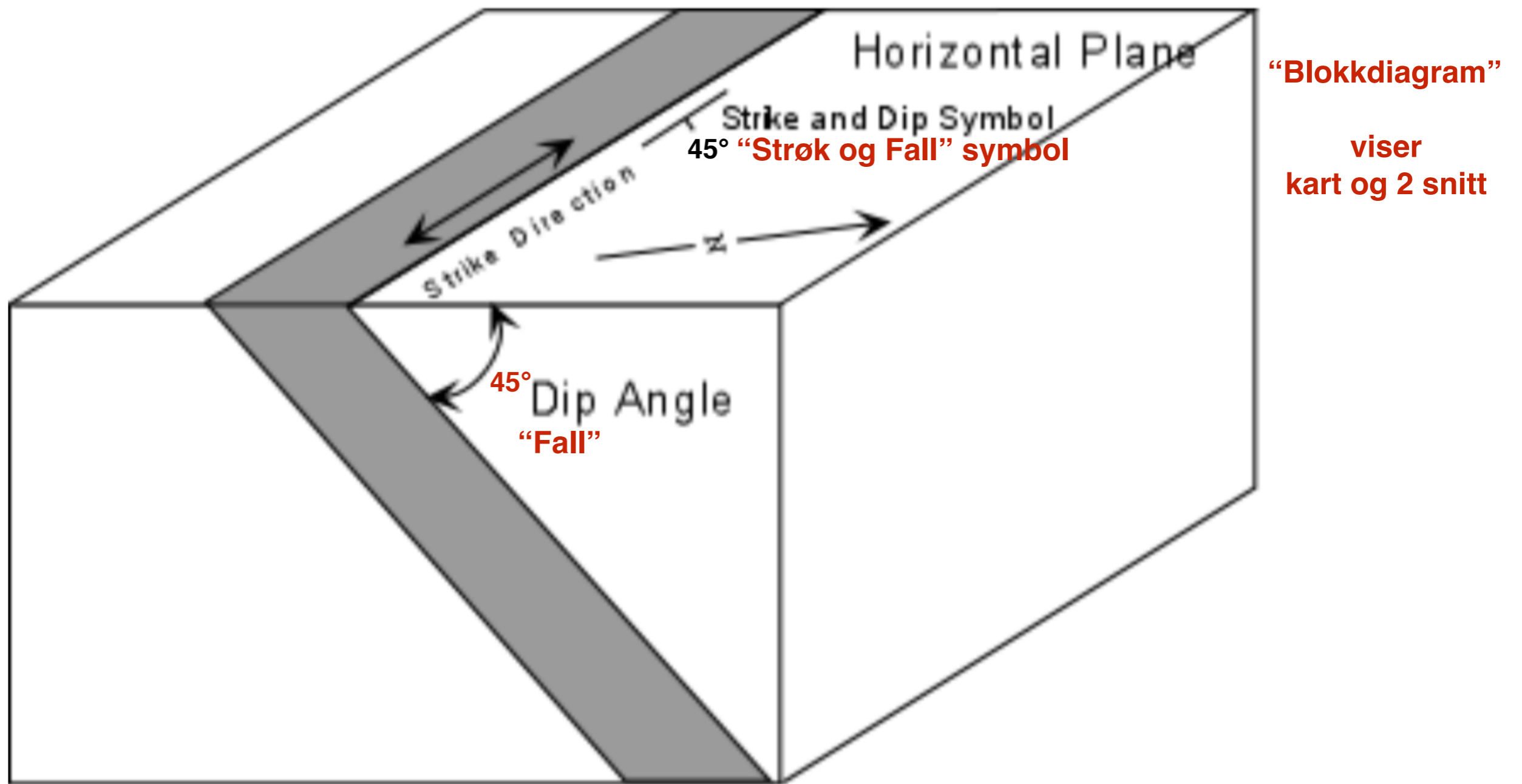


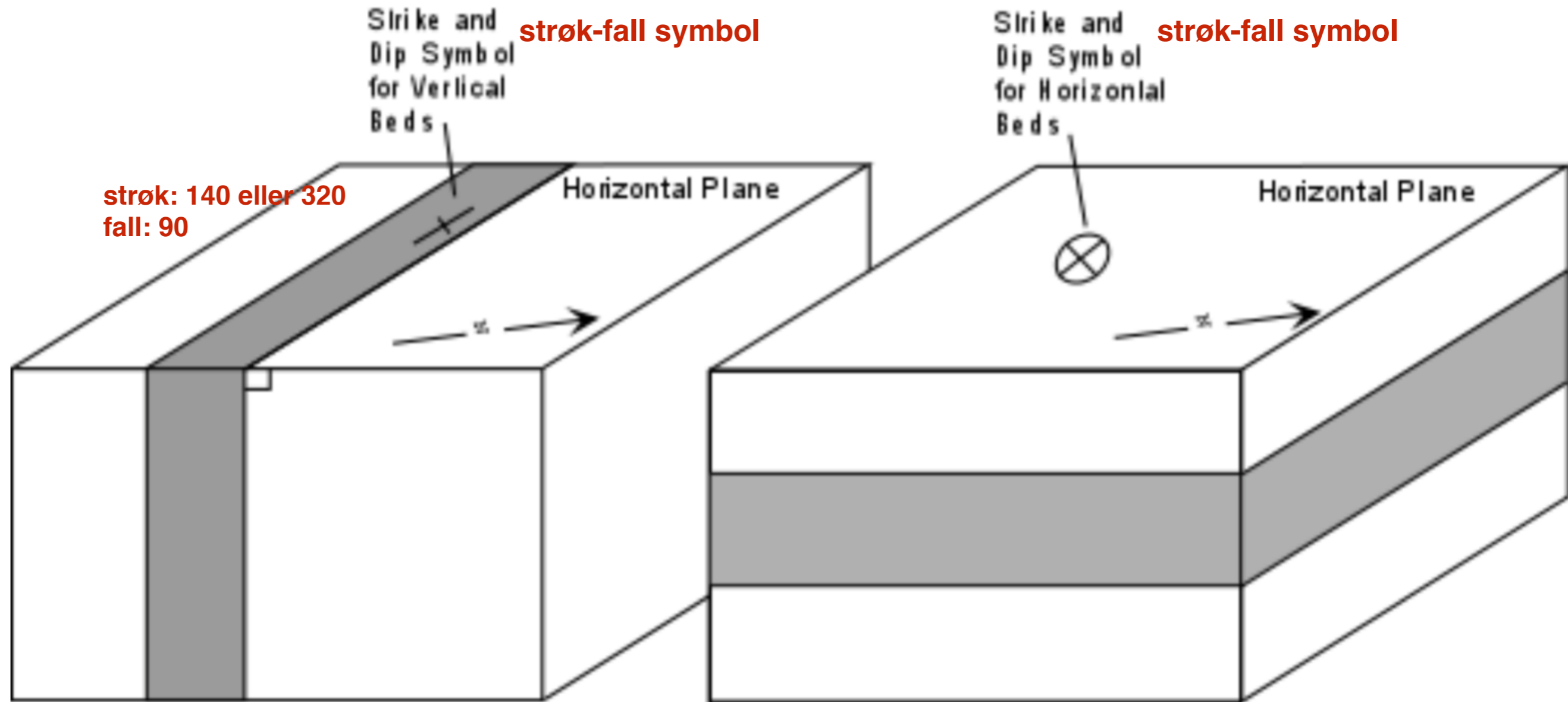
**FIGURE 11.6** (a) We use strike and dip to measure the orientation of planar structures such as these tilted beds. The strike is the compass angle between the strike line (an imaginary horizontal line on the plane) and true north. The dip is the angle between the strike line and the dip line (an imaginary line parallel to the steepest slope on the plane) as measured in a vertical plane. Note that the strike line and the dip line are perpendicular to one another. (b) On a map, the line segment represents the strike direction, while the tick on the segment represents the dip direction. The number indicates the dip angle as measured in degrees. (c) To specify the orientation of a line, we use plunge and bearing. The plunge is the angle between the line and horizontal as measured in a vertical plane, whereas the bearing is the compass orientation of the line. (d) To illustrate the concept of strike, a geologist is holding a Brunton compass, a special compass that includes a clinometer, against a slab of rock that has been partially submerged in a basin of water. The surface of the compass is horizontal—meaning it is parallel to the surface of the water—so the edge of the compass in contact with the slab is a strike line.





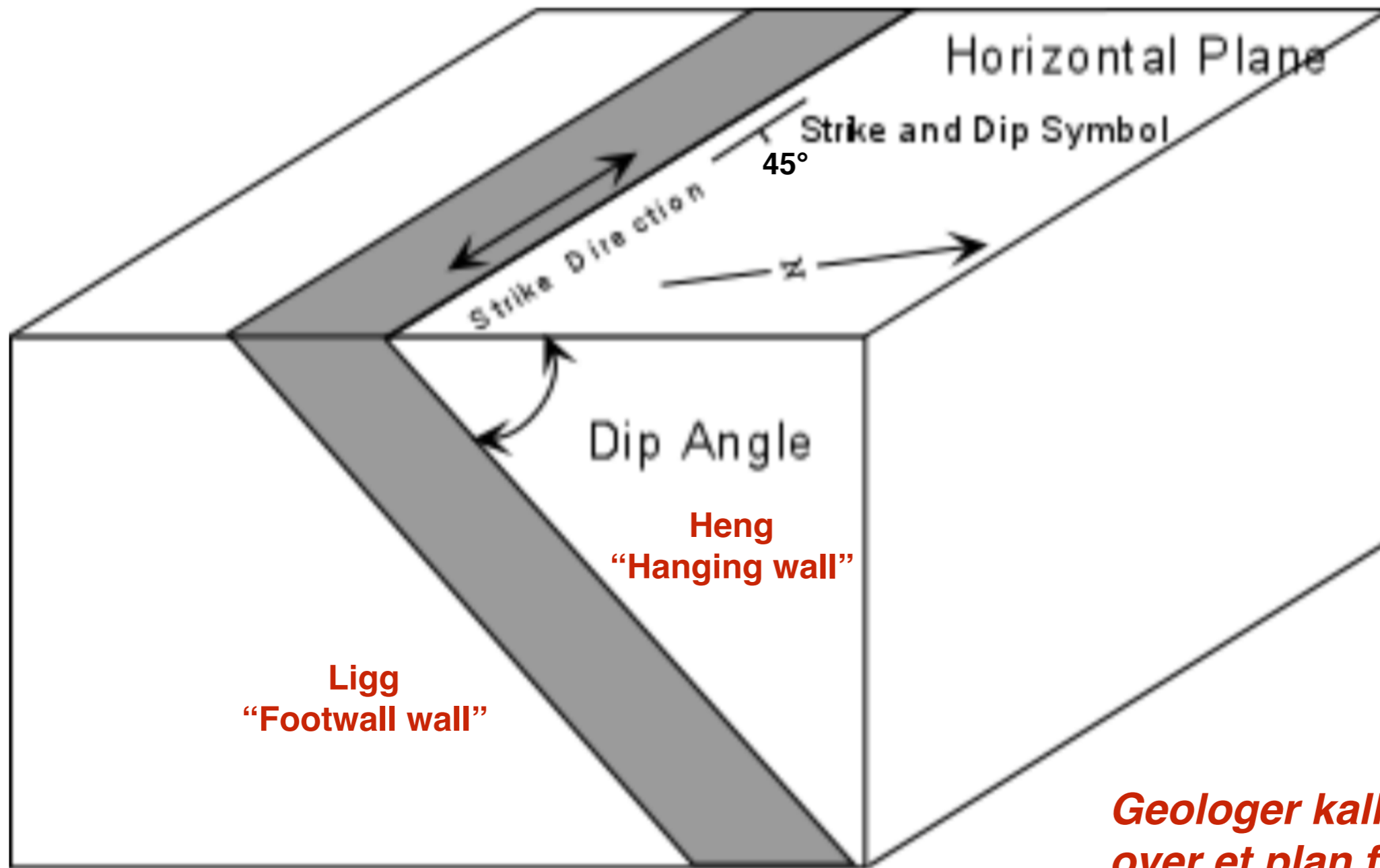
**“Strøk” er en horisontal kompassretning.  
“Fall” er en vinkel ned fra horisontal.**

**“Strøk-fall symbol” tegnes på kart.**

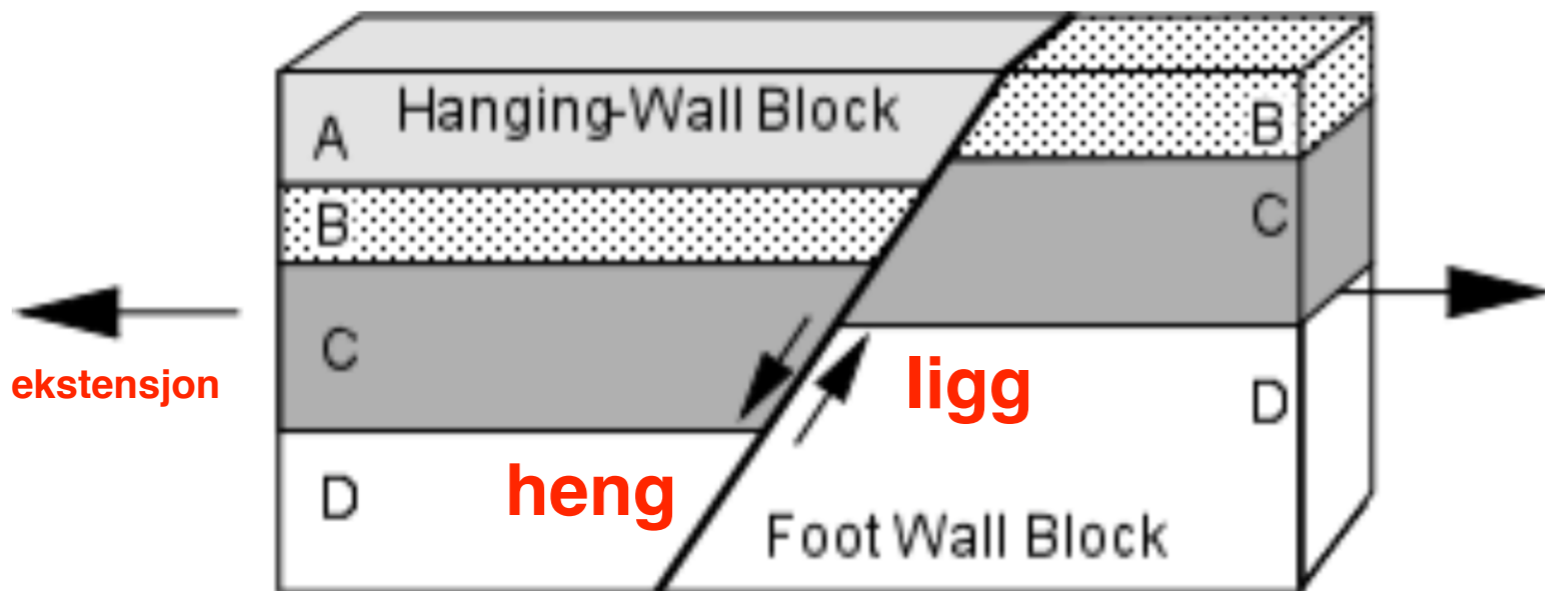


**Standard kompasstall for geologer:  
Nord er definert som: 000 eller 360  
Øst er 090  
Sør er 180  
Vest er 270**

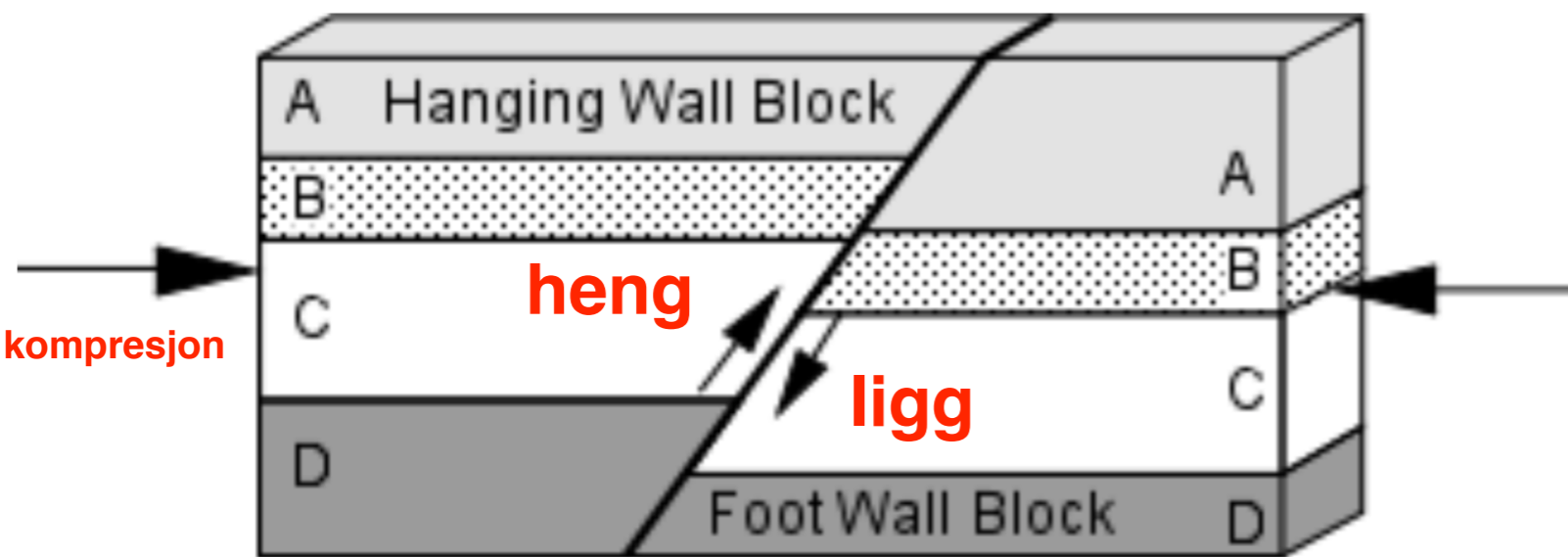
**(140 og 320 er samme strøk  
det er fritt valg hvilket tall du bruker)**



