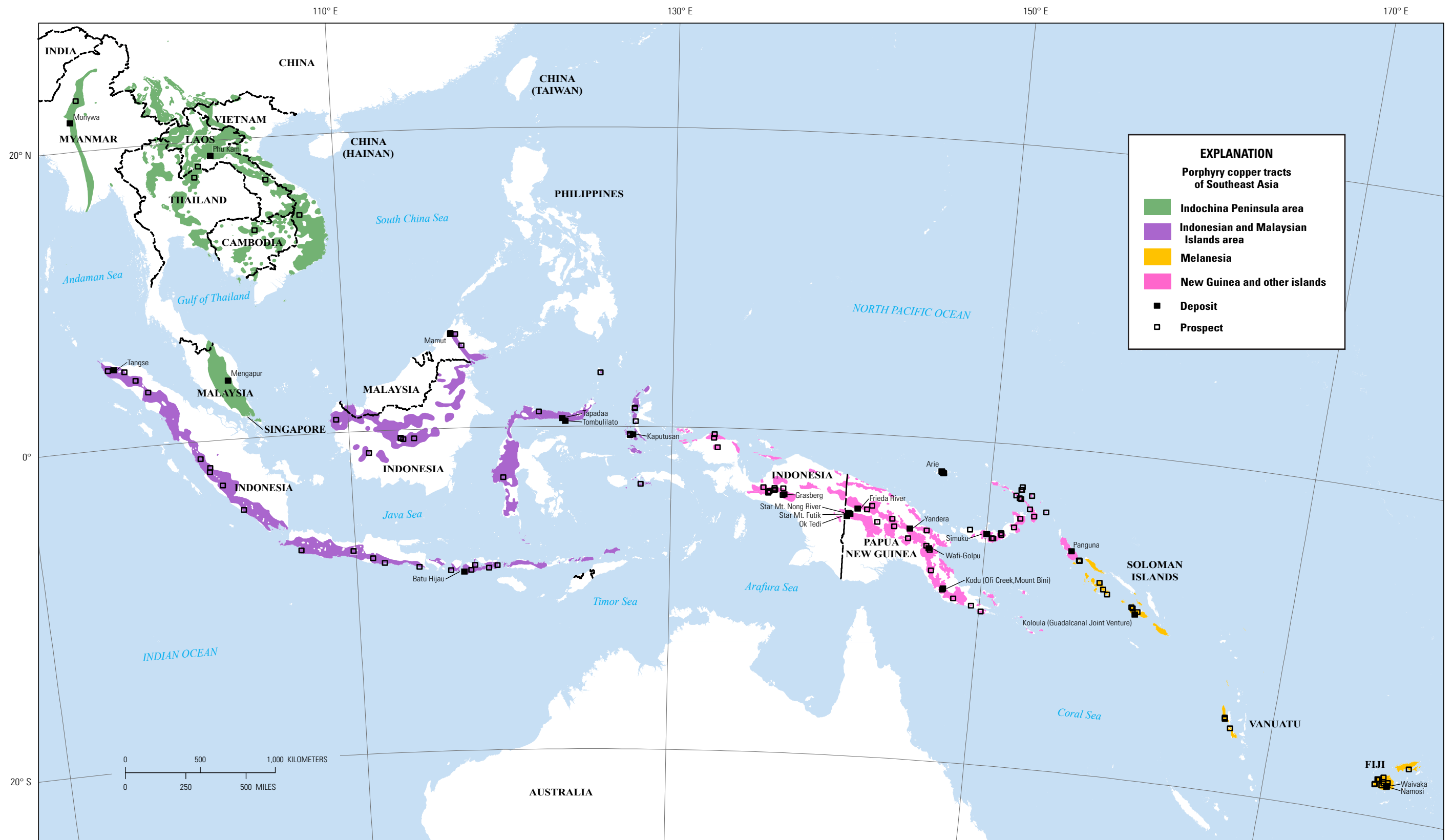




Political boundary source: U.S. Department of State (2009)
 Projection: Asia South Albers Equal Area Conic;
 Central meridian 115° E; latitude of origin 15° S

Figure 1. Map showing permissive tracts for porphyry copper deposits in Southeast Asia and Melanesia, grouped by geographic areas. Porphyry copper deposits (filled squares) and significant prospects (open squares) are shown; deposits mentioned in the text are labeled.

