

Reply to Michael Newman

Dear Dr. Newman,

thank you very much for your input on the manuscript, it is highly appreciated. Here is our reply to your comments. We hope the changes we implemented improve the shortcomings of the manuscript highlighted by your comments and suggestions. Please do not hesitate to contact us shall this not be the case for some comments.

1. Comments from Dr. Newman

Comment 1: I found this manuscript thoroughly research and referenced. It is probably a good time to review the Ellesmerian situation in Svalbard as a lot of new data has been published recently. I have attached a pdf that mostly just highlights minor points.

Comment 2: One thing I do think needs to be addressed is the abstract, as it does not really present the results found in the conclusions and elsewhere. A lot of readers do not get further than the abstract, so you need to get their attention by telling them your conclusions, such as, the Mimerdalen Subgroup is upper Givetian to lower Frasnian, etc.

Comment 3: The other thing is more of a suggestion rather than a criticism, in that there is a lot of hyphen use. I think the English might flow a little better if 'to' and 'and', etc., were used when appropriate. That's it really.

Comment 4: line 17: And yet in the conclusions you say it might not have happened in Svalbard at all? The abstract should be more of a synopsis of your results and conclusions rather than a list of the problems with dating the Ellesmerian, etc.

Comment 5: line 43: It might be an idea to put a date range and a general reference for the Caledonian orogeny for those not so familiar with arctic geology.

Comment 6: line 143: So is the specimen considered lost in a ICZN sense? I wonder if it might be worth using Schweitzer's figure of the Spitsbergen specimen compared with a genuine R. lepidophyta at the same scale to illustrate the size difference. Really put a nail in the coffin of the argument. It's up to you.

Comment 7: line 231: Best use 'Ellesmerian' rather than 'Svalbardian' even if they mean the same thing as you have for the rest of the text.

Comment 8: line 235: Did you mean discussion and debate?

Comment 9: line 244: 'Speculation and debate' maybe?

Comment 10: line 282: northwestern or western?

Comment 11: line 796: doi number needed, I found it via the title.

Comment 12: line 799: Similar comment to the one above, only I could not find this one.

Comment 13: line 982: How does a reader get access to this - is there a doi number or website?

Comment 14: line 985: How does a reader get access to this?

Comment 15: line 1061: Py not in the figure caption - presumably this is Pyramiden?

2. Author's reply

Comment 1: agreed.

Comment 2: agreed.

Comment 3: agreed.

Comment 4: agreed. See response to comment 2 below.

Comment 5: agreed.

Comment 6: agreed.

Comment 7: agreed. However, the anonymous referee (other referee) is based in Canada where the Ellesmerian Orogeny was defined and argues that the term "Svalbardian" should be used in Svalbard rather "Ellesmerian". Therefore, we adjusted the whole manuscript to "Svalbardian".

Comment 8: agreed.

Comment 9: agreed.

Comment 10: disagreed. The paragraph deals with southern Spitsbergen.

Comment 11: agreed.

Comment 12: agreed. This contribution is almost ready and will be submitted to Tektonika later this summer, so unfortunately no DOI available yet, but will be adjusted as soon as possible.

Comment 13: agreed.

Comment 14: agreed.

Comment 15: agreed.

3. Changes implemented

Comment 1: none commanded by the reviewer's comment.

Comment 2: added “The Mimerdalen Subgroup is upper Givetian to lower Frasnian (ca. 385–380 Ma) in age and the Billefjorden Group is mid Famennian to Upper Mississippian (ca. 365–325 Ma), therefore constraining the Svalbardian event in central and northern Spitsbergen to 383–365 Ma if it ever occurred. The Adriabukta Formation in southern Spitsbergen is Middle Mississippian and, therefore, cannot have been involved in the Svalbardian event, thus suggesting that all the deformation in southern Spitsbergen in early Cenozoic in age and that strain partitioning processes had a major role in localizing deformation in weaker stratigraphic units. The few geochronological age constraints yielding Late Devonian–Mississippian ages in Svalbard may reflect either Svalbardian contraction or extensional processes and are therefore of no use to validate or invalidate the occurrence of the Svalbardian event. On the contrary, the contradicting lines of evidence used to support the occurrence of the Svalbardian event and new regional geophysical studies suggest that Svalbard was subjected to continuous extension from the late Silurian to early Permian times.” lines 31–43.

Comment 3: replaced hyphen characters by “to” lines 18, 21, 35, 41, 43, 49, 57, 84, 87, 100, 108, 117, 146, 161, 191, 195, 201, 209, 228, 229, 231, 349, 353, 361, 372, 379, 398, 399, 402, 426, 431, 468, 497, 507, 518, 519, 525, 527, 530, 531, 532, 558, 559, and 578, by “and” lines 25, 54, 81, 120, 165, 189, 198, 223, 230, 237, 242, 339, 389, 422, 447, 481, 490, 491, 492, 501, 508, 520, 536, 541, 561, and 1075, by “and/or” lines 34, 65, and 100, and by a comma line 129.

Comment 4: see response to comment 2.

Comment 5: added “(ca. 460–410 Ma; Horsfield, 1972; Dallmeyer et al., 1990; Johansson et al., 2004, 2005; Faehnrich et al., 2020)” lines 47–48, and Dallmeyer et al. (1990), Faehnrich et al. (2020), Horsfield (1972), and Johansson et al. (2004, 2005) to the reference list.

Comment 6: added a new S1 supplement illustrating the size difference between the misidentified specimen of Brinkmann (1997), Schweitzer (1999), and Piepjohn et al. (2000), and actual specimen of *Retispora lepidophyta* from detailed studies by Playford (1976) and Maziane et al. (2002). Also changed supplement S1 into supplement S2 to include the new supplement.

Comment 7: changed “Ellesmerian” into “Svalbardian” throughout manuscript lines 1, 22, 24, 26, 33, 45, 51, 59, 64, 71, 76, 80, 88, 90, 94, 100, 106, 114, 115, 120, 124, 126, 128, 130, 144, 153, 163, 164, 186, 232, 239, 240, 283, 288, 304, 337, 338, 342, 356, 358, 366, 368, 376, 379, 385, 387, 393, 420, 424, 435, 446, 451, 458, 460, 471, 480, 489, 491, 500, 501, 502, 513, 526, 532, 538, 558,

561, 562, 569, 584, 586, and 588. Deleted “Ellesmerian” line 19. Added “Svalbardian (and” line 203. Added “in Svalbard” line 527.

Comment 8: rewrote into “debate” line 241.

Comment 9: replaced “discussion” by “speculation and debate” line 243.

Comment 10: none.

Comment 11: added DOI to the reference.

Comment 12: none.

Comment 13: the Ph.D. thesis is available for purchase at various online libraries, and in paper version at the library of the Norwegian Polar Institute.

Comment 14: the submitted (but never published) manuscript is found at the end of the Ph.D. thesis.

Comment 15: added “Py: Pyramiden; “ line 1076.

Additional revisions by the author of the present manuscript

-deleted “in Svalbard” line 29.

-replaced “Svalbardian” by “Ellesmerian” lines 33–34.

-deleted reference to Piepjohn (2000) line 56.

-added “mostly” line 75.

-added “e.g., “ line 115.

-changed “for example” into “Furthermore” line 119.

-added reference to Maher et al. (2022) lines 148, 263, 527, 567–568, and 599, and to the reference list.

-replaced “initiated in” by “occurred during” line 149, and added “initiating” line 150.

-added “, e.g., in pointing out that field studies based on long-distance observation of poorly exposed and inaccessible transects should be given little (if any) credit.” lines 181–183.

-added “, and neither does the claim of Piepjohn et al. (2000) that the older Devonian spores found in the sample with the misidentified specimen of *Retispora lepidophyta* were reworked” lines 241–243.

-added “(Birkenmajer, 1964)” line 280.

-added “Previous works (e.g., Kempe et al., 1997) used the strike and vergence of structures in Blomstrandhalvøya to distinguish Eureka from presumed Svalbardian structures. This argument is not valid because a single tectonic event may very well produce structures with varying vergence

and strikes, e.g., the Eurekan in Svalbard, which resulted in the formation of east-verging structures in western and southwestern Spitsbergen (e.g, Maher et al., 1986; Dallmann et al., 1988, 1993; Andresen et al., 1994) and northeast-verging folds and thrusts in Brøggerhalvøya (e.g., Bergh et al., 2000; Piepjohn et al., 2001). Furthermore, recent regional studies have shown the occurrence of major, WNW–ESE-striking, several to tens of kilometers thick, thousands of kilometers long, inherited Timanian thrust systems extending from northwestern Russia to western Svalbard (Koehl, 2020; Koehl et al., 2022). One of these structures, the NNE-dipping Kongsfjorden–Cowanodden fault zone, extends into Kongsfjorden, where it was reactivated during the Caledonian and Eurekan events as a sinistral-reverse oblique-slip fault, thus partitioning deformation between northern and southern to western Svalbard during those two events and leading to oppositely verging Eurekan thrust across (e.g., west-verging in Andrée Land and Blomstrandhalvøya and east-verging in Røkensåta and Adriabukta and Hornsund) the fault and to bending Eurekan structures in the vicinity of the fault (e.g., in Brøggerhalvøya).” lines 411–426.

-deleted “strongly” line 434.

-added “west-dipping” line 470.

-added “part of” line 492 and deleted “area” line 493.

-changed “lower” into “early” line 557.

-added “and precise” line 583.

Reply to Keith Dewing

Dear Dr. Dewing,

thank you very much for your input on the manuscript, it is highly appreciated. Here is our reply to your comments. We hope the changes we implemented improve the shortcomings of the manuscript highlighted by your comments and suggestions. Please do not hesitate to contact us shall this not be the case for some comments.

1. Comments from Dr. Dewing

Comment 1: This paper examines the age of formations in Svalbard and the bearing these ages have on timing of the “Ellesmerian Orogeny” in Svalbard.

Comment 2: The paper has a number of issues: The paper is more a critique than a review. Reviews typically contain sections that would help readers who are not familiar with Spitzbergen geology, like a summary of the stratigraphy and tectonic models, a review of the Ellesmerian Orogeny and known timing relationships. This paper jumps straight into the details of stratigraphic names and seems directed at a very narrow specialist group of experts on Svalbard geology. So my first recommendation would be to either change the word ‘Review’ in the title to ‘Critique’, or restructure and expand the paper to give a balanced overview of the regional geology and models that have been proposed for both Svalbard geology and the Ellesmerian Orogeny generally.

Comment 3: If this paper is a narrowly focussed critique of interpretations of Svalbard geology, why not stick with the local term ‘Svalbardian Orogeny’ for the structural event(s) rather than call it Ellesmerian? Ellesmerian type area is in the Canadian Arctic where it is clearly expressed as a (modern) south-vergent fold and thrust belt with a minimum 25-65 km shortening (depending where you are), and a later strike slip component.

Comment 4: If this paper is a narrowly focussed critique of interpretations of Svalbard geology, why not stick with the local term ‘Svalbardian Orogeny’ for the structural event(s) rather than call it Ellesmerian? Ellesmerian type area is in the Canadian Arctic where it is clearly expressed as a (modern) south-vergent fold and thrust belt with a minimum 25-65 km shortening (depending where you are), and a later strike slip component.

Comment 5: The introduction does not include events discussed later in the text. It deals with the old models but leaves out key points that are drawn on in the conclusions. Make this part more complete - Caledonian (give age range), Early Devonian rifting (?), putative Ellesmerian folding, possible Late Devonian core complexes/collapse.

Comment 6: Early Devonian rifting and Late Devonian core complexes are not in the intro and need to be discussed. Same for younger strata (Triassic) that are discussed later in the text. Add at least a sentence or two in the introduction.

Comment 7: Eureka deformation seems important enough in your discussion that it deserves a separate paragraph.

Comment 8: There's a discussion in the paragraph centred on line 75 of an area of undisputed Late Devonian deformation. This seems to fade away in the later discussion (ln 215 for example), where there are doubts cast on the existence of Late Devonian deformation at all. Maybe this is due to the discussion being broken into narrow geographic areas, but, somewhere the text needs to deal with what this reader feels is an inconsistency between line 75 and the later parts of the paper. Undisputed Late Devonian deformation should carry a lot of weight in the interpretation, even if Late Devonian structures have been overprinted elsewhere. Same with the discussion in paragraph spanning lines 300-310.

Comment 9: Sure the outcrops are small and the exposure is less than perfect. BUT – this area does show folded Devonian strata and non folded Triassic shale. Suggesting, with no evidence, that Devonian shales are weaker than the Triassic shales so soaked up the Cenozoic deformation is extremely speculative. It would be more parsimonious to say that there was Late Devonian deformation (widely accepted in the literature), than undocumented bedding parallel slip in Triassic strata only

Comment 10: There is a long section on radiometric age dating of high grade metamorphic rocks. But at the end, you conclude that none of the ages really matter because they could be explained by either compression or extension. Thus the whole section seems a bit pointless as it is written. Lots of detail on individual results, but in each case they are suggested to be useless because they don't give a definitive sense of motion, and could be due to a variety of causes. Could the whole section be reorganized and compressed? Maybe start with the idea that age dating of high T metamorphism is useless in the discussion about Svalbardian timing because they could be either due to crustal

thickening or orogenic collapse. Then briefly discuss the results of each study, but keep it short because they don't help anyway.

Comment 11: Plus, the introduction needs to help the reader with the core complex model. It needs to be discussed earlier rather than being introduced here.

Comment 12: he conclusion draws on the multiple inconstancies and contradictory lines of evidence for the 'Ellesmerian Orogeny' in Svalbard to dismiss the orogeny as unlikely. This conclusion is not supported by the evidence presented (esp. given the apparently solid evidence for Late Devonian deformation discussed around lines 75 and 300). Most scientific concepts are surrounded by inconsistencies and contradictions (think of evolution), yet we don't discard a concept just because it is incompletely understood. We work on getting new evidence to refine the models.

Comment 13: This paper doesn't present any new information, it has some speculation regarding strain partitioning, and provides an incomplete summary of the main geological/tectonic events that make it difficult to follow for the reader not completely familiar with the area.

