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Profile 10: Geoseismic section showing that the Molo and Kai formations are proximal and distal equivalents with respect to each other. The Mid Miocene unconformity separates the Kai and Molo formations from the underlying Brygge Formation (see also Map 1 for location, modified after Eidvin et al. 2007). The boundaries between the Lower Miocene and Upper Miocene-Lower Pliocene parts of the Molo Formation are tentative and after F. Riis (Eidvin & Riis 2013).

References:

Eidvin, T., Bugge, T. & Smelror, M., 2007: The Molo Formation, deposited by coastal progradation on the inner Mid-Norwegian continental shelf, coeval with the Kai Formation to the west and the Utsira Formation in the North Sea. *Norwegian Journal of Geology* 87, 75-142. Available from the internet: http://www.npd.no/Global/Norsk/3-Publikasjoner/Forskningsartikler/Eidvin_et_al_2007.pdf

Eidvin, T. & Riis, 2013: The Lower Oligocene – Lower Pliocene Molo Formation on the inner Norwegian Sea continental shelf (Extent and thickness, age from fossil and Sr isotope correlations, lithology, paleobathymetry and regional correlation). *NGF Abstracts and proceedings*, no. 1, 2013, p. 31. Poster available from the internet: <http://www.npd.no/Global/Norsk/3-Publikasjoner/Presentasjoner/NGF-Vinterkonferanse-2013/Poster-4-til-NGF-vintermotet-nett.pdf>