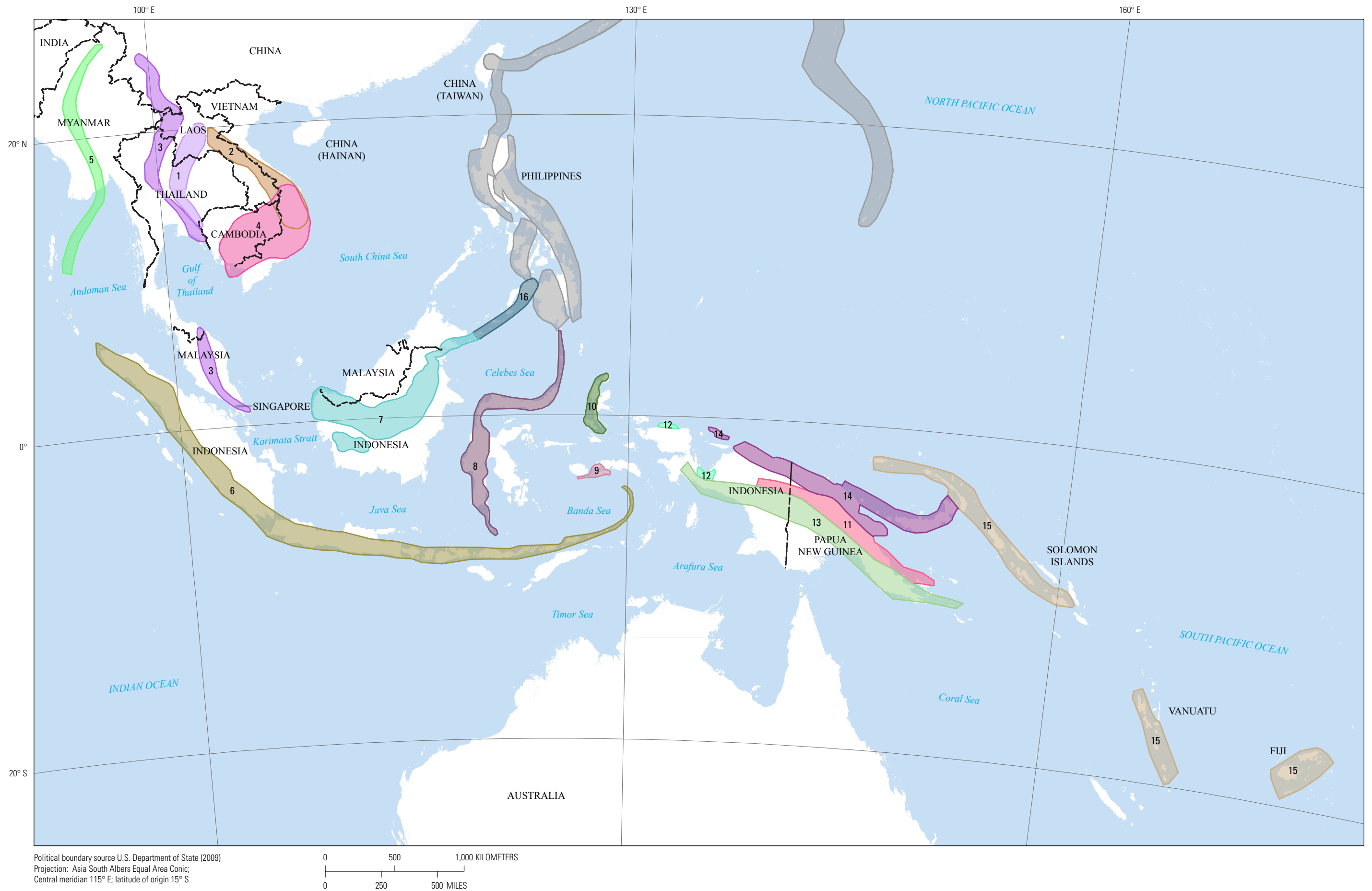


Figure 3. Map of the principal magmatic arcs of Southeast Asia and Melanesia. Arcs that continue north into the Philippines are shown in gray. See table 2 for map key and references.

