

# Index

Page numbers in *italics* refer to Figures. Page numbers in **bold** refer to Tables.

- accommodation zones 220
- Aegean Sea 133
  - rift displacement–strain rate 242
- Aegean tectonic domain 133
- Aeges Formation 141
- Aegion Fault 134, 143, 148
- Agbadi Formation 170
- Aiges Formation 141, 142
- Akata Formation 170
- Alkyonides Gulf 133, 135
- Almannaġja Fault Zone 51
- alternative (coherent) model 3
- Amfitha Formation 141
- analogue modelling
  - clay modelling, fault-segment boundary types
    - methods
      - choice of materials 82–83
      - model analysis 83–85
      - model design 83
    - results
      - structure and scaling 85–91
      - summary **92**, **93**, 94, 95, 96
      - temporal and spatial evolution 97–100
    - results discussed
      - breached-segment boundary types 102–103
        - overlap and spacing 101–102
        - segment boundary evolution 100–101
      - summary of results 103
  - plaster of Paris, fault-core lens 251–252, 252
  - sandbox modelling
    - methods 489–491
    - results 491–492
      - extension above listric faults 492–493
      - extension above planar faults 493–495
      - inversion 495
        - listric extensional faults 495–499
      - planar faults 499–500
    - results discussed 500–501
- Anatolian Plate 58
- Andaman Sea Basin 422, 434
- Ano Rodini Fault 134, 143
- anticline, footwall/hanging wall 110
- antithetic fracture, defined 292
- <sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>39</sup>Ar dating, feldspar 476–477
- Arabian Plate 58
- Ardèche (France)
  - fault outcrops study 272–273
  - throw profile 273–275
- aspect ratios 358
  - relay ramps 365–366
  - relay zone 356, 360–362
- backstripping 214
  - displacement 196–197
  - relay-zone 197, 198, 199
- Balcones Fault Zone (Texas) 46, 48
- Baram Delta 169
- basin inversion *see* inversion
- Basin and Range, rift displacement–strain rate 242
- basin-bounding fault reactivation in Porcupine Basin 511, 512
- Beatrice Field *see* Inner Moray Firth Basin, fault study
- Benin Formation 170
- Bergen Arcs Shear Zone 467, 469
- bimodal faults 20, 20
- Biscay, Bay of, Parentis Basin, extension and inversion 501–505
- blind faults 189
- Border Fault System 112, 113, 115
- Bornholm, Robbedale Formation fault study 252–253, 254, 255, 265
- boundary conditions, influence of 5
- boundary faults, Thailand 418–419
- branch lines
  - conservative fault junction 19
  - defined 11
  - geometry 11
  - Gulf of Mexico, 3D mapping 13–14
  - Gullfaks field 14–16
  - mapping 11–13
  - orientation 19–20, 20
  - relation to slip direction 20, 20
  - Troll Field 16–17
- branch points 11
- Brazil *see* Santos Basin
- breached segment boundary 80, 97, 102
- Bristol Channel *see* Kilve Beach
- Broad Fourteen Basin 505
- Caledonian Orogen, North Sea 465–466
- Cameros Basin (Spain) 505–506
- carbon dioxide storage, role of faults 249
- Chiang Mai Basin fault study 419, 440
- clay modelling *see* analogue modelling
- clay smears 289, 358, 369
- Coastal Fault System (Red Sea) 112, 113, 115
- coherence (geometric) 2, 2
- coherent fault model 413, 414, 418
  - fault interaction 220
- competency
  - effect on nucleation 44
  - role of 43, 47
- confining pressure, DEM modelling 321, 324–325
- conjugate normal faults, defined 386
- conjugate segment boundary 80, 82, 97
- conservative fault junction 19
- constant-length coherent fault model 2, 3, 4
- constant-length fault model 187, 188, 189, 194, 195
  - application to growth of normal faults 213–214
- continuous throw 334
- Corinth rift (Greece) 131, 133, 134
  - evolution 151–159
  - geological setting 132
  - modern seismicity and extension 162
  - rift migration and propagation 160–162

- Corinth rift (Greece) (*Continued*)  
 sediment routing systems 159–160  
 significance of deepening events 162  
 zones 133, 135  
 offshore stratigraphy and structure 135–136  
 onshore stratigraphy and structure 136–137
