







# Characteristics of Magnetite and Calc-Silicate Minerals in the Gryll's Bunny Skarn in the Land's End Aureole, SW England

**Ece Kirat**, Jens C.Ø. Andersen, and Ben J. Williamson

University of Exeter, Camborne School of Mines



## 1. Geology of the Research Area

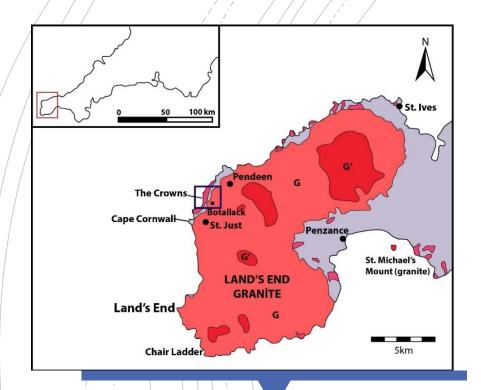
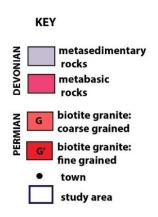


Figure 1. Geological map of SW Cornwall and location of the study area (simplified from Pownall et al. (2012) and Goode et al. (1984))



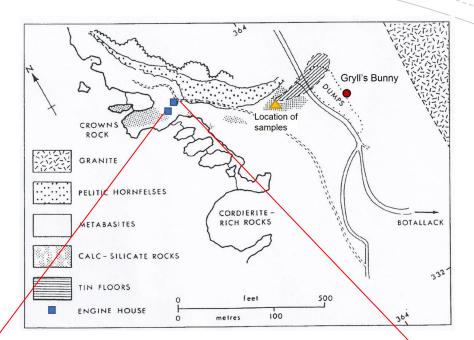


Figure 2. Location of tin floors and studied skarns (from Hall and Jackson, 1975).





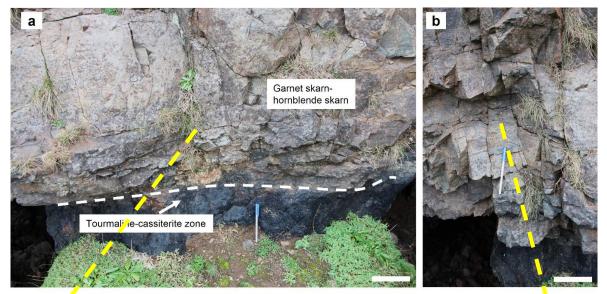
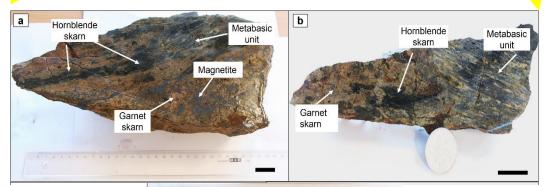
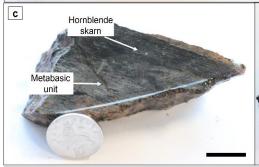


Figure 3. Contact relationship between skarns and tourmaline-cassiterite zone. Scale bar is 0.2 m.





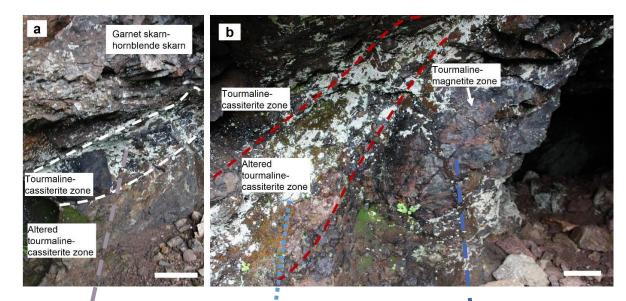
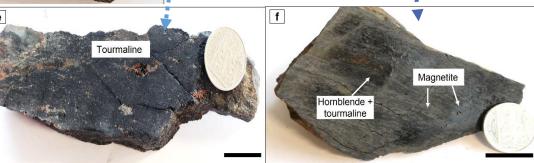


Figure 4. a. Relationship between skarns and tourmaline-cassiteritealtered tourmaline-cassiterite zones b. Gradually transition demonstrated between tourmaline-cassiterite zone to tourmalinemagnetite zone. Scale bar is 0.2 m.

