

Index

- Abitibi belt LIP(s), 170–171, 538
 Abitibi dyke swarm, Keweenawan LIP precursor, 274
 Afro-Arabian (Afar) LIP, 61–62, 147, 260
 carbonatite, 249
 carbonatite and kimberlite, 249
 gravity sliding off domal uplift, 406
 rifting/breakup link, 339
 uplift, 370
 age distribution of LIPs, 358
 age of prior events in basement, 46
 alkaline complex, 328
 alkaline magmatism
 Labrador, 274
 AMCG, 333
 anorthosite-mangerite-charnockite-granite
 See AMCG
 anoxia event, 425
 LIP link, 418, 424, 426, 430, 435, 450, 502
 oceanic-plateau link, 539
 petroleum source rock, 540
 Antrim Plateau of Kalkarindji LIP, 85
 apical graben
 Mackenzie LIP, 348
 aquifer
 LIP link, 502, 543
 Archean LIP, 9, 154
 geochemistry, 317
 areal extent of LIP, 41
 asthenosphere, 49
 vs. lithosphere contribution, 283
 Au deposit, 527
 remobilization by LIP, 527
 back-arc setting, 48, 407, 472
 Columbia River LIP, 472
 how to define, 474
 Karoo–Ferrar LIP(s), 473
 LIPs, 407
 Siberian LIP, 473
 Baltic LIP, 135
 banded iron formation, 163, 534
 barcode method, 367, 538
 basalt *See* flood basalt
 bauxite, 502, 536–537
 Beta-Atla-Themis. *See* BAT region, Venus
 black shale, 502, 539
 Karoo–Ferrar LIP(s), 540
 Keweenawan LIP, 540
 bolide impact, 475 *See* meteorite impact
 boninitic, 324
 anorogenic, 321, 485
 Archean Whitney-type, 324
 Archean Whundo-type, 324
 Bushveld LIP, 325
 Great Dyke of Zimbabwe LIP, 325
 origin, 328
 siliceous high-magnesium basalt (SHMB), 319
 Stillwater LIP, 325
 boninitic–noritic (BN), 325–326
 boninitic series, 325
 breakup
 LIP link, 339–340
 British Tertiary Igneous Province. *See* BTIP
 BTIP of NAIP, 58, 144
 Bunbury–Comei LIP, 94–95
 Bushveld LIP, 134–136, 284, 316
 carbonatite, 258, 260
 Lomagundi–Jatuli isotopic event, 431
 ore deposits, 511, 519, 528
 caldera, 59, 61, 222, 225, 239–240
 Columbia River LIP, 239
 Io, 211
 Mackenzie, 348
 CAMP
 extinction event, 427
 hydrocarbon maturation, 542
 influence on Andean orogeny, 411
 rifting/breakup link, 341

- CAMP (cont.)
 subduction-like signature, 303
 uplift, 374
- canali
 Venus, 194
- carbon isotopes
 anoxia event, 426, 435
 LIP record, 436, 440
 Lomagundi–Jatuli excursion, 431
- carbonatite, 1, 3–4, 50, 55, 66, 68, 111
 Afro-Arabian LIP, 249
 age distribution, 248
 associated alkaline intrusions, 245
 Bushveld LIP, 258, 260
 characteristics, 245
 CIMP, 255–256
 Circum-Superior LIP, 258–259
 compilation, 246
 cryptic rift zones, 261
 Deccan LIP, 250
 distance from plume center, 261
 East African rifting of Afro-Arabian LIP, 260
 geochemistry, 328
 implication for LIP origin, 493
 isotopes, 329
 Keweenaw LIP, 257
 kimberlite link, 262
 Kola Alkaline Province, 254
 Kola–Dieiper LIP, 252, 254
 laterite, 536
 LIP link, 245–247, 276, 490, 493, 503
 Midcontinent rift of Keweenaw LIP, 261
 model for origin, 493
 Nb–Ta–REE ore deposit, 520
 origin, 246
 Paraná–Etendeka LIP, 251
 rifting link, 246, 260
 Siberian Trap LIP, 252–253
 silicate rock associations, 261
 timing with respect to LIP, 261–262
 trans-lithospheric fault, 260
- carbonatite geochemistry
 implication for LIPs, 336
- carbonatite
 mantle plume, 276
- Caribbean–Colombian LIP, 96–97, 105
 hydrocarbon maturation, 541
- cause of LIPs, 11, 460
 back-arc setting, 11, 472–473
 critical tests, 496
 decompression melting, 11, 468
 edge-driven convection, 11, 471
 fracture control, 471
 lithospheric delamination, 11, 468
 mantle plume, 11, 459–460, 497
 meteorite impact, 11, 474–475, 495
 models, 461
 non-plume model, 459, 498
 plate model, 11, 470
 subduction link, 472
 sudden drainage, 11
 thermal blanketing, 11, 470
- Central Atlantic Magmatic Province *See* CAMP
- Central Iapetus Magmatic Province *See* CIMP
- characteristics of LIPs, 40, 48
 core involvement, 483
 deep mantle origin, 483
 degree of melting, 481
 depth range of melting, 479
 high Mg melt, 481–482
 high-temperature melt, 478
 melt production, 476
 multiple-pulse event, 495–496
 role of eclogite, 484
 subduction-like signature, 485
 volume, 496
- chemostratigraphy
 Siberian LIP, 301
- Chon Aike SLIP, 70–71, 227, 334
 link with Karoo–Ferrar LIP(s), 243
- chonoliths, 514
- Chukotat sills of Circum-Superior LIP, 290
- CIMP, 256
 carbonatites, 255
 Circum-Superior LIP, 259
 carbonatites, 258
 ore deposits, 512–513
- classification
 high-Mg magmatism, 321
 LIPs, 2
- Columbia River LIP, 42, 48, 59–60, 239
 back-arc setting, 409, 472
 fissure-fed, 80
 glaciation, 446
 pre-existing sedimentary basin, 385
 uplift, 370
- composition, 49, 53
 Afro-Arabian LIP, 63
 bimodal, 223, 227–228, 230–231, 234–235
 Bunbury–Comei LIP, 96
 Caribbean–Colombian oceanic plateau, 97
 Columbia River LIP, 59
 Deccan LIP, 66
 Dominion LIP, 156
 Ferrar LIP, 72
 Gawler Range LIP, 234
 high- and low-Ti types, 227
 Kalkarindji LIP, 85
 Karoo, 72
 Karoo vs. Ferrar LIPs, 73
 Kerguelen LIP, 96
 Keweenaw LIP, 66
 Malani SLIP, 230
 NAIP, 64