Comment 14: line 2: Critique would be a better word here. A review usually has sections on regional context (i.e., Greenland and Canada), plus a quick overview of tectonic models, previous work, stratigraphy. This article takes exception with the interpretation of various datasets, but presents none of the things a reader unfamiliar with the geology of Svalbard might expect.

Comment 15: line 31: because this article deals only with Svalbard, why not call the deformation 'Svalbardian'. The Ellesmerian is a real thing elsewhere, so why confuse the casual reader by critiquing and eventually dismissing an event (the Svalbardian) but calling it Ellesmerian? If there is, as you suggest, no Late Devonian compression on Svalbard, why give it a name that is just fine in other parts of the Arctic?

Comment 16: line 36: Add Thorsteinsson and Tozer, 1970. This seems to be the paper that originally defines the Ellesmerian Orogeny.

Thorsteinsson, R., Tozer, E.T., 1970. Geology of the Arctic Archipelago. In: Douglas, R.J.W., (Ed.), Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada (5th ed.): Geological Survey of Canada, Economic Geology Report, no. 1, p. 547–590.

Comment 17: line 43: Isn't there some extension and rifting in the Early - or Middle Devonian in Svalbard?

Comment 18: line 43: When did the Caledonian end? Add a phrase to this sentence with the age range of the Caledonian on Svalbard

Comment 19: line 57: Hey, what about the work suggesting widespread Late? Devonian extension. Try looking at Koehl's work on this :)

This intro part deals with the old models but leaves out key points you draw on in the conclusions. Make this part more complete - Caledonian (age range), Early Devonian rifting (right?), putative Ellesmerian folding, possible Late Devonian core complexes/collapse.

Comment 20: line 57: how long is 'shortly'?

Comment 21: line 61: maybe expand a sentence or two - what about the Triassic that you mention later.

Then put the Eureka in a different paragraph?

Comment 22: line 73: original unmodified ?

Comment 23: line 101: on Svalbard.

Comment 24: line 109: If you are discussing Ellesmerian deformation, why not talk about timing constraints from Greenland and Canada. If you are only interested in Svalbard, then perhaps Ellesmerian is the wrong term to use and you should stick with Svalbardian instead? Using Ellesmerian implied a single, unified event from Svalbard-Greenland-Canada.

Comment 25: line 172: Do we need all the names here? Can you just say 30 samples have Famennian spore assemblages (Marshall et al. 2015).

Comment 26: line 189: I agree with this in the narrow sense that if that spore is misidentified the age constraint is removed. BUT, Devonian spores are notoriously recycled. Look at John Utting's work on the Sverdrup Basin. Many Carboniferous samples are dominated by Devonian spores, which are notoriously tough.

Comment 27: line 217: But there is an area of undisputed Late Devonian deformation? See paragraph centred on line 75. Add something here to help the reader. Is the deformation mentioned around line 75 definitively Late Devonian or not?

Comment 28: line 251: didn't the Bergh paper discuss an angular unconformity above the Adria Bukta Fm as part of their reasoning for a Devonian age? If this is a review, then you should at least mention this observation and explain it.

Comment 29: 301: because they are extensively.

Comment 30: line 310: This paragraph is confusing. Sure the outcrops are small and the exposure is less than perfect. BUT - it does show folded Devonian and non folded Triassic shale. I don't see how the argument about strain partitioning holds? Are you trying to say that the Devonian shales are weaker than the Triassic shales so soaked up the Cenozoic deformation? That is not clear from the text and is extremely speculative.

Comment 31: line 324: Okay, you have qualified this a bit, but it does not seem the most parsimonious explanation. There could be Svalbardian deformation (widely accepted), or there is folding in the Devonian but bedding parallel slip in the Triassic, but which can't be documented. I find this argument weak.

Comment 32: line 342: Arguing from the consensus viewpoint seems out of character here! If you are tearing up the received interpretation, why accept it here?

Comment 33: line 365: The structural argument is the stronger one here. The conodonts may be poorly preserved so that they can't be assigned to a particular biozone, but the overall upper Paleozoic character might still be clear.

Comment 34: line 406: This paragraph doesn't offer much and seems out of place with the preceding and following paragraphs.

Comment 35: This seems counter to the linkage you made several paragraphs ago about the linkage between shallower extensional faults and timing of metamorphism? The paragraph seems like a cop out - if you don't like my arguments above, then the data just don't matter anyway.

Comment 36: line 427: woah - that's a jump. Can you add a sentence as to why Ziemniak thought that Barnes was wrong? Re-interpretation or different sample set?

Comment 37: line 433: provided evidence of.

Comment 38: line 445: None of these ages seem useful then if they can be explained by either compression or extension. The whole section seems a bit pointless as it is written. Lots of detail on individual results, but in each case they are suggested to be useless because they don't give a definitive sense of motion, and could be due to a variety of causes. Could the whole section be reorganized and compressed? Maybe start with the idea that age dating of high T metamorphism is useless in the discussion about Svalbardian timing because they could be either due to crustal thickening or orogenic collapse. Then briefly discuss the results of each study, but keep it short because they don't help anyway.

Comment 39: line 460: Big jump here!

the only definitive record... or The only strong record... or The only record of Ellesmerian tectonism that cannot be easily explained by other processes....

there are lots of 'possible' instances that could have been overprinted by Eurekan.

Comment 40: line 565: there are multiple inconsistencies and contradictions in most scientific concepts (think of evolution...). An idea isn't necessarily wrong because it is incompletely understood.

The switches in stress direction

Comment 41: line 863: Wouldn't the old Mann and Townsend 1989 (Geological Magazine v. 126) be relevant here?

Comment 42: line 1062: Is this column necessary if there are no rocks preserved?

Comment 43: line 1062: vary the line weight a bit? Make the line under 'Central Spitzbergen' thicker?

Comment 44: line 1062: what's this empty box?

Comment 45: line 1062: grey.

Comment 46: line 1062: why does Andrée Land Group cover this unconformity? does it include that empty box?

Comment 47: line 1062: make hiatus grey?

Comment 48: line 1062: I'd vary the font a bit. Make the Periods bold or a bit bigger. Turn Devonian and Mississippian 90 degrees if needed.

Add absolute ages at the stage boundaries to make it easier for the reader.

2. Author's reply

Comment 1: agreed.

Comment 2: agreed. Because of the overwhelming amount of evidence against the occurrence of the Svalbardian Orogeny, the present manuscript indeed turns out to be a critique as much as a review. This is largely due to the fact that alternative hypotheses to the Svalbardian Orogeny have been consistently disregarded by supporters of the Svalbardian Orogeny (e.g., Piepjohn, 2000, which does not even cite the competing work by Chorowicz, 1992 – this is also the case of the review work by Dallmann and Piepjohn, 2020). Crucial points of emphasis are that (1) research in

the Arctic is relatively expensive, and (2) that research teams pursuing alternative hypotheses (e.g., extensional collapse) ran out of funding (Chorowicz, pers. comm. 2021).

A very (and it cannot be stressed enough) very important point of the paper is that it is directly addressed to specialists of the geology of Svalbard. This is in great part due to the fact that the main author of the manuscript (re-) discovered a large number of old manuscripts on the topic that were not digitized (i.e., not accessible to the wide public and to most researchers) at the library of the Norwegian Polar Institute in Fall 2021. Since the only metric that actually matters to the authors of the present manuscript is that the manuscript is to be read by the appropriate people (and not by the largest number of researchers/scientists/others), it is of absolutely no consequence that the manuscript jumps straight into detailed stratigraphy and terms. The manuscript is addressed to people that are experts on and/or are deeply interested in the topic (this is in agreement with the policy of ResearchGate to delete the “RG Score” and to focus on “Research interest” metric). The time of fellow researchers/scientists/others (i.e., time, money, and human resources) is of great importance to the authors of the present manuscript. It is important that these resources are not wasted in reading a manuscript that is not absolutely necessary for their work.

Comment 3: agreed about the Svalbard part of the deformation.

Comment 4: agreed. See response to comment 3.

Comment 5: agreed. However, Svalbardian folds are already mentioned lines 61–67.

Comment 6: agreed. See also response to comment 5.

Comment 7: agreed.

Comment 8: disagreed. These structures are not undisputed. Most of them are invisible in the field or are obvious misinterpretations. This statement is based on the initial work by Stensiö (1918), Vogt (1938), and Friend (1960) and our own mapping through three field seasons there. Both these older works and ours are consistent with one another and show no major faults in the Devonian succession in Mimerdalen. When considering the stratigraphy and structures at this locality, and paleontological constraints, the team of Dr. Piepjohn (Michaelsen et al., 1997; Brinkmann, 1997; Piepjohn et al., 1997; Michalesen, 1998; Piepjohn, 2000; Piepjohn et al., 2000) is the only team whose findings and mapping differ significantly from all other works. The consistency displayed by all older works and our own strongly suggests that the Svalbardian structures interpreted in this area by Dr. Piepjohn and his group arise from their confusion of the stratigraphy and lack of understanding of the geometry of the Mimerelva Syncline, which curves into an E–W trend in the

north at the corner of Muninelva. As Berry and Marshall (2015) and many other works listed in the present contribution show, the paleontological arguments used by the research group of Dr. Piepjohn was erroneous. Our ongoing manuscripts will show that their interpretation of numerous Devonian structures and of the stratigraphy in the area is incorrect. Notably, the interpretation of Svabardian structures by Dr. Piepjohn and his team does not reconcile several aspects of the local geology, which they did not include in their discussions and considerations (e.g., major drops in the elevation/altitude of the base of the Permian strata overlying the Devonian successions across major valleys in the area). Their interpretation is therefore questionable and the presence of Devonian contraction structures in the area is highly doubtful.

Regarding structures in Blomstrandhalvøya, they are discussed in the present manuscript.

Regarding the paragraph lines 300–310, the interpretation by Dallmann (1992) and Dallmann and Piepjohn (2020) of folded Devonian strata truncated by undeformed Triassic shales is based on long-distance observations and the outcrops are not accessible for detailed inspection because they are located on steep cliffs (Dallmann, pers. comm. 2020). Based on numerous works by other research groups (including Dr. Dallmann), Triassic shales in western Svalbard are well known to have localized Eurekan décollements throughout Svalbard (e.g., Maher, 1984; Maher et al., 1986, 1989; Andresen et al., 1988; Bergh and Andresen, 1990; Haremo and Andresen, 1992; Andresen et al., 1992; Dallmann et al., 1993; Bergh et al., 1997). Since it is not possible to access the boundary between Triassic and Devonian strata there, one cannot prove that there is a décollement, but one cannot prove either that there isn't one. Based on the overwhelming evidence of Eurekan décollements in Triassic shales throughout Svalbard, on our arguments regarding the geometry of the fold (upwards dying-out), and on the poor quality of the outcrop itself (almost completely eroded and mostly made up with loose material) and its inaccessibility for detailed field inspection, we argue that very little credit (if any) should be given to any interpretation of this outcrop (which therefore cannot be used to support the occurrence of the Svalbardian event).

Nevertheless, it is clear from the reviewer's comment that we should be more specific in our argumentation. It should also be proposed that clear methodologies be implemented by geologists in the future to clearly state the uncertainty associated to one's model/interpretation (e.g., poor outcrop quality, inaccessibility, lack of field photograph to document one's claim – e.g., work by Piepjohn et al., 1997; Michaelsen et al., 1997; Piepjohn, 2000). The consistent lack of field photographs of Svalbardian faults in Svalbard in manuscript by the research group of Dr. Piepjohn

is also something to take into account when proving their claims (see following studies: Piepjohn et al., 1997; Michaelsen et al., 1997; Kempe et al., 1997; Piepjohn, 2000).

Comment 9: disagreed. No, we do not know for sure whether the Triassic strata are undeformed due to the poor quality and the inaccessibility of the outcrop. We do not suggest the presence of a bedding-parallel décollement without evidence. We do it based on the works by numerous studies in adjacent Triassic rocks in western Spitsbergen (e.g., Maher, 1984; Maher et al., 1986, 1989; Andresen et al., 1988; Bergh and Andresen, 1990; Haremo and Andresen, 1992; Andresen et al., 1992; Dallmann et al., 1993; Bergh et al., 1997). The supporters of the Svalbardian event did not discuss the possibility of a décollement within Triassic shale in an area (Røkensåta) located within the core of the West Spitsbergen Fold-and-Thrust Belt, although this is a fairly common process as shown by the wealth of examples in the literature (see references above). Instead, they directly inferred the occurrence of the Svalbardian event based on a long-distance observation of a poorly exposed and inaccessible mountain transect.

Comment 10: partly agreed. However, extensive support was drawn by supporters of the Svalbardian event from new geochronological works in favor of its occurrence. It is therefore crucial to review them carefully to show the reader that these actually are inconclusive and do not necessarily support the Svalbardian event since extension is an equally likely scenario. We find the suggestion to start the section about geochronological constraints by stating our conclusion (i.e., that the age do not help in distinguishing contractional from extensional events) not ideal because the manuscript would certainly look less impartial. Nevertheless, we are open to reorganize as suggested by Dr. Dewing should it be also preferred by the other reviewer and by the editor.

Comment 11: agreed. See response to comment 5.

Comment 12: we agree with Dr. Dewing in that “Most scientific concepts are surrounded by inconsistencies and contradictions”, and that the Svalbardian event (if it ever occurred) “is incompletely understood”. As it turns out, evidence initially (> 30 years ago) thought to be undisputably in favor of the Svalbardian event are highly questionable by modern research standards and ethics (e.g., they are not reproducible and not replicable). See also response to comment 8. It is therefore important that scientists focus again on the Svalbardian event and also on possible (long-forgotten) alternatives (e.g., Chorowicz, 1992; Roy, 2007, 2009, who ran out of fundings earlier than the research group of Dr. Piepjohn and therefore did not manage to further develop their realistic extensional alternative to the Svalbardian event – Chorowicz, pers. comm.

