

# Index

*Note:* Page numbers denoted in *italics* refer to figures, those in **bold** refer to tables.

- Aegir Ridge 16, 21, 22
- Alpine orogeny 1, 12–14, 21, 91, 114, 115
- apatite fission-track analysis 91, 92, 104–108
- palaeotemperature 95–96, 97, 98, 99
- Atlantic margin *see* NE Atlantic margin
- Audhumla Basin 161
- seismic line 162
- Australia
- collision 185
  - controls on intraplate deformation 84–86
  - digital elevation data 73, 85
  - earthquakes 76, 76, 77–79
  - fault kinematic data 77
  - fault slip rates 77–79
  - hydrocarbon distribution 71, 72, 85–86, 185
  - intraplate deformation 71–89
  - intraplate stress field 72–75
  - neotectonics 77–79
  - plate boundary forces 72–75, 72
  - Quaternary faults 77
  - seismicity 76–77, 76, 84, 85
  - stress orientation 72–75, 74, 76–77
  - see also* Australia passive margins; NW Australia; Otway Basin; Port Campbell Embayment
- Australia passive margins
- digital elevation data 78–79, 80, 81, 82
  - Flinders and Mount Lofty Ranges 80, 81
  - focal plane solutions 80
  - fold axes 82
  - Neogene deformation 79–83
  - NW 82–83, 82
  - SE 78–79, 79–81
  - seismic data 71–89, 78–79, 82
  - stress data 71–89, 78–79, 80, 81, 82
  - SW Western 81
  - tectonics 71–89
- Australian Petroleum Cooperative Research Centre (APCRC), GEODISC programme 201, 202
- back arc basin, reactivation 59
- back arc lithosphere 53, 54–55
- Banda Arc 185
- basement
- control 185, 196–197
  - reactivation 4, 14–15, 22
  - weakness 1, 19–20, 22
- basin
- geometry 62
  - see also* back arc basin; extensional basin
- basin deformation, lithosphere rheology 40–44
- basin inversion 34, 36
- compressional deformation models 37–39
  - Europe 44–48, 45
- Bay of Biscay 176, 181
- Black Sea 28
- basin formation 49–51, 50
  - compressional reactivation 48–53
  - Eastern and Western 49–51, 50, 52, 53
  - flexural compensation 49
  - integrated lithospheric strength models 51–53, 52
  - modelled tectonic subsidence 51, 52
  - neotectonic reactivation 51–53
  - rheology 49–51
  - seismic profiles 53
  - strength evolution 51–53
  - stress regime 48, 51, 53
  - tectonic map 49
- body forces 1, 4, 15, 16–19, 22
- see also* plate boundary forces; sediment loading
- Bonaparte Basin 185–200
- basement control 196–197
  - basement fault trends 187
  - cross section 188
  - deformation kinematics 193, 196
  - depocentres 189–190
  - deposition 187–189
  - extensional architecture 194–196
  - fault trends 194
  - Neogene deformation 190–193, 192, 193, 194, 197
  - sedimentation 192, 192
  - seismic grid 186
  - stratigraphy 186
  - structural relief 187, 192, 192
  - tectonostratigraphy 191
- borehole break-outs 77, 207
- Bouguer gravity anomaly 138
- British Isles
- denudation estimates 145
  - gravity anomaly 146
  - sediment supply from 142–144
  - topography 147
  - underplating 146
- brittle–ductile transition 29, 37
- Browse Basin 185–200
- basement control 196–197
  - basement fault trends 187
  - cross section 188
  - depocentres 189–190
  - deposition 187–189
  - evolution 190
  - fault trends 194
  - Neogene deformation 193, 194, 194, 195
  - seismic grid 186, 190
  - stratigraphy 186
  - structural domains 193–196
  - structural relief 187
  - tectonostratigraphy 191
- Browse–Bonaparte transition 185–186, 195
- accommodation zone 198
  - fault trends 196, 198
  - structural grain 193–194, 196
- Caledonian structures 42
- carbon dioxide
- ice core data 201
  - migration pathways 201, 210, 210, 211–212
- carbon dioxide injection 201, 202, 203, 210, 211, 212

- carbon dioxide sequestration 201–214
  - fault reactivation 203–210
- Cardigan Bay Basin 92, 93
  - apatite fission-track analysis 97, 98, 99, 104, 114–115
  - burial history 101, 104
  - compaction 114–115
  - compaction porosity 100–101, 102–103
  - cross section 94
  - erosion estimates 110
  - exhumation 96–103, 110, 110, 115
  - formation density log 100–101, 102–103
  - geothermal gradient 104
