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Variability of the geothermal gradient across two differently aged magma-rich continental rifted margins of the Atlantic Ocean: the Southwest African and the Norwegian margins

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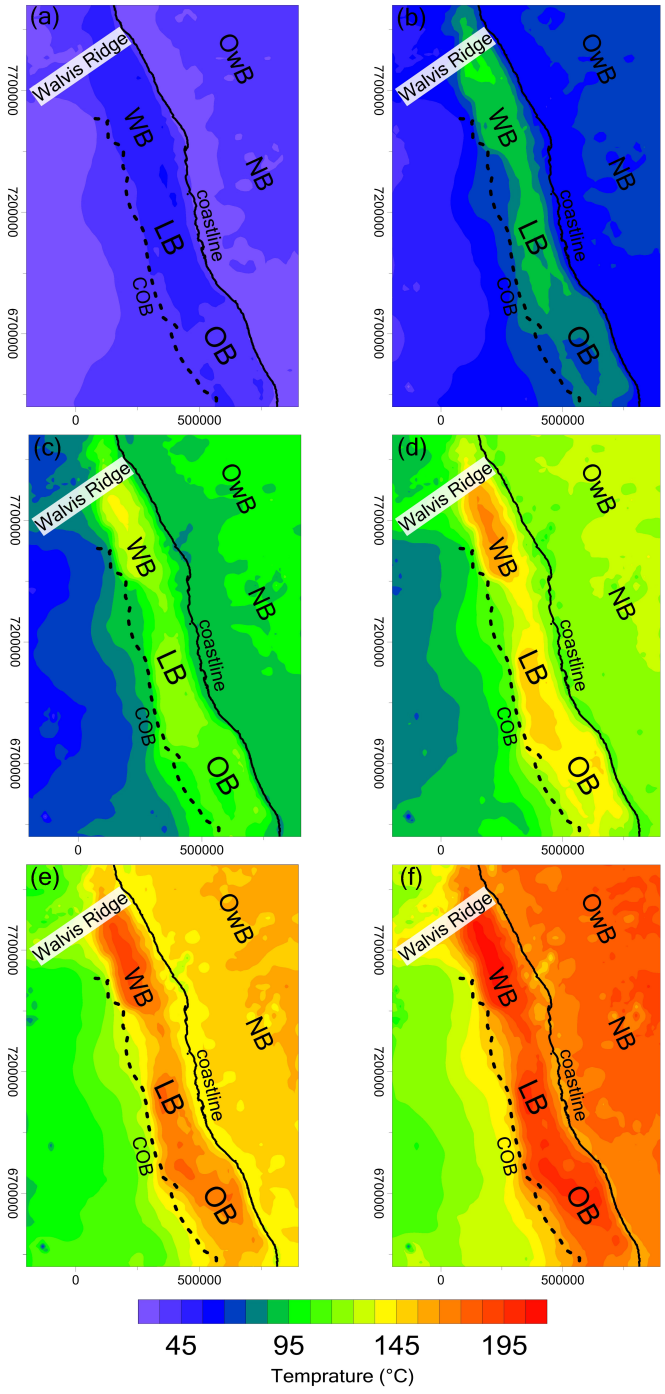

Figure 1. SW African margin: Temperature-depth distributions at (a) 1, (b) 2, (c) 3, (d) 4, (e) 5, and (f) 6 km below the upper thermal boundary (COB: Continent-Ocean Boundary; Cretaceous-Cenozoic basins: WB: Walvis Basin, LB: Lüderitz Basin, OB: Orange Basin; Precambrian basins: OwB: Owambo Basin, NB: Nama Basin; UTM: WGS84, 33S).

