

Journal of Structural Geology 25 (2003) 1343-1345



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Erratum

## Erratum to: A conceptual model for the origin of fault damage zone structures in high-porosity sandstone [Structural Geology 25 (2003) 333–344]<sup>☆</sup>

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The Publisher regrets that, due to an error during the printing process, the colour panels of Fig. 3 were omitted entirely. The complete figure is reproduced on the following pages and may also be found in the original article on Science Direct. Apologies for any inconvenience or confusion caused.

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doi:10.1016/S0191-8141(03)00060-9

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>☆</sup> PII of original article S0191-8141(02)00037-8.

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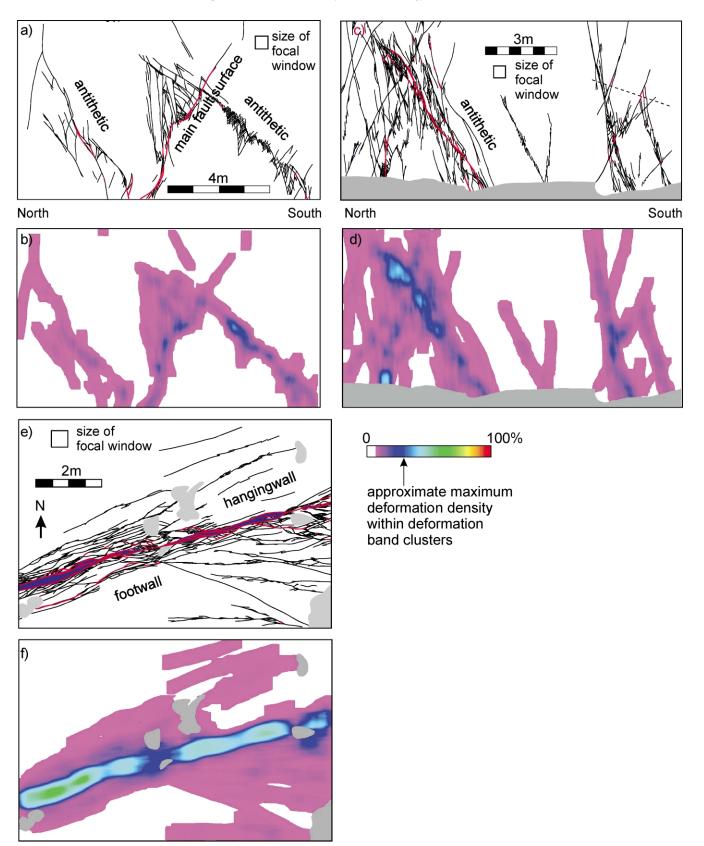
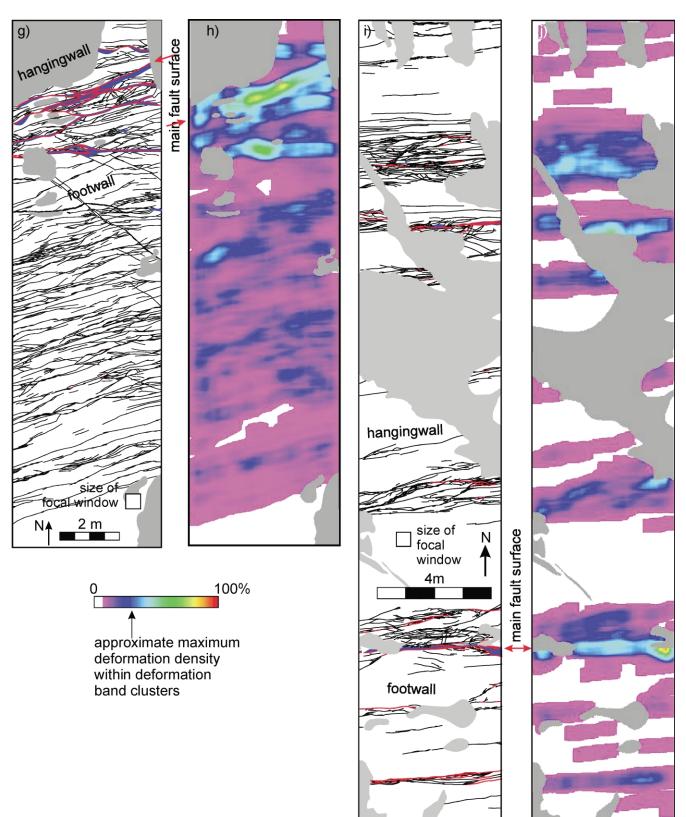


Fig. 3. Outcrop maps and deformation density maps for (a) and (b) the Blueberry fault tip (throw = 0 m), (c) and (d) the 8-m-throw site on the Big Hole fault (main fault plane is 1 m to the left of this image), (e) and (f) the 17-m-throw site on the Big Hole fault (northern strand with throw  $\approx$  3 m), (g) and (h) the 17-m-throw site on the Big Hole fault (southern strand with throw  $\approx$  14 m), (i) and (j) the 20-m-throw site on the Big Hole fault. Note that the southern strand of the



Big Hole fault at the 17-m-throw site is defined as the main fault plane as it accounts for 82% of the total throw at this point. Deformation bands, slip-surfaces and fault core are colour-coded black, red and blue, respectively, in outcrop maps (a), (c), (e), (g) and (i). Colour scale in deformation density maps ranges from white = 0% deformation to red = 100% deformation. Some local maxima are edge effects where the focal window contains a large proportion of 'no data' points and the focal mean returns artificially higher values of density. Outcrop maps from Shipton and Cowie (2001).