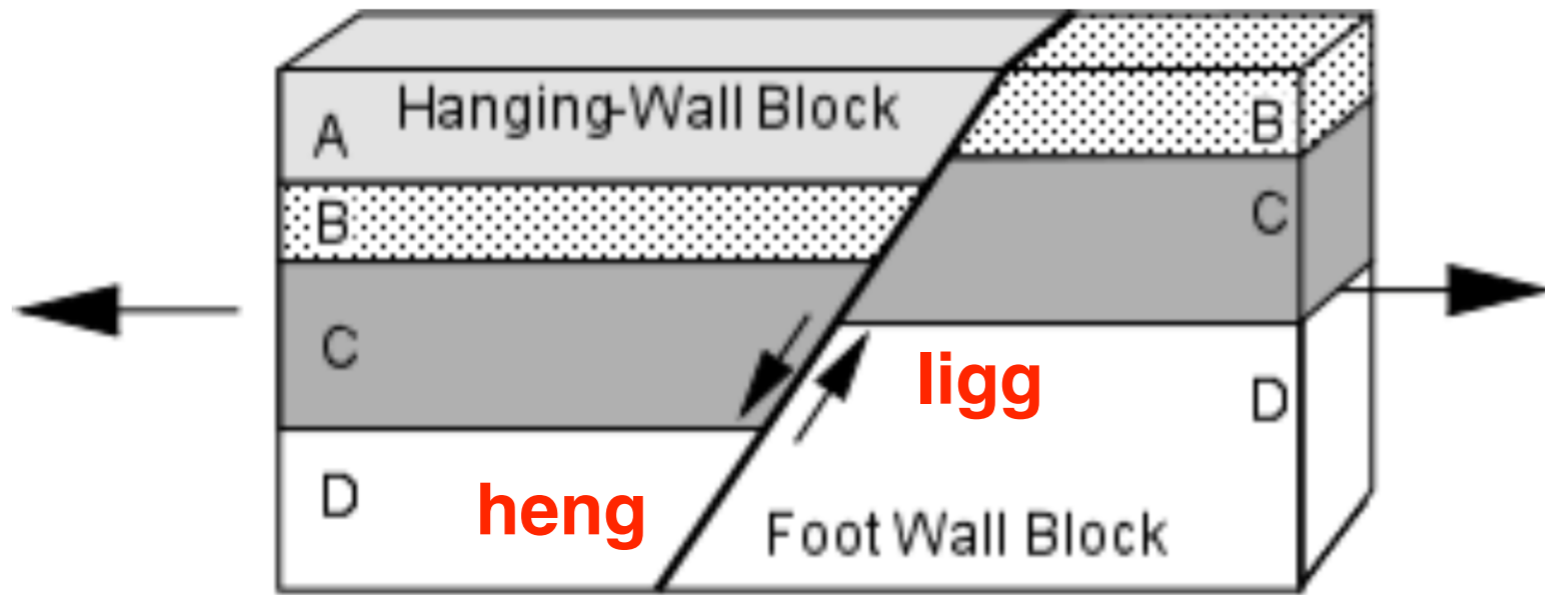
*Geologer kaller det som er over et plan for "heng" og det som er under planet for "ligg"*



Normal Fault Extensional Stress *Normalforkastning, heter også Ekstensjonsforkastning.*



Reverse Fault Compressional Stress *Reversforkastning heter også Kompresjonsforkastning*

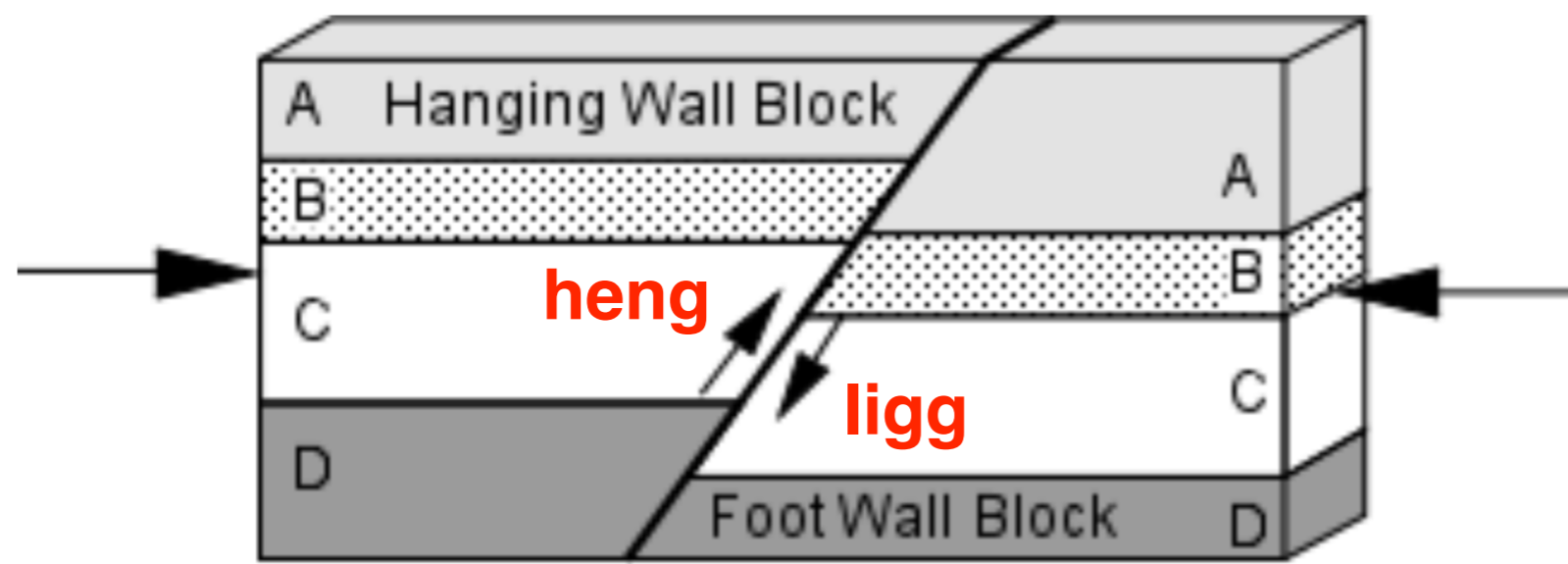


Normal Fault  
Extensional Stress

“Normal” og “revers” er gamle begrep fra engelske kullgruver.

*Normal* forkastning: forkastningstyp som var “normal” eller “vanlig” i disse kullgruvene.

*Revers* forkastning: typen som var uvanlig, eller *revers* av vanlig.



Reverse Fault  
Compressional Stress

*Hanging wall* (heng): henger over. (Veggen i gruen du kan henge utstyr på.)

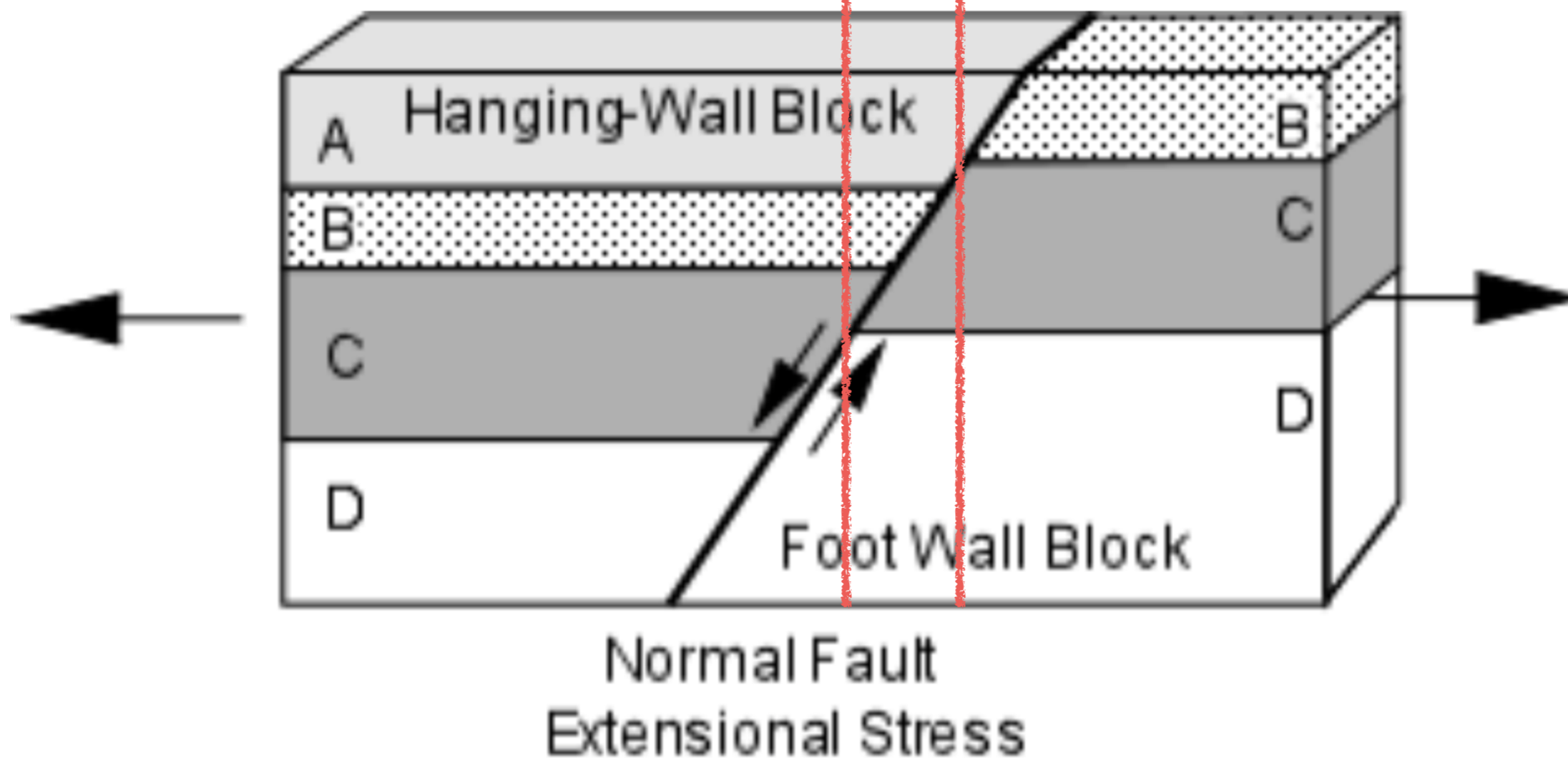
*Footwall* (ligg): ligger under. (Veggen i gruen du kan hvile foten på.)

Ved ekstensionsforkastninger (“normale”), mangler lagene.

I dette borehullet, mangler nedre del av lag C.

I dette borehullet, lag B mangler (A ligger direkte over C)

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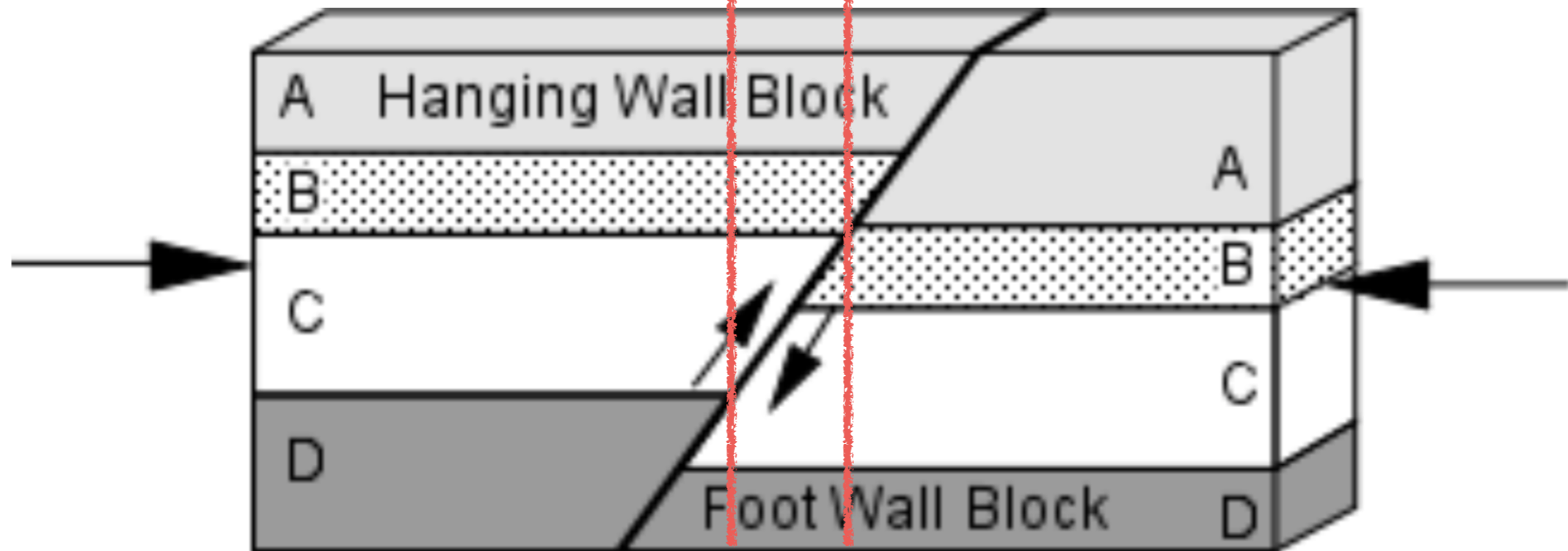


## Ved kompresjonsforkastninger (“revers”), fordobles lagene

I dette borehull,  
er noe av C  
fordoblet.

I dette borehull,  
er store deler av B fordoblet.

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Reverse Fault  
Compressional Stress

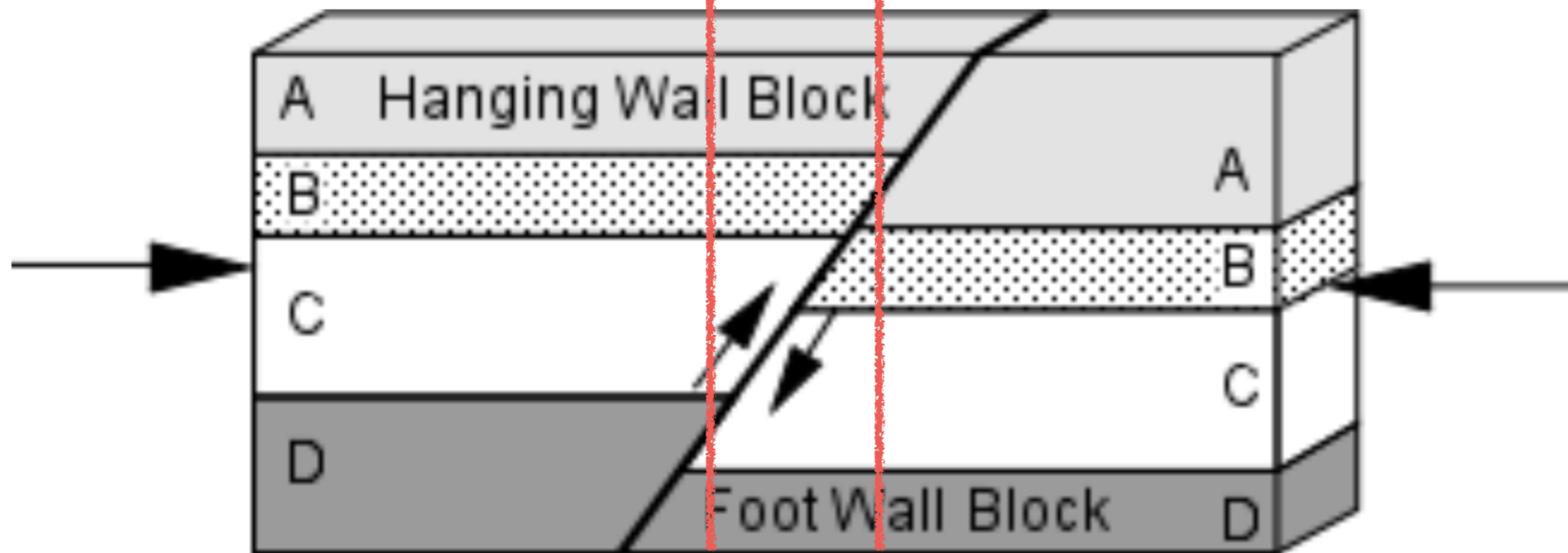


**Ved kompresjonsforkastninger plasseres gammel bergarter over yngre bergarter.**

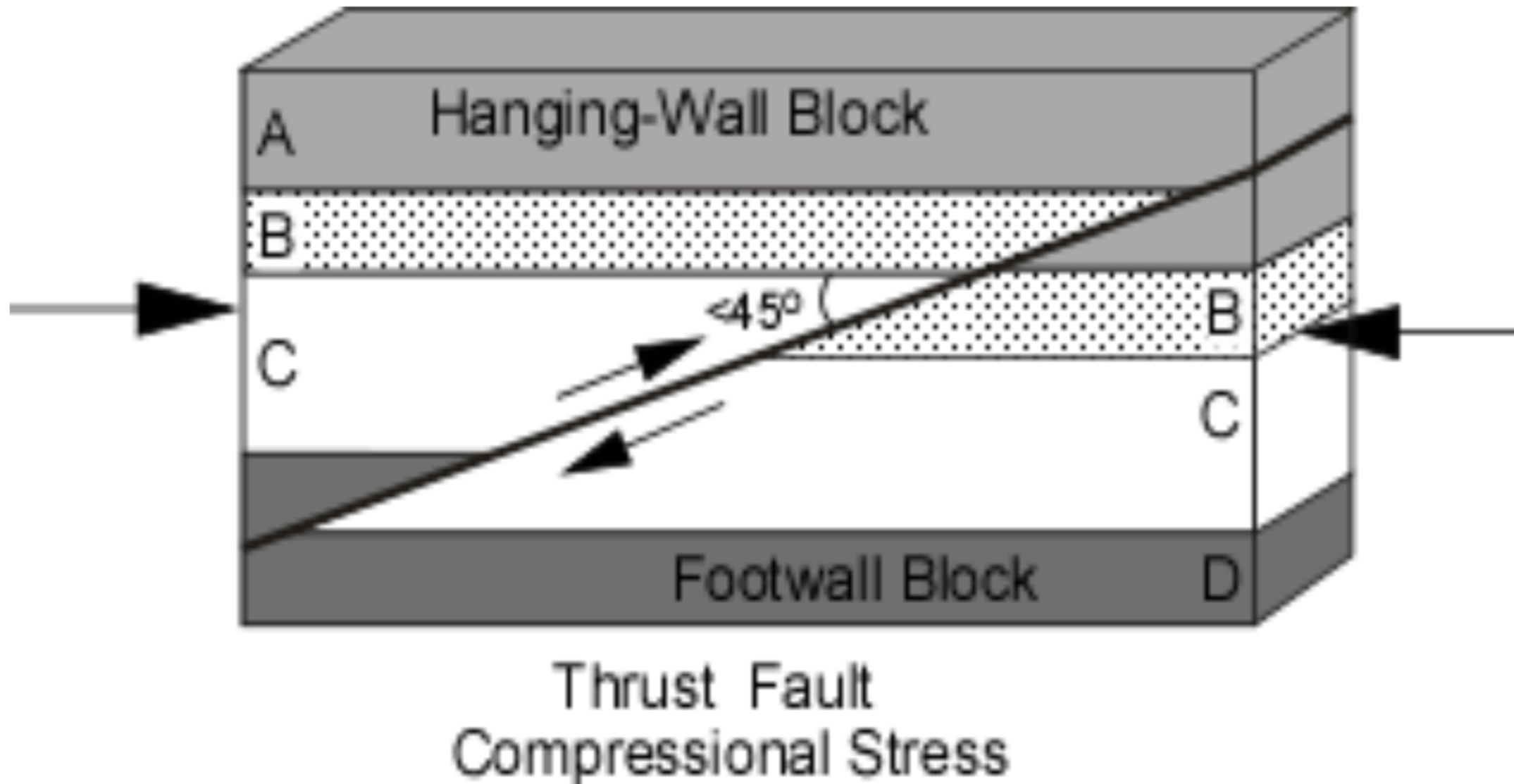
**A er yngst og D er eldst.  
Her plasseres noe av D  
over noe av C**

