

# Index

Page numbers in *italics* refer to Figures. Page numbers in **bold** refer to Tables.  
LIP, large igneous province, SLIP, silicic large igneous province.

- Afar LIP 18, 35, 36  
African Large Low Shear Velocity Province (LLSVP) 457–459  
Afro-Arabian LIP 8, 436  
  *see also* East African Eocene LIP  
Água Boa pluton, Brazil 505, **506**, 507  
Aguapeí Belt 508, 509–510, 511  
Ailao Shan-Red River shear zone 227–228, 228, 229, 230, 231, 244, 247, 248–249, 248  
Akobo Basalt *see* East African Eocene LIP  
Alta Floresta Mineral Province 504–505, 505, **506**  
Alta Floresta SLIP, Amazonian craton 8, 494–495, 510, 513  
  age matches with other magmatic events 505–507  
  distribution 495, 503–504, 504  
  mineral resources 504–505, 505, **506**, 507  
  palaeomagnetic poles 514  
Amaro Basalt *see* East African Eocene LIP  
Amazonian craton 4, 5, 8, 69, 493–518, 495  
  Alta Floresta SLIP 8, 494–495, 510, 513  
  age matches with other magmatic events 505–507  
  distribution 495, 503–504, 504  
  mineral resources 504–505, 505, **506**, 507  
  palaeomagnetic poles 514  
Avanavero LIP 8, 494, 510, 513  
  age matches with other magmatic events 508  
  distribution 495, 507  
  mineral resources 507–508  
  palaeomagnetic poles 512, 513–514, **515**  
LIP/SLIP events and geological timescale boundaries 510, 513  
Orocaima SLIP 8, 494, 513  
  age matches with other magmatic events 499  
  distribution 495–496, 495, 497  
  mineral resources 496–498, **498**  
palaeogeography 510–517  
  Amazonia in Nuna/Columbia 511–517, 514, **515**, 516  
  Amazonia in Rodinia 517  
Rincón del Tigre–Huanchaca LIP 8, 495, 517  
  age matches with other magmatic events 510  
  distribution 495, 508  
  mineral resources 508–510, 509, 511, **512**  
Uatumā SLIP 8, 494, 513  
  age matches with other magmatic events 503  
  distribution 495, 499  
  mineral resources 499–503, 500, **501**, 502  
  palaeomagnetic poles 512  
Ambenali Formation *see* Koyna (KBH1) core  
  chemical stratigraphy  
Anantpur LIP, Indian Shield 5, **177**, 182, 183, 184, 185, 188  
Animikie Group 44, 46–48, 93  
Antanetilava Formation 333  
Antanimena Plateau 333  
Antarctica 4, 5, 6, 189, 189  
  *see also* Dronning Maud Land Karoo dykes;  
  Vestfold Hills mafic dykes  
Aravalli craton 5, 174, 175, 185  
  *see also* Proterozoic magmatism in northern India  
Aricheng deposit, Guyana 496, **498**  
Avanavero LIP, Amazonian craton 8, 494, 510, 513  
  age matches with other magmatic events 508  
  distribution 495, 507  
  mineral resources 507–508  
  palaeomagnetic poles 512, 513–514, **515**  
Baltica 503, 507, 508, 512–517, 514, **515**, 516  
Baltica craton 133, 141  
Ban Xeo granite 230, 244  
Bangalore LIP, Indian Shield 5, **177**, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 188  
barcode records 2, 173, 174  
  Dharwar, Bastar and Singhbhum cratons 182–183, 184, 185  
  global 5  
  North China craton 130  
  *see also* Belomorian Province barcode reconstruction  
Bastanar LIP, Indian Shield 5, **177**, 183, 183, 184, 185, 188  
Bastar craton 6, 166, 167, 201, 212  
  *see also* Dharwar–Bastar–Singhbhum (DHABASI) megacraton  
Beaver Bay Complex 93–94  
Belomorian Province barcode reconstruction 6, 101–123  
  discussion 118–119, 119, 120  
  Belomorian Province tectonics 119–120  
  Fennoscandian barcode correlations 120–122, 121  
  implications for LIP reconstructions 122  
  palaeocontinental implications 122–123  
  geological background 102–104, 103  
  methods and samples 104–105  
  results **106**, 107, **108**  
    c. 2.12 Ga event 115–118, 117  
    c. 2.23 Ga event 115, 116

