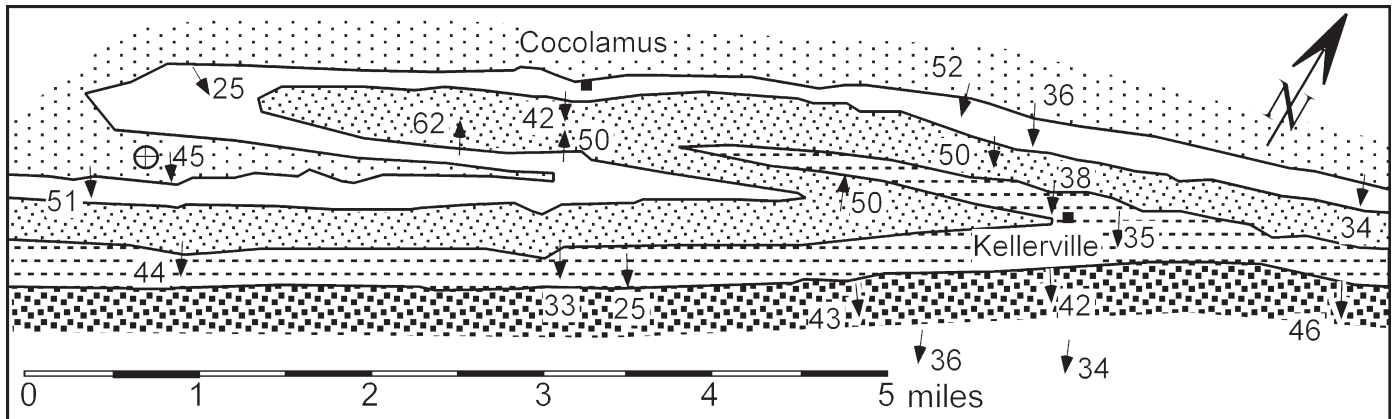


Use the map of a selected structure (for example, Fig. 3.3 or 3.29) to answer the following questions. Measure and list all the bedding attitudes on the map. Plot the attitudes on a stereogram and a tangent diagram. What fold geometry is present? Which diagram gives the clearest result? Explain. Define the locations of the crest and trough traces from the map. Are the directions the same as given by the attitude diagrams? Find the attitudes of the axial planes, and locate the axial-plane traces on the map. What method did you use and why? What are the problems, if any, with the interpretation? Do the axial-surface traces coincide with the crest and trough traces? What are the orientations of the axial-surface intersection lines? Show where these intersection lines pierce the outcrop.








-  Upper Devonian
-  Middle Devonian 1
-  Middle Devonian 2
-  Middle Devonian 3
-  Lower Devonian and Upper Silurian

Fig. 3.3. Map of dip-domain style folds in the Appalachian fold-thrust belt in Pennsylvania. (After Faill 1969)