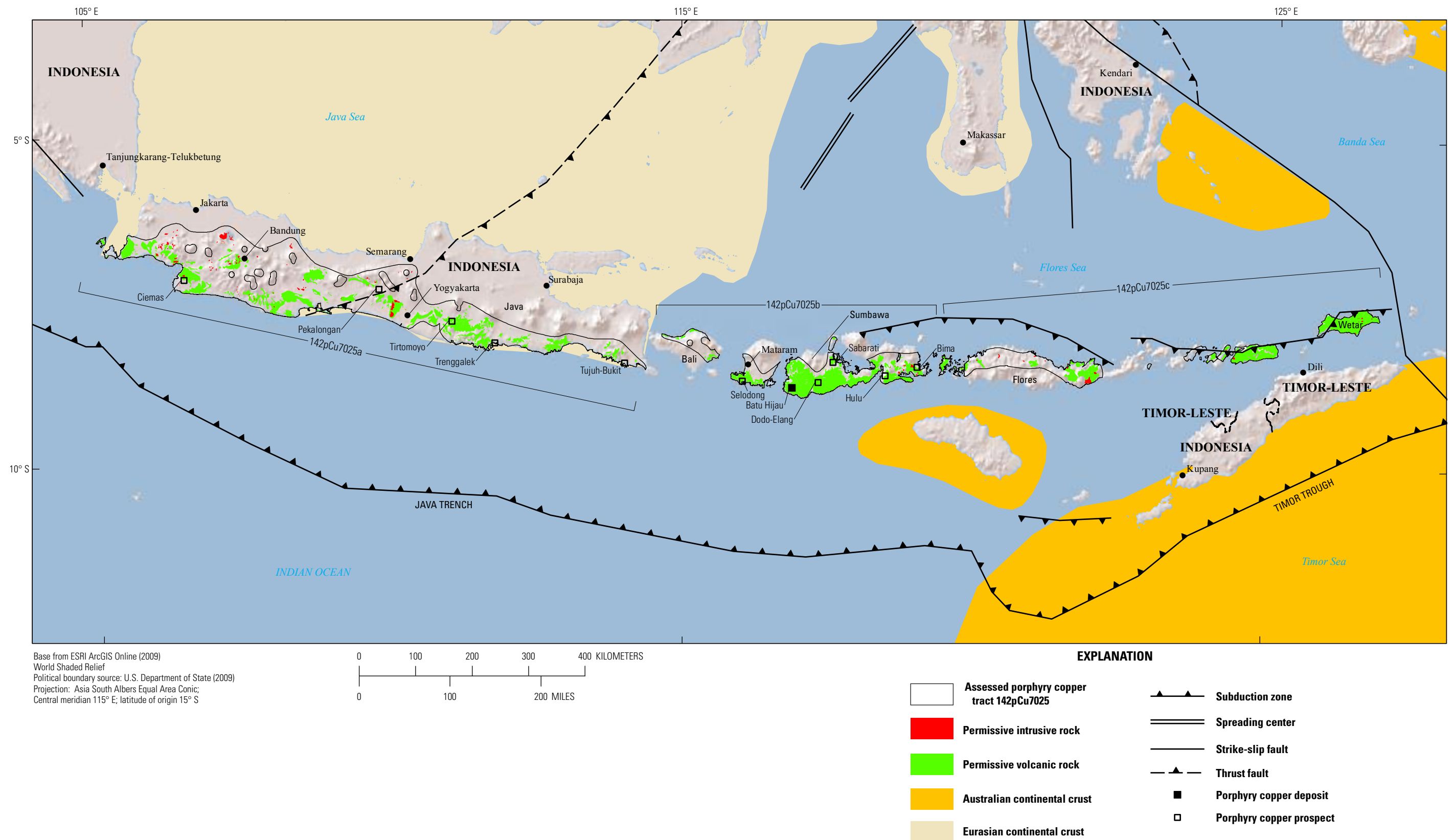


Figure F3. Map showing the distribution of permissive igneous rocks, tectonic features, and porphyry copper deposits and prospects for tract 142pCu7025, Sunda-Banda Arc—Indonesia. 142pCu7025a, Java (Jawa) Island. 142pCu7025b, Bali to west Flores Islands. 142pCu7025c, east Flores to Weta Islands.

