

## The tectonic fabric of the ocean basins

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Table 1. Dataset classification scheme.

Category	Identification Criteria
Fracture Zones	Well defined linear VGG lows that clearly trace out plate motion, formed at a past or present mid-ocean ridge and are orthogonal to isochrons.
Fracture Zones - Less Certainty	FZs with very weak to absent VGG signals. In instances where there is no clear VGG signal they are identifiable in Gaussian filtered VGG data, and in the Southern Ocean they are identifiable in the retracked free-air gravity grid of <i>McAdoo and Laxon (1997)</i> .
Discordant Zones	Unstable FZ-like lineations that form V-shaped and irregular wavy gravity lows. They are the off-axis traces of second-order discontinuities and clearly show evidence of offset migration back and forth parallel to the mid-ocean ridge ( <i>Grindlay et al., 1991</i> ).
V-Shaped Structures	Linear gravity lows that form a low-angle 'V' at the mid-ocean ridge. Locations are taken from <i>Müller and Roest (1992)</i> , who compared the orientation of V-shaped structures in the North Atlantic to the pattern of ridge migration expected from a combination of relative and absolute plate motion models, in order to confirm if they were produced by absolute plate motion.
Propagating Ridges	V-shaped pairs of pseudofaults and extinct ridge lineations that generally occur at a high-angle to the mid-ocean ridge. Atlantic and eastern Pacific traces are from <i>Phipps Morgan and Sandwell (1994)</i> .
Unclassified V-Anomalies	Linear gravity lows that trace out a 'V' shape at present-day mid-ocean ridges, or would do so if reconstructed to the time of formation. Additional information is needed to enable classification as V-Shaped Structures, Propagating Ridges or Discordant Zones.

### References

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