

Tectonic setting of major Proterozoic and Phanerozoic metallogenic belts in the Russian Far East, Alaska, and the Canadian Cordillera. For each time interval (time-stage) in the metallogenic-tectonic model, the metallogenic belts are listed in a clockwise order, starting with the area of the Russian Southeast and ending with the area of the southern Canadian Cordillera.

[Environment refers to metallogenic-tectonic environment of host rocks. Time scale is from Palmer (1983). Metallogenic belts are defined and adapted from Nokleberg and others (in press).]

<b>PROTEROZOIC (2500 TO 570 Ma)</b>			
<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Significant Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Oroek (OK)	Ironstone (Superior Fe), sediment-hosted Cu.	Passive continental margin. Prikolyma terrane.	Sedimentation along Proterozoic passive continental margin (ironstone deposits). Middle to Late Proterozoic incipient rifting of passive continental margin (sediment-hosted Cu deposits).
Omolon (OM)	Ironstone (Superior Fe). (Verkhny-Omolon))	Marine sedimentation. Omolon terrane.	Sedimentation along Early Proterozoic passive continental margin. Rifted fragment of North Asian Craton.
Kilbuck (KI)	Ironstone (Superior Fe). (Canyon Creek)	Marine sedimentation. Kilbuck terrane (pre-rifting).	Sedimentation along Early Proterozoic passive continental margin. Rifted fragment of North Asian Craton.
Wernecke (WR)	U-Cu-Fe (Au-Co) vein and breccia (Igor)	Hydrothermal replacement? North American Craton Margin.	Hydrothermal activity along Early Proterozoic passive continental margin..
Rapitan (RA)	Iron formation. (Snake River)	Marine sedimentation. North American Craton Margin.	Marine exhalation along Late Proterozoic North American Craton Margin.
Redstone (RD)	Sediment-hosted Cu-Ag. (Coates Lake)	Rifted continental margin. North American Craton Margin.	Incipient rifting of Proterozoic Late Proterozoic North American Craton Margin.
Monashee (MO)	Sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag. (Big Ledge and Ruddock Creek)	Rifted craton. Fragment of North American Craton.	Late Proterozoic rifting of North American Craton.
Purcell (PR)	Sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag. (Sullivan, Moyie, Vine)	Rifted continental margin. North American Craton Margin.	Incipient rifting of Proterozoic North American Craton Margin.
<b>CAMBRIAN THROUGH SILURIAN (570 to 408 Ma)</b>			
Voznesenka (VZ)	Korean Pb-Zn (Chernyshevskoe)	Marine sedimentation. Khanka superterrane.	Rifting of early Paleozoic (Cambrian) continental margin. Rifted fragment of Gondwanaland supercontinent.
Kabarga (KA)	Ironstone (Superior Fe) (Ussuri)	Marine sedimentation. Khanka superterrane.	Sedimentation along early Paleozoic (Cambrian) continental margin. Rifted fragment of Gondwanaland supercontinent.
South Khingan (SK)	Ironstone (Superior Fe). (South Khingan, Kimkanskoe)	Marine sedimentation. Bureya superterrane.	Sedimentation along early Paleozoic passive continental margin. Part of Manchurid orogenic system.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Gar (GA)	Volcanogenic Fe, Cu massive sulfide, stratiform Zn-Pb. (Gar, Kamenushinskoe, Chagoyan)	Continental-margin arc. Khingyan terrane.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with early Paleozoic (Cambrian) continental-margin arc. Part of Altaid orogenic system.
Galam (GL)	Volcanogenic Fe and Mn; sedimentary P. (Gerbikanskoe)	Ocean floor volcanism. Galam accretionary-wedge terrane.	Sea-floor spreading in early Paleozoic (Cambrian) forming part of ancestral Pacific Ocean.
Omulevka River (OR)	Austrian Alps W, Kipushi Cu-Pb-Zn. (Omulev, Vesnovka)	Passive continental margin. Omulevka terrane (pre-rifting).	Regional metamorphism associated with Late Silurian accretion of Rassokha oceanic crust terrane to Omulevka continental margin terrane.
Rassokha (RA)	Basaltic Cu, sediment-hosted Cu. (Agyndja), porphyry Cu.	Distal passive continental margin. Rassokha terrane.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with incipient continental-margin arc.
Dzhardzhan River (DZ)	Southeast Missouri Pb-Zn, sediment-hosted Cu; sandstone-hosted U. (Manganiler, Aga-Kukan, Kyongdyoi)	Rifted continental margin. North Asian Craton Margin.	Incipient rifting of early Paleozoic (Cambrian) continental-margin. Some deposits may have formed during Late Paleozoic rifting.
Anvil (AN)	Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag. (Faro, Vangorda, Grum, Swim, DY)	Rifted continental margin. North American Craton Margin.	Incipient rifting of early Paleozoic (Cambrian) North American Continental-Margin.
Howards Pass (HP)	Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb. (XY, Anniv, OP)	Rifted continental margin. North American Craton Margin.	Incipient rifting of early Paleozoic (Silurian) North American Continental-Margin.
Kootenay (KO)	Sedimentary Exhalative Zn-Pb. (Reeves-MacDonald, HB, Duncan Lake, Mastadon))	Rifted continental margin. Kootenay terrane.	Rifting of early Paleozoic (Cambrian) North American Continental-Margin.
Prince of Wales Island (PW)	Porphyry Cu-Mo, polymetallic vein. (McLean Arm, Klakas Inste, Kassan Peninsula)	Continental-margin arc. Alexander sequence, Wrangellia superterrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism associated with a Ordovician-Silurian continental-margin arc.
<b>MIDDLE AND LATE DEVONIAN (387 to 360 Ma)</b>			
Yaroslavka (YA)	F & Sn greisen. (Voznesenka II, Yaroslavkoe)	Anatectic plutonism. Khanka superterrane (pre-rifting).	Granitic plutonism associated with collision of Voznesenka and Kabarga terranes of the Khanka superterrane in early Paleozoic (Devonian).
Selennyakh River (SEL)	Southeast Missouri Pb-Zn, stratabound Hg. (Gal-Khaya, Kondakovskoe)	Rifted passive continental margin. Omulevka terrane.	Rifting of middle Paleozoic (Late Devonian to Early Mississippian) continental-margin. Belt continued into Early Mississippian.
Khamna River (KR)	Carbonatite-related Nb, Ta, REE. (Khamna, Gornoe Ozero)	Rifted passive continental margin. North Asian Craton Margin.	Rifting of middle Paleozoic (Devonian) continental-margin. Hosted in Late Devonian alkalic granitic rocks and carbonatites.