- Belomorian Province barcode reconstruction (*Continued*)  
 c. 2.30 Ga event 113–115, 114  
 c. 2.40 Ga event 110–113, 112  
 c. 2.45 Ga event 107–110, 111  
 c. 2.50 Ga event 105–107, 108
- Betul belt *see* Proterozoic magmatism in northern India
- Boonadgin dyke swarm, Australia 149, 167
- Borborema Province 287, 288, 296
- braided lava flows 378–379, 379
- Brasiliano Orogeny 286
- break-up LIPs *see* East Greenland volcanic rifted margin
- British Tertiary Igneous Province 19, 19, 20
- Broken Hill mineral deposit, Australia 483, 486–487, 489
- Bundelkhand craton 174, 175, 185, 198, 200–201, 212
- Bushveld Complex 475–476, 477, 482, 483
- Canindé dyke swarm, Brazil *see* unspiked K–Ar dating of giant dyke swarms
- Carajás Mineral Province 502–503, 502
- carbonatites 1, 8, 185, 470, 472, 480–482, 481, 483, 488, 577
- Cenomanian–Turonian boundary 333, 335
- Central Atlantic Magmatic Province (CAMP) 18, 287, 296, 297, 297
- Central Brazil Shield *see* Amazonian craton
- Central Indian Tectonic Zone (CITZ) 174, 175, 185, 198  
*see also* Proterozoic magmatism in northern India
- Chail group 198, 202–203, 204, 206, 208–209, 208, 210, 211, 216
- channelized lava flows 379
- Chicxulub impact 398–399, 429, 430, 431
- Chifeng flood basalts 95
- Closepet Granite 176, 180, 186
- Colfider Group 503, 504, 506, 514
- Columbia 133, 140, 141, 149, 150, 164, 182, 185, 186, 189, 510, 516–517, 570
- Comei–Bunbury LIP *see* Greater Kerguelen LIP
- Copper Harbor Andesite 70, 71, 71
- Coringa deposit, Brazil 498, 498
- craton stability *see* North China craton (NCC)
- Cretaceous–Paleogene boundary (K–PgB) 7, 397
- Cuiú-Cuiú gold district, Brazil 500, 501, 502
- Dahongyu Formation 133, 138
- Damara Orogeny 470, 472
- Dashigou LIP, North China craton 5, 132, 135, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141
- Deccan LIP 4, 5, 7–8, 35, 36, 95, 185, 212, 326, 341–342, 342, 397–399, 398, 457  
*see also* Koyna (KBH1) core chemical stratigraphy; morphologies and emplacement dynamics of Deccan LIP
- Dharwar–Bastar–Singhbhum (DHABASI) megacraton 6, 173–189  
 discussion  
 DHABASI reconstruction 183, 184–186, 187  
 formation of Proterozoic sedimentary basins 186–187  
 location of LIP plume centres 188  
 palaeocontinental reconstructions 188–189, 189  
 predicting mineral resources 187–188  
 geological and tectonic background  
 Archean basement geology 176, 176  
 Archean greenstone belts 176, 178, 179, 180  
 Indian Shield architecture 174–176, 175, 178, 179, 180, 181  
 Neoproterozoic–Paleoproterozoic granitoids 176, 180–182  
 Precambrian large igneous provinces 176, 177, 182–183, 183, 184  
 Proterozoic intracratonic/rift sedimentary basins 176, 182
- Dharwar craton 6, 141, 166, 326  
*see also* Dharwar–Bastar–Singhbhum (DHABASI) megacraton
- Dronning Maud Land Karoo dykes 4, 5, 7, 255–280  
 discussion  
 geochronology 274–280, 275–276, 277, 278, 279  
 Gondwana breakup 7, 255–256, 256, 257, 274–280  
 palaeomagnetism 271–274, 274  
 southern Africa to East Antarctica reconstruction 274, 274  
 methods and samples 257, 258, 262–263  
 previous studies 256  
 geochronology 259–261, 261  
 palaeomagnetism 258, 261–262  
 results  
 geochronology 259, 263, 264, 265–267, 265  
 palaeomagnetism 266, 267–271, 267, 268, 269–270, 271, 272–273  
 petrography 263–265
- Duluth Complex 69, 85, 93, 94, 435, 456–457
- Eagle Mountain deposit, Guyana 496–498, 498
- Early Cretaceous Equatorial Atlantic Magmatic Province (EQUAMP) 4, 5, 7  
*see also* unspiked K–Ar dating of giant dyke swarms
- East African Eocene LIP 4, 5, 8, 435–459  
 discussion 445  
 African Large Low Shear Velocity Province (LLSVP) 457–459

