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Two melting regimes during Paleogene flood basalt generation in East Greenland: combined REE and PGE modelling

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Unfortunately, Fig. 7 was printed incorrectly in the original article. The figure is shown here correctly. The online version of this article was already correct.

The online version of the original article can be found at http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00410-005-0047-2

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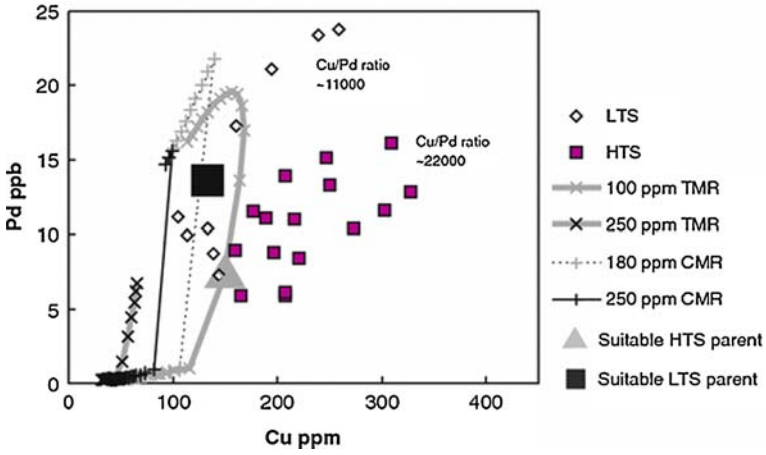

Fig. 7 A diagram showing Pd against Cu for the high-Ti suite and low-Ti suite samples. *CMR* columnar melting regime, *TMR* triangular melting regime. The suitable high-Ti suite (*HTS*) parent can be approximated by 6% melting of a source with 100 ppm S using a S-capacity of 1,000 ppm. If a normal S-content of the mantle is used, it is not possible to generate a suitable primary high-Ti suite magma (*grey triangle*). At the appropriate Cu/Pd ratio (~22,000) the concentrations would be far too low (~50 ppm Cu and 2 ppb Pd) and require much more than the allowed 15% olivine fractionation (see text) before reaching the compositions of the most primitive (Cu and Pd-poor) high-Ti suite samples; in addition the required degrees of melting would be much higher ~16%. A suitable low-Ti suite (*LTS*) parent (*black square*) is compositionally similar to the least evolved low-Ti suite samples and can be approximated by 19–20% melting of a 180 ppm S source. A 'normal' 250 ppm S source would require higher degrees of melting ~25% to generate the suitable Cu/Pd ratio ~11,000 at which stage the Cu and Pd concentrations would be to low (80 ppm Cu and 7 ppb Pd) compared to the primary magma estimate (Table 2)