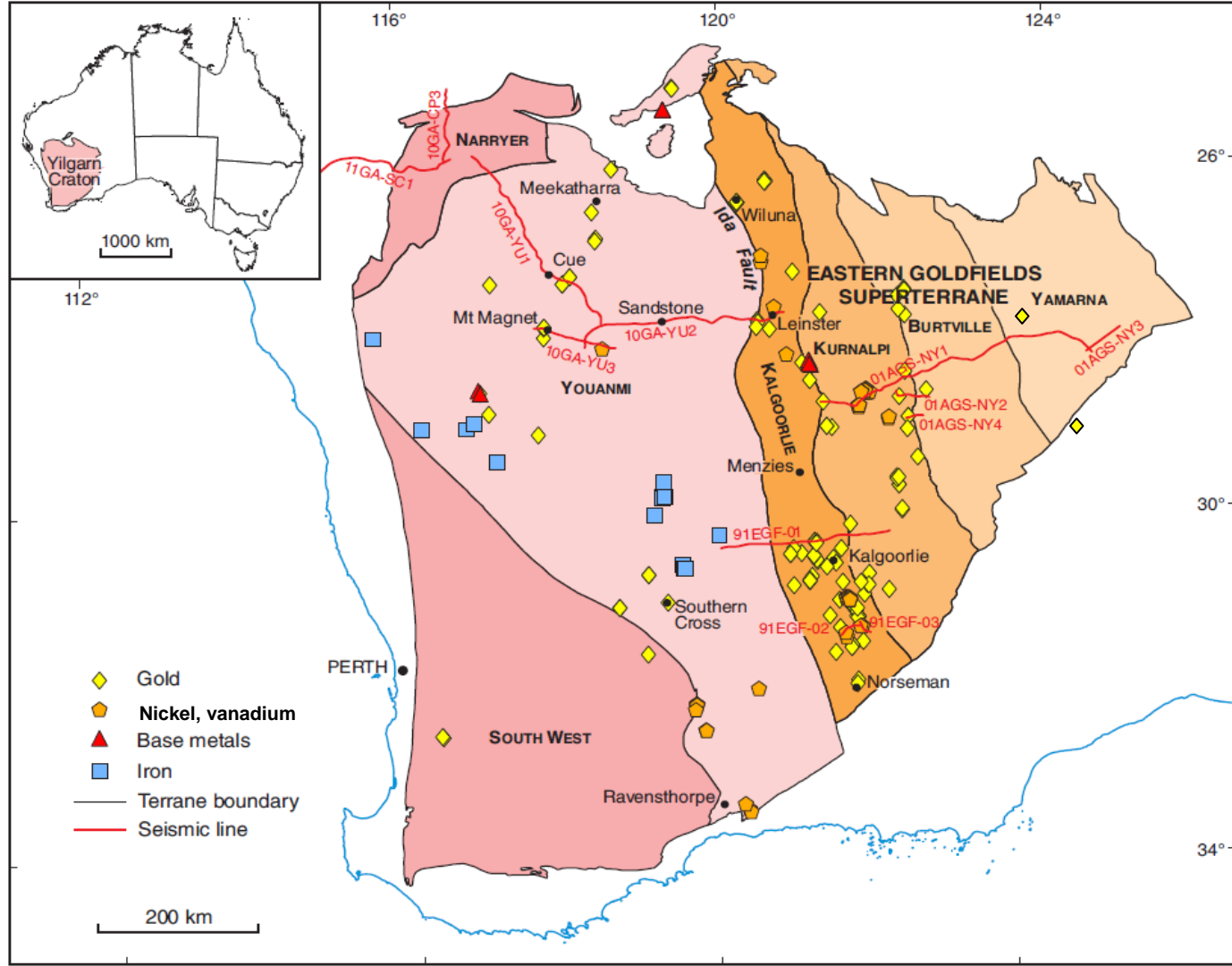


The background image shows a massive open-pit mine with terraced levels. At the top of the mine, there are several white buildings and a tall metal structure, possibly a water tower or part of the mine's infrastructure. The sky is clear and blue. The text "Controls on mineral (gold) distribution in the Yilgarn" is overlaid in yellow. The name "Stephen Wyche" is overlaid in black on a white rectangular background. Below the name, there is a smaller, black and white photograph of a mining facility with several buildings, a tall chimney, and a large pile of material in the foreground.

# Controls on mineral (gold) distribution in the Yilgarn

**Stephen Wyche**



# Yilgarn gold



- Mostly after c. 2660 Ma
  - Diachronous/multiple mineralizing events?
- Relationship with granites
  - Switch from high-Ca to low-Ca granites
- Relationship to structures visible in large-scale geophysical and isotopic datasets

# Gold (& others) distribution



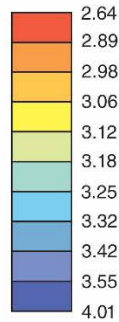
- Fertile source
- Structures: pathways and depositional sites
  - Crustal/mantle discontinuities
  - Deeply penetrating shear zones
  - Domes
- Zones of alteration/redox fronts



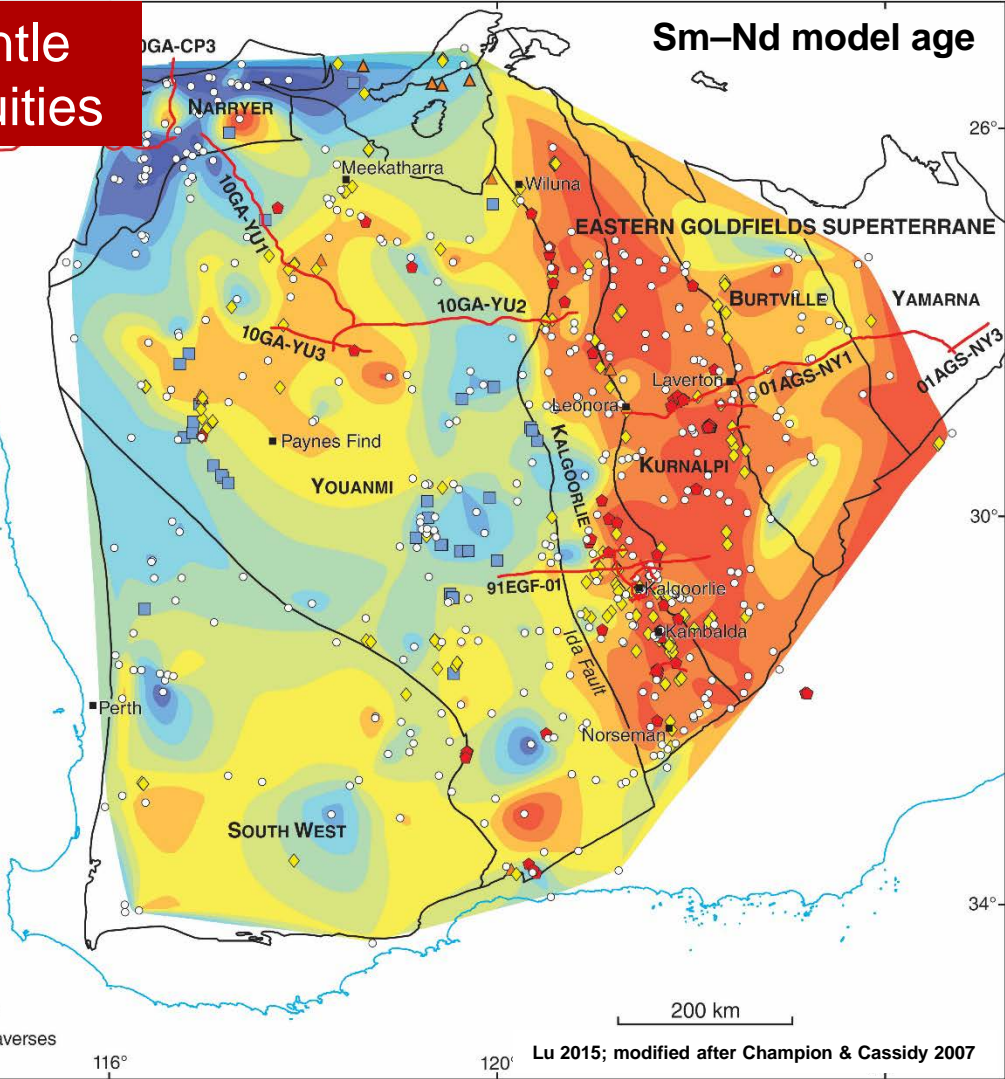
# Crust/mantle discontinuities

Sm–Nd model age

$T_{DM}^2$  (Ga)



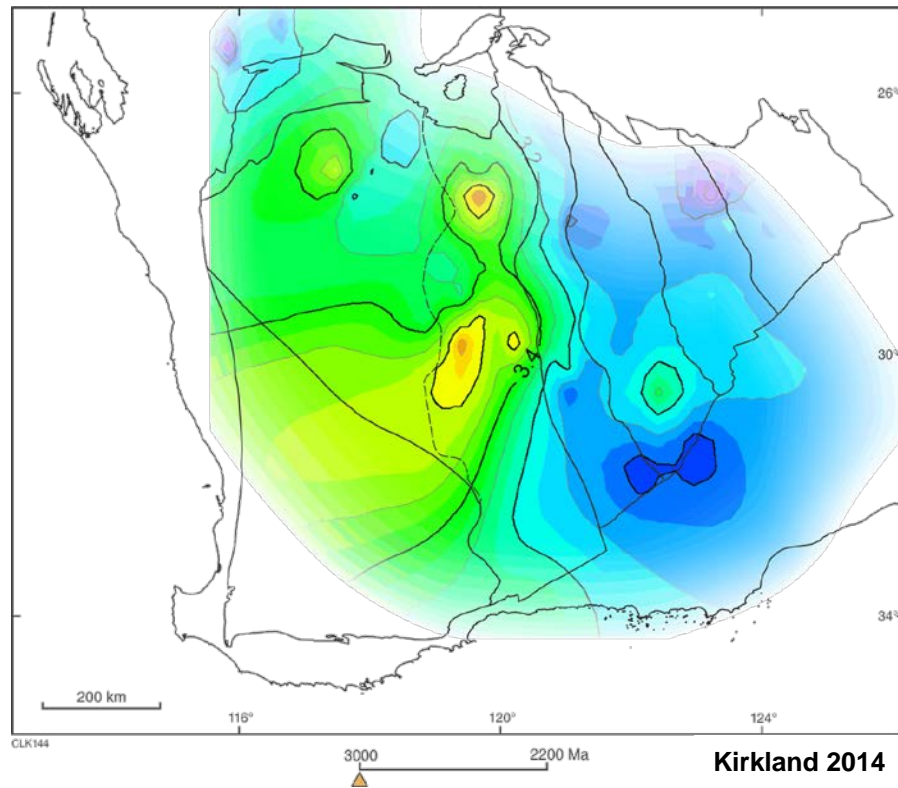
- ◇ Gold
- ◆ Nickel, vanadium
- ▲ Base metals
- Iron
- Town
- Sample location
- Terrane boundary
- Yilgarn seismic traverses