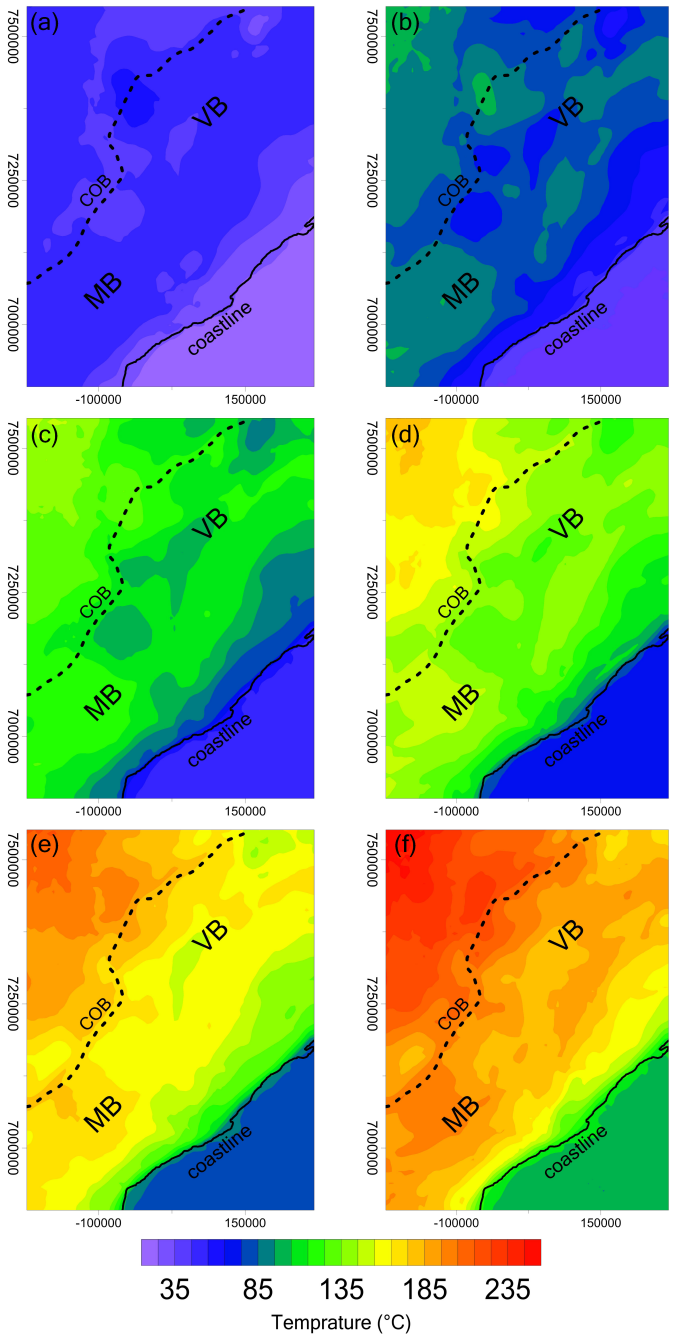

Figure 2. Norwegian margin: Temperature-depth distributions at (a) 1, (b) 2, (c) 3, (d) 4, (e) 5, and (f) 6 km below the upper thermal boundary (COB: Continent-Ocean Boundary; Cretaceous-Cenozoic basins: VB: Vøring Basin, MB: Møre Basin; UTM: WGS84, 33N).

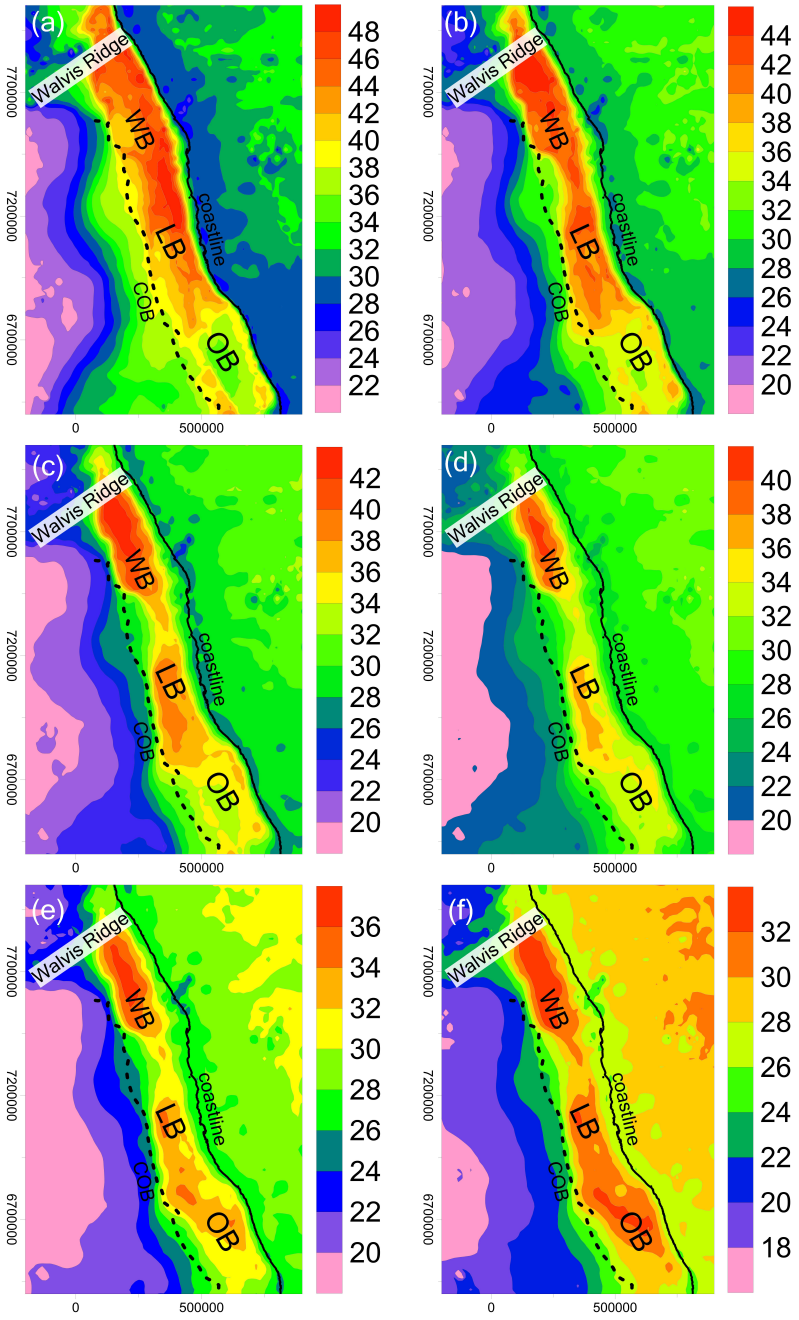

Figure 3. Geothermal gradient [°C/km] at SW African margin: the gradient calculated as the temperature differences between the uppermost surface (upper thermal boundary) and the corresponding temperature distribution at (a) 1, (b) 2, (c) 3, (d) 4, (e) 5, and (f) 6 km below the uppermost surface (COB: Continent-Ocean Boundary; Cretaceous-Cenozoic basins: WB: Walvis Basin, LB: Lüderitz Basin, OB: Orange Basin; UTM: WGS84, 33S).