- damage zones 289  
 architecture 300–301  
 defined 333  
 development 301–302  
 width in relation to fracture frequency 298–300
- dating techniques *see*  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$  *also* K–Ar
- deformation  
 concept of 7  
 types 395
- Denmark, Bornholm 252–253, 254, 255, 265
- Derveni Fault 134, 135, 142, 153
- Derveni Formation 137
- dilation of fault planes 44, 51–52
- dip of fault planes  
 linearity 41, 49  
 relation to mechanical stratigraphy 43–44
- discontinuous throw 334
- discrete (distinct) element method (DEM) modelling  
 normal faulting application  
 methods 315–318  
 results 321–326  
 theory 308–313  
 numerical inputs, bulk mechanical properties  
 308–309, 311–313
- rifting applications  
 experimental set-up 224–225  
 results  
 fault interaction 229–231  
 fault network statistics 231–232  
 fault nucleation 225  
 final fault network 225–229  
 growth and interaction 234–240  
 linked conjugate faults 232–234  
 results discussed  
 comparison with natural systems 240, 242  
 dip domain development 243  
 growth, propagation and linkages 242–243  
 network organization 243  
 stages of growth 240, 241  
 summary 243–244  
 theory 221–224
- displacement  
 conceptual modelling 397–399  
 DEM modelling 319–321  
 folding component 280–281  
 observations on Whakataki Formation 26–32  
 relation to fault rock thickness 337–338
- displacement backstripping 196–197
- displacement gradient 45
- displacement v. propagation 35–36
- displacement–length relationship 1, 415, 417  
 effect on growth history 2, 2, 187  
 Levant Basin study 64  
 plot against displacement rate 440  
 Taranaki Basin 453  
 Thailand fault study 418  
 Whakataki Formation 32
- distinct element method (DEM) modelling *see* discrete  
 element method
- domain boundaries 220
- double-breached relay ramp 80, 82
- Doumena Fault 134, 137, 138, 139
- drag 45, 50–51, 334, 351–352, 355  
 3D spatial relationships 367–368
- drag folds 109, 396, 396  
 role in displacement modelling 398  
 Southeast Basin (France) study results 409, 410
- ductile deformation 45, 395
- ductility, effect on failure 44
- East African Rift 440
- East Channel fault 153
- East Helike Fault 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 158
- East Xylocastro Fault 134, 135
- edge dislocation 20
- Egersund Basin, normal fault growth history 205, 207
- Egypt *see* Red Sea *also* Suez Gulf Rift
- Evrosini Fault 134, 141, 142, 153
- Exochi Formation 141
- expansion index analysis 189, 190, 191, 194  
 Inner Moray Firth 378  
 sequential plots 192, 193
- experimental modelling *see* analogue modelling
- failure mode 43
- Fassoulaika Fault 134, 143
- fault core 250, 250  
 defined 333
- fault cylindricality 378
- fault dilation 44
- fault dip, relation to mechanical stratigraphy 43–44,  
 272, 380
- fault drag 45
- fault gouge 289  
 K–Ar dating 474–477
- fault gouge zone 250
- fault growth models 23–24, 24, 187, 417–418
- fault inversion 447, 448
- fault network, 3D modelling 11–13
- fault nucleation 44–45
- fault refraction 43–44
- fault rock horse 250
- fault systems, growth 3–4
- fault throw, relation to displacement 48
- fault tip  
 folds 45, 51  
 monoclines 45, 358, 374  
 propagation 289  
 splays 32–35
- fault zone  
 components 333  
 conceptual model of evolution 282, 283  
 model discussed  
 development 285  
 implications for fluid flow 285–286  
 restriction and segmentation 283–284  
 widening 283  
 defined 48, 271  
 evolution 348–350  
 field studies, Southeast Basin (France)  
 geological setting 272–273

- map 273
- normal fault study 399–401
  - lithology variation 401–403
  - methods, fault recording 403
  - results
    - displacement
      - far-field 407–408
      - near-field 405–407
    - fault geometry 403–405
    - results discussed 408–410
    - summary 408
- growth and evolution 6–7, 272
- structure in relation to fault segments 356, 356