- North China LIP, 236
 Ontong Java LIP, 94
 Paraná-Etendeka LIP, 68
 Siberian Trap LIP, 76
 Sierra Madre Occidental SLIP, 224
 South China LIP(s), 233
 Whitsunday SLIP, 226
 Wrangellia LIP, 103
 continental flood basalt, 2, 45, 56, 76–78, 81;
 See flood basalt
 Archean, 9
 composition, 5
 crustal structure, 90
 erosional remnants, 83
 contractional structures, 399
 Mackenzie LIP, 403
 convergent setting
 Columbia River LIP, 409
 Keweenawan LIP, 407
 LIPs, 407
 Maritimes LIP event, 409
 Coppermine basalts of Mackenzie LIP, 7, 313, 523
 coronae, 195, 199–200, 202, 401
 rift association, Venus, 199
 Venus, 192
 Cr ore deposit, 519
 craton, 9, 88, 117, 124, 154, 156–157, 159, 161, 169,
 172, 176, 178, 258, 270, 382, 432, 491, 510,
 535
 crustal contamination, 64, 281, 284, 286, 290, 338
 Kerguelen LIP, 297
 Os isotopes, 285
 crustal plateau. *See* tesseræ
 crustal structure, 90
 flood basalt, 92
 oceanic plateau, 92
 volcanic rifted margin, 92
 cyclicity of LIP record, 361, 363–364, 440

 Deccan LIP, 66–67, 261
 asymmetric breakup, 349
 aulacogen, 345
 carbonatite, 250, 260
 extinction event, 421
 kimberlite, 250, 265
 ridge jump, 351
 rifting/breakup link, 339
 uplift, 371
 decompression melting, 468
 definition of LIP, 3–4, 41, 47, 49
 delamination, lithospheric, 385
 diabase *See* dolerite
 diamond potential, 499, 521–522
 differentiated intrusion *See* layered intrusion
 Alaskan-type, 143
 dike swarm *See* dyke swarm
 Dogrib dyke swarm, 117

 dolerite, 3, 111
 sill province, 123
 dolerite dyke, 112, 228, 256, 270, 272, 306, 538
 barrier to groundwater flow, 543
 geochemistry, 309
 dolerite sill, 123–124, 305
 as hydrocarbon cap rock, 542
 gas release from host rock, 449
 domal uplift, 393, *See* uplift, domal
 Dominion LIP, 154, 156
 duration of LIP, 43–44
 in Archean, 169
 dyke
 aquifer, 543
 barrier to groundwater flow, 543
 bifurcation, 157
 definition, 111
 dyke swarm
 along-dyke compositional consistency, 309
 arcuate, 116
 average dyke width, 53
 characteristics, 112
 circumferential, 116
 Mars, 116, 140, 186, 189
 Venus, 116, 140
 deformation, 118
 Matachewan swarm, 117
 Uruguay (Florida) swarm, 117
 distal feeding of sills and flows, 151
 each dyke an individual event, 119
 feeding funnel intrusion, 151
 geochemistry, 306
 giant, 113–114
 giant radiating, 113
 graben–fissure system, 123
 importance of trend, 117
 in supracrustal sequence, 120
 lateral emplacement, 119, 148, 337, 490
 line of cinder cones, 152
 linear
 Grenville LIP, 115
 Widgiemootha LIP, 115
 LIP-related, 42
 mafic, 111
 Mars, 123, 190–191
 outcropping dykes, 189
 mode 1 crack, 119
 oceanic LIP, 123
 radiating, 112, 116, 123, 354, 356, 382, 486, 489
 Artemis, Venus, 202
 CAMP, 148
 Grenville–Rideau, 257
 Mackenzie LIP, 113
 Mars, 186, 189
 Mercury, 206
 non-plume origin, 486
 plume origin, 522

dyke swarm (cont.)
 plume-related, 73, 113
 Venus, 202
 radiating swarms are typical, 120
 regional stress field, 113, 116–117
 relationship with fracture zone, 120
 rift parallel, 113
 synformal layering, 141
 trend, 367
 types, 113, 115
 Ventersdorp LIP(s), 160
 Venus, 123, 201, 211
 Wilson cycle, 346

East Bull Lake intrusion
 Matachewan LIP, 507, 538

Eastern Goldfields LIP, 176–177

edge-driven convection, 471

Emeishan LIP
 geochemistry, 303
 high- and low-Ti types, 300
 ore deposits, 503, 526
 uplift, 378

environmental effect, 438, 457
 anoxia event, 450
 Bushveld LIP, 430
 CAMP LIP, 427
 Caribbean–Columbian LIP, 424
 cyclicity with LIPs, 440
 Deccan LIP, 421
 greenhouse-gas warming, 445
 HEATT model, 451, 455
 hydrothermal vent complex, 447
 importance of host terrane, 448, 457
 iron fertilization by SLIPs, 433
 isotopic proxies, 435
 Kalkarindji LIP, 430–431
 Karoo–Ferrar LIP(s), 426
 LIP link, 418, 420, 432, 457
 LIP weathering and glaciation, 446, 457