**Her plasseres noe av B  
over noe av A**

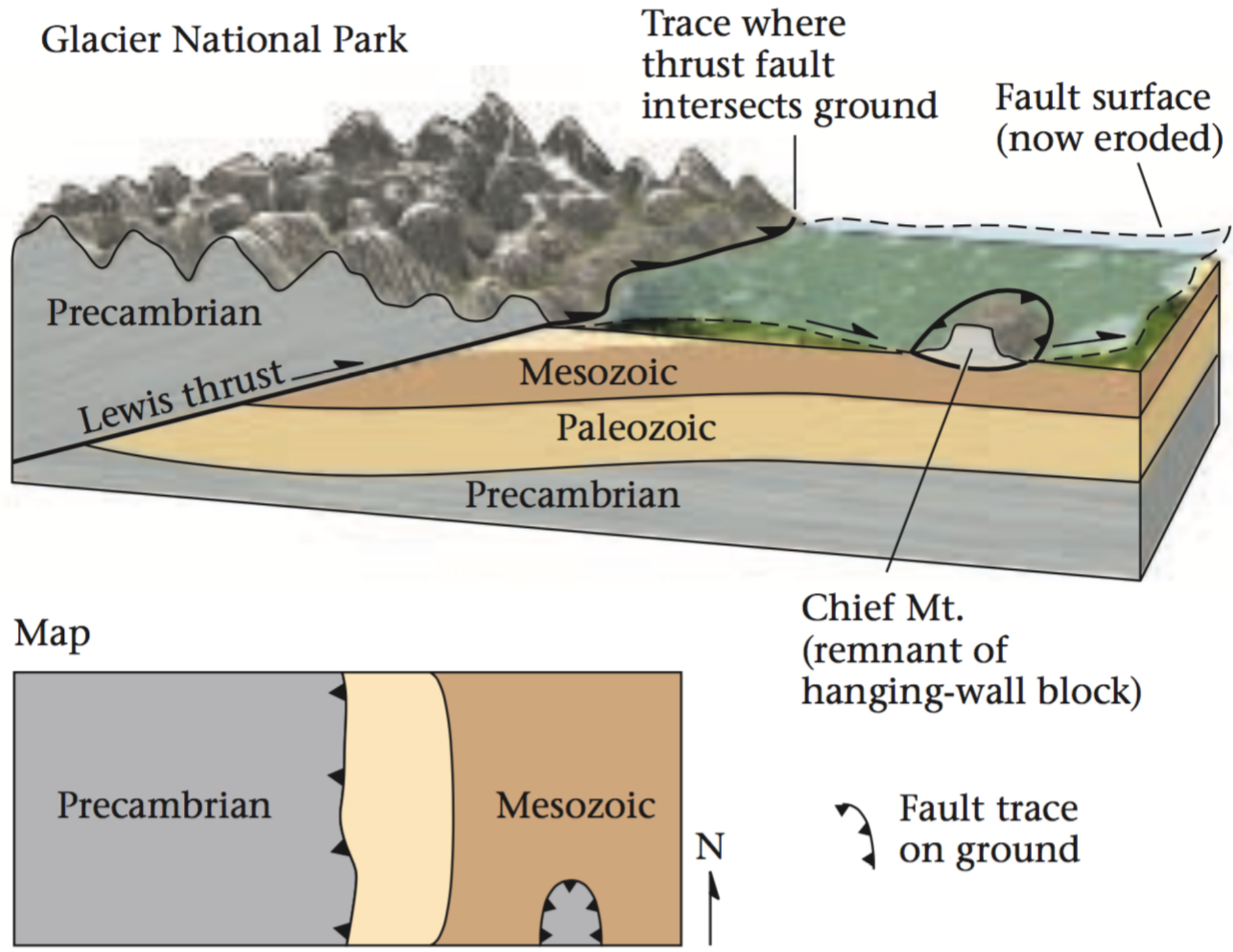
Nelson.pdf (page 119 of 248)



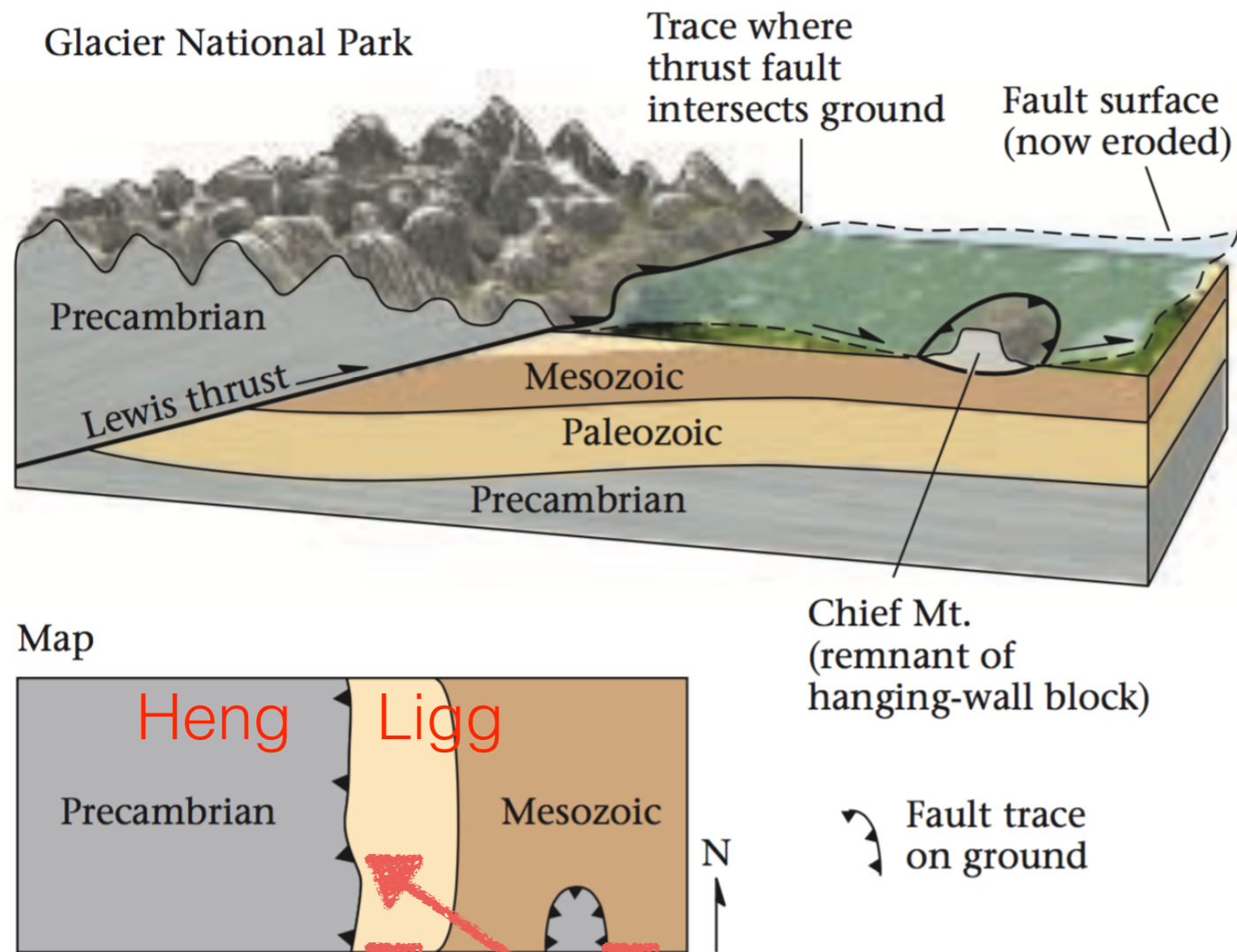
**Reverse Fault  
Compressional Stress**



lav-vinkel kompresjonsforkastninger (reversforkastninger)  
heter "skyveforkastninger" (thrust faults)



**FIGURE 11.15** This large thrust fault (the Lewis thrust) puts older rock (Precambrian) over younger rock (Mesozoic). Erosion has removed much of the hanging-wall block, but a small remnant still lies to the east of the mountains. On the geologic map of the region, the triangular barbs point to the hanging-wall block. The hanging wall has moved about 100 km relative to the footwall.

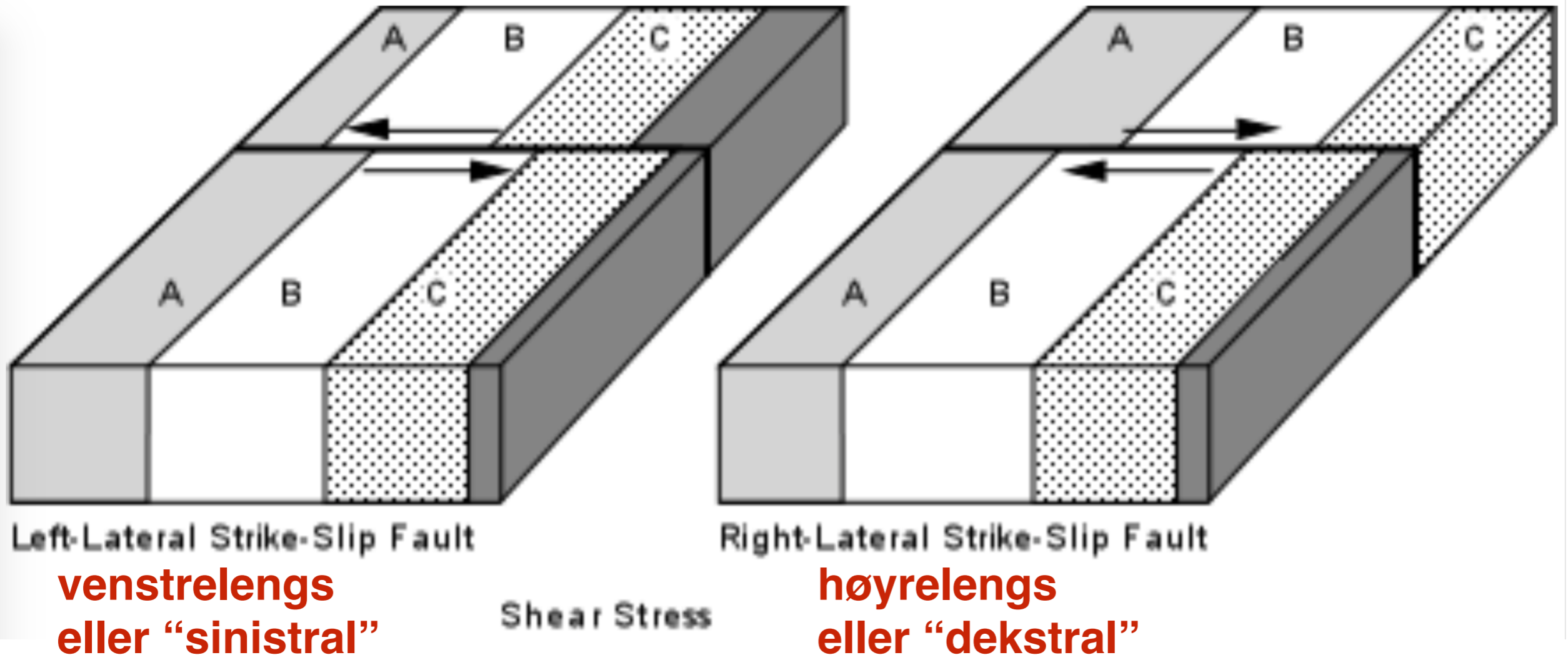


**FIGURE 11.15** This large thrust fault (the Lewis thrust) puts older rock (Precambrian) over younger rock (Mesozoic). Erosion has removed much of the hanging-wall block, but a small remnant still lies to the east of the mountains. On the geologic map of the region, the triangular barbs point to the hanging-wall block. The hanging wall has moved about 100 km relative to the footwall.

På kart, tegner man trekantene som peker nedover og viser fallretning av skyveplan (skyveforkastning) (med andre ord, de peker mot heng)

## Sidelengsforkastning (engelsk: strike-slip fault)

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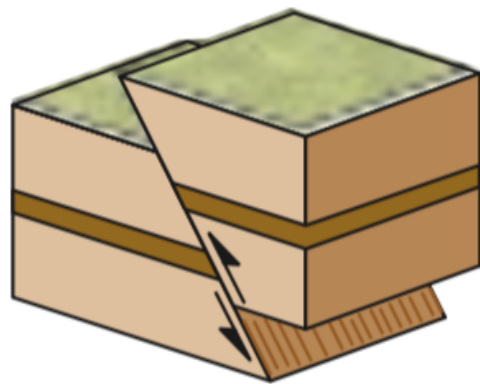


Vertikalt plan. Derfor er det ingen heng eller ligg.  
Motsatt side går til venstre ("sinistral") eller til høyre ("dekstral").