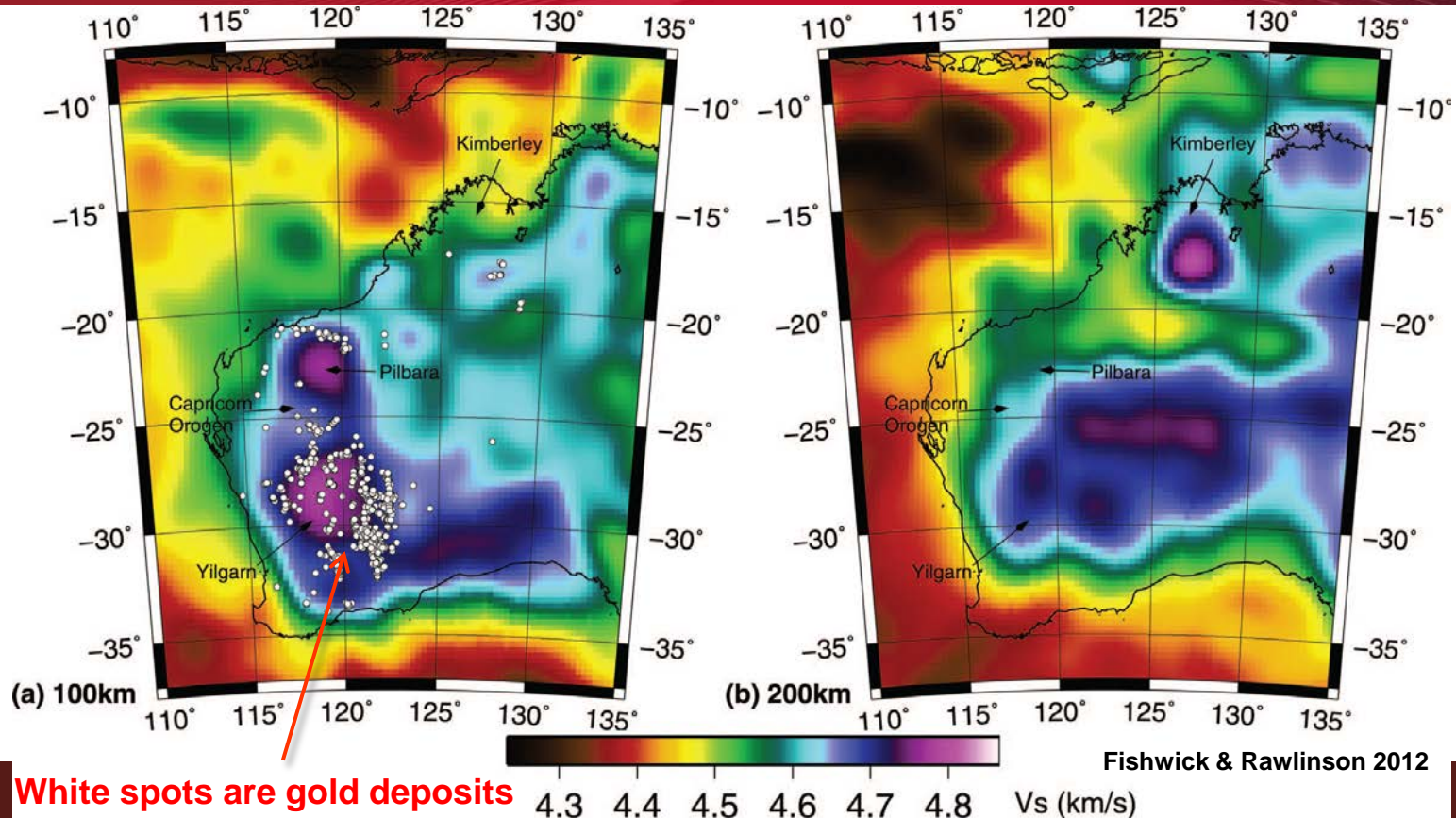
# Crustal evolution (Hf isotopes)



Each in situ measured Hf analysis has its **time of crystallization** independently constrained and has its **geographic location known** = integrated approach (using U-Pb and Lu-Hf) can image crustal evolution in both space and time.

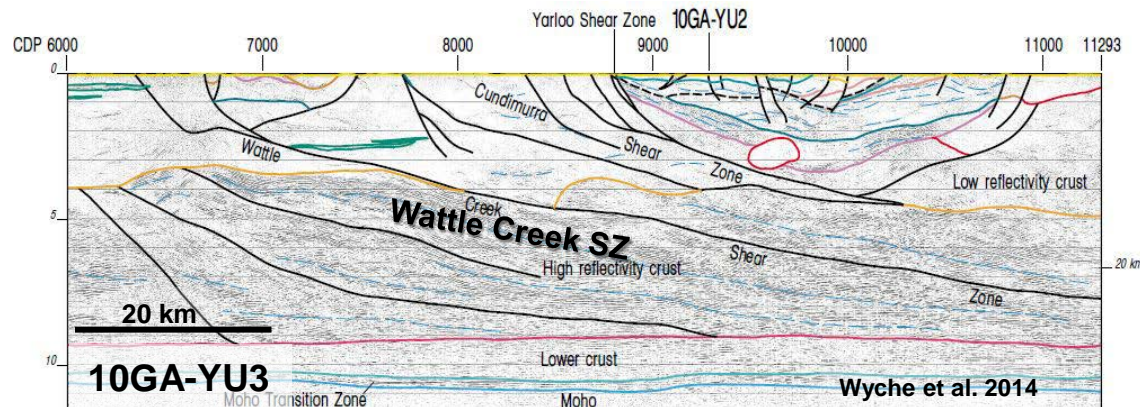
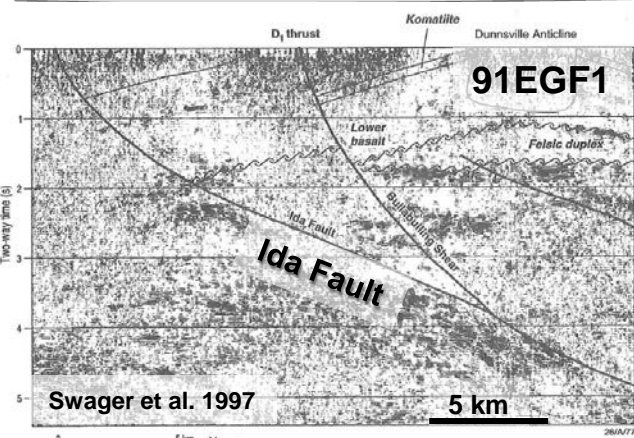
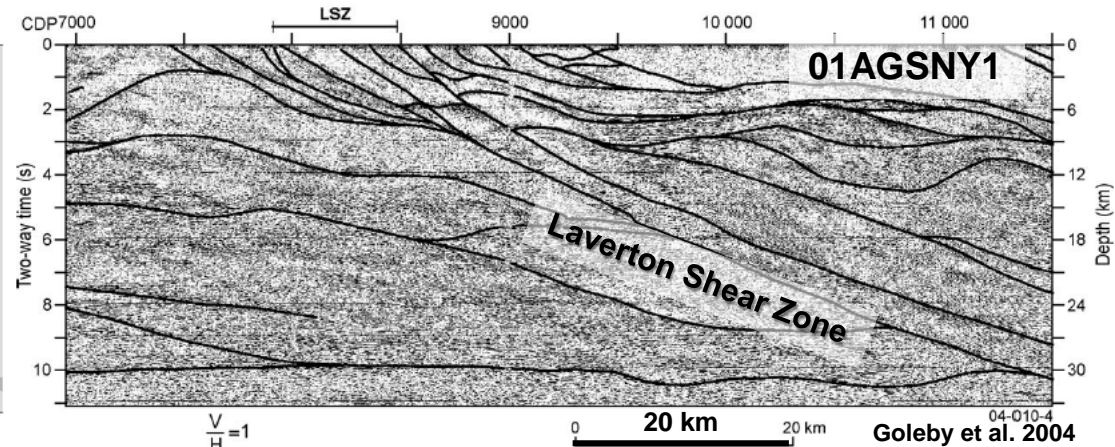
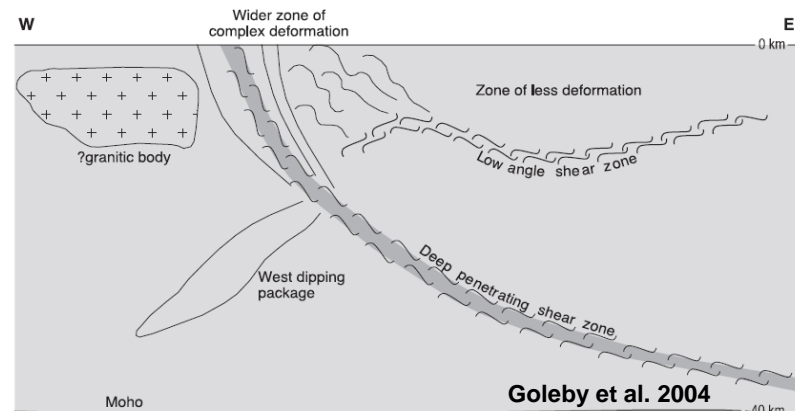


# Crust/mantle discontinuities: seismic tomography





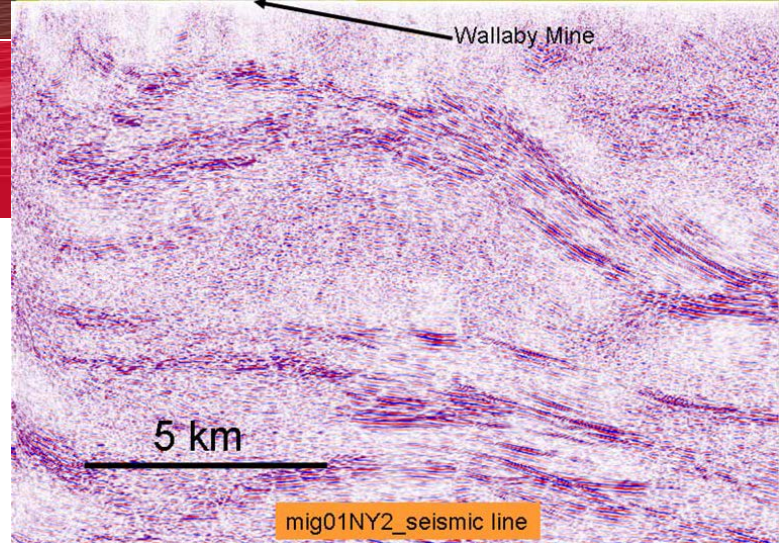
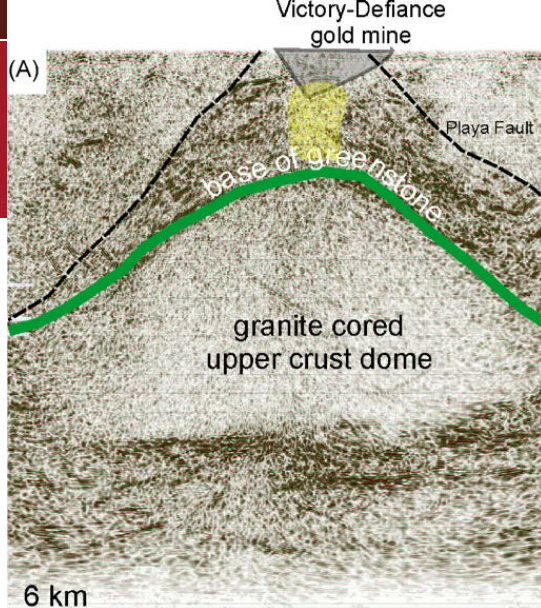
# Deeply penetrating shear zones