Madagascar LIP, 424
 meteorite vs. LIP, 443
 NAIP, 419, 423
 Ontong Java LIP, 426
 Paleoproterozoic, 432
 Paraná–Etendeka LIP, 426–427
 sea-level changes, 448
 Siberian Trap LIP, 428–429
 stratospheric injection by volcanoes, 445

extinction event
 Chicxulub impact, 424
 Karoo LIP, 72
 LIP link, 421–422 *See also* environmental effect
 magnitude vs. LIP size, 423, 449

fault zone
 Kharaelakh, 121–122
 magma emplacement along, 120
 Thabazimbi–Murchison lineament, 125

felsic *See* silicic

felsic vs. silicic, 214

Ferrar LIP, 70–72, 81

Ferrar sill province, 120

flood basalt, 5, 53, 61, 76, 81, 96, 103, 143, 154, 162, 169, 189, 218, 252, 350, 352, 383, 385, 408

Archean, 88, 154, 156–157, 178, 180
 associated Cu mineralization, 523
 chemostratigraphy, 300
 compositional consistency, 299
 crustal structure, 92
 distance from plume centre, 149
 distribution, 489
 emplacement, 78–79
 facies, 81–82
 fed by laterally emplaced dyke, 148
 fissure-fed, 80
 Mars, 180
 Mercury, 207
 Mount Roe of Fortescue LIP(s), 162
 planetary, 496
 stratigraphy, 81
 Venus, 193, 201

Fortescue LIP(s), 8–9, 37, 88, 154, 156, 159, 161–162, 169, 318, 495
 Kylena LIP, 37
 Ventersdorp LIP(s) link, 159

fossae, 189–190

fragment of LIP, 53

Franklin LIP, 132
 uplift, 382

frequency of LIPs, 9, 105, 357, 360

gas released from host rocks by sills, 542

Gawler Range LIP, 234–235, 243, 529
 Olympic Dam IOCG deposits, 530

geochemistry
 along-dyke compositional consistency, 306
 anorogenic boninites, 282
 apparent arc signature, 304
 Archean LIPs, 317, 320
 assimilation fractional crystallization (AFC), 292
 asthenosphere vs. lithosphere, 283
 basalts, 280
 Caribbean–Colombian LIP, 297
 Chon Aike SLIP, 334
 comparison dykes and basalts, 312
 compositional overview of LIPs, 292
 contamination, 305
 continental flood basalt, 277, 299
 crustal contamination, 284–285
 dyke swarm, 306

- Ferrar vs. Karoo LIPs, 331
 flood basalt, 480
 Golden Valley sill, 313
 high- and low-Ti types, 290, 299–300, 302
 high-Si and -Mg rocks, 323
 high-Mg rocks, 299, 327
 Karoo LIP, 314
 Karoo sills, 314
 Kerguelen LIP, 297
 key diagrams, 285, 287, 289–290
 link between basalts and dykes, 313
 LIP, 293
 LIP fingerprinting, 367
 LIP plumbing system, 336
 LIPs with high Ni–(PGE) potential, 292
 LIPs with low Ni–(PGE) potential, 292
 lithospheric influence, 282, 284, 305
 Mackenzie dyke swarm, 308, 313
 Mackenzie LIP, 308
 mantle reservoirs, 277
 melt fraction of LIPs, 481
 melting of entrained eclogite, 281
 melting of peridotite source, 281
 Ni–Cu–(PGE) prospectivity of LIPs, 515
 no unique LIP geochemical signature, 337
 oceanic LIP, 338
 oceanic plateau, 292, 297
 of LIPs, 293, 294–295, 304
 Ontong Java LIP, 296
 origin of LIPs, 476
 partial melting, 281, 305
 Pearce element ratio diagram, 311
 Siberian Trap LIP, 300
 Sierra Madre Occidental SLIP, 334
 siliceous high-MgO basalts (SHMB), 282
 silicic magmatism
 Bushveld LIP, 333
 SLIP, 334–335
 trace elements, 287
 Whitsunday SLIP, 334
 Wrangellia LIP, 297
- geochronology
 Afro-Arabian LIP, 61
 Bunbury–Comei, 95
 Bushveld LIP, 316
 Caribbean–Colombian LIP, 96
 Columbia River LIP, 59
 Deccan LIP, 66
 Gawler Range LIP, 234
 Kalkarindji LIP, 85
 Karoo LIP, 72
 Kerguelen LIP, 94
 Keweenawan LIP, 86
 Malani SLIP, 228
 Mars, 183
 Moon, 209
 NAIP, 64
 Ontong Java LIP, 94
 Paraná–Etendeka LIP, 68
 Siberian LIP, 74
 Sierra Madre Occidental SLIP, 223
 South China LIP(s), 233
 Stillwater LIP, 316
 time-scale problems, 443–444
 U–Pb vs. Ar–Ar methods, 68, 71–72, 427
 Whitsunday SLIP, 226
 Wrangellia LIP, 103
- geoid high
 Venus, 195, 203
- geomagnetic reversal, 451
 LIP, 451
- glaciation
 weathering of LIP, 446
- global LIP
 barcode, 10
 distribution, 11–12
 Mars in the Hesperian, 186, 496
 Venus, 496
- global warming
 LIP link, 445
- gold
 accreted oceanic plateau, 527
 Golden Mile dolerite, 502
 Golden Valley sill of Karoo LIP, 125
 Gorgona island komatiites, 487
- graben, 190
 dyke, 191
 Mercury, 206
 Sierra Madre Occidental SLIP, 223
- graben fissure system *See also* dyke swarm
 dyke swarm, 193, 201
 Mercury, 206
 Venus, 194, 201
- gravity sliding off domal uplift, 394
 Afro-Arabian LIP, 406
 Columbia River LIP, 403
 Mackenzie LIP, 403, 405
 Mars, 400
 Venus, 401
- Great Dyke of Zimbabwe LIP, 135, 137–138, 510
- Great Oxygenation Event, 534
- Greater Ontong Java LIP, 99
 dyke swarm, 123
- Greenhouse state, 454, 456, 458
- greenstone belt, 5, 88, 154, 162, 165, 170, 172, 176, 482
 Archean LIP, 495
 arc setting, 154
 calc-alkaline, 154
 global distribution, 164
 komatiite, 165
 LIP types, 163, 472
 mafic plain type, 165, 167, 318