  - Mochras borehole 96–97, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102–103, 104, 114–115
  - sediment burial 96–103
  - sedimentary succession 93, 94
  - sonic velocity analysis 110
  - thermal history 97, 98, 99, 100, 110
  - vitrinite reflectance 99, 114–115
- Carpathian thrusting 55
- compressional deformation
  - controls on distribution 169–183
  - localized 114
  - modes of 27, 28–37, 61–62
  - non-uniform 110
  - regional exhumation 114
- compressional deformation models 27, 37, 38
  - analogue 36–39
  - basin inversion 37–39
  - depth integrated model strength 39
  - flexural buckling 37–39
  - geometry 37
  - mantle strength 37
  - pre existing suture zone 39
  - rheology 37
  - strength profiles 38
  - thrusting 37–39
- convergent margin, shortening structures paradox 185
- Cooperative Research Centre for Greenhouse Gas Technologies (CO2CRC) 202, 202
- crust
  - age 28–30
  - discontinuities 28–29
  - radioactive heat generation 55
  - structural weakening 71, 169
  - thermal regime 30–31
  - thermal weakening 71, 85
  - thickness 41, 42
  - thinning factors 55–56, 56
  - weakness 79
- décollement 10
- deformation
  - coupled deformation 61
  - non-uniform stretching 55, 56
  - rates 71
  - wavelength 37–39, 38
  - see also* compressional deformation; intraplate deformation
- diapirs 124
- domal structures
  - compressional-compactional 3
  - formation mechanisms 1–26
  - tectonomagmatic 3
- earthquakes
  - Australia 76, 76, 77–79
  - focal mechanisms 77, 207
- East Irish Sea Basin 92, 93, 112
- elastic finite element analysis 75
- elastic flexure 185–200
- erosion 142–149
  - elevation dependant 137
  - model 145–146, 148, 148
  - rates 149
- Europe
  - basin inversion 44–48, 45
  - continental lithosphere 40–44
  - crustal seismicity 44, 45
  - crustal thickness 42, 44, 45
  - integrated strength maps 43
  - lithosphere strength envelope
    - model 46–48, 47
  - lithospheric strength 40, 41–48, 48
  - Moho depth 40, 45
  - Neogene deformation 46
  - present day stress map 13
- exhumation
  - Cardigan Bay Basin 96–103
  - cooling 95, 113
  - kilometre scale 91–119
  - magnitude and timing 92, 95–96
  - mantle plume activity 112
  - mechanisms 115
  - regional 114
- extensional basins
  - compressional reactivation
    - potential 27–69
  - geometry 27, 49
- failure envelope 205, 206, 207
- Faroe Bank Channel Knoll 164–165
- Faroe–Shetland Basin
  - bathymetry 138
  - Cenozoic compression 121–136
  - compression 123, 133, 137–152
  - cross sections 141
  - deformation history 133, 137–138
  - density 140–142, 144
  - denudation 138–142, 140
  - formation 121–122
  - gravity anomaly 137, 138, 140–142, 144
  - growth folds 121–136, 125
  - pre existing trends 121, 132–133
  - SE flank 132
  - sediment budget 137–152, 144
  - sediment catchment area 137, 142, 143, 144, 147, 149–150
  - sediment distribution 141
  - seismic sections 143
  - Southern 153–168
  - topographic model 137, 144–149
  - uplift 137–152, 140, 150
  - see also* NE Faroe–Shetland Basin; SW Faroe–Shetland Basin
- Faroe–Shetland Basin margins 130–132, 130
- Alpin Dome 131–132
- seismic profile 131

- see also* Munkagrinnur Ridge; Wyville–Thomson Ridge; Ymir Ridge
- Faroes 1–26
- Faroes Platform
- erosion 142, 145
  - topography 147
  - underplating 146
- fault reactivation 4, 36, 85, 203–210
- carbon dioxide leakage 212
  - coefficient of friction 209–210
  - fault geometry 207–208, 208
  - fractional limits theory 207
  - geomechanical model 206–207, 209–210, 212
  - mechanical rock properties 209
  - pore pressure 205, 206
  - principle stresses 206, 206
  - propensity 201, 205, 208, 210, 211, 212
- faults 37, 171–172
- kinematic data 77
  - leakage 212
  - linkage 185
  - overpressure 85
  - slip rates 77–79
- finite element analysis 114, 115
- flexure 185–200, 197
- compressional deformation models 37–39
  - driving mechanisms 198
  - forebulge 196
  - propagation 196
  - tension 185
