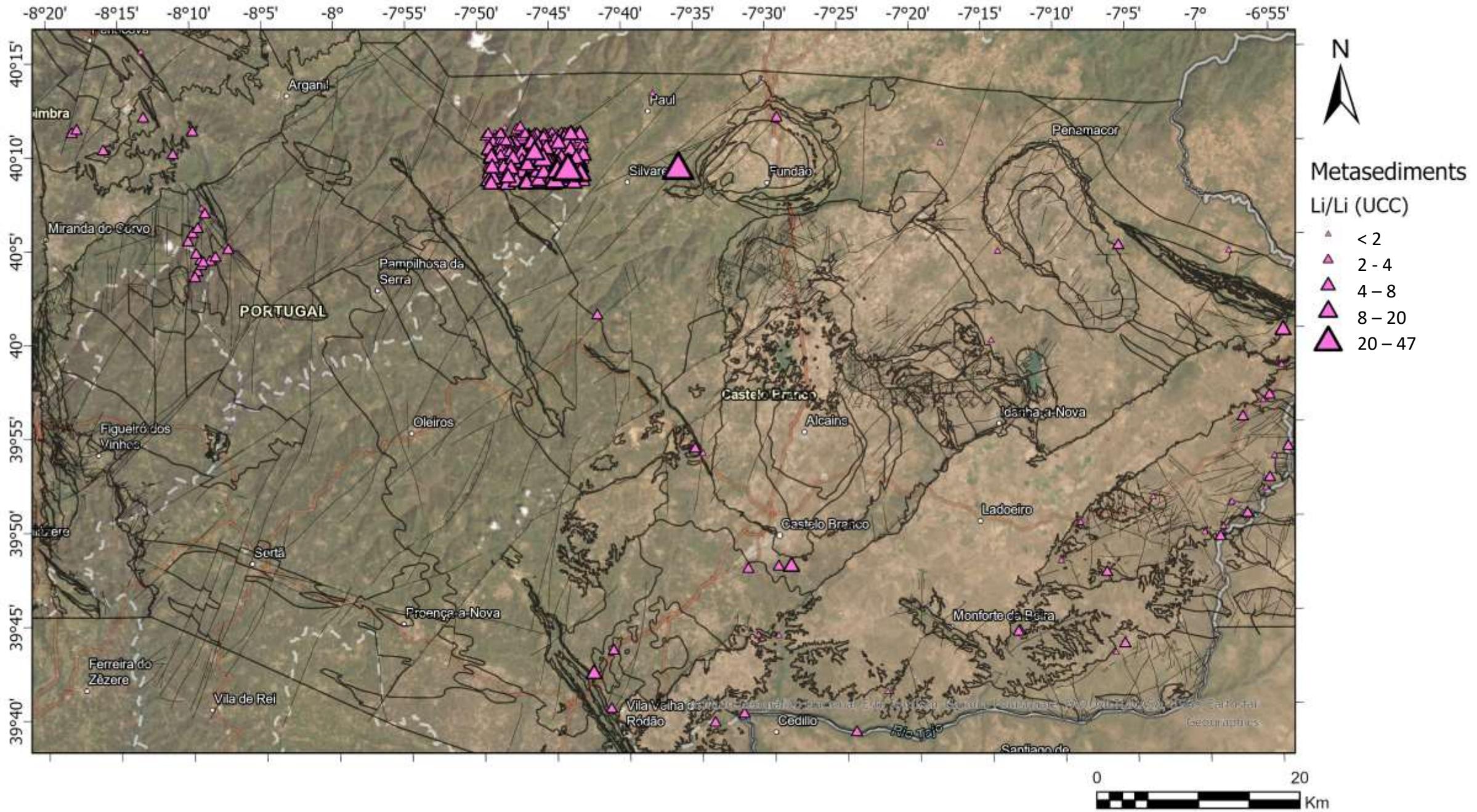
- < 8
- 8 – 42
- 42 – 100
- 100 – 200
- 200 – 500

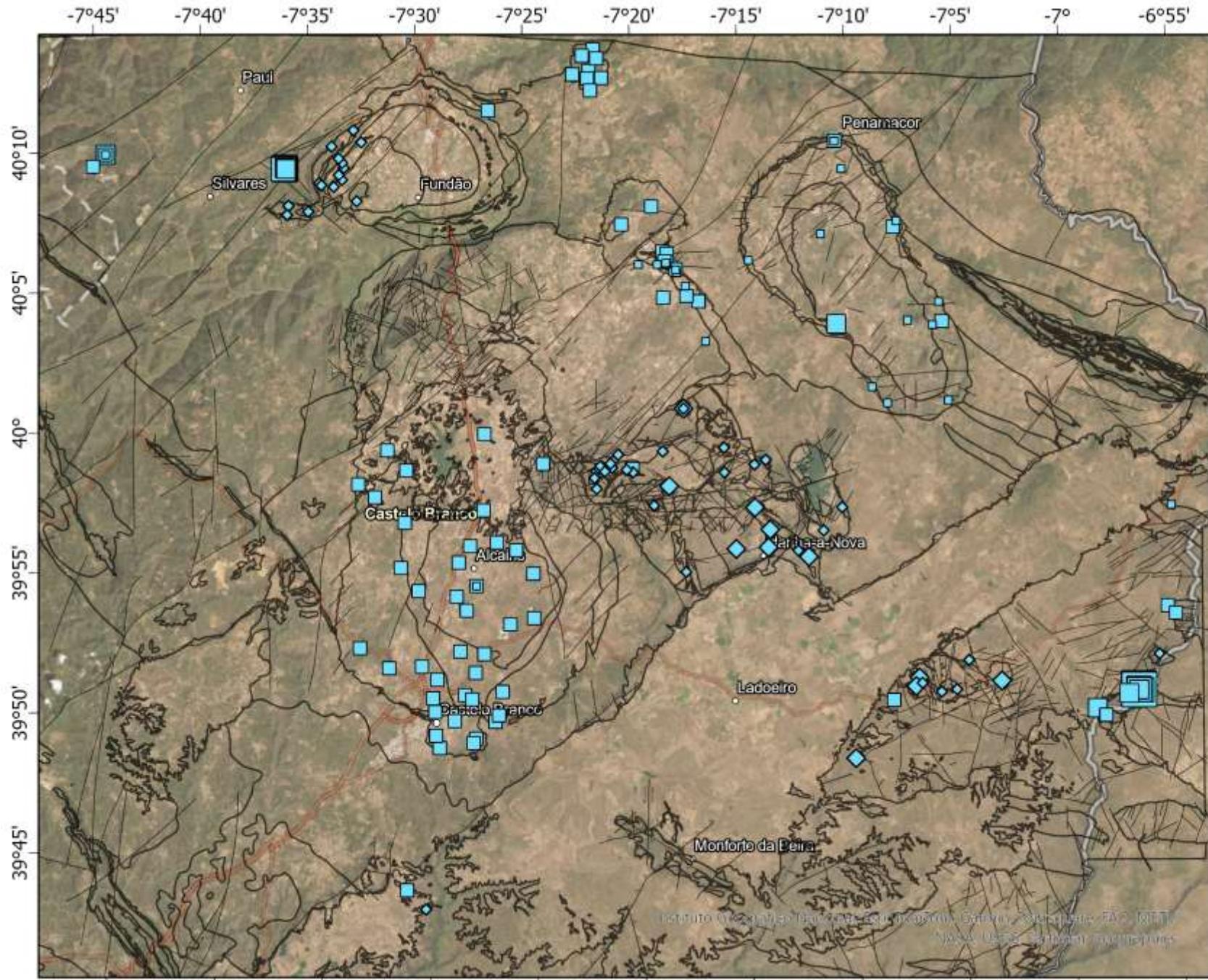
Cambrian-Ordovician
Granitoid Suites

Li/Li (UCC)

- < 8
- 8 – 42
- 42 – 100
- 100 – 200
- 200 – 500

0 20 Km





Carboniferous-Permian Granite Suites

Nb/Nb (UCC)