- evolution of magmatic plumbing system  
 452–454, 453  
 magmatic differentiation, conceptual model  
 447–448  
 magmatic differentiation, REAFC modelling  
 448–451, 450, 456, 458  
 melt generation 447  
 relationship to Oligocene LIP 454–456  
 rifting of African continent 456–457  
 unified volcano-stratigraphic framework 445,  
 446–447, 458  
 geochemistry  
 methods and samples 439–441, 439  
 results 440, 441–445, 442, 443, 445  
 geological background 436–439, 439  
 East African Rift System 471–472, 471, 473, 474,  
 483, 488  
 Red Sea brine pools 473, 474, 483, 484–486,  
 485, 487, 489  
*see also* East African Eocene LIP  
 East Antarctica 4, 5, 6, 189, 189  
*see also* Dronning Maud Land Karoo dykes;  
 Vestfold Hills mafic dykes  
 East Greenland volcanic rifted margin 4, 4, 5, 17–38  
 discussion  
 geological v. geophysical continent–ocean  
 boundary 33–34, 33  
 magma plumbing model 31–33, 32  
 significance of triple rift centres 34–37, 35  
 geological background 19, 19  
 methods 20  
 results  
 Agetertia dyke profile 20–26, 21, 23,  
 25, 29, 30  
 I.C. Jakobsens Fjord lava-dyke profile 21,  
 26–30, 28, 29  
 Kap Edward Holm lava-dyke profile 21,  
 26–30, 27, 29  
 Langø dyke profile 20–26, 21, 22, 25, 29, 30  
 previous studies 20  
 Eastern Ghats Mobile Belt 150, 164, 165, 179  
 Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis *see* Siang window of  
 Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis  
 Ellsworth–Whitmore Mountains 256, 277, 279, 280  
 Emeishan LIP 4, 5, 7, 17–18, 95, 227–228, 228,  
 538, 546  
*see also* Phan Si Pan-Tu Le silicic rocks  
 Etendeka LIP 470  
*see also* Paraná–Etendeka LIP  
 Ethiopian–Arabian LIP 8, 436  
*see also* East African Eocene LIP  
 Etna, Mt 349–350, 368, 371, 379  
 ‘Expanded Ur’ supercontinent 189, 189  
  
 Falkland Islands 256, 261, 261, 262, 274–276,  
 277–279, 280  
 Fennoscandian Shield 4, 5, 6  
  
*see also* Belomorian Province barcode  
 reconstruction  
 Ferrar LIP 255, 262, 273  
 flood basalt morphologies *see* morphologies and  
 emplacement dynamics of Deccan LIP  
  
 Gairdner dyke swarm, Australia 475, 476  
 Gamo Basalt *see* East African Eocene LIP  
 Garhwal volcanics and dykes 202, 204, 205–206,  
 207, 207, 208–209, 209, 210, 211, 215  
 Ghatgaon dyke swarm 182, 554, 556  
 Ghatgaon LIP, Indian Shield 182  
 Giants Range Batholith 69, 85, 93  
 gold deposits 493  
 Amazonian craton  
 Alta Floresta SLIP 504, 505, 505, 506  
 Orocaima SLIP 496–498, 498  
 Rincón del Tigre–Huanchaca LIP 508–510,  
 511, 512  
 Uatumã SLIP 499–500, 500, 501, 502  
*see also* iron oxide–copper–gold (IOCG)  
 deposits  
 Gondwana 150, 164, 166, 175–176, 182, 189,  
 286–287, 288  
 breakup of 7, 255–256, 256, 257, 274–280, 287,  
 319, 319  
 Gondwana Group 302, 303  
 Great Dyke, Zimbabwe 475, 477  
 Greater Himalayan Crystalline complex 302, 303  
 Greater Kerguelen LIP 4, 5, 7, 185  
*see also* Siang window of Eastern Himalayan  
 Syntaxis; Sung Valley pyroxenites  
 Greenland *see* East Greenland volcanic  
 rifted margin  
 Grenvillian Orogeny 43, 69, 164, 517  
 Guiana Shield *see* Amazonian craton  
 Gunflint Formation 45, 46, 48  
 Gwalior basin, India *see* Proterozoic magmatism in  
 northern India  
  