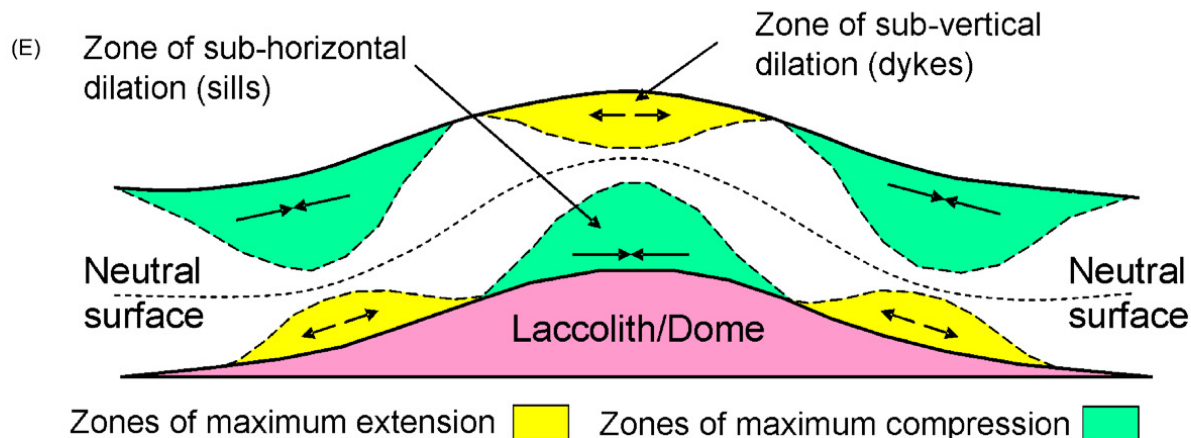


# Domes

Image from Gold Fields St Ives

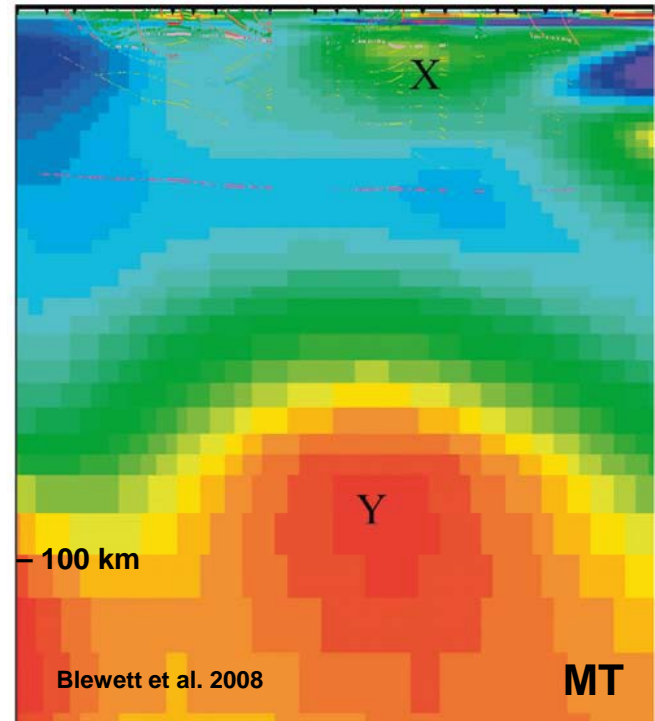
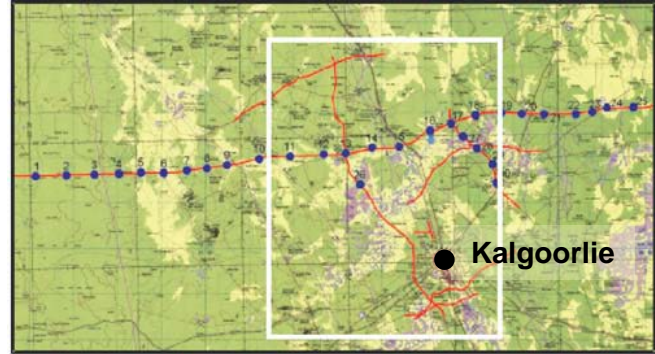
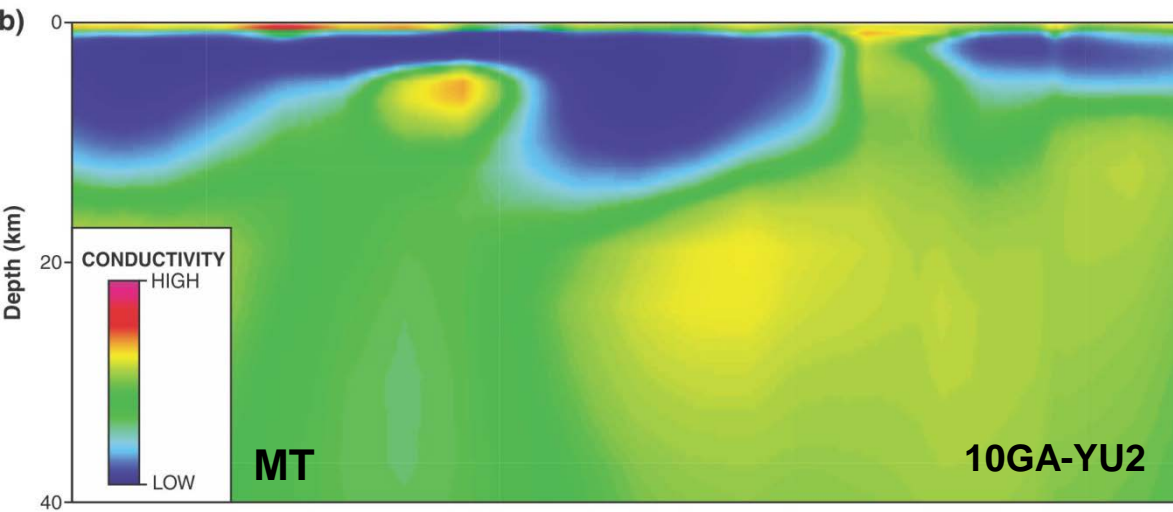
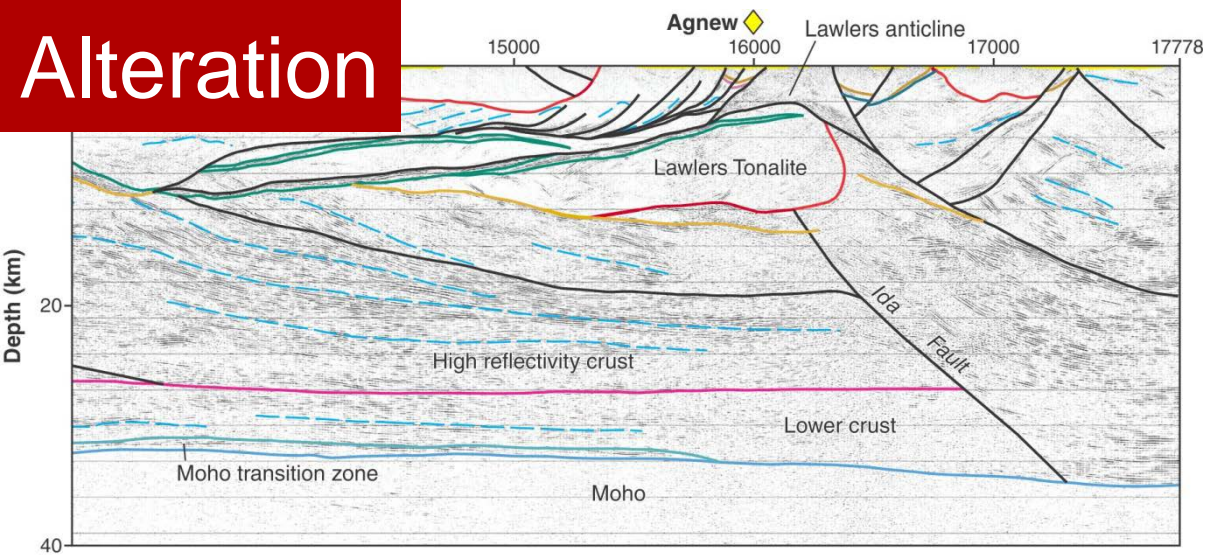


