



The northern Faroe Platform

transition from plateau basalt to oceanic crust illustrated by conventional reflection seismic data

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"The northern Faroe Platform: Transition from plateau basalt to oceanic crust illustrated by conventional reflection seismic data"

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2D reflection seismic profiles north of the Faroe Islands have been used for seismic interpretation, using seismic volcanostratigraphy with main emphasis on Seaward Dipping Reflectors (SDRs). SDRs are found all over the world at passive volcanic margins, and several models have been put forward as to how these SDRs were formed.

There is a general agreement among the models suggested that the area containing SDRs consists of four zones which are: *Zone I* – Outer SDRs; *Zone II* – Outer High; *Zone III* – Inner SDRs and *Zone IV* – Landward Flows. All four zones have been observed on the seismic profiles used in this study and it can be concluded that the SDRs have a south to north trend; which is consistent with previous work done.

The interpretation gives an indication of where the continental oceanic transition zone lies and how it ties in with the magnetic anomalies in the area.

