



PERGAMON

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Erratum

Erratum to: Normal fault growth, displacement localisation and the evolution of normal fault populations: the Hamman Faraun fault block, Suez Rift, Egypt
[Structural Geology 25 (2003) 883–895][☆]

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The Publisher regrets that, due to an error during the production process, [Fig. 3](#) became corrupted. The corrected figure is reproduced on the following page. Apologies for any inconvenience or confusion caused.

[☆] PII of original article S0191-8141(02)00088-3.

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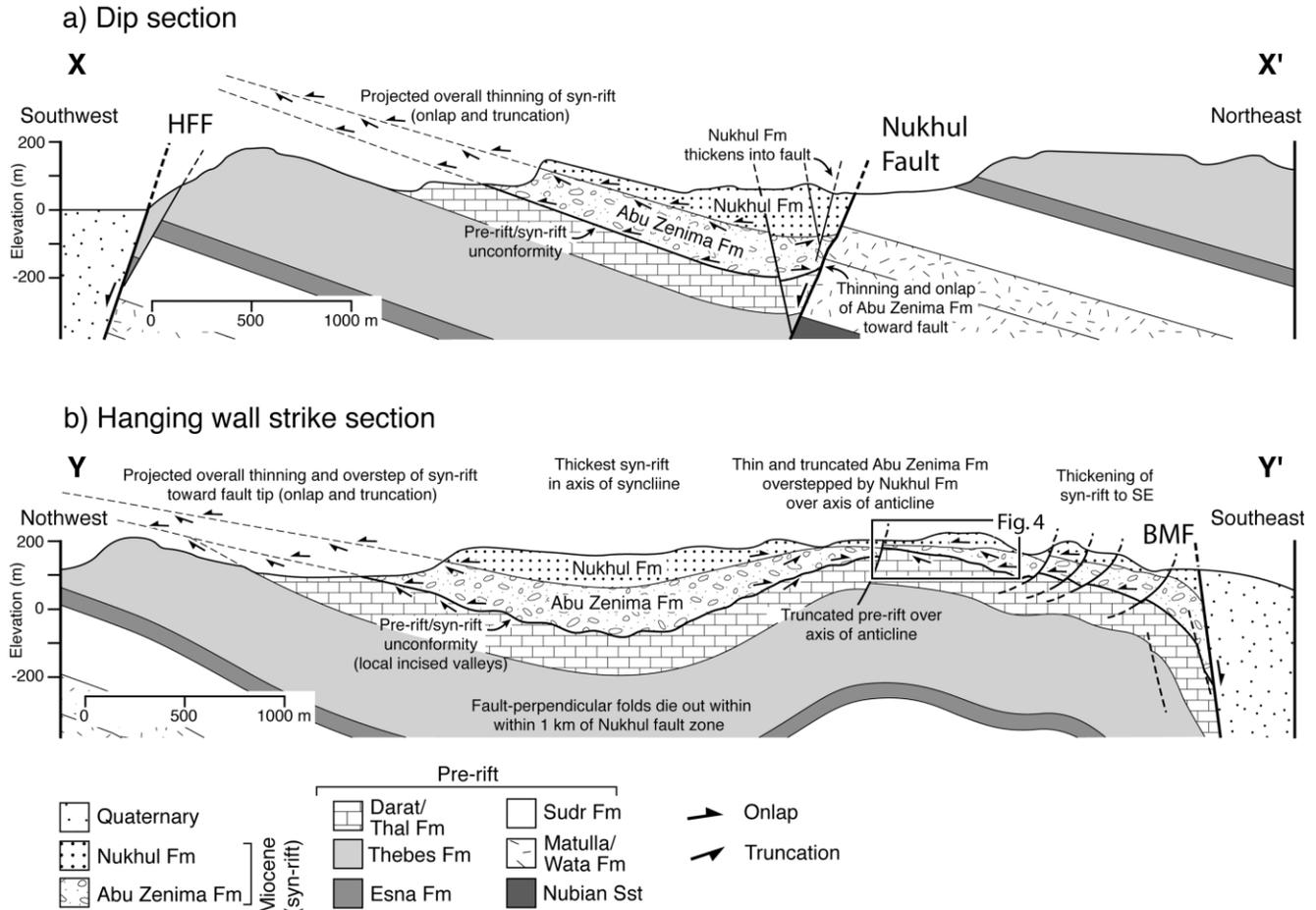


Fig. 3. (a) Dip section across the Nukhul fault zone. Note the onlap and thinning of the Abu Zenima Formation towards the fault zone and the projected thinning up the hanging wall dip slope. Bedding within the upper part of Nukhul Formation is sub-horizontal and stratal units expand into the fault. HFF = Hammam Faraun fault zone. (b) Strike section in the intermediate hanging wall of the Nukhul fault zone highlighting the fault-perpendicular folding of pre- and syn-rift strata. The Abu Zenima Formation is thickest in the fault-perpendicular syncline and in the intermediate footwall of the Baba-Markha fault (BMF) and thins and onlaps onto the fault-perpendicular anticline. Also note the projected thinning and overstep of the syn-rift to the northwest. See Fig. 2 for location of the cross-sections and note vertical exaggeration of the sections.