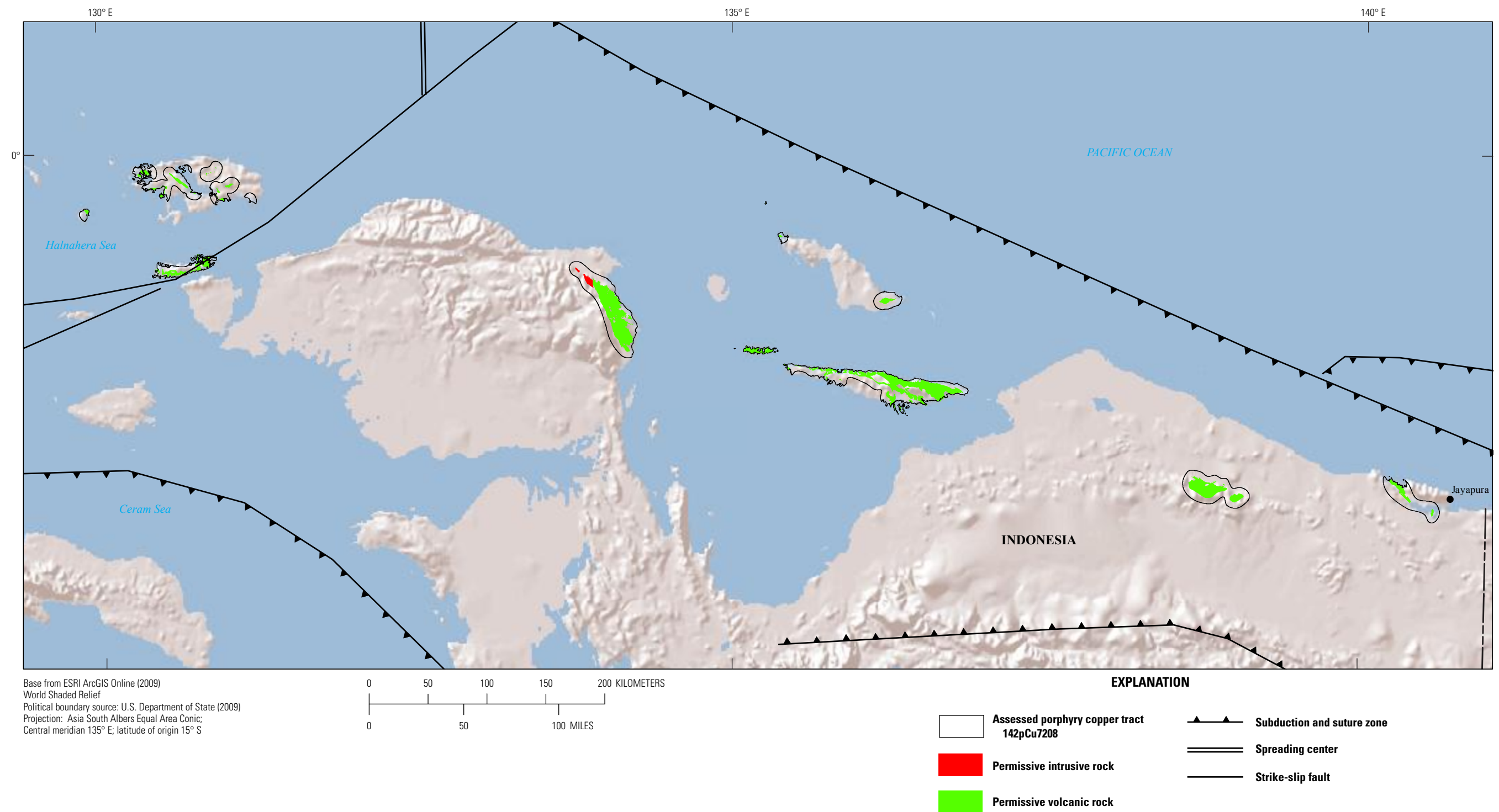


Figure R2. Map showing igneous rocks used to delineate tract 142pCu7208, Inner Melanesian Arc Terranes I—Papua and West Papua, Indonesia.