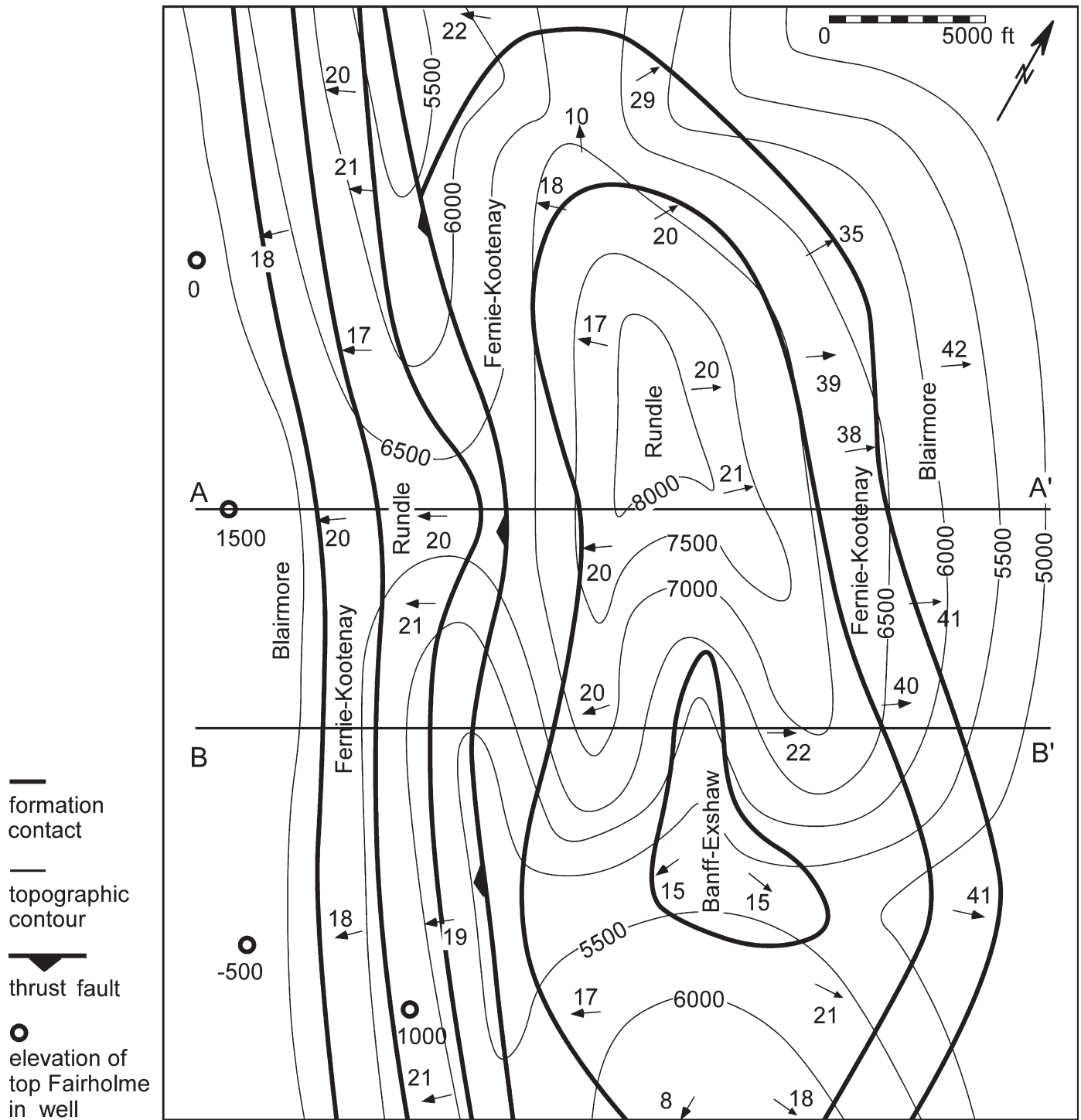


Fig. 3.29. Geologic map from the Canadian Rocky Mountains. All dimensions are in feet. The stratigraphic column (with thickness) from top to base is: Blairmore (2400), Fernie-Kootenay (700), Rundle (900), Banff-Exshaw (900), Palliser (800), Fairholme (1200). (After Badgley 1959)