pmd\*<sup>CRC</sup>: Blewett & Hitchman 2006



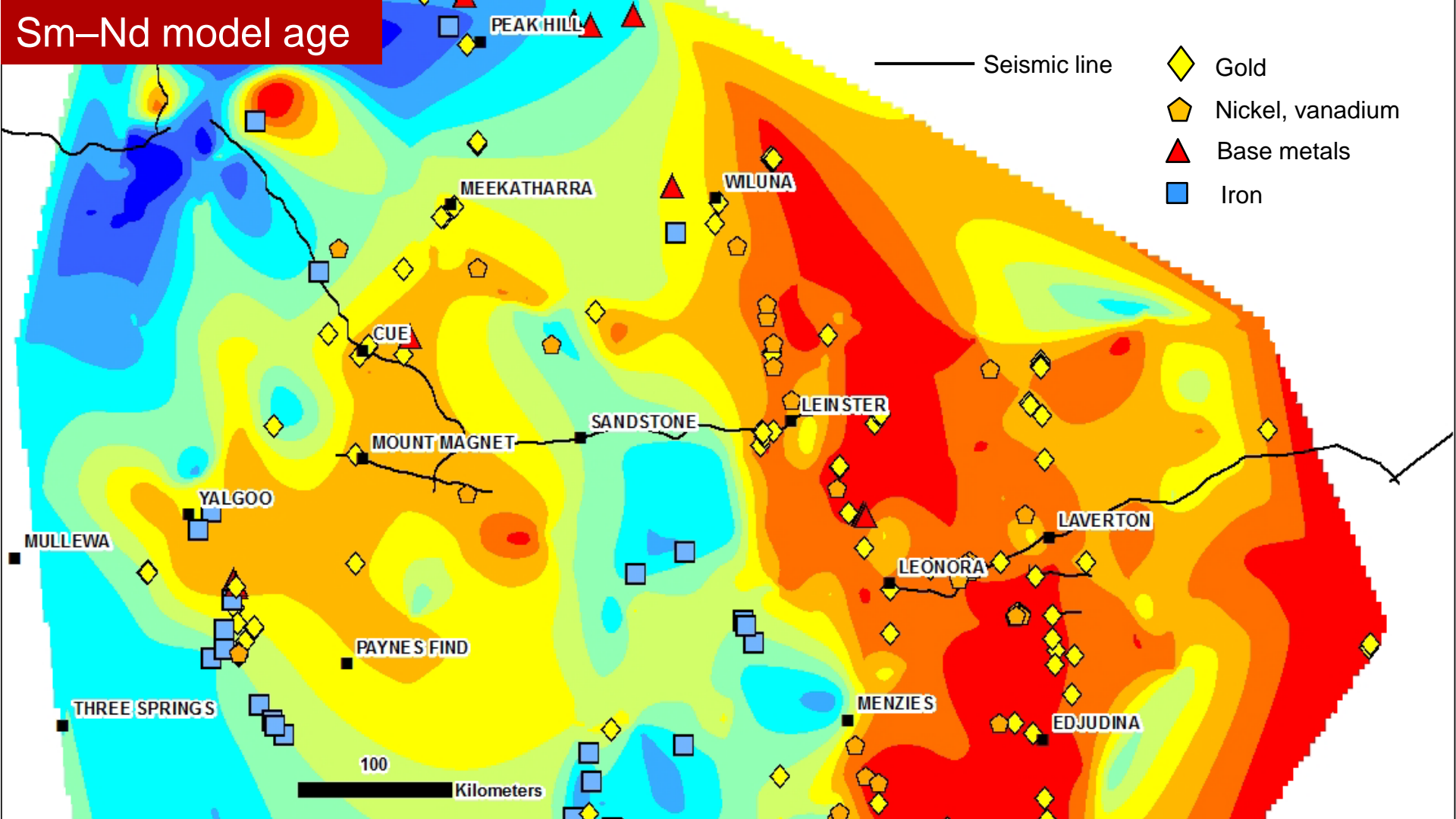
Blewett et al. 2010

# Alteration





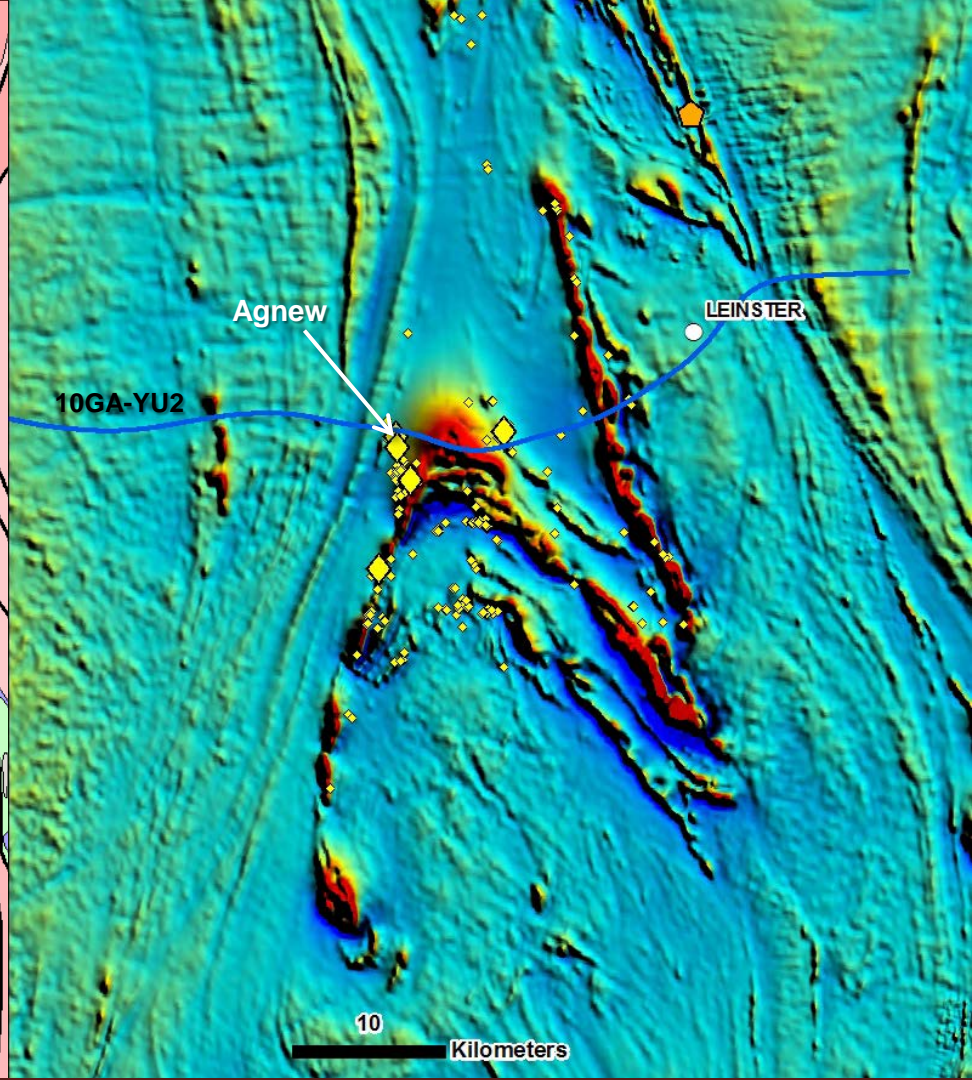
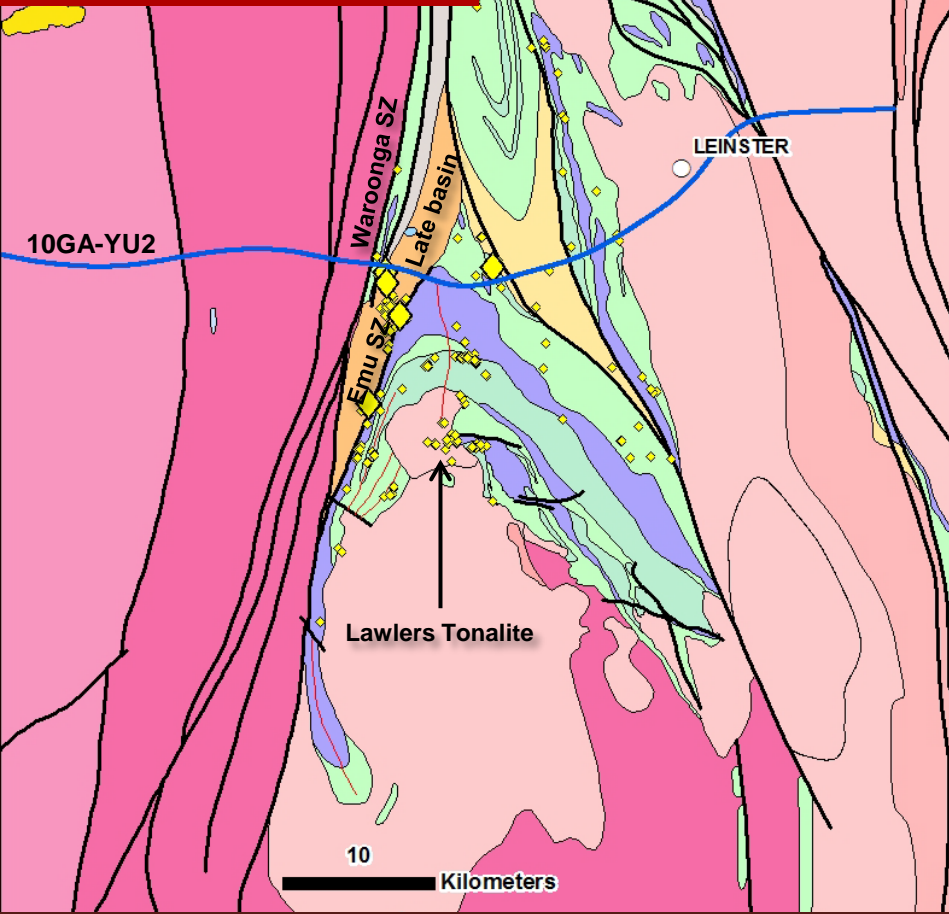
# Sm-Nd model age



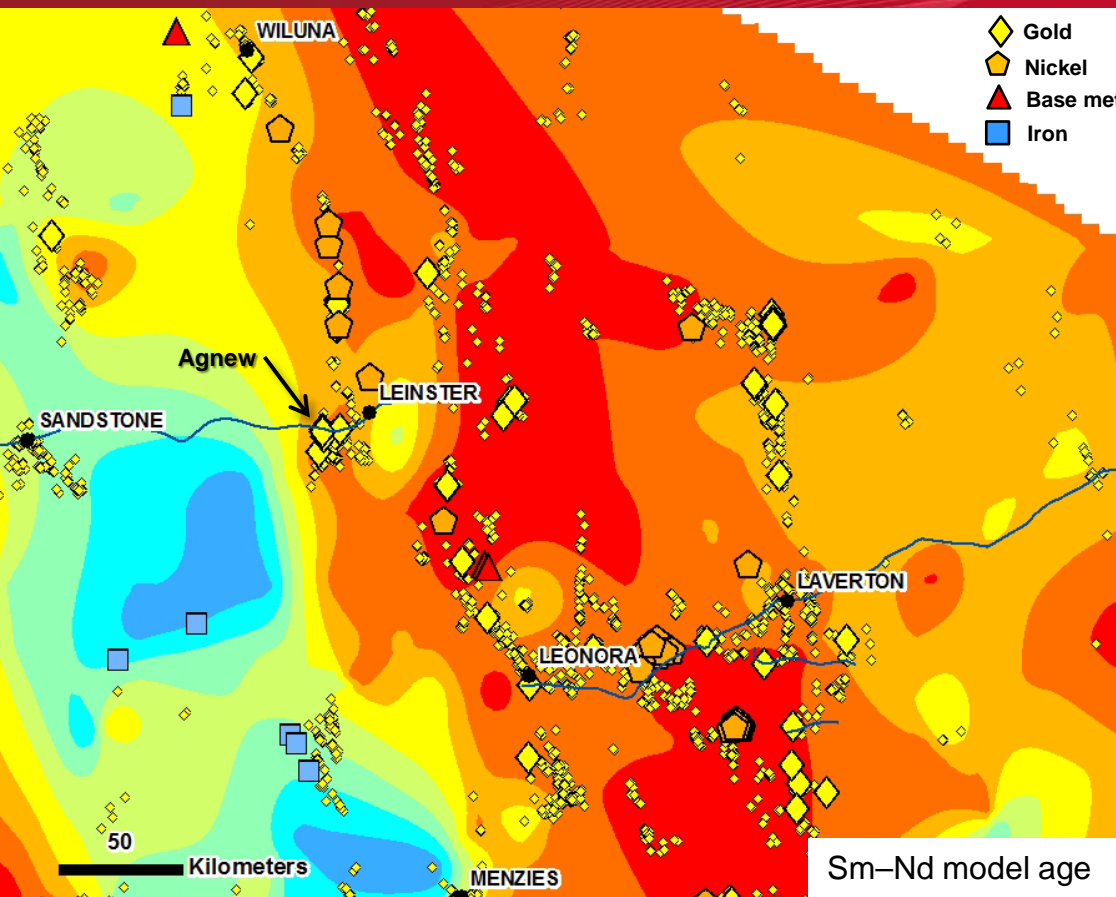


# Agnew region

314 t Au (MINEDEX 2016)

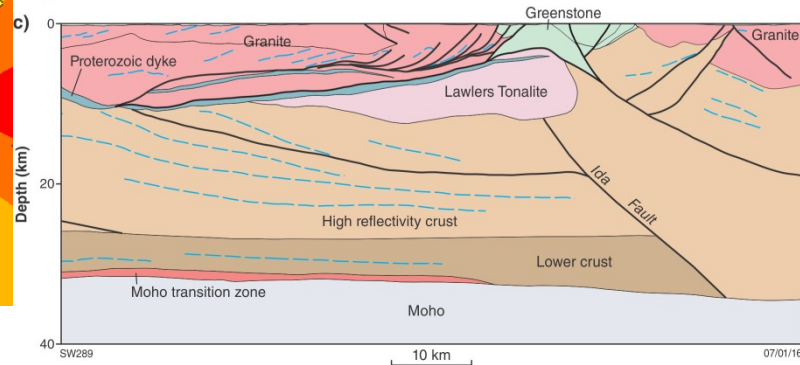
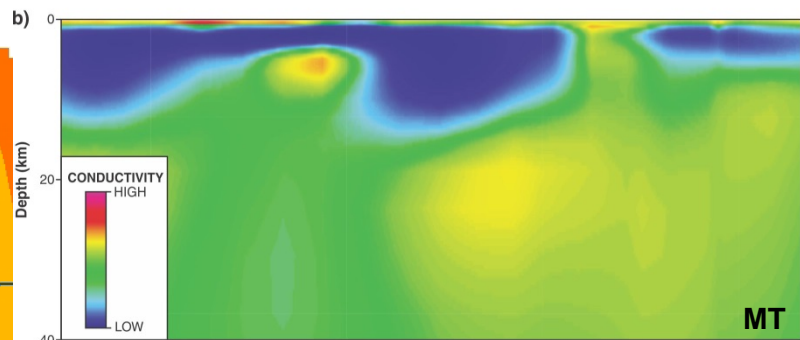
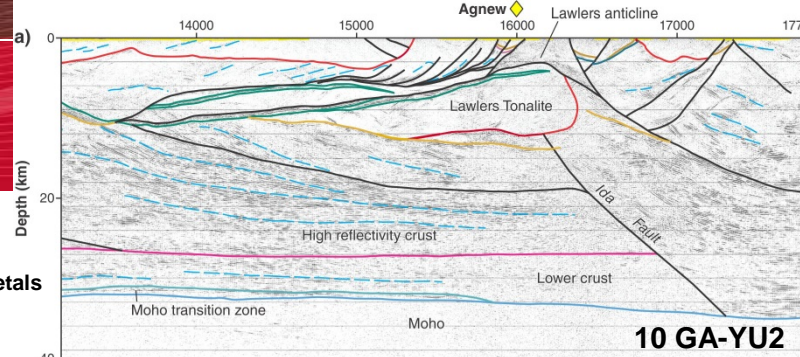