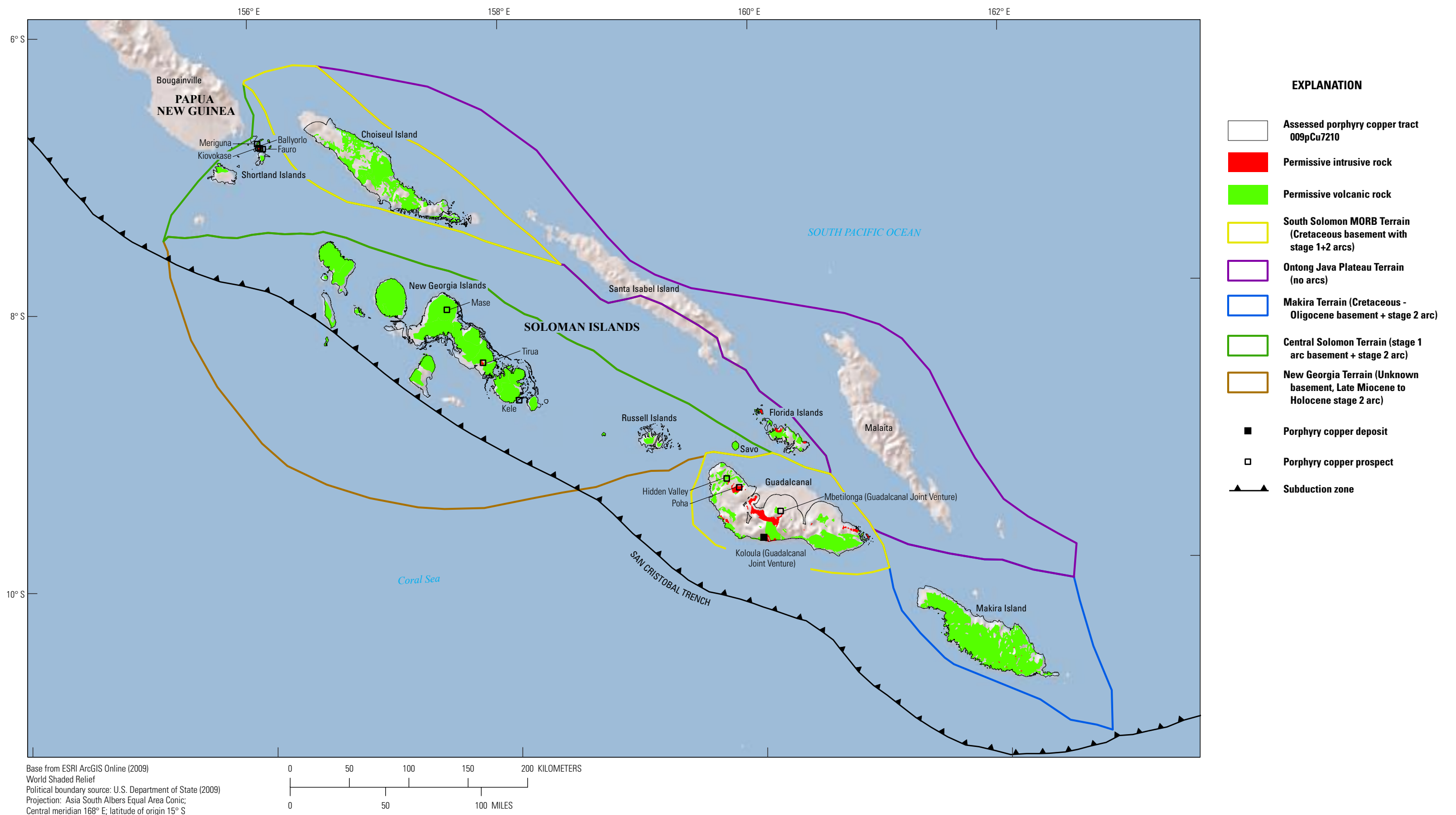
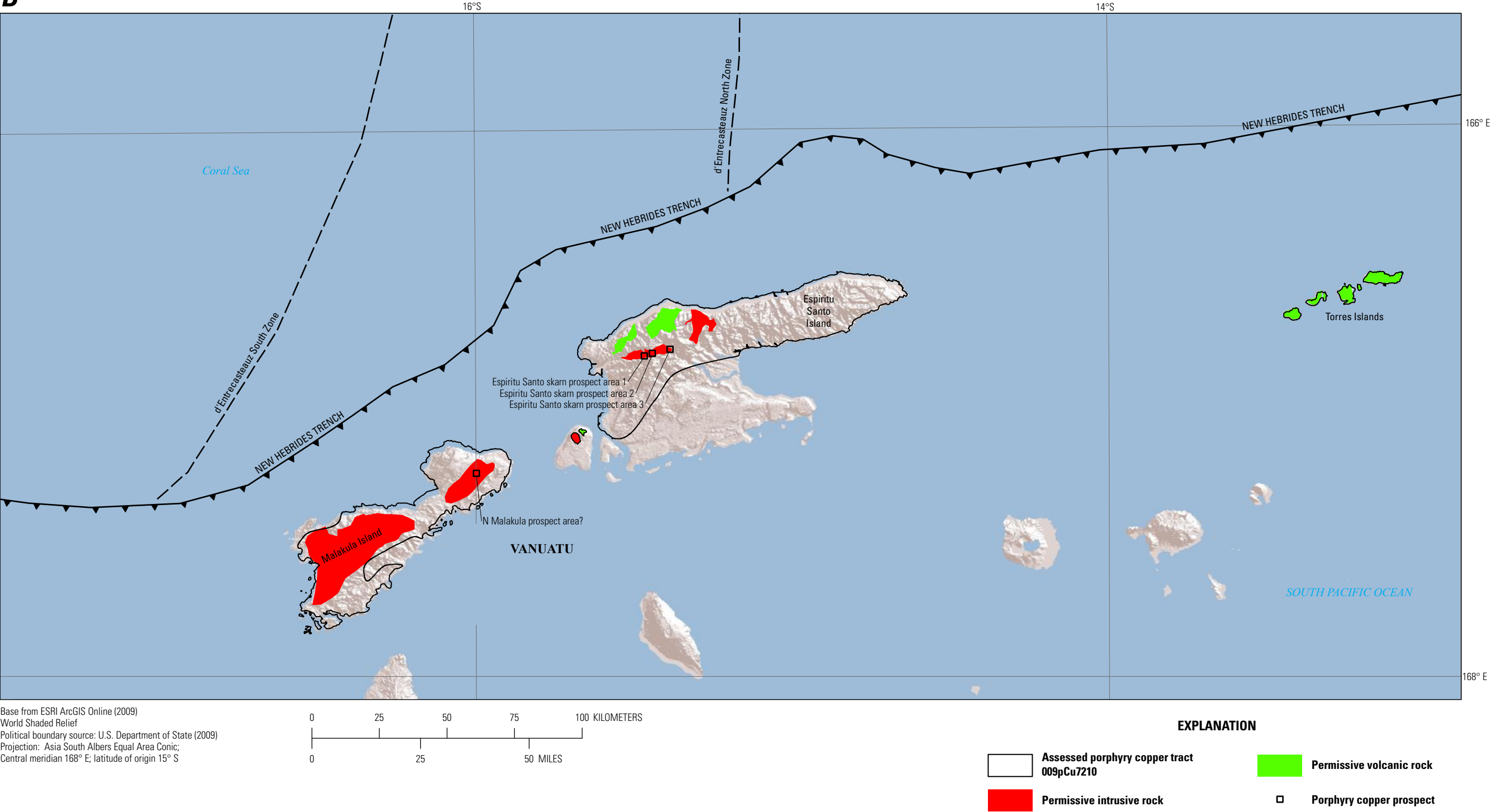


