

<http://econgeol.geoscienceworld.org/content/61/6/999.abstract>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://econgeol.geoscienceworld.org/content/61/6/999.abstract>. The page is the abstract of an article titled "The genesis of the Mount Goldsworthy iron ore deposits of northwest Australia" by R. T. Brandt, published in *Economic Geology*, September 1966, volume 61, number 6, pages 999-1009. The abstract text describes three types of iron deposits: lode-type, crust-type, and derived-type. The browser interface includes a search bar, navigation links, and a sidebar with various journal-related options.

### Abstract

The deposits are of three types. Lode-type deposits are deep, narrow, conformable lenses of massive hematite within steeply-dipping Precambrian iron formation. They are believed to be hypogene replacements of the iron formation, formed by hot fluids during metamorphism; they contain much less alumina and phosphorus than supergene ores, their structural relations suggest formation after deformation, and they have 'mudstone' envelopes that suggest argillic alteration. Crust-type deposits are relatively shallow bodies formed by supergene enrichment (leaching of silica). Derived-type deposits are products of mechanical and chemical weathering, transportation, and accumulation of iron from the iron formation. Examples of all three types occur in other countries.