- structure and relay ramp aspect ratio 356–358
- structures
  - high aspect ratio relay zones 363–364
  - low aspect ratio relay zones 364–365
- throw partitioning 333
  - study in Greece 340–343
- width 47–49, 51, 271
- fault-bend folding 384–385, 395, 396
- fault-core lens 251, 251
  - experimental study 251–252, 252
  - field studies
    - Bornholm 252–253, 254, 255
    - Frøya Island 260–261, 264
    - Kilve Beach 257–260, 262, 263
    - Northumberland Basin 253, 255–257, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261
  - geometry, dimensions and development 261–263
  - summary of characteristics 265–266
- fault-propagation fold 45, 85, 109, 123–127
  - Inner Moray Firth 382–382, 387–388, 396
  - role in displacement modelling 397
  - Southeast Basin (France) study 409, 410
- faults, architectural elements 250, 250
- Feda Graben 505
- fluid flow 285–286, 289, 290
  - impact of fault zone 271
  - reservoir connectivity 326–328
  - role of faults 249
- folding
  - classification 395–396, 396
  - factors affecting 373–374
  - fault-related 5, 109, 110, 275–277, 339–340
  - relation to fault throw 380–382
  - relation to normal faulting 373
  - Inner Moray Firth 378, 380
  - mechanisms 373, 382–385, 389
  - Suez Gulf study, Um El Huetat block 117, 118, 119, 120
- faults
  - flanking 355
  - relation to displacement gradient 45
- forced folds 109, 369
- fracture, defined 292
- fracture frequency 289
- fracture networks, Kilve Beach study 290
- fracture population, defined 292
- France *see* Southeast Basin
- Frøya Island fault study 260–261, 264, 265
- Galada Group 149, 150–151
- Galaxidi Fault 134, 135, 153
- Gavrovo–Tripolitsa sheet 133
- geochronology *see* dating
- geometric coherence *see* coherence
- Gold Ace Mine Fault Zone (Nevada) 46
- graben shifts 220
- Greece *see* Corinth rift *also* Ptolemais Basin
- growth faults, defined 189
- growth of faults
  - case studies
    - Egersund Basin 205, 207
    - Gulf of Suez Rift 199, 200, 201–202, 201, 203
    - Santos Basin 202, 204, 205, 206
  - modelling 2–3
    - constant-length model 213–214
    - isolated fault model 207–213
  - techniques to determine
    - displacement backstripping 196–197
    - expansion index analysis 189–191, 194
    - isochrone analysis 194, 196
    - relay-zone backstripping 197, 198, 199
- growth of fault systems, modelling 3–4
- Gullfaks field, branch line orientation 14–16
- hanging wall 250, 250
  - damage zone characteristics 298
  - fracture characteristics 290
- hanging-wall anticlines 447
- hanging-wall breached relay ramp 80, 82, 102–103
- hanging-wall folds 109, 110
- hanging-wall synclinal basins
  - Broad Fourteen Basin 505
  - Cameros Basin 505–506
  - Feda Graben 505
  - Parentis Basin 501–505
  - sandbox modelling
    - methods 489–491
    - results 491–492
      - extension above listric faults 492–493
      - extension above planar faults 493–495
      - inversion 495
        - listric extensional faults 495–499
        - planar faults 499–500
    - results discussed 500–501
- hard linkage 2
- hard-linked synthetic segment boundary 82
- Hardangerfjord Shear Zone 466, 466, 467, 468, 469
- Hartley Steps (Northumberland) fault study 253, 255, 256, 258, 259, 265
- Hellenic subduction system 133
- Hidden Valley Fault Zone (Texas) 47
- Himalayan Main Boundary Fault, displacement–length relationship 440
- Hornelen Basin 470, 471
- horse 250, 261
- horsetails 33
- Howick Bay (Northumberland) fault study 253, 256, 265
- hydrocarbon flow, role of faults 249, 271
- hydrogeology, impact of fault zones 271
- Iapetus suture 466
- Iberian Range, Cameros Basin 505–506
- Iceland, Almannagja Fault Zone 51
- illite in fault gouge, dating 474–476

- Inner Moray Firth Basin, fault study  
 methods of analysis 377–378  
 results  
 additional dataset 385–388  
 fault throw and fold amplitude 380–382  
 fault-bend folding 384–385  