2019; note that Chorwicz, 1992 and Roy, 2007, 2009 do discuss the Svalbardian event before dismissing it and arguing in favor of an extensional origin, whereas Dr. Piepjohn and his team do not consider any other alternative in their works, e.g., Piepjohn et al., 1997, 2000, Michaelsen et al., 1997, Michaelsen, 1998, and Piepjohn, 2000; Piepjohn and Dallmann, 2014). The authors of the present manuscript do not aim at rejecting firmly the occurrence of the Svalbardian event, but at re-establishing a balance in the literature, which is, up to present day, strongly unbalanced/biased towards the Svalbardian model. Noteworthy, a model for continuous late Silurian–Carboniferous extension is gaining momentum thanks to the work by Braathen et al., (2018, 2020) and Maher et al. (2022).

Comment 13: the authors of the present manuscript concede that the present manuscript does not present any new data and as such is listed as a review manuscript. We also agree that the introduction section was incomplete (see responses to comments 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11). However, we disagree in that the present manuscript “has some speculation regarding strain partitioning”. The present manuscript describes many uncertainties that supporters of the Svalbardian event should have described in their manuscripts, such as the fact that many observations were made from great distances (Dallmann, pers. comm. 2020) on incomplete mountain transects, which are partly to mostly made up with loose material and which are inaccessible for detailed inspection because located on steep cliffs, and that most structural measurements were taken within riverbeds, i.e., not directly at the contact of Devonian rocks and overlying successions. In the very few places where this contact is exposed and accessible for detailed field inspection, the outcrops either show gently tilted (i.e., undeformed) Devonian strata under undeformed post-Devonian strata, or bedding-parallel décollements within coal- and shale-rich units such as the Billefjorden Group (e.g., Koehl, 2021), thus strongly supporting Eurekan strain partitioning and shielding of post-Devonian strata from Eurekan deformation by weak sedimentary layers, which absorbed most of the deformation. Note that strain partitioning is also clearly observed on 2D seismic transects (i.e., continuous data in two dimensions) in Svalbard, e.g., at the base of the Billefjorden Group in Sassenfjorden (Koehl, 2021) and between strongly deformed Devonian and mildly deformed Permian carbonates in Billefjorden (Koehl et al., submitted), thus further supporting the important role played by Eurekan strain partitioning in Spitsbergen. Again, we do not firmly reject the occurrence of the Svalbardian event, but seriously question the evidence and methods used to collect the evidence supporting its

occurrence. It is up to the scientific community to collect more interdisciplinary evidence with modern and ethical methods to further validate or reject its occurrence.

Comment 14: agreed. “Critique” might also be a suitable term for this review manuscript, but it is mostly because the manuscript calls the reader’s attention on the numerous biases and weaknesses involved in the Svalbardian event model. We also agree that some information was missing in the introduction section (see also responses to comments 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 13).

Comment 15: agreed. See response to comment 3.

Comment 16: agreed.

Comment 17: agreed. Late–post-Caledonian collapse extension occurred in Svalbard in the latest Silurian to Devonian (Carboniferous?). See response to comment 5.

Comment 18: agreed. See response to comment 5.

Comment 19: agreed. Also see response to comment 5.

Comment 20: agreed.

Comment 21: agreed, though mention of the Triassic rocks was added in the previous paragraph and the Eureka event was ascribed a full paragraph three paragraphs below. See responses to comments 6, 7, and 8.

Comment 22: agreed.

Comment 23: agreed. However, we updated the event’s name to “Svalbardian” (see response to comment 3). “in Svalbard” is therefore not needed anymore.

Comment 24: agreed. See response to comment 3.

Comment 25: disagreed. Stating all the 12 characteristic species names found in each of the 30 samples adds contrast to the work by Piepjohn et al. (2000) who based their interpretation on one specimen of (misidentified) *Retispora lepidophyta* in only one sample.

Comment 26: agreed. The sentence needs rewriting to be more accurate.

Comment 27: no, it is not necessarily Devonian. See responses to comments 8, 9, and 12.

Comment 28: yes, indeed, Bergh et al. (2011) mention an unconformity between the Adriabukta Formation and overlying Pennsylvanian rocks. They cite Dallmann (1992) who cites Birkenmajer (1964, 1975) pp. 53. Dallmann (1992) himself recognizes in the next paragraph (pp. 53) that “There is, however, no doubt about the presence of the angular unconformity. This fact by itself would not ascertain the existence of a folding event” (i.e., in the Devonian). He further argues that the unconformity needs to be combined to observations made in Røkensåta to infer a Late

Devonian event of contractional folding. As mentioned in the present manuscript (last two paragraphs of the same section, in the third sub-section) and in our responses to comments 8 and 9, observations made from great distance at the Røkensåta locality should not be given any credit due to the extremely poor quality of the outcrop section there and the impossibility to inspect the contact between Devonian and Triassic rocks in detail (i.e., actually step on it) because it is located on steep cliffs. As mentioned in Koehl (2020a) and in Supplement S2 in the present manuscript, the unconformity between the Adriabutka and Hyrnefjellet formations in Adriabukta may, as well, be explained by extensional processes, such as core complex exhumation. This is mentioned in the third sub-section (first paragraph) of the same section.

Comment 29: agreed.

Comment 30: on the contrary, we argue that the Triassic shales are much weaker than the Devonian shales and that the former soaked up Eurekan deformation. This is documented in many places in western Svalbard where the Triassic shales accommodated large amounts of deformation and displacement in décollement levels (Maher, 1984; Maher et al., 1986, 1989; Andresen et al., 1988; Bergh and Andresen, 1990; Haremo and Andresen, 1992; Andresen et al., 1992; Dallmann et al., 1993; Bergh et al., 1997). As a result, deformation within Triassic shales may occur at much lower scale (e.g., meter-scale beds) than in less weak Devonian shales (meso- to macro-scale folds). This is the main argument behind inspecting the contact between the Devonian and the Triassic in detail and not from great distance. We agree that this should be specified in the paragraph mentioned.

Comment 31: disagreed. The same can be said about Svalbardian deformation: it can't be documented because the folds/deformation there have/has not been dated yet, and, most importantly, the contact between the Devonian and Triassic has not been inspected in detail, therefore casting strong doubts on the Svalbardian hypothesis since the research community has widely demonstrated in many instances in Svalbard (Maher, 1984; Maher et al., 1986, 1989; Andresen et al., 1988; Bergh and Andresen, 1990; Haremo and Andresen, 1992; Andresen et al., 1992; Dallmann et al., 1993; Bergh et al., 1997; Koehl, 2021), but also worldwide, the effect of thin décollement levels even at smaller scale (meter scale, i.e., undetectable from great distance; e.g., in Pyramiden – Koehl, 2021). As mentioned in our response to comment 30 (see section about changes implemented to the manuscript), it may be possible to inspect the contact with a drone and, therefore, to document the presence of bedding-parallel décollement if the whole base of the Triassic succession is exposed and if the exposures are of reasonable quality, which may very well

not be the case in Røkensåta judging from the amount of collapsed/loose material on the long distance photographs by Dallmann (1992) and Dallmann and Piepjohn (2020). Triassic bedding-parallel décollements of early Cenozoic age have been documented in many places along the west coast of Svalbard, and this is much more widely accepted and by many research groups (Maher, 1984; Maher et al., 1986, 1989; Andresen et al., 1988; Bergh and Andresen, 1990; Haremo and Andresen, 1992; Andresen et al., 1992; Dallmann et al., 1993; Bergh et al., 1997) than the Svalbardian event, which was mostly proposed by one research group in the 90s with arguments that are at the very least doubtful and need re-examination, as we show in the present manuscript and, e.g., in Koehl (2020a, 2021). Further work is needed before we can firmly reject or validate the Svalbardian event, and the scientific community needs to be aware of this especially because it seems that many researchers think that the Svalbardian event is widely and firmly accepted.

Comment 32: the authors of the present manuscript are a little uncertain about what is meant by the reviewer's comment. This paragraph aims at showing the reader that some structures in Blomstrandhalvøya were already ascribed an early Cenozoic age and that the arguments used to distinguish between Svalbardian and Eureka folds and thrusts in the area are extremely weak. Since the initial publication by Kempe et al. (1997) is written in German and is not available at any online repository, its content is not accessible to most researchers (but it is accessible to the authors of the present manuscript). Thus far, this work was only accessible through reading discussions in subsequent papers by the same research group (e.g., Piepjohn, 2000). It is therefore of great importance to state the information contained in this manuscript clearly. We are not tearing up the interpretation/speculation of Kempe et al. (1997) that NW-verging thrusts are early Cenozoic in age. The authors of the present manuscript await further clarification by the reviewer if they misunderstood the comment.

Comment 33: agreed, the structural argument presented in the previous paragraph is stronger than the one presented in the present paragraph. Does the reviewer suggest deletion/shortening (other?) of the present paragraph?

Comment 34: agreed. However, the paragraph discusses the reliability of the ages presented in Kosminska et al. (2020) and is therefore relatively important.

Comment 35: agreed. This is to show that no matter how one looks at it, arguments supporting Svalbardian contraction in western Svalbard are tentative at best. The author's of the present manuscript are aware of the "dilution effect" weak arguments may have on strong arguments

(https://www.ted.com/talks/niro_sivanathan_the_counterintuitive_way_to_be_more_persuasive?language=en). However, authors of the present manuscript thought it best to present all the arguments at hand so that future works may assess accurately the reliability of this claim and of previous works.

Comment 36: agreed.

Comment 37: agreed.

Comment 38: to the authors of the present manuscript's knowledge, it is the first time that the geochronological arguments used to support the occurrence of the Svalbardian event are reviewed in detail. Shortening the section is therefore not an ideal option. The authors of the present manuscript agree that reorganizing the section starting "with the idea that age dating of high T metamorphism is useless in the discussion about Svalbardian timing because they could be either due to crustal thickening or orogenic collapse" and "then briefly discuss the results of each study" is judicious.

Comment 39: agreed. The Røkensåta locality is the only potential instance of Late Devonian contraction left in Spitsbergen since all the other arguments supporting Svalbardian tectonism are not valid. However, it is speculative to say that Eureka structures overprint Svalbardian structures everywhere. What about Timanian and Caledonian structures, which are very weakly (if at all) overprinted by early Cenozoic structures? We concede that Timanian structures are extensively overprinted by Caledonian structures, but the initial Timanian signal is still preserved in smaller shear zones reworked during the Caledonian Orogeny (e.g., Faehnrich et al., 2020). Thus, should the Svalbardian event have occurred in Svalbard, one should expect to obtain Late Devonian ages for structures showing unquestionable contractional kinematics. This is not the case yet.

Comment 40: see response to comment 12.

Comment 41: partly agreed, but the mentioned reference would not add much to the discussion.

Comment 42: yes, it is because the authors of the present manuscript intend to show the stratigraphic column at each major locality mentioned in the text in order to help the reader understand the geological setting in each area.

Comment 43: agreed.

Comment 44: agreed, this is a mistake.

Comment 45: agreed.

Comment 46: agreed. See response to comment 44.

Comment 47: agreed. See response to comment 45.

Comment 48: agreed.

3. Changes implemented

Comment 1: none commanded by the reviewer's comments.

Comment 2: none.

Comment 3: changed "Ellesmerian" into "Svalbardian" throughout manuscript lines 1, 22, 24, 26, 33, 45, 51, 59, 64, 71, 76, 80, 88, 90, 94, 100, 106, 114, 115, 120, 124, 126, 128, 130, 144, 153, 163, 164, 186, 232, 239, 240, 283, 288, 304, 337, 338, 342, 356, 358, 366, 368, 376, 379, 385, 387, 393, 420, 424, 435, 446, 451, 458, 460, 471, 480, 489, 491, 500, 501, 502, 513, 526, 532, 538, 558, 561, 562, 569, 584, 586, and 588. Deleted "Ellesmerian" line 19. Added "Svalbardian (and" line 203. Added "in Svalbard" line 527.

Comment 4: see response to comment 3.

Comment 5: added "(ca. 460–410 Ma; Horsfield, 1972; Dallmeyer et al., 1990; Johansson et al., 2004, 2005; Faehnrich et al., 2020)" lines 47–48, and Dallmeyer et al. (1990), Faehnrich et al. (2020), Horsfield (1972), and Johansson et al. (2004, 2005) to the reference list. Added "and subsequent deposition of thick upper Silurian–Devonian sedimentary successions during late–post-orogenic collapse (Gee and Moody-Stuart, 1966; Friend et al., 1966; Friend and Moody-Stuart, 1972; Murascov and Mokin, 1979; Manby and Lyberis, 1992; Manby et al., 1994; Friend et al., 1997; McCann, 2000; Dallmann and Piepjohn, 2020)" lines 48–51. Added "In addition, new geochronological and structural work in northern Svalbard shows that collapse-related extension leading to the exhumation of the Bockfjorden Anticline as a core complex lasted from the late Silurian to the Late Devonian (Famennian at 368.42 ± 0.81 Ma; Braathen et al., 2018), i.e, possibly overlapping with Svalbardian contraction." Lines 57–60. Added "and understand its interplay with potentially coeval collapse processes (e.g., Braathen et al., 2018)" lines 114–115.

Comment 6: added "The latter were interpreted to be unconformably covered by presumed undeformed, shale-rich, poorly exposed Triassic strata (Dallmann, 1992)." Lines 67–69. See also response to comment 5.

Comment 7: added "Distinguishing Svalbardian from Eureka structures is problematic. In Arctic Canada and Greenland, Ellesmerian structures are thought to be overprinted almost everywhere by subsequent Eureka structures (e.g., Piepjohn et al., 2015). This is also the case to some extent in

Svalbard, where Svalbardian and Eureka folds and thrusts are believed to both show dominantly east-verging geometries in the south, but opposite vergence in the north where Svalbardian structures display mostly top-west attitudes (Dallmann and Piepjohn, 2020). Another issue arises from the complexity of the Eureka fold-and-thrust belt throughout Spitsbergen, which involves numerous décollements localized in shale-rich stratigraphic units, such as the Lower Triassic (Maher, 1984; Maher et al., 1986, 1989; Andresen et al., 1988; Bergh and Andresen, 1990; Haremo and Andresen, 1992; Andresen et al., 1992; Dallmann et al., 1993; Bergh et al., 1997).” Lines 108–118, and split the paragraph into two.