- folds 171
- en-echelon 163
  - wavelength 36, 37–39, 53
  - see also* growth folds
- free air gravity anomaly 17, 138
- Fugloy Ridge 137
- Galicia Margin 170
- geothermal gradient 20, 28, 29–30, 46, 98–100, 100, 103–104
- gravitational potential energy
- modelling 22
  - NE Atlantic margin 18, 19
- gravity anomaly
- Faroe–Shetland Basin 137
  - Faroes Platform 146
  - see also* Bouguer gravity anomaly; free air gravity anomaly
- gravity induced foldbelts 21
- gravity loading 10–11
- gravity sliding 1, 10–11
- gravity spreading 10–11
- greenhouse gas 201
- Griffith–Coulomb failure envelope 207
- growth folds
- axial trace length 121, 124
  - emplacement mechanism 121
  - hydrocarbon discoveries 121
  - orientation 121, 132
  - scale 121
  - strike slip 133
- heat flow 31, 55, 57
- modelling 53
- hot spot *see* plumes
- hydrocarbon exploration 2, 21, 55, 121, 153
- hydrocarbon reservoirs 1, 2, 71, 72, 85–86, 185, 202–203
- leakage 201
  - seal breach 87
- Iceland
- bathymetry 17
  - free air gravity 17
  - sea floor spreading 17
- Iceland Insular Margin 1, 10, 22
- body force 17, 18–19
  - dating 17
- Iceland plume 91, 132, 169
- transient uplift 145
  - underplating 112
- Iceland–Faroe Ridge 137
- injection features 124
- integrated lithospheric strength models 51–53, 52
- intraplate deformation 27, 46, 71–72, 84–86
- intraplate stress field 27, 59, 62, 133
- elastic finite element analysis 75
  - magnitude 32
  - orientation 32
- Ireland 1–26
- Irish Sea
- compressional shortening 111
  - cross section 111
  - exhumation 110–114
  - seismic reflection 111
  - structural inversion 111
- Irish Sea Basin
- compressional deformation 91–119
  - exhumation 91, 92, 114
  - sediment burial 91
  - seismic reflection 91
  - see also* Cardigan Bay Basin; East Irish Sea basin; St George’s Channel Basin; Southern Irish Sea basin
- isostasy 61, 92, 137, 144
- isostatic compensation model 140–142, 140
- Judd Anticline 127, 127, 128, 132, 138
- leak-off pressure tests 206–207, 206, 209
- lithosphere
- decoupled 53
  - deformation modes 28–36
  - depth dependent model 114
  - effective elastic thickness 40, 44, 59
  - flexure 55, 91
  - fluid permeation 31
  - folding 28, 36, 40, 44–48, 53, 61–62
  - heterogeneity 28
  - rheology 27, 28–30, 30–31, 40–44, 62
  - strength 28–36, 35, 39, 40, 41, 46–48, 48, 49, 53–61, 86
  - strength envelope model 40, 46–48, 47, 57, 60
  - thermal age 35–36, 40, 49–51, 53
  - thermal stabilization 29–30, 49
  - thermal structure 32, 41, 44, 47, 55
  - thinning 16
  - total integrated strength 57–59, 60

- lithosphere (*Continued*)  
 types 28, 30–31  
*see also* integrated lithospheric strength models
- magnetic anomalies, reduced to the pole 178, 179
- mantle  
 convection 91–92  
 deformation models 37  
 drag forces 4, 15–16, 22, 133  
 strength 37, 44, 46–48  
 thermal structure 44, 137
- mantle plume *see* plumes
- Mid-Norwegian shelf 3  
 structural map 3
- Moho depth 28, 40, 46
- Mohr diagram 205, 206
- mud mounds 124
- Munkagrunnur Ridge 131, 137  
 causal mechanisms 153  
 crustal gravity model 139  
 seismic line 139
- NE Atlantic margin 91, 115, 121  
 basalt depth map 156  
 basalt thickness 158, 160, 164, 165  
 Cenozoic compression 121, 122  
 compression 133, 165–166  
 crustal thickness 19–20, 19  
 domal structures 1–26, 20  
 Eocene 1, 4–8, 6  
 evolutionary history 4, 5, 21, 166  
 exhumation 113, 114  
 flood basalts 161–163, 164, 165  
 folds 121–136  
 geoid elevation 18–19, 18  
 gravitational potential energy 18, 19  
 gravity anomaly 155, 163, 166  
 growth fold models 133  
 igneous centres 163, 164, 166  
 intrusions 153  
 magmatism 154–155, 160–163, 164–165  
 Miocene 7, 8–10, 9, 19  
 Oligocene 6, 8  
 Paleocene rifting 164, 165, 166  
 Palaeogene evolution 153–168  
 plate tectonics 2, 6–7, 15  
 Pliocene 7, 10  
 pole of rotation 16  
 regional geology 153–156  
 sediment thickness 19–20, 20, 21  
 seismic data 4, 9, 154, 161–163  