Sette-Daban (SD)	Southeast Missouri Pb-Zn, sediment-hosted Cu. (Sardana, Urui, Koupandzha)	Rifted passive continental margin. North Asian Craton Margin.	Rifting of middle Paleozoic (Late Devonian to Early Mississippian) continental-margin. Belt continued into Early Mississippian.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Urultun & Sudar Rivers (URS)	Southeast Missouri Pb-Zn, carbonate-hosted Hg. (Urultun, Uochat)	Rifted passive continental margin. Omulevka terrane.	Rifting of middle Paleozoic (Late Devonian to Early Mississippian) continental-margin. Belt continued into Early Mississippian.
Kedon (KE)	Au-Ag epithermal vein, porphyry Mo, Fe skarn. (Kubaka, Olcha, Zet)	Continental-margin arc. Omolon terrane.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with Paleozoic (Devonian) continental-margin arc. Belt continued into Mississippian.
Arctic (AT) (Includes Ambler district)	Kuroko massive sulfide and Kipushi massive sulfide. (Arctic, Ruby Creek, Sun, Smucker)	Continental-margin arc. Coldfoot terrane.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with submerged continental-margin arc. Arc and metallogenic belt extended into Mississippian. Arc formation succeeded by continental-margin rifting.
Brooks Range (BR)	Porphyry Cu, Cu-Pb skarn, polymetallic vein. (Victor, Esotuk Glacier, Romanzof Mountains,	Continental-margin arc. Arctic Alaska superterrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed a mainly Late Devonian continental-margin arc.
Northern Cordillera (NCO)	Southeast Missouri Zn-Pb. (Gayna River, Goz Creek, Godlin Lakes)	Rifted continental margin. North American Craton Margin.	Incipient rifting of Late Proterozoic to middle Paleozoic (Devonian-Mississippian) North American Continental-Margin. Belt extended from Late Proterozoic to Devonian(?).
Macmillan Pass (MP)	Sedimentary-Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag. (Tom, Jason, Main)	Rifted continental margin. North American Craton Margin.	Incipient rifting of middle Paleozoic (Late Devonian to Early Mississippian) North American Continental-Margin.
Alaska Range and Yukon-Tanana Upland (AKY)	Kuroko massive sulfide. (WTF, Red Mountain, Sheep Creek, Liberty Bell, Anderson Mountain, Miyaoka, Hayes Glacier, McGinnis Glacier, Delta district)	Continental-margin arc. Yukon-Tanana terrane.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with Late Devonian and Mississippian submerged continental-margin arc. Arc and metallogenic belt extended into early Mississippian. Arc formation succeeded by continental-margin rifting.
Frances Lake (FR)	Kuroko massive sulfide. (Kudz Ze Kayah, Wolverine)	Continental-margin arc. Yukon-Tanana terrane.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with submerged continental-margin arc. Arc and metallogenic belt extended into early Mississippian. Arc formation succeeded by continental-margin rifting.
Finlayson Lake (FL)	Sedimentary-Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag. (Maxi, Matt Berry, Finlayson Lake)	Rifted continental margin. North American Craton Margin.	Incipient rifting of middle Paleozoic (Late Devonian to Early-Mississippian) North American Continental-Margin.
Tracy (TR)	Kuroko massive sulfide. (Ecstall, Alamo, Sweetheart Ridge, Sumdum, & others)	Continental-margin arc. Yukon-Tanana terrane (pre-rift).	Subduction-related volcanism associated with submerged continental-margin arc.
Gataga (GA)	Sedimentary-Exhalative Zn-Pb-Ag. (Cirque, Driftpile Creek, Gataga)	Rifted continental margin. North American Craton Margin.	Incipient rifting of middle Paleozoic (Late Devonian to Early Mississippian) North American Continental-Margin.
Southern Rocky Mountains (SRM)	Chemical-sedimentary gypsum (Windemere Creek, Marysville, Mount Brussilof, Parson, Brocso)	Rifted continental margin. North American Craton Margin.	Incipient rifting of middle Paleozoic (Devonian) North American Continental-Margin. Belt extended into Late Proterozoic with formation of sedimentary Mg and Ba vein deposits.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Kootenay-Shuswap (KS)	Kuroko, Besshi, and Cyprus massive sulfide. (Shuswap, Goldstream, Harper Creek, Chu Chua, Adams, Liard, & others)	Back-arc part of continental-margin arc. Kootenay terrane (pre-rifting)	Subduction-related volcanism associated with submerged continental-margin arc. Belt extended into early Mississippian. Arc formation succeeded by continental-margin rifting.
Mount Sicker (MS)	Kuroko massive sulfide. (Myra Falls – Lynx, Myra, Price, HW)	Island arc. Wrangellia superterrane.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with island arc.
<b>MISSISSIPPIAN (360 to 320 Ma)</b>			
Selennyakh River (SEL)			Belt started in Devonian.
Sette-Daban (SD)			Belt started in Devonian.
Urultun & Sudar Rivers (URS)			Belt started in Devonian.
Kedon (KE)			Belt started in Devonian.
Northwestern Brooks Range (NBR)	Sedimentary exhalative Zn-Pb, bedded barite. (Lik, Red Dog Creek, Drenchwater Creek)	Continental margin arc or incipient rift(?) Arctic Alaska superterrane.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with Mississippian-Pennsylvanian, submerged continental-margin arc and (or) rifting of passive continental margin.
Northern Cordillera (NCO)			Belt started in Devonian.
Macmillan Pass (MP)			Belt started in Devonian.
Finlayson Lake (FL)			Belt started in Devonian.
Gataga (GA)			Belt started in Devonian.
<b>PENNSYLVANIAN (320 to 286 Ma)</b>			
Laodelin-Grodekovsk (LG)	Porphyry Cu-Mo, Au-Ag epithermal vein. (Baikal, Komissarovskoe)	Island arc. Laodelin-Grodekovsk terrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Laodelin-Grodekovsk island arc, part of Khanka superterrane, a rifted fragment of Gondwanaland supercontinent. Not depicted on metallogenic model because of formation beyond map area.
Aluchin (AC)	Podiform Cr. (Teleneut)	Back-arc rifting? Aluchin subduction zone terrane	Back-arc spreading behind Alazeya arc(?) or oceanic lithosphere subducted into Aluchin subduction zone(?).
