

# Shine On You Crazy Scheelite: Unraveling micro-textures of scheelite from the Eastern Alps

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## INTRODUCTION

The principal carrier of tungsten in the Eastern Alps is **scheelite (CaWO<sub>4</sub>)**, which occurs in different mineralization styles. This study is part of the "**W Alps**" project which re-investigates the tungsten potential in the Eastern Alps using a combined analytical approach (CL, trace elements).

Scheelites from the economic W mine in Felbertal (Salzburg) and those from many smaller sub-economic W occurrences are compared. Micro-textures of scheelite from different mineralization styles all over the Eastern Alps were investigated, including:

Strata-bound	Skarn-type	Orogenic Au-(W)
Felbertal [1] Mühlbach [2] Tux-Lanersbach [3] Mallnock [4]	Messelingscharte [5] Lienzer Schlossberg [6]	Schellgaden [7]

## METHOD

**UV-Fluorescence** and **cathodoluminescence (CL)** was used to reveal complex micro-textures and zoning in scheelite to discriminate different mineralization environments. CL imaging was conducted using a Superprobe JEOL JXA 8200 equipped with a CL detector.

## SUMMARY

- ❖ Scheelites of different origin can be distinguished by their micro-texture
- ❖ Distinction of several scheelite generations by cross-cutting relationships and replacement textures
- ❖ Deformation and crystal orientation affect luminescence
- ❖ CL is useful to reveal micro-textures in order to investigate trace element distribution by LA-ICP-MS

## RESULTS OF CL STUDIES

- ❖ Magmatic-hydrothermal scheelites may preserve a distinct **primary zonation** (Fig.1)
- ❖ "Metamorphic" scheelites (i.e. lacking granitoids) show **homogeneous** internal micro-textures (Fig. 2)
- ❖ Deformation and metamorphic overprint result in specific cataclastic and recrystallization textures
- ❖ Localized remobilization leads to formation of several scheelite generations (Fig. 3)
- ❖ Intensity of luminescence and zoning is not only related to MoO<sub>3</sub> wt.%, but also to other trace elements

