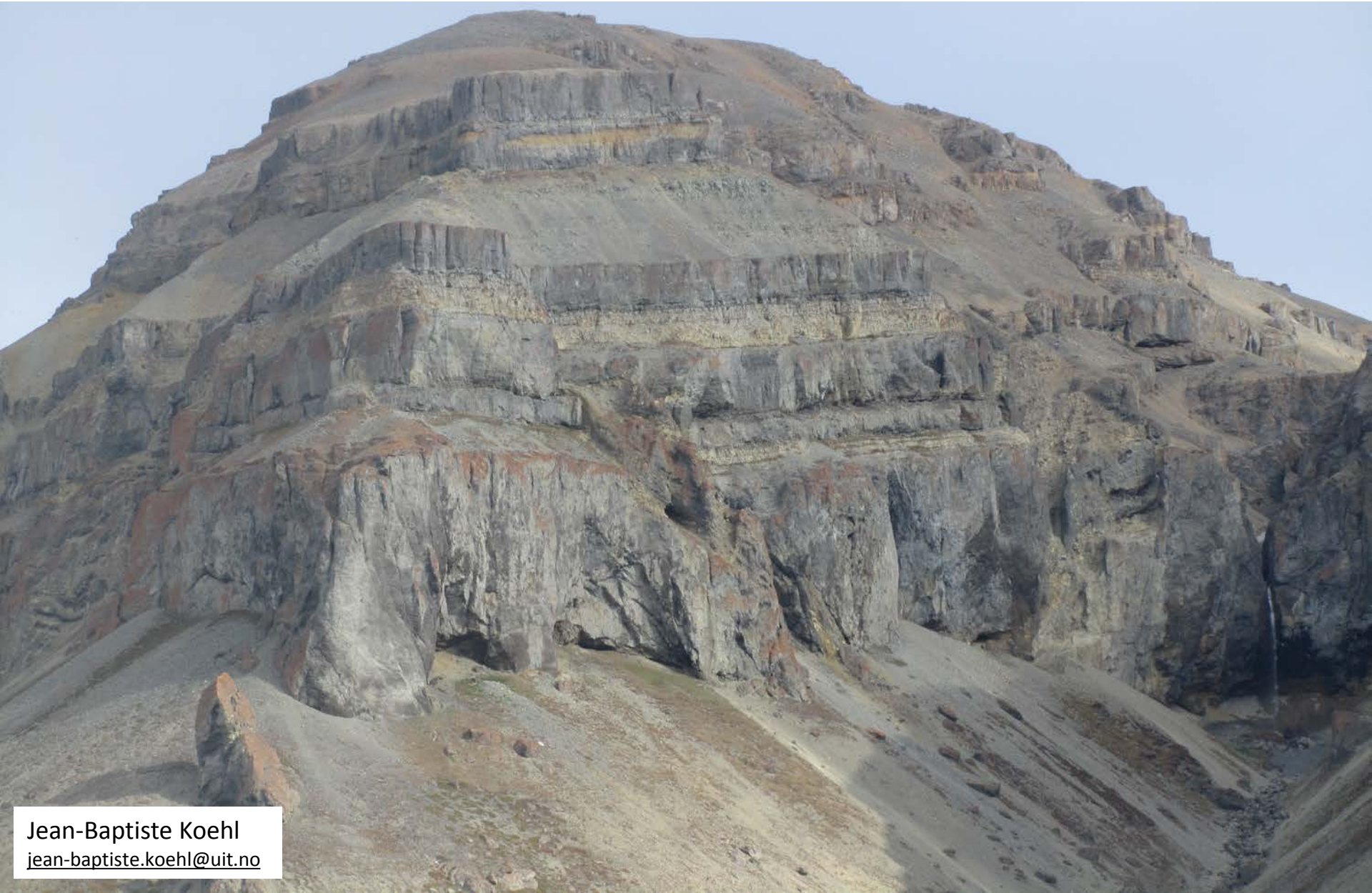


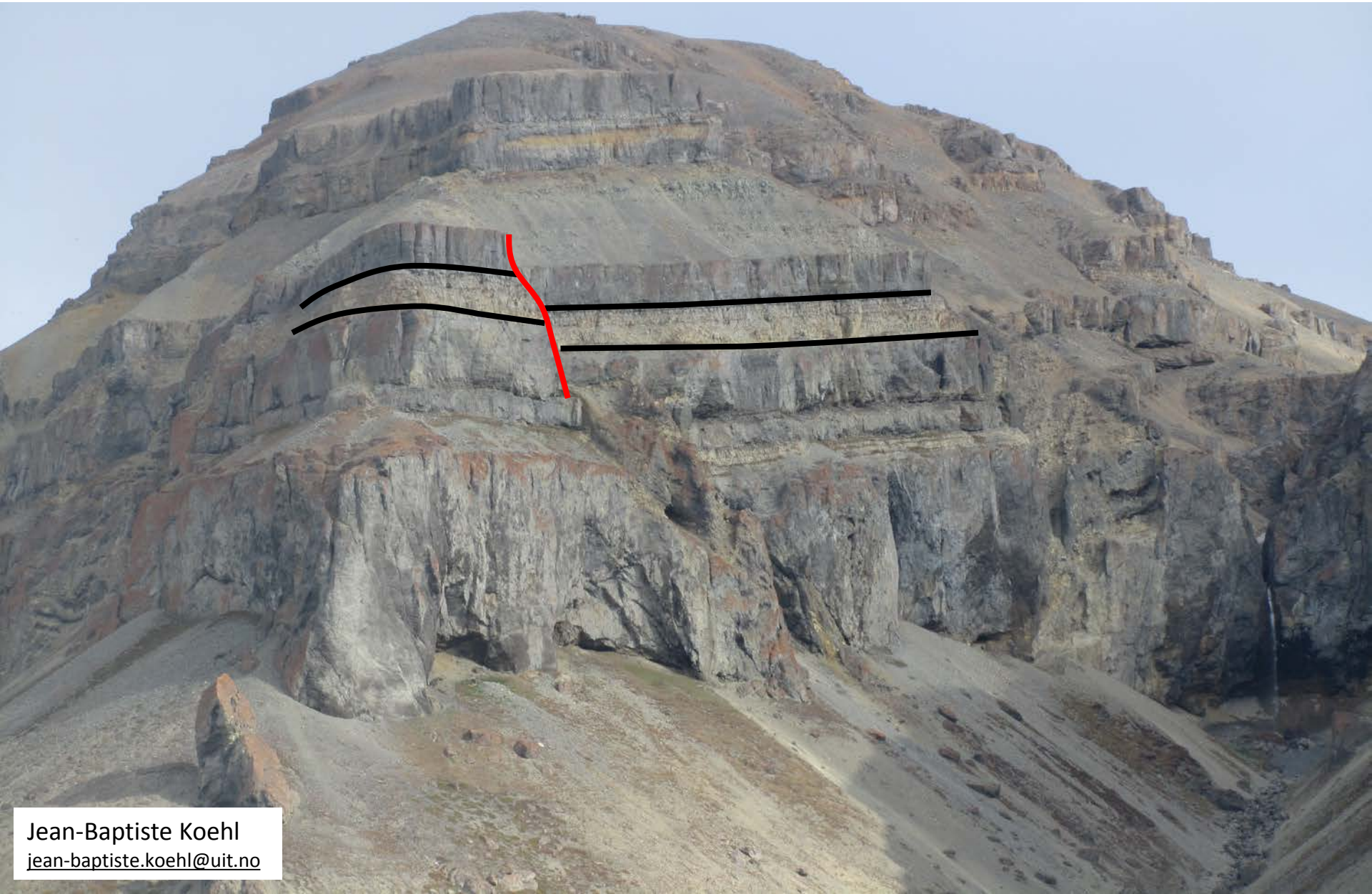
Impact of Timanian thrusts on the Phanerozoic tectonic history of Svalbard



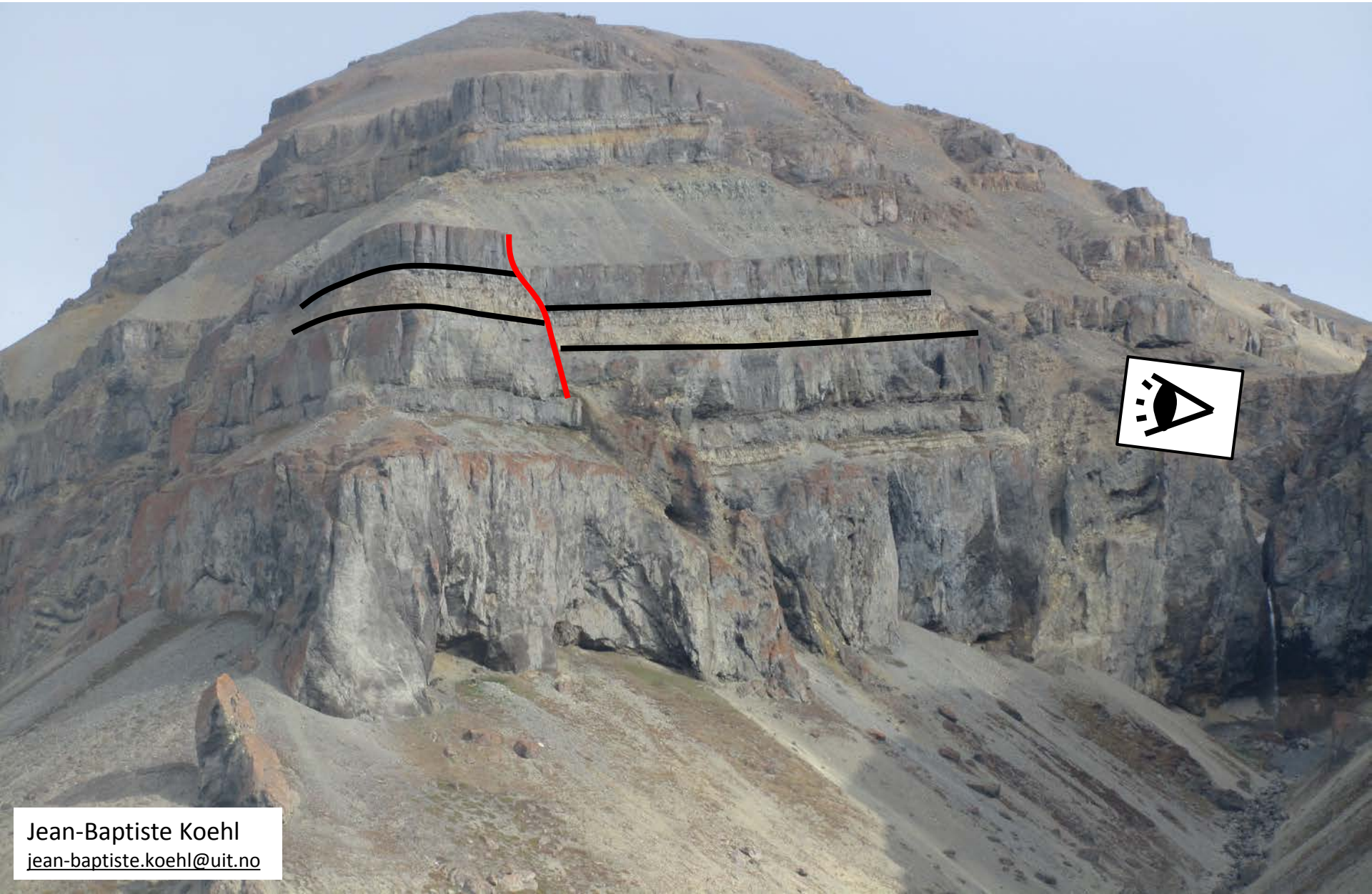
Impact of Timanian thrusts on the Phanerozoic tectonic history of Svalbard



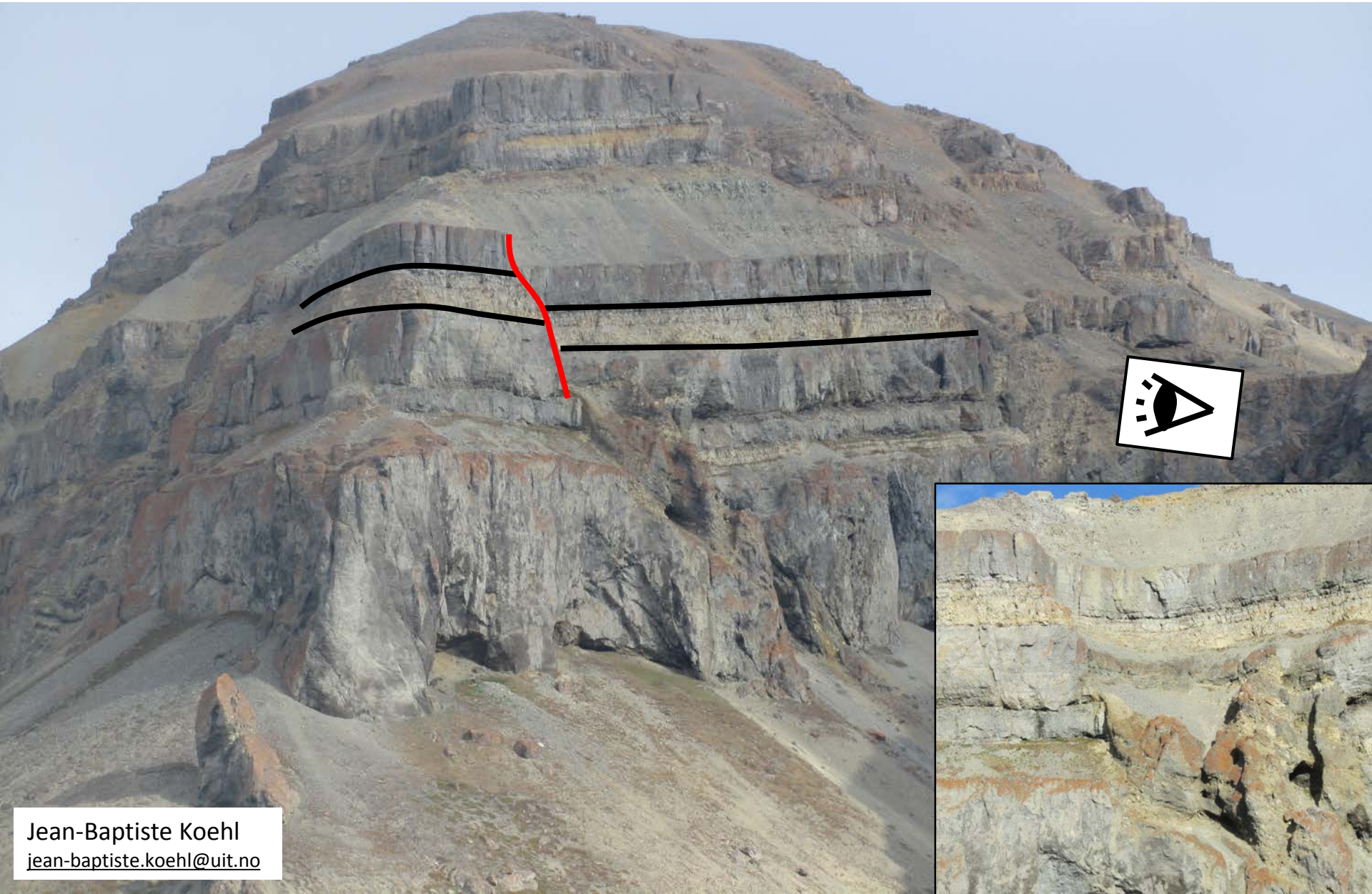
Impact of Timanian thrusts on the Phanerozoic tectonic history of Svalbard



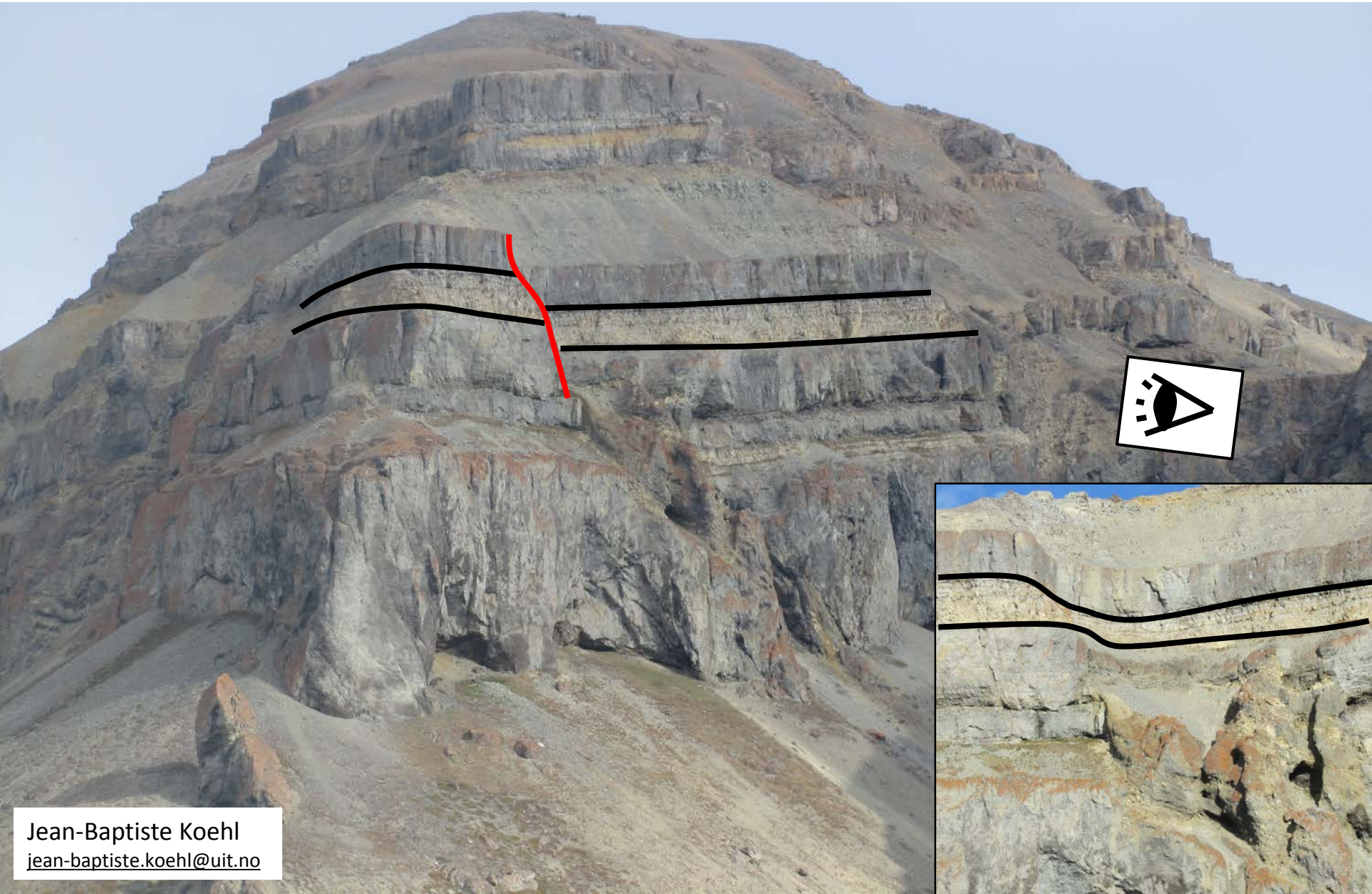
Impact of Timanian thrusts on the Phanerozoic tectonic history of Svalbard



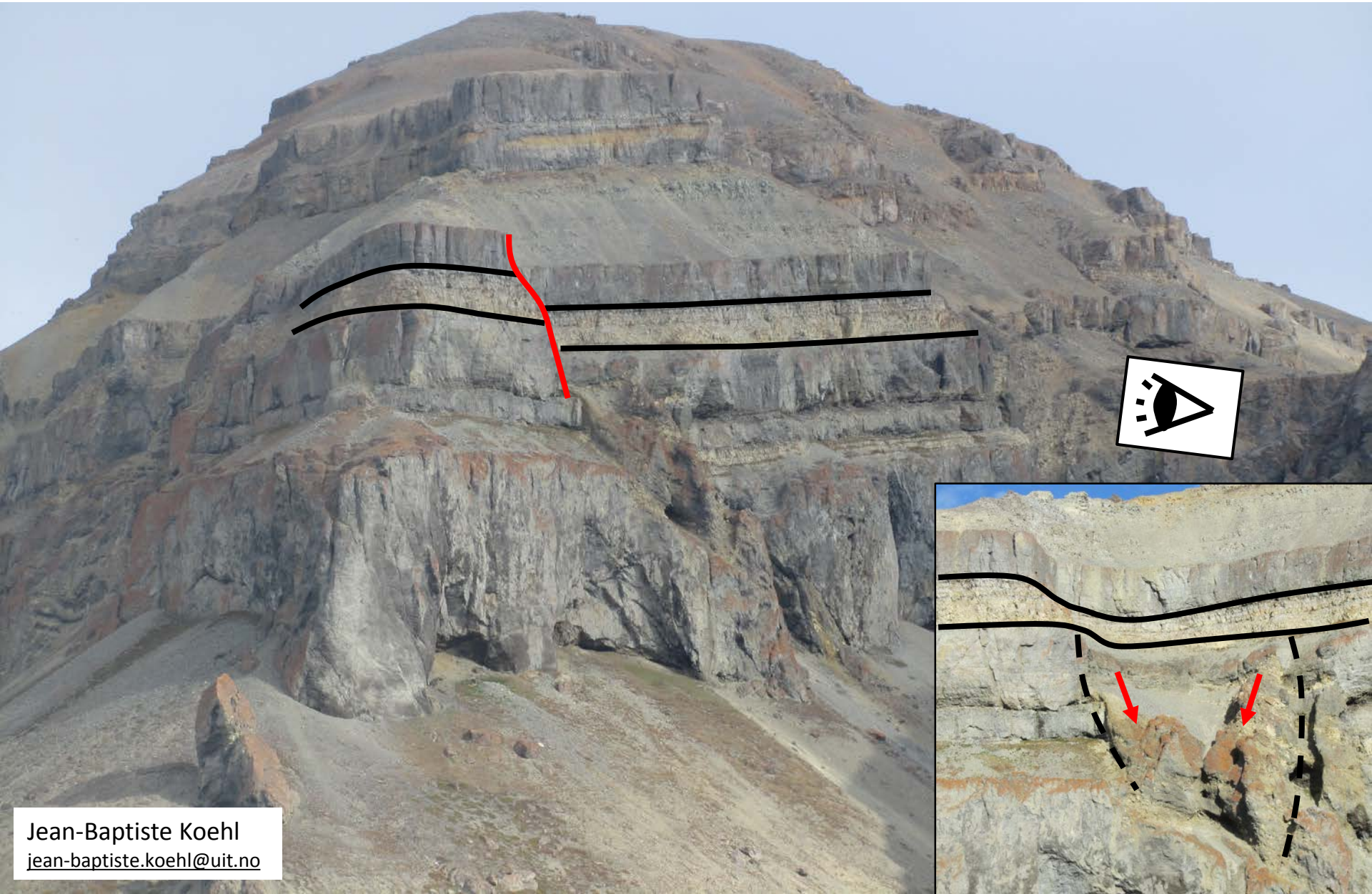
Impact of Timanian thrusts on the Phanerozoic tectonic history of Svalbard



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Goals



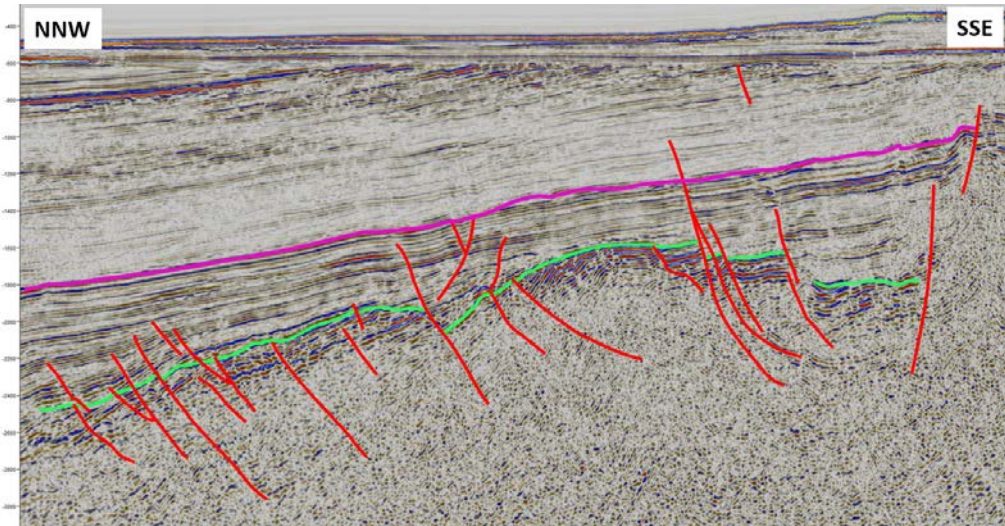
Goals



Goals



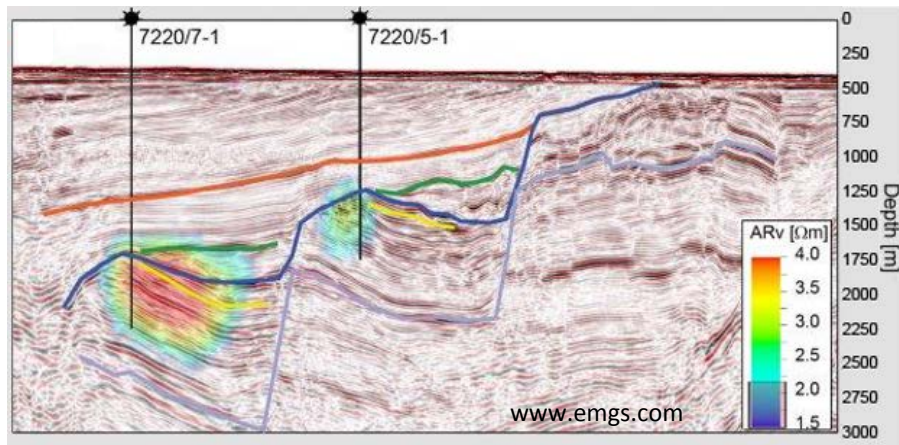
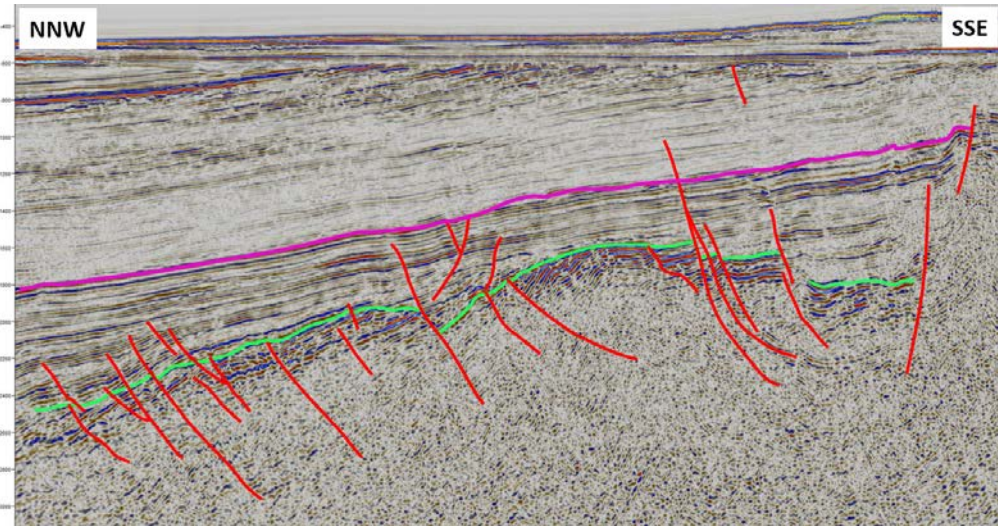
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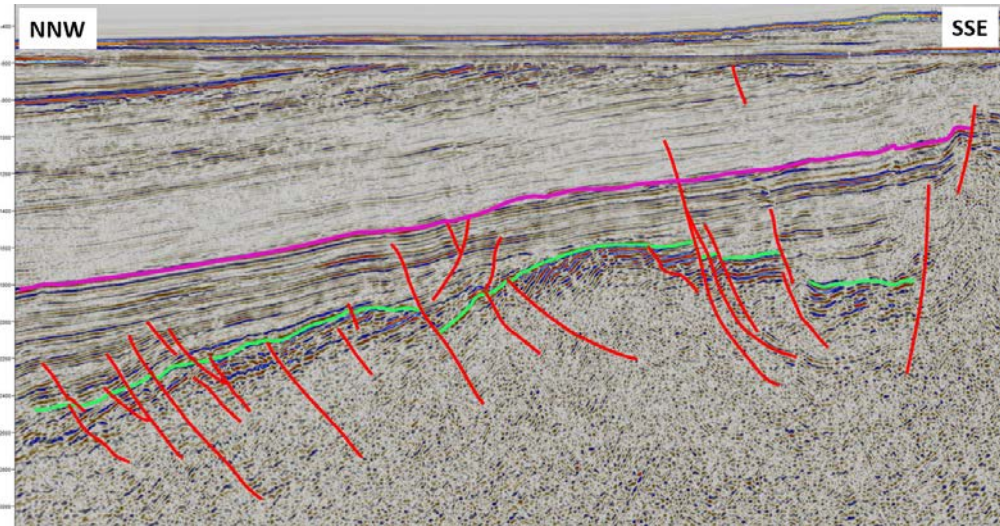
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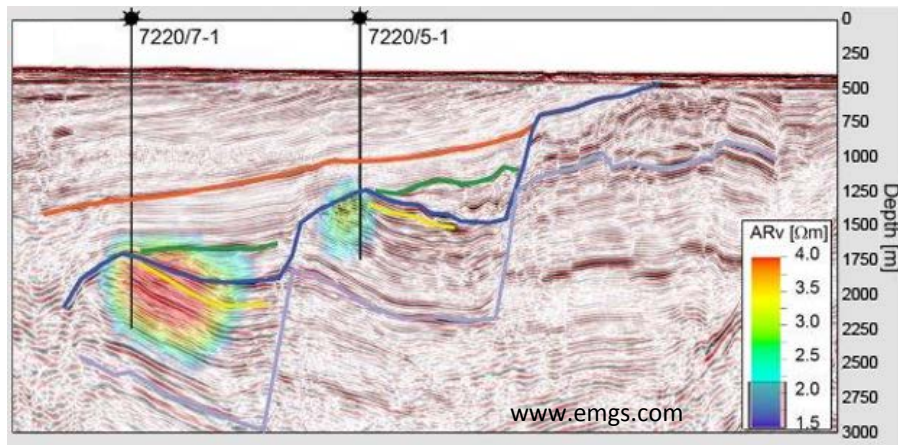
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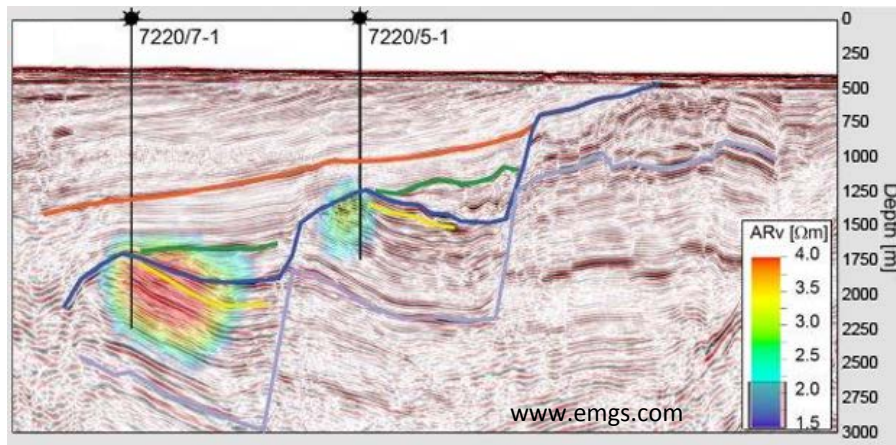
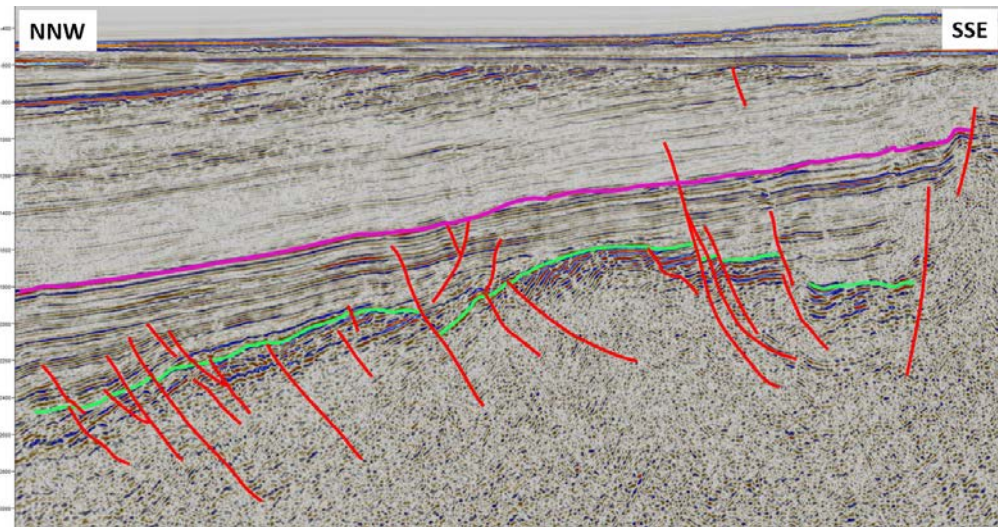


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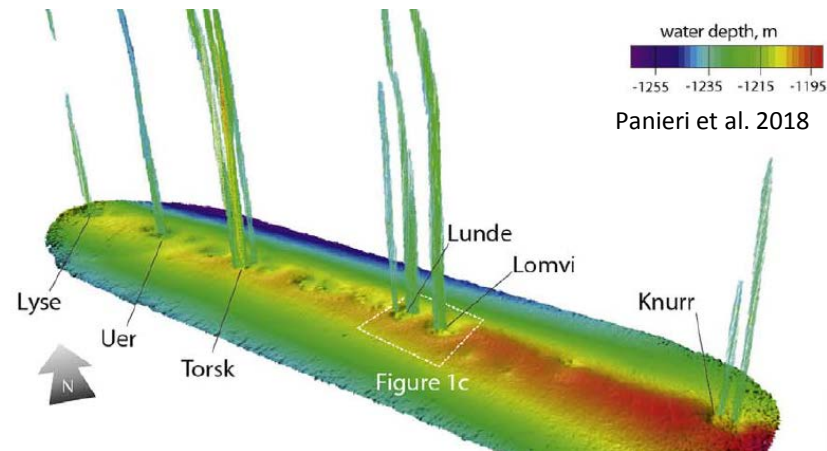
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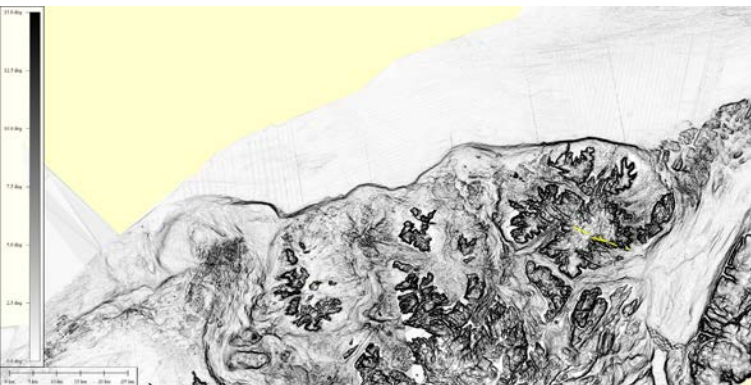


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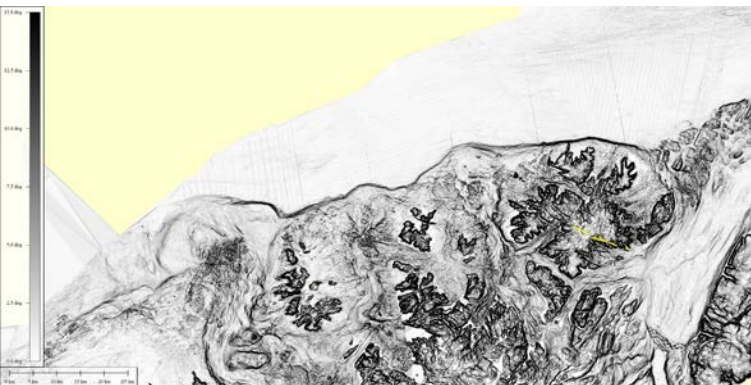


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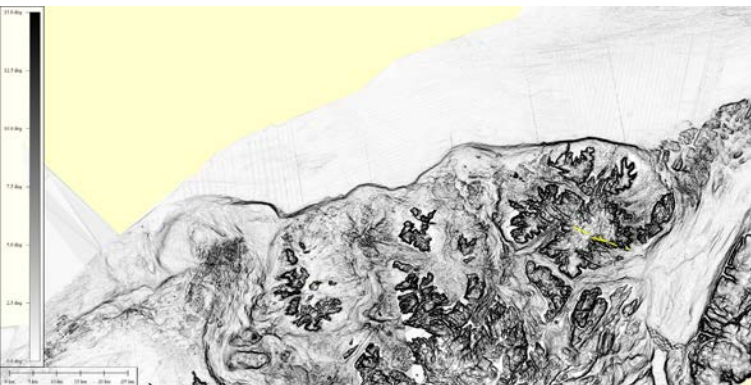
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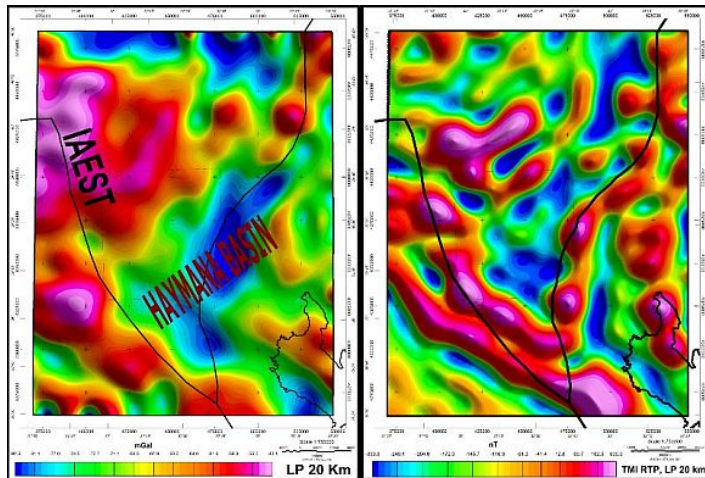
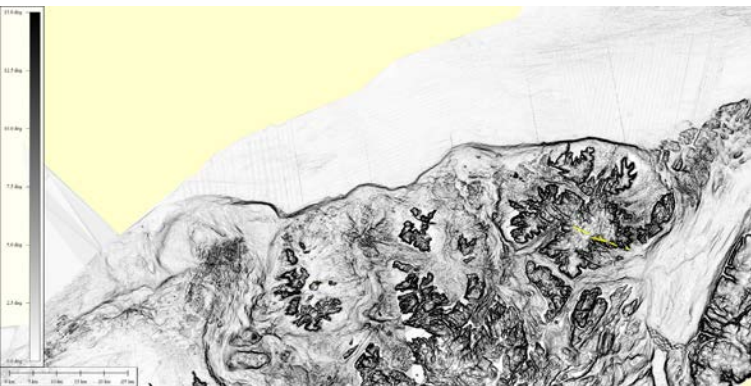
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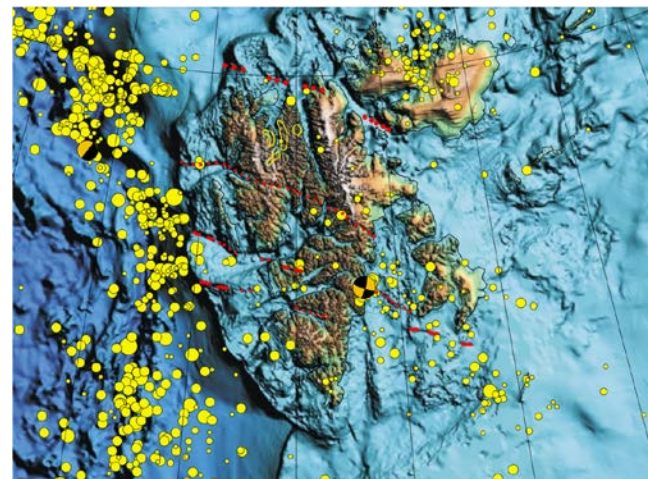
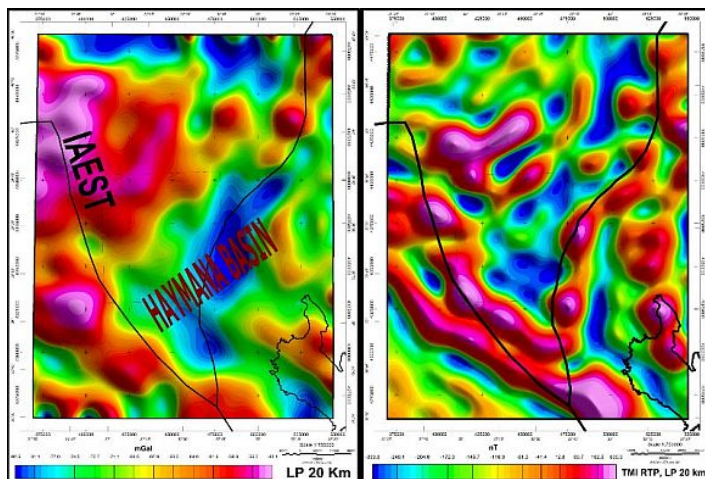
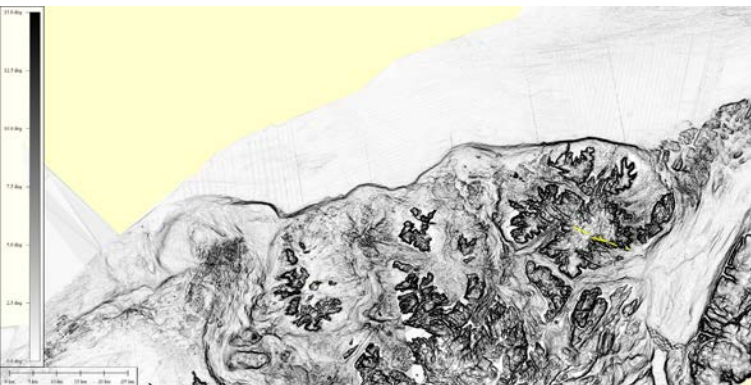
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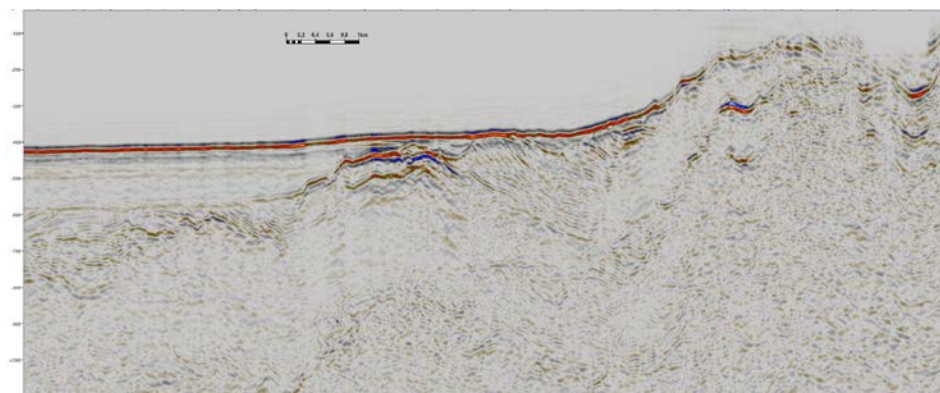
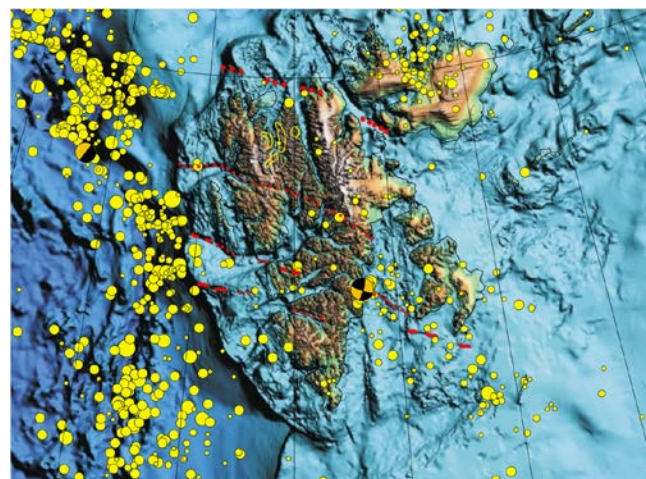
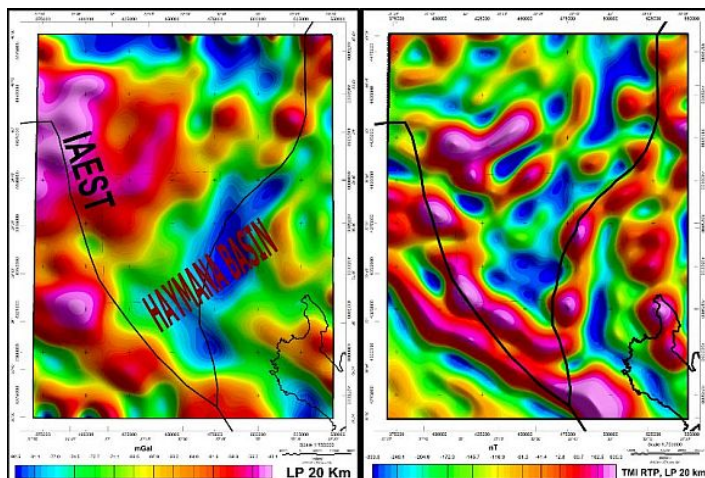
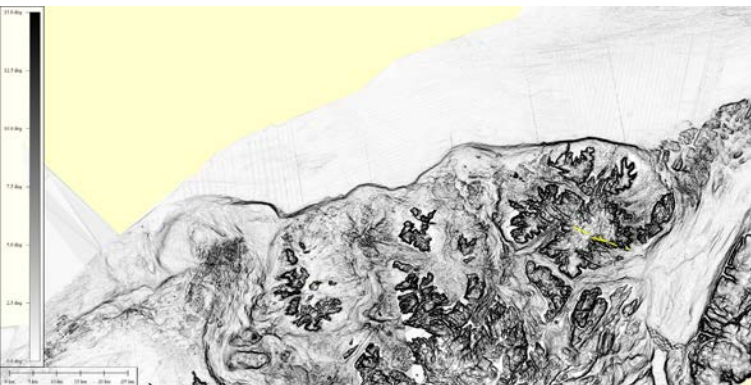
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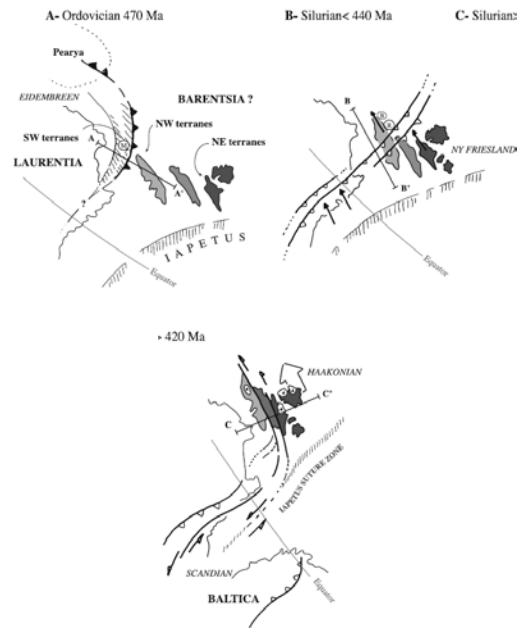


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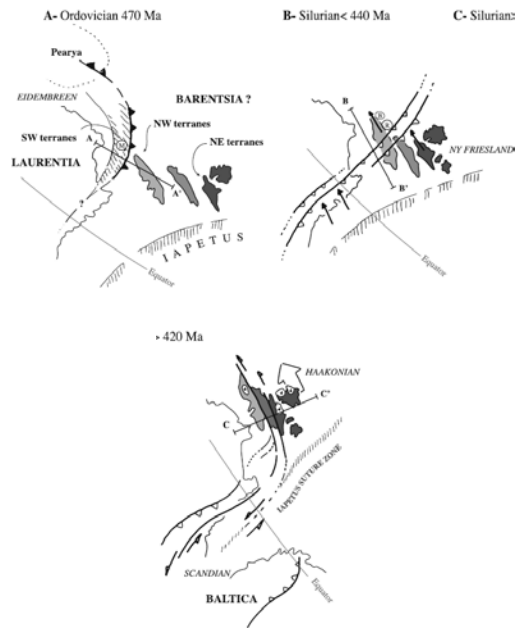
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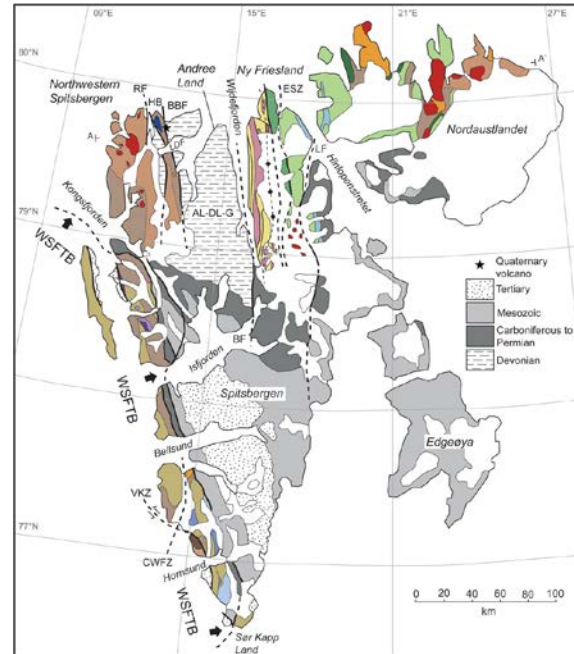


Outline

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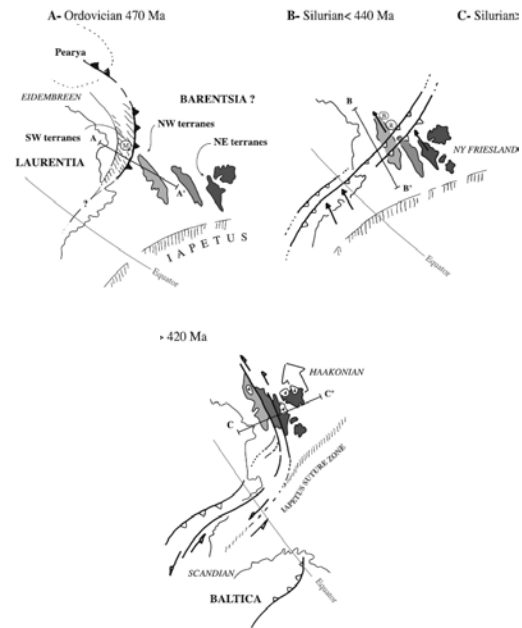


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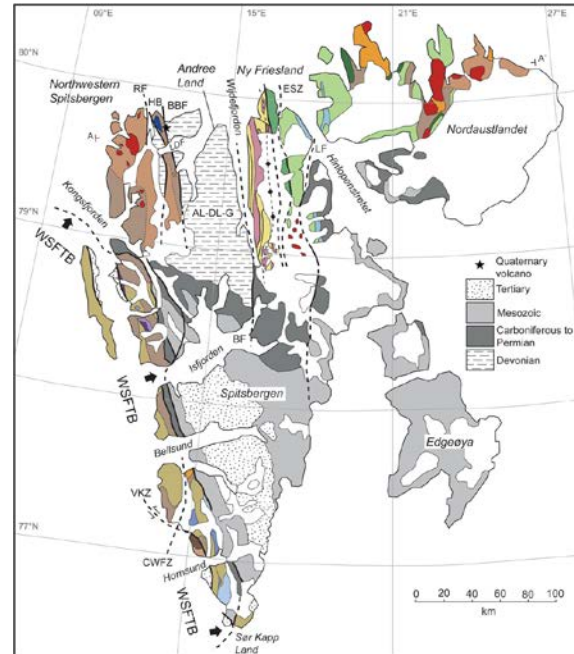


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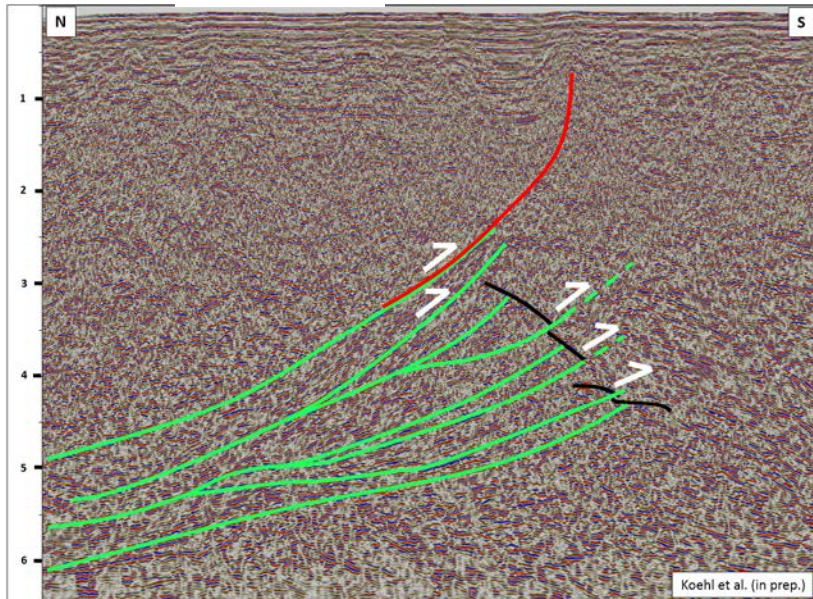
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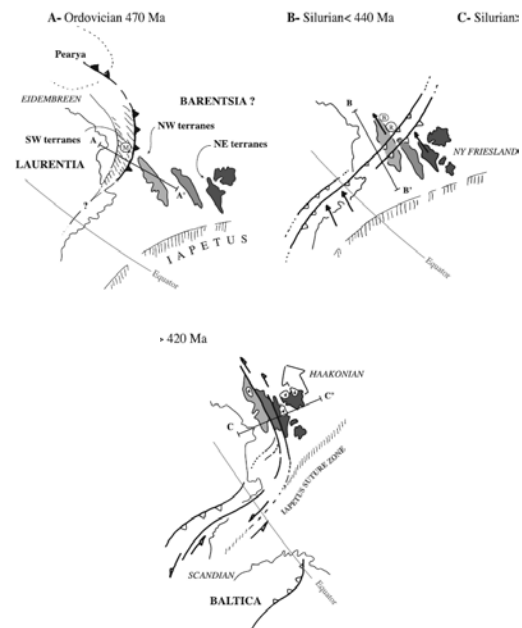


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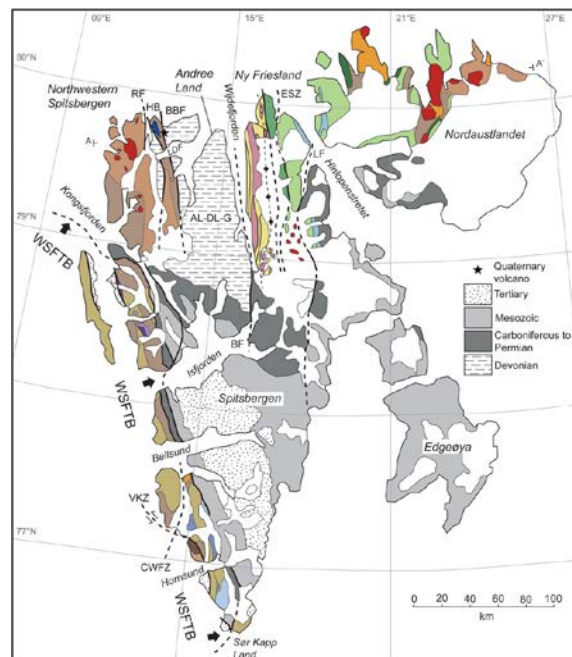


Outline

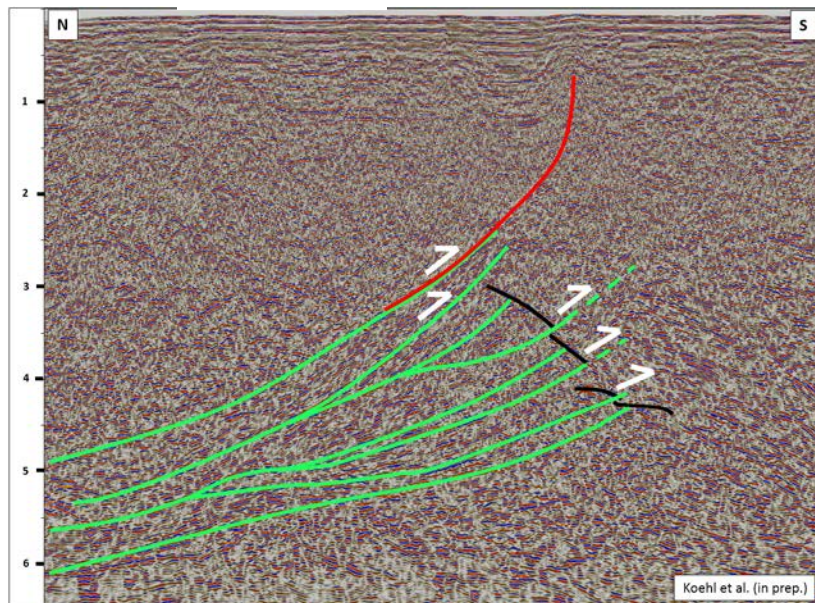
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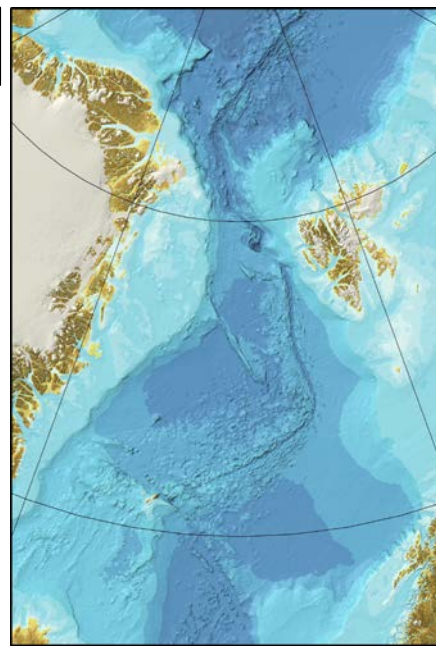
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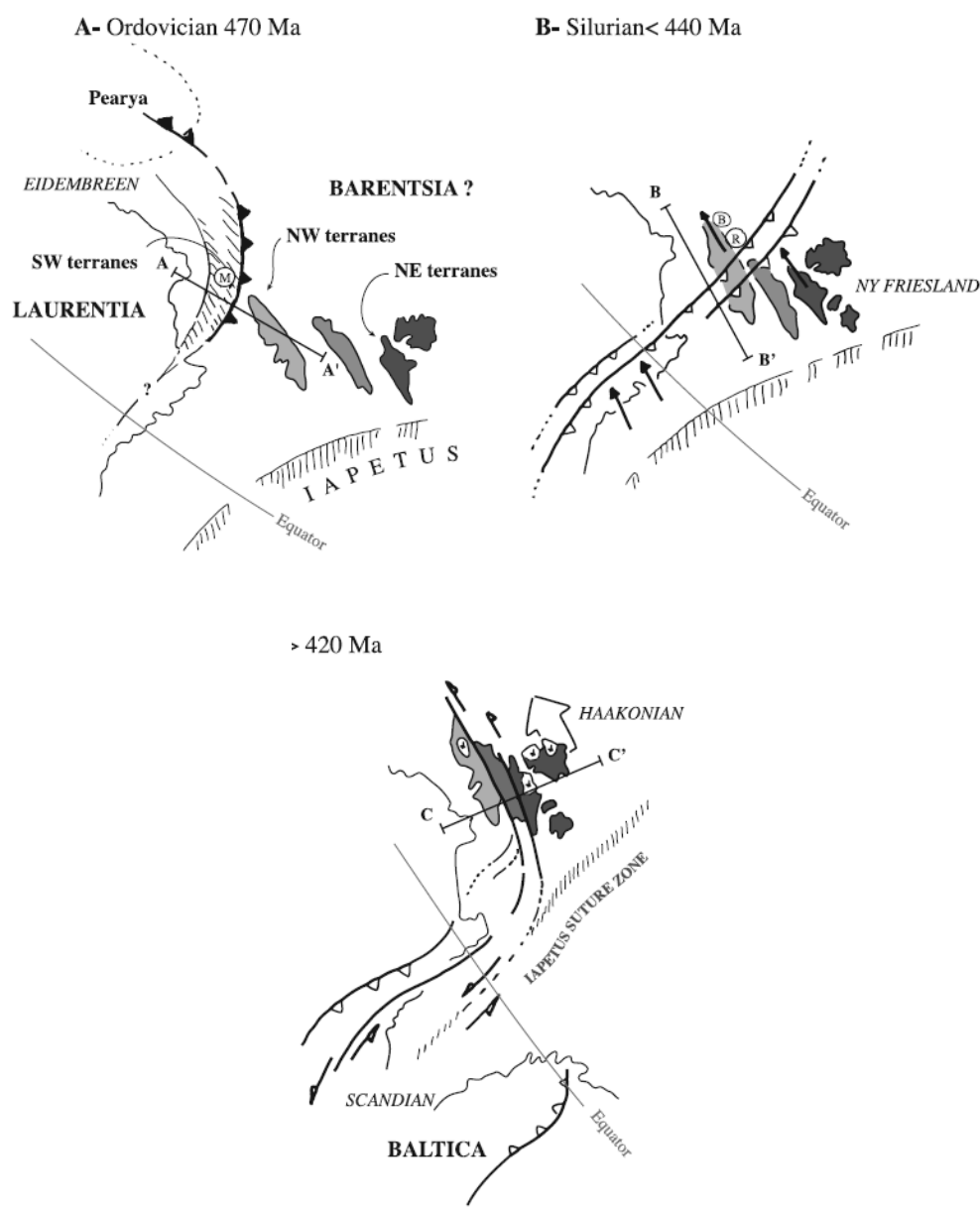


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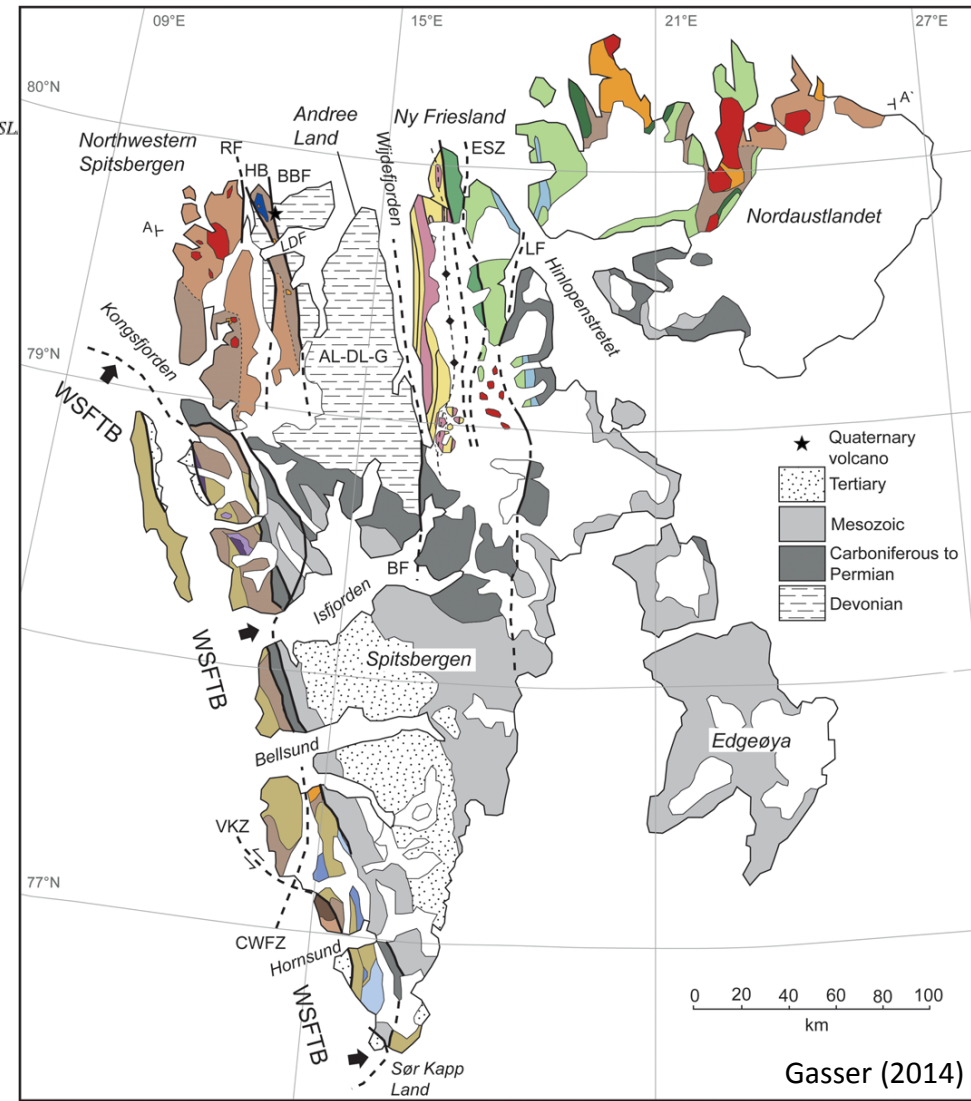
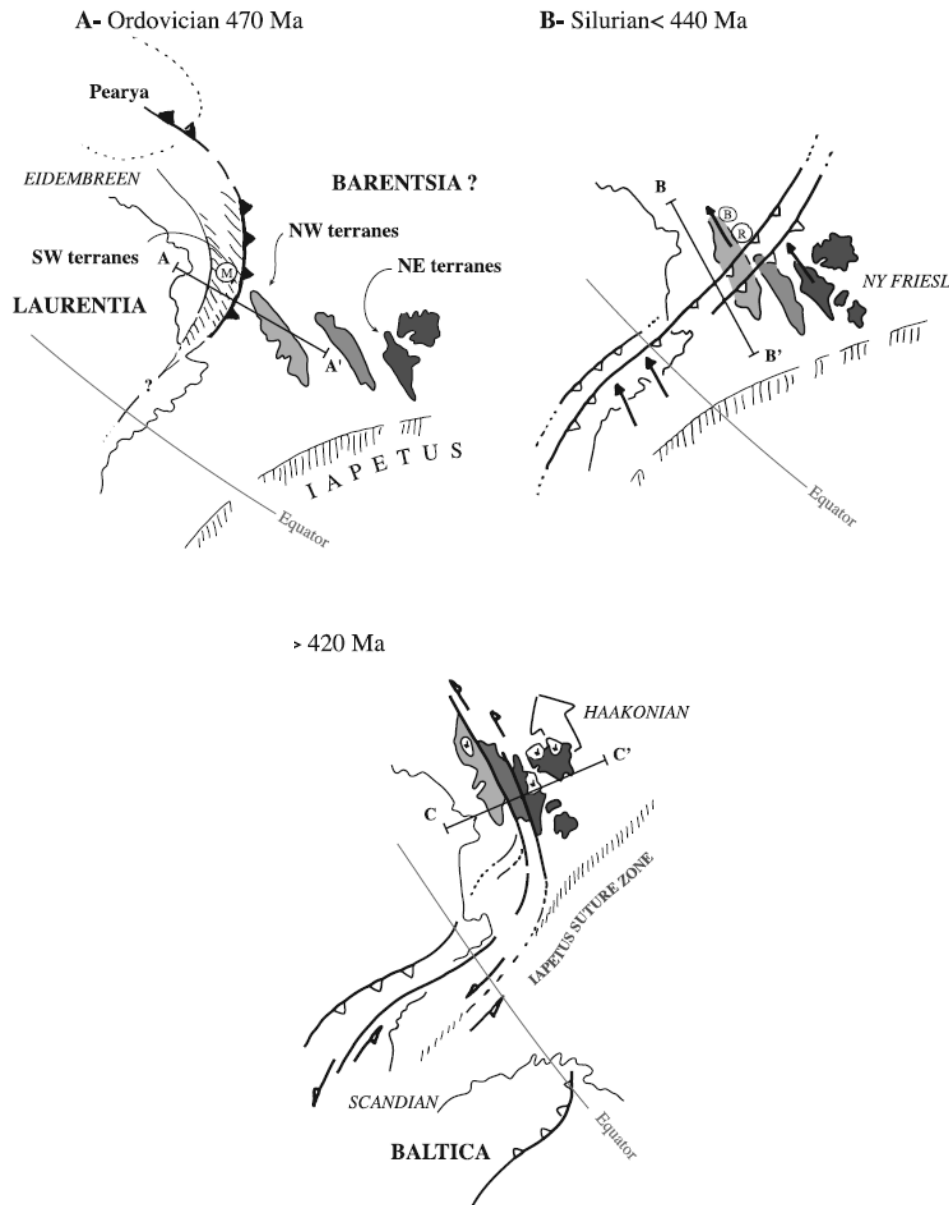


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The Svalbard Archipelago is made of three terranes accreted together during the Caledonian Orogeny showing dominantly N–S-trending fabrics, folds and faults.



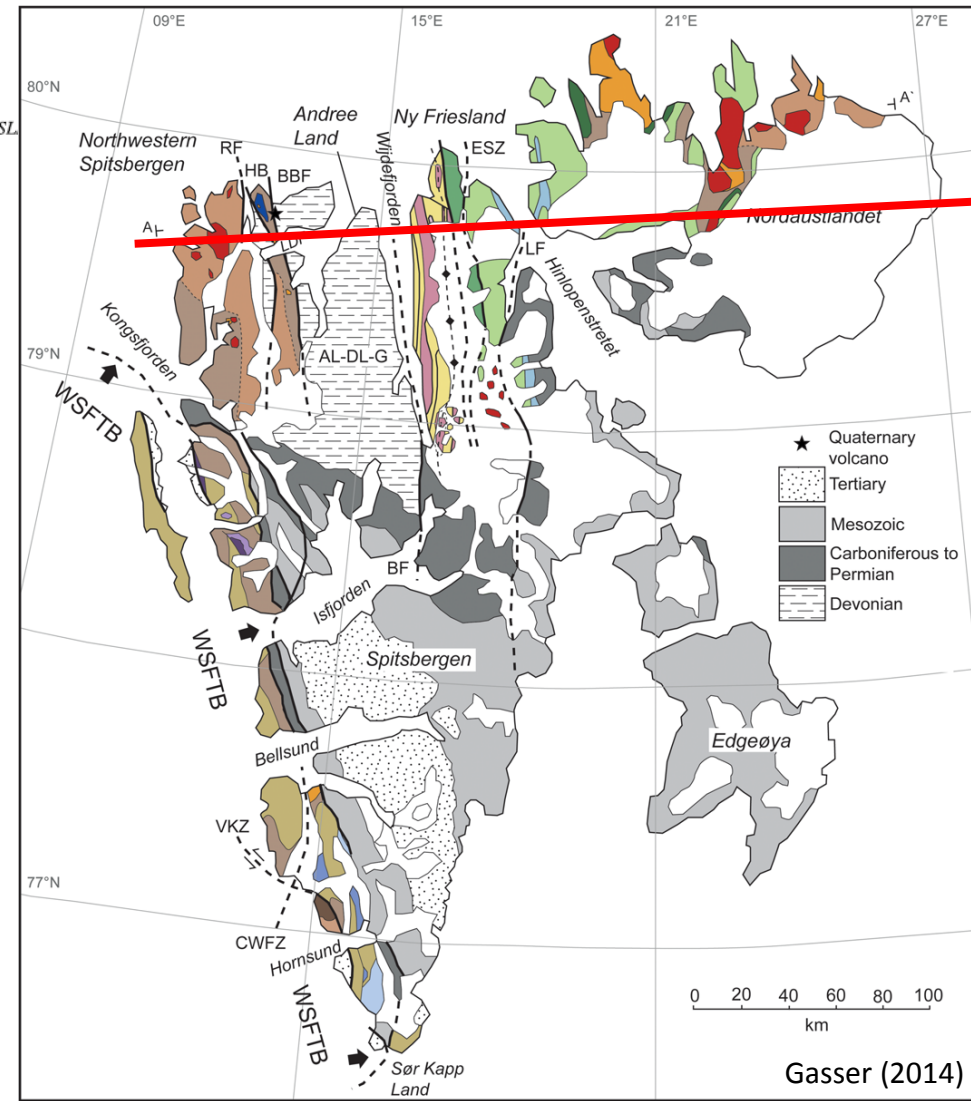
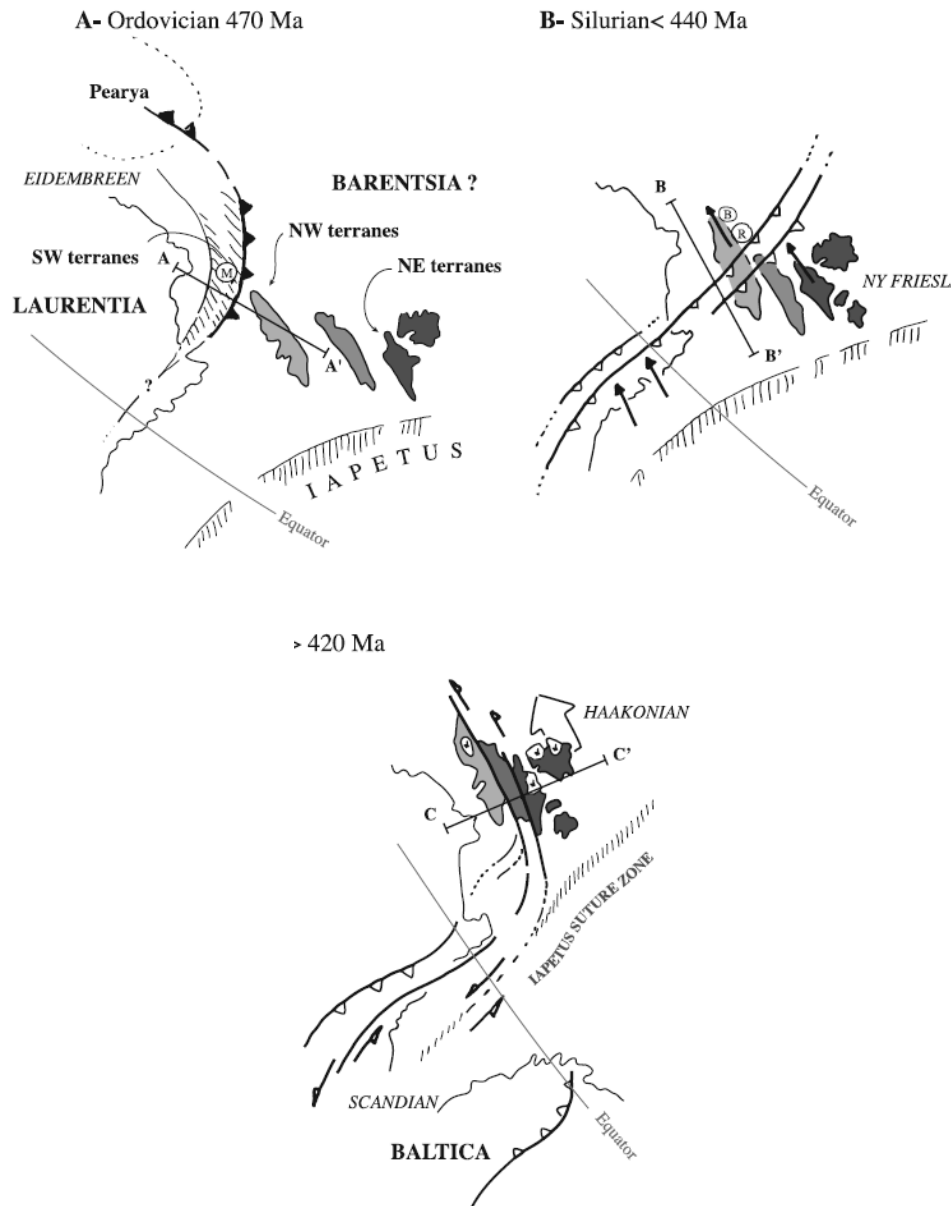
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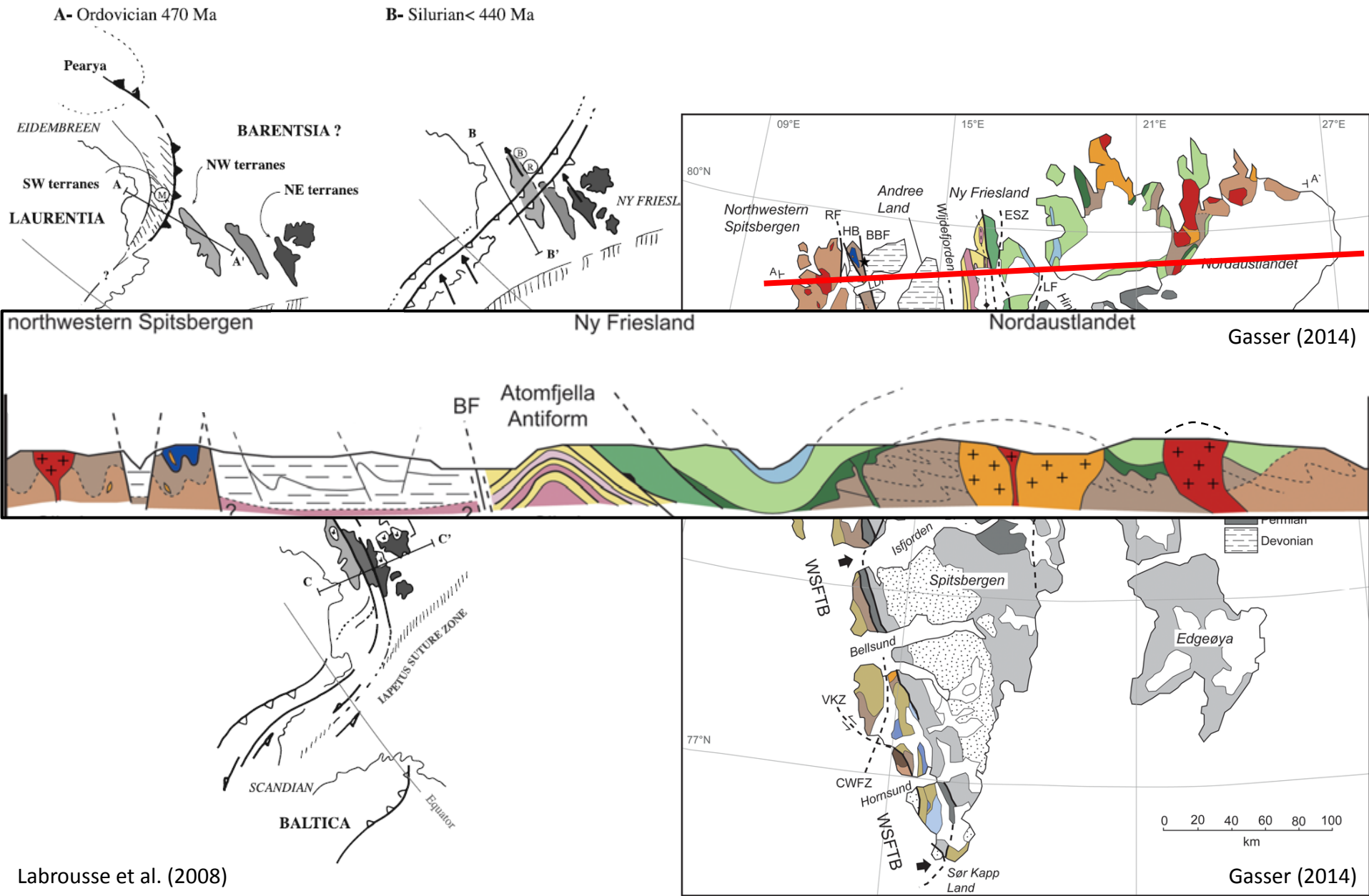
Gasser (2014)

Labrousse et al. (2008)

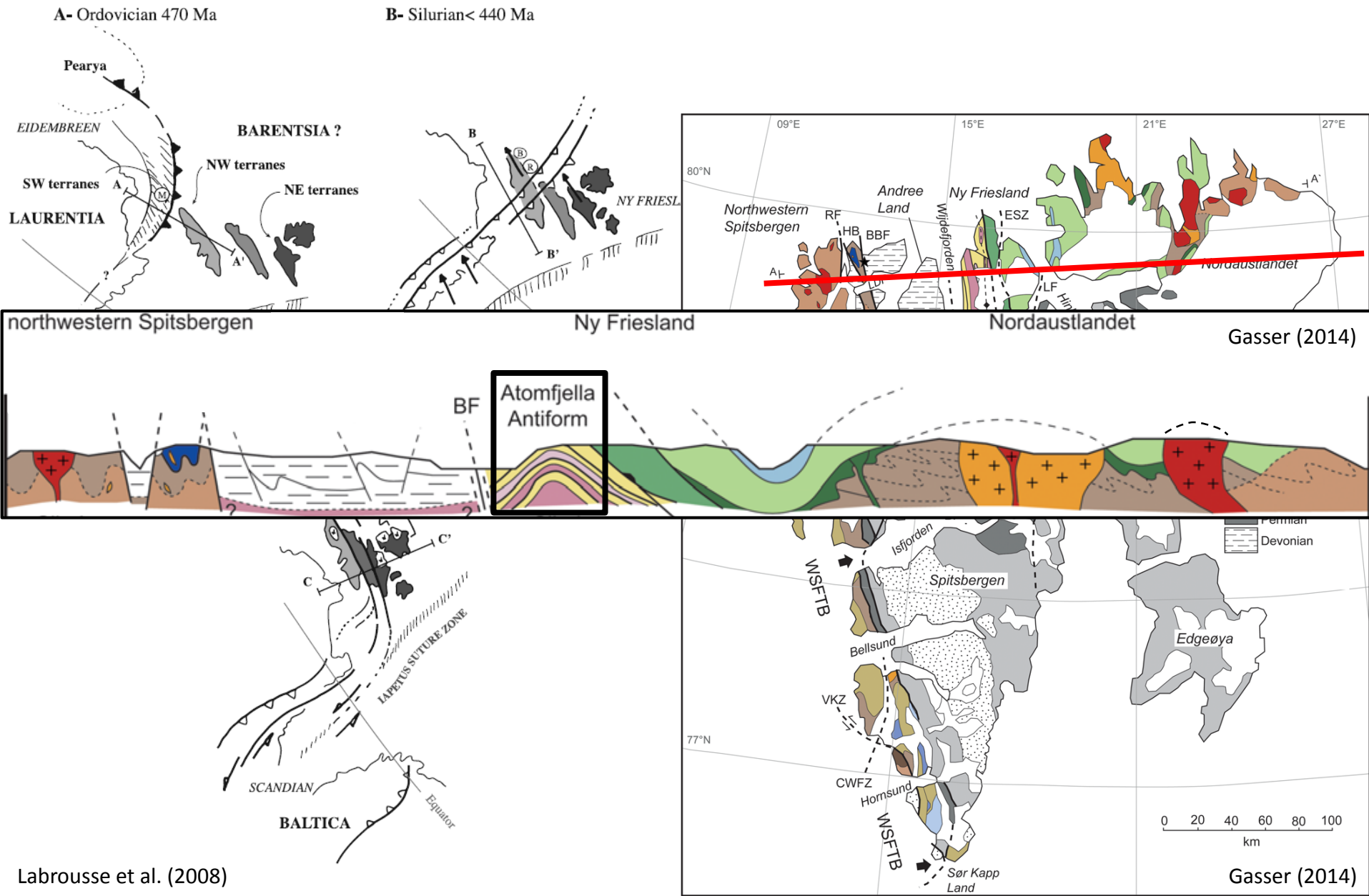
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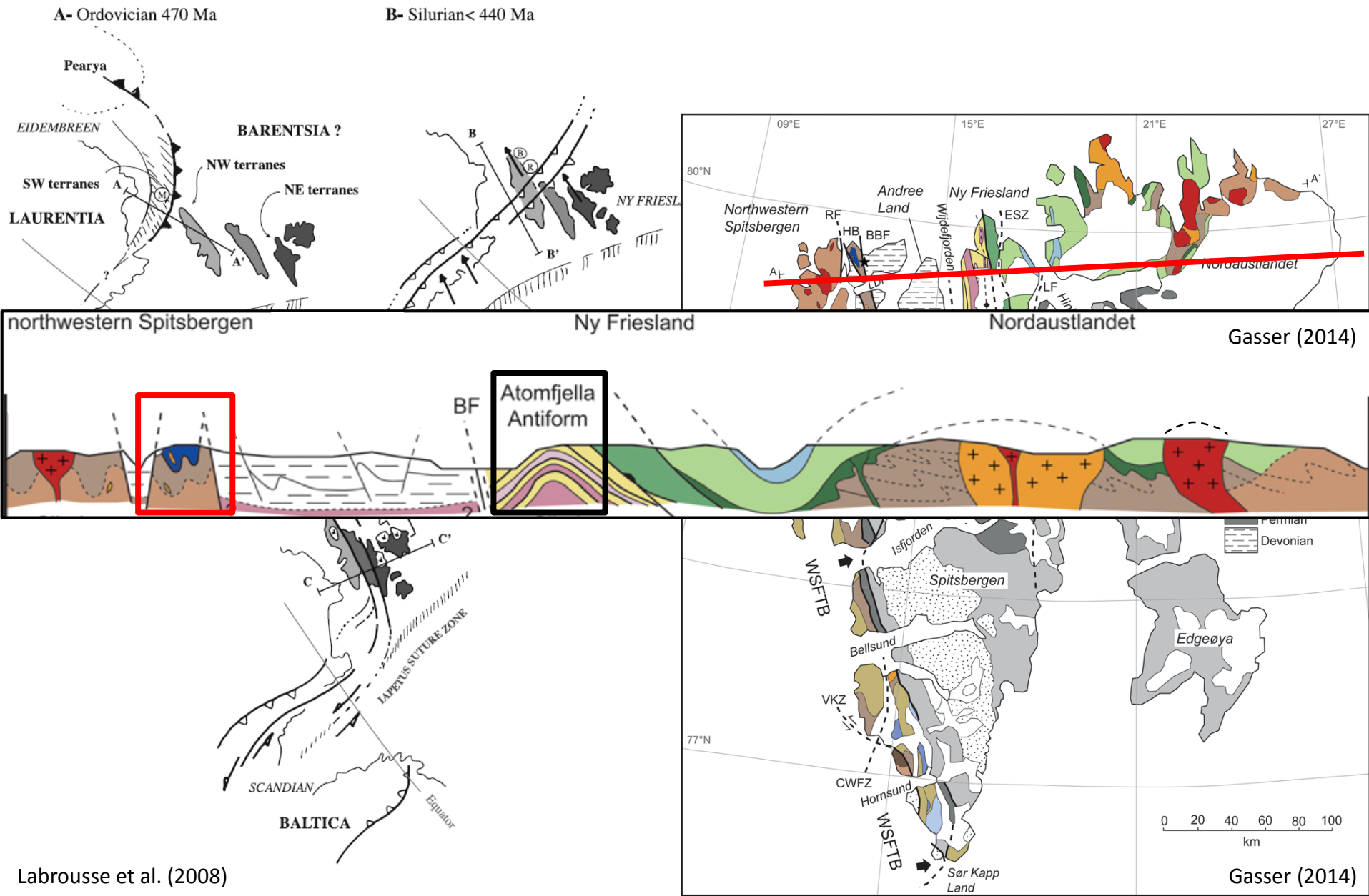
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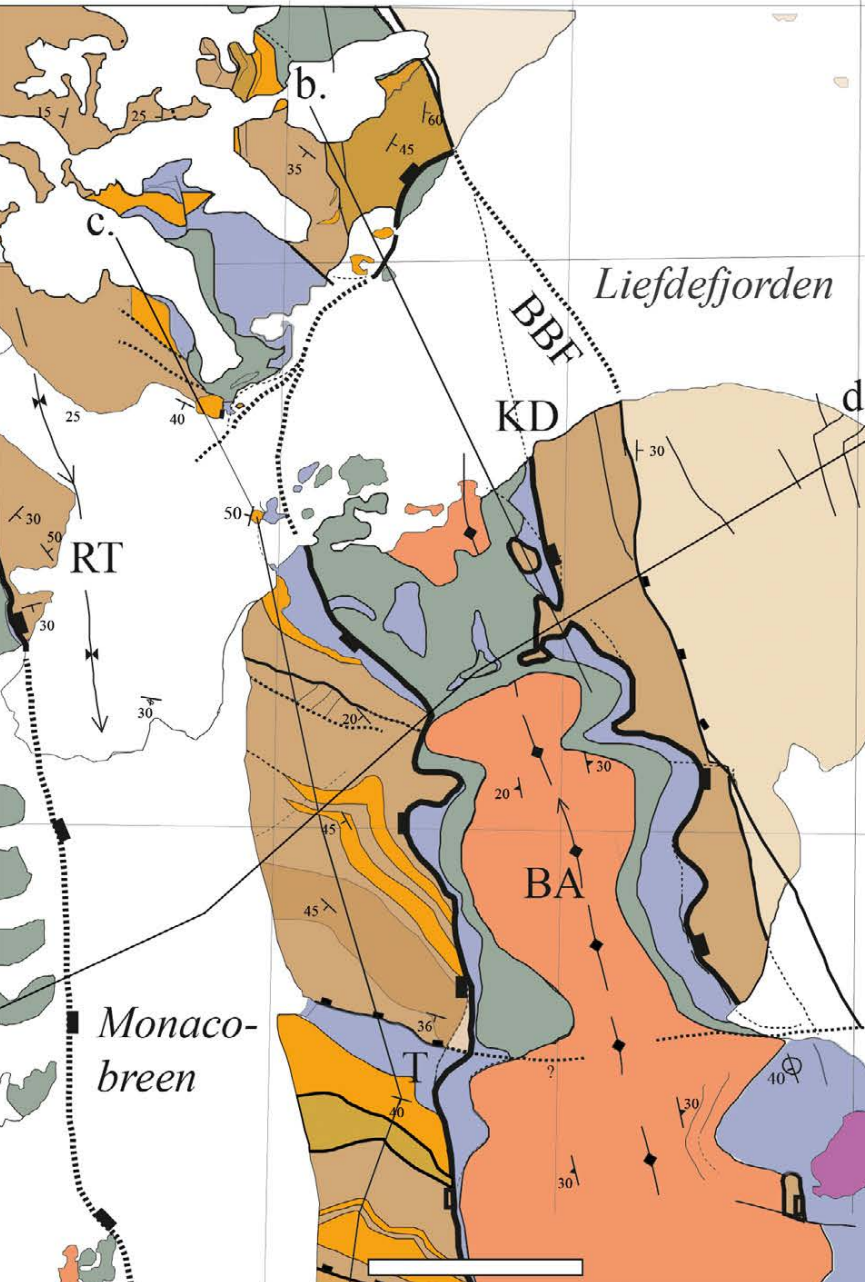
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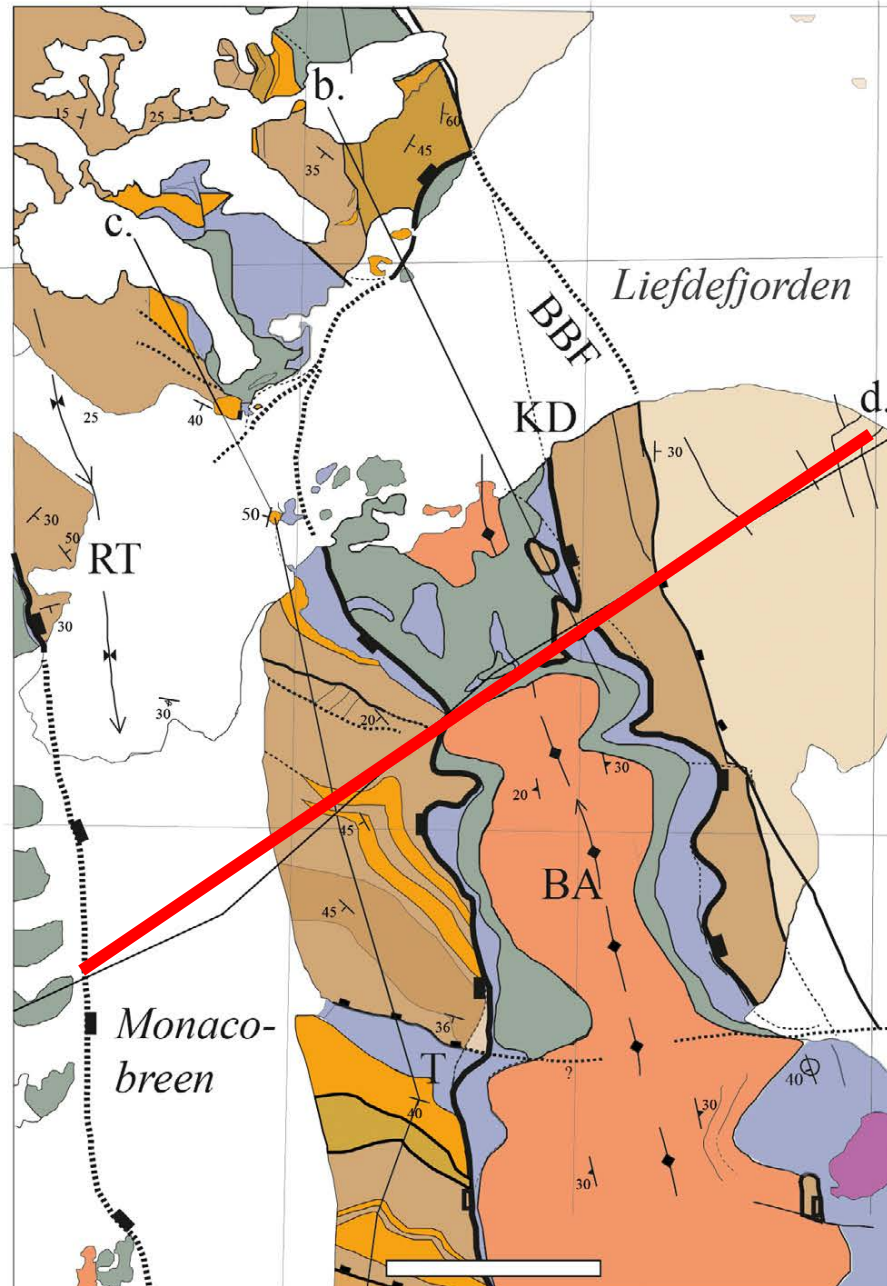
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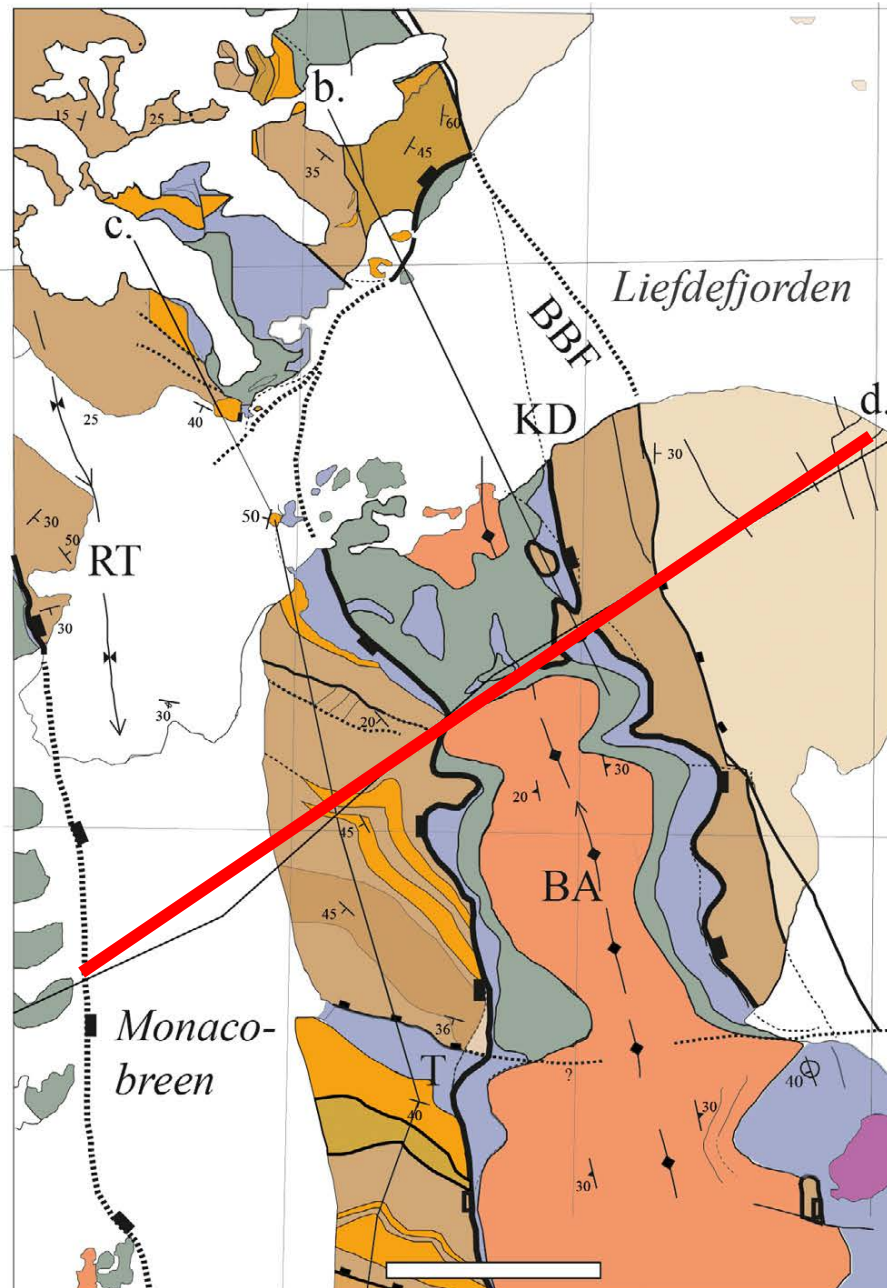
Braathen et al. (2018)

0 Core complexes exhumed in the late Silurian–Devonian due to normal top-north, top-west and top-east movements along bowed shear zones.

Braathen et al. (2018)



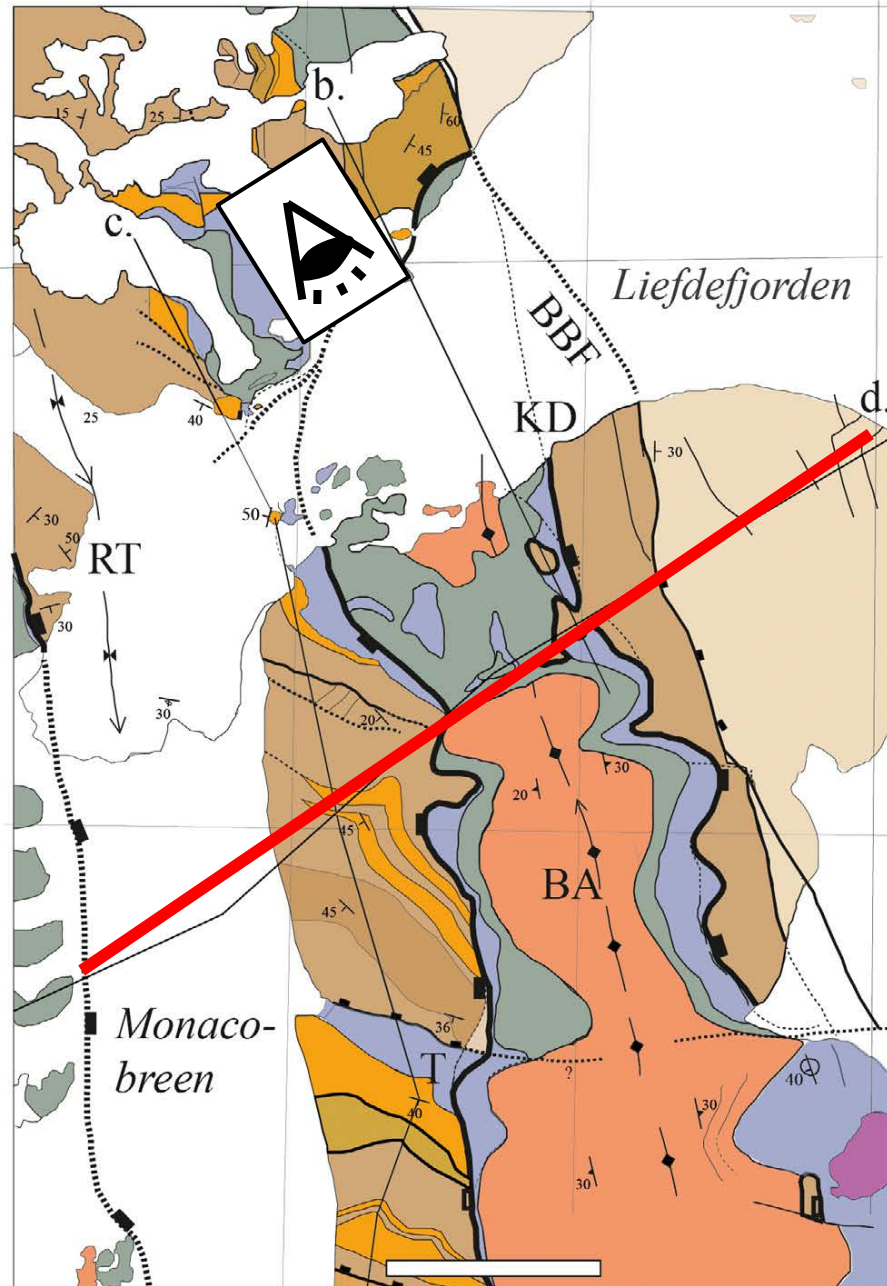
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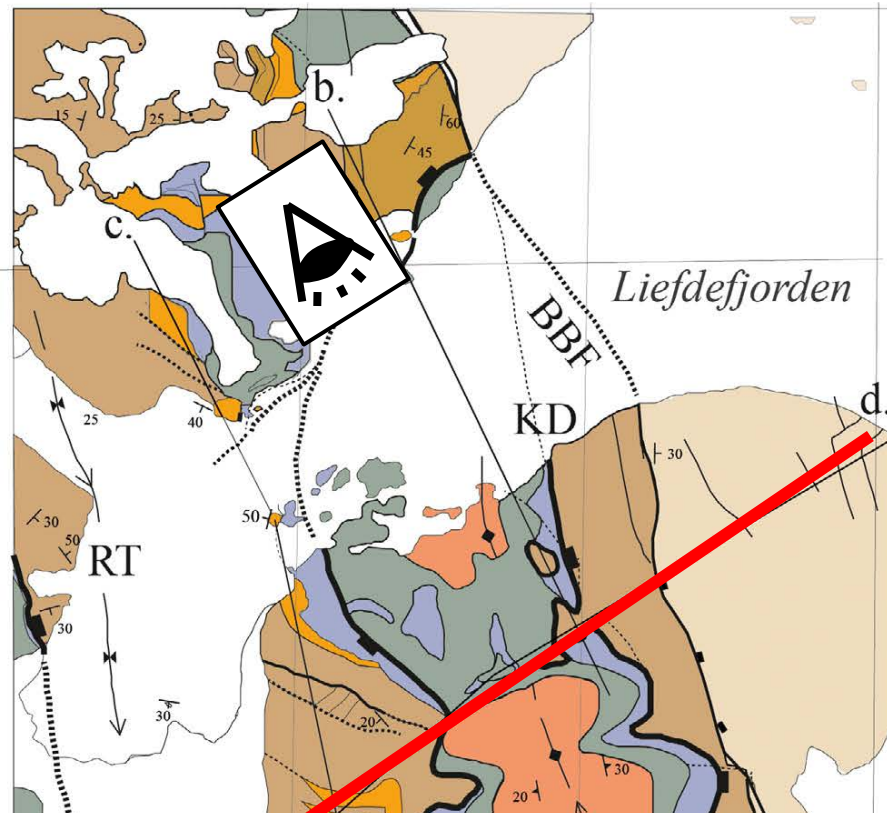
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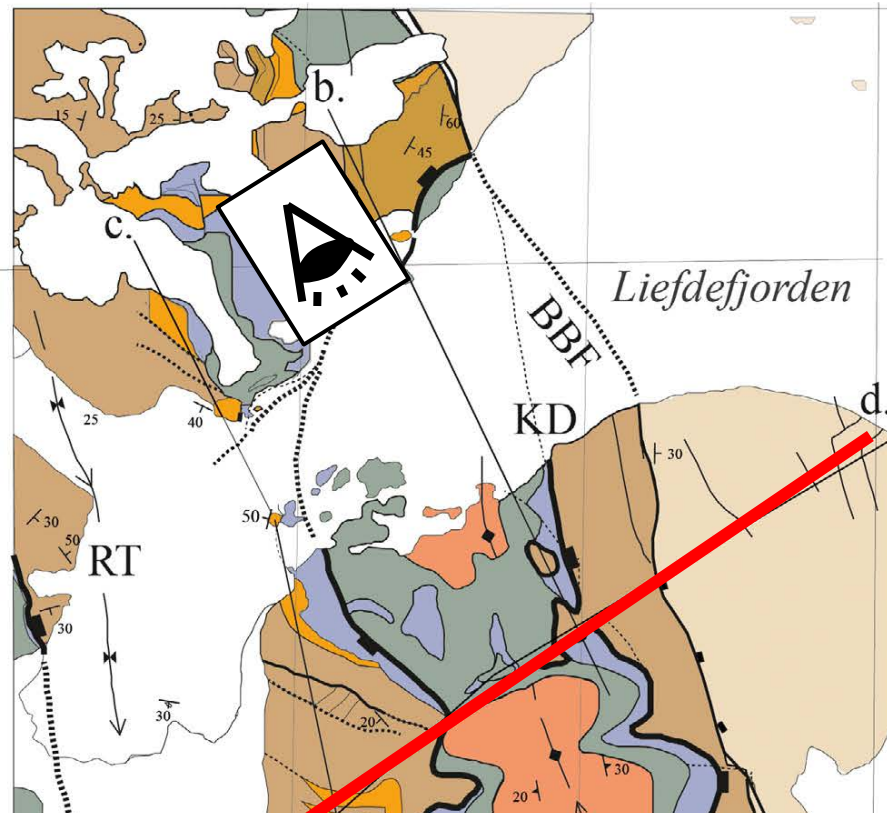
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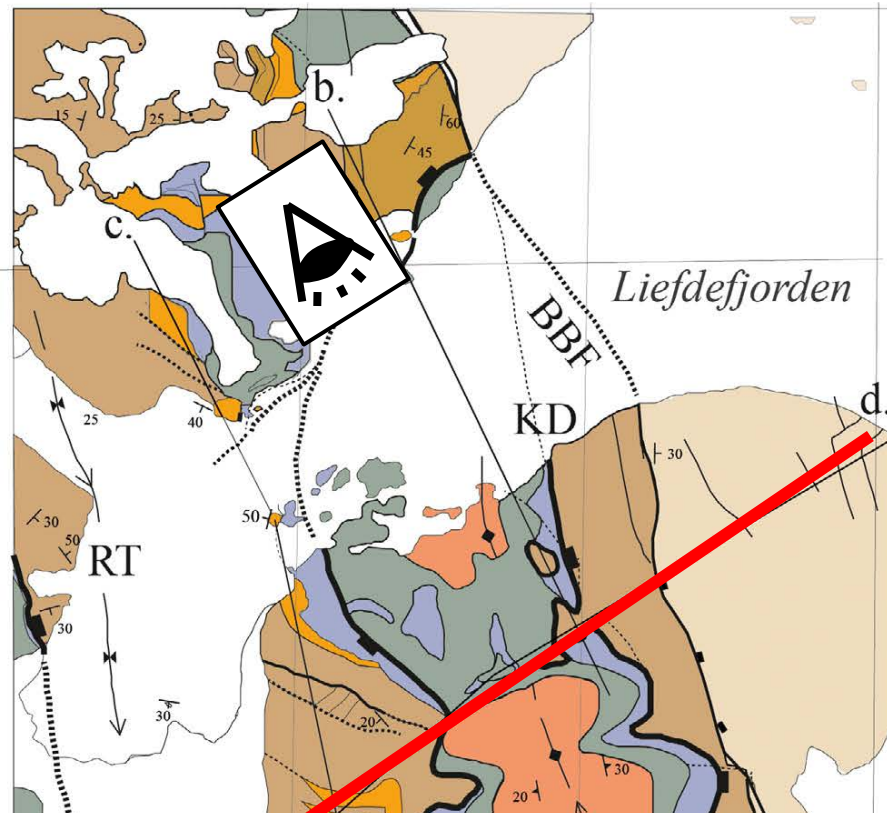
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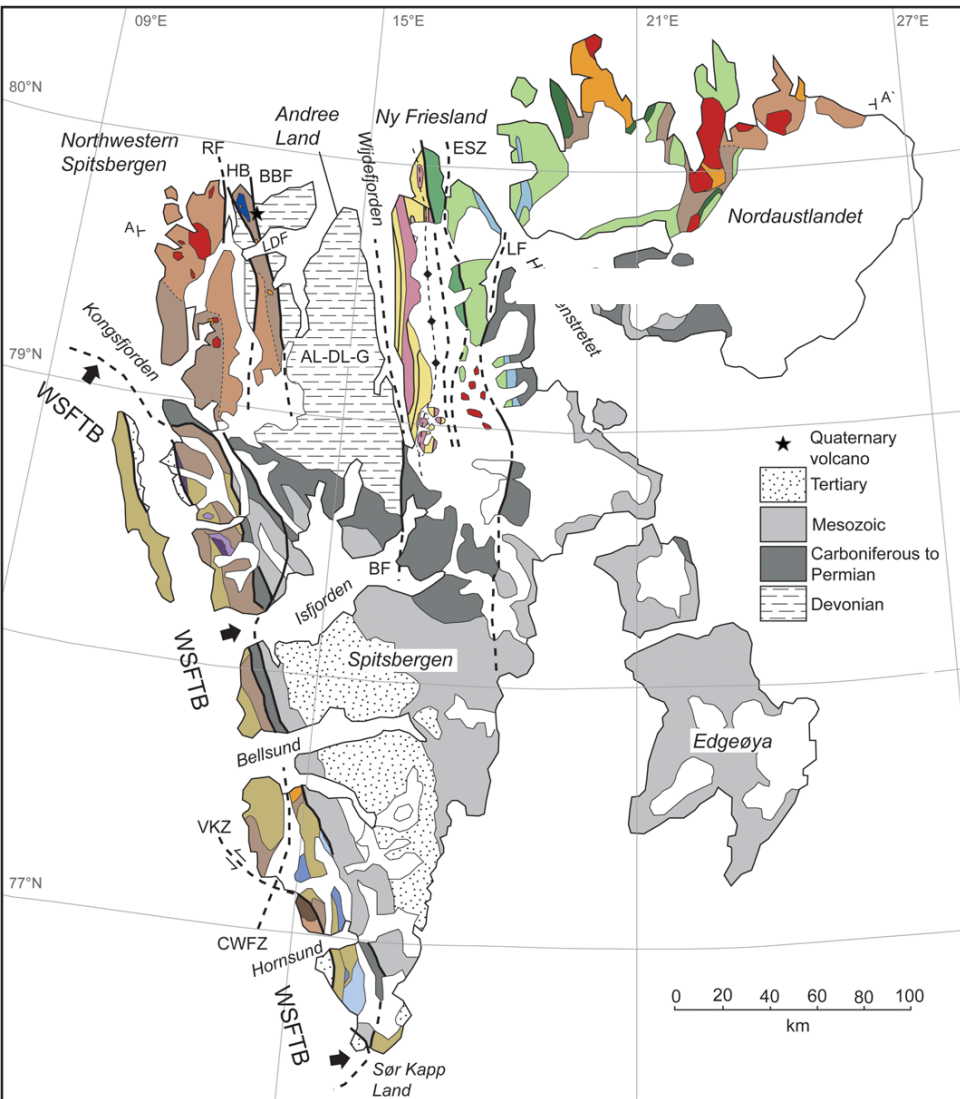
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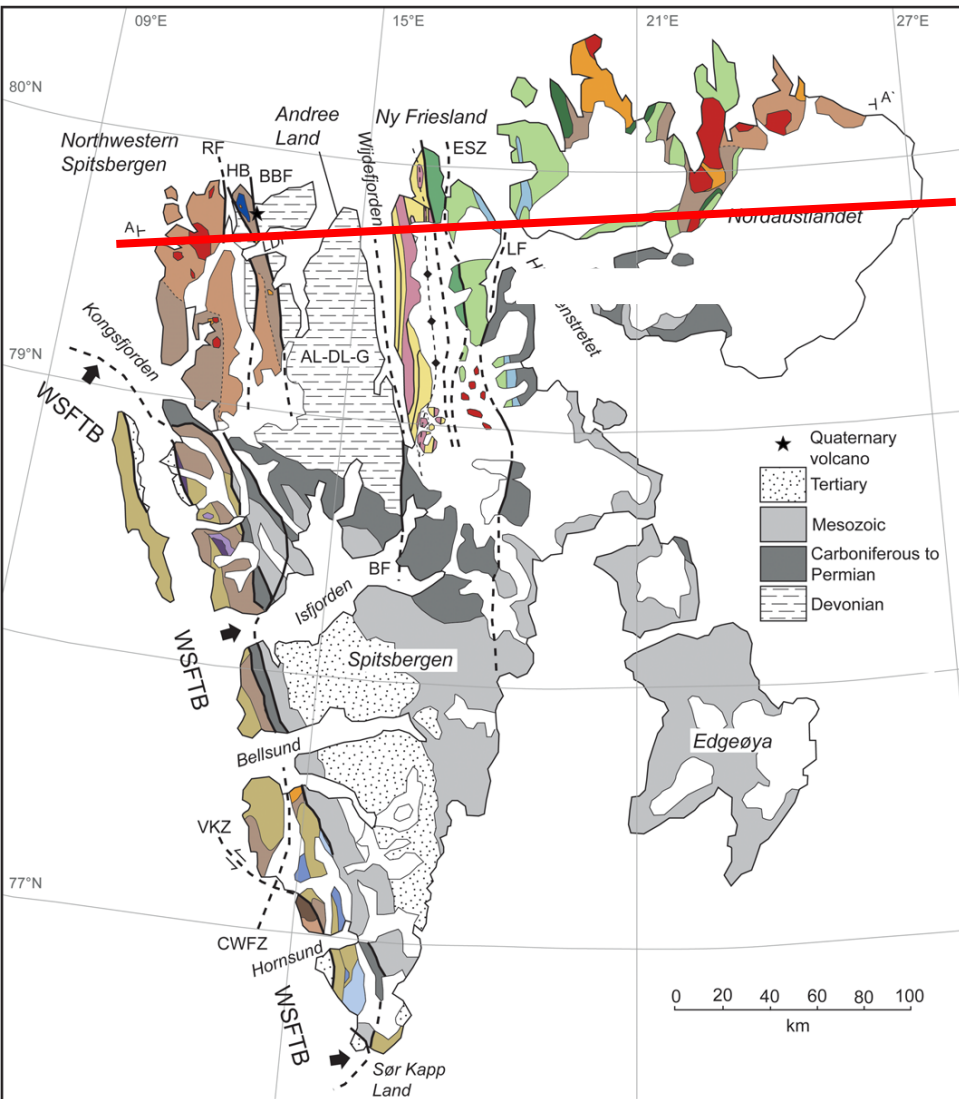


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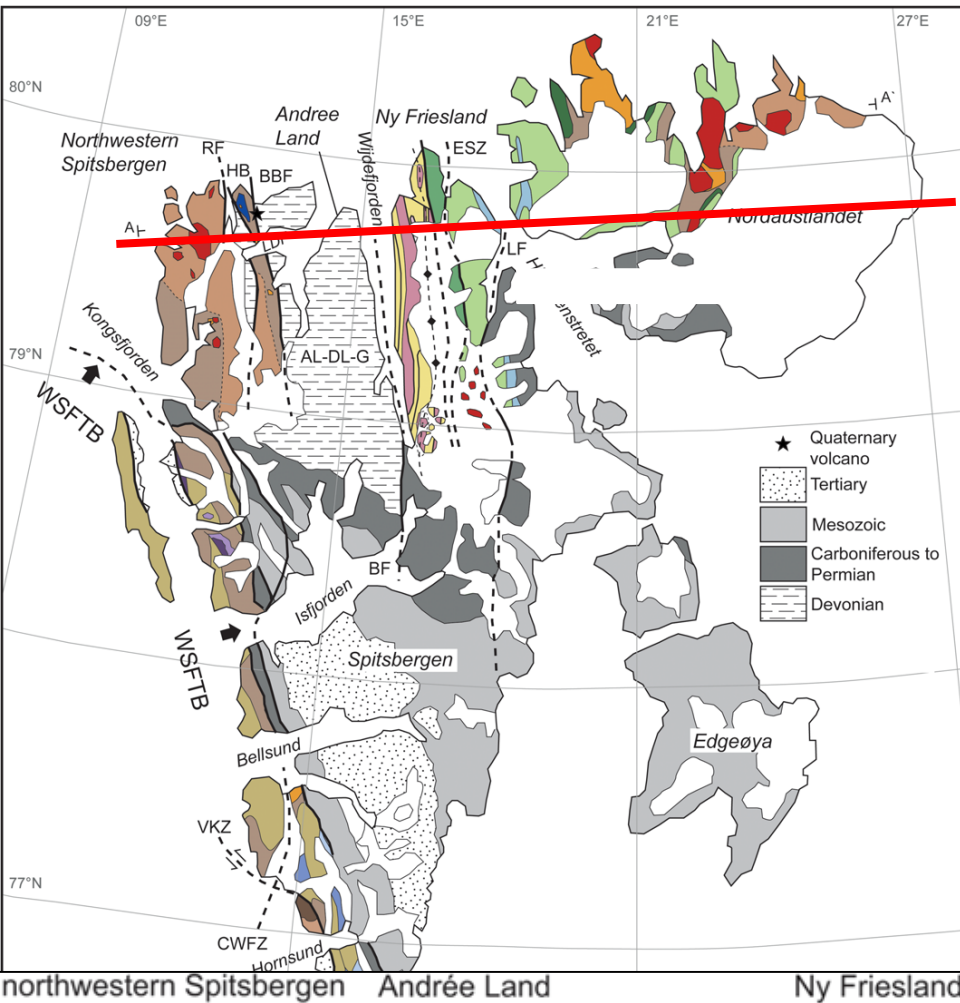
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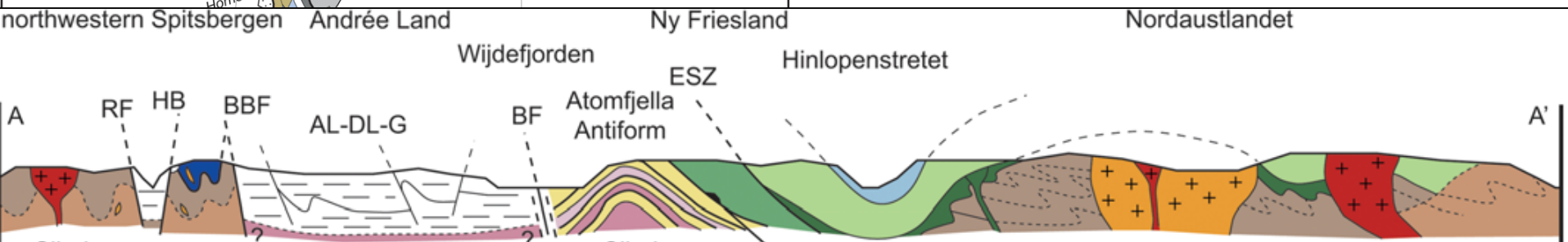


Gasser (2014)

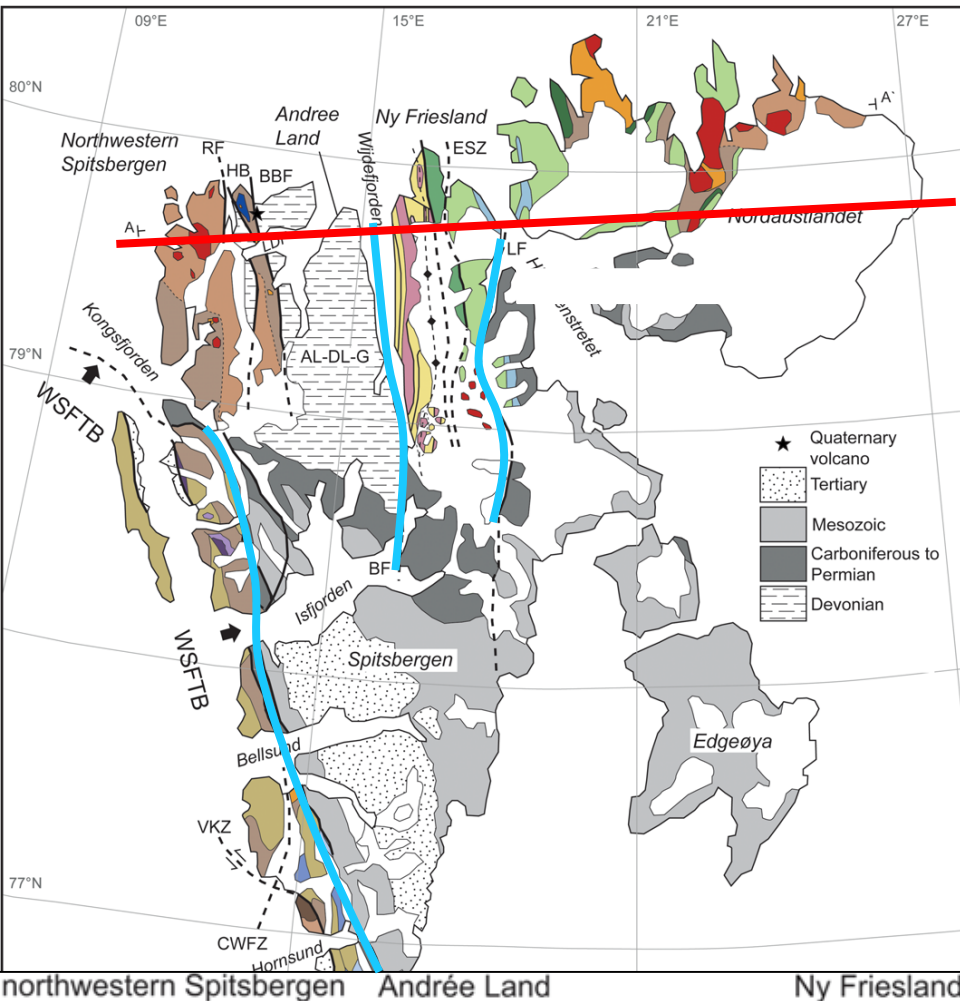
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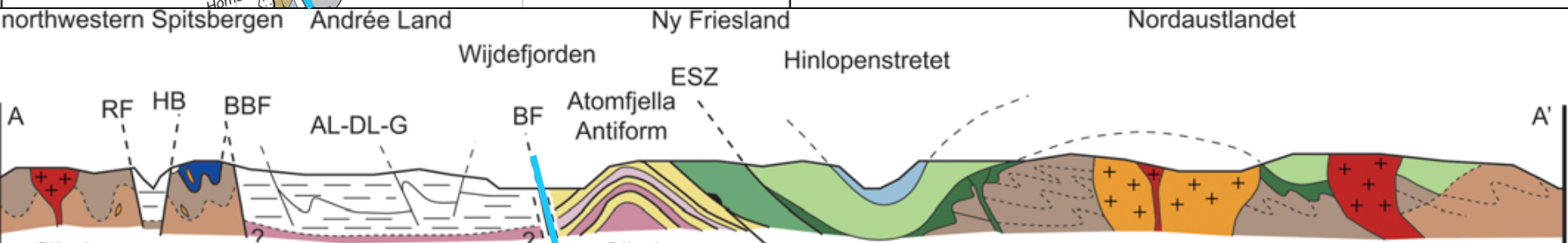
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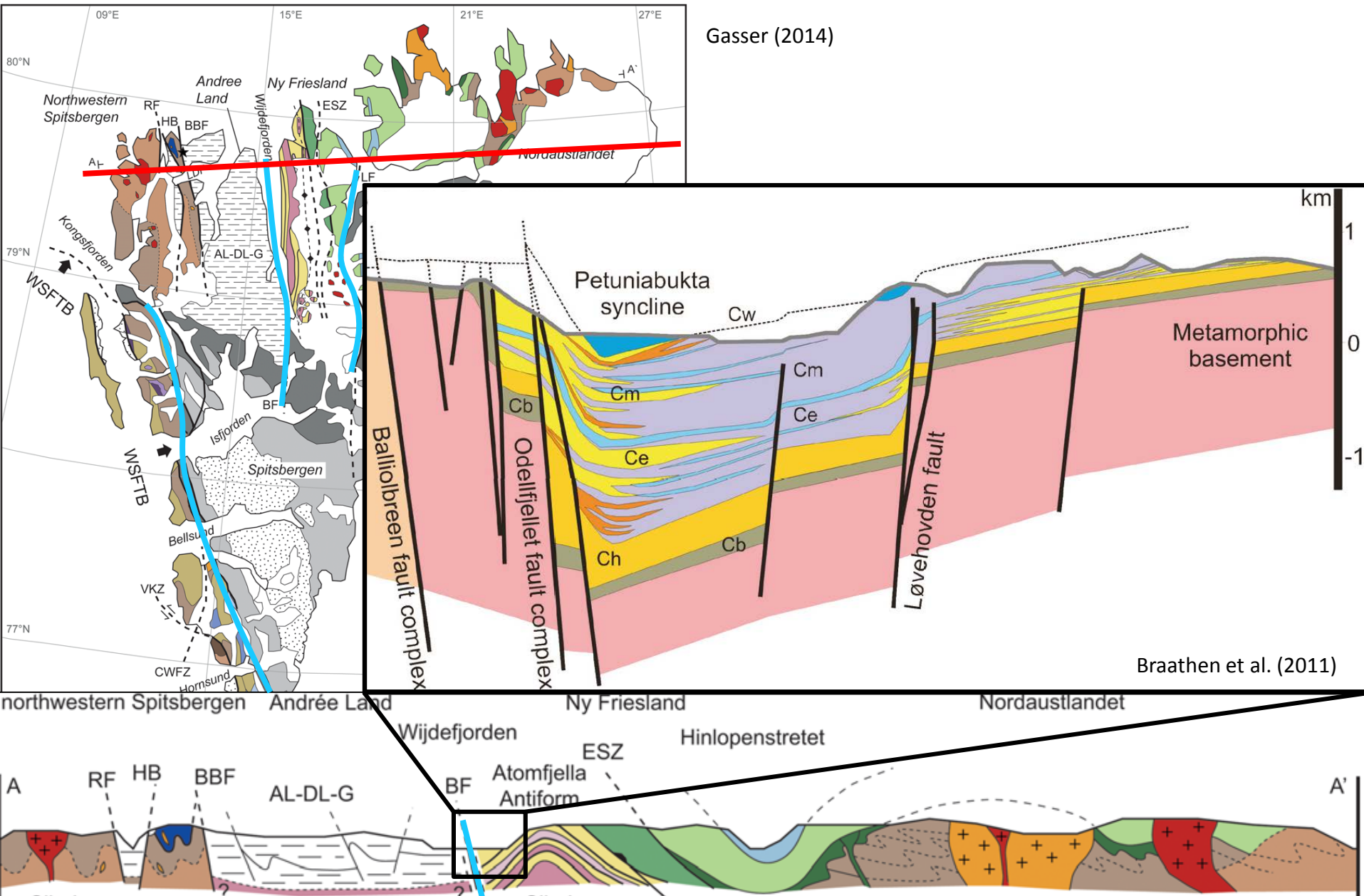
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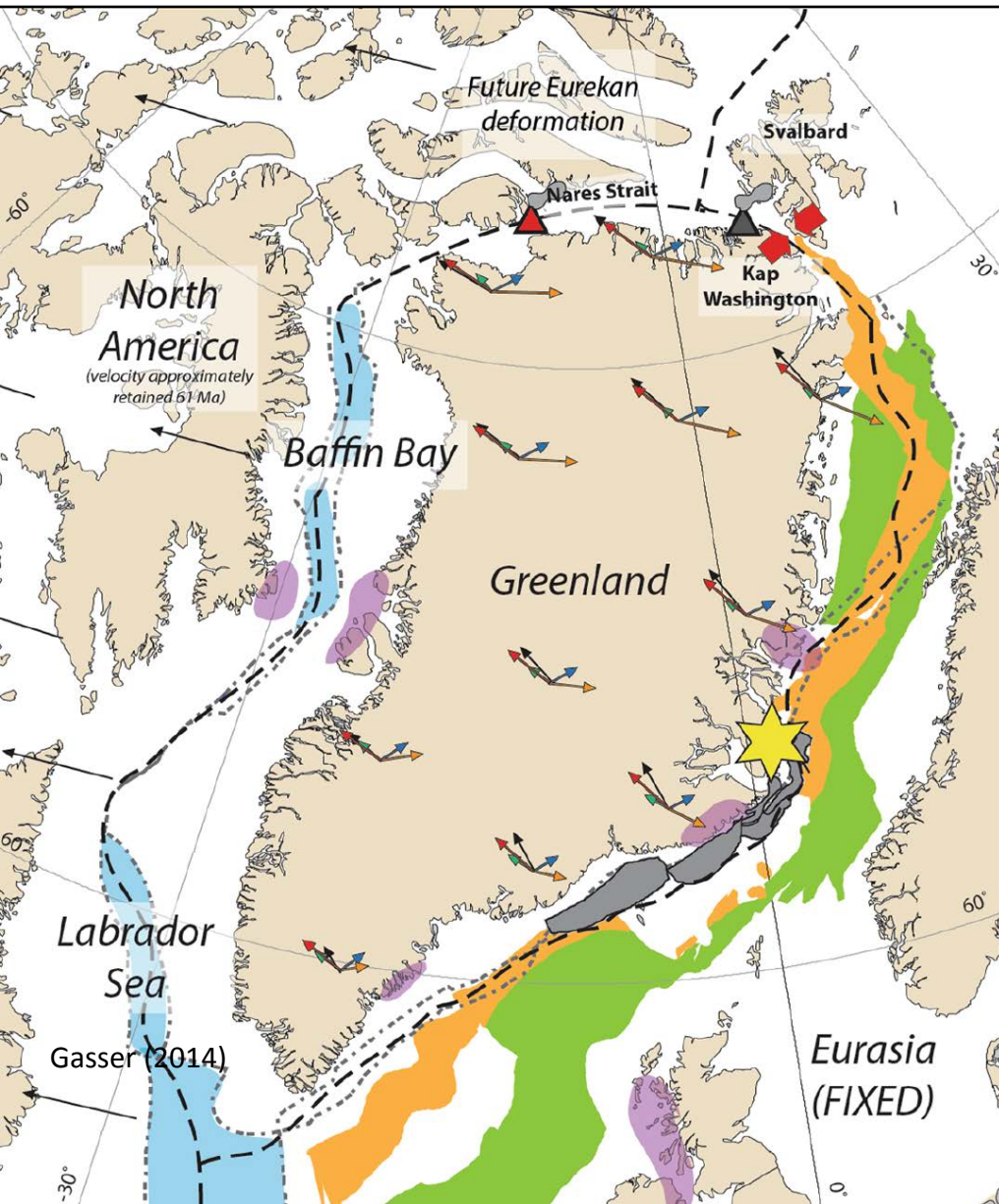
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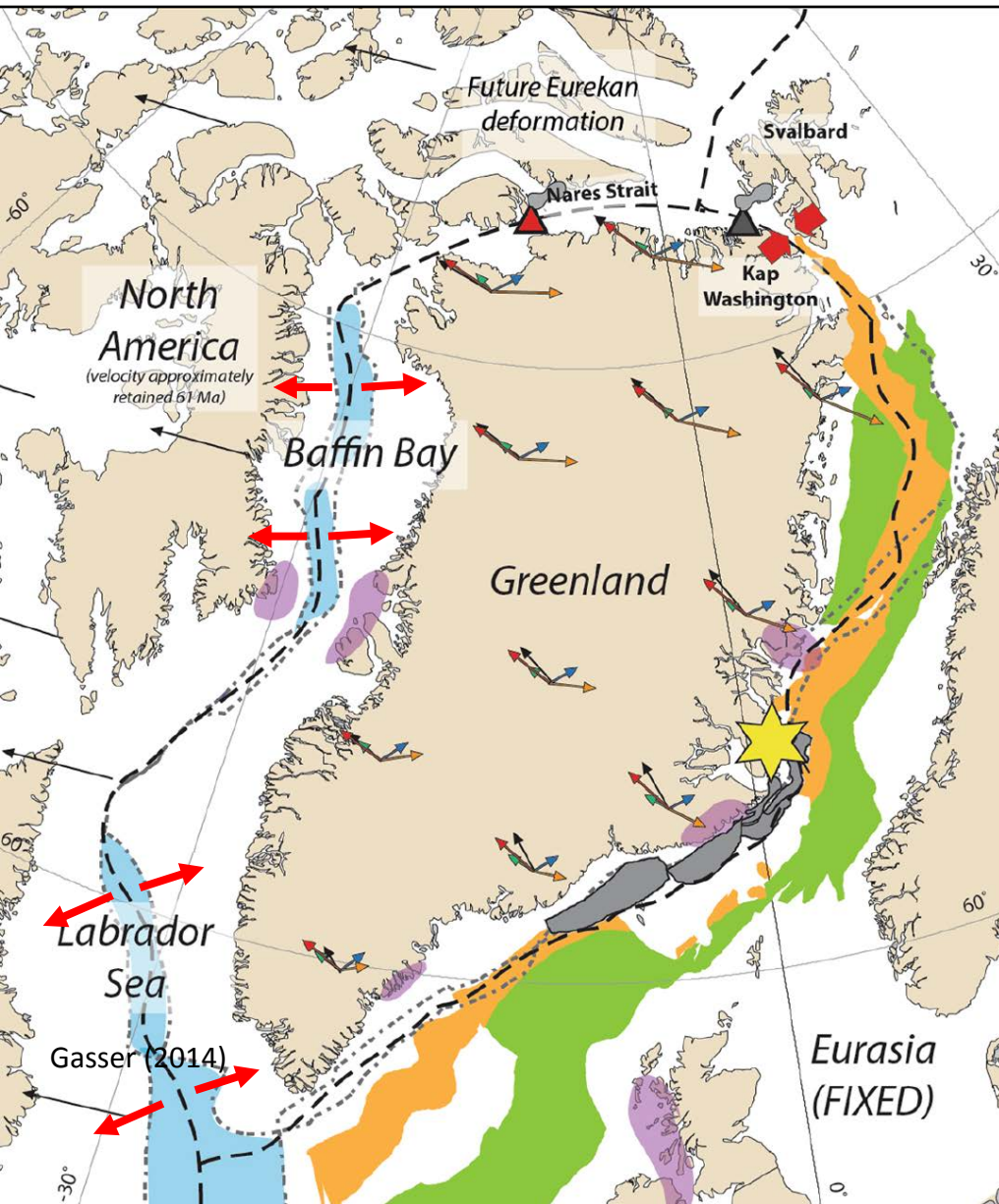
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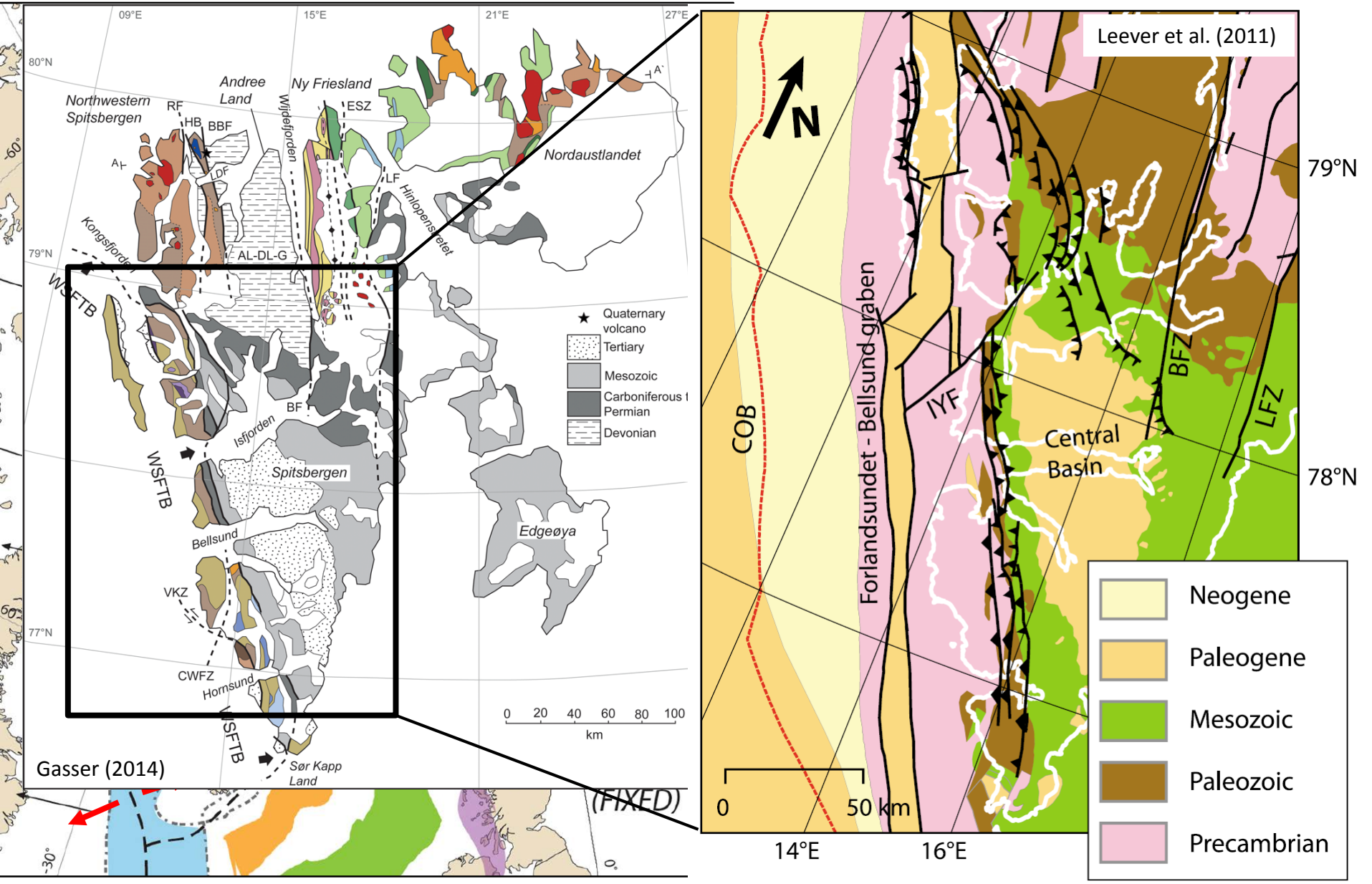
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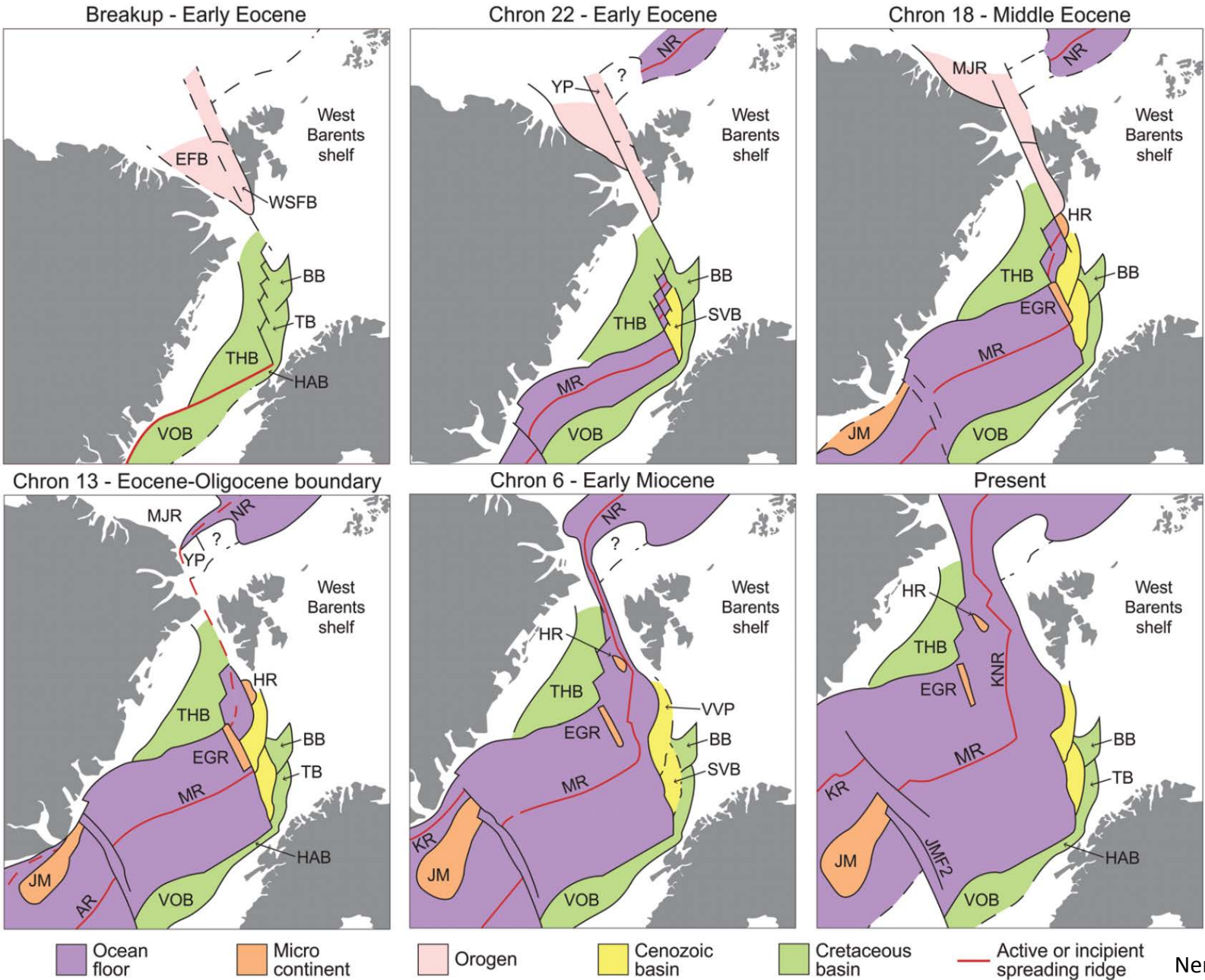
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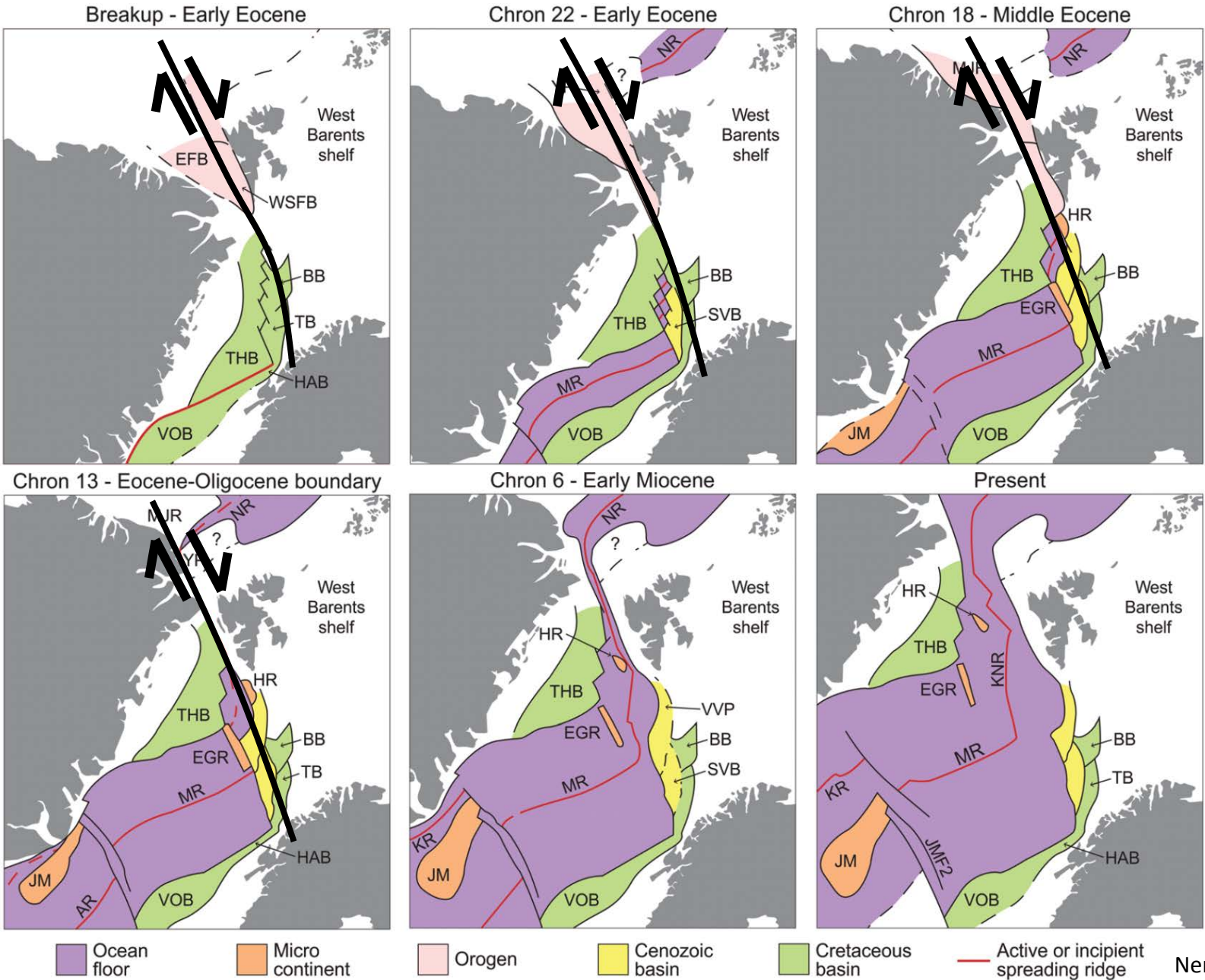
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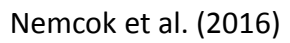
Subsequent Cenozoic extension led to the opening of the North Atlantic Ocean and movement of Svalbard c. 400 km to the south along dextral fault zones.