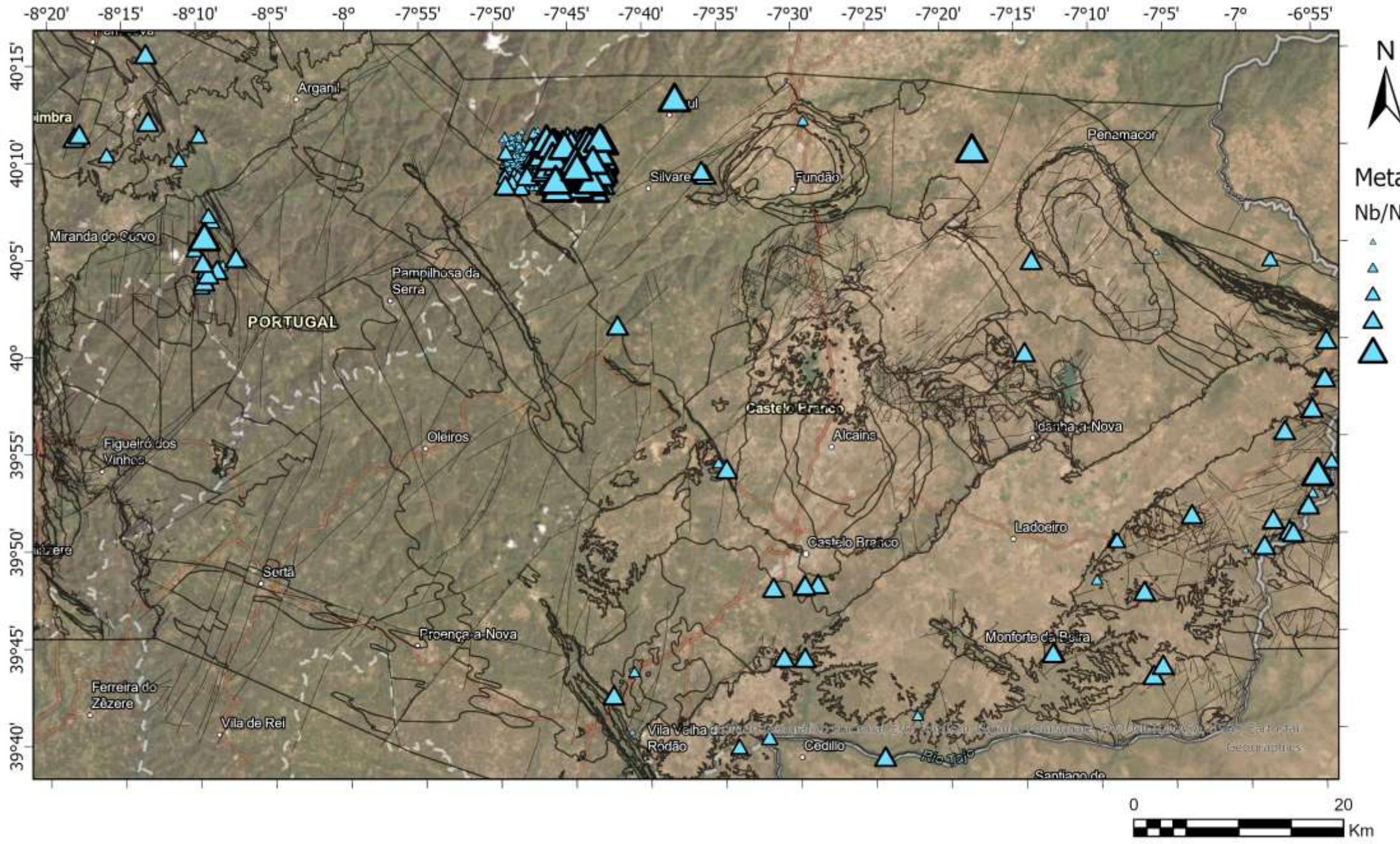
- < 0.7
- 0.7 – 1.8
- 1.8 – 3.7
- 3.7 – 7.3
- 7.3 – 15

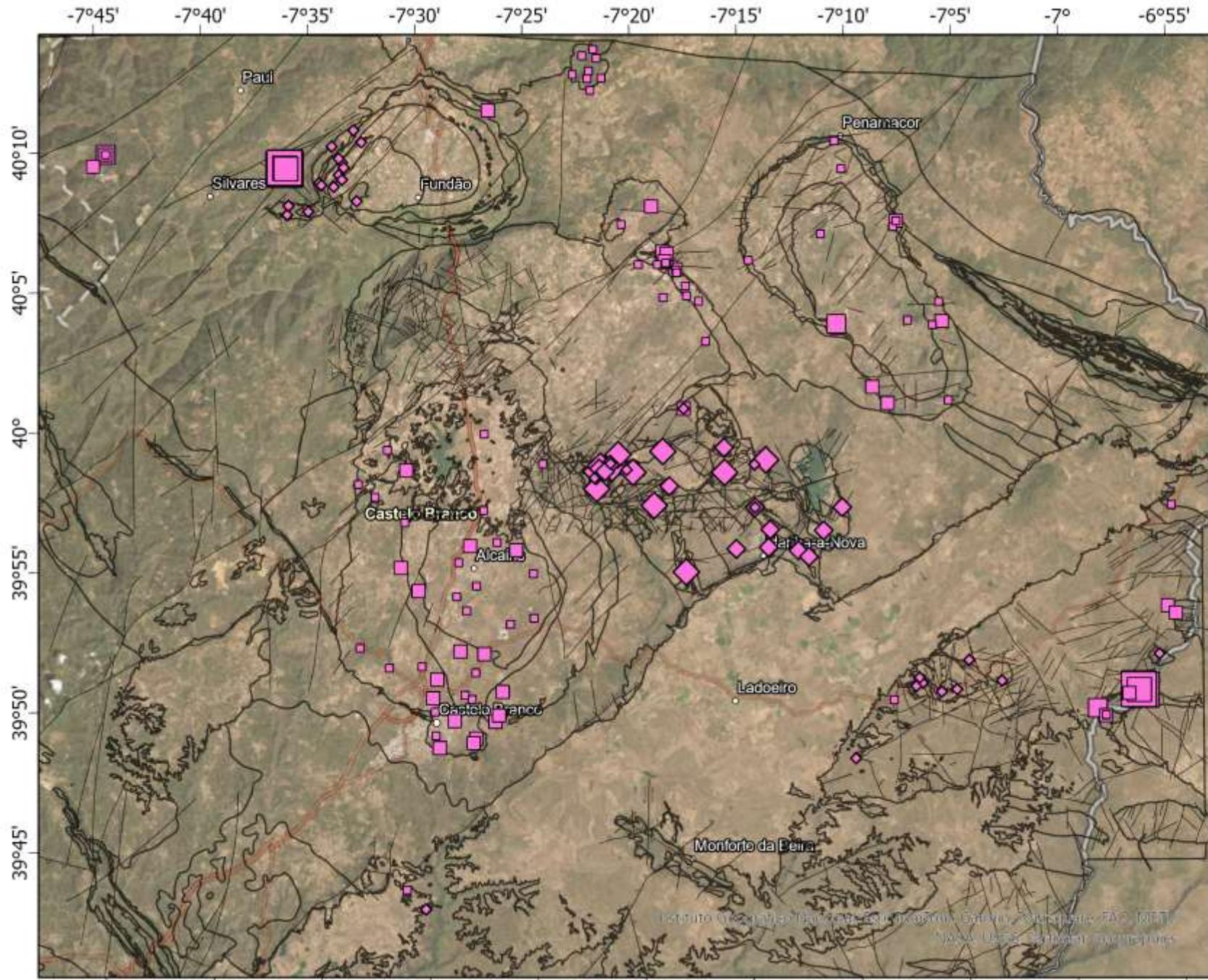
Cambrian-Ordovician Granitoid Suites

Nb/Nb (UCC)

- < 0.7
- 0.7 – 1.8
- 1.8 – 3.7
- 3.7 – 7.3
- 7.3 – 15

0 20 Km





Carboniferous-Permian Granite Suites

Ta/Ta (UCC)

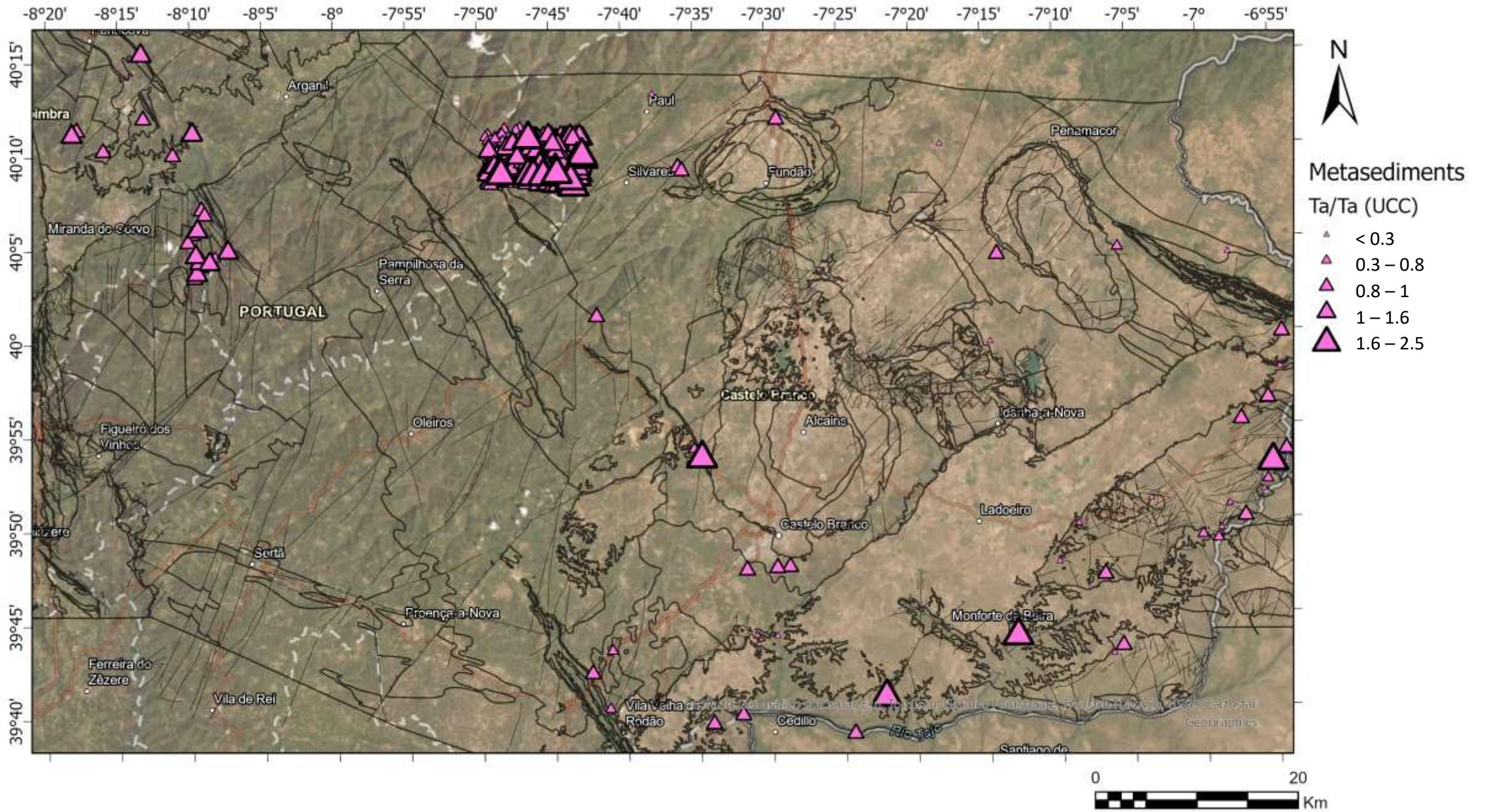
- < 3
- 3 – 8
- 8 – 23
- 23 – 57
- 57 - 148