# Agnew region



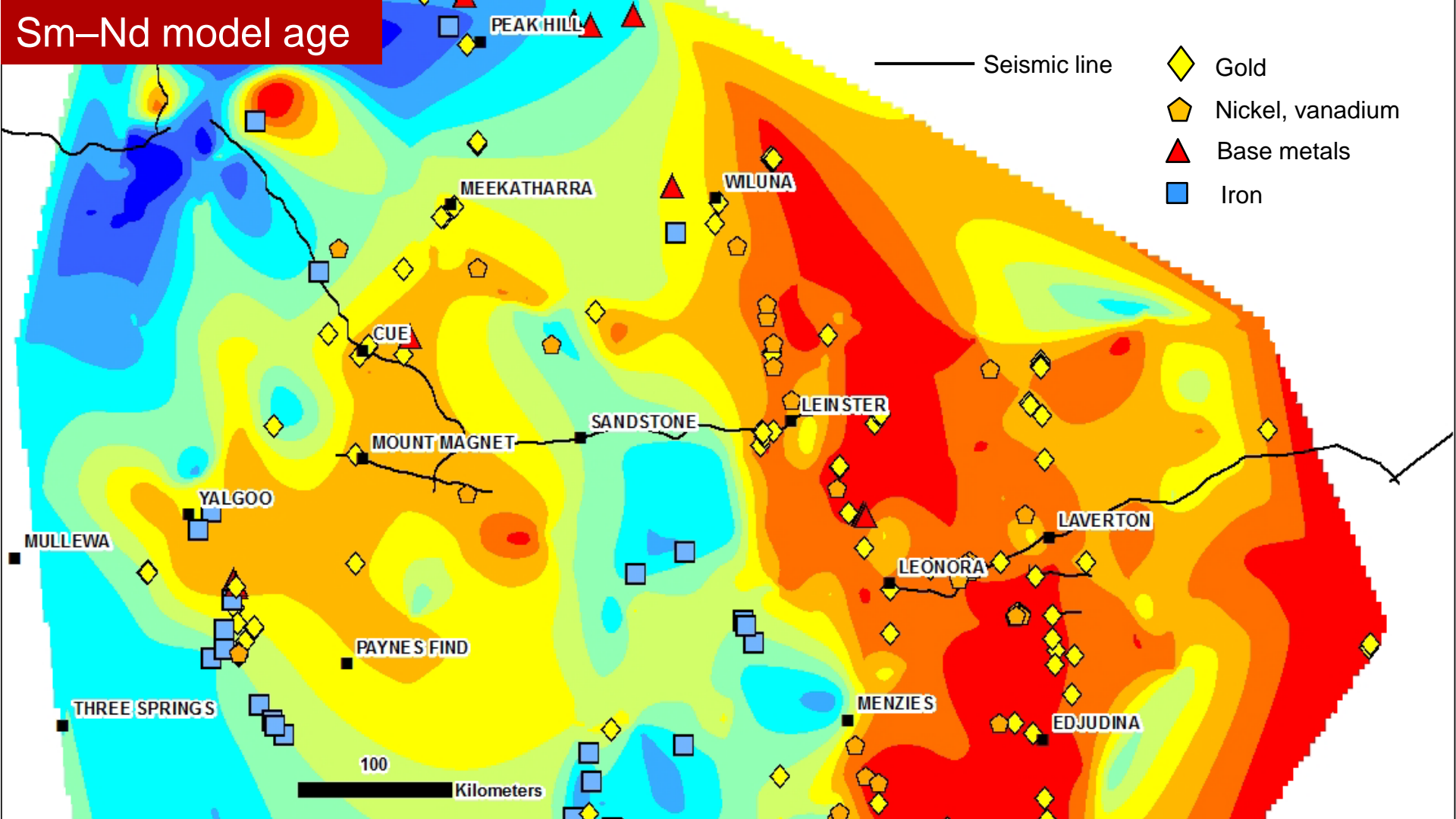
- ◆ Gold
- ◆ Nickel
- ▲ Base metals
- Iron

Sm-Nd model age



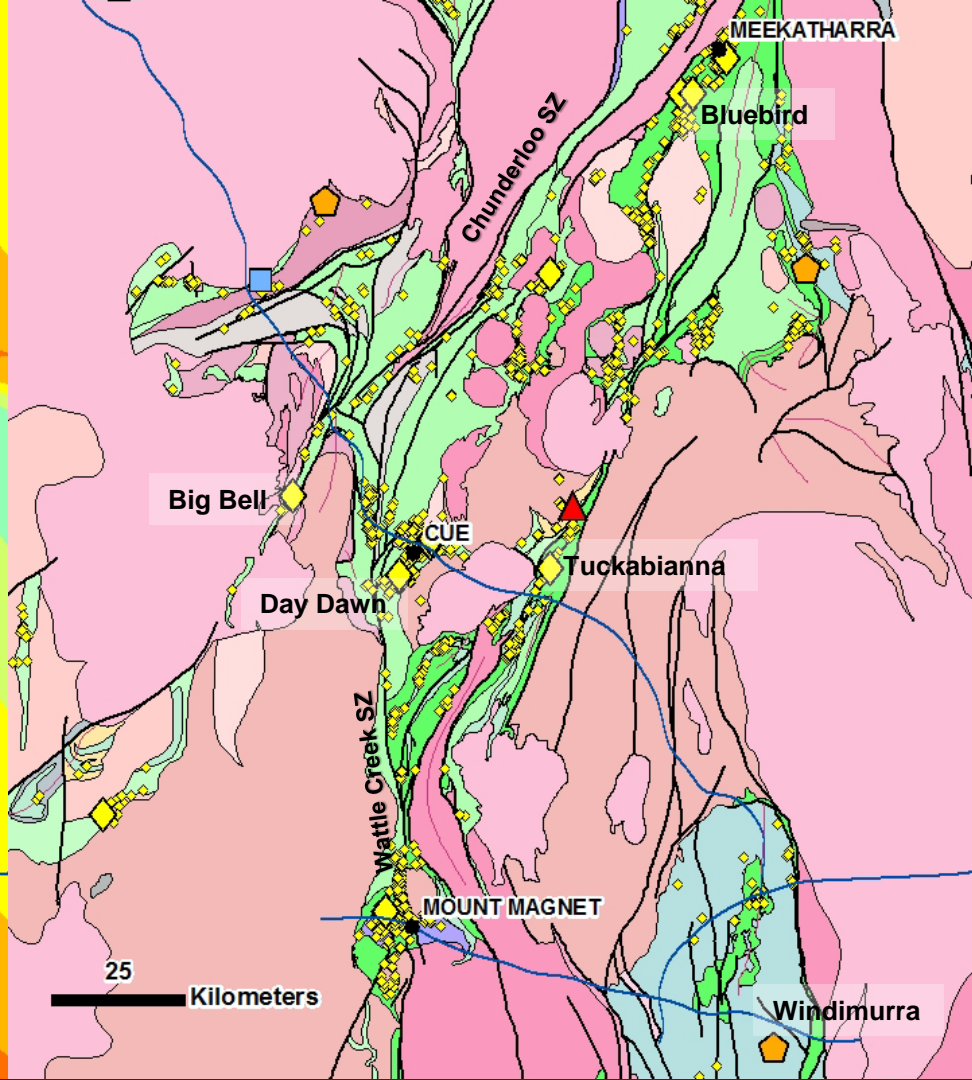
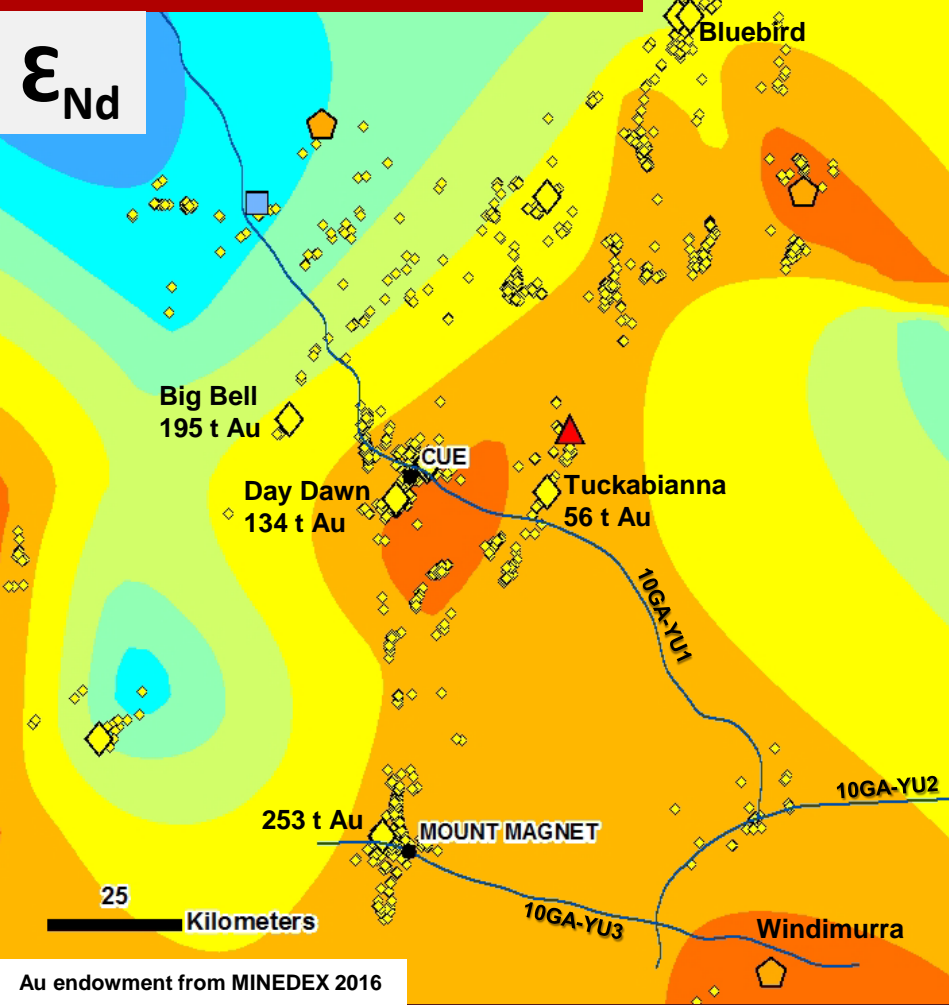


# Sm–Nd model age

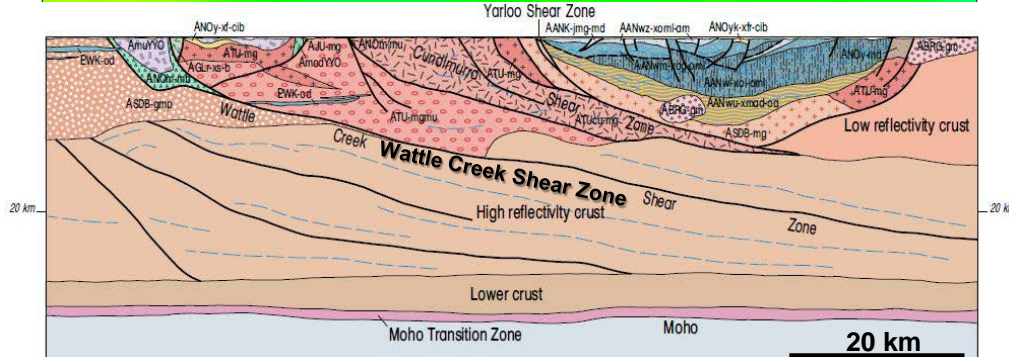
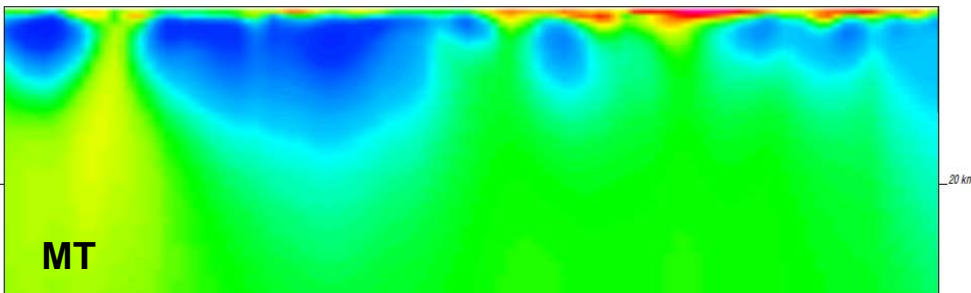
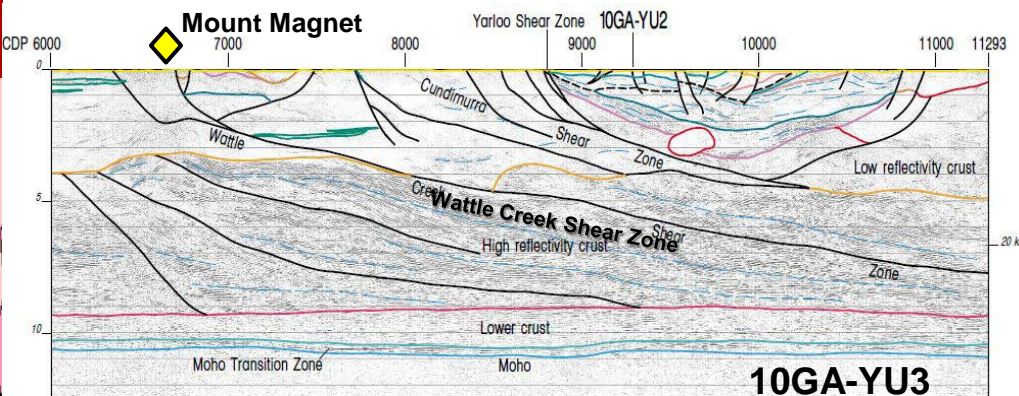
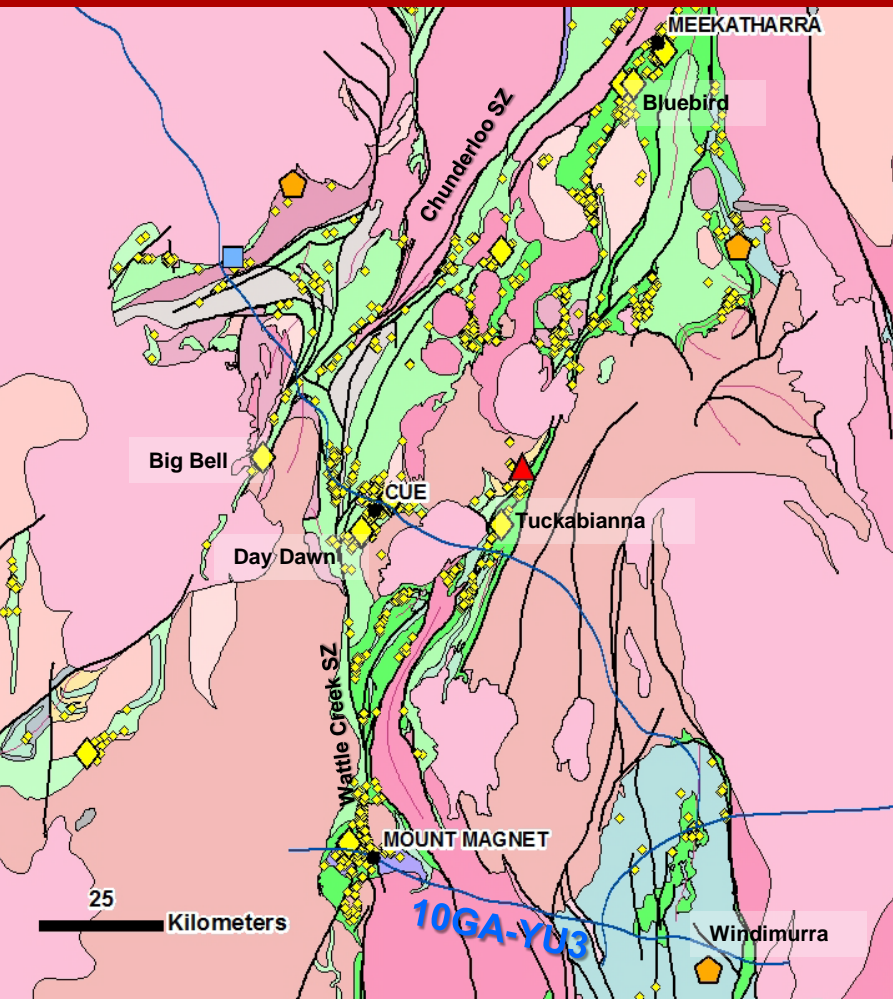




