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Stress, strain, and fault behavior at a thrust ramp: insights from the Naukluft thrust, Namibia

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- Dip of the Naukluft Thrust increases from $< 15^\circ$ to $> 30^\circ$ at a thrust ramp
- Hanging-wall contains quartz and carbonate veins and cataclastic injectites
- Hanging-wall bending strains led to local tensile stress in the transport direction
- High fluid pressures during slip allowed for additional decrease in compressive stress
- The thrust ramp appears the most likely location for initiation of fault slip

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