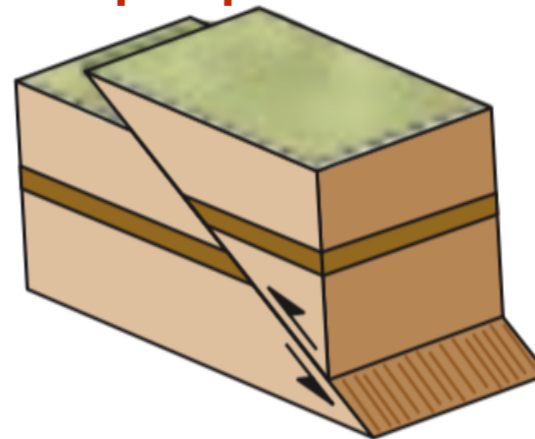
# Forkastninger med glidespeil (faults with slickensides)

Marshak.pdf (page 399 of 957)

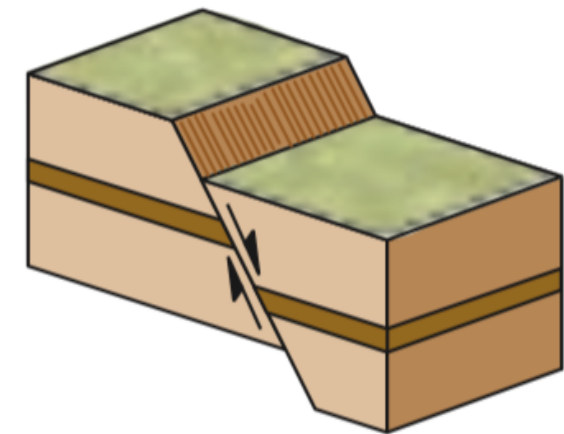
## dip slip faults



(b) Reverse



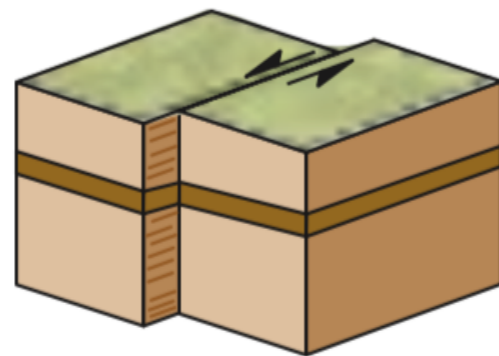
**Skyve** (Revers med mindre enn 30° fall heter "skyve") Thrust



Normal

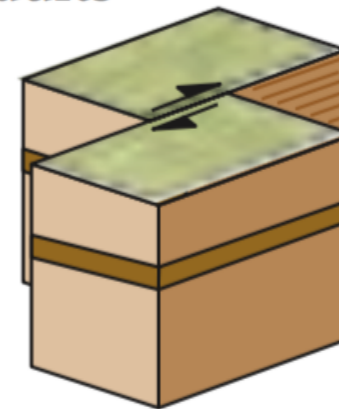
## Fall-rettede forkastninger (med glidespeil glidelinjer parallelle med fall)

### Strike-slip faults



(c)

Left-lateral



Right-lateral

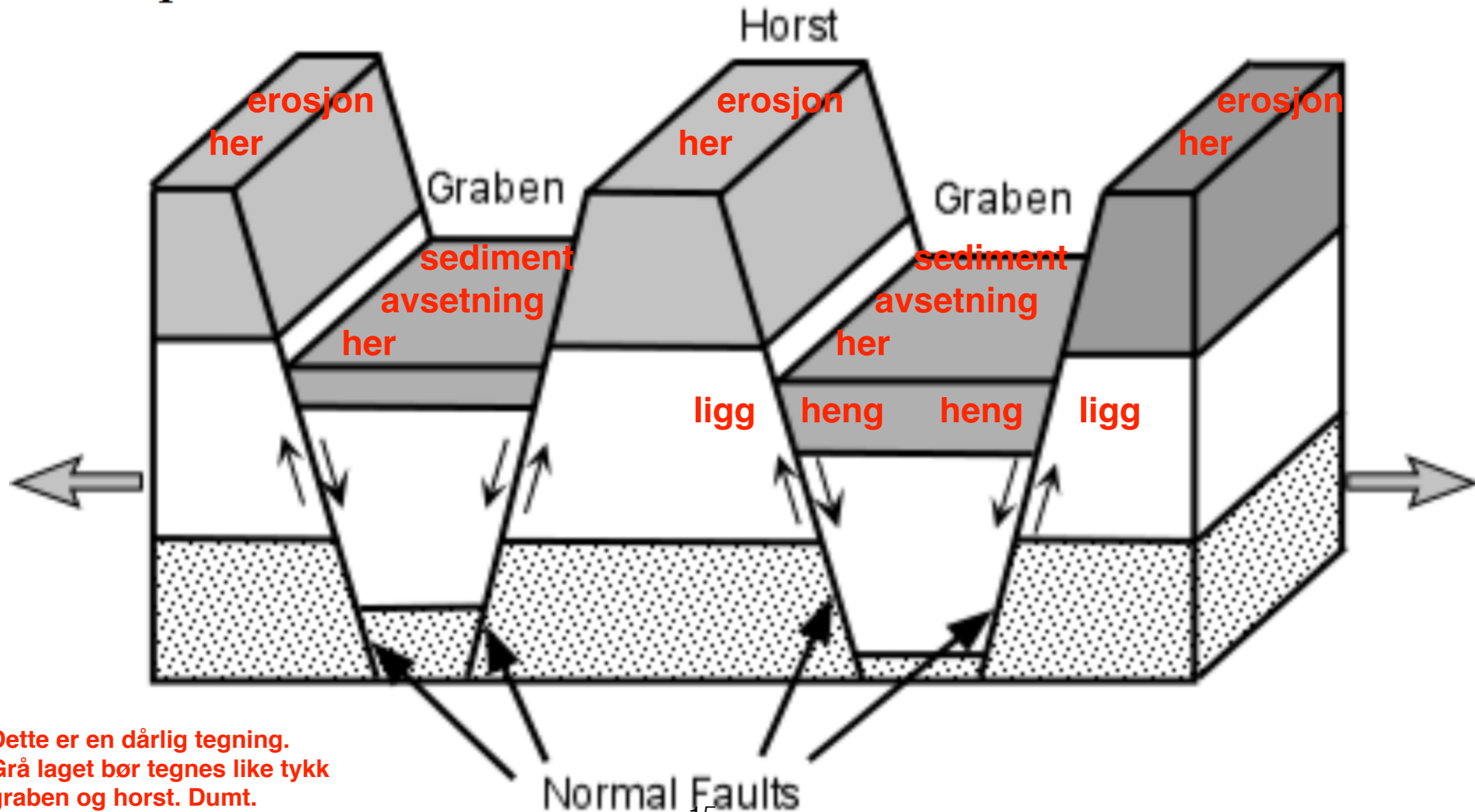
## Sidelengs forkastninger (med glidespeil glidelinjer parallelle med strøk)

Horst og graben er tyske ord som brukes på engelsk og norsk.

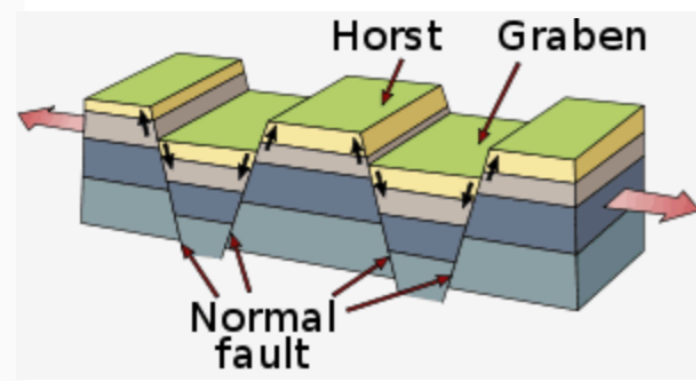
Horst stikker opp og derfor utsettes for erosjon.

Graben synker ned og derfor er en naturlig sedimentær basseng.

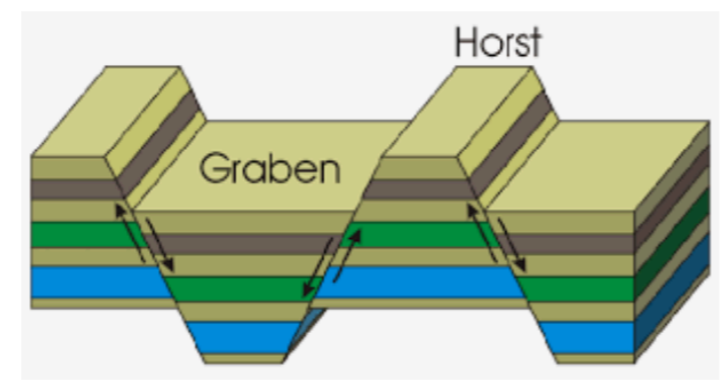
Nelson.pdf (page 118 of 248) ▾



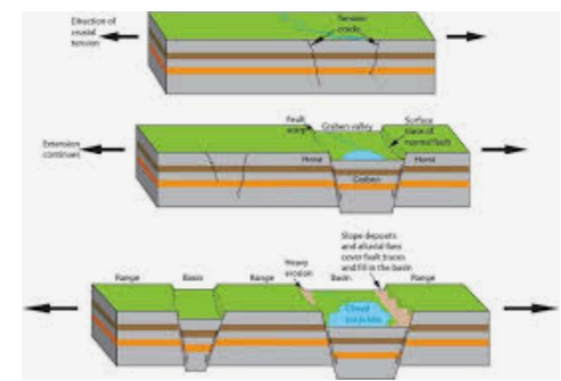
# Jeg prøver å finne bedre tegninger enn Nelsons sin:



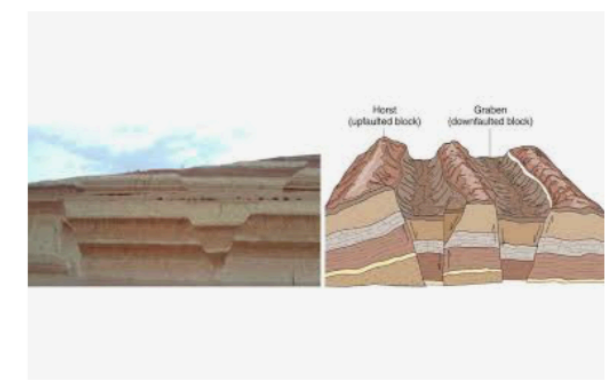
Horst and graben - Wikipedia  
en.wikipedia.org



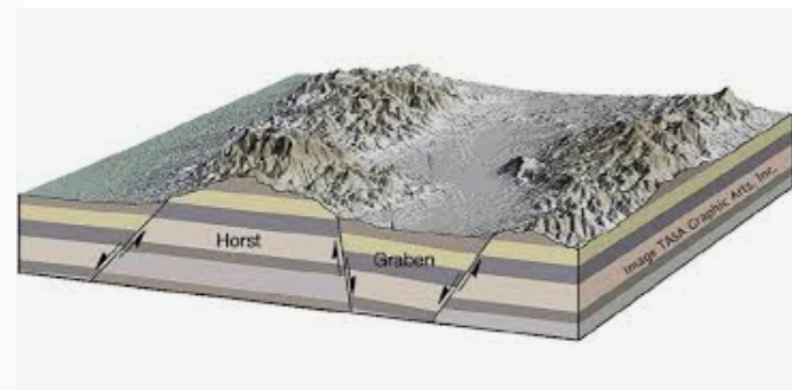
differences between horst and graben ...  
quora.com



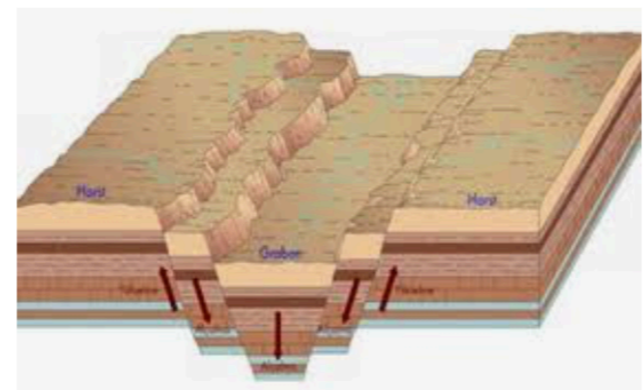
Horst and Graben (U.S. National Park ...  
nps.gov



Horst and Graben faults in Iran ...  
everythingselectric.com



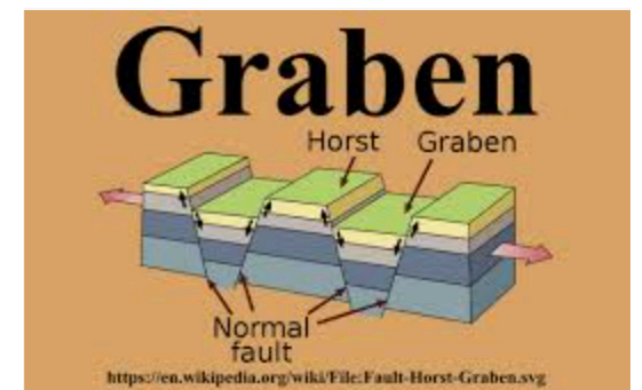
horst and graben structure ...  
researchgate.net



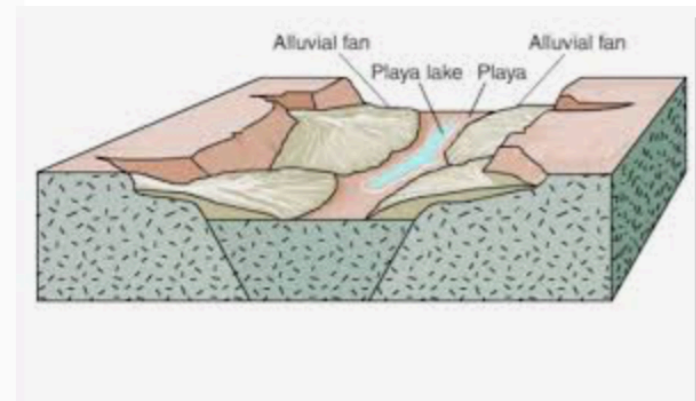
Horst and Graben faults in Iran ...  
everythingselectric.com



Horst and Graben with r/HumanFor...  
reddit.com



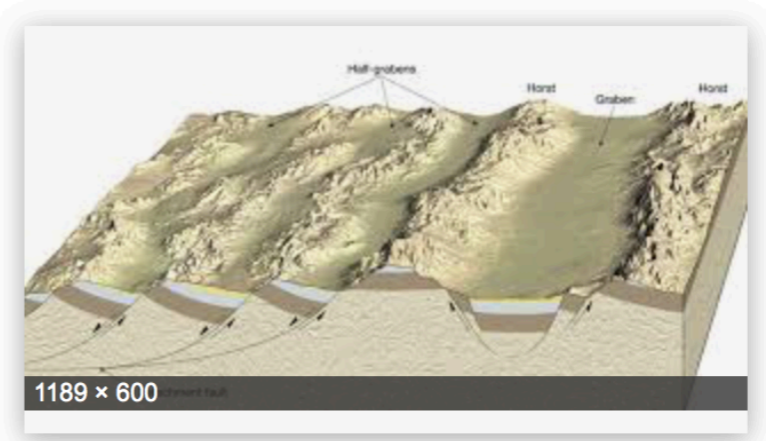
Graben - YouTube  
youtube.com



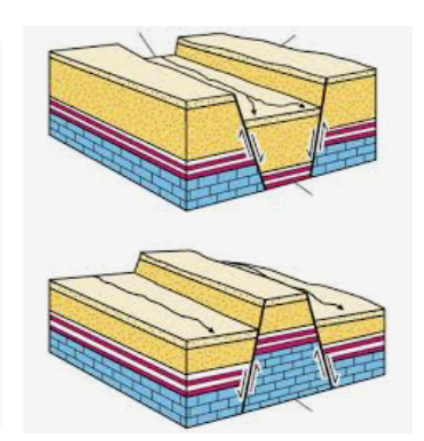
Horst-Graben-Birikinti Konisi - YouTube  
youtube.com