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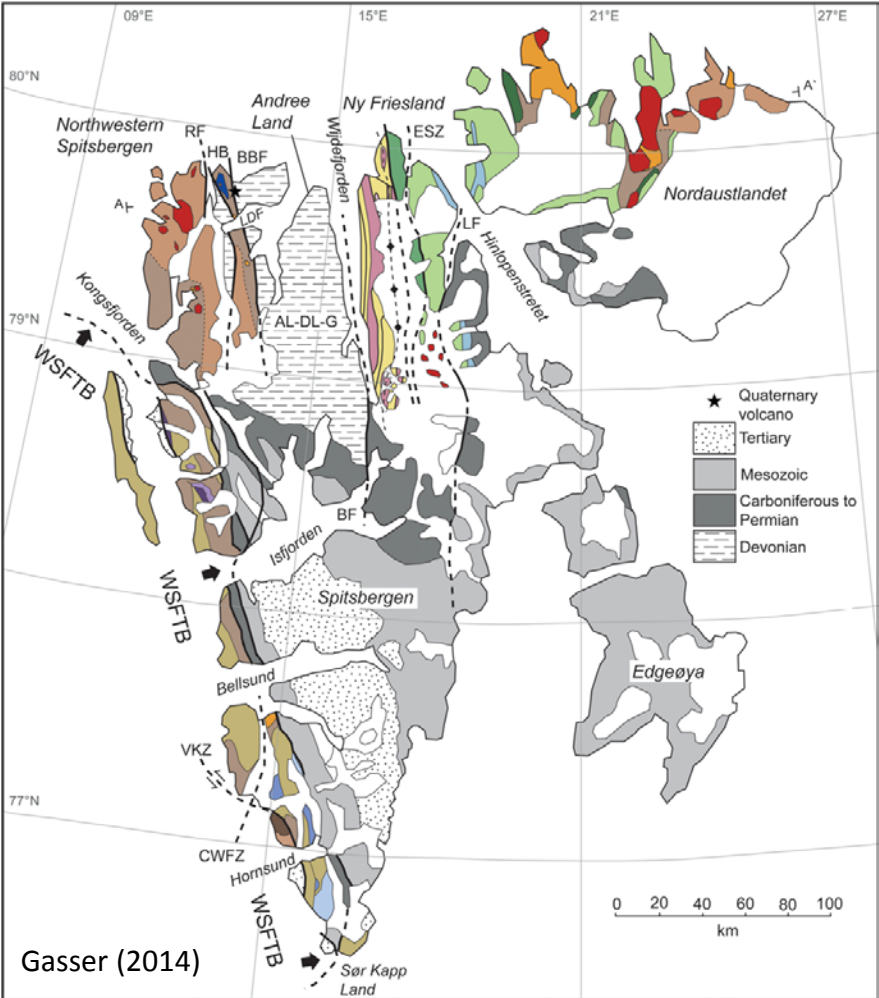


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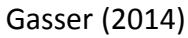


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A major N–S-trending basement ridge in Isfjorden may represent the southwards continuation of the Bockfjorden Anticline core complex.

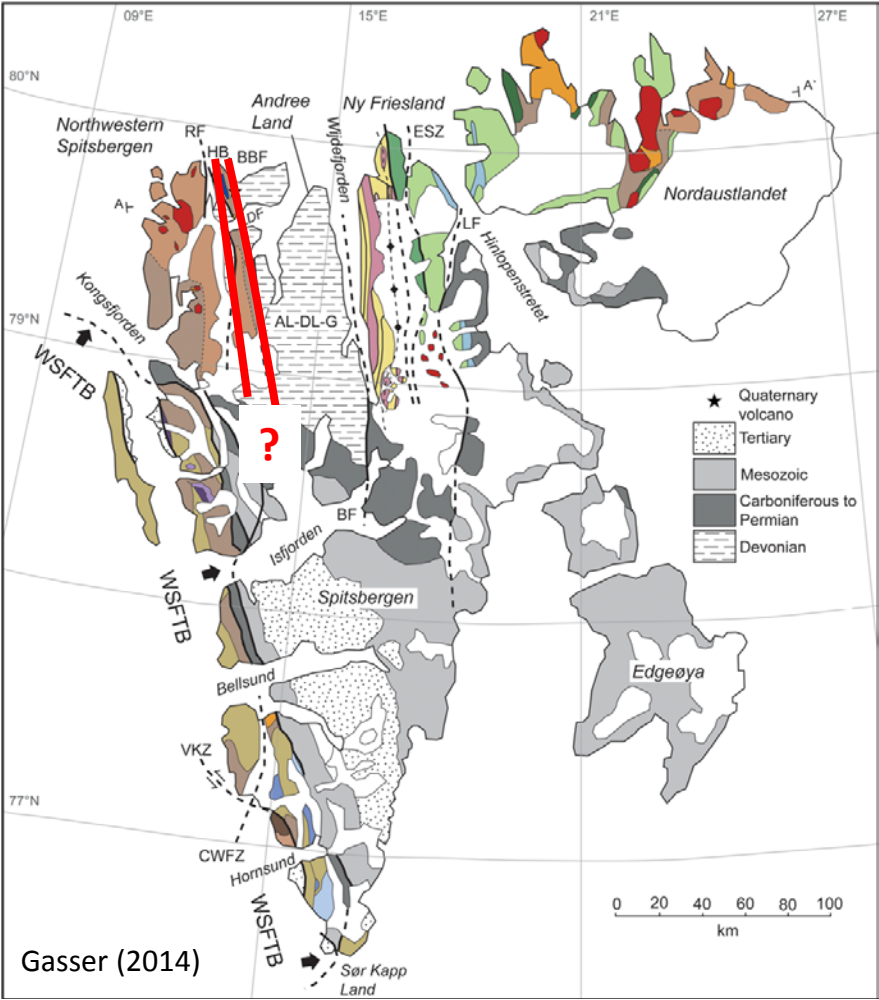


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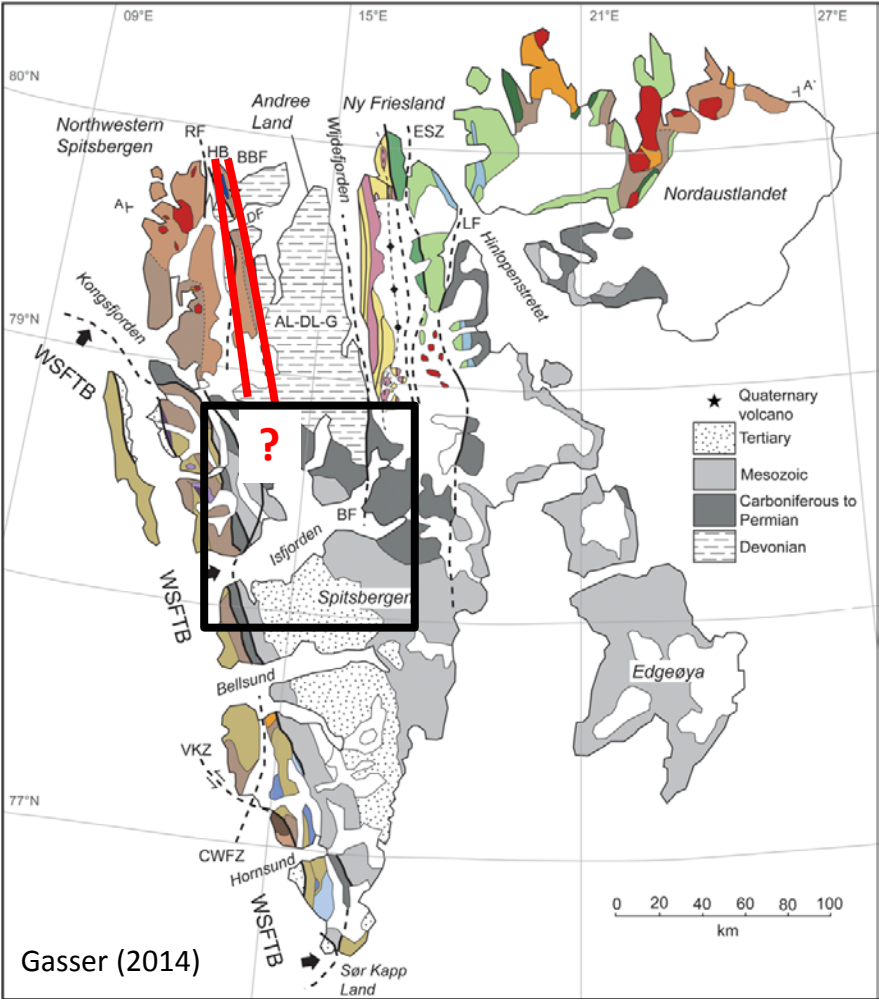
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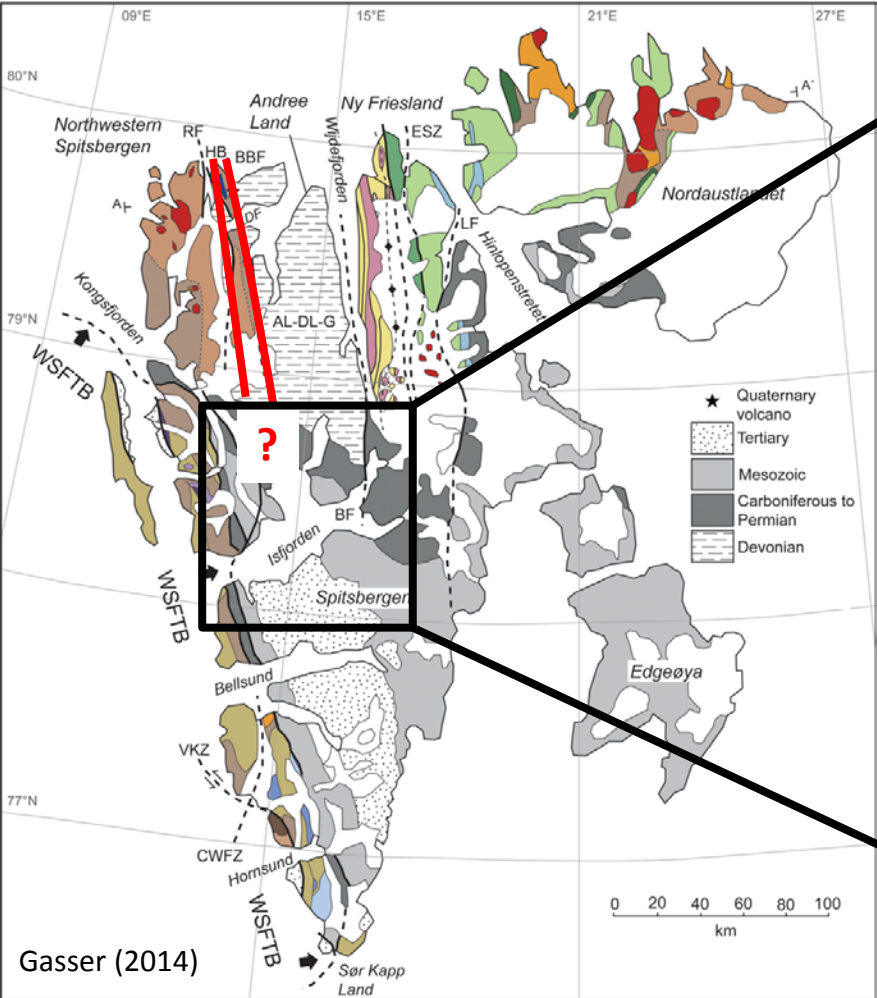
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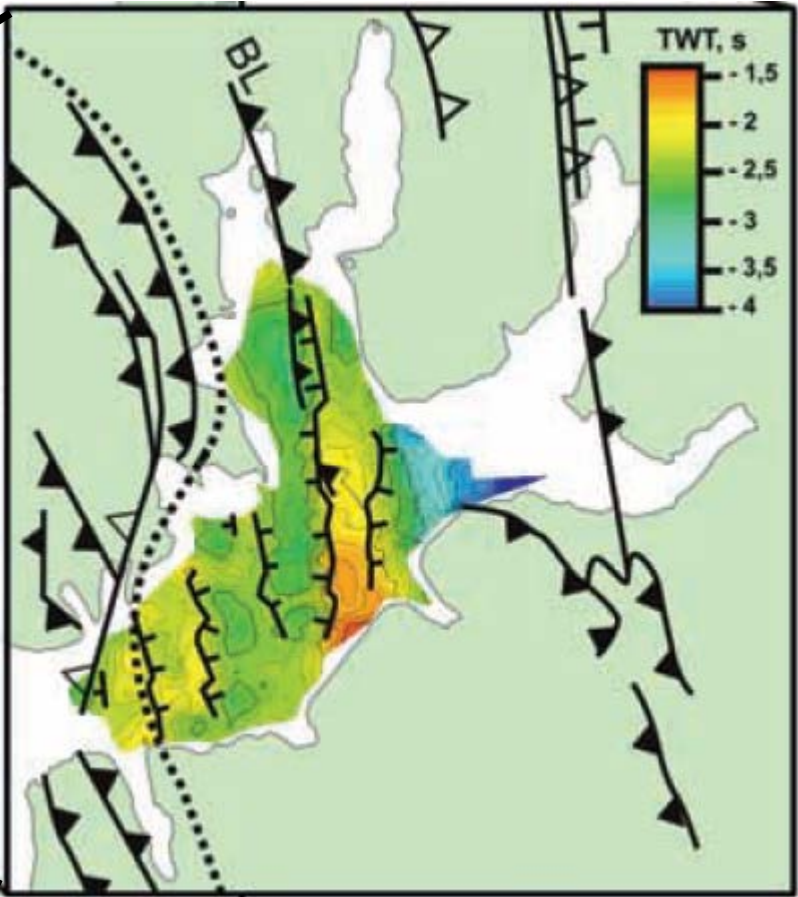


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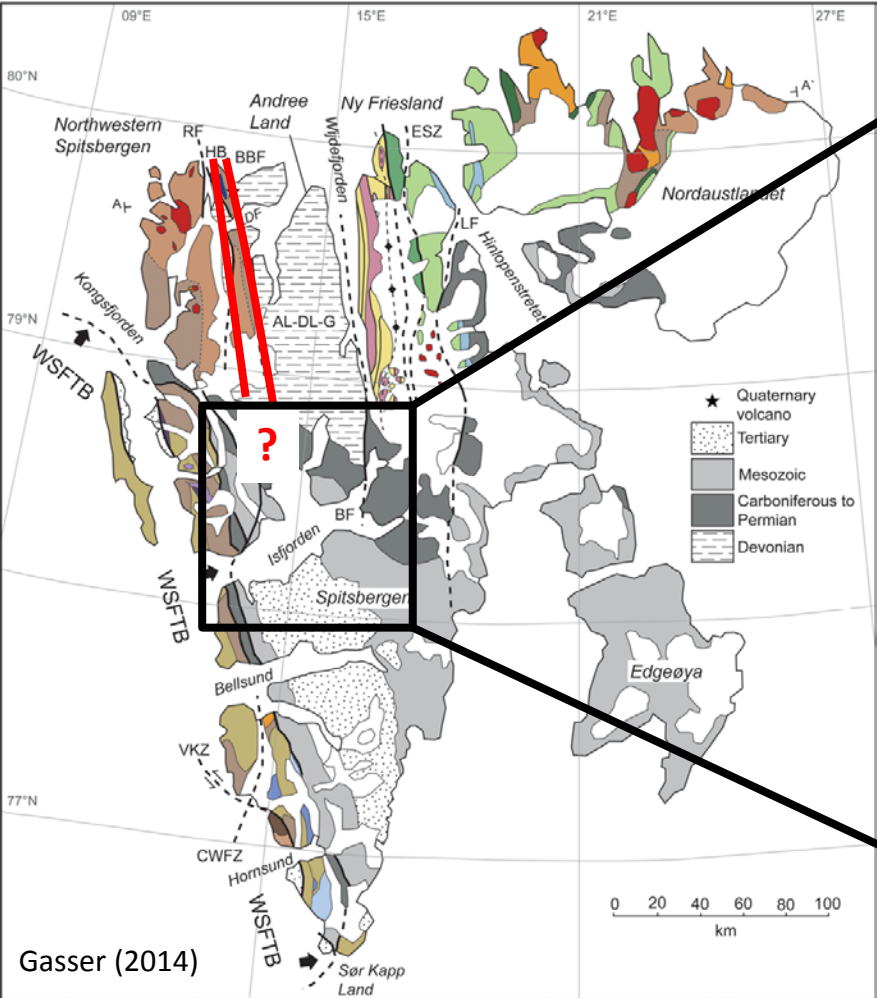
Gasser (2014)



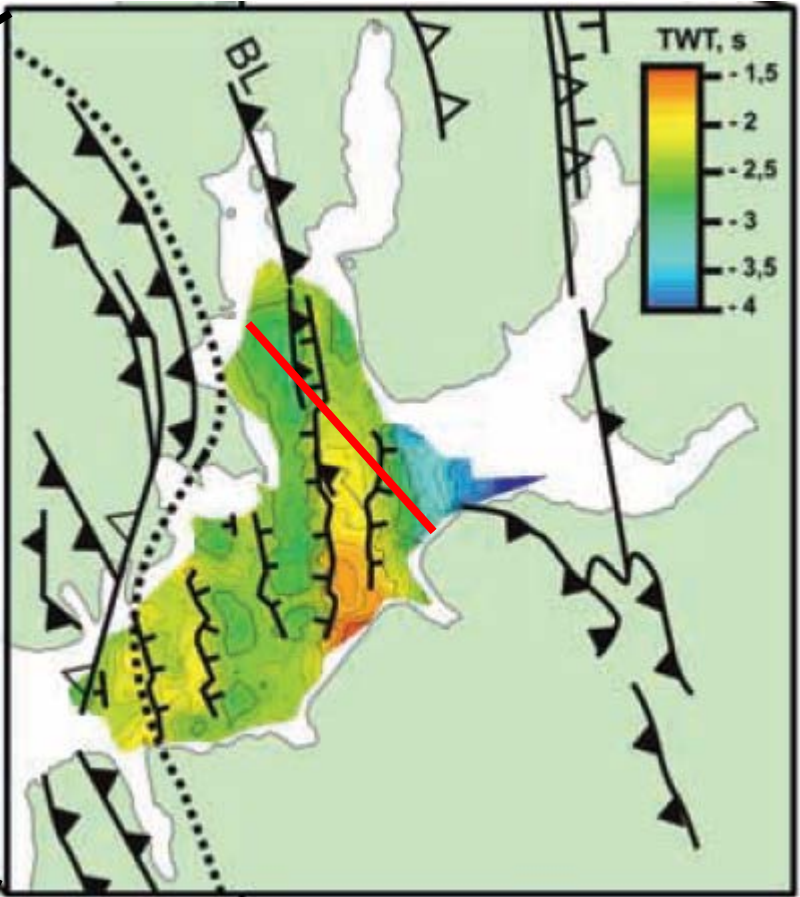
Blinova et al. (2013)

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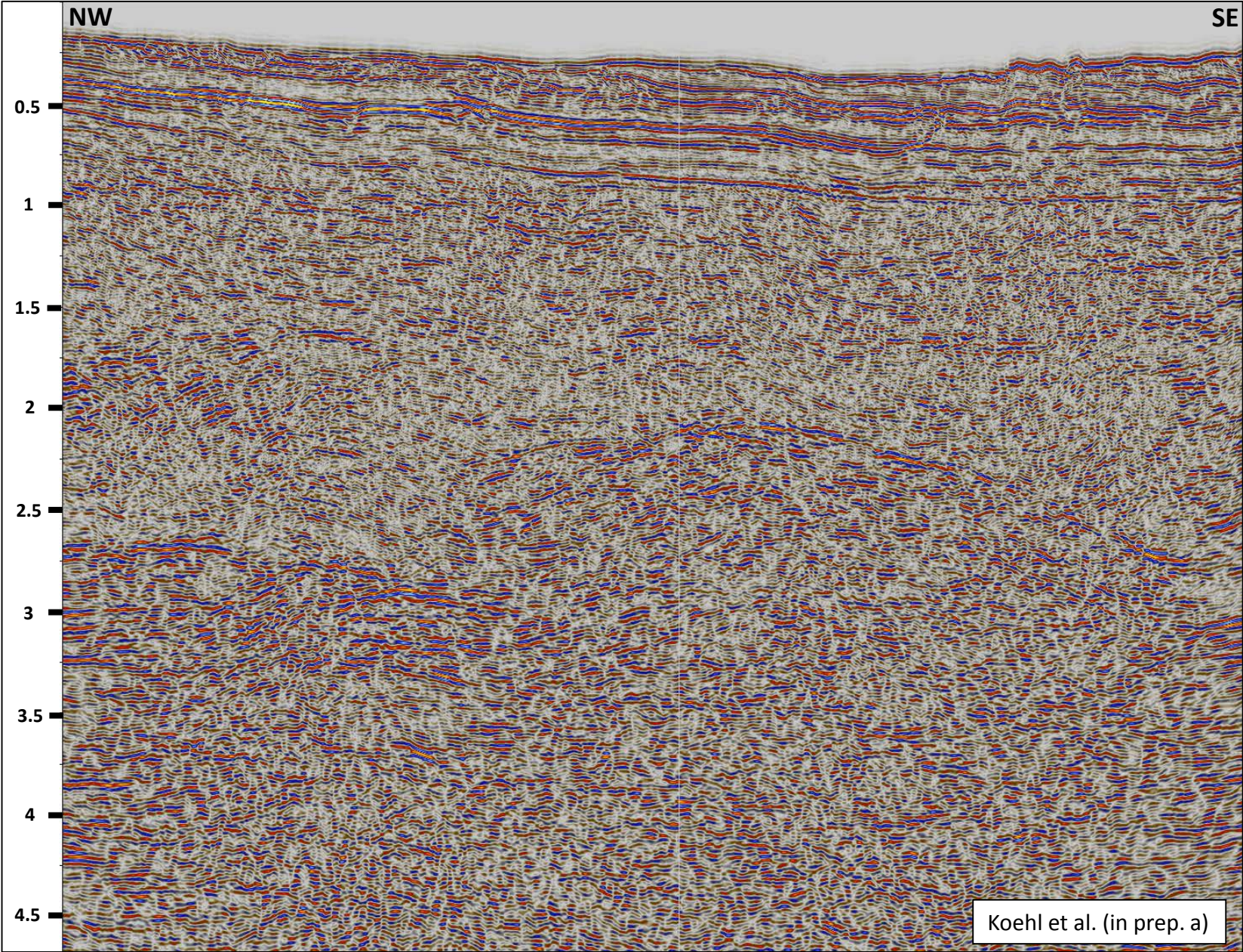
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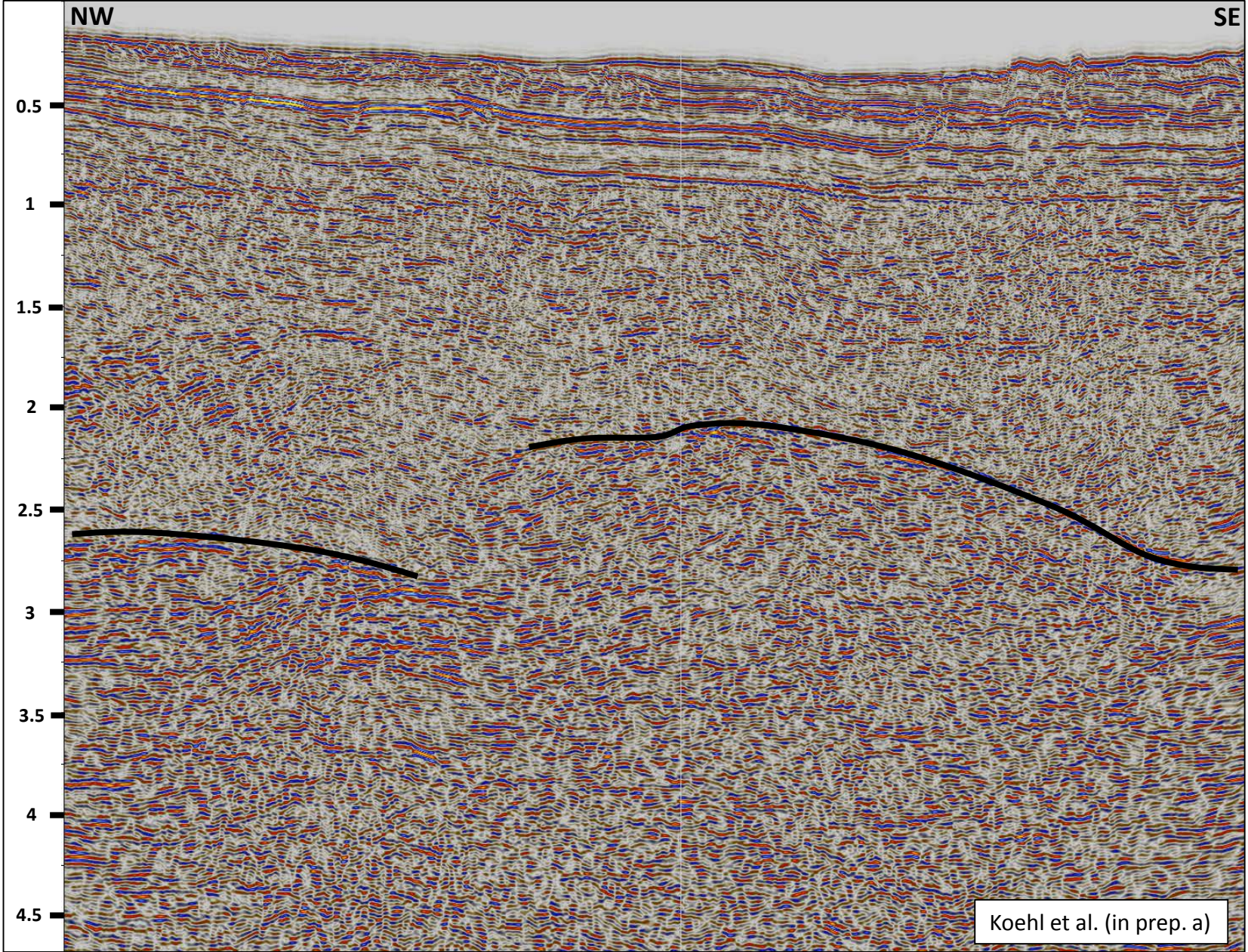
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In Isfjorden, lens-shaped reflections may represent incisement processes commonly related to core complex exhumation.



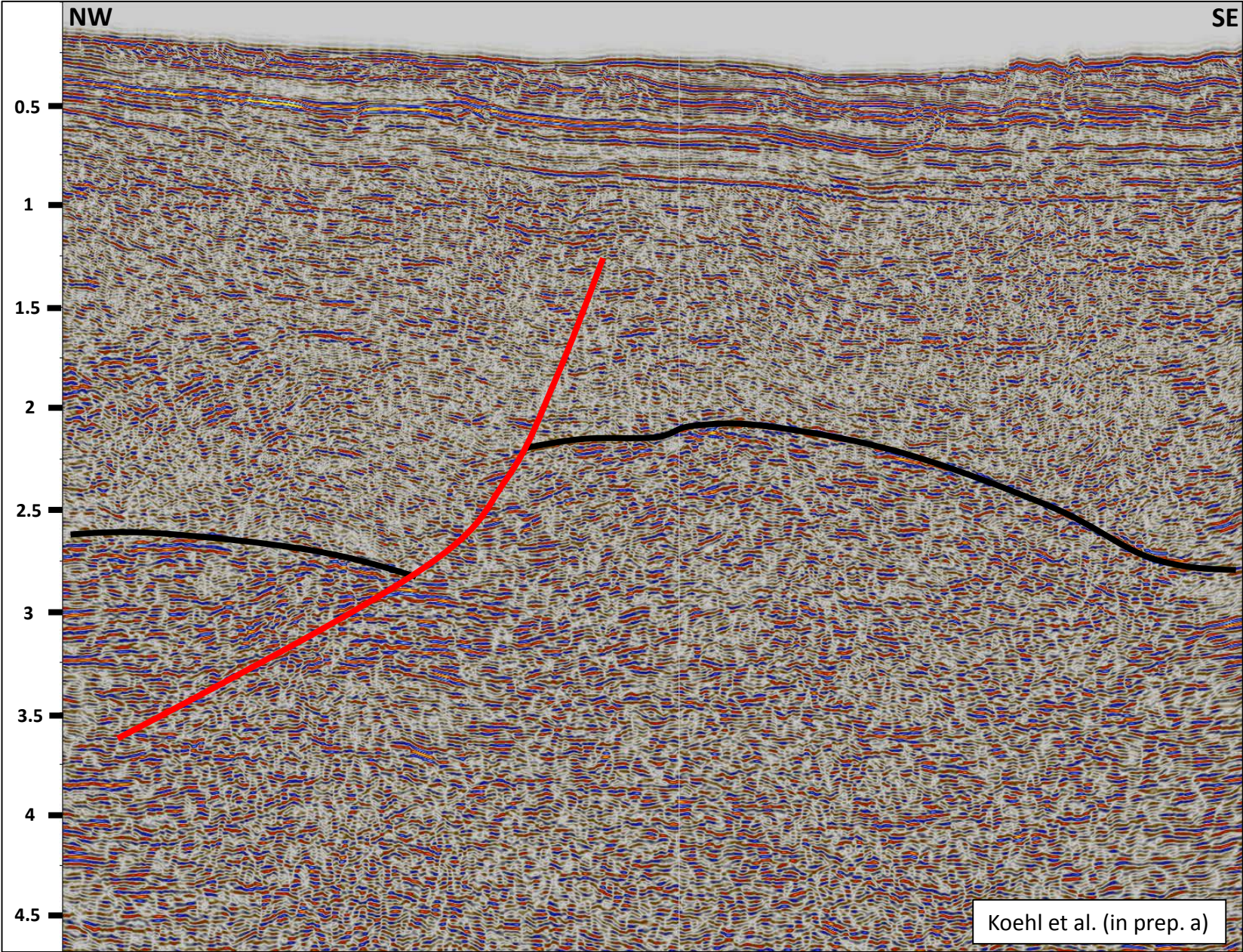
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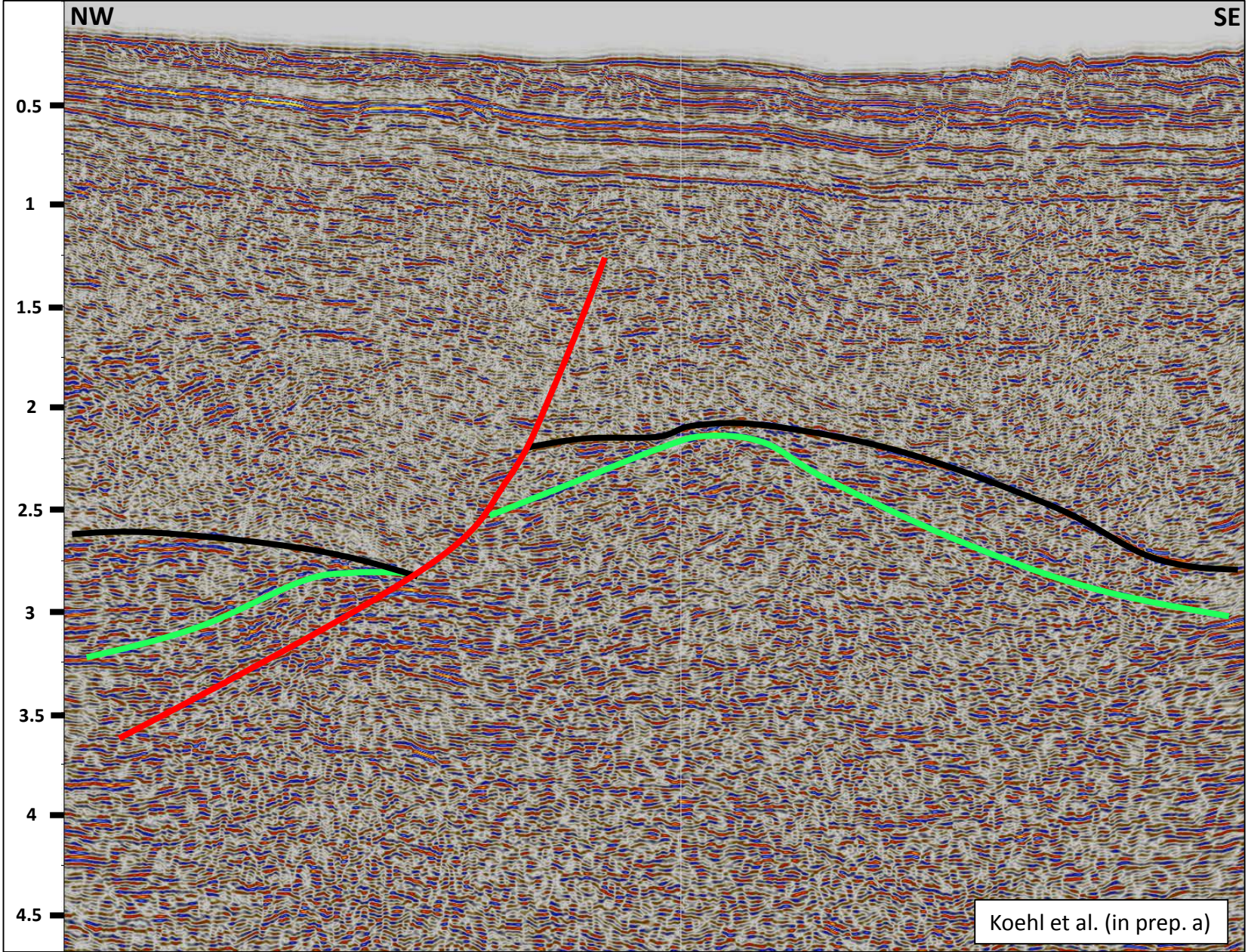
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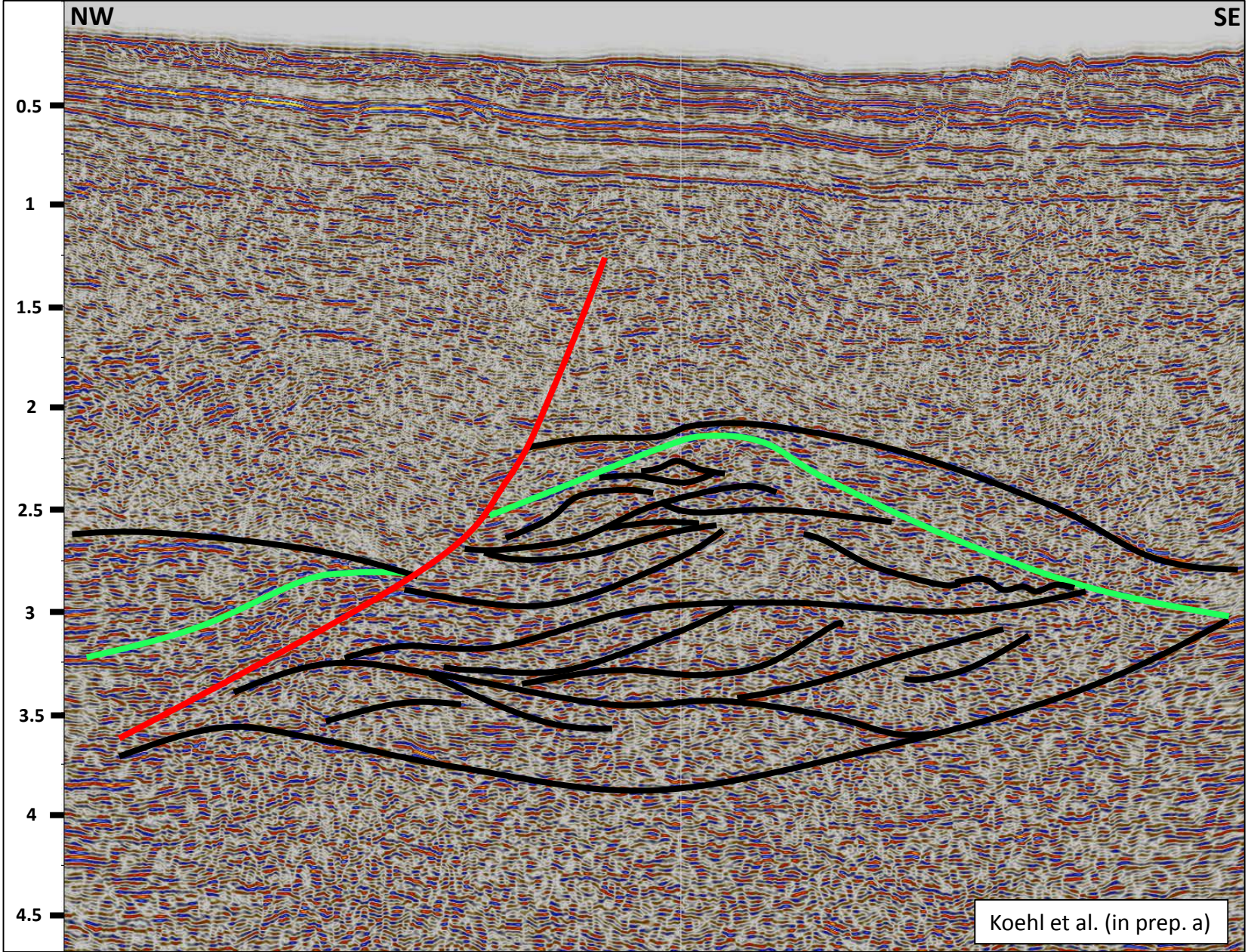
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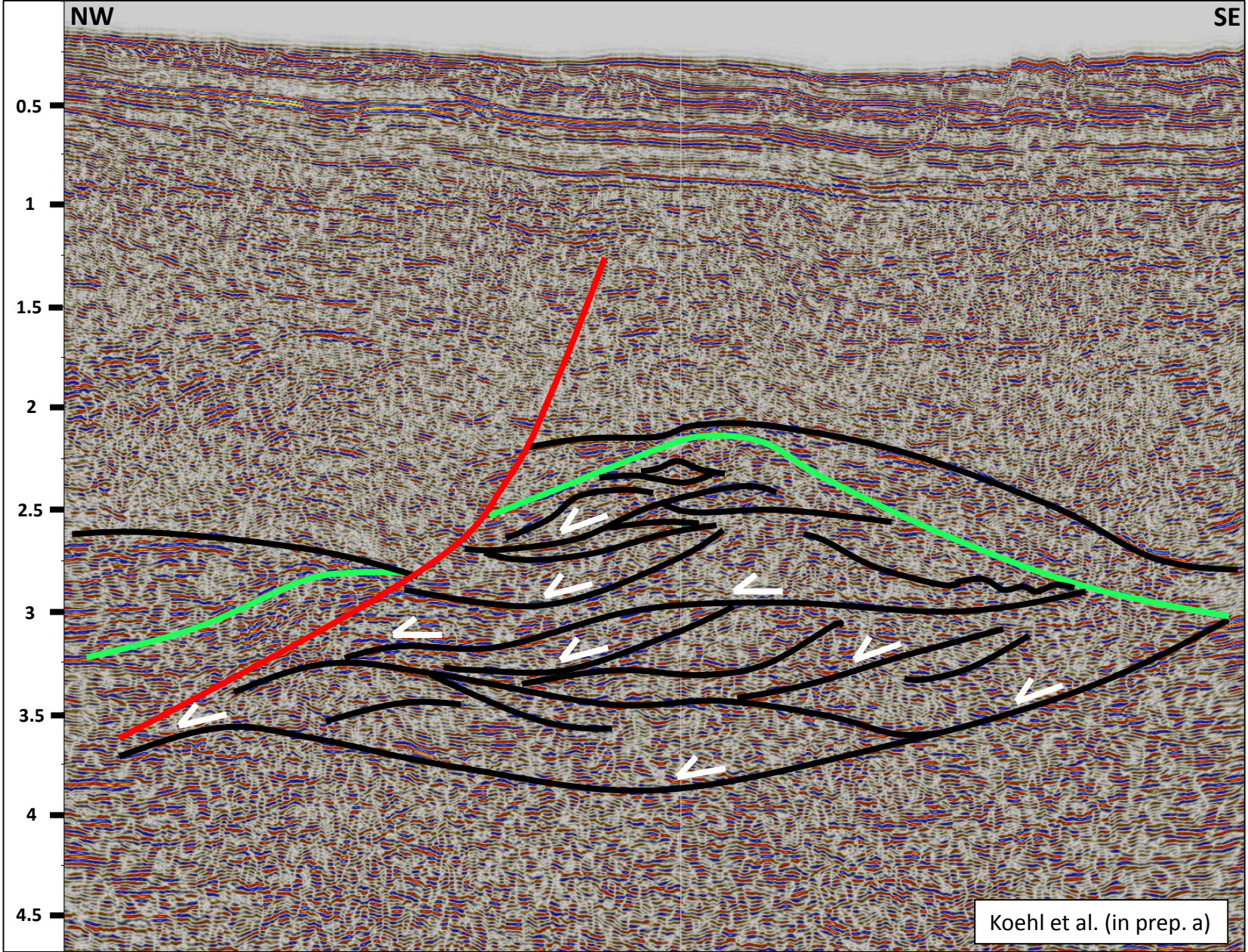
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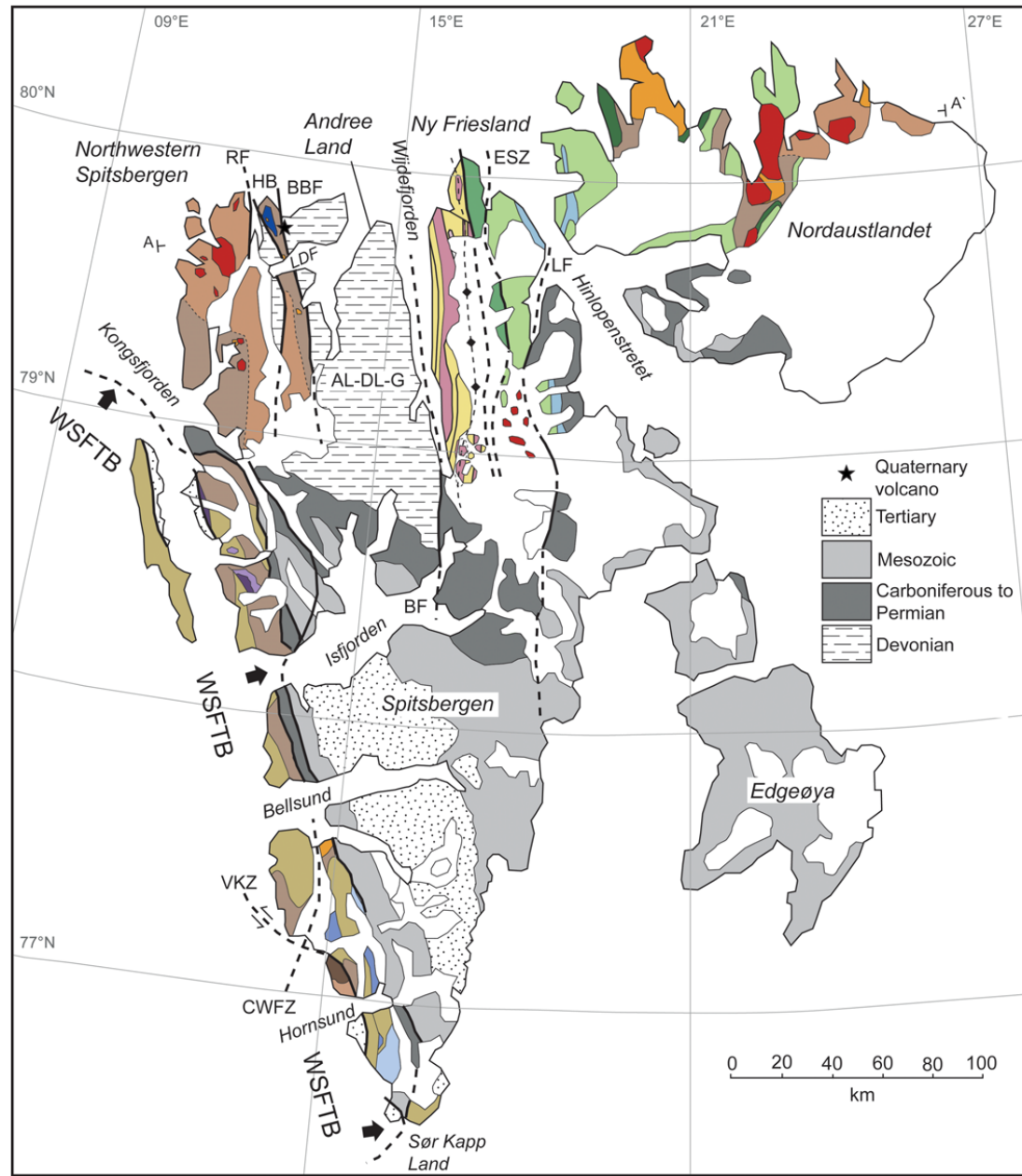


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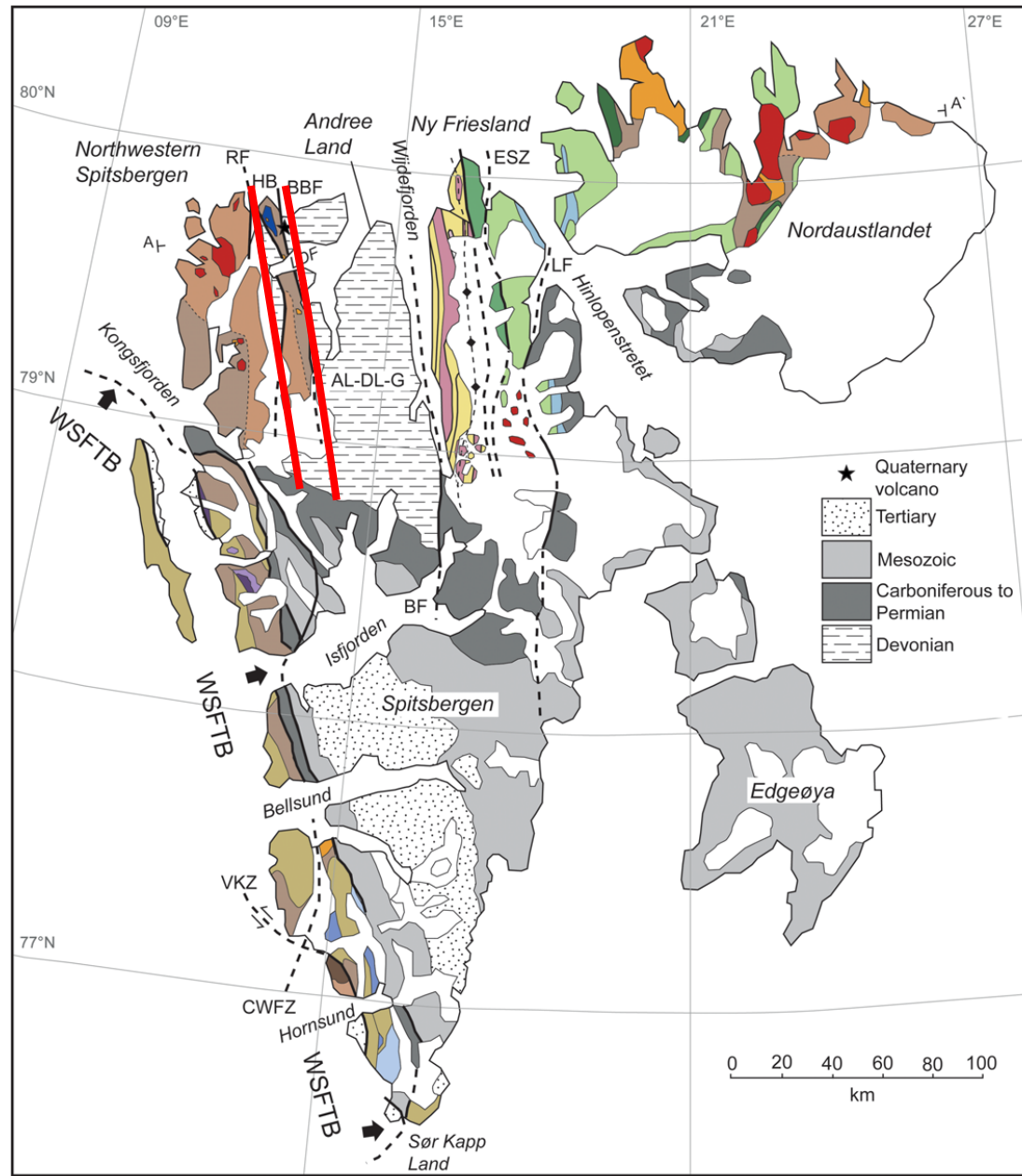
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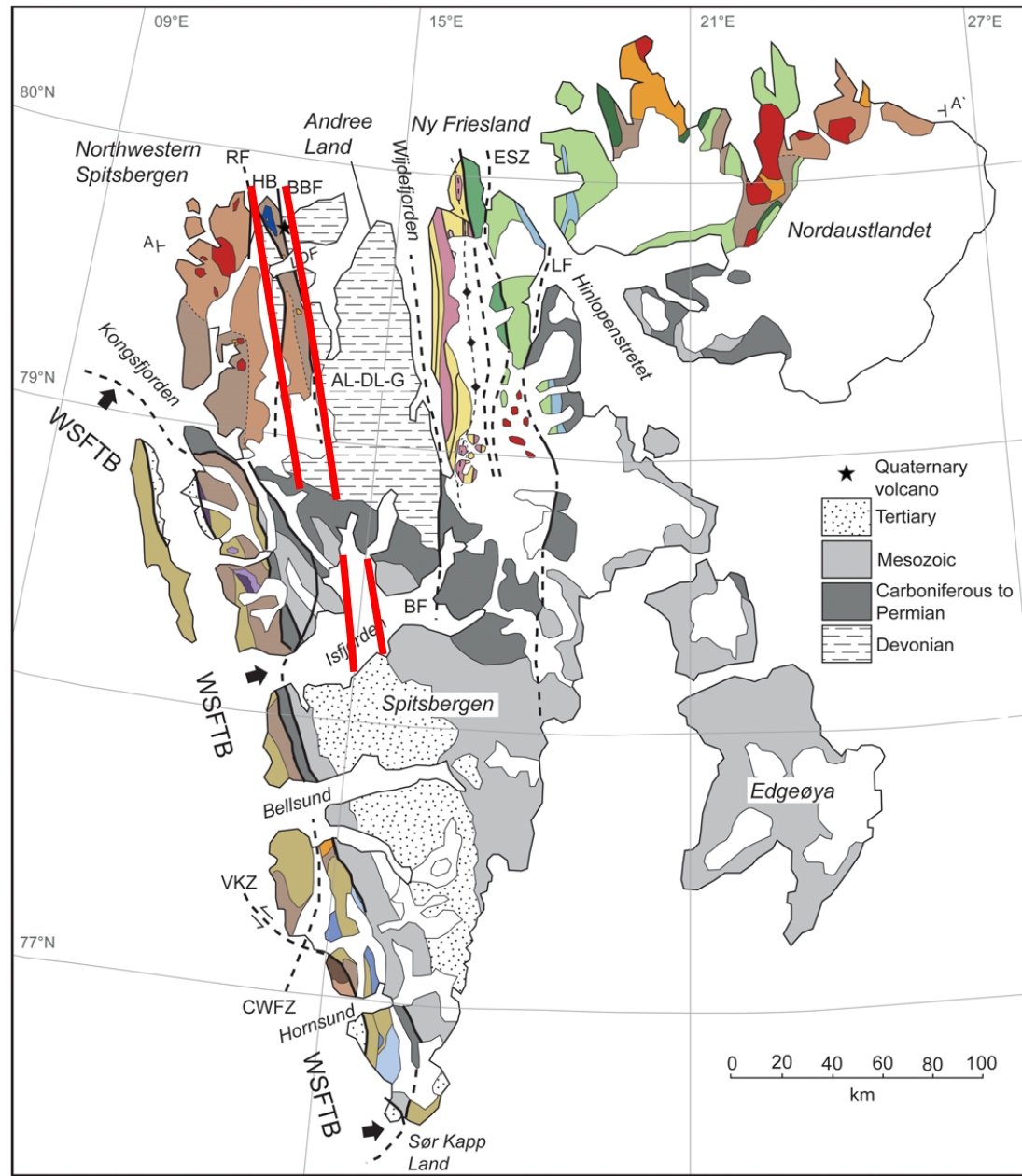
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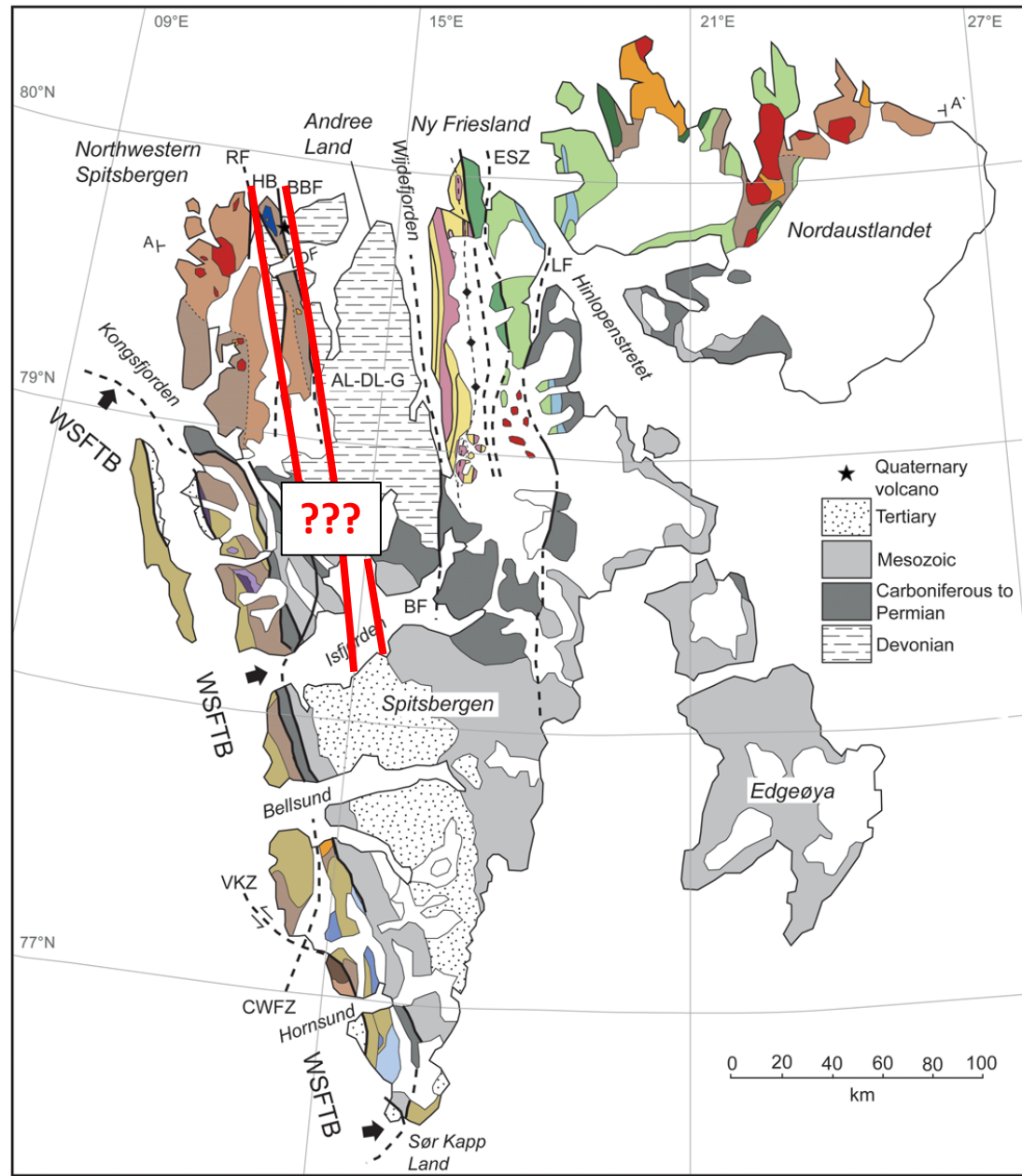
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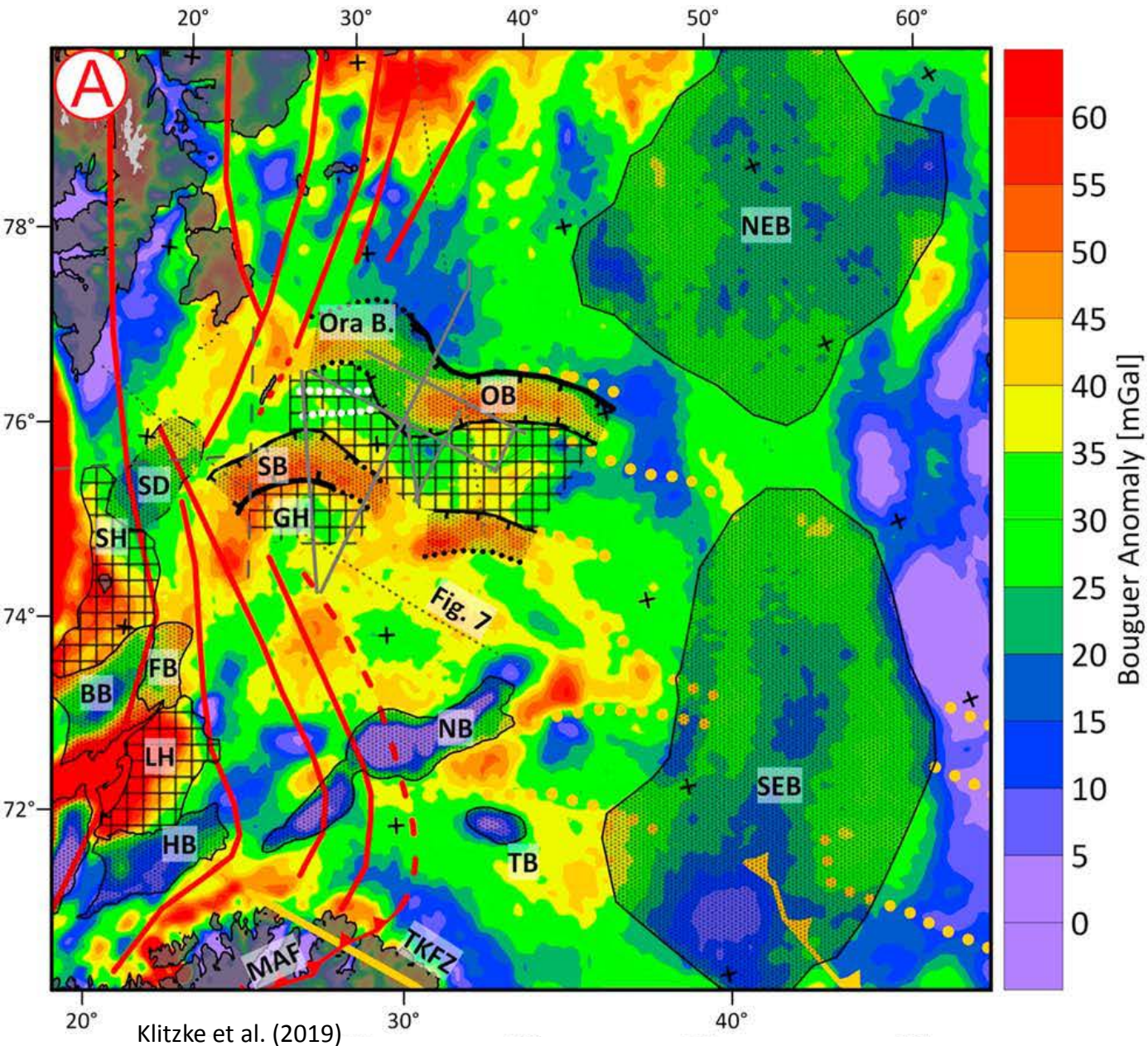
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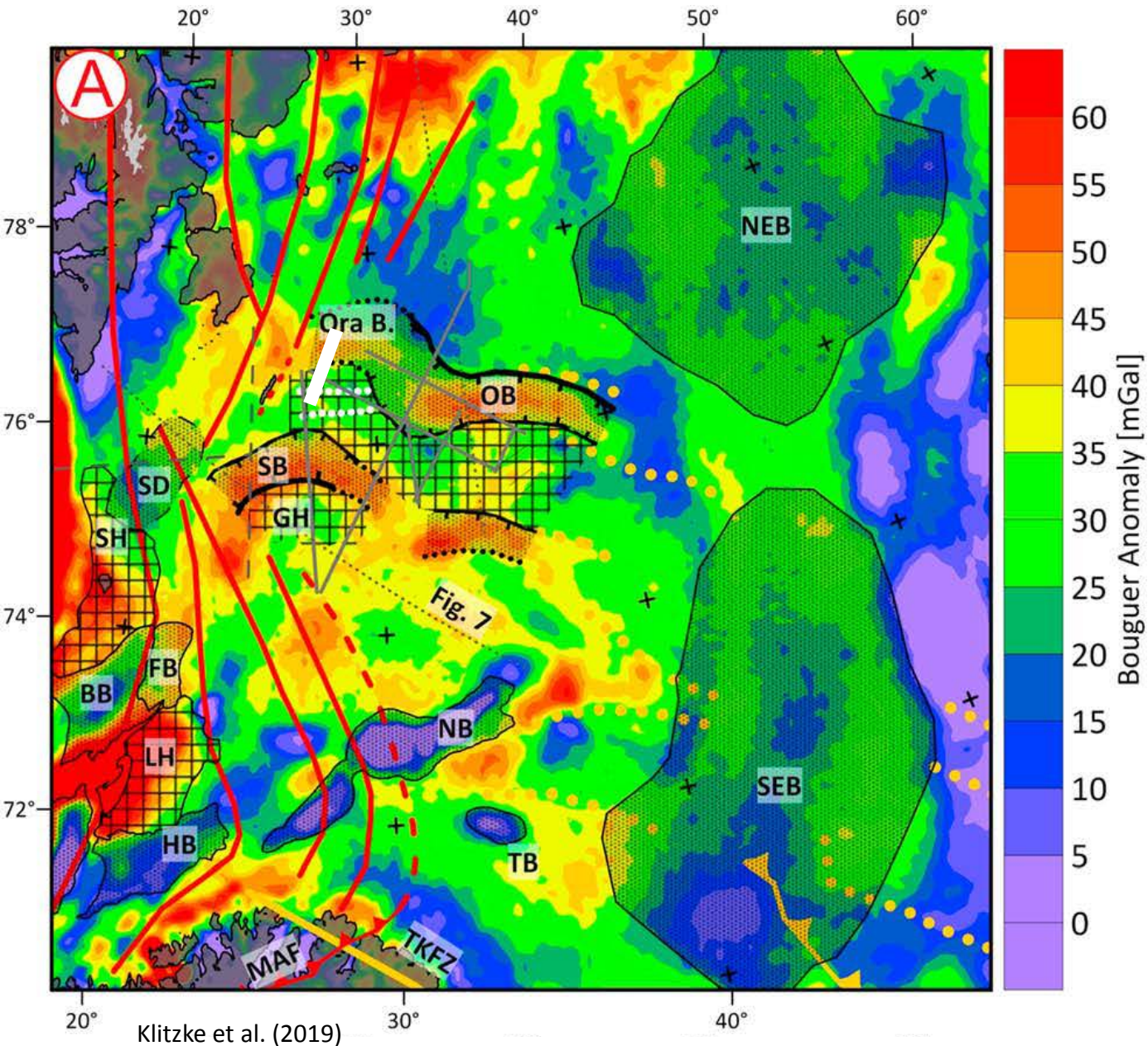
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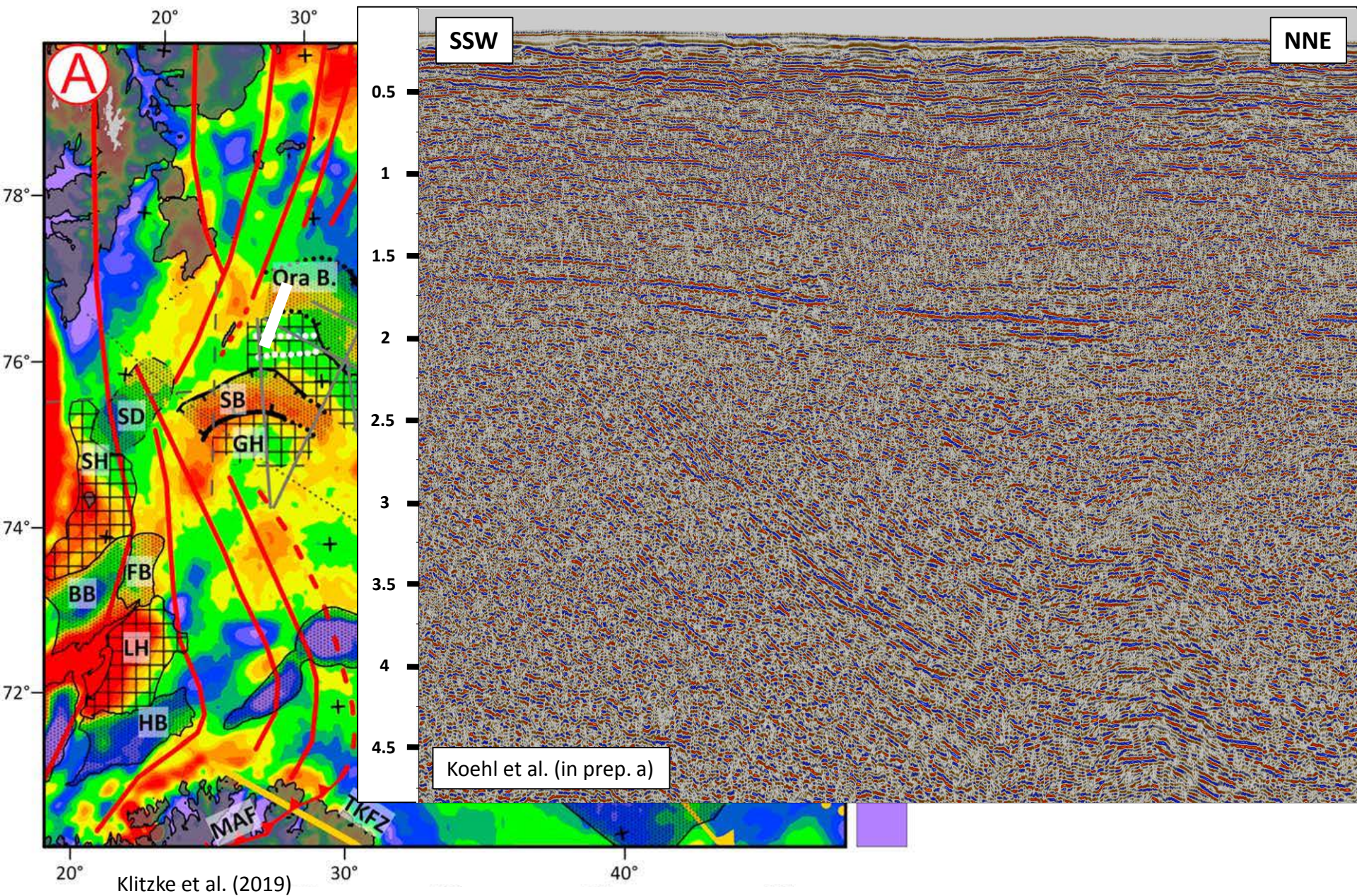
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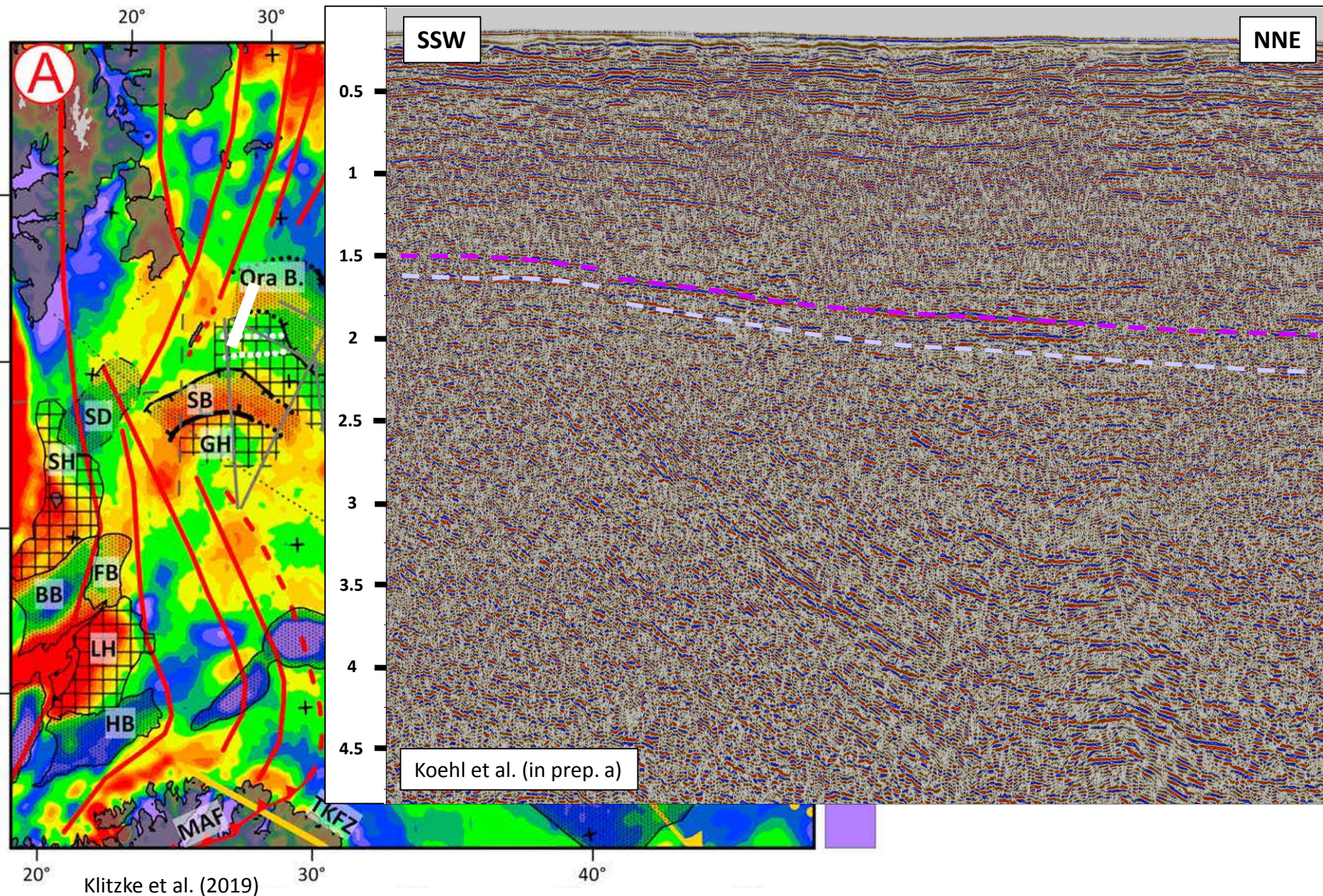
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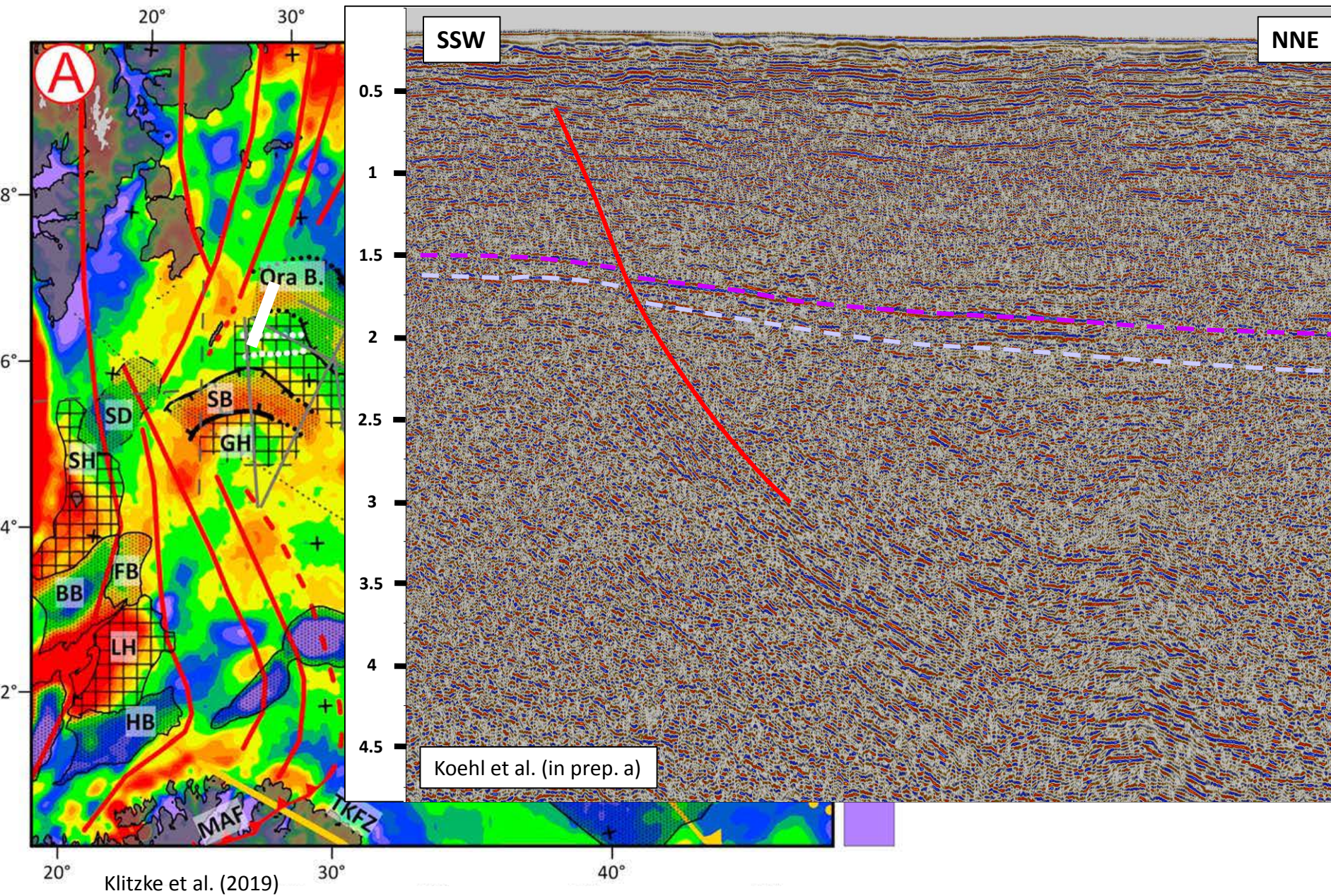
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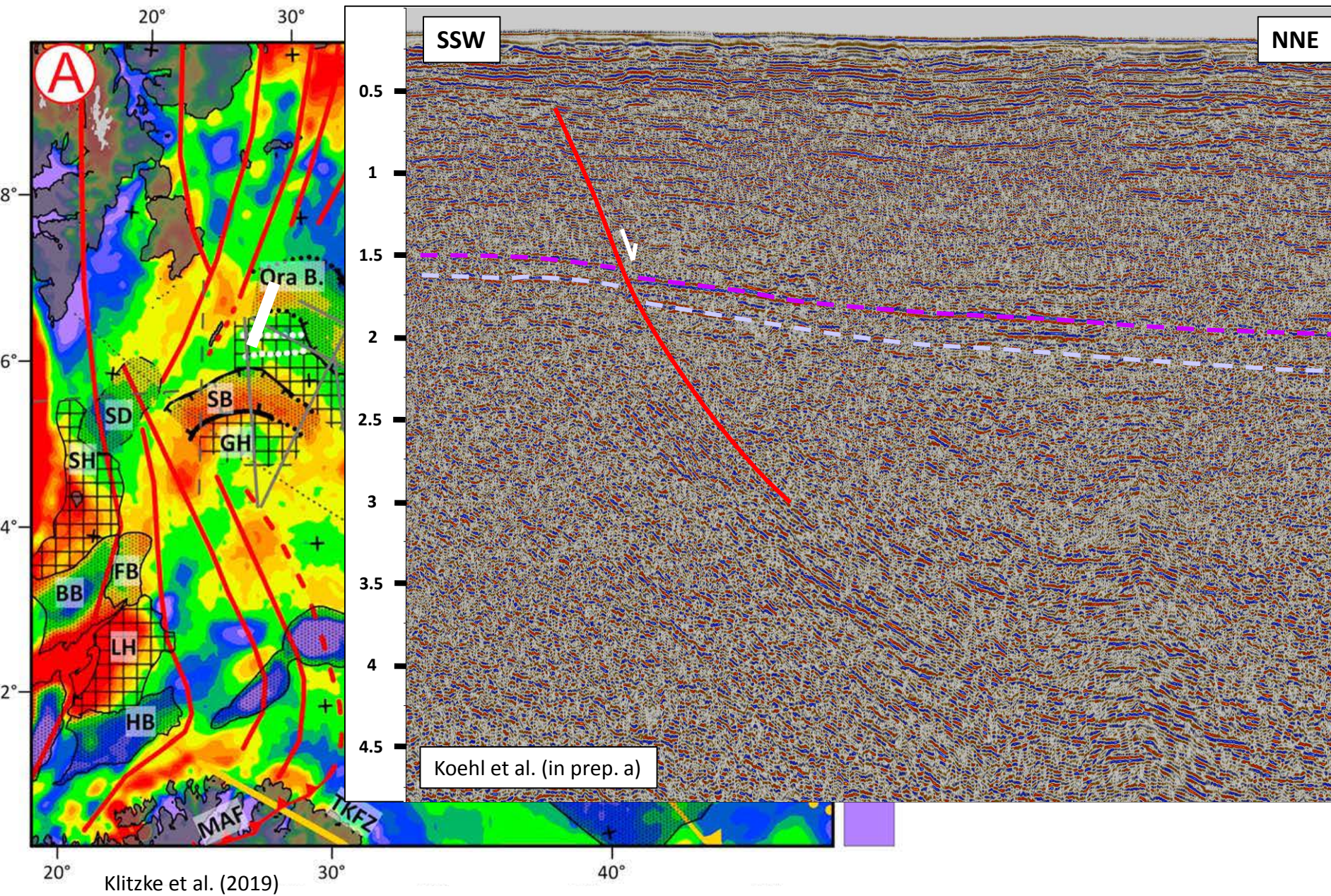
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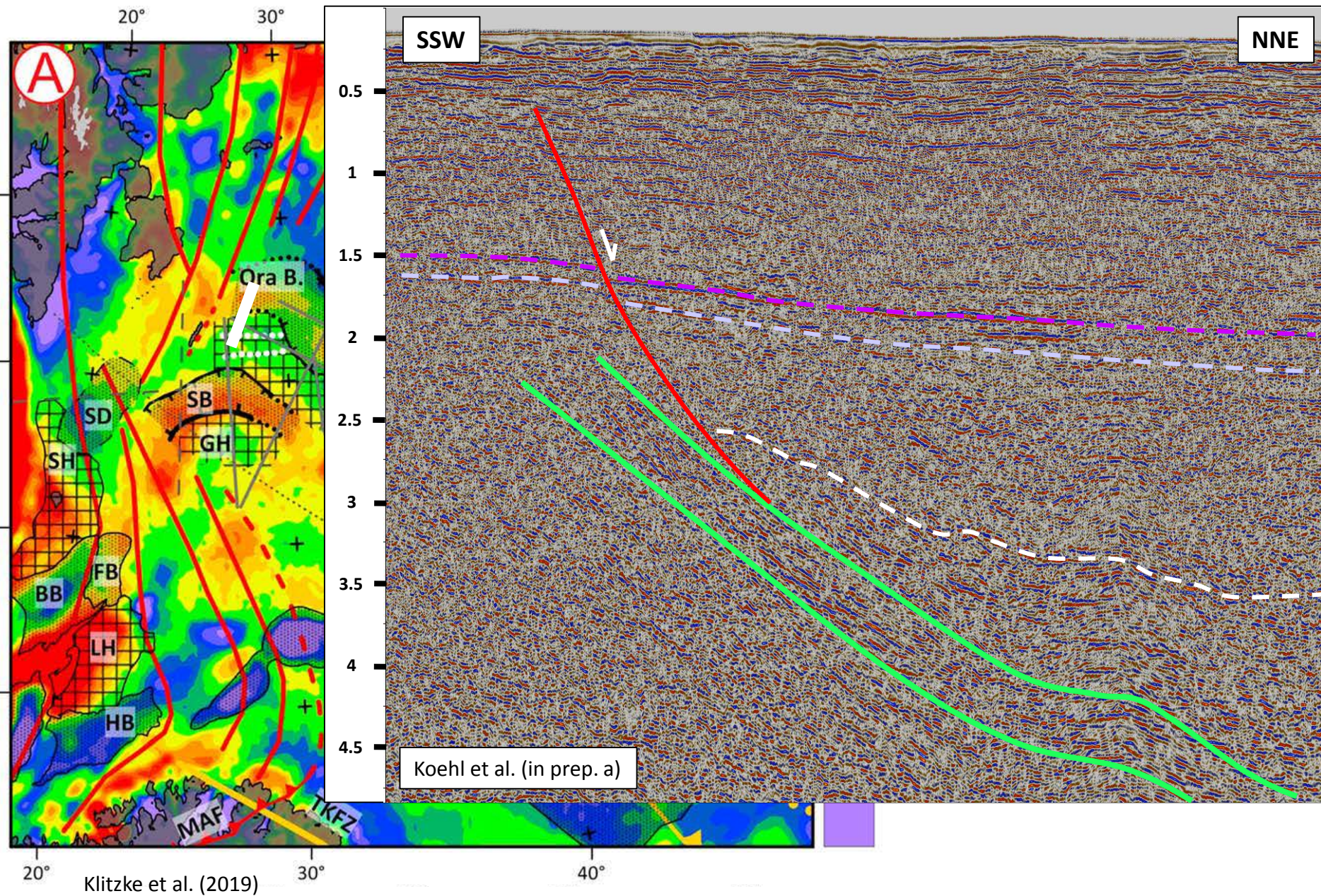
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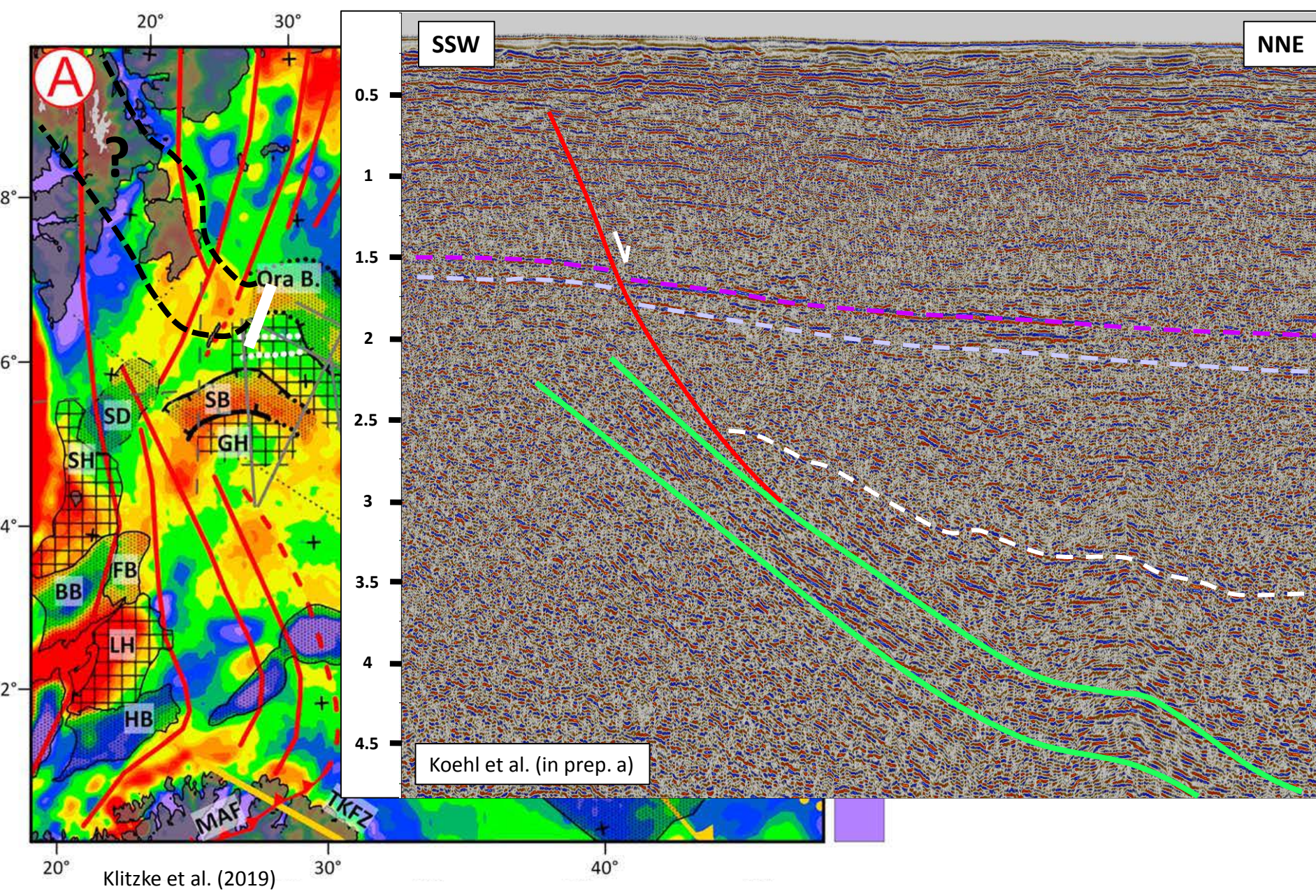
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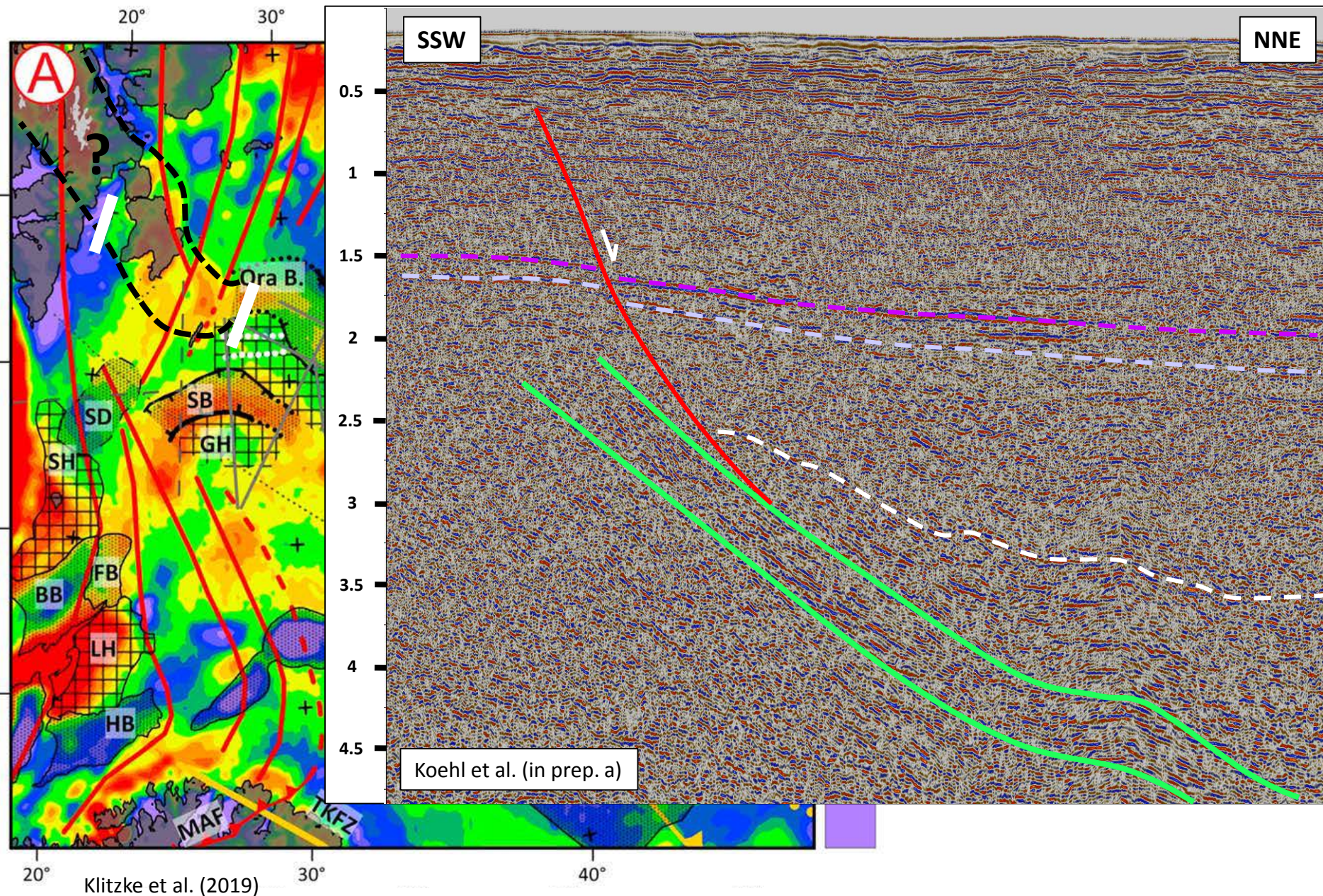
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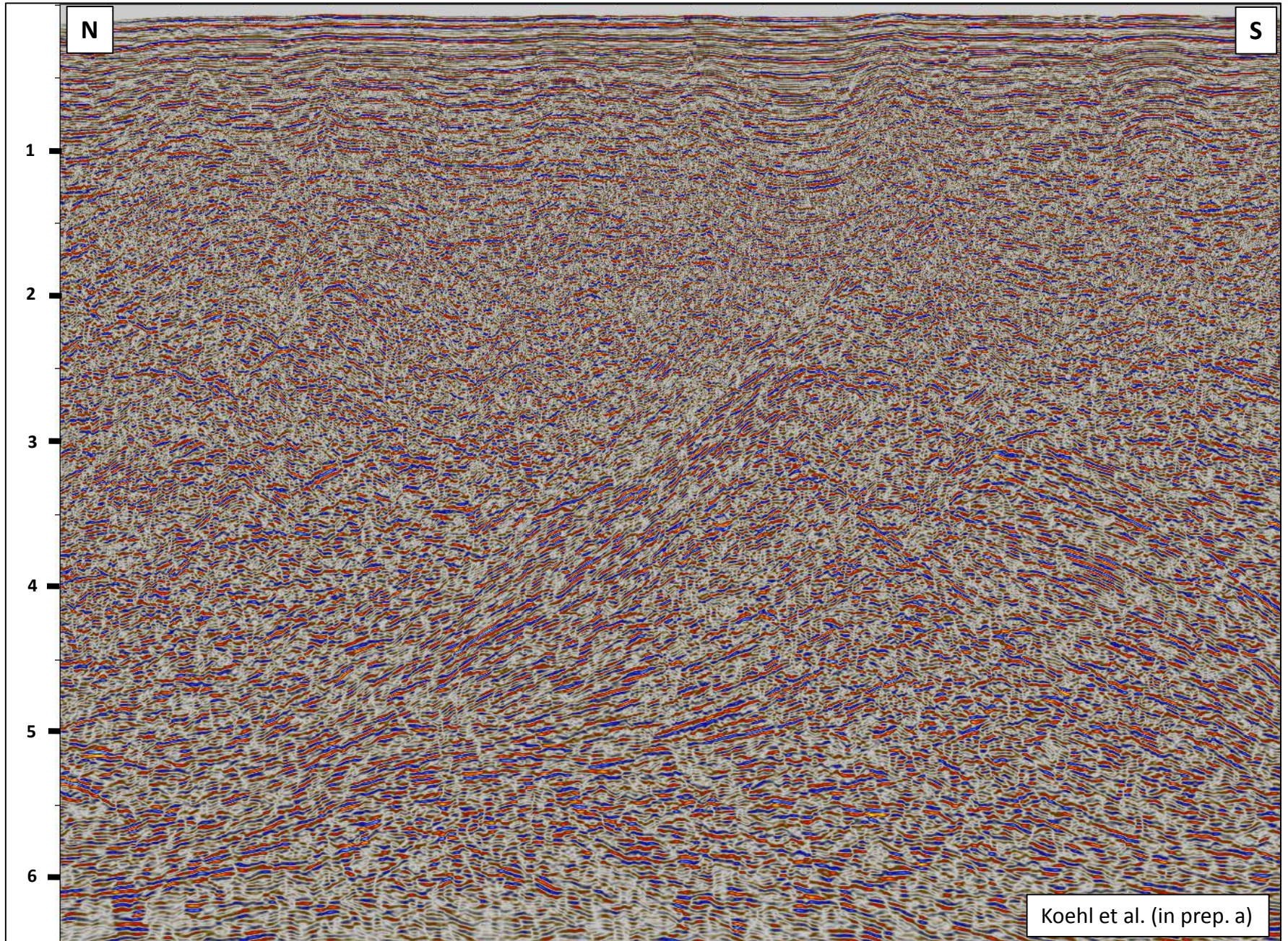
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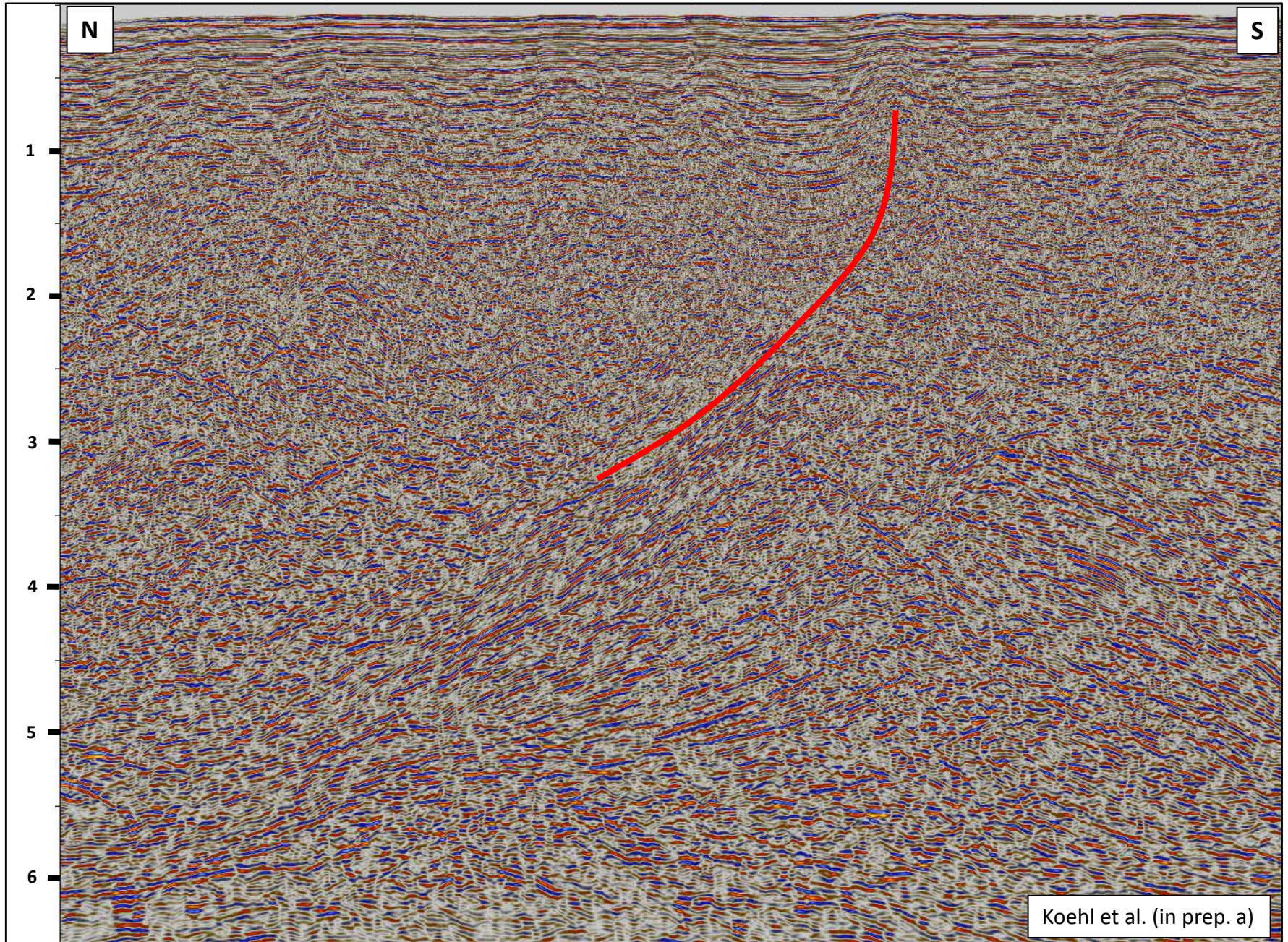
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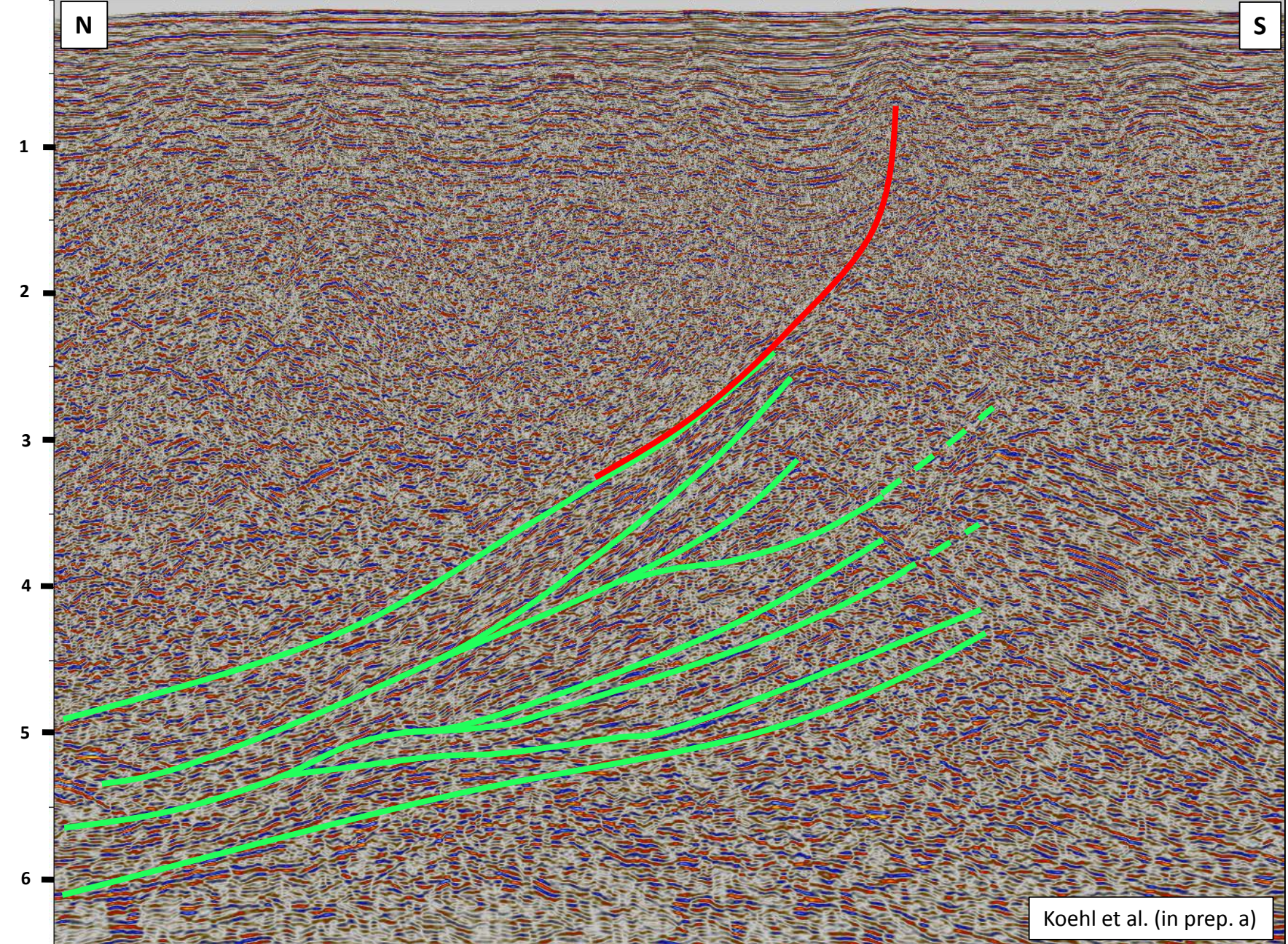


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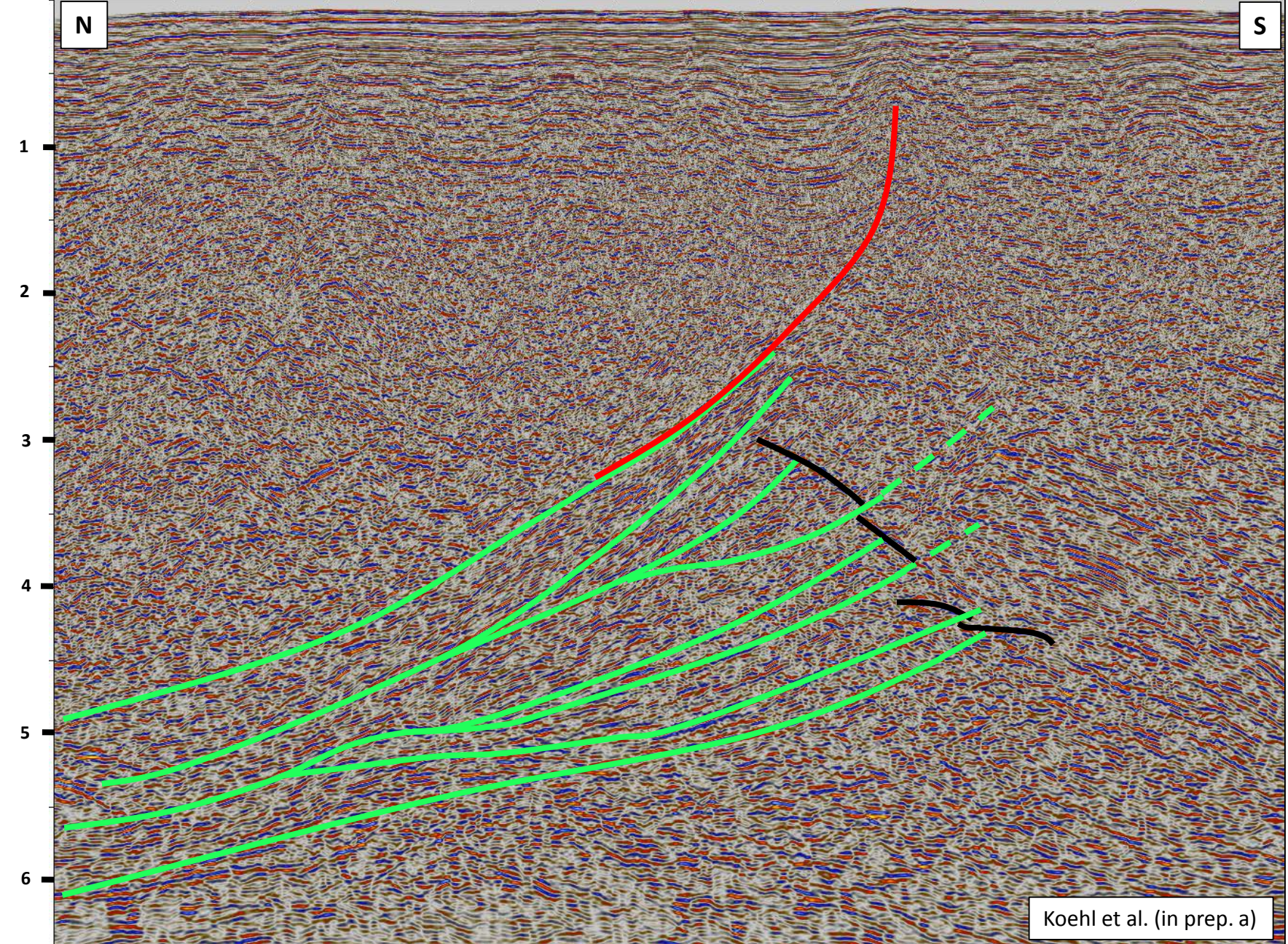
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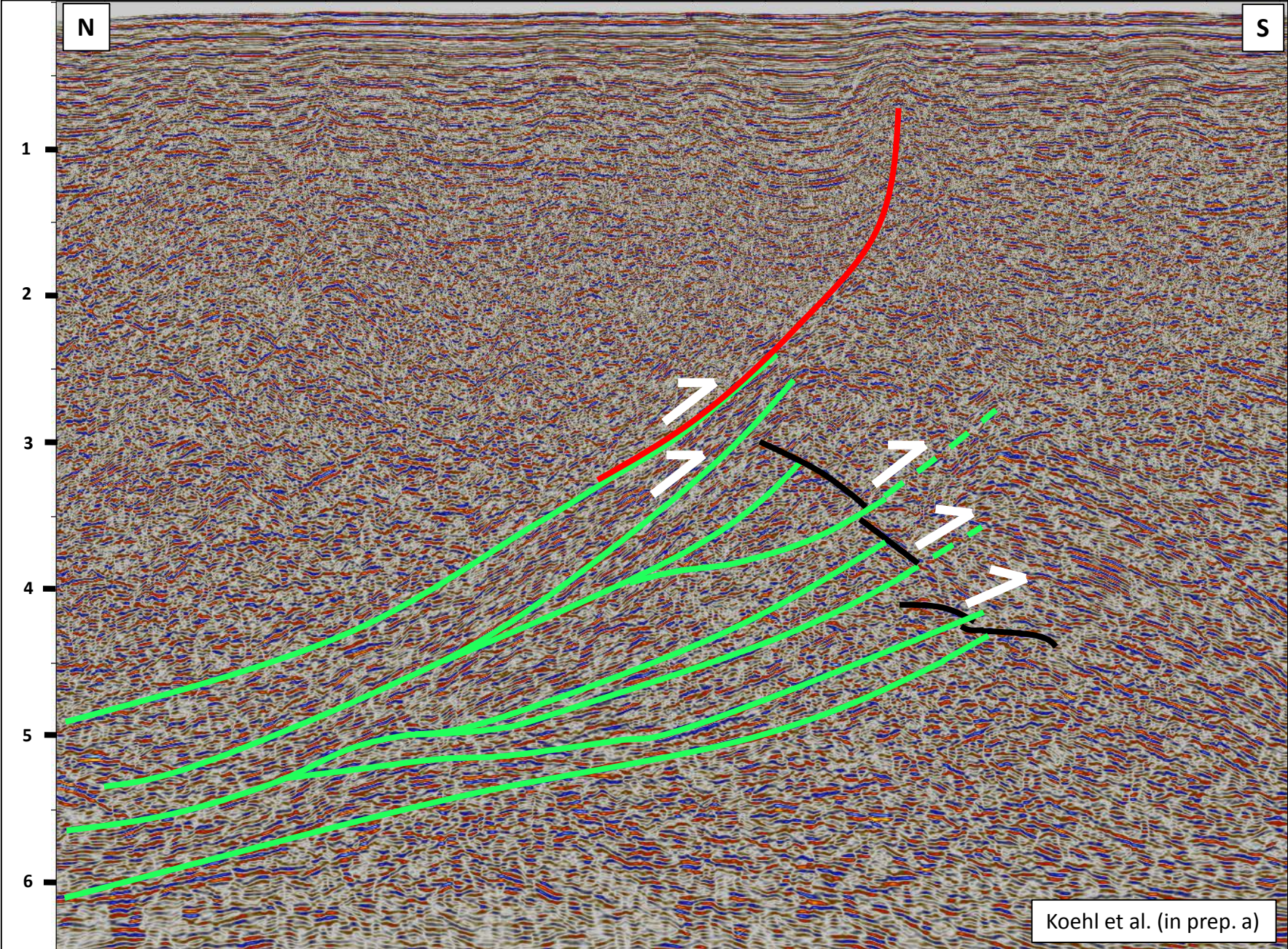
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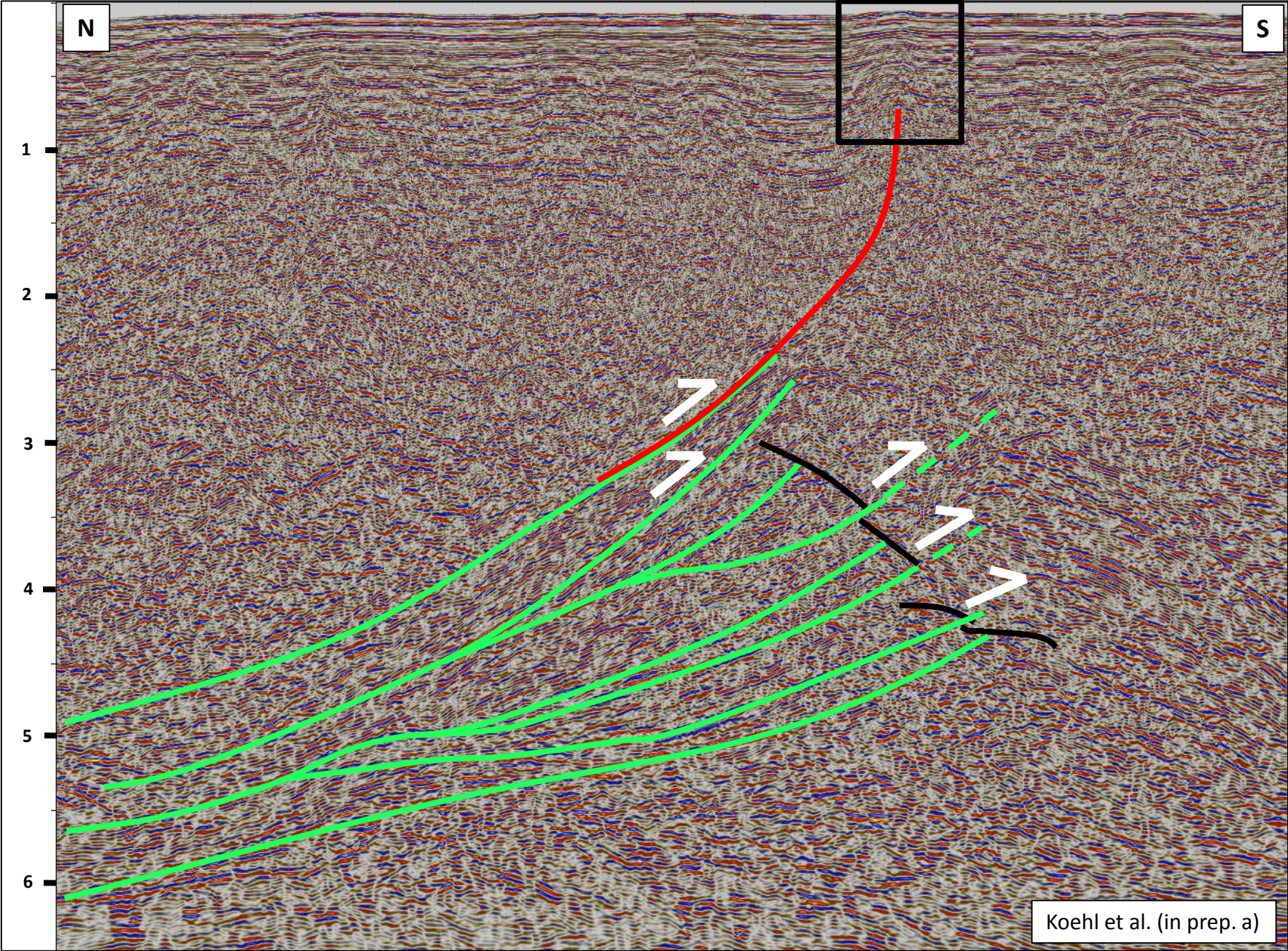
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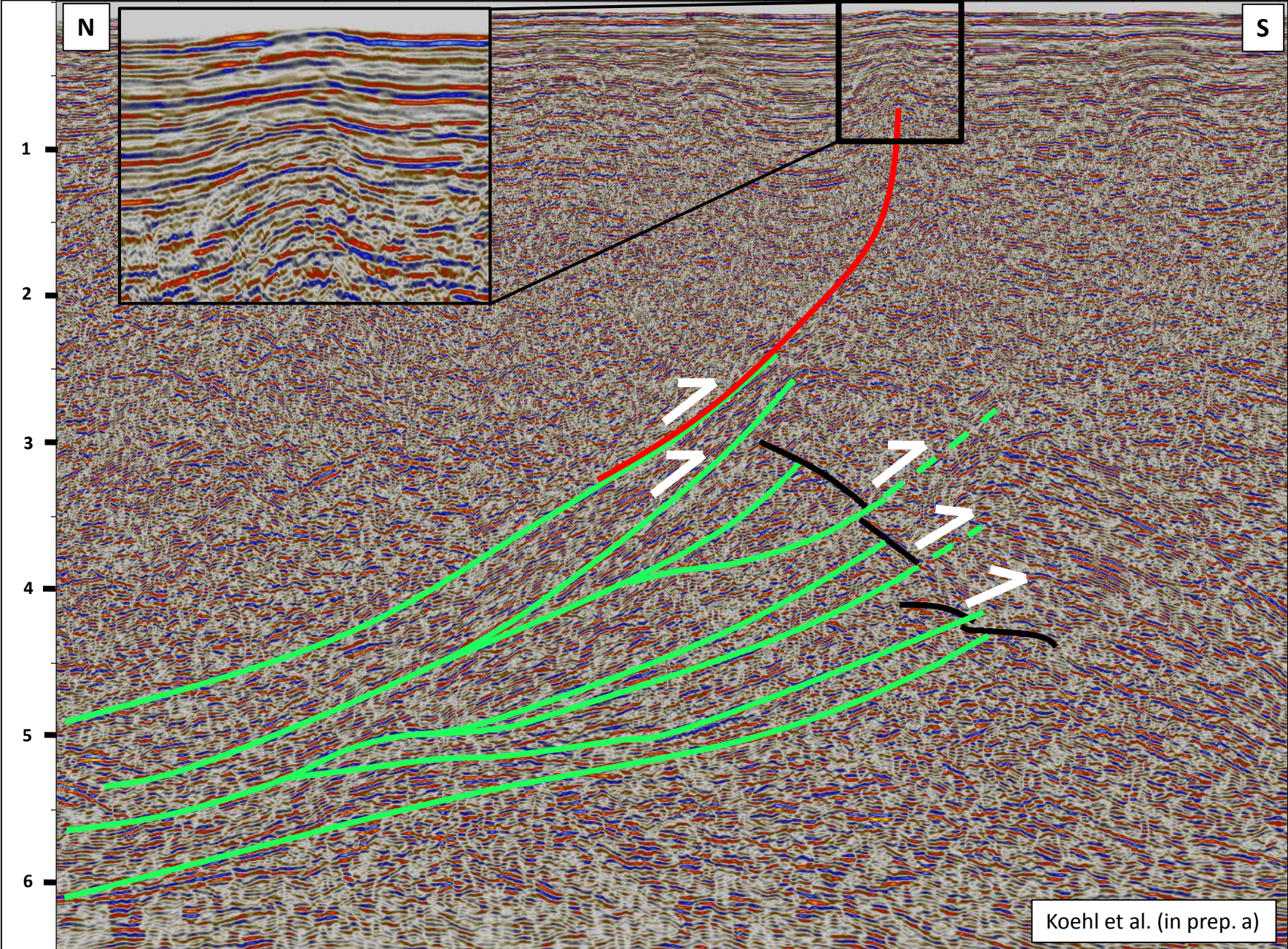
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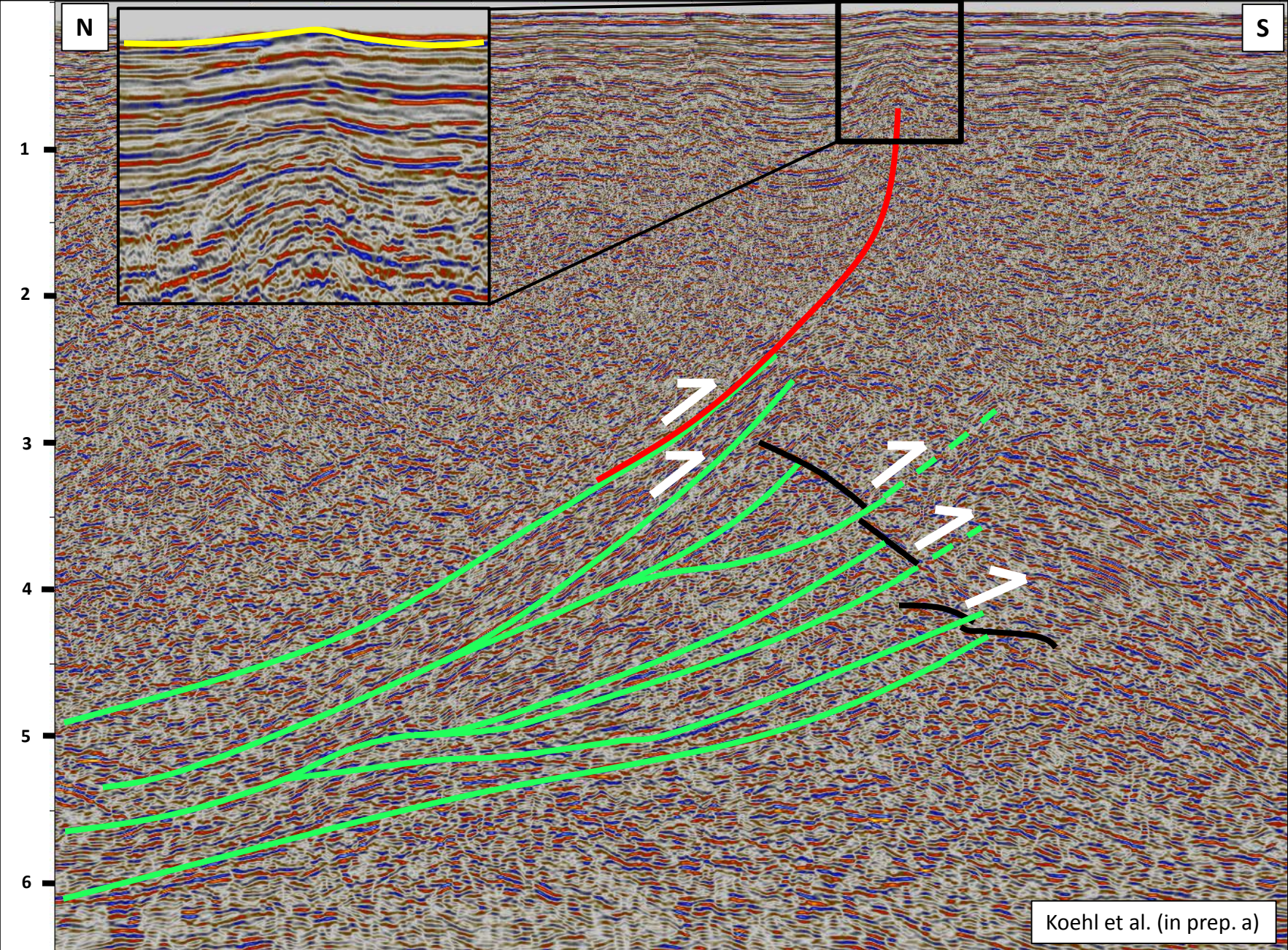
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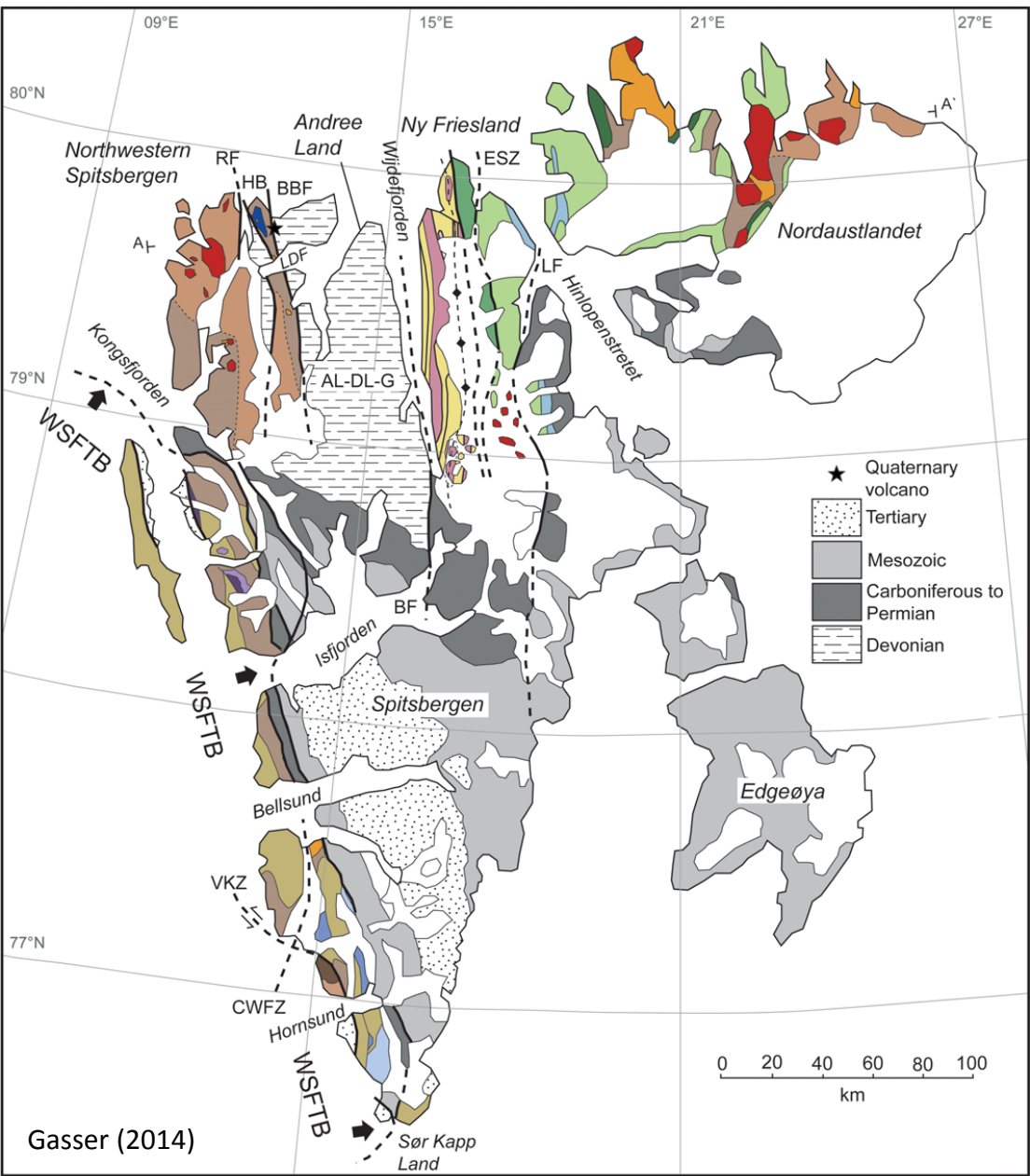


