

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	General Metallogenic Concepts	1
1.2	The Example Tin	4
1.3	Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Tin Ore Deposits	6
1.4	Global Geochemical Evolution of Tin	14
1.5	Geochemical Specialization of Tin Granites	17
2	Petrological Framework	19
2.1	Magmatic Fractionation	19
2.2	Geochemical Heritage	21
2.3	Crystal-Melt Partitioning of Tin	23
2.4	The Role of Oxidation State	29
2.5	Solubility of Cassiterite in Silicic Melts	34
2.6	Melt-Fluid Partitioning of Tin	36
2.7	Hydrothermal Solubility of Cassiterite	39
3	Magmatic Enrichment of Tin	45
3.1	Erzgebirge/Krusné Hory, Germany and Czechoslovakia	46
3.2	Massif Central, France	58
3.3	Cornwall	61
3.4	Malaysia	66
3.5	Thailand	72
3.6	Nigeria	77
3.7	Nova Scotia, Canada	79
3.8	Cape Granite, South Africa	80
3.9	Snowy Mountains, SE Australia	84
4	Hydrothermal Redistribution	86
4.1	Tanjungpandan, Indonesia	90
4.2	Pilok, Thailand, and Hermyingyi, Burma	101
4.3	Ear Mountain, Alaska, USA	107
4.4	Takua Pa, Southern Thailand	109
4.5	Kinta Valley, Malaysia	112
4.6	Chacaltaya, Northern Bolivia	115
4.7	Chorolque, Southern Bolivia	120
5	Regional Element Distribution Patterns and the Problem of Pregranitic Tin Enrichments	125
5.1	General	125
5.2	Erzgebirge, Germany, and Iżera Mountains, Poland	125
5.3	The Bolivian Tin Belt	129
5.4	Kelapa Kampit, Belitung Island, Indonesia	143

6	Model of Tin Ore Formation	146
6.1	Origin of Tin Granites	146
6.2	Time-Space Framework	149
6.3	The Magmatic System	153
6.4	The Transitional Magmatic-Hydrothermal System	159
6.5	The Hydrothermal System	166
6.6	Synthesis	171
	References	178
	Locality Index	207
	Subject Index	210