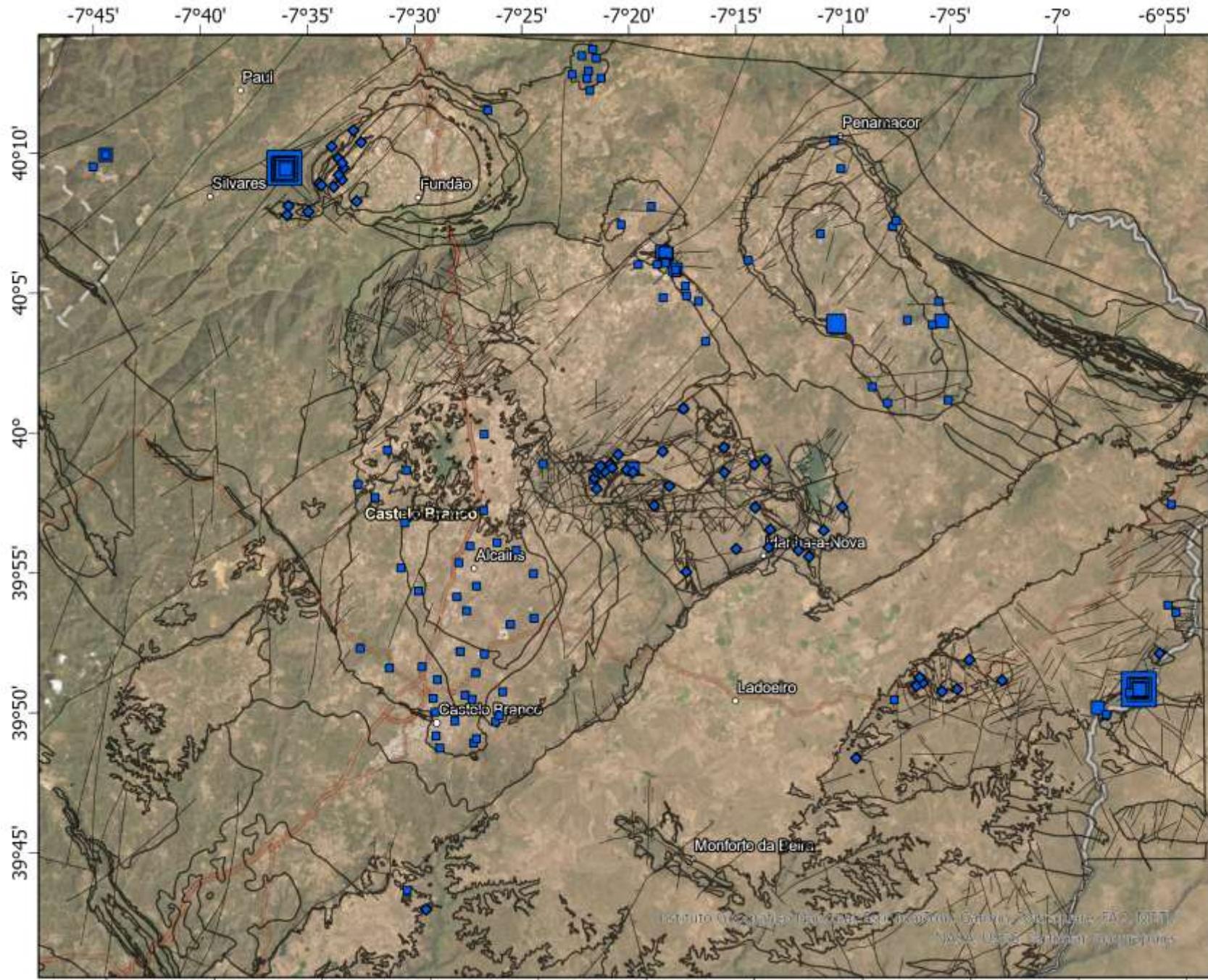
Cambrian-Ordovician Granitoid Suites

Ta/Ta (UCC)

- < 3
- 3 – 8
- 8 – 23
- 23 – 57
- 57 - 148

0 20 Km





Carboniferous-Permian Granite Suites

Sn/Sn (UCC)

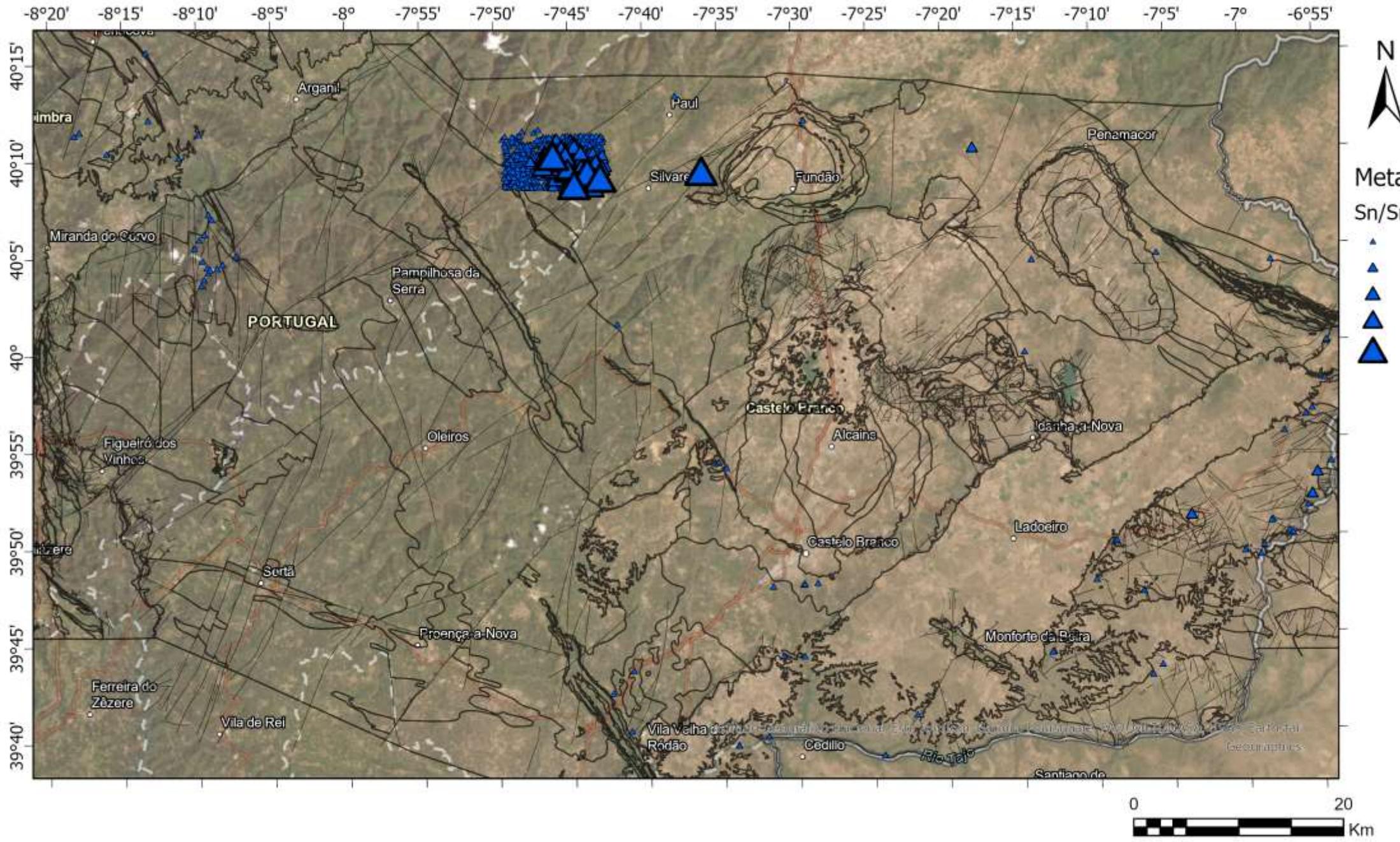
- < 21
- 21 – 122
- 122 – 302
- 302 – 420
- 420 – 800

Cambrian-Ordovician Granitoid Suites

Sn/Sn (UCC)