 fault-propagation folding 382–384  
 faults and fault-related folds 378, 379, 380  
 fold growth and breaching 386–388  
 lithological influences 382  
 results discussed 388–391  
 seismic data 377  
 seismic section 375  
 stratigraphy 374–377, 376  
 summary 391  
 tectonic setting 374  
 inversion 447–448, 448  
 role of salt 478  
 Bay of Biscay Parentis Basin 501–505  
 Broad Fourteen Basin 505  
 Cameros Basin 505–506  
 Feda Graben 505  
 sandbox modelling  
 method 489–491  
 results 495  
 listric extensional faults 495–499  
 planar faults 499–500  
 results discussed 501  
 Taranaki Basin study  
 methods 449, 452, 453  
 results  
 evolution and strain localization 456–459  
 fault size 453–456  
 setting 449, 450, 451  
 summary 459–460  
 Ireland *see* Porcupine Basin  
 isochrone analysis 194, 196, 378  
 isolated fault model 2, 3, 4, 187, 188, 189, 194, 195, 413, 414, 417  
 application to growth of normal faults 207–213  
 fault interaction 220  
 K–Ar dating, North Sea rift fault gouge 474–476  
 Kalavryta Fault 138, 139  
 Kardia Mine *see* Ptolemais Basin  
 Karmøy Shear Zone 467, 468, 469  
 Katafugion Formation 137, 140, 153  
 Kefalonia Fault 133  
 Kenya Rift, rift displacement–strain rate 242  
 Kerinitis Fault 140  
 Kerpini–Tsilvos Fault 134, 137, 138, 139  
 Killini Fault 134, 141, 142  
 Kilve Beach (Bristol Channel)  
 fault-core lens study 257–260, 262, 263, 265  
 fracture network study 290  
 geological setting 290–291  
 map 291  
 methods of analysis 291–293  
 results  
 fracture frequency 298  
 damage zone width 298–300  
 fracture populations  
 limestone 296–298  
 shale 293–295  
 results discussed 300  
 damage zone architecture 300–301  
 damage zone development 301–302  
 kink fold 396  
 Ladopotamos Formation 137, 141, 142  
 Laerdal–Gjende Fault 467, 475  
 Lakka Fault 148, 149, 153  
 Lakka fault block 143–151  
 Lambiri fault 134, 143  
 layer-bound normal faults 57  
 Levant Basin, layer-bound normal fault study  
 methods 59–60  
 results  
 displacement–length relationship 64  
 distribution 60, 61, 62  
 fault timing 72  
 fault trigger 67–72  
 geometry 62, 63, 64  
 nucleation 72–73  
 stratigraphic framework 61–62  
 thickness variations 64  
 throw and throw gradient 64–67  
 results discussed 73–74  
 layer-parallel faults 275  
 Lechaion Gulf 133, 135  
 Levant Basin  
 layer-bound normal fault study *see* layer-bound normal fault study  
 setting 58–59, 58  
 stratigraphy 59  
 Levant Fracture System 59  
 limestone, fracturing study *see* Kilve beach  
 listric normal faults 169, 395, 396  
 extension 492–493, 495  
 extension and inversion modelling 488  
 hanging-wall rollover interaction 170  
 Niger Delta case study *see* Niger Delta  
 lithology, relation to mechanical stratigraphy 42, 380, 382  
 Lithopetra Formation 141  
 Lokichar Fault (Kenya), displacement–length relationship 440  
 longitudinal folds 109  
 Lykorpora Fault 134, 135  
 Marathias Fault 134, 135, 158  
 master fault, defined 292  
 Mavro Fault 134, 141, 142  
 mechanical stratigraphy, impact on faults 42–43  
 Mergui Basin 434  
 fault study 419, 420  
 Mexico, Gulf of 169  
 fault network 13–14, 13  
 rift displacement–strain rate 242  
 seismic profile 42  
 West Cameron 12  
 mineralogy, impact on mechanical stratigraphy 42  
 modelling, conceptual  
 3D segmented fault 126, 127  
 displacement 397–399  
 fault growth 2-3, 23–24, 24  
 fault system growth 3–4  
 fault zone evolution 282, 283  
 development 285

- implications for fluid flow 285–286
  - restriction and segmentation 283–284
  - widening 283
- see also* analogue modelling *also* discrete (distinct) element method (DEM)
- monoclines
  - fault tip 374
  - relation to fault zone structure 356–358
- Møre–Trøndelag Fault Complex 466, 469
- multimodal fault network 17–18
- Nafpaktos Fault 158
- Nakhon Basin fault study 421–422, 422, 436
- Neos Erineos Fault 134, 135, 158, 159