Ust-Belaya (UB)	Podiform Cr. (Ust-Belaya)	Oceanic ridge. Penzhina Anadyr subduction zone terrane.	Back-arc spreading behind Alazeya arc(?) or oceanic lithosphere subducted into Aluchin subduction zone(?).
Fortymile (FM)	Serpentinite-Hosted Asbestos, Podiform Cr. (Slate Creek – asbestos; Eagle C-3 Cr)	Oceanic ridge. Seventymile subduction zone terrane	Permian and Early Triassic part of ancestral Seventymile Ocean.
Alaska Range-Wrangell Mountains (ARW)	Cu skarn, porphyry Cu, polymetallic vein. (Rainy Creek, Rainbow Mountain, Chistochina)	Island arc. Wrangellia sequence, Wrangellia superterrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Skolai island arc, part of Wrangellia superterrane.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
<b>LATE TRIASSIC (Carnian through Norian - 230 to 208 Ma)</b>			
Kodiak Island and Border Ranges (KOD)	Podiform Cr. (Halibut Bay, Claim Point, Red Mountain, Bernard Mountain, Dust Mountain)	Island arc. Border Ranges mafic-ultramafic assemblage	Subduction-related intrusion of mafic-ultramafic plutons into basal part of Talkeetna-Bonzana island arc. Metallogenic belt extended into Early and Middle Jurassic.
Eastern Alaska Range (EAR) (equivalent to Kluane-Nikolai belt)	Gabbroic Ni-Cu. (Fish Lake, Wellgreen)	Back-arc rifting? Nikolai Greenstone, Wrangellia sequence, Wrangellia superterrane	Back-arc rifting associated with Talkeetna part of Talkeetna-Bonanza island arc. Alternative interpretation of hot spot (oceanic plume).
Alexander (AX)	Cyprus massive sulfide, Kuroko massive sulfide, bedded barite. (Windy Craggy, Greens Creek, Castle Island, Haines)	Back-arc? Nikolai Greenstone and equivalent units, Wrangellia sequence, Wrangellia superterrane.	Back-arc rifting associated with Bonanza part of the Talkeetna-Bonanza island arc. Alternative interpretation of hot spot (oceanic plume).
Texas Creek (TC)	Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au, polymetallic vein. (Schaft Creek, Kerr, Sulphurets, Snip, Red Mountain, & others)	Island arc. Stikinia terrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Stikinia-Quesnellia island arc. Belt continued into Early Jurassic.
Galore Creek (GL)	Porphyry Cu-Au. (Galore Creek, Red Chris)	Island arc. Stikinia & Quesnellia terranes.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Stikinia-Quesnellia island arc. Belt continued into Early Jurassic.
Copper Mountain (North) (CMN)	Porphyry Cu-Au, porphyry Cu-Mo. (Lorraine, Mount Mulligan, Kemess)	Island arc. Stikinia & Quesnellia terranes.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Stikinia-Quesnellia island arc. Belt continued into Early Jurassic.
Copper Mountain (South) (CMS)	Porphyry Cu-Au. (Copper Mountain, Ingerbelle, Iron Mask, Mount Polley)	Island arc. Quesnellia terrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Stikinia-Quesnellia island arc. Belt continued into Early Jurassic..
Guichon (GU)	Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au, Au skarn. (Highland Valley district, Brenda, Gibraltar, Craigmont, Hedley)	Island arc. Quesnellia terrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Stikinia-Quesnellia island arc. Belt continued into Early Jurassic.
<b>EARLY JURASSIC (Hettangian through Pleinsbachian - 208 to 193 Ma)</b>			
Talkeetna Mountains-Alaska Range (TM)	Kuroko massive sulfide. (Johnson River)	Island arc. Talkeetna Formation, Peninsular sequence, Wrangellia superterrane.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with Talkeetna part of Talkeetna-Peninsula island arc.
Alaska Peninsula (AP)	Cu & Fe skarn. (Sargent Creek)	Island arc. Granitic plutons Peninsular sequence, Wrangellia superterrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Peninsular island arc. Metallogenic belt may have extended into Middle Jurassic.
Island Porphyry (IP)	Porphyry Cu-Mo, Cu skarn, Fe skarn. (Island Copper, Tasu, Jedway, Burnaby Iron)	Island arc. Wrangellia superterrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Bonanza part of the Talkeetna-Bonanza island arc. Belt continued into early Late Jurassic.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Klotassin (KL)	Porphyry Cu-Au-Ag. (Minto Creek, Williams Creek)	Island arc. Stikinia and Yukon-Tanana terranes.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Stikinia-Quesnellia island arc.
Texas Creek (TC)			Belt started in Late Triassic.
Galore (GL)			Belt started in Late Triassic.
Coast Mountains (CM)	Kuroko massive sulfide. Besshi massive sulfide (Eskay Creek, Dolly Varden, North Star, Granduc, Anyox)	Island arc. Stikinia terrane	Subduction-related, back-arc volcanism associated with Stikinia-Quesnellia island arc. Three periods of deposit formation, middle and late Paleozoic, Late Triassic, and Early Jurassic.
Toodoggone (TO)	Au-Ag epithermal vein and porphyry Cu-Au. (Lawyers, Chappelle, AI, Kemess)	Island arc. Stikinia terrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Stikinia-Quesnellia island arc.
Copper Mountain (North) (CMN)			Belt started in Late Triassic.
Copper Mountain (South) (CMS)			Belt started in Late Triassic.
Guichon (GU)			Belt started in Late Triassic.
<b>MIDDLE JURASSIC (Toarcian through Callovian - 193 to 163 Ma)</b>			
Talkeetna Mountains (TM)			Belt started in Early Jurassic.
Alaska Peninsula (AP)			Belt started in Early Jurassic.
Island Porphyry (IP)			Belt started in Early Jurassic.
Klotassin (KL)			Belt started in Early Jurassic.
Texas Creek (TC)			Belt started in Late Triassic.
Galore (GL)			Belt started in Late Triassic.
Toodoggone (TO)			Belt started in Early Jurassic
Coast Mountains (CM)			Belt started in Early Jurassic
Copper Mountain (North) (CMN)			Belt started in Late Triassic.
Copper Mountain (South) (CMS)			Belt started in Late Triassic.
Guichon (GU)			Belt started in Late Triassic.
