

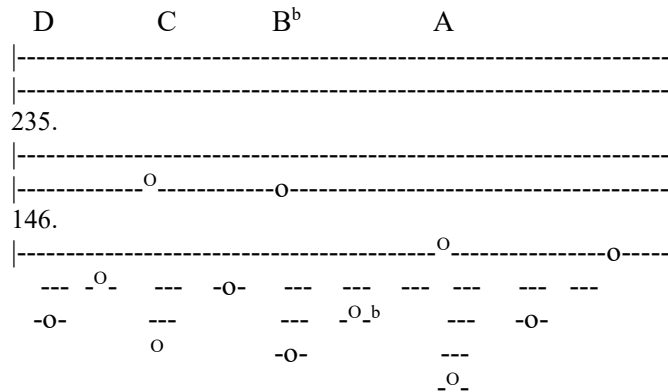
397 Faults

HRN

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Travis pick



C: Bates & Jackson's "Glossary of Geology," page 235.
 Verses: Billings' "Structural Geology," pages 140-146.

- C. A^m G F E
 A fracture or a zone of fractures
 A^m G F E
 Where there has been displacement
 A^m G F E A^m
 Of layers on either side of the fault
- 1. C G F G
 Faults have five geometrical classifications
 C G F G
 First is the rake of the net slip, like with
 C G F G
 A strike-slip fault, where slip parallels strike
 C G F G
 Or a dip-slip fault, where slip is up or down dip
 C G F G
 Or a diagonal-slip fault where slip is diagonal
 F G C
 Up or down the fault plane
- 2. C G F G
 Second is relative attitude of the fault and beds
 C G F G
 Like a strike fault, where strike is parallel to beds
 C G F G
 Or a bedding fault, where strike parallels bedding
 C G F G
 Or a dip fault, where strike parallels the dip of beds
 C G F G
 Or an oblique or diagonal fault, faults striking
 F G C
 Obliquely or diagonally to strike of adjacent beds
- 3. C G F G
 Longitudinal faults strike parallel to regional strike
 C G F G
 Transverse faults strike either perpendicular or
 F G C
 Diagonal to regional structural strike

- 4. C G F G
 The third classification is based on fault patterns
 C G F G
 Parallel faults are en echelon
 C G F G
 Peripheral faults are circular or arcuate
 F G C
 And radial faults radiate from a point
- 5. C G F G
 The fourth geometrical classification is based on
 C G F G
 The angle of the dip of the fault
 C G F G
 High angle faults dip greater than 45 degrees
 F G C
 Low angle faults dip less than 45 degrees
- 6. C G F G
 The fifth is based upon the apparent movement
 C G F G
 In vertical sections at right angles to the faults
 C G F G
 The hanging wall on a normal fault
 C G F G
 Goes down relative to the footwall
 C G F G
 A reverse fault is one in which the hanging wall
 F G C
 Has apparently gone up relative to the footwall
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7. C G F G
 Alternatively, genetic classification of faults
 C G F G
 Is based on the nature of forces involved
 C G F G
 A thrust fault is a fault where the hanging wall
 C G F G
 Has moved up relative to the footwall
 C G F G
 This indicates shortening of the crust of the earth
 C G F G
 A gravity fault is a fault where the hanging wall
 C G F G
 Has moved down relative to the footwall
 F G C
 This indicates lengthening of the earth's crust

8. C G F G
 Strike-slip faults are those where displacements
 C G F G
 Are parallel to the strike of the faults
 C G F G
 Sometimes these are called wrench faults
 C G F G
 Strike-slip faults can be left-handed or sinistral
 F G C
 Or they can be dextral, or right-handed

9. C G F G
 Faults are also classified on absolute movement
 C G F G
 There are five kinds of gravity faults
 C G F G
 Those where the footwall did not move
 C G F G
 And where the hanging wall moved down
 C G F G
 Those where the footwall moved up
 F G C
 While the hanging wall remained stationary

10. C G F G
 Those where the hanging wall moved down
 C G F G
 And the footwall moved up
 C G F G
 Those where both blocks moved down
 C G F G
 With the hanging wall moving down more
 C G F G
 And those where both blocks moved up with
 F G C
 The hanging wall moving less than the footwall

11. C G F G
 Similarly, there are five kinds of thrust faults
 C G F G
 In most cases data is not available
 C G F G
 To indicate the absolute movement on faults
 C G F G
 Upthrusts are high angle faults where
 C G F G
 The uplifted block has been the active element
 C G F G
 Sometimes the term underthrust is used
 F G C
 Where the footwall is the active element

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 A^m G F E
 Where there has been displacement
 A^m G F E A^m
 Of layers on either side of the fault