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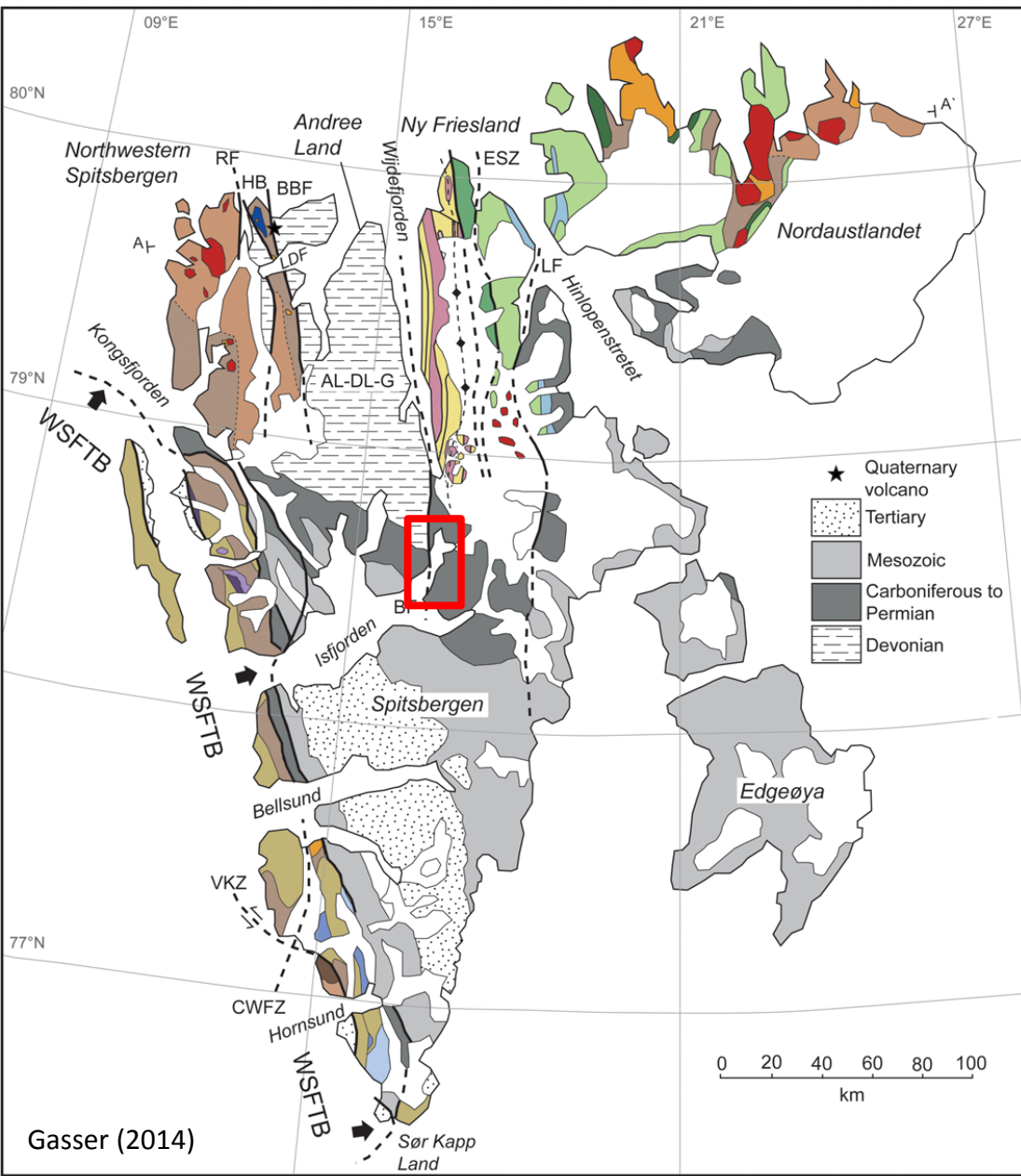
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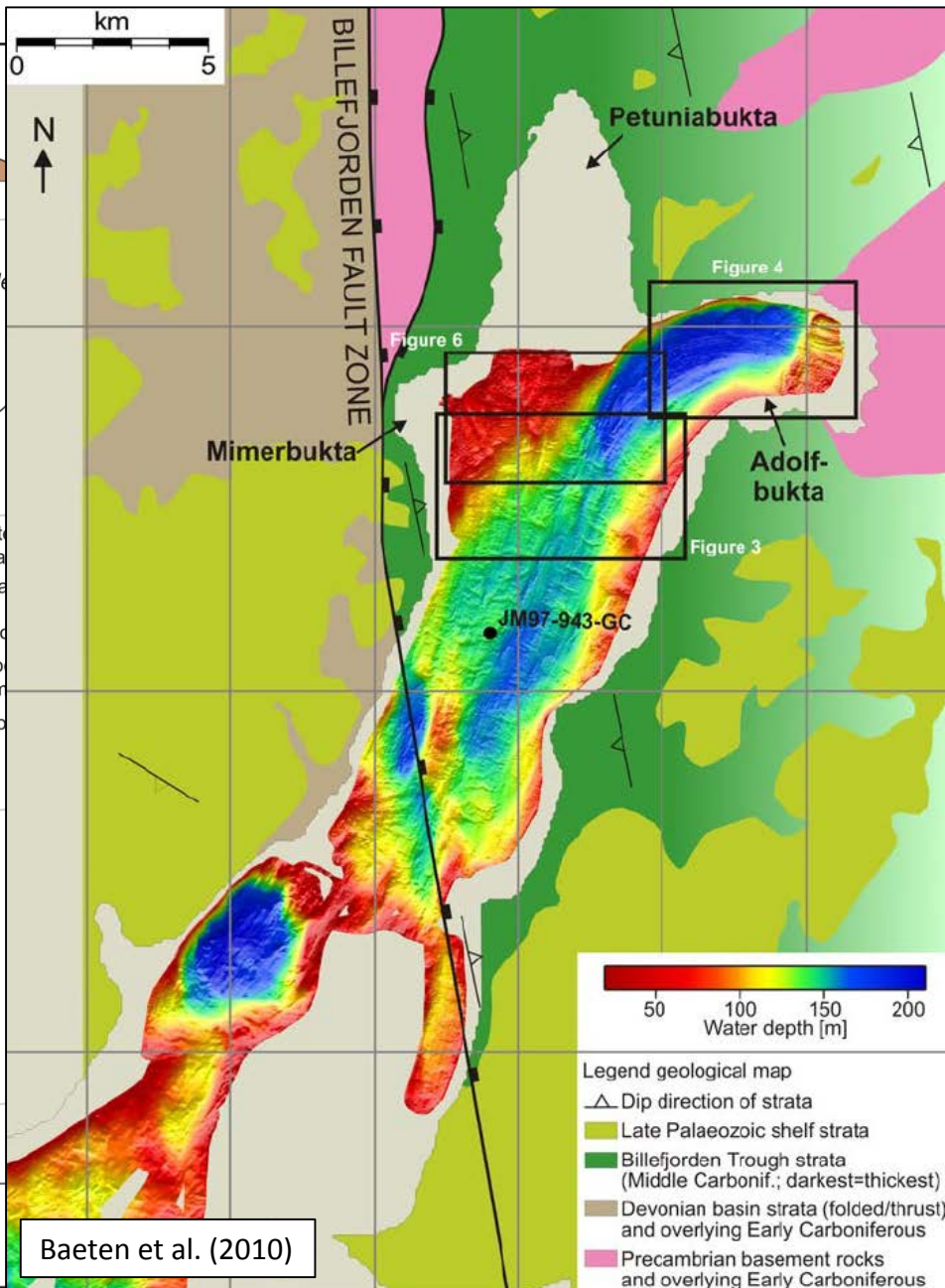
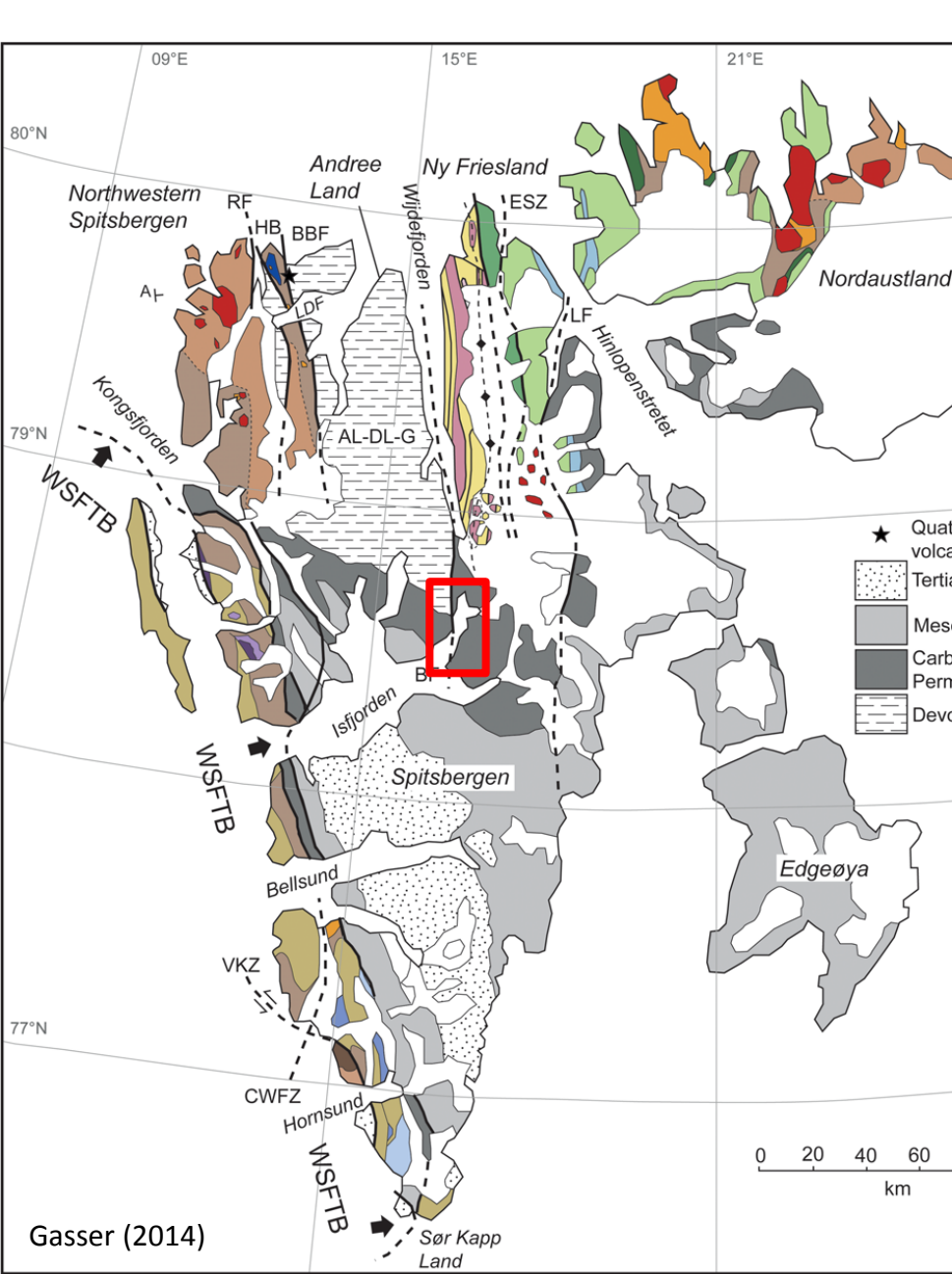
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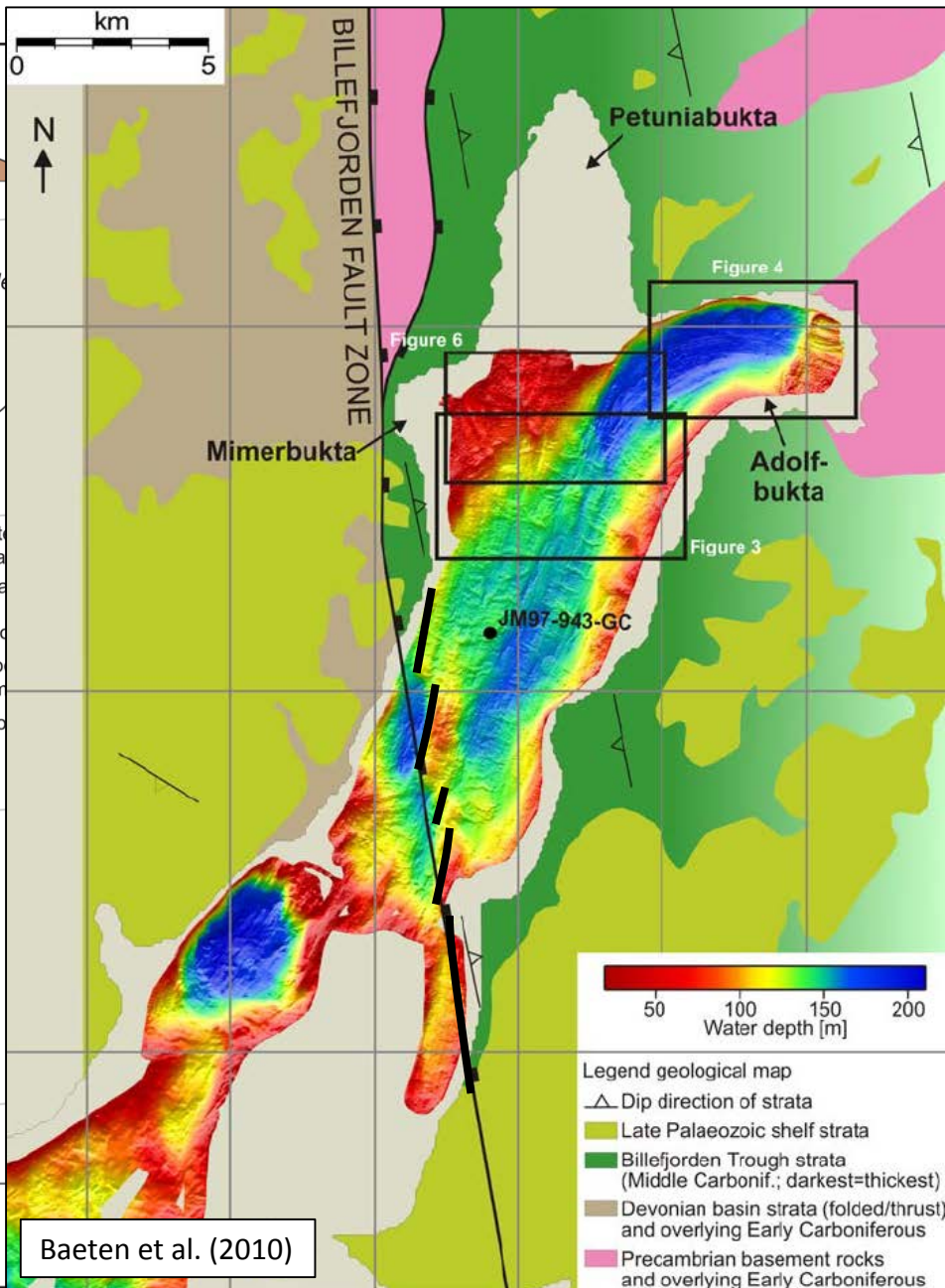
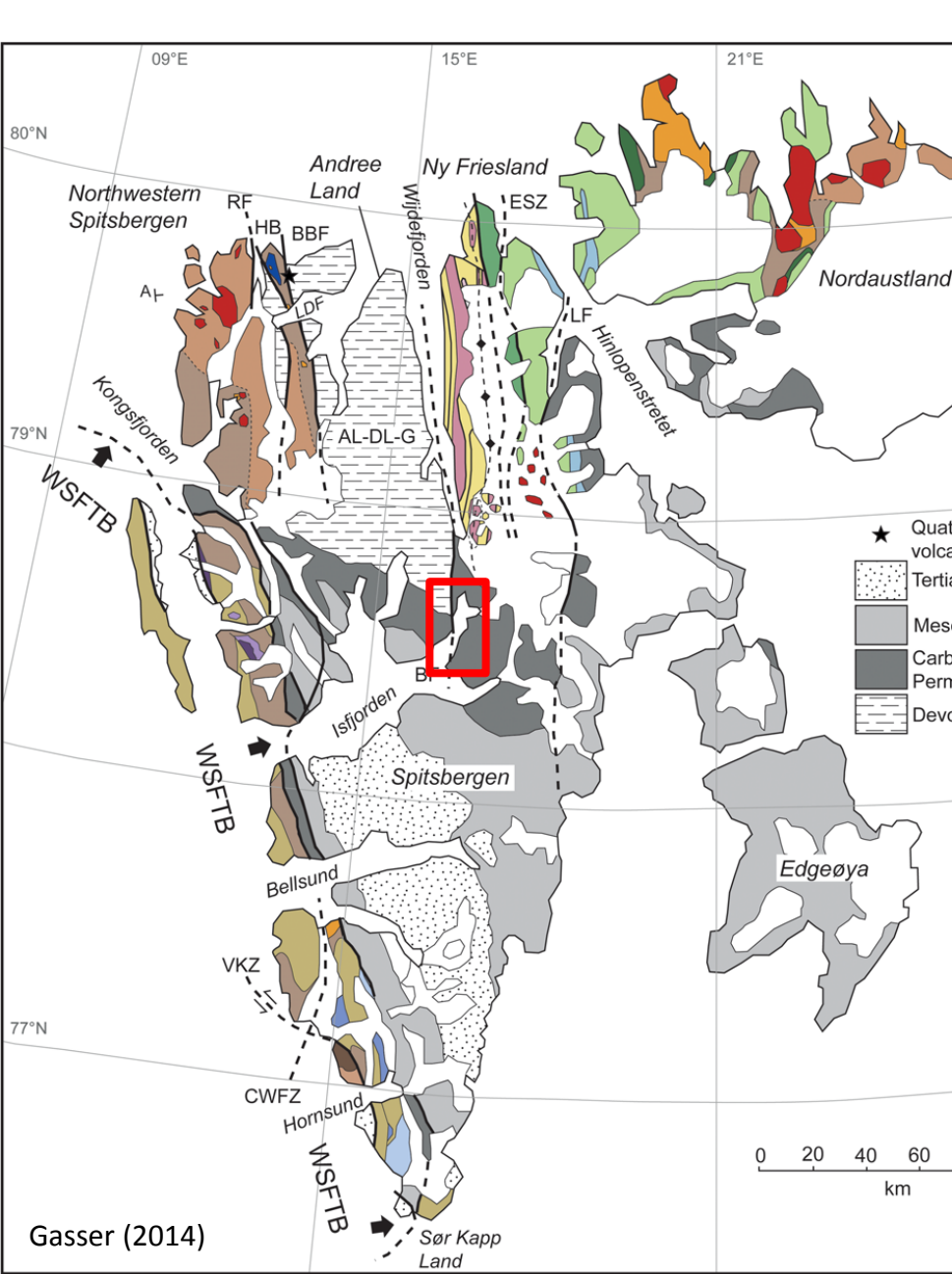
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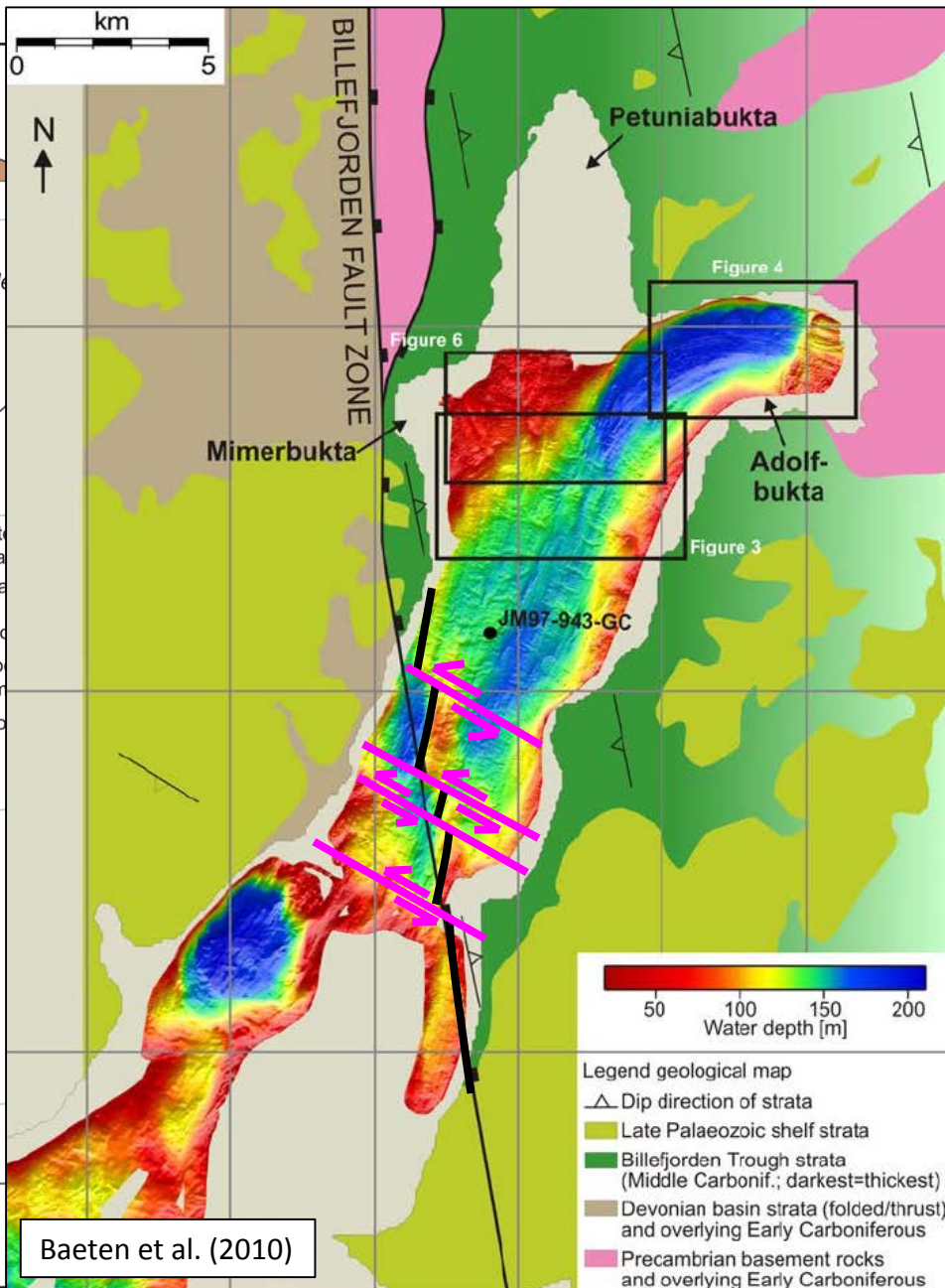
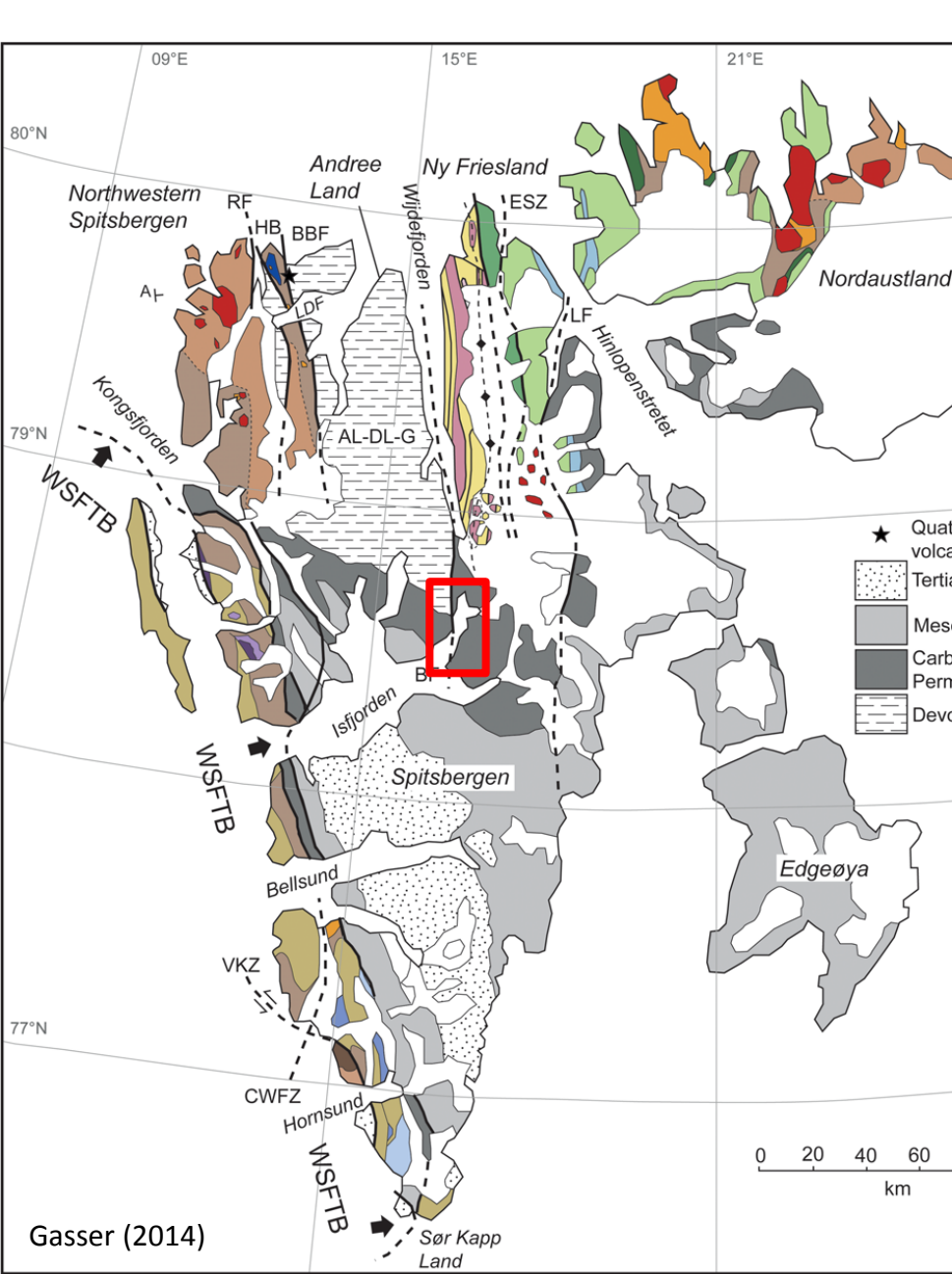
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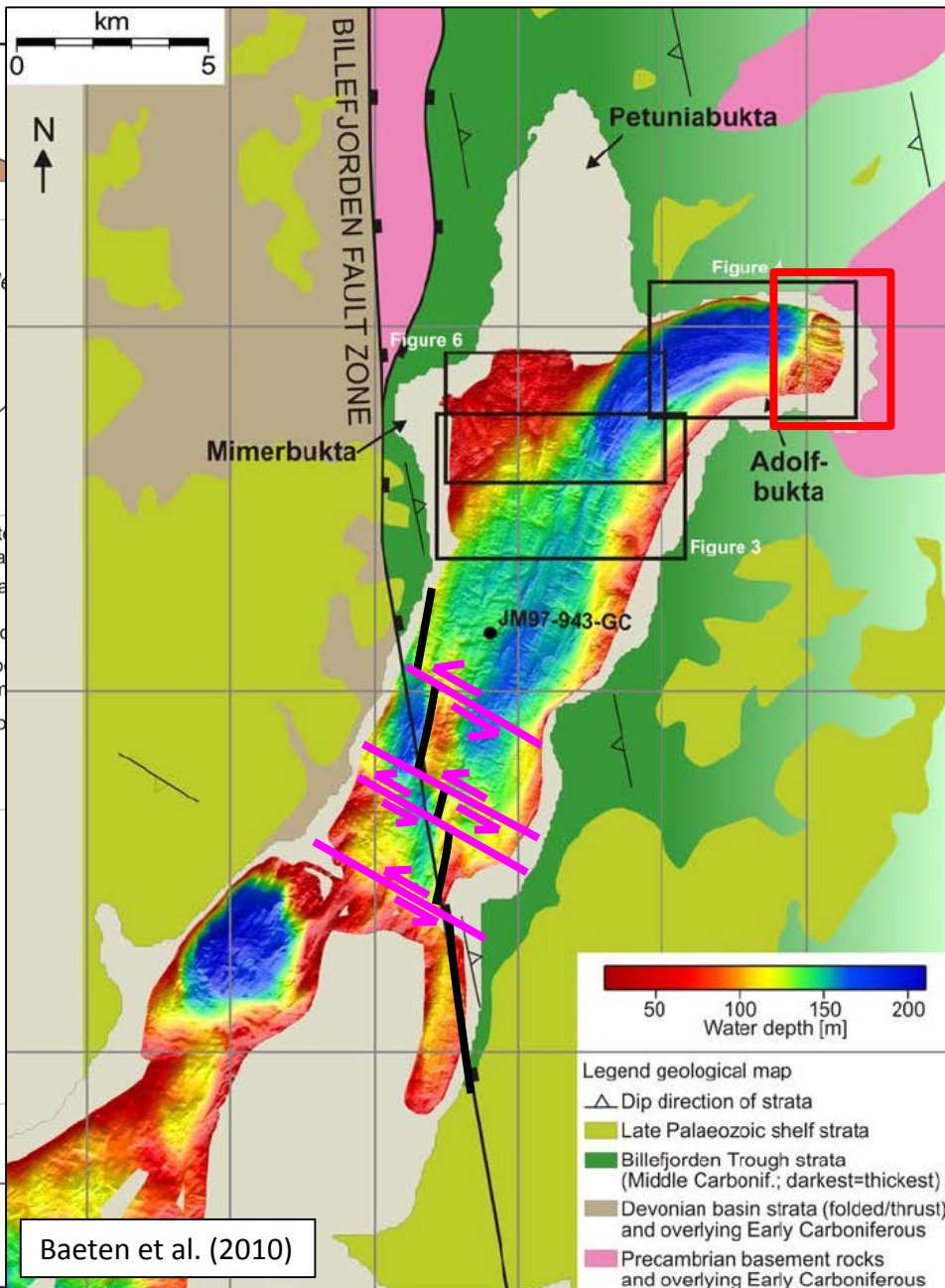
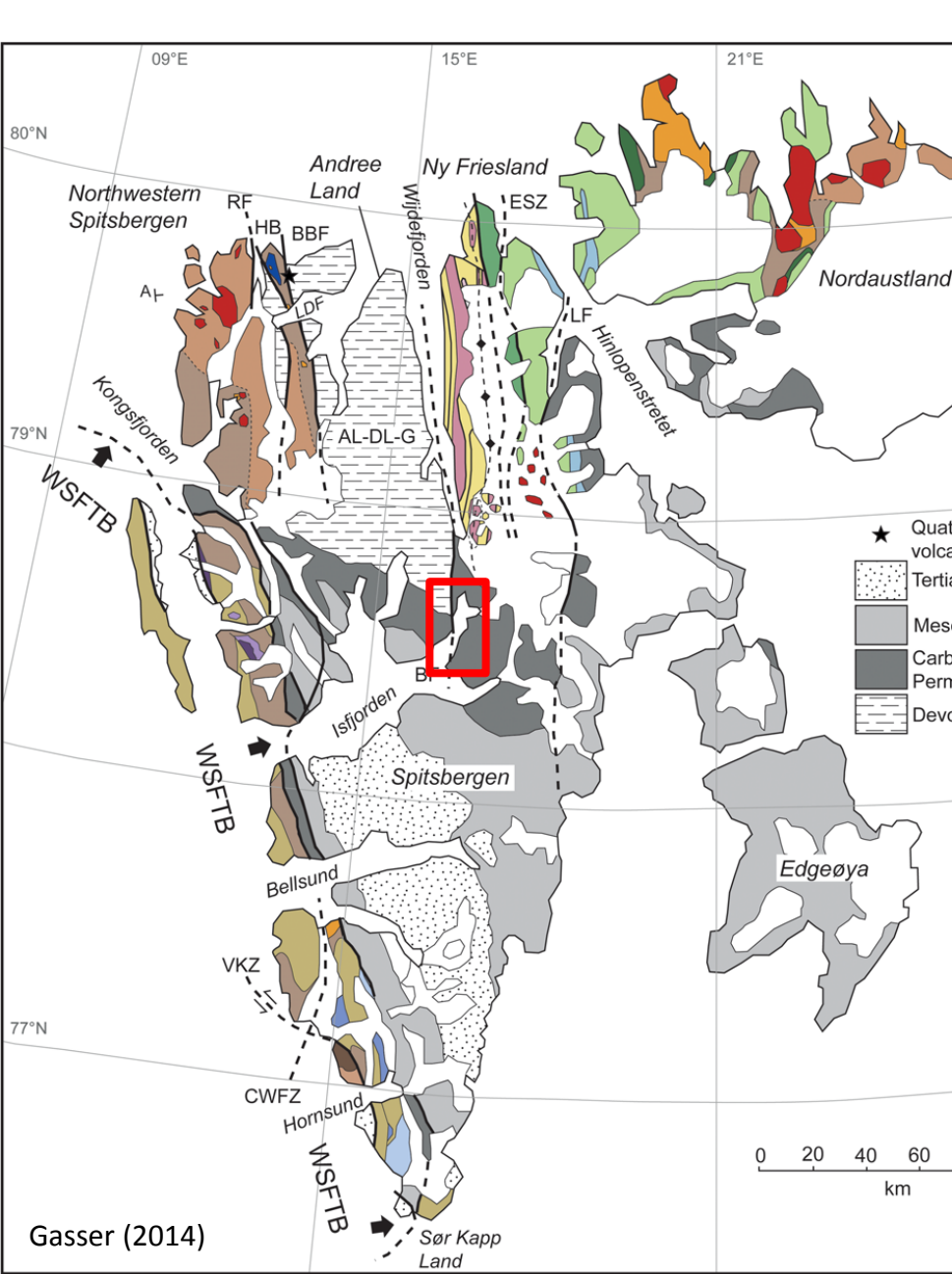
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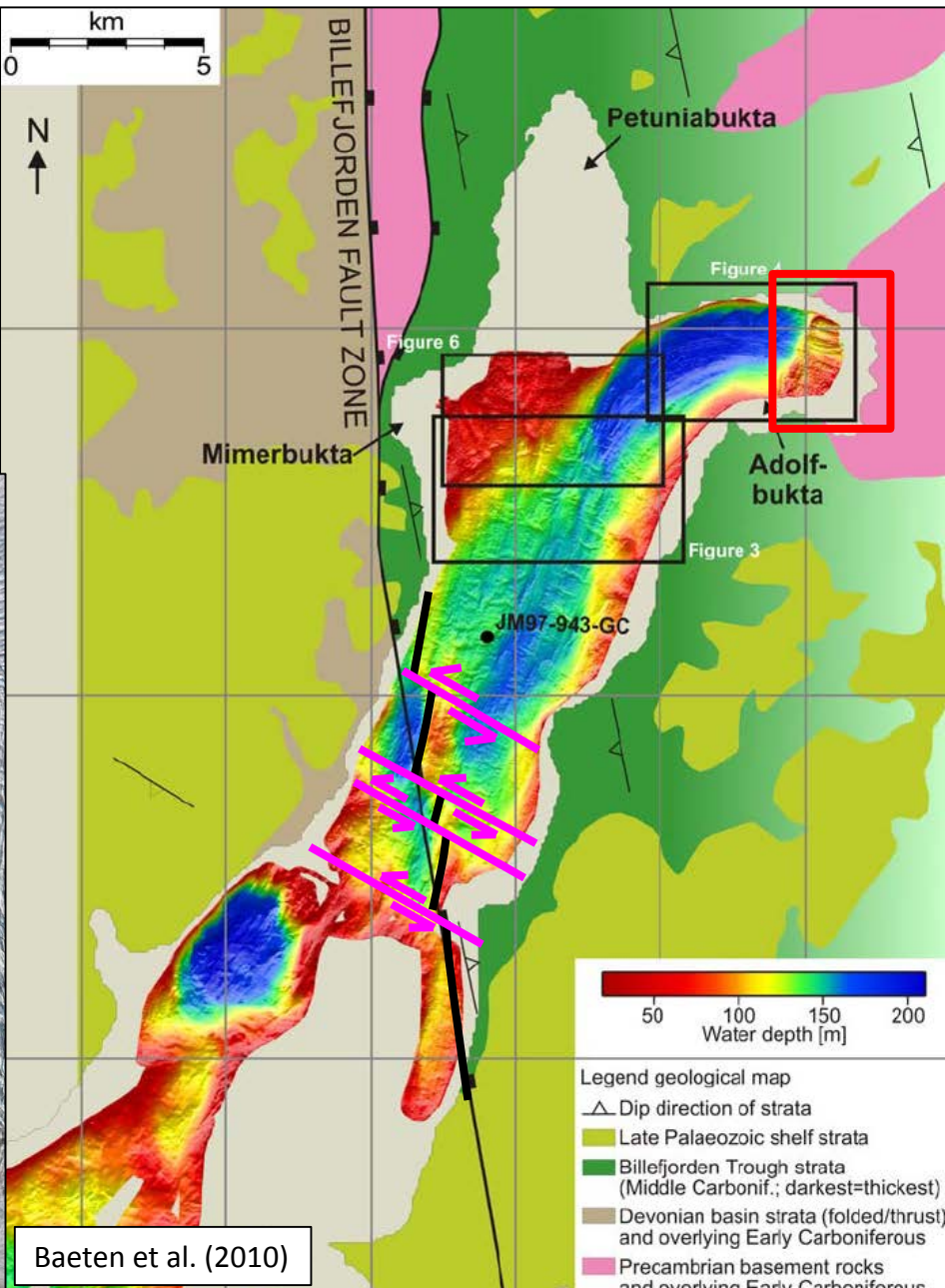
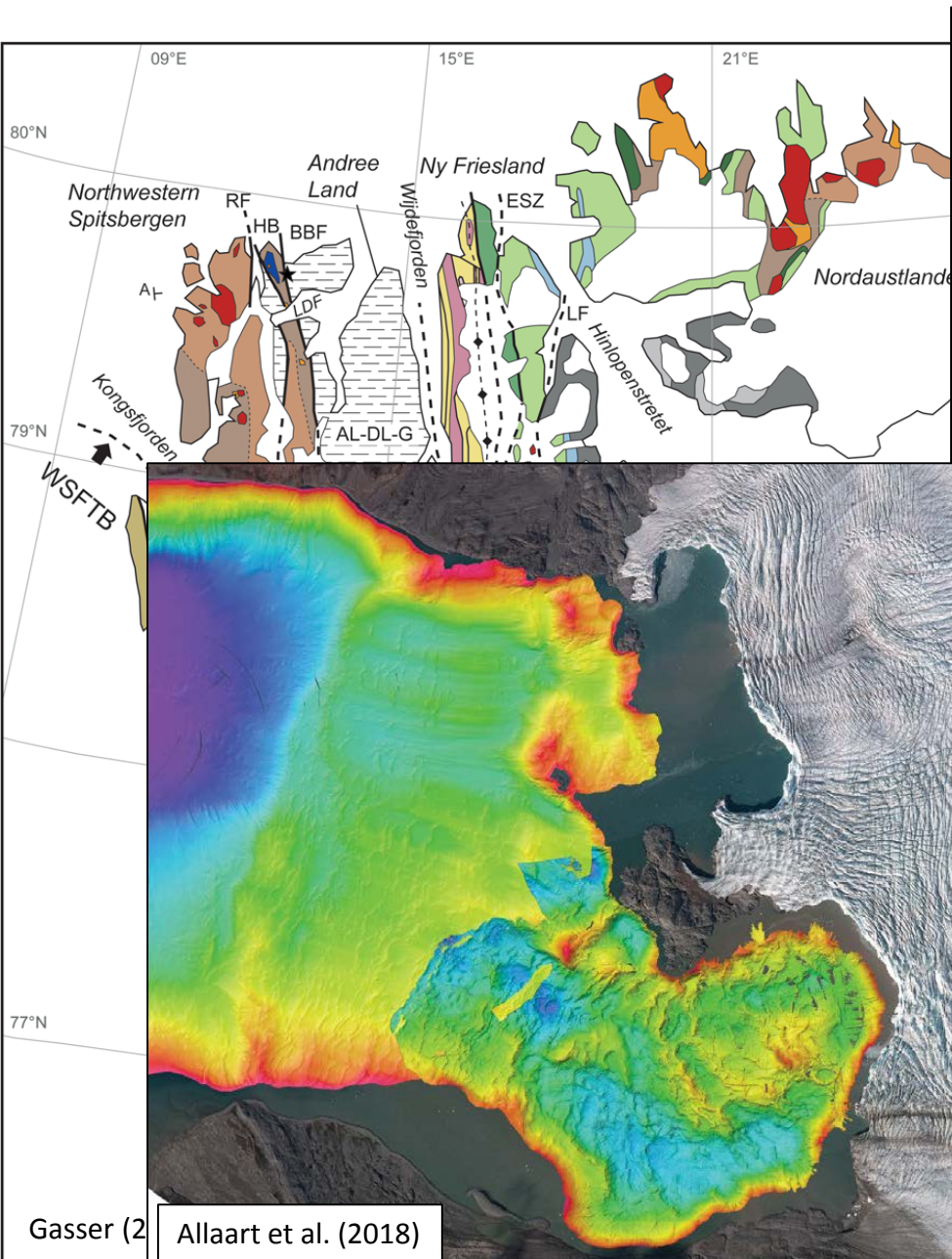
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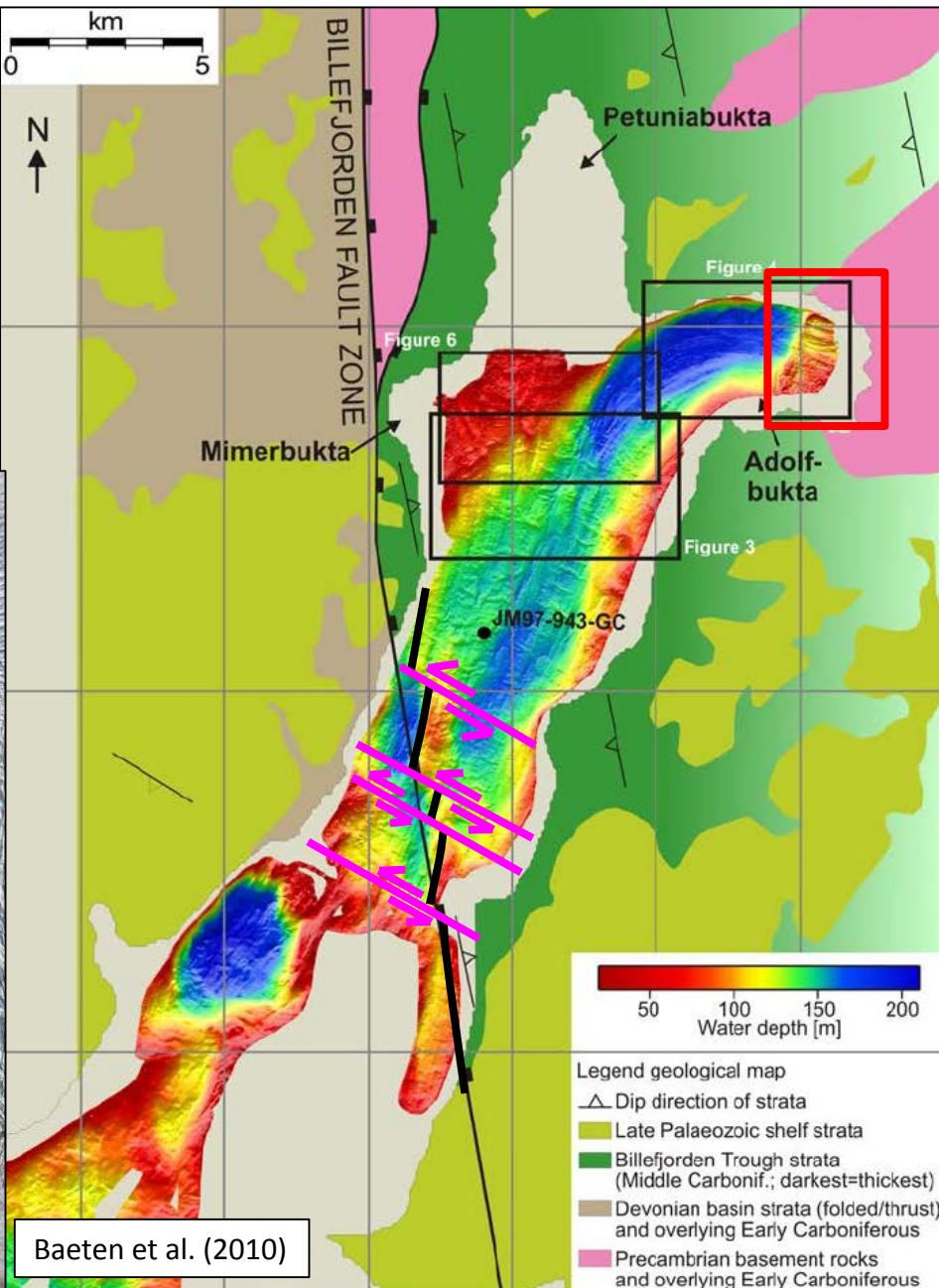
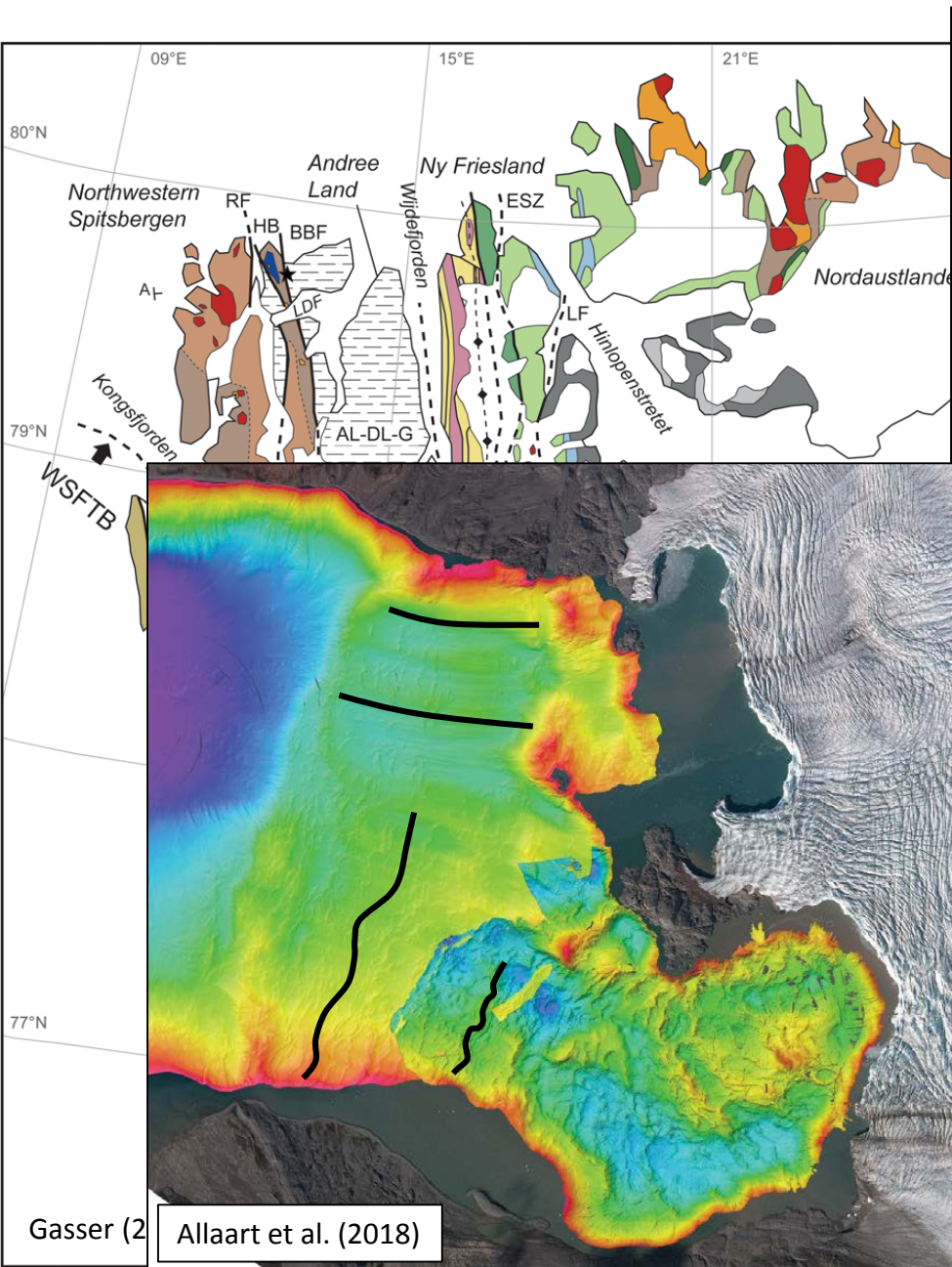
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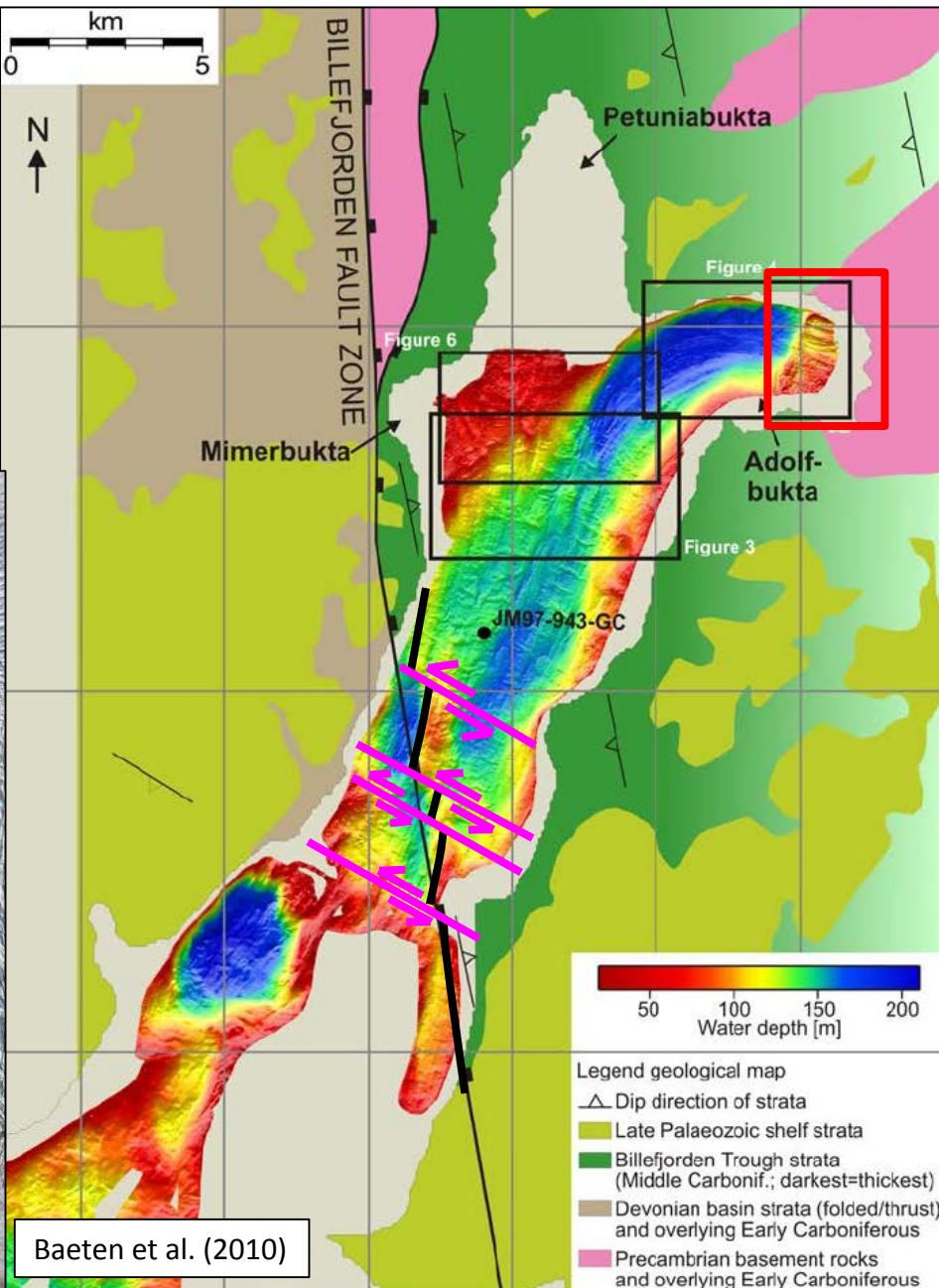
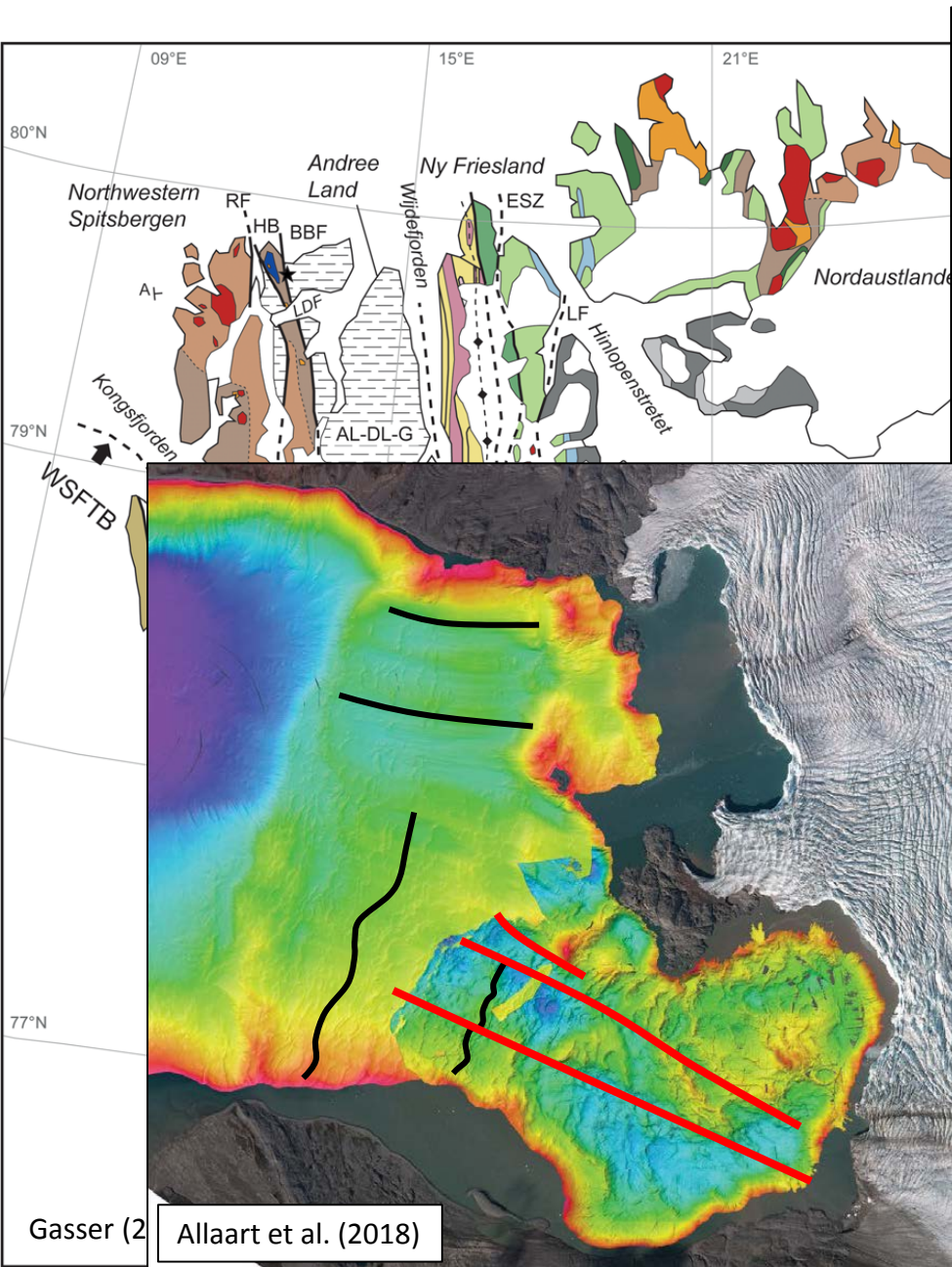
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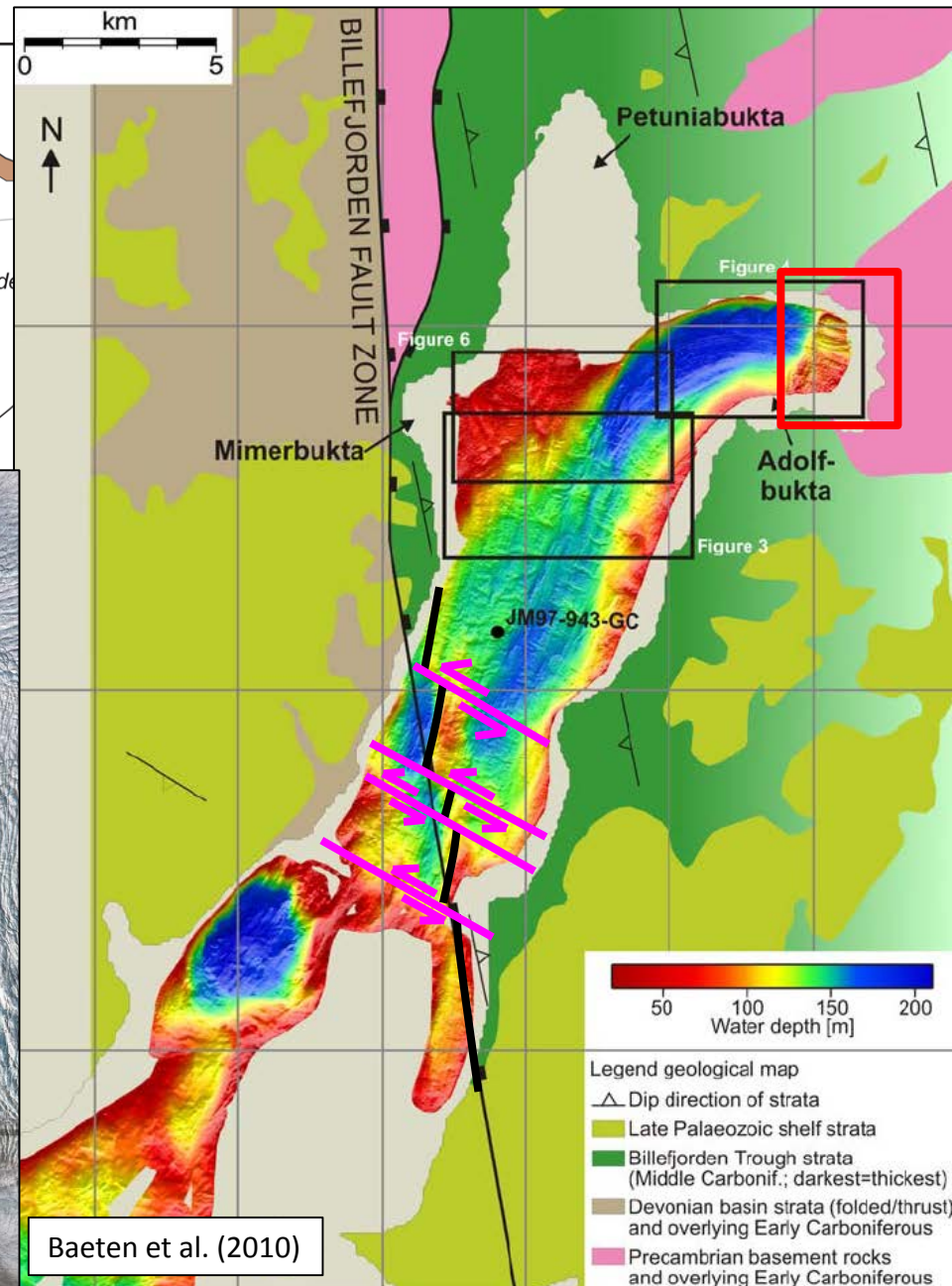
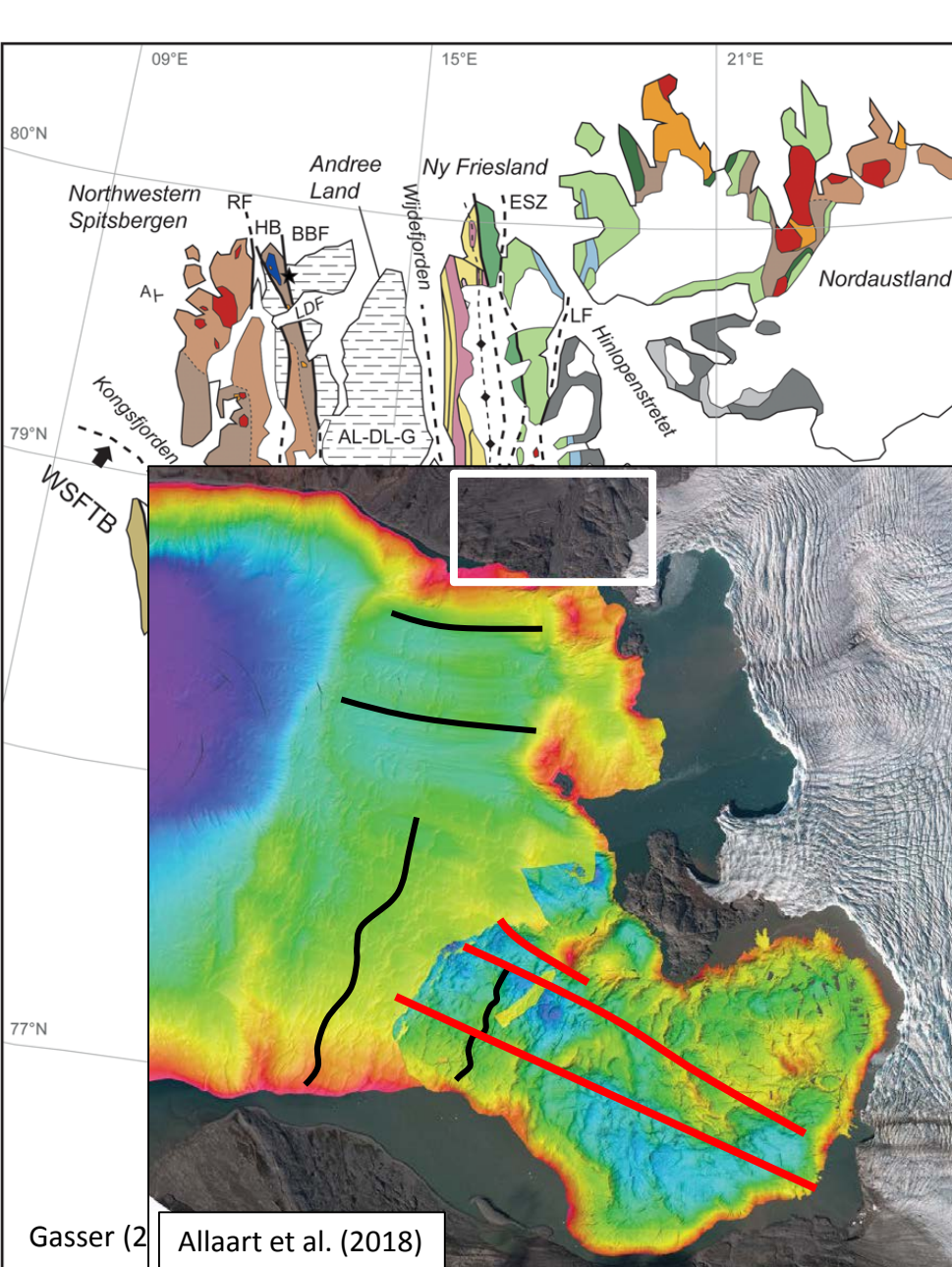
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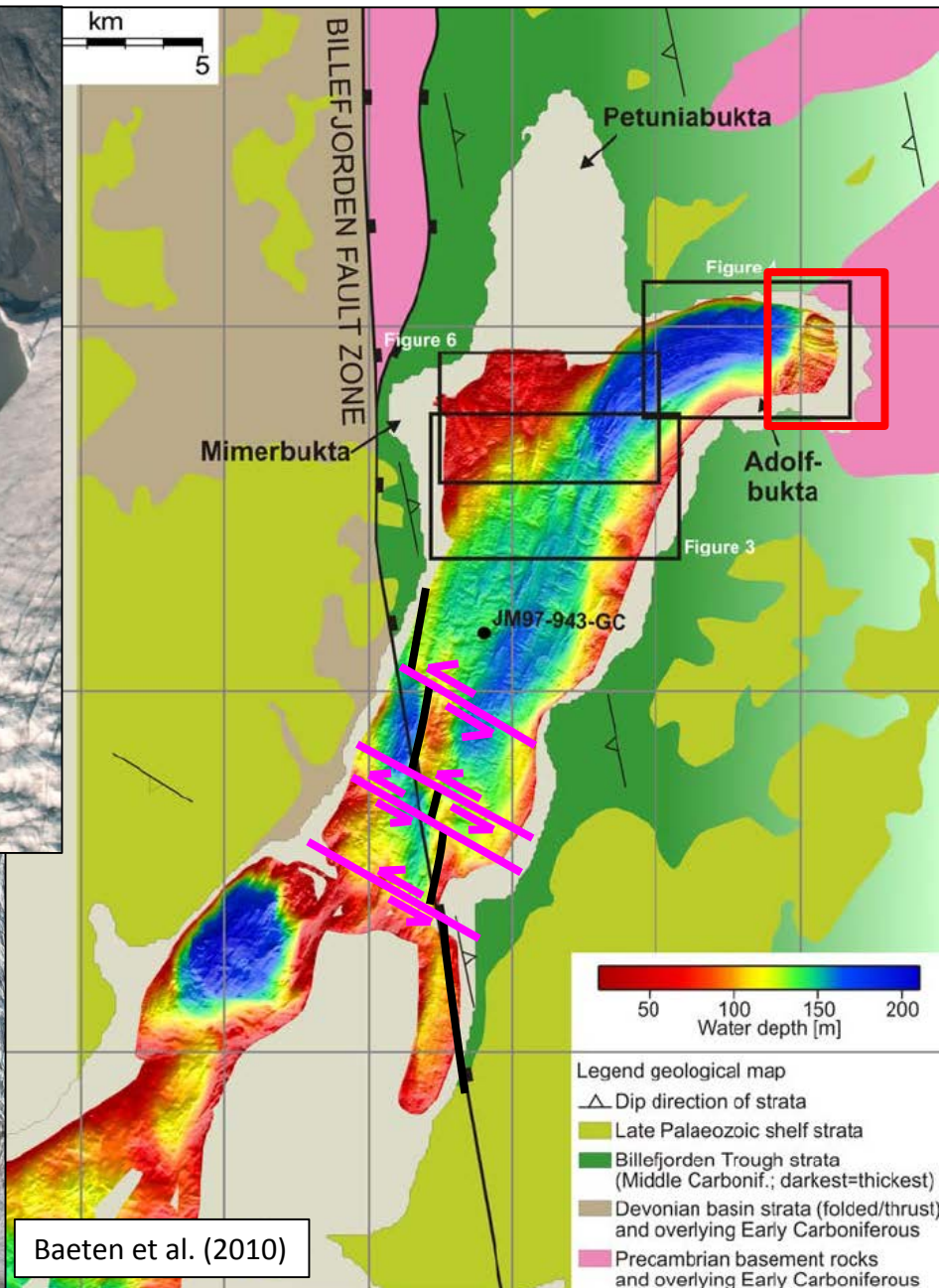
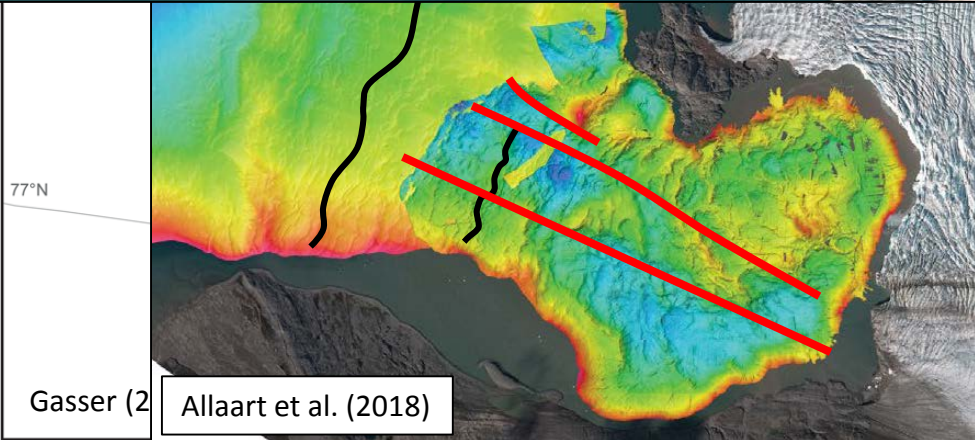
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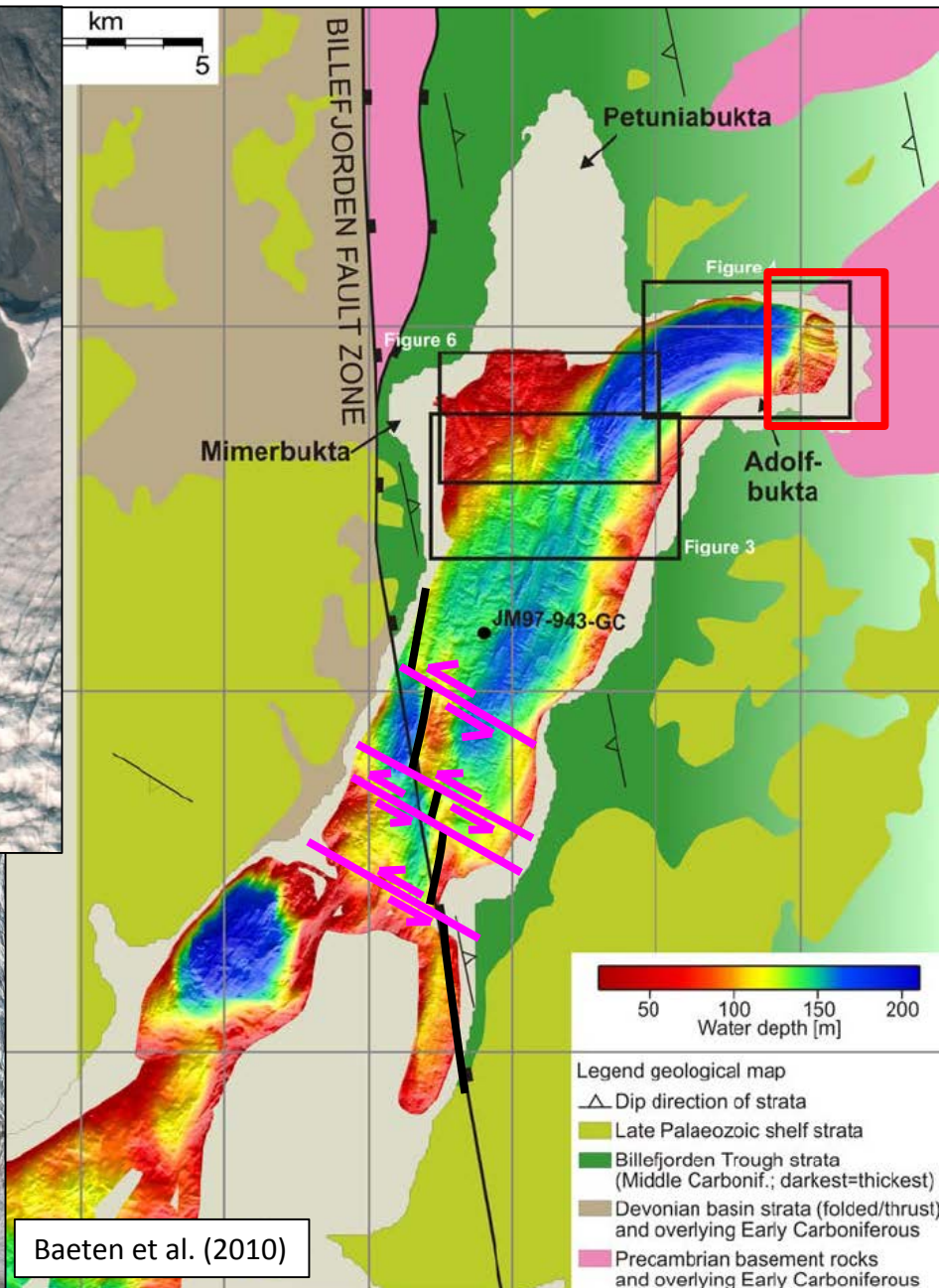
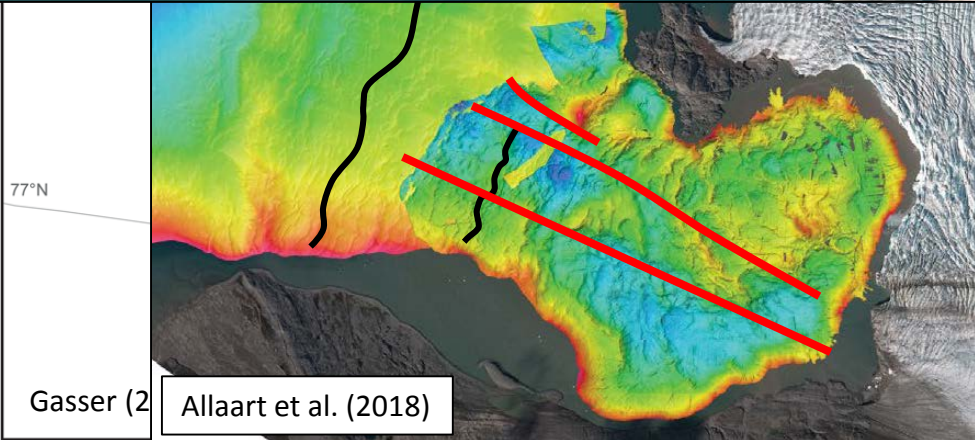
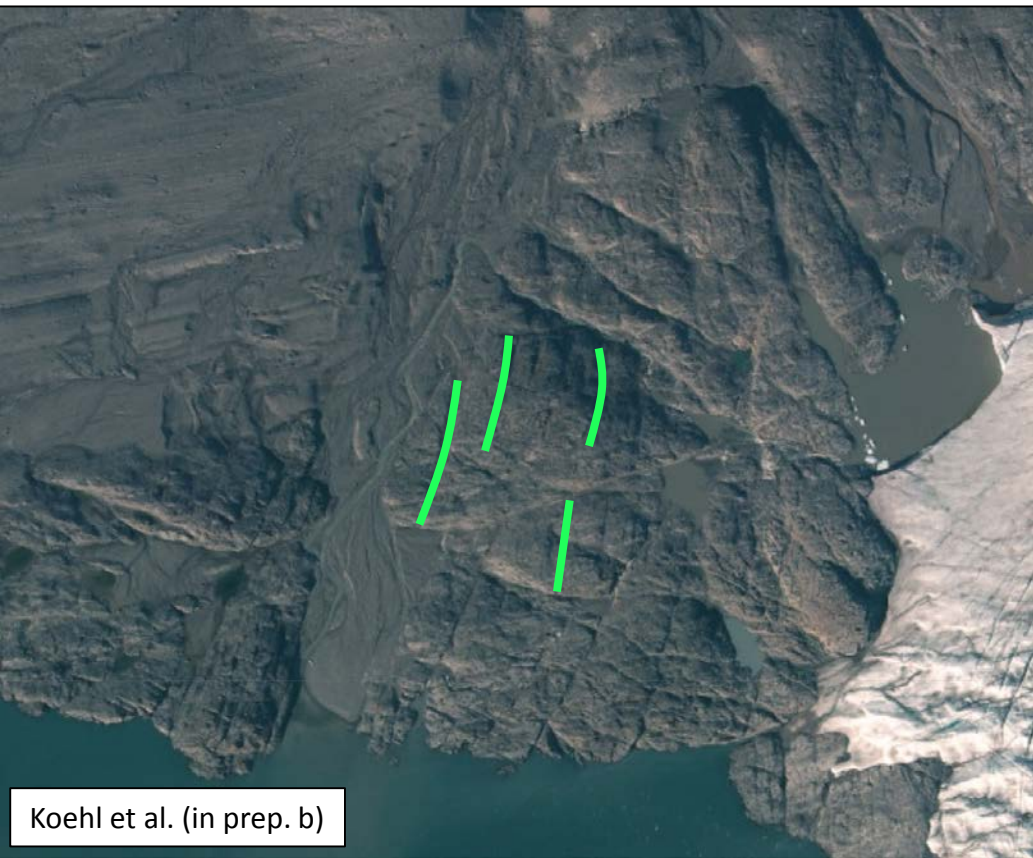
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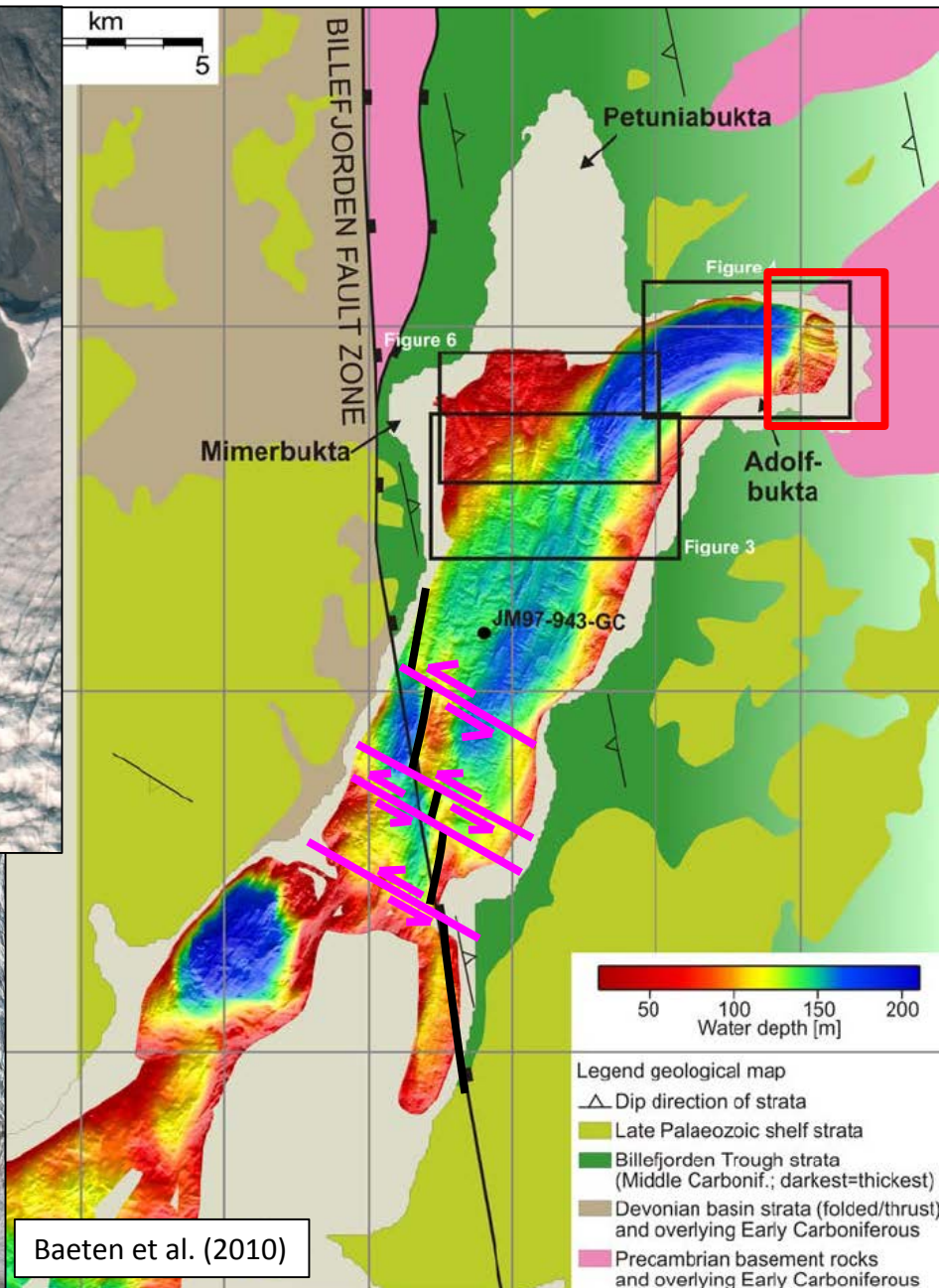
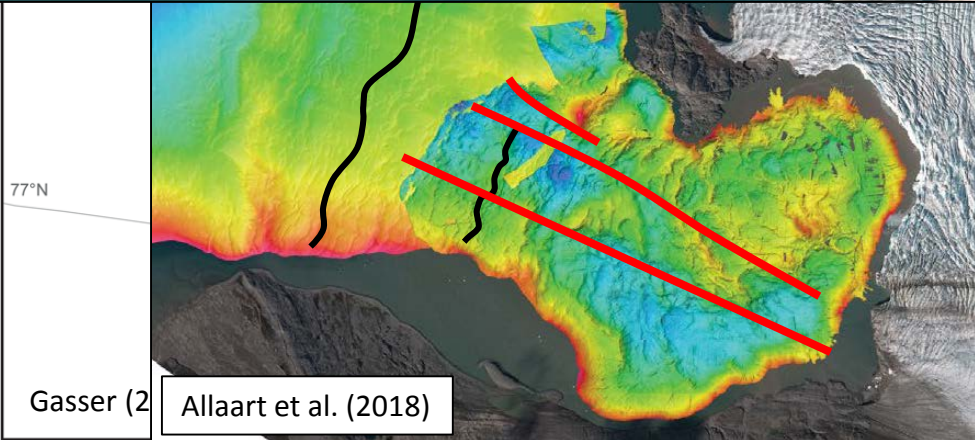
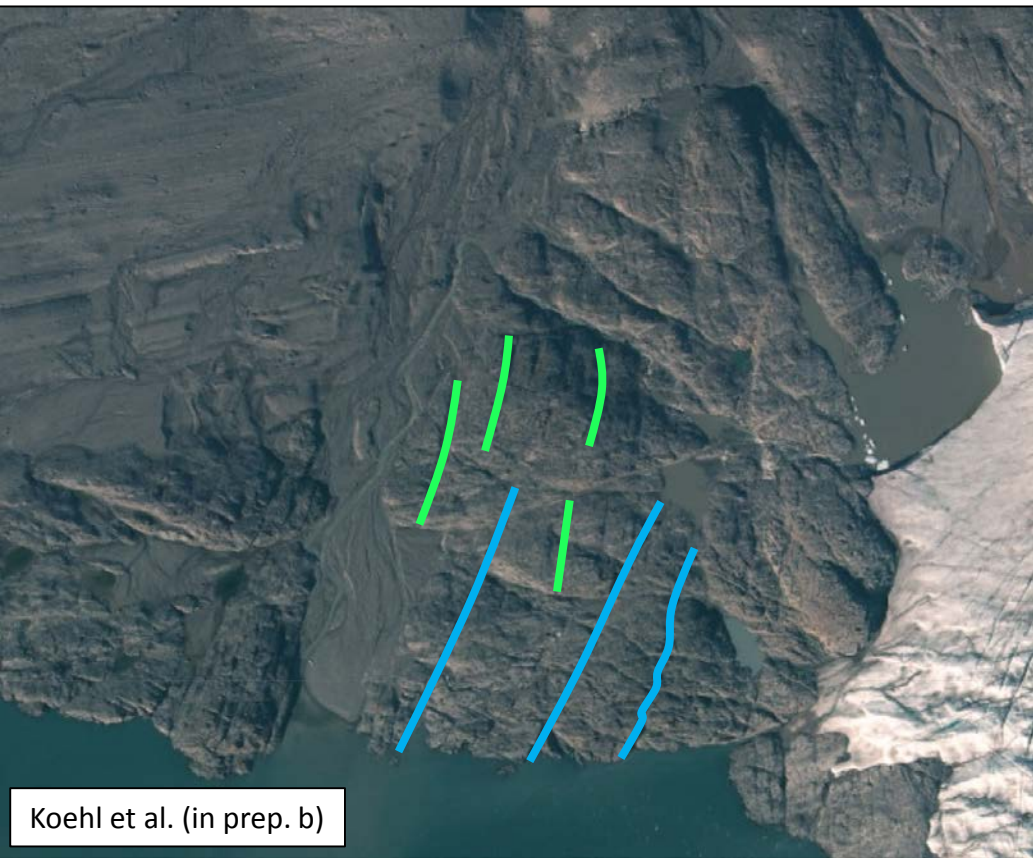
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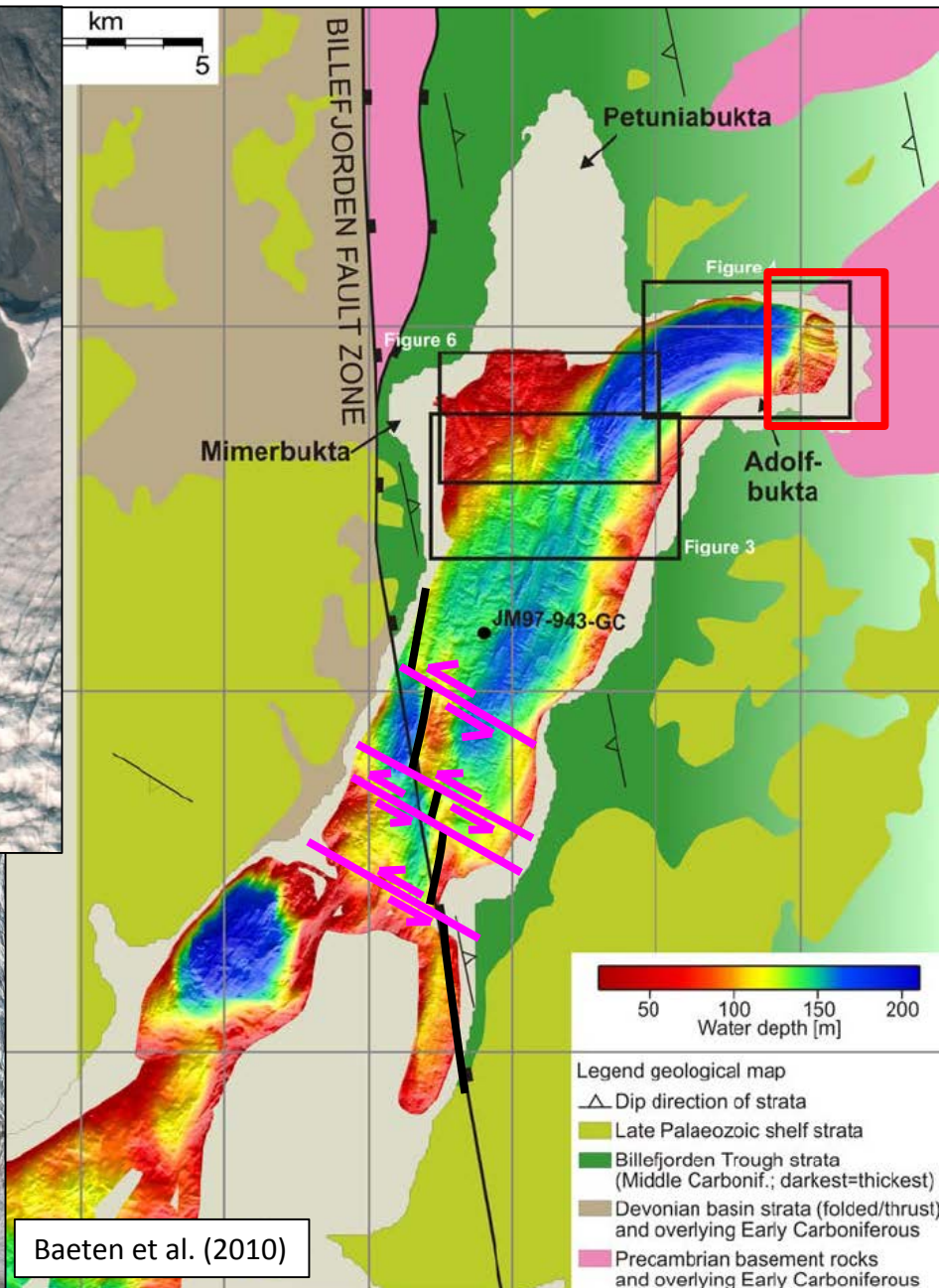
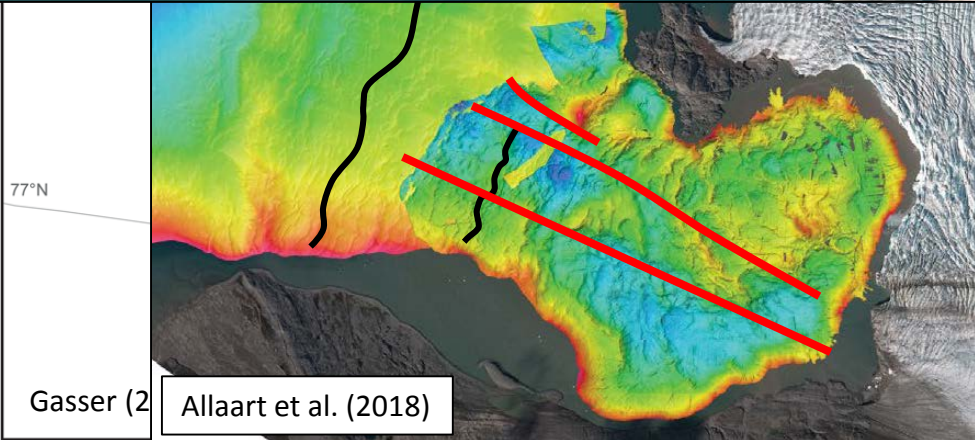
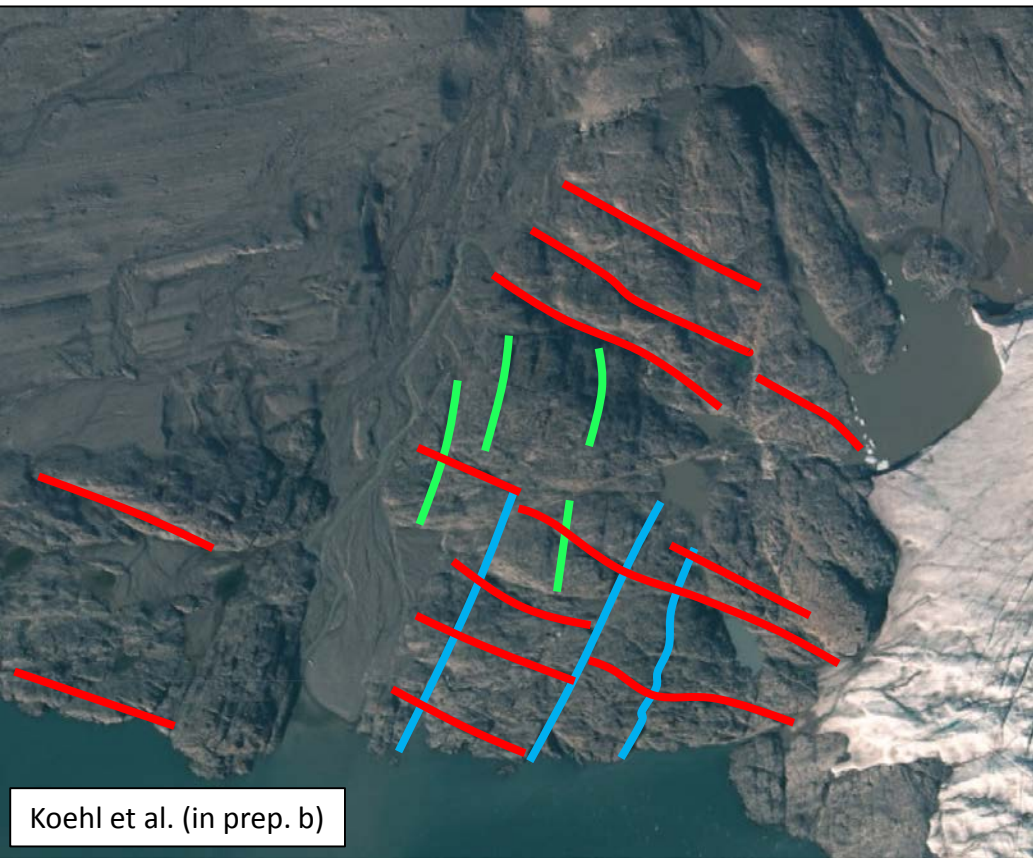
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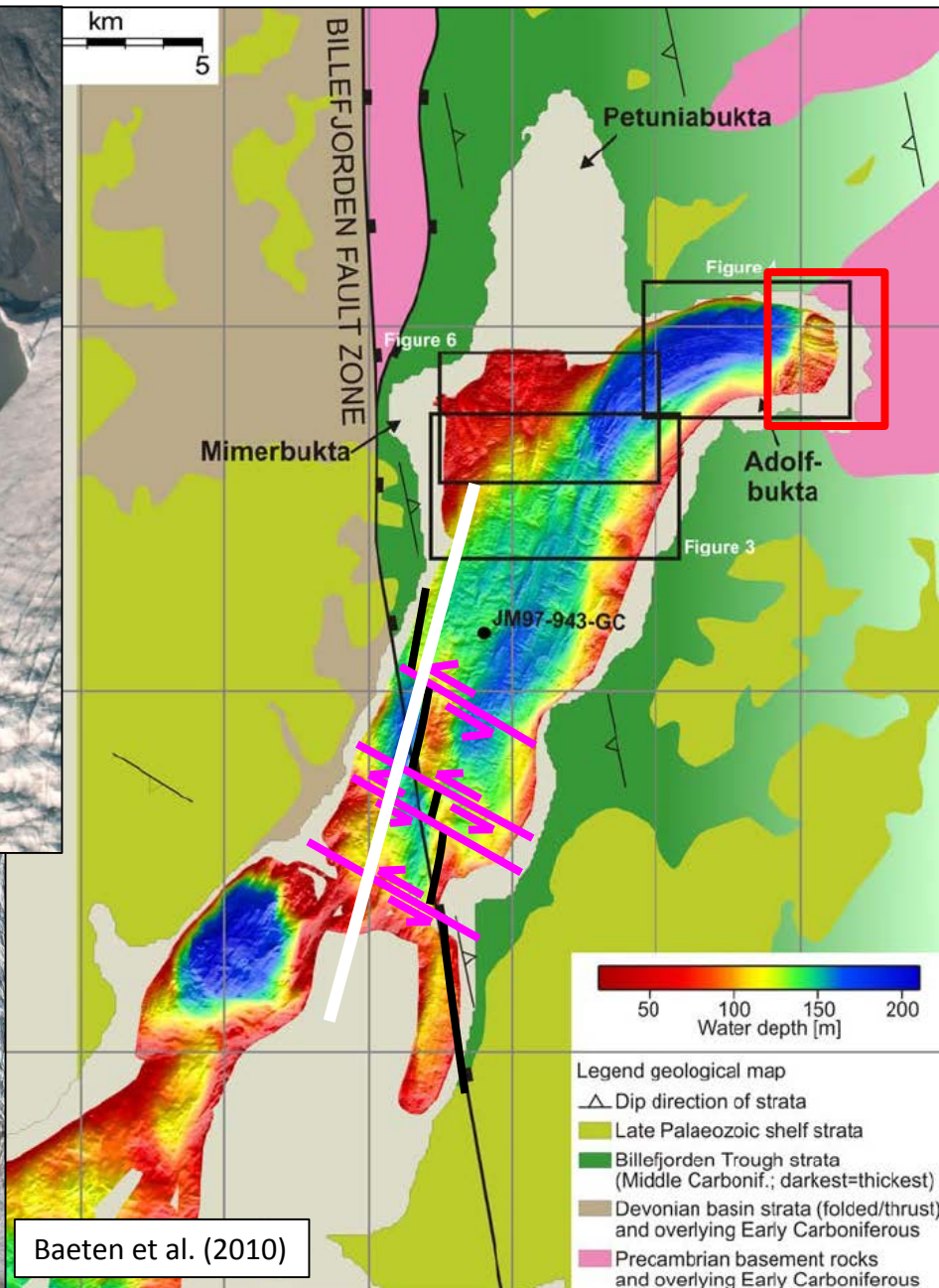
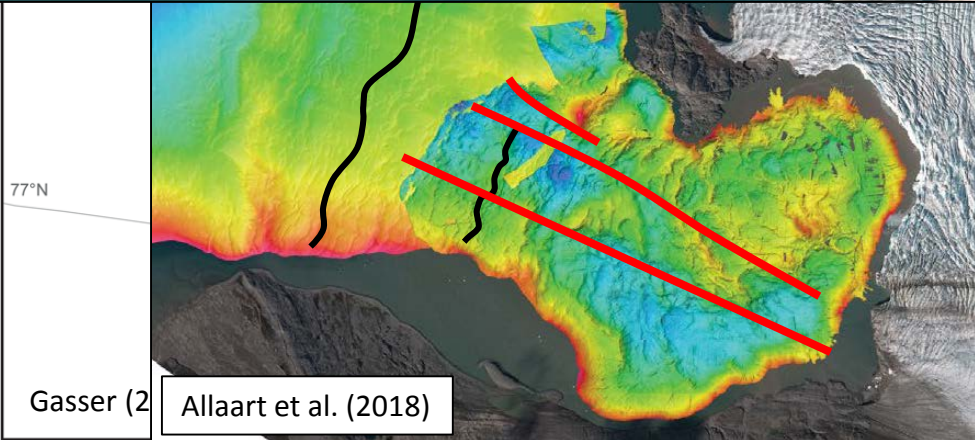
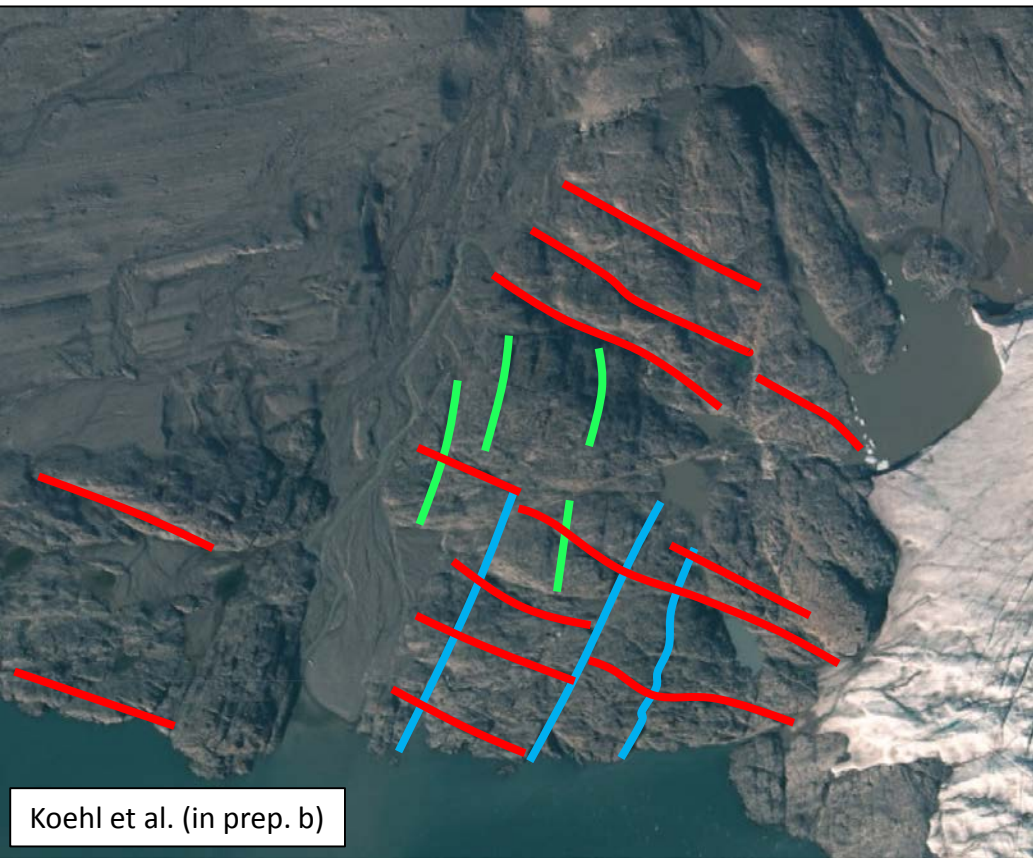
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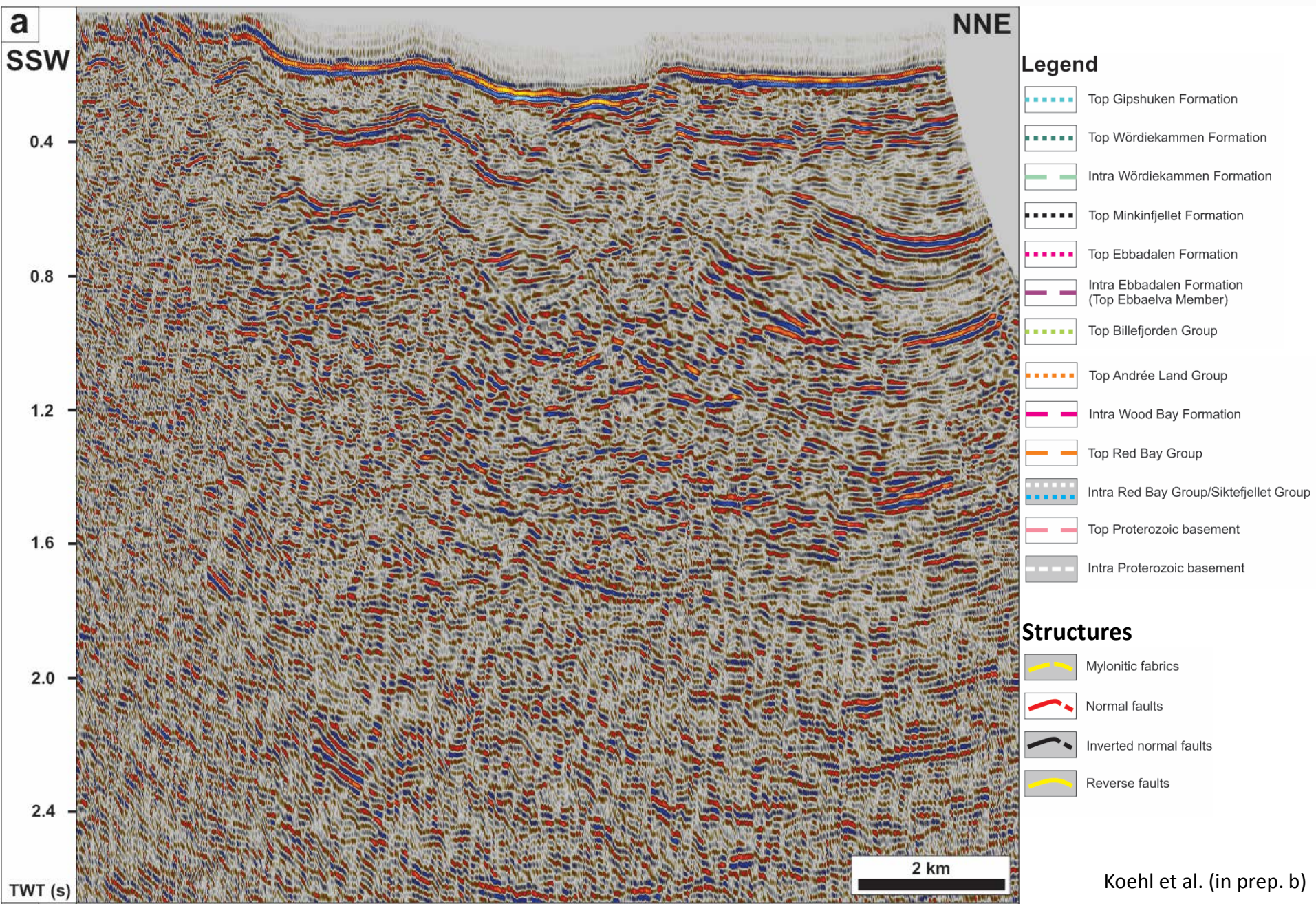
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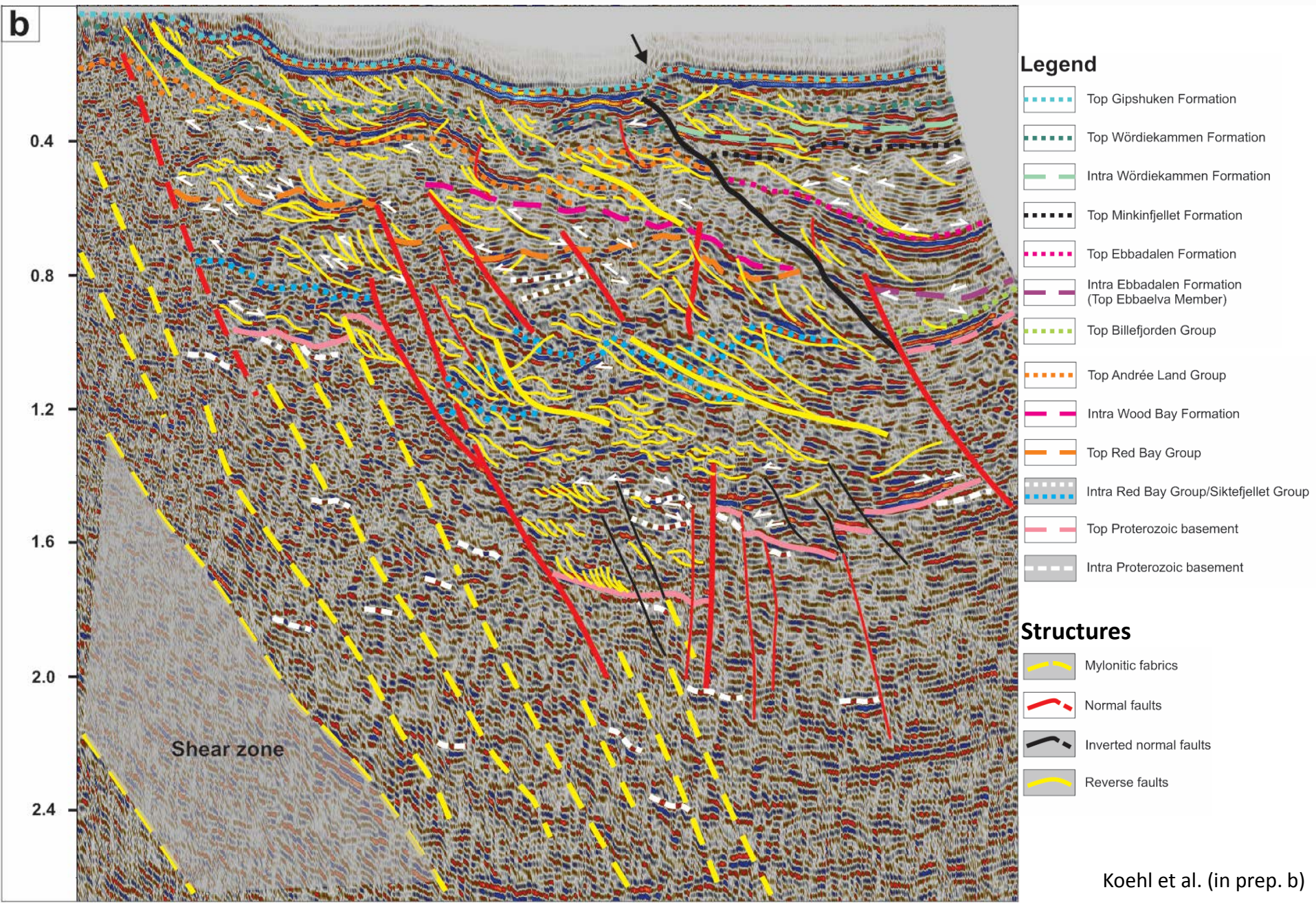
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2 Seismic data show that the WNW–ESE-striking faults that offset the Billefjorden Fault Zone correspond to reactivated Devonian normal faults merging into basement fabrics.

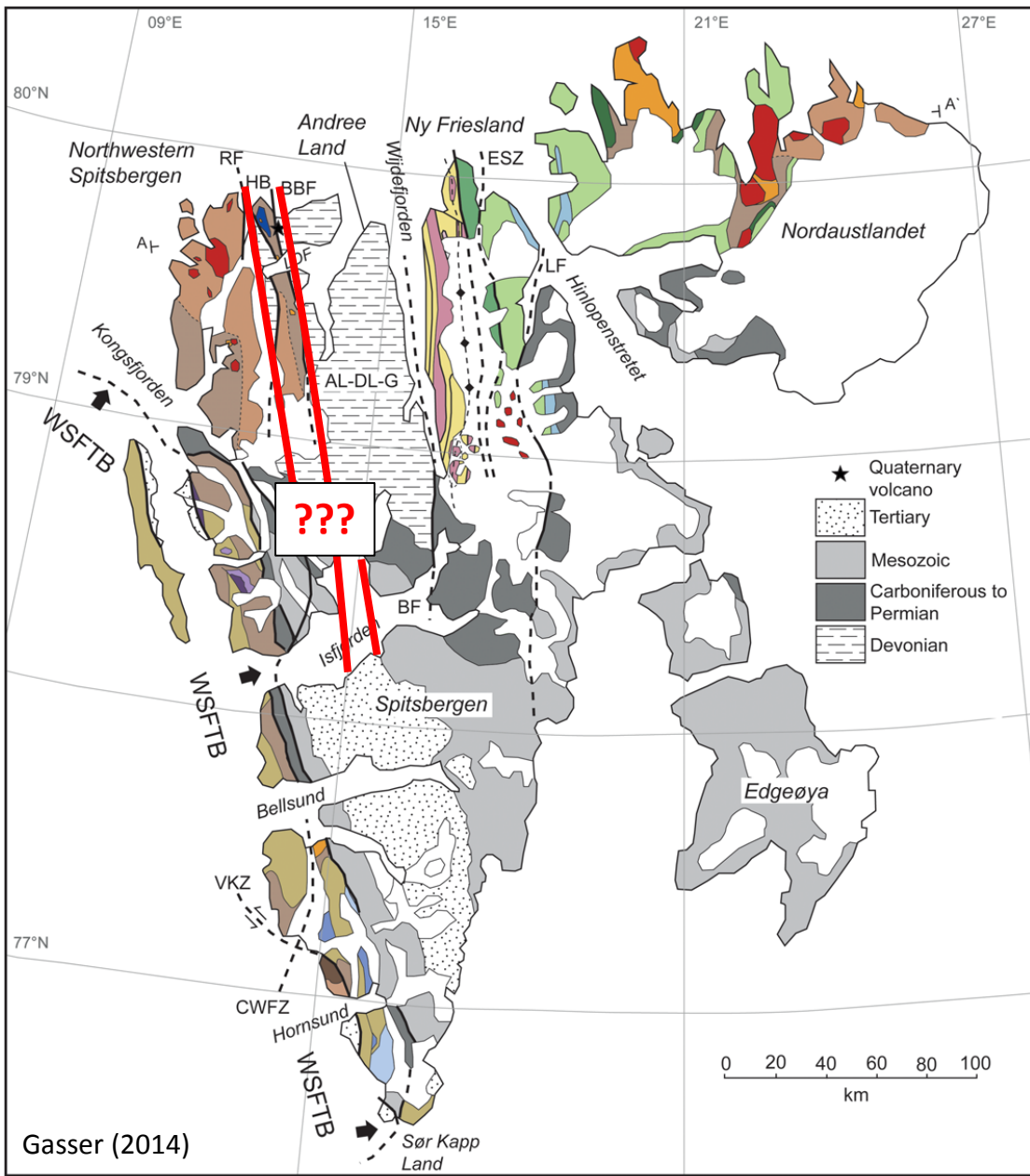


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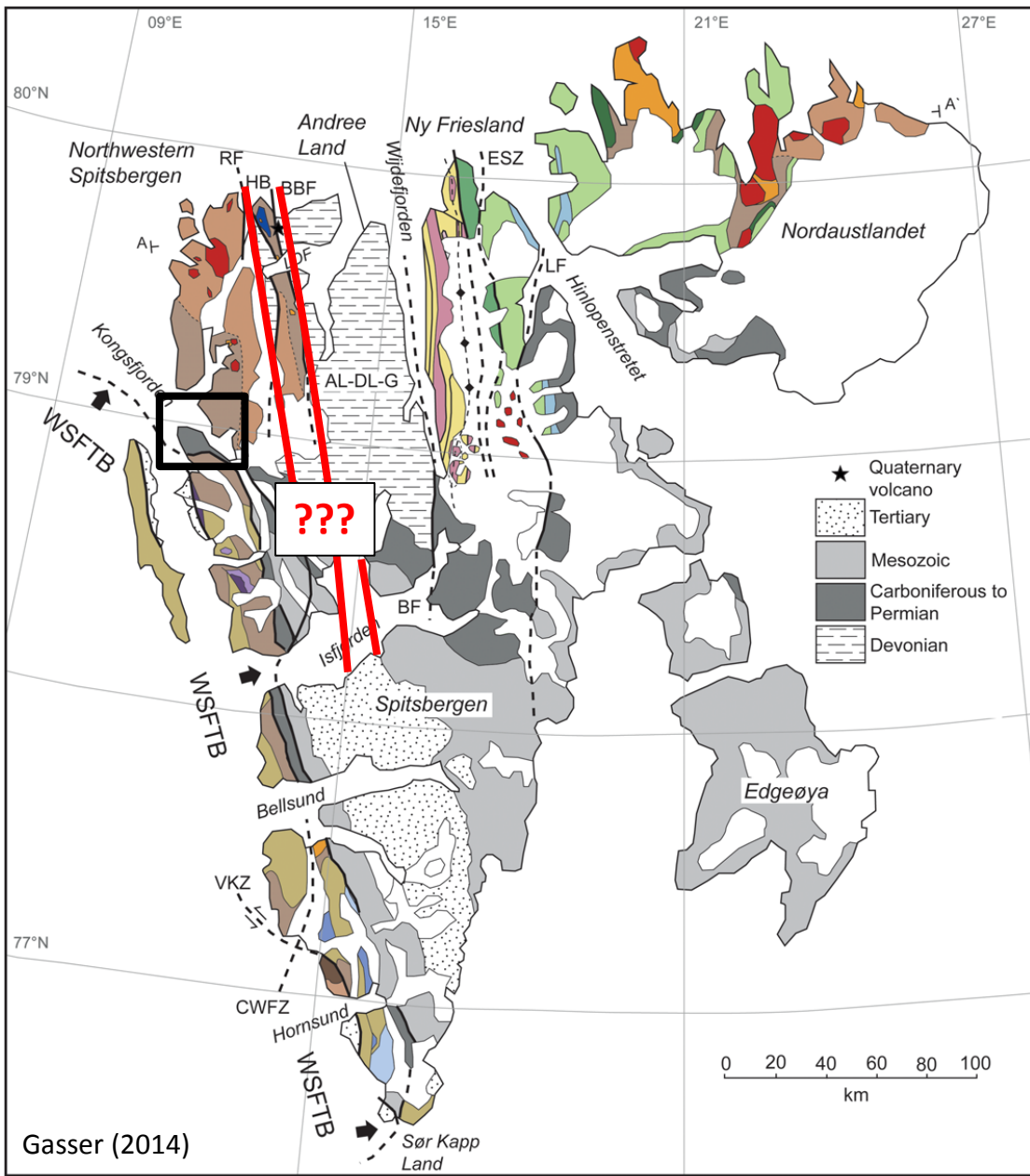
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Bathymetry data in Kongsfjorden show that WNW–ESE-trending fault-related escarpments offset a N–S-striking Cenozoic fault by 4.5 km left-laterally.