Comment 8: added “The structures in the Dickson Land area are actually highly questionable and are addressed in two separate manuscripts (Koehl et al., in prep.; Koehl and Stokmo, in prep.), and will therefore not be reviewed in detail in the present manuscript.” lines 96–98. Added “Important uncertainties around this interpretation are discussed for the first time in the present work and suggest that interpretation based on this outcrop should be given little to no credit.” lines 69–71. Added “Therefore, we propose that little to no weight should be given to any interpretation of these two poorly exposed and inaccessible outcrops.” lines 358–359.

Comment 9: none.

Comment 10: awaiting further instruction from the editor and the reviewers.

Comment 11: see response to comment 5.

Comment 12: none. See also response to comment 8.

Comment 13: see responses to comments 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11.

Comment 14: see responses to comments 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 13.

Comment 15: see response to comment 3.

Comment 16: added reference to Thorsteinsson and Tozer (1970) lines 38–39, and to the reference list.

Comment 17: see response to comment 5.

Comment 18: see response to comment 5.

Comment 19: added “, possibly during widespread latest Devonian–Mississippian extension,” line 74 and “Koehl and Muñoz-Barrera, 2018” lines 77 and 550–551, and Koehl and Muñoz-Barrera, 2018 to the reference list. Also see response to comment 5.

Comment 20: added “(i.e., immediately up to a few million years after)” line 72.

Comment 21: see responses to comments 6, 7, and 8.

Comment 22: added “(unmodified)” line 91.

Comment 23: see also response to comment 3.

Comment 24: see response to comment 3.

Comment 25: none.

Comment 26: replaced “is no longer valid” by “no longer has any supporting argument in Svalbard” line 224.

Comment 27: see responses to comments 8, 9, and 12.

Comment 28: added “The fact that the shear zone does not seem to crosscut the Hyrnefjellet Formation and instead abruptly dies out at the unconformity (see sketch in figure 5 in Bergh et al., 2011) rather supports a formation as a normal fault in the Mississippian (Supplement S2).” lines 319–322.

Comment 29: added “they were” line 340.

Comment 30: added “weak” line 342, “, which localized large amounts of Eurekan deformation and displacement along décollement levels” lines 343–344, “. Triassic are known to be much weaker than Devonian shales and to have preferentially localized Eurekan deformation at a much lower scale (e.g., décollements with kilometer-scale displacement in the Triassic shales versus open meso- to macro-scale folds with limited to no displacement within Devonian shales)” lines 362–365, and “until further inspection of the contact is made from very close range (e.g., using a drone?)” lines 369–370.

Comment 31: none.

Comment 32: none yet, but awaiting further clarification by the reviewer if needed.

Comment 33: none yet. Awaiting further instruction by the reviewer.

Comment 34: moved the paragraph at the end of the present section and moved “Furthermore” from line 465 to line 472.

Comment 35: none.

Comment 36: changed “; Ziemniak et al., 2020)” into “) by Ziemniak et al. (2020), who obtained comparable ages for the same unit without the 365–344 Ma disturbance, which they attribute to fluid circulation. This is also partly supported by the poorer statistical reliability of the 365–344 Ma ages as documented by Barnes et al. (2020)” lines 486–489. Deleted “therefore” line 490. Changed “is most likely” into “may as well be” line 492.

Comment 37: replaced “evidenced” by “provided evidence of” line 495.

Comment 38: added “However, none of the ages in Prins Karls Forland are of any use in discussing the timing of the Svalbardian event since they could either reflect crustal thickening or late–post-orogenic collapse.” lines 431–433 and deleted “However, ” line 434. Replaced “In Oscar II Land (location in Figure 1), ” by “Geochronological ages in Oscar II Land (location in **Error! Reference source not found.**) are also useless in discussing the timing of the Svalbardian event since they may equally reflect extensional processes.” lines 487–488. Added “that” line 489. Deleted “suggesting it potentially reflects Svalbardian deformation. However, these ages” line 490. Replaced “This” by “The 365–344 Ma” line 494.

Comment 39: replaced “possible” by “potential” line 528.

Comment 40: see response to comment 12.

Comment 41: none.

Comment 42: none.

Comment 43: thickened some major lines in the table.

Comment 44: adjusted rectangle in table.

Comment 45: made all hiatuses grey and added “hiatus” to the legend.

Comment 46: see response to comment 44.

Comment 47: see response to comment 45.

Comment 48: added absolute ages to the age scale, turned the font of the age scale bold, and increased the font size of the legend. Also added “The ages in the time scale are in Ma and are from Walker et al. (2018).” to the caption of Figure 2, and reference to Walker et al. (2018) in the reference list.

Additional revisions by the author of the present manuscript

-deleted “in Svalbard” line 29.

-replaced “Svalbardian” by “Ellesmerian” lines 33–34.

-deleted reference to Piepjohn (2000) line 56.

-added “mostly” line 75.

-added “e.g., “ line 115.

-changed “for example” into “Furthermore” line 119.

-added reference to Maher et al. (2022) lines 148, 263, 527, 567–568, and 599, and to the reference list.

- replaced “initiated in” by “occurred during” line 149, and added “initiating” line 150.
- added “, e.g., in pointing out that field studies based on long-distance observation of poorly exposed and inaccessible transects should be given little (if any) credit.” lines 181–183.
- added “, and neither does the claim of Piepjohn et al. (2000) that the older Devonian spores found in the sample with the misidentified specimen of *Retispora lepidophyta* were reworked” lines 241–243.
- added “(Birkenmajer, 1964)” line 280.
- added “Previous works (e.g., Kempe et al., 1997) used the strike and vergence of structures in Blomstrandhalvøya to distinguish Eureka from presumed Svalbardian structures. This argument is not valid because a single tectonic event may very well produce structures with varying vergence and strikes, e.g., the Eureka in Svalbard, which resulted in the formation of east-verging structures in western and southwestern Spitsbergen (e.g., Maher et al., 1986; Dallmann et al., 1988, 1993; Andresen et al., 1994) and northeast-verging folds and thrusts in Brøggerhalvøya (e.g., Bergh et al., 2000; Piepjohn et al., 2001). Furthermore, recent regional studies have shown the occurrence of major, WNW–ESE-striking, several to tens of kilometers thick, thousands of kilometers long, inherited Timanian thrust systems extending from northwestern Russia to western Svalbard (Koehl, 2020; Koehl et al., 2022). One of these structures, the NNE-dipping Kongsfjorden–Cowanodden fault zone, extends into Kongsfjorden, where it was reactivated during the Caledonian and Eureka events as a sinistral-reverse oblique-slip fault, thus partitioning deformation between northern and southern to western Svalbard during those two events and leading to oppositely verging Eureka thrust across (e.g., west-verging in Andrée Land and Blomstrandhalvøya and east-verging in Røkensåta and Adriabukta and Hornsund) the fault and to bending Eureka structures in the vicinity of the fault (e.g., in Brøggerhalvøya).” lines 411–426.
- deleted “strongly” line 434.
- added “west-dipping” line 470.
- added “part of” line 492 and deleted “area” line 493.
- changed “lower” into “early” line 557.
- added “and precise” line 583.

The timing of the ~~Ellesmerian-Svalbardian~~ Orogeny in Svalbard: A review

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Abstract

In the Late Devonian to –earliest Mississippian, Svalbard was affected by a short-lived episode of deformation named the ~~Ellesmerian~~ (Svalbardian) Orogeny. This event resulted in intense folding and thrusting in Devonian sedimentary successions. Deformation stopped prior to the deposition of Carboniferous to –Permian sedimentary strata of the Billefjorden and Gipsdalen groups, which lie unconformably over folded Devonian strata. Later on, presumed ~~Ellesmerian Svalbardian~~ structures were reworked during Eurekan tectonism in the early Cenozoic and partly eroded. At present, record of ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ deformation is only preserved in narrow N–S-trending belts in central and –northern, western and southern Spitsbergen. Despite extensive field studies, the timing of the ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ Orogeny is poorly constrained, and remains a matter of debate in places because of conflicting ages and because of the complex tectonic history of Svalbard. The present contribution aims at reviewing and discussing all available age constraints for ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ tectonism ~~in Svalbard~~, which has great implications for the plate tectonic reconstructions of Arctic regions and for the tectonic history of Svalbard. The Mimerdalen Subgroup is upper Givetian to lower Frasnian (ca. 385–380 Ma) in age and the Billefjorden Group is mid Famennian to Upper Mississippian (ca. 365–325 Ma), therefore constraining the Svalbardian

event in central and northern Spitsbergen to 383–365 Ma if it ever occurred. The Adriabukta Formation in southern Spitsbergen is Middle Mississippian and, therefore, cannot have been involved in the Svalbardian event, thus suggesting that all the deformation in southern Spitsbergen in early Cenozoic in age and that strain partitioning processes had a major role in localizing deformation in weaker stratigraphic units. The few geochronological age constraints yielding Late Devonian–Mississippian ages in Svalbard may reflect either Svalbardian contraction or extensional processes and are therefore of no use to validate or invalidate the occurrence of the Svalbardian event. On the contrary, the contradicting lines of evidence used to support the occurrence of the Svalbardian event and new regional geophysical studies suggest that Svalbard was subjected to continuous extension from the late Silurian to early Permian times.

1. Introduction

The Svalbardian ~~Ellesmerian~~-Orogeny, also known as the Inuitian or Svalbardian ~~Ellesmerian~~ Orogeny, refers to a short-lived episode of contraction and/or transpression that affected all levels of the crust and occurred in the Late Devonian (to-earliest Mississippian?) when parts of the tectonic plates now constituting most of the Arctic (Laurentia and Baltica) collided with each other and deformed Proterozoic to mid-Paleozoic sedimentary basins and basement rocks in northeastern Russia (Malyshev et al., 2011; Luchitskaya et al., 2015), Canada (Thorsteinsson and Tozer, 1970; Trettin, 1973, 1991; Embry and Klovan, 1976; Embry, 1991; Harisson, 1995; Harisson and Brent, 2005; Piepjohn et al., 2008, 2013; Piepjohn and von Gosen, 2017) and Alaska (Grantz and May, 1984; Lane, 2007; Kumar et al., 2011), Proterozoic-to Silurian metasedimentary rocks in northern and northeastern Greenland (Higgins et al., 2000; Piepjohn et al., 2015), and Devonian collapse basins and Precambrian to -lower Paleozoic basement in Norway (Roberts, 1983; Osmundsen et al., 1998) and Svalbard (Vogt, 1938; Harland et al., 1974; McCann, 2000; Piepjohn, 2000; Piepjohn et al., 2000; Figure 1~~Figure 1~~).

In Svalbard, Svalbardian ~~Ellesmerian~~-contraction (transpression?) followed the Caledonian Orogeny (ca. 460–410 Ma; Horsfield, 1972; Dallmeyer et al., 1990; Johansson et al., 2004, 2005; Faehnrich et al., 2020) and subsequent deposition of thick upper Silurian–Devonian sedimentary successions during late–post-orogenic collapse (Gee and Moody-Stuart, 1966; Friend et al., 1966; Friend and Moody-Stuart, 1972; Murascov and Mokin, 1979; Manby and Lyberis, 1992; Manby et al., 1994; Friend et al., 1997; McCann, 2000; Dallmann and Piepjohn, 2020), and led to the final

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accretion of Svalbard's three basement terranes (Harland and Wright, 1979; Ohta et al., 1989, 1995; Harland et al., 1992; Gee and Page, 1994). Although early accounts envisioned hundreds to – thousands of kilometer-scale strike-slip movements along N–S-striking faults like the Billefjorden and Lomfjorden fault zones (e.g., Harland et al., 1974, 1992), more recent studies have shown that such large scale strike-slip movements are unlikely (McCann, 2000; ~~Pieppohn, 2000~~; Michalski et al., 2012). In addition, new geochronological and structural work in northern Svalbard shows that collapse-related extension leading to the exhumation of the Bockfjorden Anticline as a core complex lasted from the late Silurian to the Late Devonian (Famennian at 368.42 ± 0.81 Ma; Braathen et al., 2018), i.e. possibly overlapping with Svalbardian contraction.

Evidence of Svalbardian ~~Ellesmerian~~ tectonism include dominantly west-verging folds and thrusts within several kilometer-thick, Devonian, late–post-orogenic, collapse-related sedimentary rocks in central and –northern Spitsbergen (Andrée Land Group including the Mimerdalen Subgroup; Vogt, 1938; Harland et al., 1974; Manby and Lyberis, 1992; Manby et al., 1994; Friend et al., 1997; Pieppohn and Dallmann, 2014; Dallmann and Pieppohn, 2020) and dominantly east-verging folds and thrusts in Devonian (to –Middle Mississippian?) sedimentary rocks in southern Spitsbergen (Marietoppen and Adriabukta formations; Dallmann, 1992; Bergh et al., 2011). The latter were interpreted to be unconformably covered by presumed undeformed, shale-rich, poorly exposed Triassic strata in Røkensåta (Dallmann, 1992). Important uncertainties around this interpretation are discussed for the first time in the present work and suggest that interpretation based on this outcrop should be given little to no credit.

Shortly (i.e., immediately up to a few million years) after the end of Svalbardian ~~Ellesmerian~~ deformation, partly eroded Devonian sedimentary rocks in Spitsbergen were covered by fluvial, coal-rich deposits of the Billefjorden Group, possibly during widespread latest Devonian–Mississippian extension, and shallow marine strata of the Gipsdalen Group mostly deposited within narrow, kilometer- to tens of kilometer-wide, N–S- to NW–SE-trending basins (Cutbill and Challinor, 1965; Maher Jr., 1996; McCann and Dallmann, 1996; Braathen et al., 2011; Koehl and Muñoz-Barrera, 2018; see Figure 2 ~~Figure 2~~ for stratigraphy). Subsequently, Svalbardian ~~Ellesmerian~~ structures were reworked by Eurekan contraction and/or –transpression during the opening of the Labrador Sea and Baffin Bay between Canada and Greenland (Chalmers and Pulvertaft, 2001; Oakey and Chalmers, 2012), which resulted in the formation of the West Spitsbergen Fold-and-Thrust Belt between Kongsfjorden and Sørkapp (Harland, 1969; Lowell,

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95 1972; Harland and Horsfield, 1974; Maher et al., 1986; Dallmann et al., 1988, 1993; Andresen et
al., 1994; Bergh and Grogan, 2003; see location in Figure 1 and of the Central Tertiary
Basin in central Spitsbergen (Larsen, 1988; Petersen et al., 2016). As a result, Svalbardian
Ellesmerian structures were overprinted and reworked and now commonly display the same trends,
plunges, strikes, dips and kinematics as Eurekan structures throughout the Arctic and, in many
100 occurrences, coincide with and are indistinguishable from Eurekan structures (e.g., Birkenmajer,
1964; Piepjohn et al., 2007, 2008, 2013, 2015; Bergh et al., 2011; Piepjohn and von Gosen, 2017;
Dallmann and Piepjohn, 2020).