<b>LATE JURASSIC (Oxfordian through Kimmerigian - 163 to 144 Ma) (Figures 9, 10)</b>			
Ariadny (AR)	Zoned mafic-ultramafic Ti. (Katenskoe, Ariadnoe, Koksharovskoe)	Transform margin. Zoned mafic-ultramafic plutons intruding Samarka terrane.	Transform-margin-related intrusion of mafic-ultramafic plutons along major continental-margin transform faults that formed after accretion of Samarka subduction zone terrane. Belt may have extended into Early Cretaceous.
North Bureya (NB)	Au-Ag epithermal vein and granitoid-related Au deposits. (Pokrovskoe, Pioneer)	Continental-margin arc. Umlekan-Ogodzhin volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Umlekan continental-margin arc.
Stanovoy (ST)	Granitoid-related Au, Au-Ag epithermal vein, Au quartz vein. (Kirovskoe)	Collisional. Granitic plutons intruding Stanovoy block, North Asian Craton.	Anatectic granitic plutonism and regional metamorphism associated with accretion of Bureya superterrane to North Asian Craton and closing of Mongol-Okhotsk Ocean. Belt extended into Early Cretaceous.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Kuyul (KUY)	Podiform Cr-PGE. (Talov, Tikhorechen)	Island arc. Talovskiy terrane.	Subduction-related intrusion of mafic-ultramafic plutons into basal part of Kony-Murgal island arc.
Oloy (OL)	Porphyry Cu-Mo, Au-Ag epithermal vein. (Peschanka, Vesennee)	Island arc. Oloy volcanic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Oloy island arc. Belt extended into Early Cretaceous.
Chersky-Argatass Ranges (CAR)	kuroko massive sulfide. (Khotoidokh)	Island arc. Indigirka-Oloy volcanic-plutonic assemblage.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with Uyandina island arc. Belt extended into Middle Jurassic.
Yasachnaya River (YS)	Pb-Zn skarn, porphyry Cu. (Kunarev, Terrassnoe, Datsytovoe)	Island arc. Uyandin-Yassachny volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with Uyandina island arc.
Svyatoy-Nos (SVN)	Au-Ag epithermal vein. (Polevaya)	Island arc. Svyatoy-Nos volcanic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Svyatoy-Nos island arc.
Mainits (MA)	Kuroko massive sulfide. (Ugryumoe)	Island arc. Mainitskiy terrane.	Massive sulfide deposition associated with Mainitskiy island arc. Belt extended into Early Cretaceous.
Tamvatney-Mainits (TAM)	Podiform Cr. (Krassnaya Gora)	Island arc. Zoned mafic-ultramafic plutons in Mainitskiy terrane.	Subduction-related intrusion of mafic-ultramafic plutons into basal part of Mainitskiy island arc. Mafic-ultramafic rocks hosting deposits form part of structurally-complex ophiolite at base of Mainitskiy island arc terrane. Belt extended into Early Cretaceous
Southwestern Alaska (SWA)	Zoned mafic-ultramafic PGE. (Kemuk Mountain, Red Mountain)	Island arc. Goodnews terrane.	Subduction-related intrusion of mafic-ultramafic plutons into basal part of Togiak island arc. Mafic-ultramafic rocks hosting deposits occur in tectonically linked Goodnews subduction zone terrane.
Yukon-River (YR)	Podiform Cr. (Caribou Mountain, Lower Kanuti River, Holonada)	Island arc. Thrust slices of mafic-ultramafic rocks, Angayucham terrane.	Subduction-related intrusion of mafic-ultramafic plutons into basal part of Koyukuk island arc. Mafic-ultramafic rocks hosting deposits form upper, thrust-slice part of Angayucham subduction zone terrane.
Kobuk (KB)	Podiform Cr; serpentinite-hosted asbestos. Iyikrok Mountain, Avan, Misheguk Mountain, Siniktanneyak Mountain	Island arc. Thrust slices of mafic-ultramafic rocks, Angayucham terrane.	Subduction-related intrusion of mafic-ultramafic plutons into basal part of Koyukuk island arc. Mafic-ultramafic rocks hosting deposits form upper, thrust-slice part of Angayucham subduction zone terrane.
Eastern-Southern Alaska (ESA)	Porphyry Cu, porphyry Cu-Mo. (Pebble Copper, Orange Hill, Bond Creek)	Island arc. Gravina-Nutzotin-Gambier belt, Wrangellia sequence, Wrangellia superterrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Gravina arc. Belt continued into Early Cretaceous.
Klukwan-Duke (KL)	Zoned mafic-ultramafic Ti-Cr-PGE. (Union Bay, Klukwan, Haines)	Island arc. Gravina-Nutzotin-Gambier belt, Wrangellia sequence, Wrangellia superterrane.	Subduction-related mafic-ultramafic plutonism associated with basal part of Gravina arc. Belt extended into Early Cretaceous.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Cariboo (CB)	Au quartz vein. (Cariboo Gold Quartz, Frasergold)	Collisional. Veins in Downey Creek Formation of Kootenay terrane.	Regional metamorphism occurring during obduction and overthrusting of Kootenay, Stikinia-Quesnellia arc and associated subduction zone complexes onto the North American Craton Margin. Belt continued into Early Cretaceous.
Rossland (RL)	Au-Ag polymetallic vein. (Rossland, Sheep Creek, Ymir Erie Creek).	Collisional. Veins in Nelson plutonic suite.	Anatectic granitic plutonism associated with obduction of Stikinia-Quesnellia arc and associated subduction zone complexes onto the North American Craton Margin.
Island Porphyry (IP)			Belt started in Early Jurassic and ceased in early Late Jurassic.
<b>EARLY CRETACEOUS (Neocomian - 144 to 120 Ma)</b>			
Samarka (SA)	W skarn, porphyry Cu-Mo. (Vostok-2, Benevskoe, Khvoshchovoe, Kafen, Malakhitovoe)	Transform continental-margin. Samarka accretionary-wedge terrane.	Anatectic granitic plutonism occurring during subduction of Kula oceanic ridge along the transform continental margin of the Russian Southeast. Belt continued into late Early Cretaceous.
Selemdzha-Kerbi (SK)	Au quartz vein and granitoid-related Au. (Tokur, Petrovsko-Eleninsky)	Collisional. Veins and plutons intruding Tukuringra-Dzhagi and Galan terranes.	Anatectic granitic plutonism associated with collision Bureya and Khanka continental-margin arc superterrane with the North Asian Craton. Belt extended into Late Jurassic.