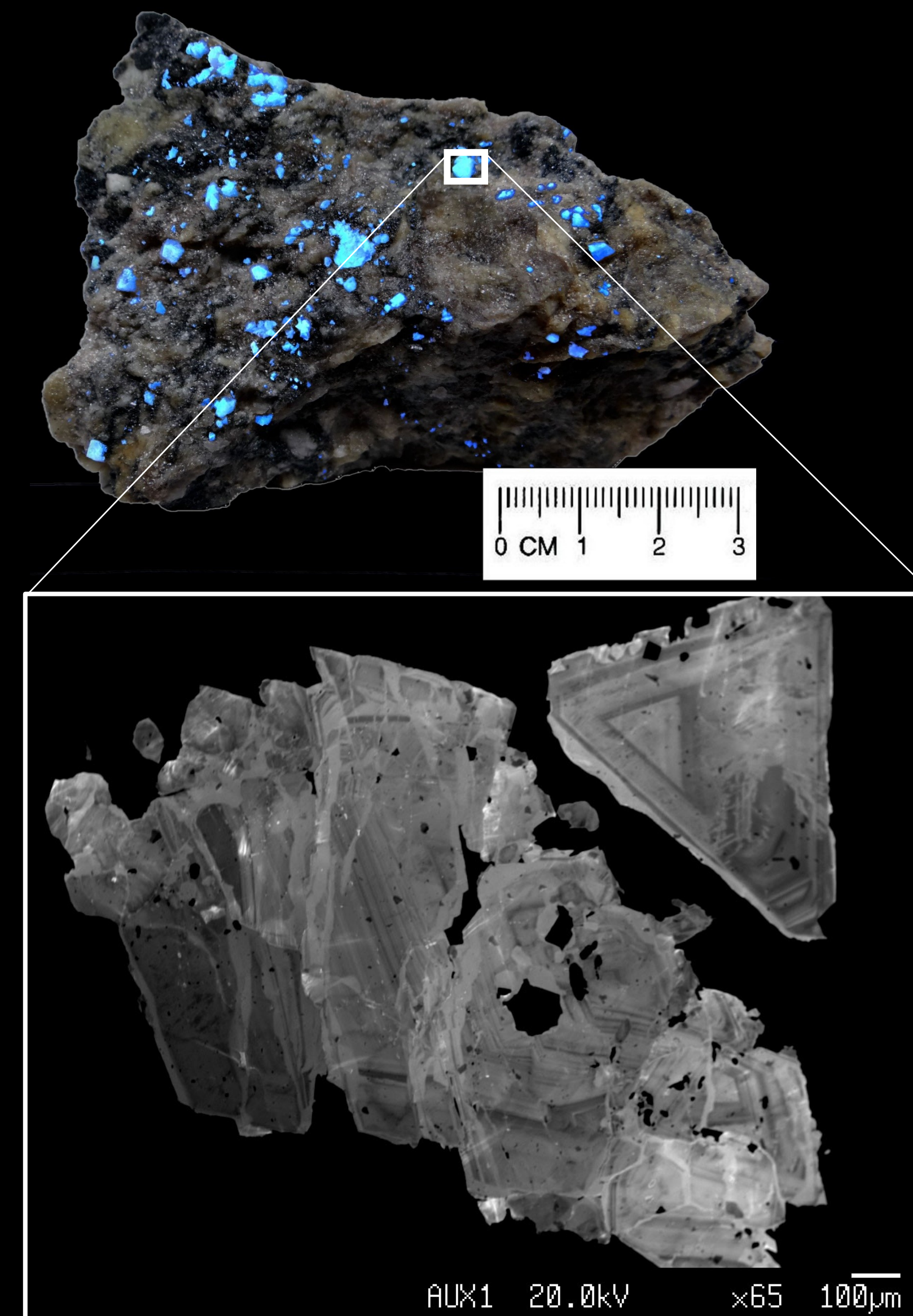


Fig. 1: Primary zoning in scheelite of (magmatic?) hydrothermal origin (Lienzer Schlossberg)

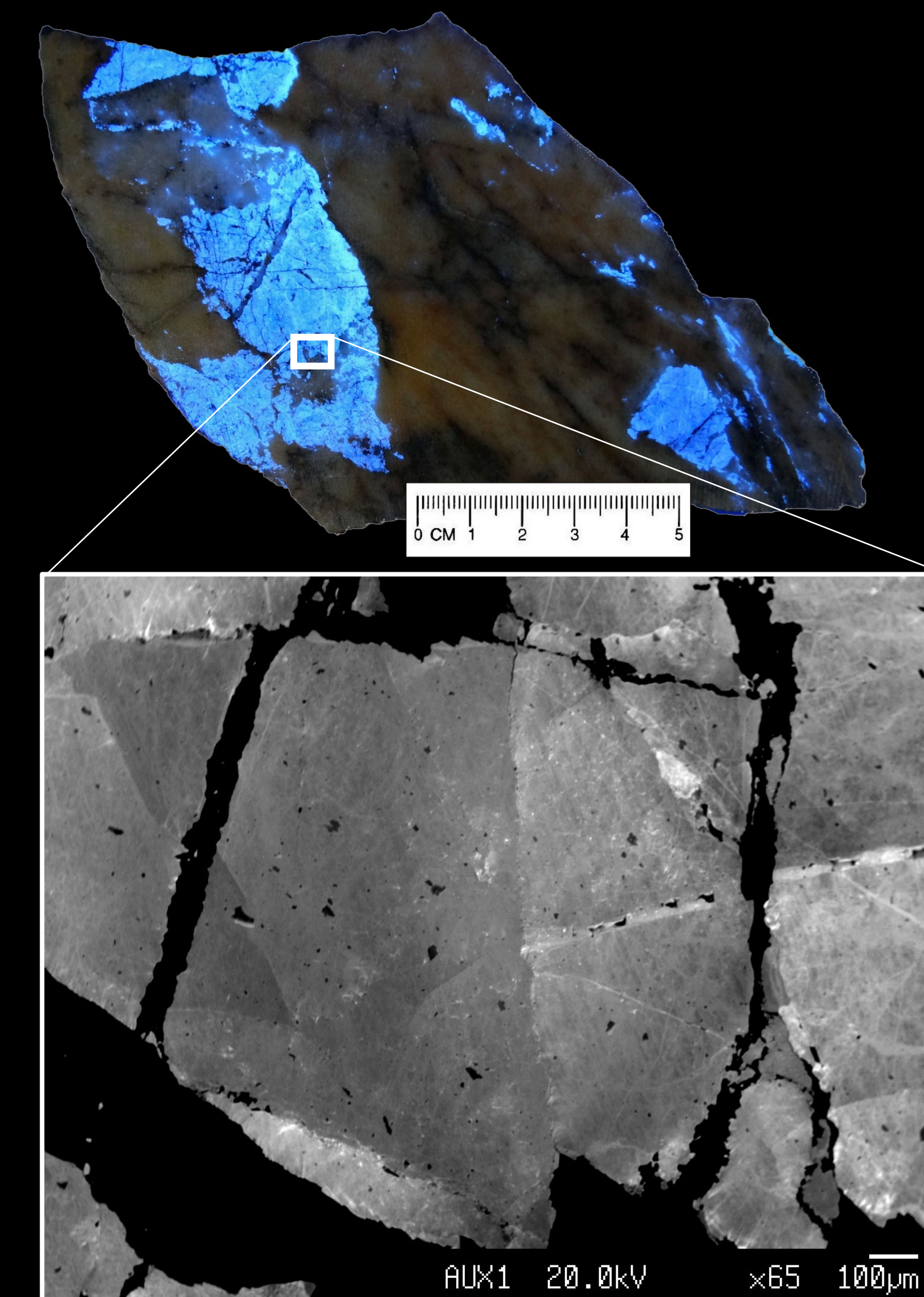


Fig. 2: Homogeneous scheelite of metamorphogenic origin (Schellgaden)