Faults | Colorado Geological Survey  
coloradogeologicalsurvey.org

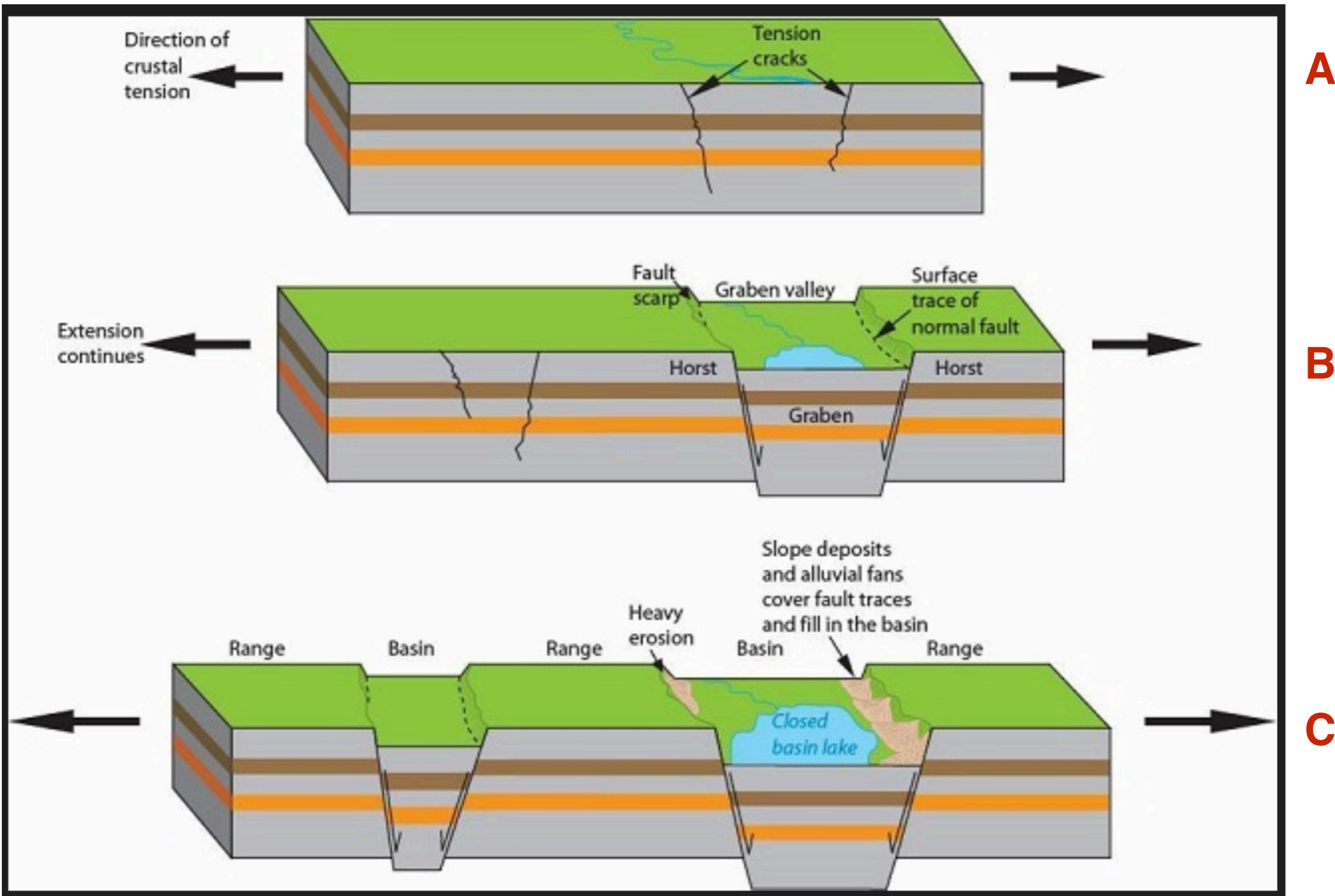


Horst and Graben faults in Iran ...  
everythingselectric.com



Faults | Colorado Geologic...  
coloradogeologicalsurvey.org



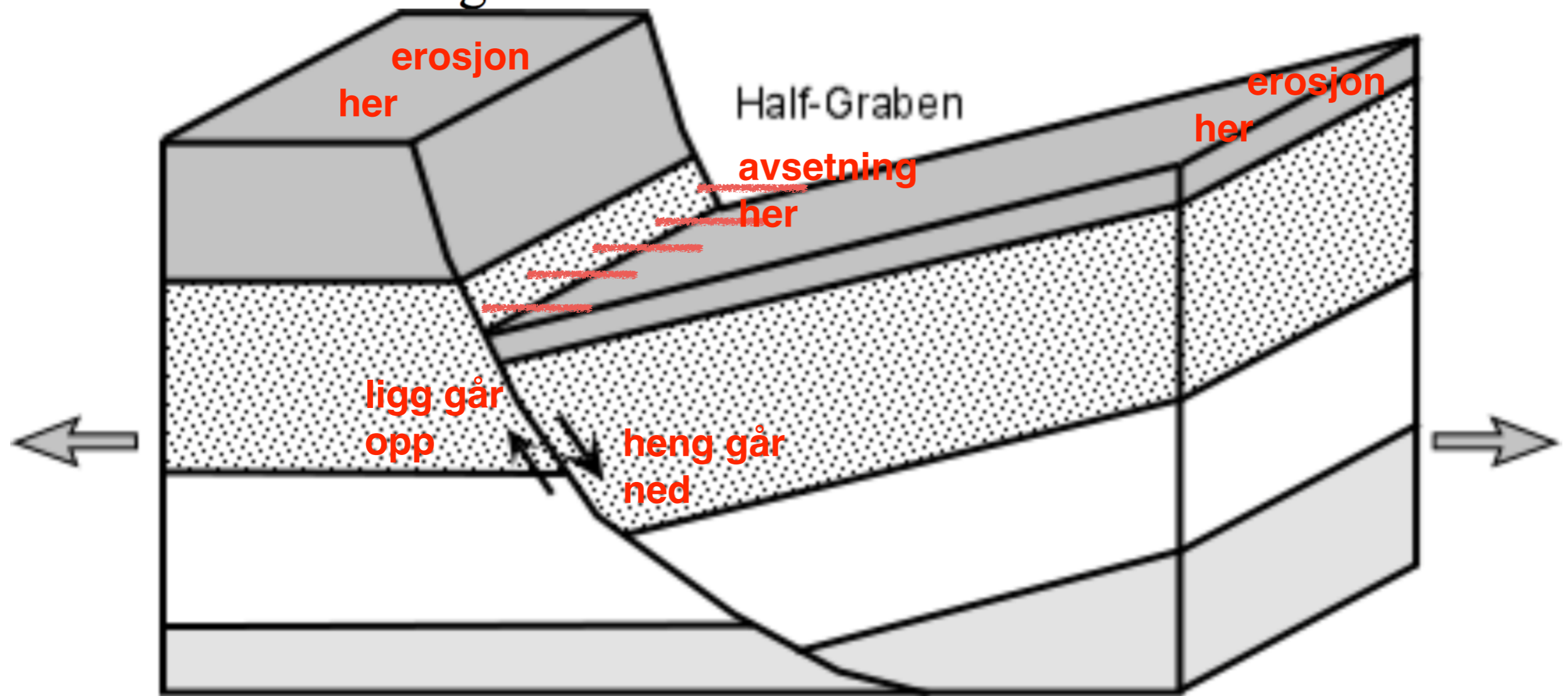


**Brun lag skal være like lang i A, B, C.  
Orange lag skal være like lang i A, B, C.**

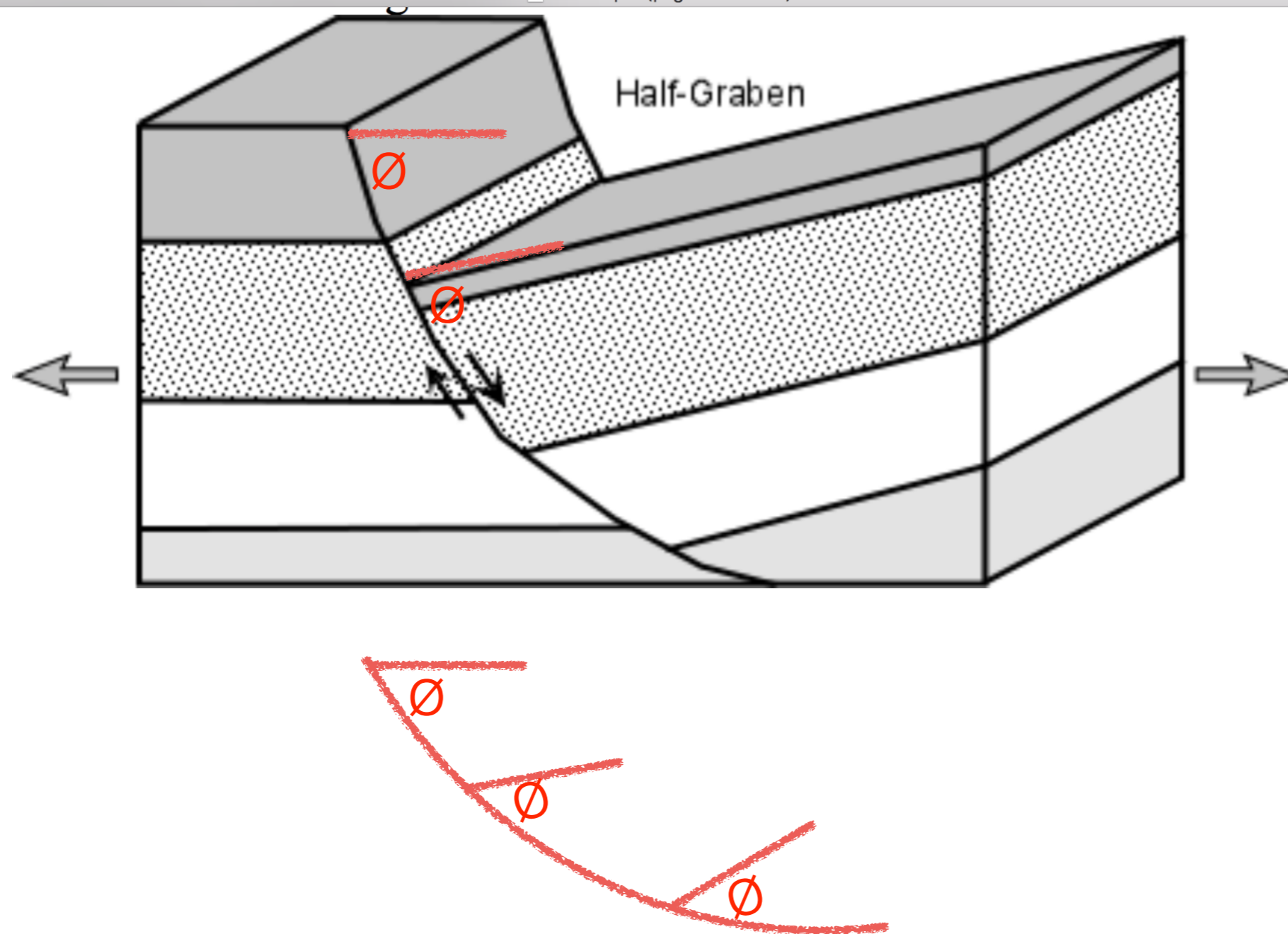
**Halvgraben er også vanlig. Forkastning på bare en side.**

**Målestokk: Graben og halvgraben kan være alt fra 1 meter til flere 1000 meter. Graben er en viktig 'sedimentærbasseng', med kilden til sedimentene mest fra den opphevede siden (ligg) der erosjon foregår.**

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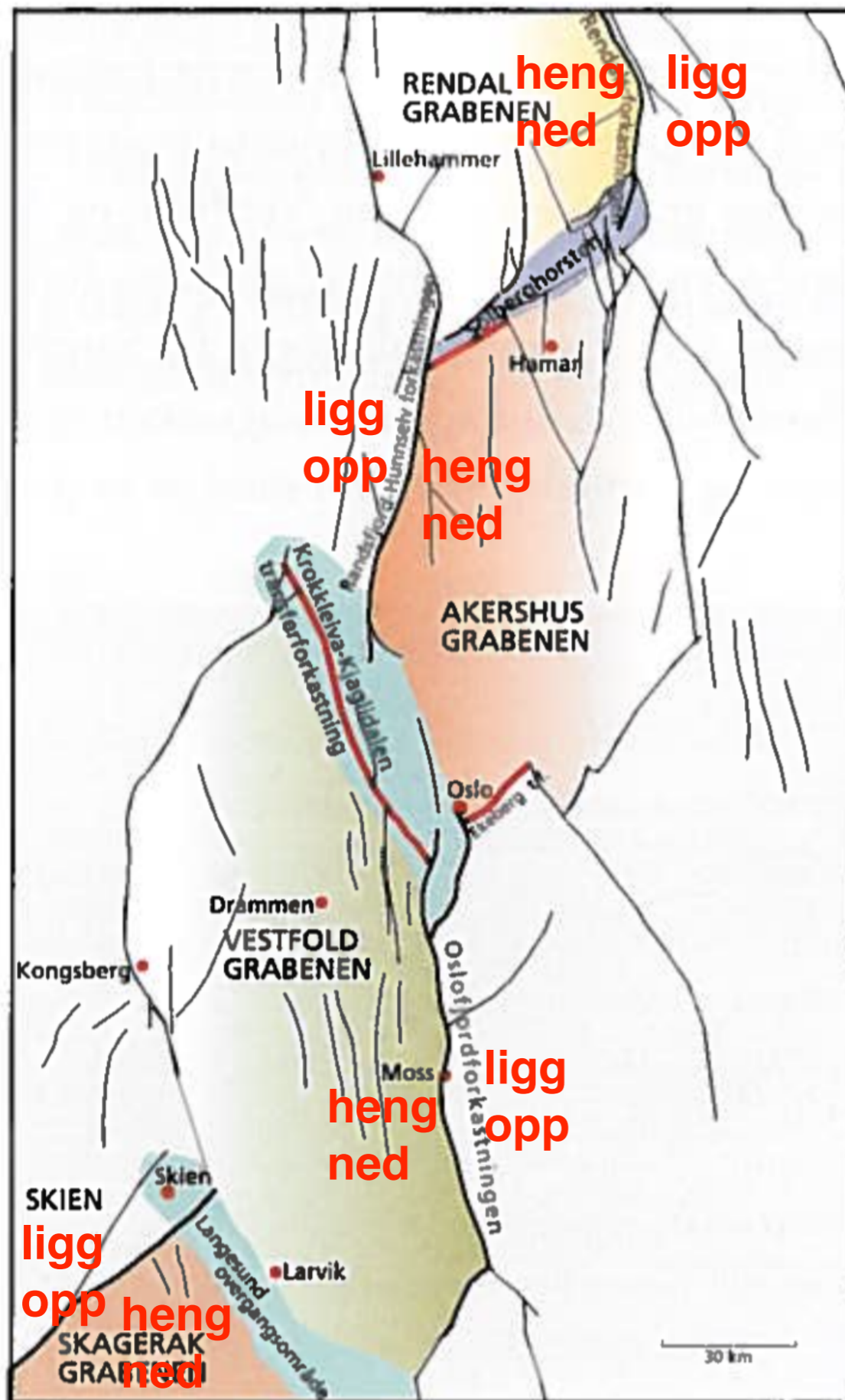


**Rotasjon av heng i halvgraben. (Ingen rotasjon i hel graben)**



**Hvis forkastningen er buet, vil heng tiltes, fordi vinkelen  $\emptyset$  mot forkastningen forblir den samme.**

**Buede ekstensionsforkastninger er vanlige, og kalles "listriske" forkastninger.**

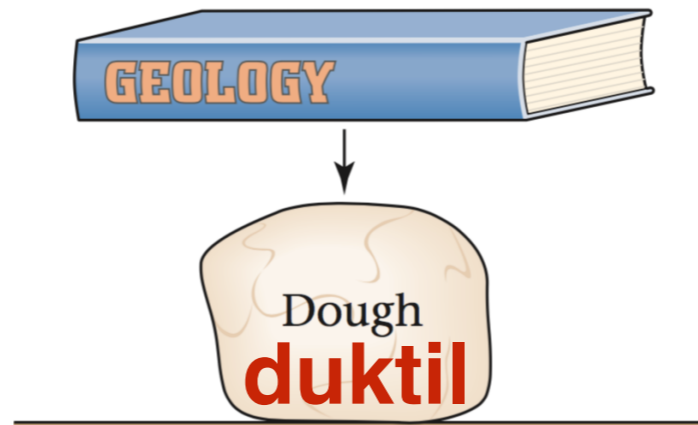
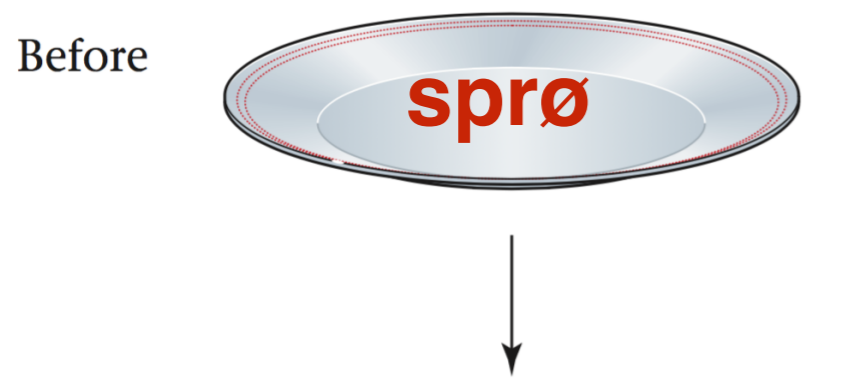


Tektonisk hovedinndeling av Oslofjorden. Fire grabener med tre sammenknytningssoner og transferforkastninger. De tre grabenstrukturene på land har alle forskjellig polaritet (dvs. de heller avvekslende mot øst eller vest). Den fjerde, Skagerakgrabenen, ligger helt og holdent under vann.

**Oslofeltet består av 4 halvgrabener. Mer enn 1000 meter forkastningsprang.**

**Heng går alltid ned i grabener.**

fra boken: "Landet blir til - Norges Geologi"



(a) Brittle deformation  
eksempel: forkastning

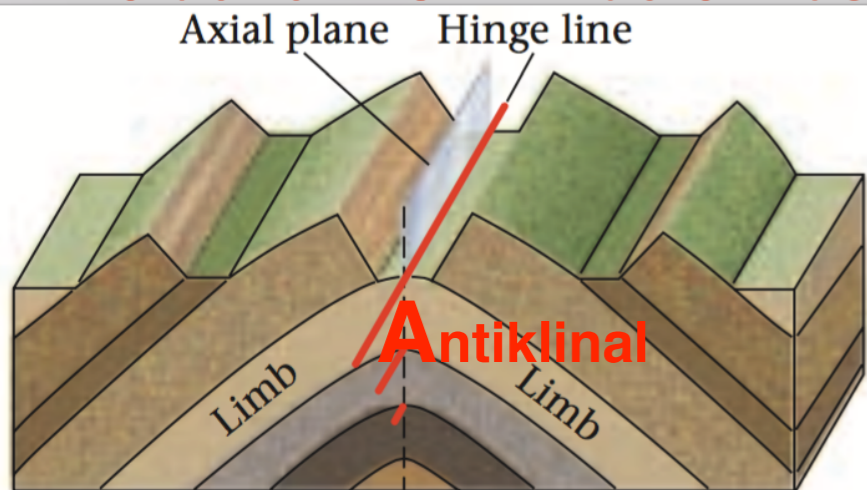
(b) Ductile deformation  
eksempel: foldning

**Sprø og duktil adferd i bergarter.**

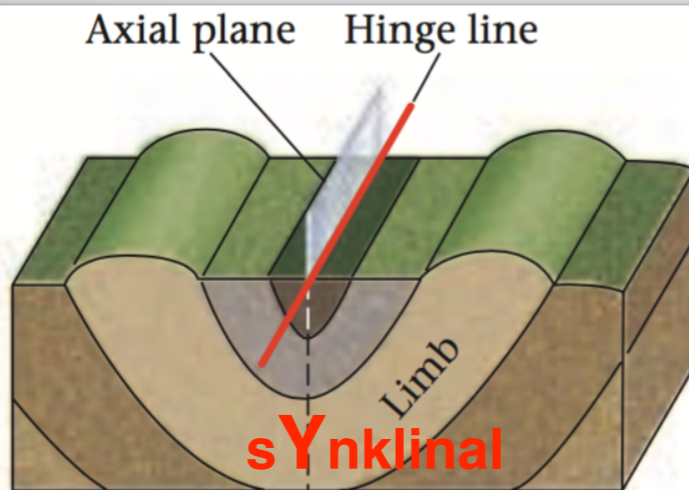
**Noen materialer er mer duktil enn andre. (Marmor er spesielt duktil, feltspat er spesielt sprø.)**

**Høy T, høy P, høy H<sub>2</sub>O, og lav deformasjonshastighet alle bidrar til en bergarts duktilitet. Derfor er bergarter mer duktil dyp i skorpen, enn ved jordens overflate.**