greenstone belt (cont.)
 oceanic plateau, 105, 165
 platform type, 163, 166
 tholeiitic-komatiitic type, 154, 162
 Gubei LIP, 231, 233

haline euxinic acidic thermal transgression.
 See HEATT

HALIP, 268

Hammersley BIF, linked to LIP, 535

HEATT event, 439, 451, 455
 LIP link, 451

helium anomaly, 483

High Arctic LIP *See* HALIP

high-velocity lower crust, 77; *See also* HVLC

Hiltaba suite of Gawler Range LIP, 236

history of LIP term, 1

Hothouse state, 454, 456, 458

hotspot, 467
 migration, 186
 Venus, 198

HVLC (high-velocity lower crust), 77, 143

hydrocarbon, 539, 541
 Caribbean–Colombian LIP, 541
 LIP link, 502, 541
 maturation, 541
 CAMP LIP, 542
 mantle plume, 522, 541
 sills as cap rock, 542

hydromagmatic deposits, mafic (MHDs), 378

hydrothermal ore deposit, 499, 523–524, 535

hydrothermal vent complex, 132–133, 420, 447, 531
 climate change, 132
 environmental effect, 447
 Franklin LIP, 132
 IOCG link, 531
 Karoo LIP, 132
 mafic sill link, 132
 NAIP, 132
 ore deposit link, 132
 Proterozoic LIPs, 132
 Siberian Trap LIP, 132

Icehouse state, 454, 456, 458

importance of LIPs, 3

intra-cratonic basin, 396–397

intraplate magmatism, 47, 50
 example of non-LIP, 51

Io, 9, 179, 211
 lava lake, 211
 magmatism, 212
 volcanism, 211

IOCG (iron oxide–copper–gold), 528

iron oxide–copper–gold *See* IOCG

isotopes (seawater)
 environmental effect of LIPs, 435

Jimberlana intrusion of Widgiemooltha LIP, 137, 139

Jinchuan intrusion of Gubei LIP, 507

Kalkarindji LIP, 84
 extinction event, 430
 uplift, 382

Kam Group LIP, 172–173

Karoo LIP, 70–72, 132, 284
 asymmetric breakup, 350
 aulacogen, 346
 geochemistry, 302
 high- and low-Ti types, 300
 kimberlite, 268
 subduction-like signature, 303

Karoo sill province, 124–125
 Nd isotopes, 314

Karoo–Ferrar LIP(s)
 back-arc setting, 473
 extinction event, 426
 rifting/breakup link, 340

Kennedy–Connors–Auburn SLIP, 239

Kerguelen LIP, 94–95, 297
 rifting/breakup link, 368

Keweenawan LIP, 86–87, 143, 261, 284, 407
 carbonatite, 257
 carbonatite and kimberlite, 257
 failed breakup, 353
 kimberlite, 268
 ore deposits, 503
 kimberlite, 1, 3–4, 50, 55, 68, 111, 145

Afro-Arabian LIP, 249
 age distribution, 264
 age progression, 270
 Archean craton, 262
 carbonatite link, 262
 characteristics, 262
 corridors, 264
 Deccan LIP, 250, 265, 267, 490
 deep-mantle anomaly, 265
 deep-mantle LLSVP, 265
 diamond potential, 263, 521
 emplaced along Lac de Gras dykes, 271
 emplaced along Matachewan dykes, 271
 emplacement model and nomenclature, 263
 Group I (basaltic), 262
 Group II (micaceous), 262
 HALIP, 268–269
 hotspot track, 265, 269, 271, 276
 implication for LIP origin, 493, 494
 indirect link with LIP, 270
 Kaapvaal craton, 265
 Karoo LIP, 267–268
 Keweenawan LIP, 257, 268
 Kola Dnieper LIP, 254
 link with dolerite dykes, 272
 link with major crustal structures, 270