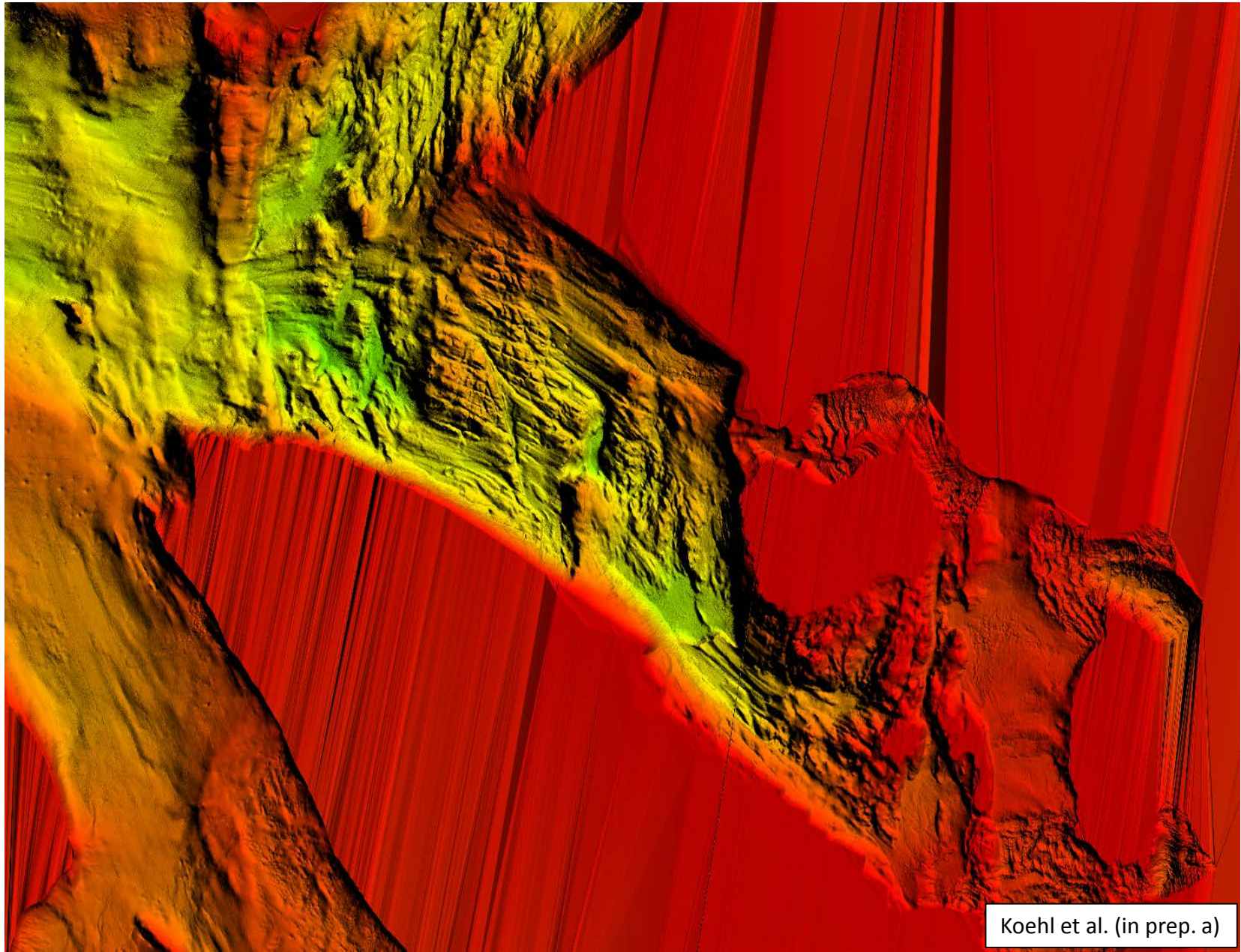


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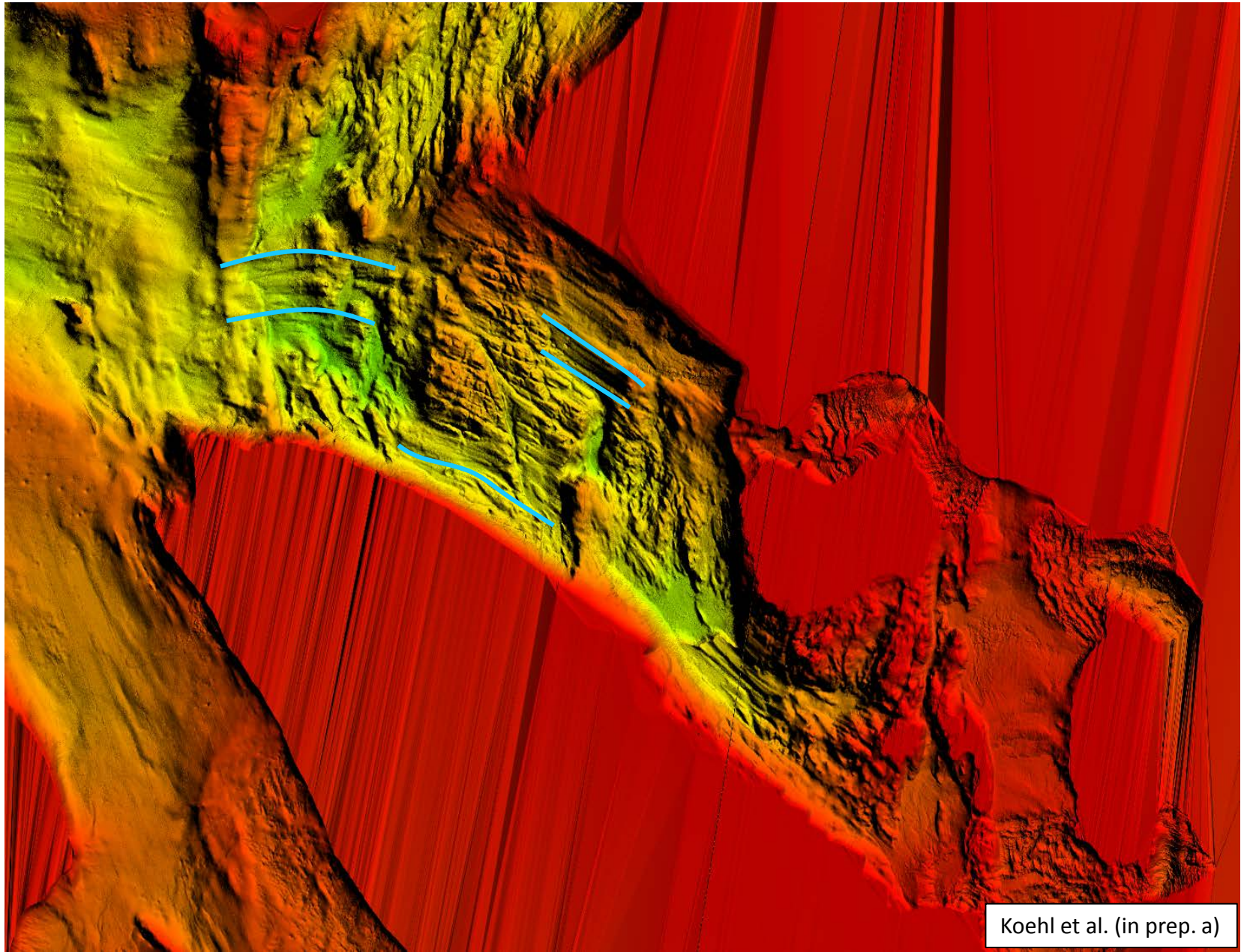
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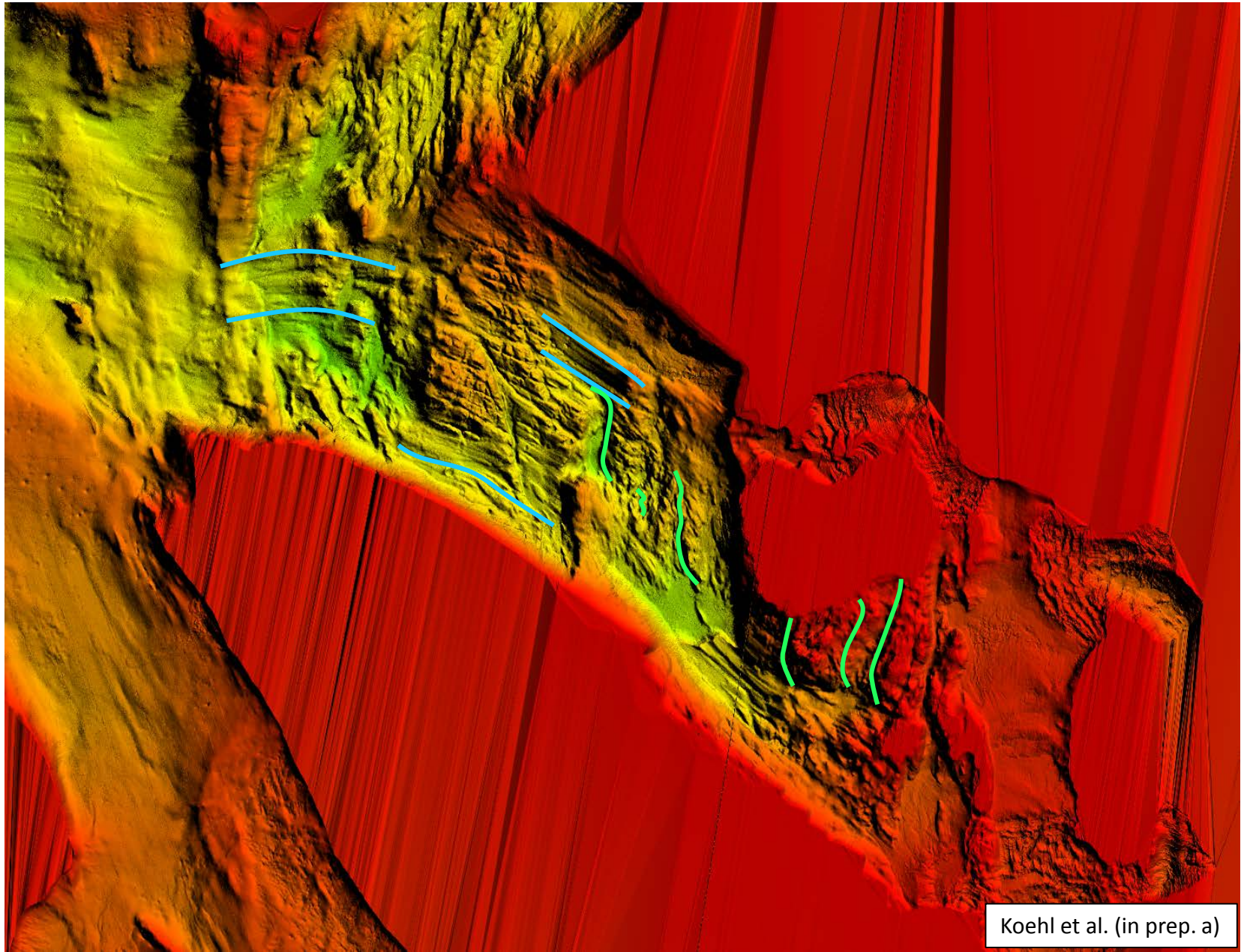
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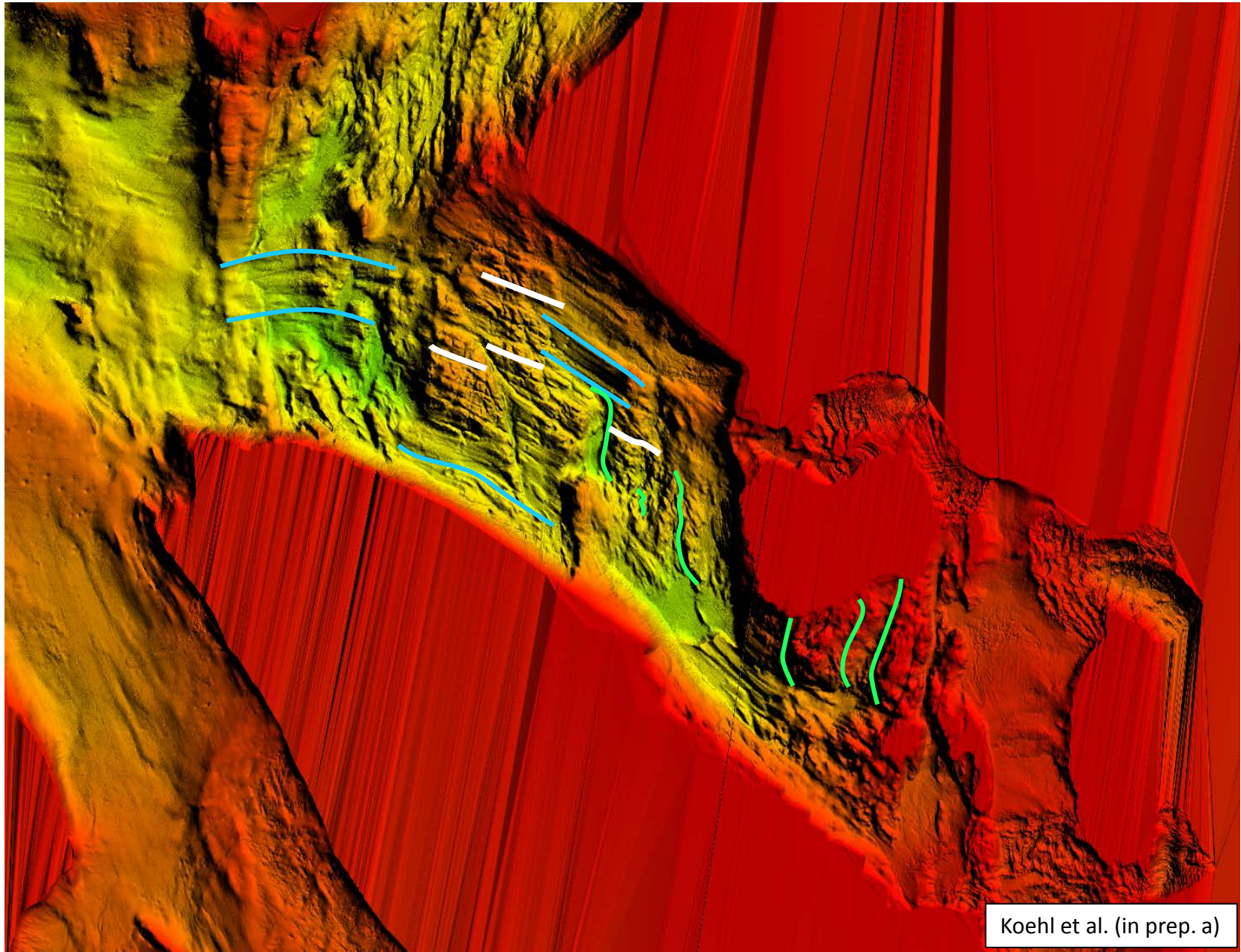
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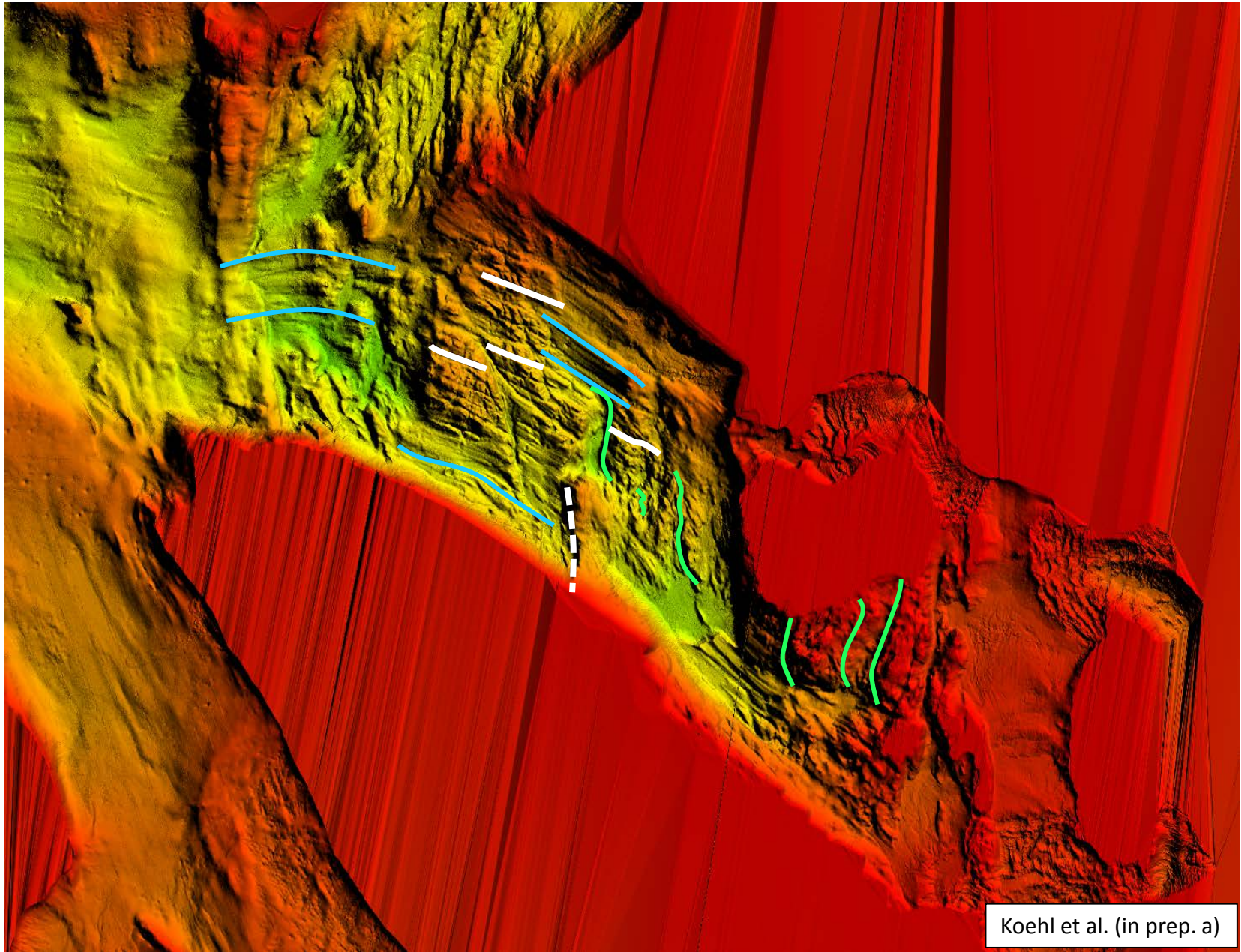
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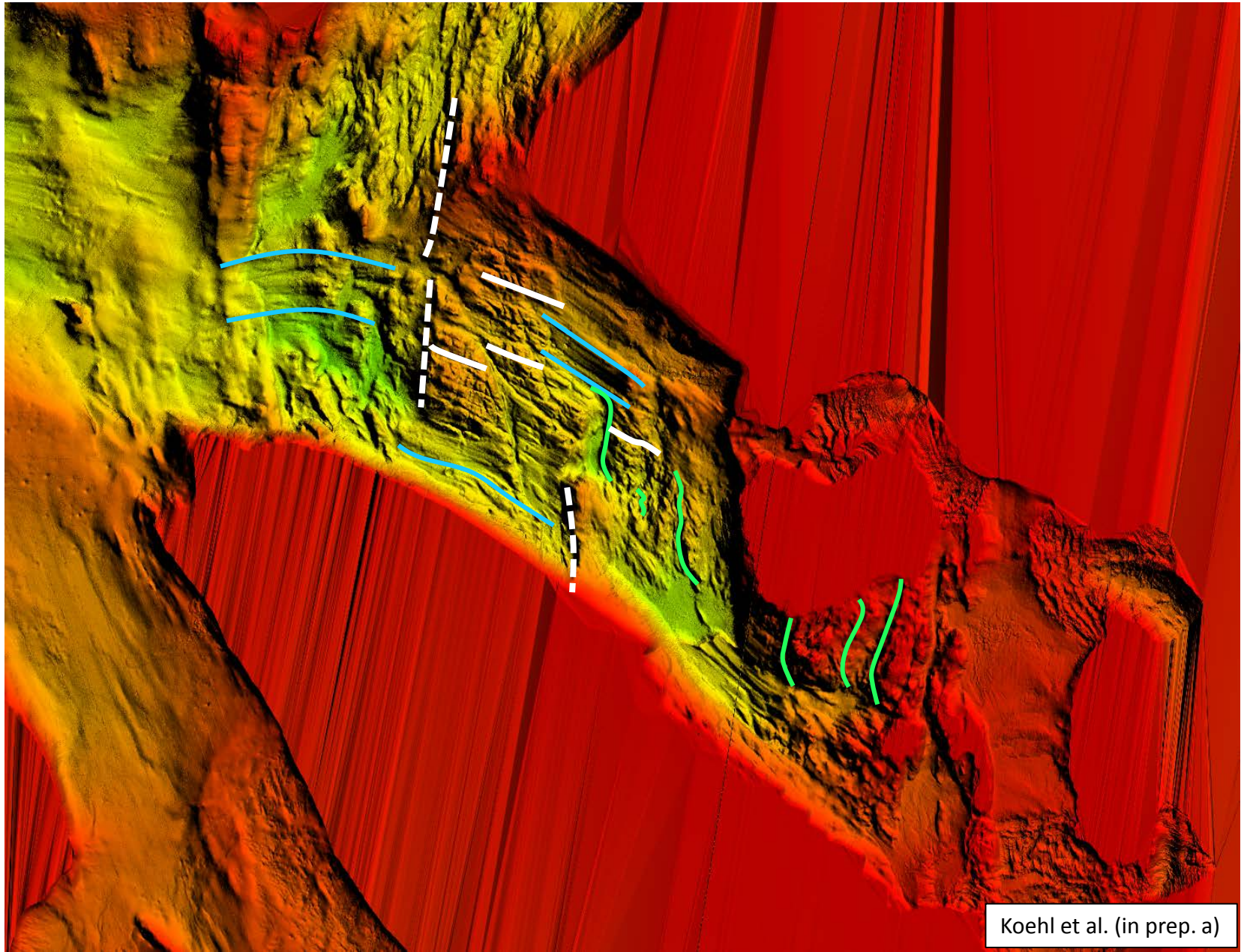
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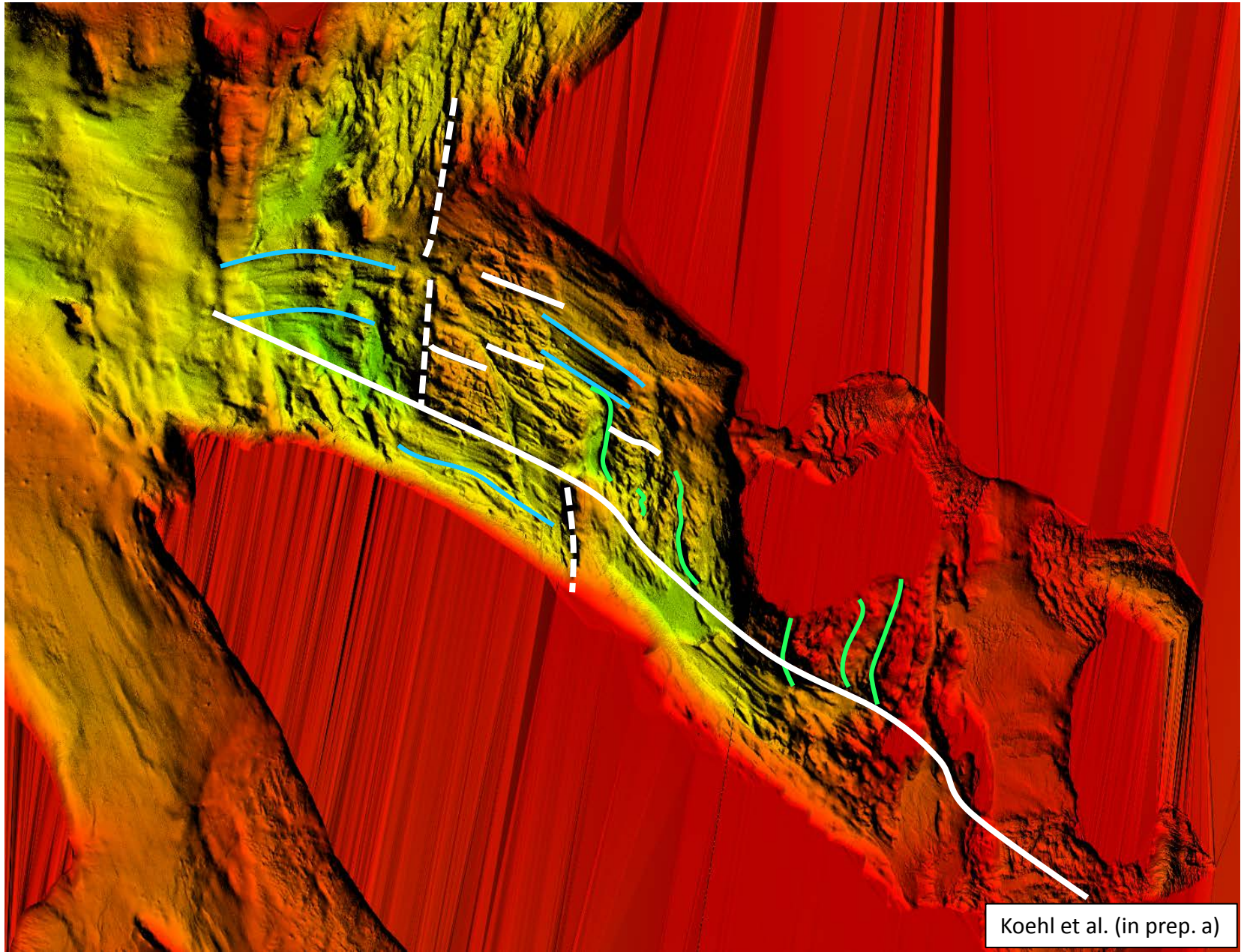
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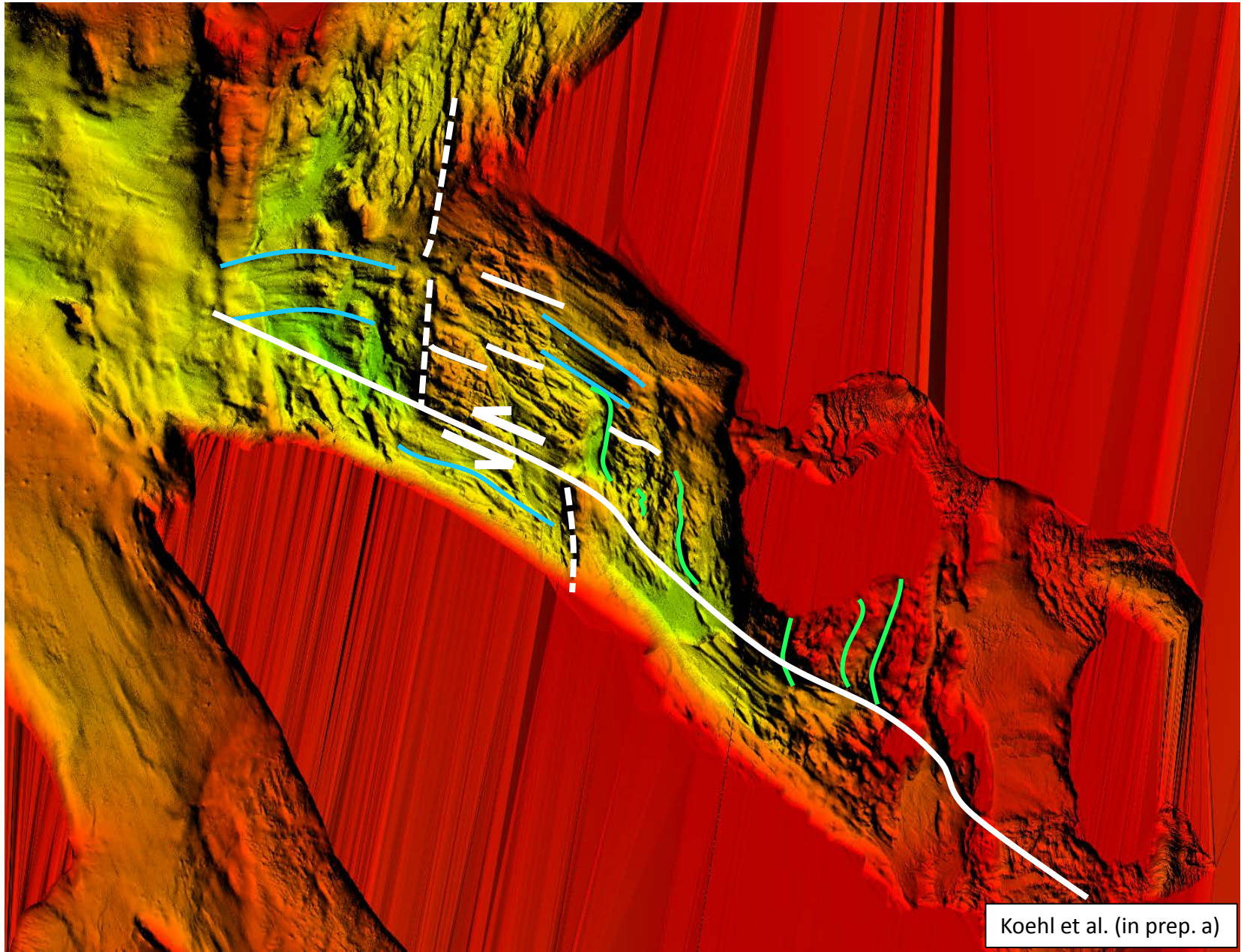
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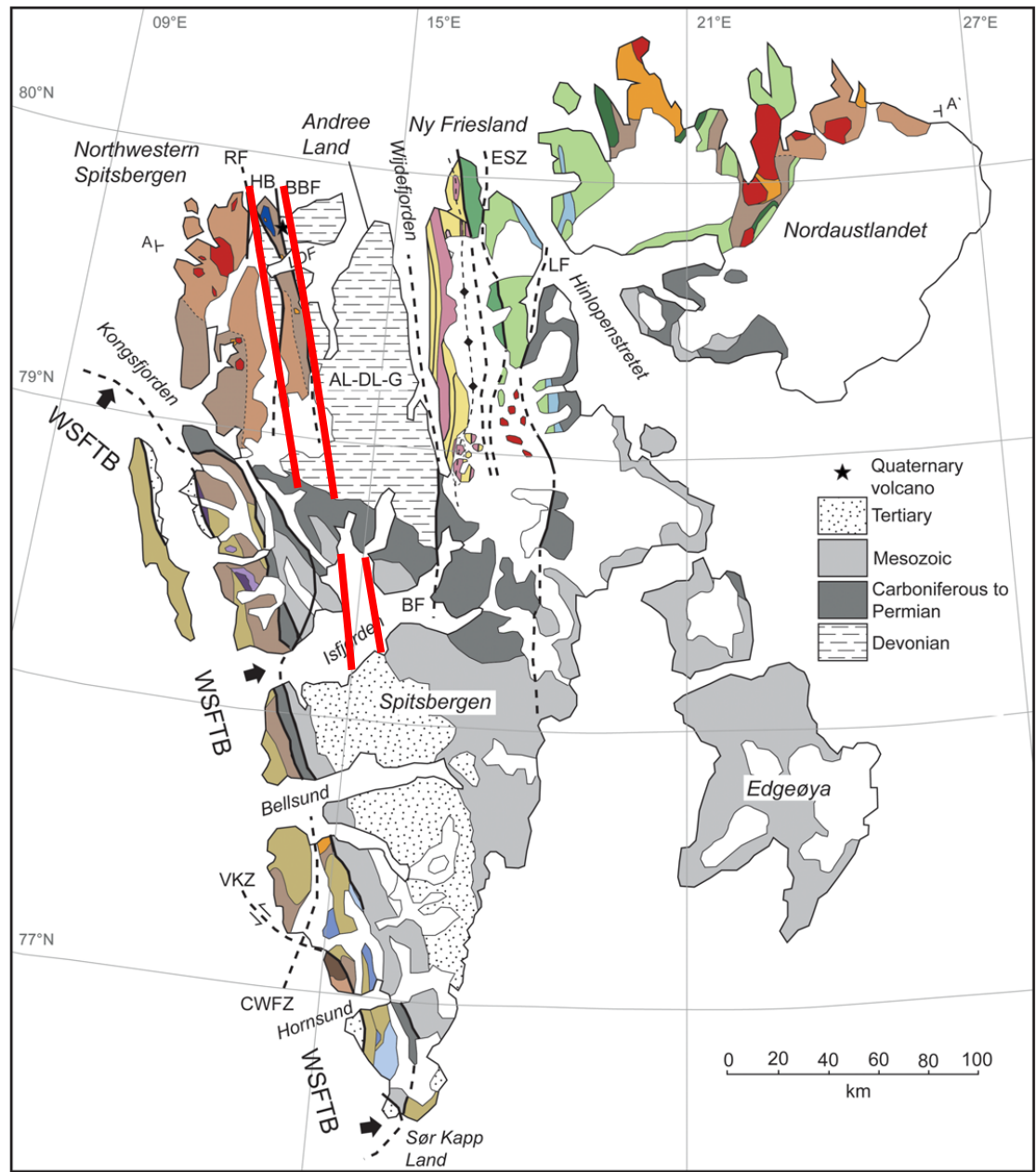


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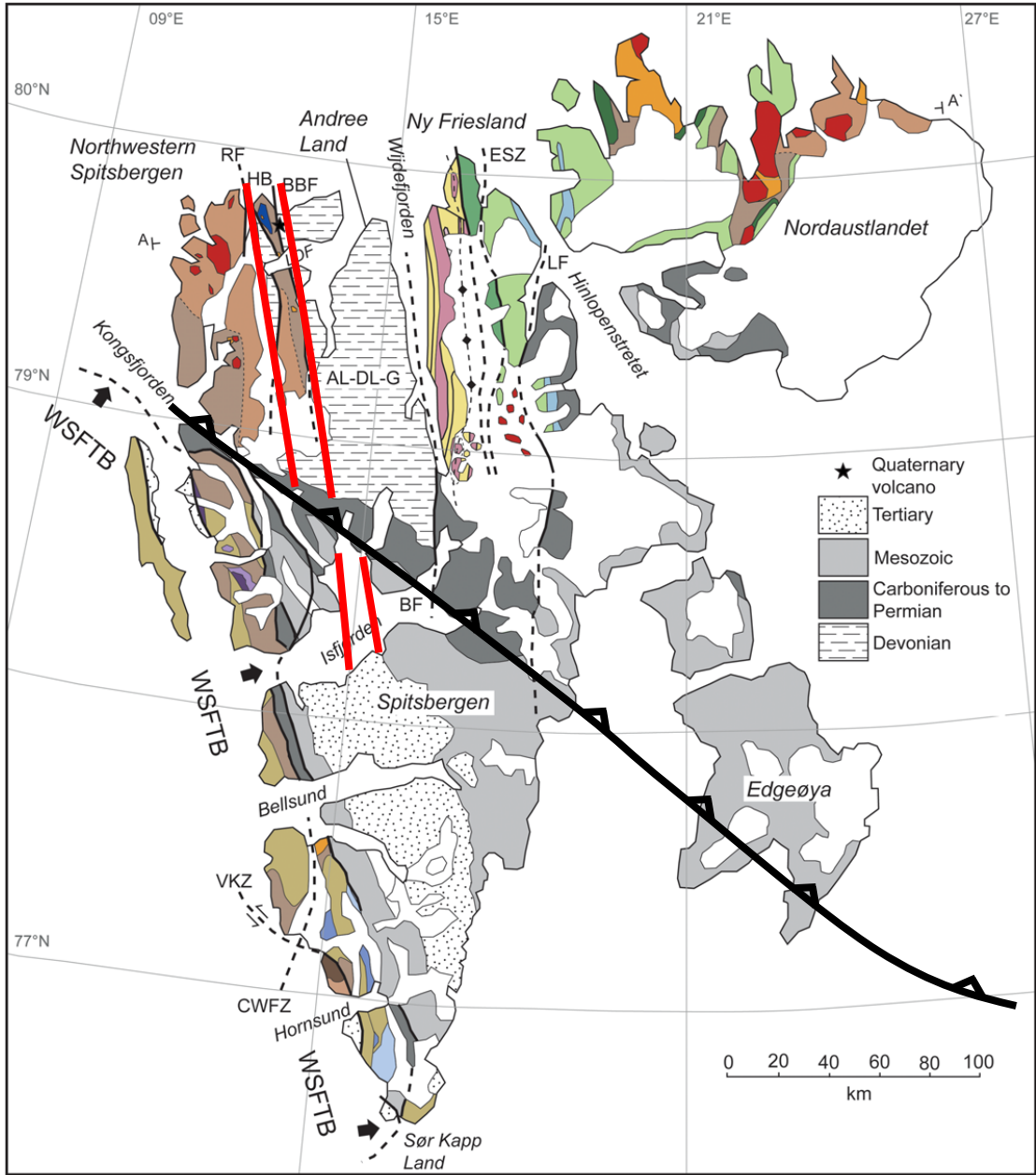
2

On the 29th of March 2016, an earthquake coinciding with the location of the WNW–ESE-striking Timanian thrust struck near the southwestern coast of Edgeøya.



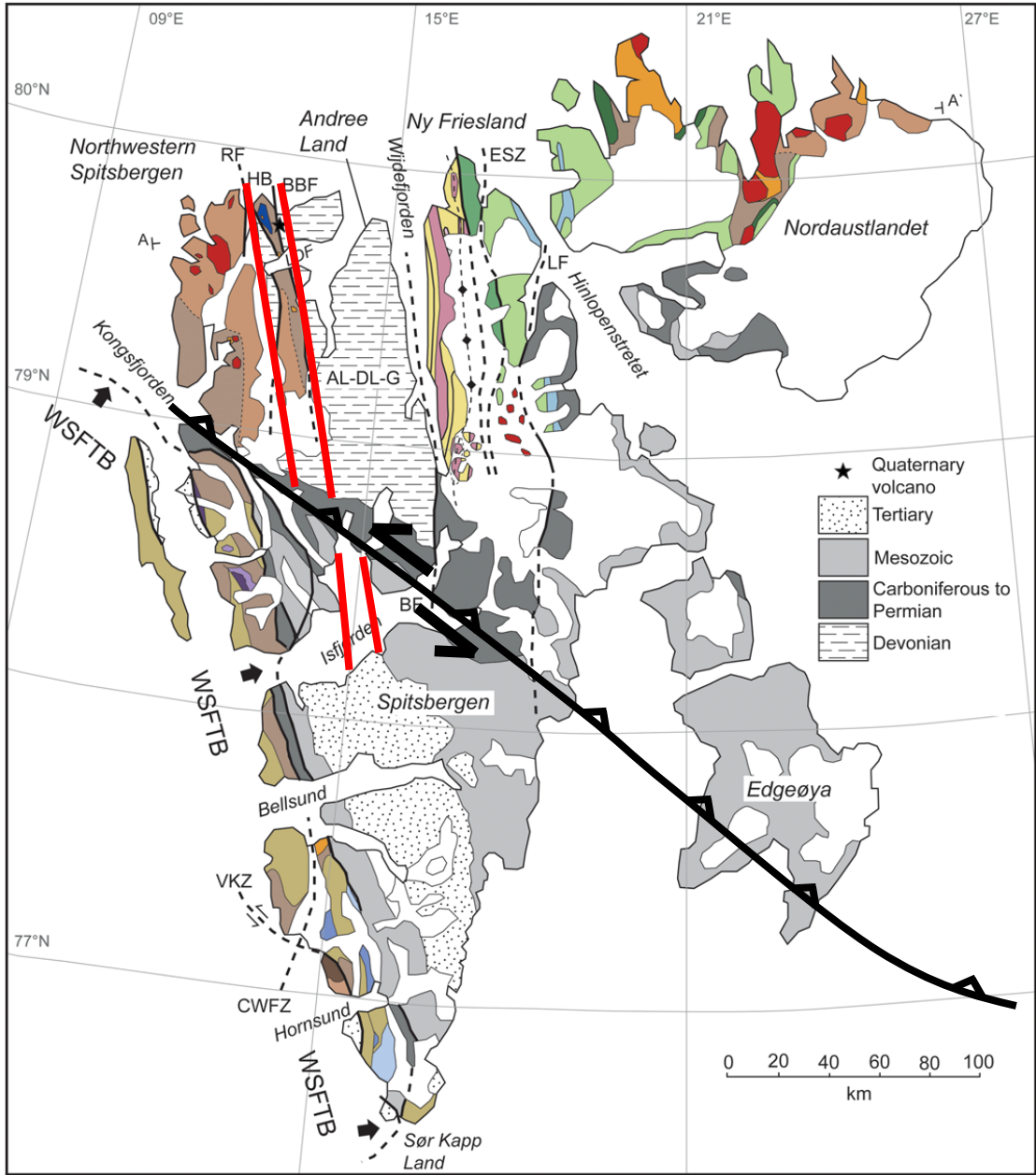
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On the 29th of March 2016, an earthquake coinciding with the location of the WNW–ESE-striking Timanian thrust struck near the southwestern coast of Edgeøya.



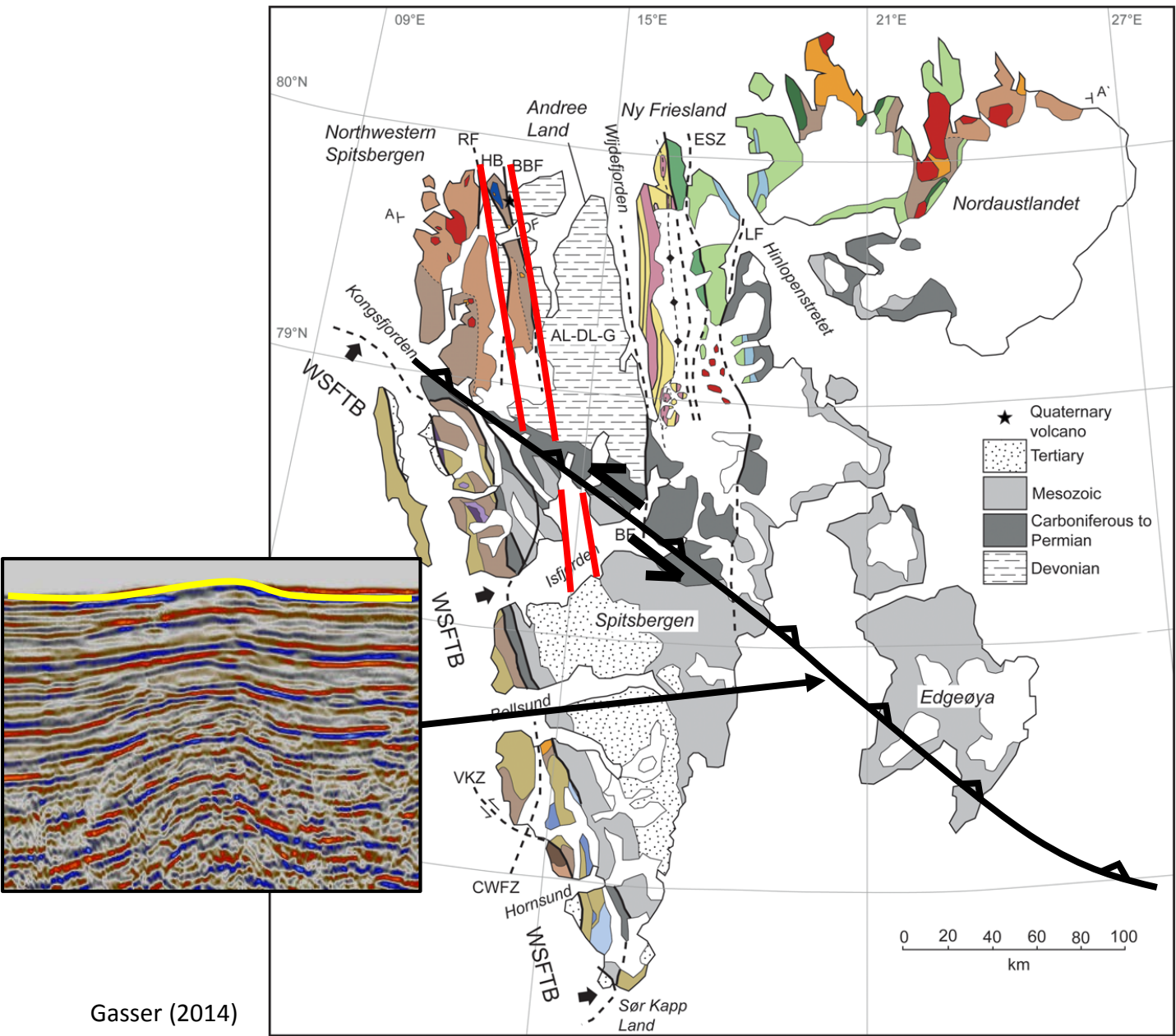
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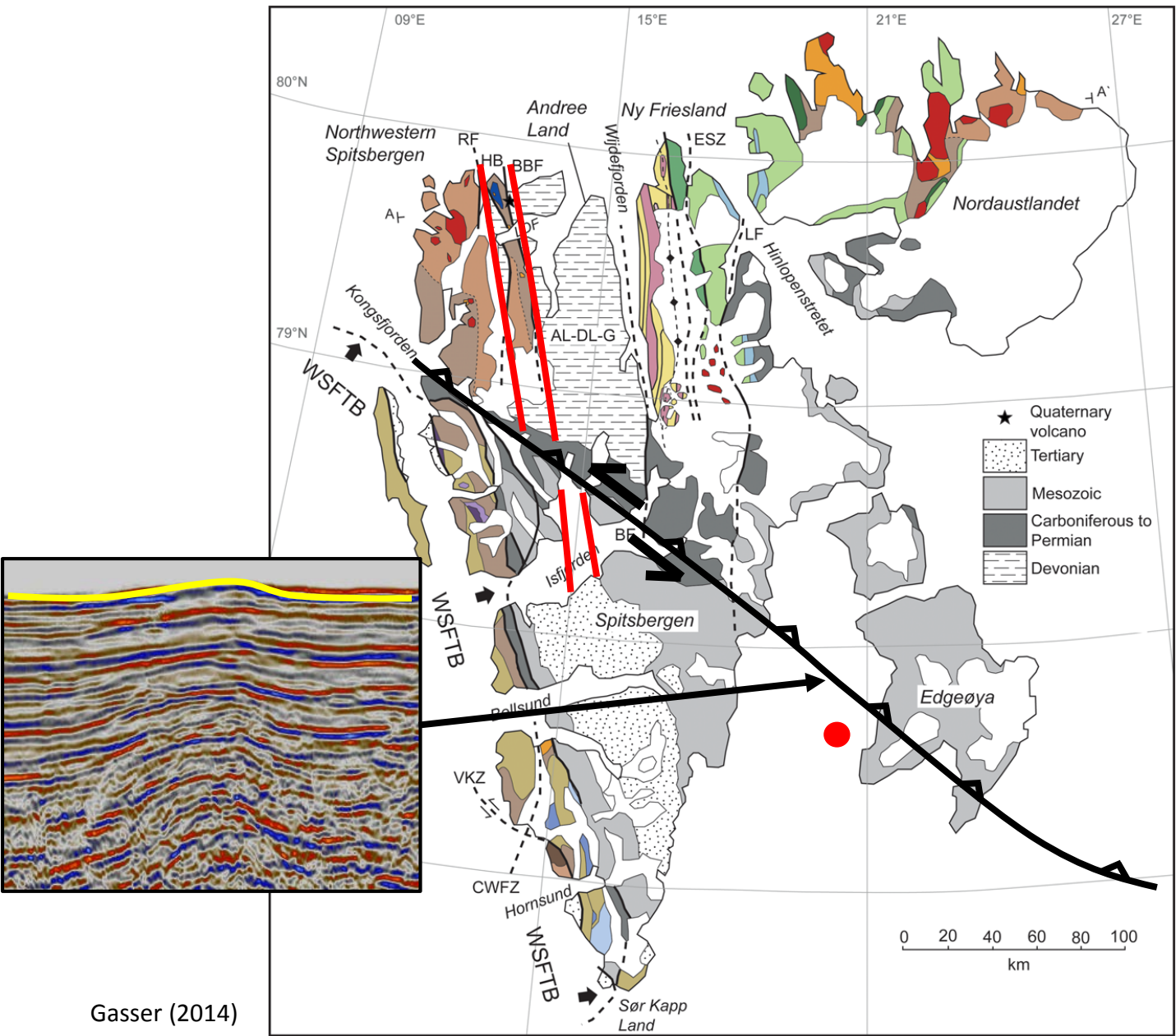
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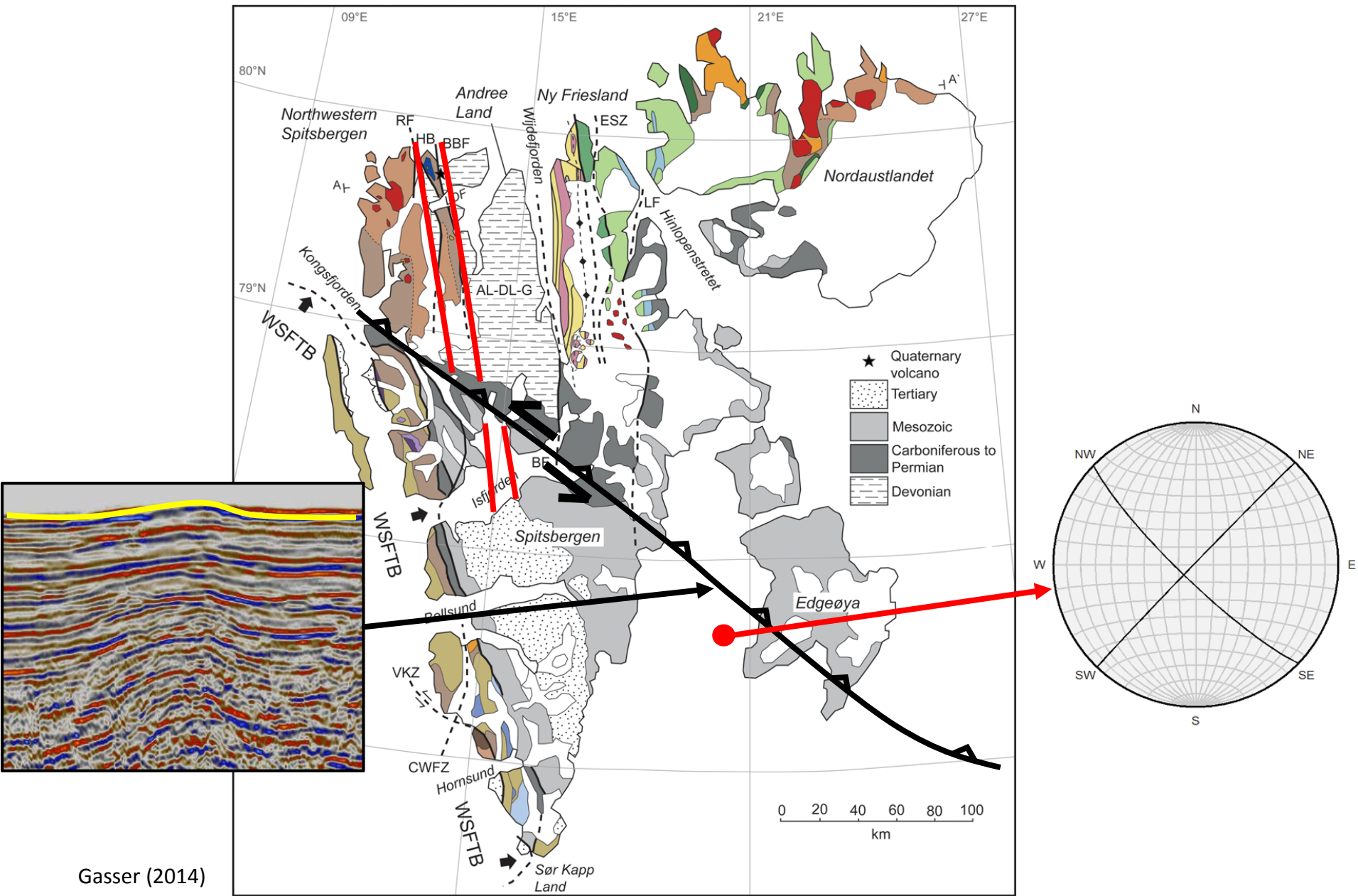
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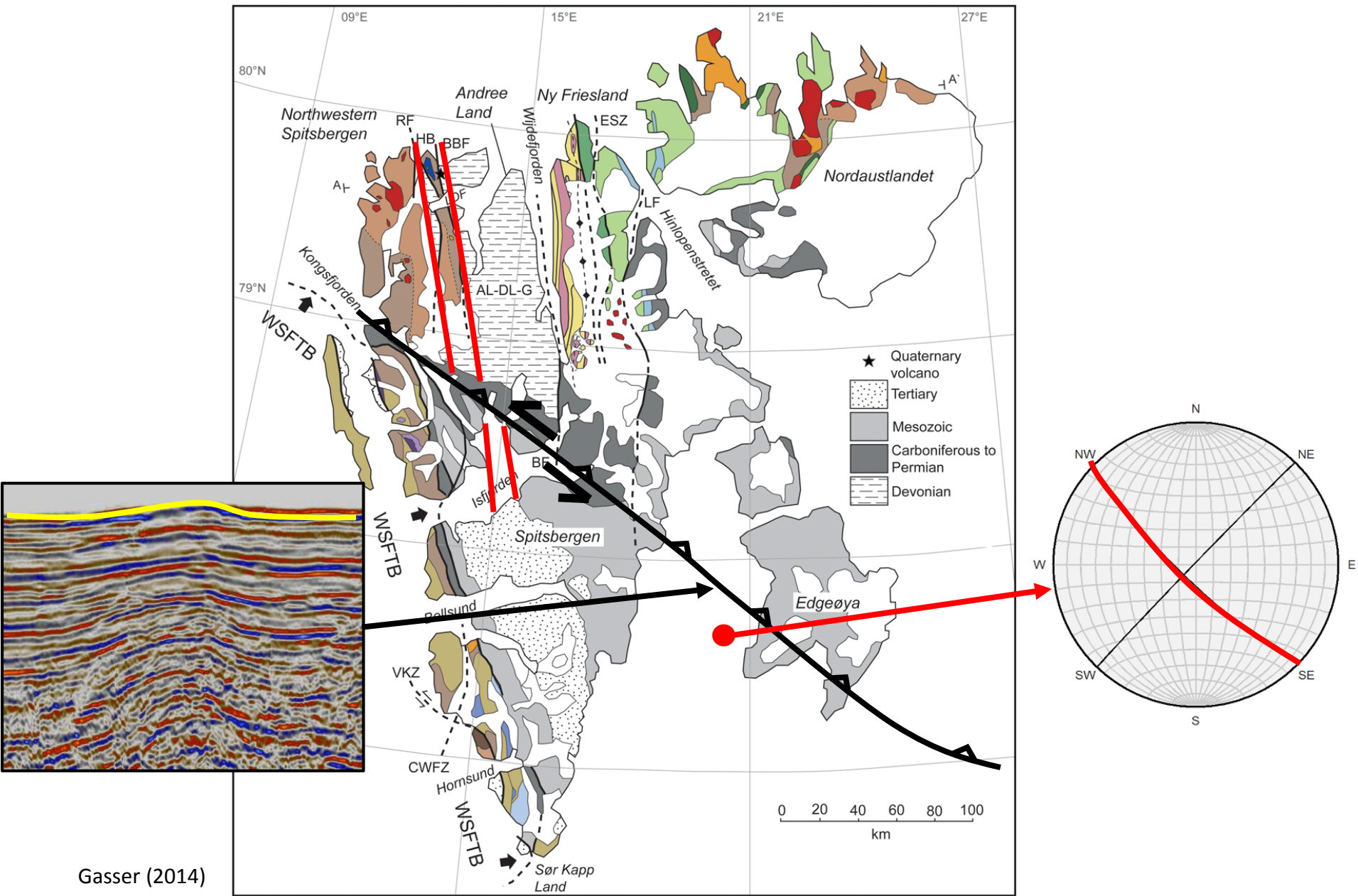
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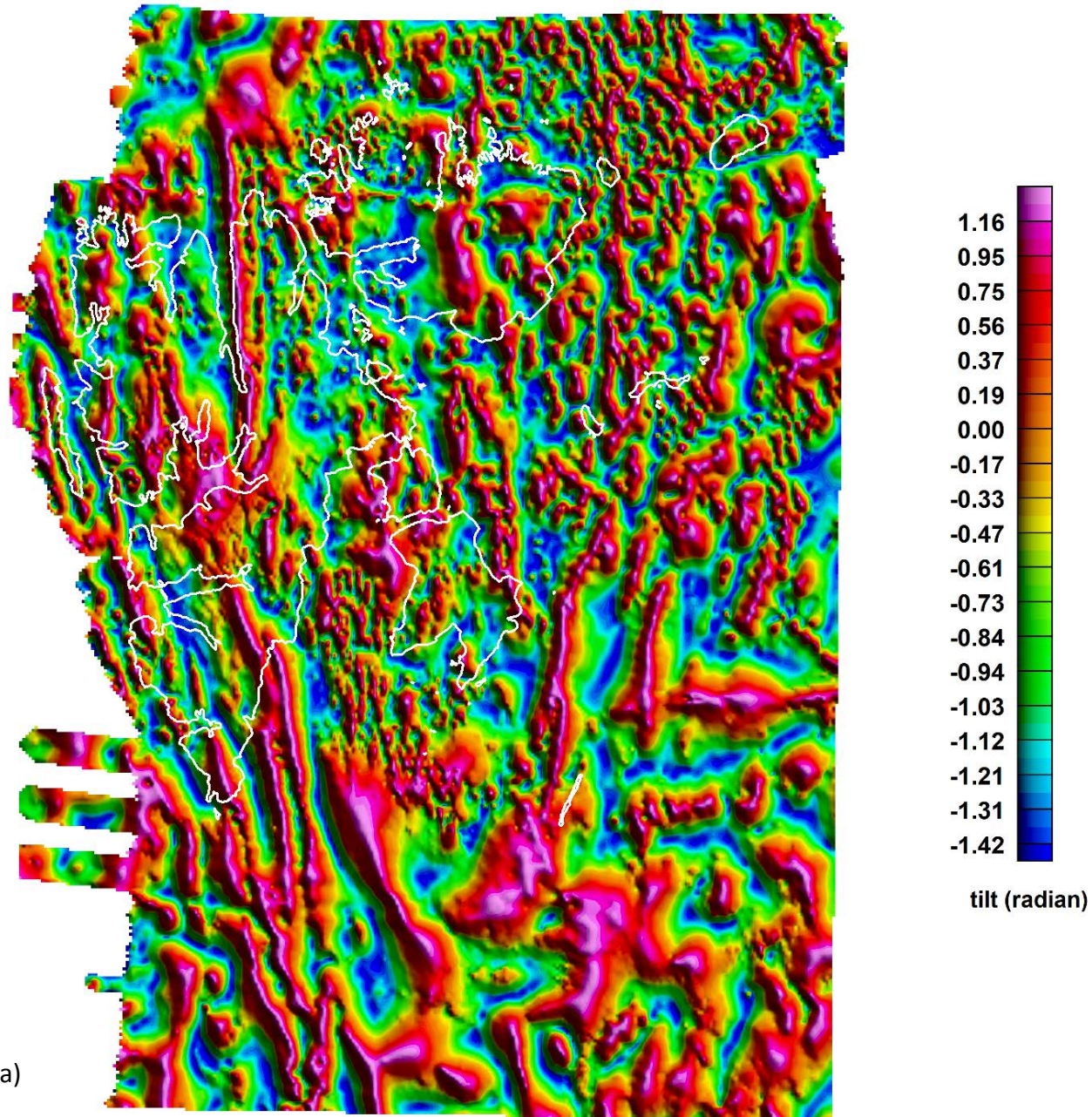


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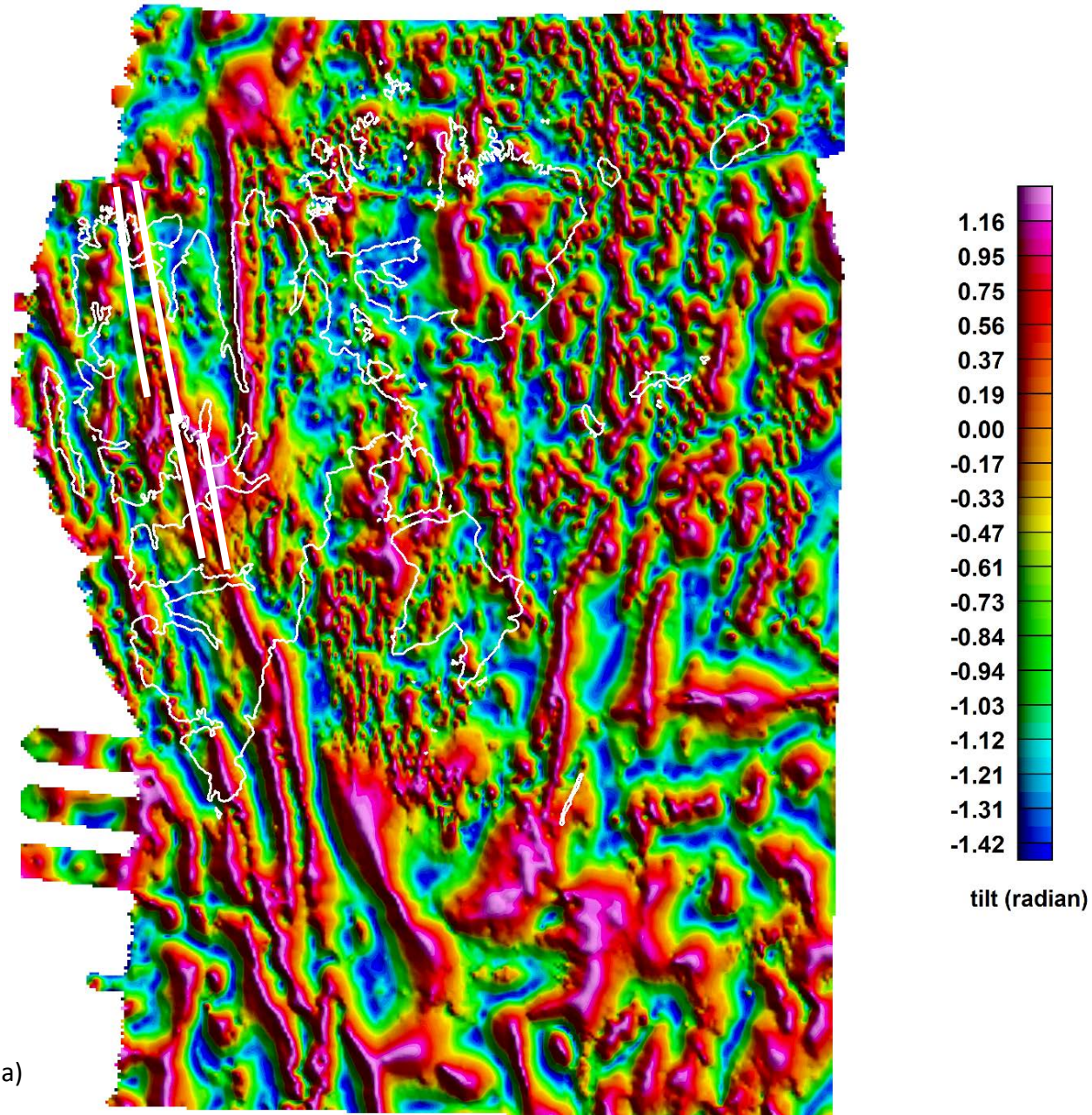
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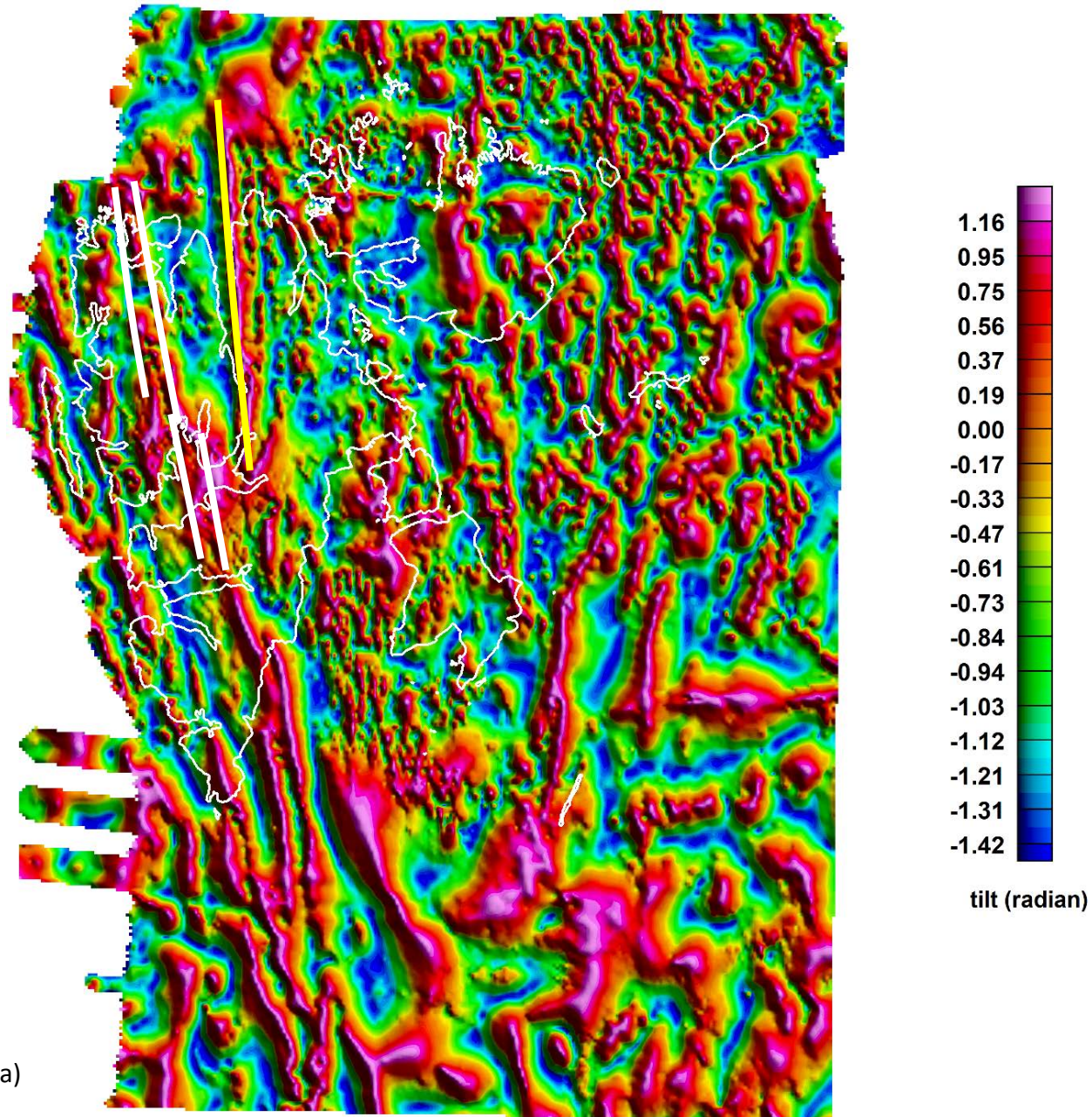
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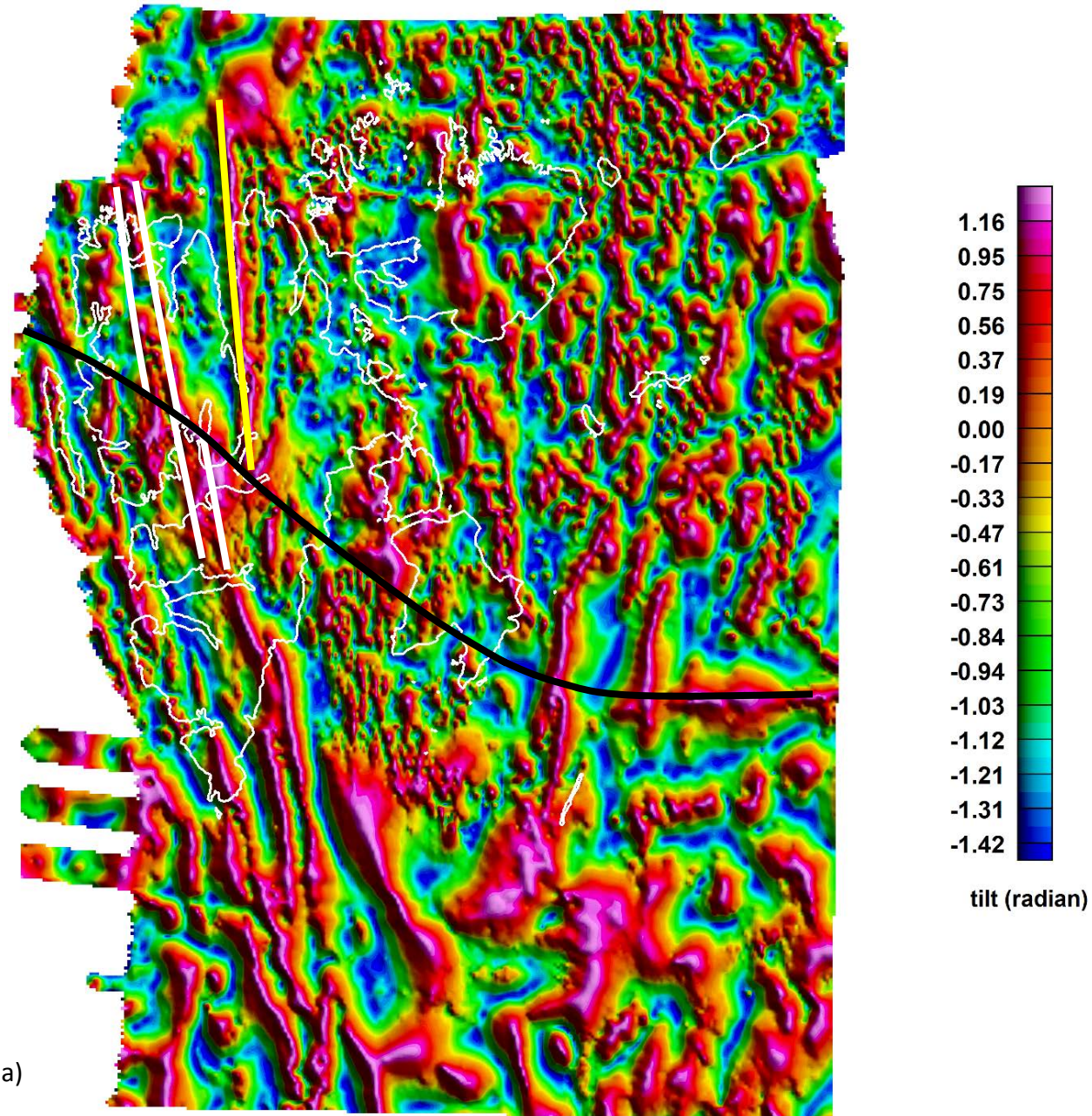
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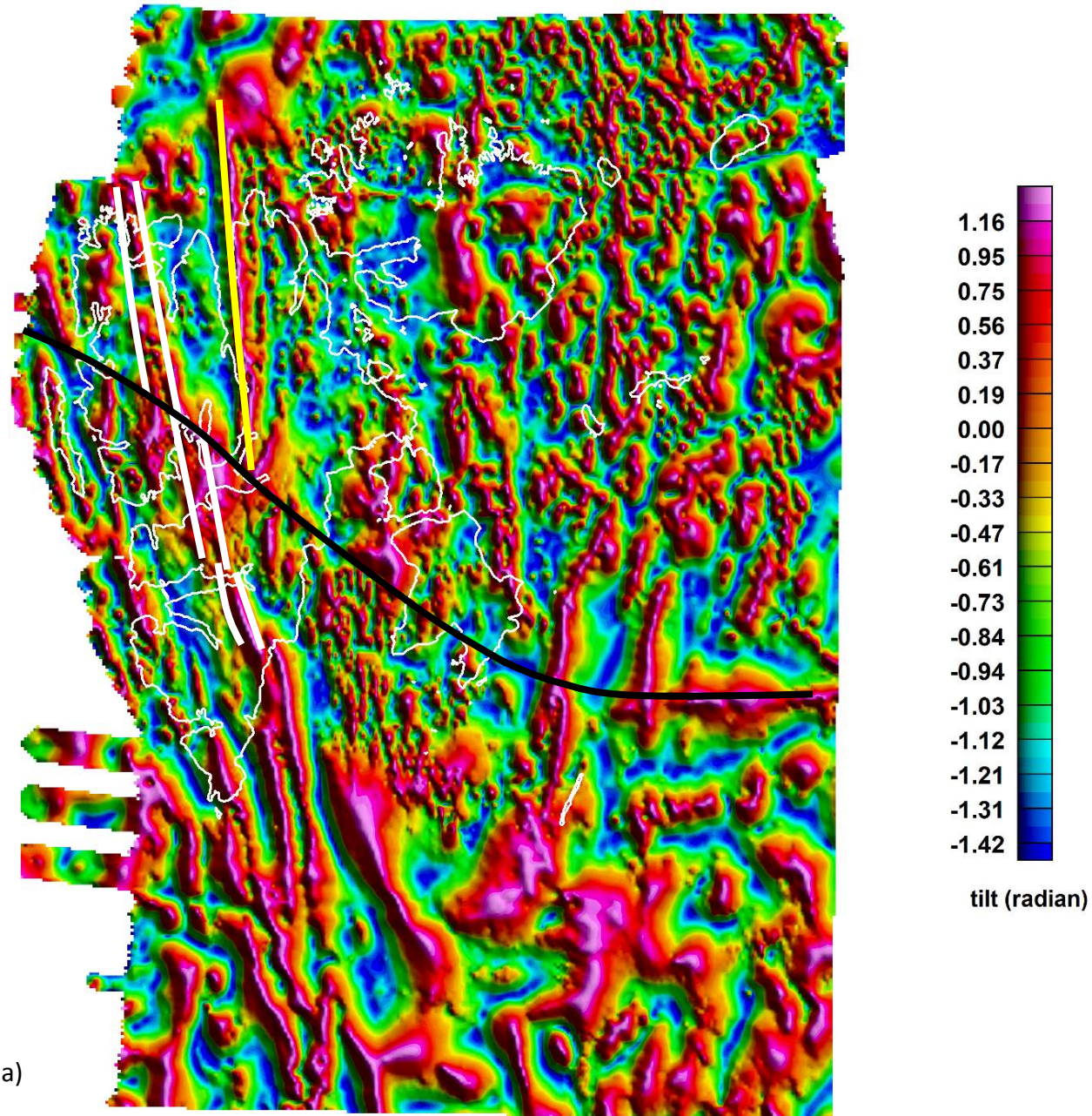
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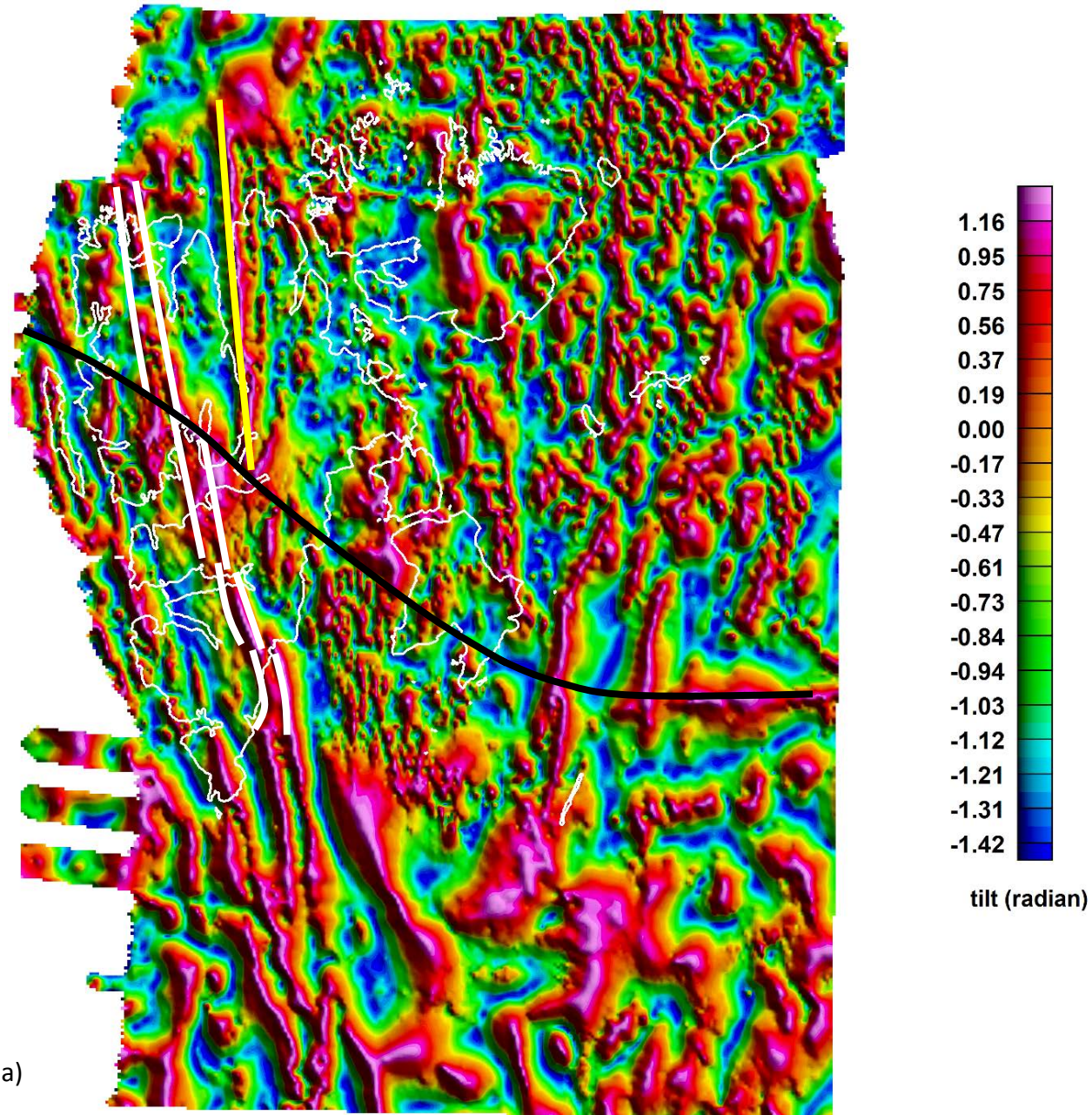
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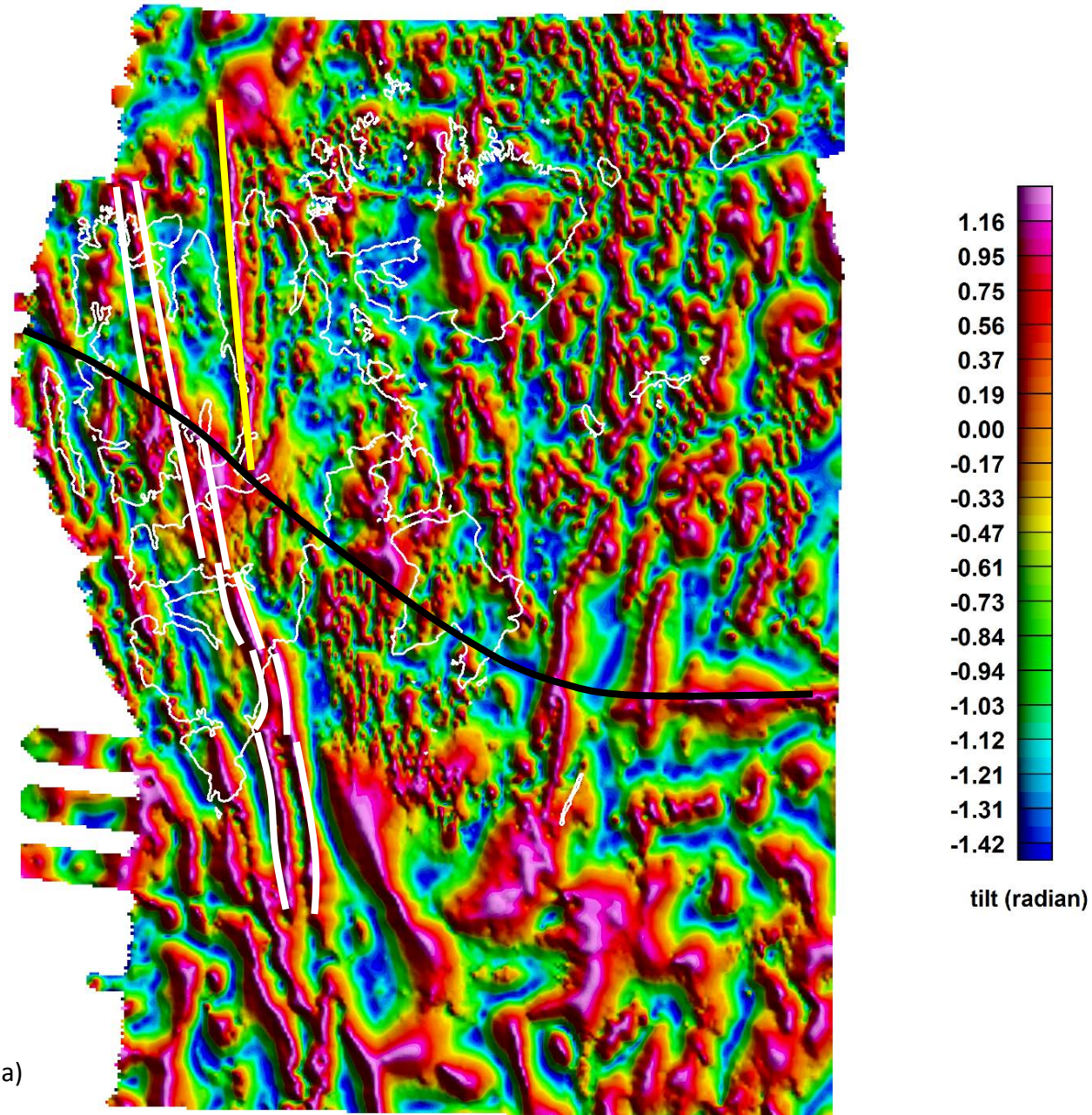
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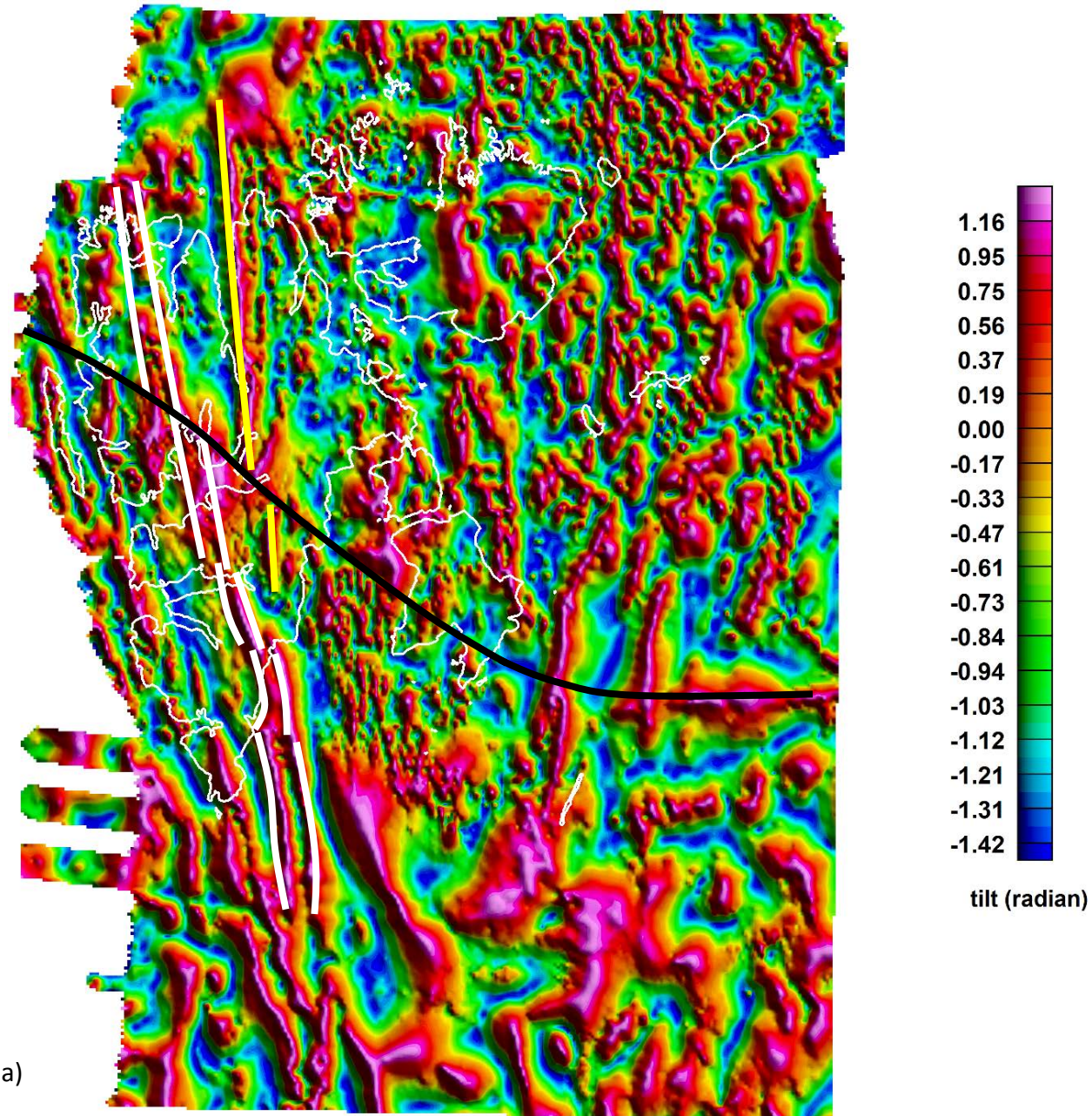
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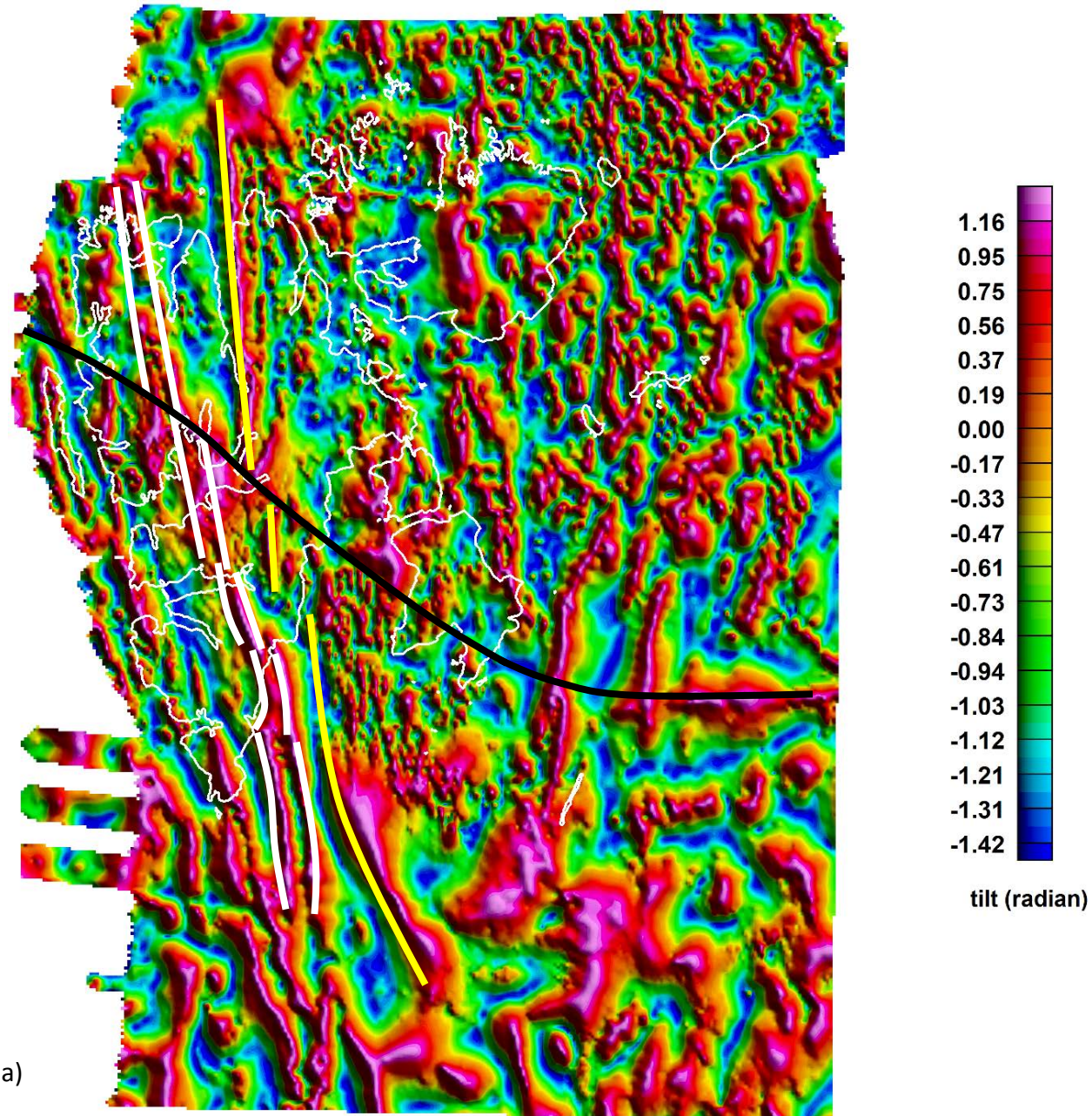
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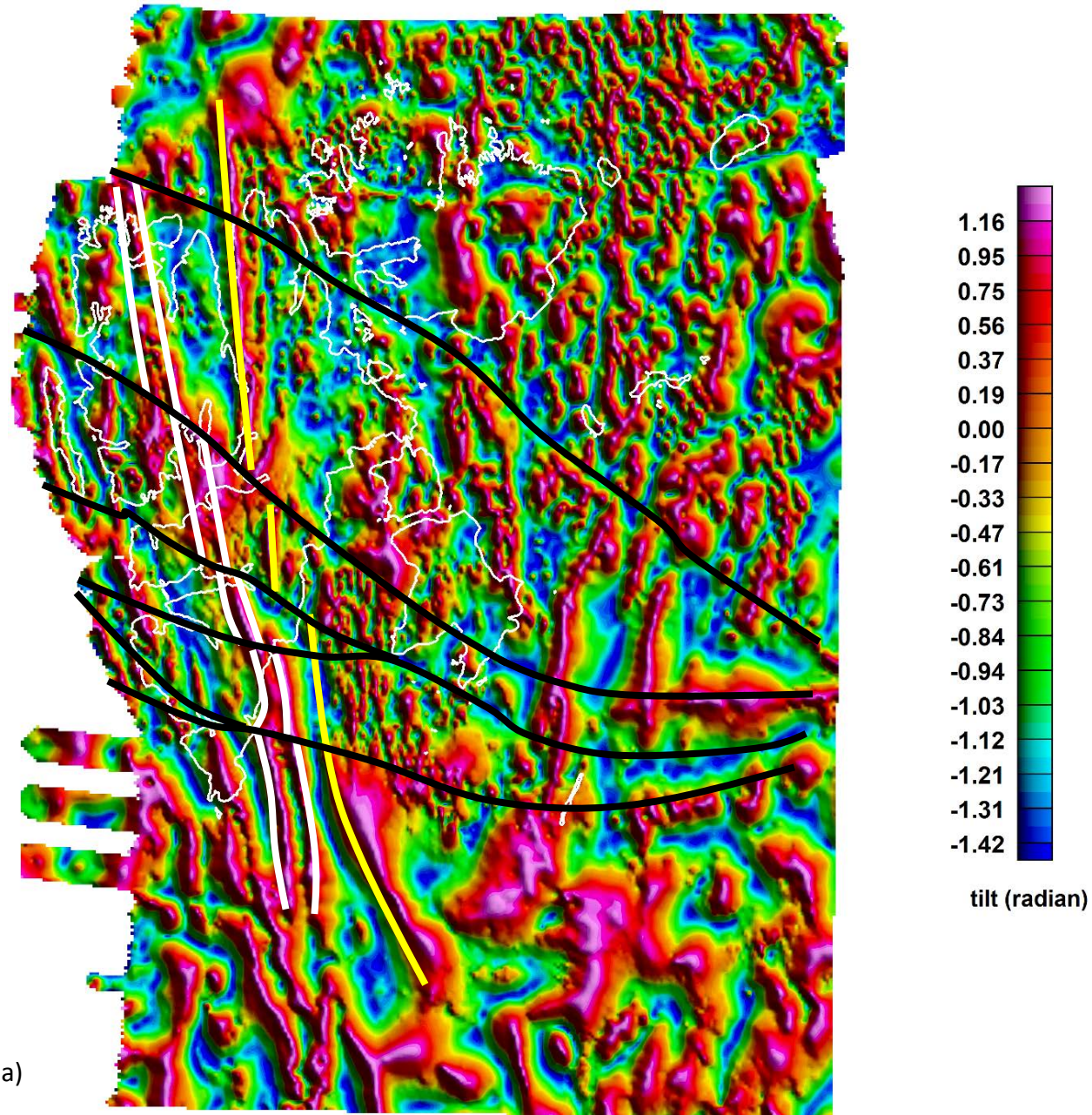
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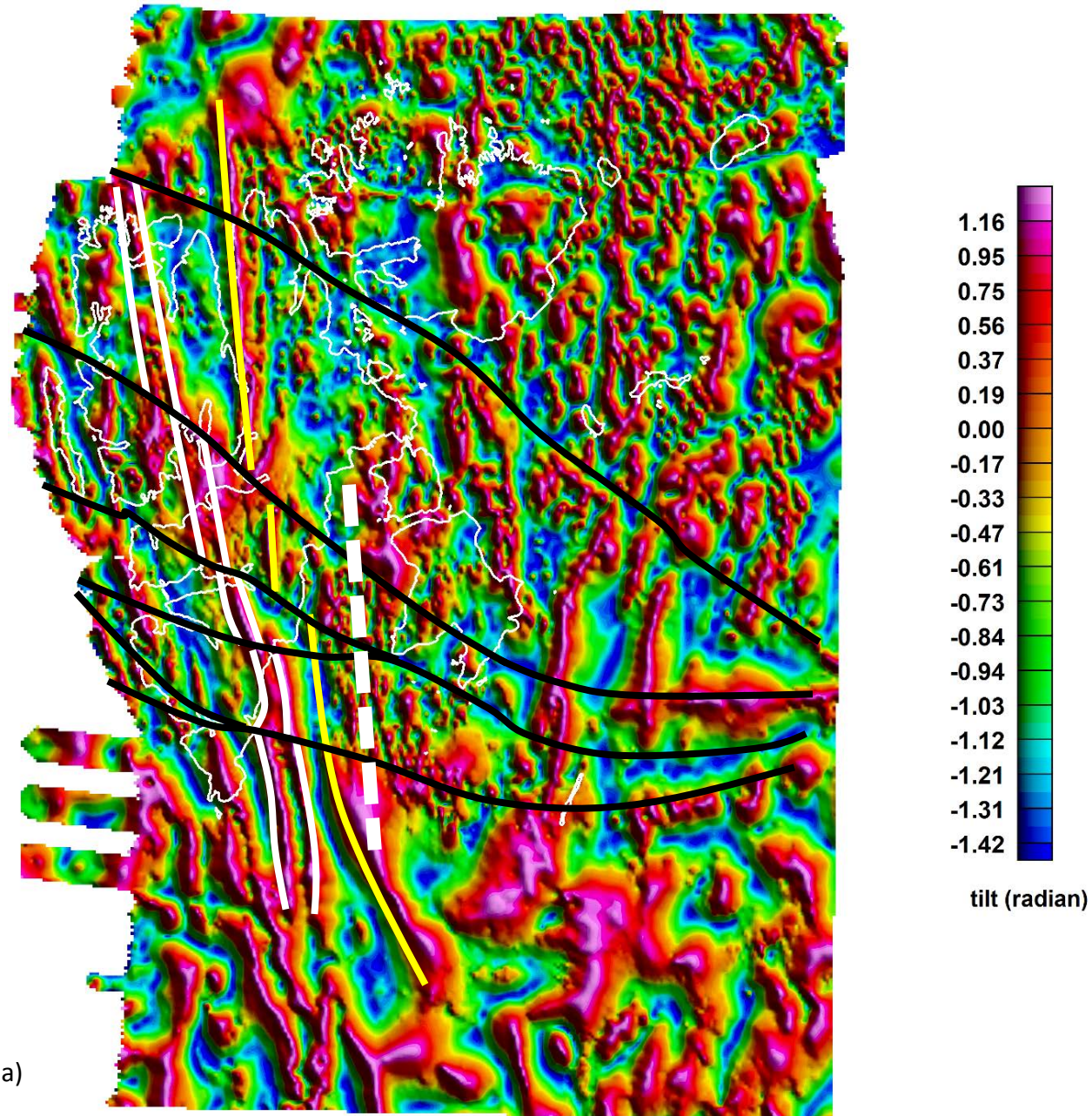
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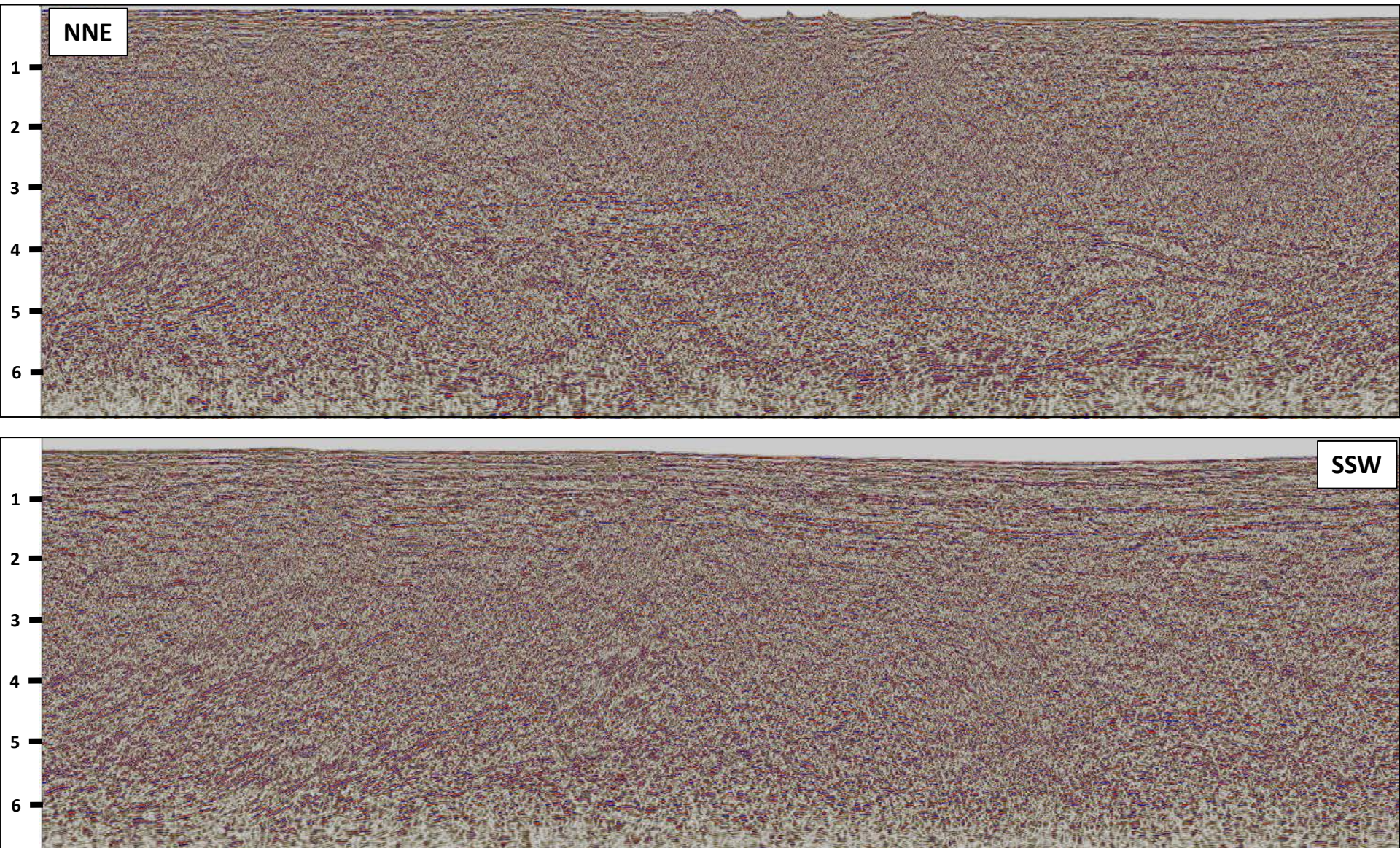
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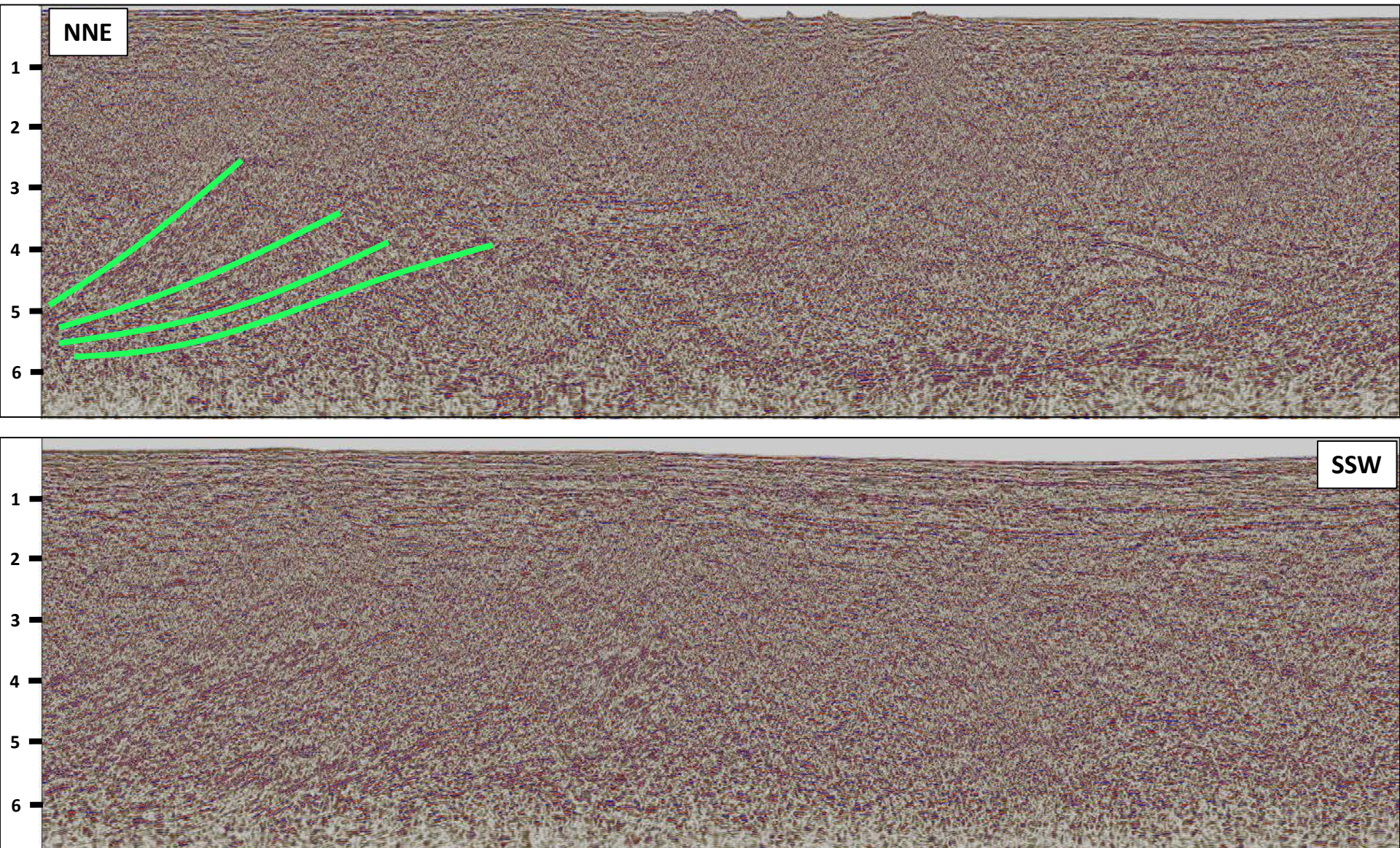
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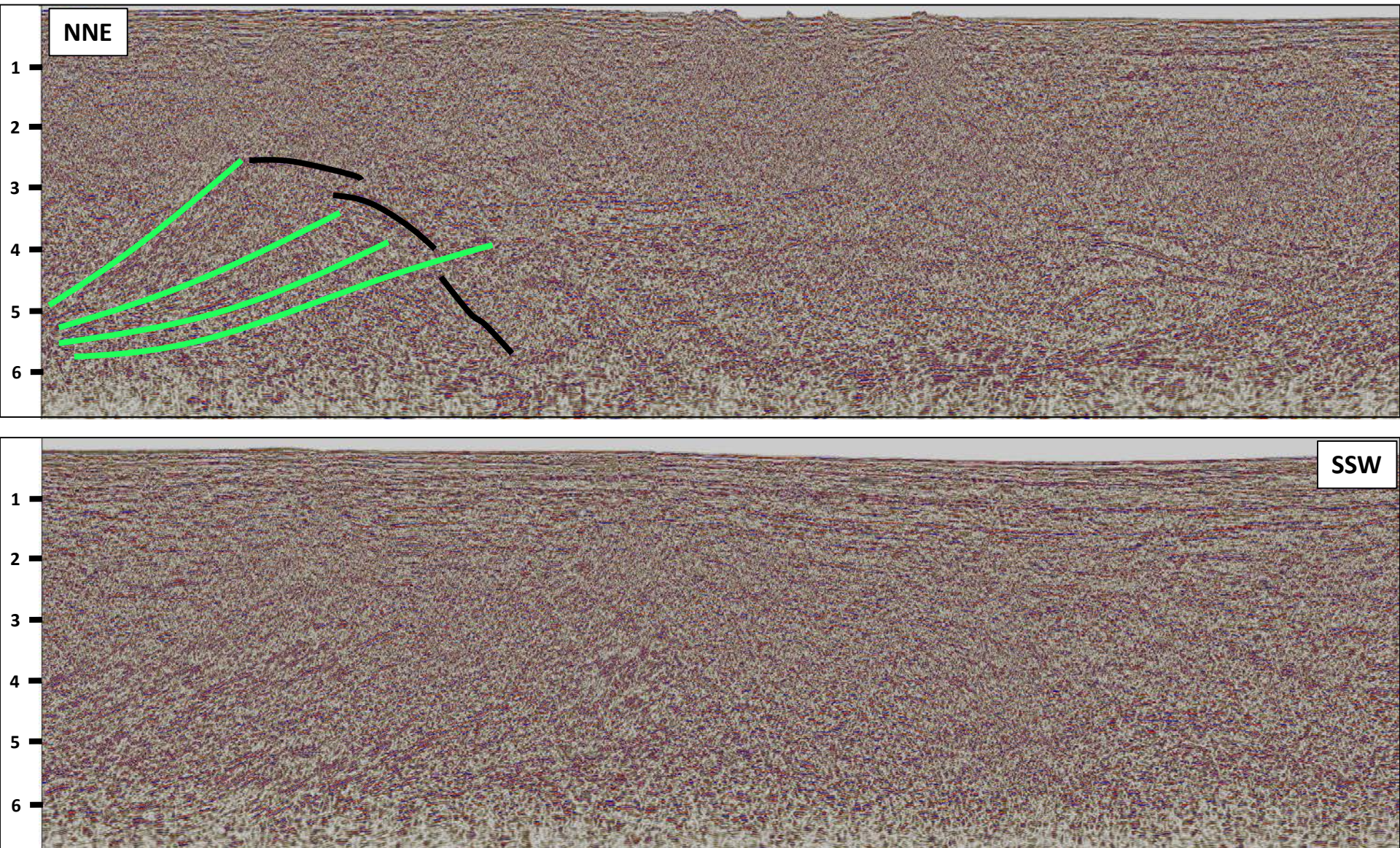
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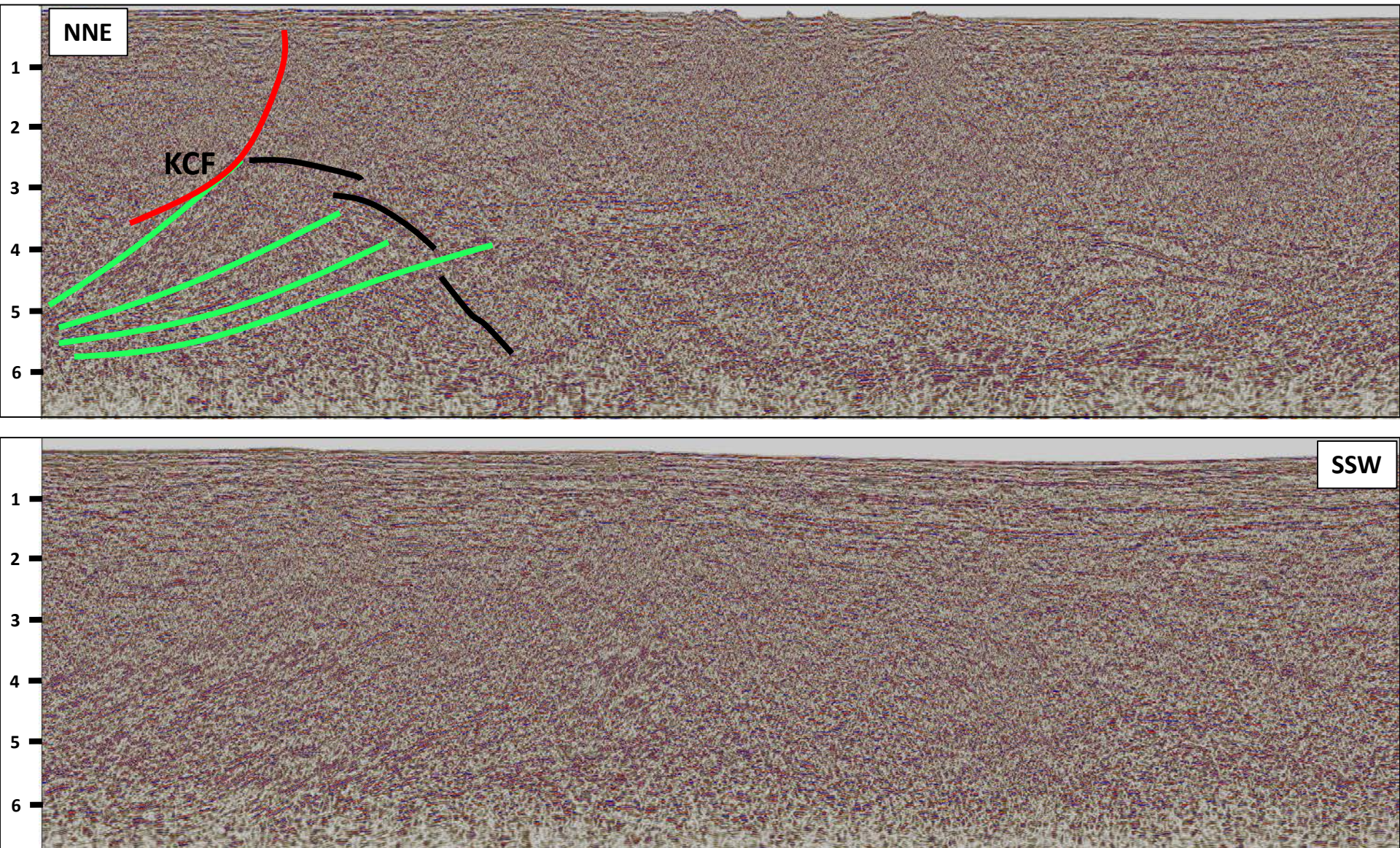
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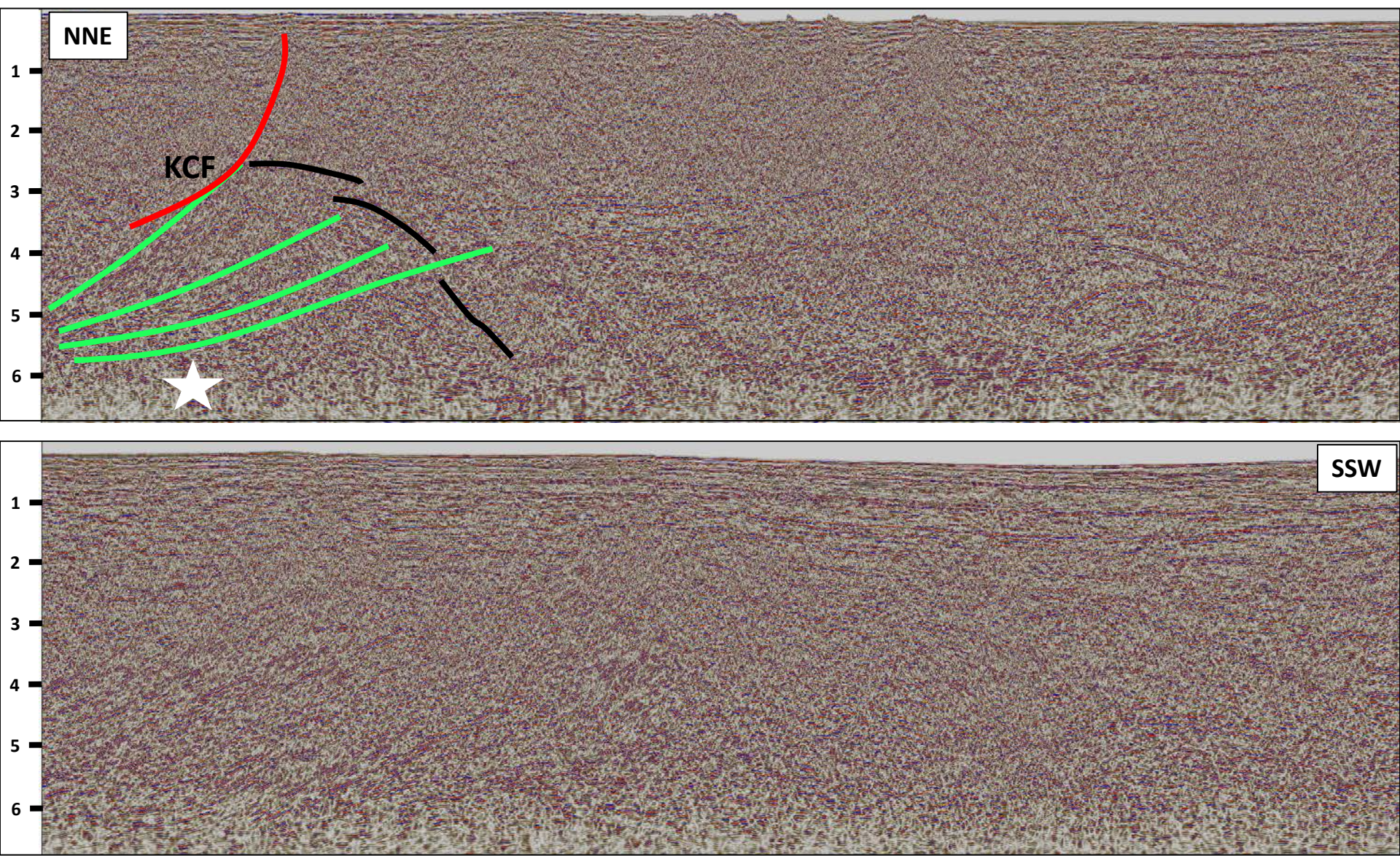
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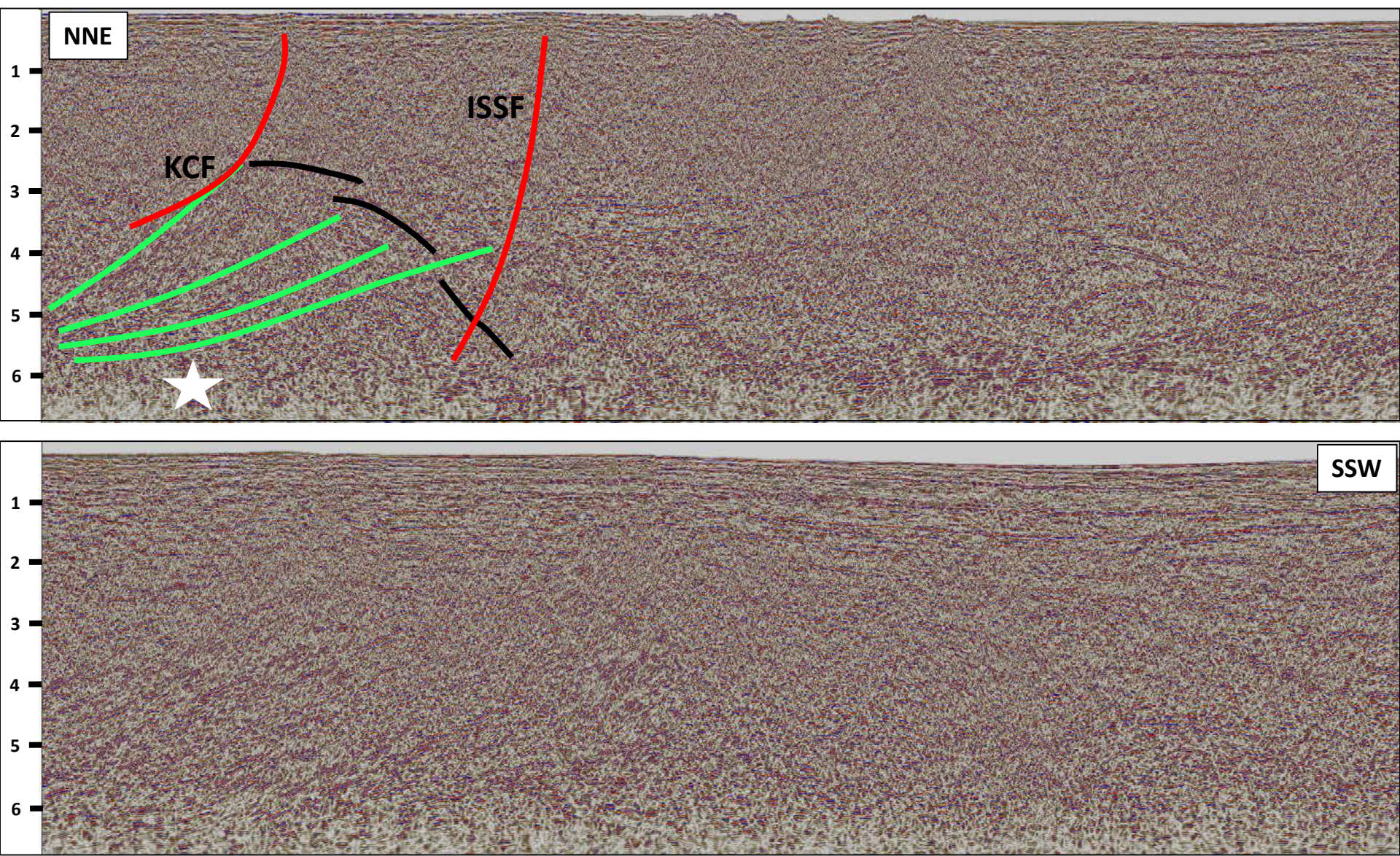
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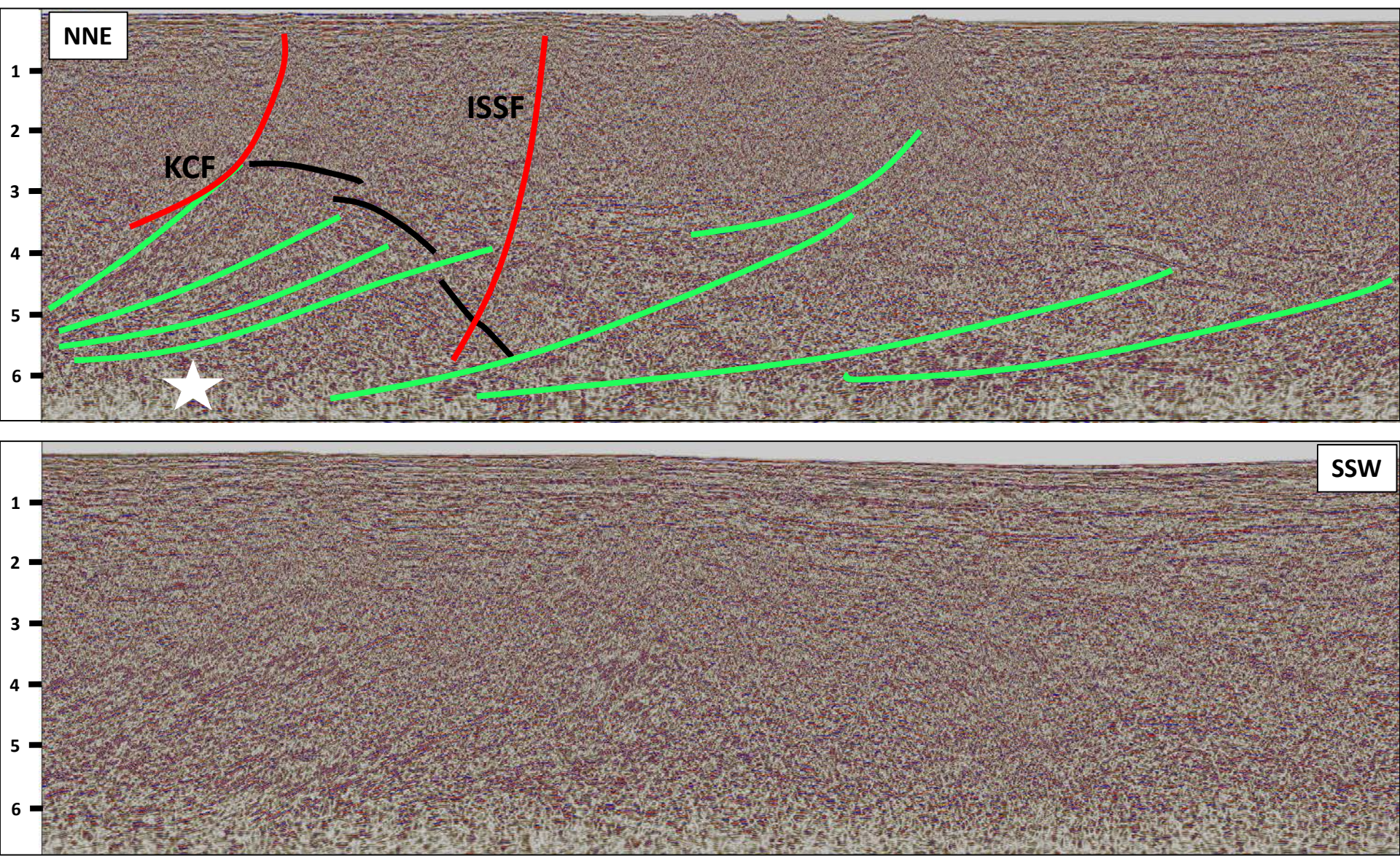
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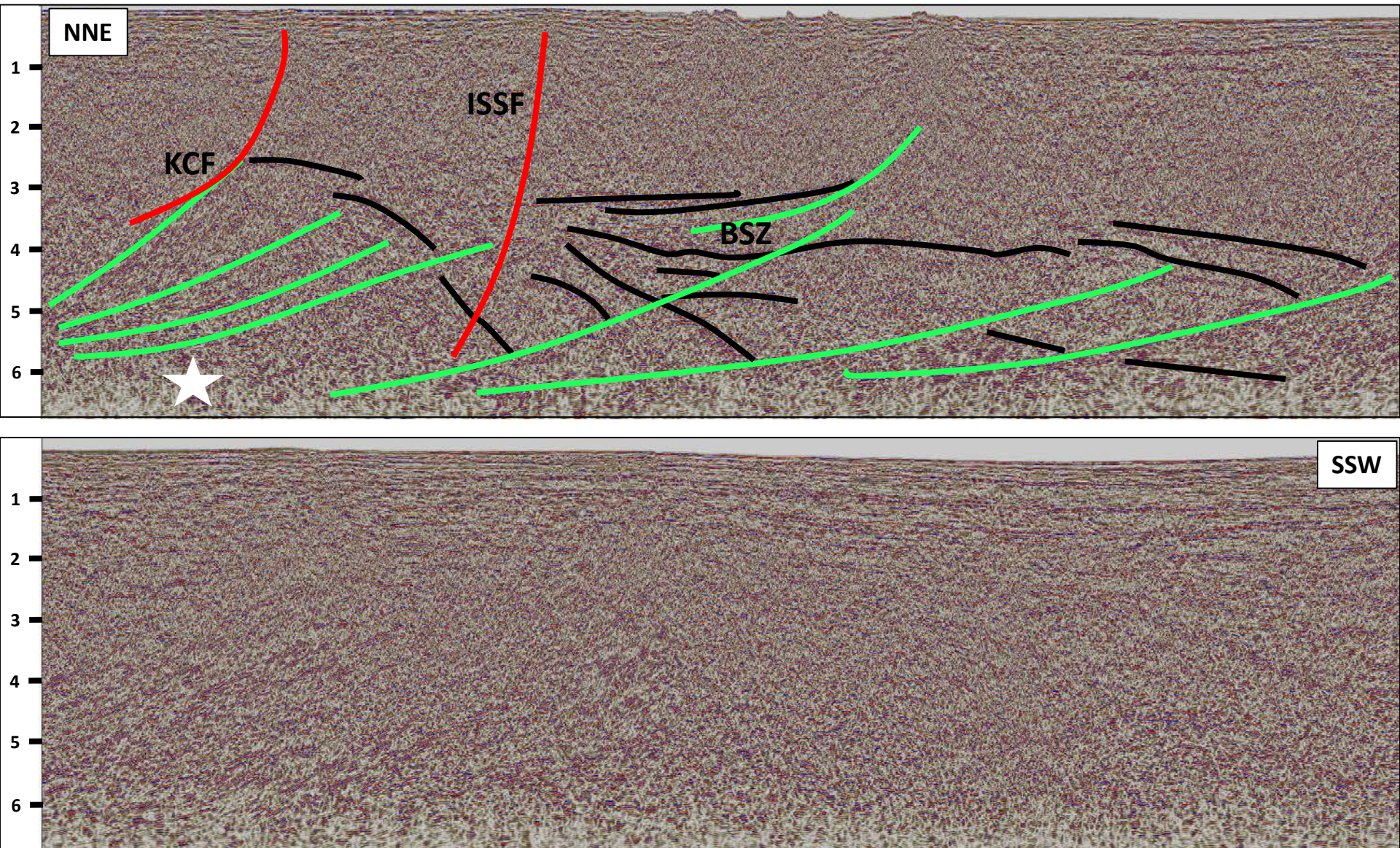
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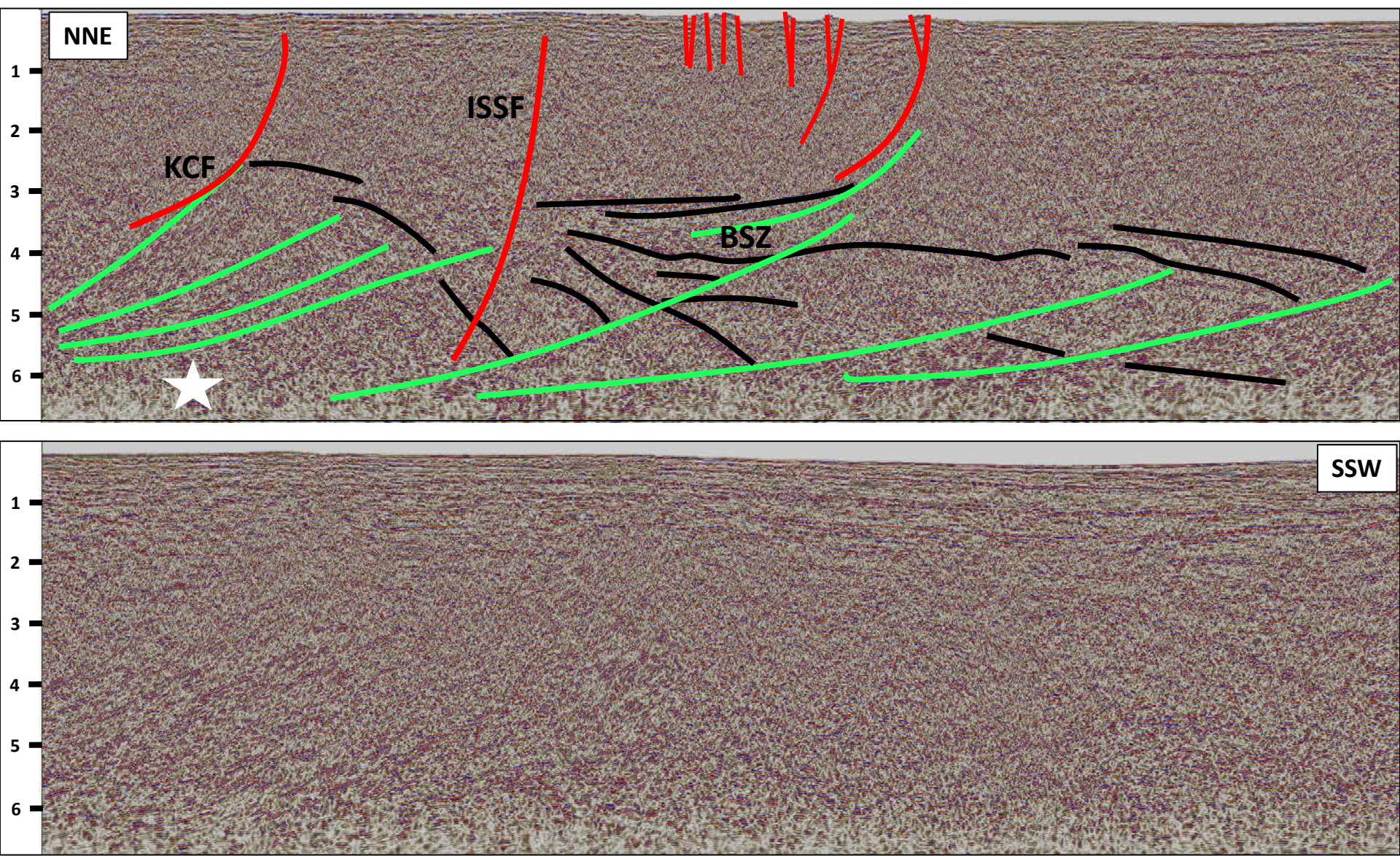
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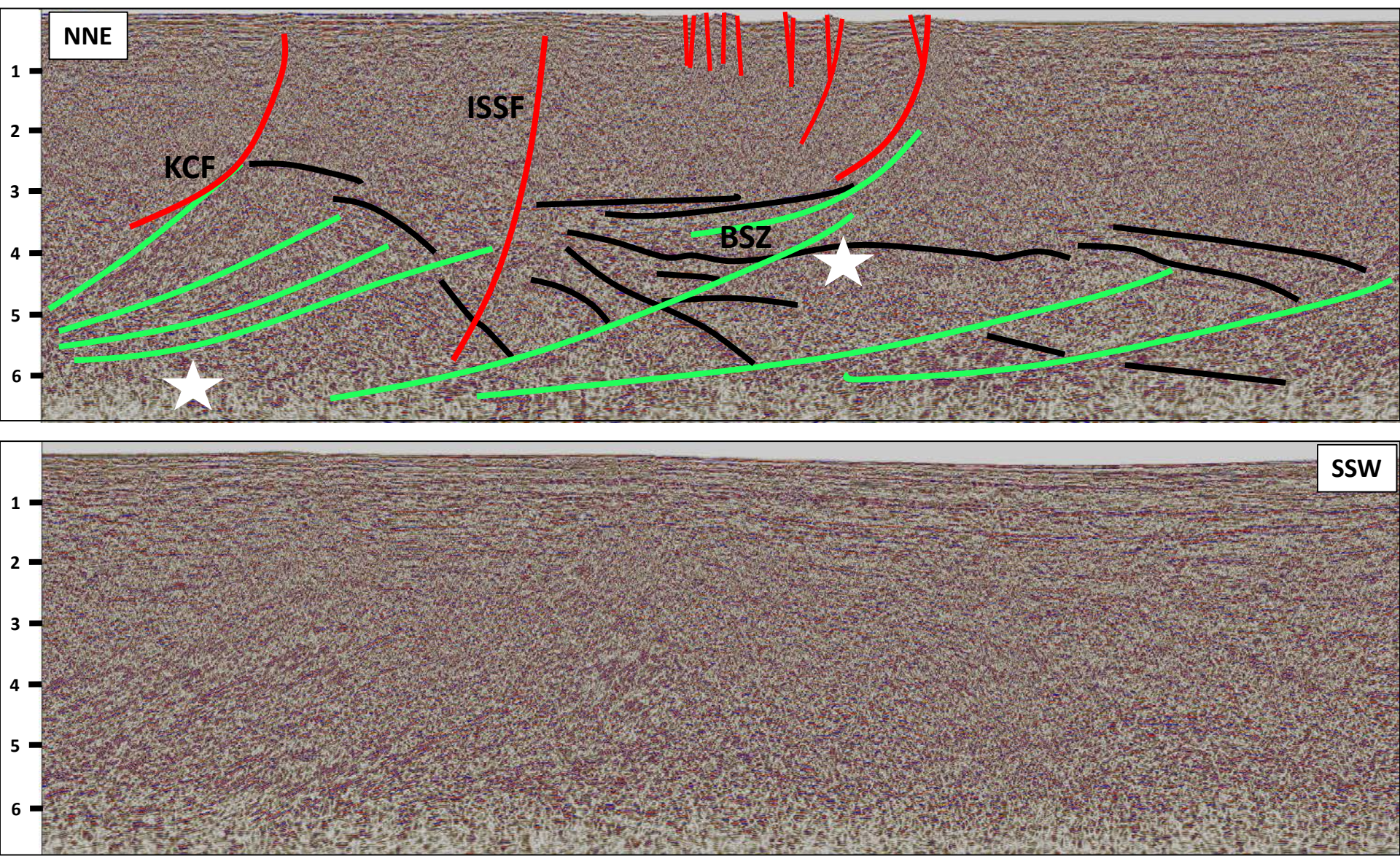
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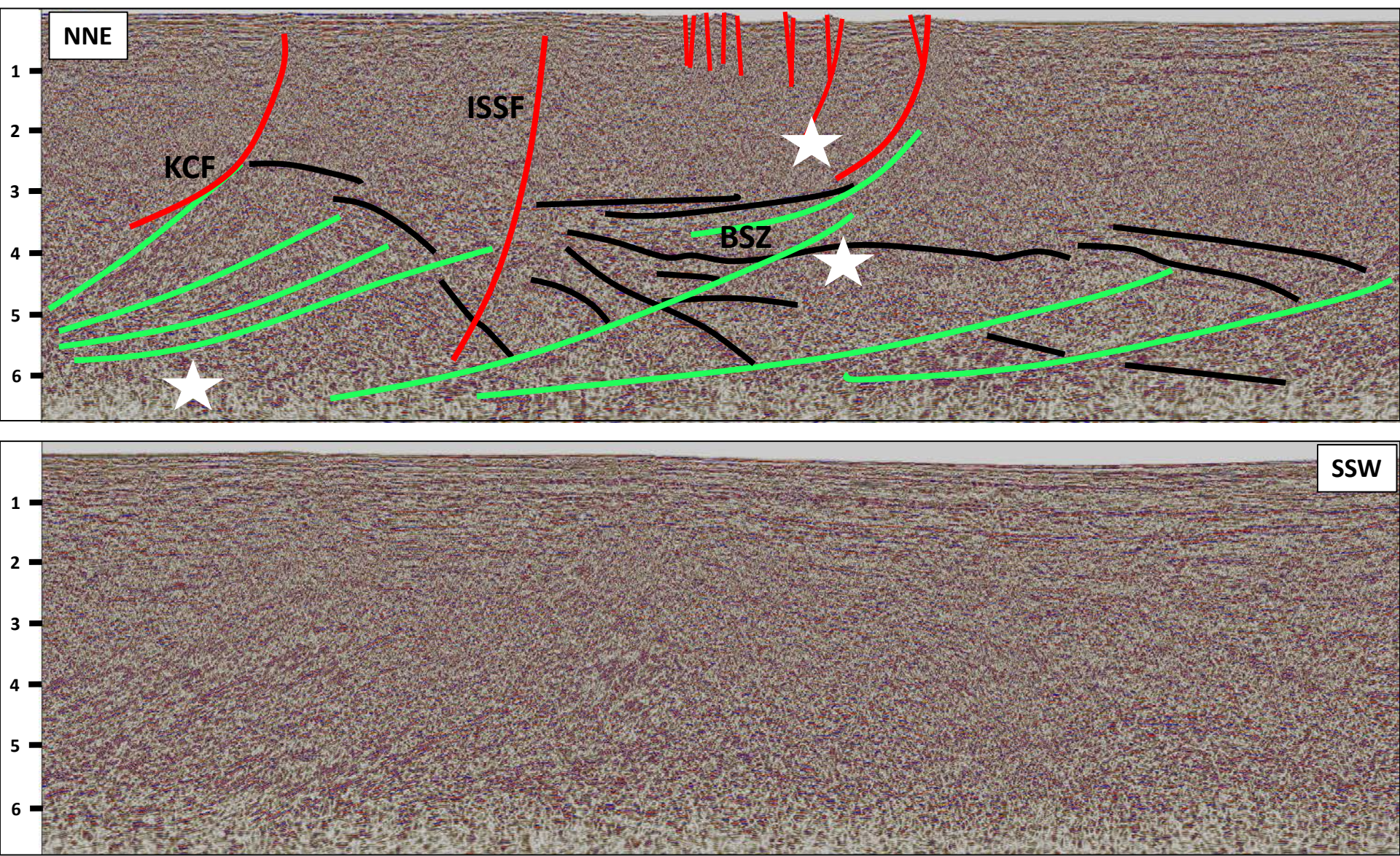
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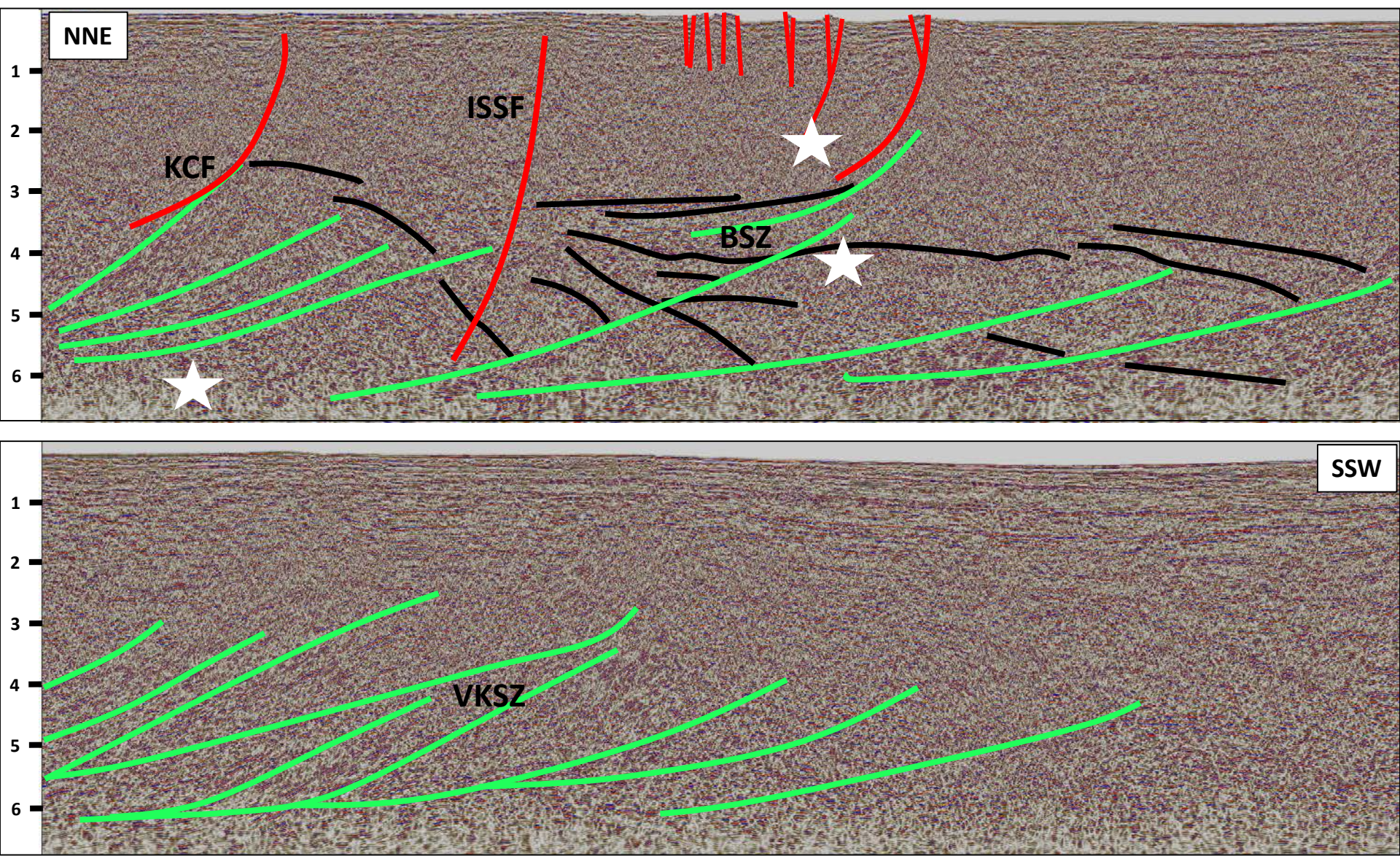
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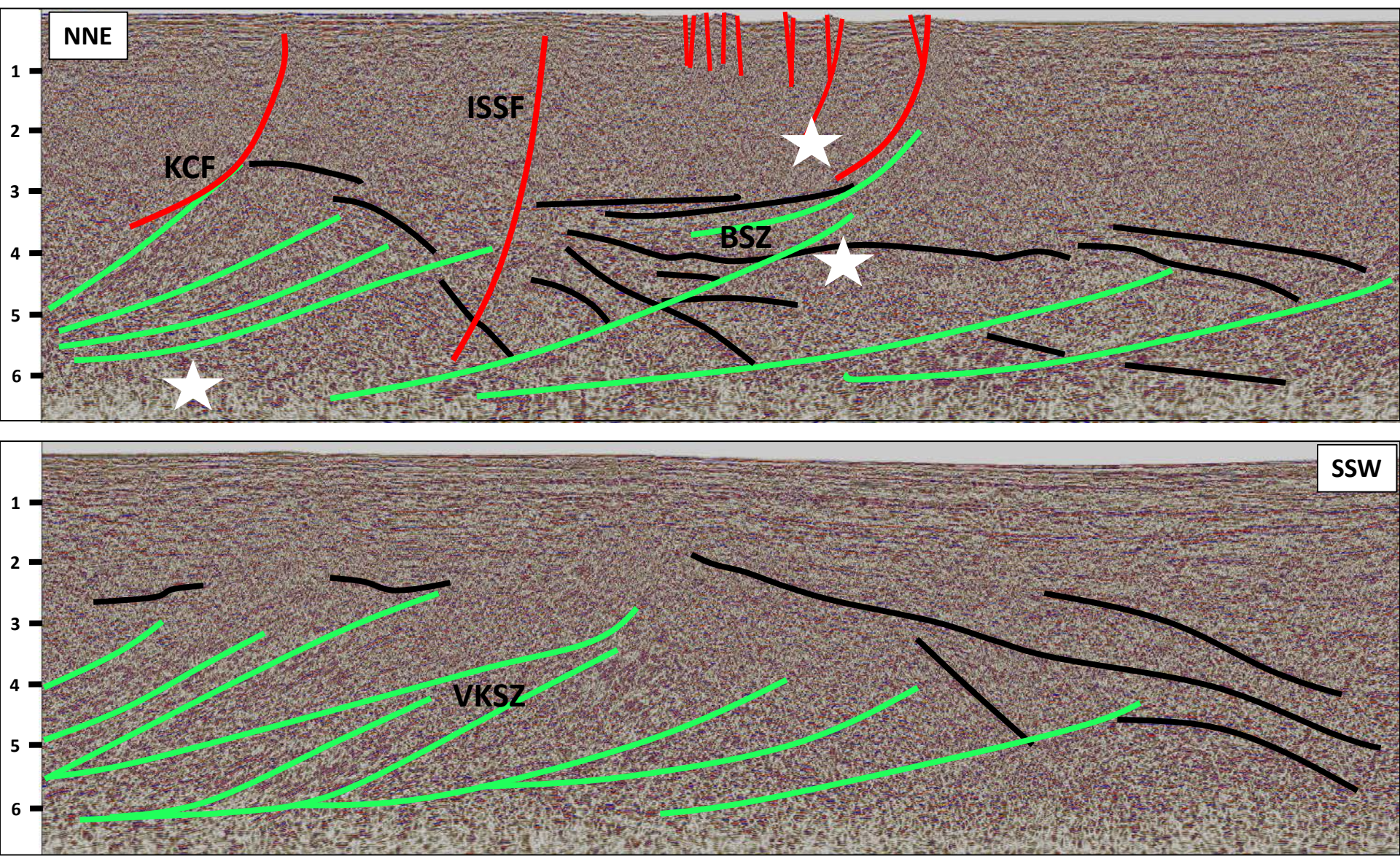
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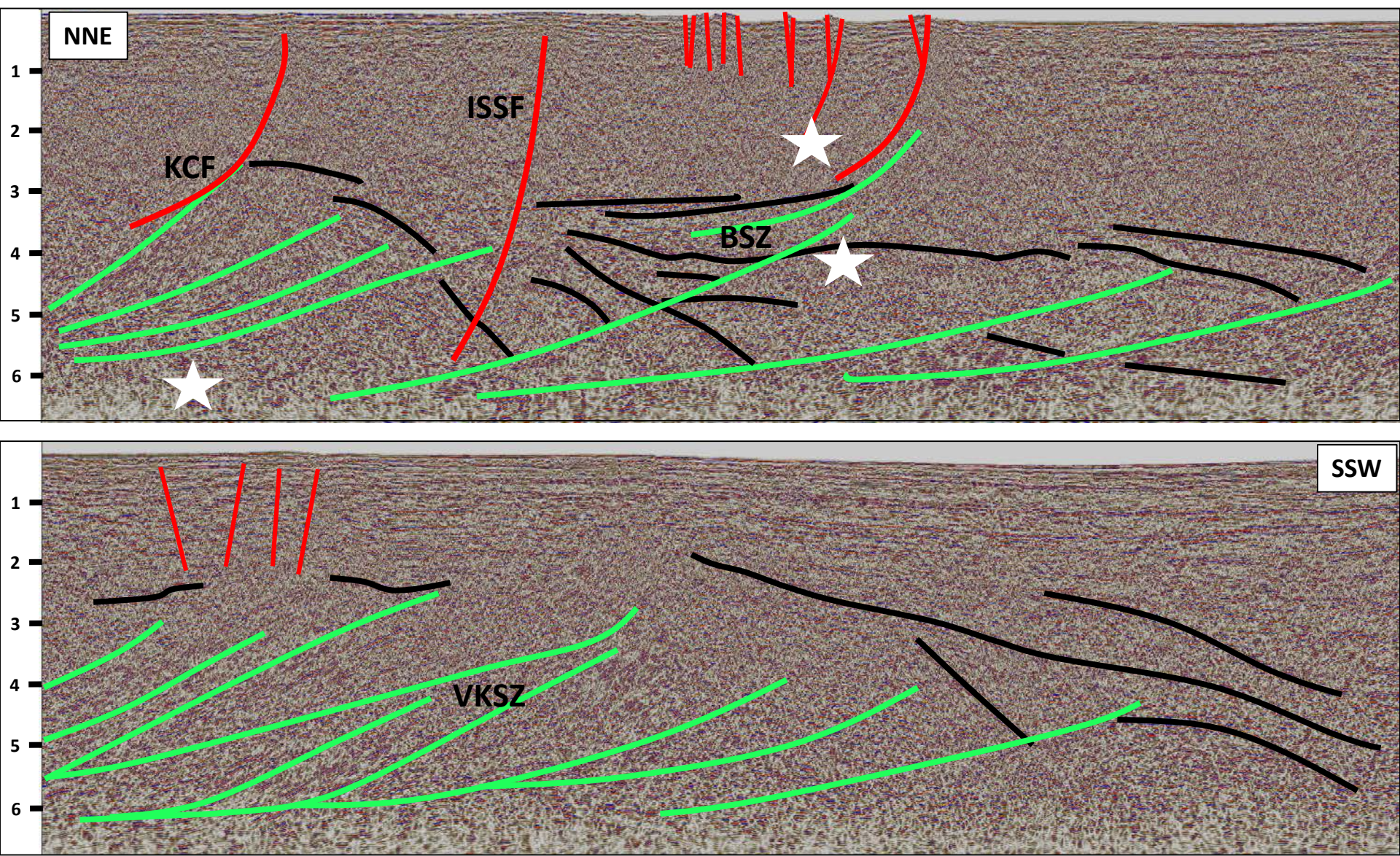
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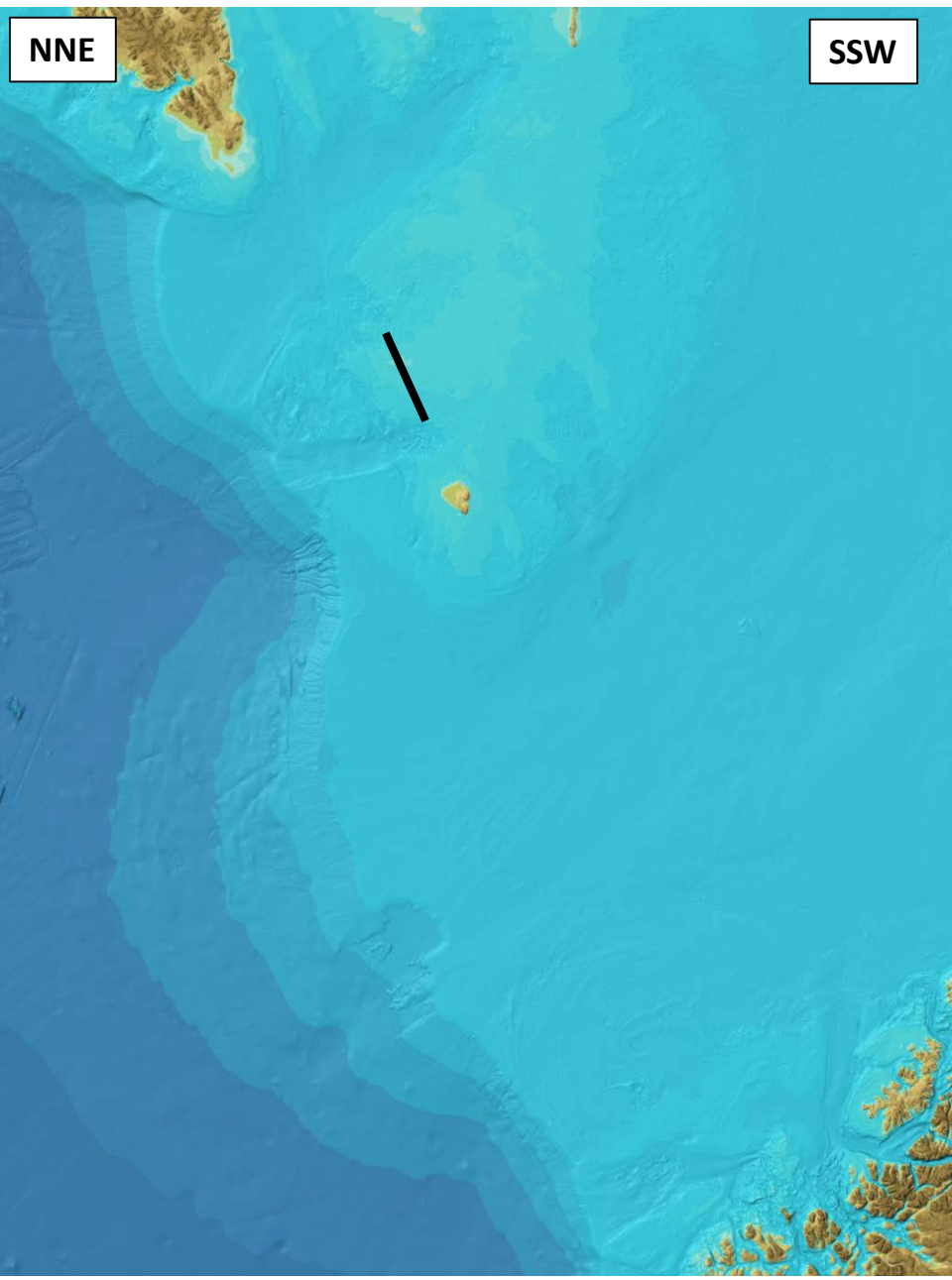
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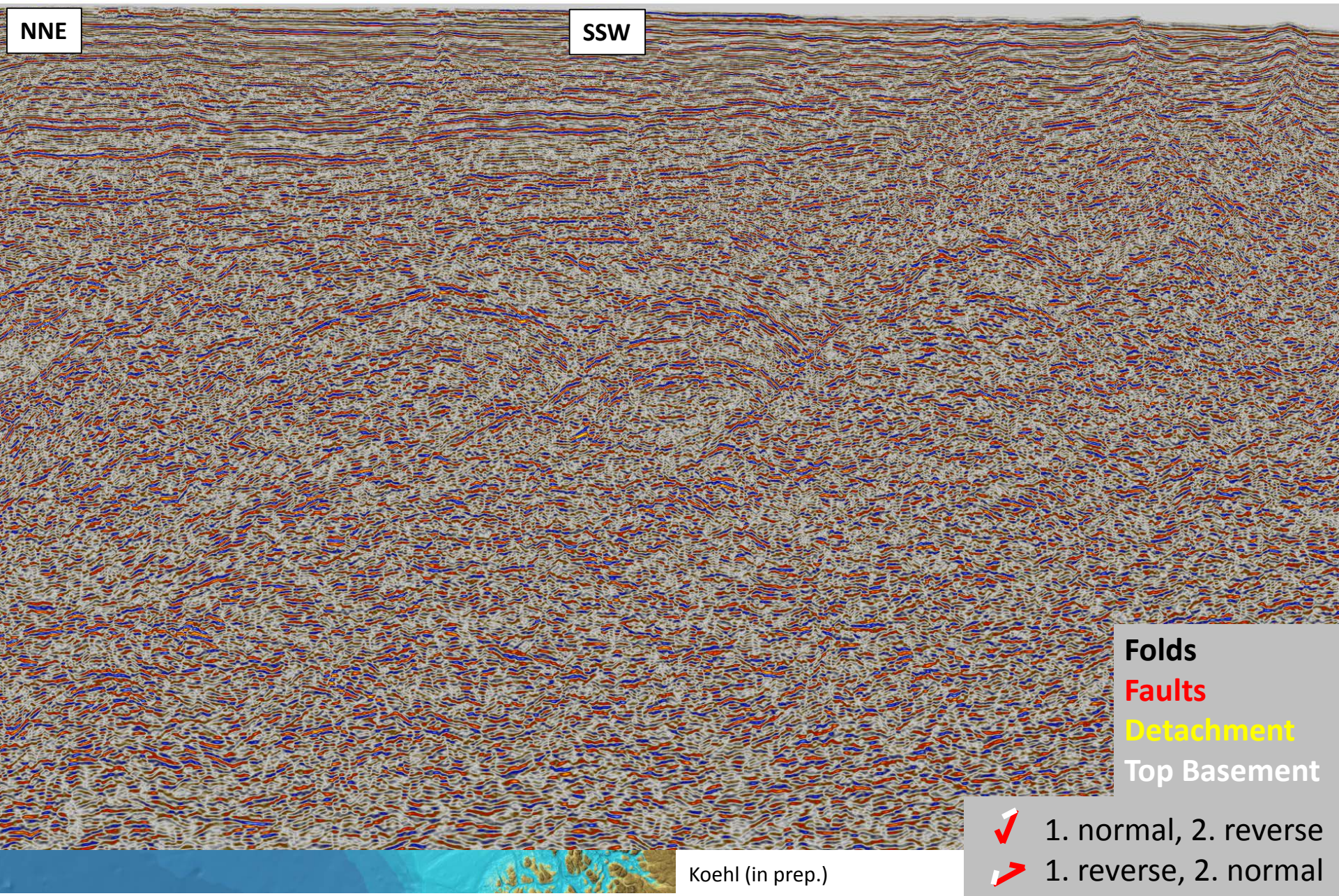
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- 2 North of Bjørnøya, potential NNE-verging Timanian thrusts were reactivated/overprinted during Devonian–Carboniferous extension, early Cenozoic deformation and at present day.