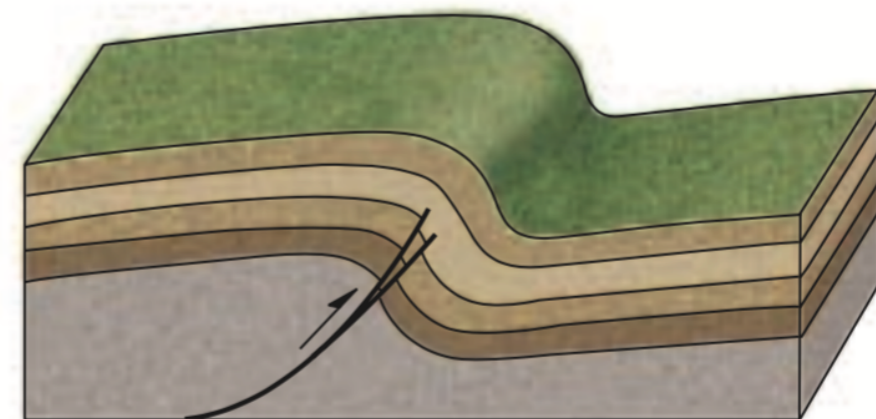
# Folder er DUKTIL deformasjon



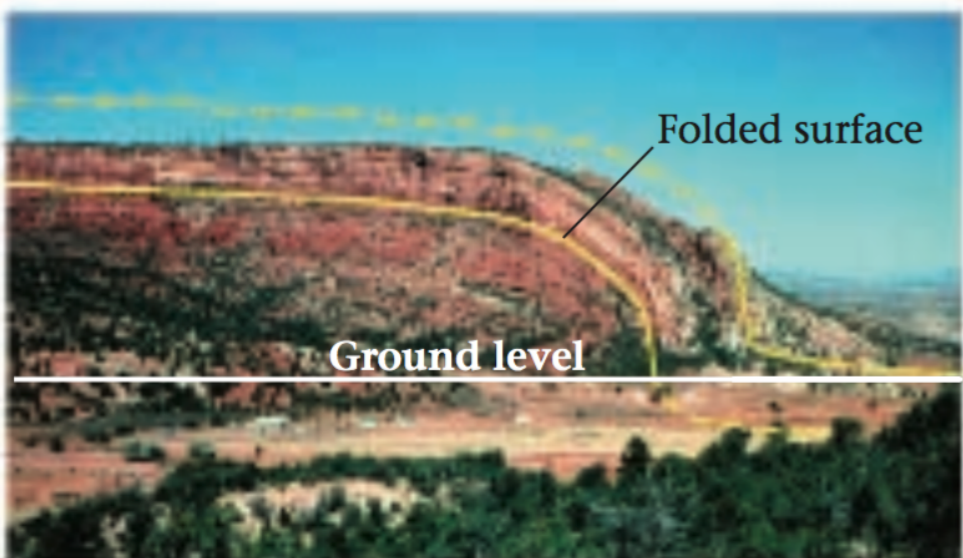
(a) Anticline



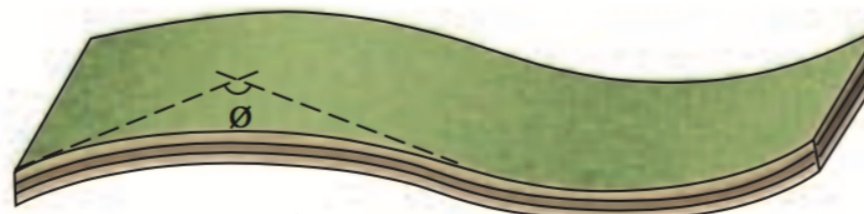
(b) Syncline



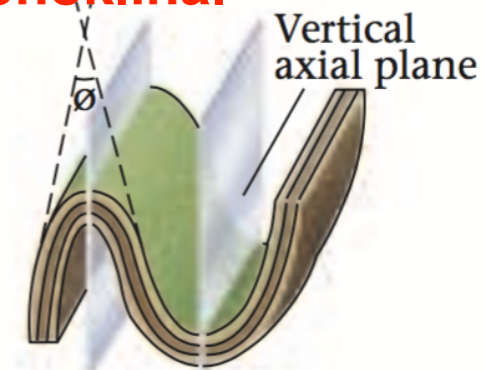
(c) Monocline  
**monoklinal**



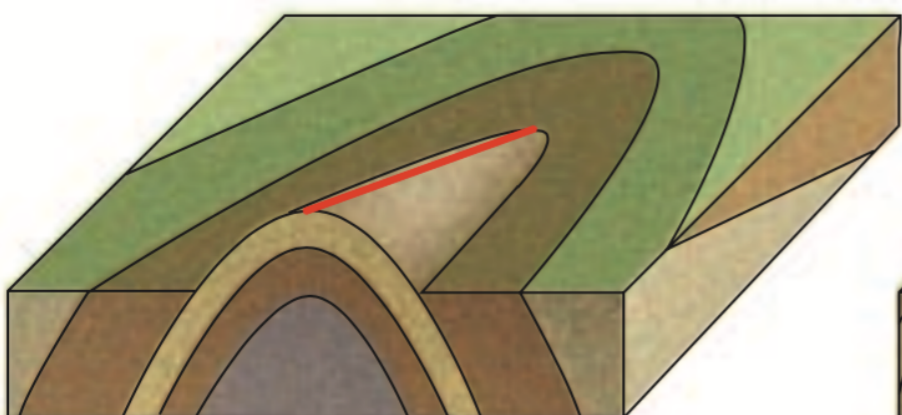
(d) What a geologist imagines



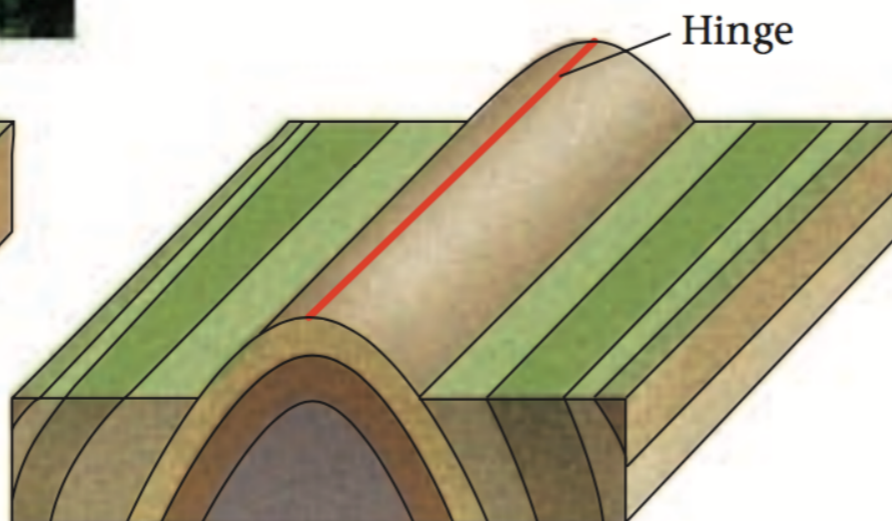
(e) **2 åpne folder**  
Open fold



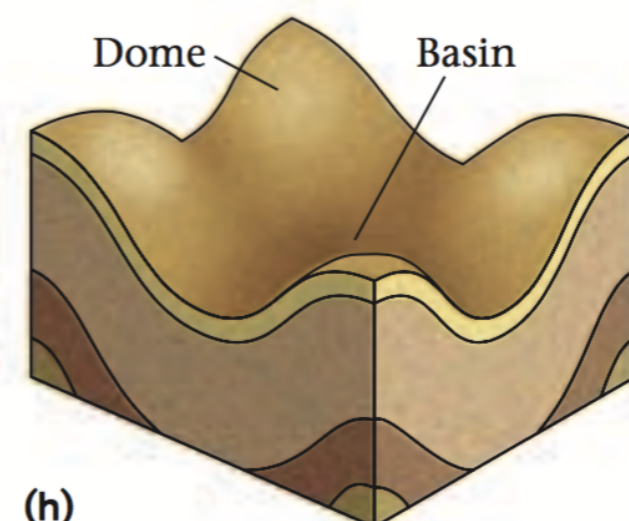
(f) Tight fold (upright)  
**2 tette folder**



(g) Plunging fold  
**stupende fold**

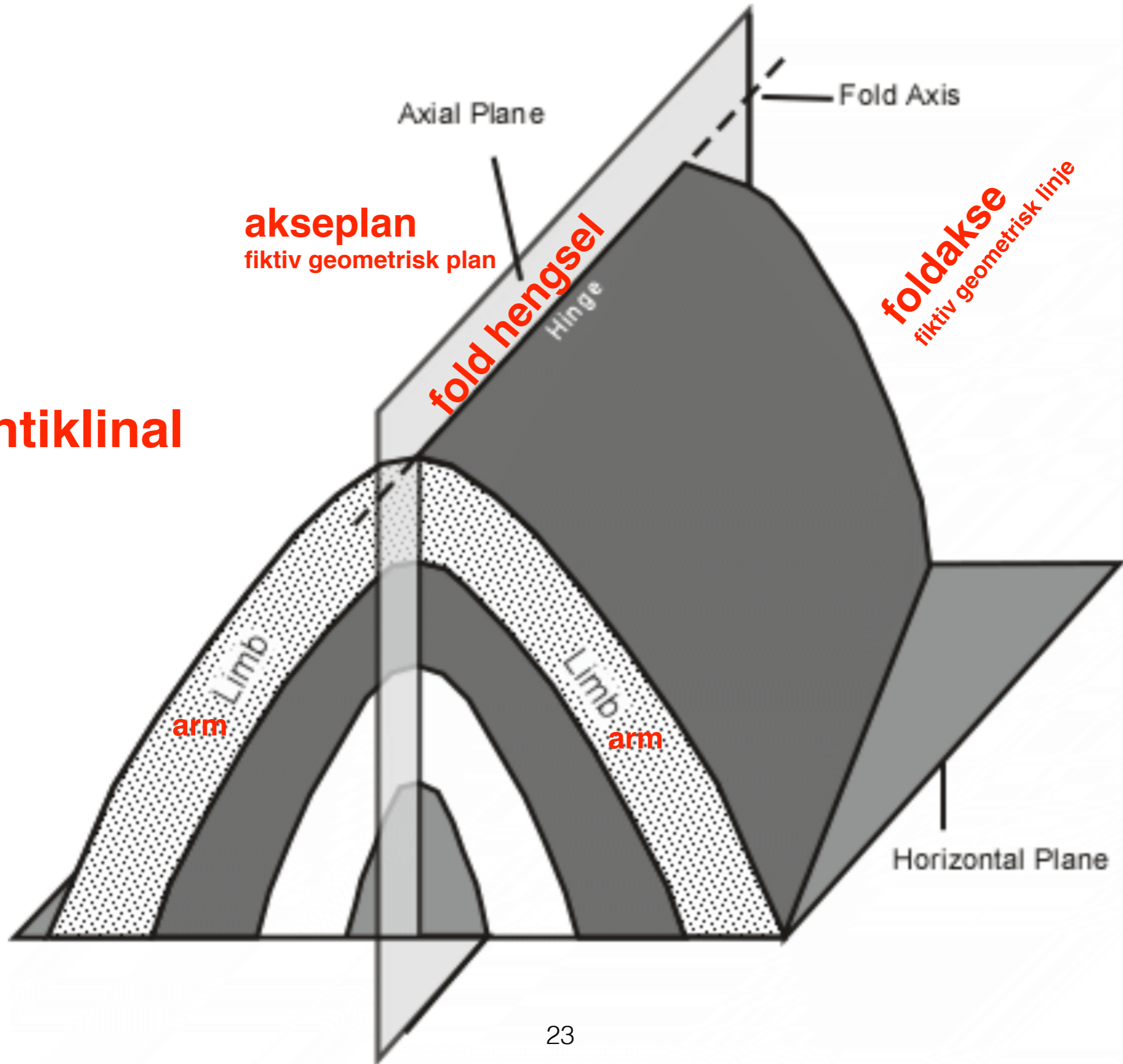


Nonplunging fold



(h)

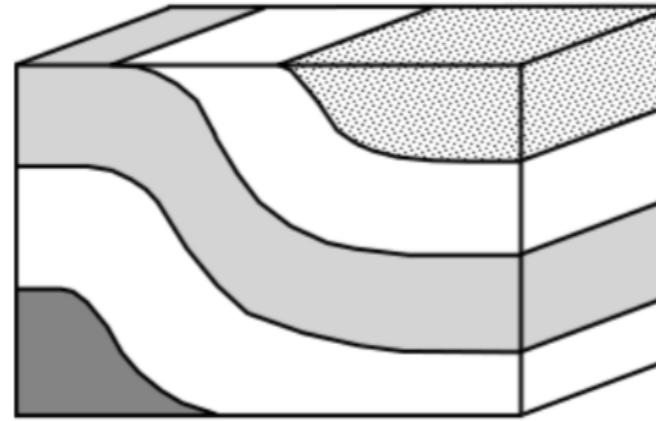
# Antiklinal



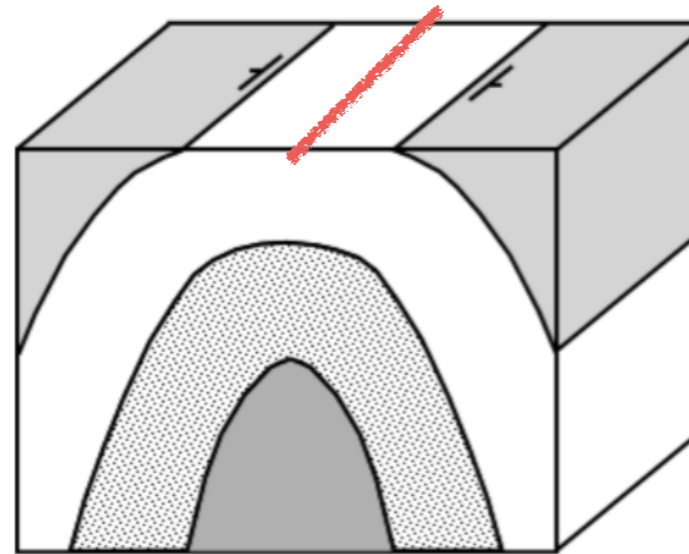
# Blokkdiagrammer, kart og 2 snitt

ds.