- LIP link, 262, 265–266, 276, 490
 location with respect to mantle-plume center, 272
 Madagascar LIP, 267
 mantle-plume link, 263, 276, 465, 490
 origin, 262
 Paraná–Etendeka LIP, 251, 267–268
 plume (hotspot) tracks, 269
 Siberia, 269, 522
 Siberian craton, 268
 Siberian Trap LIP, 268–269
 Slave craton, 270
 southern Africa, 267, 522
 structural link with mafic dykes, 270
 superplume events, 264
 Yakutsk–Vilyui LIP, 268–269
- kimberlite cluster, 265
 kimberlite geochemistry
 implication for LIPs, 330, 336
 Kirkpatrick flood basalt of Ferrar LIP, 72, 120
 Koillismaa intrusion of Baltic LIP, 140, 142
 Kola Alkaline Province, 252, 254
 Kola–Dnieper LIP
 carbonatite, 252
 carbonatite and kimberlite, 254
 komatiite, 5, 9, 88, 98, 154, 162–165, 167–170, 178, 299, 306, 318, 330, 481, 519, 536
 Archean LIP, 318
 Barberton type, 318
 contamination, 170
 Emeishan LIP, 487
 geochemistry, 320
 Gorgona, 163
 greenstone belt, 165
 hydrous melting, 472, 482
 Karasjok (Boston) type, 319
 majorite garnet, 483
 mantle geotherms, 319
 Munro type, 318
 Ni ore deposit, 504
 Ni–Cu ore deposit, 503
 non-hydrous melting, 472, 482
 on Io, 211
 origin, 281, 328
 types, 320–321, 330, 483
- Lac de Gras dykes of Lac de Gras–Booth River LIP, 271
 Lac Esprit LIP
 geochemistry, 308
 lamproite, 272–273, 276, 521
 Columbia River LIP, 273
 definition, 273
 geochemistry, 331
 Labrador and western Greenland, 274
 LIP link, 273, 275
 lamprophyre, 272–273, 276
 Christopher Island formation, 275
 CIMP, 255–256, 274
 definition, 273
 geochemistry, 331
 Keweenaw LIP, 86, 268, 274
 Labrador and western Greenland, 274
 LIP link, 273, 275
 Paraná–Etendeka LIP, 252, 274
 large low-shearwave-velocity provinces *See* LLSVP
 laterite, 502, 536–537
 layered intrusion, 111, 134
 at basement – supracrustal interface, 141
 Dufek–Forrestal, 72
 dyke-like, 137–139
 fed by dykes, 153
 feeder dyke, 137
 funnel-shaped, 143, 151
 Great Dyke of Zimbabwe, 138
 Jimberlana, 139
 Koillismaa intrusion, 140
 Mackenzie LIP, 348
 mafic–ultramafic (M-UM), 176
 Mars, 191
 near plume centre, 349
 sill- and dyke-like, 140
 sill-like, 134, 148
 Skaergaard of NAIP, 143
 T (tholeiitic) type, 134–135, 316, 508, 511
 U (ultramafic) type, 134–135, 316, 508
 vs. sill province, 148
 LIPs Supercontinent Reconstruction Consortium Project, 366
 lithosphere, 281–282, 291
 ascent through, 315
 assimilation, 96
 contamination, 49, 284–285, 292, 318, 481
 delamination, 11, 468, 473
 entry point, 145
 geochemical contribution, 85
 geochemical signature, 485
 geotherm, 477
 interaction with LIP, 73, 273, 290, 297, 338, 484
 Io, 211
 magma pathways, 147
 Mars, 184
 metasomatized, 273, 276, 281, 314, 329, 485
 Moon, 207, 211
 root, 162, 177–178, 262–263, 337, 469, 521–522
 Ontong Java LIP, 105
 step change in thickness, 471
 subcontinental, 49, 72, 233, 252, 273
 subduction modified, 103
 sublithospheric channeling, 147, 336
 thick continental, 270
 thinned, 387, 481
 thinspot, 49, 272, 337, 362, 481, 488
 Venus, 193, 198, 203, 205, 403
 vs. asthenosphere contribution, 283

- lithosphere (cont.)
 Wrangellia LIP, 297
 xenolith, 491
 lithosphere fault zone, 120, 122
 LLSVP, 465, 467
- Mackenzie LIP, 7, 140, 512
 dykes and volcanism geochemistry comparison, 312
 influence of Grenville orogen, 411
 uplift, 383
- mafic-ultramafic (M-UM) intrusion *See* layered intrusion
- magma chamber
 Mars, 191
 NAIP, 316
- magma conduit, 316
- magmatism
 shift of locus, 394
- magnetic polarity reversal history
 vs. LIP record, 452–453
- Maimecha–Kotui region of Siberian Trap, 76, 252
- Malani SLIP, 228–229
- Manihiki Plateau LIP, 6
- mantle
 potential temperature, 479
- mantle plume, 1, 50, 59, 63–64, 66, 73, 77, 147, 163, 166, 172, 193, 347, 387, 459
 Abitibi belt LIP(s), 170–171
 active rifting, 341
 Archean, 165
 Artemis, Venus, 193, 203
 associated delamination, 470
 back-arc setting, 409
 carbonatite, 261, 464, 490, 493
 compressional structures, 399
 Mars, 399–400
 deep origin, 49, 478
 depth of melting, 170
 diamond “friendly” or “unfriendly”, 521
 domal uplift, 370, 376, 386, 393, 417, 497
 entrained eclogite, 467
 evidence from LIPs, 478
 Gondwana breakup, 466
 High-Mg melts, 481–482
 hydrothermal ore deposit, 536
 in subduction setting, 408
 kimberlite, 263, 494
 Kola Alkaline Province, 253
 LIP link, 465, 497
 LIP multiple pulses, 494
 lithospheric interactions, 391
 Mars, 184, 495
 melting of entrained eclogite, 319
 melting of metasomatized lithosphere, 276
 models, 459, 462
 multiple pulse event, 495
 oceanic plateau, 105
 Paraná–Etendeka LIP, 251
 planetary, 213
 rate of melting, 469
 rift link, 344
 seismic evidence, 467–468
 shift in locus of magmatism, 395
 Siberian Trap LIP, 252
 sliding up along lithospheric root, 337, 368
 South China LIP(s), 231, 233
 southern Africa, 267
 subduction setting, 409
 sublithospheric channeling, 337, 486, 489
 tests for LIP link, 496
 Tharsis region, Mars, 400
 thermal, 467
 thermochemical, 385, 467
 uplift, 381, 393
 Venus, 198, 203, 400, 403, 495
 Wrangellia LIP, 101
- mantle-plume center, 115, 117, 119, 261, 485, 513
 Afro-Arabian LIP, 62, 147, 371
 CAMP, 374
 Caribbean–Colombian LIP, 487
 CIMP, 256–257
 Circum-Superior LIP, 259, 512
 Columbia River LIP, 239, 403
 Deccan LIP, 265, 394
 diamond unfriendly, 522–523
 domal uplift, 406, 487
 Eastern Goldfields LIP, 178
 Emeishan LIP, 378
 Franklin LIP, 116, 382
 Gondwana LIPs, 350
 gravity anomalies, 140
 high-Mg rocks, 337
 Karoo LIP, 268, 487
 Keweenawan LIP, 258
 Kola–Dnieper LIP, 254
 komatiite, 166
 LIP link, 341
 locus high-Mg magmatism, 487
 Mackenzie LIP, 308, 313, 348, 383, 403, 405, 512
 magma chambers, 151
 methods to locate, 497
 Ni–Cu–(PGE) “sweet spot,” 512
 North China LIP, 238
 offset of conduit, 488
 Paraná–Etendeka LIP, 268
 radiating dyke swarm, 112–113, 116, 125, 337, 367, 486, 522
 Siberian LIP, 73, 116
 Ungava–Nipissing LIP, 126, 151, 508
 Ventersdorp LIP(s), 158, 160
 Venus, 495
 Yakutsk–Vilyui LIP, 268
- mantle-plume cluster, 202–204, 440, 464–467