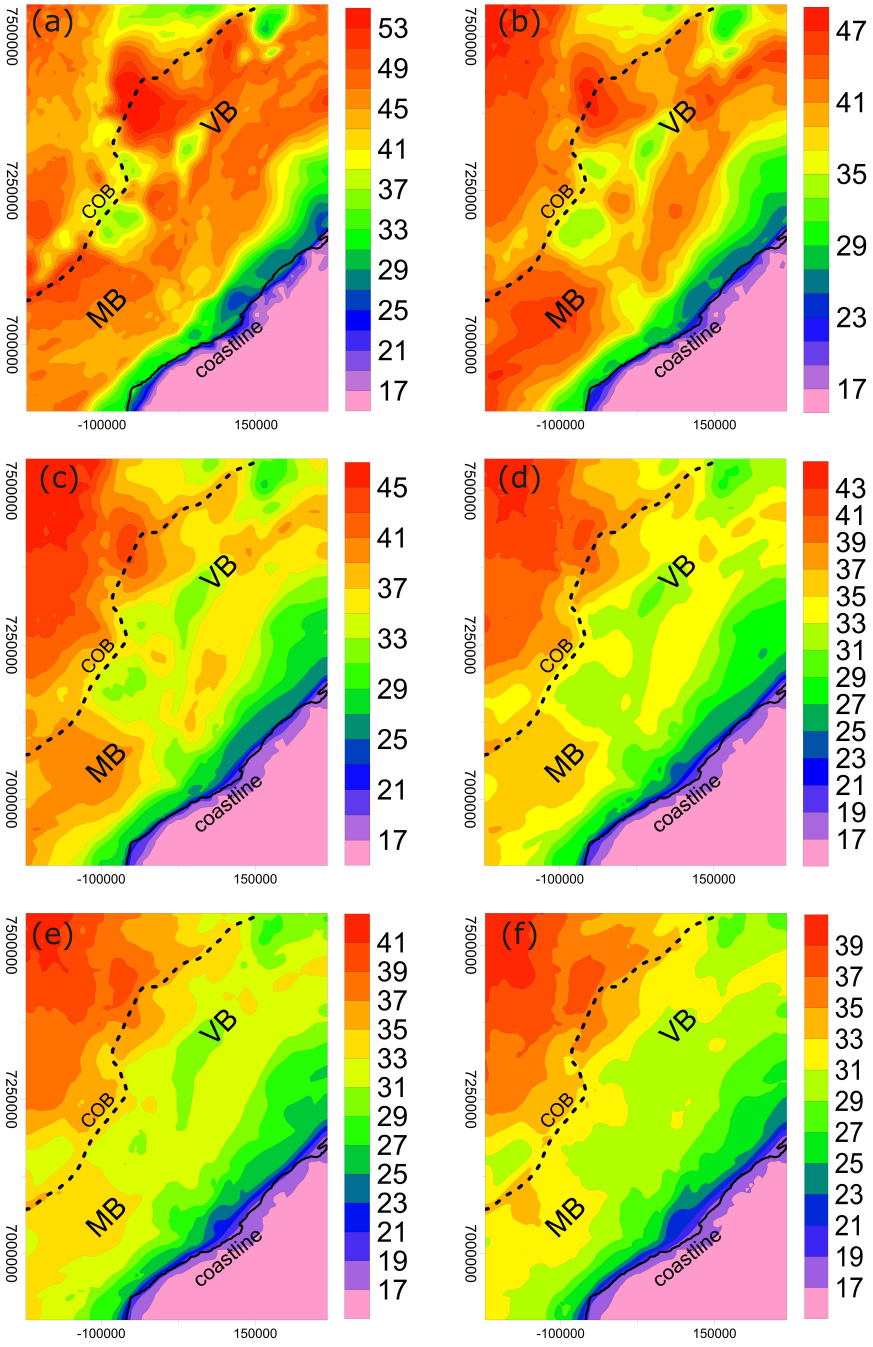

Figure 4. Geothermal gradient [°C/km] at Norwegian margin: the gradient calculated as the temperature differences between the uppermost surface (upper thermal boundary) and the corresponding temperature distribution at (a) 1, (b) 2, (c) 3, (d) 4, (e) 5, and (f) 6 km below the uppermost surface (COB: Continent-Ocean Boundary; Cretaceous-Cenozoic basins: VB: Vøring Basin, MB: Møre Basin; UTM: WGS84, 33N).