Stanovoy (ST)			Belt started in Late Jurassic
Kondyor (KO)	Zoned mafic-ultramafic Cr-PGE. (Kondyor)	Transform-margin. Zoned mafic-ultramafic intrusions intruding Stanovoy block of North Asian Craton.	Transform-margin-related intrusion of mafic-ultramafic plutons along major continental-margin transform faults that formed during subduction of terranes along Mongol-Okhotsk fault system.
Allakh-Yun (AY)	Au quartz vein, granitoid-related Au, W-Sn quartz vein. (Bular, Yur, Nezhdanin, Levo-Dybin)	Collisional. Verkhoyansk granite belt.	Regional metamorphism and anatectic granitic plutonism associated with accretion of Kolyma-Omolon superterrane to North Asian Craton Margin. Belt continued into Early Cretaceous.
Tompon (TO)	Cu, W, Sn skarn, Sn quartz vein. (Khunkhada, Agytki, Erikag)	Collisional. Skarns and veins adjacent to Main part, Verkhoyansk granite belt.	Anatectic granitic plutonism associated with accretion of Kolyma-Omolon superterrane to North Asian Craton Margin.
Verkhoyansk (VK)	Au quartz vein, Au-Sn polymetallic vein. (Nikolaevskoe, Otkyrtoe, Chochimbal, Imtandzha)	Collisional. Skarns and veins adjacent to Main part, Verkhoyansk granite belt.	Regional metamorphism and anatectic granitic plutonism associated with accretion of Kolyma-Omolon superterrane to North Asian Craton Margin. Belt continued into Early Cretaceous.
Yana-Kolyma (YA)	Au quartz vein, Sn vein, granitoid-related Au. (Natalka, Svetloe, Kholodnoe, Zhdannoe, Utin, Alyaskitovoe,)	Collisional. Veins and plutons in or adjacent to Main part, Verkhoyansk granite belt.	Regional metamorphism and anatectic granitic plutonism associated with early stage of accretion of Kolyma-Omolon superterrane to North Asian Craton Margin.
Yana-Polousnen (YP)	Granitoid-related Au, Sn quartz vein, & others. (Polyarное, Deputatskoe, Kandidatskoe, Chistoe, Ilin-Tas)	Collisional. Plutons and veins in Northern part, Verkhoyansk granite belt.	Anatectic granitic plutonism and regional metamorphism associated with late stage of accretion of Kolyma-Omolon superterrane to North Asian Craton Margin. Belt continued into early Late Cretaceous.



<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Kular (KU)	Au quartz vein, granitoid-related Au, Sn quartz vein. (Burguat, Solur, Novoe)	Collisional. Veins and plutons in Northern part, Verkhoyansk granite belt.	Anatectic granitic plutonism and regional metamorphism associated with accretion of Kolyma-Omolon superterrane to North Asian Craton Margin. Belt continued into late Early Cretaceous (Albian).
Darpir (DP)	Sn skarn, Sn greisen, granitoid-related Au, porphyry Cu. (Titovskoe, Chepak, Bastion)	Collisional. Main part, Verkhoyansk granite belt.	Anatectic granitic plutonism associated with accretion of Kolyma-Omolon superterrane to North Asian Craton Margin.
Shamanikha (SH)	Au quartz vein, Cu-Ag quartz vein. (Glukhariny, Opyt)	Collisional. Veins in Prikolyma terrane.	Regional metamorphism associated with accretion of Kolyma-Omolon superterrane to North Asian Craton Margin.
Oloy (OL)			Belt started in Late Jurassic.
Mainits (MA)			Belt started in Late Jurassic.
Tamvatney-Mainits (TAM)			Belt started in Late Jurassic.
Western-Southeastern Alaska (WSE)	Porphyry Mo, Cu-Ag skarn, felsic plutonic U. (Baker Island, Jumba, Magnetite Cliff, Bokan Mountain)	Island arc. Granitic rocks intruding Gravina-Nutzotin-Gambier belt, Wrangellia sequence, Wrangellia superterrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Gravina arc. Metallogenic belt and host granitic suite formed during final accretion of Wrangellia superterrane.
Cariboo (CB)			Belt started in Middle Jurassic.
<b>LATE EARLY CRETACEOUS (Cenomanian through Albian - 119 to 100 Ma)</b>			
Samarka (SA)			Metallogenic belt started in Early Cretaceous (Neocomian).
Badzhal-Ezop-Khingana (BZ-KH)	Sn greisen, skarn, and vein. (Solnechnoe, Prvourmiiskoe, Ezop, Khingana)	Continental-margin arc. Khingana-Okhotsk volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Khingana continental-margin arc. Belt extended into Early Cretaceous.
Kular (KU)			Belt started in Early Cretaceous (Neocomian).
Mainits (MA)			Belt started in Late Jurassic.
Tamvatney-Mainits (TAM)			Belt started in Late Jurassic.
Nome (NO)	Au quartz vein. (Rock Creek, Big Hurrah, Mt. Distan)	Extensional. Veins in Seward terrane.	Regional metamorphism associated with extension that occurred after overthrusting of Angayucham subduction zone terrane.
Southern Brooks Range (SBR) (Includes Chandalar district)	Au quartz vein. (Mikado)	Extensional. Veins in Coldfoot terrane, and in Hammond terrane of Arctic Alaska superterrane.	Regional metamorphism associated with extension that occurred after overthrusting of Angayucham subduction zone terrane.
East-Central Alaska (older part) (ECA) (major part of Tintina gold belt)	Granitoid-related Au, polymetallic vein, porphyry Cu, Sb-Au vein. (Democrat, Fort Knox, Pogo, Kantishna district, Manley-Livengood area)	Collisional Veins and granitic plutons in interior Alaska	Regional metamorphism and anatectic granitic plutonism mainly in Yukon-Tanana terrane associated with final accretion of Wrangellia superterrane to North American continental margin. Belt started in late Early Cretaceous.
Selwyn (SW)	W-Cu skarn, Zn-Pb-Ag skarn, Zn-Pb-Ag manto. (Canada tungsten, Macmillan Pass, Sa Dena Hes, Quartz Lake, Prairie Creek)	Collisional. Cassiar plutonic suite, Omineca-Selwyn plutonic belt.	Probable anatectic granitic plutonism (Omineca-Selwyn plutonic belt) associated with final accretion of Wrangellia superterrane to North American continental margin.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Tombstone (TS) (extension of Tintina gold belt in Alaska)	Ag polymetallic vein, Au-Sb vein, W-Sn-Au skarn. (Ken Hill-Galena Hill district; Brewery Creek, Ray Gulch, Eagle, Ray Gulch)	Collisional Veins and granitic plutons of Omineca-Selwyn plutonic belt.	Regional metamorphism and anatectic granitic plutonism (Omineca-Selwyn plutonic belt) associated with final accretion of Wrangellia superterrane to North American continental margin.