- mantle-plume head, 177, 467
 flattened, 382, 489–490, 497
 fossil, 492–493, 497
 outer boundary, 489, 497
 mantle reservoirs, 278–279, 281, 290, 330
 mantle source
 location, 336
 Mars, 9, 179, 189, 191
 contractional structures, 400
 dyke swarm, 187, 190
 Early Hesperian event, 189
 Elysium region, 180, 184, 186, 189, 213, 495
 fluvial activity, 183
 giant dyke swarm, 189
 magmatic and fluvial history, 185
 magmatism, 183
 Olympus Mons, 191
 Tharsis region, 180, 184, 186, 189–191, 213,
 400–401, 495
 topography, 181
 wrinkle ridges, 400–401
 Matachewan dyke swarm, 117, 348
 Matachewan LIP, 170
 meimechite
 Siberian LIP, 276
 Mercury, 9, 179
 Caloris basin, 206
 flood basalt, 207
 Pantheon fossae, 206
 radiating dyke swarm, 206
 volcanic plains, 205
 Merensky reef of Bushveld LIP, 134
 metallogenic belt (tracing), 502, 538
 meteorite impact, 474, 495
 into hot oceanic crust, 476
 Midcontinent rift system *See* Keweenaw LIP
 Mistassini LIP, 538
 Moon, 9, 179, 207
 age distribution, 209
 basalt volume through time, 210
 dykes, 208
 maria/mare, 207–210, 496
 Marius Hills, 210
 sills, 208
 sinuous rilles, 208
 timing of magmatism, 208
 multi-node LIP events, 362, 368
 multiple-pulse event, 43, 47, 351, 494–495
 Archean, 170
 Mundine Well LIP, 229–230
 Muskox intrusion of Mackenzie LIP, 7, 137, 313,
 507
 NAIP, 64–65, 132
 influence on Eureka orogeny, 410
 rifting/breakup link, 341
 uplift, 372
 Nauru basin LIP, 98
 link with Ontong Java LIP, 98
 Ni–Cu–(PGE) deposit *See* ore deposit,
 Ni–Cu–(PGE)
 Nipissing sill province
 Ungava–Nipissing LIP, 126, 508
 Noril'sk of Siberian Trap LIP, 316, 503
 North Atlantic Igneous Province *See* NAIP
 Nsuze LIP, 157
 ocean-basin flood basalt, 5; *See also* oceanic plateau
 ocean-island basalt *See* OIB
 ocean opening
 LIP role, 355
 oceanic LIP *See also* oceanic plateau
 accretion during ocean closure, 9
 intraplate setting, 48
 reconstruction
 Ontong Java–Manihiki–Hikurangi, 48
 oceanic plateau, 2, 5–6, 9, 43, 90–91, 96, 98, 100,
 105, 108, 384, 502, 534, 541
 accreted, 100, 106, 108
 accretion
 orogenic gold, 527
 accretion during ocean closure, 90
 Archean LIP, 167, 170, 318
 associated dyke swarm, 123
 Central Asian fold belt, 109
 composition, 5
 cross section, 91
 crustal structure, 90, 92
 effect on sea level, 448
 environmental effect, 433–434
 geochemistry, 292
 gold, 527
 greenstone belt, 105, 165
 high-Mg rocks, 299
 in orogenic belt, 105
 interaction with arc, 170, 172
 missing pre-Mesozoic record, 103–105, 110
 obduction, 105
 ocean-basin flood basalt, 90
 oceanic plateau vs. ocean-basin flood basalt,
 90
 OIB, 278–279, 304, 478
 oil and gas *See* hydrocarbon
 Olympic Dam IOCG deposits, 235, 529–530
 Olympus Mons
 Mars, 184, 186
 Ontong Java LIP, 6, 41, 91, 93, 105
 lithospheric root, 492
 ophiolite
 LIP link, 412
 obducted oceanic plateau, 411
 of passive margin origin, 88
 ophiolite obduction, 413
 LIP link, 411