 Haag Nunataks 256, 277, 279, 280  
 Hawaii 349, 352, 364, 368, 369, 370, 379, 404, 580,  
 583, 583  
 Hengling LIP, North China craton 131, 133  
 highly magmatic break-up LIP centres *see* East  
 Greenland volcanic rifted margin  
 Himalaya 6  
*see also* platinum-group element geochemistry of  
 Panjal Traps; Proterozoic magmatism in  
 northern India; Siang window of Eastern  
 Himalayan Syntaxis  
 Holuhraun, Iceland 371, 372, 373, 375  
 hydrocarbon resources 8, 138, 484  
  
 Iceland 19, 19, 34–36, 35, 37, 349, 350, 352, 357,  
 359, 363, 364, 368, 372  
 Holuhraun 371, 372, 373, 375

- Indian Shield *4, 5, 6, 554*  
 India–East Antarctica connection in Proterozoic  
*6, 150, 164–166, 166*  
*see also* Dharwar–Bastar–Singhbhum  
 (DHABASI) megacraton; Pipilia mafic  
 dyke swarm; Proterozoic magmatism in  
 northern India; Siang window of Eastern  
 Himalayan Syntaxis; Sung Valley  
 pyroxenites
- Ippaguda LIP, Indian Shield *5, 177, 182, 183, 184,*  
*185, 188*
- Iron Ore Group *176, 180, 181, 182, 554, 556*  
 iron oxide–copper–gold (IOCG) deposits *493*  
 Amazonian craton *496, 501, 503*  
 links with mantle plumes *474, 475, 478–480,*  
*478, 479, 489*
- Jinchuan mineral deposit, China *138, 475*  
 Jutogh group *198, 202–203, 204, 206, 208–209,*  
*208, 210, 211, 216*
- K–Ar dating, unspiked *see* unspiked K–Ar dating of  
 giant dyke swarms
- Kaapvaal craton *482, 488*
- Kalahari craton *189, 189*
- Kallander Creek Volcanics *70, 70, 71*
- Kangerlussuaq triple rift centre *see* East Greenland  
 volcanic rifted margin
- Kap Edward Holm igneous centre *see* East  
 Greenland volcanic rifted margin
- Kaptipada dyke swarm *177, 554, 556*
- Karelian craton *6, 102, 103, 113, 115, 118, 120,*  
*121–122, 121*
- Karoo LIP *18, 35, 36, 255, 470*  
*see also* Dronning Maud Land Karoo dykes
- Kenorland *189*
- Kerguelen mantle plume *7, 9, 212*  
*see also* Siang window of Eastern Himalayan  
 Syntaxis; Sung Valley pyroxenites
- Keshargaria dyke swarm *182, 554, 555, 556*
- Keweenawan LIP *4–6, 4, 5, 435*  
*see also* Logan Igneous Suite; Portage Lake  
 Volcanics
- kimberlites *1, 185, 470, 472, 478, 482*
- Kola Province *102, 103, 113, 120, 121, 122*
- Koyna (KBH1) core chemical stratigraphy *7–8,*  
*397–431*  
 discussion *422–430, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429*  
 location *398*  
 methods and samples  
 analytical methods *404–407, 409–411,*  
*412–414*  
 petrography *407–415, 415, 416–418, 419*  
 physical stratigraphy *399–404, 400–404,*  
*405–407, 408*  
 results *415–419*  
 chemical groups of lava flows *419–421, 422,*  
*423, 423, 424–425*  
 correlation with southwestern Deccan  
 stratigraphy *421–422*  
 lava-flow boundaries *419, 420, 421*
- Laiwu LIP, North China craton *131, 133, 136, 138*
- lamproites *1, 185, 478, 482*
- Lapland–Kola Orogeny *102, 120, 122–123*
- large igneous provinces (LIPs)  
 definition *1*  
 geological timescale boundaries and *510, 513*  
 global barcode record *5*  
 global distribution *4*  
 overview *1–3, 3*
- Laurentia *69, 141, 164, 510, 513, 514, 515, 516,*  
*516, 517*
- lava morphologies *see* morphologies and  
 emplacement dynamics of Deccan LIP
- Lesser Himalayan Sequence *302, 303*
- Licheng LIP, North China craton *5, 132, 135, 136,*  
*137, 138, 141*
- Logan Igneous Suite *4–5, 4, 43–61*  
 discussion  
 geochemistry of intrusive units *52–56*  
 geodynamic evolution of Logan Basin *56–59*  
 magmatic evolution of Midcontinent Rift  
 System *59–61, 60*  
 geological background *44, 45, 46–50, 47, 49*  
 methods and samples *50–51*  
 results  
 isotope geochemistry *52, 52, 57*  
 whole-rock geochemistry *51, 53, 54, 55,*  
*56, 57*
- Mackenzie LIP *95*
- Madagascar LIP *4, 5, 7, 185*  
*see also* Mailaka area of western Madagascar
- Madeira pluton, Brazil *505, 506, 507*
- Mahabaleshwar Formation *397, 425, 426, 427, 428,*  
*428, 430*
- Mahajanga basin, Madagascar *333*
- Mailaka area of western Madagascar *7, 325–337*  
 discussion  
 age and duration of magmatism *333–335, 335*  
 India–Madagascar break-up *335, 336*  
 Marion hotspot *335–337, 336*  
 geochronology results *331–333, 332, 333, 334*  
 geological background *326, 327, 327*  
 petrography and geochemistry *327–331, 328,*  
*329, 330, 331*  
 samples *331*
- Makonnen Basalt *see* East African Eocene LIP
- mantle plumes  
 overview *2, 3, 3*  
*see also* mineral system–mantle plume links