- < 21
- 21 – 122
- 122 – 302
- 302 – 420
- 420 – 800

0 20 Km



Metasediments

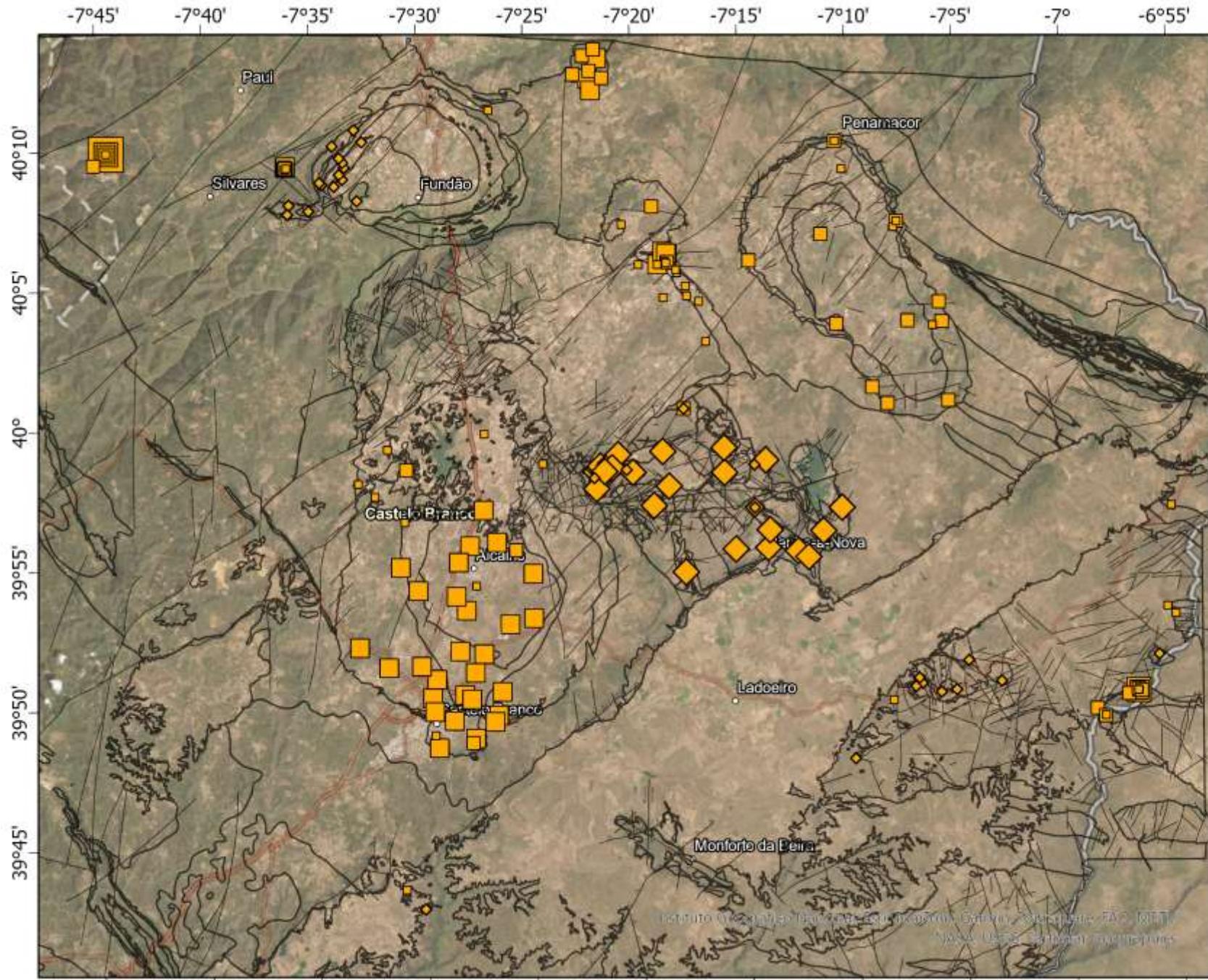
Sn/Sn (UCC)

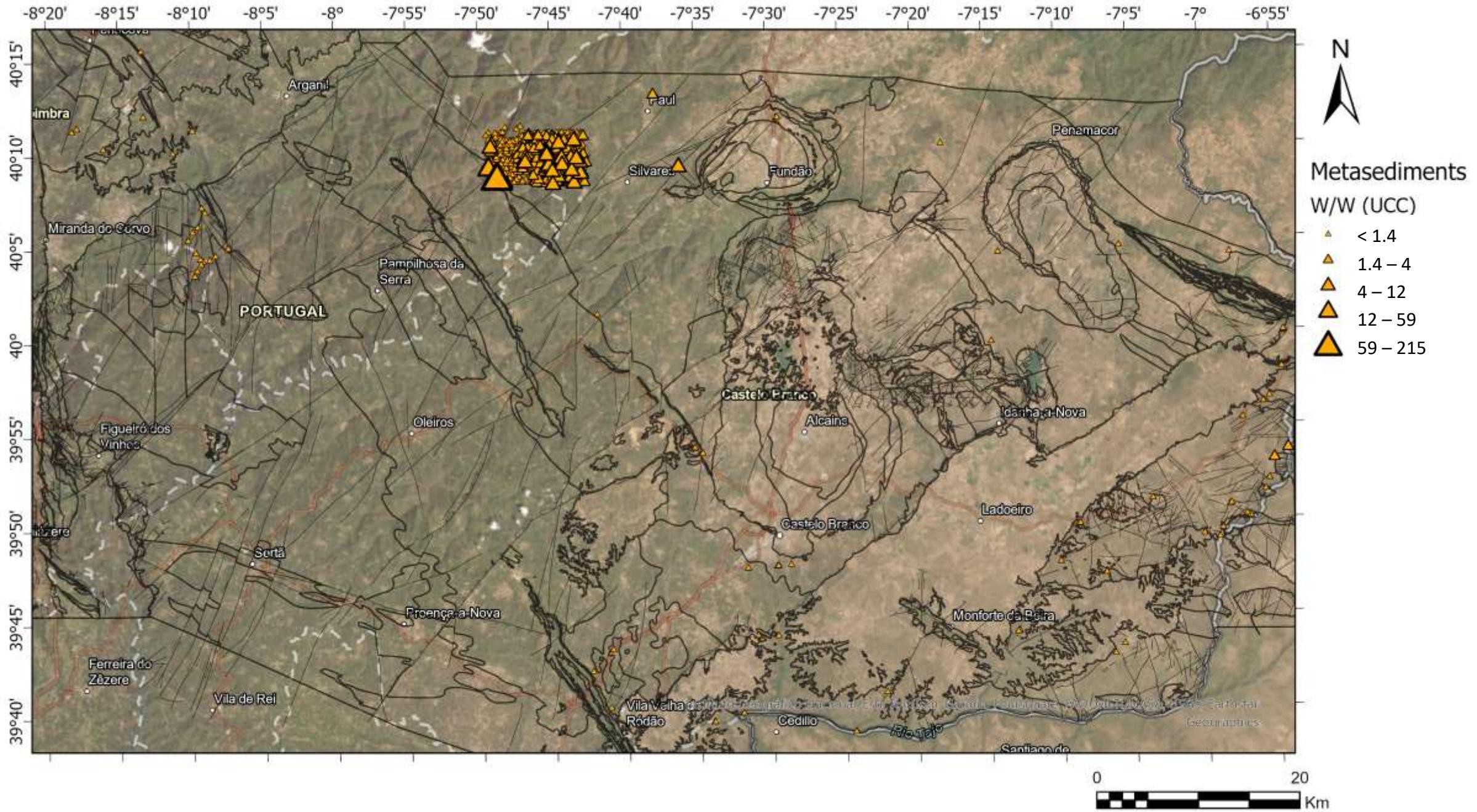
- ▲ < 2.6
- ▲ 2.6 – 5.8
- ▲ 5.8 – 10.6
- ▲ 10.6 – 21
- ▲ 21 – 39

