

**In the article by M. A.
Karasik, “On the
Relationship between the
Sizes of Ore Fields and
Their Principal
Geochemical Features,”
published in *Doklady
Akademii Nauk*, vol. 125,
no. 6, 1959:**

1960

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Source: Math-Net.Ru and CyberLeninka. Machine translation. Verify with the original.

Abstract

Full Text

CORRECTION

In the article by M. A. Karasik, “On the Relationship between the Sizes of Ore Fields and Their Principal Geochemical Features,” published in *Doklady Akademii Nauk*, vol. 125, no. 6, 1959:

On p. 1315, line 17 from the bottom, instead of the printed “(type I < 2\$ \$3)” one should read “(type I < II > III).”

On p. 1316, lines 10-6 from the bottom, one should read: “The composition of the main mass of endogenous ores changes from south to north from cobalt-bearing iron pyrite and pyrrhotite-magnetite ores to cobalt-bearing coppery chalcopyrite-magnetite ores; then to coppery chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite ores, coppery chalcopyrite-pyrite ores, and, finally, sphalerite-chalcopyrite ores.”

On p. 1317, lines 17-22 from the top, one should read: “It is precisely the ore fields with the most developed preskarn (scapolite) stage of mineralization that have the largest ore reserves in comparison with other types (from several hundreds of millions to more than one thousand million tons); fields in which the postskarn stage of mineralization predominates are characterized by relatively the smallest reserves (1-10 million tons); fields with the dominant skarn stage of mineralization occupy an intermediate place with respect to reserves (tens and the first hundreds of millions of tons of ore).”

Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

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