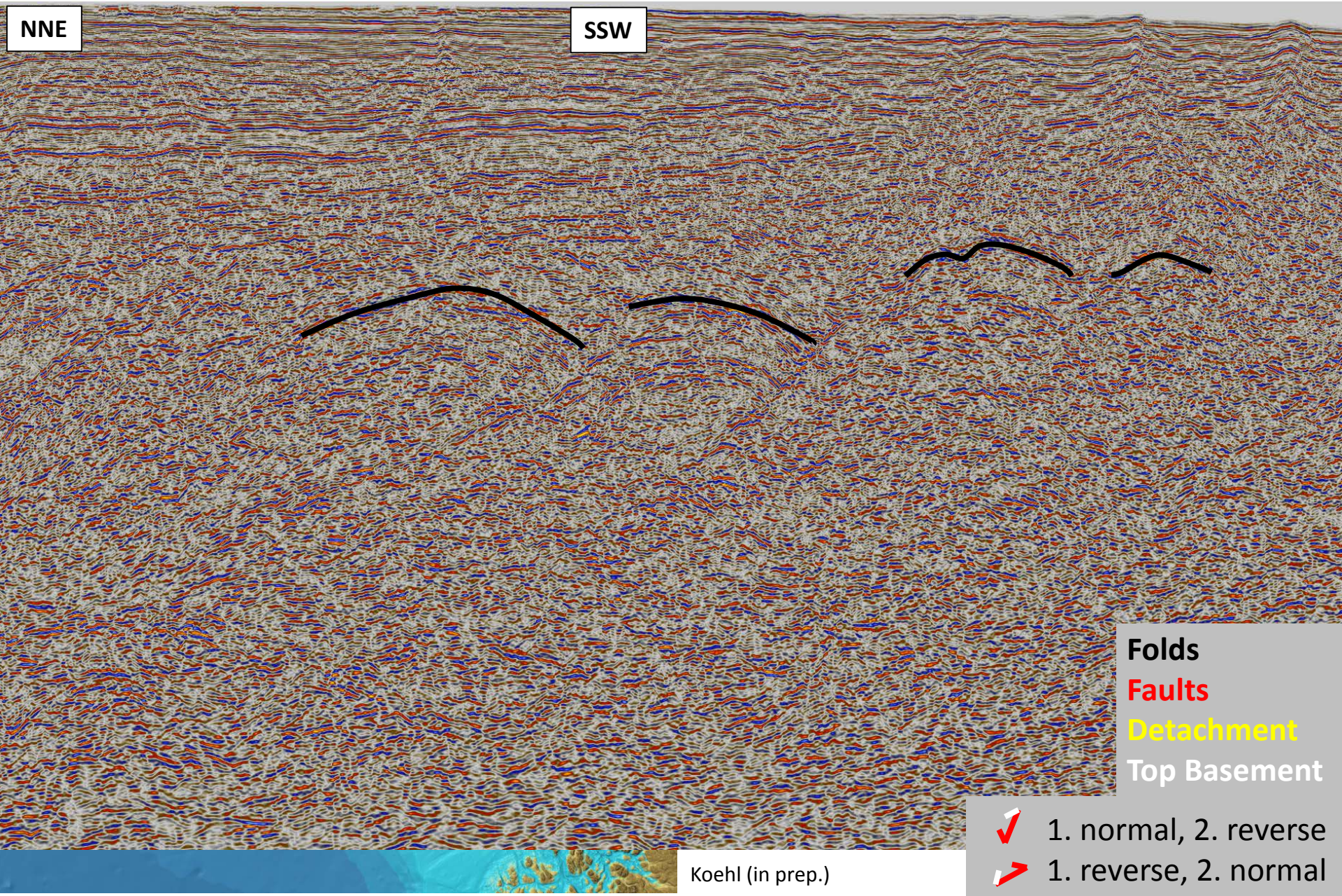


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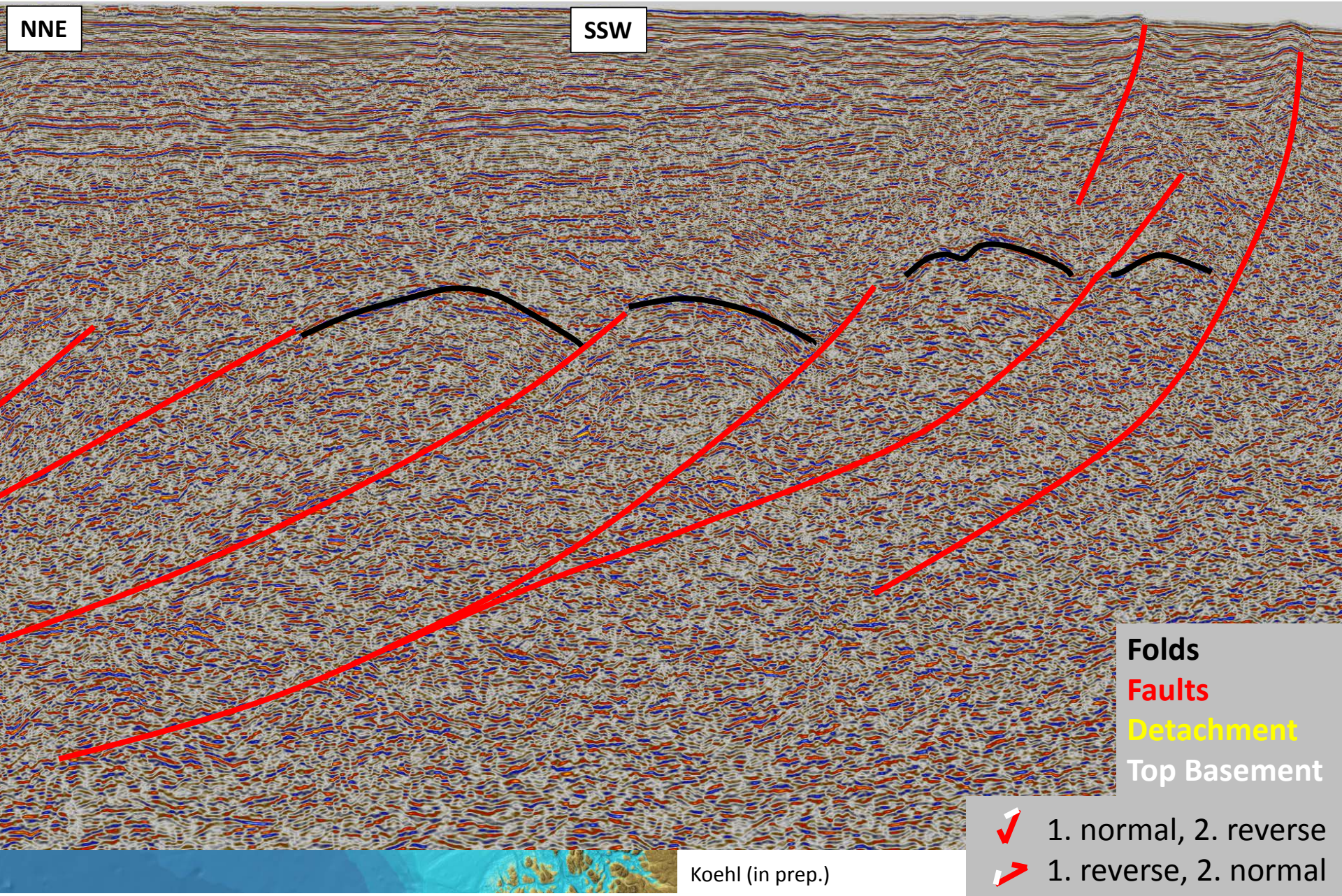
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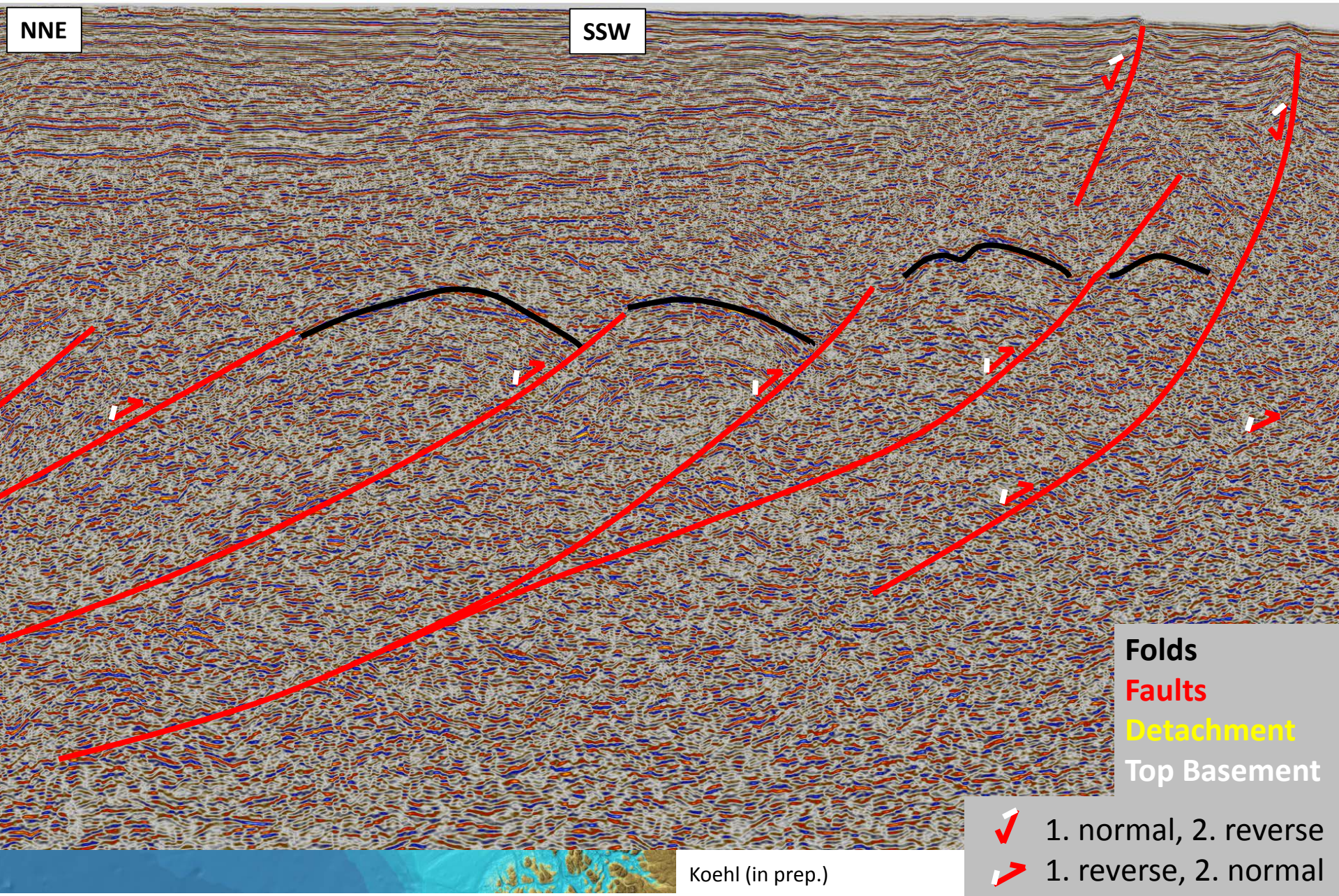


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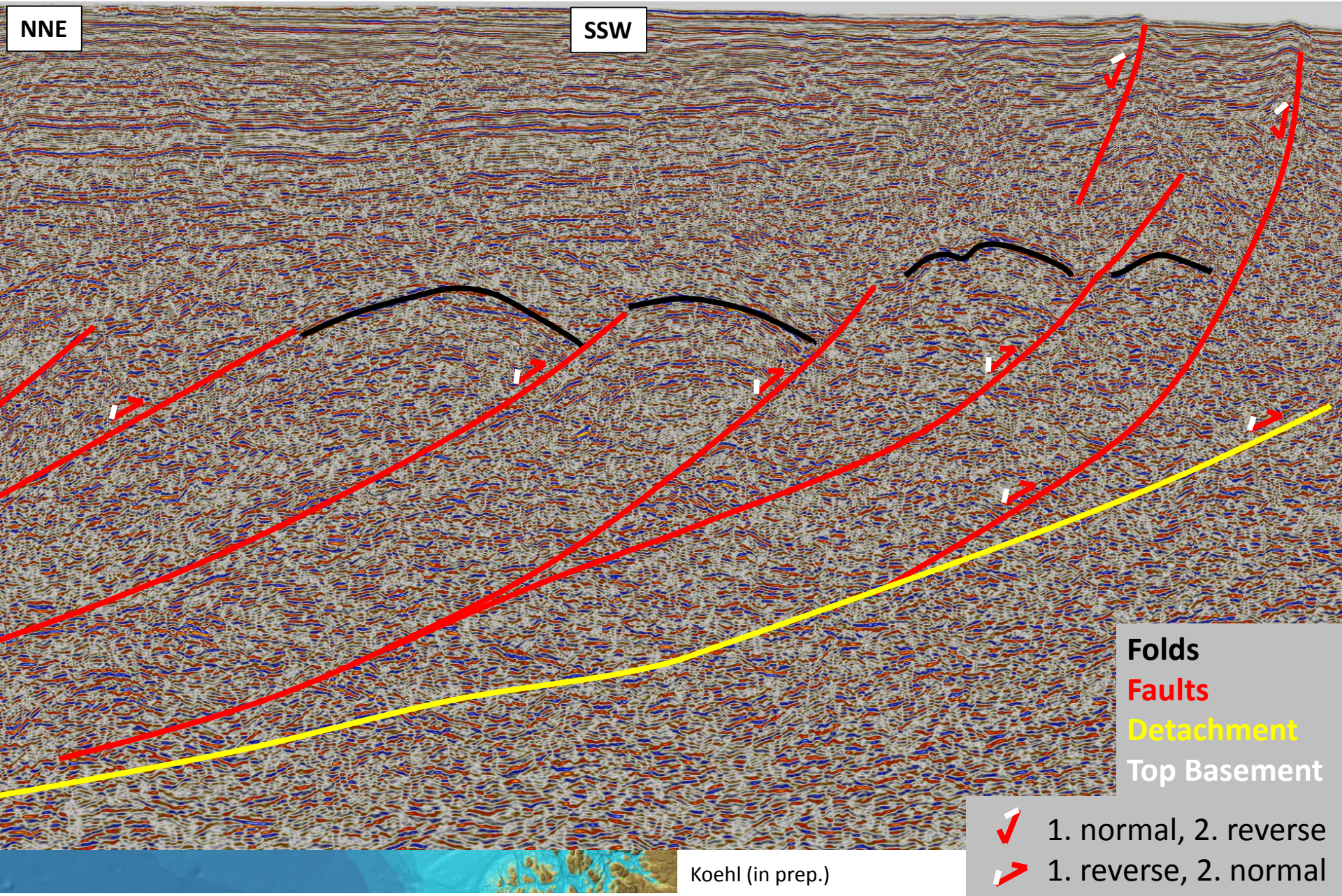


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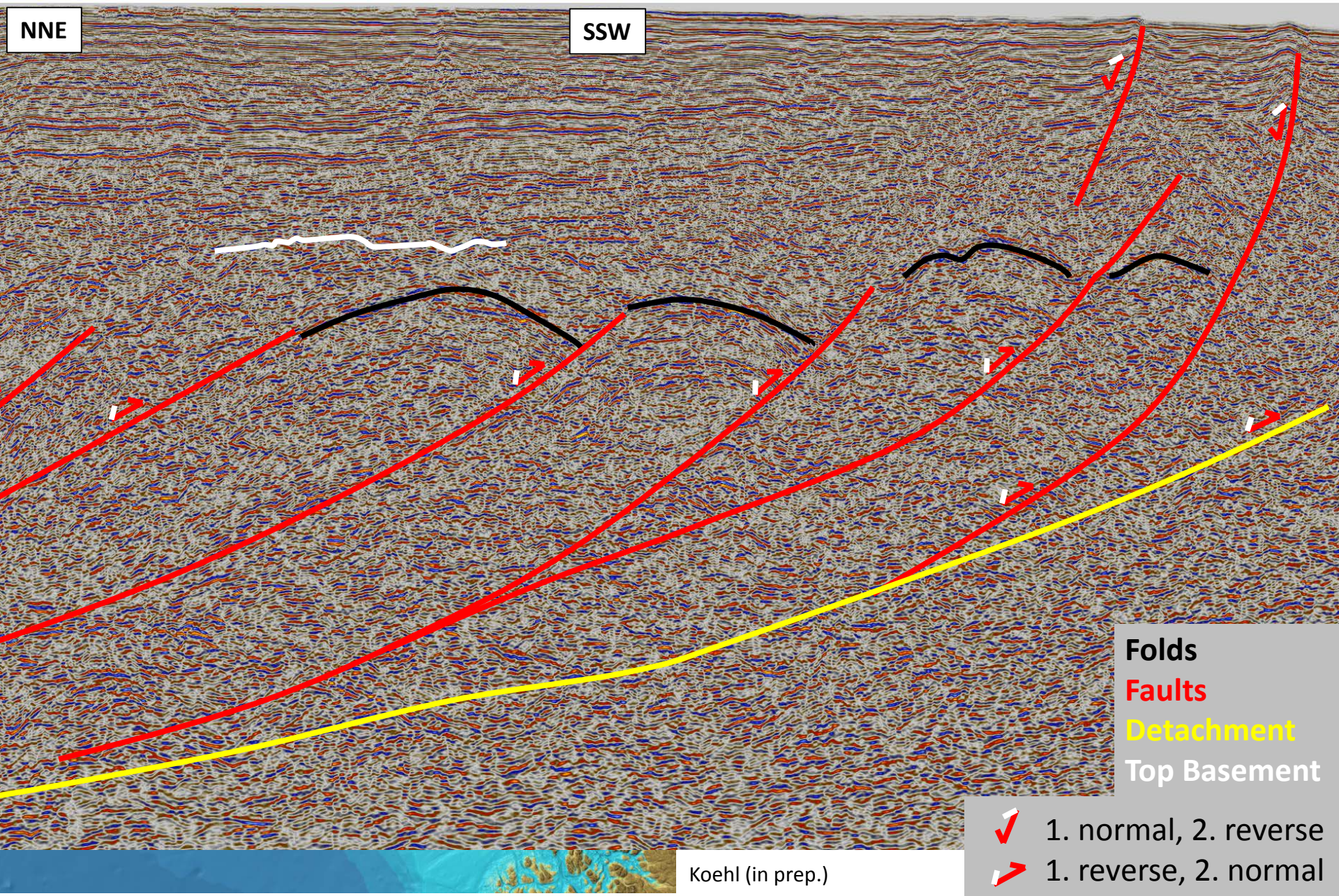


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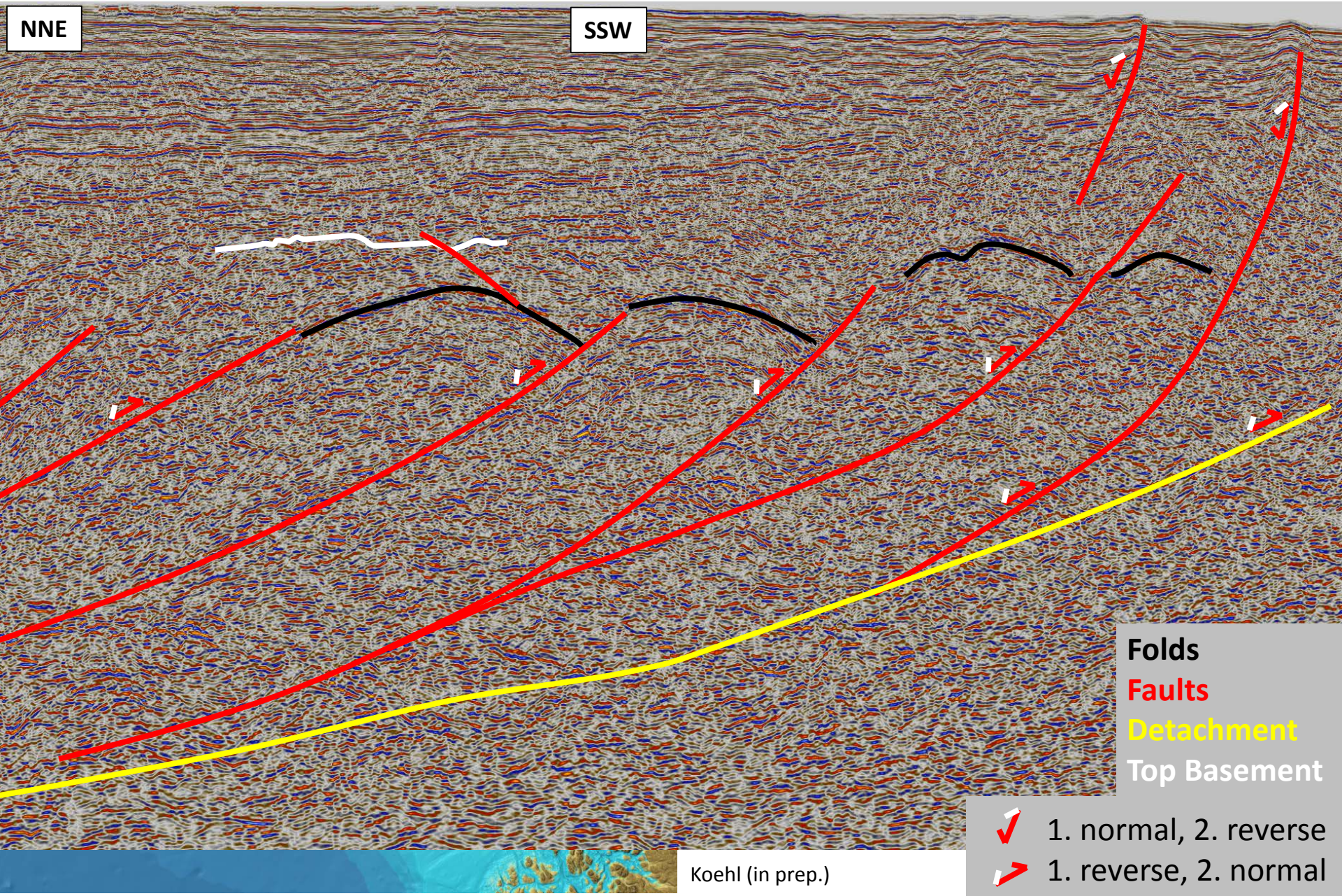


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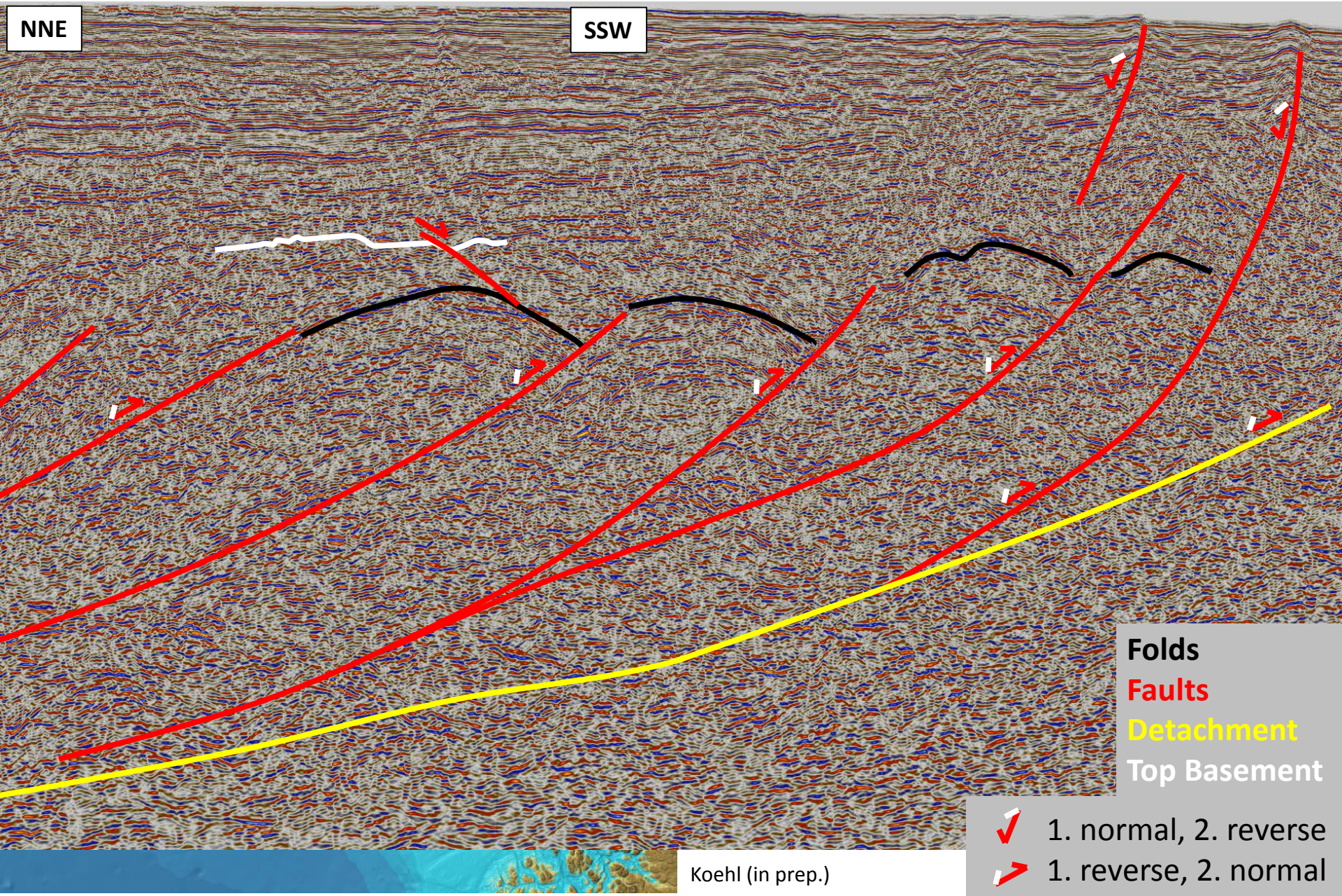
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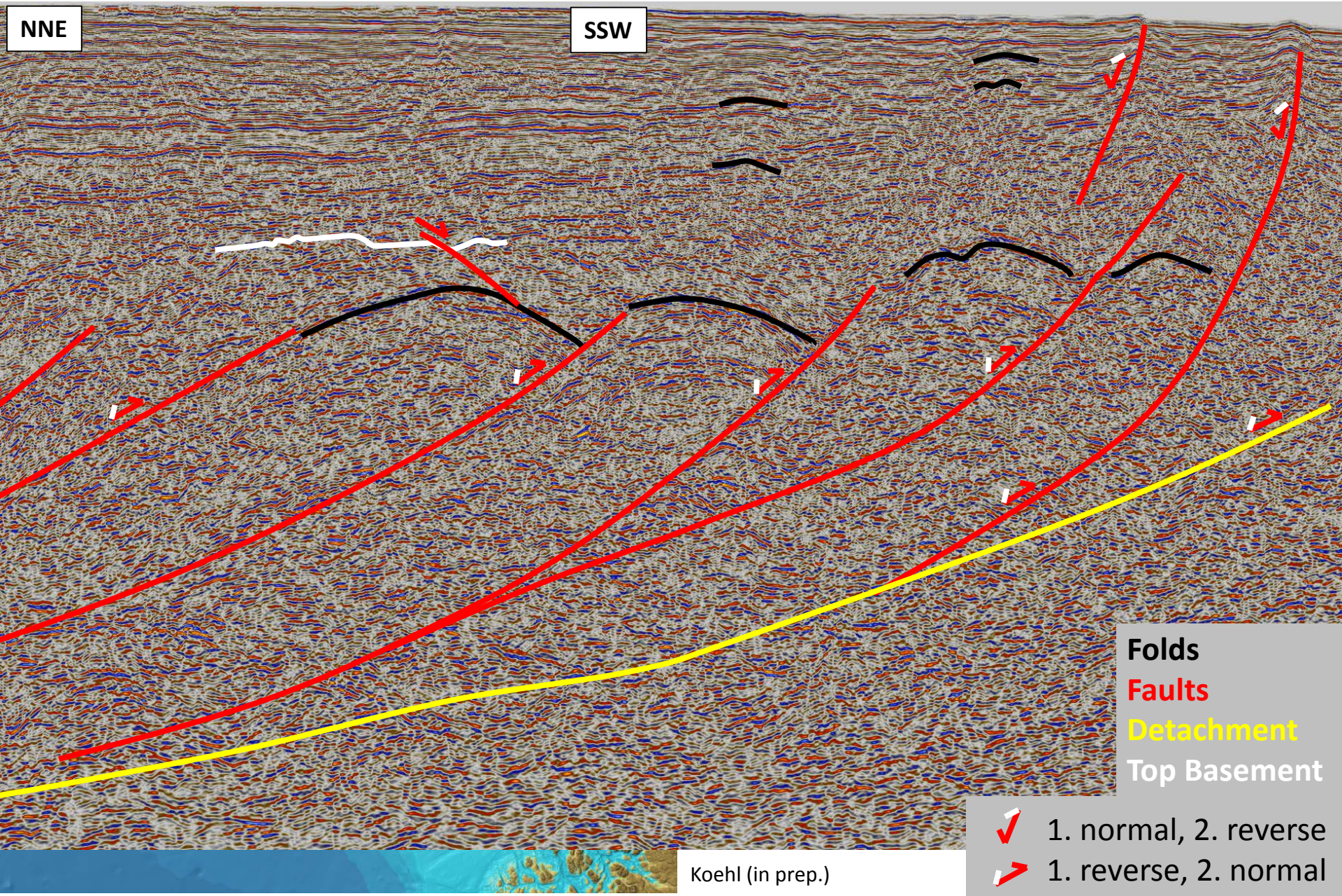
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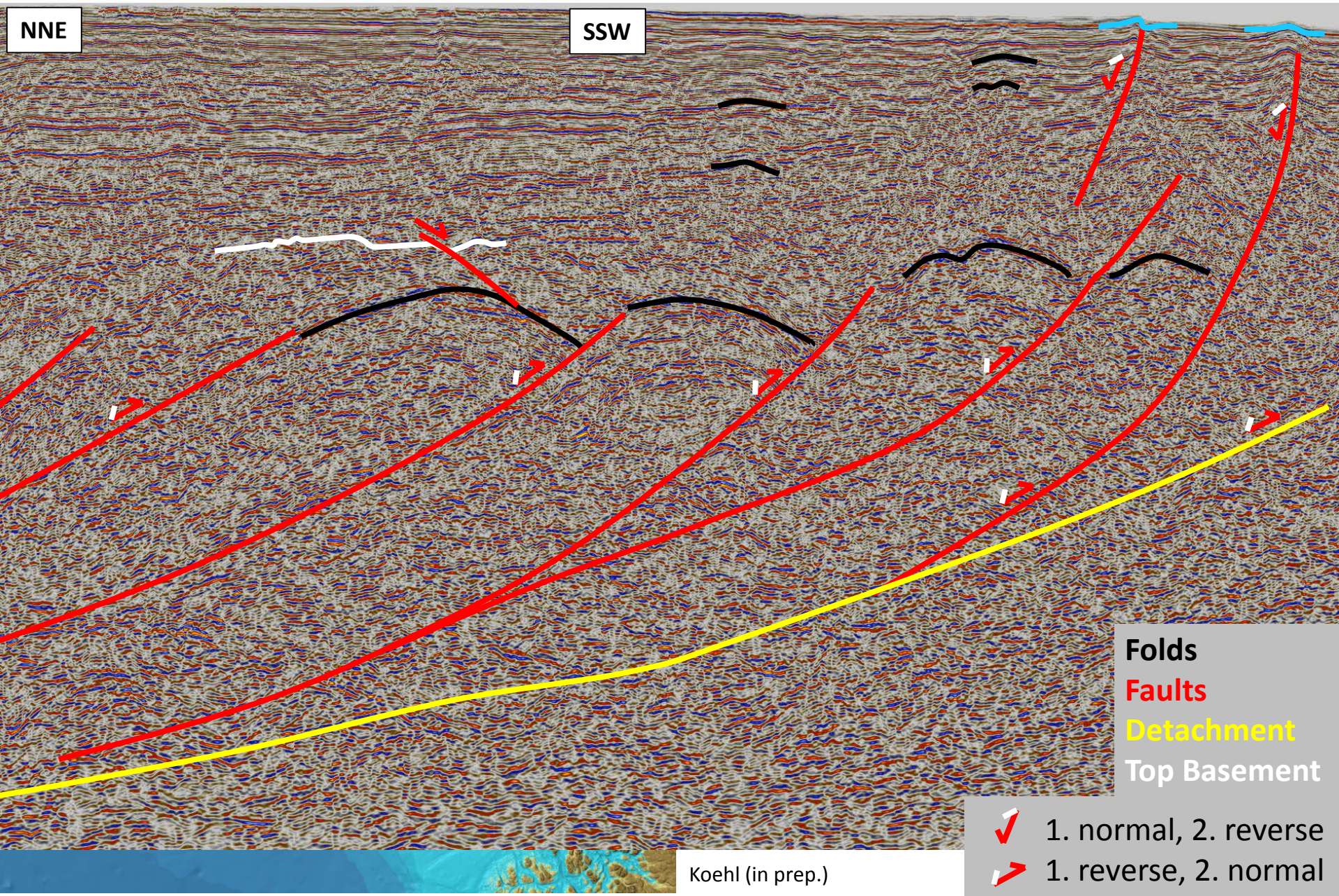


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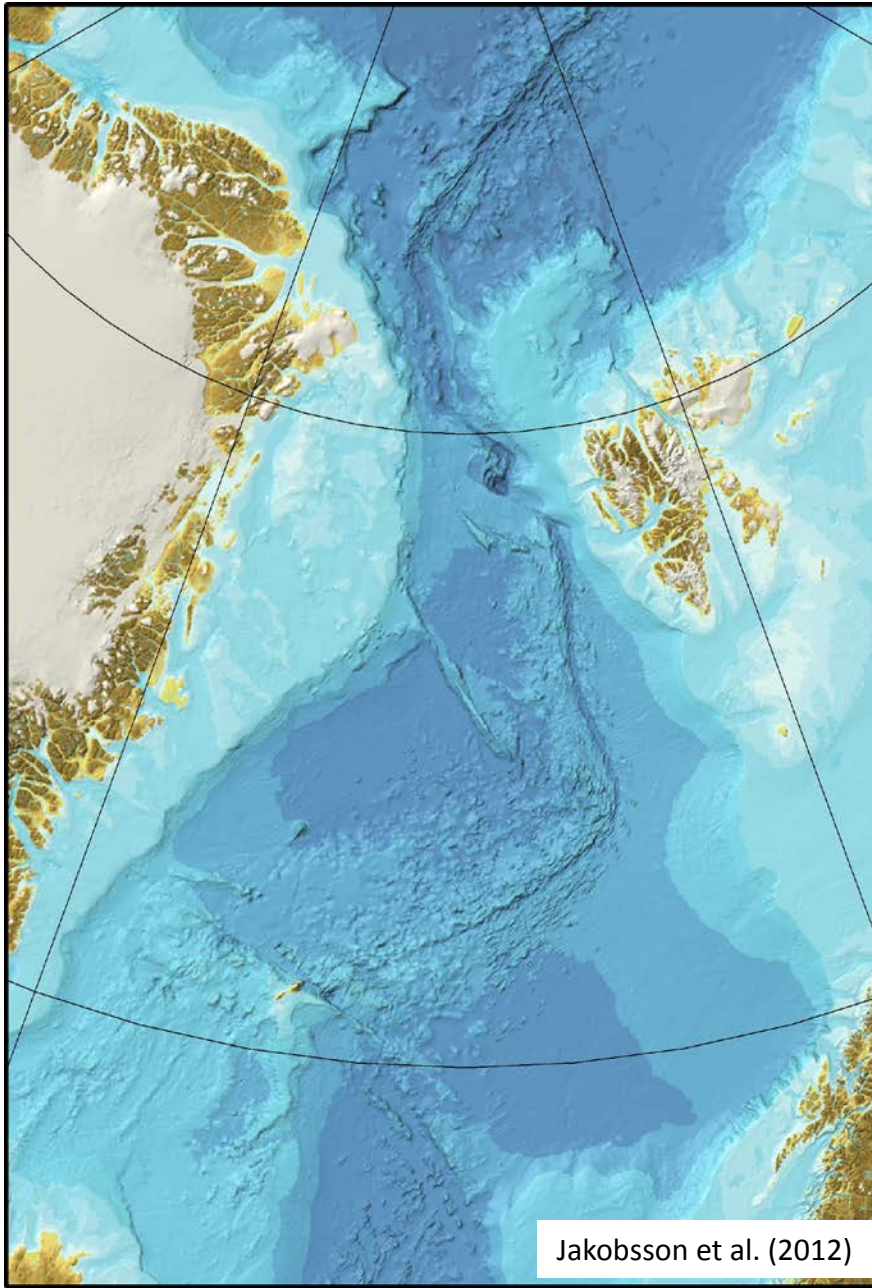
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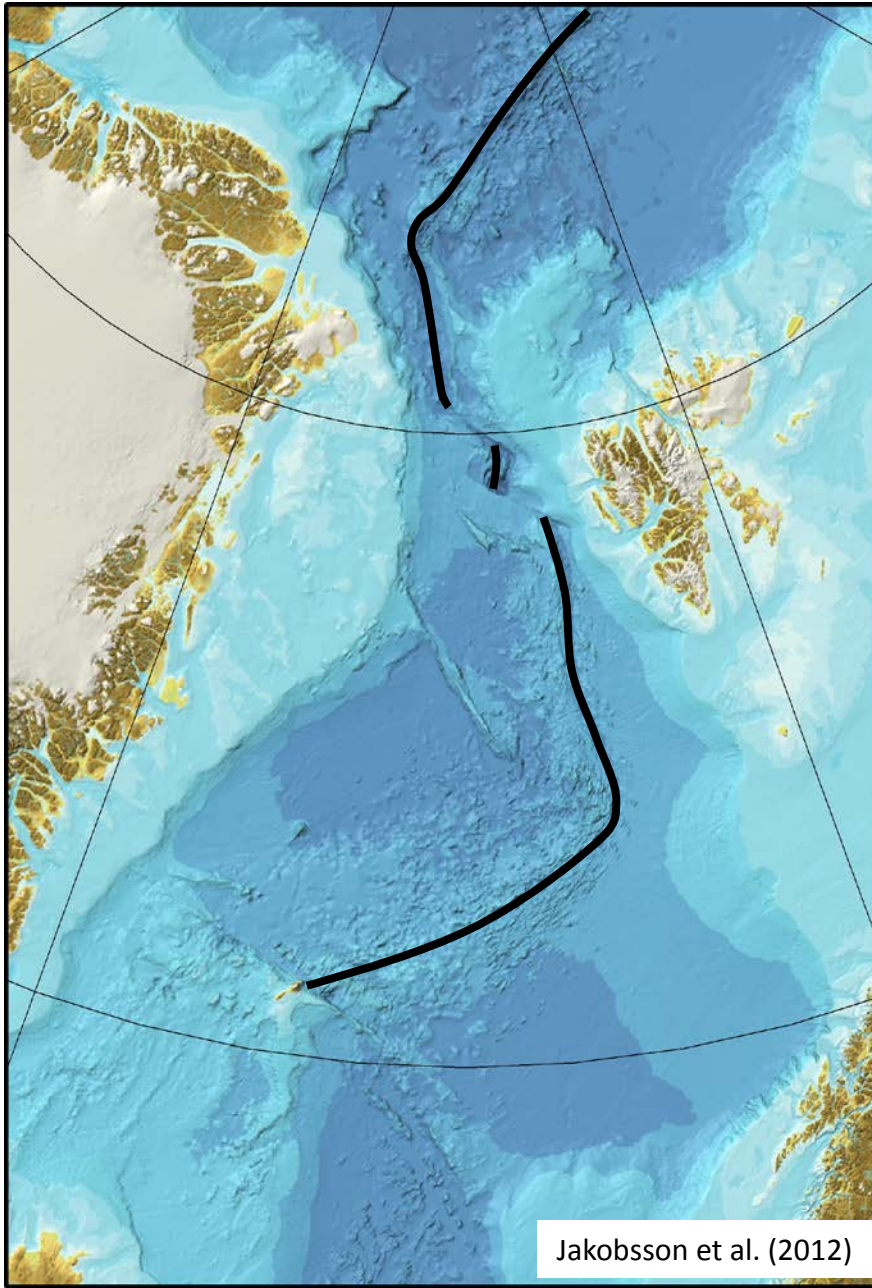


- 3 The Mid-Ocean Ridge is segmented by major transform faults that strike parallel to Timanian faults and topographic highs of continental origin (e.g., Hovgård Ridge).

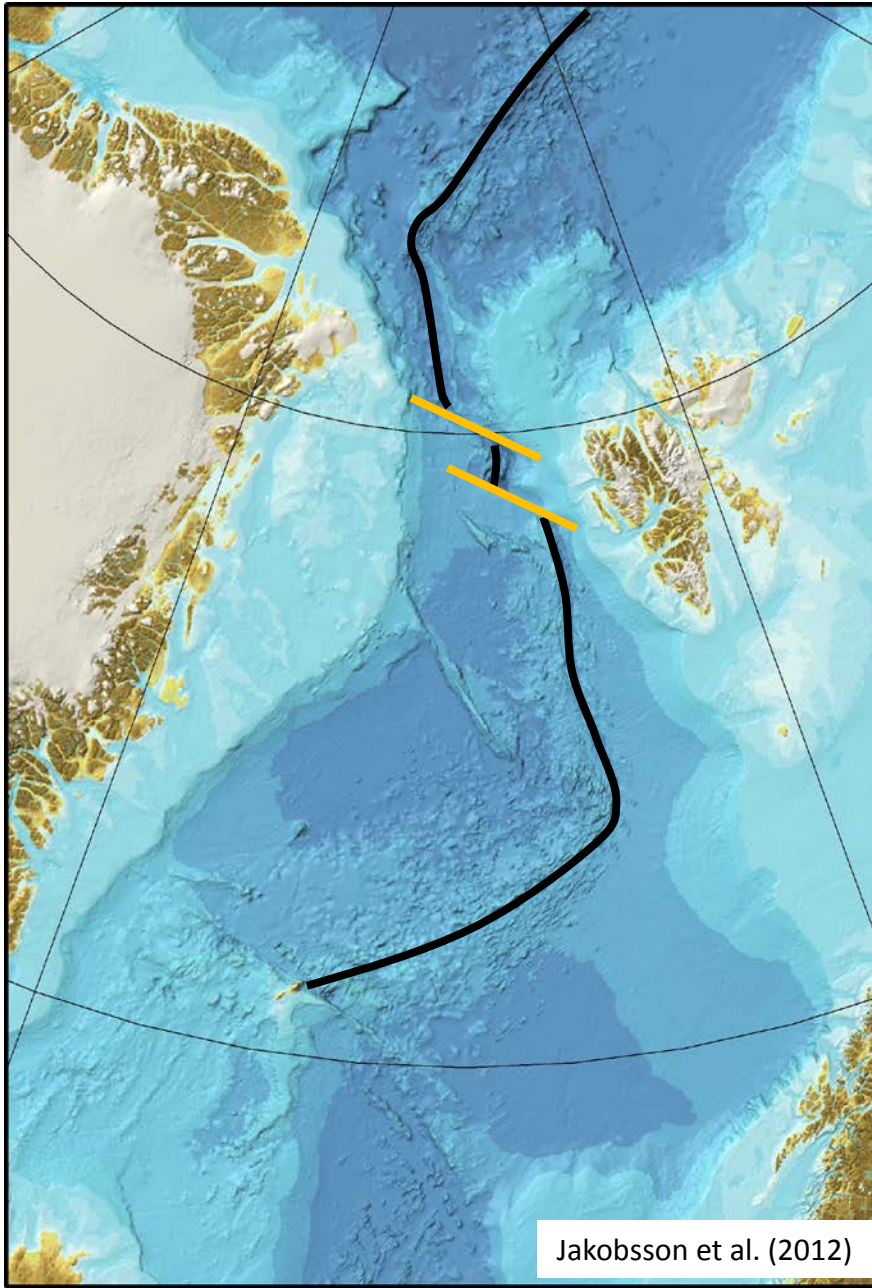


Jakobsson et al. (2012)

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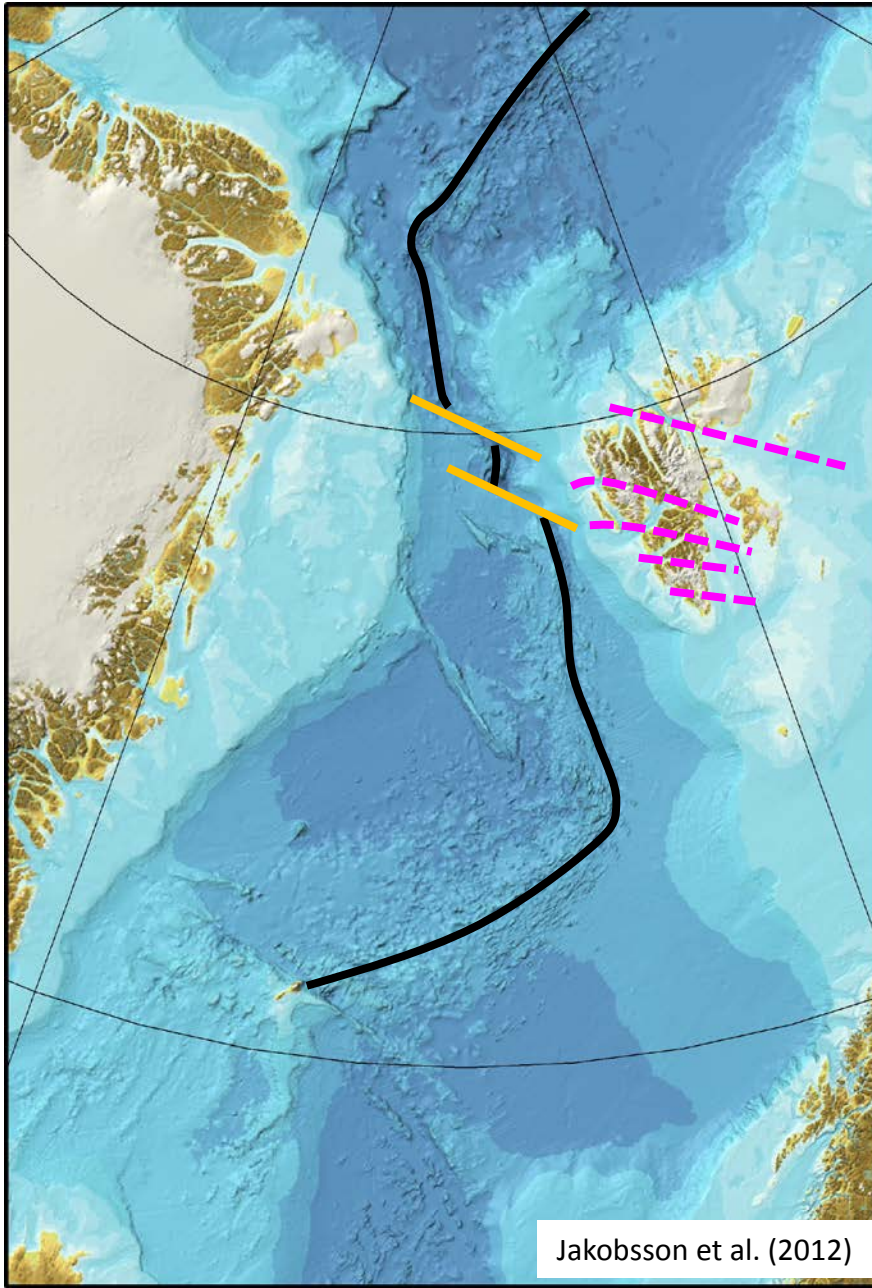


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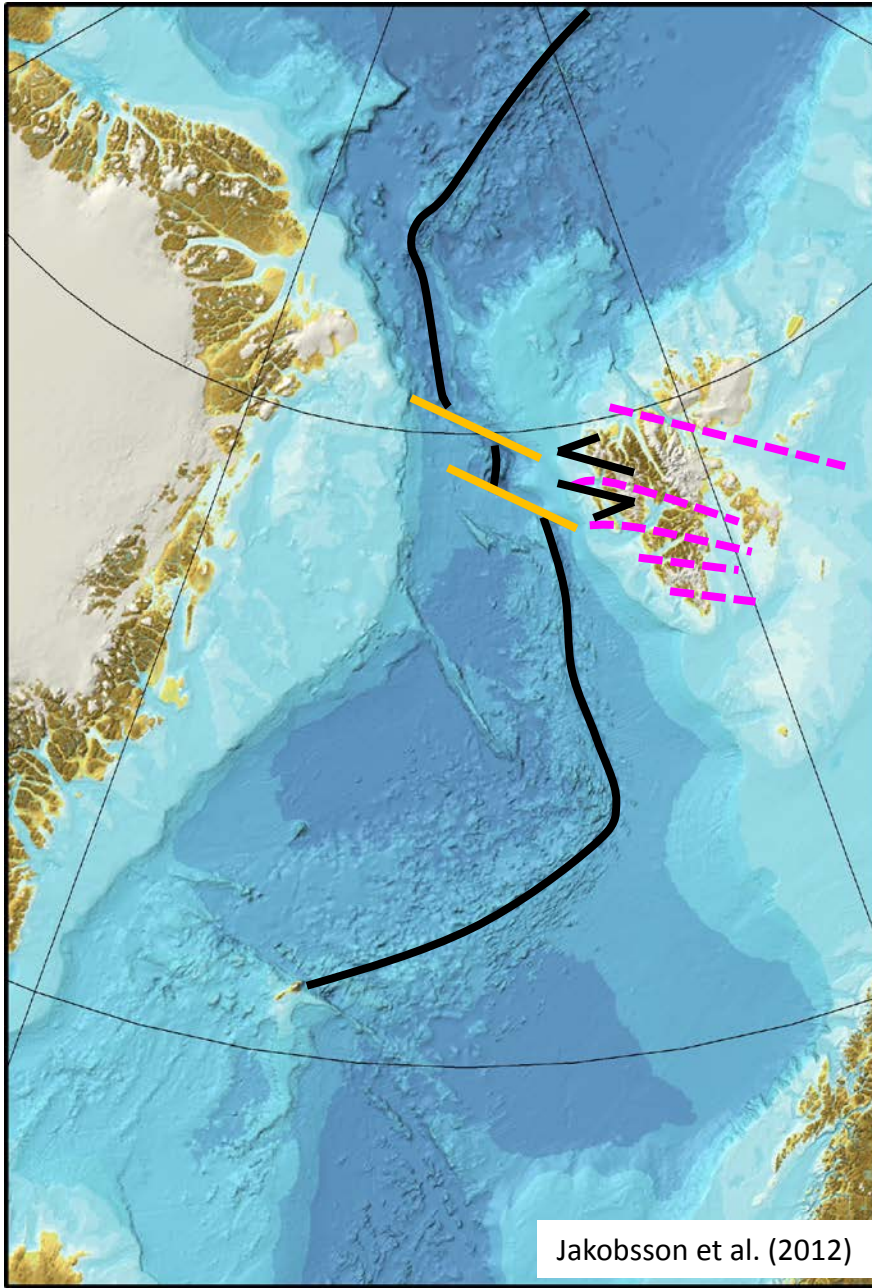
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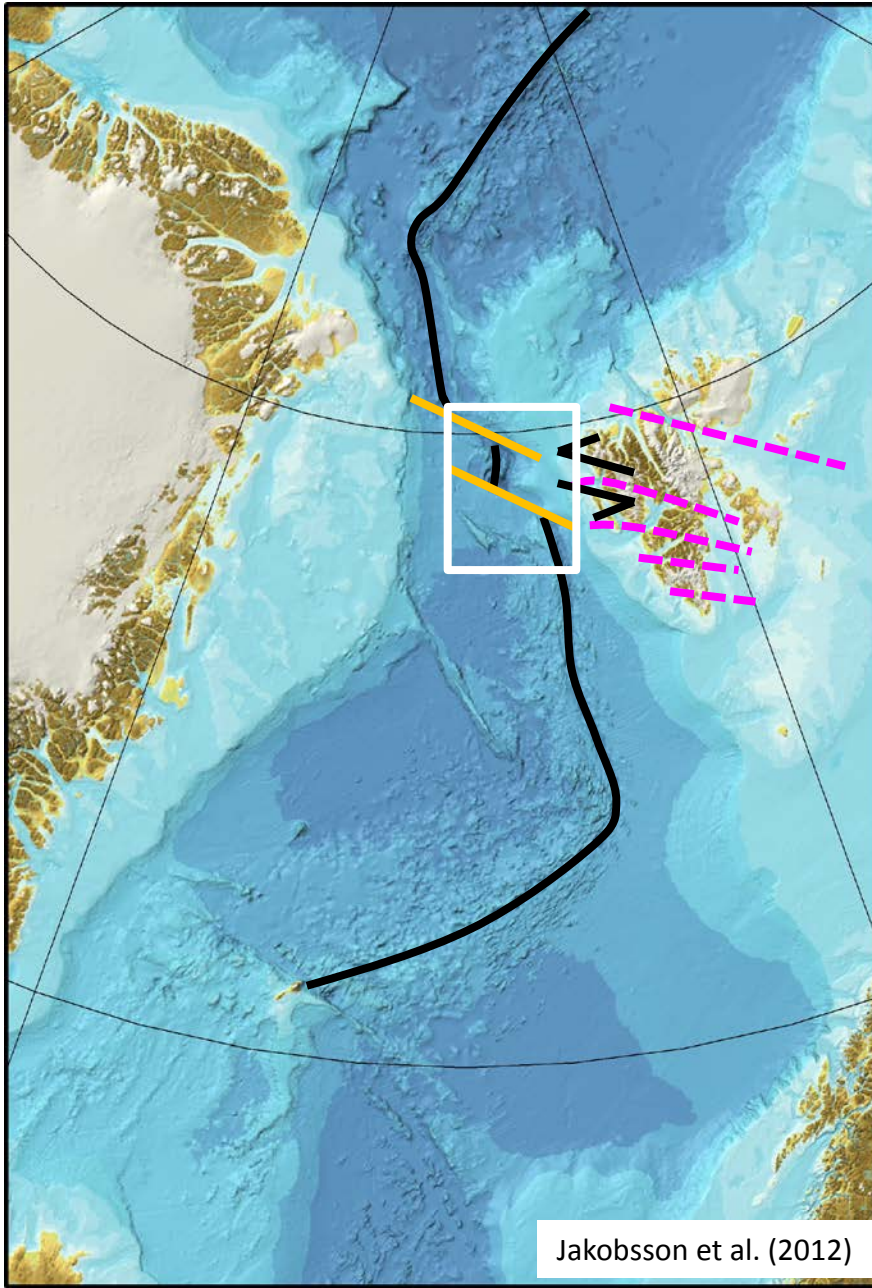
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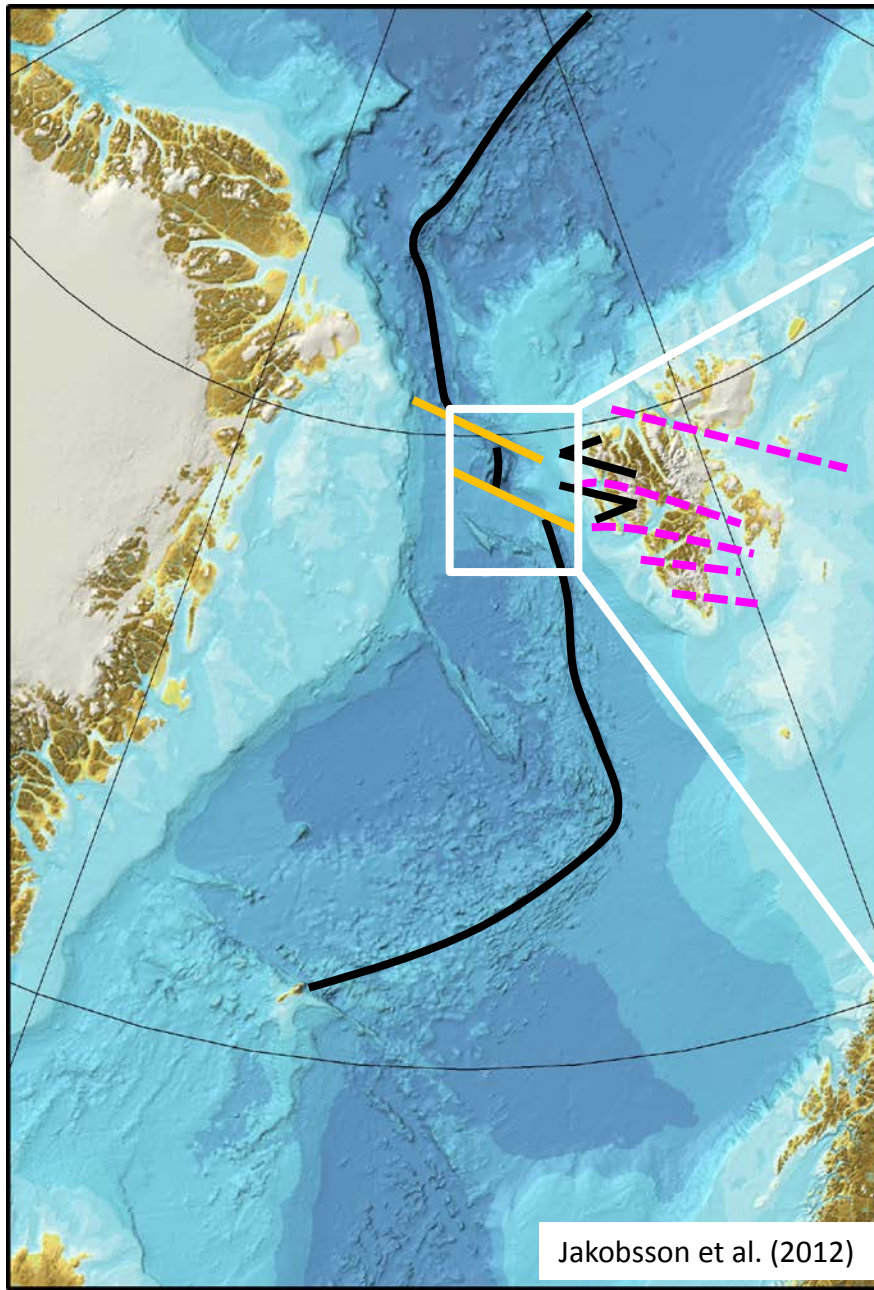


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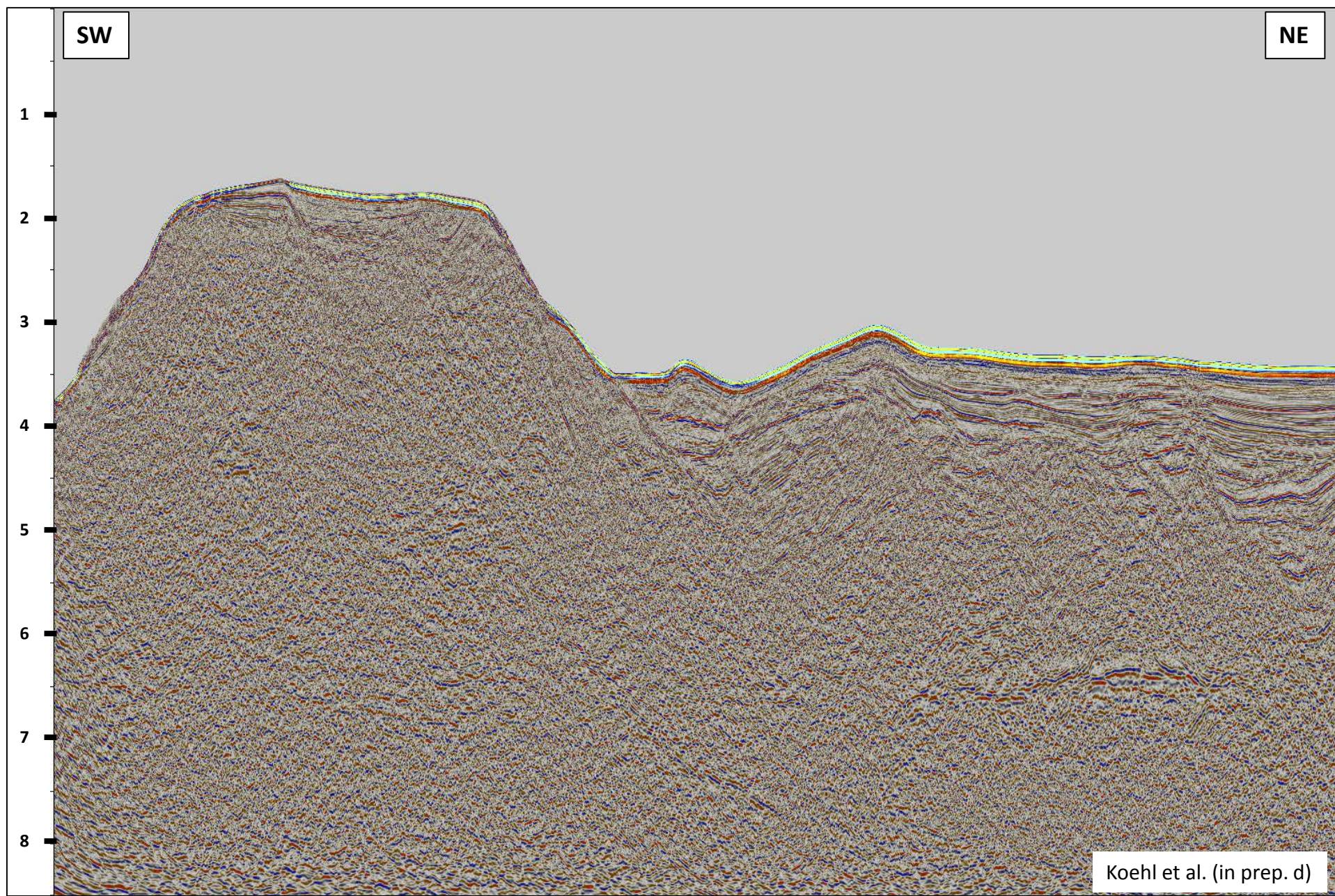


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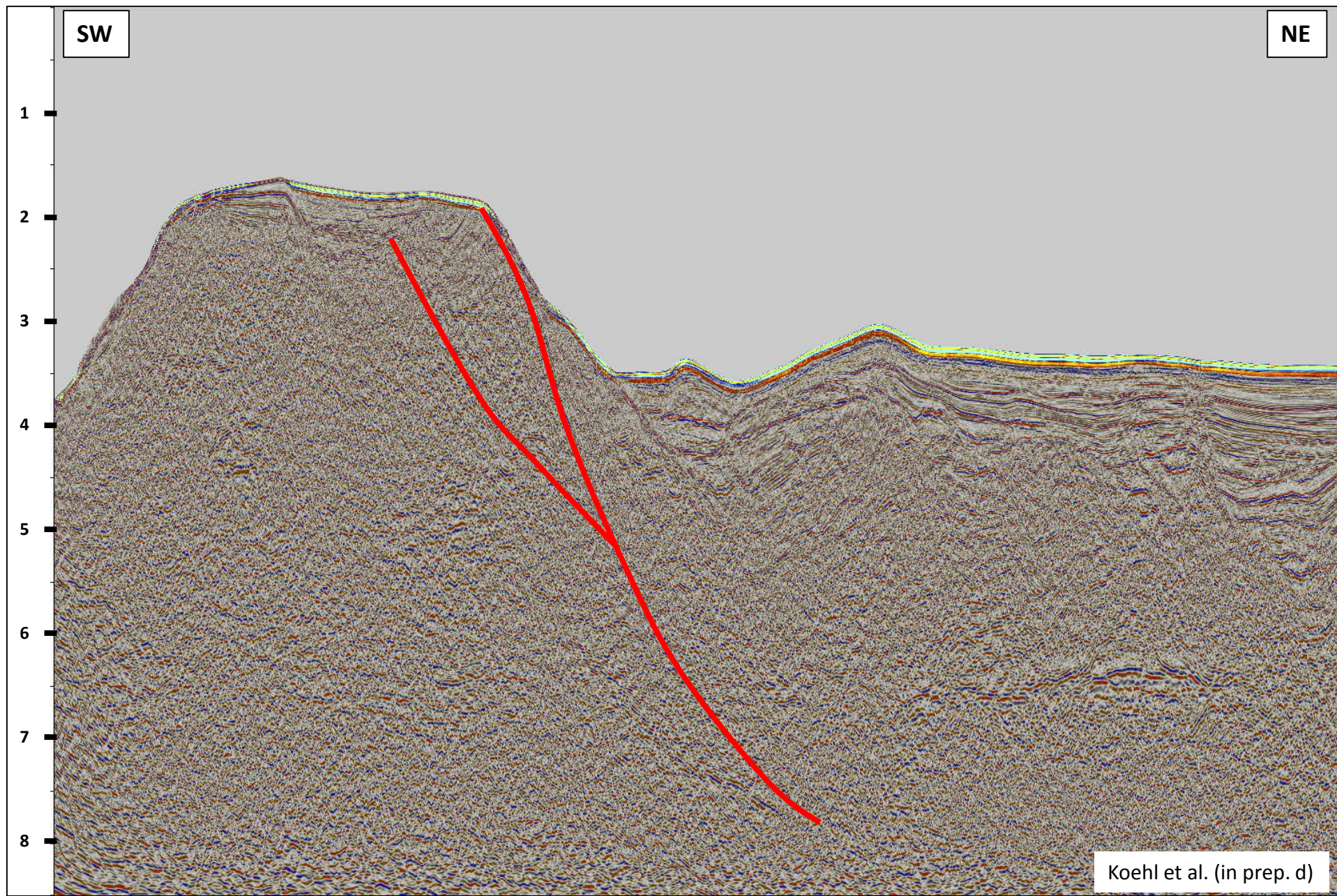


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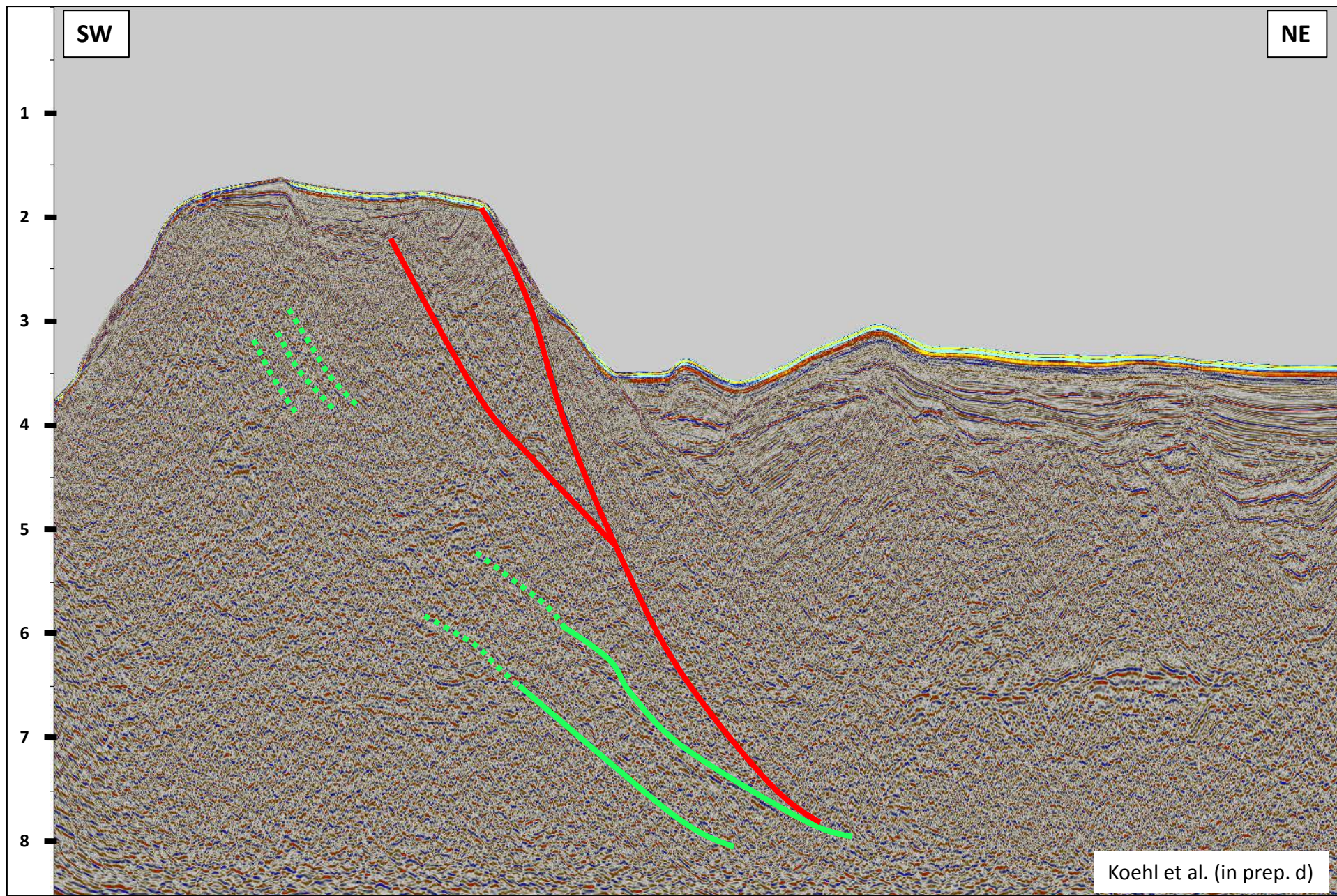
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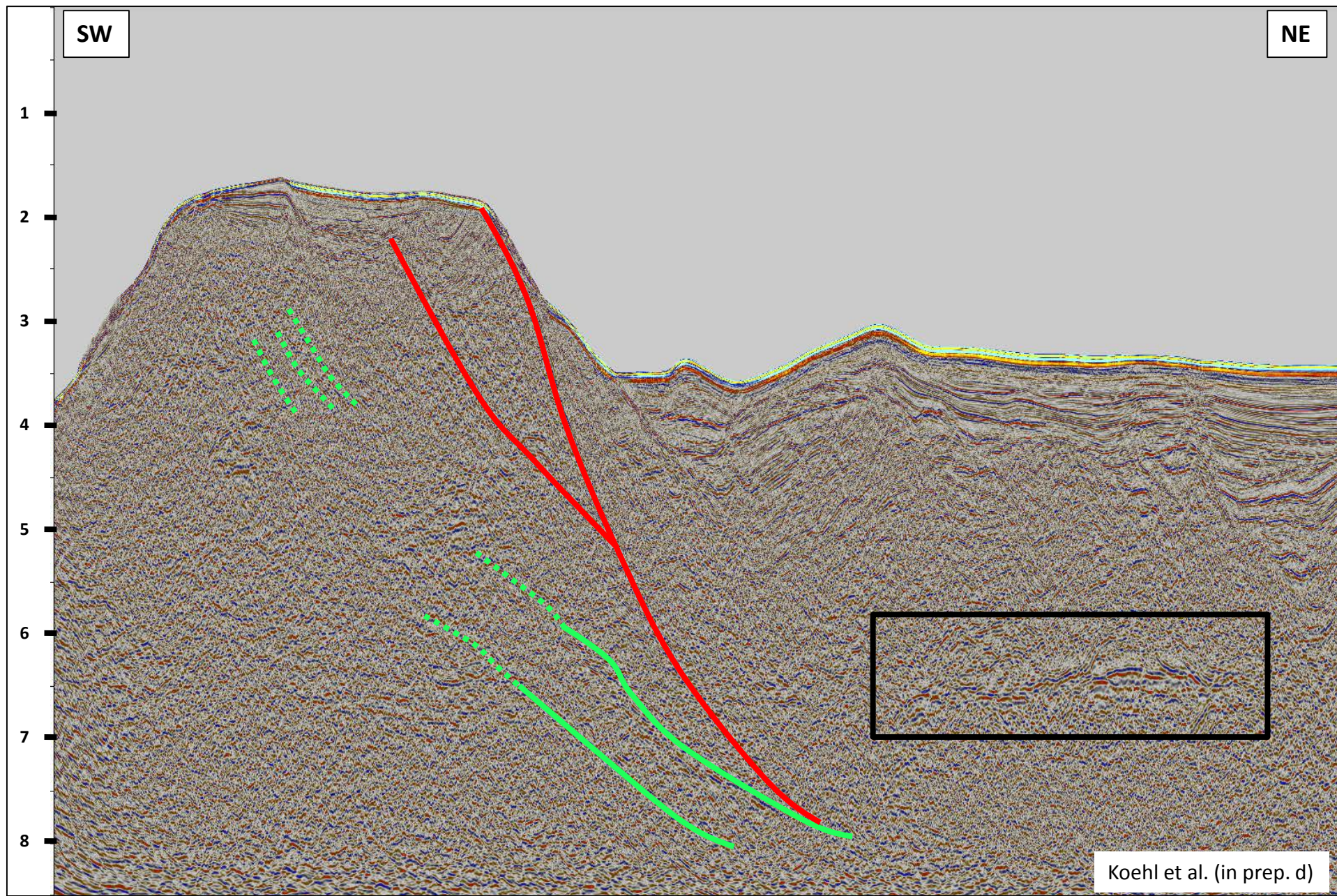
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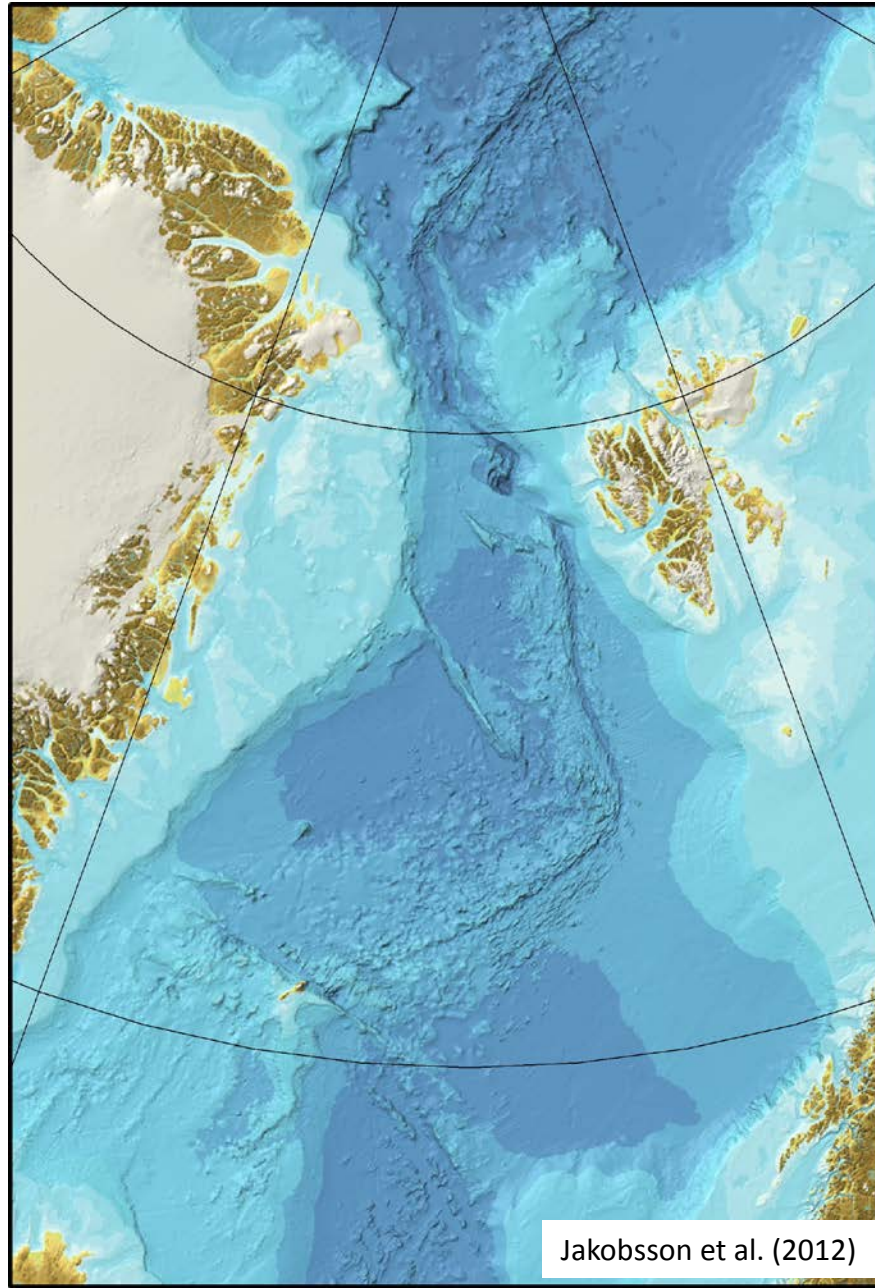
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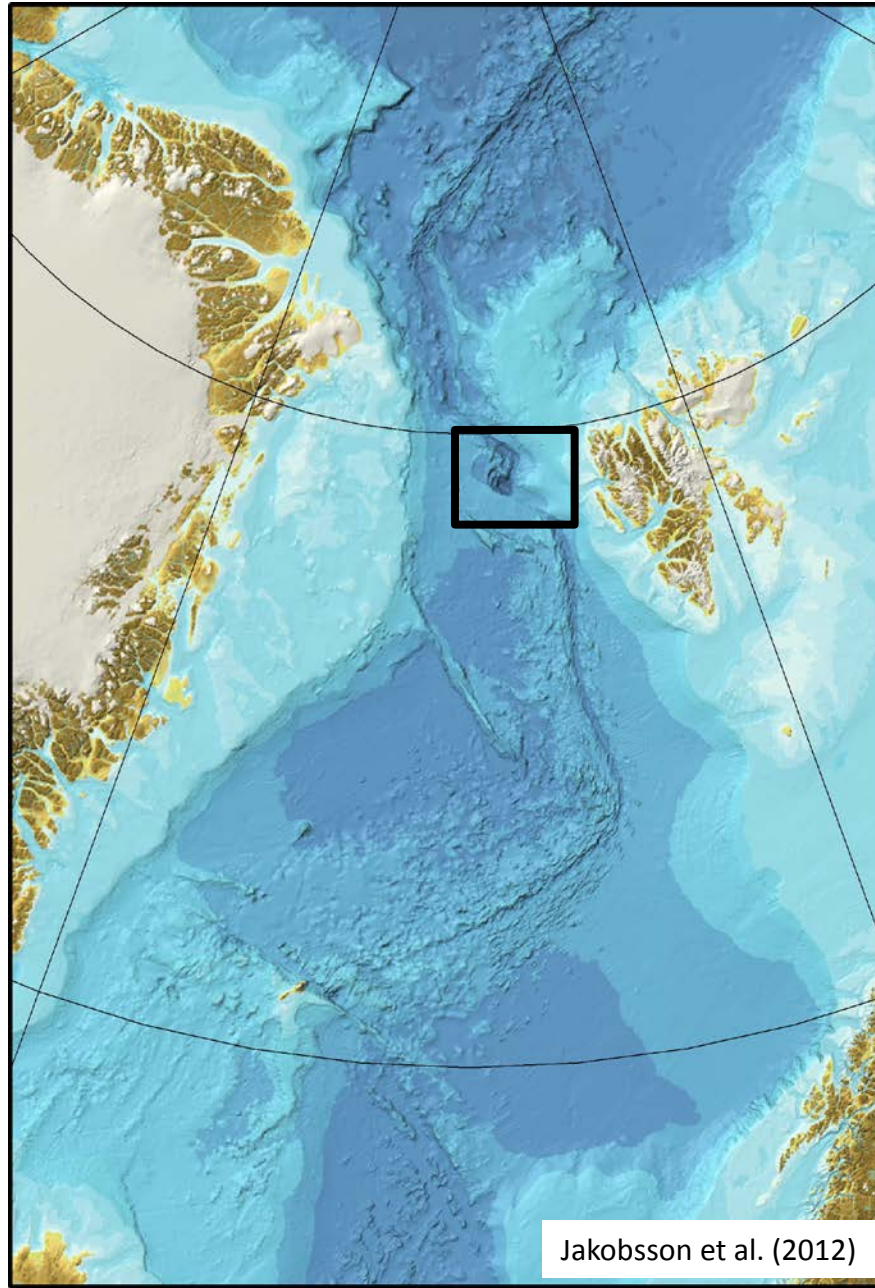
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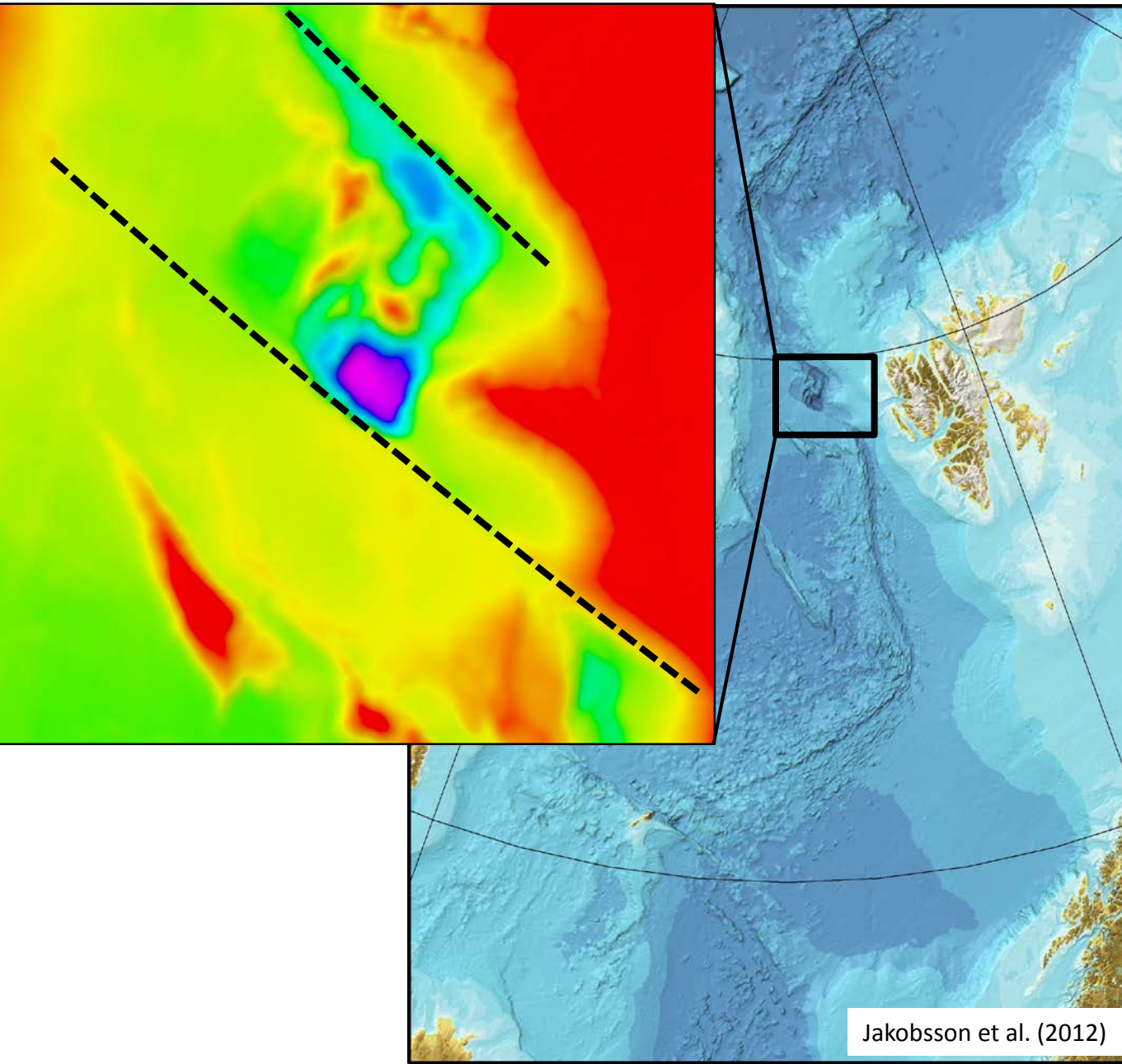


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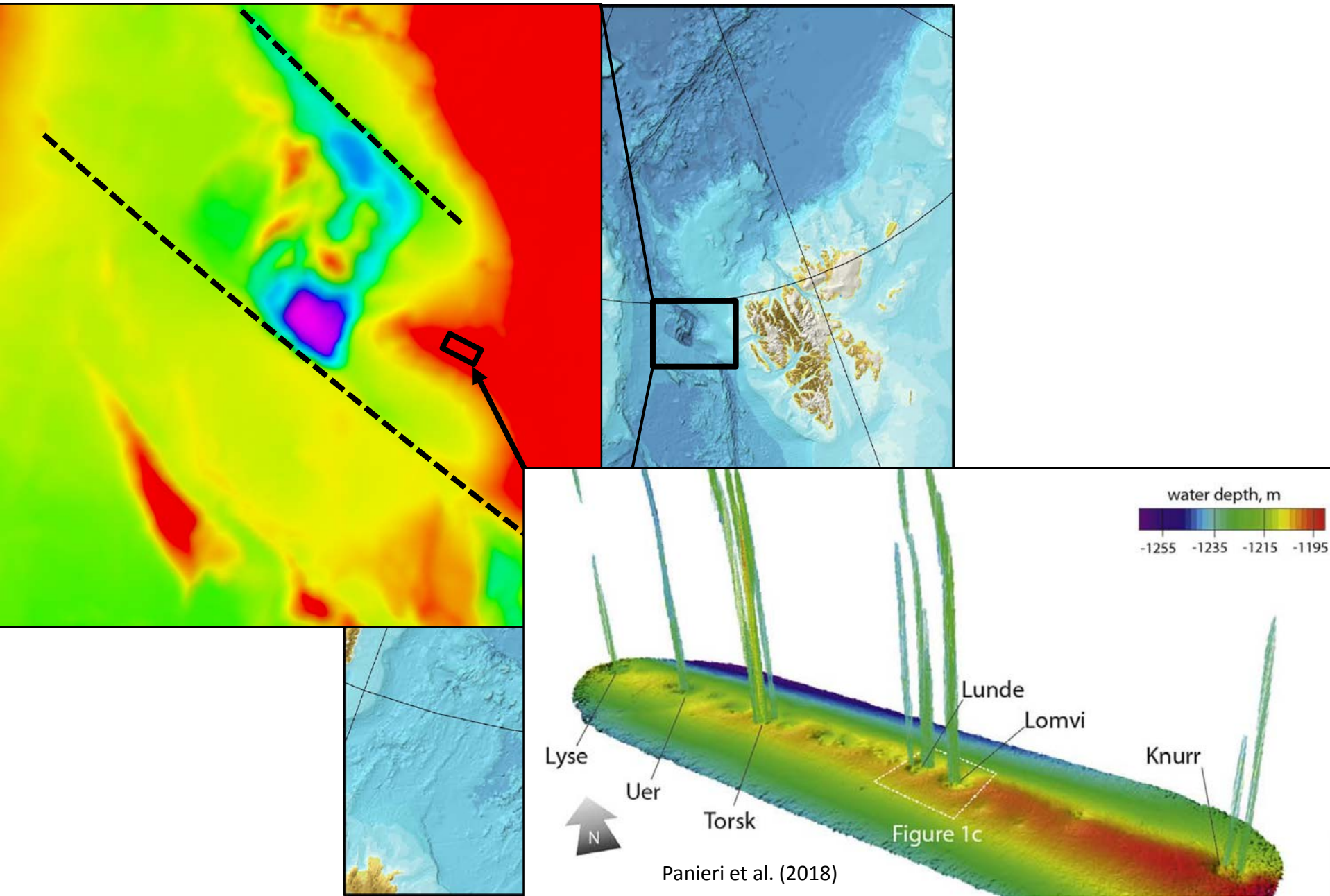


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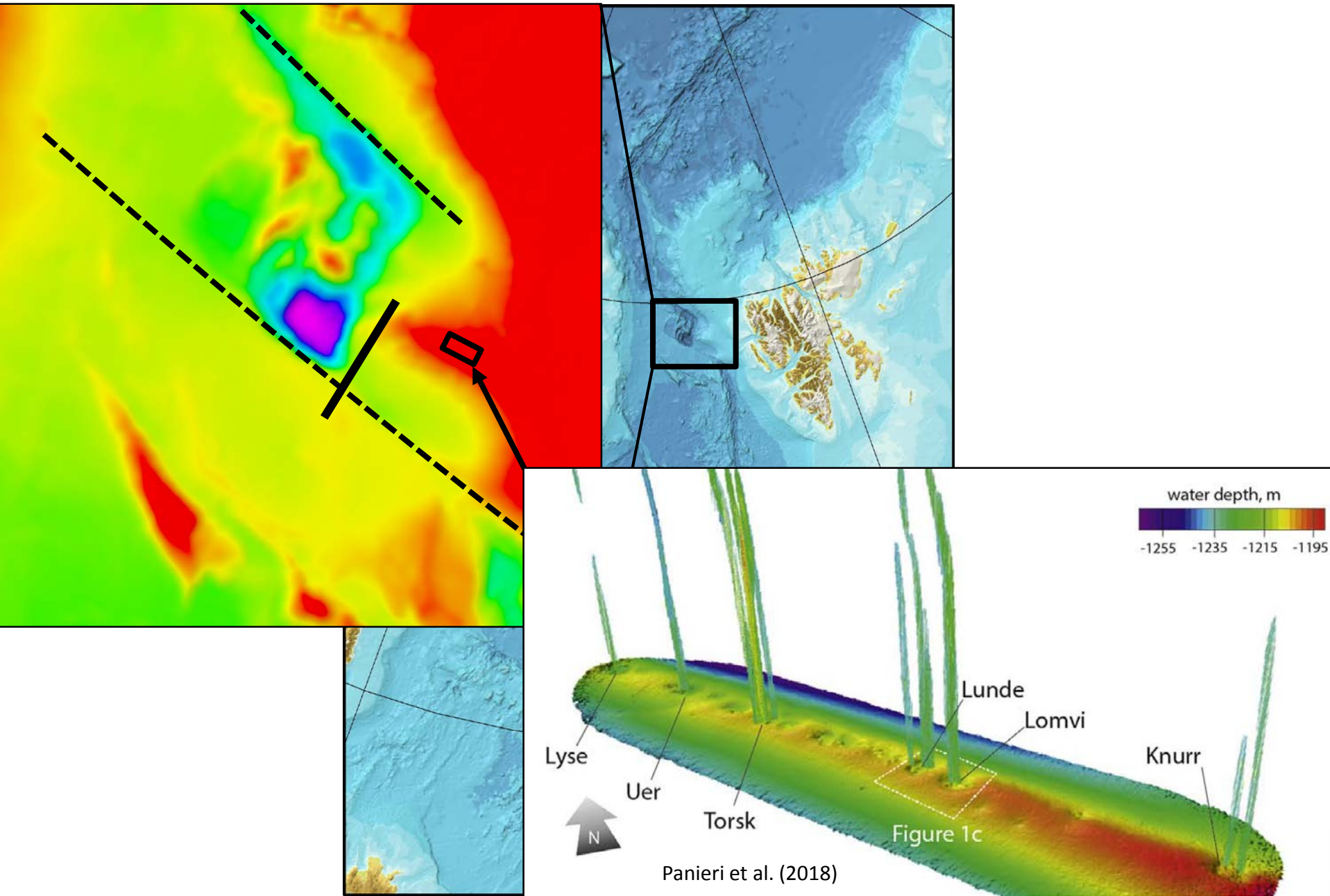
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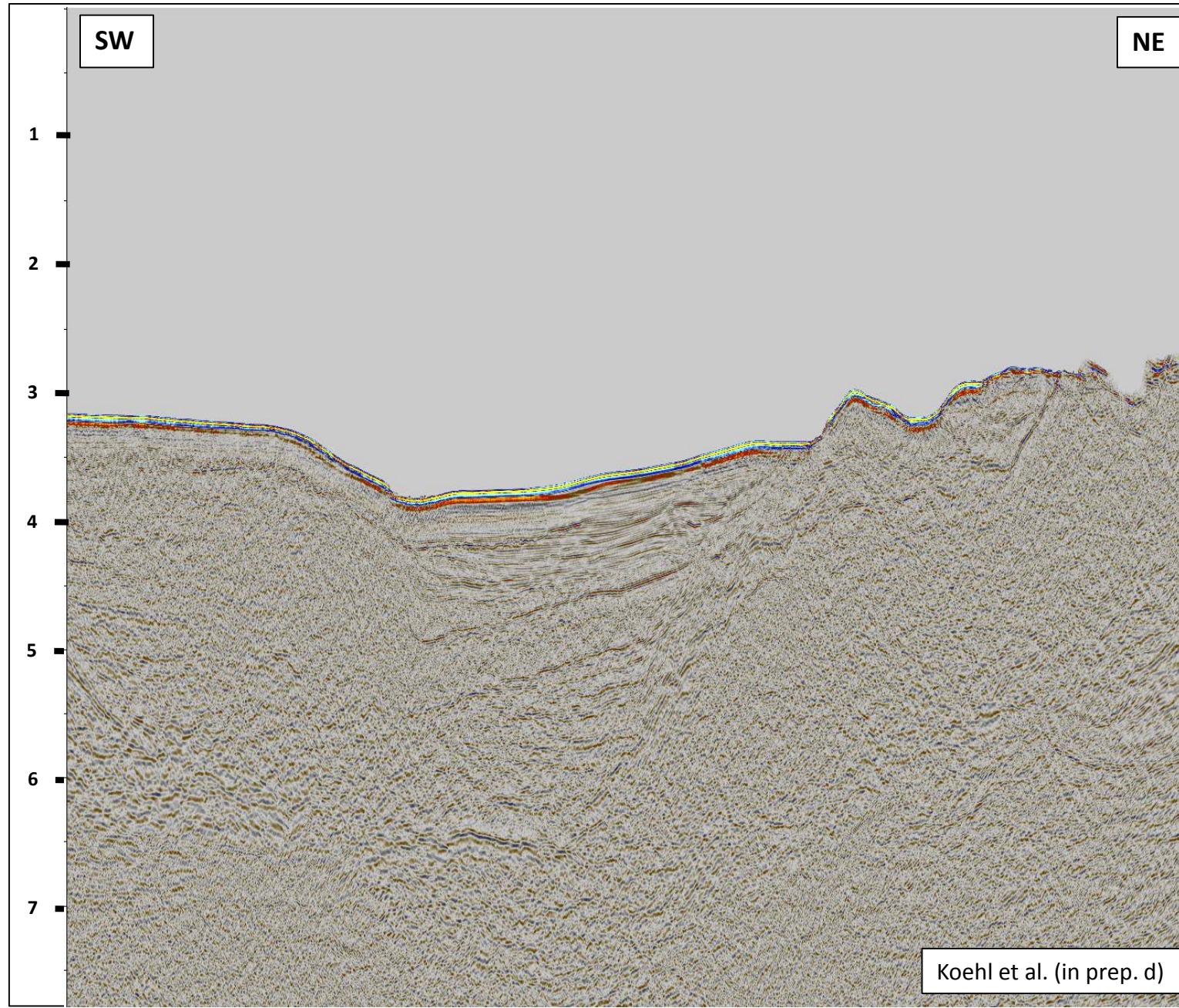
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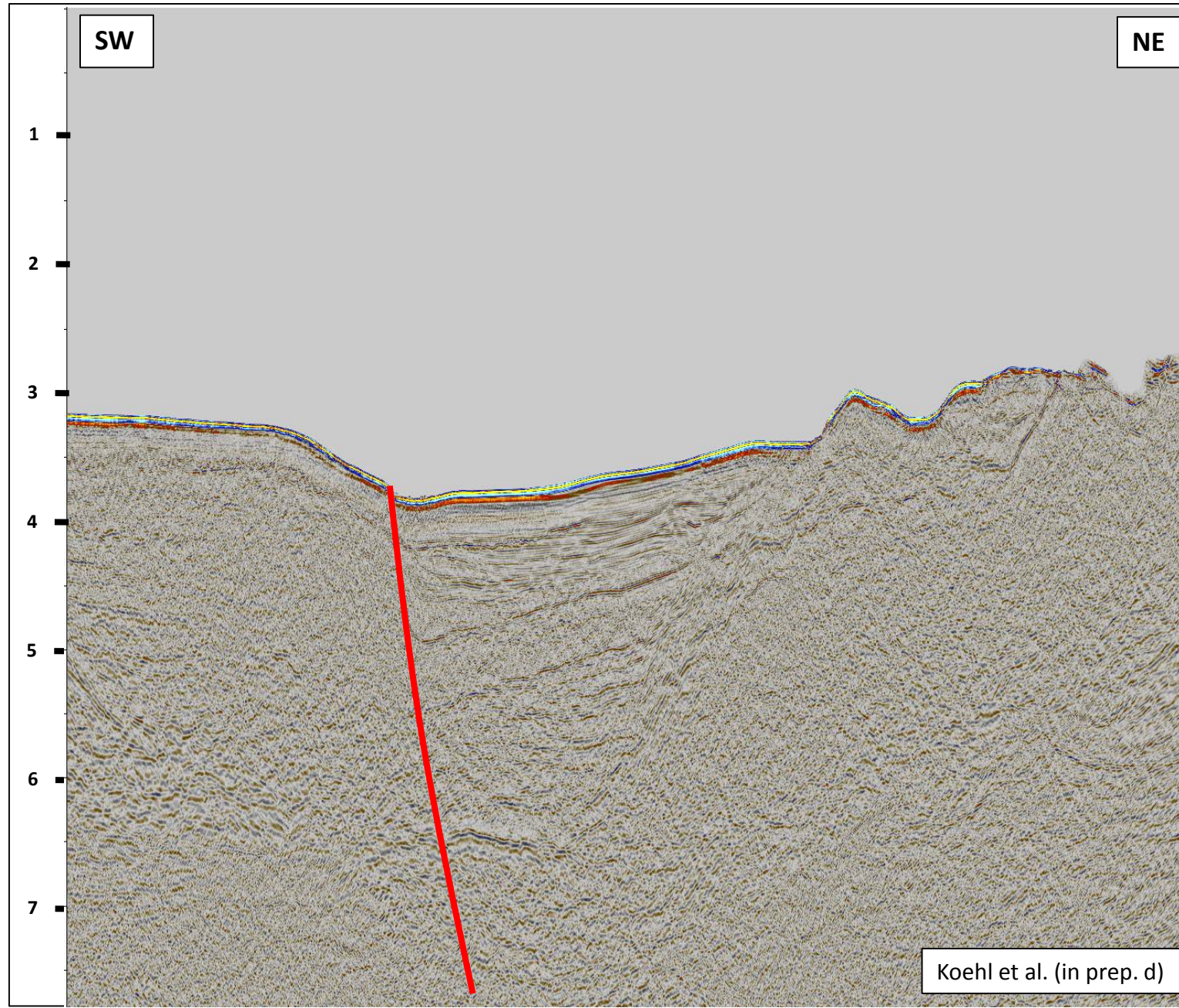
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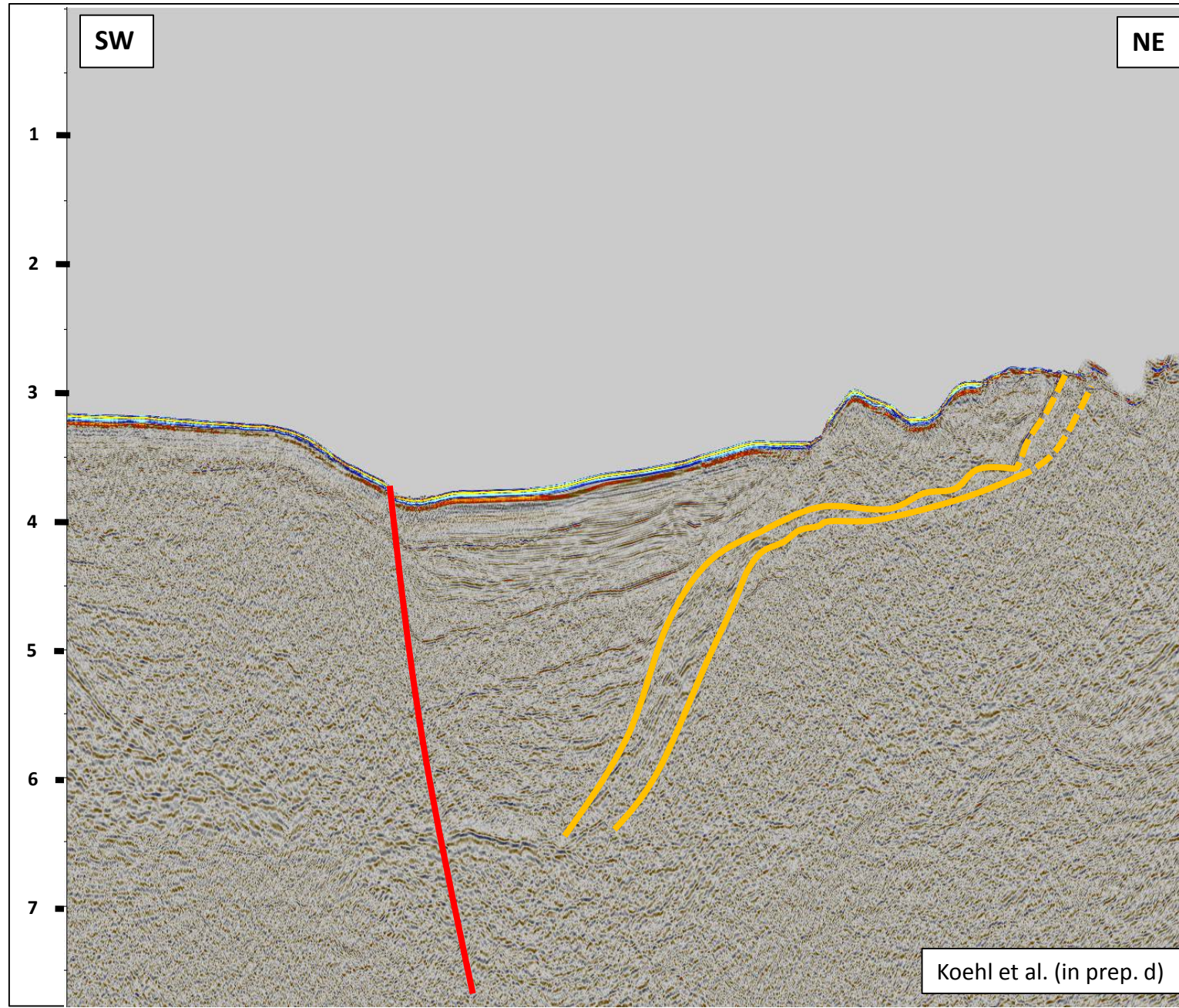
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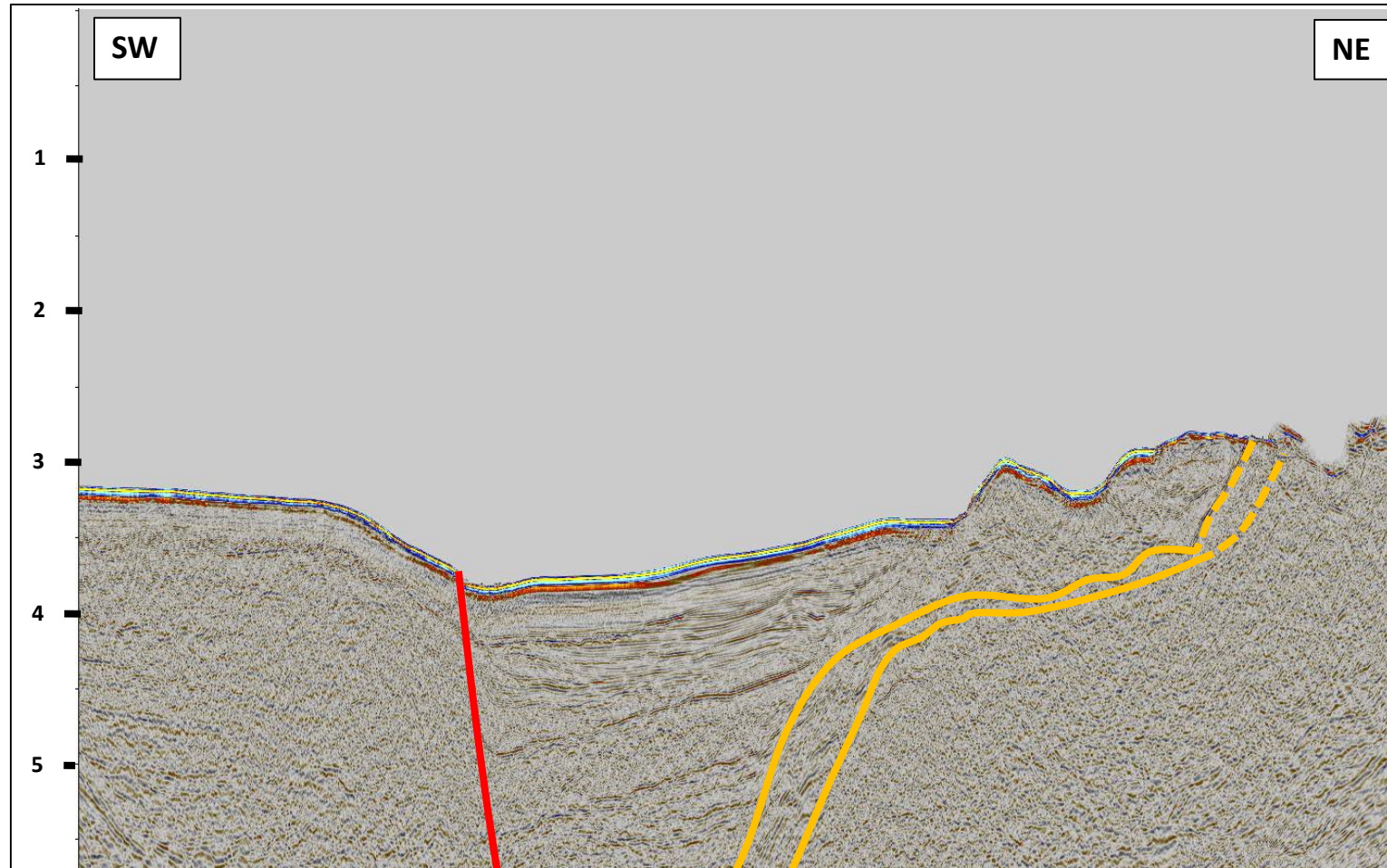
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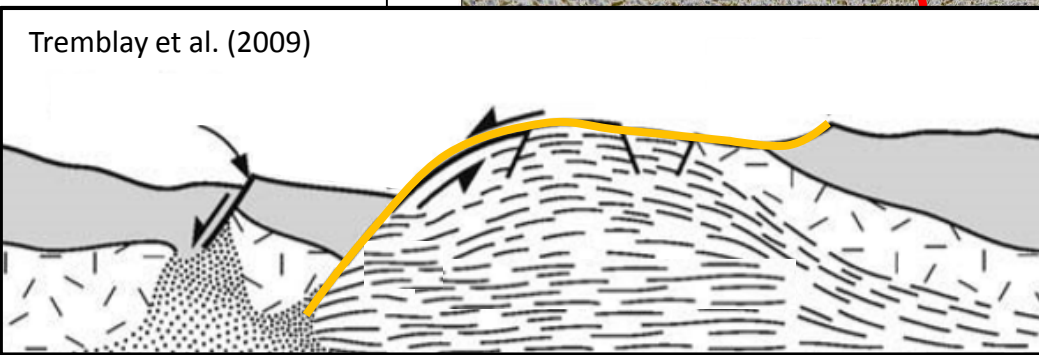
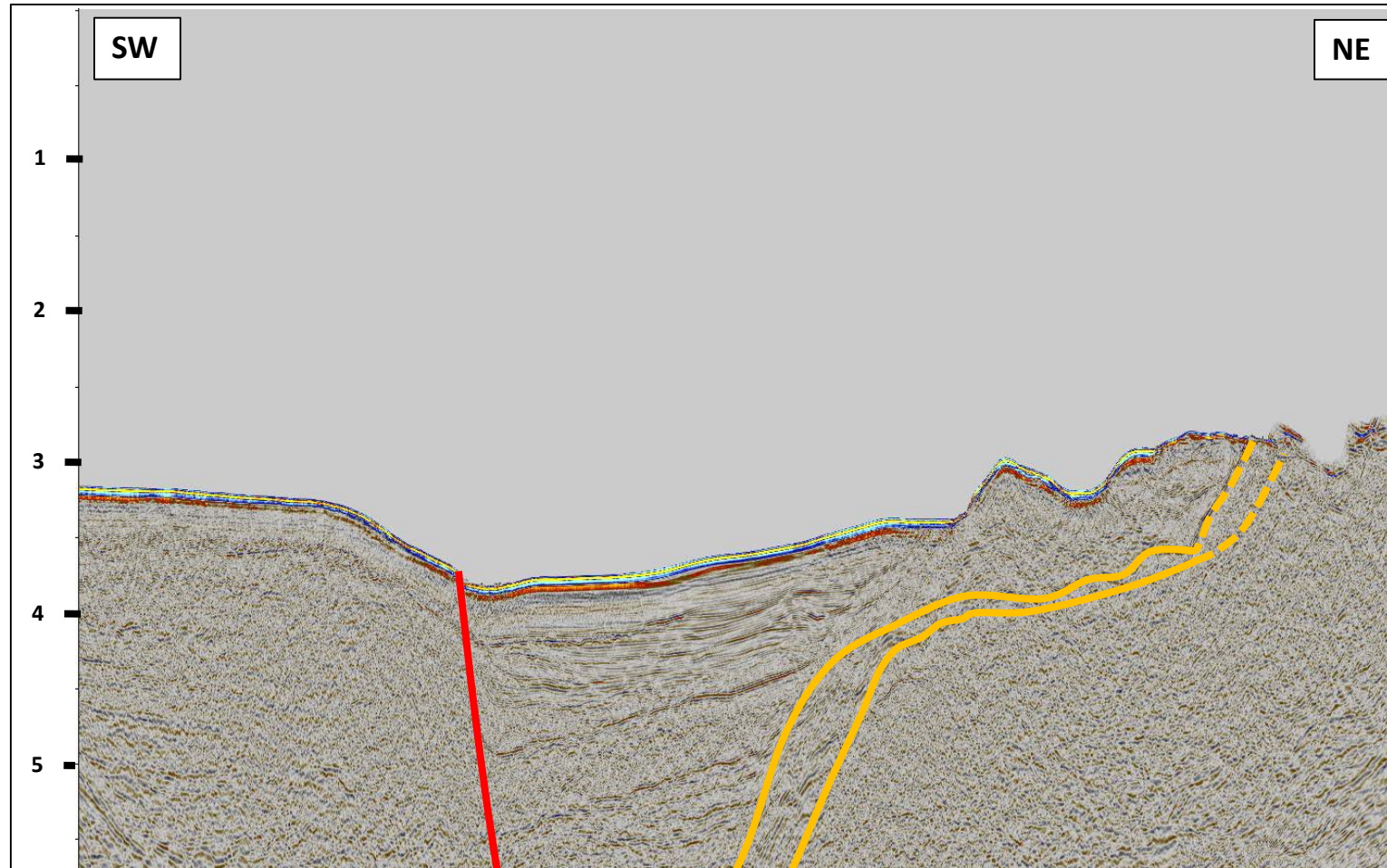


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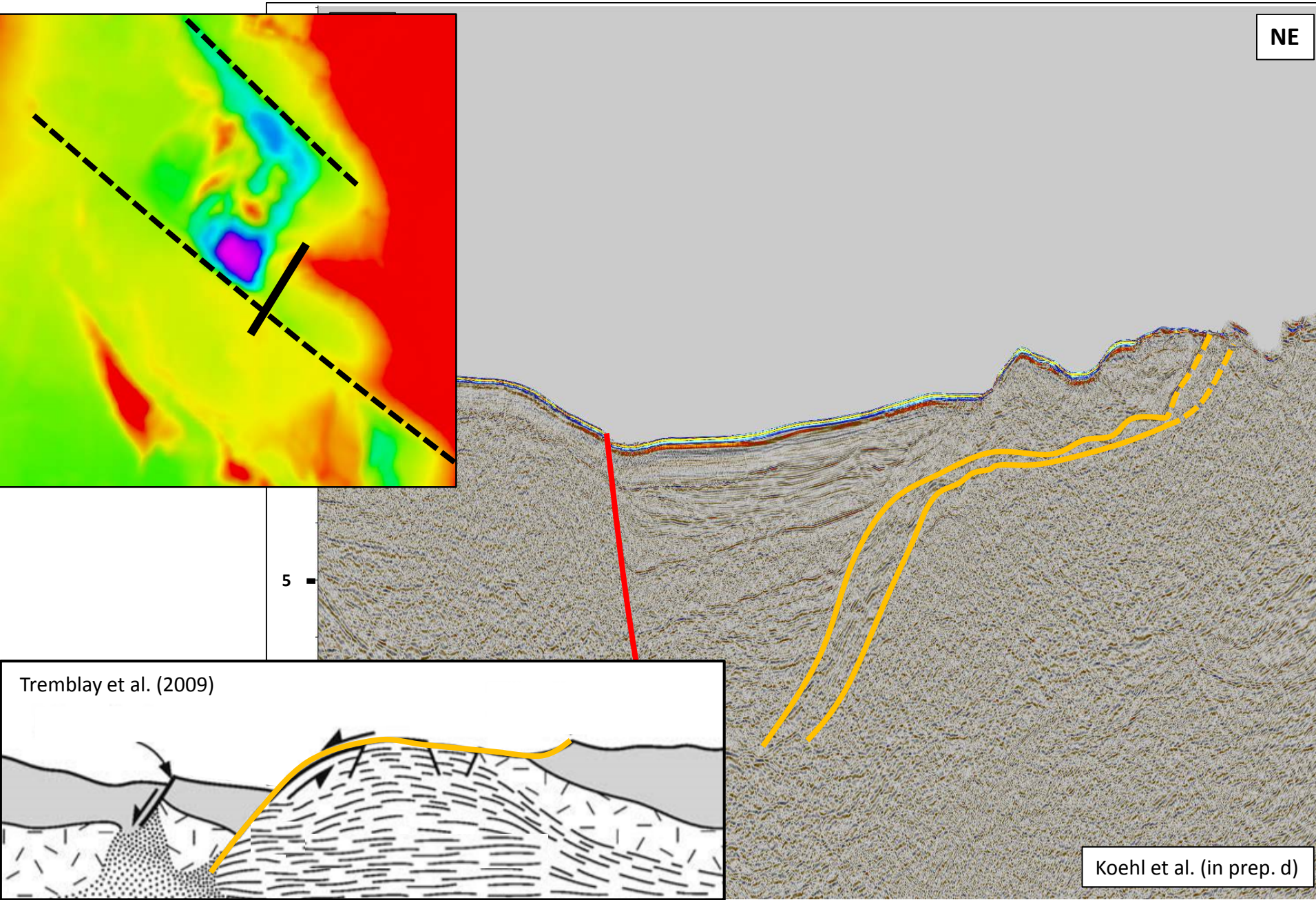
Koehl et al. (in prep. d)

