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## **Preliminary Metallogenic Map of New Caledonia—Second Part: Mineral Deposits Nonassociated with Ultrabasic Rocks**

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In 1979, the Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minieres of the New Caledonia Territory launched a 5-year program to inventory mining activities and design strategies for prospecting and exploiting mineral resources. Its aim is to bring about diversification in an industry which is presently based mainly on the extraction of nickel, chromium, and cobalt associated with ultrabasic rocks. The island's most prospective areas have been investigated with the aid of a new 1:200,000 scale geologic

map, published by the Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres and the results, combined with studies of about 300 showings, ancient mines, and new discoveries, are presented on a preliminary metallogenic map.

Ore bodies are concentrated in certain provinces or geologic units, or are aligned along major and minor tectonic features. The following are the most significant metallic mineral concentrations: the pre-Senonian mafic plutono-volcanic central units with copper (gold) deposits, probably of the massive sulfide type; the Diahot Province, to the north with copper, lead, zinc (gold, silver) deposits of volcano-sedimentary type, related to Senonian-Eocene mafic volcanic activity; the West Coast Basalts Province, with copper (gold) deposits of massive sulfide type, and deposits, related to Senonian-Eocene mafic volcanic activity; the East Coast Basalts Province, identical to the former western province; the mineral deposits related to major faults with antimony, lead, tungsten, and copper deposits; the mineral occurrences related to Oligocene-Miocene granodioritic intrusions with molybdenum, tungsten, antimony (copper, gold) minor deposits.

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