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At present, original (unmodified) Svalbardian Ellesmerian deformation is preserved only
in a few narrow N–S-trending belts, including Dickson Land (Michaelson et al., 1997; Piepjohn et
105 al., 1997b; Michaelson, 1998; Piepjohn, 2000), Andrée Land (Dallmann and Piepjohn, 2020), and
Blomstrandhalvøya (Thiedig and Manby, 1992; Buggisch et al., 1994; Figure 1). The best
and most well-constrained example of Svalbardian Ellesmerian tectonism is observed in central
and–northern Spitsbergen, where folded Lower to lowermost Upper Devonian sedimentary rocks
of the Andrée Land Group and Mimerdalen Subgroup are unconformably overlain by apparently
undeformed uppermost Devonian to–lowermost Permian sedimentary strata of the Billefjorden
and Gipsdalen groups (Vogt, 1938; Harland et al., 1974; Piepjohn, 2000; Piepjohn et al., 2000).
110 The structures in the Dickson Land area are actually highly questionable and are addressed in two
separate manuscripts (Koehl et al., in prep.; Koehl and Stokmo, in prep.), and will therefore not be
reviewed in detail in the present contribution.

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Recent U–Th–Pb geochronology on monazite grains yielded 373–355 Ma (latest Devonian
to–earliest Mississippian) ages for amphibolite facies metamorphism along a gently west-dipping
shear zone in Prins Karls Forland (location in Figure 1) crosscutting Neoproterozoic
115 basement rocks. These data provide evidence and time constraints for Svalbardian Ellesmerian
tectonism at depth of c. 15 kilometers (Faehnrich et al., 2017; Majka and Kościńska, 2017;
Schneider et al., 2018; Kościńska et al., 2020). Potential Svalbardian Ellesmerian–(greenschist)
facies metamorphism and mylonitization was also potentially identified in Oscar II Land (location
in Figure 1) and dated to 365–344 Ma through ^{40}Ar – ^{39}Ar and U–Th–Pb geochronology
120 (Barnes et al., 2020).

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Nonetheless, despite extensive previous works, Svalbardian Ellesmerian–tectonism at
125 shallow crustal levels lacks accurate time constraints and, in places, it is possible that structures

ascribed to this event may have formed during the early Paleozoic Caledonian Orogeny or during the early Cenozoic Eurekan tectonic event (e.g., Rippington et al., 2010). Distinguishing Svalbardian from Eurekan structures is problematic. In Arctic Canada and Greenland, Ellesmerian structures are thought to be overprinted almost everywhere by subsequent Eurekan structures (e.g., Piepjohn et al., 2015). This is also the case to some extent in Svalbard, where Svalbardian and Eurekan folds and thrusts are believed to both show dominantly east-verging geometries in the south, but opposite vergence in the north where Svalbardian structures display mostly top-west attitudes (Dallmann and Piepjohn, 2020). Another issue arises from the complexity of the Eurekan fold-and-thrust belt throughout Spitsbergen, which involves numerous décollements localized in shale-rich stratigraphic units, such as the Lower Triassic (Maher, 1984; Maher et al., 1986, 1989; Andresen et al., 1988; Bergh and Andresen, 1990; Haremo and Andresen, 1992; Andresen et al., 1992; Dallmann et al., 1993; Bergh et al., 1997).

~~For example~~Furthermore, east- to northeast-plunging folds trending parallel to the inferred late-post-orogenic extension direction in Middle Devonian collapse basins in western Norway were initially interpreted as Late Devonian to –Mississippian, Svalbardian ~~Ellesmerian~~ contractional and/or –transpressional structures (Roberts, 1983). These are now known to have formed as transtensional folds during extensional collapse of the Caledonides (Chauvet and Séranne, 1994; Osmundsen and Andersen, 1994; Fossen et al., 2013). Thus, it is paramount to carefully constrain the timing of Svalbardian (and Ellesmerian) deformation throughout the Arctic to be able to evaluate the extent and impact of this tectonic event from a regional perspective and understand its interplay with potentially coeval collapse processes (e.g., Braathen et al., 2018; Maher et al., 2022).

Thus far, Svalbardian ~~Ellesmerian~~ deformation is thought to have ~~initiated~~ occurred during ~~in~~ the Late Devonian–to Early Mississippian, possibly initiating in the late Frasnian–to Famennian (Vigran, 1964; Allen, 1965, 1973; Pcelina et al., 1986; Brinkmann, 1997; Schweitzer, 1999; Piepjohn et al., 2000; Figure 2~~Figure 2~~). The onset of deformation was presumably recorded by the deposition and syn-depositional deformation of coarse-grained sedimentary rocks of the Mimerdalen Subgroup in the late Famennian (Planteryggen and Plantekløfta formations in Figure 2~~Figure 2~~; Piepjohn and Dallmann, 2014). Deformation is believed to have stopped prior to the deposition of sedimentary rocks of the Billefjorden Group in the late Tournaisian (Vogt, 1938; Piepjohn, 2000).

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The present contribution focuses on the debate around the timing of Svalbardian Ellesmerian-tectonism throughout Spitsbergen. In northern Spitsbergen, Svalbardian Ellesmerian deformation was constrained to the late Famennian–to earliest Mississippian by the identification of one specimen of *Retispora lepidophyta* in folded rocks of the Plantekløfta Formation (Schweitzer, 1999; Piepjohn et al., 2000). However, recent palynological and paleontological studies in northern–and central Spitsbergen suggest slightly revised ages for the stratigraphic units used to constrain the timing of the Svalbardian Ellesmerian-Orogeny, including a Middle Devonian (minimum upper Givetian) age for rocks of the Tordalen Formation (Mimerdalen Subgroup; Berry and Marshall, 2015; Newman et al., 2019) and a mid Famennian age for the base of the Billefjorden Group (Scheibner et al., 2012; Lindemann et al., 2013; Marshall et al., 2015; Gilda M. Lopes pers. obs., 2019). In addition, the timing of Svalbardian Ellesmerian-deformation varies somewhat from north to south in Spitsbergen, and study of a palynological assemblage in the Adriabukta Formation in southern Spitsbergen constrained Svalbardian Ellesmerian-folding and faulting to the Viséan (Middle Mississippian; Birkenmajer and Turnau, 1962; Figure 2~~Figure 2~~). The present contribution reviews time constraints for Svalbardian Ellesmerian-tectonism in central, –northern, southern, and western Svalbard and briefly discusses their implications.

Constraining the timing of the Svalbardian Ellesmerian-Orogeny in Svalbard with accuracy is of importance for paleogeographic and plate tectonics reconstructions in the Arctic. It is also important for the tectonic history of Svalbard, e.g., to evaluate potential interplay between late–post-Caledonian extensional collapse, which resulted in the deposition of several kilometers thick collapse basins (e.g., Murascov and Mokin, 1979; Manby and Lyberis, 1992; Friend et al., 1997; Braathen et al., 2018), and contractional tectonic processes that resulted in intense folding of these deposits (Vogt, 1938; Piepjohn, 2000; Dallmann and Piepjohn, 2020). Furthermore, the present study has implications for the methods used by geologists to interpret tectonic events worldwide. e.g., in pointing out that field studies based on long-distance observation of poorly exposed and inaccessible transects should be given little (if any) credit.

Review of age constraints in northern and central Spitsbergen

Age of the Mimerdalen Subgroup

The identification of one specimen of *Retispora lepidophyta* within strata of the Plantekløfta Formation by Brinkmann (1997, his table 14.3) and Piepjohn et al. (2000; published

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in Schweitzer, 1999, plate 6 in their figure 10 and plate 7 in their figure 1) suggests a late Famennian age for the top of the Plantekløfta Formation and, hence, that ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ tectonism terminated during the Famennian–to Tournaisian in northern and central Spitsbergen.

Recent studies clearly demonstrated that the interpretation of *Retispora lepidophyta* by Brinkmann (1997), Schweitzer (1999) and Piepjohn et al. (2000) is erroneous. Notably, the lone figured specimen interpreted as *Retispora lepidophyta* by Schweitzer (1999) and Piepjohn et al. (2000) differs in size and shows significantly different morphological structures from typical *Retispora lepidophyta* (Playford, 1976; Berry and Marshall, 2015, their supplement DR3; see also Supplement S1). In addition the fovea that characterise the spore's exoexine appear to be the result of damage by cubic diagenetic pyrite. Attempts have been made to locate the *Retispora lepidophyta* specimen figured in Brinkmann (1997) and Schweitzer (1999) and used by Piepjohn et al. (2000) to date ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ tectonism in central Spitsbergen for further analysis. These attempts were unfortunately unsuccessful (John E. A. Marshall pers. obs., 2020).

Berry and Marshall (2015) re-evaluated the age of the Plantekløfta Formation to be early Frasnian based on fossils and miospores (ca. 383–380 Ma; see also their supplements; Figure 2, Figure 2). In addition, the paleontological study of Newman et al. (2019, 2020, 2021) recorded the presence of articulated fish in the Fiskekløfta Member of the Tordalen Formation (Figure 2, Figure 2), i.e., undoubtedly *in situ* fossils, demonstrating a late–to latest Givetian (ca. 385–383 Ma; Middle Devonian) age for this stratigraphic unit instead of late Famennian. If the relatively coarser grain-size of the sedimentary deposits of the Planteryggen and Plantekløfta formations indeed reflects the onset of ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ tectonism as suggested by Piepjohn and Dallmann (2014), the new paleontological–and palynological ages constrain the initial phase of the ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ Orogeny at 383–380 Ma.

A late Famennian age for the Plantekløfta Formation based on the lone specimen of *Retispora lepidophyta* in central Spitsbergen is the only contradictory evidence against a mid Famennian age for the base of the Billefjorden Group and older age for the Mimerdalen Subgroup (Scheibner et al., 2012; Lindeman et al., 2013; Berry and Marshall, 2015; Marshall et al., 2015; Lopes et al., 2019; Newman et al., 2019; Gilda M. Lopes pers. obs., 2019).

Age of the Billefjorden Group

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Recent palynological studies in central Spitsbergen dated the base of the Billefjorden Group in Triungen (see ~~Figure 1~~ for location) to the mid Famennian (maximum ca. 365 Ma; Lindemann et al., 2013; Marshall et al., 2015; Gilda M. Lopes pers. obs., 2019; ~~Figure 2~~).

At least 30 samples contained characteristic Famennian spore assemblages including *Cyrtospora cristifer*, *Cornispora monocornata*, *Cornispora bicornata*, *Cornispora tricornata*, *Lophozonotriletes lebedianensis*, *Knoxisporites dedaleus*, *Grandispora gracilis*, *Spelaeotriletes papulosus*, *Cristatisporites lupinovitchi*, *Lagenosisporites* sp., *Grandispora famensis* and *Tergobulasporites immensus* (Marshall et al., 2015). Some samples from the lower part of the Billefjorden Group in Billefjorden also contained *Retispora lepidophyta* (Gilda M. Lopes obs. comm., 2019). These spore assemblages were also identified in sedimentary rocks in the lower part of the Billefjorden Group in northeastern Spitsbergen (Scheibner et al., 2012), thus strengthening a Famennian age for the base of this stratigraphic unit throughout northern and central Spitsbergen.

Note that the base of the Billefjorden Group in Bjørnøya also was also dated as Famennian based on palynology (Kaiser, 1970; Worsley and Edwards, 1976; Lopes et al., 2021). This strongly suggests that the ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ deformation, which ended prior to the deposition of the Billefjorden Group (Piepjohn, 2000), must have been terminated by the mid Famennian in central ~~and~~ northern Spitsbergen. This implies a maximum duration of 18 Ma for this tectonic event.

Piepjohn and Dallmann (2014) proposed that the mid-~~to~~ late Famennian spores identified in the lower part of the Billefjorden Group were reworked based on their identification of one specimen of *Retispora lepidophyta* within the Plantekløfta Formation (Piepjohn et al., 2000). However, since this specimen clearly is a misidentification (Berry and Marshall, 2015, their supplement DR3), the claim of reworking of mid-~~to~~ late Famennian spores found within the base of the Billefjorden Group in Triungen ~~is no longer~~ has any supporting argument in Svalbard-valid, and neither does the claim of Piepjohn et al. (2000) that the older Devonian spores found in the sample with the misidentified specimen of *Retispora lepidophyta* were reworked.

Other time constraints for deformation in central-~~and~~ northern Spitsbergen

At least some of the deformation in Lower to lowermost Upper Devonian strata of the Andrée Land Group and Mimerdalen Subgroup in central and northern Spitsbergen is early Cenozoic in age because uppermost Devonian-~~to~~ Mississippian strata of the Billefjorden Group, which overlie the Andrée Land Group and Mimerdalen Subgroup in the area, are intensely sheared

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top-west, e.g., in Pyramiden (Koehl, 2021) and Garmdalen (Koehl et al., 2020, 2022 submitted; locations in ~~Figure 1~~Figure 4). This is further supported by the interpretation of seismic data adjacent nearshore portions of Billefjorden showing the presence of a bedding-parallel décollement between the Wood Bay Formation and the Gipsdalen Group (Koehl et al., 2020; Koehl et al., 2022 in prep.). These suggest a significant impact of strain partitioning during Eurekan deformation. Eurekan strain partitioning is further illustrated by tight plastic folding of Lower Devonian strata of the Andrée Land Group and brittle brecciation of the unconformity with Upper Pennsylvanian-to Permian strata in Yggdrasilkampen (Manby et al., 1994 their figure 11), and by décollements within Middle Devonian deposits near the Billefjorden Fault Zone in Wijdefjorden (John E. A. Marshall pers. obs., 2022; see ~~Figure 1~~Figure 4 for location).

