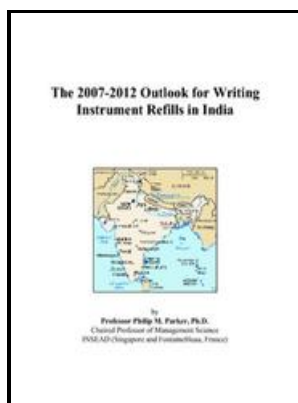


# Mineralization in silicic calderas: Questa, New Mexico and the San Juan Mountains, Colorado: Taos, New Mexico to Lake City, Colorado July 20-25, 1989. Leaders: Philip M. Bethke [and others]

American Geophysical Union - Relationships between mineralization and silicic volcanism in the Central Andes



Description: -

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Rockox, Nicolaas, 1560-1640 -- Art patronage.

Rubens, Peter Paul, Sir, 1577-1640 -- Friends and associates.

Calderas - Colorado

Calderas - New Mexico

Geology - Guidebooks - Colorado

Geology - Guidebooks - New Mexico

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**Mineralization in Silicic Calderas: Questa, New Mexico and the San Juan Mountains, Colorado. Taos, New Mexico to Lake City, Colorado, July 20**

The vein deposits of Chocaya, southern Bolivia, were emplaced in the lower part of an ignimbrite shield, a type of volcanic edifice as yet unrecognized in comparable areas of silicic volcanism. The surface expression of a typical subvolcanic porphyry tin deposit was probably an extrusive dome of quartz latite porphyry, sometimes related to a larger caldera structure.

**Relationships between mineralization and silicic volcanism in the Central Andes**

Evidence from the El Salvador porphyry copper deposit in the Eocene magmatic belt in Chile suggests that it too may be more closely related to a silicic volcanic structure than to an andesitic stratovolcano.

**Mineralization in Silicic Calderas: Questa, New Mexico and the San Juan Mountains, Colorado. Taos, New Mexico to Lake City, Colorado, July 20**

The Horseshoe and Sacramento districts lie near the Alma and Leadville districts, Colorado. Occurrence of mineralized porphyries, millions of years after caldera formation, does not necessarily indicate that intrusions and mineralization are not genetically related to the sub-caldera pluton, but may be a consequence of the long thermal histories 1—10 million years of the lowermost parts of large plutons.

**Mineralization in Silicic Calderas: Questa, New Mexico and the San Juan Mountains, Colorado. Taos, New Mexico to Lake City,**

**Colorado, July 20**

Published by the American Geophysical Union as part of the Field Trip Guidebooks Series, Volume 320. The Cerro Rico stock, Potosi, Bolivia, contains tin and silver mineralization and has an intrusion age apparently millions of years younger than that of the associated Kari Kari caldera. Die Weitergabe an Dritte sowie systematisches Downloaden sind untersagt.

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