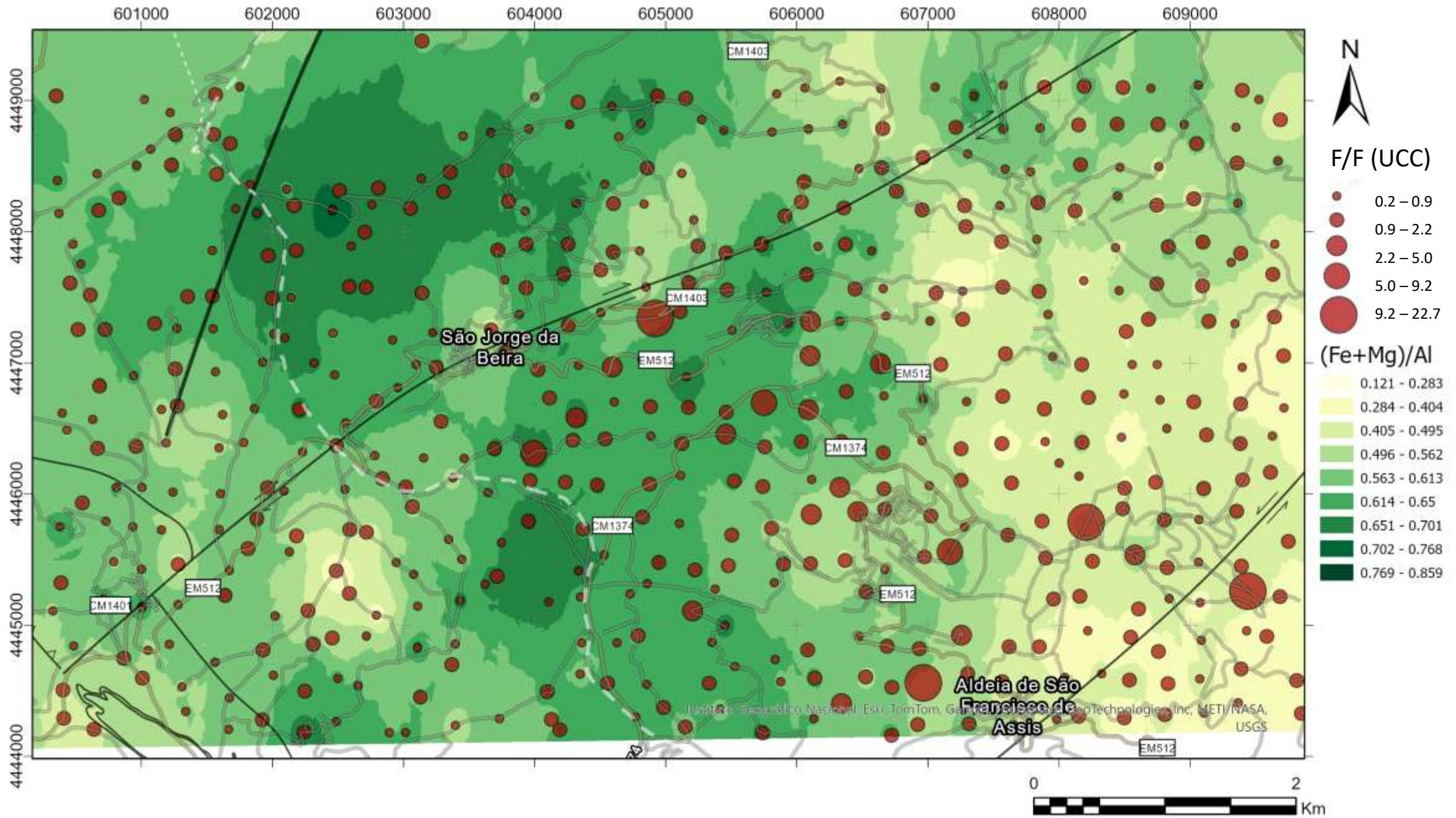
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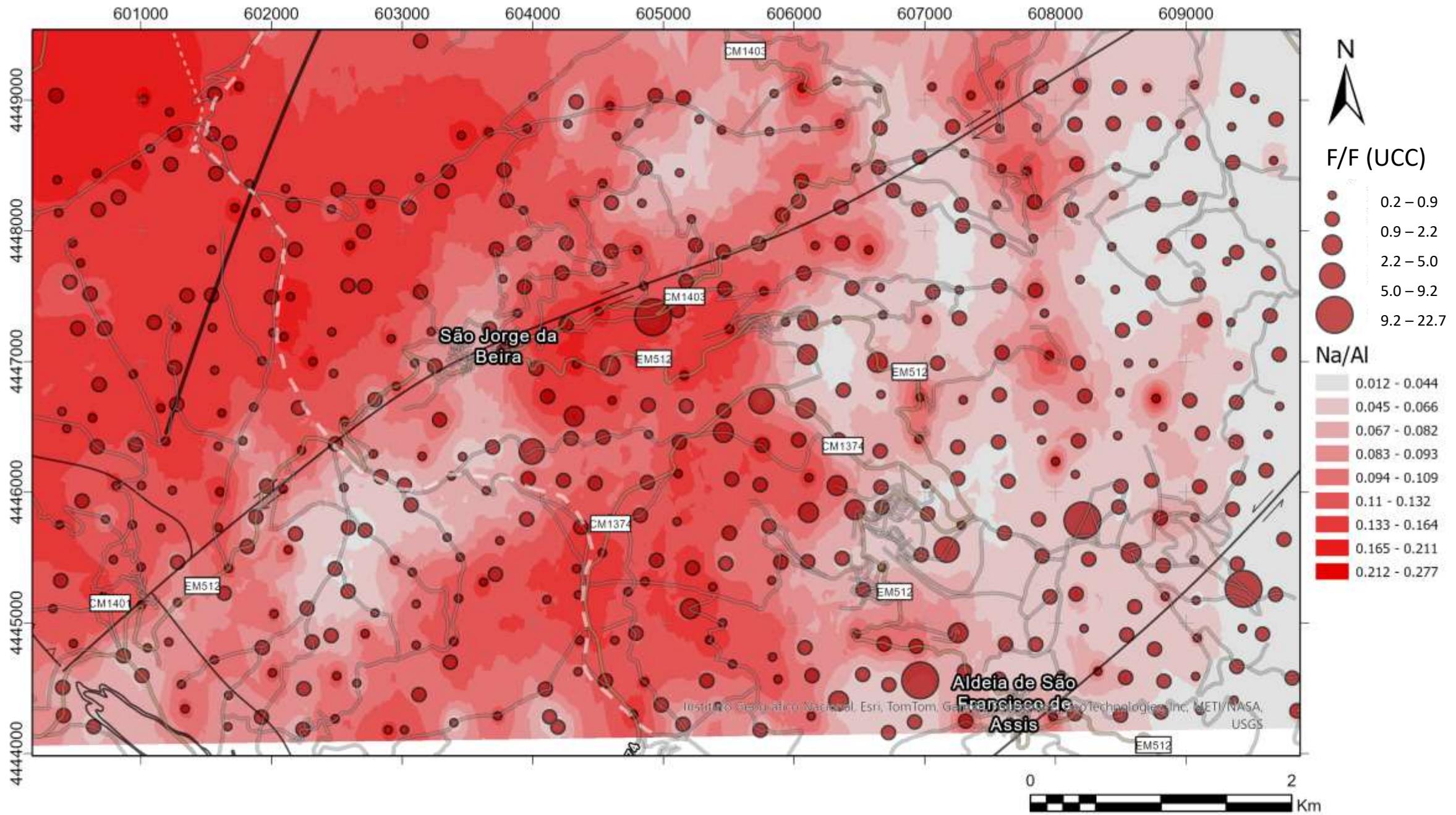
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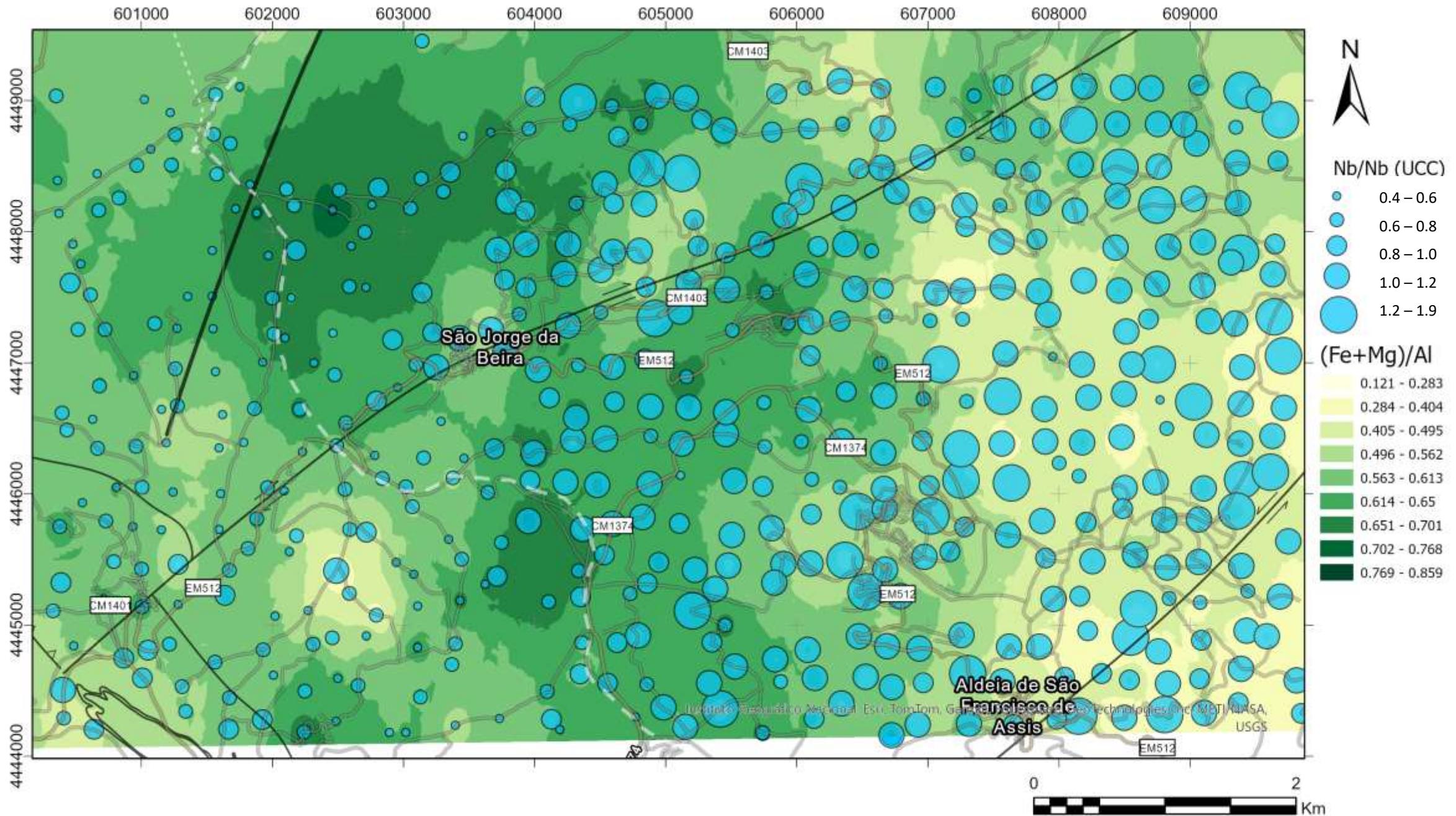
Km

