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Environmental Implication of Subaqueous Lava Flows from A Continental Large Igneous Province: Examples from the Moroccan Central Atlantic Magmatic Province (CAMP)

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The Early Jurassic volcanic sequence of the Central Atlantic Magmatic Province (CAMP) of Morocco is classically subdivided into four stratigraphic units: the Lower, Middle, Upper and Recurrent Formations separated by intercalated sediments deposited during short hiatuses in volcanic activity. Although corresponding to a Large Igneous Province formed in continental environment, it contains subaqueous lava flows, including dominant pillowed flows but also occasional sheet flows. We present a study of the morphology and structure of subaqueous lava flows from three sections located at the Marrakech High-Atlas (regions of Aït Ourir, Jbel Imzar and Oued Lhar-Herissane),as well as an analysis of the sediments, in order to characterize them and to understand their environmental meaning.

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