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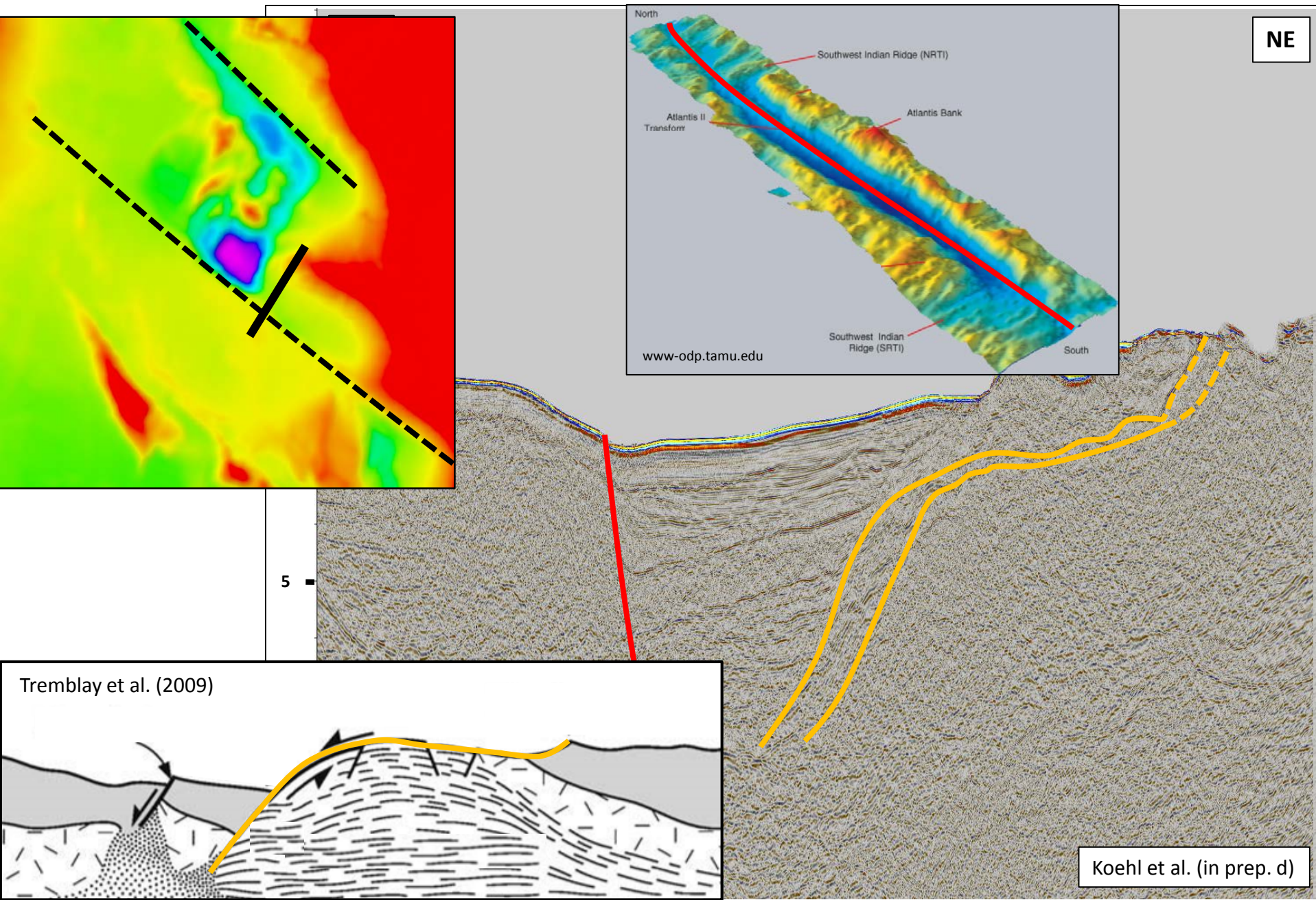


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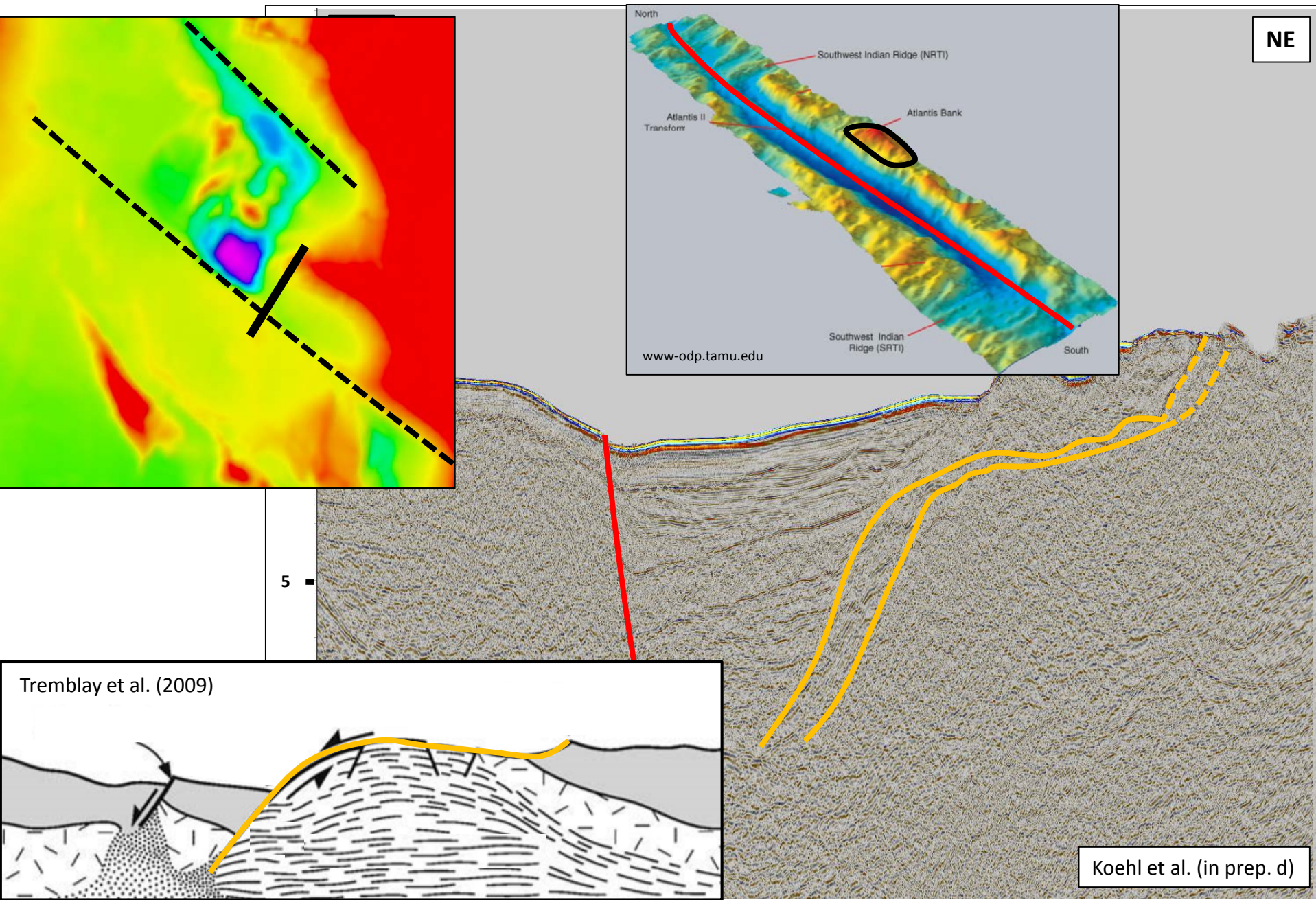
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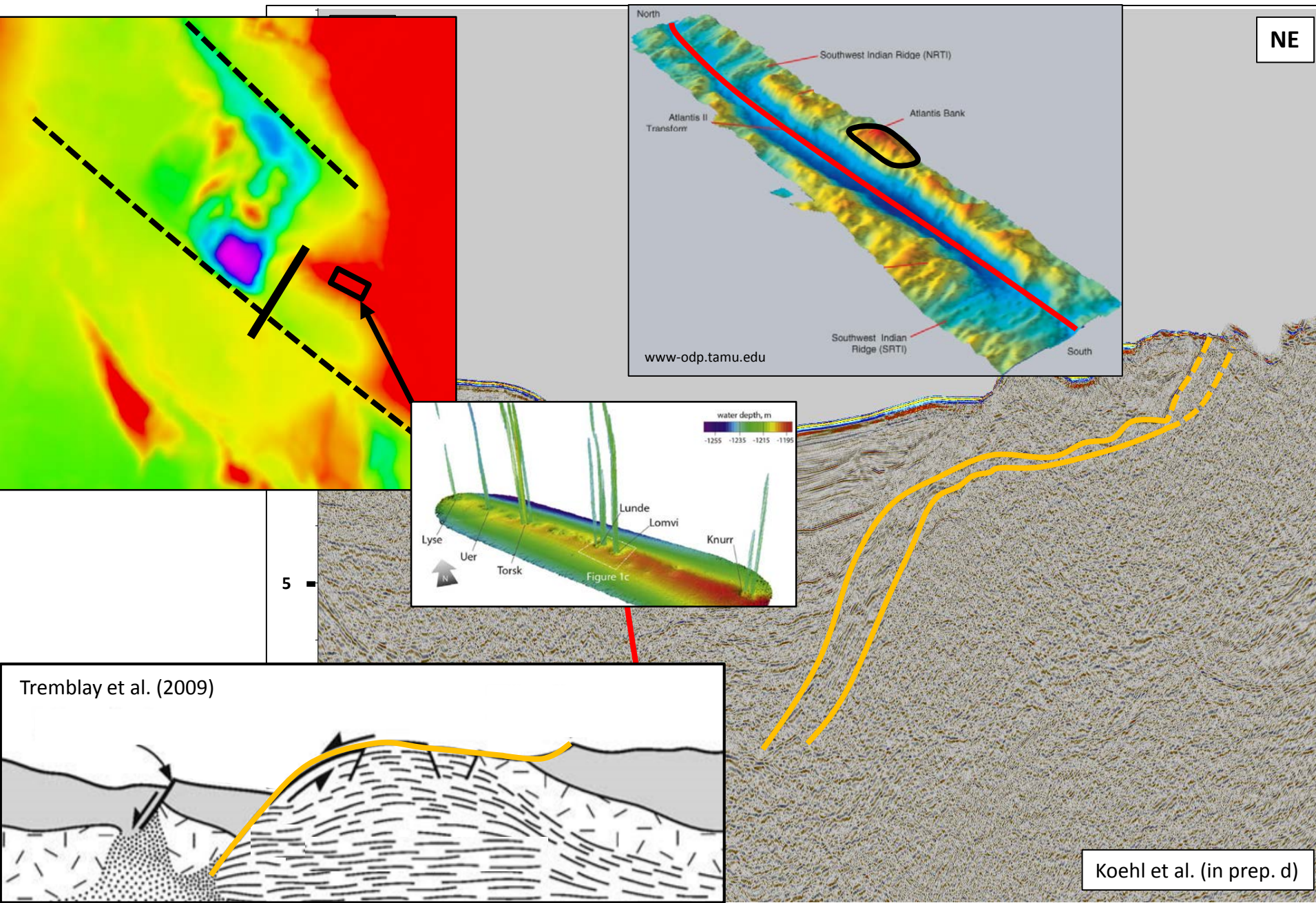
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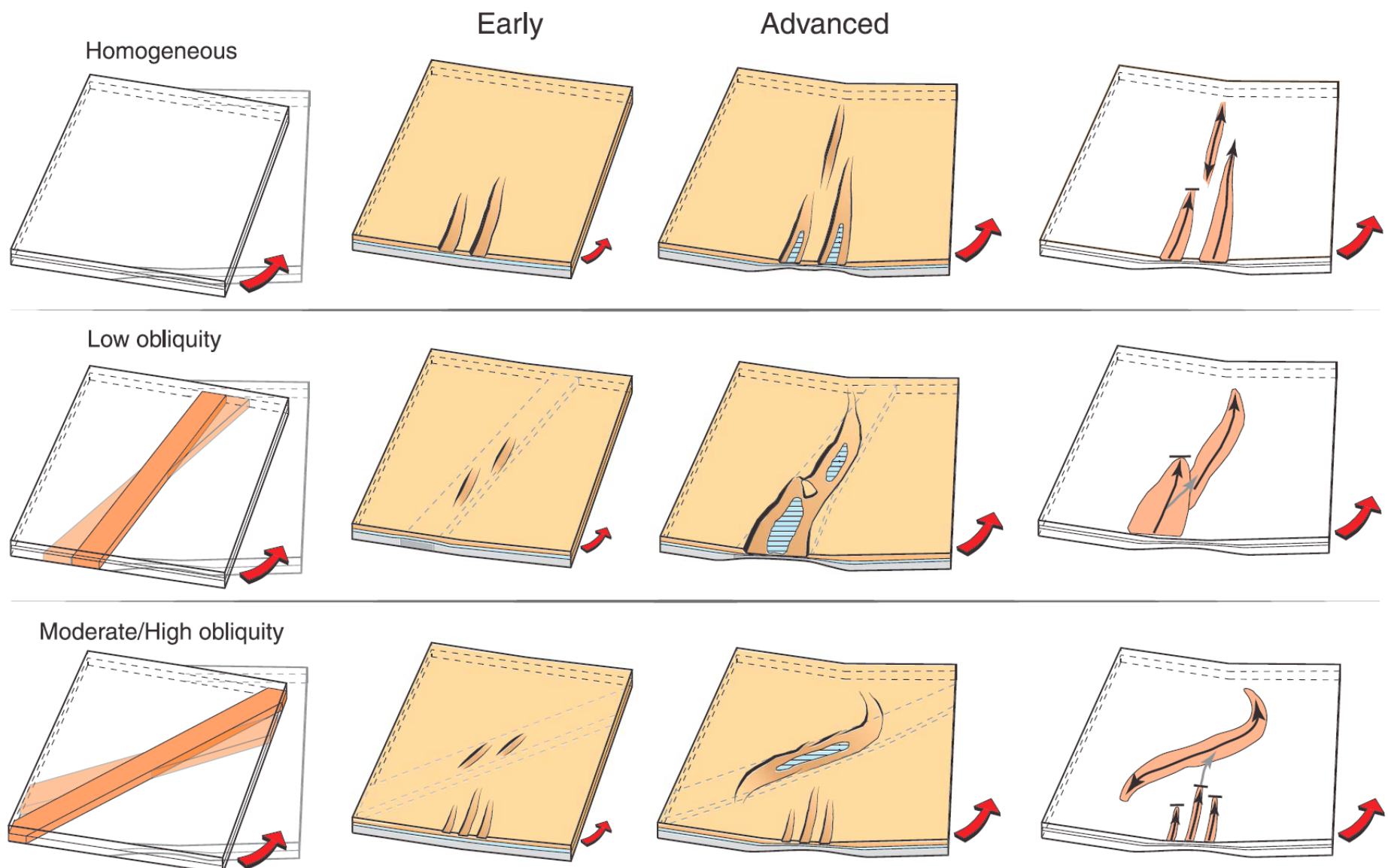
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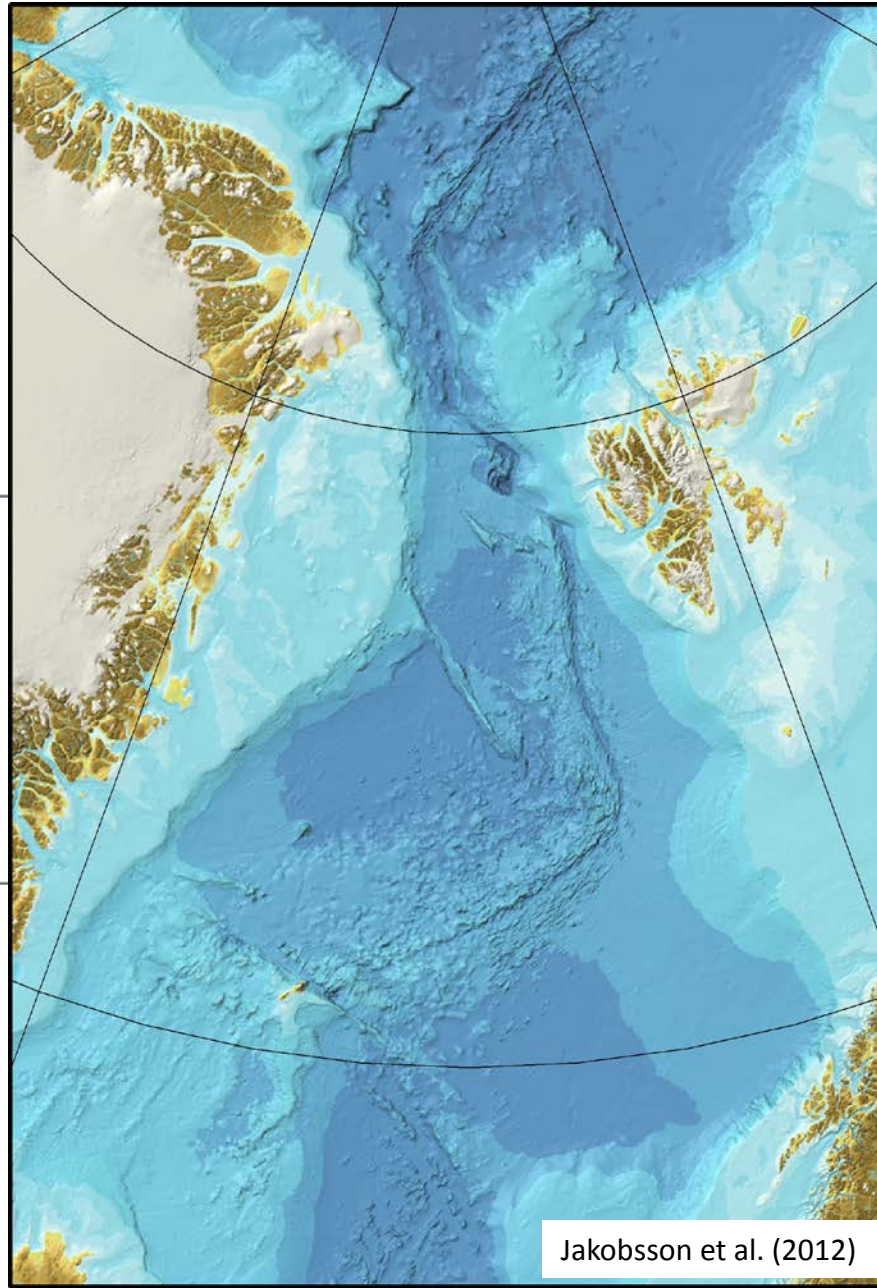
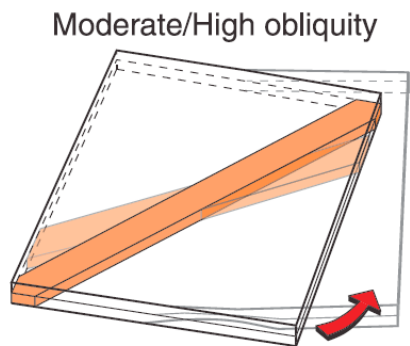
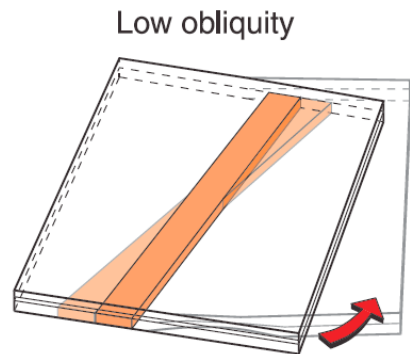
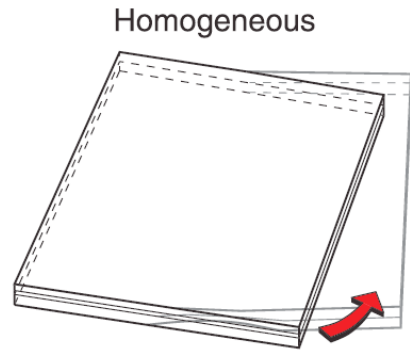
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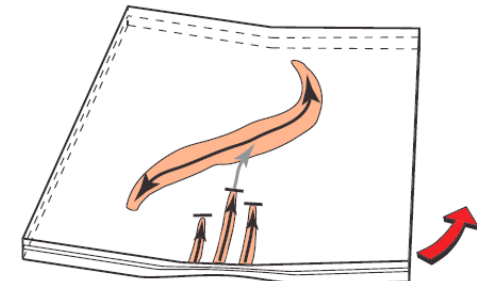
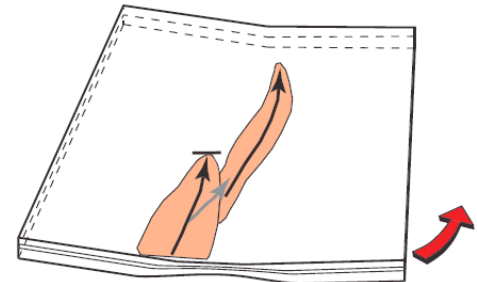
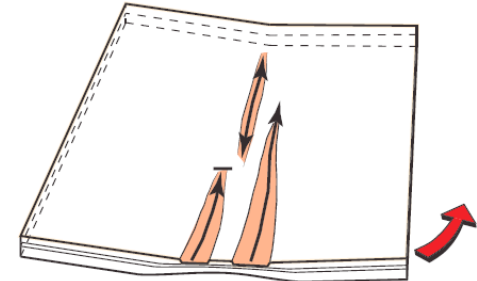
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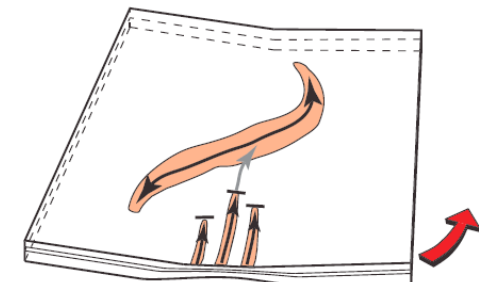
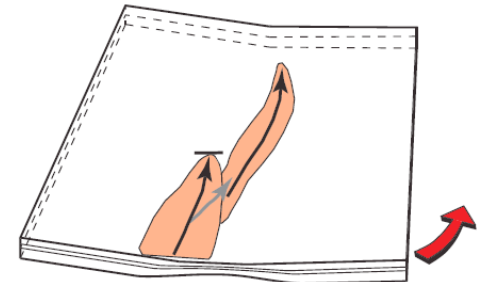
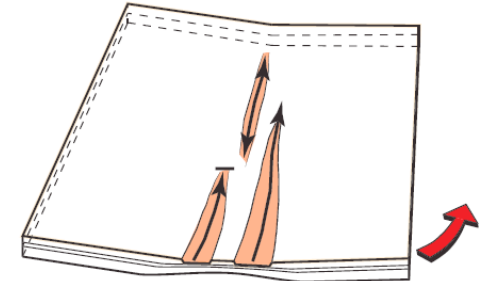
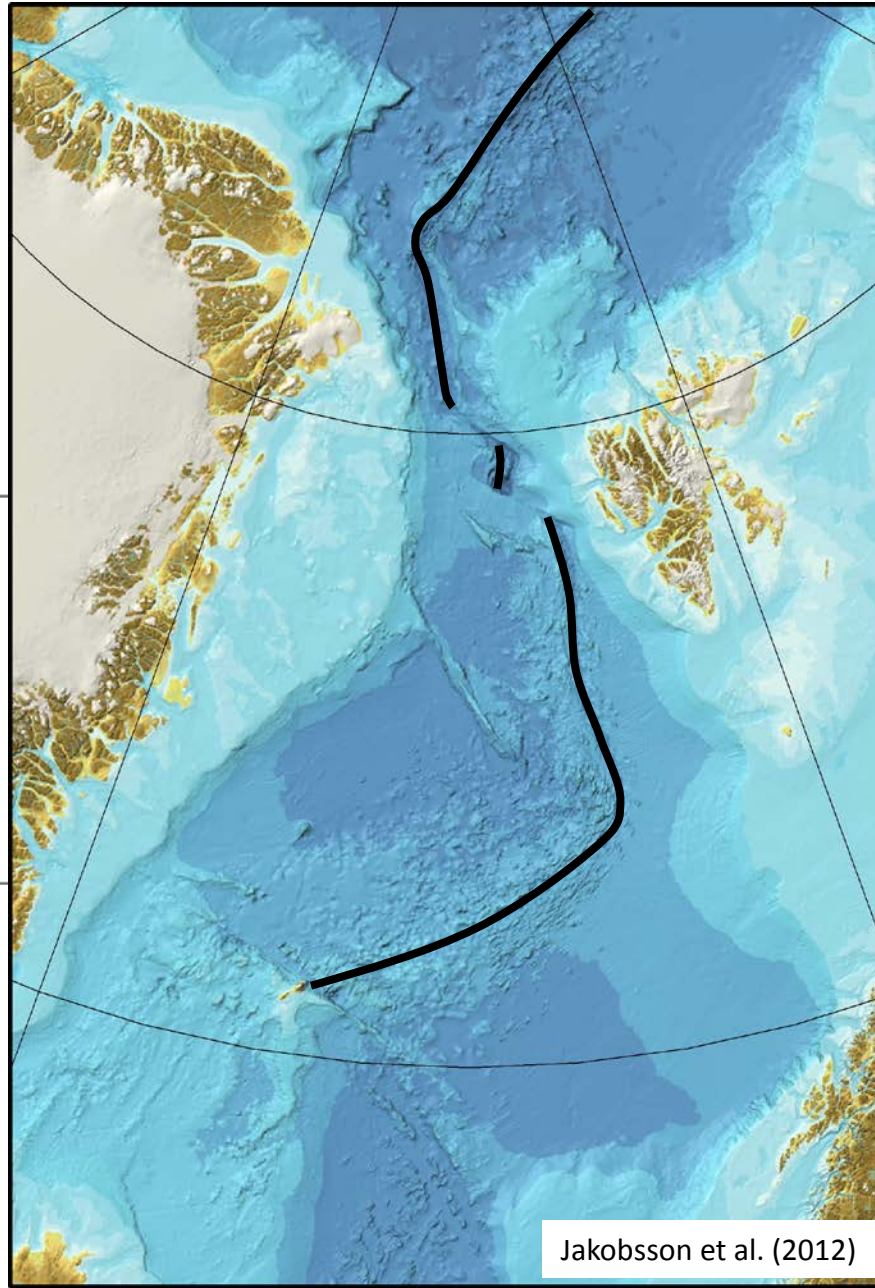
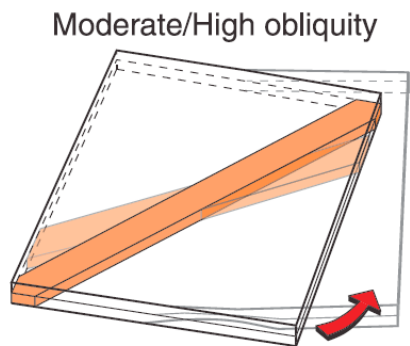
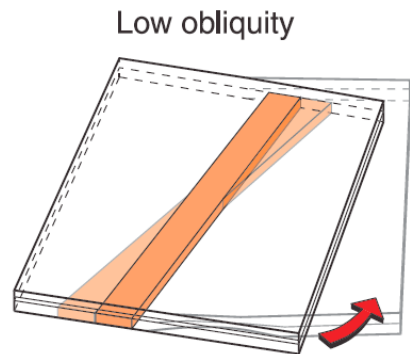
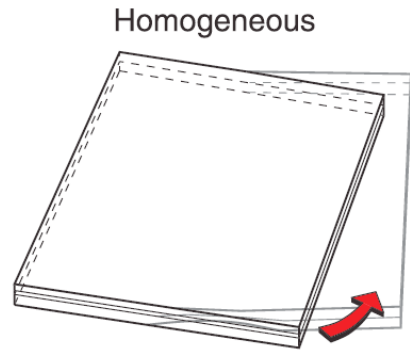


Jakobsson et al. (2012)



Molnar et al. (2017)

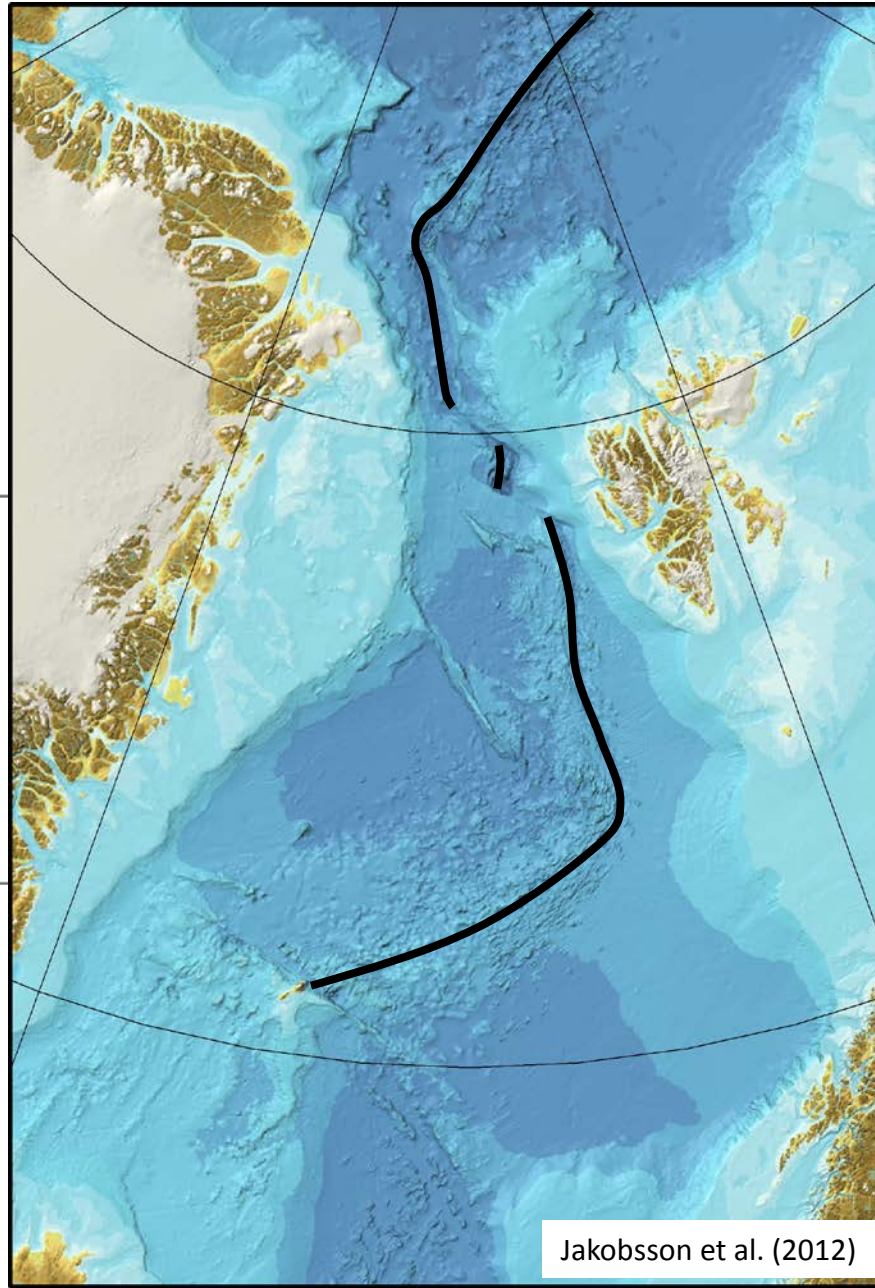
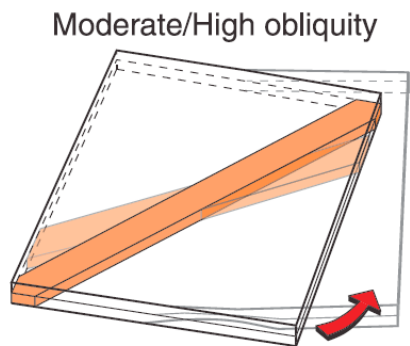
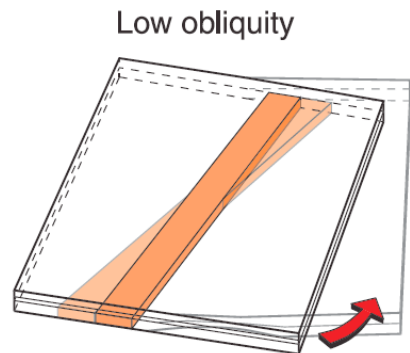
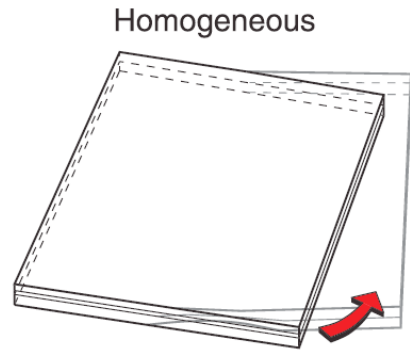
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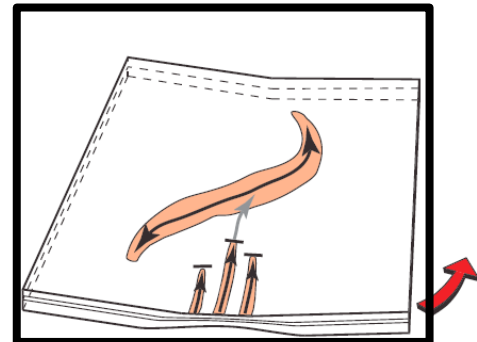
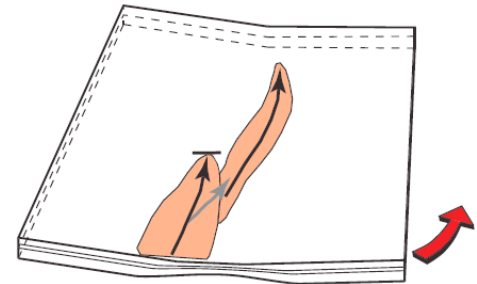
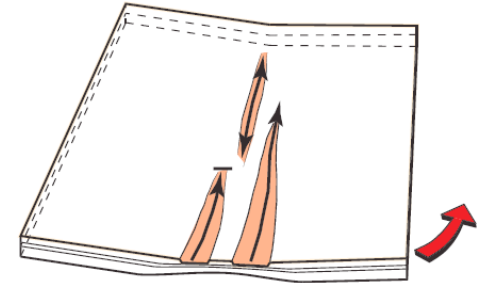
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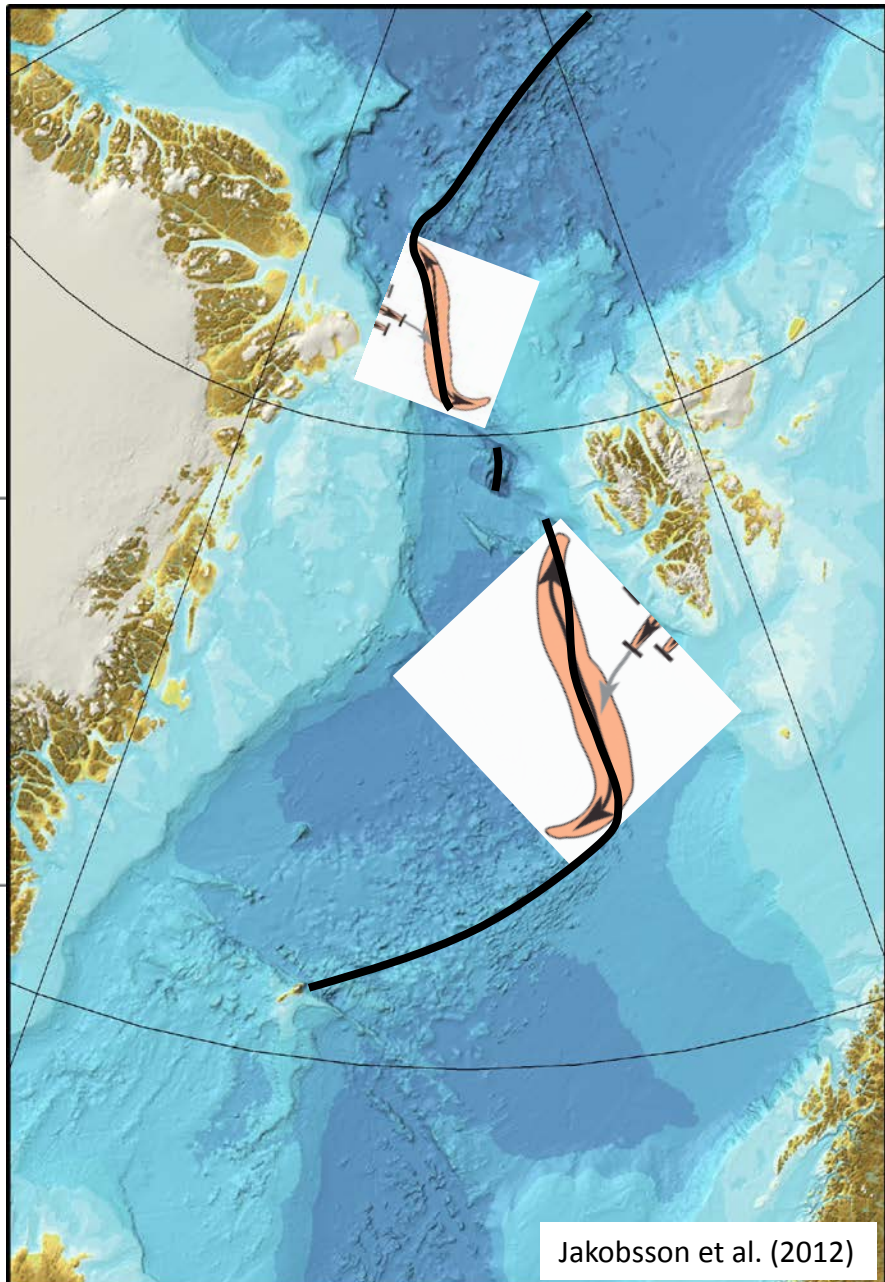
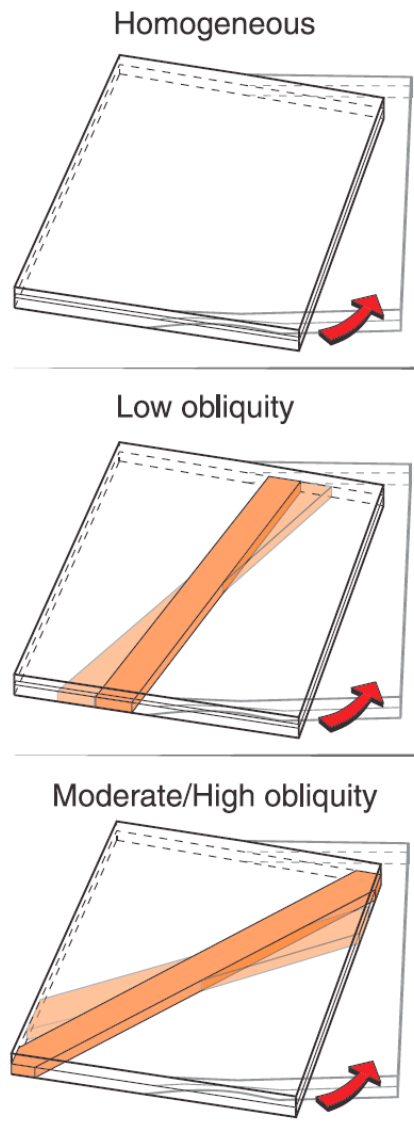
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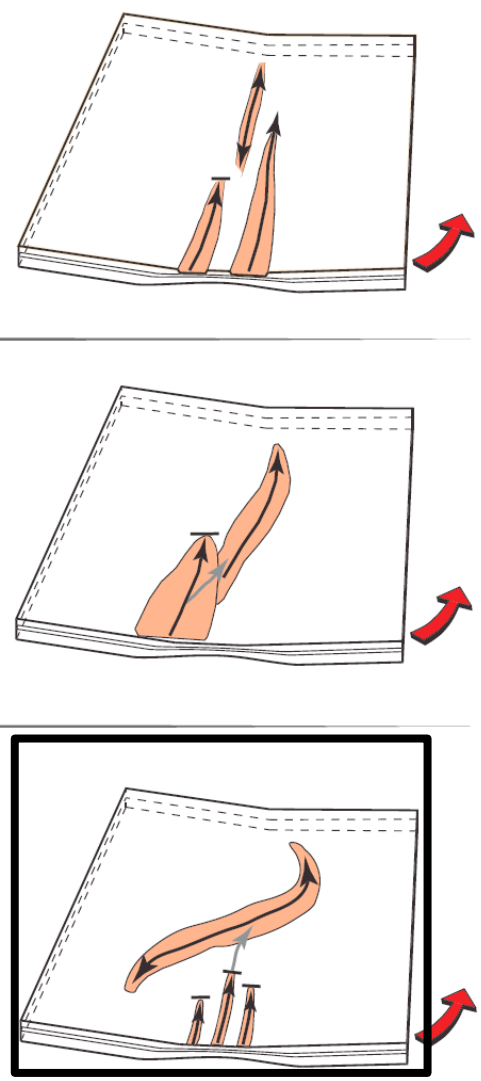
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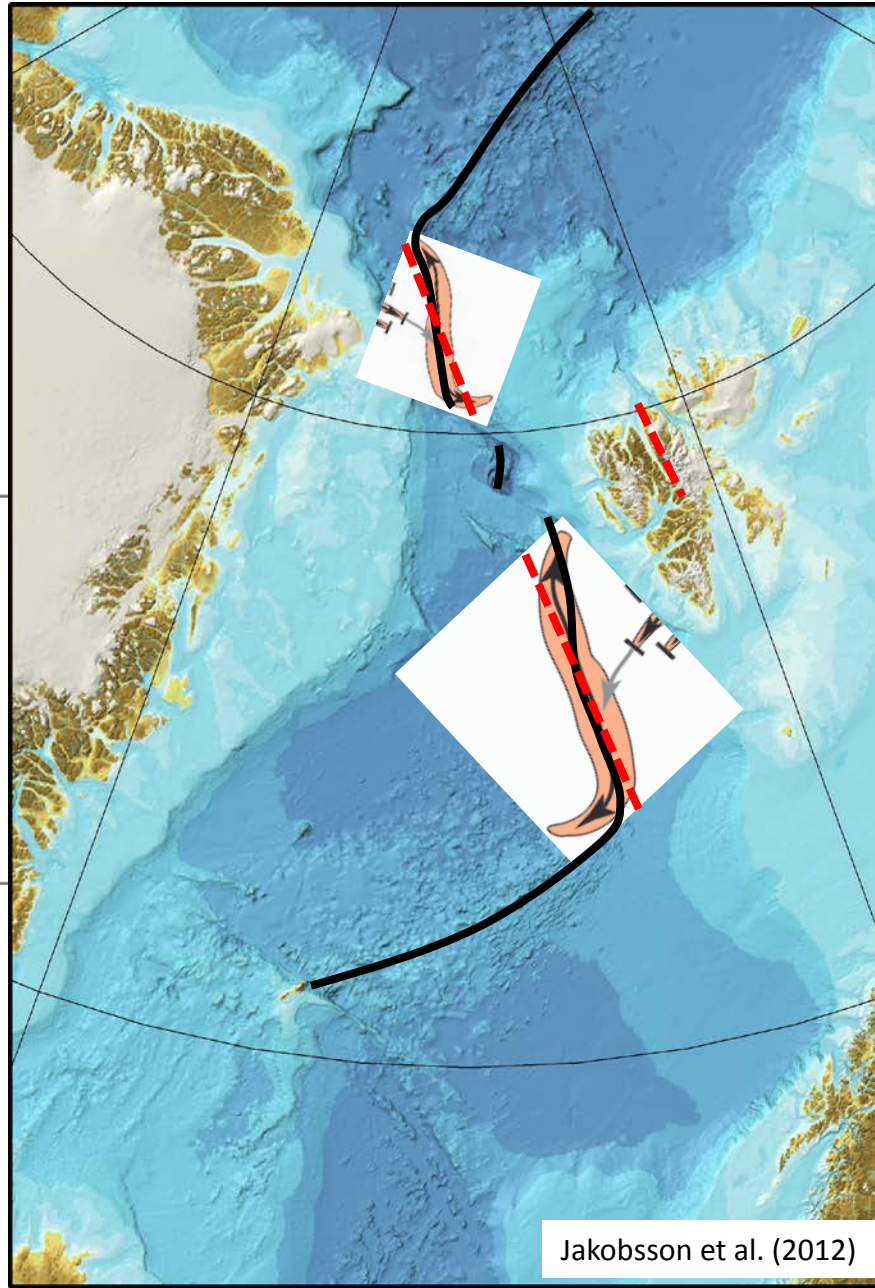
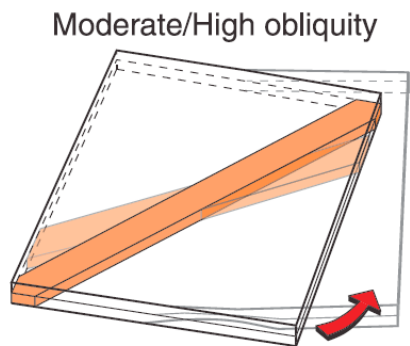
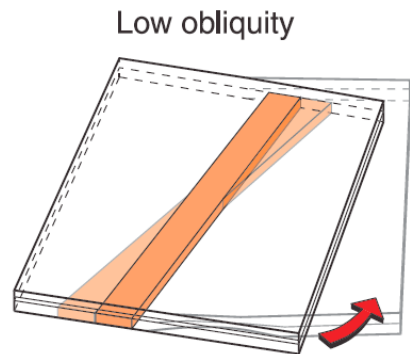
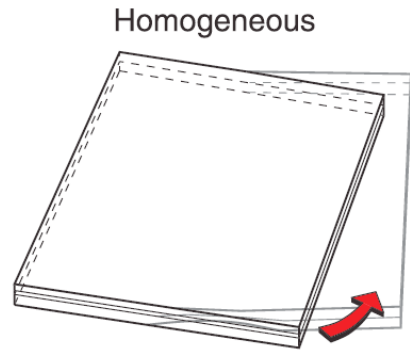


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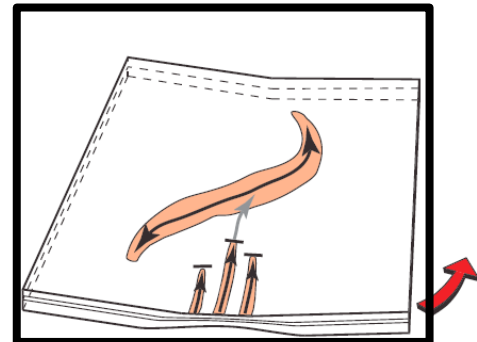
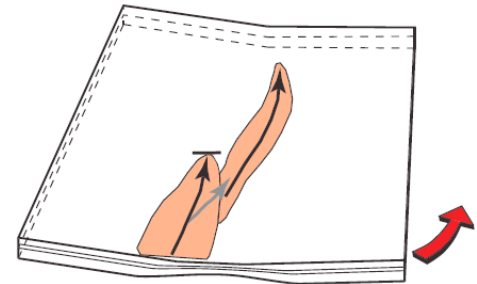
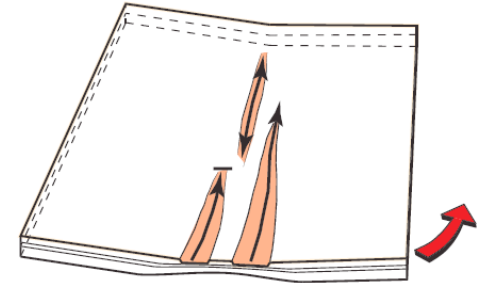


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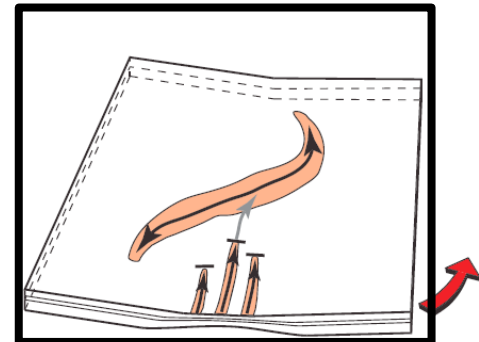
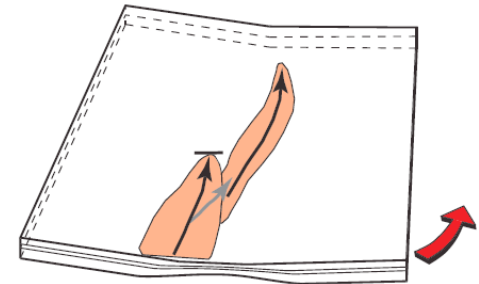
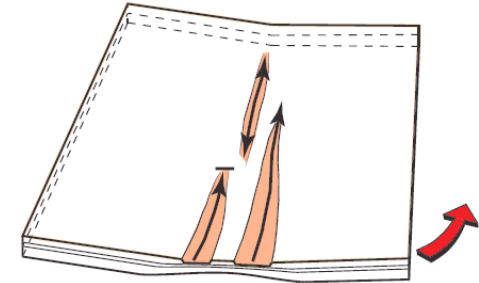
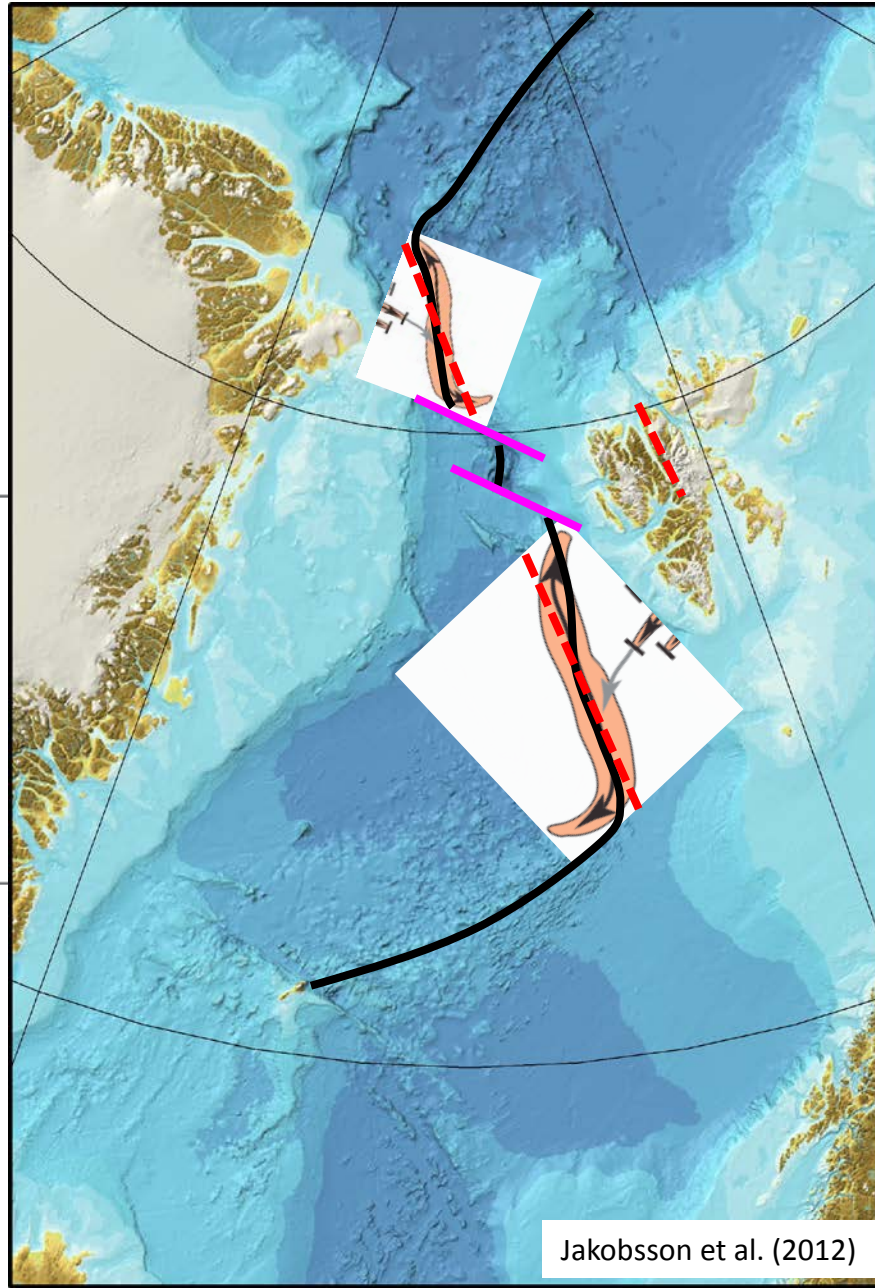
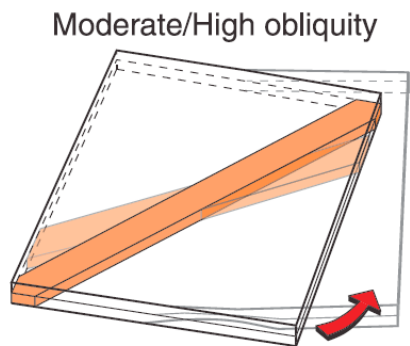
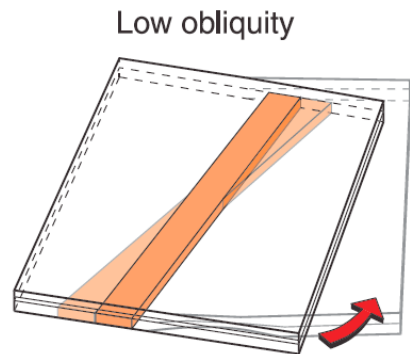
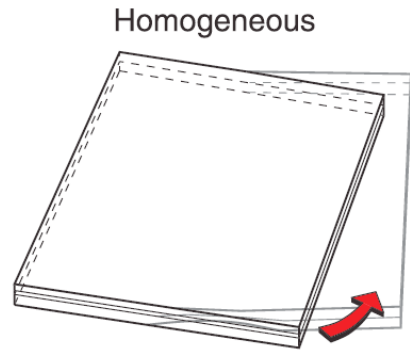


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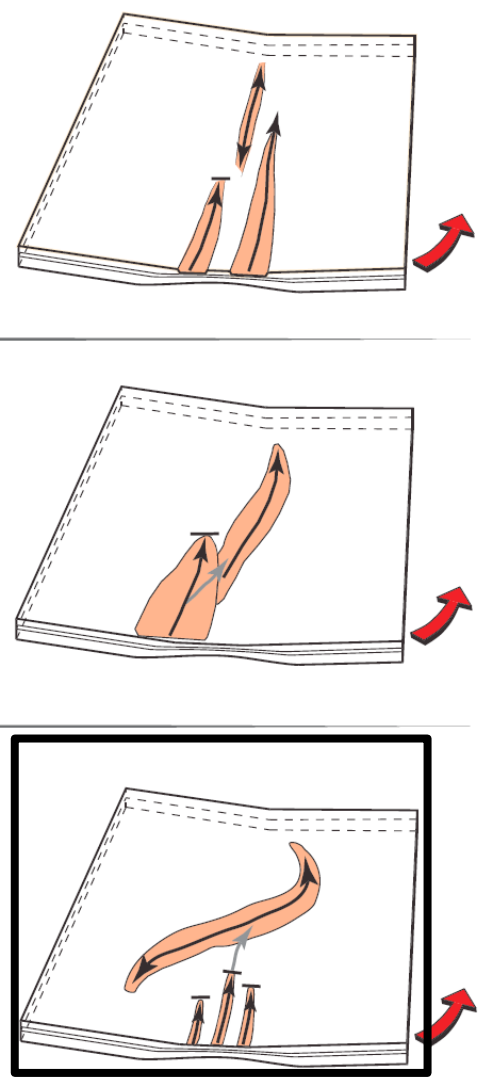
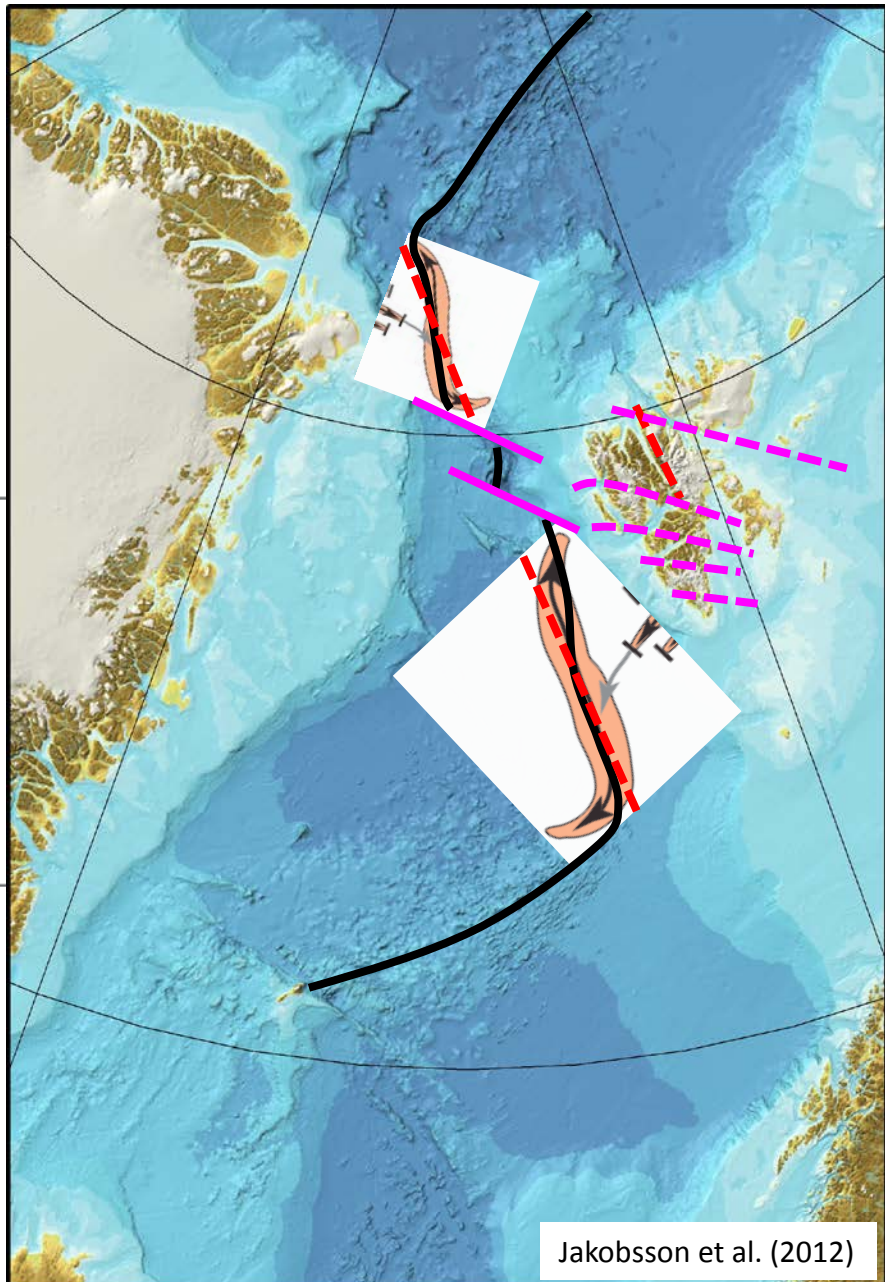
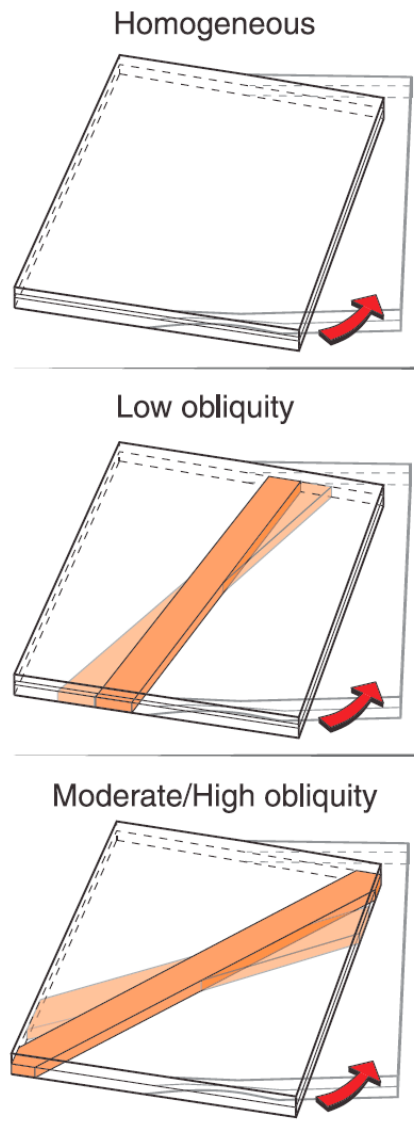
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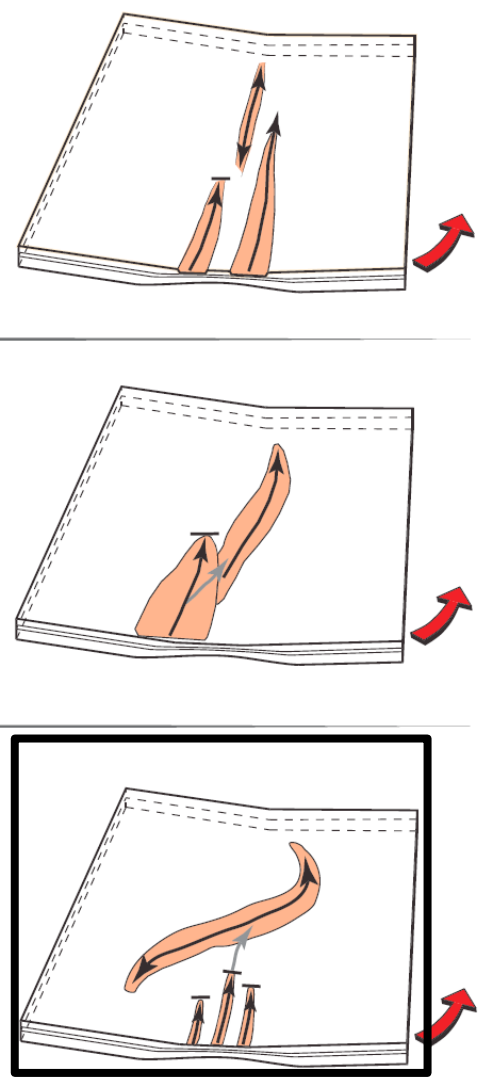
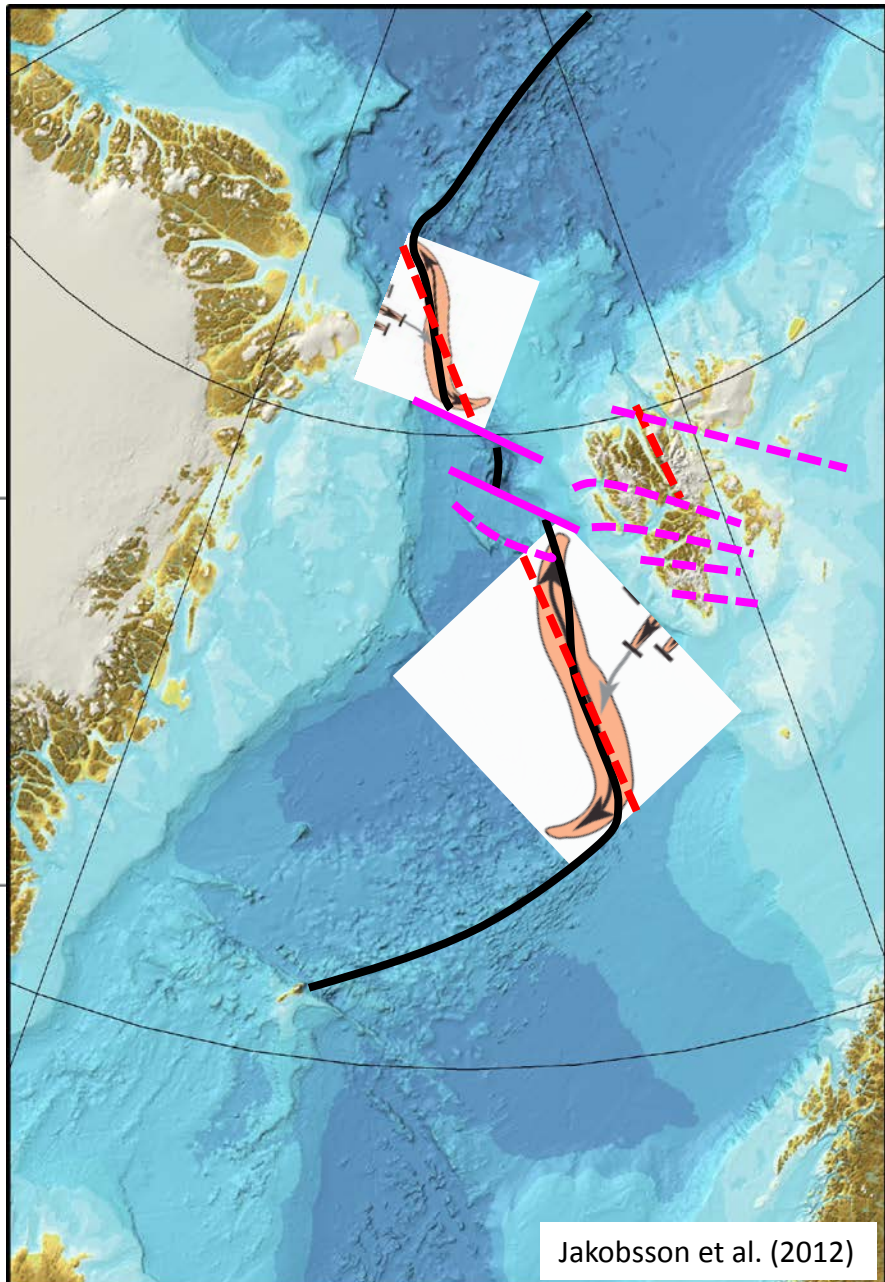
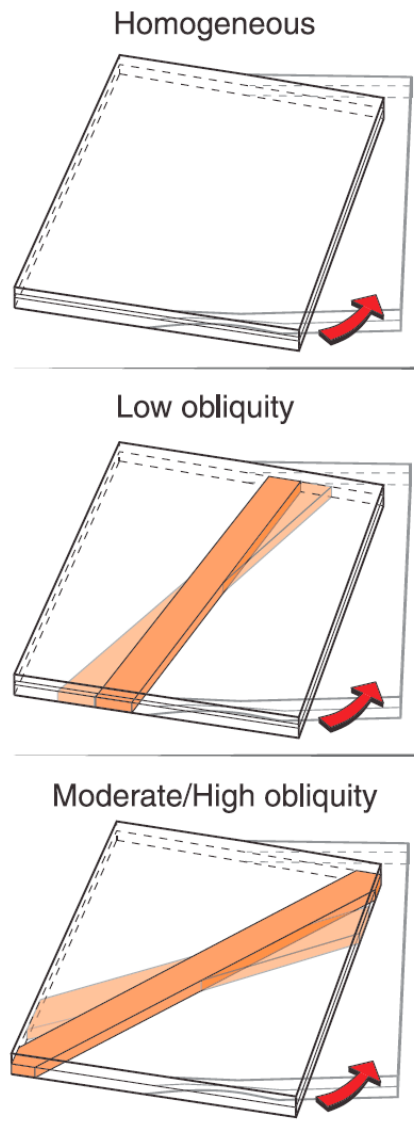
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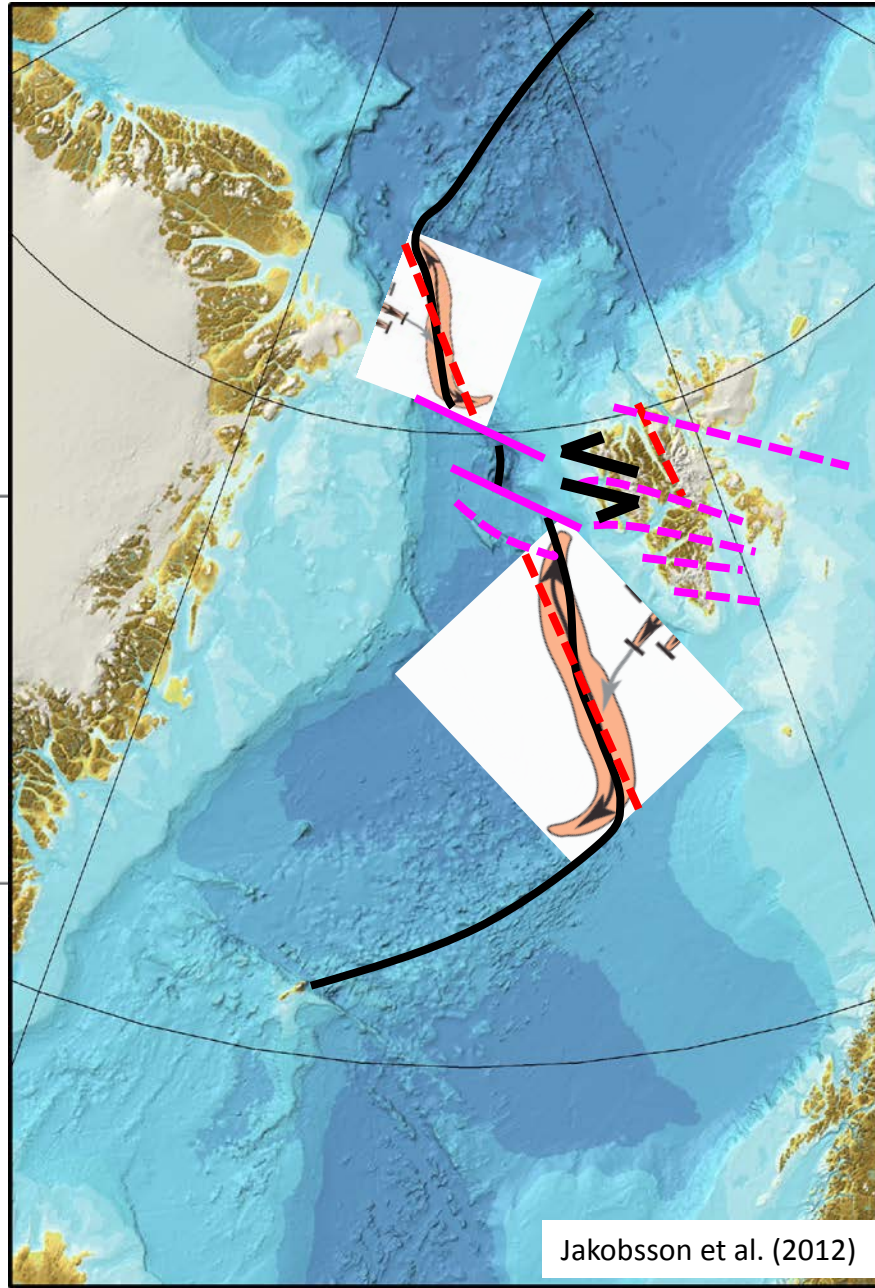
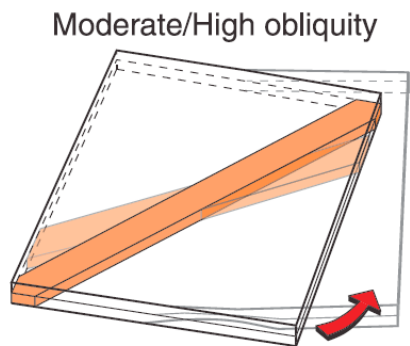
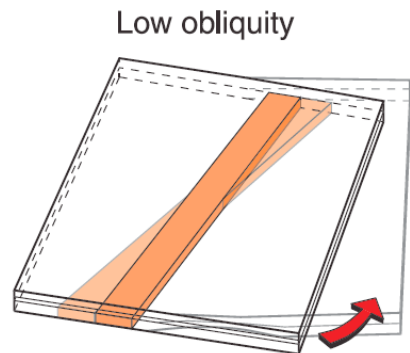
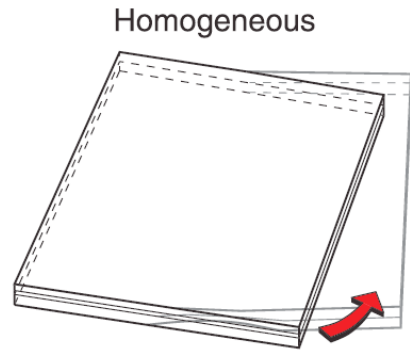
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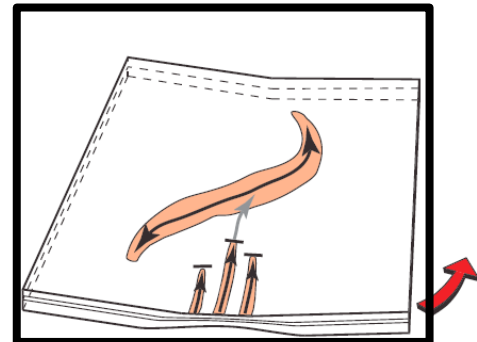
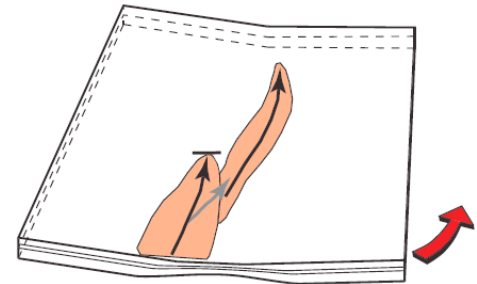
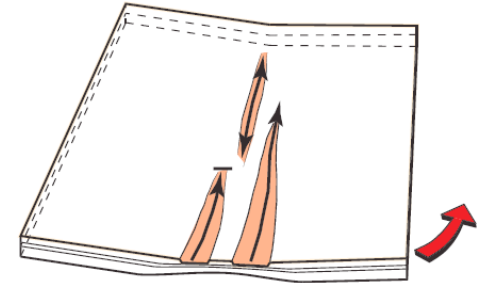
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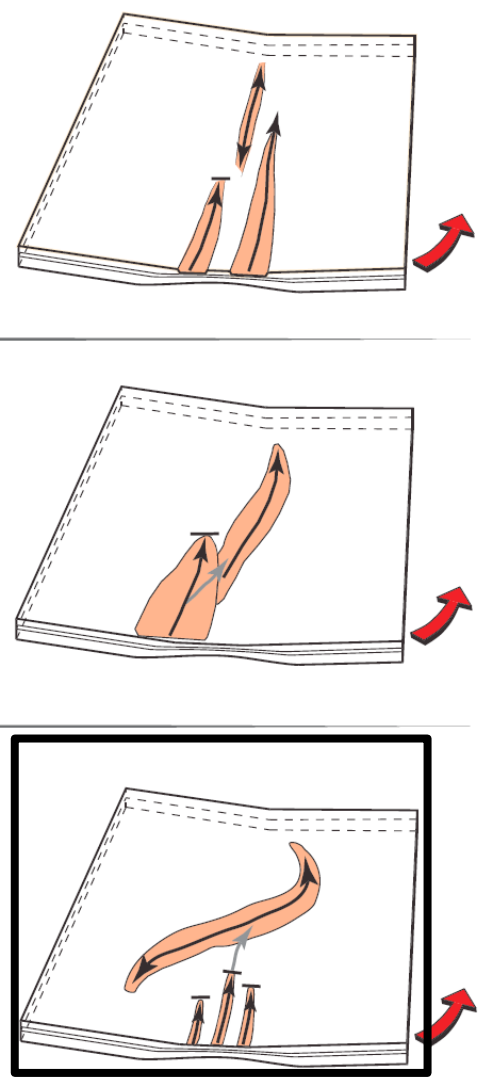
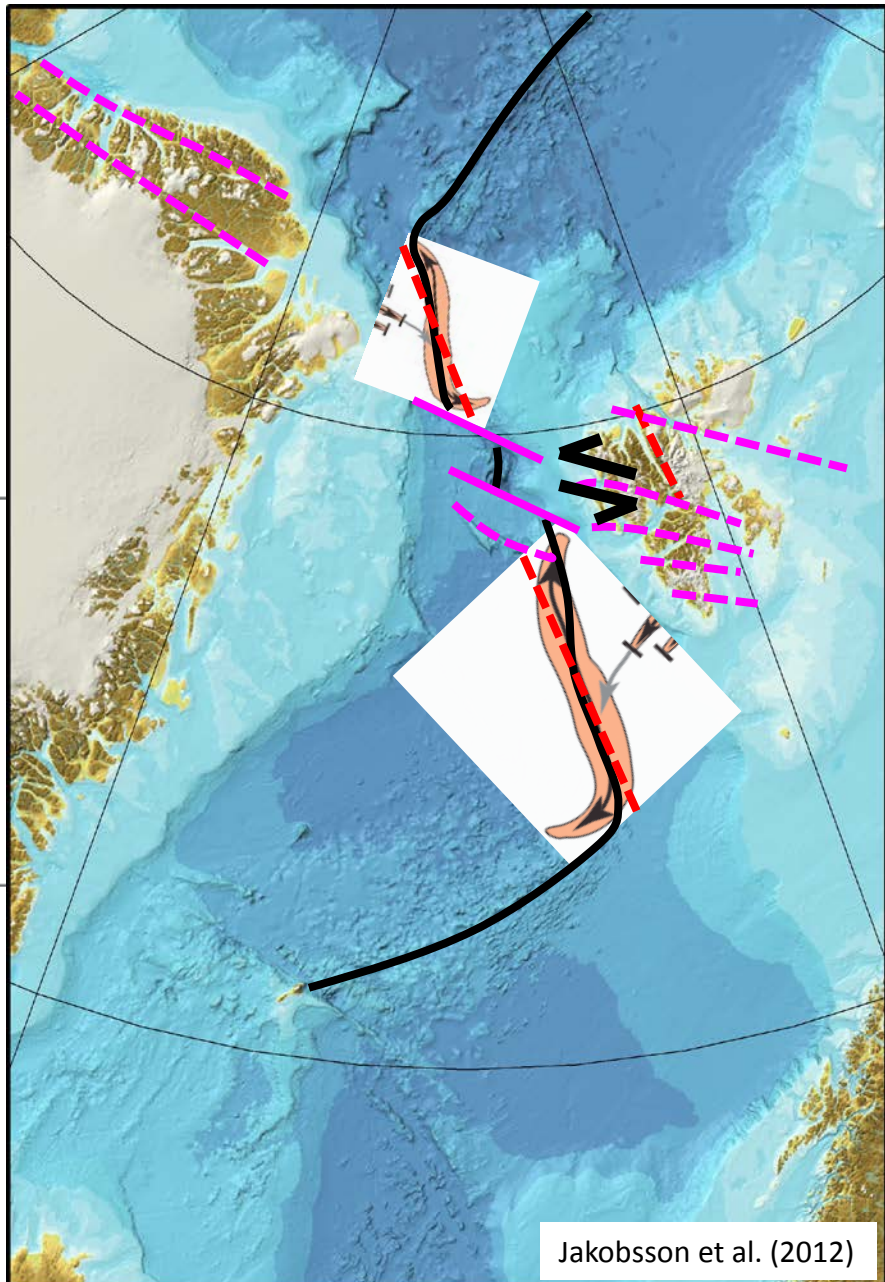
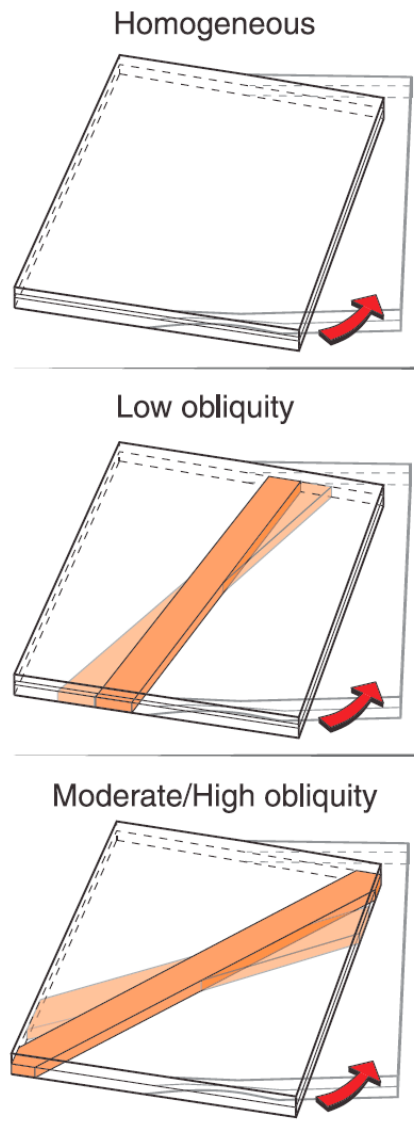


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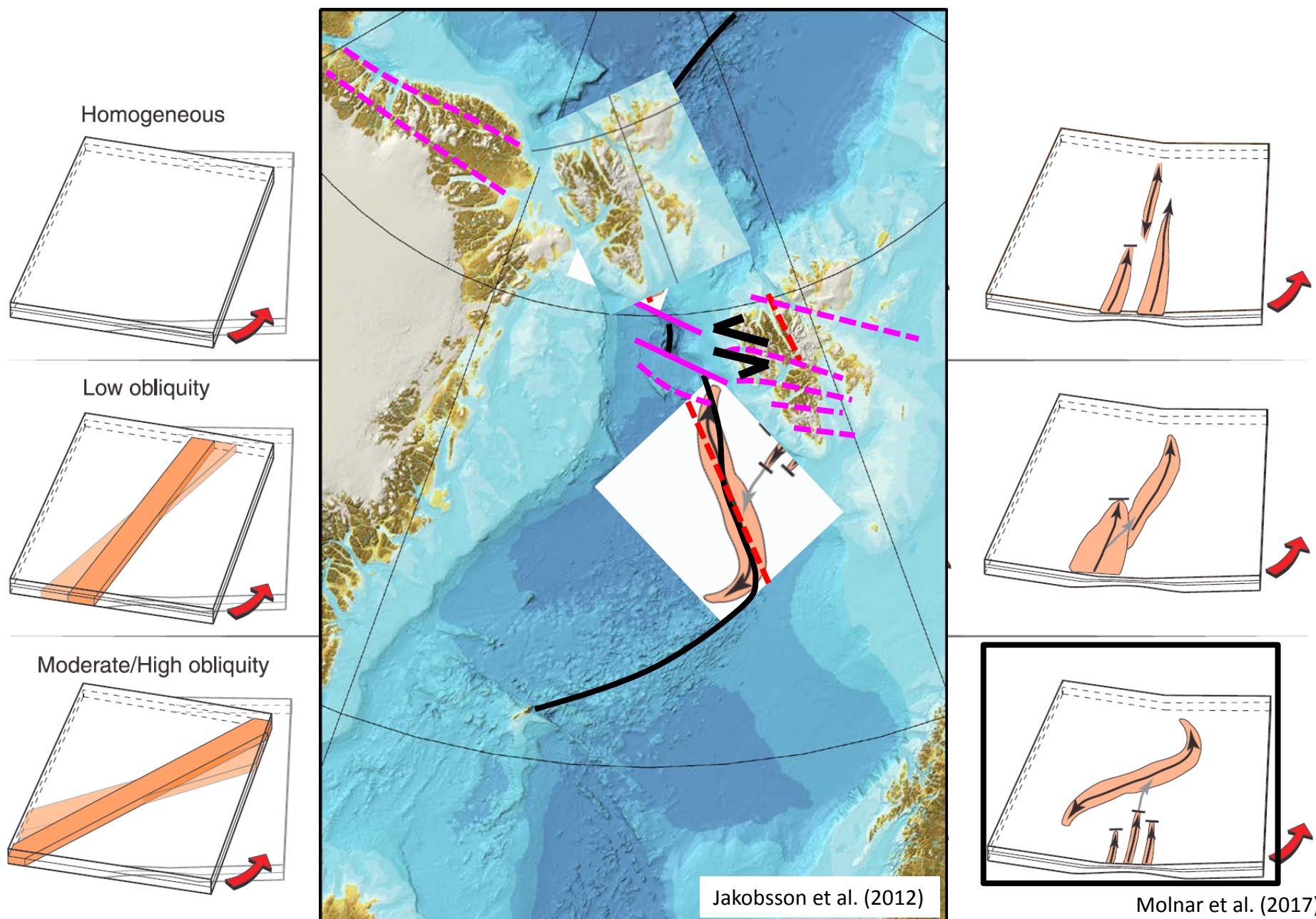


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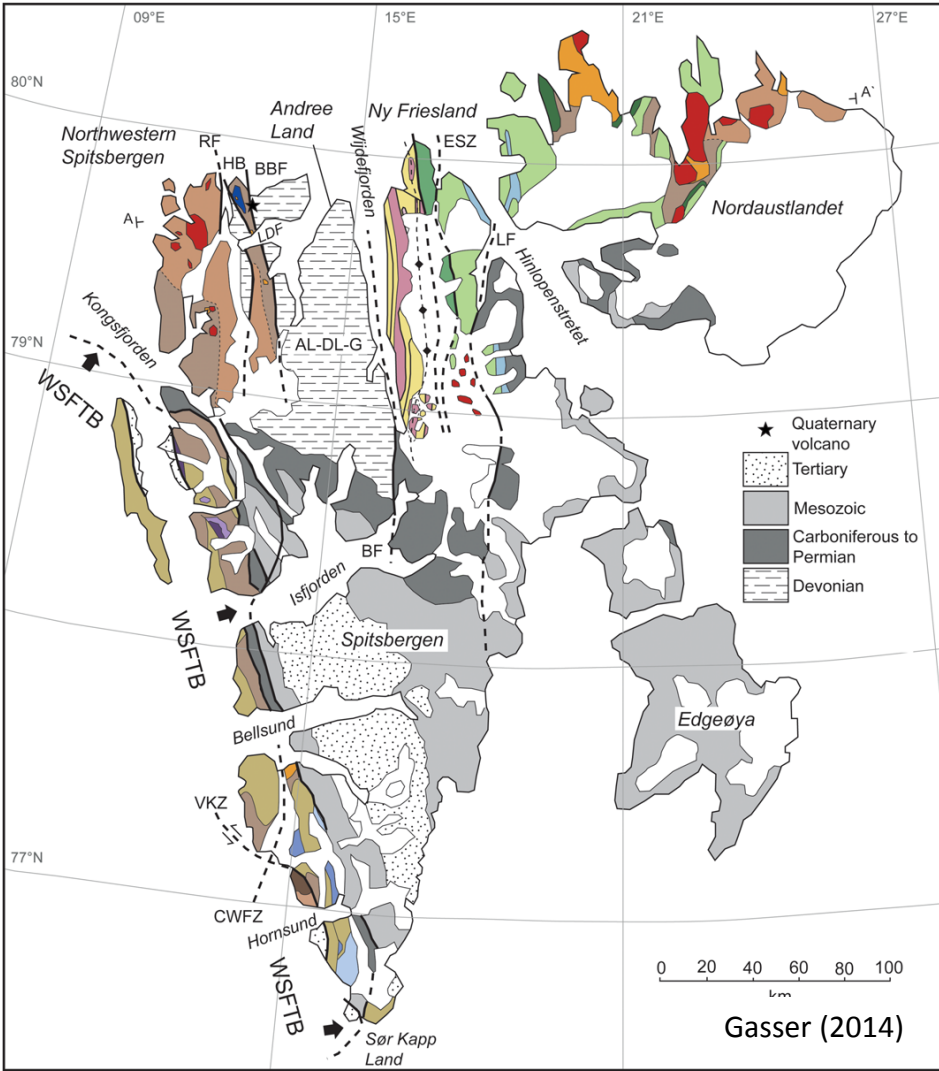
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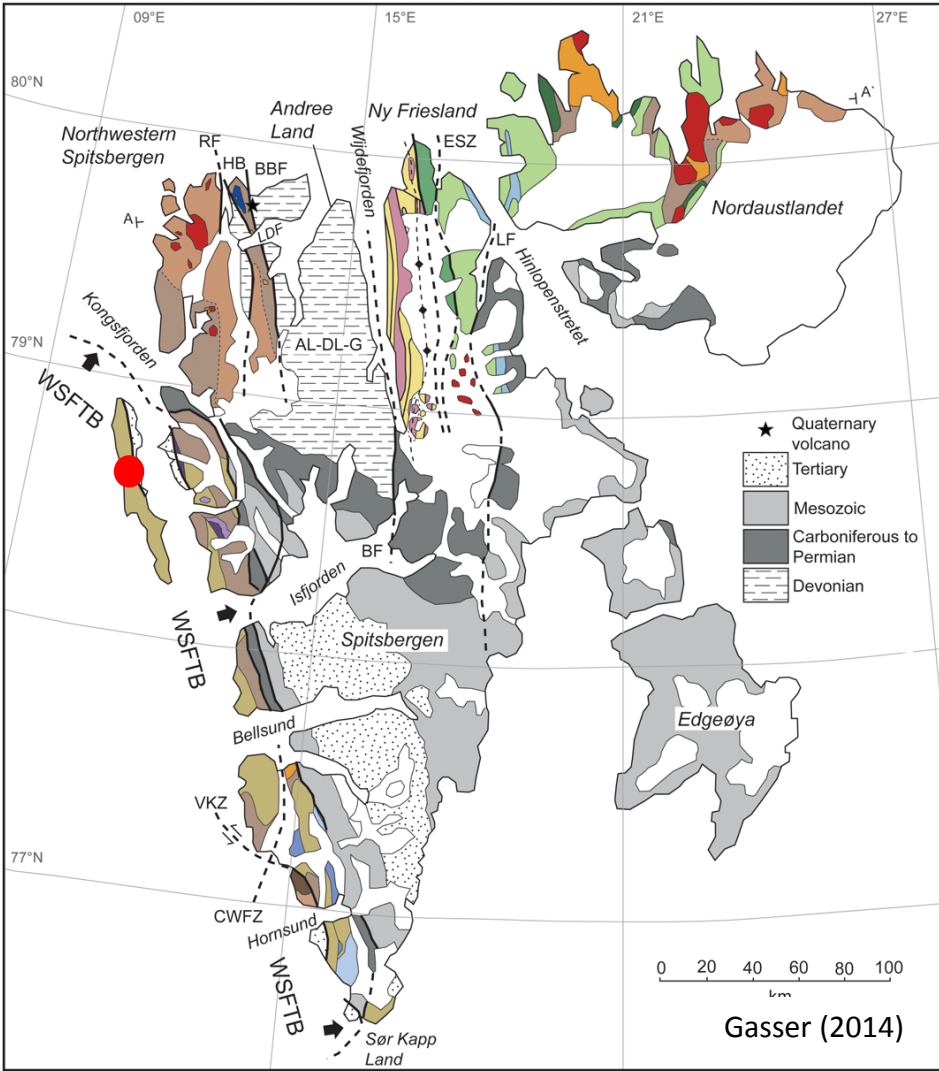
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Earliest Mississippian amphibolite facies metamorphism and down-west kinematics in western Svalbard may be related to core complex exhumation.



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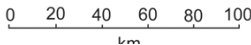
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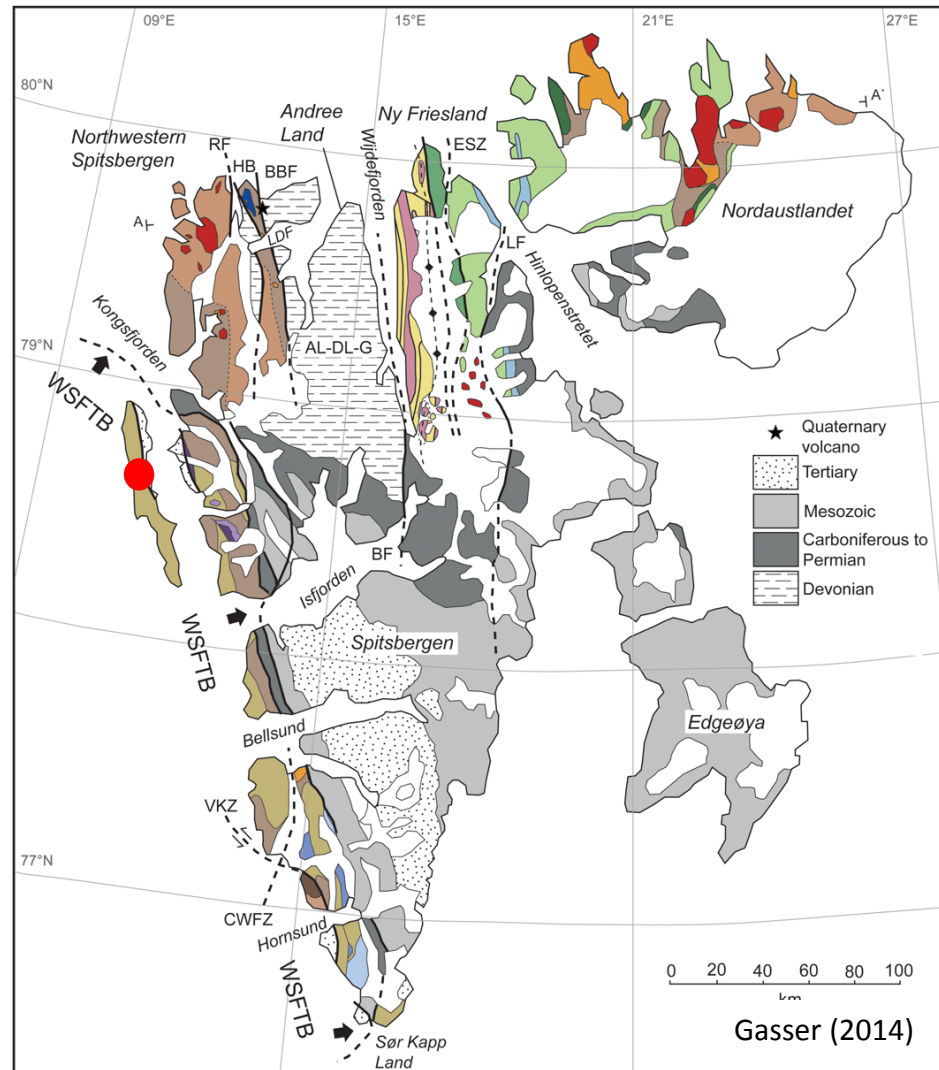
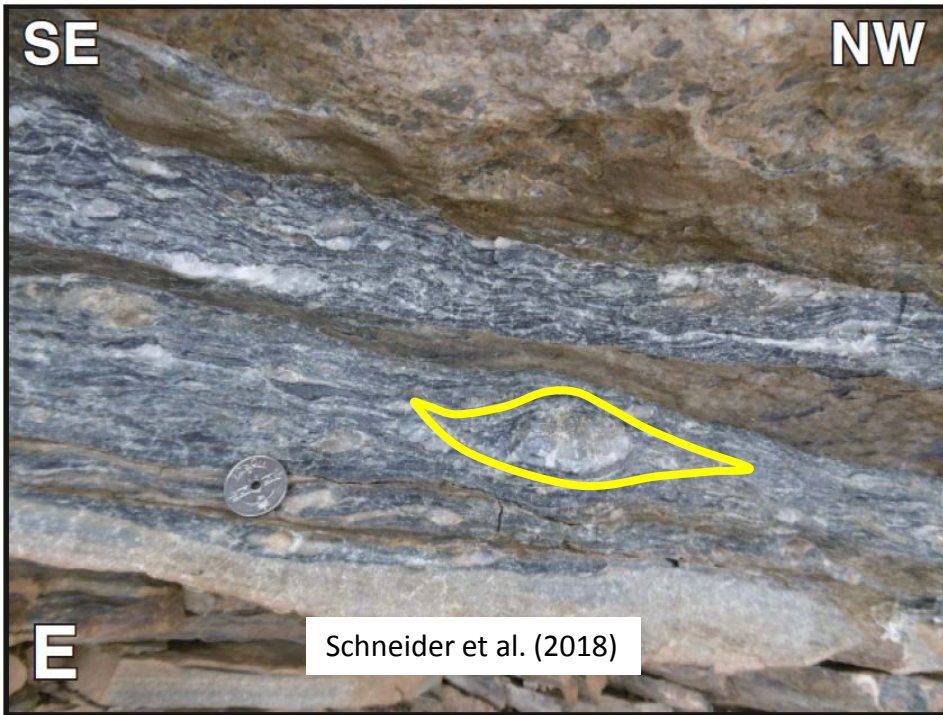


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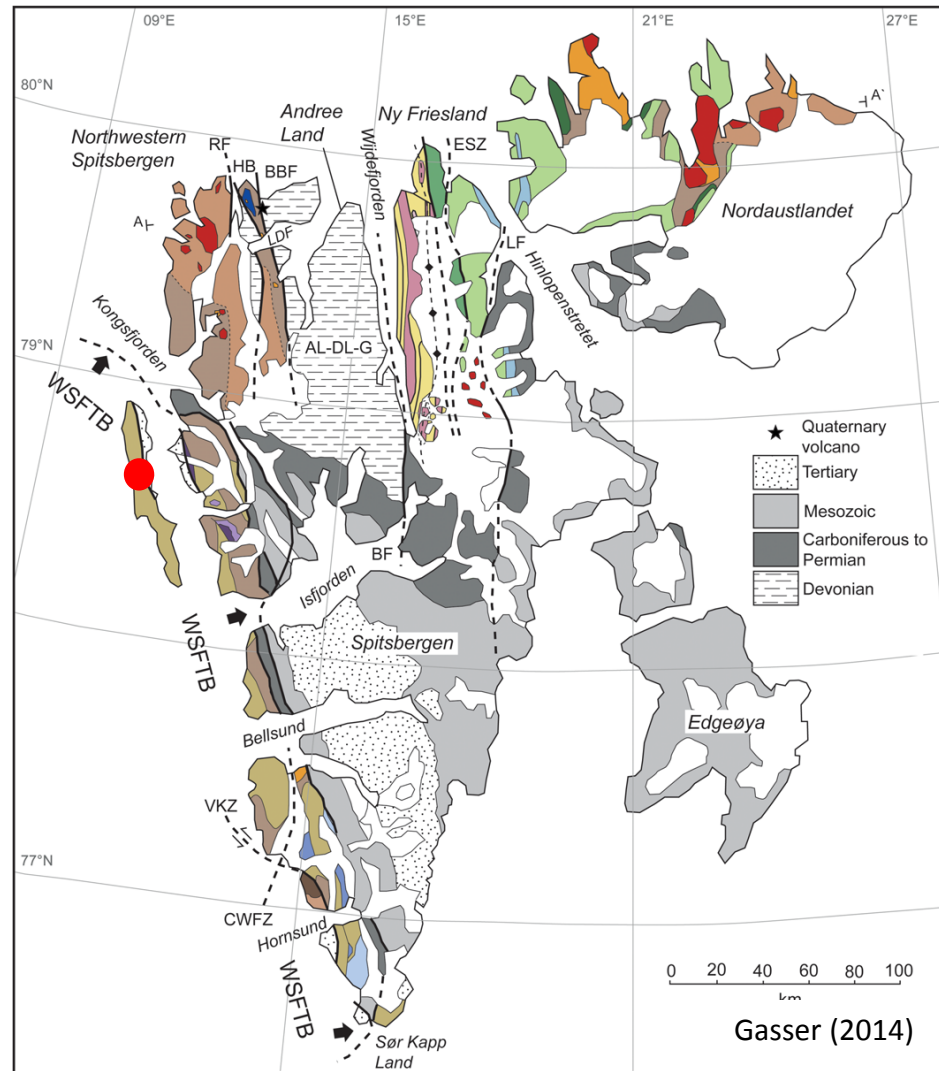
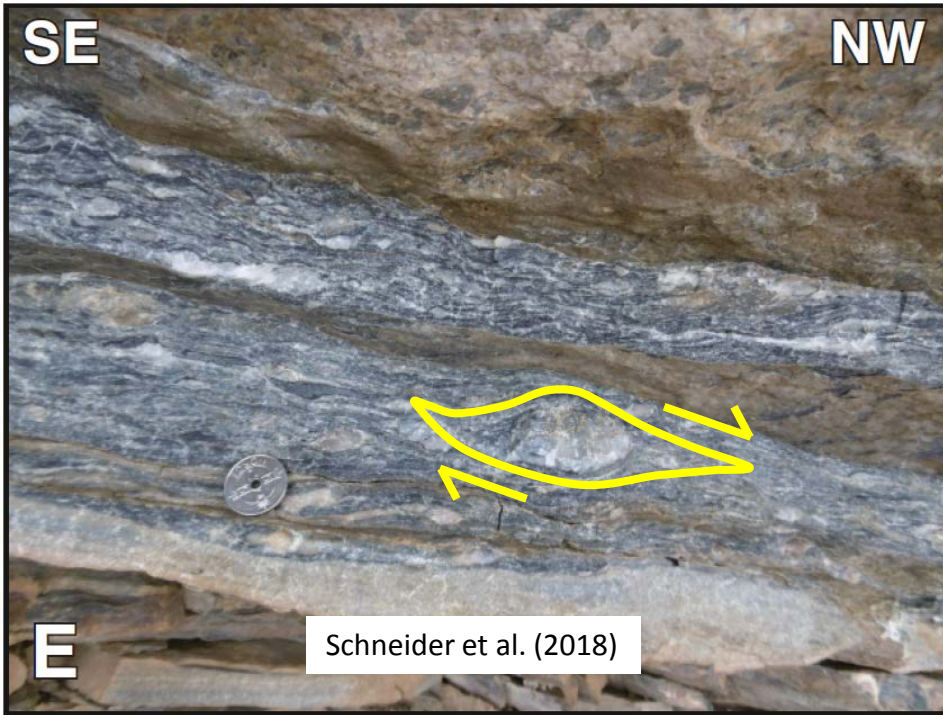


Gasser (2014)