- net: gross, fault zone structure 323, 325–326
- New Mexico, Sand Hills Fault 368, 368, 369
- New Zealand
  - Opunake fault study 360, 364
  - Parihaka fault study 360, 364
  - Taranaki Basin
    - fault zone structure study 364
    - inversion study
      - methods 449, 452, 453
      - results
        - evolution and strain localization 456–459
        - fault size 453–456
        - setting 449, 450, 451
        - summary 459–460
  - Whakataki Formation 25
    - fault systems 25–26
    - displacement profiles 26–32
    - displacement–length relationship 32
- Niger Delta 170, 171
  - growth fault study 440
  - methods of study 170, 172
  - results
    - footwall backstepping 176–177
    - lateral faults linkage and relay zones 177
    - main listric normal faults 172, 172
    - regional fault map 179
    - rollover anticlines 177–178, 180, 181
    - structural elements 173, 180
    - throw and depth profiles 174
    - throw-distance plot and lateral growth 175, 176
    - timing of fault movement 172, 175–176
    - results discussed 178, 181–183
    - summary 183
- Nigeria *see* Niger Delta
- Nile Delta 169
- Nordfjord–Sogn Detachment Zone 467, 469, 471
- normal drag 368
  - defined 355
  - modelling 355–356, 356
    - discussion of model 368–369
  - relation to relay zone aspect ratio 360
- normal faults
  - conceptual modelling of displacement 397–399
  - described 41
  - myths about 41, 49–52
- normal-fault segment boundaries
  - analogue modelling
    - methods 82–85
    - results 85–100
  - classification scheme 80, 81–82
  - related fault zone structure 356, 356
- North Anatolian Fault 133
- North Eratini Fault 134, 135
- North Malay Basin fault study 423–426
- North Sea
  - branch line orientations 16–17
    - Gullfaks Field 14–16
    - Troll Field 16–17
  - Broad Fourteen Basin 505
  - Feda Graben 505
- North Sea rift system
  - aeromagnetic anomaly map 480
  - Caledonian framework 465–466
  - Devonian extension
    - brittle faults and fractures 472–473
    - fault gouge dating 474–477
    - mode I extension 467–469
    - mode II extension 469–471, 481
    - overprinting 473–474
    - reactivation 471–472
  - gravity anomaly map 480
  - rift displacement–strain rate 242
  - setting 465, 466, 467
  - summary history 477–479, 482
    - domain boundaries 479–481
    - onshore–offshore structures 479
  - temperature–time graph 478
- Northumberland Basin fault studies
  - Howick Bay 253, 256, 265
  - Snab Point 253, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 265
- Norway
  - Egersund Basin, normal fault growth history 205, 207
  - Frøya Island fault study 260–261, 264, 265
  - Oslo Rift 477
    - see also* North Sea rift system
- nucleation of faults 44–45
- numerical modelling *see* discrete (distinct) element method (DEM)
- oblique-slip 413
  - DEM modelling 323–324, 325
- Opunake fault study 360, 364
- orthorhombic fault networks 17, 18, 18, 20, 20
  - Andersonian model 19
- Oslo Rift 477
- overlapping segment boundary 80, 82, 97
- Øygarden Fault System 468
- Panachaikon Fault 153
- Parentis Bay, effect of salt layers on extension and inversion 501–505
- Parihaka fault study 360, 364
- Parnassos sheet 133
- Patras Gulf 133
- Perdana Fault (Brunei), displacement–length relationship 440
- permeability 289
  - impact of fault zone 271, 285–286
  - role of faults 51–52
- Phitsanulok Basin fault study 419, 440
- Pindos thrust sheet 133
- Pirgaki–Mamoussia Fault 134, 137, 138, 139, 140, 148, 153, 158

- planar normal fault  
 extension 493–495  
 extension and inversion modelling 488
- plaster of Paris modelling, fault-core lens 251–252, 252
- polygonal fault system (PFS) 57  
 Levant Basin layer-bound normal fault study *see*  
 layer-bound normal faults
- polymodal fault network 17–18, 19, 20, 20, 219
- Porcupine Basin (Ireland) 511, 512  
 basin structure 514–515  
 basin-bounding fault reactivation 528  
 basement expression 515, 517  
