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## Palaeomagnetic investigations of sediments cores from Axios zone (N. Greece): implications of low inclinations in the Aegean

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**Abstract.** Sediment cores from 13 deep boreholes (1–4.1 km) distributed within the Axios zone in Northern Greece have been studied by means of palaeomagnetism. Both low field magnetic susceptibility and intensity of the natural remanent magnetization (NRM) indicate rather weakly magnetised materials. A set of 390 samples have been subjected to thermal and alternative field demagnetization. Isothermal remanent magnetization (IRM) acquisition curves and thermomagnetic analysis suggest the dominance of magnetite. Thin sections from 30 selected samples were studied in order to more precisely characterise their magnetic mineralogy. This investigation also reveals the presence of magnetite and pyrite in framboidal form. An attempt to re-orient some of the samples was partially successful by using the viscous component of the anisotropy method. These techniques were applied in order to correct the palaeomagnetic directions due to the orientation ambiguity of the samples. The corrected mean direction converges towards an east-south-east value, in agreement with the overall pattern of the onshore results from previous investigations in the study area.

Finally, the observed inclinations of characteristic remanences in the study rocks are much lower than the expected ones but converge with those obtained from formations on land.

[Final Revised Paper](#) (PDF, 1977 KB) [Discussion Paper](#) (eED)

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