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a low sulphur epithermal gold mineralisation in kisacik-ayvacik area (çanakkale-turkey)

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Kısacık-Ayvacık area is located in northern part of Küçükükyu (Çanakkale), town within Biga Peninsula, northwestern Anatolia, Turkey.

The purpose of this work is to investigate occurrence conditions, types, places of gold enrichment and probing the genetics of gold enrichment in Kısacık-Ayvacık area along with outlining alteration distribution, petrographic and ore mineralogy features of the rocks in the region. In general, Pre-Tertiary rock units of Kazdağı Group and ophiolitic melange, and Tertiary magmatic rocks consisting altered haematitized-silicified andesite, latite, rhyolite, ignimbrite, basaltic andesite, quartz porphyry and pyroclastic rocks are present. These rocks have subalkaline composition, showing a calcalkaline tendency, based on trace and rare earth element contents.

The gold mineralizations in Kısacık-Ayvacık area are observed within altered volcanic rocks. These volcanics have galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, graphite, and haematite minerals and mineralisation of invisible gold enrichment. Gold values in volcanic rocks changes between 40 ppb-8500 ppb. Occurrence temperatures of gold mineralizations change between 190 °C and 290°C, salinity 0-7 % NaCl and S isotope values are mostly near zero. Consequently, these values imply a low-sulphidized epithermal type gold mineralization in the area.

This abstract is too long to be accepted for publication in Mineralogical Magazine. Please revise it so that it fits into the column on one page.

Key words: Kısacık-Ayvacık, Çanaklae, Biga Peninsula geochemistry, epithermal gold, Turkey.