Monocline

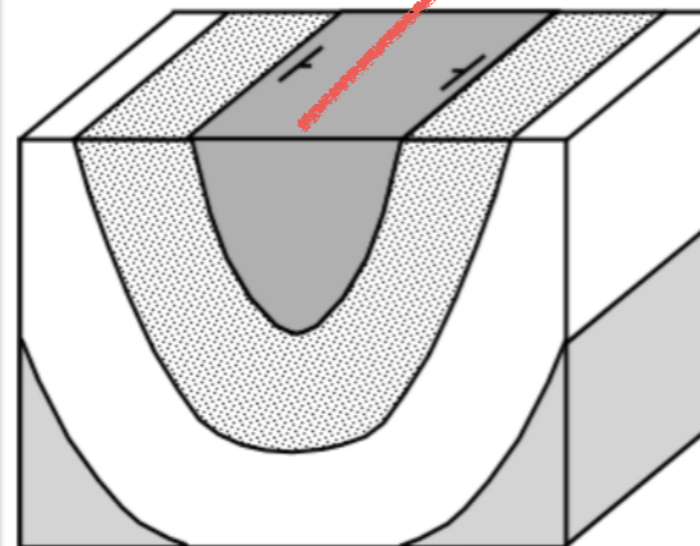


Anticline



Akseplan spor

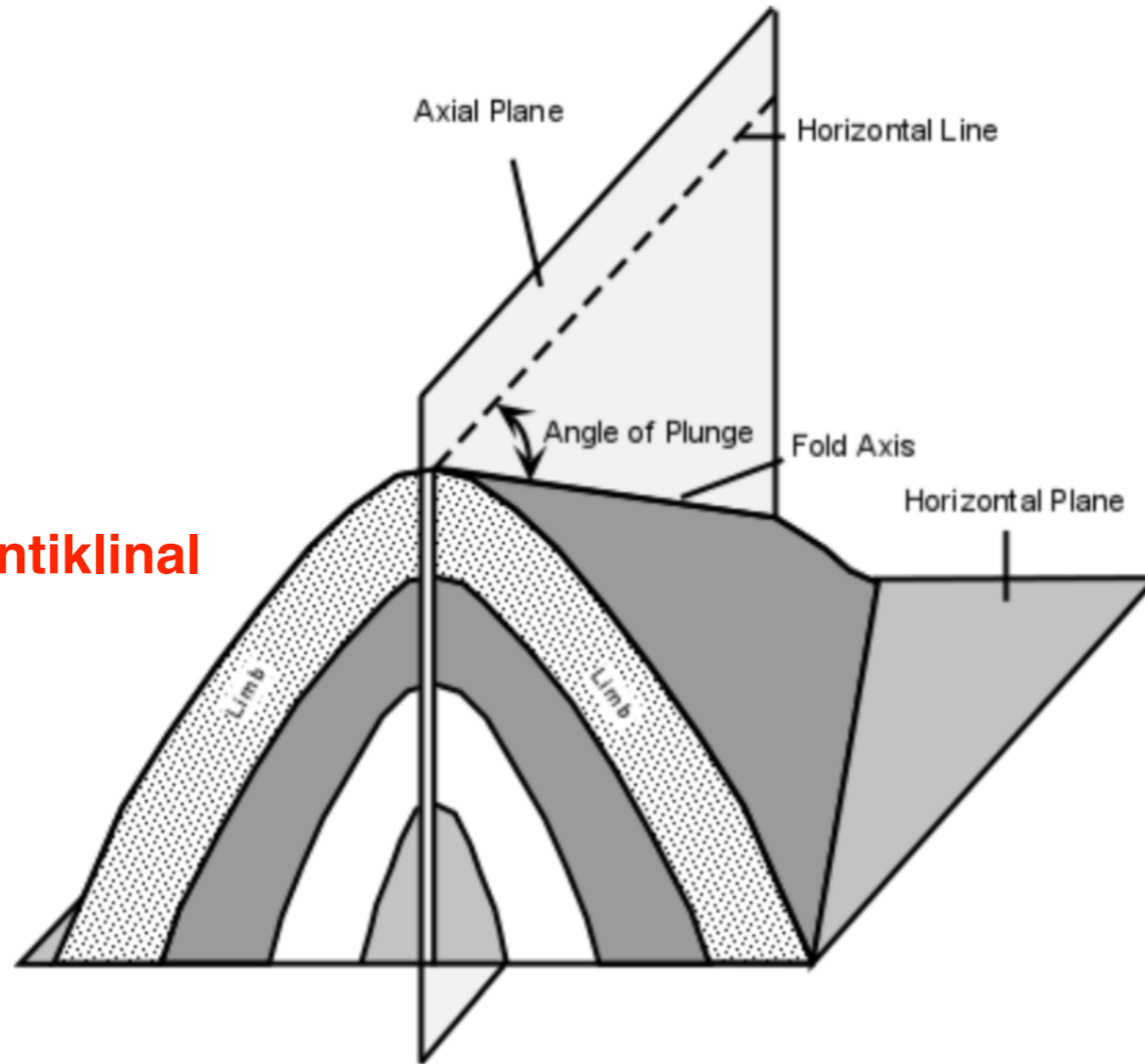
Syncline



Akseplan spor

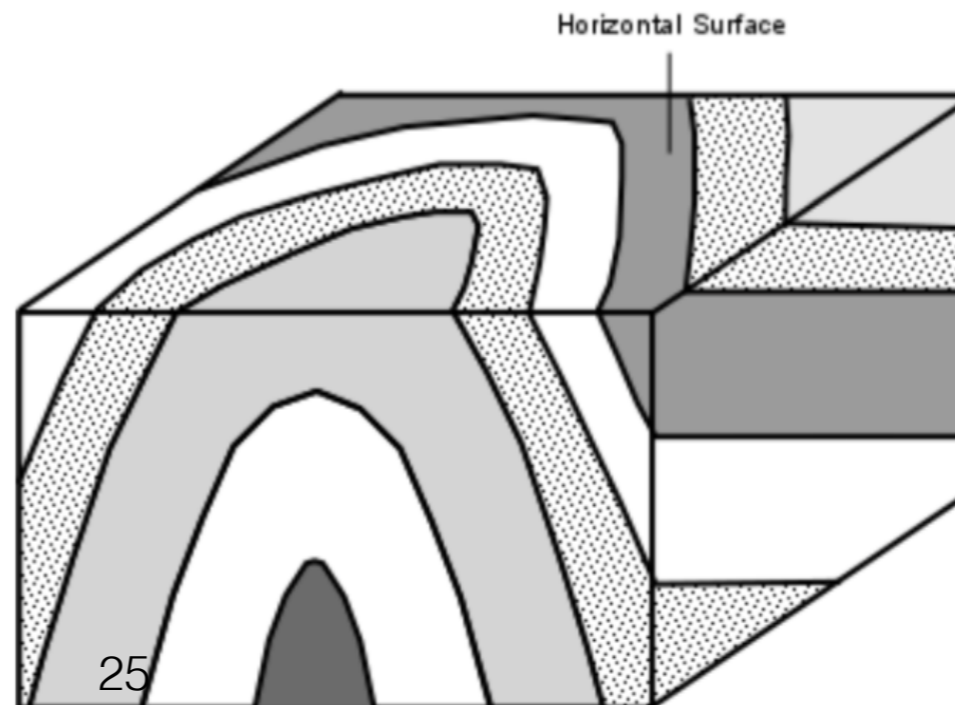


“stupende” antiklinal

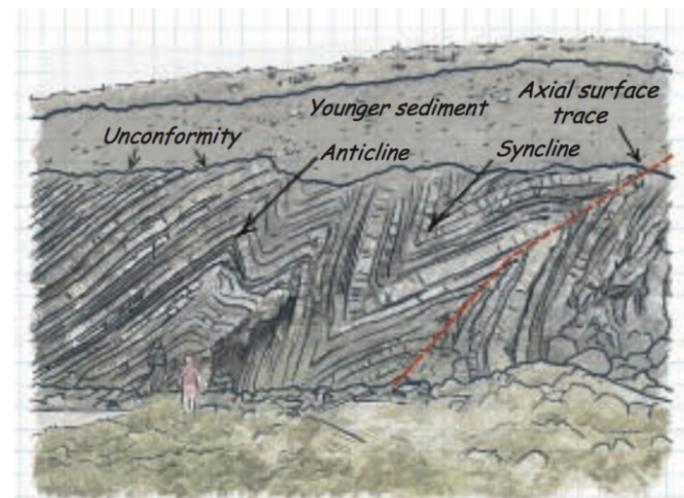


Plunging Anticline

Note that if a plunging fold intersects a horizontal surface, we will see the pattern of the fold on the surface (see also figures 11.22 d and e in your text.

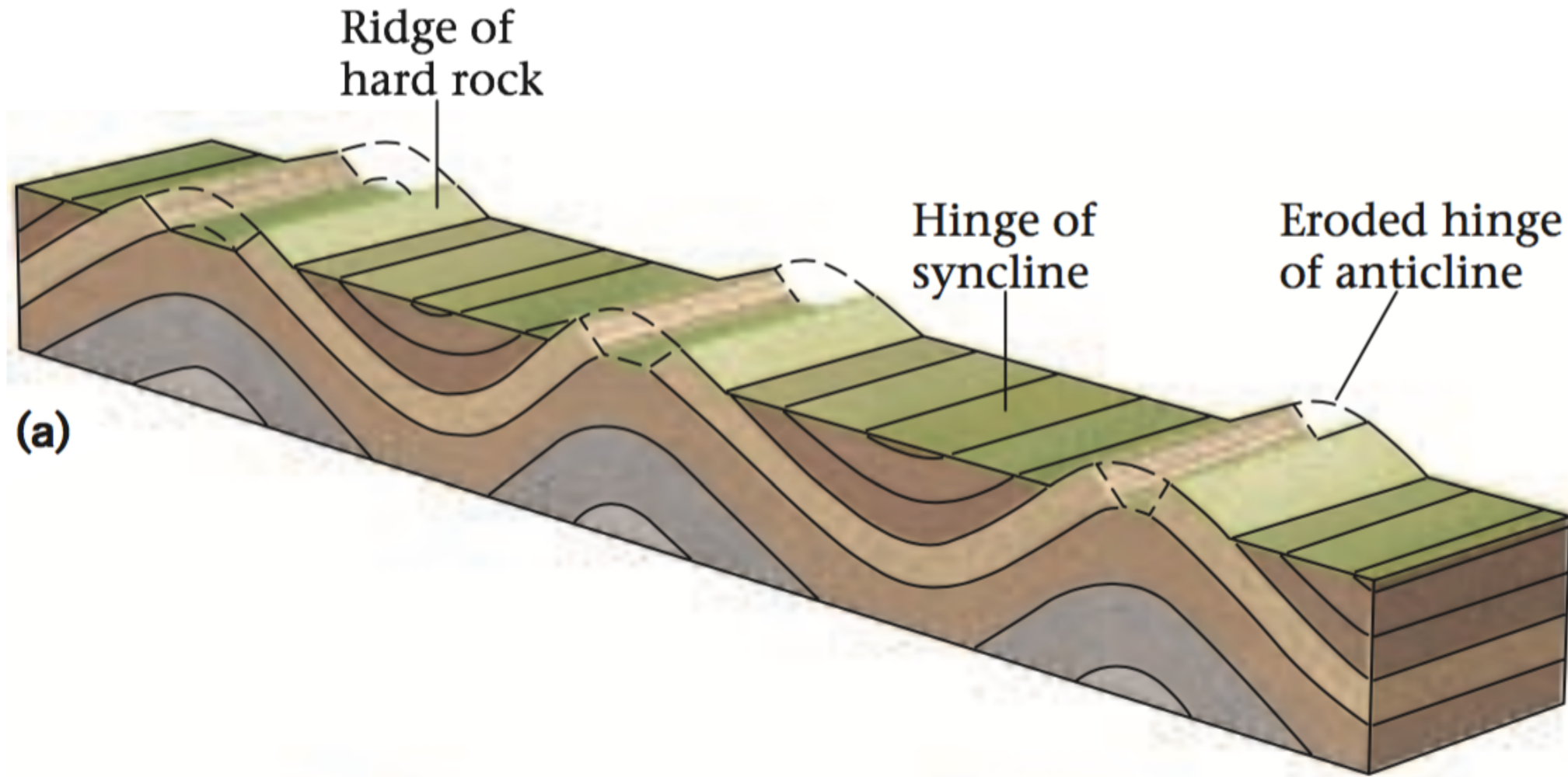


## eksempler på folder

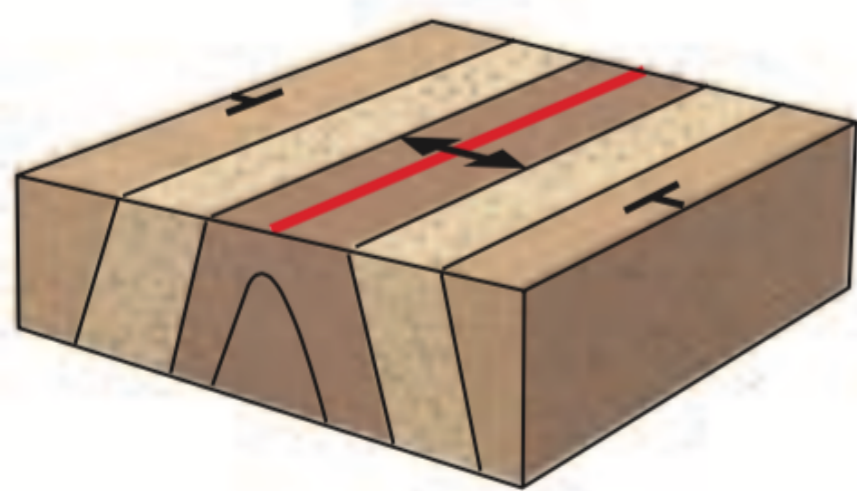


Alltid lurt å se flere eksempler på internett:

<https://duckduckgo.com/?q=asymmetric+folds+geology&iax=images&ia=images>

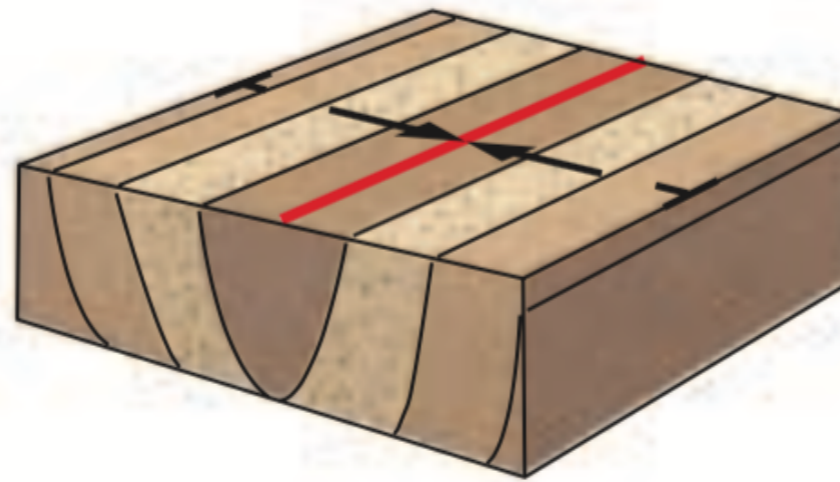


(a)