Cassiar (CA)	Porphyry Mo, W skarn, Zn-Pb-Ag manto, Sn skarn, Au skarn. (Logtung, Risby, Midway Manto, )	Collisional. Cassiar plutonic suite, Omineca-Selwyn plutonic belt.	Probable anatectic granitic plutonism (Omineca-Selwyn plutonic belt) associated with final accretion of Wrangellia superterrane to North American continental margin.
Whitehorse (WH)	Cu-Fe skarn, porphyry Cu-Au-Ag, Au-Ag polymetallic vein. (Whitehorse Copper Belt, Hopkins, Sekulumun, Mount Nansen)	Collisional. Whitehorse plutonic suite, Omineca-Selwyn plutonic belt.	Probable anatectic granitic plutonism (Omineca-Selwyn plutonic belt) associated with final accretion of Wrangellia superterrane to North American continental margin.
Bayonne (BA)	Porphyry Mo, Cu-Mo skarn. (Boss Mountain, Trout Lake, Red Mountain Moly, Emerald-Invincible, Dodger, and others)	Collisional. Bayonne plutonic suite, Omineca-Selwyn plutonic belt.	Probable anatectic granitic plutonism (Omineca-Selwyn plutonic belt) associated with final accretion of Wrangellia superterrane to North American continental margin.
<b>EARLY LATE CRETACEOUS (Cenomanian through Santonian - 100 to 84 Ma)</b>			
Koryak Highlands (KH)	Zoned mafic-ultramafic PGE; Cu massive sulfide. (Snezhnoe)	Island arc. Olyutorka-Kamchatka terrane.	Subduction-related intrusion of mafic-ultramafic plutons into Olyutorka island arc. Belt continued into Late Cretaceous and possibly into early Tertiary.
Vatyn (VT)	Volcanogenic Mn & Fe. (Itchayvayam)	Island arc. Olyutorka-Kamchatka terrane.	Sea floor sedimentation associated with Olyutorka island arc. Belt continued into Late Cretaceous and possibly into early Tertiary.
Sergeevka (SG)	Granitoid-related Au. (Askold, Progress)	Continental-margin arc. East Sikhote-Aline volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the East Sikhote-Aline continental margin arc.
Taukha (TK)	B skarn, Pb-Zn skarn. (Dalnegorsk, Nikolaevskoe, Partizanskoe, Krasnogorskoe)	Continental-margin arc. East Sikhote-Aline volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the East Sikhote-Aline continental margin arc.
Kema (KM)	Au-Ag epithermal vein, porphyry Cu-Mo. (Glinyanoe, Sukhoi Creek, Tayozhnoe Verkhnezolotoe)	Continental-margin arc. East Sikhote-Aline volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the East Sikhote-Aline continental margin arc.
Luzhinsky (LZ)	Sn polymetallic vein, Sn silica-sulfide vein, porphyry Sn. (Tigrinoe , Zimnee, Arsenyevsky, Yantarno)	Continental-margin arc. East Sikhote-Aline volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the back arc part of East Sikhote-Aline continental margin arc.
Lower Amur (LA)	Au-Ag epithermal vein, porphyry Cu, Sn Greisen. (Mnogovershinnoe, Belaya Gora)	Continental-margin arc. East Sikhote-Aline volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the East Sikhote-Aline continental margin arc.
Badzhal-Ezop-Khingana (BZ-KH)			Metallogenic belt started in late-early Cretaceous.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Okhotsk zone (EAOH), Eastern Asia-Arctic Metallogenic Belt	Au-Ag epithermal vein. (Karamken, Julietta, Agat)	Continental-margin arc. Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the back-arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc. Belt continued into Late Cretaceous. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Koni-Yablon zone (EAKY), Eastern Asia-Arctic Metallogenic Belt	Porphyry Cu-Mo, Cu-Mo skarn. (Nakhtandjin, Osennee, Lora, Etandzha)	Continental-margin arc. Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc. Axial part Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Korkodon-Nayakhan zone (EAKN), Eastern Asia-Arctic Metallogenic Belt	Porphyry Mo, granitoid-related Au. (Orlinoe, Khetagchan)	Continental-margin arc. Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc. Orthogonal branch of Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Verkhne-Kolyma zone (EAVK), Eastern Asia-Arctic Metallogenic Belt	Sn-Ag polymetallic vein, Rhyolite-hosted Sn, granitoid-related Au. (Tigrets-Industriya, Kandychan, Butugychag)	Continental-margin arc. Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related volcanism associated with Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc. Orthogonal branch of Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt. Belt continued into Late Cretaceous. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Vostochno-Verkhoyansk zone, (EAVV), Eastern Asia-Arctic Metallogenic Belt	Ag polymetallic vein, clastic sediment-hosted Hg. (Mangazeika, Menkeche)	Continental-margin arc. Back arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related magmatism associated with back-arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka continental margin arc. Belt continued into Late Cretaceous. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Adycha-Taryn (EAAT) zone, Eastern Asia-Arctic Metallogenic Belt	Clastic-sediment-hosted Sb-Au, Au-Ag epithermal vein, Ag-Sb polymetallic vein. (Ak-Altyn)	Continental-margin arc. Transverse extension of Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related magmatism associated with back-arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka continental margin arc. Belt continued into Late Cretaceous. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Dogdo-Erikrit zone (EADE), Eastern Asia-Arctic Metallogenic Belt	Au-Ag epithermal vein, Sn polymetallic vein, volcanic-hosted Hg. (Kysylga, Solkuchan, Dodgo)	Continental-margin arc. Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc. Orthogonal branch of Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Omsukchan zone (EAOM), Eastern Asia-Arctic Metallogenic Belt	Au-Ag epithermal vein, Sn polymetallic vein, silicate-sulfide, porphyry Sn, porphyry Cu-Mo, & others. (Nevskoe, Mechta, Dukat).	Continental-margin arc. Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the back-arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc. Orthogonal branch of Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Chokurdak (CD)	Sn polymetallic vein, Sn greisen. (Deputatskoe, Churpuunaya)	Island arc. Svyatoy-Nos volcanic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the back-arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc..