- ophiolite pulse
 - Gondwana opening, 412
 - LIP link, 414–415
 - Proterozoic LIP, 415
- ore deposit, 500
 - “sweet spot,” 511
 - AMCG, 518
 - bauxite, 537
 - Bayan Obo, 520
 - Bushveld intrusion, 511
 - Bushveld LIP, 519
 - carbonatite, 520
 - chonoliths, 514
 - Cr, 519
 - Emeishan LIP, 518
 - exploring “upstream” in LIP system, 516–517
 - Fe–Ti–V, 518
 - high fluorine and IOCGs, 530
 - hydrothermal, 532, 535
 - hydrothermal vent complex, 531
 - IOCG, 528
 - layered intrusion, 510
 - link to translithospheric fractures, 514
 - LIP link, 499, 501, 503
 - Merensky reef of Bushveld intrusion, 508
 - Mn, 535
 - native Cu deposits, 523
 - Nb–Ta–REE in carbonatite, 499, 520
 - Ni in komatiites, 504
 - Ni–Co laterite, 536
 - Ni–Cu types, 504
 - Ni–Cu–(PGE) and LIP link, 503–505, 513
 - Ni–Cu–(PGE) orthomagmatic, 499
 - Noril’sk, part of Siberian Trap LIP, 503
 - oceanic LIP, 508
 - Olympic Dam IOCG, 235, 530
 - PGE ores and LIP link, 509
 - PGE-dominated, 508
 - Ring of Fire (Bird River sill) LIP, 519
 - VMS in Ring of Fire, 532
- orogenic gold, 528
- orogenic pulse
 - distal LIP link, 409–410, 415, 502, 539
- osmium isotopes
 - LIP record, 437
- oxygen isotopes
 - LIP record, 435–436, 440
- Paleocene–Eocene Thermal Maximum (PETM), 419
- paleomagnetism, 131, 308, 357, 364, 367
- Pangea
 - LIPs of, 57
- Paraná–Etendeka LIP, 66, 69, 261, 374, 530
 - aulacogen, 345
 - carbonatite, 251
 - carbonatite and kimberlite, 251
 - environmental effect, 426
 - high- and low-Ti types, 300
 - kimberlite, 268
 - rifting/breakup link, 340
- Pearce element ratio (PER) diagrams, 308, 311
- petroleum *See* hydrocarbon
- Phalaborwa carbonatite of Bushveld LIP, 258
- picrite, 49, 63, 72, 76, 98, 165, 282, 299, 306, 481
 - associated with flood basalt, 482
 - origin, 482
- picrite (ferro), 319
- planetary analogs, 9, 179, 495
- plumbing system, 111, 121, 145, 314, 317, 335
- plume *See* mantle plume
- Pongola supergroup, 157
- Prince Albert LIP, 8–9, 167
- proxy characteristics of LIP, 54
- pyroclastic unit, 78, 225
 - environmental effect, 457
 - Ferrar LIP, 120
 - mafic, 78
 - silicic, 61, 81
- radiating dyke swarm. *See* dyke swarm – radiating
- Ratray formation event, North Sea, 374
- reconstruction
 - difficulties, 364
 - LIP method, 364, 366–367, 538
 - Malani SLIP–Mundine Well LIP, 230
 - oceanic LIPs, 98–100
 - oceanic plateau, 99
 - Ontong Java–Manihiki–Hikurangi LIPs, 99
 - Superia, 169
 - Vaalbara, 162
 - Whitsunday SLIP with Ontong Java–Manihiki–Hikurangi, 243
- rhyolite, 220
- ridge jump, 351
- rift-flank uplift, 383
- rifted margin
 - volcanic or not, 354
- rifting, 195, 350
 - active
 - mantle plume, 407
 - active vs. passive, 341, 343
 - apical graben, 348–349, 405
 - associated coronae, Venus, 199
 - asymmetric about plume center, 349
 - Atlantic opening, 342
 - aulacogen, 348
 - breakup, 76
 - carbonatite link, 260, 276
 - classification, 343–344
 - continental breakup, 339
 - dyke swarms on Venus, 202
 - dykes, 113
 - failed breakup, 352
 - flow fields on Venus, 201

- Kola-Dnieper LIP, 252
 no breakup, 344
 oceanic plateau, 356
 propagating toward plume center, 351
 radiating swarms, 120
 silicic magmatism, 241
 South China LIP(s), 233
 time lag after LIP pulse, 351
 timing, 342
 triple junction, 73, 252, 345, 347, 349, 394, 487
 triple junction on Venus, 203, 403
 Venus, 193, 198, 200, 203
 Wilson-cycle, 345
 Ring of Fire ore deposits, 520
 link with LIP, 520
 Rustenburg Layered Suite of Bushveld LIP, 134
- SDRS (seaward-dipping reflector series), 76–77, 352
- Sea-level change, 450
 LIP record, 437, 448
 seamount chain, 52
 seaward-dipping reflector series *See* SDRS
 seawater isotopic record, 440
 sedimentary basin, 345
 West Siberian Basin, 378
 Shatsky Rise LIP, 6
 Siberian Trap LIP, 6, 73–74, 76, 132, 268
 associated hydrothermal ore deposit, 532
 barren kimberlites, 522
 carbonatite, 252–253
 environmental effects, 433
 extinction event, 428
 kimberlite, 268–269
 ore deposits, 526, 533
 subduction-like signature, 303
 uplift, 378
 Sierra Madre Occidental SLIP, 11, 46, 48–49, 218, 222, 224, 227, 240–242, 334, 530
 Silicic LIPs *See* SLIP
 silicic magmatism, 1, 3, 50, 55, 111, 214, 216, 219, 225, 227, 234, 239, 243, 332–333, 335
 A-type, 216, 219–220, 226, 233–234, 241, 244, 332–335, 529–530
 A-type plumbing system, 240
 Afro-Arabian LIP, 81, 216
 Archean, 163, 217
 Bushveld LIP, 216, 332–333
 Chon Aike SLIP, 46, 70
 density barrier, 242
 Dominion LIP, 156
 Eastern Goldfields LIP, 176
 Fortescue LIP(s), 162
 Gawler Range LIP, 529
 high F, 530
 high-temperature rhyolites, 216
 I-type, 219, 241
 LIP link, 217
 implication for detrital zircons, 220
 LIP-related, 244
 LIP vs. orogenic origin, 240
 lower-crustal melting, 219, 242
 Malani SLIP, 230
 Paraná–Etendeka LIP, 68, 83, 216
 Siberian Trap LIP, 74, 216
 Sierra Madre Occidental SLIP, 48
 S-type, 219, 231, 236
 types, 219
 volume, 216, 219
 silicic vs. felsic, 214
 sill
 definition, 111
 emplacement, 128, 130
 fed by laterally emplaced dyke, 148
 feeding distal dykes, 129
 geochemical fingerprinting, 130
 in sedimentary basin, 148
 magnetic fabric, 127
 Mars, 191
 paleomagnetic fingerprinting, 131
 saucer-shape, 126–127
 seismic reflector, 123, 127
 subglacial, 132
 thickness, 123
 sill province
 distance from plume center, 150
 flow direction from magnetic fabric, 131
 Karoo LIP, 120, 124
 mafic, 111
 Nipissing sills of Ungava–Nipissing LIP, 120, 126
 size of LIPs
 in Archean, 167
 Phanerozoic, 42
 Skaergaard intrusion of NAIP, 143
 slab avalanche event, 416
 SLIP, 3–4, 71, 214–216, 219–222, 231, 239, 241, 332–333, 335
 areal extent, 220
 caldera complex, 239
 composition, 220
 crustal setting, 222
 duration, 220
 environmental effect, 433
 eruptive sources, 239
 geochemistry, 49, 334
 hidden (mafic) LIP, 244
 high F, 530
 Kennedy–Connors–Auburn, 239
 lag time before rifting, 241
 link with LIP, 243
 Malani, 228–229
 multiple pulses, 46
 ore deposit, 530

