

## **Epithermal gold-copper mineralization, late Neogene calc-alkaline to potassic calc-alkaline magmatism and crustal extension in the Sunda-Banda arc**

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The majority of gold-copper mineralization along the Sunda-Banda arc belongs to low-sulfidation epithermal type. Studies by previous authors suggest that mineralization environment changes from low-sulfidation epithermal in the western segment of the arc, minor porphyry and high-sulfidation epithermal to submarine stratiform deposit in the eastern region. It seems that the nature of geologic setting and magmatic evolution exert a profound influence on the

mineralization environment. Most epithermal mineralization are hosted by stratovolcanoes and are associated with old caldera complexes controlled by strike-slip faults and graben subsidence. The present available K-Ar ages of mineralization suggest that the process is related to primarily Late Neogene volcanic eruption of fine silicic pyroclastics of calc-alkaline to potassic calc-alkaline affinity.

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