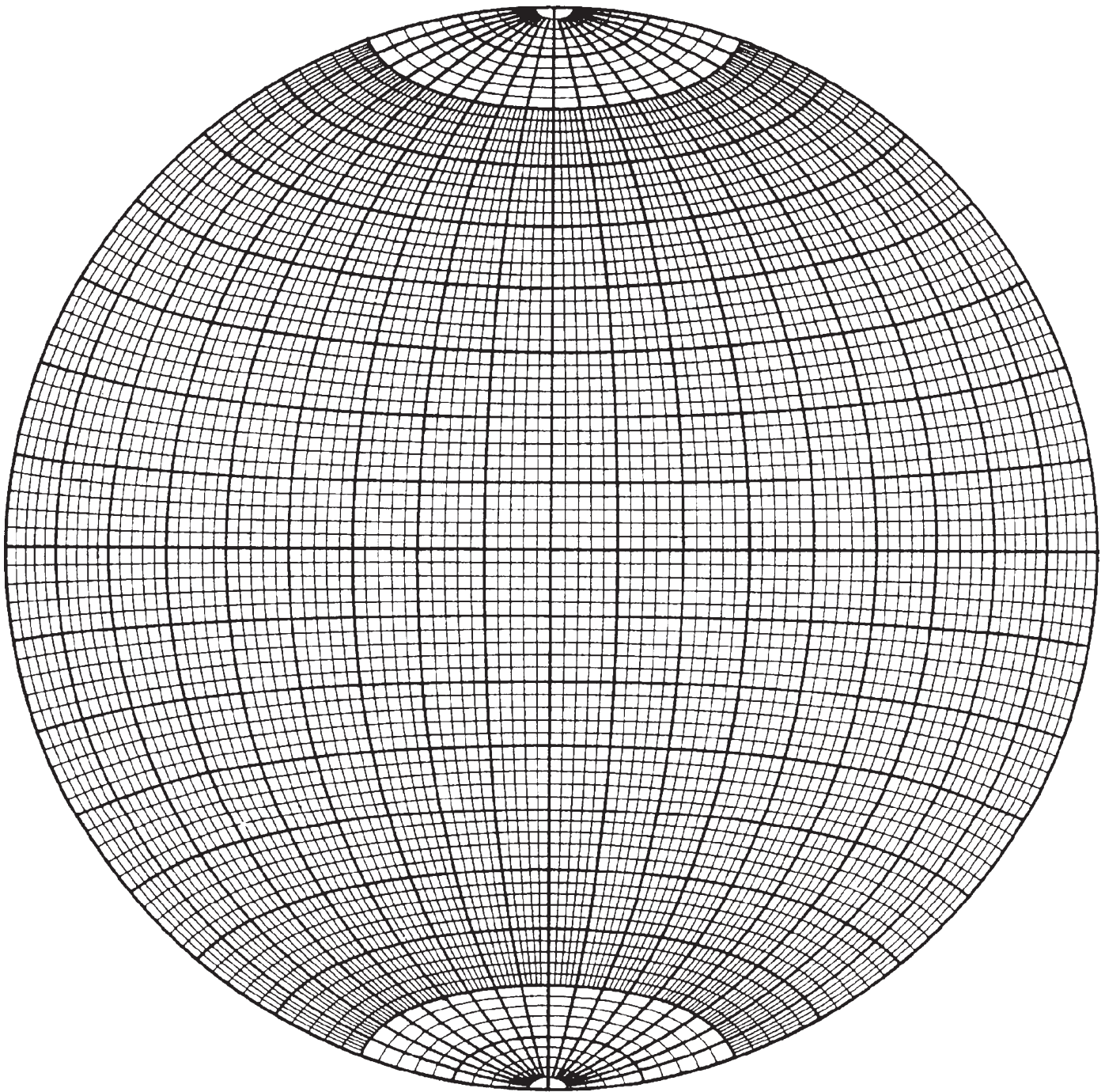


Fig. 2.28. Equal-area stereogram

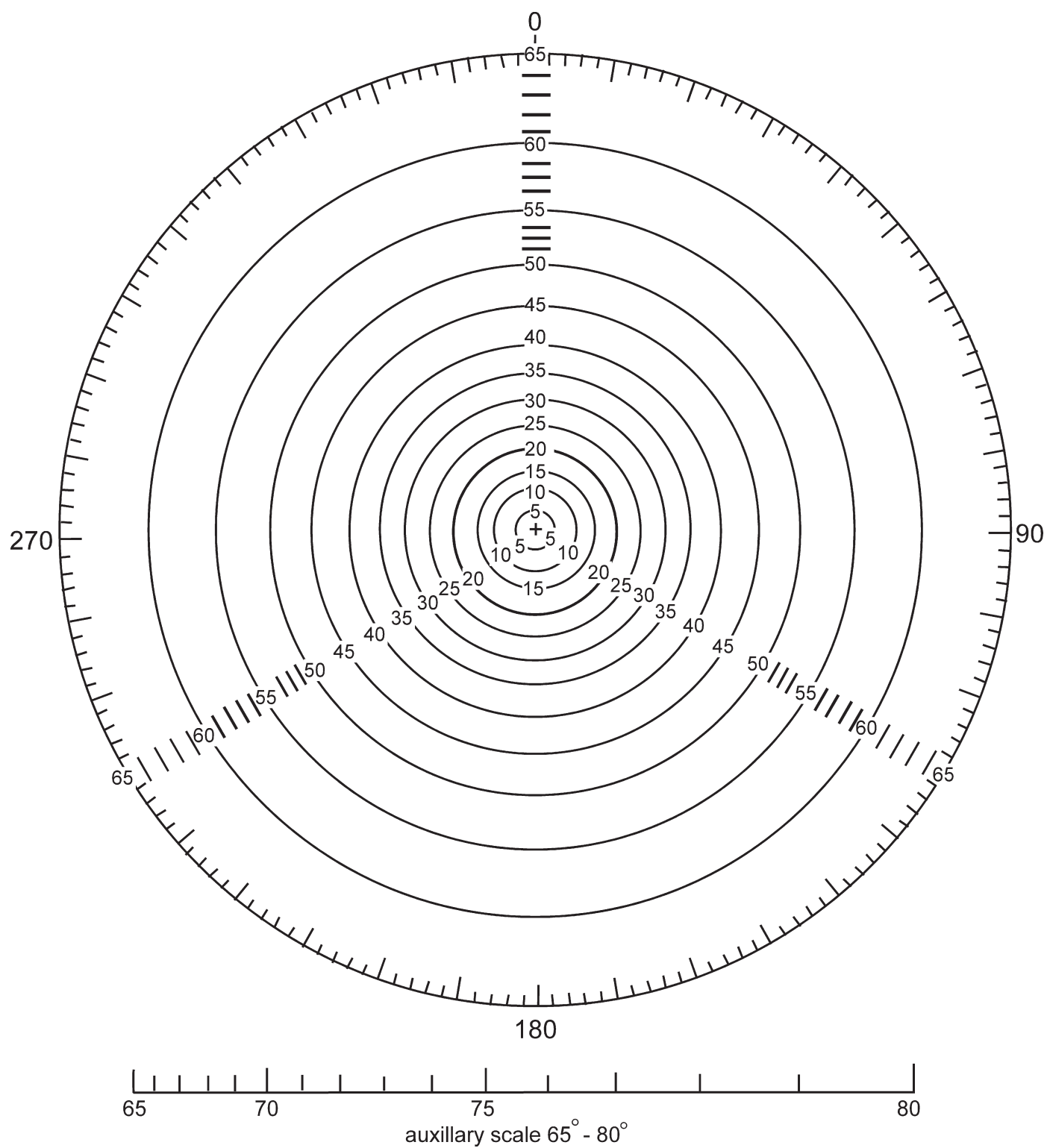


Fig. 2.29. Tangent diagram