 stress source 114  
 strike slip 153  
 structural features 122, 154  
 structural weakness 153, 164–165, 166–167  
 structure locations 19–21, 20  
 transfer zones 159–160, 163–164
- NE Faroe–Shetland Basin 122–126  
 diapirs 124, 126  
 fold generation 132  
 injection features 124  
 mud mounds 124, 126  
 NE-trending growth folds 124  
 NE–NNE trending structures 126  
 NNE-trending growth folds 124–126  
 pre-existing structure 124  
 seismic profile 123, 126
- necking depth 55
- normal stress 205
- Norway 1–26  
 More margin 21, 22
- NW Australia  
 basement control 185  
 bathymetry 186  
 distributed deformation 185–200  
 elastic flexure 185–200  
 evolution 185, 196  
 fault linkage 185  
 geological framework 186–190  
 Neogene structural grain 197  
 seismic base map 188  
 structural relief 197–198  
 tectonic setting 186  
 tectonostratigraphy 186–190, 189, 191
- ocean–continent transition 169, 180  
 basement origin 170–171  
 exhumed serpentinized peridotites 171  
 thinned disrupted intruded continental crust 171  
 ultra slow spreading oceanic crust 170–171
- orogenic stress 1  
 far field 4, 21  
 transfer of 11–14
- Otway Basin 201–214  
 stratigraphic chart 204
- Pannonian Basin 28  
 crustal thinning factors 56  
 evolution 53–54, 56–57  
 hydrocarbon potential 55  
 inversion 55, 59  
 lithosphere strength envelopes 57, 60  
 mechanical coupling 54–55  
 non-uniform stretching 56  
 stress changes 54  
 stretching models 55–57  
 structural inversion 57  
 subsidence curves 55–57, 58–59
- Pannonian–Carpathian Basin  
 formation 53–61  
 lithospheric strength 53–61  
 tectonic setting 54  
 topography 54  
 vertical motions 53–61
- Pannonian–Carpathian system  
 deformation 59–61  
 effective elastic thickness 59  
 lithospheric strength 57–59  
 seismicity 57  
 stress fields 59
- passive margins  
 orientation 85  
 post-rift evolution 27–69  
 reactivation potential 27–69  
 rheology modelling 33  
 yield strength 35  
*see also* rifted margins

- petroleum exploration *see* hydrocarbon exploration
- plate boundary forces 1, 4, 15–17, 22, 71–89, 92, 114, 115  
     stress model 75, 75  
     *see also* ridge push forces; slab pull forces
- plate motion changes 169
- plumes 27, 28, 46, 47, 62, 133  
     and exhumation 112  
     processes 71  
     *see also* Iceland Plume
- pole of rotation  
     Greenland **4**  
     NE Atlantic margin 16
- Porcupine Basin 181
- sedimentary deformation 176
- pore pressure 207, 212  
     fault reactivation 205, 206  
     gradient 201
- porosity 95
- Port Campbell Embayment  
     carbon dioxide injection 210  
     depth model 209  
     fault reactivation 201–214, 211  
     geological history 202–203  
     geomechanical model 206–207  
     hydrocarbon accumulation 202–203  
     leak-off tests 206–207, 206  
     maximum horizontal stress 201  
     Naylor Structure 201–202, 203, 205, 208, 208, 209, 210–211, 210, 211, 212  
     seismic data 205, 207–208  
     structural features 203  
     Waarre formation 208, 208, 209
- pure shear 31  
     compression 140  
     model 149  
     uniform extension 55
- releasing bends 11
- restraining bends 11
- rheology 36–37  
     depth dependent 28–30, 30–31, 33  
     temporal changes 57
- ridge push forces 1, 4, 14, 15, 16, 22, 91, 92, 114, 115, 129, 133, 169
- rifted margins  
     geometry 31  
     strength evolution 31–36, 35  
     upper and lower plate 185  
     *see also* passive margins
- St George's Channel Basin 92, 93  
     apatite fission-track analysis 104, 108  
     Bala Fault 106  
     burial history 104, 107, 108, 109, 109, 112, 115  
     compaction data 103, 109, 115  
     erosion estimates 109, 110  
     exhumation 103–110, 110  
     exploration wells 101–107  
     fault reactivation 107, 111  
     geothermal gradient 103–104, 107, 108, 108, 109  
     palaeotemperature–depth plot 103–104, 107, 108, 109  
     St George's fault 107