 Cenozoic faulting 517  
 displacement accommodation 523–526  
 displacement variations 522–523  
 fault pattern 519, 521–522  
 timing 517–519  
 continuous displacements 526–528  
 fault systems 515  
 seismic database 513–514  
 stratigraphy 514  
 summary 528–529
- porosity, impact on strength 42
- Profitis Elias Group 143, 144, 145, 149
- Psathopyrgos Fault 134, 135, 143, 158
- Ptolemais Basin (Greece)  
 fault zone study 362, 365
- Kardia Mine fault study  
 methods, structural modelling 337  
 results  
 fault characteristics 337–338  
 fault-related folding 339–340  
 fault-zone characteristics 340–343  
 syndimentary faulting 340  
 throw gradients 338  
 throw partitioning 343–345  
 continuous deformation 348  
 largest faults 346–348  
 subsidiary faults 348  
 results discussed  
 drag development 350–351  
 fault-zone evolution 348–350  
 setting 334–335, 335, 336
- Rabah fault block 120, 121, 122
- Rangitaiki Fault 243
- reactivation, basin-bounding fault *see* Porcupine Basin
- Red Sea  
 fault systems 113  
 fault-related folding  
 observations  
 Rabah fault block 120, 121, 122  
 Um El Huetat fault block 117, 118, 119, 120  
 Wasif fault block 123, 124, 125  
 observations discussed  
 extensional fault segmentation and linkages  
 127  
 extensional fault-propagation folding  
 123–127  
 segmented fault models 126, 127  
 summary 127–128  
 setting 111, 112  
 stratigraphy 111–112, 114, 115  
 structure 115
- refraction of fault planes 43–44
- relay ramps 79, 80, 189, 395, 396  
 aspect ratio  
 controls on 365–366  
 defined 358  
 aspect ratio and fault zone structure 356–358  
 breaching of 414
- relay zones 188, 357, 358  
 aspect ratios 360–362  
 controls on 362–363, 365–366  
 backstripping 197, 198, 199  
 folding 395, 396  
 shape 366–367
- reservoir connectivity, across-fault 326–328
- Rethio-Dendro Formation 141
- reverse drag 355, 395
- rift margin, fault-related folds, Suez Gulf Rift  
*see* Red Sea
- rift systems, sandbox modelling *see* sandbox modelling
- rifts 413, 414  
 DEM *see under* discrete (distinct) element method  
 (DEM) modelling  
 fault-segment boundary types in 81  
 Thailand, rift fault studies *see* Thailand
- Rion Straits 158
- rock strength, effect of porosity 42
- Rodini Conglomerate Formation 143, 144, 145, 152
- rollover anticline 169, 395, 396  
 interaction with listric fault 170  
 Niger Delta 177–178, 180, 181
- Rukwa Fault (Tanzania), displacement–length  
 relationship 440
- Sagaing Fault, displacement–length relationship 440
- Salmoniko Sandstone Formation 143, 144, 145, 149
- salt, role in deformation 487, 488  
 Broad Fourteen Basin 505  
 Cameros Basin 505–506  
 Fedra Graben 505  
 Parentis Basin 501–505  
*see* sandbox modelling
- San Andreas Fault, displacement–length  
 relationship 440
- Sand Hills Fault 368, 368, 369
- sandbox modelling, role of salt in stratigraphy  
 methods 489–491  
 results 491–492  
 extension above listric faults 492–493  
 extension above planar faults 493–495  
 inversion 495  
 listric extensional faults 495–499  
 planar faults 499–500  
 results discussed 500–501
- Santos Basin (Brazil), normal fault growth history 202,  
 204, 205, 206
- Saronic Gulf 132, 135
- Scandian Orogeny 466
- Schmidt rebound hammer 43
- screw dislocation 20
- segment boundaries *see* normal-fault segment  
 boundaries
- Selianitika Fault 134, 143
- shale fracturing study *see under* Kilve beach  
 shear failure 43

- shear folds 396, 396  
 role in displacement modelling 397–398  
 Southeast Basin (France) study results **409**
- shoulder length 357, 358
- slickenlines 43, 275
- slip direction and branch lines 20, 20
- slip initiation 44–45, 49–50
- slip lineations 43
- slip vectors 17
- Snab Point fault study 253, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 265
- soft linkage 2
- Sonkhla Basin faults 438
- South Eratini Fault 134, 135
- Southeast Basin (France)  