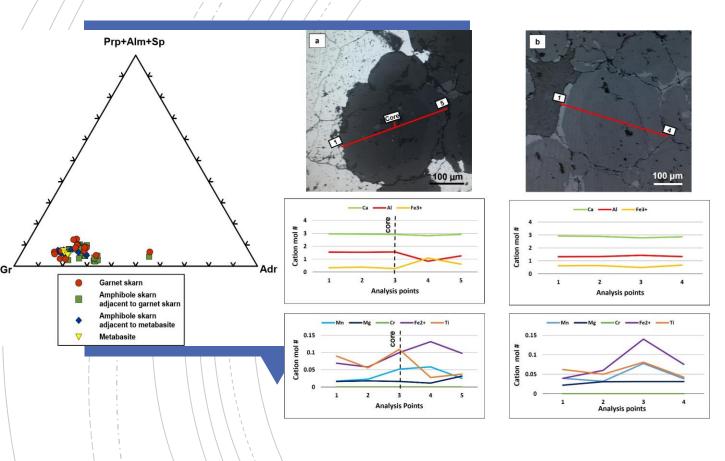




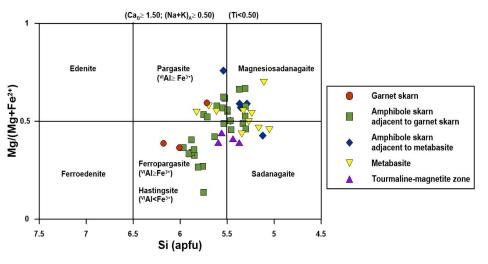


## 2. Silicate Geochemistry

#### Chemical compositions of garnet



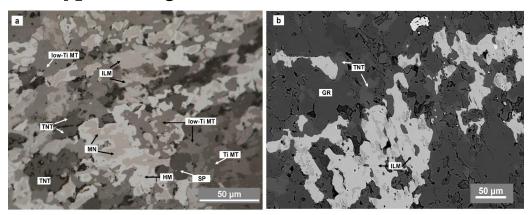
#### **Chemical compositions of amphibole**



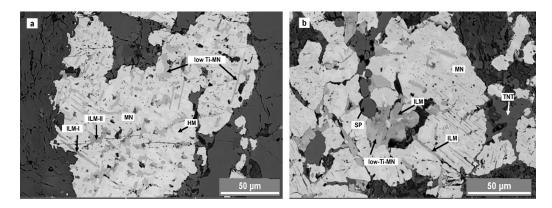
Leake et al. (1997)

## 3. Ore Microscopy Studies

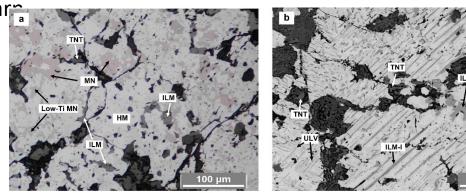
ightharpoonup Type 1 magnetite  $\rightarrow$  in metabasic unit



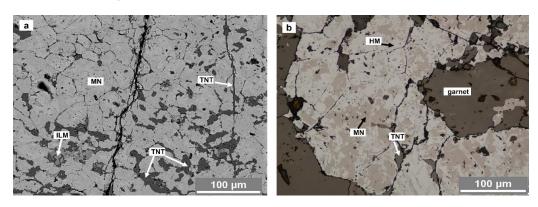
➤ Type 2 magnetite → in hornblende skarn adjacent to metabasic unit



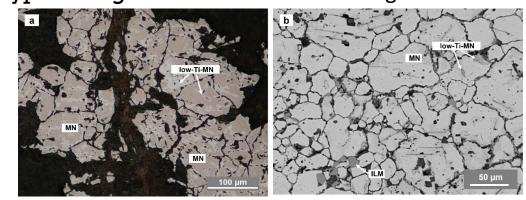
➤ Type 3 magnetite → in hornblende skarn adjacent to garnet skar