# Mt Magnet – Cue corridor

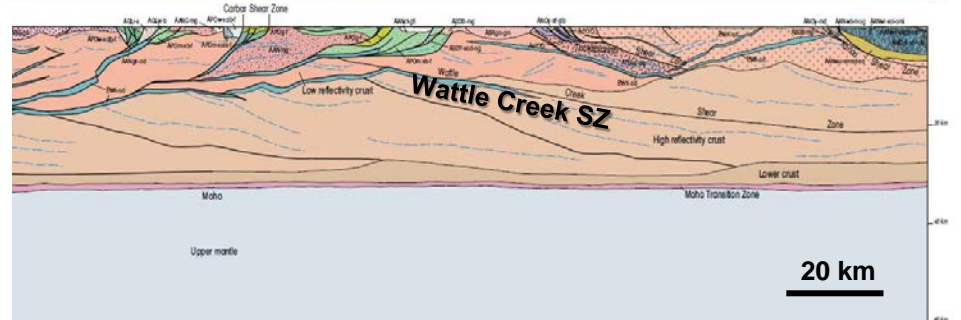
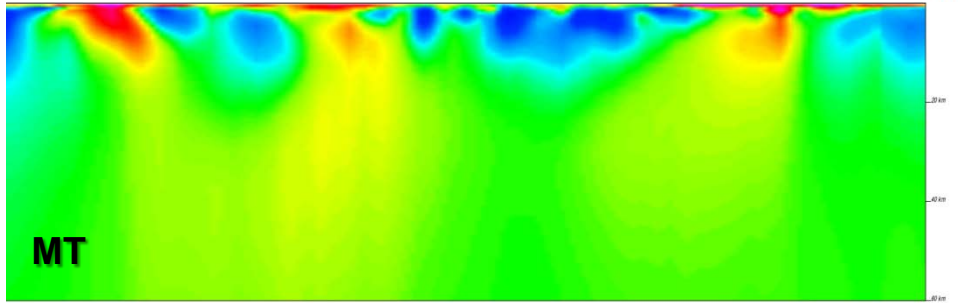
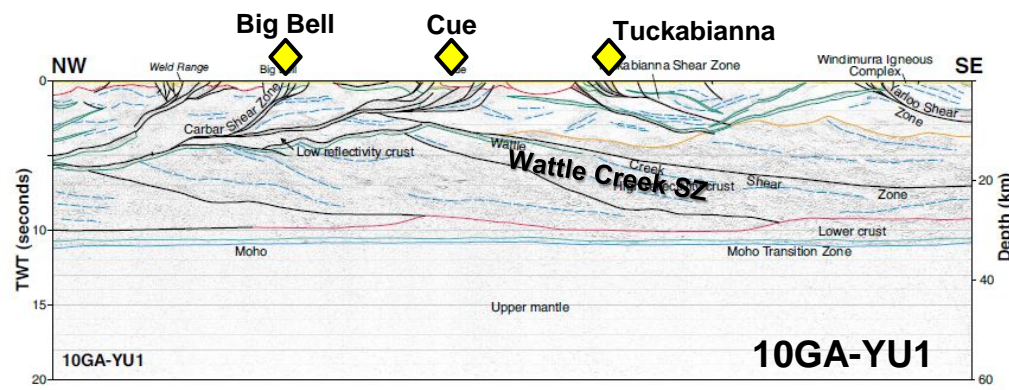
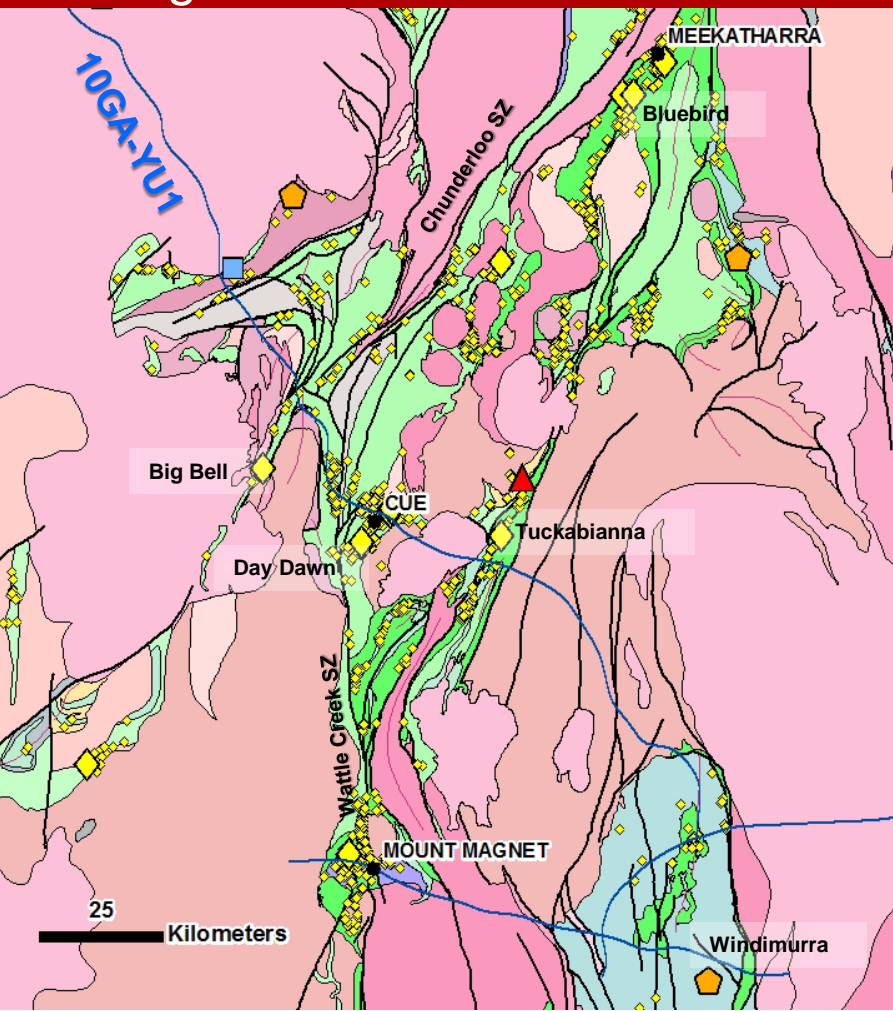