 geological setting 272–273  
 map 273  
 normal fault study 399–401  
 lithology variation 401–403  
 methods, fault recording 403  
 results  
 displacement  
 far-field 407–408  
 near-field 405–407  
 fault geometry 403–405  
 results discussed 408–410  
 summary 408
- Southern Fish Slough Fault System (California) 50
- Spain, Cameros Basin 505–506
- St-Didier fault outcrop study 273  
 fault segment displacement 281–282  
 fault-related folding 275–277  
 segmentation 277–278  
 spatial arrangement 275  
 throw distribution 278–280  
 throw profiles 273–275
- standard fault model 3
- Stavanger Shear Zone 467, 468, 469
- Stender's Quartz Quarry 254, 255  
 fault study 252–253
- strain, analysis 7
- strain hardening 263
- strain localization, Taranaki Basin 456–459
- strain softening 48, 263
- stratigraphy *see* mechanical stratigraphy
- strength of rock, influence on faulting 356, 363
- stress rotation, time factors 422–423
- stress  
 concept of 7  
 footwall v. hanging wall 290
- stress rotation, angle 414
- structures, pre-existing, influence on fault development 5–6
- Suez Gulf Rift  
 fault-propagation folds 390, 391  
 normal fault growth history 199, 200, 201–202, 201, 203  
*see also* Red Sea
- Sunhordland Detachment 467
- Synania Siltstone Formation 143, 144, 145, 149, 152
- syncline, footwall/hanging wall 110
- synthetic dip 45, 47
- synthetic fracture, defined 292
- synthetic segment boundary 80, 82, 97
- synthetic splays 33
- tail cracks 33
- Taranaki Basin *see* New Zealand
- Thailand 415, 416  
 rift fault studies  
 fault dip directions 417  
 fault evolution 431–434  
 fault types  
 boundary faults 418–419  
 segmented low-angle normal faults 419–422  
 length–displacement relations 418  
 local stress rotation 430–431  
 stress rotation with time 422–423  
 length–displacement characteristics 429–430  
 North Malay Basin 423–426  
 post-rift faulting 426–429  
 summary of observations discussed 434–441
- Thor–Odin Dome, displacement–length relationship 440
- throw  
 DEM modelling 316–318, 324–325  
 distance and depth profiles 377–378  
 gradient 338  
 Levant Basin fault study 64–67  
 partitioning across fault zone 333–334  
 study in Greece 343–348  
 relation to damage zone 300  
 relation to displacement 48  
 relation to fold amplitude 380–382
- Timor Sea  
 fault network 19, 19  
 rift displacement–strain rate 242
- Ton Son Fault 427
- total throw, defined 45
- Totland Fault 467
- transfer fault 80
- transfer zones 220
- transverse folds 109
- Trescléoux fault outcrop study 273  
 fault-related folding 275, 276, 277  
 segmentation 277–278, 278, 279  
 spatial arrangement 275  
 throw distribution 278–280  
 throw profile 273–274
- Trizonia Fault 134, 135, 153, 158
- Troll Field, branch line orientations 16–17
- Tusse Fault 467
- Um El Huetat fault block 117, 118, 119, 120
- unbreached relay ramp 80
- unbreached segment boundary 80, 97
- underdisplacement 187
- underlapping segment boundary 80, 82, 97, 358
- unimodal faults 20, 20
- Utah, Yellow Cat Flat fault study 359, 363–364
- Utsira Shear Zone 467
- Valimi Fault 134, 141, 153
- Valimi Formation 141
- Vela Fault 134, 141, 142

- Vette Fault *467*
- Viking Graben  
  Gullfaks field *14–16*  
  Troll Field *16–17*
- Vocontian trough  
  fault outcrop study *272–273*  
  throw profile *273–275*
- Volcanic Tablelands (California) *49, 50*
- Wasif fault block *123, 124, 125*
- Watterson, Juan *vii 7*
- West Antikyria Fault *134, 135*
- West Channel Fault *153*
- West Helike Fault *134, 135, 137, 140, 148, 158*
- West Xylocastro Fault *134, 140*
- Whakataki Formation *25*  
  fault systems *25–26*  
    displacement profiles *26–32*  
    displacement–length relationship *32*
- widening of fault zones *271, 283*
- wing cracks *33*
- Wytch Farm oilfield *391*
- Xylocastro fault *153*
- zig-zag faults *414*
- Ziria Fault *134, 143*
- Zoodhochos Formation *140*