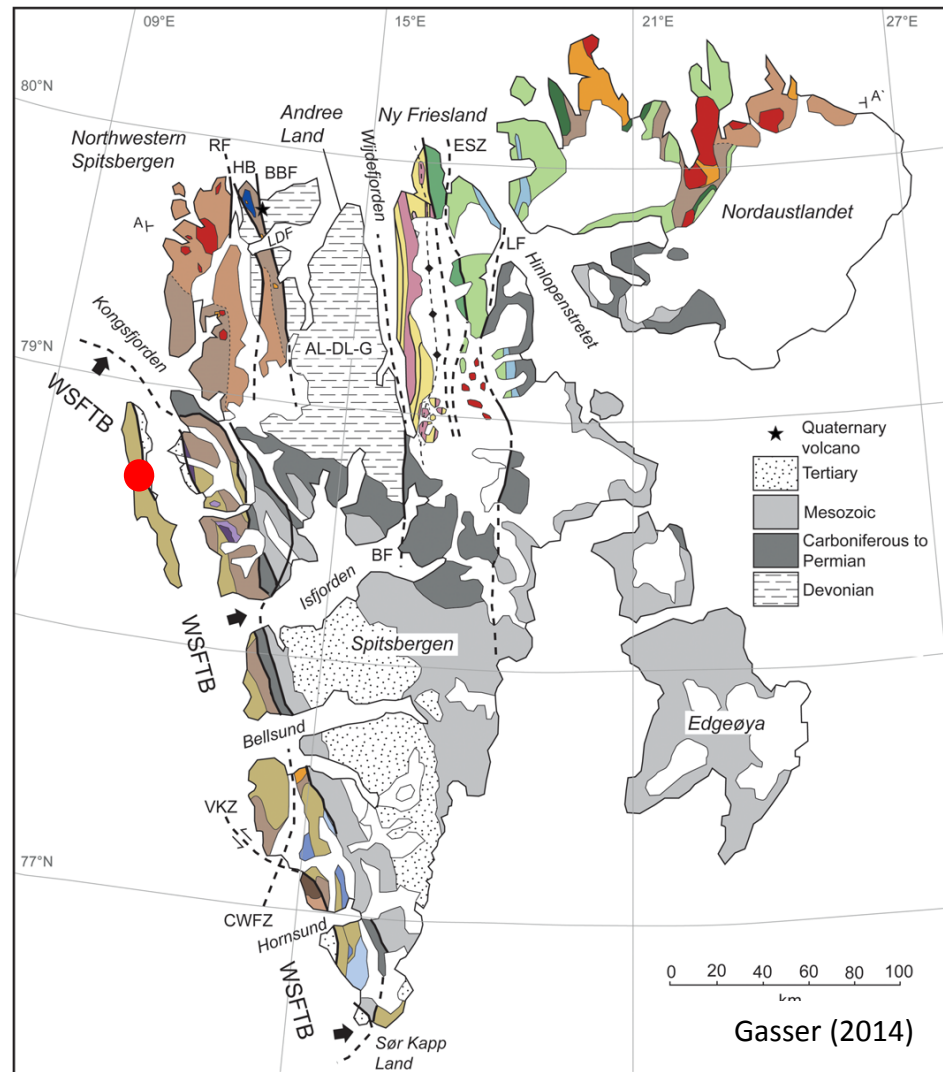
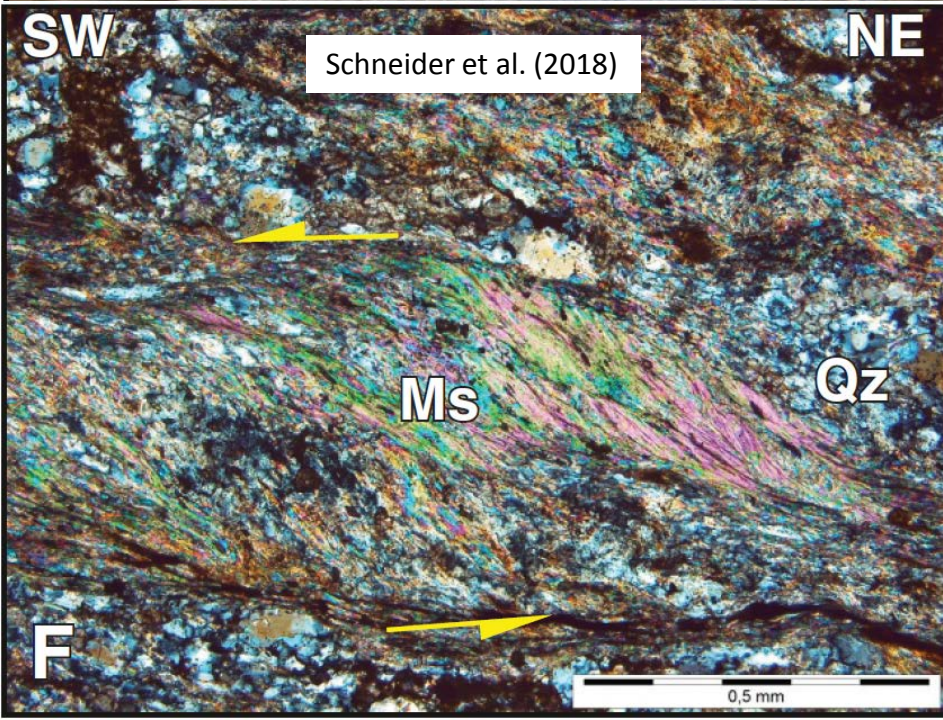
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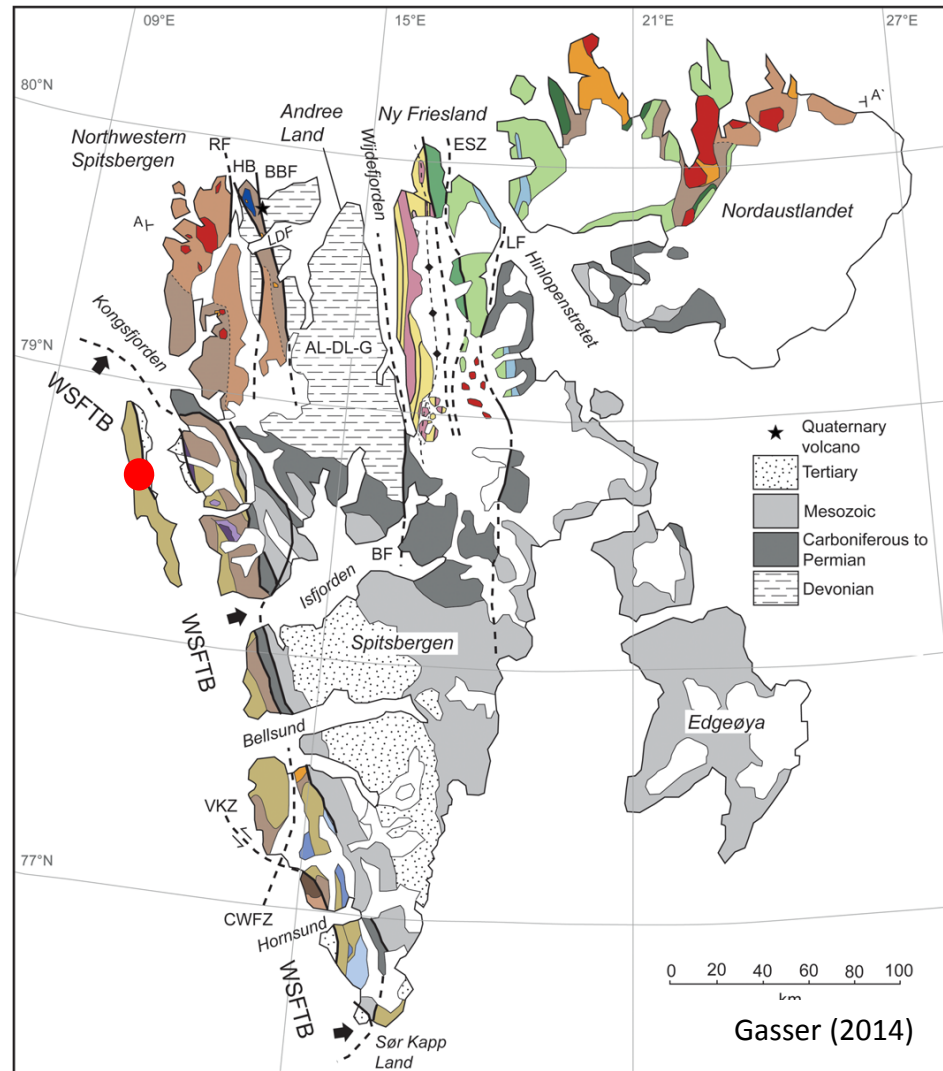
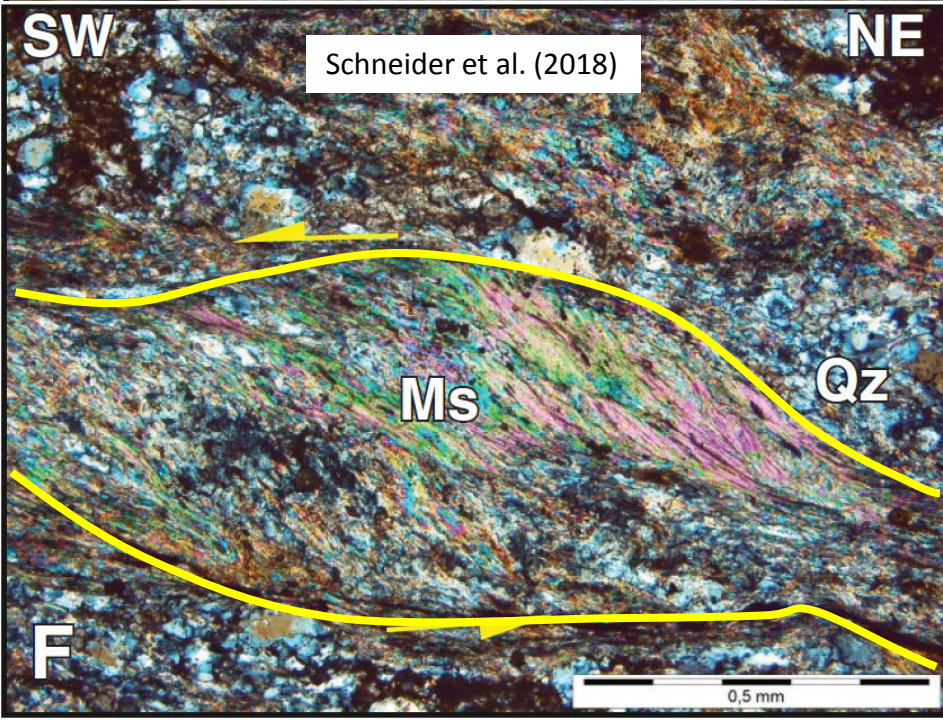
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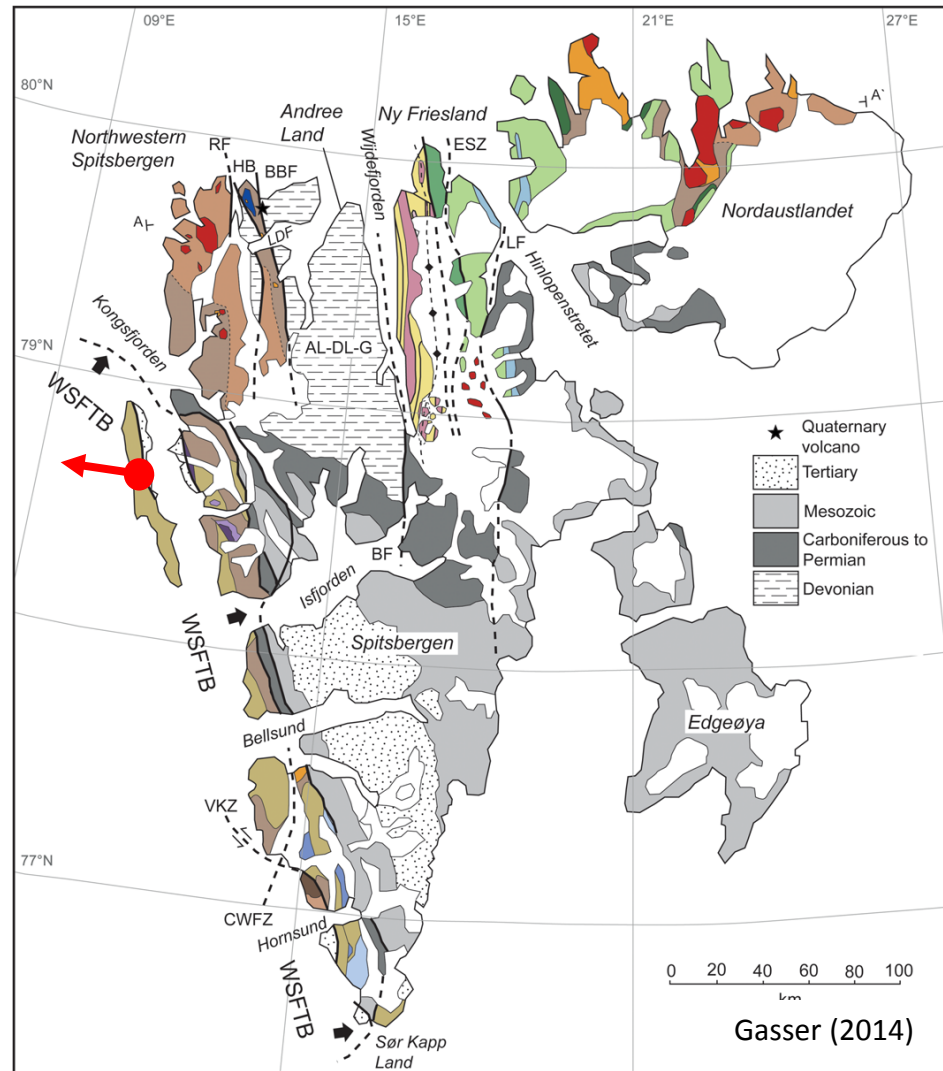
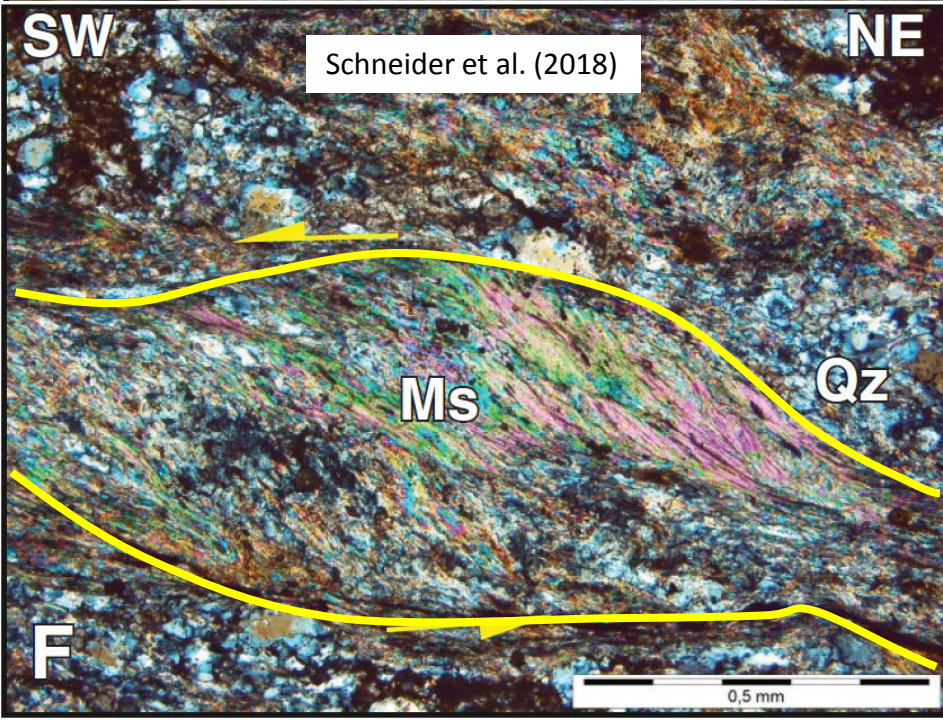
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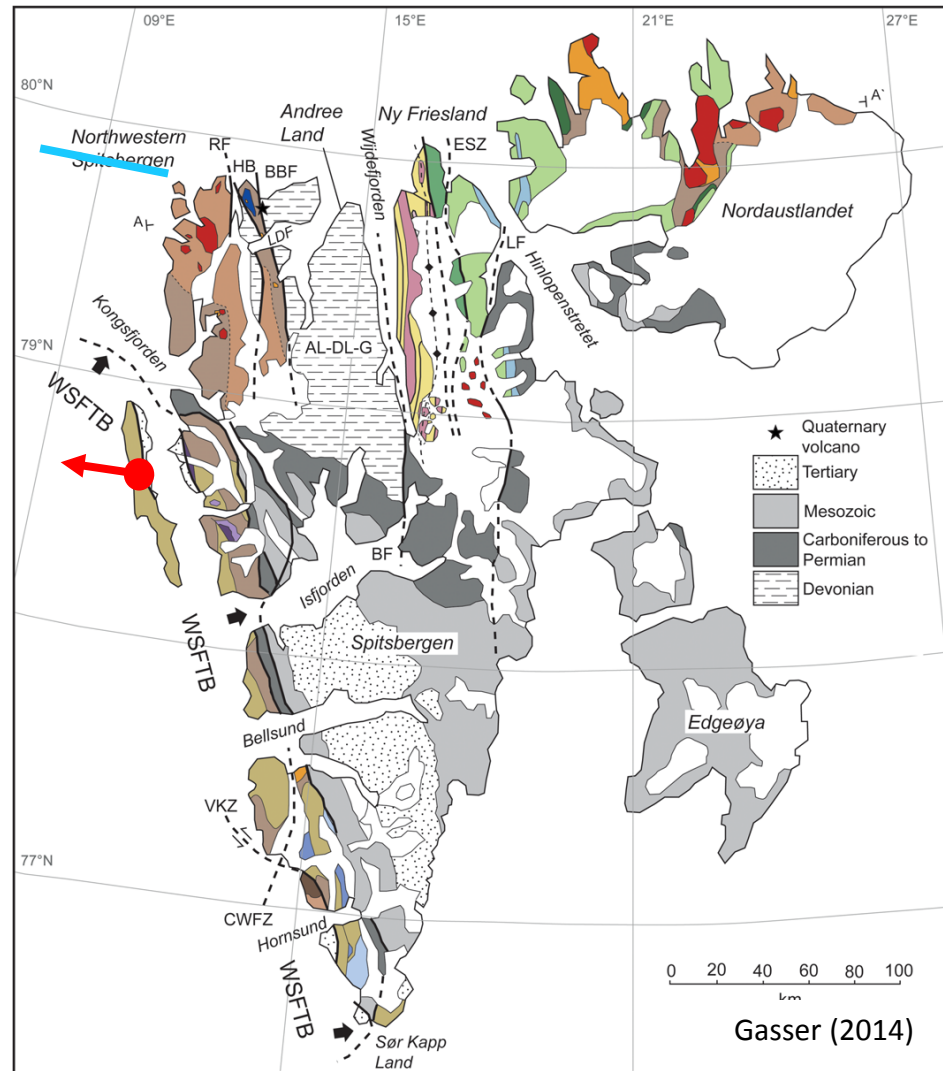
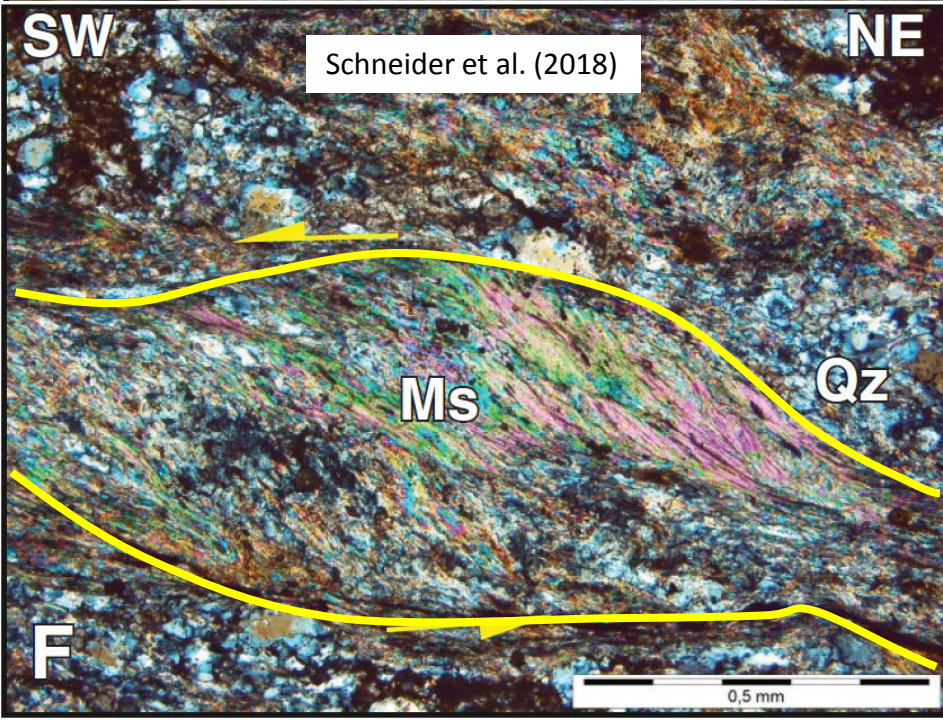
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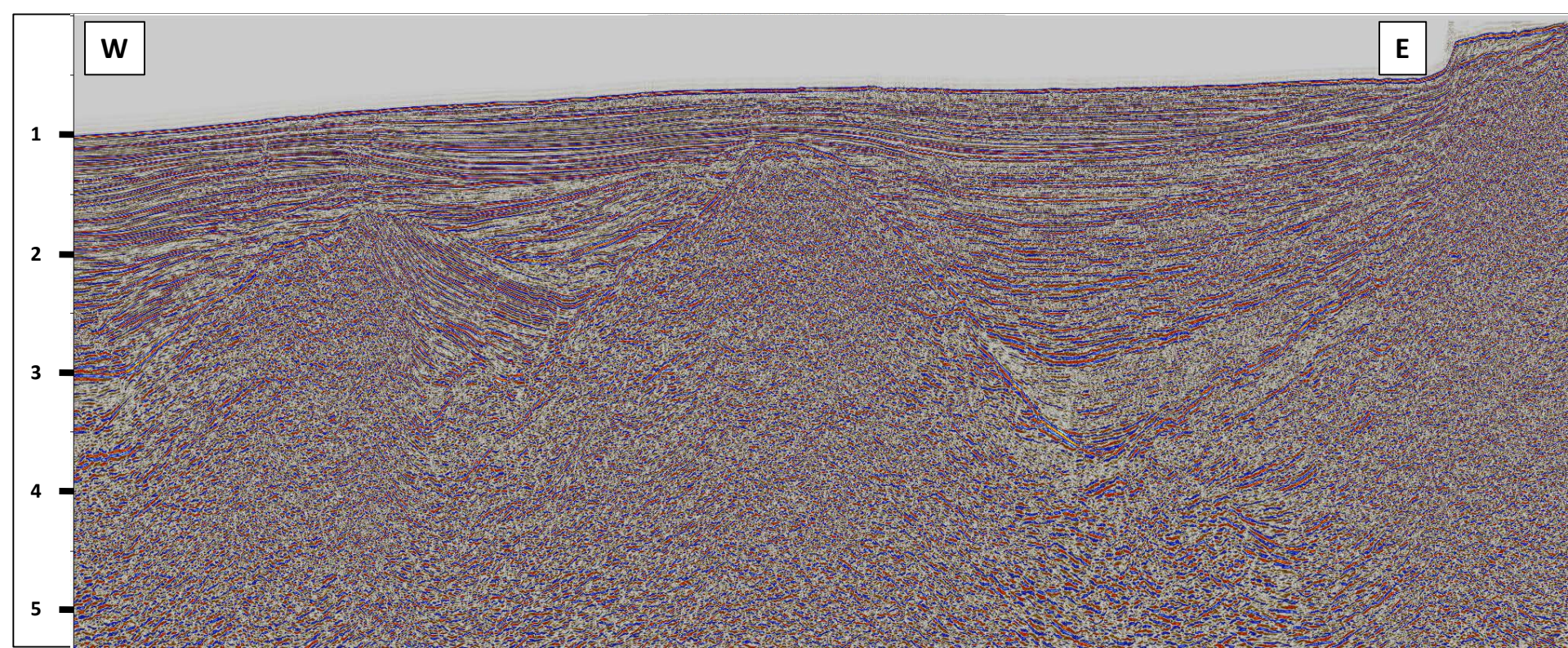
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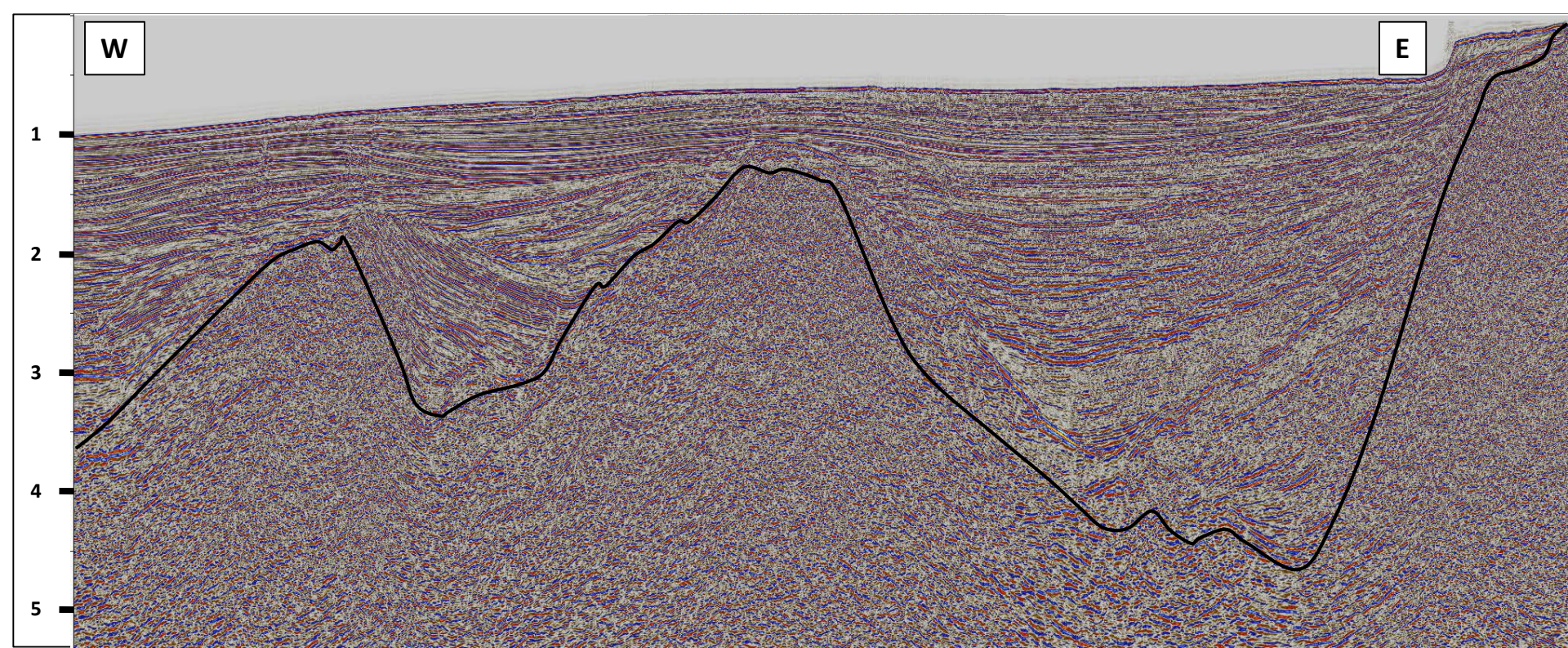
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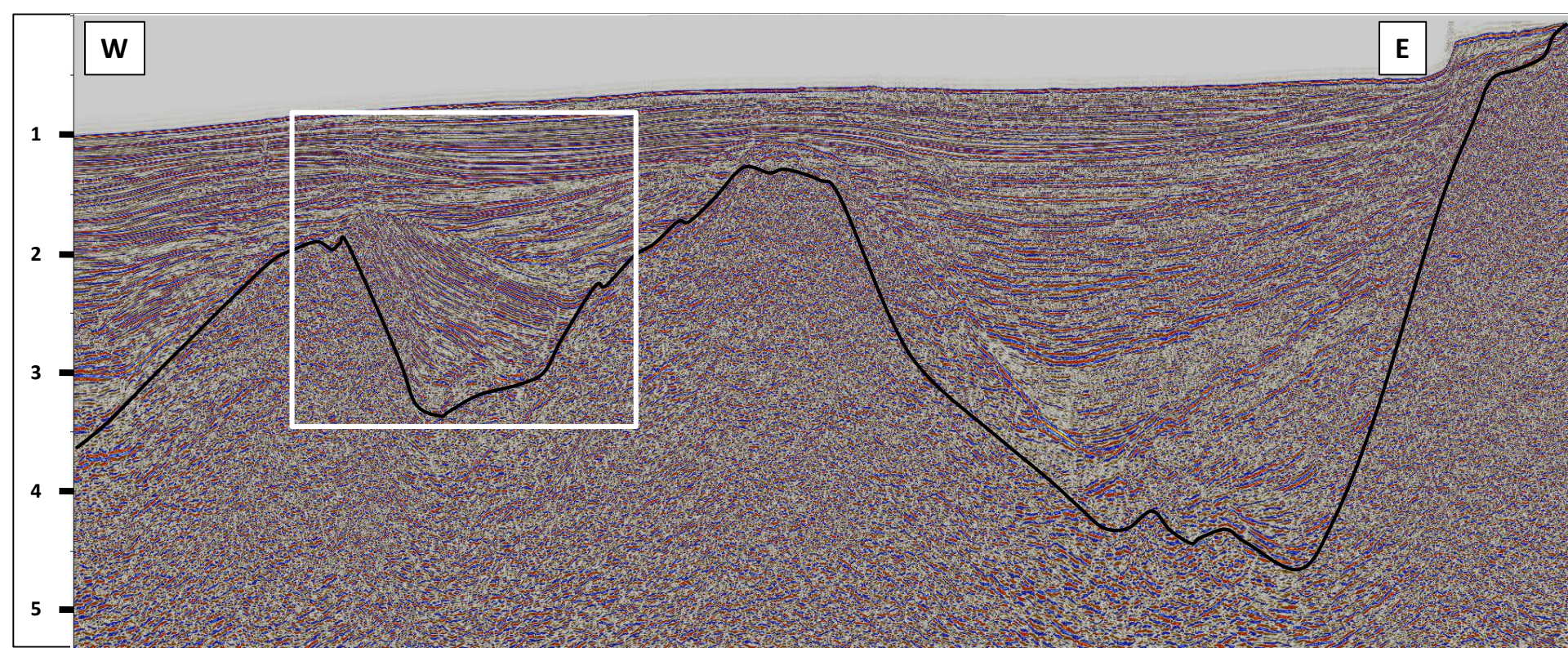
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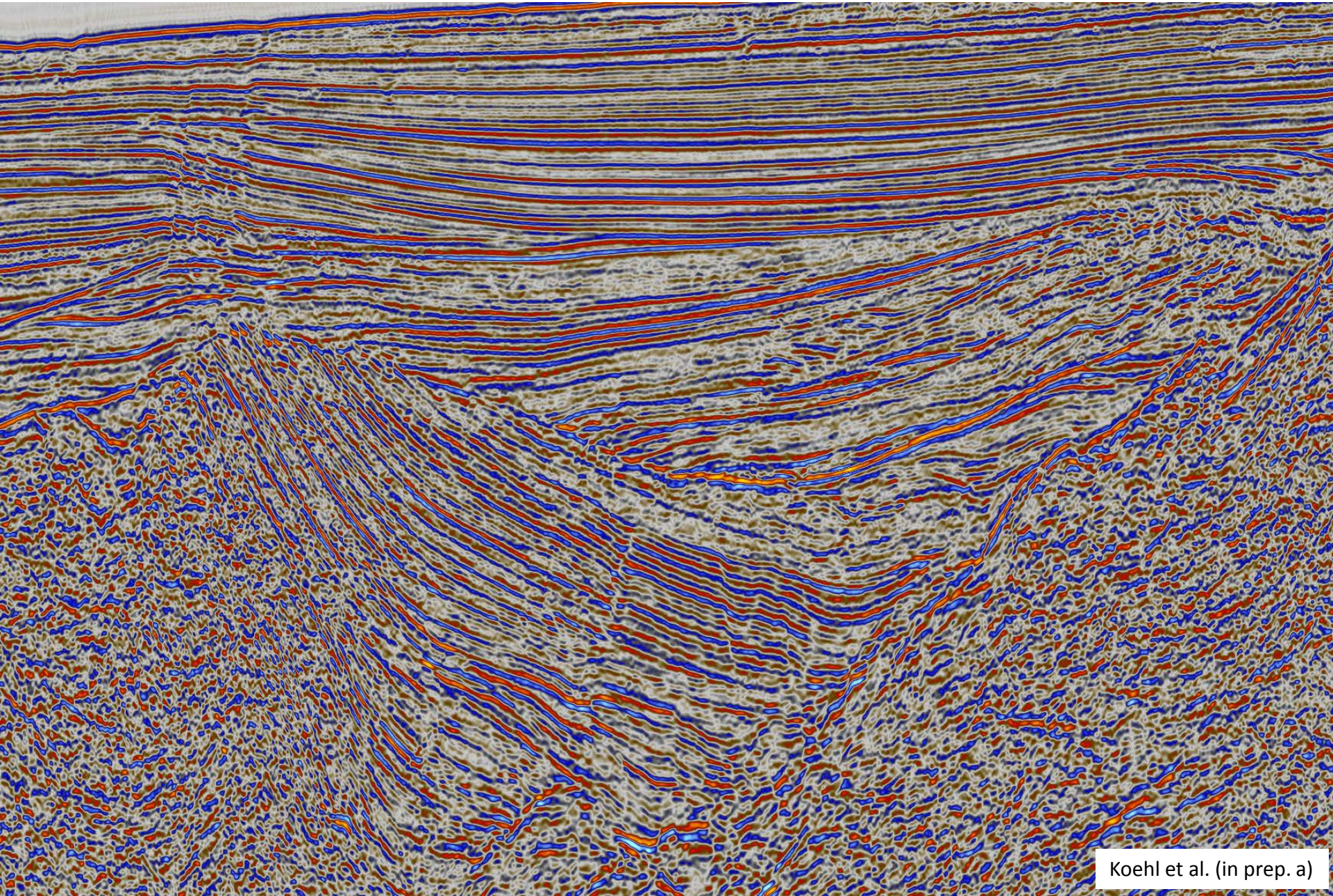
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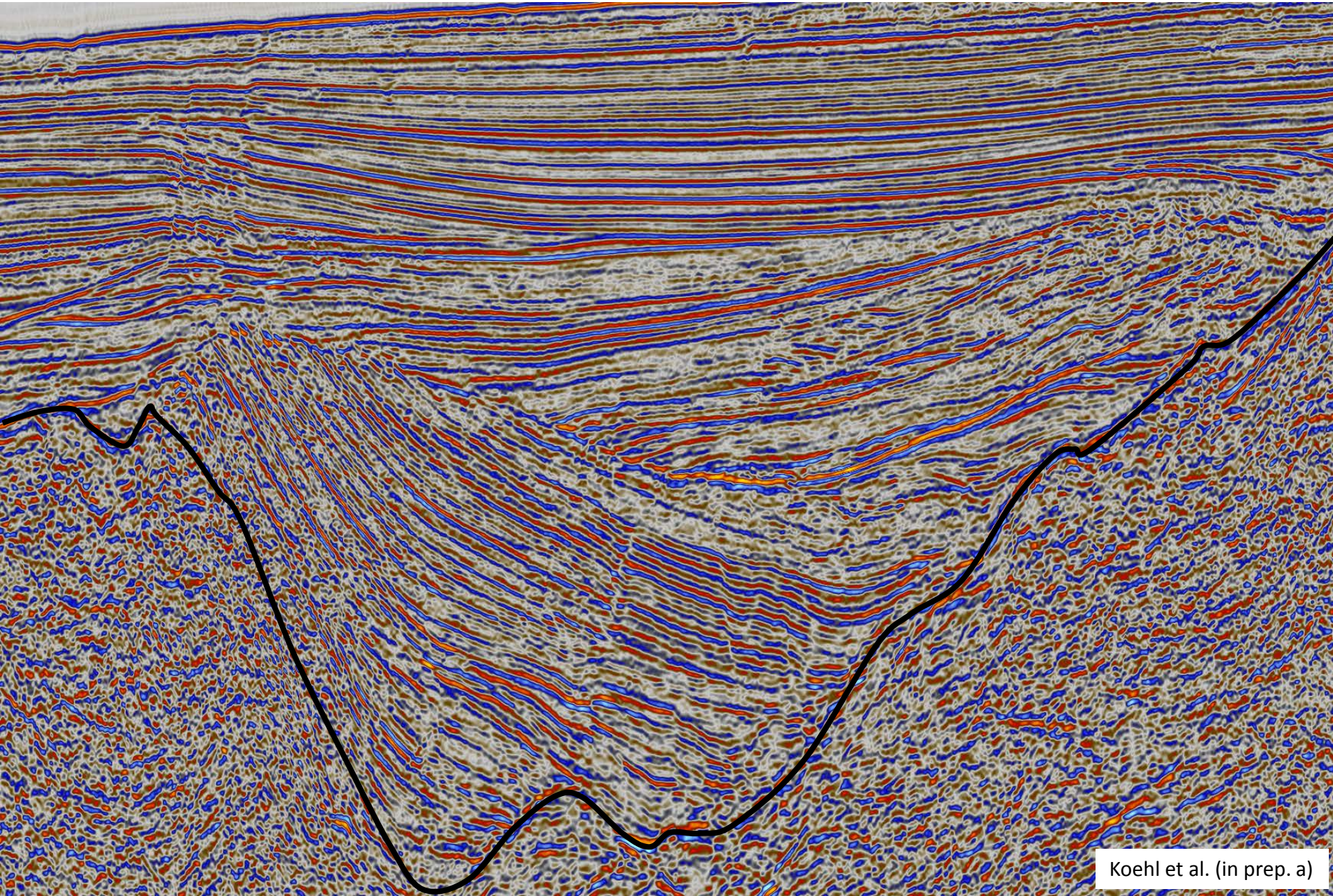
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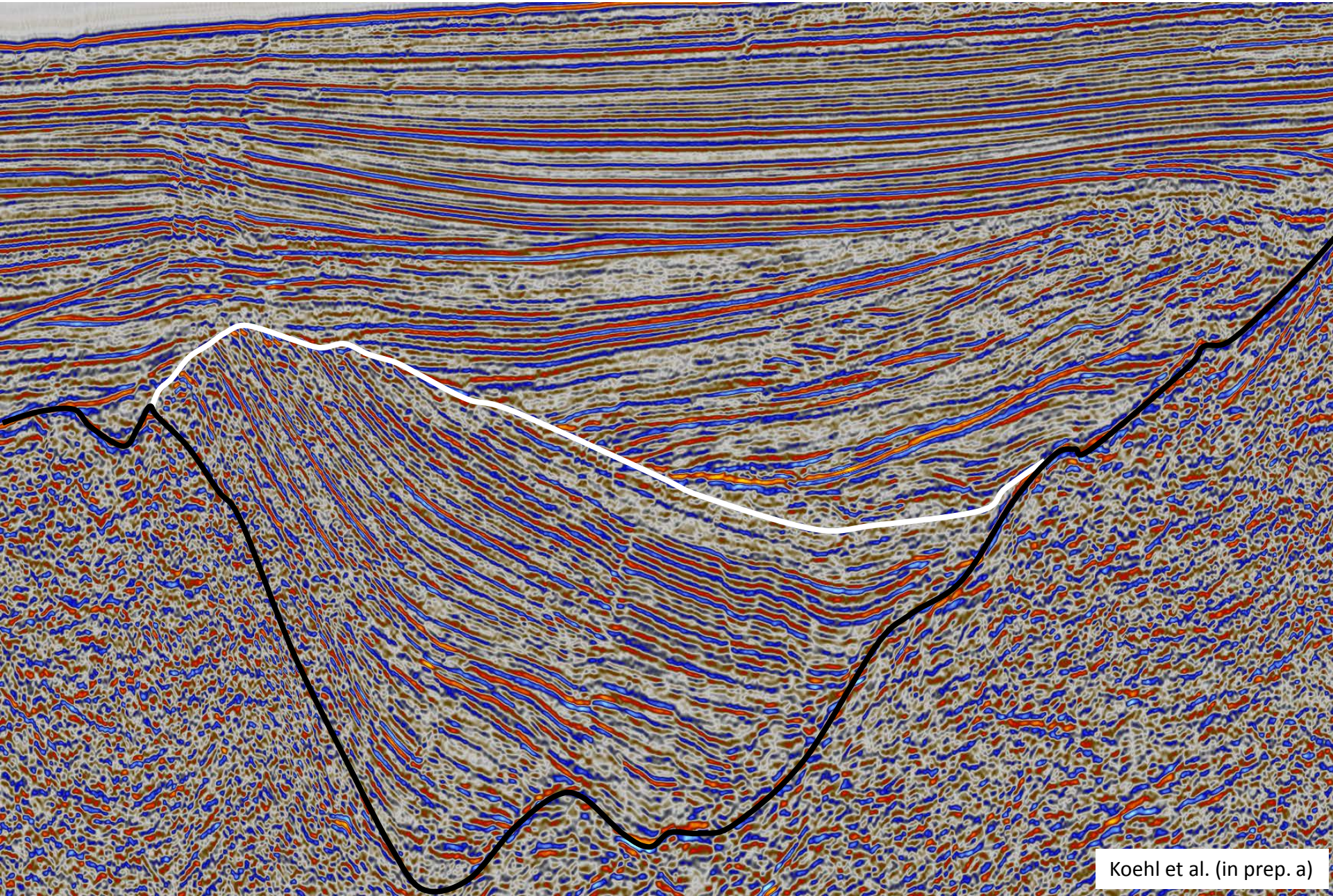
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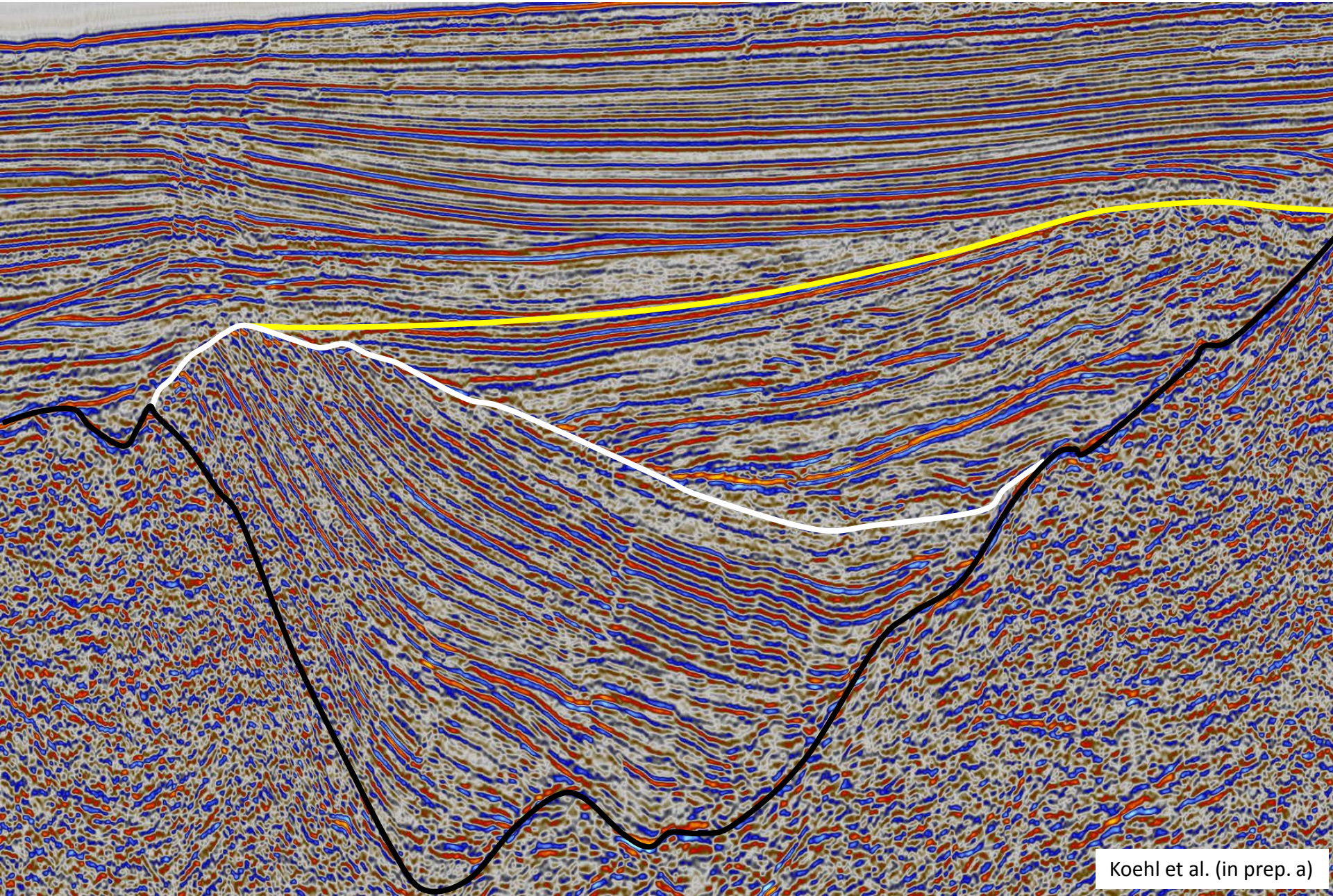
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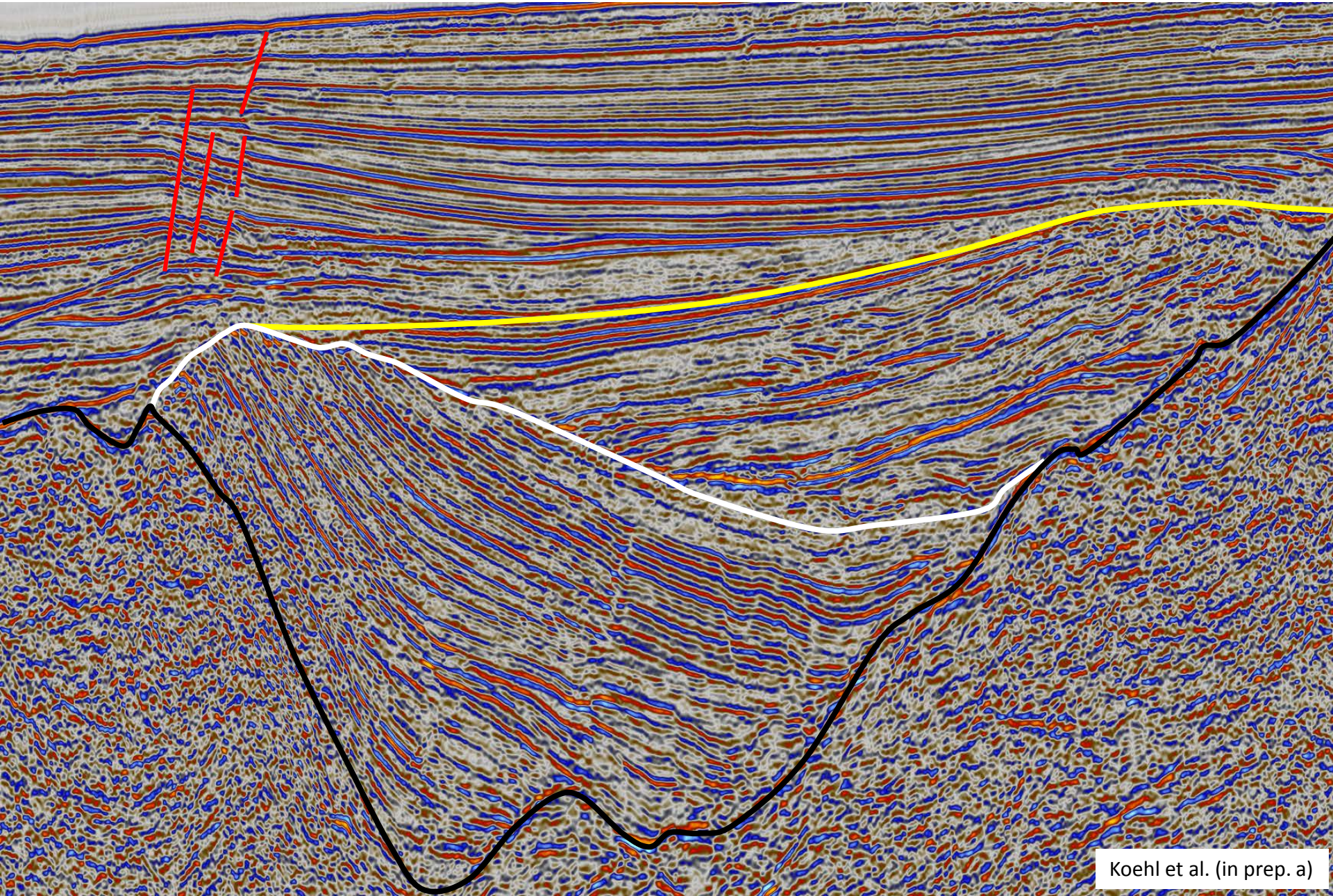
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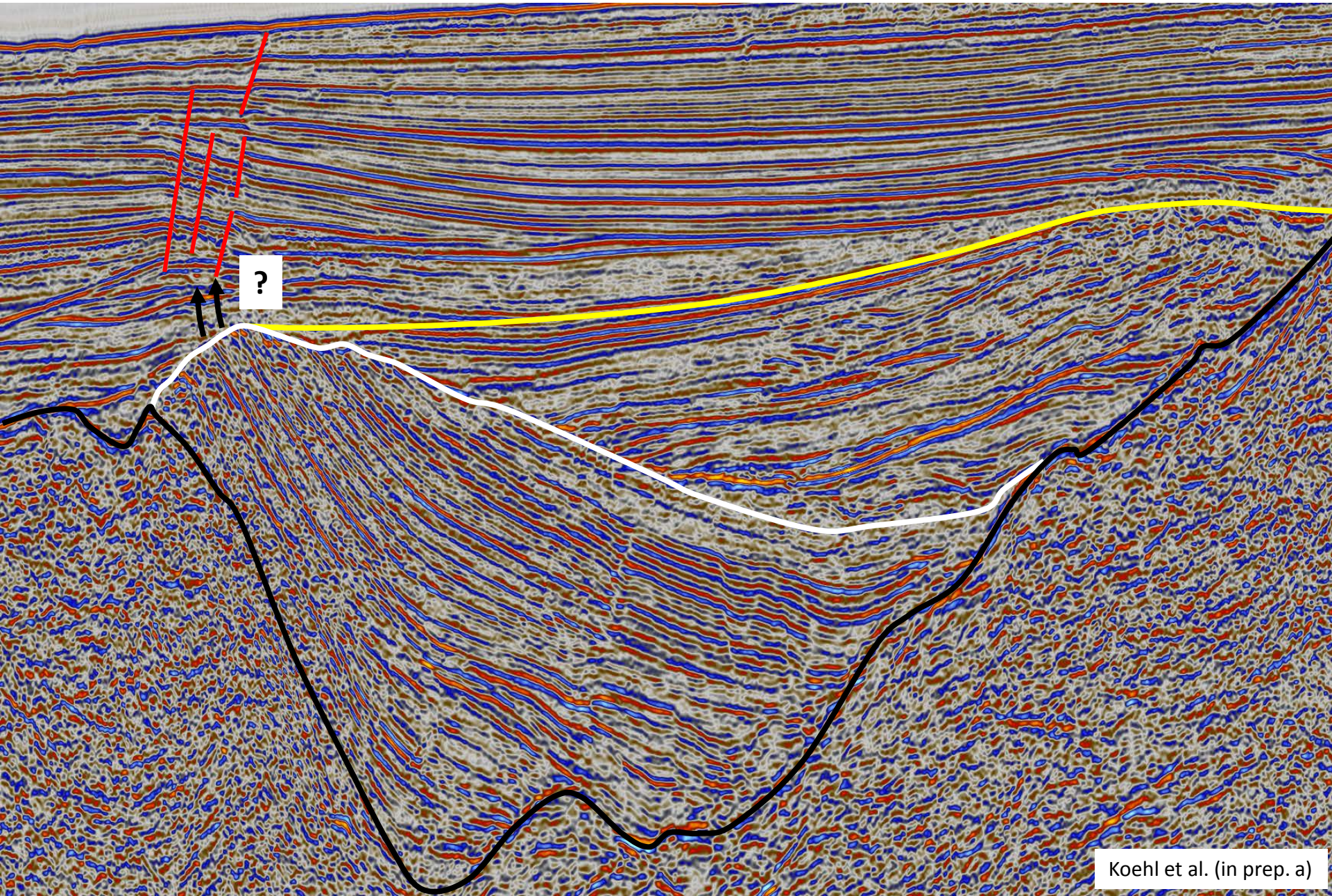
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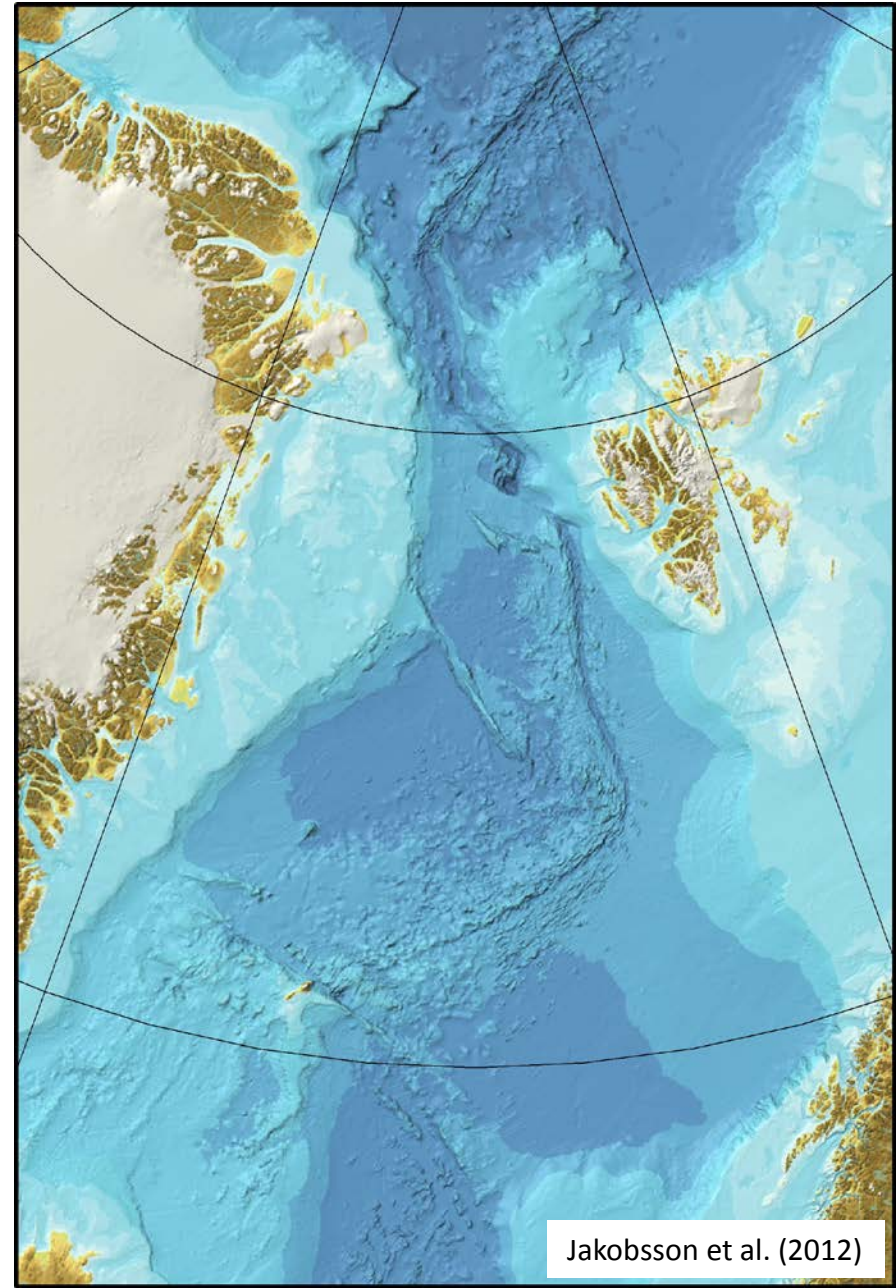
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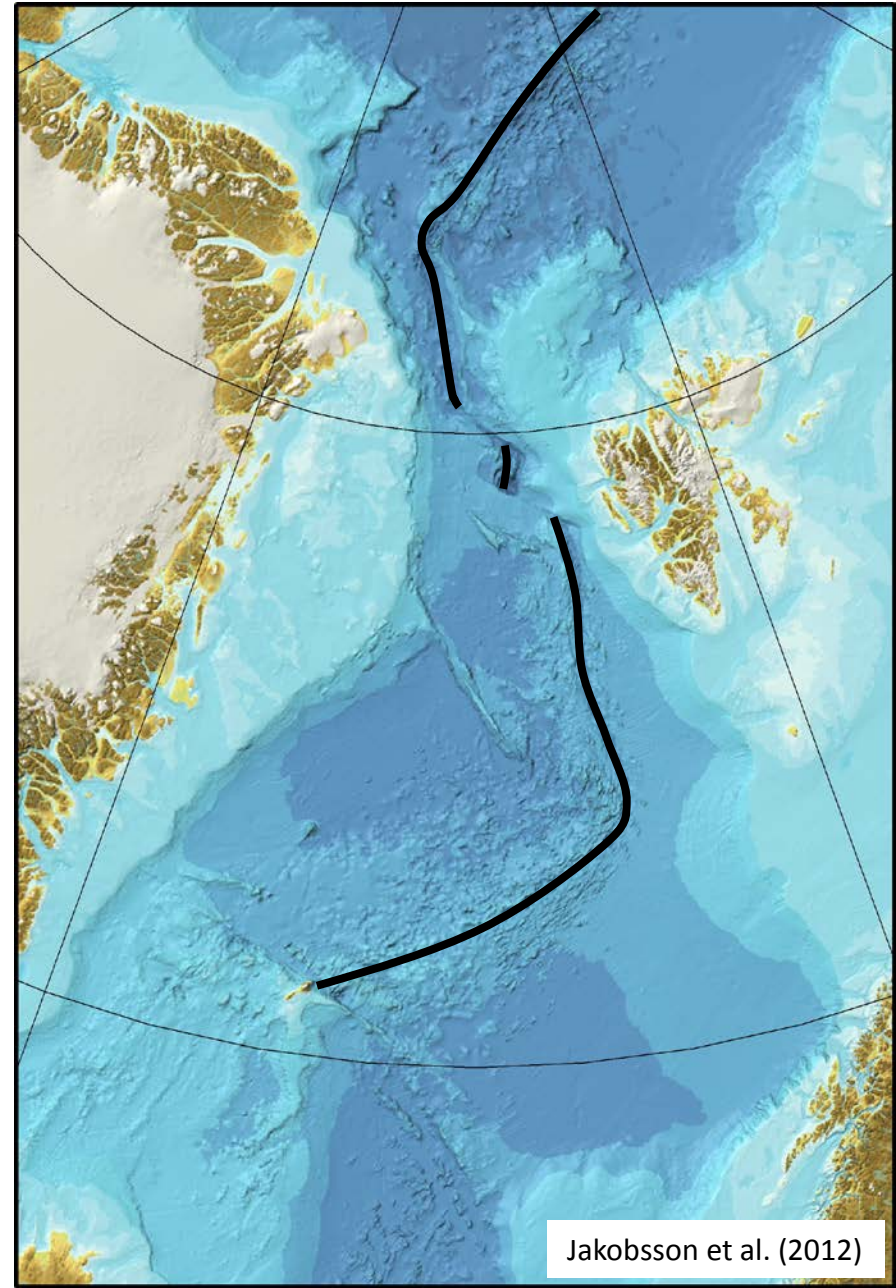
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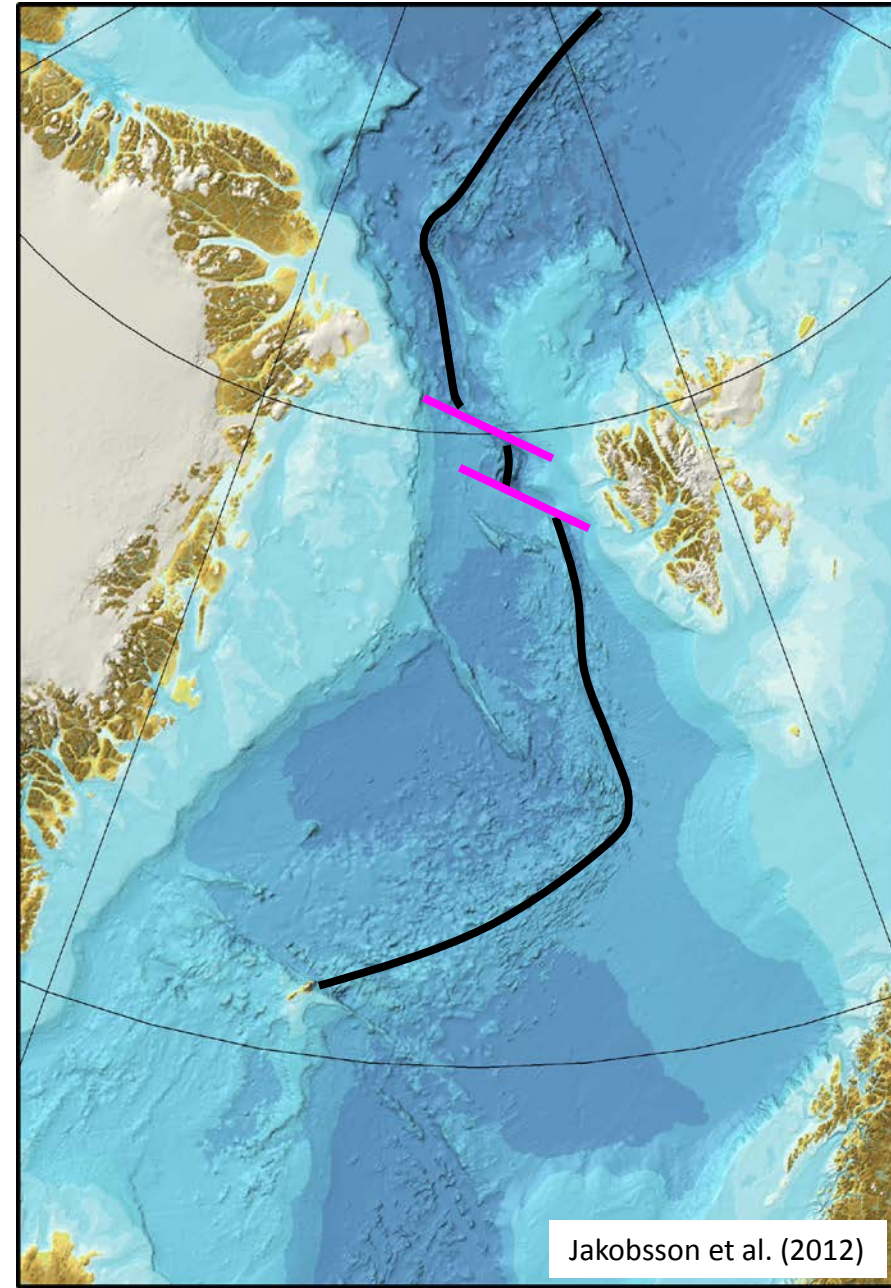
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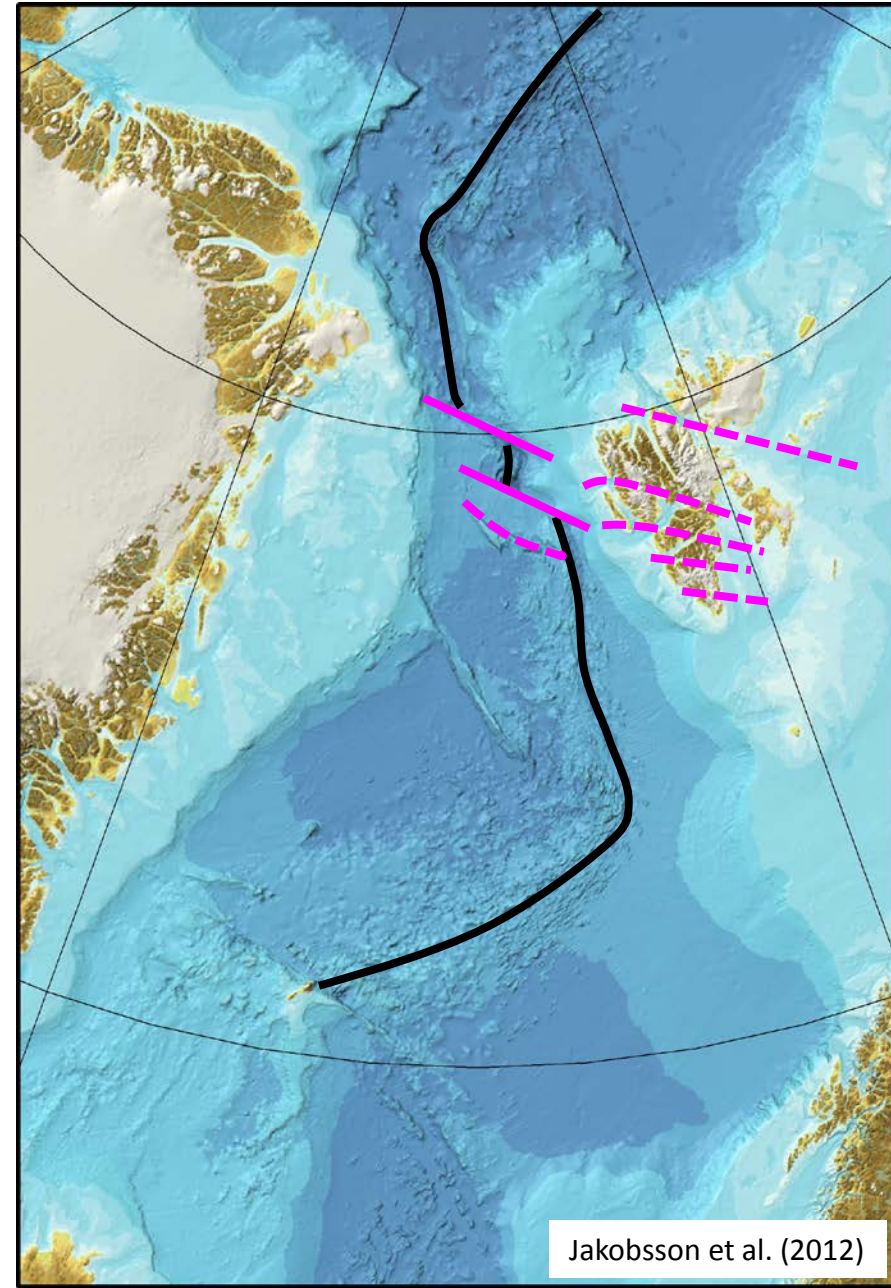
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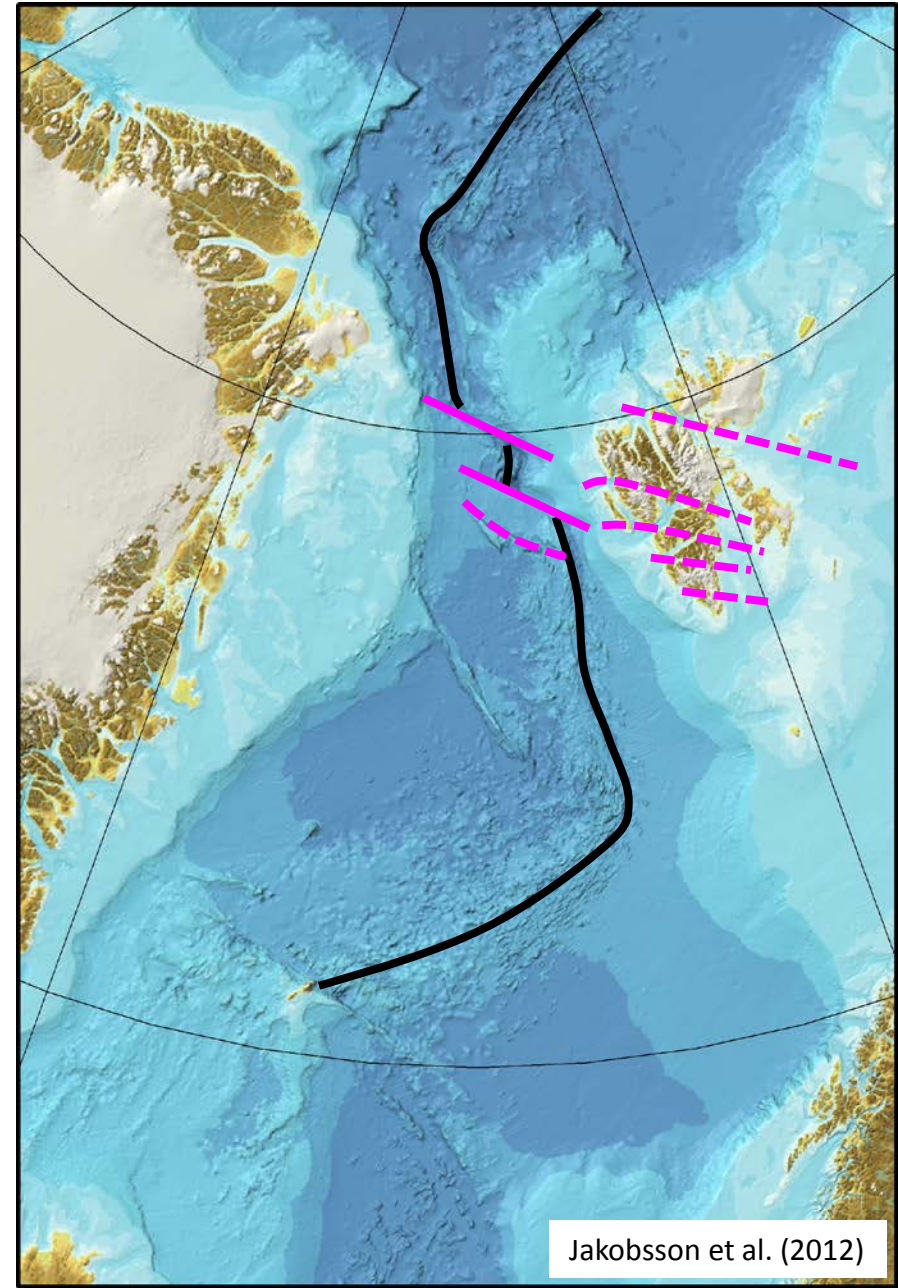
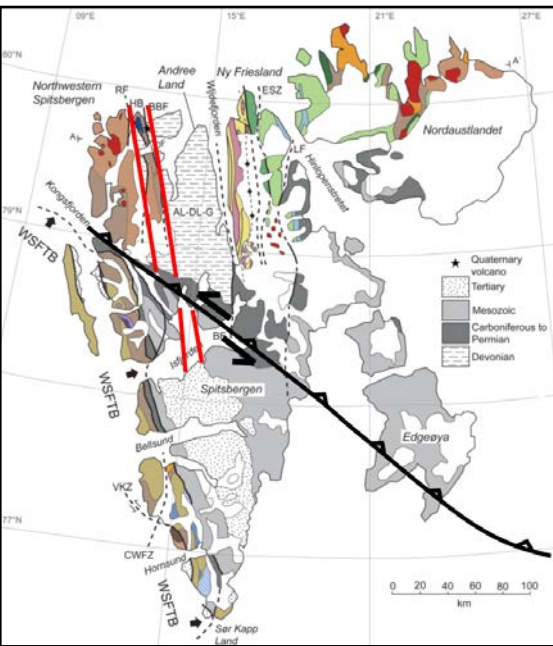
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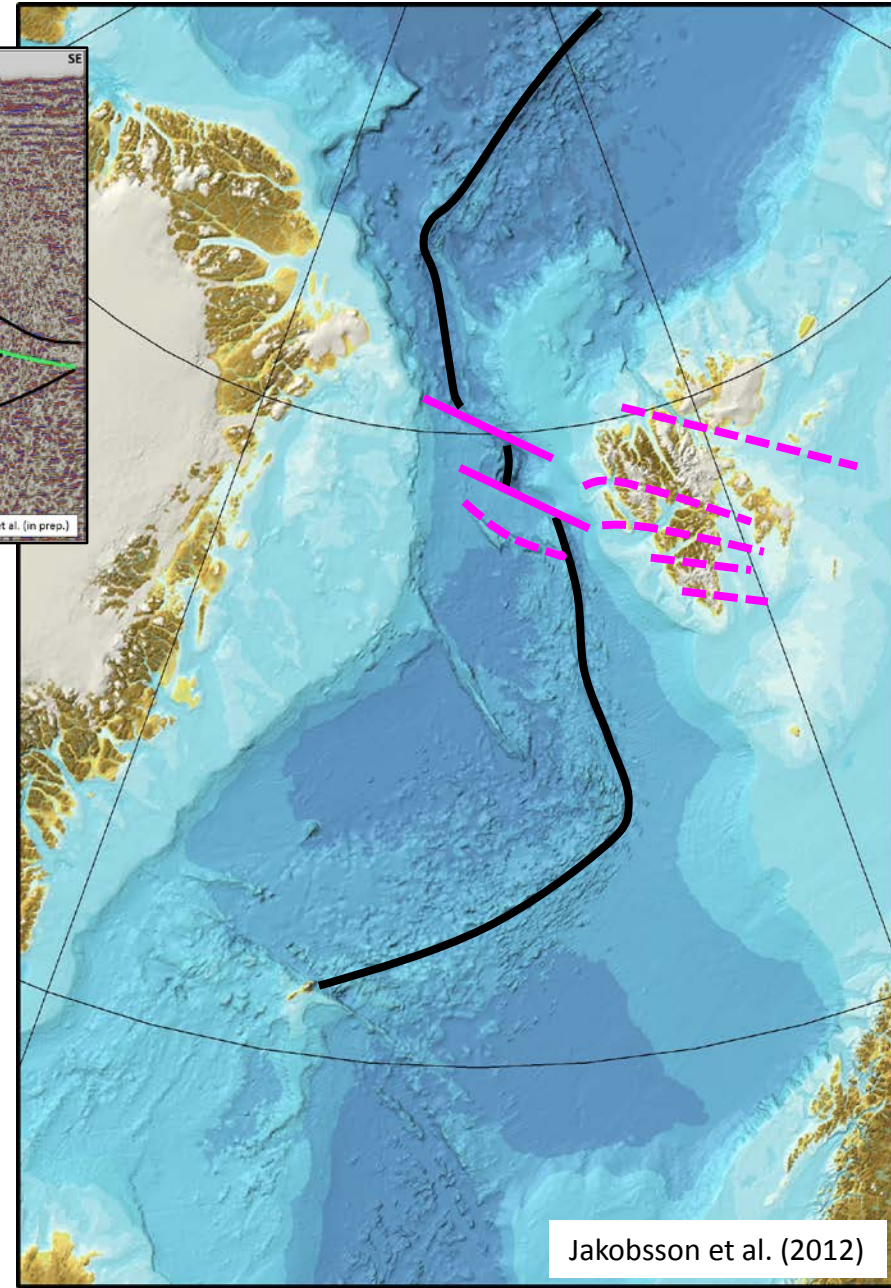
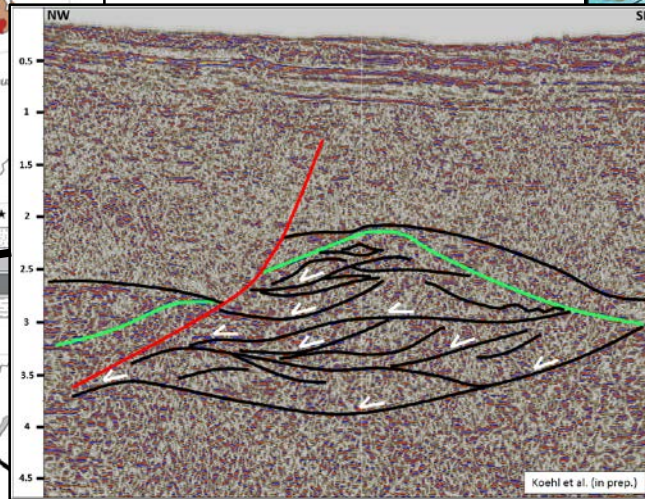
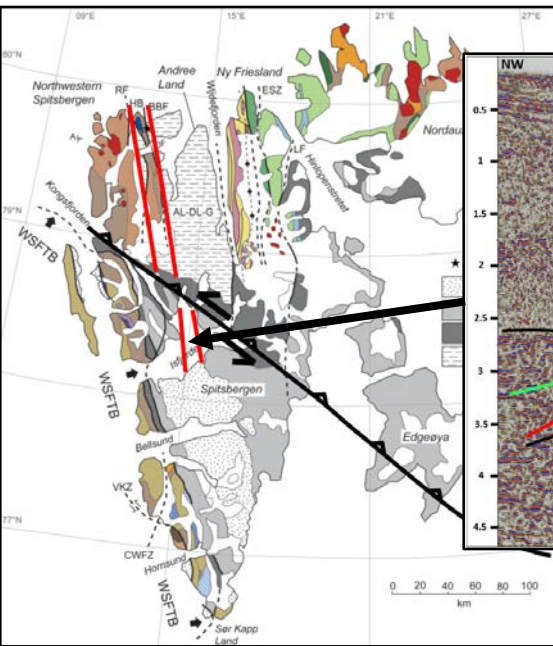
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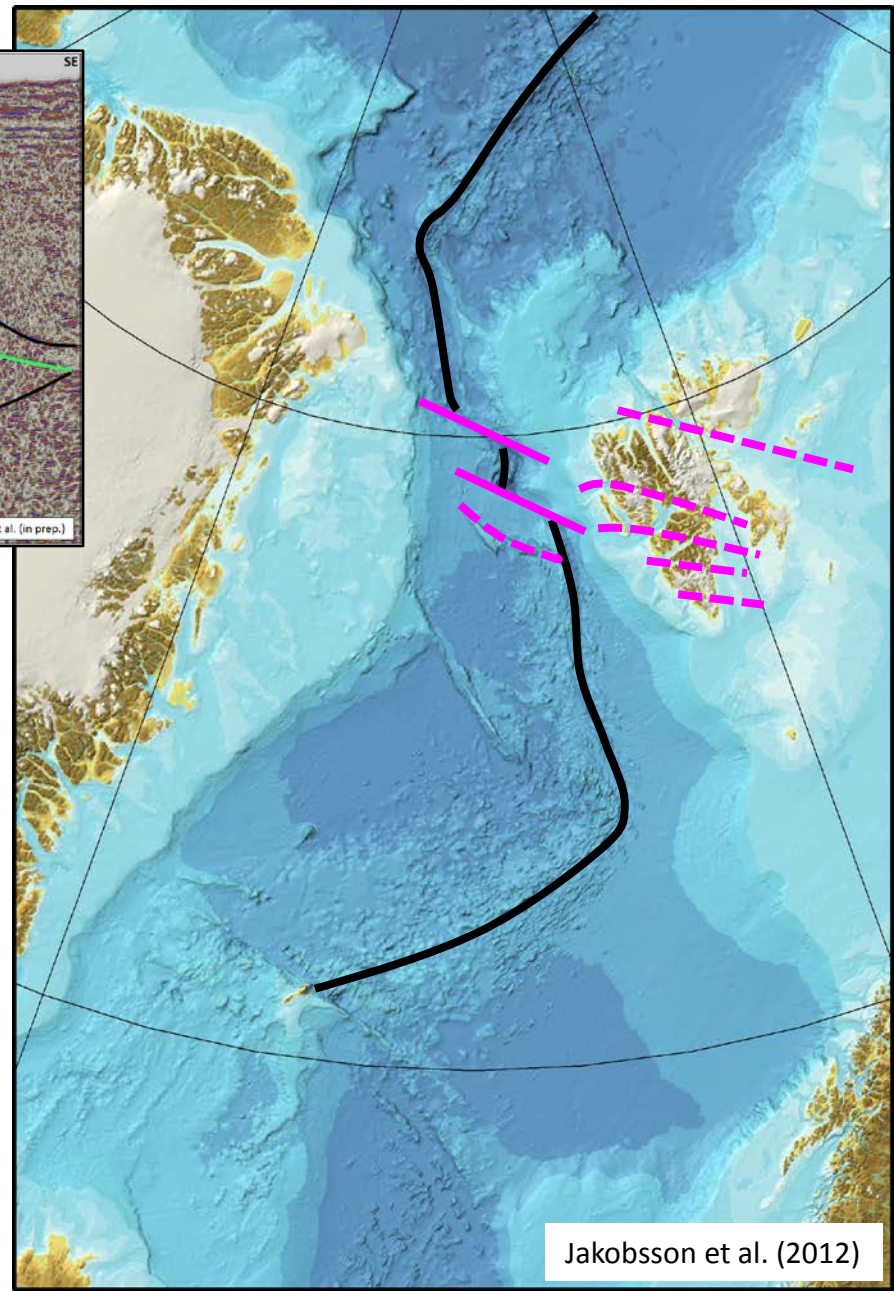
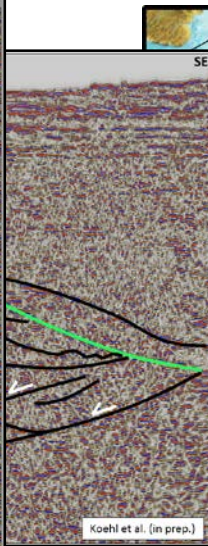
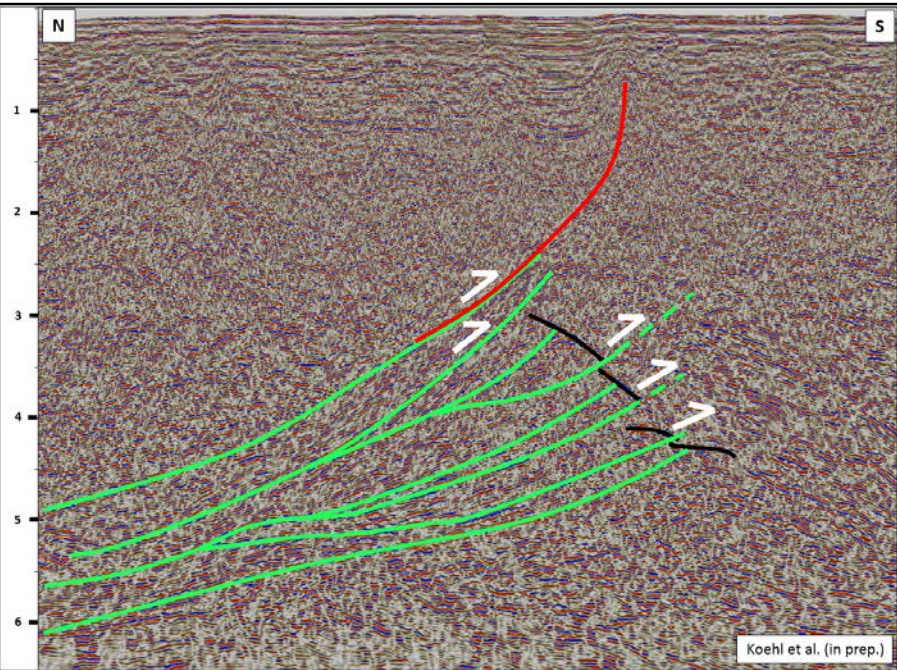
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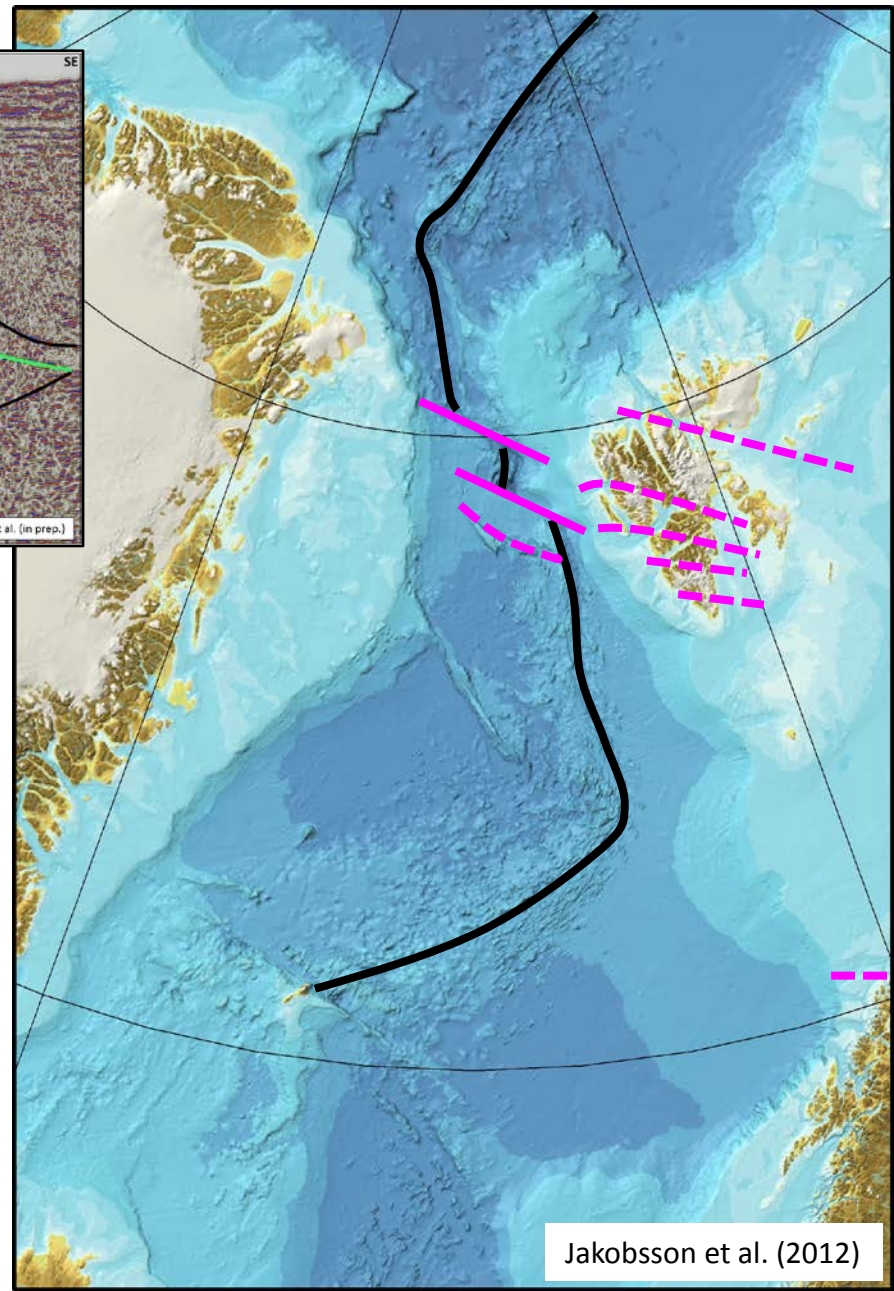
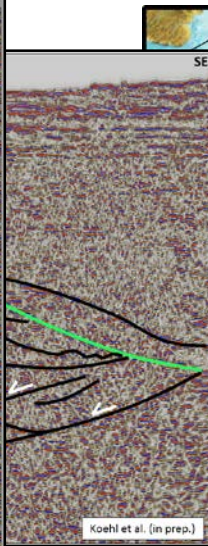
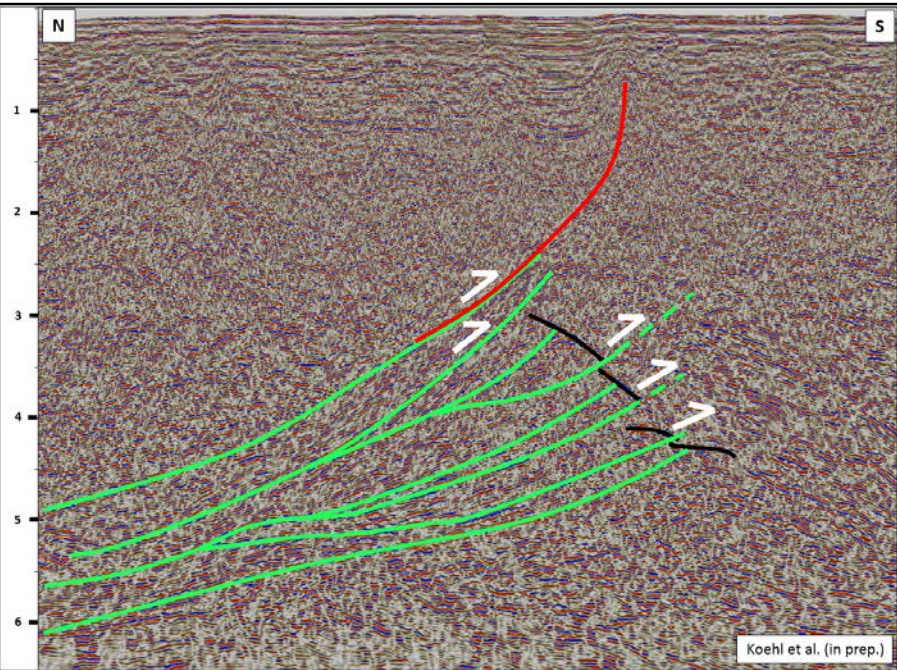
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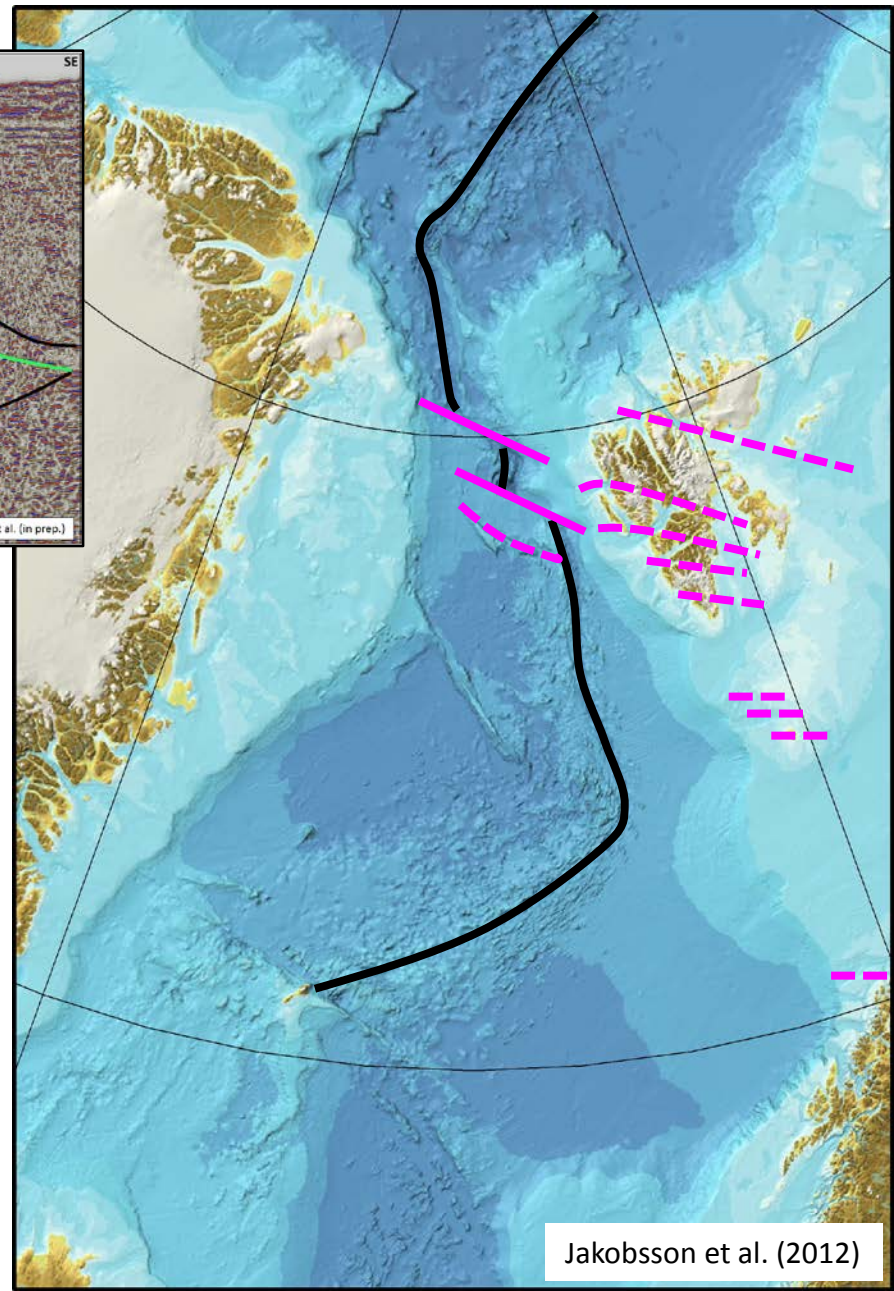
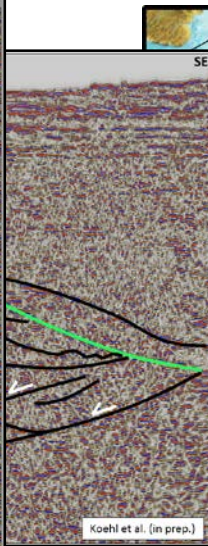
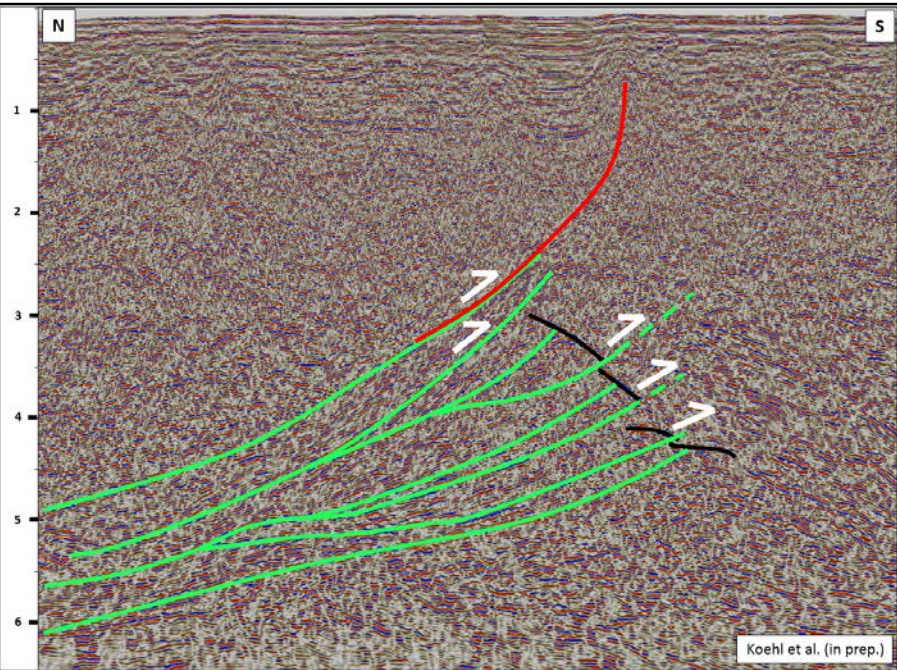
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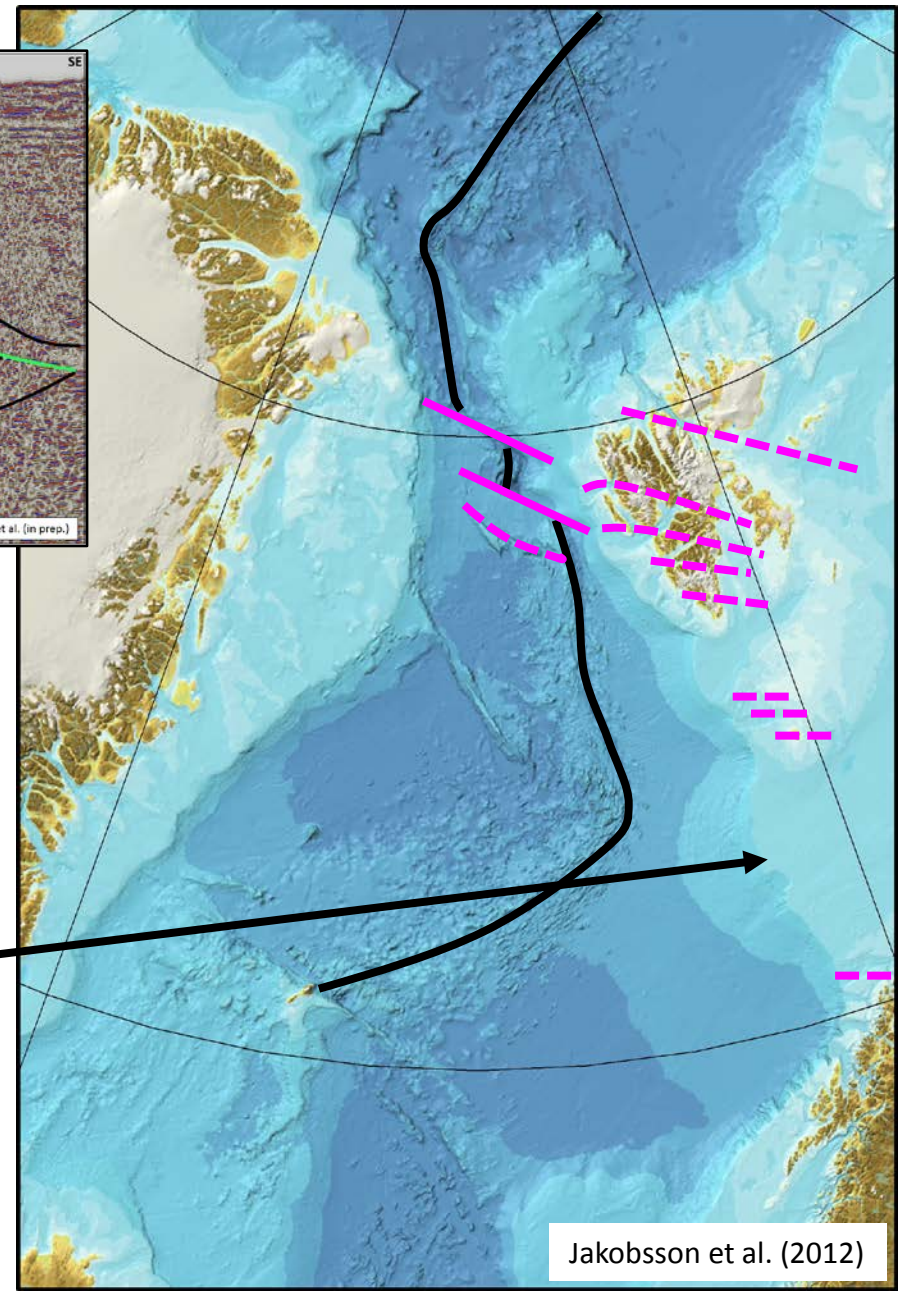
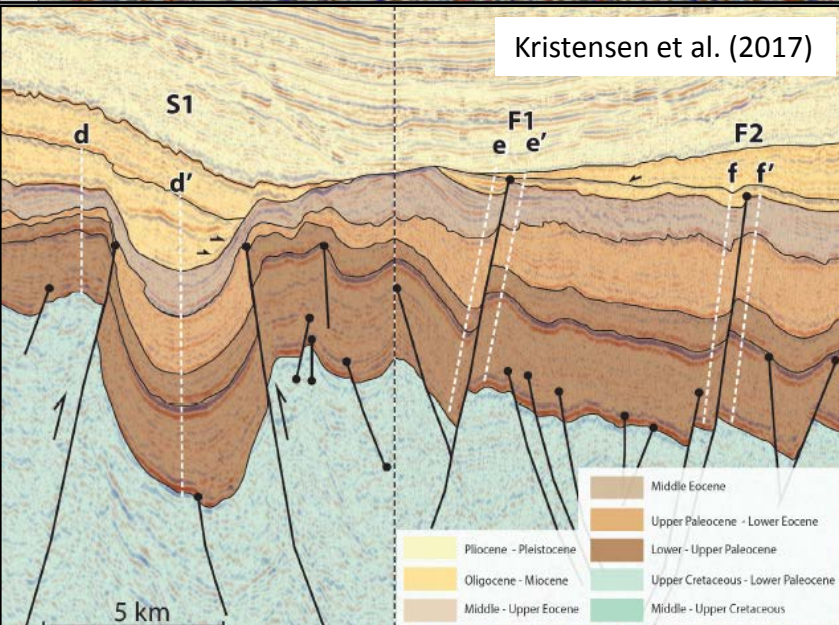
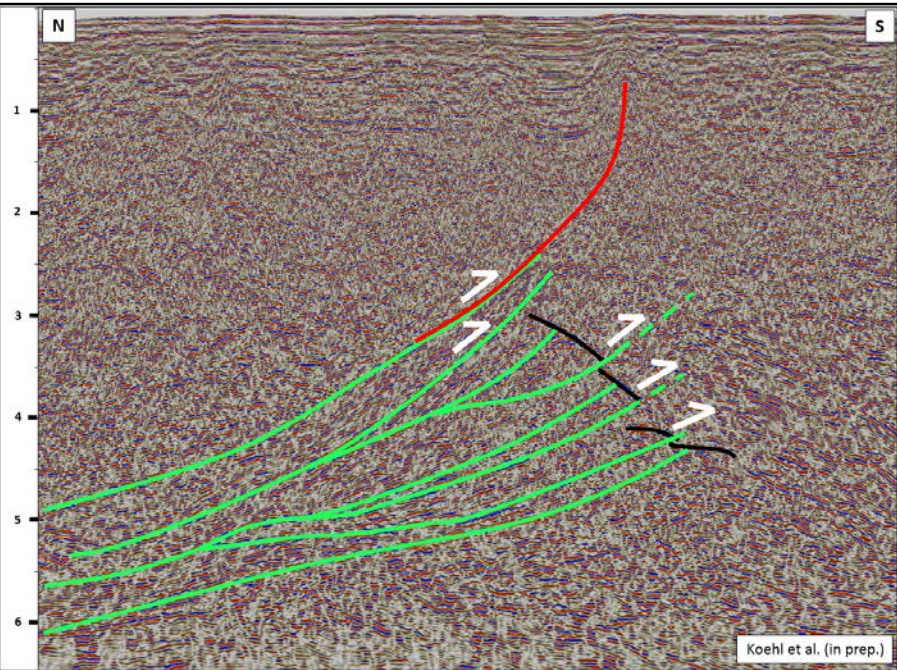
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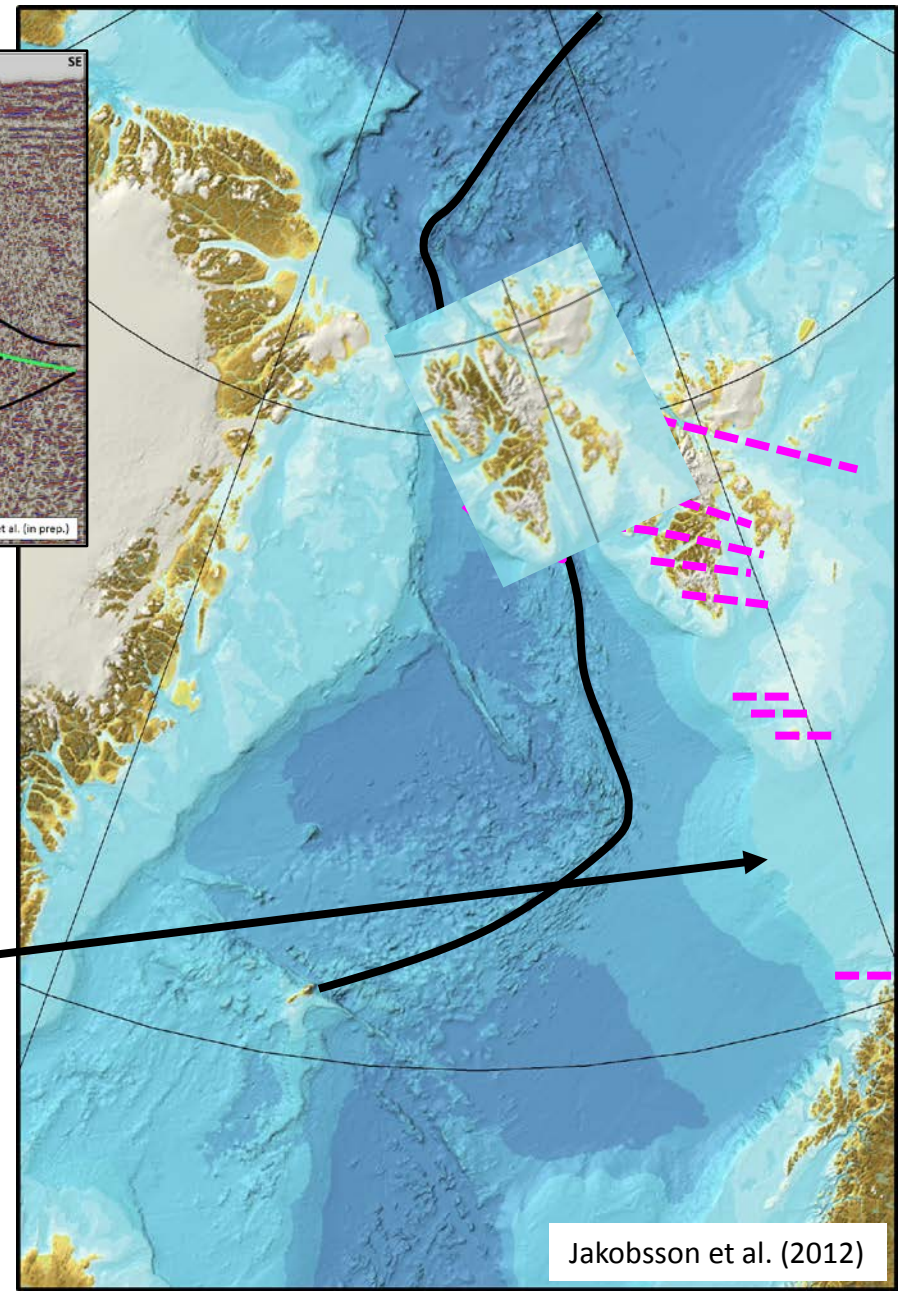
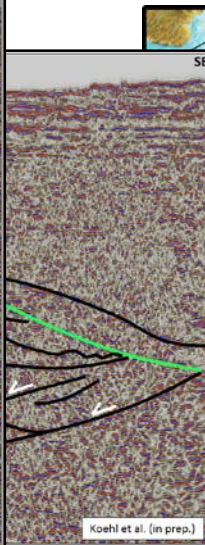
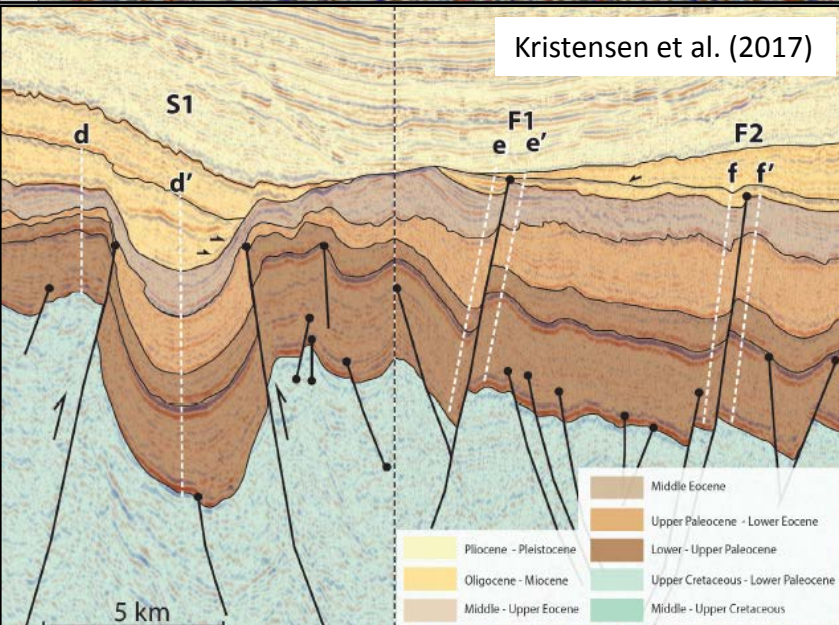
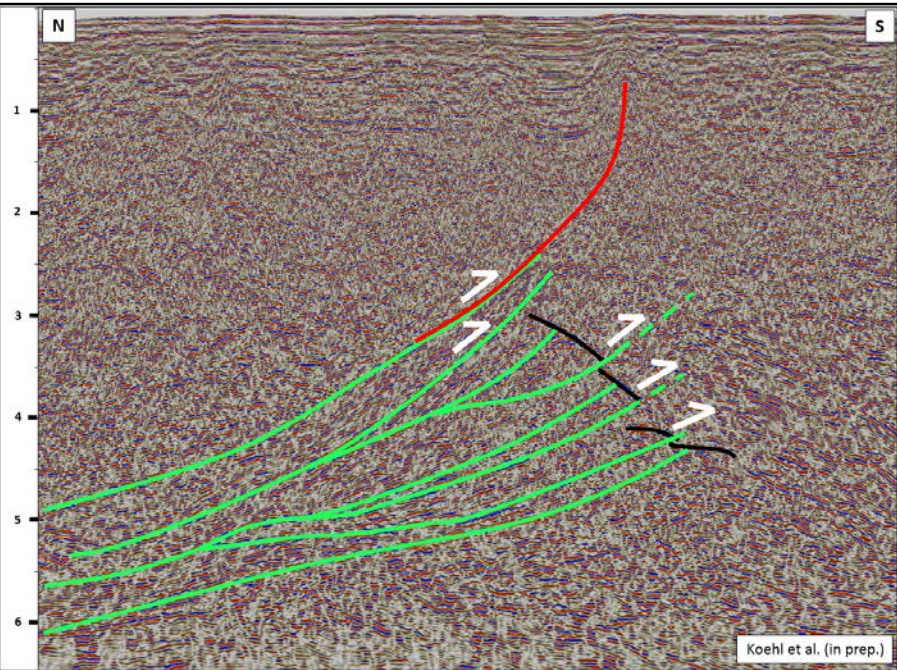
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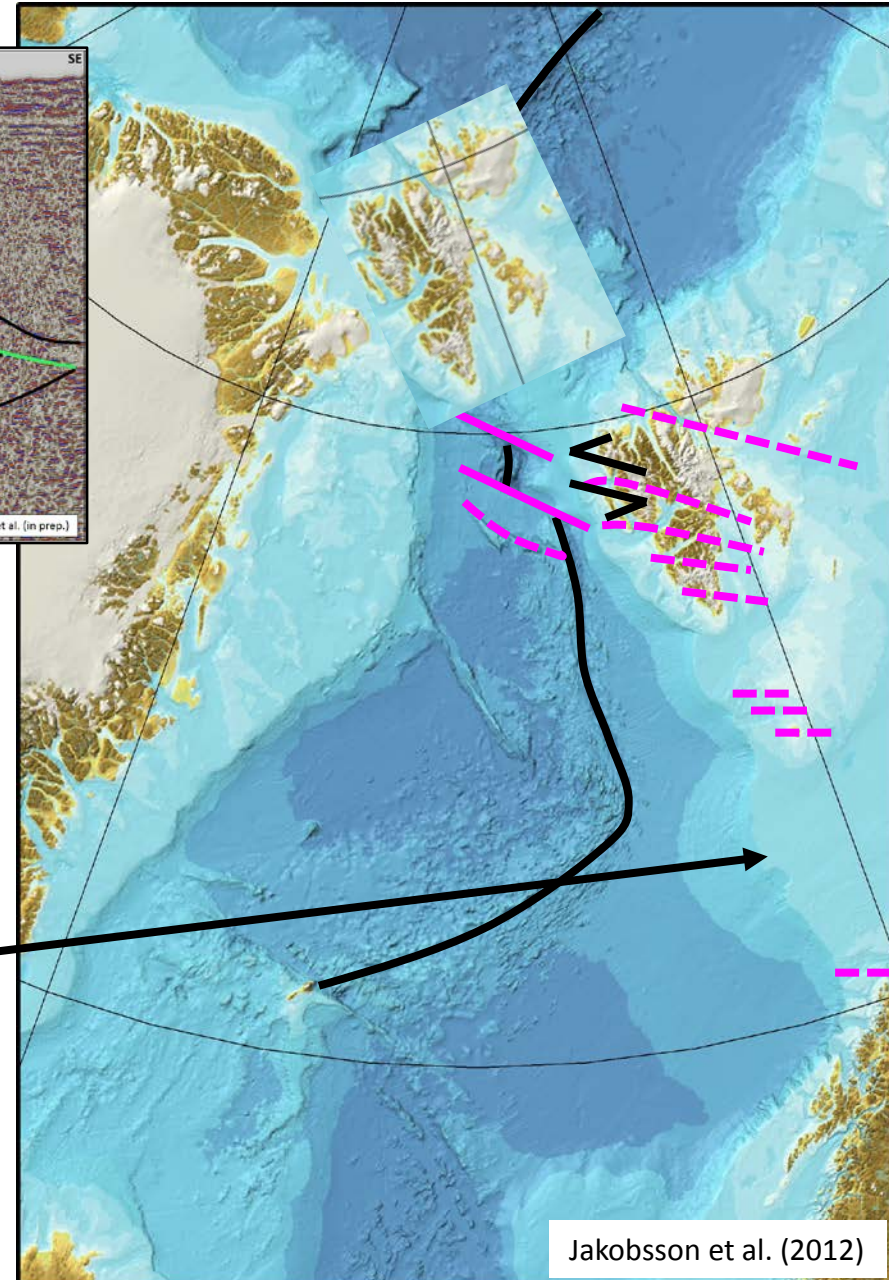
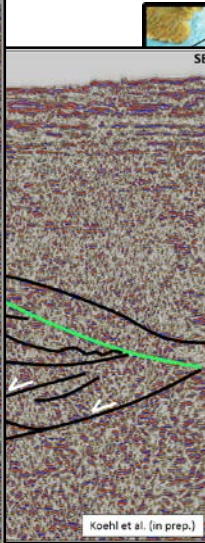
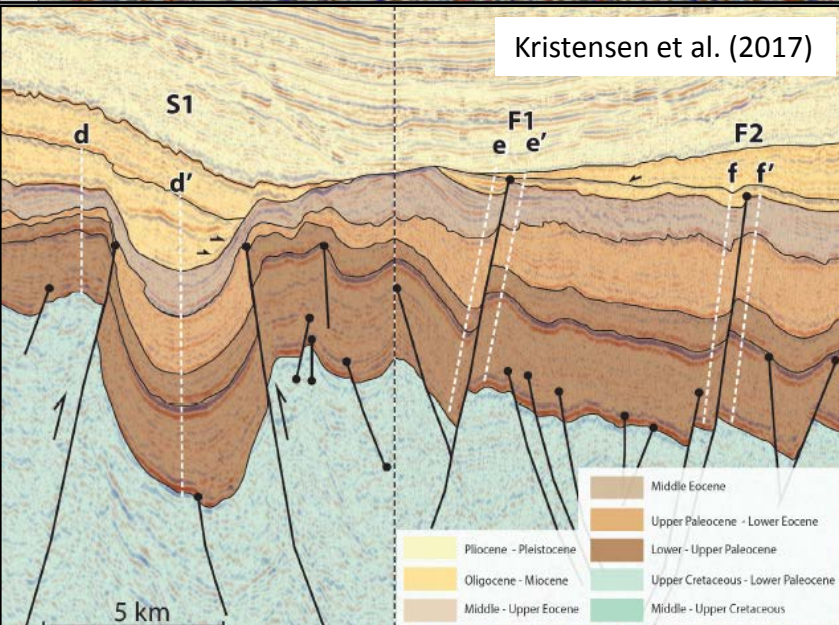
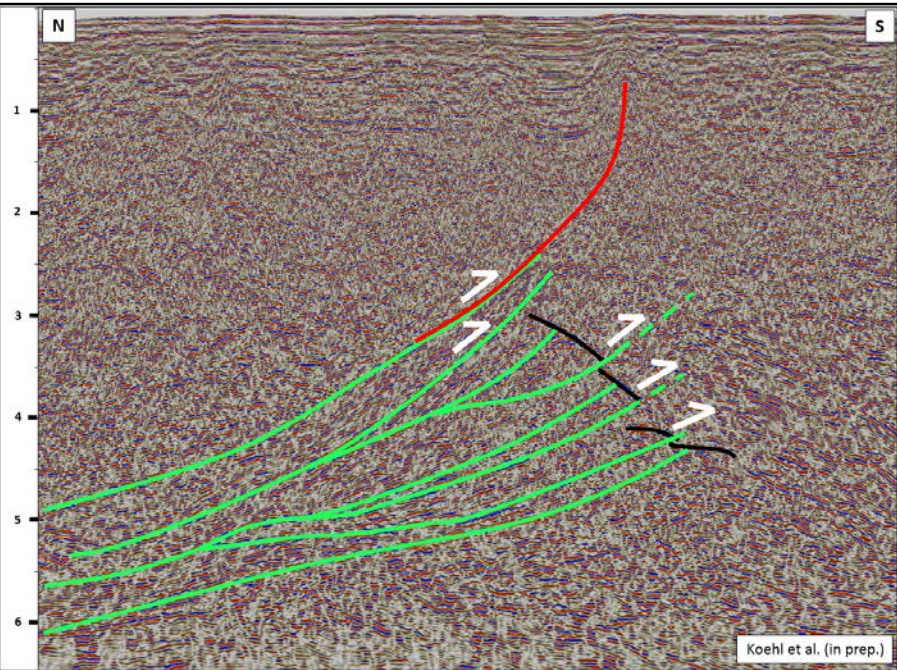
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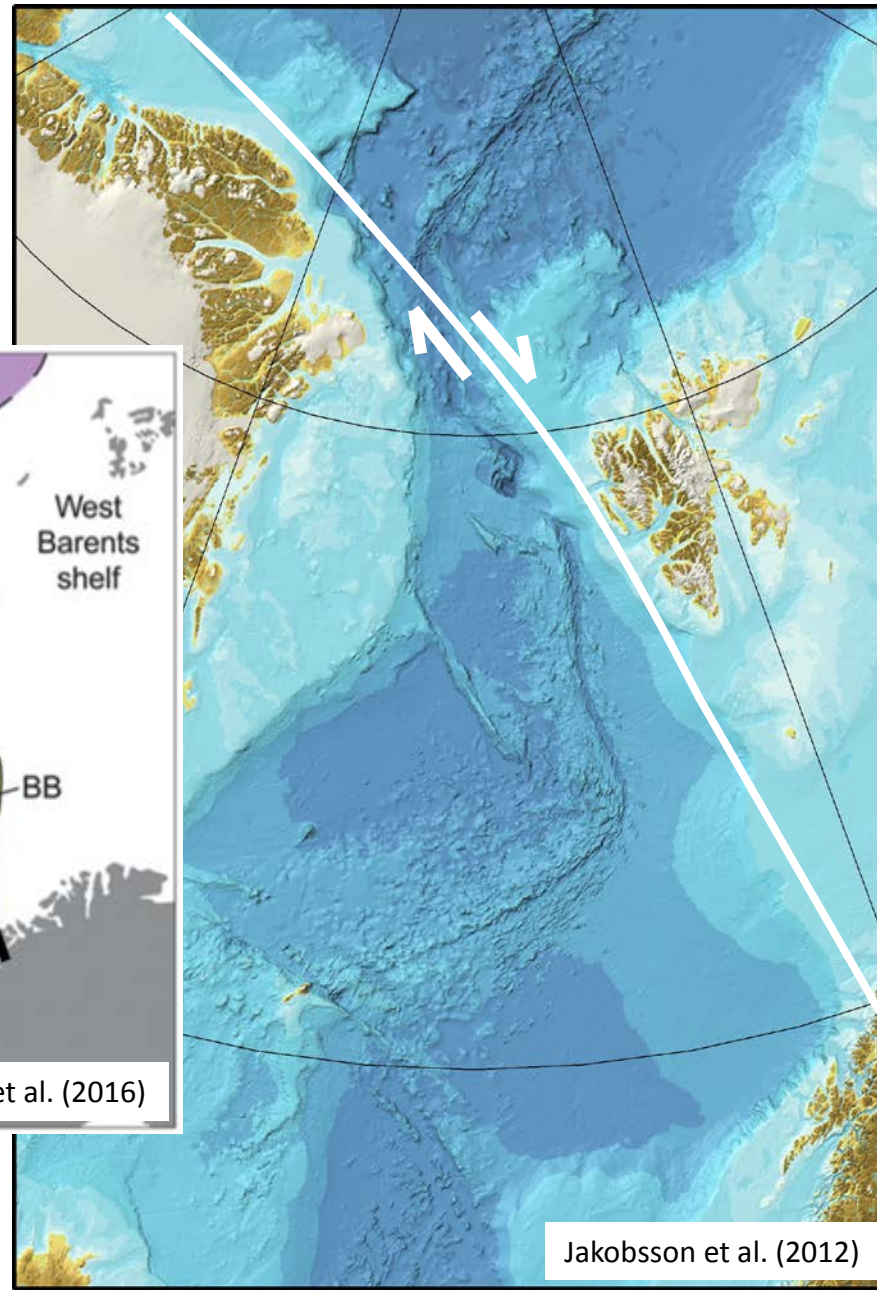
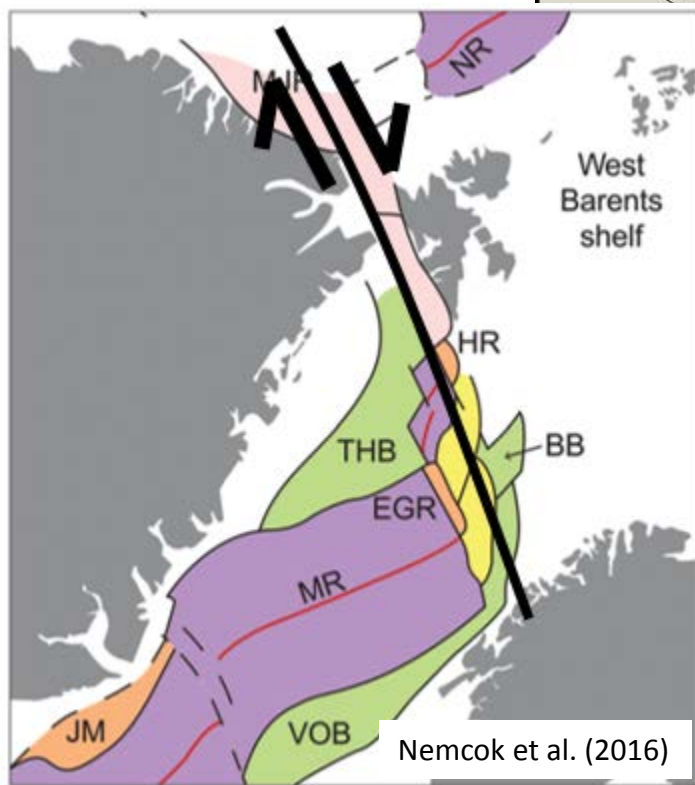
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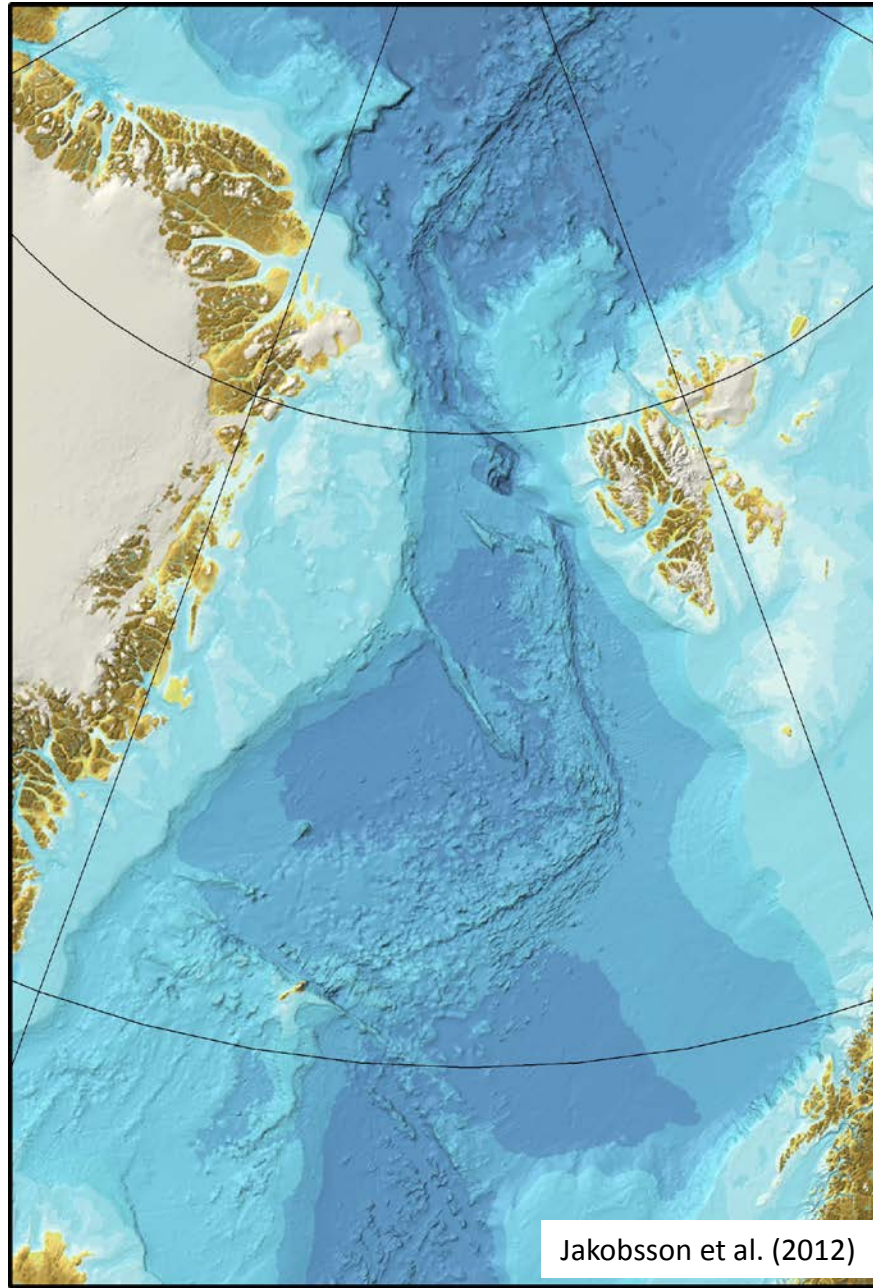
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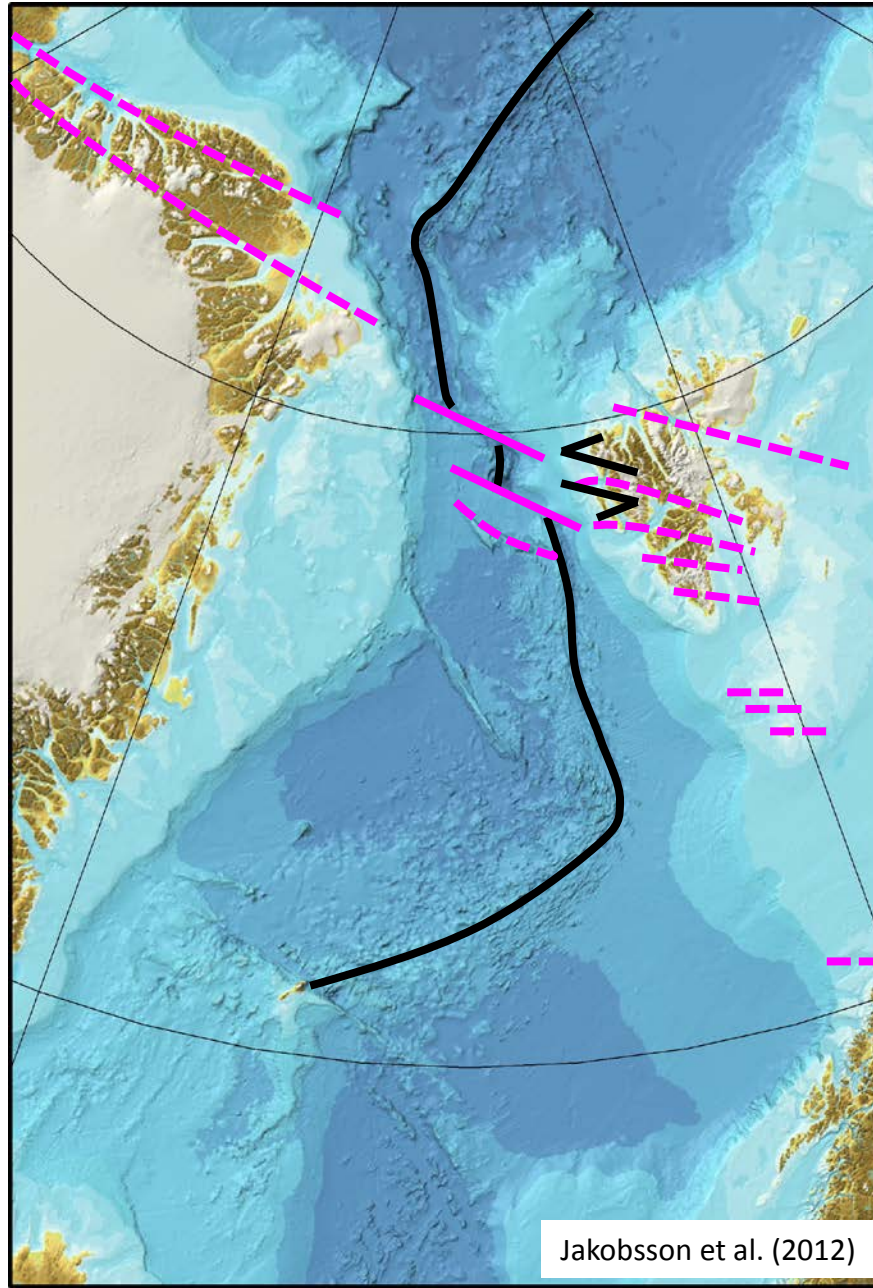
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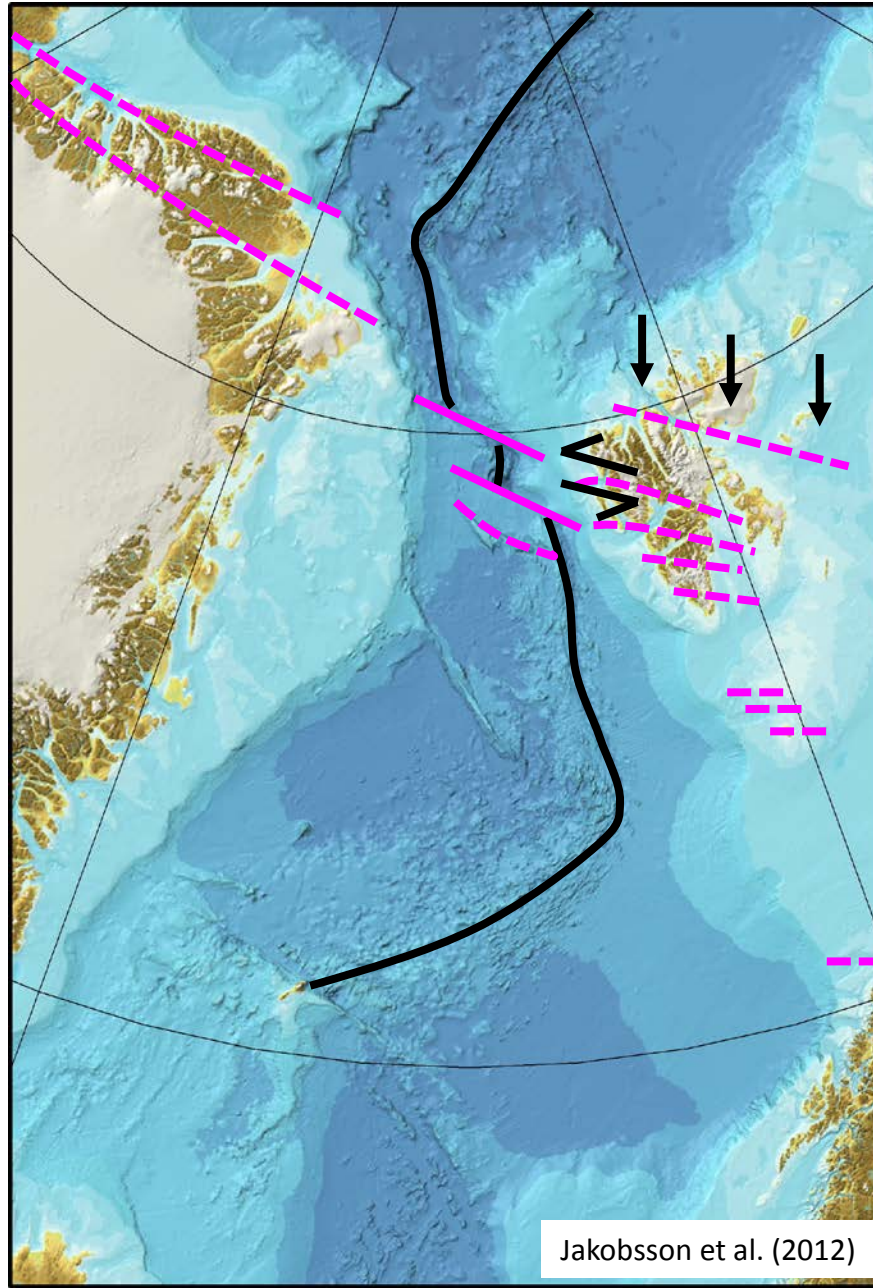


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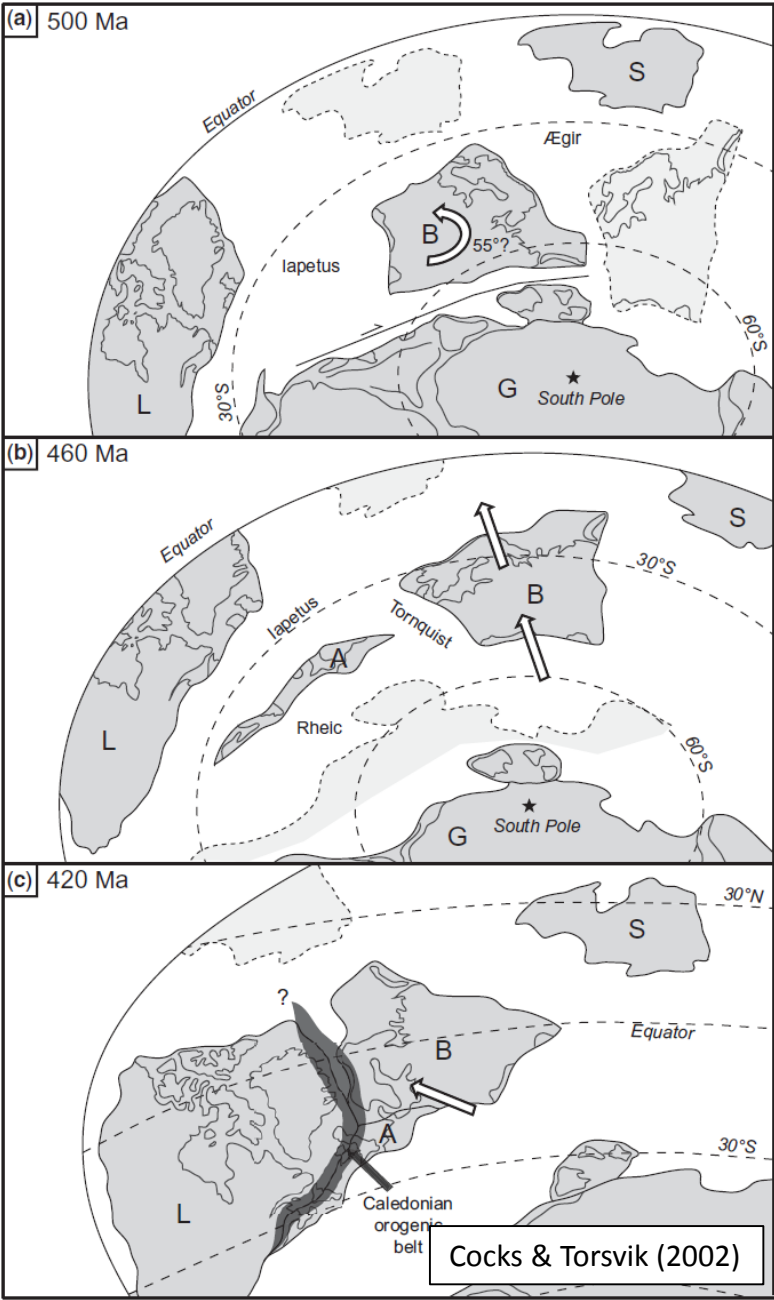
Jakobsson et al. (2012)

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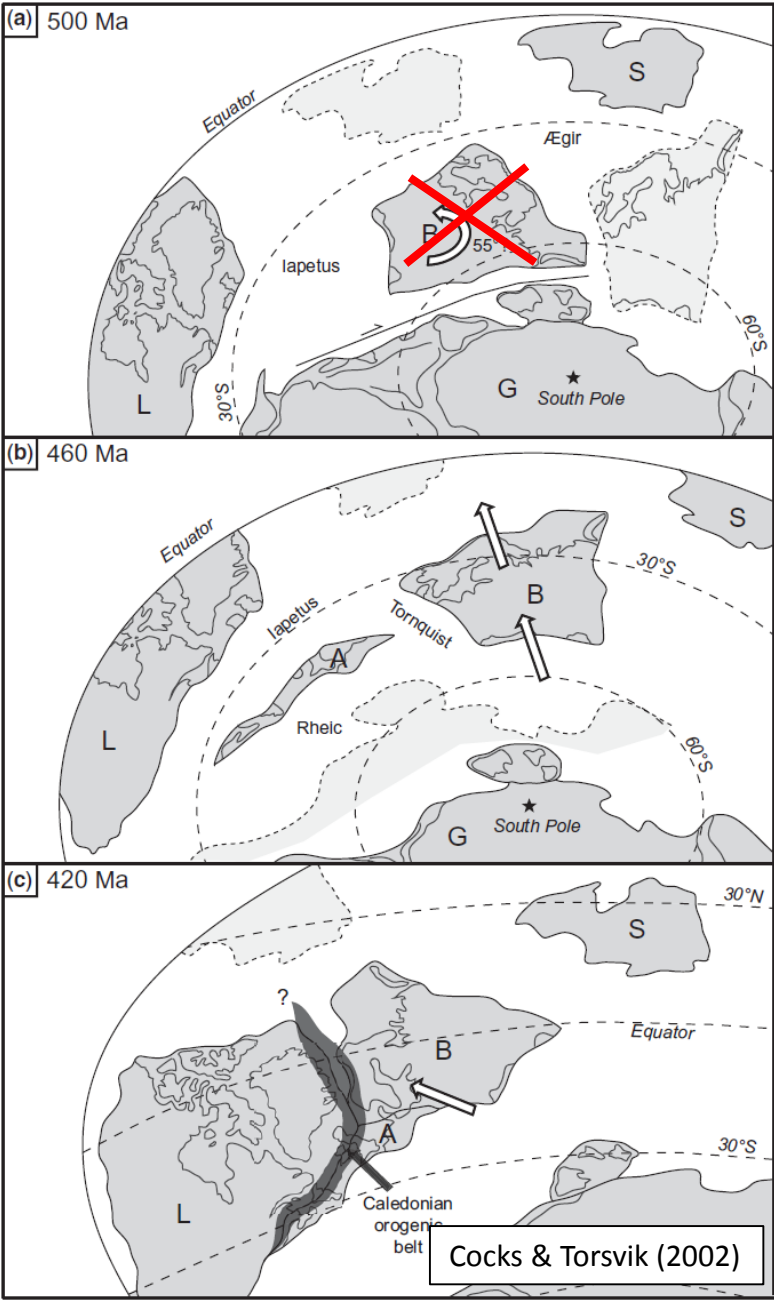
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Svalbard's three basement terranes were already accreted in the late Neoproterozoic, thus suggesting that Arctic tectonic plates have been much more stable than expected.



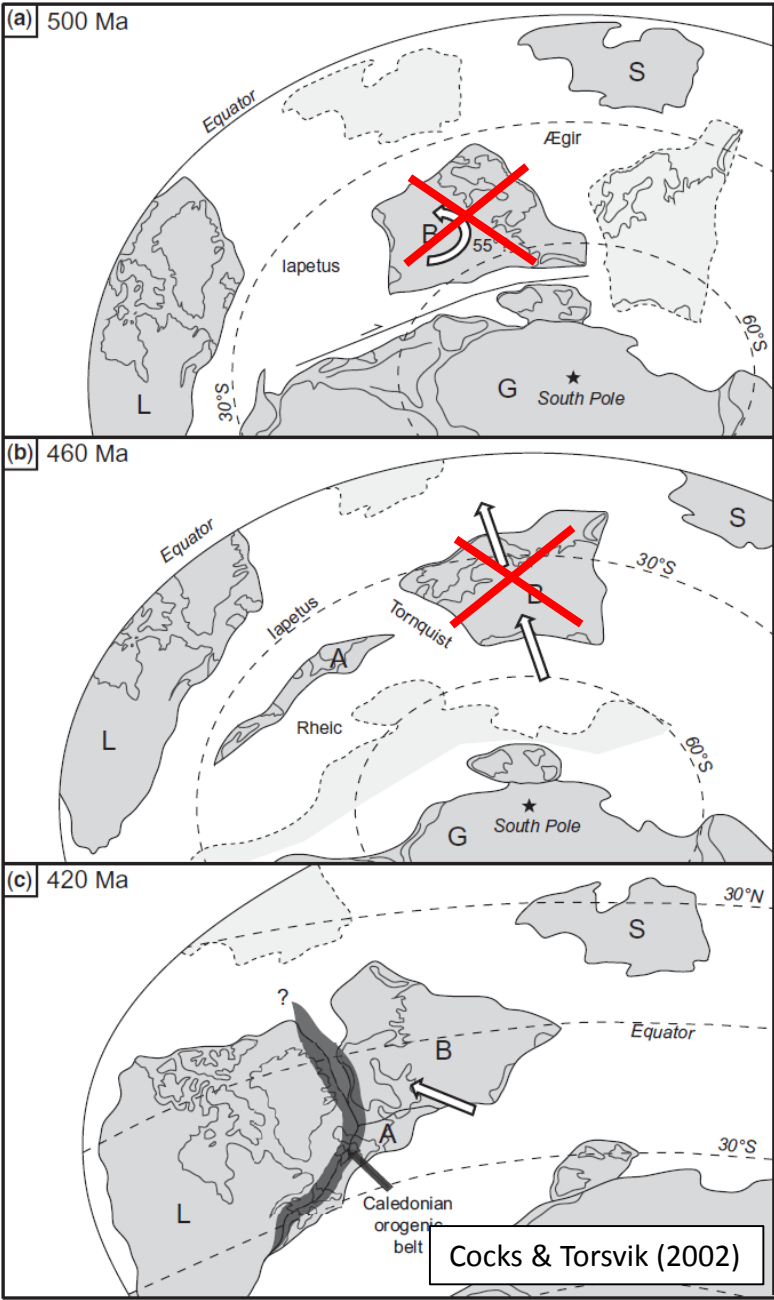
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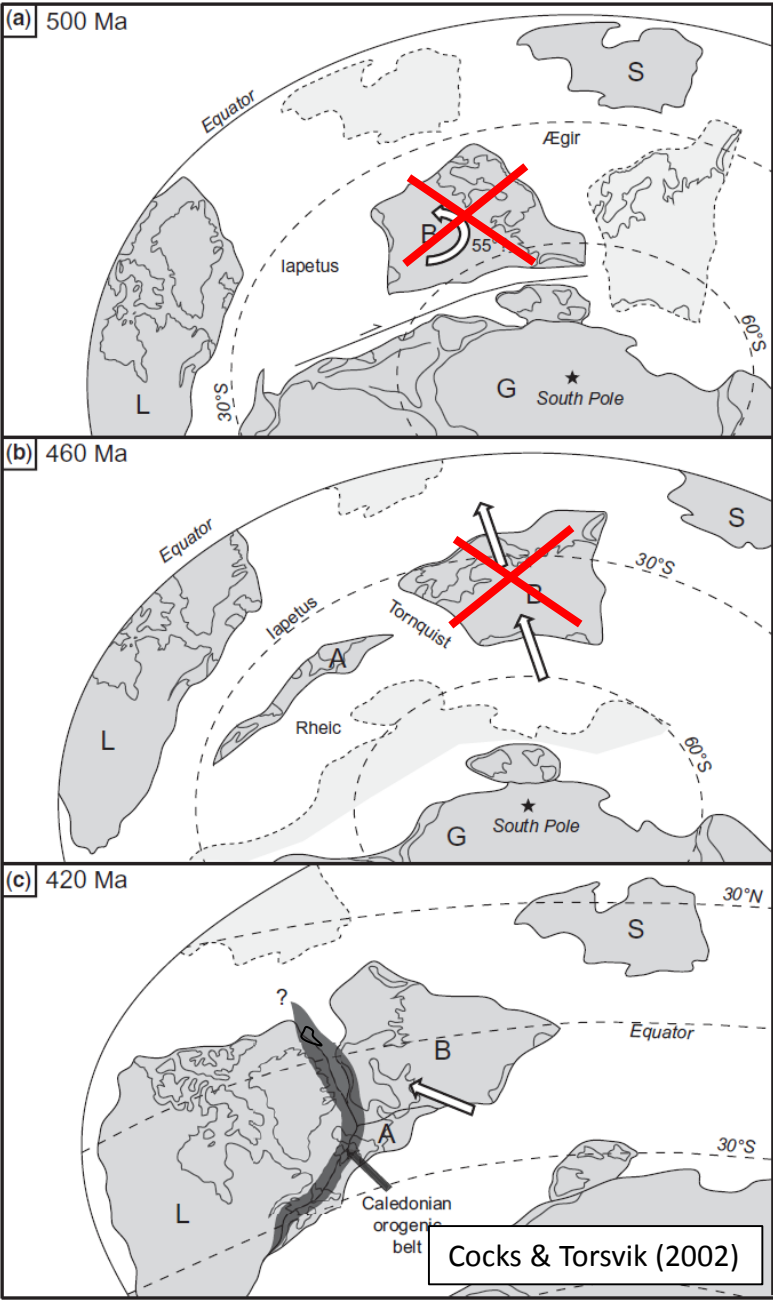


