Abstract:  The Fiji platform has a thick, youthful crust of ensimatic origin, and metallization are related to changes in tectonic development (Hindle et al., 1981). Stratigraphy within the Fiji islands indicates a history restricted to the Cenozoic, with volcanic rocks, principally submarine fragmental types with related sediments, dominating the succession. There are also carbonate sediments and plutonic rocks of gabbroic to tonalitic composition which were intruded during an important middle to late Miocene tectonic event (Hathway et al., 1994). Mineral deposits in Fiji include various types of massive sulfide deposits, porphyry Cu-Au deposits, skarn deposits, epithermal Au deposits, sedimentary manganese ores; residual and placer deposits (Colley et al., 1980). Four distinct stages in the development of Fiji have been identified. These stages are related to changes in tectonic development and are reflected in the spatial land temporal distribution of various styles of mineralization presently found across Fiji.

Key words: Fiji Islands, metallogenic geological setting, deposit types, mineralization period

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