- Marion hotspot 7, 335–337, 336
- Maurice Ewing Bank 256, 274, 277, 279, 280
- megacontinents, definition 173
- Mellen Complex 69, 71
- Midcontinent Rift Intrusive Supersuite *see* Logan Igneous Suite
- mineral resources 8–9, 493–494
- Amazonian craton
- Alta Floresta SLIP 504–505, 505, **506**, 507
  - Avanavero LIP 507–508
  - Orocaima SLIP 496–498, **498**
  - Rincón del Tigre–Huanchaca LIP 508–510, 509, 511, **512**
  - Uatumã SLIP 499–503, 500, **501**, 502
- Dharwar–Bastar–Singhbhum (DHABASI) megacraton 187–188
- North China craton **131–132**, 134, 135, 138, 140
- see also* mineral system–mantle plume links; Pipilia mafic dyke swarm; platinum-group element geochemistry of Panjal Traps; Sung Valley pyroxenites
- mineral system–mantle plume links 8, 467–489, 468, 469, 470
- hydrothermal ore deposits 8, 482–487
- in passive margin settings 483, 484
  - Red Sea brine pools 473, 474, 483, 484–486, 485, 487, 489
  - sedimentary rock-hosted metalliferous deposits 8, 482–483, 486–487, 487, 488, 489
- magma-associated ore deposits 8, 475–482, **477–478**
- anorogenic magmatism 470, 474, 475, 476–480, **477–478**, 479, 487–489
  - carbonatites 8, 470, 472, 480–482, 481, 483, 488
  - iron oxide–copper–gold (IOCG) deposits 8, 474, 475, 478–480, **478**, 479, 489
  - kimberlites and lamproites 470, 472, 478, 482
- mantle plumes and rift systems 467–472, 471, 473, 474, 476
- Miri–Buxa Group 302, 303, 304
- Miyun LIP, North China craton **131**, 133, 136, 138
- Molopo Farms Complex 482, 483
- morphologies and emplacement dynamics of Deccan LIP 7, 341–388, 342
- discussion 380
  - mapping of flood basalts 385–387, **386**
  - parametric progression of morphologies 381–385, 381, **382–384**
- factors governing lava movement 363–365, **364**, **365**
- cooling rate **365**, 369–370, 370
  - mode of emplacement and dispersal **365**, 373–375, 374
  - nature of vapour loss **365**, 375–376, 376
  - presence/absence of aqueous interface **365**, 368
  - rate of emplacement **365**, 372–373
  - surface gradient **365**, 368
  - surface roughness and topography 365–368, **365**, **366–367**
  - surface tension **365**, 369
  - temperature of emplacement **364**, **365**, 368–369
  - vapour phase within lava **365**, 372
  - viscosity **364**, **365**, 370–372, 371
- morphological types 351
- ãã 351–352, 352
  - hummocky pāhoehoe 354, 355
  - pāhoehoe (typical) 352–354, 353
  - rubbly pāhoehoe 358, 359–363, 360, 362
  - sheet pāhoehoe 355–357, 356
  - slabby pāhoehoe 357–359, 357
  - toothpaste lavas 355
- synthesis 376
- comparisons of morphologies **366–367**, 376–377, 377
  - lateral variations 377–378
  - vertical stacking 374, 378–380, 379
- terminology 343, 343
- grouping of lava units 347–349, 348
  - implications of hierarchical terminology 349–351, 350
  - internal layering 343–347, 344, 346
- Mount Isa mineral deposit, Australia 483, 486, 489
- Mount Weld carbonatites, Western Australia 481–482, 481, 488
- Muong Hum Complex *see* Phan Si Pan-Tu Le silicic rocks
- Murmansk Province 102, 103, 121, 122
- Nabwal Formation 438, 439, 439
- Nam Xe–Tam Duong Complex *see* Phan Si Pan-Tu Le silicic rocks
- Neotethys Ocean 532, 545
- Newer Dolerite Dyke Swarms 555, 556
- see also* Pipilia mafic dyke swarm
- Nipigon Embayment *see* Logan Igneous Suite
- Noril'sk–Talanakh deposits, Siberia 95, 435, 471, 475
- North Atlantic LIP 4, 5, 18, 19, 19
- see also* East Greenland volcanic rifted margin
- North China craton (NCC) 4, 5, 6, 129–142, 164, 166, 499
- basement geology 129–133, 130, **131–132**, 134
  - correlation of LIPs and rifts 133–138, 134–135, 136, 139
  - mineral resources **131–132**, 134, 135, 138, 140
  - propagation of LIPs and rifts 138–140, 139, 140
  - role of LIPs in breakup of proto-NCC 139, 140–141
  - role of LIPs in destruction of NCC 139