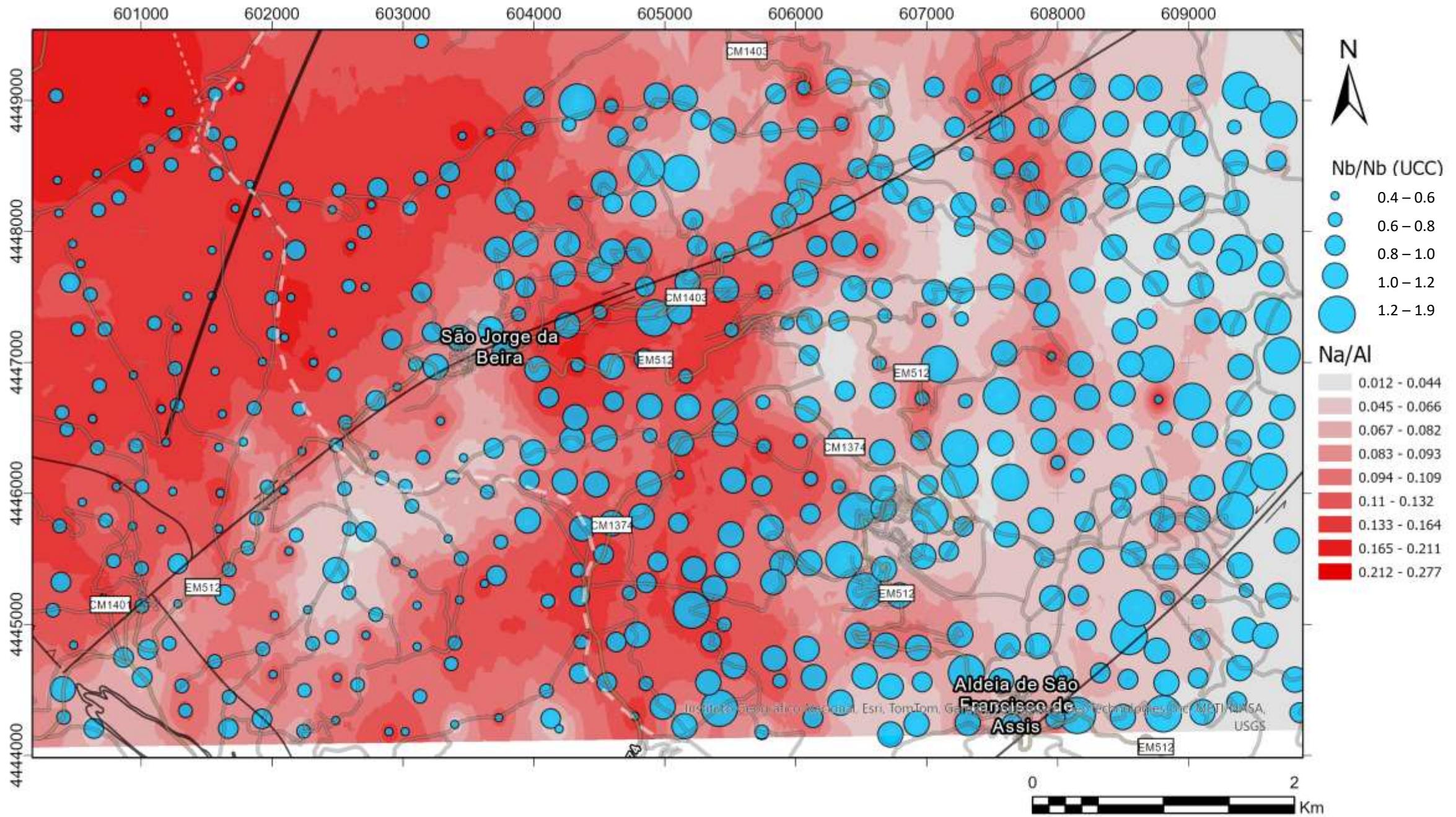


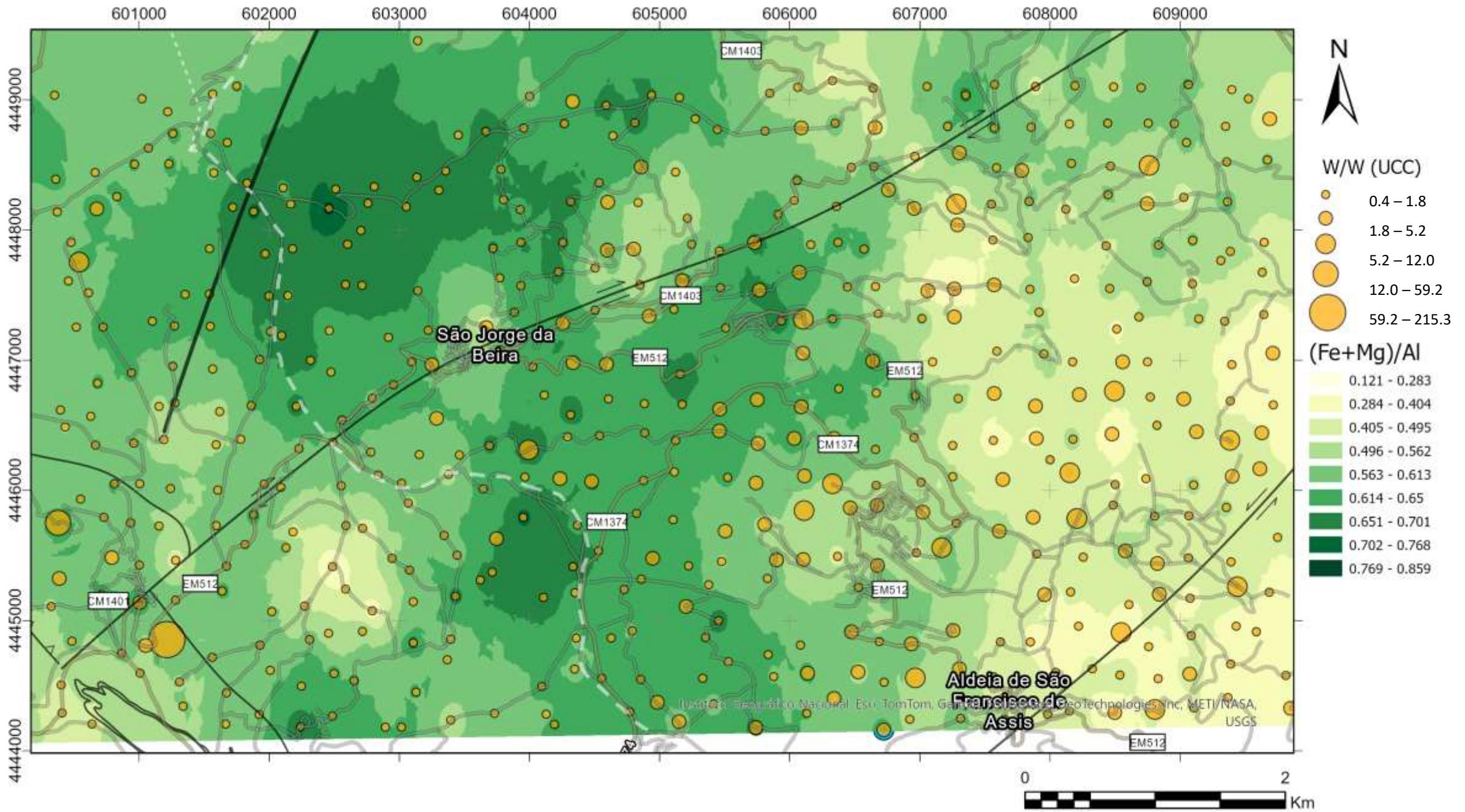


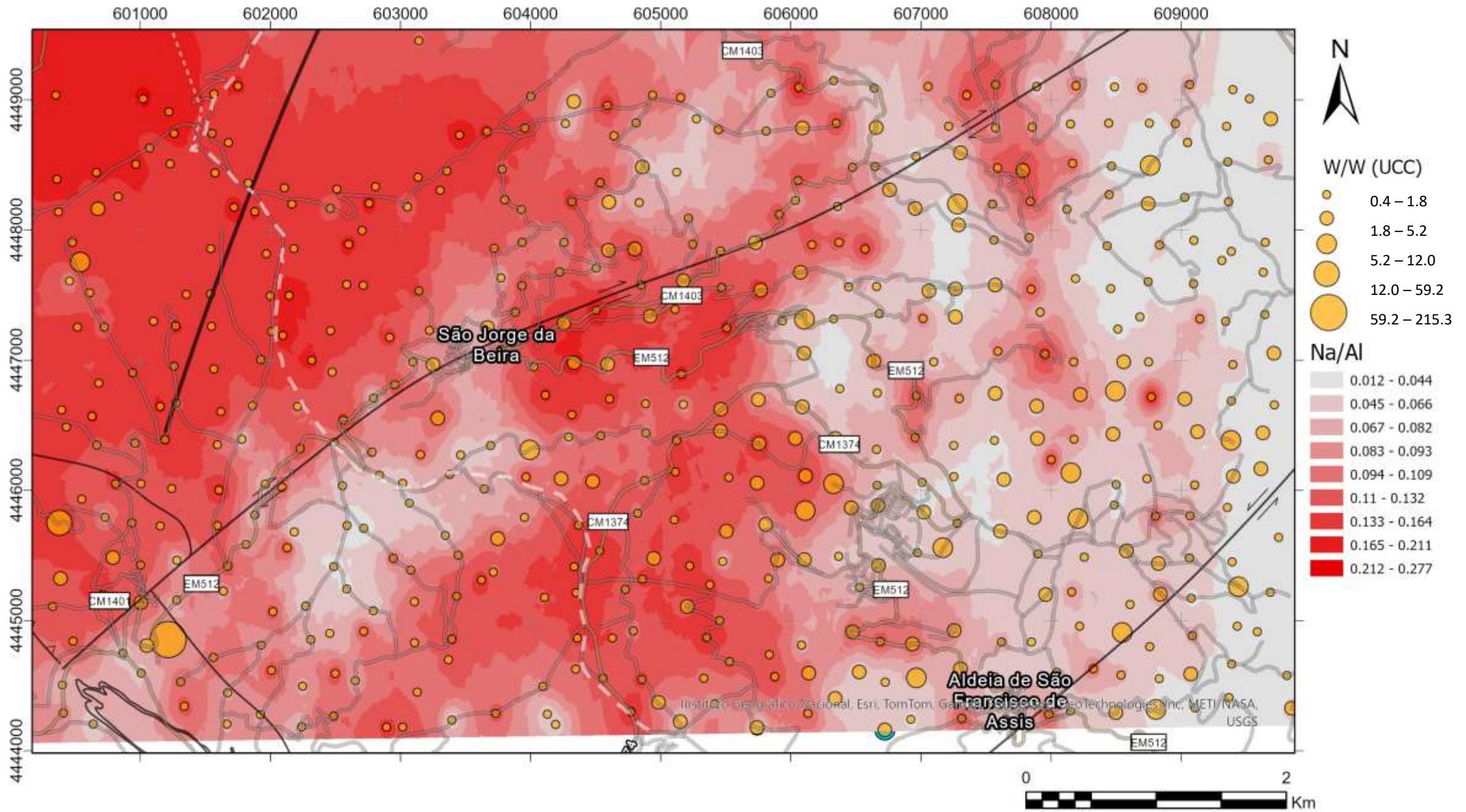


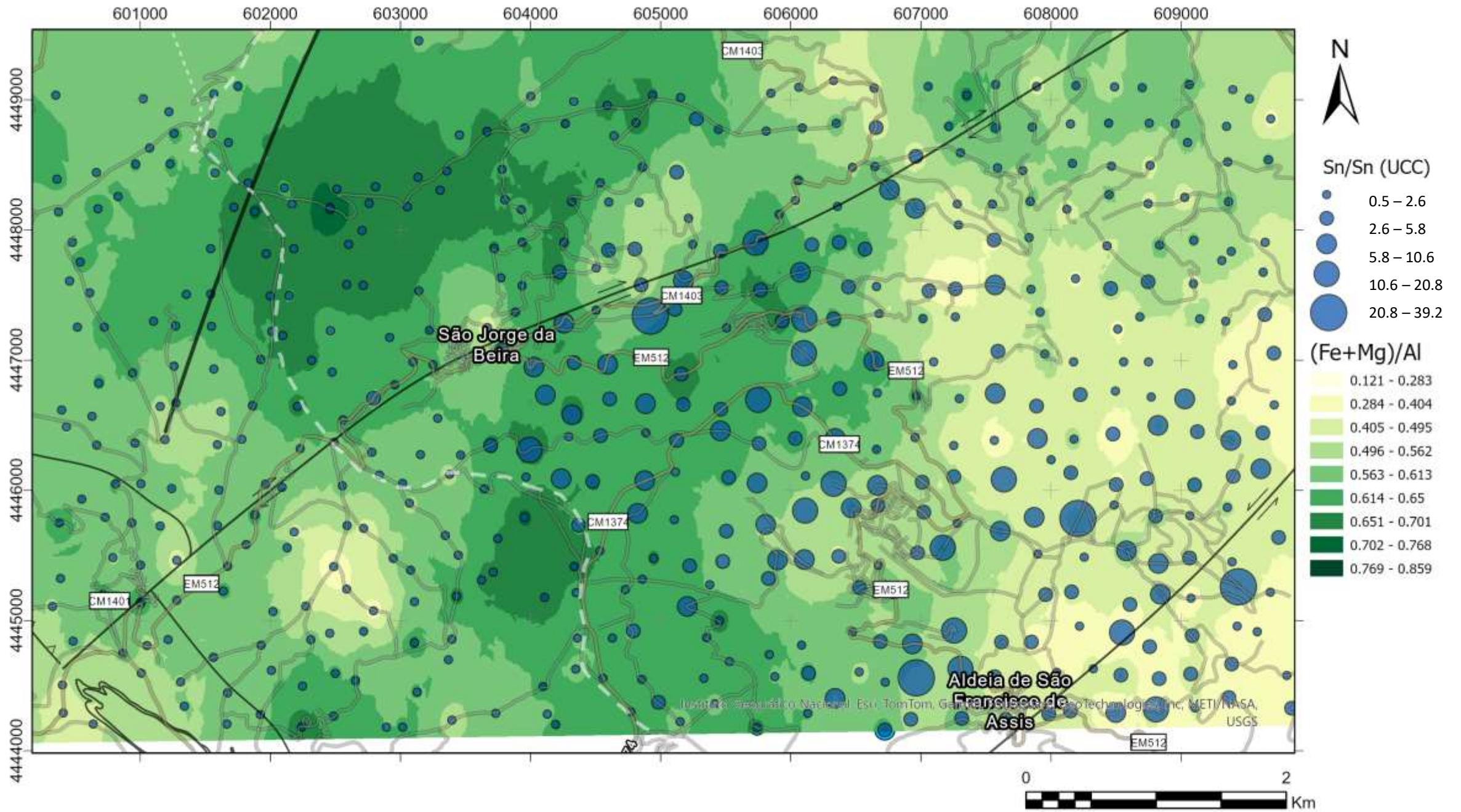


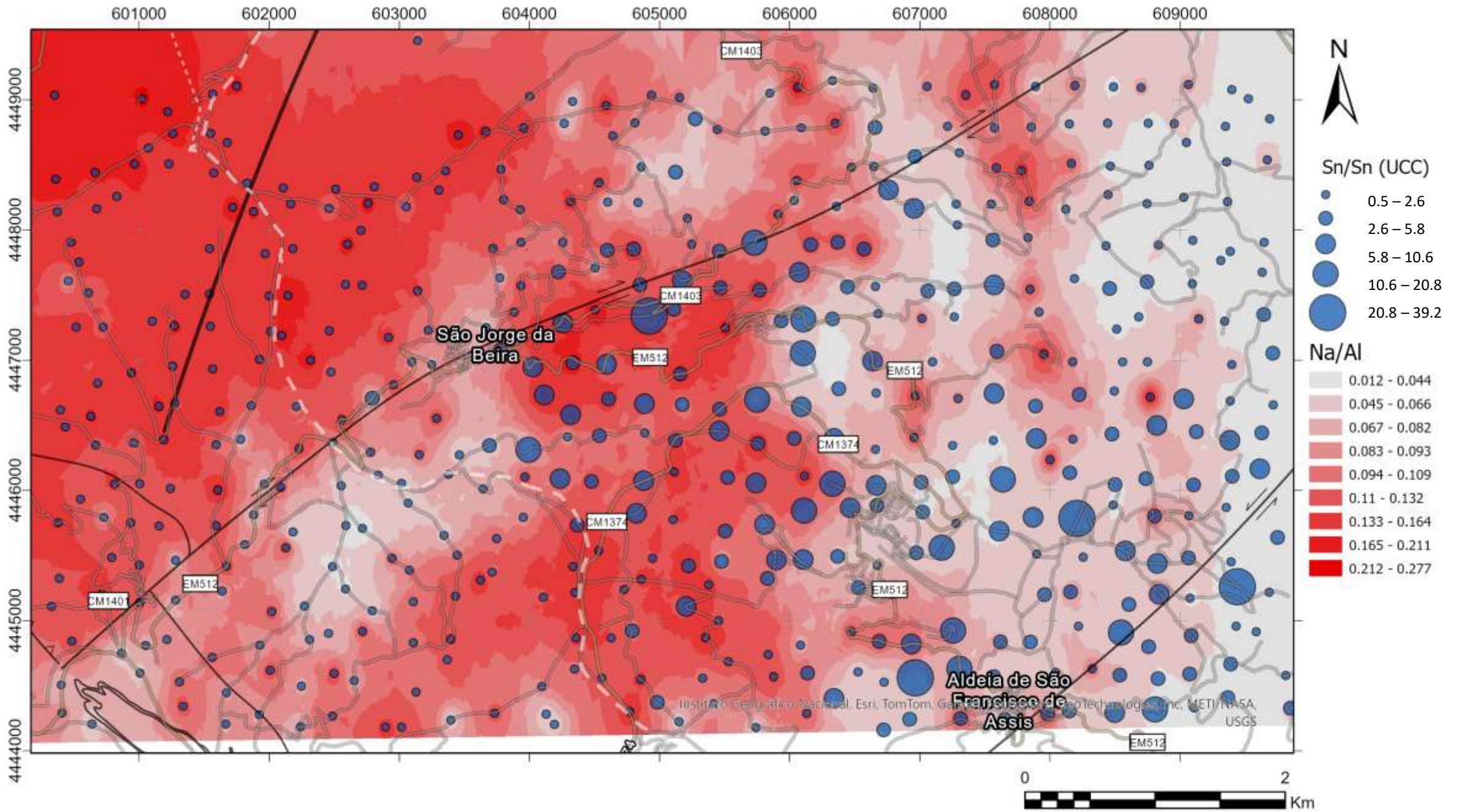




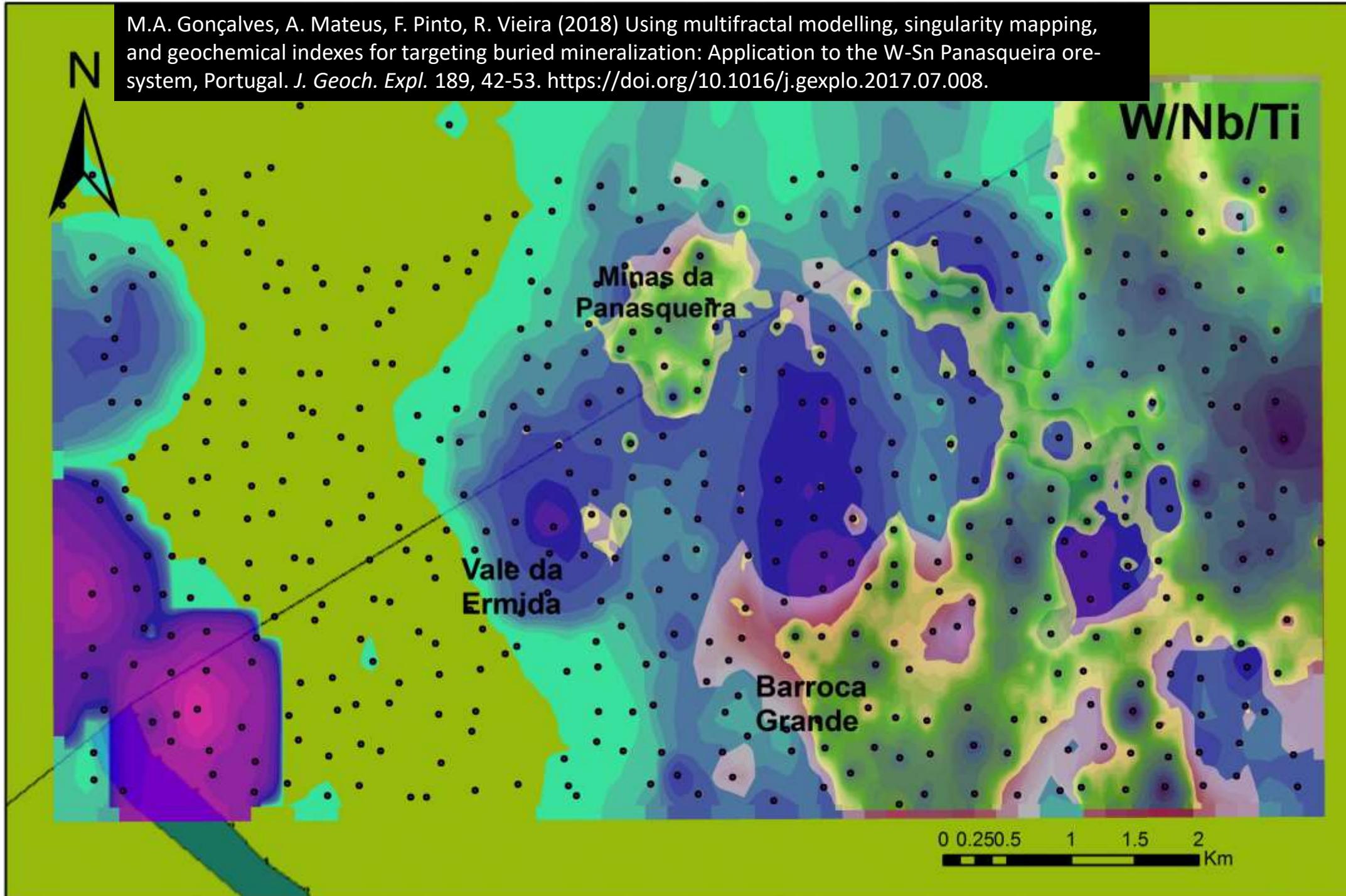




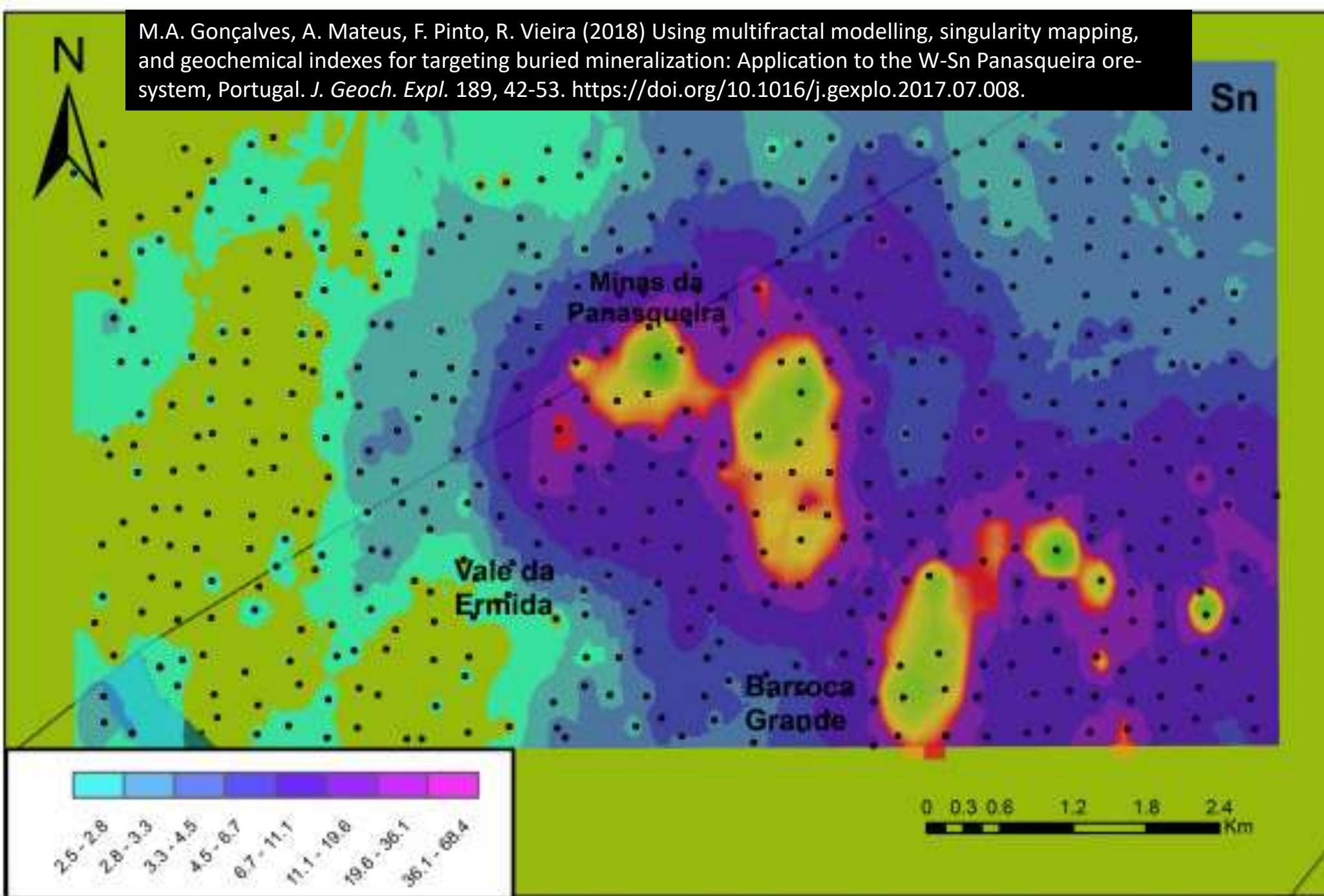