➤ Type 4 magnetite → in garnet skarn

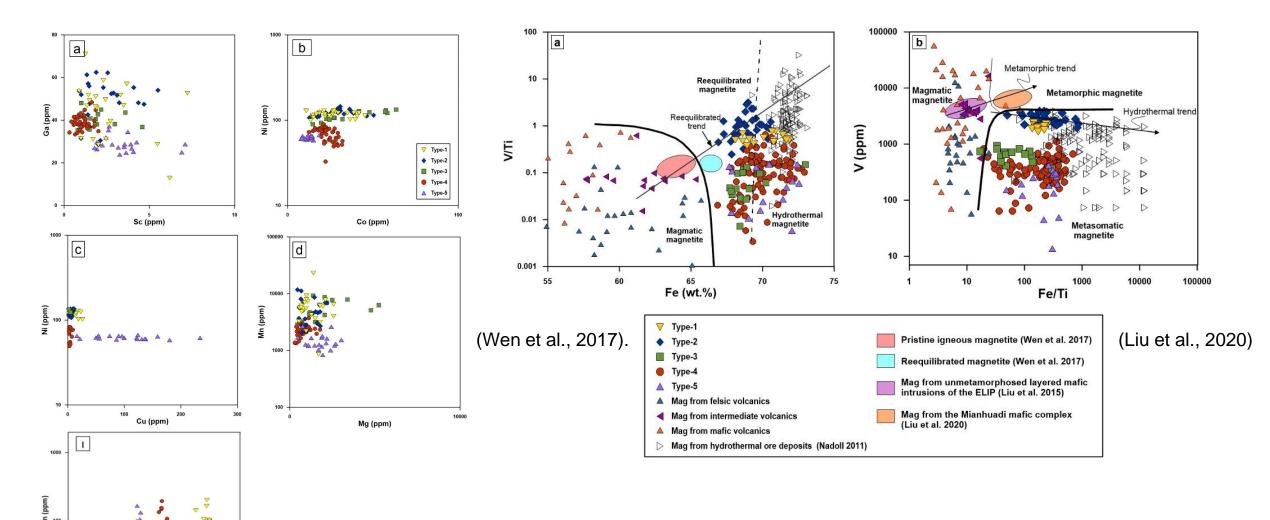


> Type 5 magnetite > in tourmaline-magnetite zone





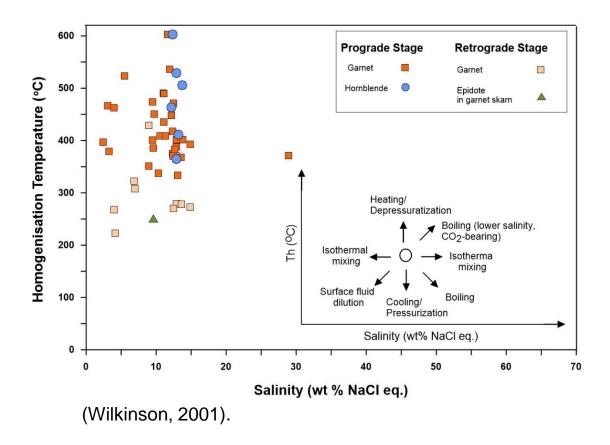
## 4. Geochemistry of Different Types of Magnetite

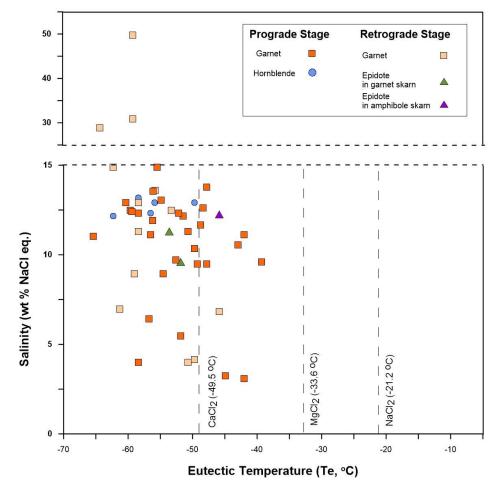




V (ppm)

### 5. Fluid Inclusion Studies





(Shephard et al., 1985).