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Chau zone (EACN), Eastern Asia-Arctic Metallogenic Belt	Sn polymetallic vein, Sn greisen, Sn skarn, Sn porphyry, granitoid-related Au. (Valkumei, Chechekuyum, Kanelyveen, Iultin, Svetloe)	Continental-margin arc. Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc. Correlated with Seward Peninsula metallogenic belt. Belt continued into Late Cretaceous. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Chukotka (CH)	Au quartz vein, Sn polymetallic vein. (Karalveem, Ozernoe)	Collisional. Veins and granitic plutons in Chukotka terrane.	Regional metamorphism and anatectic granitic plutonism associated with accretion of rifted Chukotka passive continental-margin terrane to Northeast Asia.
East-Central Alaska (older part) (ECA)			Belt started in late Early Cretaceous.
Wrangell Mountains (WR)	Cu-Ag quartz vein, Kennecott Cu (Kathleen-Margaret, Kennecott)	Collisional. Veins and replacements in Late Triassic Nikolai Greenstone and Ninzina Limestone, Wrangellia sequence, Wrangellia superterrane.	Regional metamorphism and vein emplacement associated with accretion of Wrangellia superterrane to southern Alaska.
Selwyn (SW)			Belt started in late Early Cretaceous.
Cassiar (CA)			Belt started in late Early Cretaceous.
Whitehorse (WH)			Belt started in late Early Cretaceous.
Bayonne (BA)			Belt started in late Early Cretaceous.
<b>LATE CRETACEOUS AND EARLY TERTIARY (Campanian through early Eocene - 84 to 52 Ma)</b>			
Sergeevka (SG)			Belt started in late Early Cretaceous.
Taukha (TK)			Belt started in late Early Cretaceous.
Kema (KM)			Belt started in late Early Cretaceous.
Luzhinsky (LZ)			Belt started in late Early Cretaceous.
Lower Amur (LA)			Belt started in late Early Cretaceous.
Koryak Highlands (KH)			Belt started in early Late Cretaceous and possibly extended into early Tertiary.
Vatyn (VT)			Belt started in early Late Cretaceous.
Okhotsk zone (EAOH)			Belt started in early Late Cretaceous.
Verkhne-Yudomsky (Yuzhno-Verkhoyansk) zone (EAVY)	Sn & Ag polymetallic vein. (Zarnitsa-Kutinskoe, Khaardak)	Continental-margin arc. Back arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the back-arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka continental margin arc. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Verkhoyansk-Indigirka (Dulgalak) zone (EAVI)	Clastic sediment-hosted Hg, Sb-Au vein. (Zagadka, Kyuchyus)	Continental-margin arc. Back arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related magmatism associated with back-arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka continental margin arc. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Vostochno-Verkhoyansk (EAVV)			Zone started in early Late Cretaceous; part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Adycha-Taryn (EAAT)			Zone started in early Late Cretaceous; part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Verkhne-Kolyma zone (EAVK)			Zone started in early Late Cretaceous; part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Korkodon-Nayakhan zone (EAKN)			Metallogenic belt started in early-Late Cretaceous.
Omsukchan zone (EAOM)			Metallogenic belt started in early-Late Cretaceous.
Anuyi-Beringovsky zone (EAAB), Eastern Asia-Arctic Metallogenic Belt	Au-Ag epithermal vein, disseminated Au sulfide (Valunistoe, Maiskoe))	Continental-margin arc. Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc. Zone part of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Chukotka zone (EACH), Eastern Asia-Arctic Metallogenic Belt	Sediment-hosted Hg, hot-spring Hg, volcanic-hosted Hg. (Palyanskoe, Plammenoe)	Continental-margin arc. Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the back-arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc. Youngest zone in Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Chaun zone (EACN)			Belt started in early Late Cretaceous.
Seward Peninsula (SP)	Sn skarn & greisen, Sn granite, porphyry Mo, polymetallic vein, & others. (Lost River, Eagle Creek, Death Valley)	Continental-margin arc. Western Alaska part of Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the back-arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc. Eastern extension of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Northwestern Koyukuk Basin (NWK)	Felsic plutonic U. (Wheeler Creek, Clear Creek, Zane Hills)	Continental-margin arc. Western Alaska part of Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the back-arc part of Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc. Eastern extension of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
West-Central Alaska (WCA) (Hogatza)	Porphyry Cu. (Indian Mountain, Purcell Mountain, Zane Hills)	Continental-margin arc. Western Alaska part of Okhotsk-Chukotka volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Okhotsk-Chukotka continental-margin arc. Eastern extension of Eastern Asia metallogenic belt.
Southwest Kuskokwim Mountains (SWK) (Kuskokwim mineral belt)	Sn-Cu-Ag greisen, Hg-Sb-Au epithermal vein, Au-As polymetallic vein, porphyry Mo, porphyry Cu-Au, porphyry Au, granitoid-related Au. (McLeod, Fox Hills, Chicken Mountain, Beaver Mountains, Cirque, Tolstoi, Von Frank Mountain, Donlin Creek, Vinasale, Arnold)	Continental-margin arc. Kuskokwim Mountains sedimentary and volcanic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Kluane continental-margin arc.
East-Central Alaska, (younger part) (ECA) (Includes Carmacks belt of porphyry Cu-Mo deposits)	Sn greisen and vein, felsic plutonic U, W skarn, porphyry Cu-Mo. (Asarco, Ketchem Dome, Lime Peak, Roy Creek, Taurus, Casino)	Continental-margin arc. Yukon-Tanana igneous belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Kluane continental-margin arc.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Southern Alaska (SA)	Porphyry Cu, porphyry Cu-Au, polymetallic vein, Ag-Au skarn, Cu-Au-Ag skarn. (Kijik River, Golden Zone, Nabesna River).	Continental-margin arc. Alaska Range-Talkeetna Mountains igneous belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Kluane continental-margin arc.
Chugach Mountains (CM)	Au quartz vein. (Cliff, Alaska Oracle, Crown Point, & others)	Extensional. Veins in Valdez Group, Chugach terrane.	Oblique subduction of Kula-Farallon oceanic ridge under margin of southern Alaska.
Surprise Lake (SL)	Porphyry Mo-Cu, Au-Ag polymetallic vein. (Mount Ogden, Red Mountain, Adanac-Adera, Boswell River, & others)	Continental-margin arc. Coast-North Cascade plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Coast continental-margin arc.
Baranof (BN)	Au quartz vein. (Chichagoff, Hirst-Chichagof, Bauer, Silver Bay, and others)	Extensional. Veins in Valdez Group, Chugach terrane.	Oblique subduction of Kula-Farallon oceanic ridge under margin of southeastern Alaska.