- sedimentary succession 93
- seismic mapping 103, 105, 106, 109, 111
- sonic velocity analysis 110
- structural contour maps 103, 105
- thermal history analysis 104–106, 108, 110
- vitrinite reflectance 108
- seafloor spreading 32  
     geometry 169  
     isochrons 17
- sediment  
     compaction data 91  
     supply rates 137  
     thermal blanketing 28, 31, 34–35, 35, 53, 55  
     yield 148, 148
- sediment budget, Faroe–Shetland Basin 137–152
- sediment burial 91, 92, 101  
     Cardigan Bay Basin 96–103  
     Irish Sea basin 91
- sediment loading 4, 10, 11  
     flank enhancement 11  
     NE Atlantic margin 21
- sediment thickness, NE Atlantic margin 19–20, 20
- seismic activity rates, Australia 76
- seismic reflection data 115  
     Irish Sea basin 91
- seismic refraction, Southern Iberia Abyssal Plain 178
- shear stress 205  
     *see also* pure shear; simple shear
- shear traction *see* mantle drag forces
- Sigmundur Seamount 162
- simple shear 31, 32, 34
- slab detachment 61
- slab pull forces 15
- soil gas sampling 212
- Southern Iberia Abyssal Plain 170, 181  
     basement contours 172–176, 174  
     basement domains 176–180, 177–178, 179, 180, 181  
     basement geology 178–180  
     basement geophysics 176–180, 177–178  
     basement velocity model 179  
     bathymetry 170  
     distribution of deformation 171–176, 180, 181  
     drilled lithologies 178–180, 179  
     faults 171–172  
     folds 171, 175  
     inherited heterogeneities 180  
     localized deformation 169, 172, 175, 181–182  
     magnetic anomalies 178, 179  
     peridotite ridge 172–173  
     post rift sediments 171–176  
     reactivated structures 175, 181  
     sediment deformation structures 171–176  
     seismic profiles 169, 172, 173–174, 175, 177–178, 178  
     seismic units 171, 172, 173–174  
     subduction onset 181  
     topographic features 169  
     transitional domain 169  
     types of deformation structures 173–174  
     zone of exhumed continental mantle 169, 180, 181
- Southern Irish Sea basin 112  
     geology 93–95, 93  
     regional fault systems 94–95

- spreading axes, Iceland *17*
- strain partitioning 22, 185, *197*
- strain rate 44
  - seismogenic 76
- stress 115
  - distribution 44
  - far field 34
  - in-situ* stress field 201, 206, 212
  - indicator data 44, 53
  - maximum *13*, 61
  - modelling 71, 75, 75
  - orientation 12, *13*, 71, 72–75, *74*, 77, 207
  - propagation 12–14
  - transmission of 19, 21, 53, 83
  - see also* intraplate stress field; normal stress; orogenic stress; shear stress
- strike slip 163, 185, 194–196
- subduction zone 32
- SW Faroe–Shetland Basin 126–129
  - fold growth 127, 129, 132
  - inherited structural grain 129
  - ridge push 129
  - seismic profiles *128*
  - South Judd anticline *128*, 129
  - Westray anticline *127*, 128–129, *128*, 132
  - see also* Judd Anticline
- Tagus Abyssal Plain 170
- topographic model, Faroe–Shetland Basin 137
- underplating 92, 137, 143, 144, *146*, 149
  - Iceland plume 112
  - model 143–144, 148
- United Kingdom 1–26
- uplift
  - dynamic uplift 91
  - epeirogenic processes 112
  - Faroe–Shetland Basin 137–152
  - permanent *148*
  - transient 14, 145, *148*, 149
- Variscan structures *42*
- vitritine reflectance 91, 104–108
  - palaeotemperature 95–96, 99
- West Iberia margin 169–183
  - tectonic setting 170–171
- West Spitsbergen-Eurekan folding and thrusting 1
- wrench tectonics 14–15
- Wyville-Thomson Ridge 121, 130–131, 132–133, 138, 153–168
  - causal mechanisms 153
  - crustal gravity model *139*
  - extension model 166
  - observations 156–157
  - orientation 153
  - origin 165
  - seismic line *139*, *157*, *159*, *160*
  - shape 153
  - structural distribution *130*
  - transfer fault 166
- Ymir Ridge 131, *131*, 132, 153–168
  - causal mechanisms 153
  - observations 157–159
  - orientation 153
  - origin 165
  - seismic line *161*, *162*
  - shape 153