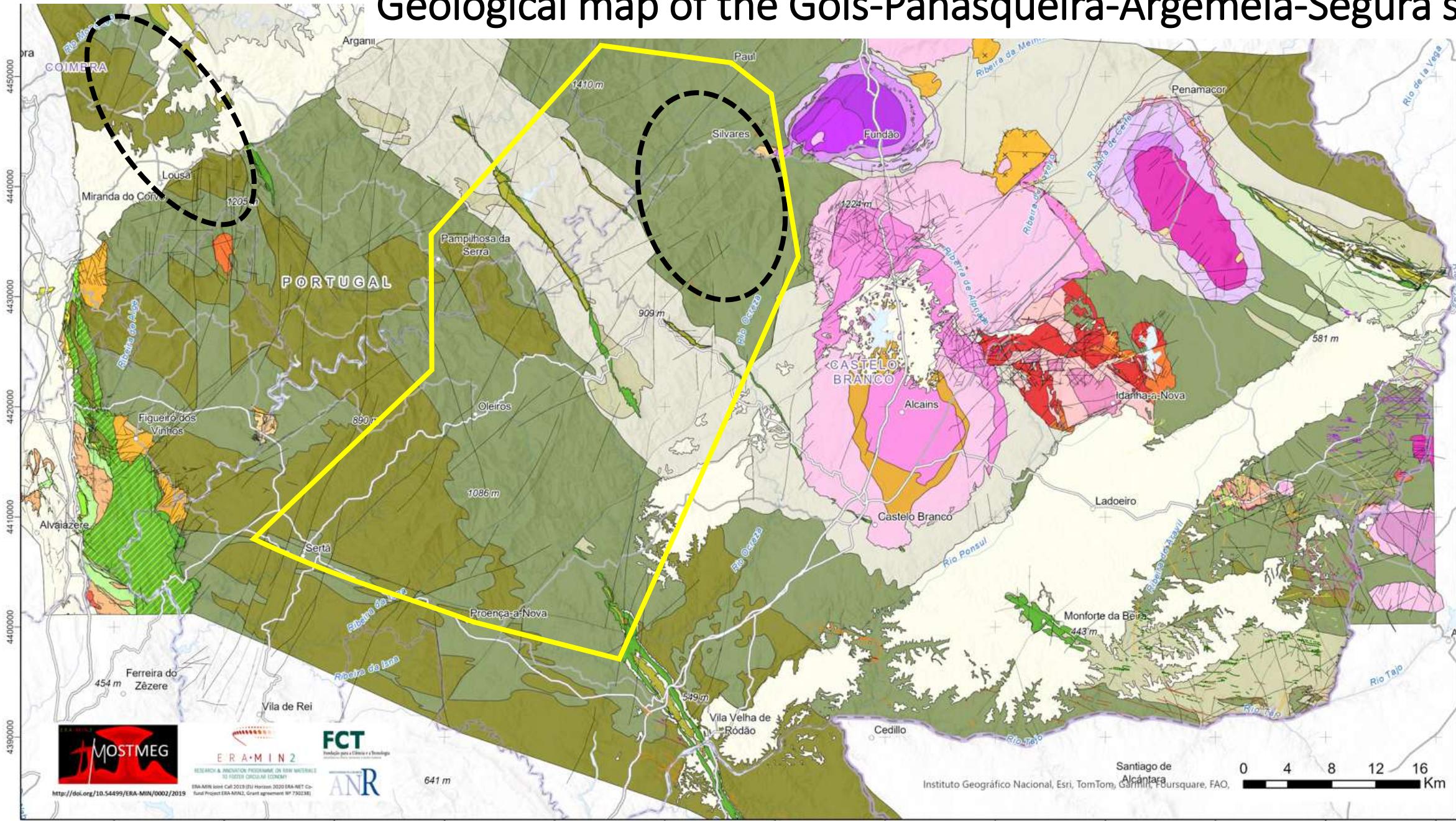
M.A. Gonçalves, A. Mateus, F. Pinto, R. Vieira (2018) Using multifractal modelling, singularity mapping, and geochemical indexes for targeting buried mineralization: Application to the W-Sn Panasqueira ore-system, Portugal. *J. Geoch. Expl.* 189, 42-53. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gexplo.2017.07.008>.



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Geological map of the Góis-Panasqueira-Argemela-Segura strip





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Thank you for your attention!

Modified metasediment adjoining the “greisen-like” facies (Mata da Rainha)