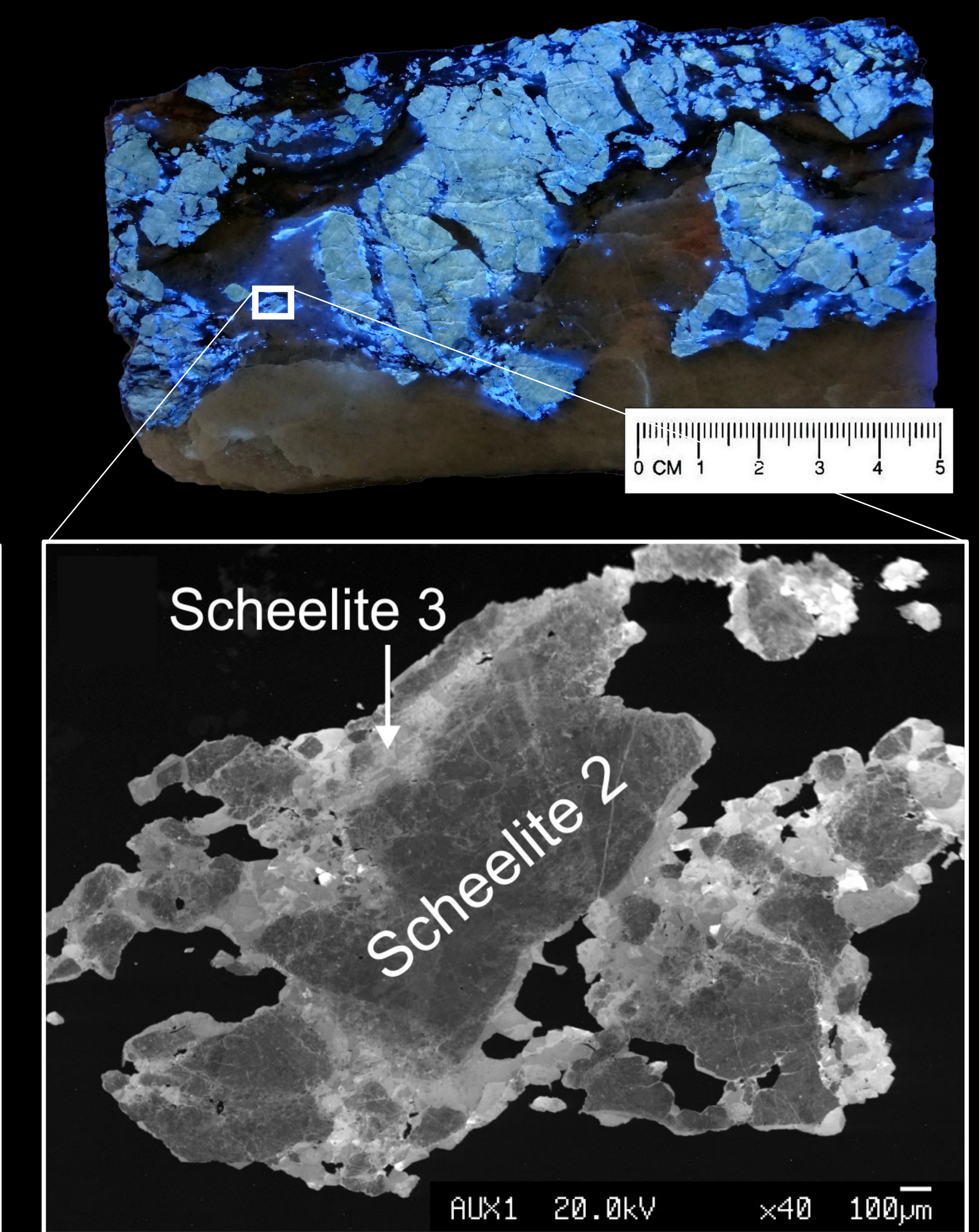


Fig. 3: Magmatic-hydrothermal scheelite 2 is replaced by metamorphic scheelite 3 (Felbertal)

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