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Ore Deposits in an Evolving Earth

Edited by

**G. R. T. Jenkin, P. A. J. Lusty, I. McDonald, M. P. Smith,
A. J. Boyce and J. J. Wilkinson**

Ore deposits form by a variety of natural processes that concentrate elements into a volume that can be economically mined. Their type, character and abundance reflect the



environment in which they formed and thus they preserve key evidence for the evolution of magmatic and tectonic processes, the state of the atmosphere and hydrosphere, and the evolution of life over geological time. This volume presents 13 papers on topical subjects in ore deposit research viewed in the context of Earth evolution. These diverse, yet interlinked, papers cover topics including: controls on the temporal and spatial distribution of ore deposits; the sources of fluid, gold and other components of

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Champagne Pool, Waiotapu, New Zealand: a hot spring surrounded by white silica sinter, with orange, sulphide-rich gold- and silver-bearing layers formed by silica nucleation onto microbes.

Photograph by Daniel J. Smith, University of Leicester.