# Mt Magnet – Cue corridor

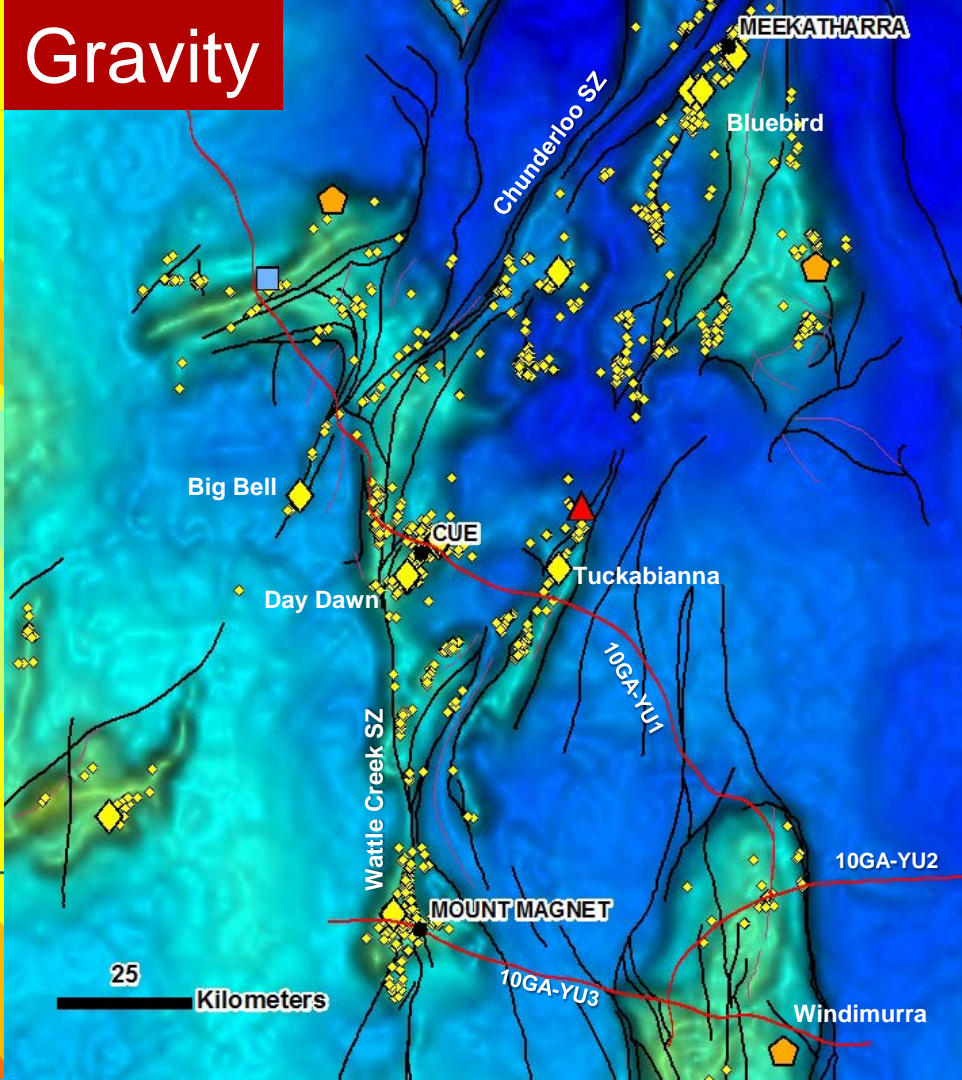
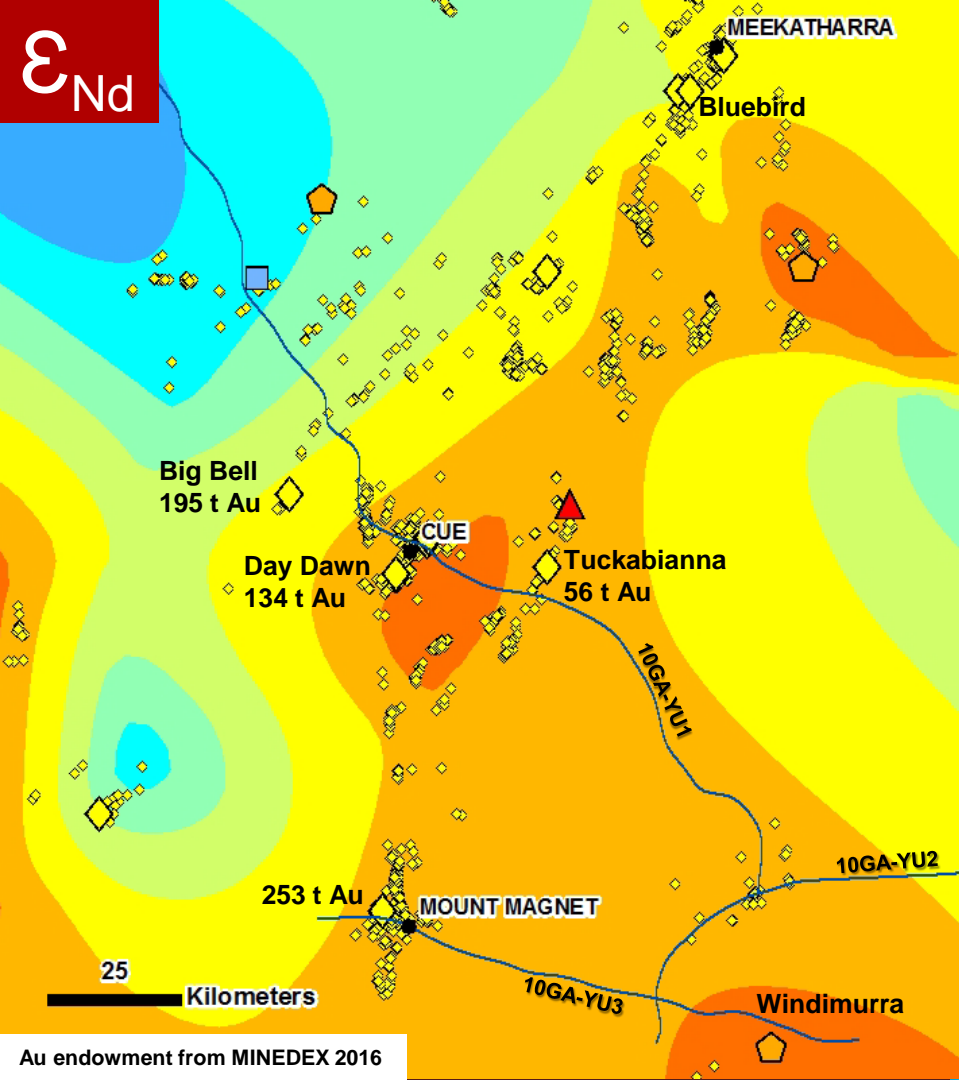