Figure V24. Maps showing subareas and igneous rocks used to delineate tract 009pCu7210, Outer Melanesian Arc II—Melanesia. *A*, Solomon Islands, showing different basement “terrains” and extent of arc development (after Petterson and others, 1999). Petterson and others (1999) proposed the term “terrain” to describe the geodynamic framework of the Solomon Islands. Terrains are distinguished from one another based on geology, tectonic history, and age. The term “terrane” sensu stricto refers to fault-bounded areas that have unique geological histories. *B*, Vanuatu. *C*, Fiji.

B



Base from ESRI ArcGIS Online (2009)
World Shaded Relief
Political boundary source: U.S. Department of State (2009)
Projection: Asia South Albers Equal Area Conic;
Central meridian 168° E; latitude of origin 15° S

Figure V2B. Maps showing subareas and igneous rocks used to delineate tract 009pCu7210, Outer Melanesian Arc II—Melanesia. *A*, Solomon Islands, showing different basement “terrains” and extent of arc development (after Petterson and others, 1999). Petterson and others (1999) proposed the term “terrain” to describe the geodynamic framework of the Solomon Islands. Terrains are distinguished from one another based on geology, tectonic history, and age. The term “terrane” sensu stricto refers to fault-bounded areas that have unique geological histories. *B*, Vanuatu. *C*, Fiji.