Another argument corroborating these data is the involvement in folding of Carboniferous picritic dykes dated at ca. 357 Ma (Evdokimov et al., 2006; monchiquite dykes in Gayer et al., 1966 and Manby and Lyberis, 1996) intruding Lower Devonian sedimentary rocks at Krosspynten (see location in ~~Figure 1~~Figure 4).

In addition, part of the deformation recorded by Lower to lowermost Upper Devonian strata of the Andrée Land Group and Mimerdalen Subgroup is possibly related to extensional detachment folding in the Devonian (Chorowicz, 1992; Roy, 2007, 2009; Roy et al., unpublished). This is also supported by recent field and geochronological studies in northwestern Spitsbergen (Braathen et al., 2018, 2020; Maher et al., 2022).

Thus, it is unclear how much (if any at all) of the deformation observed within Lower to lowermost Upper Devonian strata of the Andrée Land Group and Mimerdalen Subgroup in central-and northern Spitsbergen actually reflects Ellesmerian tectonism.

Review of age constraints in southern Spitsbergen

Age of the Adriabukta Formation

In southern Spitsbergen, Lower-to Middle Devonian sedimentary rocks of the Marietoppen Formation (time equivalent to the Pragian-to Eifelian Wood Bay and Grey Hoek formations of the Andrée Land Group in central-and northern Spitsbergen; ~~Figure 2~~Figure 2) unconformably overlie Precambrian-to early Paleozoic basement rocks and are overlain by sedimentary strata of the Adriabukta Formation that were deformed into tight east-verging folds presumably during ~~Svalbardian~~ Ellesmerian tectonism (Birkenmajer, 1964). The age of the

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280 Adriabukta Formation was dated to the Middle Mississippian through analysis of palynomorphs
from black shales at the base and within the Formation (Birkenmajer and Turnau, 1962; Figure
2Figure 2). Dallmann et al. (1999) noted that because of the age discrepancy between the Middle
Mississippian Adriabukta Formation and the Lower to lowermost Upper Devonian Andrée Land
Group in central-and northern Spitsbergen, the folding of the Adriabukta Formation could not be
285 correlated to Svalbardian folding. Nevertheless, in 2011, W. Dallmann suggested that the
Adriabukta Formation is actually Late Devonian in age based on structural correlation between
presumed Svalbardian Ellesmerian-structures in the Adriabukta Formation and Svalbardian
Ellesmerian-fold-and-thrust belts in central-and northern Spitsbergen, thus generating a
discussionebate around the actual age of the formation. This is referenced as “W. Dallmann pers.
290 comm. 2009” in Bergh et al. (2011).

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The discussion-speculation and debate initiated by W. Dallmann around the age of the
Adriabukta Formation is neither based on published material nor on specific scientific evidence.
By contrast, Birkenmajer and Turnau (1962) identified a count of 350 spore specimens from the
Adriabukta Formation including specimens of *Lycospora*, *Tripartites* and *Triquitrites*, which were
295 then and are still characteristic of the Middle Mississippian (Hughes and Playford, 1961; Playford,
1962, 1963; Clayton 1996). Later palynological studies in Svalbard (Billefjorden; Lopes et al.,
2019) and Europe (Clayton et al., 1977) corroborate the Middle Mississippian ages obtained by
Birkenmajer and Turnau (1962) for the Adriabukta Formation. Thus, the speculationebate around
the Middle Mississippian ages obtained for the Adriabukta Formation by Birkenmajer and Turnau
300 (1962) is not justified and a Middle Mississippian age is entirely justified. The Adriabukta
Formation in southern Spitsbergen is therefore a time-equivalent of the Billefjorden Group (e.g.,
Lopes et al., 2019).

The Middle Mississippian age of the Adriabukta Formation suggests that folding within
this stratigraphic unit cannot be Late Devonian and is therefore not related to Svalbardian
305 Ellesmerian tectonism. A more likely origin for deformation within the Adriabukta Formation is
the early Cenozoic Eurekan tectonic event. The tightly folded character of the Adriabukta
Formation was previously proposed to be related to the dominance of weak shale and to Cenozoic
strain partitioning by Birkenmajer and Turnau (1962). This scenario is now the most likely
explanation for differential deformation of shales of the Adriabukta Formation and for folding of
310 the Marietoppen Formation in southern Spitsbergen.

Age of the Hornsundneset Formation

In Hornsundneset (~~Figure 1~~Figure 1), Siedlecki and Turnau (1964) analyzed eight samples from the Hornsundneset and Sergeijevfjellet formations of the Billefjorden Group. They proposed a Serpukhovian (Late Mississippian) age based on palynological results. However, a re-evaluation of their results showed that the Billefjorden Group in Hornsundneset (location in ~~Figure 1~~Figure 1) is Middle Mississippian in age (Dallmann et al., 1999; Krajewski and Stempien-Salek, 2003), i.e., contemporaneous with the Adriabukta Formation (~~Figure 2~~Figure 2).

Interestingly, the Hornsundneset and Sergeijevfjellet formations are dominated by relatively hard, flat-lying beds of sandstone. Though located closer to the early Cenozoic collision zone with Greenland (i.e., within the West Spitsbergen Fold-and-Thrust Belt), these formations are relatively undeformed compared to the shale-dominated Adriabukta Formation (Siedlecki, 1960). This further supports a significant impact of strain partitioning on deformation patterns during the Eurekan tectonic event in southern Spitsbergen.

Other time constraints

In Adriabukta (location in ~~Figure 1~~Figure 1), the Adriabukta Formation is truncated by a major shear zone, the Mariekammen Shear Zone, which comprises hundreds of meter-long lenses of Cambrian metasedimentary basement rocks, shows a top-east reverse sense of shear, and is unconformably overlain upwards by mildly folded Pennsylvanian strata of the Gipsdalen Group (Hyrnefjellet Formation), thus possibly reflecting ~~Svalbardian~~ ~~Ehesmerian~~ tectonism (Birkenmajer and Turnau, 1962; Birkenmajer, 1964; Dallmann, 1992; Bergh et al., 2011). However, these previous studies did not account for the impact of Eurekan tectonism in southern Spitsbergen. A simple restoration of the shear zone prior to Eurekan deformation shows that, if this structure is indeed Mississippian in age, it must have formed as a normal fault and therefore cannot reflect ~~Svalbardian~~ ~~Ehesmerian~~ contractional deformation (Supplement S2). It should be noted that other workers proposed that the Mariekammen Shear Zone formed as an early Cenozoic structure (Dallmann, 1992; von Gosen and Piepjohn, 2001). The fact that the shear zone does not seem to crosscut the Hyrnefjellet Formation and instead abruptly dies out at the unconformity (see sketch in figure 5 in Bergh et al., 2011) rather supports a formation as a normal fault in the Mississippian (Supplement S2).

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The Adriabukta Formation was intruded by two, thin, bedding-parallel, Early Cretaceous dolerite sills of the Diabasodden Suite (Senger et al., 2013) that are folded together with bedding surfaces (Birkenmajer and Morawski, 1960; Birkenmajer, 1964). If the Adriabukta Formation was already folded in the Early Cretaceous, the sills would have truncated both fold structures and bedding surfaces. For sills to intrude along bedding surfaces, these must have remained relatively undeformed, sub-planar, and sub-horizontal until the Early Cretaceous. The Early Cretaceous sills and Middle Mississippian sedimentary strata were then folded together during subsequent Eurekan deformation. The two Early Cretaceous sills therefore further constrain the age of folding within the Adriabukta Formation and Marietoppen Formation to the early Cenozoic.

An early Cenozoic age for folding of shales of the Adriabukta Formation is further suggested by similar tight, east-verging fold geometries in Lower Triassic sedimentary strata incorporated as lenses into basement rocks in Fiskeknatten (location shown in Figure 1; Birkenmajer, 1964).

~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ deformation may be recorded in southernmost Spitsbergen (Røkensåta; Figure 1 for location) where two outcrops of limited geographical extent (<< one km²) show poorly exposed, gently dipping, shale-rich, Lower Triassic sedimentary rocks over folded Middle Devonian strata (Dallmann, 1992). However, the two outcrops are of small size because they were extensively eroded and the stratigraphic contact between Devonian and Triassic rocks is completely covered by loose material and located on steep mountain flanks (i.e., inaccessible for detailed inspection). In addition, Triassic successions in Spitsbergen dominantly consist of weak shale (Worsley and Mørk, 1978), which localized large amounts of Eurekan deformation and displacement along décollement levels, and strain partitioning during early Cenozoic contraction is now known to have had a considerable influence on the deformation of shale units in southern Spitsbergen (e.g., tightly folded Middle Mississippian Adriabukta Formation versus undeformed Middle Mississippian Hornsundneset Formation; Siedlecki, 1960; Birkenmajer and Turnau, 1962). Furthermore, folds within Middle Devonian rocks in Røkensåta appear to die out upwards (see figure 4a in Dallmann, 1992). It is therefore possible that deformation in Røkensåta is also early Cenozoic in age.

Such heavily eroded and limited outcrops need to be interpreted with extreme caution. Lower Triassic strata throughout Spitsbergen are well known for hosting bedding-parallel Eurekan décollements (Maher, 1984; Maher et al., 1986, 1989; Andresen et al., 1988; Bergh and Andresen,

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1990; Haremo and Andresen, 1992; Andresen et al., 1992; Dallmann et al., 1993; Bergh et al., 1997). The most spectacular examples include the décollement in dark shales on the Midterhuken Peninsula (Maher, 1984; Dallmann et al., 1993; location shown in Figure 1~~Figure 1~~) the Berzeliustinden thrust in southern Spitsbergen (Dallmann, 1988), the Triassic décollement penetrated by the 7816/12-1 exploration well and well imaged on seismic data in Reindalspasset (Eide et al., 1991; Koehl, 2021 his figure 5g; see Figure 1~~Figure 1~~ for location), and the “Lower Décollement Zone” in eastern Spitsbergen (Andresen et al., 1992; Haremo and Andresen, 1992). A similar structure may very well have decoupled Eurekan deformation between folded Middle Devonian and overlying gently dipping Lower Triassic sedimentary strata in Røkensåta. Triassic are known to be much weaker than Devonian shales and to have preferentially localized Eurekan deformation at a much lower scale (e.g., décollements with kilometer-scale displacement in the Triassic shales versus open meso- to macro-scale folds with limited to no displacement within Devonian shales). This example stresses the importance of detailed inspection of extensively eroded outcrops, especially in glaciated Arctic areas, and highlights potential flaws in long-distance interpretation of kilometer-scale mountain flanks. Therefore, we propose that little to no weight should be given to any interpretation of these two poorly exposed and inaccessible outcrops until further inspection of the contact is made from very close range (e.g., using a drone?).

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Review of age constraints in western Spitsbergen

Conodont age in Blomstrandhalvøya

In western Spitsbergen, Thiedig and Manby (1992) and Kempe et al. (1997) showed that west-verging thrusts crosscut Proterozoic and Devonian sedimentary rocks in Blomstrandhalvøya (location in Figure 1~~Figure 1~~). They used the westwards transport direction of these thrusts to suggest that they record Svalbardian Ellesmerian-tectonism because it is comparable to observations along inferred Svalbardian Ellesmerian-thrusts in Dickson Land and Andrée Land in central-and northern Spitsbergen (Vogt, 1938; Harland et al., 1974; Piepjohn, 2000).

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In addition, Kempe et al. (1997) also noted the presence of small NW-verging thrusts on Blomstrandhalvøya. Notably, they argued that the size of these thrust was different from that of Svalbardian Ellesmerian-structures and concluded that they must therefore be post-Devonian. Kempe et al. (1997) argued that, even though the NW-verging thrusts seemed to have formed in the early Cenozoic, NW-directed transport directions are not typical of early Cenozoic Eurekan

405 tectonism, which produced NE-verging thrusts and folds in adjacent areas of Brøggerhalvøya (Bergh et al., 2000; Piepjohn et al., 2001; see location in ~~Figure 1~~Figure 4). They therefore proposed that NW-verging thrusts on Blomstrandhalvøya formed during a discrete tectonic event in the Pennsylvanian–to Cretaceous. However, such a tectonic event is, thus far, unheard of in Spitsbergen. It is therefore more likely that the NW-verging thrusts in Blomstrandhalvøya formed in the early Cenozoic.

410 ~~Previous works (e.g., Kempe et al., 1997) used the strike and vergence of structures in Blomstrandhalvøya to distinguish Eurekan from presumed Svalbardian structures. This argument is not valid because a single tectonic event may very well produce structures with varying vergence and strikes, e.g., the Eurekan in Svalbard, which resulted in the formation of east-verging structures in western and southwestern Spitsbergen (e.g., Maher et al., 1986; Dallmann et al., 1988, 1993; 415 Andresen et al., 1994) and northeast-verging folds and thrusts in Brøggerhalvøya (e.g., Bergh et al., 2000; Piepjohn et al., 2001). Furthermore, recent regional studies have shown the occurrence of major, WNW–ESE-striking, several to tens of kilometers thick, thousands of kilometers long, inherited Timanian thrust systems extending from northwestern Russia to western Svalbard (Koehl, 420 Koehl et al., 2022). One of these structures, the NNE-dipping Kongsfjorden–Cowanodden fault zone, extends into Kongsfjorden, where it was reactivated during the Caledonian and Eurekan events as a sinistral-reverse oblique-slip fault, thus partitioning deformation between northern and southern to western Svalbard during those two events and leading to oppositely verging Eurekan thrust across (e.g., west-verging in Andrée Land and Blomstrandhalvøya and east-verging in 425 Røkensåta and Adriabukta and Hornsund) the fault and to bending Eurekan structures in the vicinity of the fault (e.g., in Brøggerhalvøya).~~

In western Blomstrandhalvøya, one sample in a presumably undeformed karst infill within a few meters wide fissure in Proterozoic basement marbles yielded a Pennsylvanian–to Permian age based on conodont fauna (Buggisch et al., 1994; ~~Figure 2~~Figure 2). Since the karst infill was apparently not deformed, Buggisch et al. (1994) argued that the conodont fauna potentially 430 constrained the formation of folds and west-verging thrusts on Blomstrandhalvøya to the Late Devonian (~~Svalbardian~~Ehesmerian).