- North Shore Volcanic Group (NSVG) 43, 69, 73, 85, 93, 94–95
- Nuna megacontinent 123, 510, 512–517, 514, **515**, 516, 570
- Older Metamorphic Tonalite Gneisses (OMTG) 554, 555, 556, 557
- Olympic Dam mineral deposit, Australia 478, **478**, 479, 479, 480, 489
- Orocaima SLIP, Amazonian craton 8, 494, 513  
age matches with other magmatic events 499  
distribution 495–496, 495, 497  
mineral resources 496–498, **498**
- Orosirian–Statherian boundary 510, 513
- Pan-African Orogeny 286
- Pangaea 17–18, 36, 140, 149, 164, 189
- Panjal Traps 4, 5, 8, 185, 203, 212, 302  
*see also* platinum-group element geochemistry of Panjal Traps
- Paraná–Etendeka LIP 18, 35, 36, 255, 287, 457, 470
- Paranaíta Suite 503, 504, 504, **506**
- Parnaíba basin, Brazil 287, 288, 296, 297
- Pechenga–Onega LIP, Baltic Shield 499
- Phan Si Pan-Tu Le silicic rocks 7, 227–249  
discussion  
  emplacement ages 241–244  
  granitic intrusions in Muong Hum complex 244  
  petrogenesis 244–248, 245, 246, 247  
  reconstructed location 248–249, 248  
geological background 228, 229, 230, 231  
methods and samples 230–231, 231, 233–234  
petrography 231–233, 232, **233**  
results  
  geochronology 234–235, 235, 236  
  *in situ* zircon Hf–Lu isotopes 235–236, 241  
  whole-rock geochemistry 236–241, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, **242**
- Phu Sa Phin Complex *see* Phan Si Pan-Tu Le silicic rocks
- Pilbara craton 167, 189, 189
- Pipilia LIP, Indian Shield 4, 5, **177**, 183, 183, 184, 185, 188  
*see also* Pipilia mafic dyke swarm
- Pipilia mafic dyke swarm 8–9, **177**, 553–570  
discussion  
  formation of sulfide assemblage 569–570  
  significance of sulfides for mineral exploration 569–570  
  textural variations in oxide minerals 558, 567–569  
  thermometry and oxygen fugacity 564–567, **567**, 567, **568**  
geological background 554, 555, 556  
methods and samples 555, 557
- mineral chemistry results  
  Fe–Ti oxide minerals 563–564, **563**, 566  
  silicate minerals 559–563, **560–562**, 565  
  sulfide minerals 564, **564**, 566  
  petrography results 557–558, 558–559
- Pitinga Mineral Province 505, **506**, 507
- platinum-group element geochemistry of Panjal Traps 8, 531–547  
background  
  geochemistry of Panjal Traps 534, 535  
  regional geology 532–534, 533  
discussion  
  implications for mineral exploration 545–546  
  origin of PGE-undepleted magmas 538–544, 542, 543  
  PGE-depleted signature 542, 544–545, 545, 546  
  methods and samples 533, 534  
  results 534–538, **536–537**, 539, **540**, 540, 541, 542
- plumbing systems of large igneous provinces  
overview 2–3, 3  
*see also* East Greenland volcanic rifted margin
- Poladpur Formation *see* Koyna (KBH1) core  
  chemical stratigraphy
- ponded lava flows 379–380, 379
- Porcupine Mountains, Michigan *see* Portage Lake Volcanics
- Portage Lake Volcanics 4–6, 4, 67–96  
discussion 80–81  
  comparison with Beaver Bay Complex 93–94  
  comparison with Duluth Complex 93  
  comparison with other continental flood basalt provinces 95–96  
  geochemical and petrographic stratigraphy 81–84, 82  
  magma chamber processes 81  
  melts modelling 91–93, **92**  
  REAFC modelling 84–91, **86**, 87–89, 90  
  spatial heterogeneity in Main stage volcanism 94–95  
geological background 68–72, 69, 70, 71  
methods and samples 72–73  
results  
  burial metamorphism 80  
  geochemistry 74–79, 77, 78, 79  
  oxidation/hydration alteration 80  
  petrography 73, **74**, 75, 76
- Proterozoic magmatism in northern India 4, 5, 6, 197–217  
geochemical characterization  
  Aravalli craton 203, 204, 205, **213**  
  Betul belt–Central Indian Tectonic Zone 204, 205, 206, **214**  
  Gwalior basin 203–205, 204, 206, **214**  
  Himalayan terrain 204, 205–206, 207, 208, **215**, **216**  
geology

