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Erratum

Erratum to “Formation of segmented normal faults: a 3-D perspective”<sup>☆</sup>  
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The Publisher wishes to apologise for any confusion caused by errors that occurred in Fig. 10 of the above paper during

processing. For clarity, the figure is reproduced overleaf and the caption on this page in its correct form.

Fig. 10. (a) Abandonment plans for six coal seams in an area of Markham Colliery (SK/4470), Derbyshire Coalfield, UK, centred on a NE striking fault zone; the area was initially described by Rippon (1985). All faults with throws of 6 inches (15 cm) or greater are recorded on the mine plans. The area of worked ground varies between seams, but approaches complete coverage on the Top Hard so that blank areas of the map indicate an absence of faults. Dashed fault traces are interpolated across unworked ground. (b) Aggregate throw (in metres) across the fault zone in (a). Throws on individual coal seams are summed along lines normal to the fault zone strike and are projected onto a vertical plane parallel to the fault zone, i.e. the strike projection plane. Throw sample lines are spaced every 100 m and only aggregate throws derived from lines that traverse continuous workings across the fault zone are shown. Seam elevations are shown relative to an arbitrary datum and distances are measured from the SW. Summed throws are for fault segments that dip to the SE; the total throw on NE dipping faults is everywhere less than 0.7 m. (c) Strike projection showing the throw distribution on the largest fault segment shown bold in (a). Tip-line locations in (b) and (c) are drawn through tip-points on successive coal maps but the faults are expected to extend some tens of metres beyond the mapped tip.

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