Nevertheless, several aspects of this feature call for caution regarding its bearing for ~~Svalbardian~~Ehesmerian tectonism. First, despite being located in an area ~~strongly~~deformed by Eurekan tectonism, e.g., Blomstrandhalvøya (e.g., NW-verging thrusts of Kempe et al., 1997) and

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435 Brøggerhalvøya; (Bergh et al., 2000; Piepjohn et al., 2001; ~~Figure 1~~Figure 1), the Pennsylvanian–
to Permian cave seems to have escaped early Cenozoic deformation. This is possibly due to
partitioning of Eurekan strain, which is known to have had a significant influence on deformation
patterns in Brøggerhalvøya (e.g., Bergh et al., 2000). Thus, this small-scale karst feature is not an
appropriate marker to discuss the timing of regional tectonic events in Blomstrandhalvøya.

440 Second, the cave is located within relatively undeformed Proterozoic marbles, and away
from presumed ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ west-verging thrusts and associated deformed Lower
Devonian sedimentary rocks on Blomstrandhalvøya. Hence, the karst infill is inappropriate to
constrain the timing of ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ deformation in Blomstrandhalvøya. The
deformation in basement marble (if any at all at the location of the karst) could very well be
445 Caledonian as previously suggested by Michalski (2018).

Third, the karst is the only one of its kind yielding a Pennsylvanian–to Permian age and is,
moreover, based on only one sample with a poorly preserved conodont fauna (Buggisch et al.,
1994). In their study, Buggisch et al. (1994) specified that the assignment to published species was
difficult due to the poor preservation of the elements. Hence, further studies of caves and conodont
450 fauna on Blomstrandhalvøya are therefore needed to further assess the reliability of the age
obtained by Buggisch et al. (1994) and its implication (if any at all) for ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~
tectonism. Considering all pieces of evidence gathered thus far, the folds and thrusts in
Proterozoic–to Lower Devonian rocks in Blomstrandhalvøya may all be Caledonian and Eurekan
in age since no appropriate constraints are available to date any potential ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~
455 deformation.

Amphibolite facies metamorphism in Prins Karls Forland

In Prins Karls Forland (see ~~Figure 1~~Figure 1 for location), amphibolite facies
metamorphism was dated to 373–355 Ma by ion microprobe and ^{40}Ar – ^{39}Ar geochronology, and
460 was postulated to be prograde and, thus, to record deep-crustal ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ tectonism
(c. 15 kilometers depth; Majka and Kościńska, 2017; Faehnrich et al., 2017; Schneider et al., 2018;
Kościńska et al., 2020). This episode of deep-crustal metamorphism is coeval with shallow-crustal
~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ tectonism in central– and northern Spitsbergen dated to ca. 383–365 Ma
by recent paleontological and palynological studies (Scheibner et al., 2012; Lindemann et al., 2013;
465 Marshall et al., 2015; Berry and Marshall, 2015; Newman et al., 2019; Gilda M. Lopes pers. obs.,

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2019). ~~However, none of the ages in Prins Karls Forland are of any use in discussing the timing of the Svalbardian event since they could either reflect crustal thickening or late-post-orogenic collapse.~~

470 ~~However,~~ kinematic indicators along the dated west-dipping shear zone display top-SW to top-NW normal sense of shear (Schneider et al., 2018 their figure 3b, e and f), which is incompatible with a formation during contractional (~~Svalbardian~~Ellesmerian) tectonism. Instead, the shear sense rather suggests a close relationship with Devonian extensional collapse of the Caledonides. Notably, amphibolite-facies metamorphism in Prins Karls Forland is also coeval with and occurred at comparable depth as deep-crustal, late Caledonian, high-pressure metamorphism 475 along the conjugate eastern-to northeastern Greenland margin (Gilotti et al., 2004; McClelland et al., 2006; Augland et al., 2010, 2011), which developed synchronously with the deposition of Devonian-to Mississippian collapse basins along low-angle extensional detachments at the surface (Stemmerik et al., 1991, 1998, 2000; Larsen and Bengaard, 1991; Strachan, 1994; Larsen et al., 2008). During late-post-orogenic collapse, deep contractional tectonics occurring typically at 480 greenschist-to amphibolite-facies conditions (Snoke, 1980; Lister and Davis, 1989; Krabbendam and Dewey, 1998) are commonly associated with near-surface extension (Platt, 1986; Rey et al., 2001, 2011; Teyssier et al., 2005).

Amphibolite-facies metamorphism in Prins Karls Forland was also coeval with collapse-related core complex exhumation in northwestern Spitsbergen (latest movement at 368 Ma; 485 Braathen et al., 2018). Hence, despite the postulated prograde character of amphibolite-facies metamorphism in Prins Karls Forland, its timing appears to coincide with Late Devonian extensional events in nearby areas. If the postulated prograde character of amphibolite-facies metamorphism in Prins Karls Forland is to be reconciled with the observed overall top-SW to top-NW normal sense of shear (Schneider et al., 2018 their figure 3b, e and f) and with extensional 490 tectonics in northwestern Spitsbergen (Braathen et al., 2018), then the shear zone and associated prograde metamorphism may reflect gradual burial linked to the deposition of thick collapse sediments and/or normal movements along the shear zone.

~~The geochronological ages obtained by Kościńska et al. (2020) show broad ranges (430–336 Ma for monazite population I, 419–261 Ma for population II, and 443–226 Ma for population 495 III) all ranging from the Silurian (Caledonian?) to the Carboniferous–Triassic. In addition, the ages obtained are associated with large σ_1 errors (12.4–20.2 Myr for population I, 19.6–49.9 Myr for~~

500 population II, and 17.1–64.4 Myr for population III; see online supplement S1 in Kościńska et al., 2020). Since the length of Ellesmerian tectonism in shallow crustal Lower to lowermost Upper Devonian sedimentary rock in central–northern Spitsbergen is constrained to a maximum time span of 18 million years (383–365 Ma), i.e., a time span comparable with the σ_1 errors associated with the ages obtained by Kościńska et al. (2020), these ages are inappropriate to discuss the timing of Ellesmerian tectonism in Svalbard (Schaltegger et al., 2015).

505 Furthermore, since the Late Devonian–to Mississippian (373–355 Ma) amphibolite-facies metamorphism in basement rocks in Prins Karls Forland probably occurred at c. 15 kilometers depth, the timing and nature of metamorphism may not have any implications for the nature of paleostress and resulting deformation in shallow-crustal Devonian sedimentary rocks in Spitsbergen (e.g., coeval ultra-high pressure metamorphism at depth and extensional collapse at the surface in Greenland in the Devonian–to Mississippian; Strachan, 1994; Gilotti et al., 2004; McClelland et al., 2006).

510 Furthermore, the geochronological ages obtained by Kościńska et al. (2020) show broad ranges (430–336 Ma for monazite population I, 419–261 Ma for population II, and 443–226 Ma for population III) all ranging from the Silurian (Caledonian?) to the Carboniferous–Triassic. In addition, the ages obtained are associated with large σ_1 errors (12.4–20.2 Myr for population I, 19.6–49.9 Myr for population II, and 17.1–64.4 Myr for population III; see online supplement S1 in Kościńska et al., 2020). Since the length of Svalbardian tectonism in shallow-crustal Lower to lowermost Upper Devonian sedimentary rock in central and northern Spitsbergen is constrained to a maximum time span of 18 million years (383–365 Ma), i.e., a time span comparable with the σ_1 errors associated with the ages obtained by Kościńska et al. (2020), these ages are inappropriate to discuss the timing of Svalbardian tectonism in Svalbard (Schaltegger et al., 2015).

520 *Greenschist facies metamorphism and thermal overprints in Oscar II Land*

525 Geochronological ages in Oscar II Land (location in Figure 1) are also useless in discussing the timing of the Svalbardian event since they may equally reflect extensional processes. Greenschist facies metamorphism that yielded 365–344 Ma ^{40}Ar – ^{39}Ar and U–Th–Pb ages (Barnes et al., 2020) ~~suggesting it potentially reflects Ellesmerian deformation. However, these ages~~ were re-evaluated to ca. 410 Ma (Early Devonian) by Ziemniak et al. (2020), who obtained comparable ages for the same unit without the 365–344 Ma disturbance, which they

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530 attribute to fluid circulation. This is also partly supported by the poorer statistical reliability of the
365–344 Ma ages as documented by Barnes et al. (2020). ~~The~~ is 365–344 Ma episode of low-grade
metamorphism was ~~therefore~~ coeval with the deposition of Lower Devonian sedimentary rocks in
central and northern Spitsbergen in the Devonian Graben during late–post-orogenic collapse of the
Caledonides and, thus, ~~is most likely~~ may as well be related to extensional processes (Gee and
Moody-Stuart, 1966; Friend et al., 1966; Friend and Moody-Stuart, 1972; Murascov and Mokin,
1979; Manby and Lyberis, 1992; Friend et al., 1997; McCann, 2000).

535 In addition, Michalski et al. (2017) provided evidence ~~of~~ two episodes of thermal
overprints at 377–326 and ca. 300 Ma in pre-Caledonian rocks in Oscar II Land using ^{40}Ar – ^{39}Ar
geochronology. The latter event is believed to be related to rifting. The former event at 377–326
Ma partly overlaps with the presumed timing of the Svalbardian Ellesmerian-Orogeny in central–
and northern Spitsbergen at ca. 383–365 Ma (Scheibner et al., 2012; Lindemann et al., 2013;
540 Marshall et al., 2015; Berry and Marshall, 2015; Newman et al., 2019; Gilda M. Lopes pers. obs.,
2019) and with the timing of 373–355 Ma amphibolite facies metamorphism in western
Spitsbergen (Majka and Kościńska, 2017; Faehnrich et al., 2017; Schneider et al., 2018;
Kościńska et al., 2020). It is, however, not possible to infer tectonic stress orientation and this
event may very well be related to Svalbardian Ellesmerian-tectonism or to late Caledonian
545 extensional processes in northeastern Greenland and Prins Karls Forland (Stemmerik et al., 1991,
1998, 2000; Larsen and Bengaard, 1991; Strachan, 1994; Larsen et al., 2008; Schneider et al., 2018;
see also previous section) and in northern Spitsbergen (Chorowicz, 1992; Roy, 2007, 2009;
Braathen et al., 2018, 2020; Roy et al., unpublished; Maier et al., 2022).

550 **Discussion and re-evaluation of the timing and extent of Svalbardian Ellesmerian-tectonism**

The present brief review of age constraints in Spitsbergen shows a few noteworthy aspects
of dating Svalbardian Ellesmerian-tectonism in Svalbard. In southern Spitsbergen, Middle
Mississippian palynological ages for the tightly folded, shale-rich Adriabukta formation
(Birkenmajer and Turnau, 1962) and its intrusion by two Early Cretaceous dolerite sills that are
555 folded together with bedding surfaces (Birkenmajer and Morawski, 1960; Birkenmajer, 1964)
show that folding in this area may be exclusively and entirely early Cenozoic in age. Comparable
Middle Mississippian palynological ages for the contemporaneous but undeformed, sandstone-
dominated Hornsundneset Formation c. 20 kilometers to the southwest (Siedlecki, 1960; Siedlecki

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and Turnau, 1964) and mild folding of clastic-rich Pennsylvanian–~~to~~ Permian rocks in Adriabukta
560 (Birkenmajer, 1964; Bergh et al., 2011) illustrate the strong impact of Eurekan strain partitioning
on deformation patterns in southern Spitsbergen as previously considered by Birkenmajer and
Turnau (1962) and Koehl (2020a).

The only ~~possible–potential~~ record of ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ tectonism in southern
Spitsbergen occurs at Røkensåta. However, as previously discussed, the low quality of the only
565 two exposures (stratigraphic contact covered by loose material), their very limited extent (<< one
km²), their inaccessibility for detailed inspection (located on steep mountain flanks), the significant
impact of early Cenozoic strain partitioning in southern Spitsbergen (Birkenmajer and Turnau,
1962), and the geometry of folds within Middle Devonian rocks at this locality (dying out upwards;
Dallmann, 1992) call for caution and further detailed investigation of structural and stratigraphic
570 relationships at this locality. Nevertheless, if Eurekan tectonism alone produced the intense
deformation in Adriabukta, it is possible that deformation in Røkensåta is exclusively early
Cenozoic as well.

In central–~~and~~ northern Spitsbergen, ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ tectonism was constrained
to ca. 383–365 Ma (i.e., a maximum duration of 18 million years) by recent paleontological and
575 palynological studies in sedimentary rocks of the Mimerdalen Subgroup (Berry and Marshall,
2015; Newman et al., 2019, 2020, 2021) and Billefjorden Group (Scheibner et al., 2012;
Lindemann et al., 2013; Marshall et al., 2015; Gilda M. Lopes pers. obs., 2019). The only
contradictory late Famennian age obtained by Piepjohn et al. (2000) via identification of one
specimen of *Retispora lepidophyta* in one sample of the Plantekløfta Formation of the Mimerdalen
580 Subgroup is now known to be a clear misidentification (Berry and Marshall, 2015 their supplement
DR3).

Despite the accurate ~~and precise~~ paleontological–~~and~~ palynological time constraints for
~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ tectonism in central–~~and~~ northern Spitsbergen, no geochronological
constraints exist yet for discrete ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~ structures. In addition, the central–~~and~~
585 northern ~~part of~~ Spitsbergen ~~area~~ was strongly affected by early Cenozoic Eurekan tectonism
during which strain partitioning played an important role in localizing deformation in weak, shale-
rich lithostratigraphic units like the Billefjorden Group (e.g., Koehl, 2021). Moreover, evidence for
extensional detachment-related folding in northwestern (Braathen et al., 2018, 2020; [Maher et](#)
[al., 2022](#)) and northern Spitsbergen (Chorowicz, 1992; Roy, 2007, 2009; Roy et al., unpublished)

590 in Middle-~~to~~ Late Devonian may also have contributed to deformation patterns observed within
Lower to lowermost Upper Devonian strata of the Andrée Land Group and Mimerdalen Subgroup.
Thus, it is unclear how much (if any at all) of the deformation observed within Lower to lowermost
Upper Devonian strata in central- ~~and~~ northern Spitsbergen actually reflects ~~Svalbardian~~
~~Ellesmerian~~-tectonism. Further studies are therefore clearly needed to quantify the impact of the
595 ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~-Orogeny and to segregate discrete ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~-from
Devonian extensional (detachment) faulting and folding and from early Cenozoic Eurekan folding
and thrusting.