- Aravalli craton 199, 200  
 Betul belt–Central Indian Tectonic Zone 199, 201–202  
 Gwalior basin 199, 200–201  
 Himalayan terrain 199, 202–203  
 petrogenesis and source characterization 206–210, 209, 210, 211  
 plume–lithosphere interaction 209, 210–217, 211  
 Prutivka–Novogol LIP, Ukrainian Shield 508  
 Prydz Bay, Antarctica *see* Vestfold Hills  
 mafic dykes  
 Putumayo Orogeny 517  
 pyroxenites *see* Sung Valley pyroxenites
- Qianlishan LIP, North China craton 5, **132**, 135, 136, 137, 138, 141  
 Quingtang Orogeny 17–18
- Rayner Orogeny 164, 165  
 REAFC (recharge, evacuation, assimilation and fractional crystallization) modelling 68, 95–96, 436  
 East African Eocene LIP 448–451, 450, 456, 458  
 Portage Lake Volcanics 84–91, **86**, 87–89, 90  
 Red Sea brine pools 473, 474, 483, 484–486, 485, 487, 489  
 Ribeira Orogeny 472  
 Rincón del Tigre–Huanchaca LIP, Amazonian craton 8, 495, 517  
 age matches with other magmatic events 510  
 distribution 495, 508  
 mineral resources 508–510, 509, 511, **512**  
 Rio Ceará–Mirim dyke swarm, Brazil *see* unspiked K–Ar dating of giant dyke swarms  
 Rodinia 69, 140, 141, 149, 150, 182, 186, 189, 472, 475, 510, 517  
 Rondonian Tin Province 509, 509  
 Rove Formation 45, 46–48, 49, 57
- SAMBA model reconstruction 512–517, 514, **515**, 516  
 Santa Bárbara massif, Brazil 509, 509  
 São Francisco craton 133, 141  
 Sargur LIP, Indian Shield 5, **177**, 182, 184, 185, 188  
 Satkosia, India *see* Pipilia mafic dyke swarm  
 sedimentary exhalative (SEDEX) ore deposits 8, 472, 482–483, 486, 487, 489  
 sedimentary rock-hosted metalliferous deposits 8, 482–483, 486–487, 487, 488, 489  
 Seiland Igneous Complex 456, 457  
 Shawinigan Orogeny 69  
 Shillong Plateau, India 201, 212, 576, 577  
 Siang window of Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis 7, 301–320  
 geological background 302, 303  
 methods and samples  
 analytical techniques 305–307  
 field and petrographical observations 304–305, 304, 306  
 results and discussion  
 geochronology **310**, 314, 315  
 geodynamic implications 318–319, 319  
 petrogenesis 314–318, 316, 317, 318  
 whole-rock geochemistry 307–314, **308–309**, 311, 312, 313
- Siberia craton 141  
 Siberian LIP 18, 95, 435, 469–471, 538, 542, 546  
 Sibley Group 44, 48  
 Siemens Creek Volcanics 70, 70  
 silicic large igneous provinces (SLIPs)  
 definition 1–2  
 geological timescale boundaries and 510, 513  
 global distribution 4  
*see also* Amazonian craton  
 Singhbhum craton 166, 212, 554  
*see also* Dharwar–Bastar–Singhbhum (DHABASI) megacraton; Pipilia mafic dyke swarm
- Siwalik Group 302, 303  
 Skagerak LIP 17–18  
 Song Da rift zone 227–228, 228, 229, 230, 245, 246, 247  
 South Indian block 150, 164, 165–166, 166  
 South Kawishiwi intrusion 69, 93  
 Sukma LIP, Indian Shield 5, **177**, 182, 183, 184, 185  
 sulfide mineralization 8–9, 575  
 Amazonian craton **501**, 508, 509, 510, 511  
 links with mantle plumes 472, 474, 475, **477**, 485–487, 488  
*see also* Pipilia mafic dyke swarm; platinum-group element geochemistry of Panjal Traps; Sung Valley pyroxenites
- sulfur, concentration in mantle 8–9  
 Sullivan mineral deposit, Canada 483, 486, 489  
 Sung Valley pyroxenites 4, 5, 9, 575–587  
 discussion  
 origin of sulfides 585–586  
 petrogenesis 583–585  
 sulfur saturation in parental melt 583, 585  
 geological background 576, 577  
 methods and samples 576, 577–579  
 results  
 mineral chemistry **578**, **579**, 580–581, 582, 584  
 silicate and sulfide petrography 579–580, 581  
 sulfur content at sulfide saturation (SCSS) calculations **580**, 581–583, 583
- Sunsás Orogeny 508, 517  
 supercontinents, definition 173  
 Svecoffian magmatism, Baltica 503, 508

