



Figure DR1. Map views of upper surface of sand (A) (color key is for thickness of sand in milliseconds (ms)) and interpreted seismic sections showing sand bodies (yellow overlay). Red circles indicate wells. Sections B-B' and C-C' are without interpretation. Lines of sections B-B' to E-E' are in (A). Individual vertical scale (in ms of two-way time) and horizontal scale (in km) are shown. Interpreted body of

extrusive sand (e) onlaps and wedges out away from ditches (d) toward top of mound (m), which formed when high fluid pressure jacked open fractures and filled them with intrusive sand (i). Ridges (r) at top sand surface are to east of ditches. Feeder dikes (f) go from intrusive sand body up to paleo-surface. Zigzag-shaped discordant reflections in the western part of section B-B' we interpret as the top and base of intrusive sand. Seismic reflections from western intrusive sand to base of extrusive sand we interpret as feeder dikes in section C-C'. Feeder from intrusive sand reaches the base of extrusive sand in section D-D'. A ditch, 50 ms deep, its eastern and western flanks dipping at 7° and 11° respectively, lies above the feeder dike. Internal sand reflections die out near this ditch. In seismic section E-E', extrusive sand lies on toe of prograding shelf clinoforms of glaciomarine Naust Formation of Nordland Group.