Yakobi (YK)	Gabbroic Ni-Cu (Bohemia Basin, Brady Glacier, Mirror Harbour, Mt. Fairweather)	Oceanic ridge. Mafic-ultramafic plutons intruding Chugach terrane.	Intrusion of mafic-ultramafic plutons during oblique subduction of Kula-Farallon oceanic ridge under margin of southeastern Alaska.
Central-Southeastern Alaska (CSE)	Porphyry Mo, porphyry Cu. (Margerie Glacier, Nunatak, Groundhog Basin, Quartz Hill)	Continental-margin arc. Coast-North Cascade plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Coast continental-margin arc.
Bulkley (BK)	Porphyry Cu-Mo, Au-Ag polymetallic vein. (Huckleberry, Ox Lake, Poplar, Red Rose, Dome Mountain, & others)	Continental-margin arc. Coast-North Cascade plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Coast continental-margin arc.
Skeena (SK)	Porphyry Cu-Mo, porphyry Mo, Ag polymetallic vein, Au-Ag polymetallic vein. (Berg, Lucky Ship, Nanika, Red Bird, Kitsault, Equity Silver, & others)	Continental-margin arc. Coast-North Cascade plutonic belt Kamloops volcanic belt.	Back arc granitic plutonism associated with subduction-related Coast continental-margin arc. Related to Nelson metallogenic belt.
Juneau (JU)	Au quartz vein. (Jualin, Kensington, Alaska-Juneau, Treadwell, Sundum Chief, Gold Standard, & others)	Extensional. Veins in foliated tonalite sill between Wrangellia and Stikinia terranes.	Oblique subduction of Kula-Farallon oceanic ridge under margin of southeastern Alaska.
Prince William Sound (PW)	Besshi massive sulfide, Cyprus massive sulfide. (Beatson, Ellamar, Knight Island, Latouche, & others)	Oceanic ridge. Prince William terrane.	Sea-floor spreading along Kula-Farallon oceanic ridge.
Fish Lake-Bralorne (FLB)	Au-Ag polymetallic vein, porphyry Cu-Mo. (Bralorne, Pioneer, Fish Lake, Poison Mountain, Giant Copper, & others)	Continental-margin arc. Coast-North Cascade plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Coast continental-margin arc. Related to Tyaughton -Yalakom metallogenic belt of Hg-Au-W-Sb polymetallic vein deposits.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
Gambier (GB)	Porphyry Cu-Mo, Zn-Pb-Cu skarn. (O.K., Gambier Island, HI-MARS)	Continental-margin arc. Coast-North Cascade plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Coast continental-margin arc.
Catface (CF)	Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au, Au-Ag polymetallic vein. (Catface, Domineer, Privateer)	Continental-margin arc. Granitic plutons intruding southern Wrangellia terrane.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Coast continental margin arc.
Nelson (NS)	Ag polymetallic vein, Ag-Pb-Zn manto, Au-Ag epithermal vein. (Bluebell, Highland Bell, Vault, Dusty Mac)	Continental-margin arc. Eocene plutonic rocks intruding Quesnellia terrane.	Back arc granitic plutonism associated with subduction-related Coast continental-margin arc. Related to Skeena metallogenic belt.
<b>EARLY TO MIDDLE TERTIARY (Middle Eocene through early Miocene - 52 to 23 Ma)</b>			
Central Koryak (CKY)	Sn polymetallic vein, Au-Ag epithermal vein, Hb-Sb vein, porphyry Mo-Cu. (Ainatvetkin, Ametistovoe, Lyapgani, Tamvatney, Kuibiveen)	Continental-margin arc. Kamchatkak-Koryak volcanic-plutonic belt.	Granitic plutonism associated with transform faulting along the margin of the North Asian continent.
Owl Creek (OC)	Porphyry Cu-Mo, porphyry Mo, Au polymetallic vein. (Harrison Lake, Boundary, Red Mountain, Lone Jack, Clear Creek, Owl Creek, & others)	Continental-margin arc. Cascade volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the early part of Cascade continental margin arc. Belt extended into Miocene and Pliocene.

<b>Metallogenic Belt (Abbreviation)</b>	<b>Major Mineral Deposits Types. (Major Mineral Deposits)</b>	<b>Environment. Host Unit.</b>	<b>Tectonic Event. Comments</b>
<b>MIDDLE TERTIARY (Miocene - 20 to 10 Ma)</b>			
Central Kamchatka (CK)	Au-Ag epithermal vein, porphyry Cu-Mo. (Ozernovskoe, Aginskoe, Kirganik)	Transform -margin arc. Central Kamchatka volcanic & sedimentary basin.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Kamchatka Peninsula part of Northeast Asia continental margin arc.
Alaska Peninsula & Aleutian Islands (AP)	Au-Ag epithermal vein, porphyry Cu & Cu-Mo, polymetallic vein. (Pyramid, Bee Creek, Apollo-Sitka)	Continental-margin arc. Aleutian volcanic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Aleutian continental margin arc. Belt extended into Pliocene and Quaternary.
Owl Creek (OC)	Belt started in Eocene and extended into Pliocene.		
<b>LATE TERTIARY and QUATERNARY (Pliocene through Present - 4 to 0 Ma)</b>			
Kuril (KU)	Au-Ag epithermal vein, polymetallic vein, Sn vein, sulfur-sulfide, & others. (Novoe, Prasolovskoe, Koshkina, Valentinovskoe)	Continental-margin arc. Kuril volcanic-plutonic belt.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Kuril Island part of Northeast Asia continental margin arc.
Central Kamchatka (CK)	Belt started in late Miocene.		
East Kamchatka (EK)	Au-Ag epithermal vein. (Mutnovskoe, Rodnikovoe, Asachinskoe, Ametistovoe)	Continental-margin arc. Central Kamchatka volcanic & sedimentary basin.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Kamchatka Peninsula part of Northeast Asia continental margin arc.
Olyutor (OT)	Au-Ag epithermal vein, Sn polymetallic vein, clastic sediment-hosted Hg. (Lalankytap, Maleotoivayam)	Continental-margin arc. East Kamchatka volcanic & sedimentary basin.	Subduction-related granitic plutonism that formed the Kamchatka Peninsula part of Northeast Asia continental margin arc.
Alaska Peninsula & Aleutian Islands (AP)	Belt started in Miocene.		
Owl Creek (OC)	Belt started in Eocene.		