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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “The growth and propagation of synsedimentary faults”[☆]
[Structural Geology 25, 633–648]

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The Journal of Structural Geology wishes to apologise for the very long delay in processing this article to publication. Arising from this delay, the authors wish to refer to another article (Walsh et al., 2002) which, although submitted 9 months later, was published 5 months earlier. Their reference to the earlier published article is, for convenience, restricted to the final three sentences of this article, which should be replaced by the following paragraph.

These observations are also consistent with a recently developed model for fault system evolution (Walsh et al., 2002), in which a large population of faults is developed at the early stages of basin extension by initiation of new faults and by rapid fault propagation (Walsh and Watterson, 1987; Cowie et al., 1993, 1995; Meyer et al., 2002). This phase of growth is followed by a more protracted period in which fault density approaches saturation and fault propagation is retarded by fault interaction (Morewood and Roberts, 1999;

Walsh et al., 2002). During this stage, increase in fault length is predominantly by the amalgamation of existing coeval faults by fault capture and relay zone failure, which will ultimately lead to a localisation of strain onto a diminishing number of large active faults (Cowie, 1998; Walsh et al., 2001, 2002, 2003).

New reference: Walsh, J.J., Nicol, A., Childs, C., 2002. An alternative model for the growth of faults. *Journal of Structural Geology* 24, 1669–1675.

Publication details of another article, previously referred to as Walsh et al. (2002), should be updated as follows: Walsh, J.J., Childs, C., Imber, J., Manzocchi, T., Watterson, J., Nell, P.A.R., 2003. Strain localisation and population changes during fault system growth within the Inner Moray Firth, Northern North Sea. *Journal of Structural Geology* 25, 197–208.

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