Another line of controversy is the incredibly rapid switch from extension-related normal
faulting in the Early- ~~to~~ Middle Devonian to ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~-contraction in the Late
600 Devonian, and back to dominantly extensional setting in the mid Famennian in central- ~~and~~
northern Spitsbergen. Notably, the Wood Bay Formation and Fiskekløfta Member of the Tordalen
Formation are downfaulted by normal faults in southern Hugindalen and unconformably covered
by the Planteryggen Formation (Hugindalen Phase in Piepjohn, 2000 and Dallmann and Piepjohn,
2020). The Fiskekløfta Member was dated to the latest Givetian (top of the unit at ca. 383 Ma) and
605 the Plantekløfta Formation to the early Frasnian (383–380 Ma; Berry and Marshall, 2015; Newman
et al., 2019, 2020, 2021). Since the conglomeratic beds of the Planteryggen and Plantekløfta
formations are advocated by Piepjohn and Dallmann (2014) to reflect the onset of ~~Svalbardian~~
~~Ellesmerian~~-tectonism, this would therefore imply an abrupt switch in plate tectonic movements
and stresses at exactly 383 Ma, i.e., completed within one million year maximum. In addition, mid
610 Famennian- ~~to~~ Upper Mississippian sedimentary rocks of the Billefjorden Group and
Pennsylvanian- ~~to~~ lower Permian rocks of the Gipsdalen Group, which overlie the Andrée Land
Group in central- ~~and~~ northern Spitsbergen, are believed to have been deposited in extensional
basins (Cutbill et al., 1976; Aakvik, 1981; Gjelberg, 1984; Braathen et al., 2011; ~~Koehl and Muñoz-~~
~~Barrera, 2018~~; Smyrak-Sikora et al., 2018). This implies another rapid reversal in regional plate
615 tectonics movements from contraction to extension at ca. 365 Ma. Since regional plate tectonics
reorganization and tectonic stress reorientation are known to be relatively slow and gradual
processes, such abrupt switches are regarded as highly unlikely. Considering the extensional
setting inferred in both the Early- ~~to~~ Middle Devonian (Chorowicz, 1992; Piepjohn, 2000; Roy,
2007, 2009; Braathen et al., 2018, 2020; Dallmann and Piepjohn, 2020; Roy et al., unpublished;
620 ~~Maher et al., 2022~~) and mid Famennian- ~~to lower-early~~ Permian (Cutbill et al., 1976; Aakvik, 1981;

Gjelberg, 1984; Braathen et al., 2011; Smyrak-Sikora et al., 2018), it is more likely that Svalbardian ~~Ellesmerian~~ contraction never occurred ~~in Svalbard~~ and that the area was subjected to continuous extension throughout the Devonian–to Carboniferous. This is also supported by late Silurian–to Late Devonian extensional detachment faulting and folding at 430–368 Ma in northwestern Spitsbergen (Braathen et al., 2018) and in the Middle–to Late Devonian in northern Spitsbergen (Chorowicz, 1992; Roy, 2007, 2009; Roy et al., unpublished).

The 383–365 Ma estimate for tentative Svalbardian ~~Ellesmerian~~ deformation in shallow-crustal Lower to lowermost Upper Devonian sedimentary rocks in central–and northern Spitsbergen partly overlaps with the timing of deep-crustal, 373–355 Ma, amphibolite facies metamorphism in Prins Karls Forland (Majka and Kościńska, 2017; Faehnrich et al., 2017; Schneider et al., 2018; Kościńska et al., 2020) and thermal events in Oscar II Land at 377–326 Ma (Michalski et al., 2017). However, the 383–365 Ma estimate reflects the age of stratigraphy in central–and northern Spitsbergen, not the age of any specific Svalbardian ~~Ellesmerian~~ structure. In addition, due to conflicting lines of evidence (e.g., postulated prograde metamorphism associated with normal sense of shear), the nature of tectonic stresses during tectonothermal events in Prins Karls Forland and Oscar II Land remains debatable.

Paleomagnetic and ^{40}Ar – ^{39}Ar geochronological data from Michalski et al. (2017) do not support a pre-Caledonian link or proximity between the Pearya terrane and western Spitsbergen. On the same trend, detrital zircons in western and central Spitsbergen show affinities with northern Baltica rather than Laurentia in the Paleozoic (Gasser and Andresen, 2013). This suggests that western and central Spitsbergen were located away from the main Ellesmerian belt in northern Greenland and Arctic Canada and, thus, may have escaped Ellesmerian tectonism. This is further supported by the recent discovery of several kilometers thick, thousands of kilometers long, late Neoproterozoic thrust systems crosscutting the whole Barents Sea and the Svalbard Archipelago, thus suggesting that the Svalbard Archipelago was already accreted and attached to Baltica in the late Neoproterozoic (Koehl, 2020b; Koehl et al., 2022).

Conclusion

There should be no debate as to the age of the Mimerdalen Subgroup and Billefjorden Group. These are respectively upper Givetian–to lower Frasnian (ca. 385–380 Ma) and mid Famennian–to Upper Mississippian (ca. 365–325 Ma). The single palynomorph specimen that was

not in line with these ages was found in the Mimerdalen Subgroup is a clear misidentification of *Retispora lepidophyta*. Thus, the timing of ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~-tectonism in central- ~~and~~ northern Spitsbergen is constrained to 383–365 Ma. Nonetheless, because of the strong impact of Eureka strain partitioning and extensional detachment-related folding and faulting, much is left to do to quantify the impact, extent and timing of ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~-tectonism in this area (if it ever occurred). Future studies should focus on geochronological dating of presumed ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~-thrusts.

There is also no debate either about the age of the Adriabukta Formation in southern Spitsbergen. This formation is Middle Mississippian in age and is therefore a time-equivalent of the undeformed, sandstone-rich Hornsundeneset Formation. Hence, folding in the Adriabukta Formation is entirely and exclusively ascribed to Eureka tectonism and the tight character of folding to strain partitioning in the early Cenozoic. Due to lack of robust minimum time constraints, the occurrence of ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~-tectonism in southern Spitsbergen is highly doubtful. Future studies could, if feasible, focus on establishing clear tectonic and stratigraphic relationships in Røkensåta.

Postulated prograde amphibolite-facies metamorphism at 373–355 Ma in pre-Caledonian basement rocks in Prins Karls Forland occurred at a depth of c. 15 kilometers and, thus, has no bearings on the nature of tectonic stress and associated deformation in shallow-crustal Devonian- ~~to~~ Mississippian sedimentary rocks. Top-SW to top-NW normal sense of shear along the dated shear zone suggests that this episode of postulated prograde metamorphism may actually be related to shallow-crustal, extensional collapse processes, possibly reflecting progressive burial and movements along the shear zone during the deposition of collapse sediments. Similar processes are well documented on the conjugate margin of Svalbard in northeastern Greenland, and in northwestern Spitsbergen, and these processes involve deep, late Caledonian, high-pressure metamorphism and shallow-crustal extensional detachments.

Considering the dominantly extensional tectonic settings inferred for shallow-crustal rocks in late Silurian to early Permian times and the multiple inconsistencies and contradicting lines of evidence associated to the ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~-Orogeny throughout Svalbard, the accretion of Svalbard to Baltica as early as the late Neoproterozoic, and the two abrupt and rapid switches in tectonic stress orientation required in the Late Devonian to account for ~~Svalbardian Ellesmerian~~

tectonism, it is much more likely that the whole archipelago was subjected to continuous extension from the late Silurian to early Permian times and escaped Svalbardian ~~Ellesmerian~~ deformation.

685 **Author contributions**

JBPK wrote the manuscript and designed the figures (contribution: 50%). John E. A. Marshall and Gilda M. Lopes provided critical input and corrections to the manuscript and figures (contribution: 25% each).

690 **Competing interests**

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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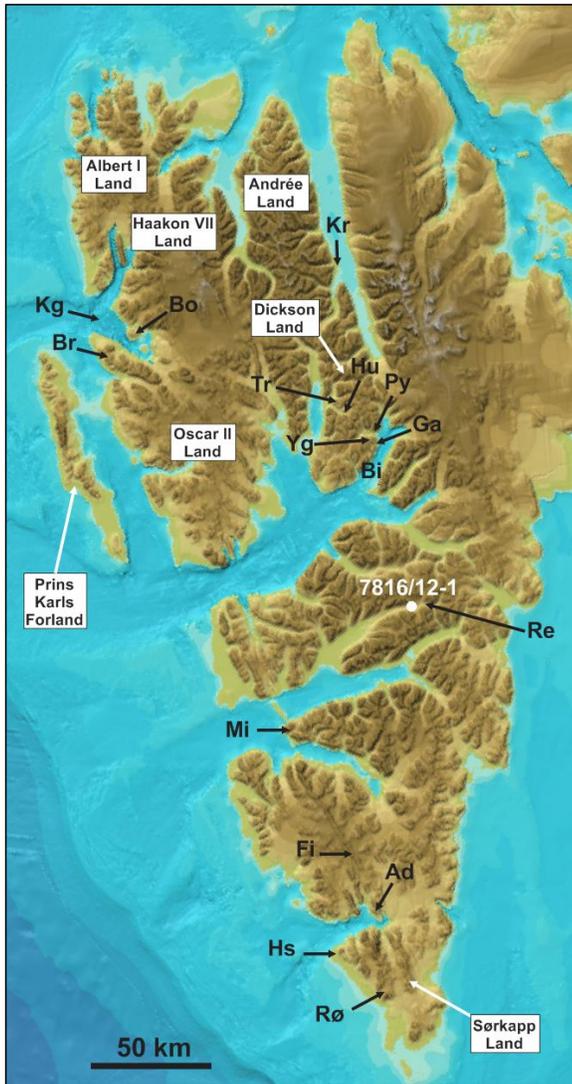
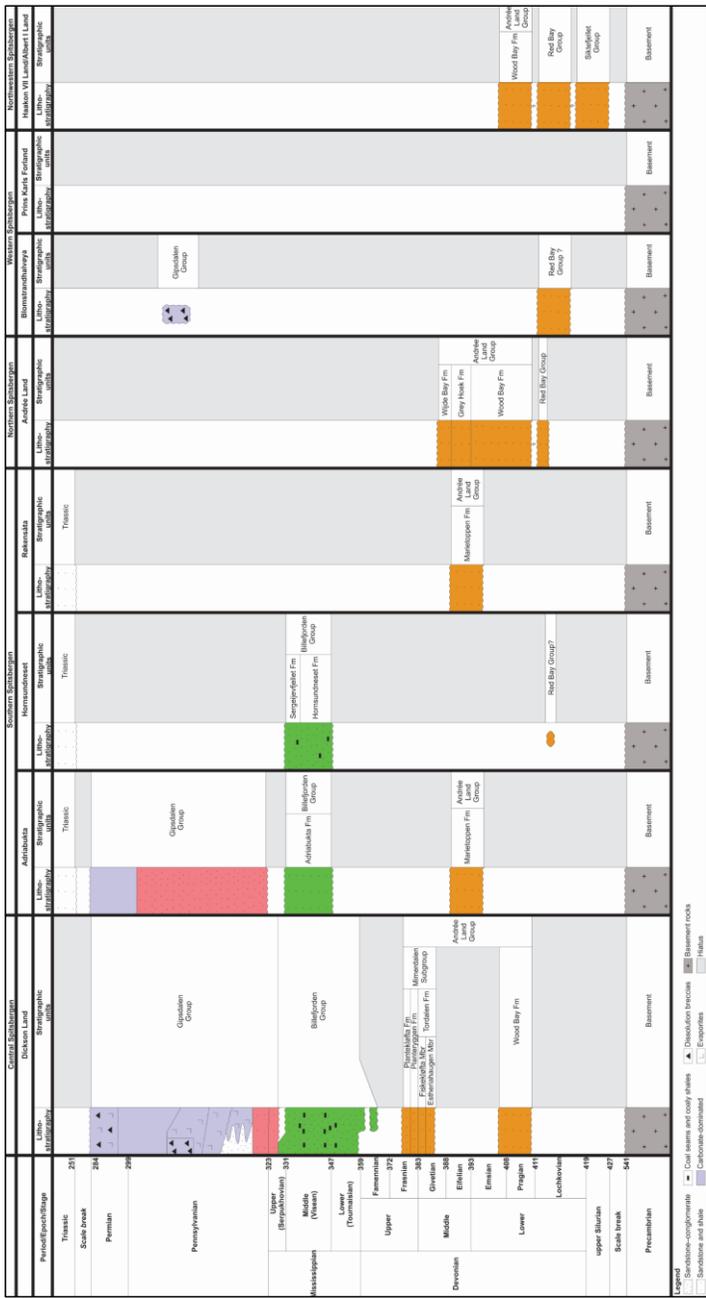


Figure 1: Topographic-and bathymetric map around Spitsbergen modified after Jakobsson et al. (2012). The location of exploration well 7816/12-1 is shown in white. Abbreviations: Ad: Adriabukta; Bi: Billefjorden; Bo: Blomstrandhalvøya; Br: Brøggerhalvøya; Fi: Fiskeknatten; Ga: Garmdalen; Hs: Hornsundneset; Hu: Hugindalen; Kg: Kongsfjorden; Kr:

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1/200 **Krosspynten; Mi: Midterhuken; Py: Pyramiden; Re: Reindalspasset; Rø: Røkensåta; Tr: Triungen; Yg: Yggdrasilkampen.**



1205 | **Figure 2: Late Paleozoic stratigraphic chart of the areas discussed in the text. The ages in the time scale are in Ma and are from Walker et al. (2018).**