- SLIP (cont.)
 origin, 332
 Precambrian, 227
 rhyolite, 334
 rhyolitic ignimbrite, 220, 222
 rifting link, 241
 Sierra Madre Occidental, 218, 222
 size, 242
 speculative examples, 238
 vs. LIP, 335
 Whitsunday, 218, 222, 224
 South China LIP(s), 231–232
 Southeast African LIP, 101
 Stillwater LIP, 134–135, 316, 510
 strontium isotopes
 LIP record, 435, 440
 oceanic plateau, 435
 style of LIPs through time, 5
 subduction-like signature in LIPs, 485
 Sudbury complex impact, 475
 Sudbury dyke swarm, 117
 sulfur isotopes
 Kalkarindji LIP, 431
 LIP record, 435, 440
 supercontinent, 339
 Columbia (Nuna), 357
 Gondwana, 95, 339
 Pangea, 357
 Rodinia, 357
 supercontinent cycle, 356, 359
 LIP cycle, 359
 supercontinent reconstruction
 difficulties, 365
 Gondwana, 341
 LIP method, 365–366
 supercratons, 357
 superplume, 459, 464, 467
 BAT region, Venus, 193, 202, 495
 geoid high, 204, 213, 465
 kimberlites, 264
 LIPs, 416
 Tharsis region, Mars, 184
- Tarim LIP
 ore deposits, 526, 533
- Tharsis region
 Mars, 184
- thermal blanketing, 470
 trans-lithospheric fault zone, 260, 488, 515
 triple-junction rifts *See* rifting, triple junction
- ultramafic magmatism
 classification, 324
- underplate, 77, 143
 Emeishan LIP, 145–146
 Keweenawan LIP, 145–146
 lower crustal xenoliths, 145
- Mackenzie LIP, 145
 Malley and MacKay LIP, 145
- uplift
 Afro-Arabian LIP, 370, 372, 406
 CAMP, 374, 377, 490
 causes, 384, 392
 changes during LIP, 393
 Columbia River LIP, 370
 complexities, 391
 Deccan LIP, 371
 decompression melting model, 387, 390
 delamination model, 385, 389, 393
 domal, 370, 373, 487
 edge of, 489
 edge-driven convection model, 391
 effect of magma redistribution, 393
 Emeishan LIP, 378–379
 flood-basalt distribution, 392
 Franklin LIP, 382
 gravity sliding off, 394
 Kalkarindji LIP, 382
 LIP link, 371
 Mackenzie LIP, 383, 403
 mantle-plume model, 384–385, 389, 392, 396, 406
 NAIP, 372, 375
 non-plume models, 391
 North Sea event, 374, 376
 oceanic plateau, 384
 Paraná–Etendeka LIP, 374
 post LIP changes, 395
 rift flank, 383
 Siberian Trap LIP, 378
 size, 385
 thermochemical mantle plume, 385
 transient vs. permanent, 393, 395
 Wrangellia LIP, 378
 Yakutsk–Vilyui LIP, 380
- Uruguay (Florida) dyke swarm, 117
- Vaalbara reconstruction, 161
 Ventersdorp LIP(s), 88, 156–158, 318
 Fortescue (LIPs) link, 159
- Venus, 9, 179, 192–193, 195
 arachnoids, 193
 Artemis, 193
 Artemis corona, 197, 203
 BAT region, 193, 199–200, 202–203, 213, 495
 canali, 193
 chasmata (rift), 199
 contractional structure, 401
 corona, 193, 198, 201
 Eistla region, 203
 global resurfacing, 213, 496
 graben–fissure system, 199, 202
 lava flow field, 193
 magmatic record, 193
 mantle plume, 193, 400

- plains volcanism, 204
- radiating graben–fissure system, 193
- resurfacing models, 193
- tessera, 193, 204–205
- volcanic flow field, 201
- volcanic rise, 199, 403
- volcanism types, 194
- volcano, 193, 197
- wrinkle ridge, 401–402
- volcanic gases
 - atmospheric time scale, 445
- volcanic rifted margin, 56, 76–77
 - crustal structure, 92
 - missing record, 88
- volume of LIPs, 40, 45, 58

- Warakurna LIP, 7, 530
- wavelet analysis of LIP record, 360, 440, 442
- West Siberian basin, 252
- Whitsunday SLIP, 46, 218, 222, 224, 334
- Widgiemooltha LIP, 137, 139
- Witwatersrand Basin, 156
- Wrangellia LIP, 100, 102
 - Ni deposit, 508
 - subduction-like signature, 304
 - uplift, 378
- wrinkle ridge, 203, 399, 417

- Columbia River LIP, 403–404
- Mars, 400–401
- Mercury, 206–207
- Tharsis region, Mars, 400
- Venus, 193, 401–402

- xenolith
 - deep crustal, 490
 - lithospheric, 492
 - lithospheric mantle, 491
 - lower crust, 145
 - Mackenzie LIP, 145, 491
 - Malley and MacKay LIPs, 145, 491
 - Matachewan LIP, 145, 491
- Xiong'er volcanism of North China LIP, 236–238

- Yakutsk–Vilyui LIP
 - carbonatite and kimberlite, 347
 - diamoniferous kimberlites, 522
 - kimberlite, 268–269
 - rifting, 347
 - triple-junction rifting, 347
 - uplift, 380
- Yellowstone hotspot of Columbia River LIP, 403
- Yilgarn craton LIPs, 175