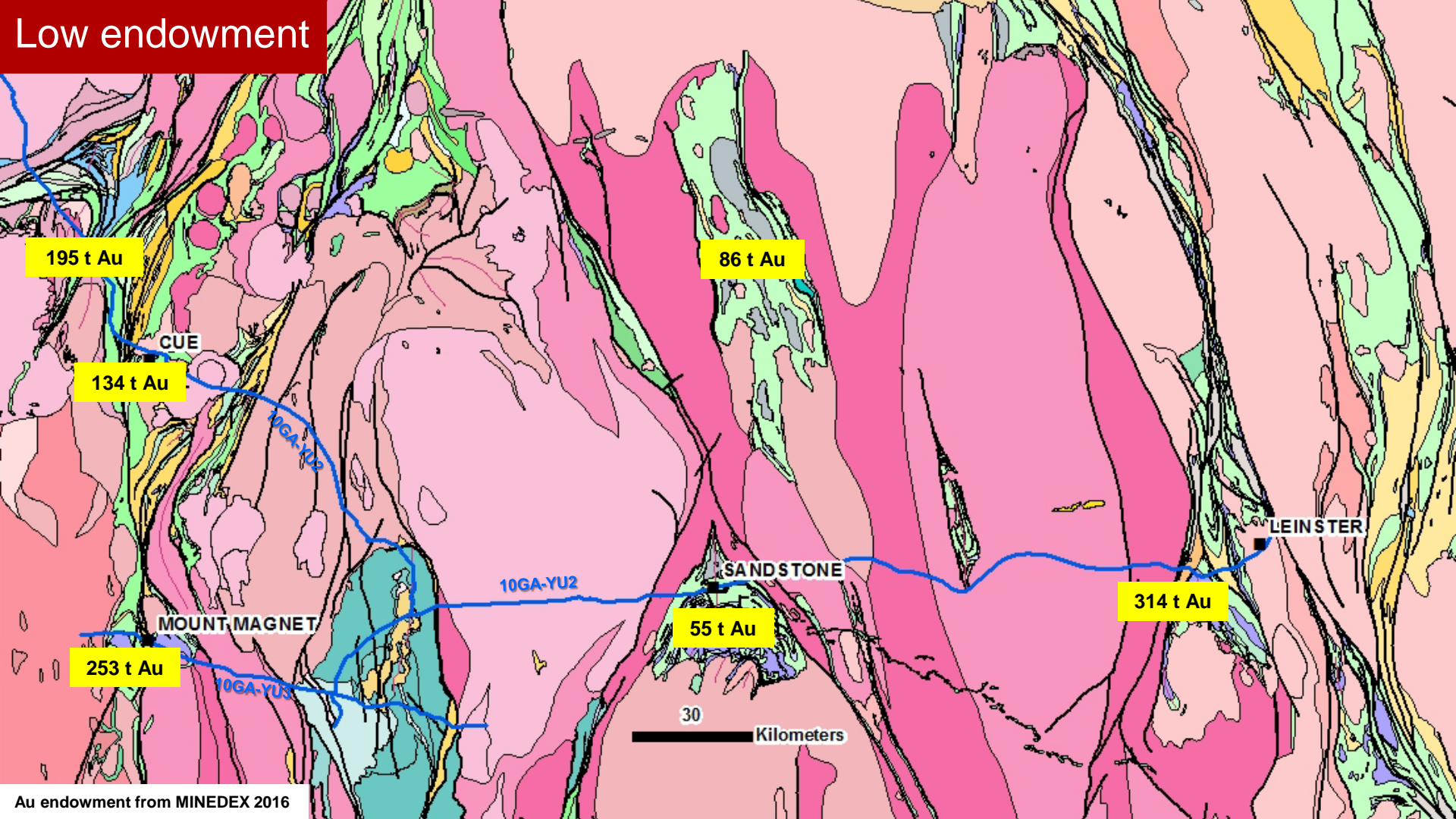
# Mt Magnet – Cue corridor



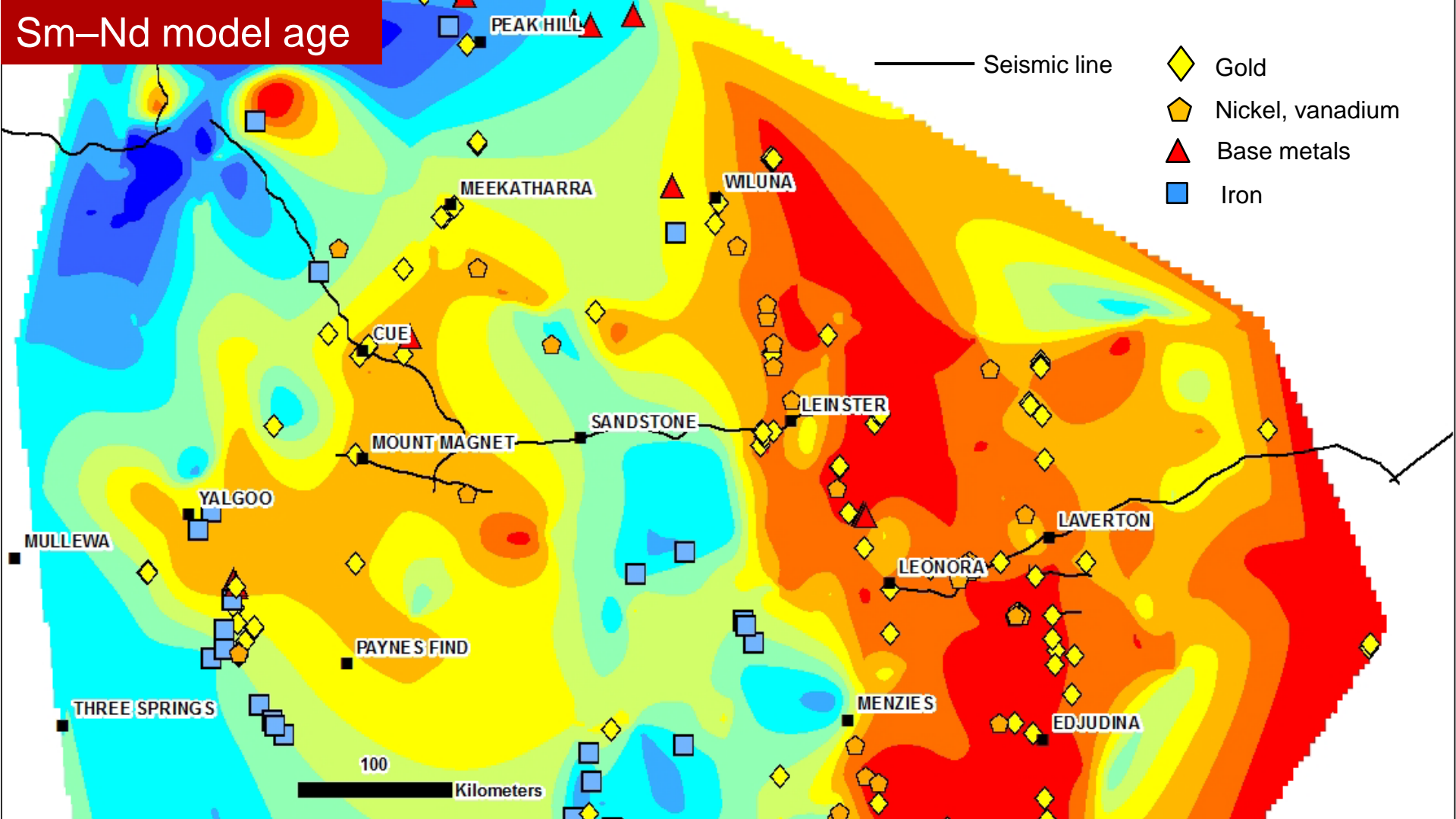




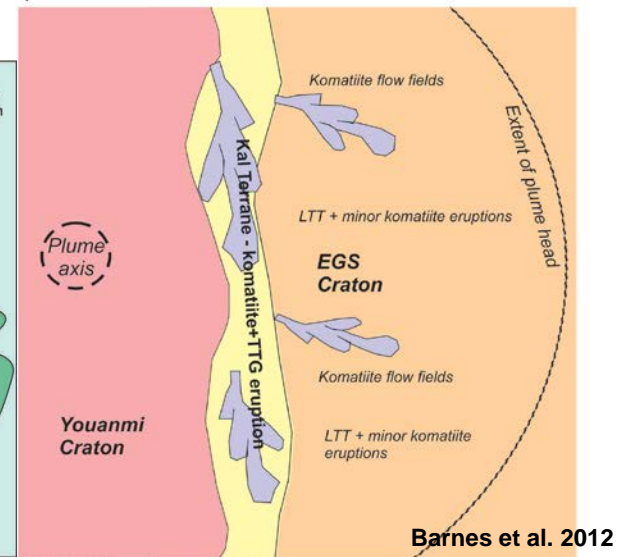
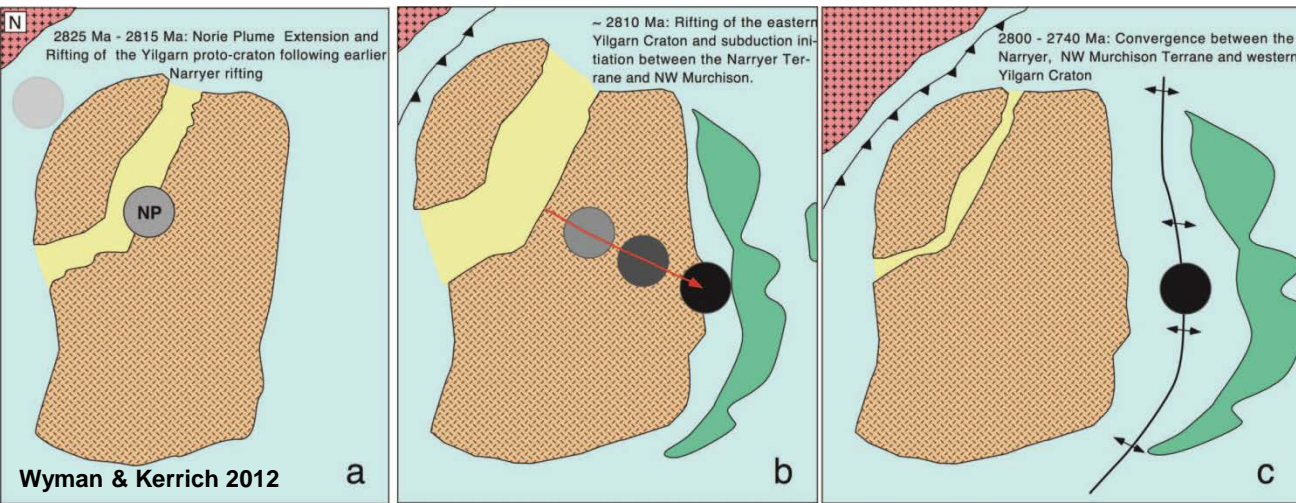
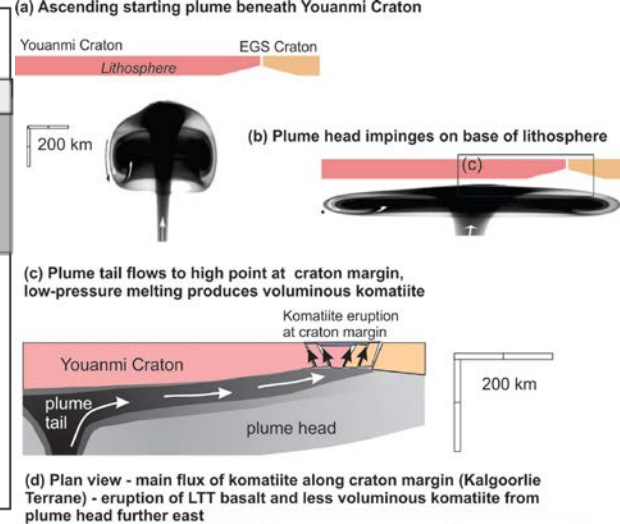
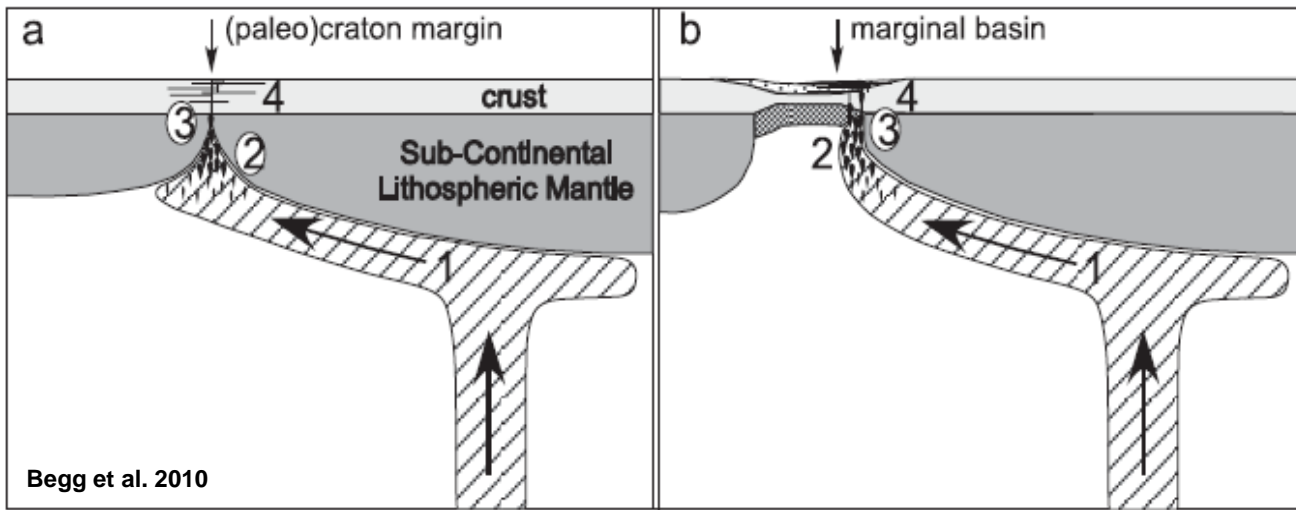
# Low endowment



# Sm–Nd model age

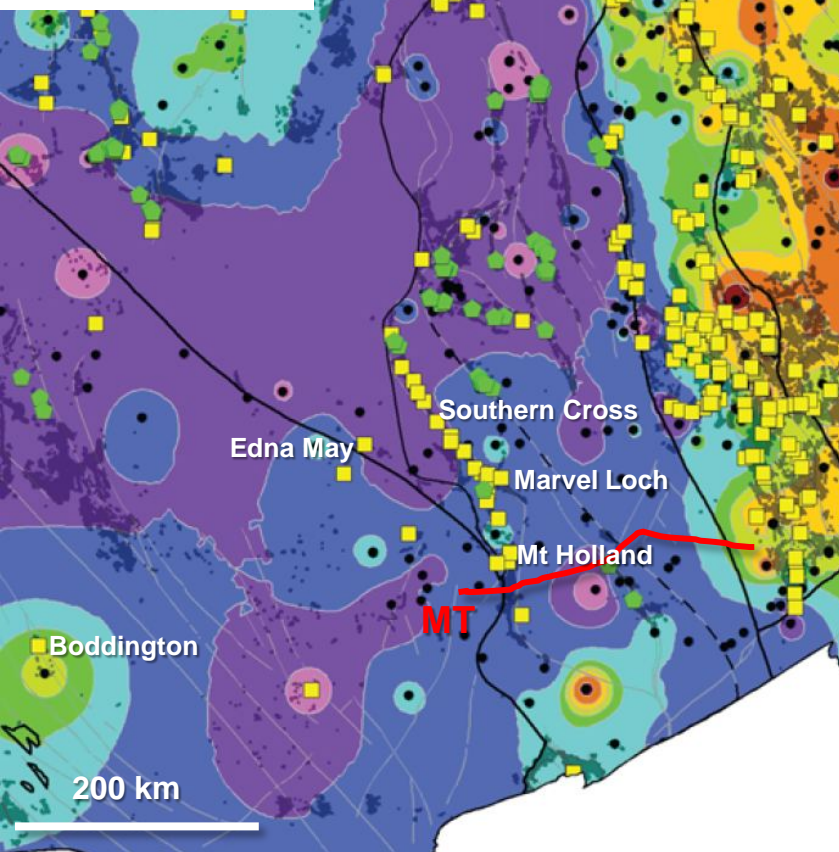




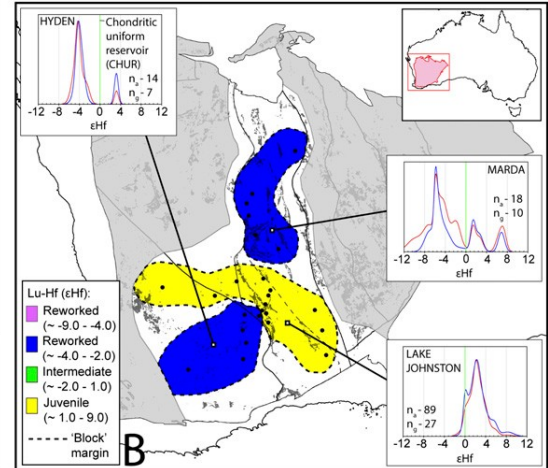
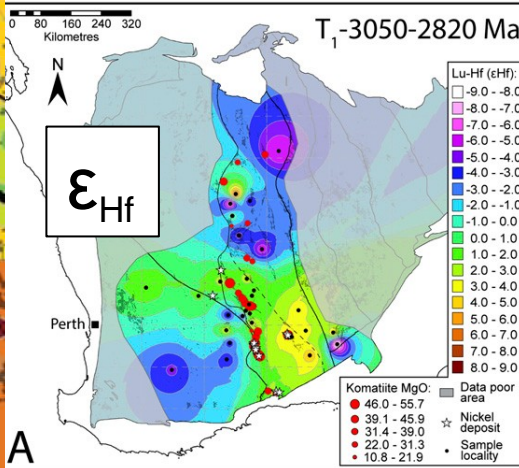


# Southern Cross

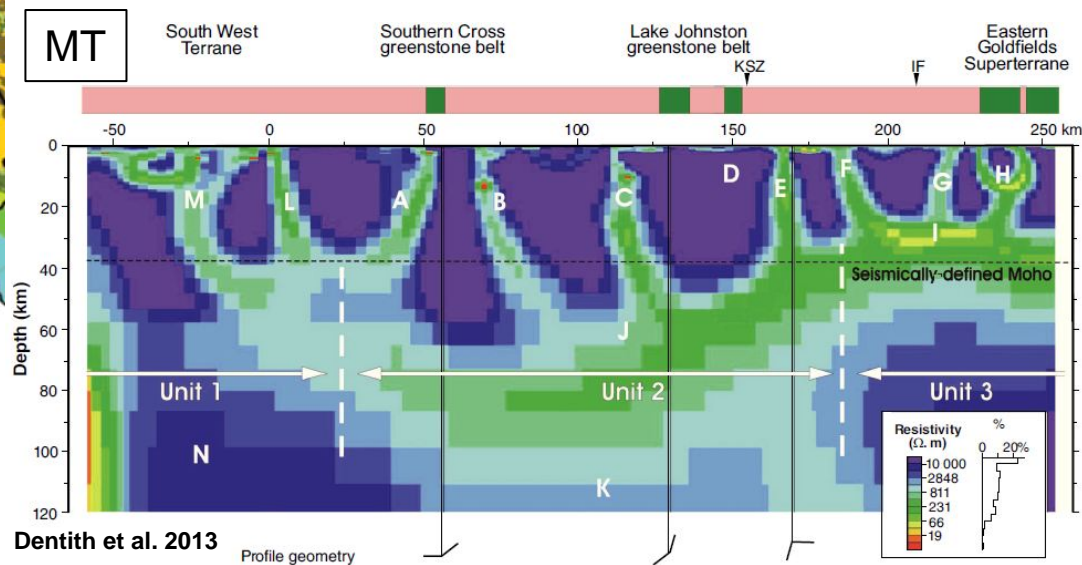
Sm-Nd model age



Mole et al. 2015



Mole et al. 2014



Dentith et al. 2013

# Summary



- Craton history reflected in various large-scale datasets
- Gold (& other commodities) distribution controlled by fundamental craton-scale features
- Significant areas where we lack good data, e.g. SW and far eastern Yilgarn



