

CHODAK MADANLI MAYDONINI GEOLAGIK O'RGANILGANLIK TARIXI

Berkinov Nodirbek Alisher o'g'li

Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy universiteti geologiya va geoinformatsion tizimlar fakulteti geokimyoy va mineralogiya kafedrasida mineralogiya va kristallografiya mutaxassisligi 2-kurs magistranti

Xurramov Alijon Mashrab o'g'li

Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi O'zbekiston milliy universiteti geologiya va geoinformatsion tizimlar fakulteti geokimyoy va mineralogiya kafedrasida mineralogiya va kristallografiya mutaxassisligi 2-kurs magistranti

Annotation: The Guzaksoy gold mine, located in the Chodak gold mine for its friendship in the Republic of Uzbekistan, is part of a large gold mine. It has been studied by several researchers for half a century. Data on the first scientific-based geological and useful excavations of the Chodak madanli field dates back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Keywords: Chotqol-qurama, Chodak madan, Pirmirob, Julaysoy, Guzaksoy, geophysics, geochemistry.

The main part: It has long been known that the Qurama part of Tyan-Shan was enlightened, as testified by ancient conical works and archaeological discoveries. The data on the first scientific-based geological and useful excavations of the chodak ore field dates back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This data relates to the names of Russian geologists N.A. Seversky, I.V. Mushketov, G.D. Romanovsky, I.V. Weber. In 1927, several new iron and polymetal ore manifestations were identified and described by A.P. Kirikov, as well as by A.N. Zvereva and F.I. Wolfson in 1933 [1]. The first metallogenic scheme was recommended by the ore area. From 1933 to 1936, geological mapping of 1:500,000 square meters was carried out in the field, performed by A.S. Adelung, N.V. Ivanov (in 1939). In 1939, F.I. Bismillov studied the chemical composition of rocks in the field. Since 1941, searches led by I.M. Safonov, I.M. Yeryomenko, A.S. Sodakov, K.N. Venland,



Ye.M.Golovin were conducted. These researchers have identified manifestations of flyurite, vismut, hematitis ores. In 1947, A.A.Podkopayev, Z.P.Artemyeva, and A.S.Makarov performed mappings on the table 1:100,000, The first to form a stratigraphic scheme of sedimentary volcanic and intrusive mountain ranges and allocate promising fields to lead flyurite and volframe, tin, molybdenum, which served as the basis for the launch of searches. From 1951 to 1953, L.G.Lunina and D.P.Lyashkevich conducted searches on previously identified Polymetal ores of Pirmirob and Julaysoy, which determined the amount of gold and silver in industrial friendship in the quartz vessels. Since then, it has been planned to study the Chadak ore field as an object of gold ore [2].

Phase I. (1951-1963) – Geological mapping (L.G.Lunina, D.P.Lyashkevich, N.I.Solovyev, etc.) [1], [6], mineralogical work (M.I.Moiseyeva, R.I.Chernova), geological structural work (Yu.A.Averin and others) geophysics, geochemistry and exploration intelligence were carried out [3]. As a result of these activities, a geological map of 1:50000-1:100,000 was compiled, and several destinations were allocated. As a result of work at this stage, gold reserves were approved by the DZQ (GKZ) in the Pirmirob and Guzaksoy mines, and a mining and gold extraction factory began operating on these facilities.

Phase II. (1963-1973) - a period of searches in the central, northern and eastern parts of the area. Mozor, Bomatsoy, Akbulak, Southern Pirmirob, and other plots were covered by detailed searches [4],[5]. The search was carried out in conjunction with a complex of geological, geochemical, geophysical studies. Based on the fascial-formalization of mountain ranges 1:100,000 (N.I.Solovyev and others) [6] geological map on the table, a map of secondary distribution ore were compiled; Metosomatite phase was separated (M.I.Moiseyeva) 1:100,000-1:500,000 tablespoons of aeromagnetic and gravimetry maps were compiled. The launch of the gold extraction plant provided conditions for the speed of extraction of raw materials in places where exploration was carried out.

Phase III. (1973-1986) – ShQQQE can be described by the Chadak Party for rapid searches carried out by southern Pirmirob, Oqtosh, Mozor, Dalniy, and other areas. The mineral raw material base of the ore field has been expanded, new ore bodies have been identified, a geochemical model of the field has been created. The following specialists took part in these activities: Yu.A. Ivanov, S.K.Smirnova,



V.V.Kozlov, A.T.Tungushev, Ye.V.Petrikina, V.P.KorjayeV, V.Ya.Blank, M.O.Suleymanov, A.G.Karpov, N.P.Xolopov, A.J.Joorayev, and others [5], [7], [8], [9]. The current mineral hom-materials base of the cone is made up of reserves that have been intelligenceed during those years.

Phase IV. (1986-1995) – Since 1986, the sharp efficiency of geophysical, geochemical and thematic work carried out in conjunction with search intelligence has decreased dramatically.

Phase V. (1996-present). In order to meet the needs of the chadak rudnigi, various stages of geological exploration are aimed at carrying out geological research in previously discovered or predicted targeted areas in the ore area, around their side, or in their deep horizons.

Conclusion: In recent times, the main problem in geology has been the expansion of the mineral resource base, and the complexity of this issue is that the stockpile of deposits that have not been deposited in the deep layer that has reached the earth has been completed One of the main ways to expand the mineral commodity base is to search for new deposits or to conduct research on the slopes and deep layers of known and extracted deposits, or to revise the laws governing the maintenance geology of those deposits.

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