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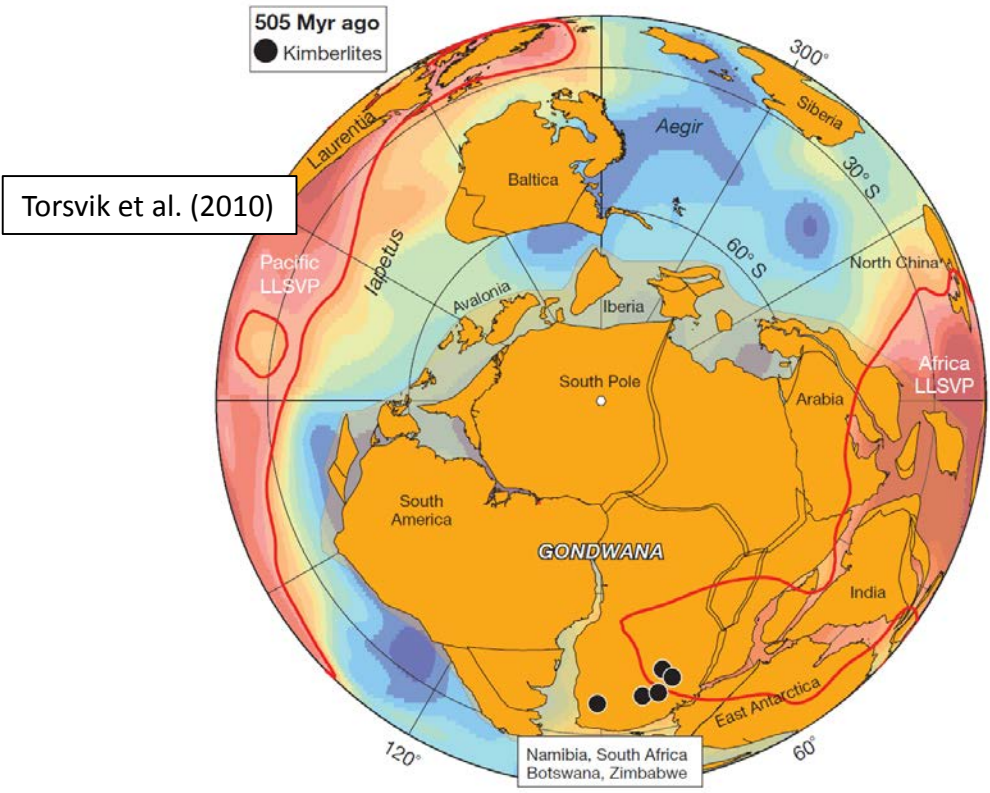
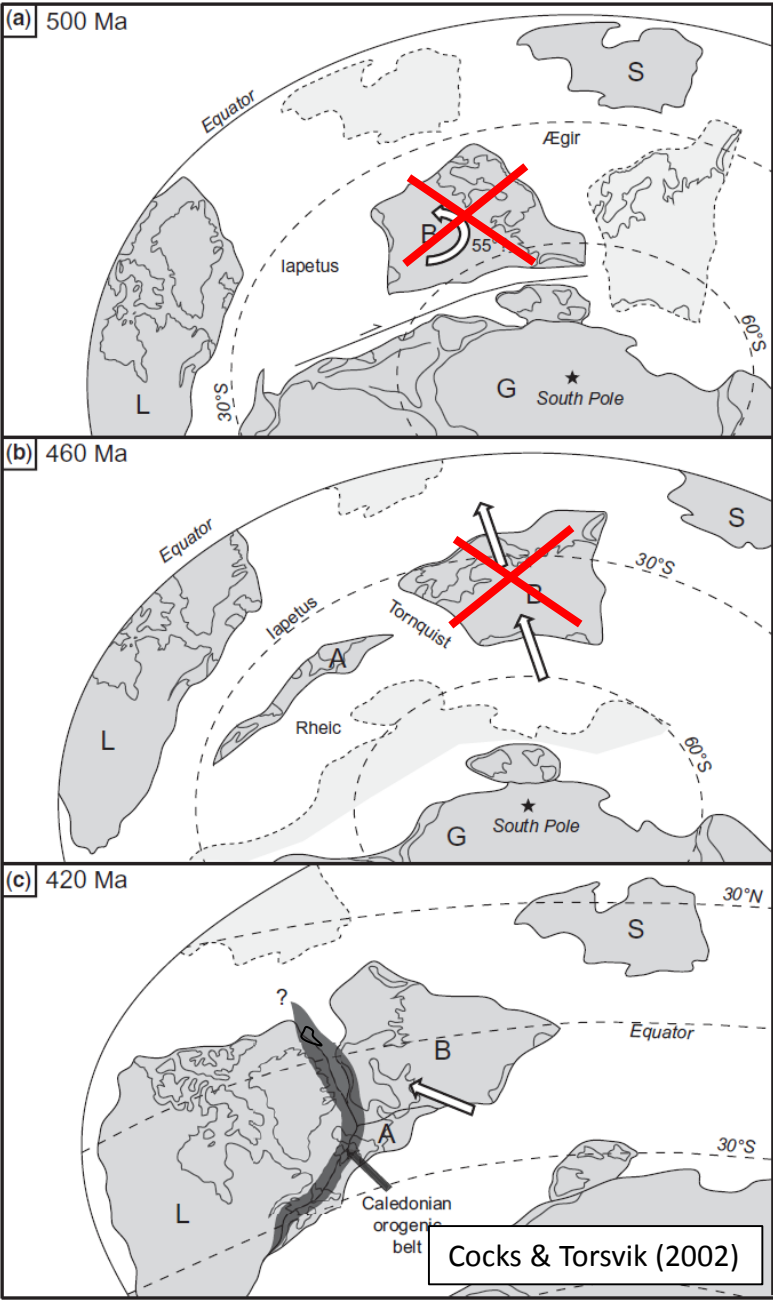
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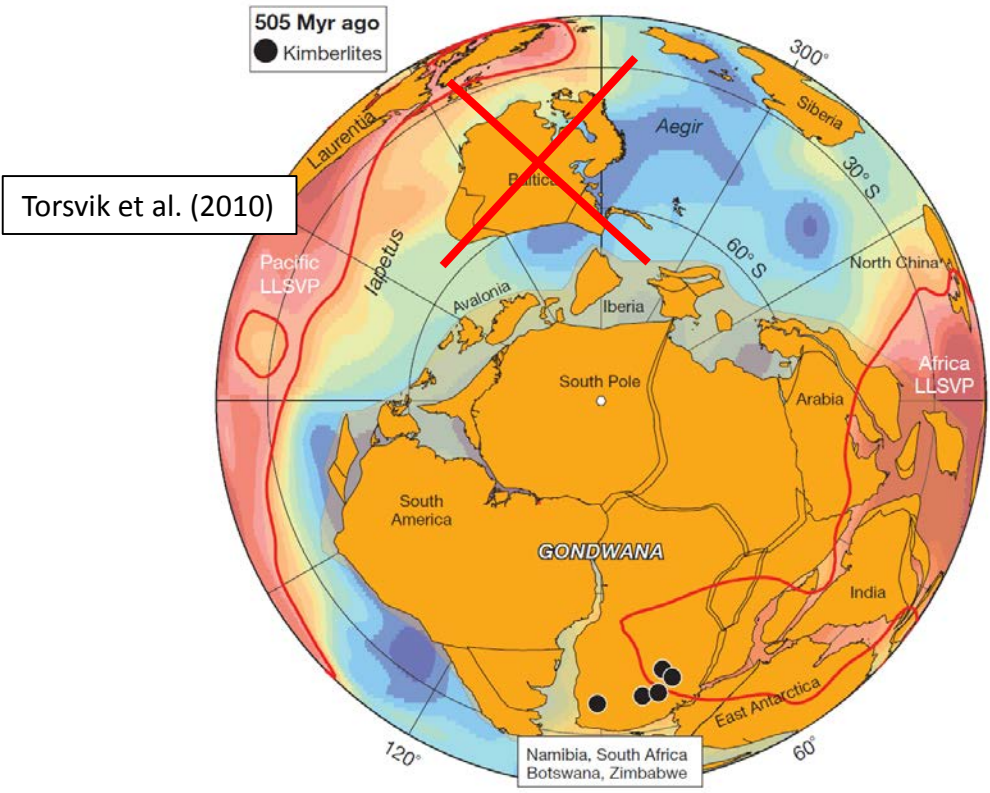
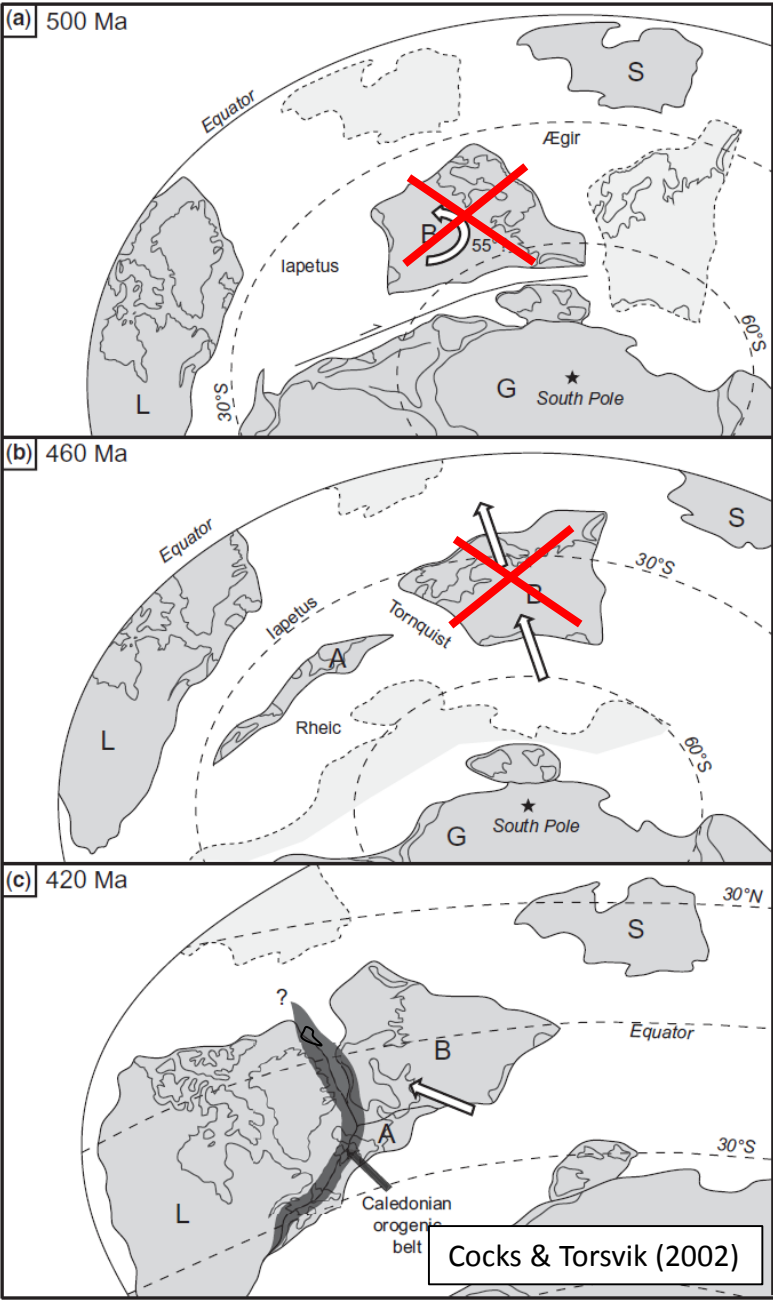
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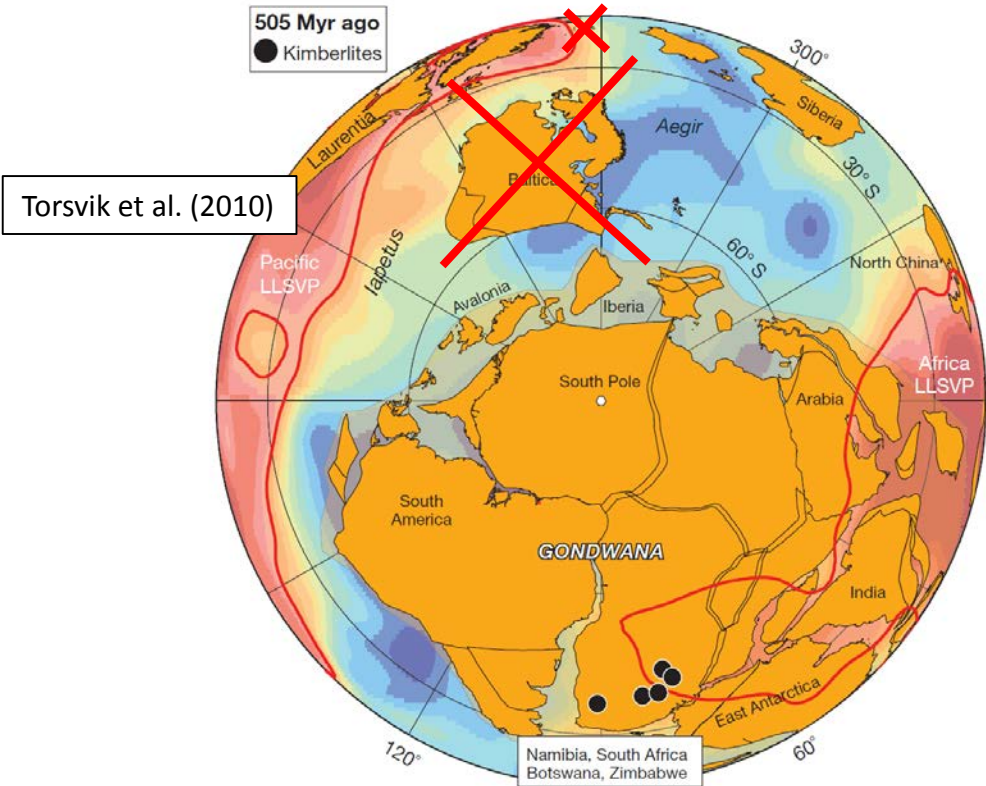
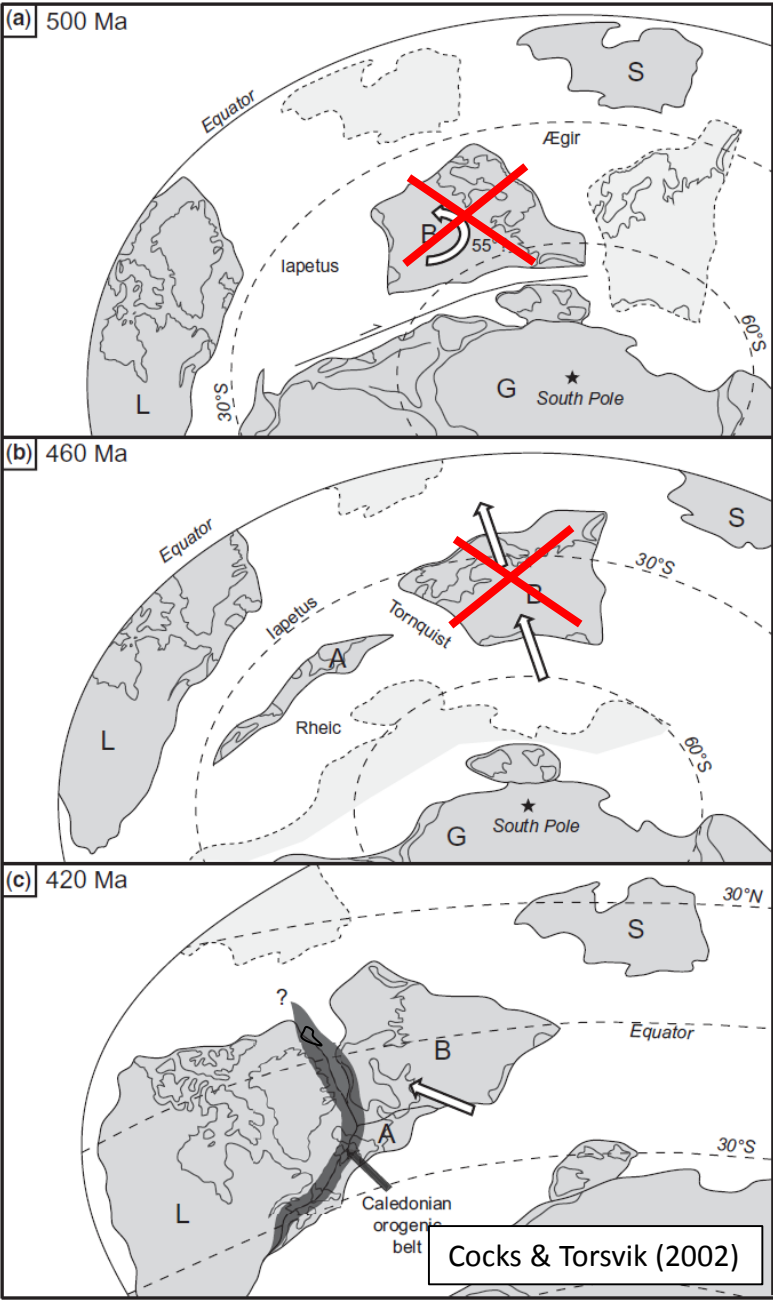
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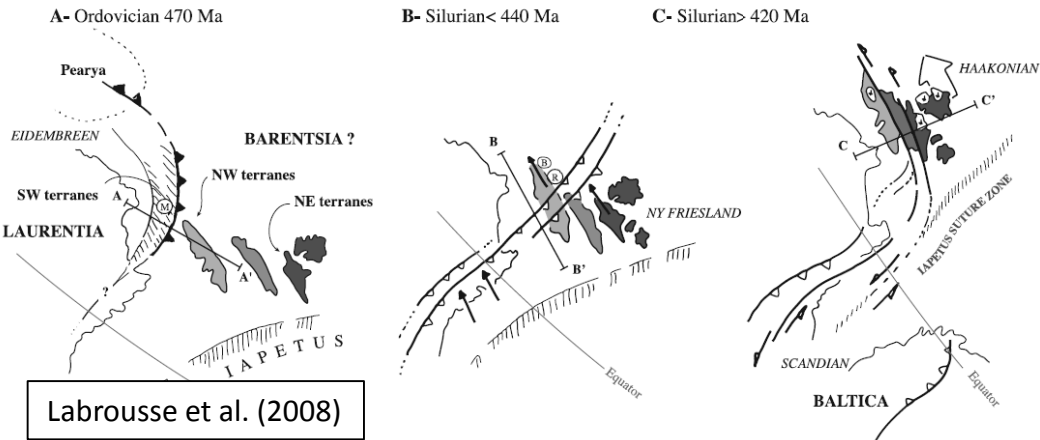
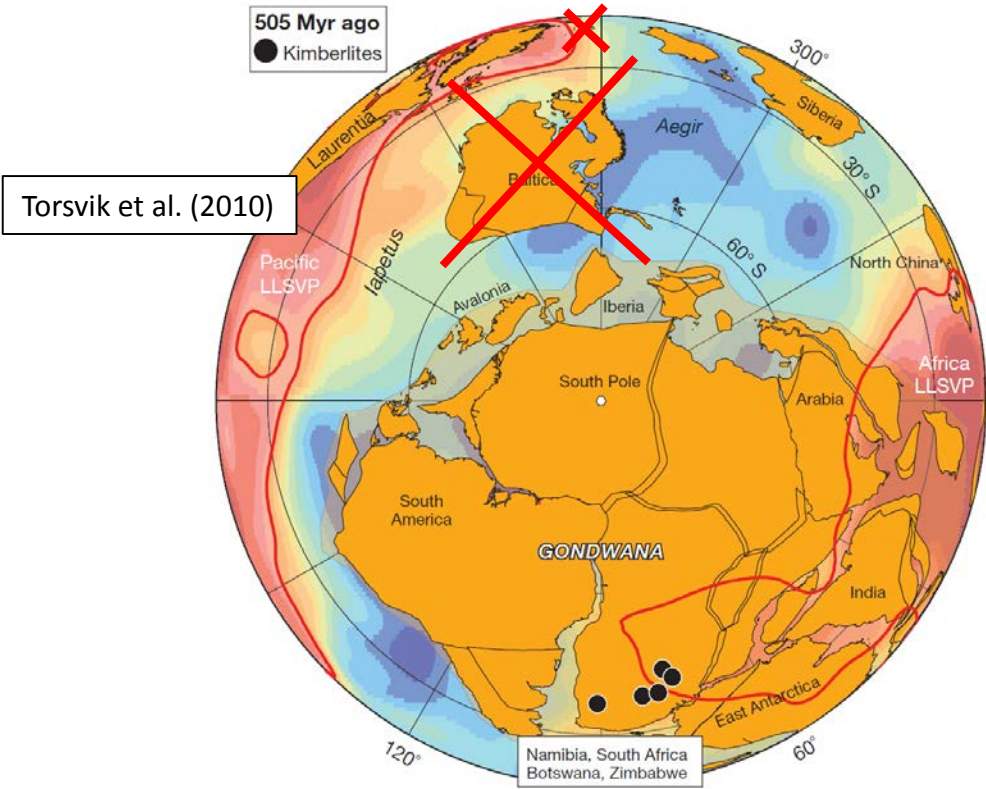
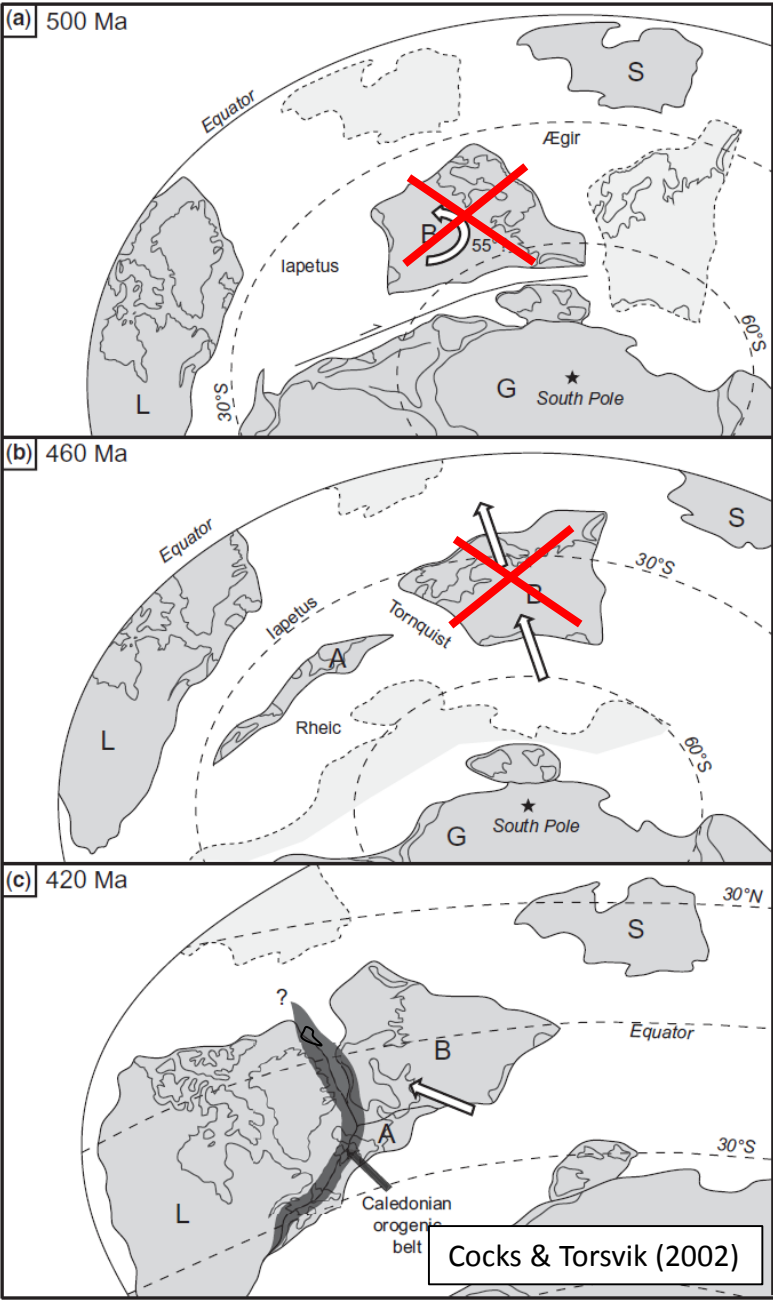
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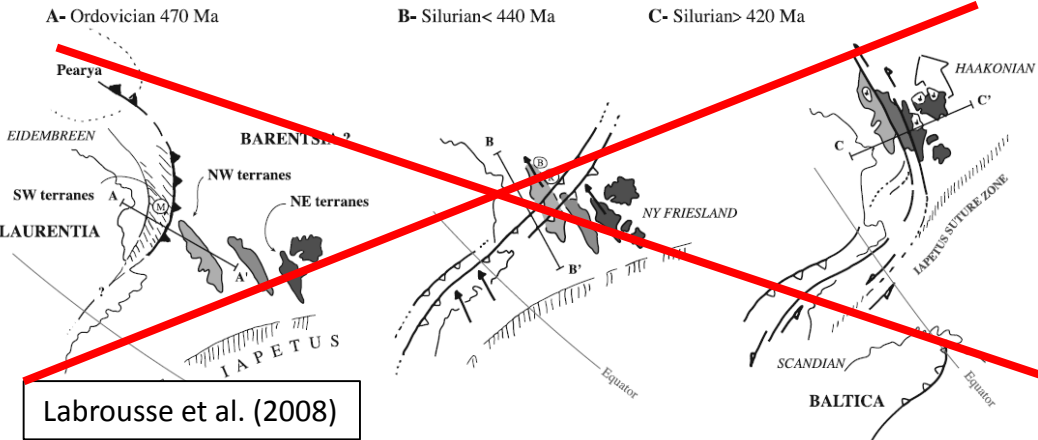
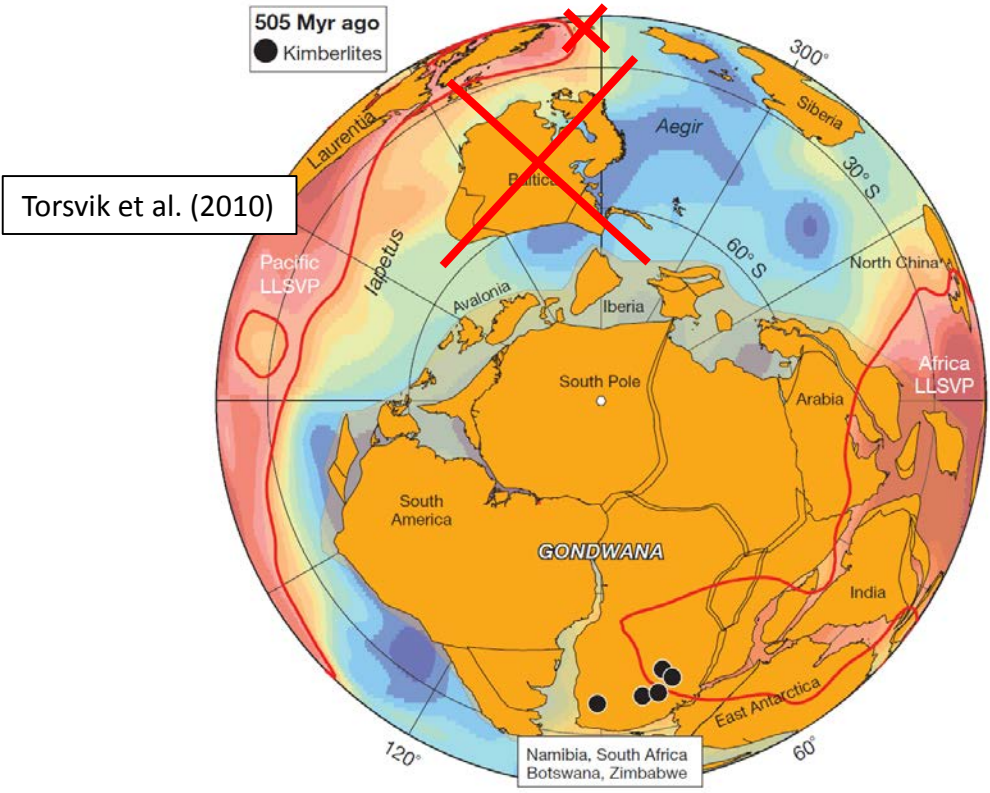
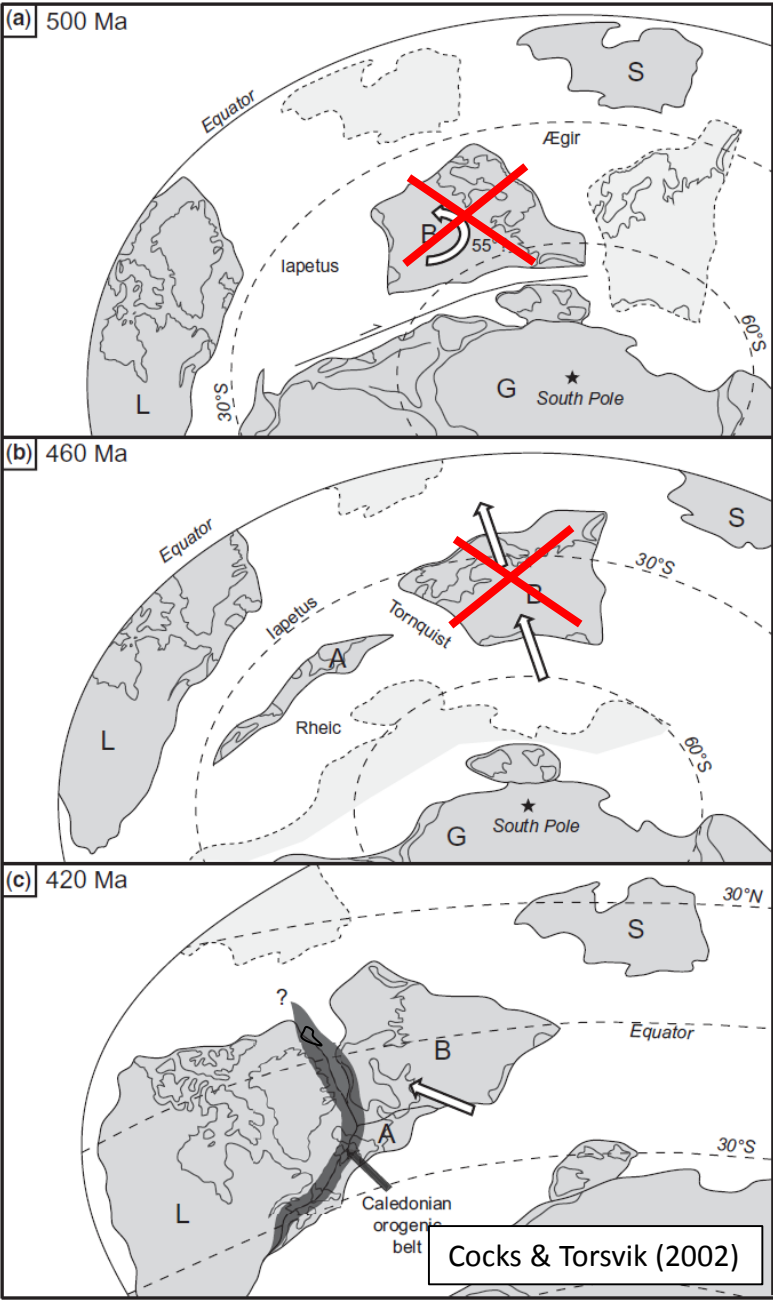
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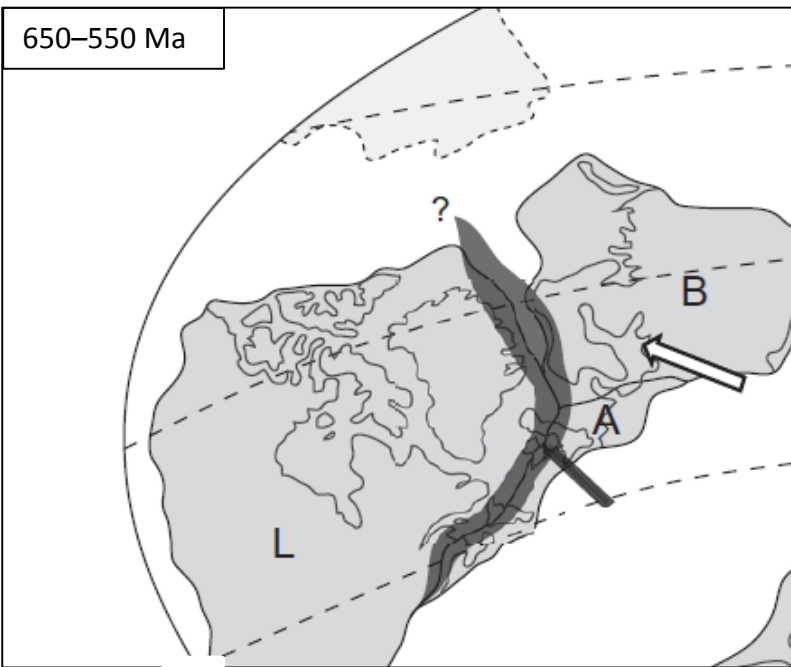
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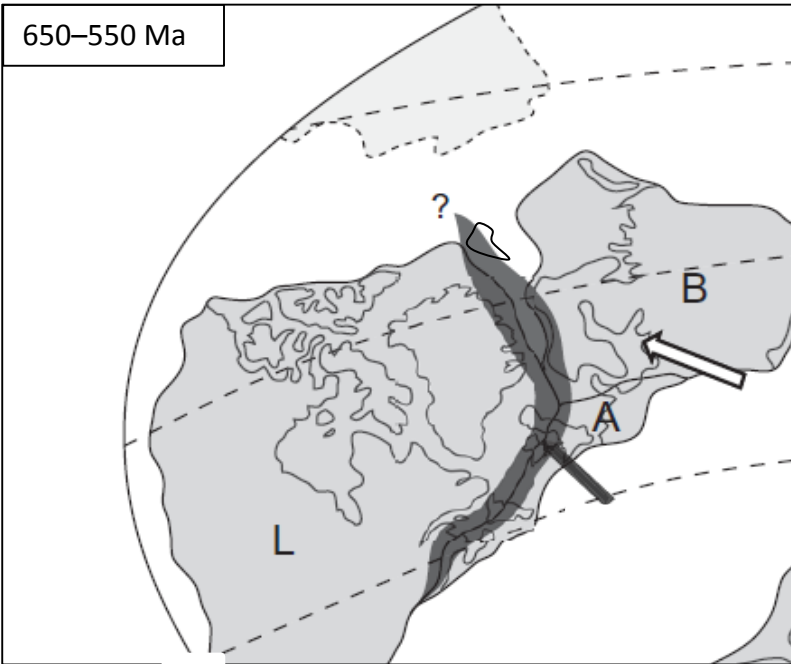
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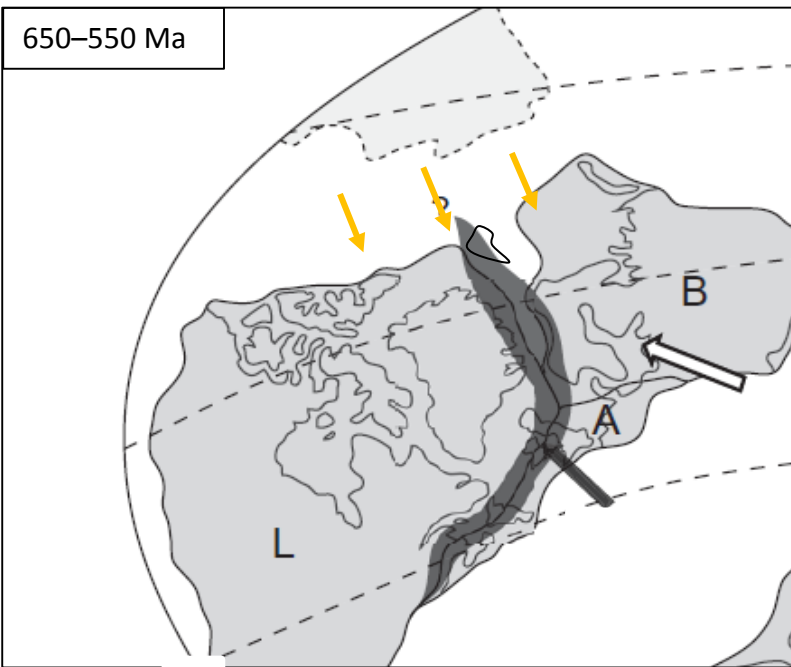
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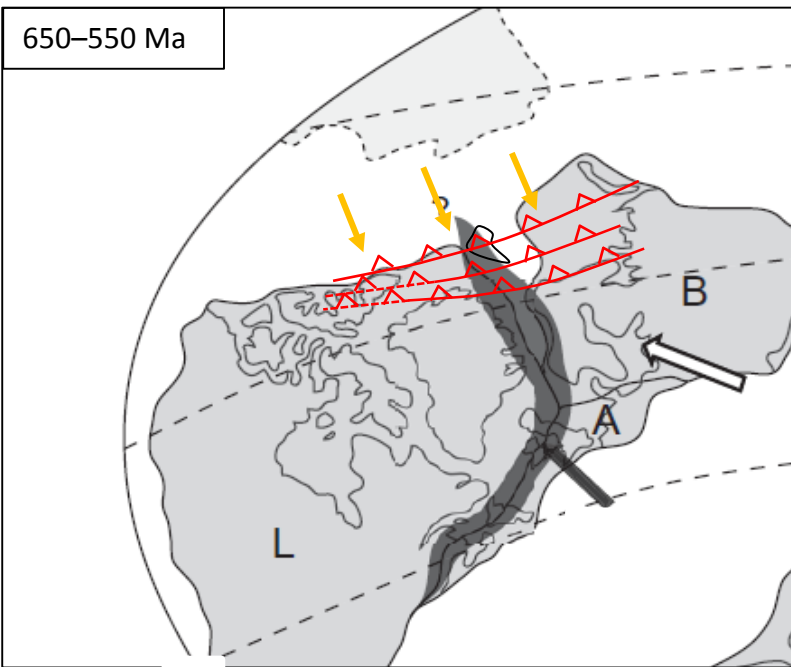
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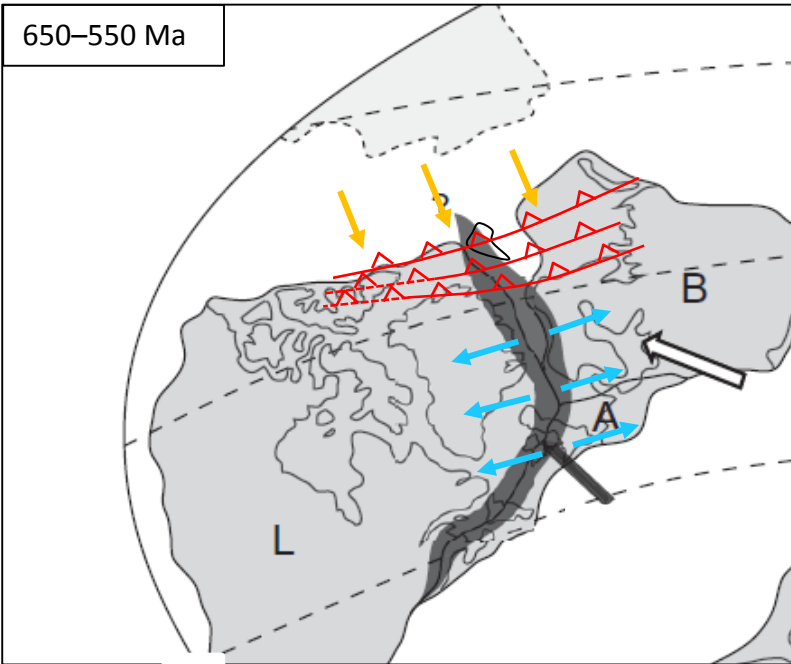
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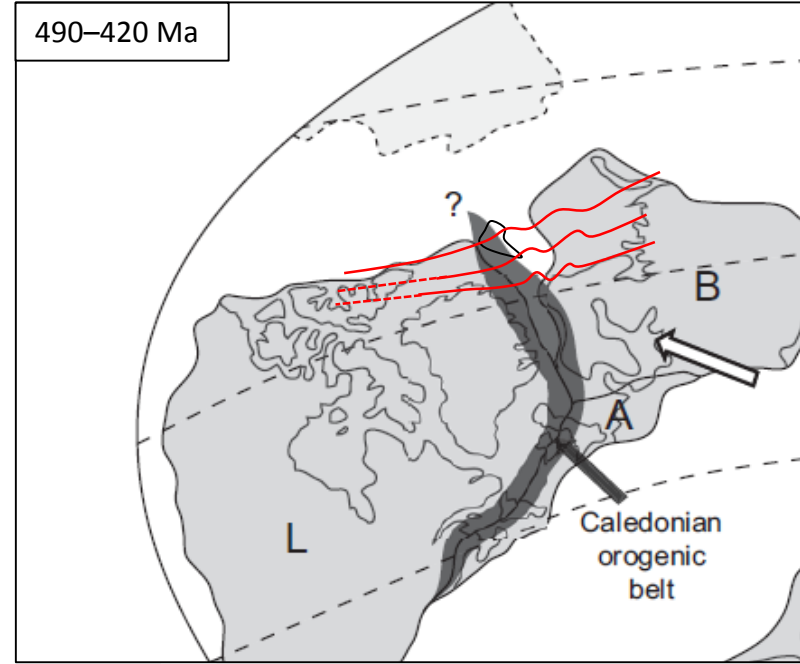
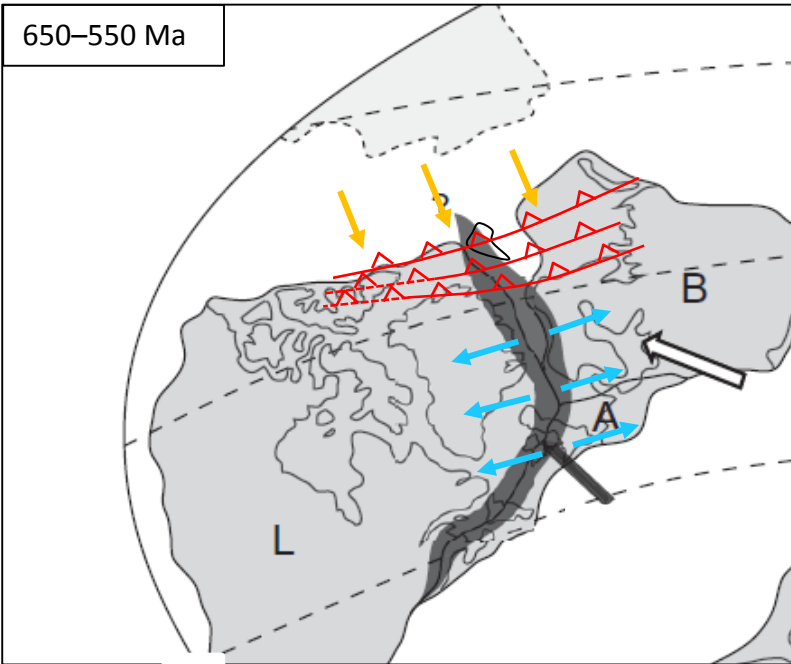
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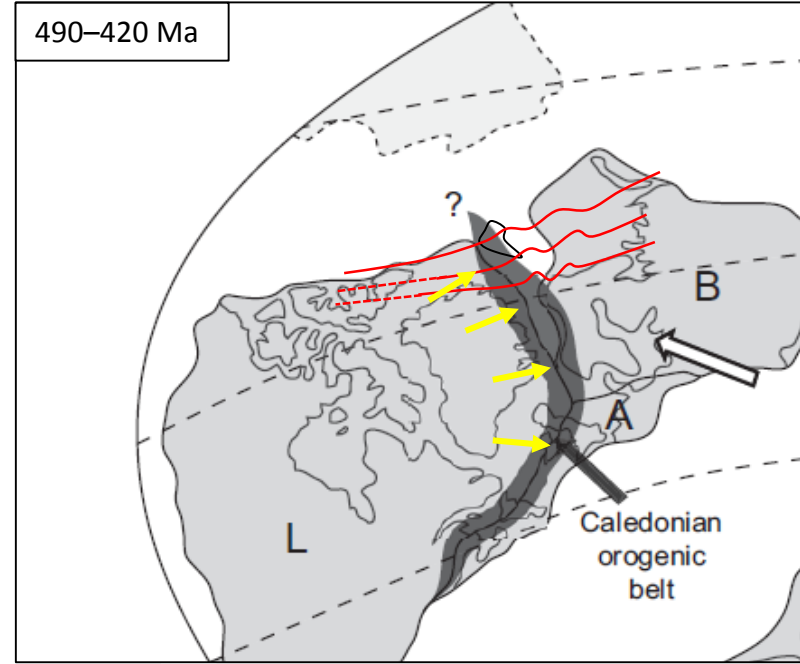
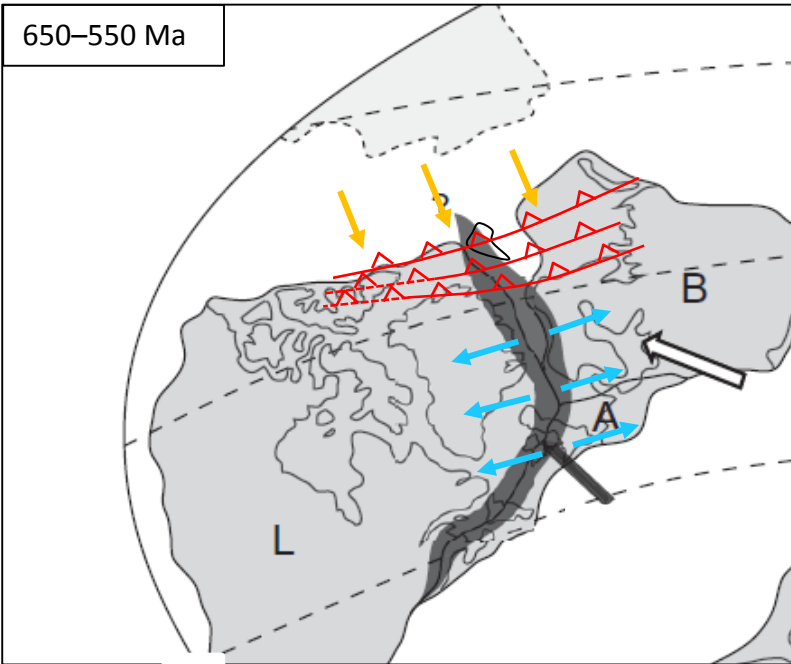
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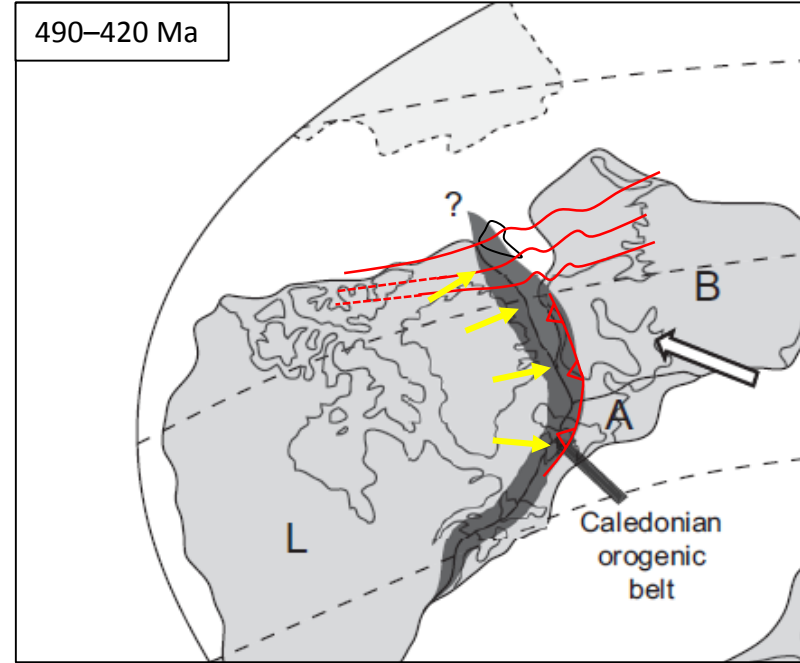
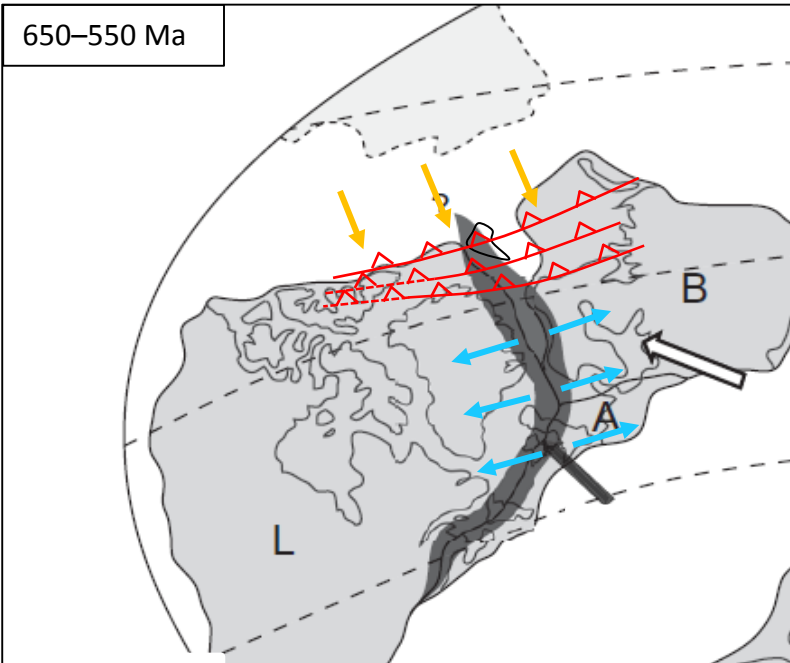
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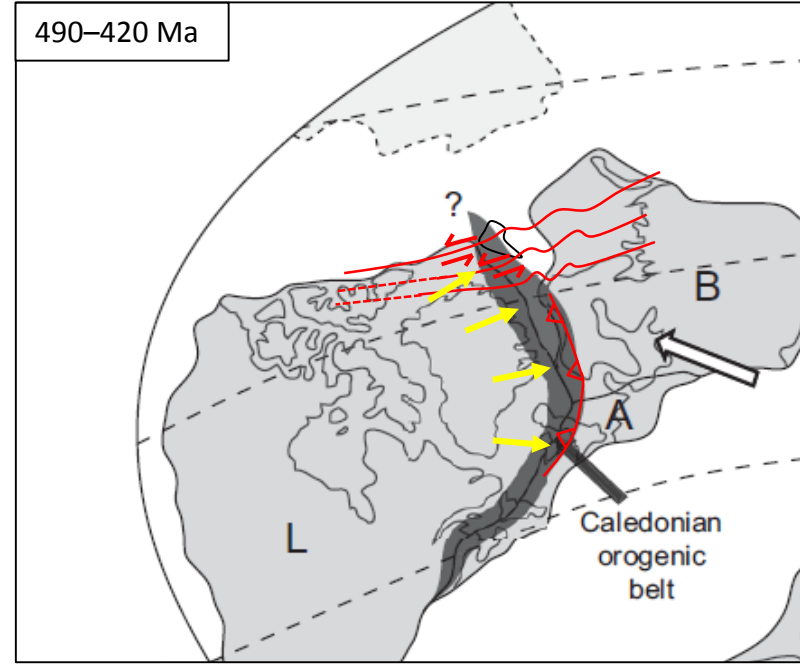
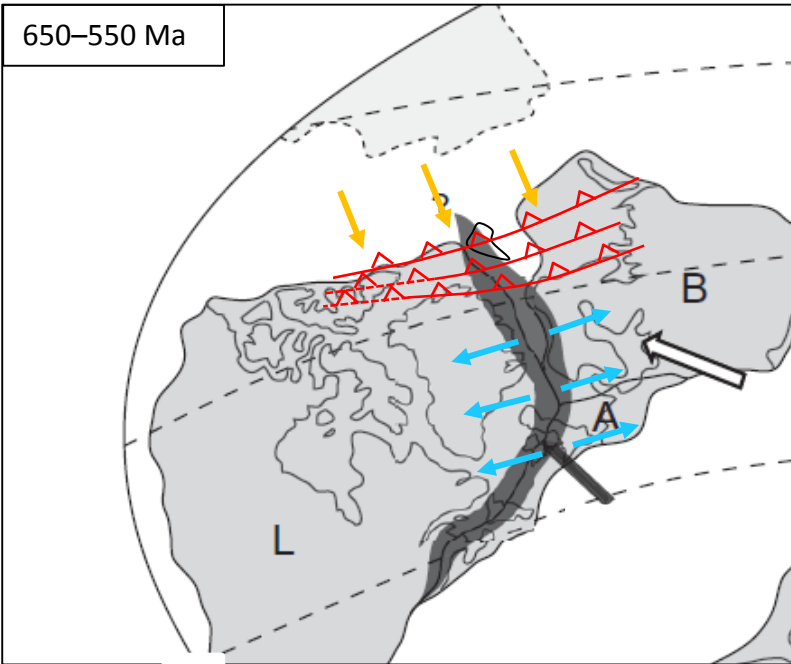
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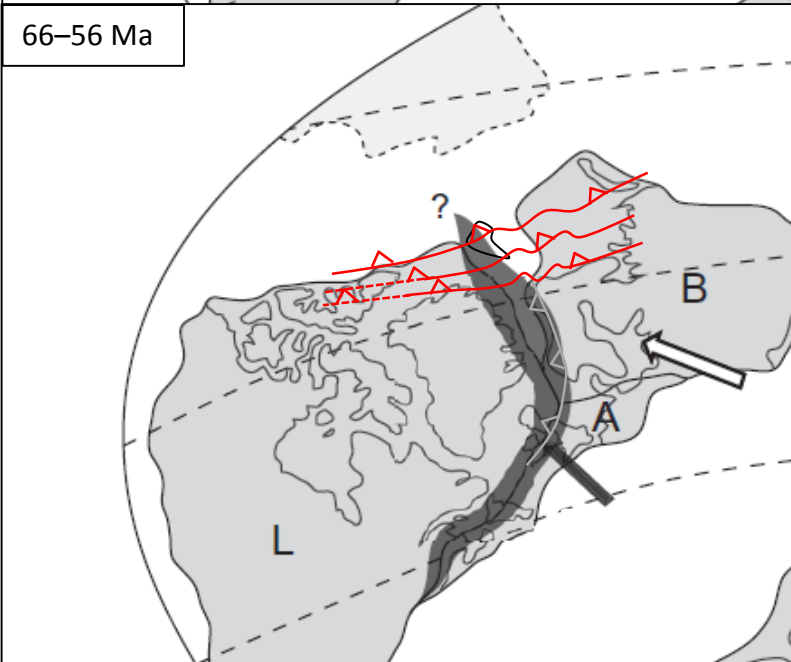
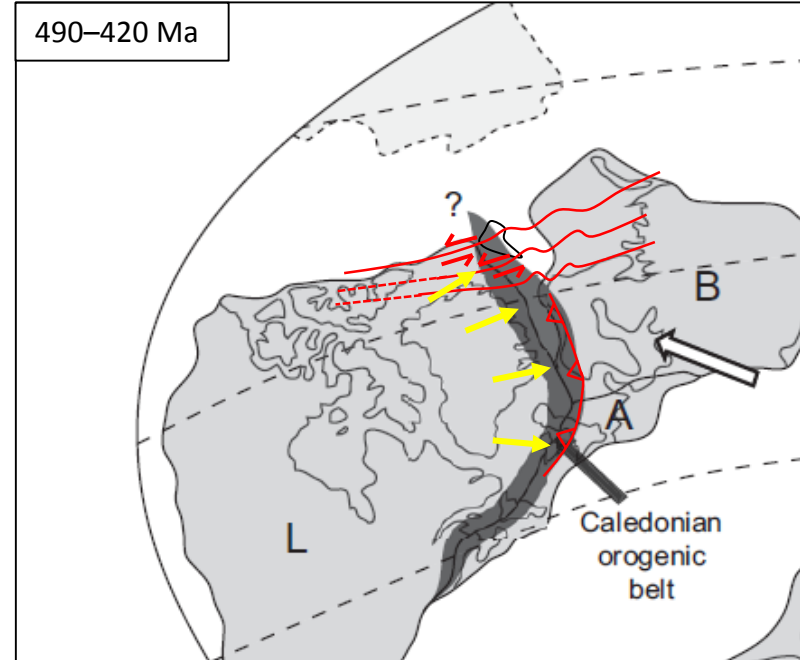
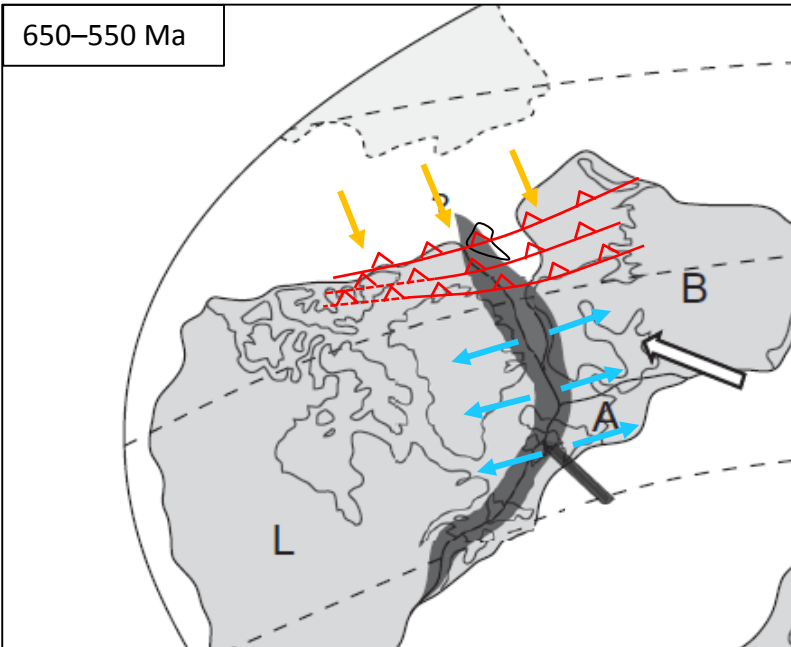
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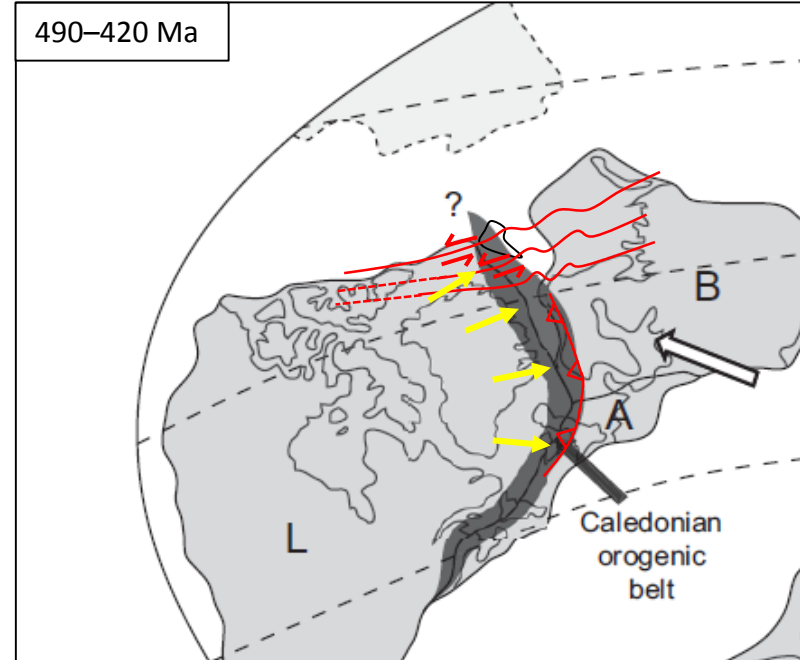
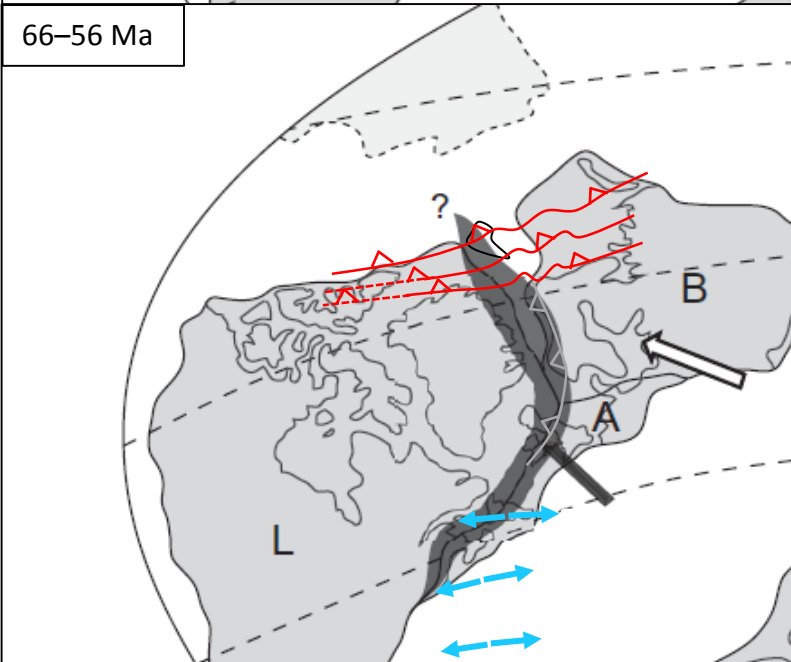
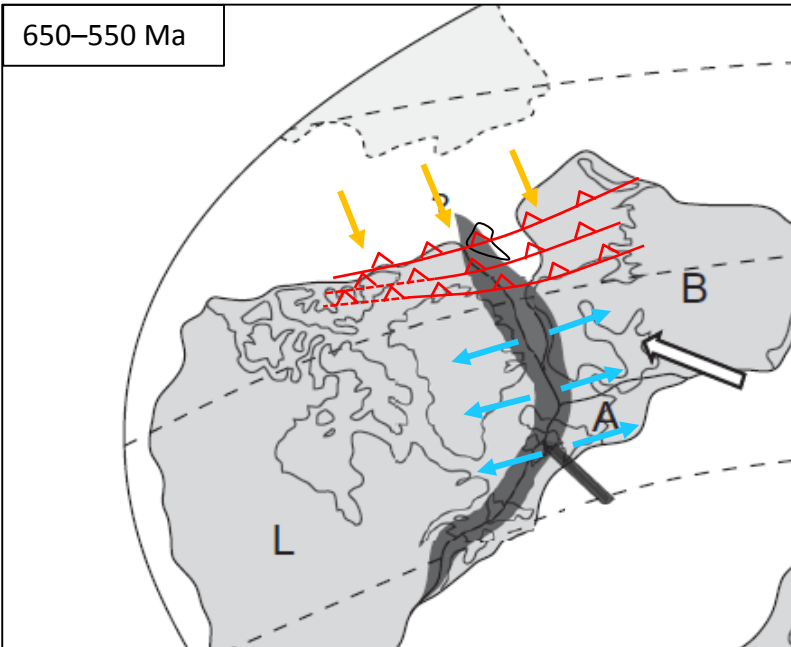
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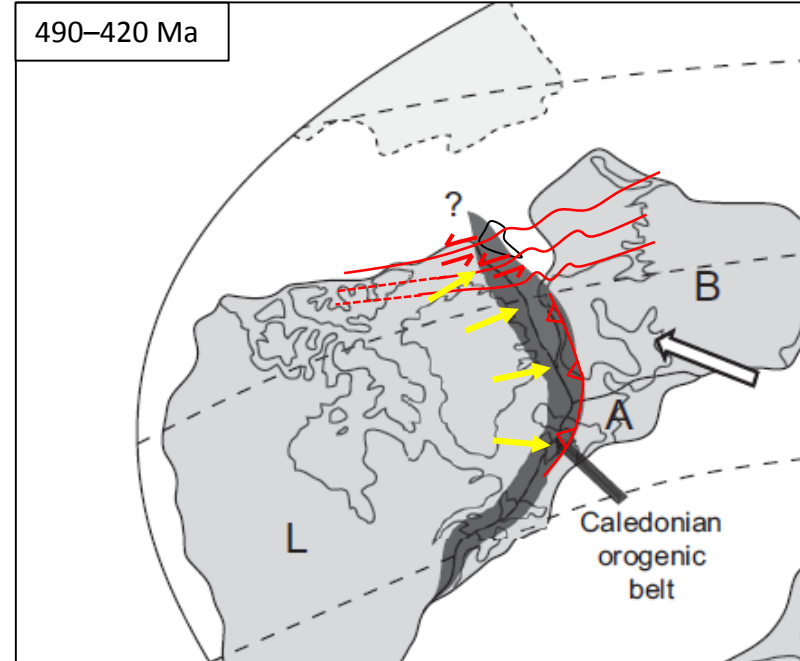
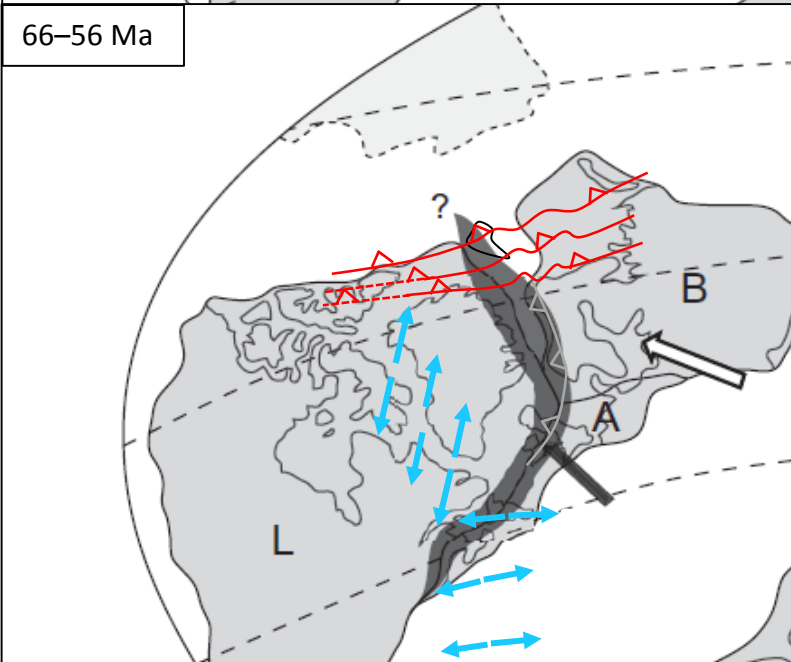
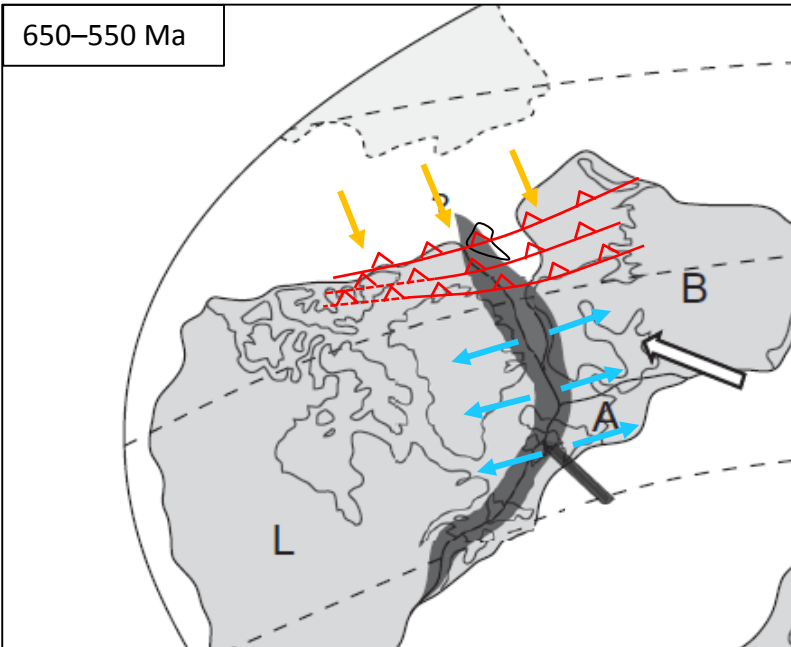
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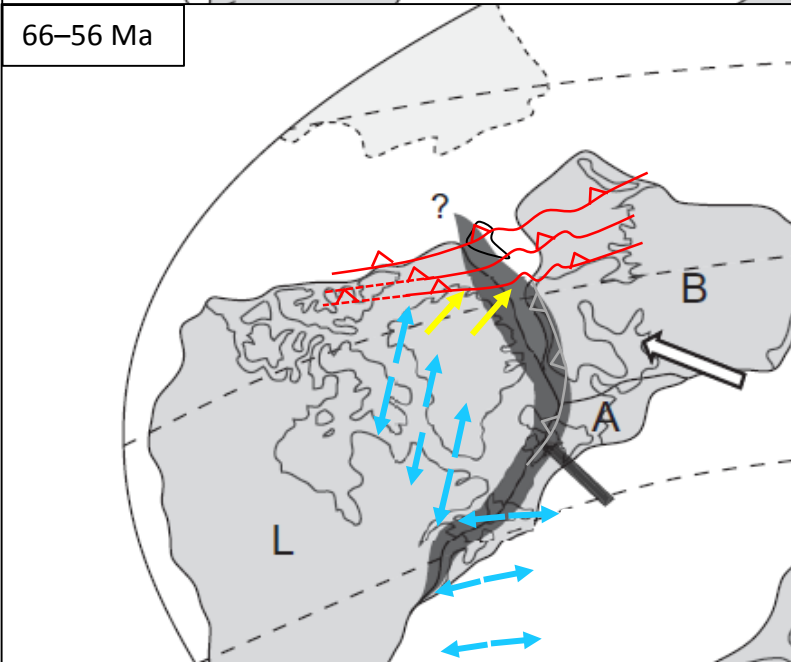
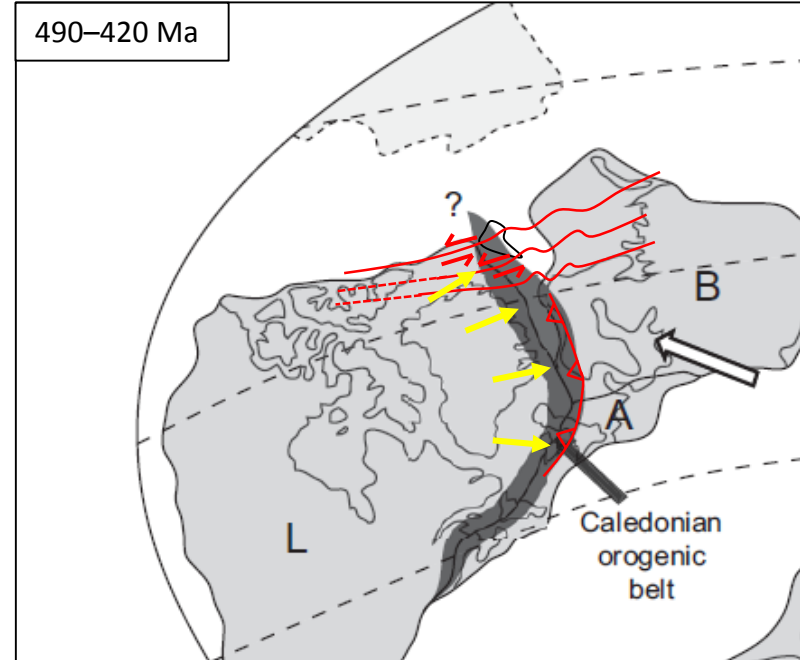
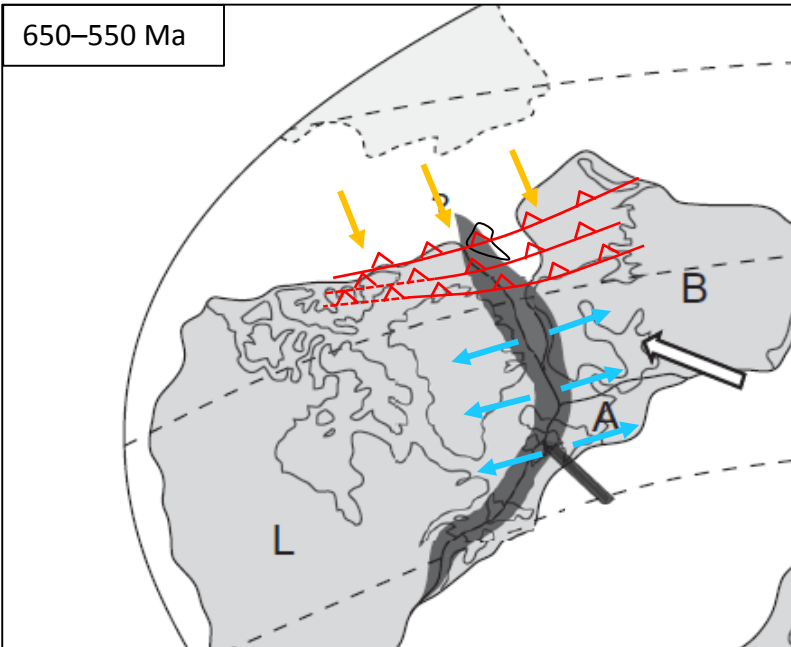
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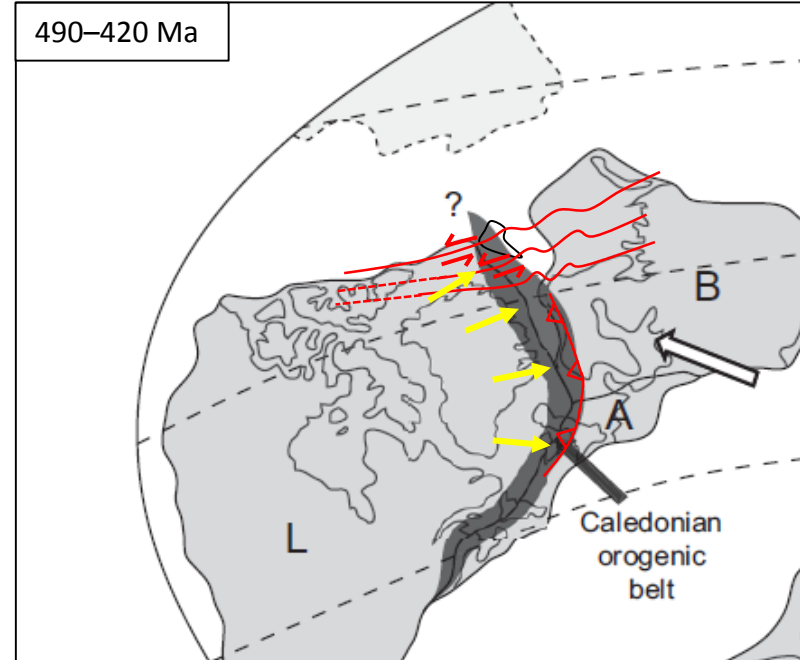
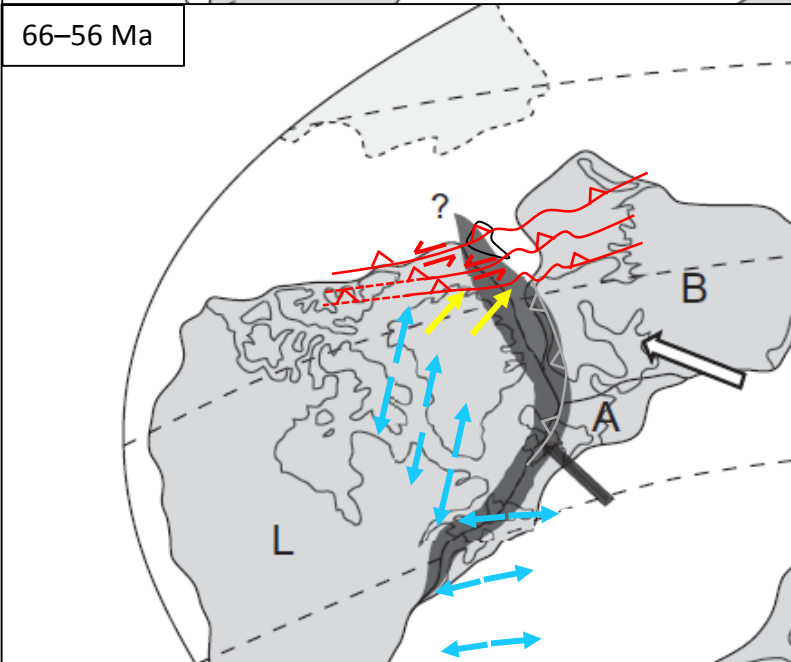
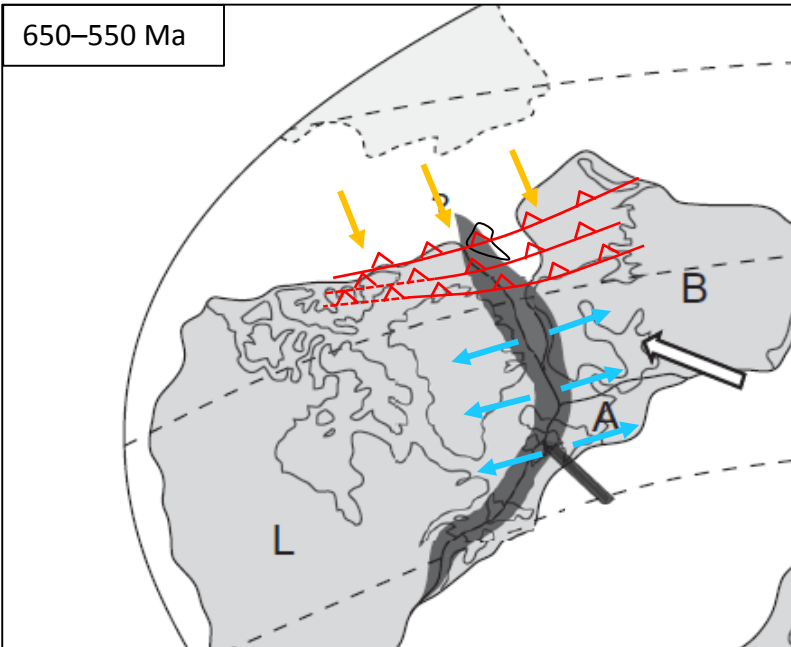
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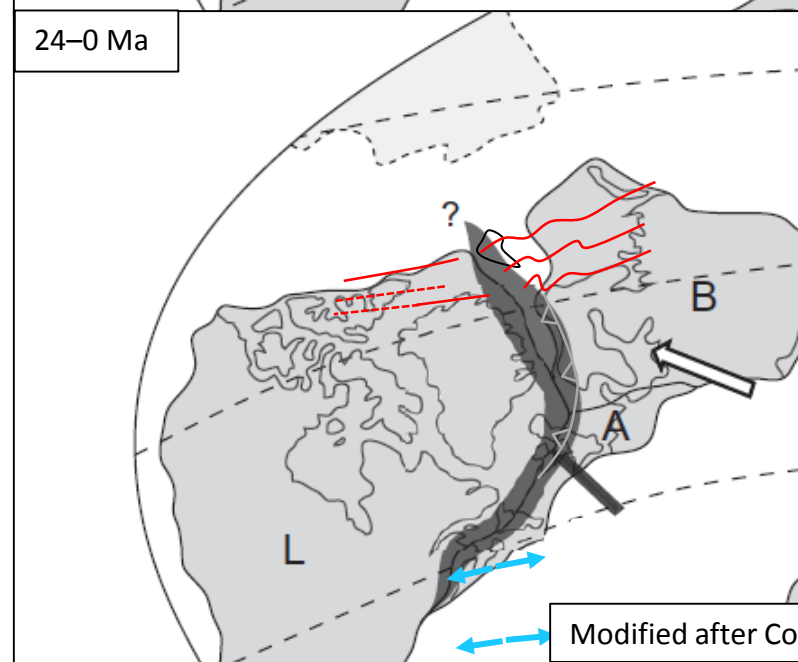
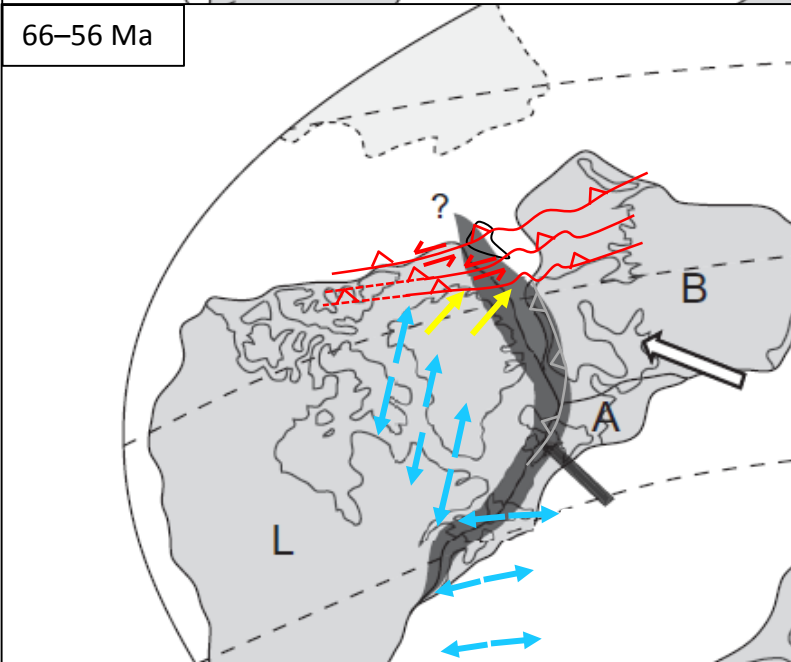
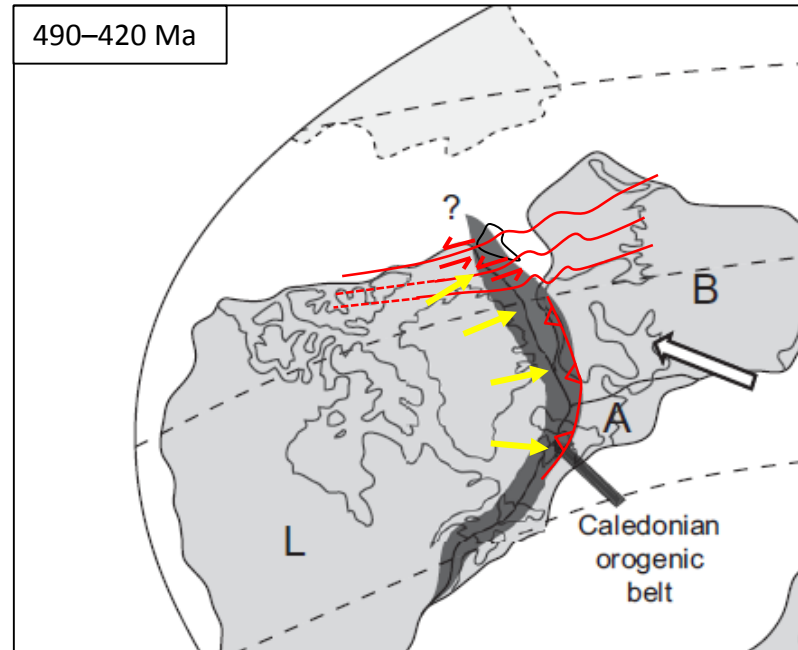
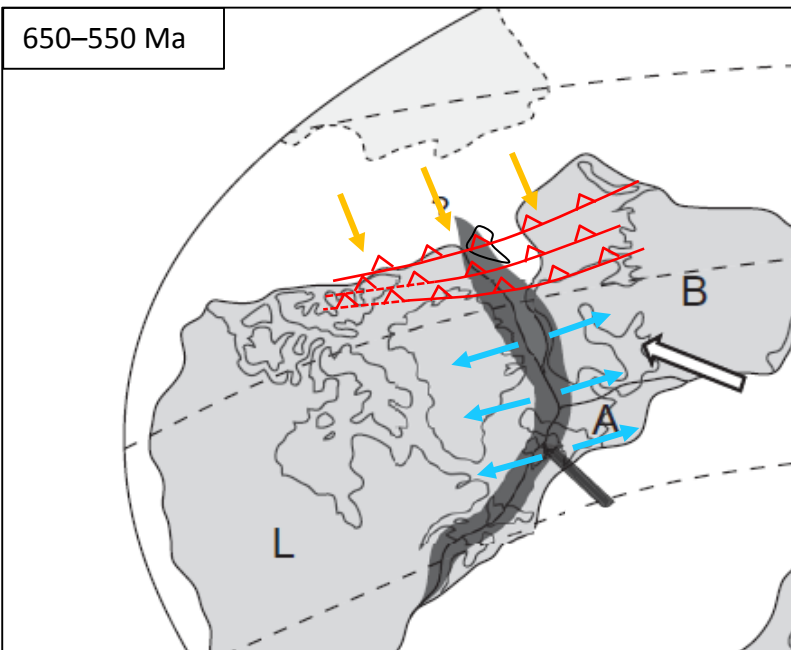
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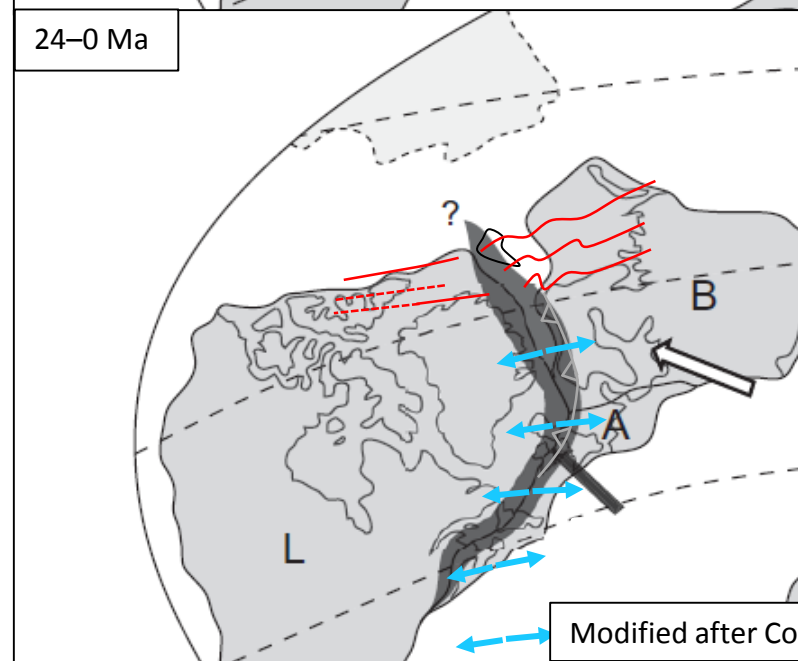
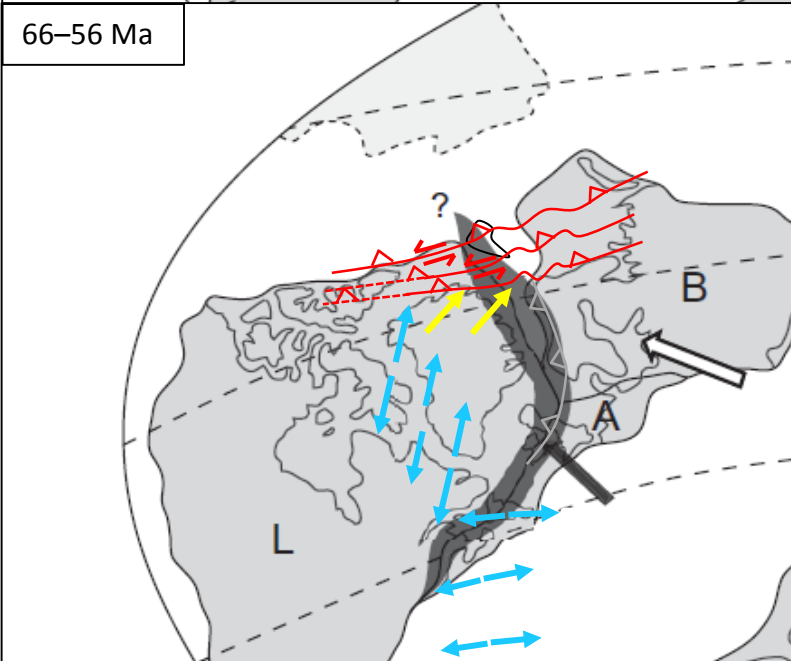
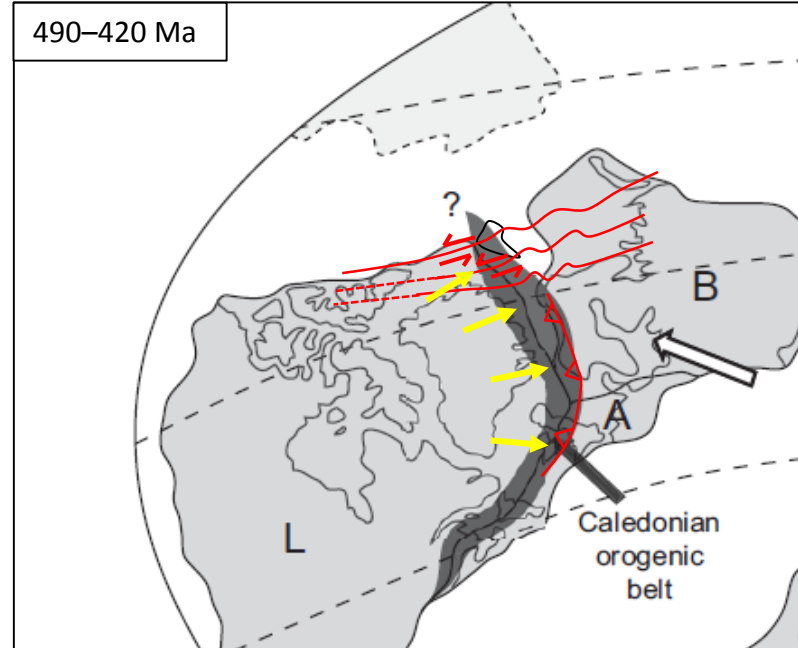
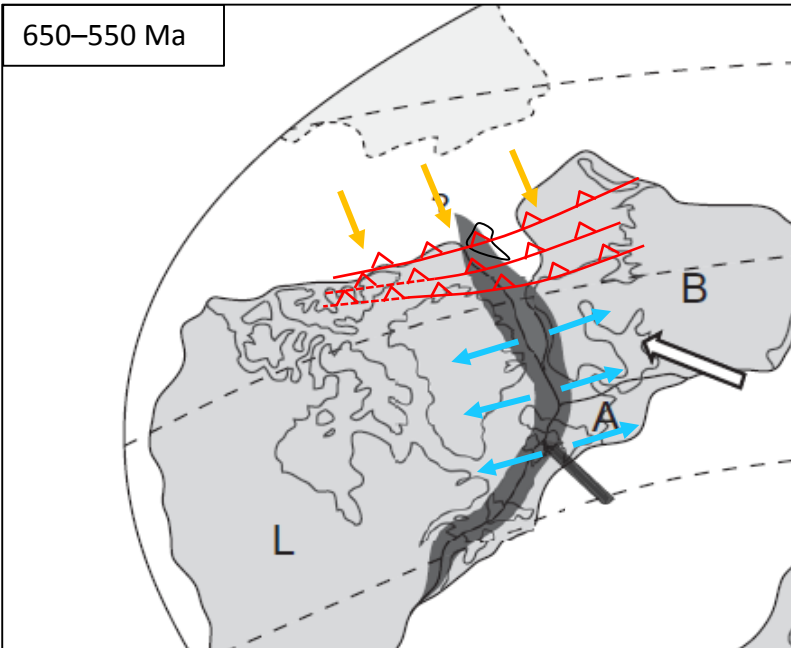


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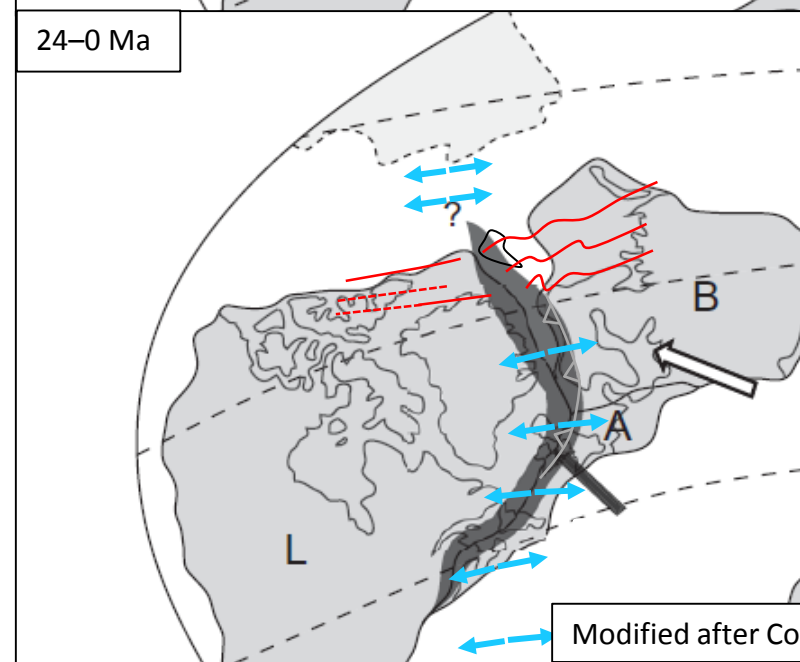
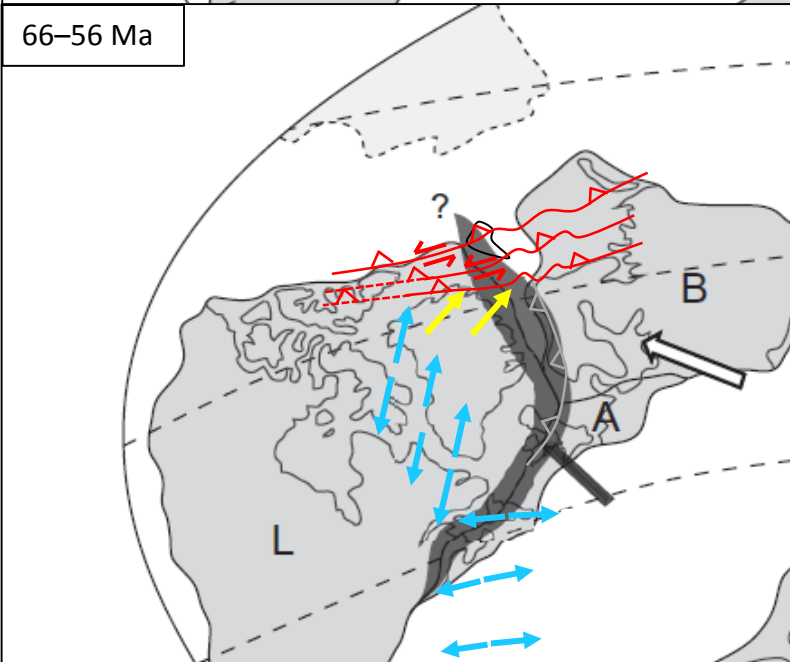
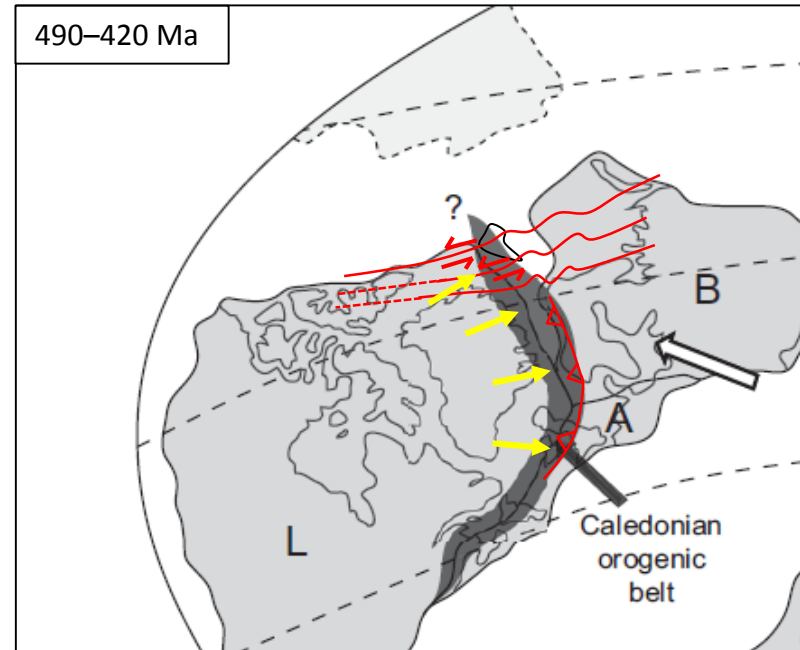
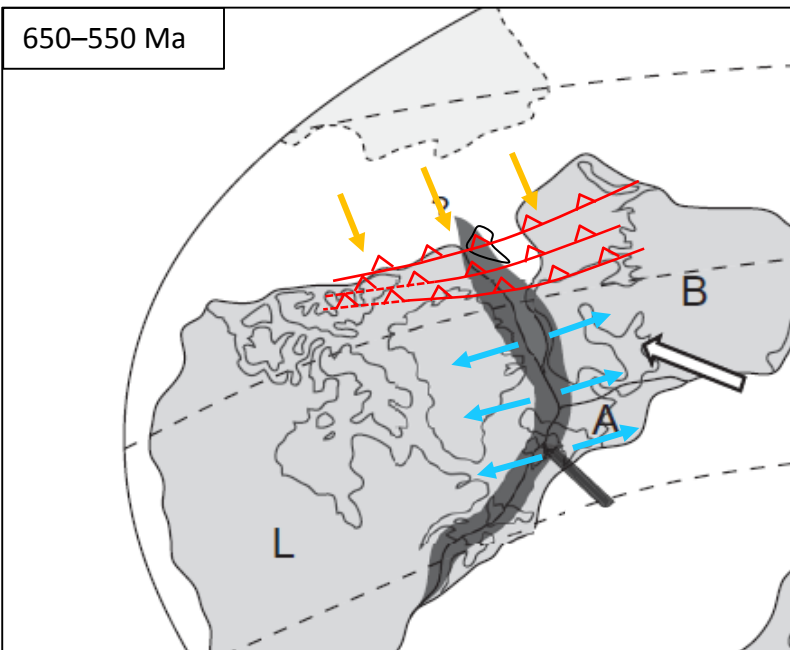
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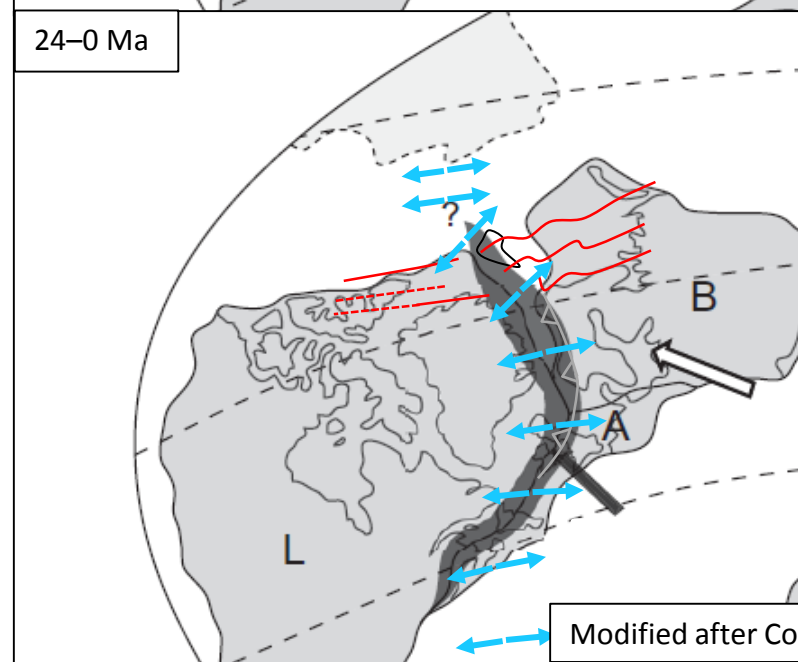
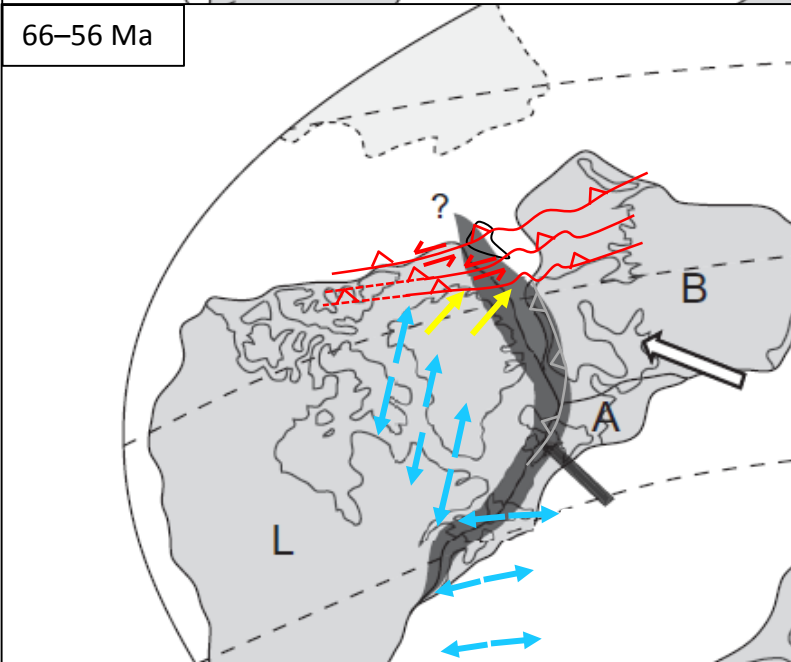
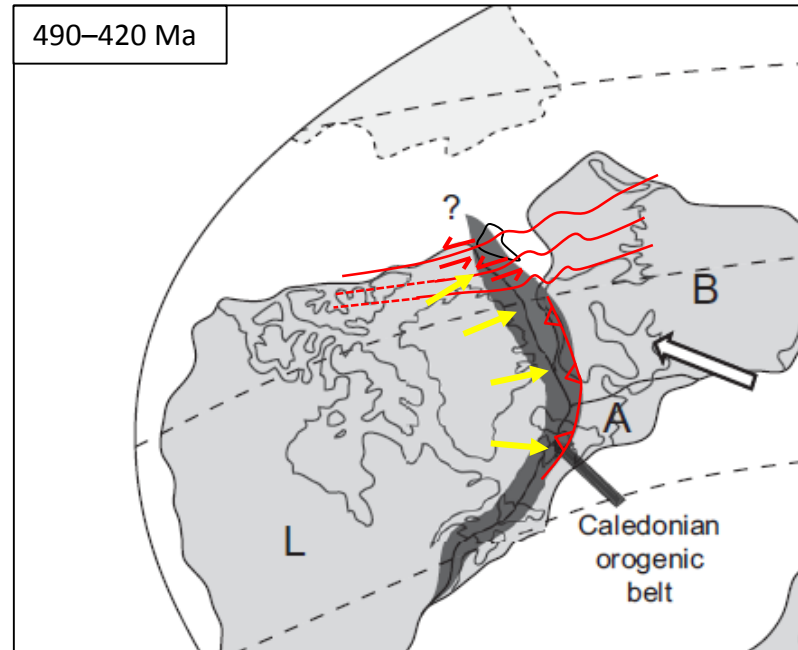
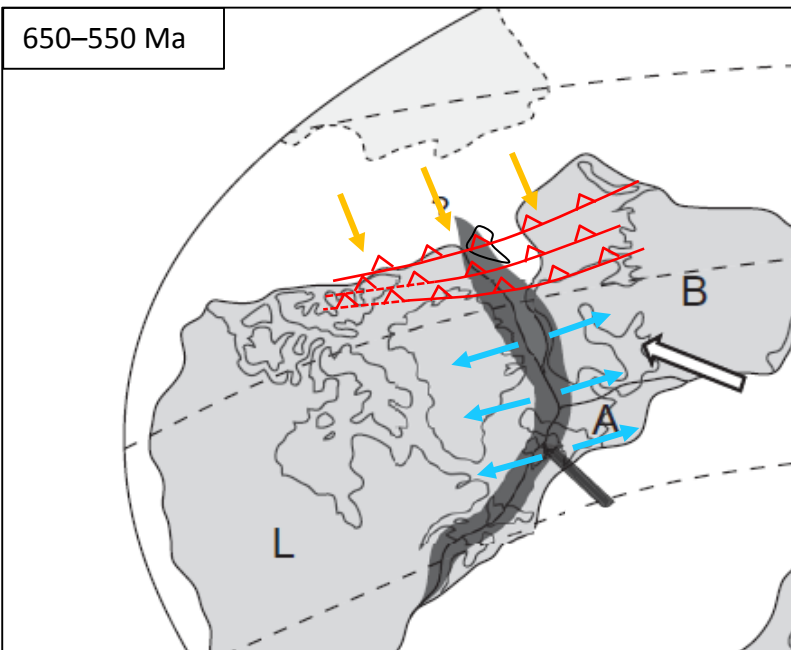
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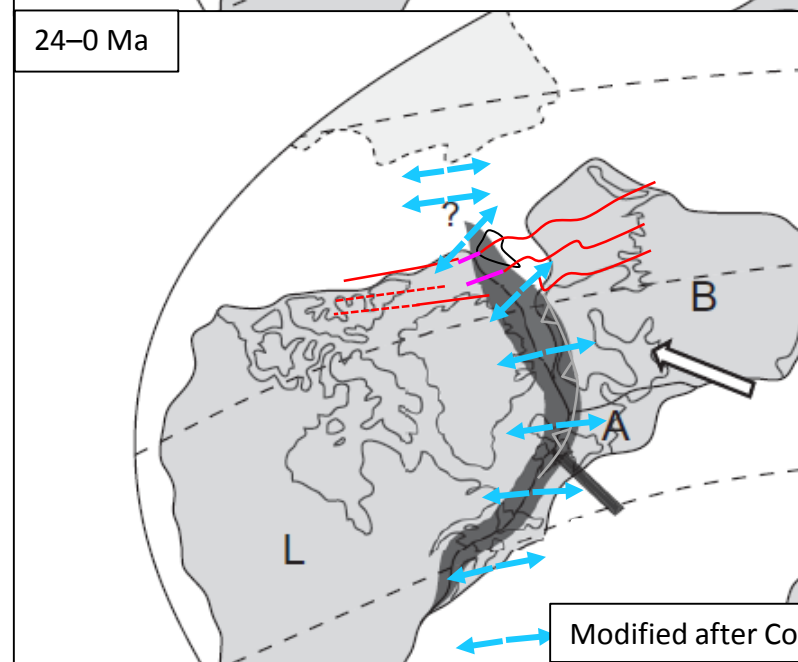
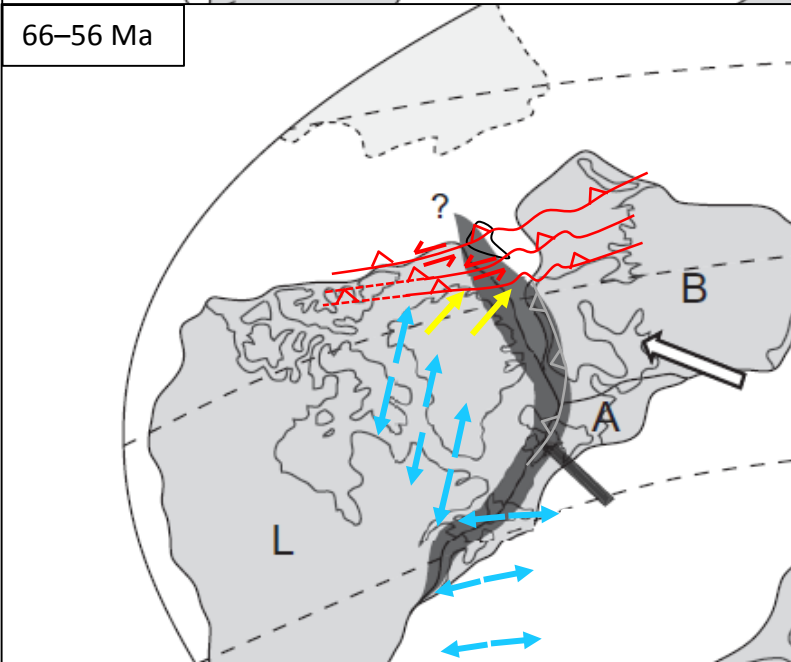
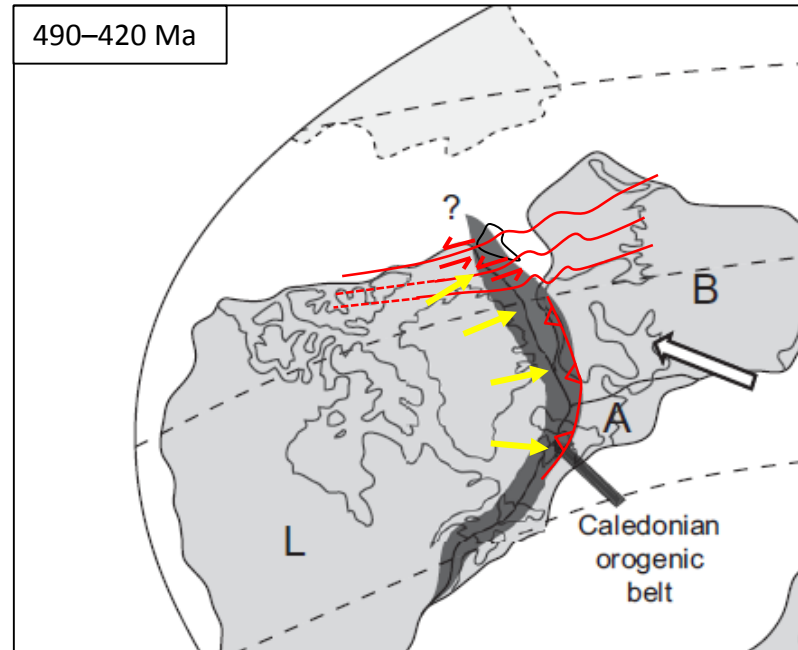
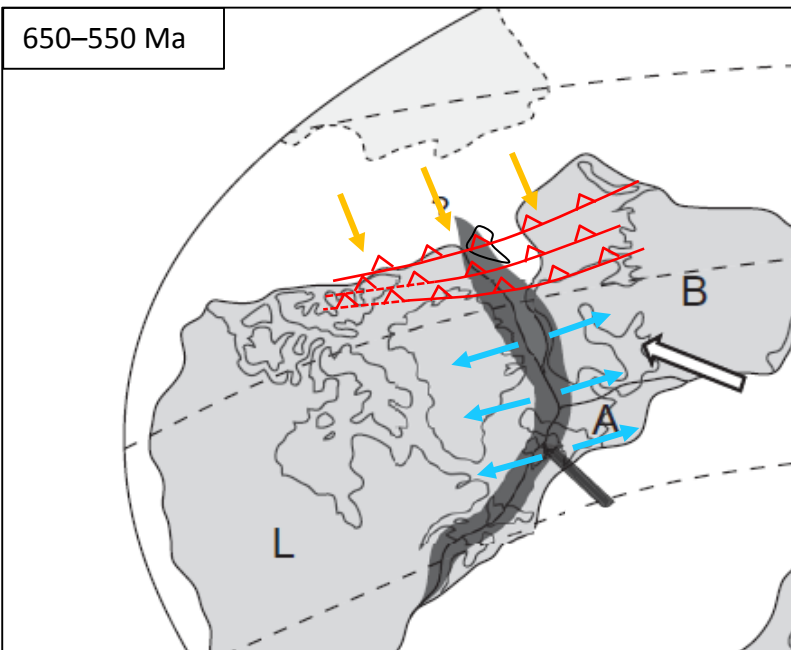


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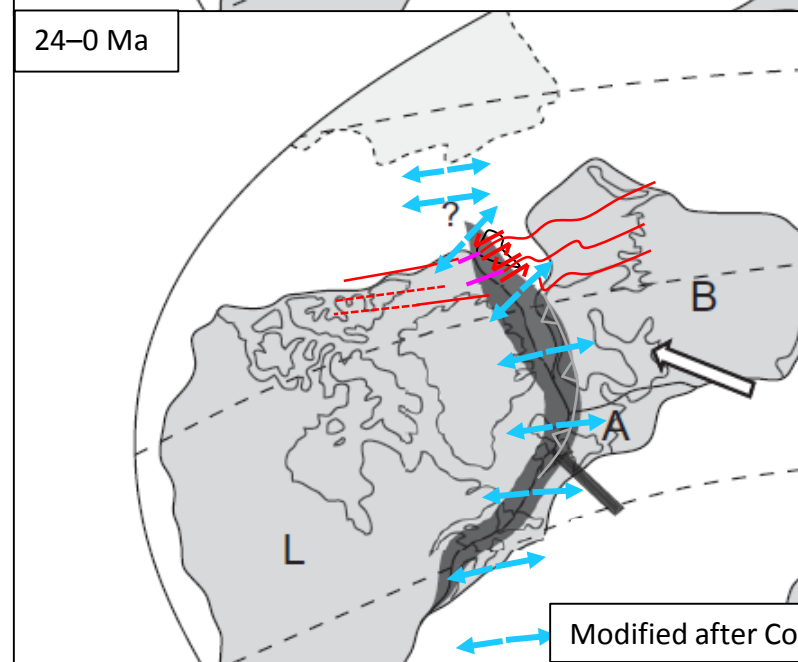
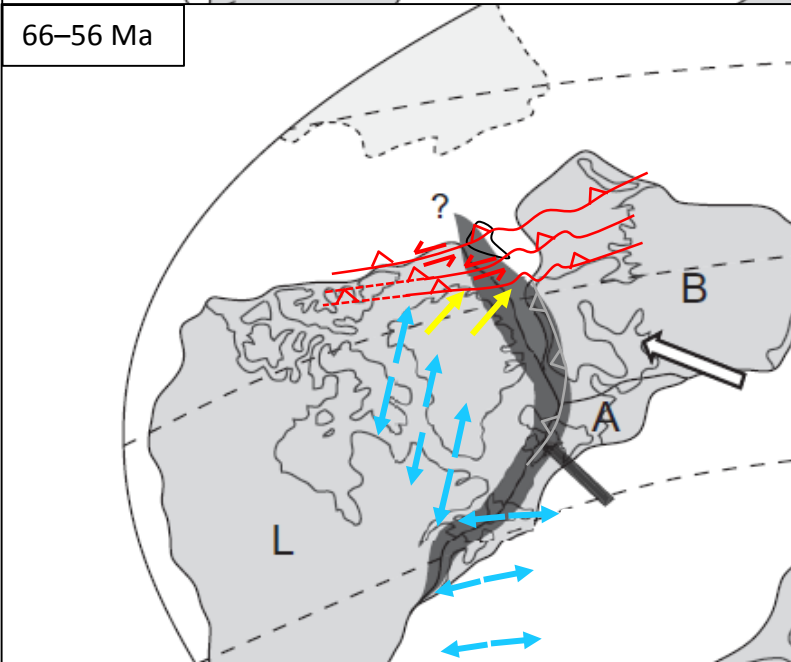
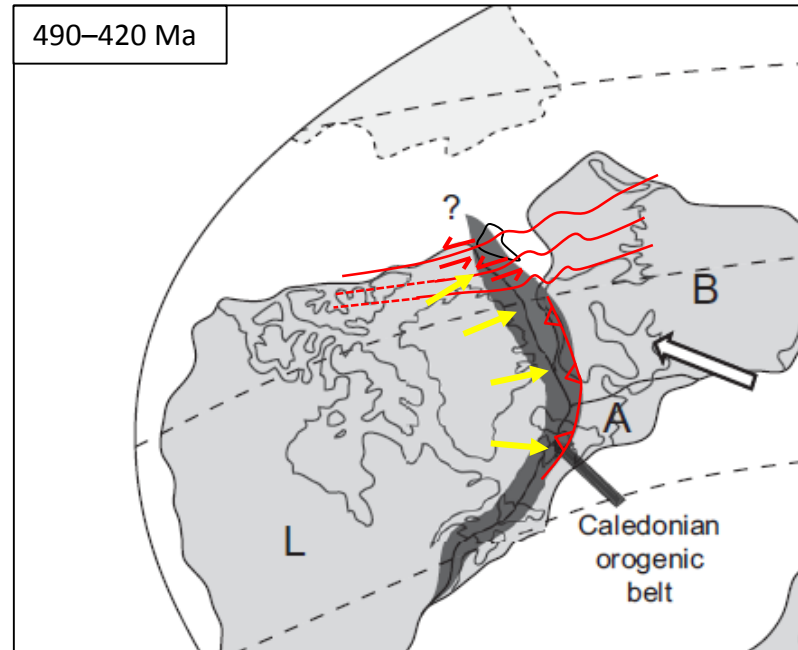
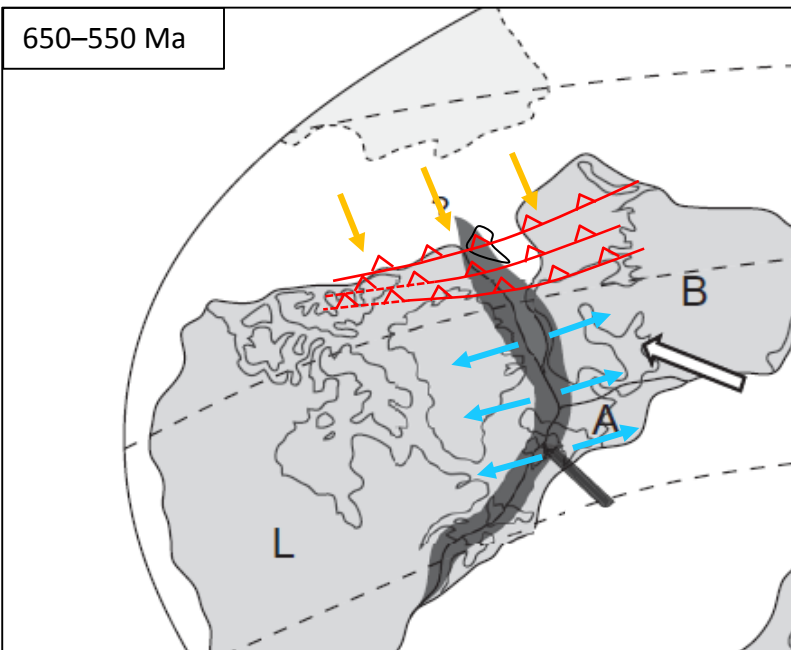


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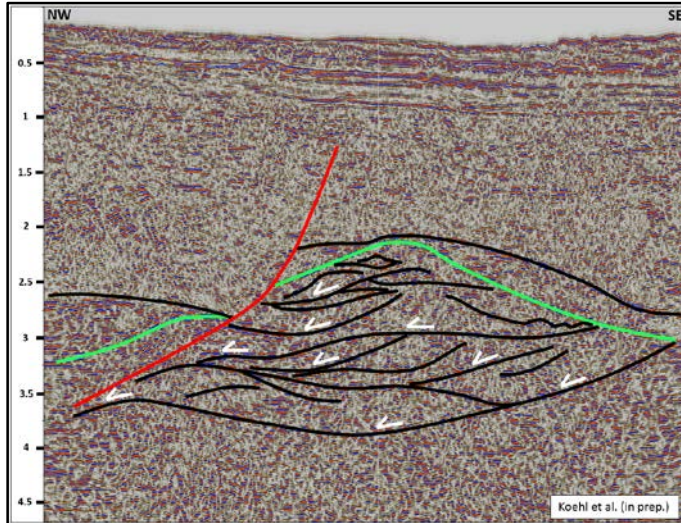
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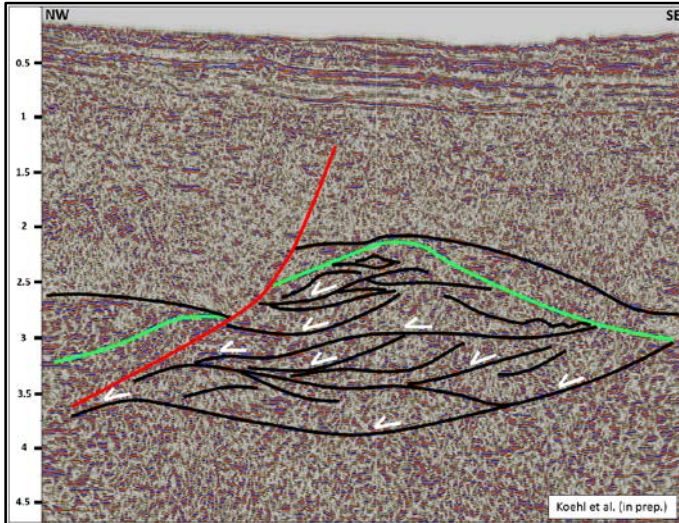
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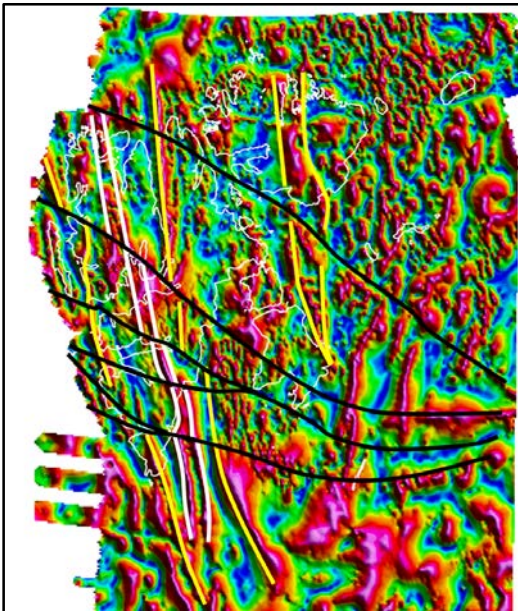
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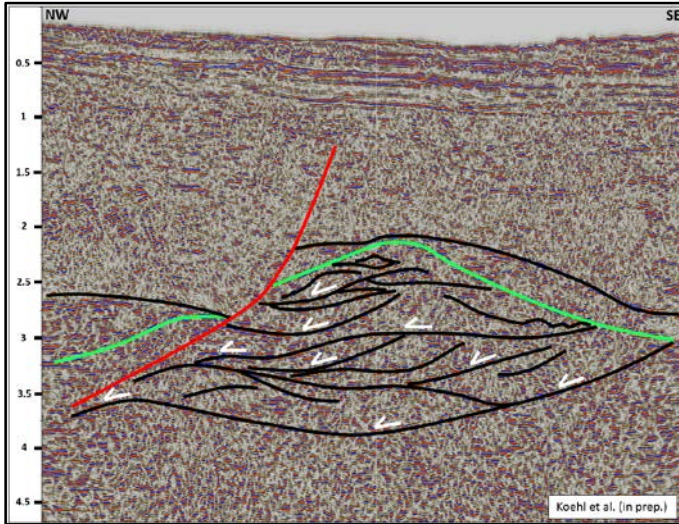
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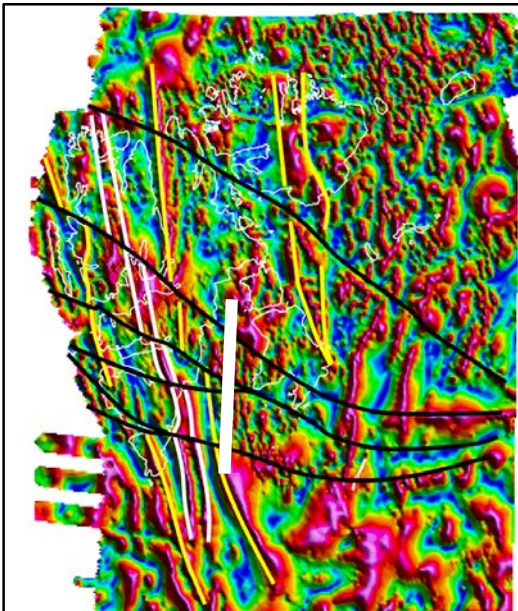
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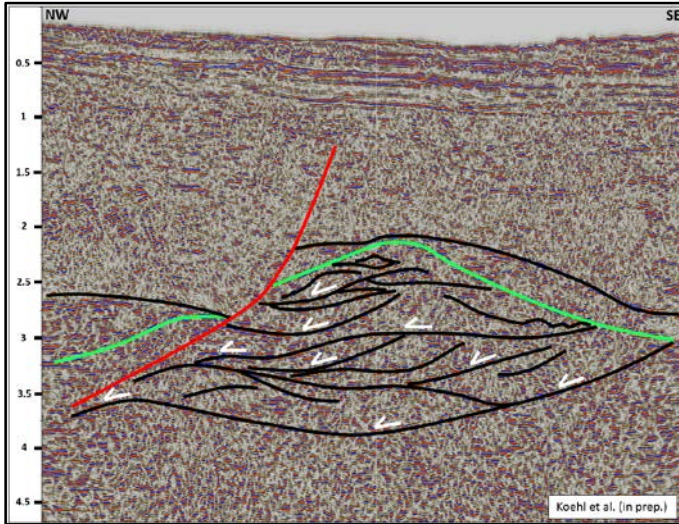
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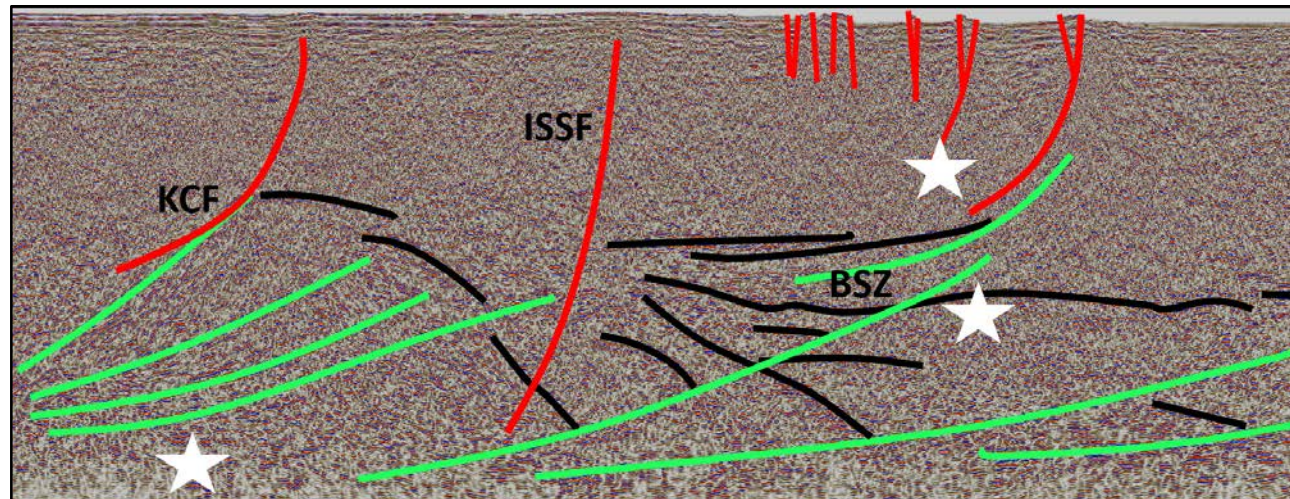
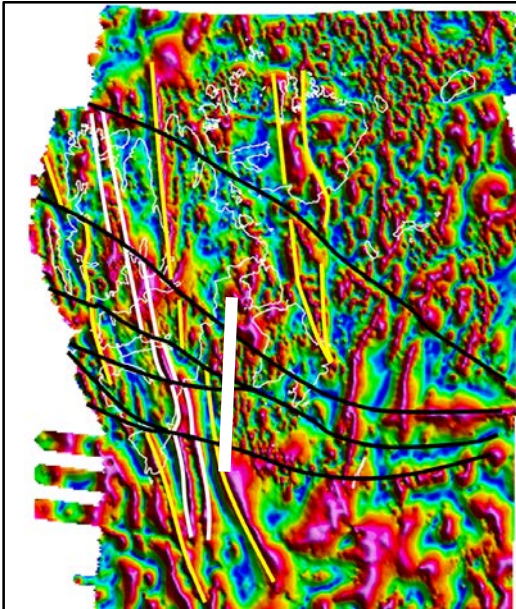
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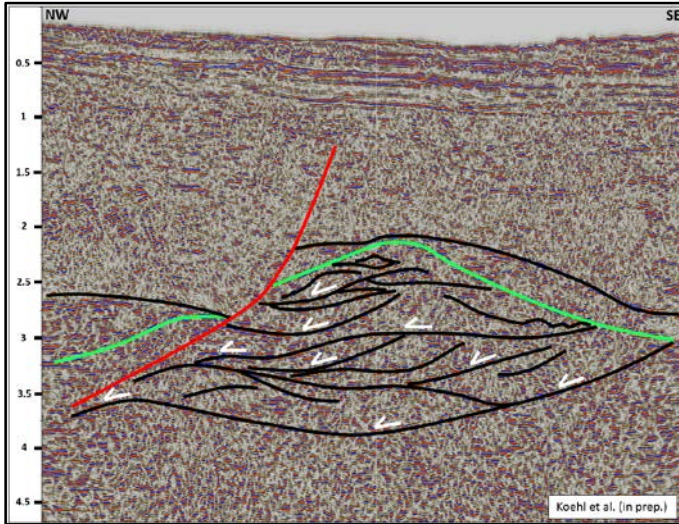
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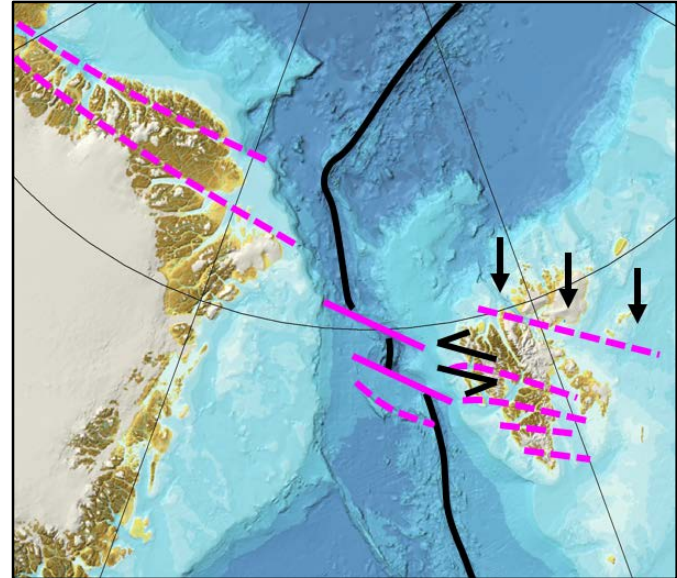
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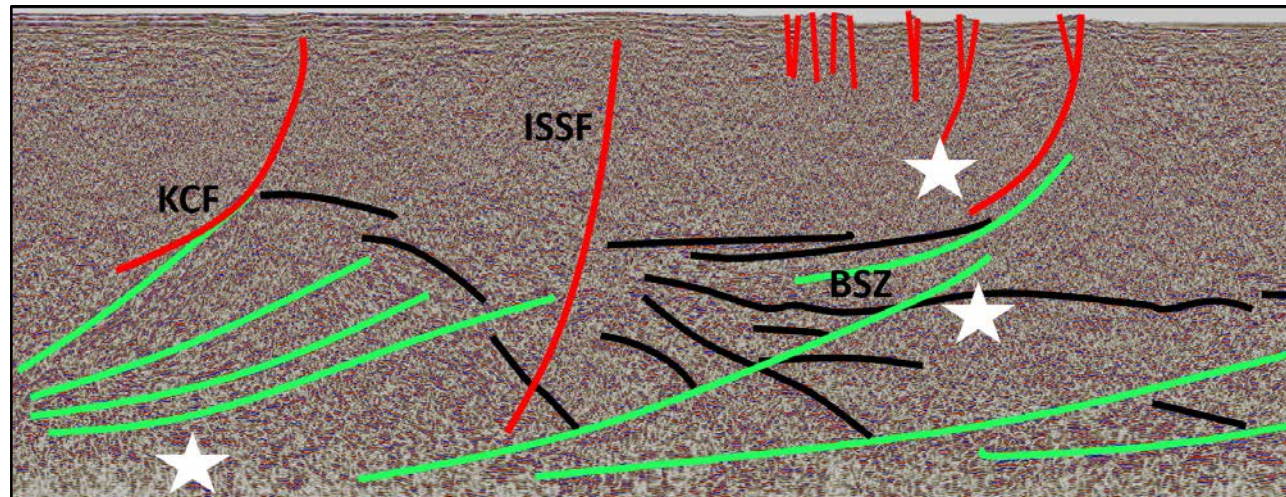
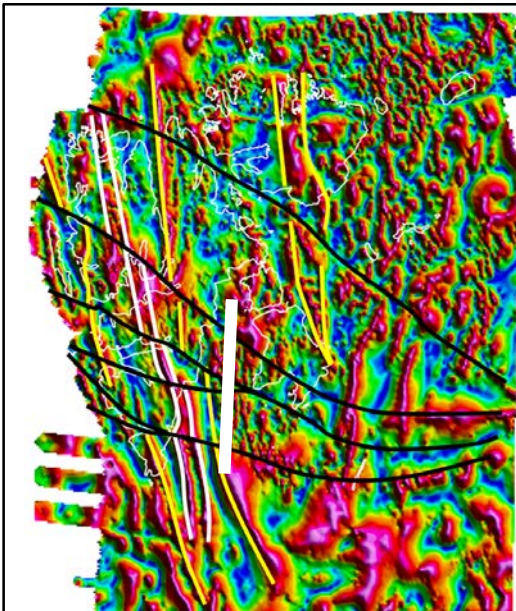
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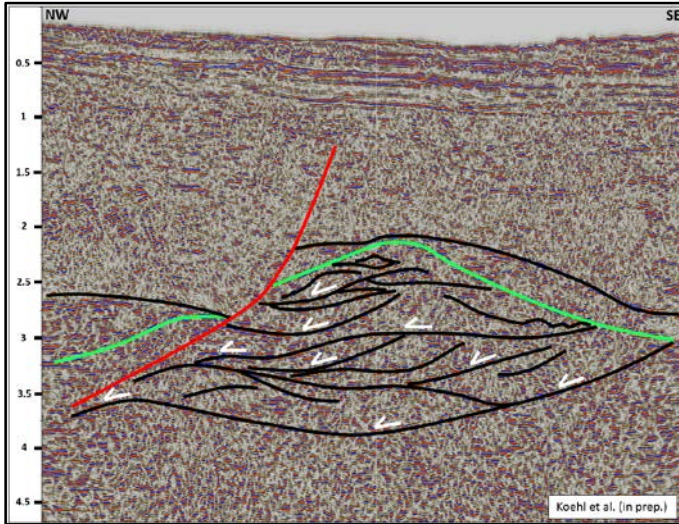
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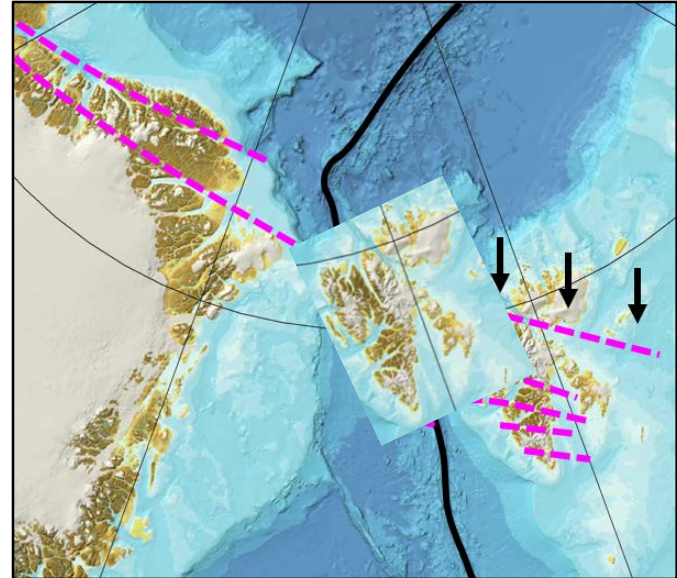
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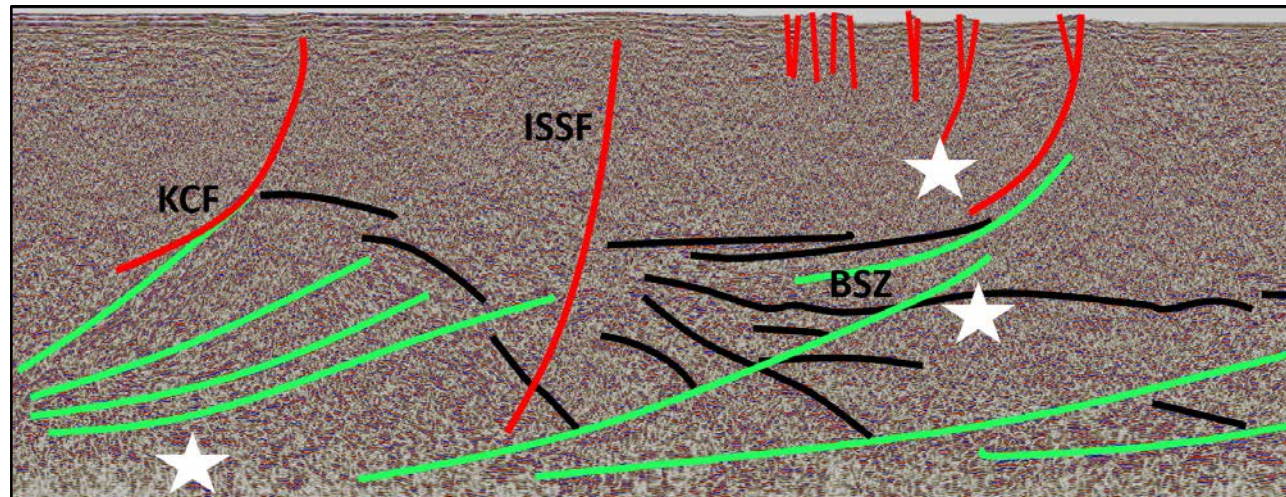
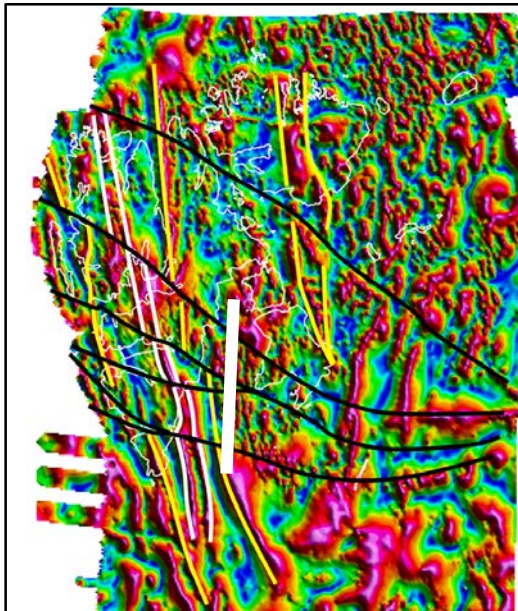
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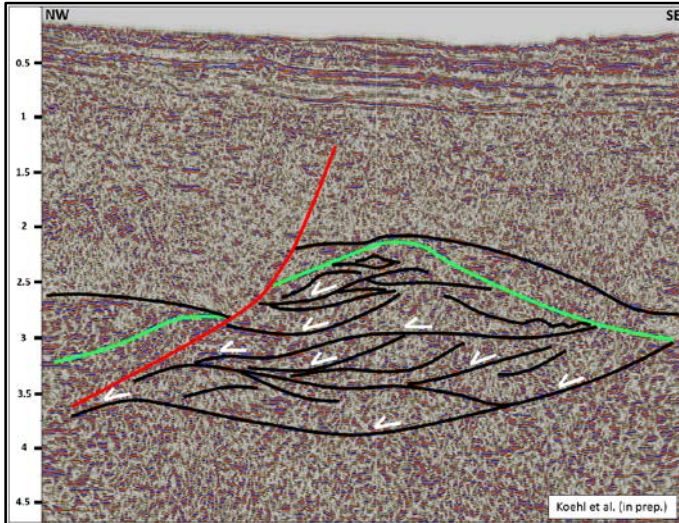
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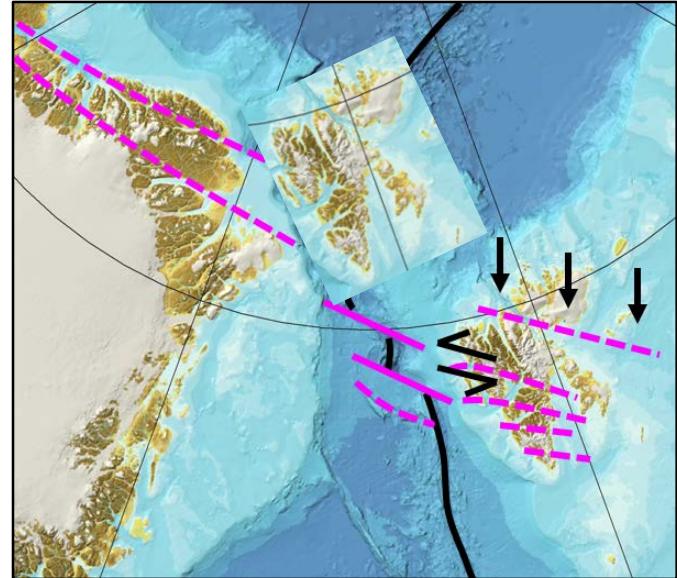
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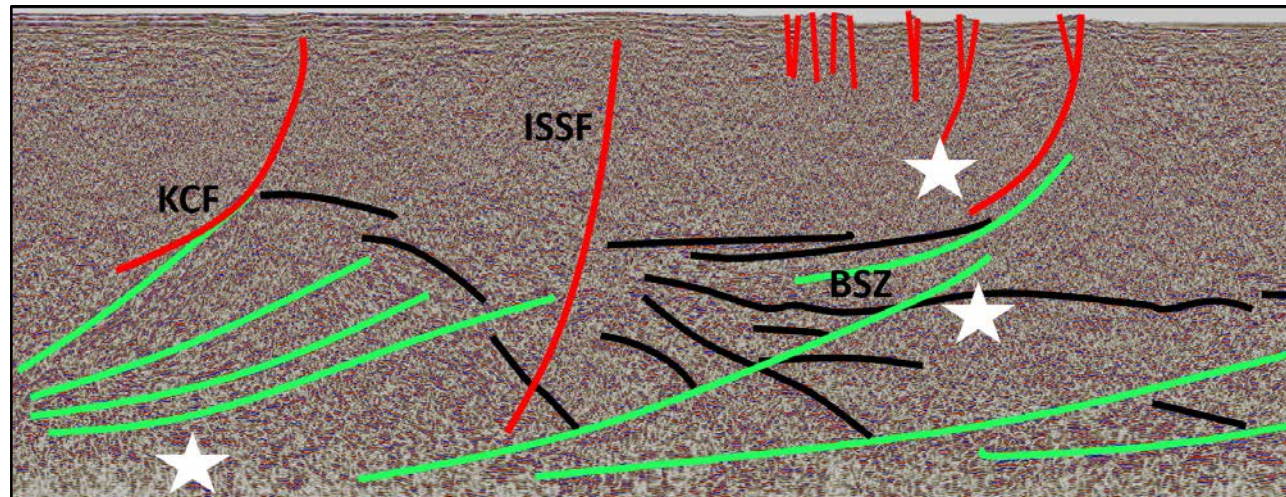
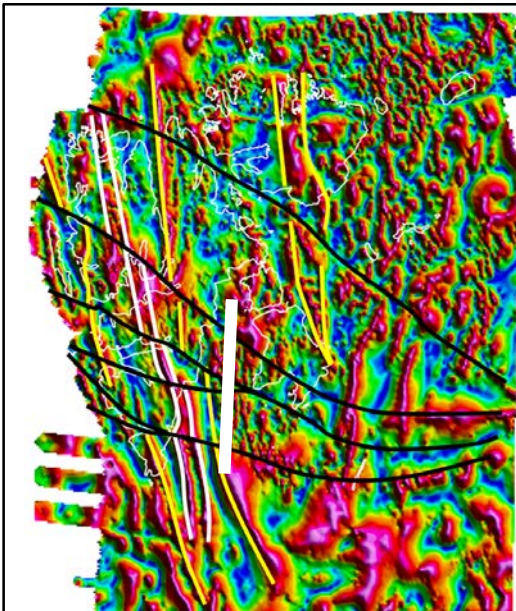
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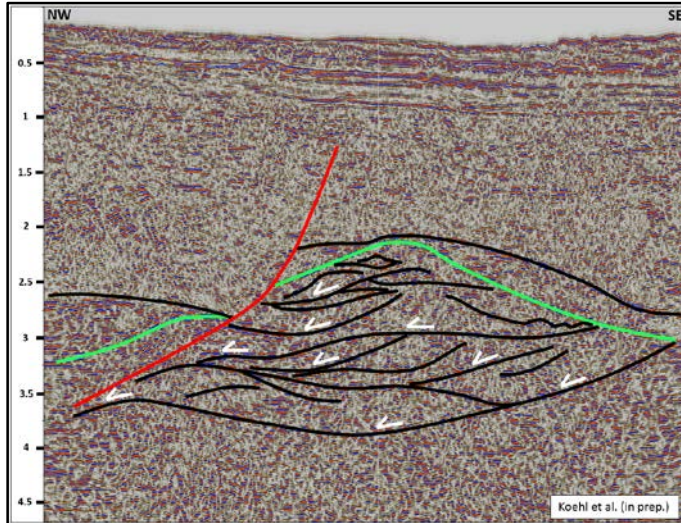
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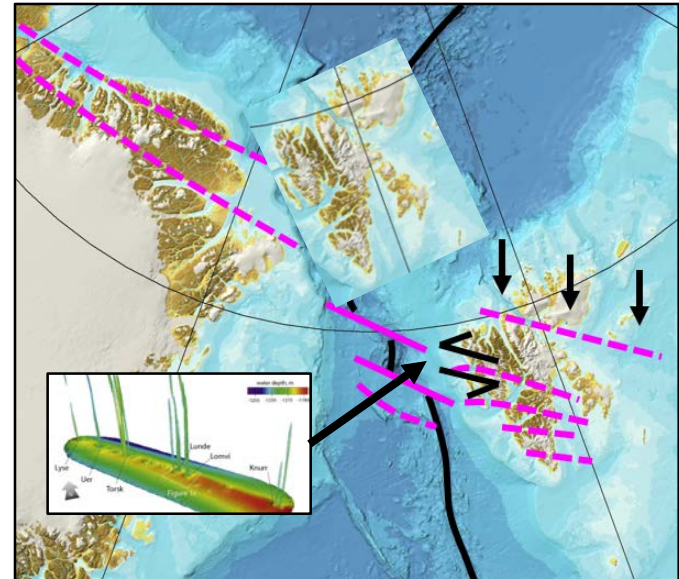
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