- tabular lava flows 379, 379
- Taihang LIP, North China craton 5, **131**, 133, *134*, 136, 138, 141
- Taishan LIP, North China craton **131**, 133, *136*, 138
- Tapajós Mineral Province 498, **498**, 499–502, *500*, **501**, 507–508
- Tethyan Himalayan Sequence 302, *303*
- Tocantinzinho deposit, Brazil 498, **498**, *500*
- Trans-Hudson Orogeny 510
- Transamazonian Orogeny 496, 499, 517
- Transscandinavian Igneous Belt 505
- triple rift centres *see* East Greenland volcanic rifted margin
- Tu Le Complex *see* Phan Si Pan-Tu Le silicic rocks
- Turkana Volcanics *see* East African Eocene LIP
- Uatumã SLIP, Amazonian craton 8, 494, *513*  
 age matches with other magmatic events 503  
 distribution *495*, 499  
 mineral resources 499–503, *500*, **501**, *502*  
 palaeomagnetic poles 512
- unspiked K–Ar dating of giant dyke swarms 7, 285–298  
 discussion  
 age variability v. sample inhomogeneity 294–296, 295  
 comparison with data from literature 296–297, 297  
 dyke swarms studied 286–287, 288, 289  
 methods and samples 287–292, *290*, *291*  
 results 292–294, **292**, *293*
- ‘Ur’ supercontinent 189, *189*
- Vaalbara 189
- Vaikrita group 198, 202–203, *204*, 206, 208–209, *208*, *210*, *211*, **216**
- Variscan Orogeny 17–18
- Vestfold Hills mafic dykes 4, 5, 6, 149–167  
 discussion  
 East Antarctica in the Proterozoic 164, *165*  
 India–East Antarctica connection in Proterozoic 164–166, *166*  
 mantle source and petrogenesis of dykes 161–164, *161*, *162*, *163*  
 geological background 150–153, *151*, *152*  
 petrography 152–153, *153*  
 methods and samples  
 palaeomagnetic analysis 155  
 whole-rock geochemistry 153–155  
 results  
 palaeomagnetic analysis **155**, 158–161, *160*, *165*, *166*  
 whole-rock geochemistry **154**, 155–158, *156*, *157*, *159*
- Vietnam *see* Phan Si Pan-Tu Le silicic rocks
- Wai Subgroup *see* Koyna (KBH1) core chemical stratigraphy
- West African craton 508, 510, 511–517, *514*, **515**, *516*
- Western Australia 6, 149–150, 167, 189, *189*  
 Mount Weld carbonatites 481–482, *481*, 488
- Yanliao LIP, North China craton 5, **131**, 133, *135*, *136*, 137, 138, 141
- Ye Yen Sun granite 229, 230, *231*, 244
- Yilgarn craton 167, 189, *189*, 481–482, *481*, 488
- Yinkiong Formation 302, *303*
- Zimbabwe craton 189, *189*