HANDOUT

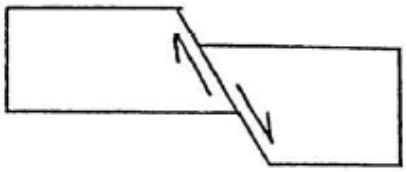
Faults

Slip - actual relative displacement along a fault

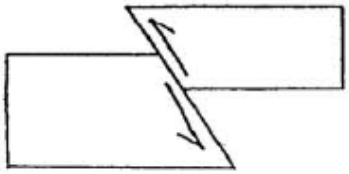
Fault Plane - fracture surface

Types of Faults

1) Normal or Gravity - footwall moves up relative to hanging wall; also vertical faults that move vertically

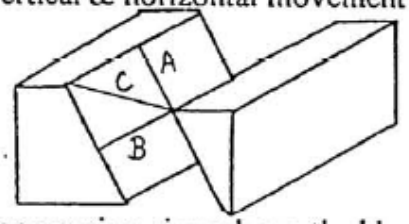


2) Reverse - footwall moves down relative to hanging wall
   Thrust Fault - dip angle is < 10°

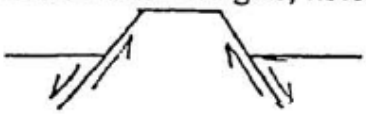
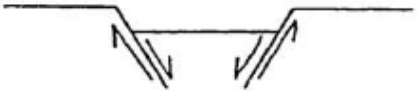


3) Strike-Slip - opposite sides move past each other in a horizontal direction
   a) right-lateral - if block on opposite side of the fault moves to your right as you face the fault
   b) left-lateral - if block moves to your left

4) Oblique-Slip - has both vertical & horizontal movement



Horst - fault block with linear margins; rises above the blocks on either side



Graben - down-dropped fault block with linear margins & generally lying between 2 horsts