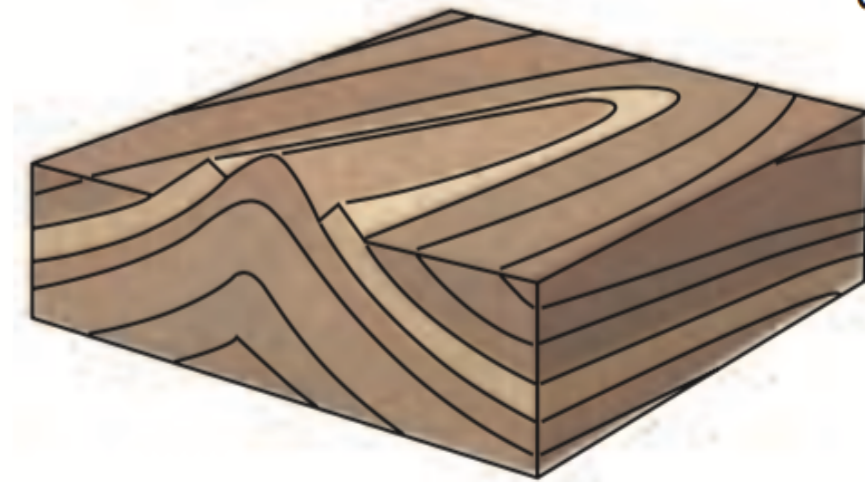


Nonplunging anticline

ikke-stupende antyklinal

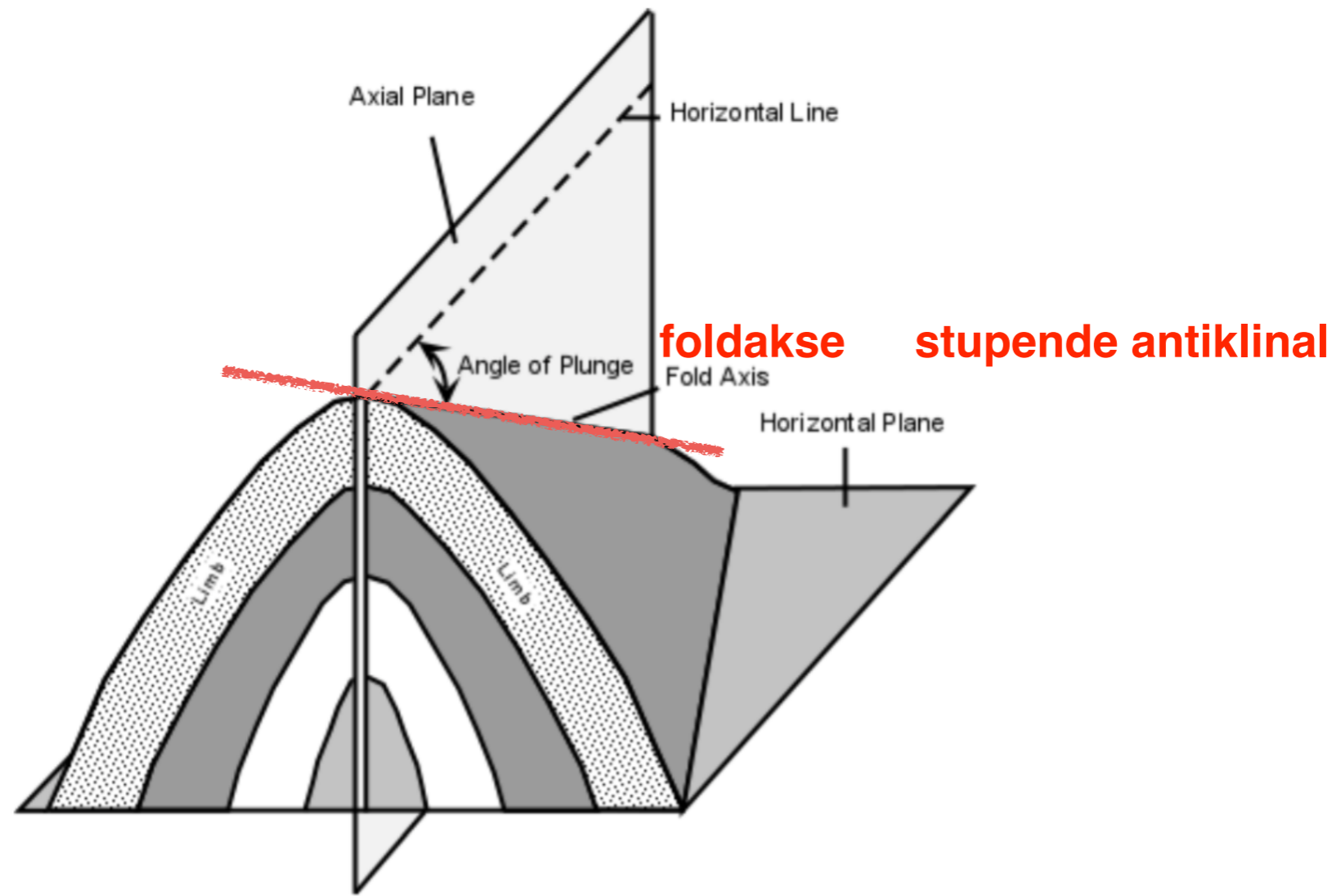


Nonplunging syncline



Plunging anticline

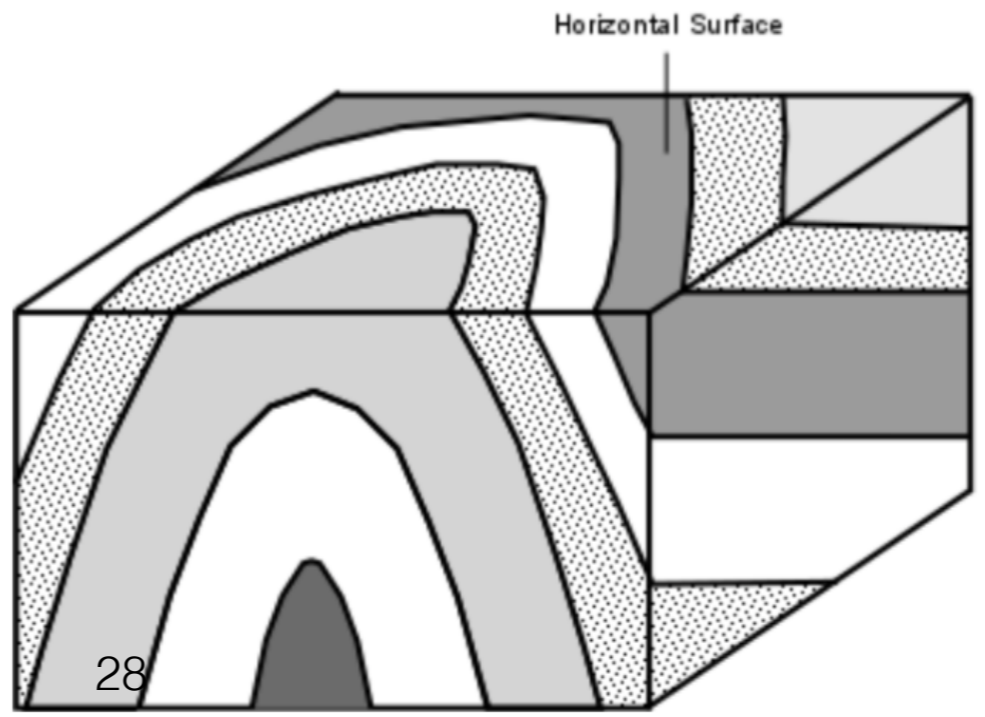
stupende

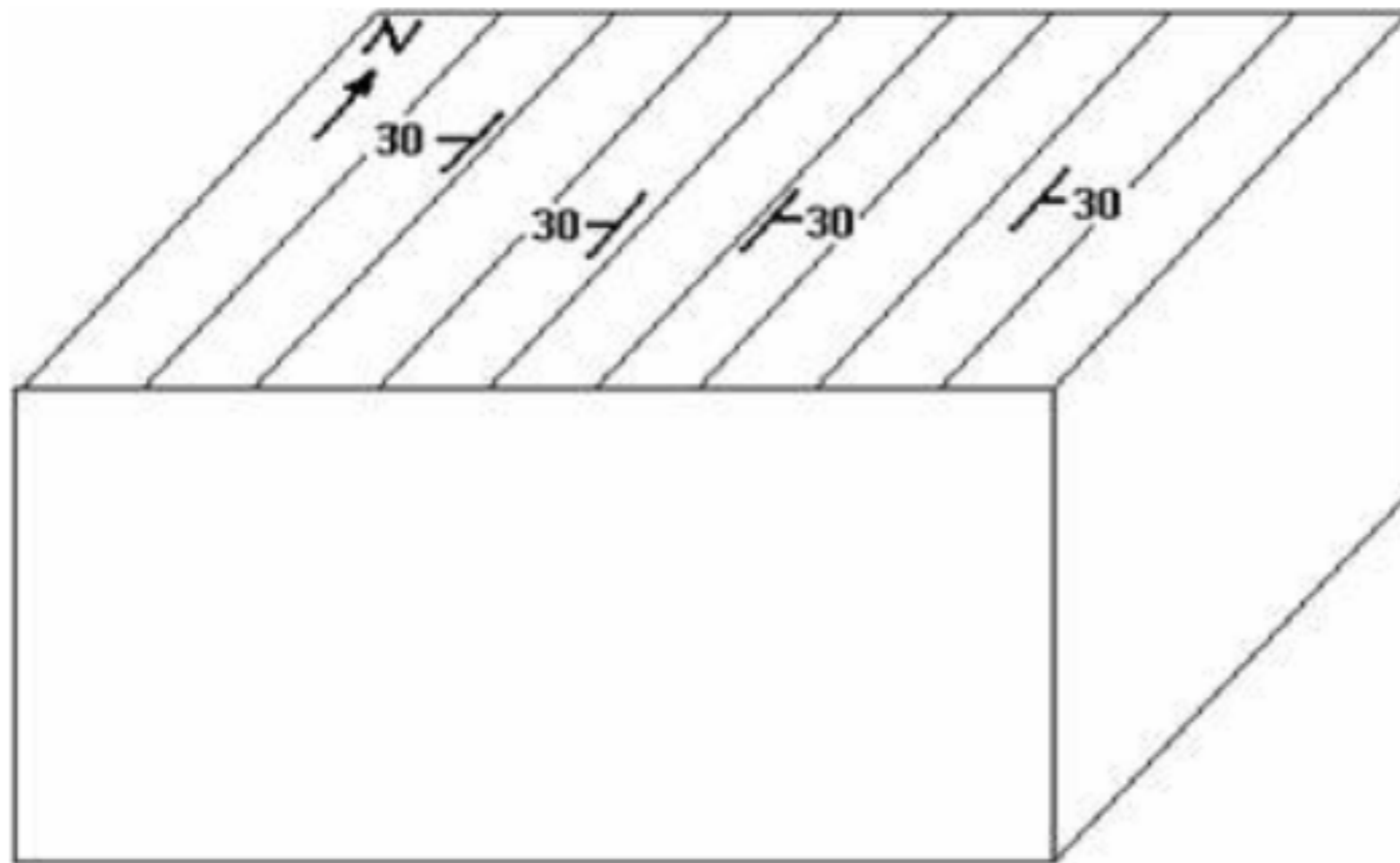


**foldakse stupende antiklinal**

**Plunging Anticline stupende antiklinal**

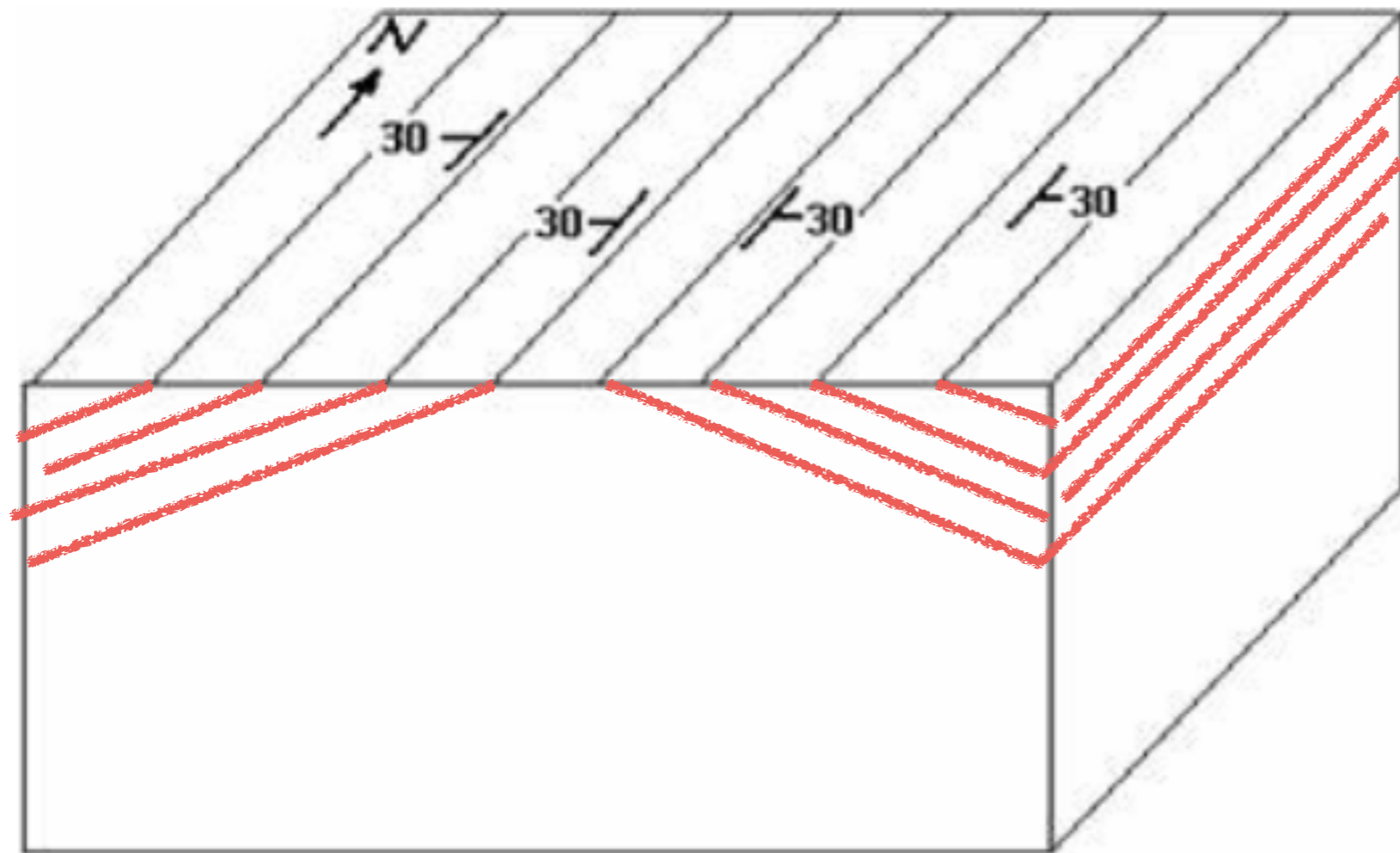
Note that if a plunging fold intersects a horizontal surface, we will see the pattern of the fold on the surface (see also figures 11.22 d and e in your text.





ikke-stupende folder.

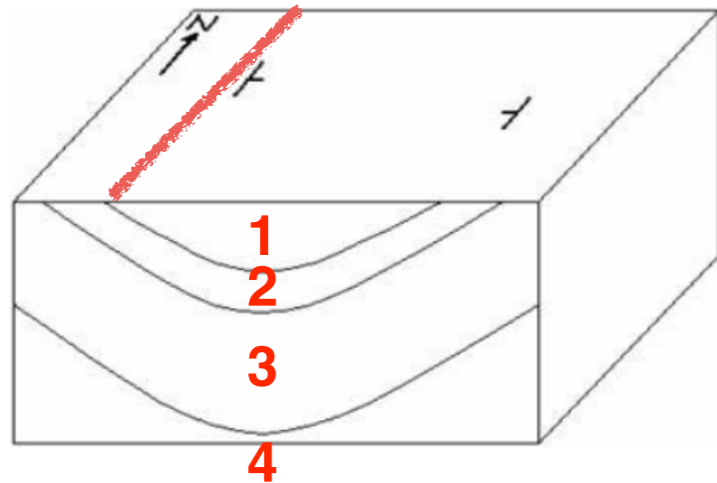
(strøk-fall symboler  
på kart viser foldning)



**faller vekk på begge sider:  
antiklinal. ikke stupende.**

**tegnet ferdig de to snittene på  
blokkdiagrammet**

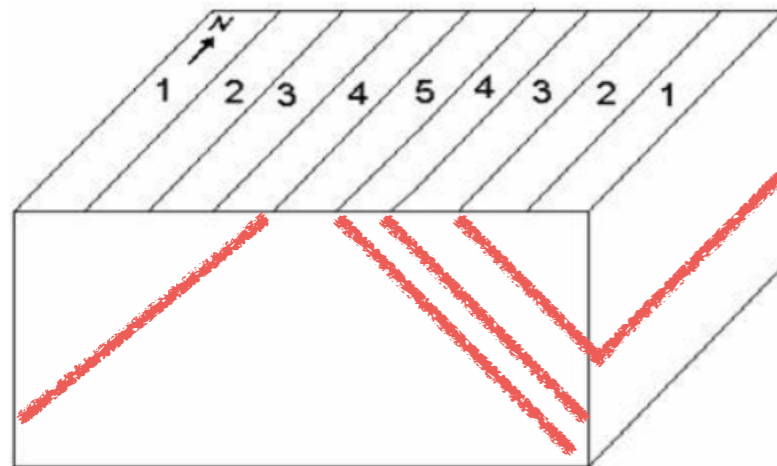
7 Tegn ferdig blokkdiagrammet. Nummerer lagene, fra yngst til eldst (1 er yngst). Hva er fall vinkelen? \_\_\_\_\_ Hva heter denne foldtypen? \_\_\_\_\_  
Tegn foldakseplanet og tegn foldaksen på kartet.



**yngste lag er i midten: synklinal  
(lagene bøyes, ikke møttes på  
skarp vinkel)**

**(tegn ferdig kartet på  
blokkdiagrammet)**

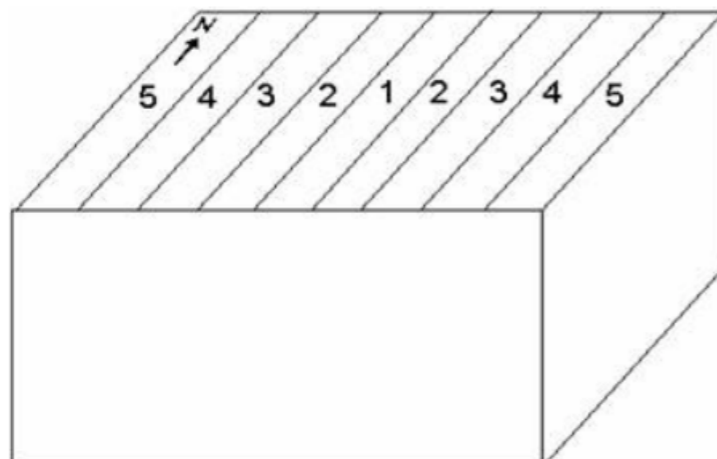
8 Tegn ferdig blokkdiagrammet. (1 er yngst). Du kan bestemme fall-vinkelen. Skriv strøkfall symboler for lag 1 (på høyre og venstre siden av kartet) og for lag 5 (midt på kartet.) Hva heter denne foldtypen? \_\_\_\_\_ Tegn foldakseplanet og tegn foldaksen på kartet.



**eldste er i midten: antiklinal**

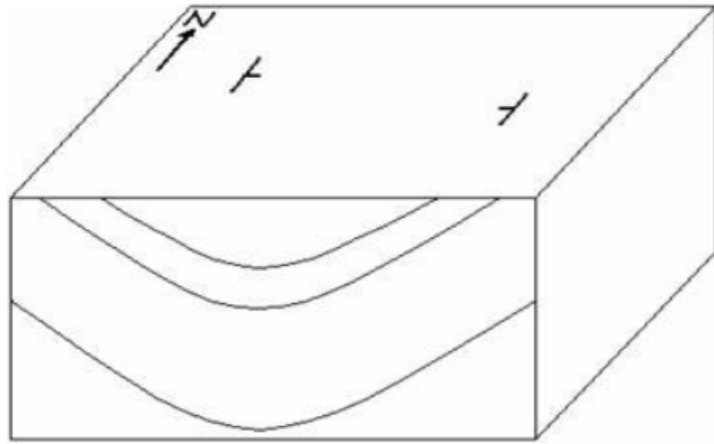
**(tegn ferdig snittene på  
blokkdiagrammene)**

9 Tegn ferdig blokkdiagrammet. (1 er yngst). Du kan bestemme fall-vinkelen. Skriv strøkfall symboler for lag 1 (midt på kartet) og for lag 5 (på høyre og venstre siden av kartet.) Hva heter denne foldtypen? \_\_\_\_\_ Tegn foldakseplanet og tegn foldaksen på kartet.



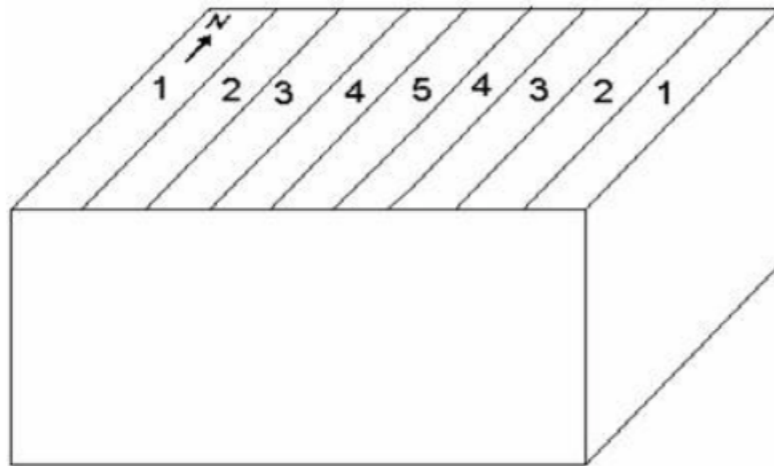
**yngst er i midten: synklinal**

7 Tegn ferdig blokkdiagrammet. Nummerer lagene, fra yngst til eldst (1 er yngst). Hva er fall vinkelen? \_\_\_\_\_ Hva heter denne foldtypen? \_\_\_\_\_  
Tegn foldakseplanet og tegn foldaksen på kartet.



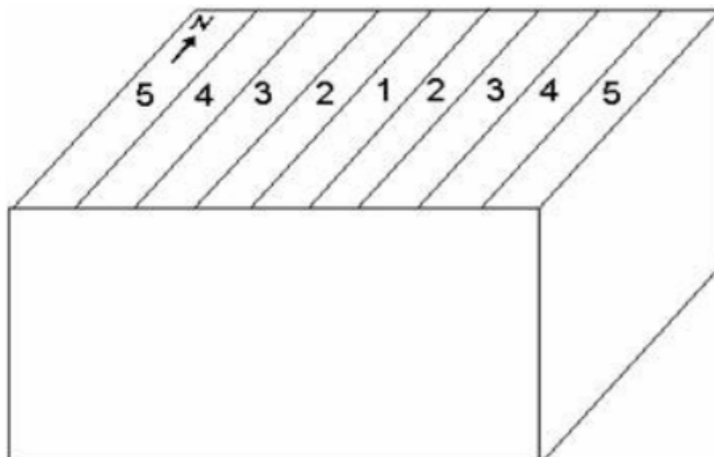
**Gjør det selv,  
uten å se fasit på tidligere bilde**

8 Tegn ferdig blokkdiagrammet. (1 er yngst). Du kan bestemme fall-vinkelen. Skriv strøk-fall symboler for lag 1 (på høyre og venstre siden av kartet) og for lag 5 (midt på kartet.) Hva heter denne foldtypen? \_\_\_\_\_ Tegn foldakseplanet og tegn foldaksen på kartet.



**(tegn ferdig snittene på  
blokkdiagrammene)**

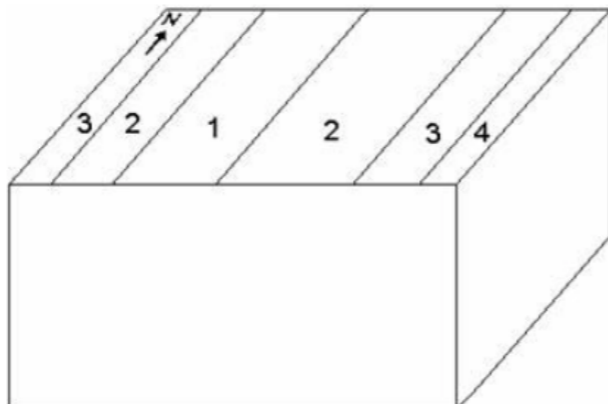
9 Tegn ferdig blokkdiagrammet. (1 er yngst). Du kan bestemme fall-vinkelen. Skriv strøk-fall symboler for lag 1 (midt på kartet) og for lag 5 (på høyre og venstre siden av kartet.) Hva heter denne foldtypen? \_\_\_\_\_ Tegn foldakseplanet og tegn foldaksen på kartet.





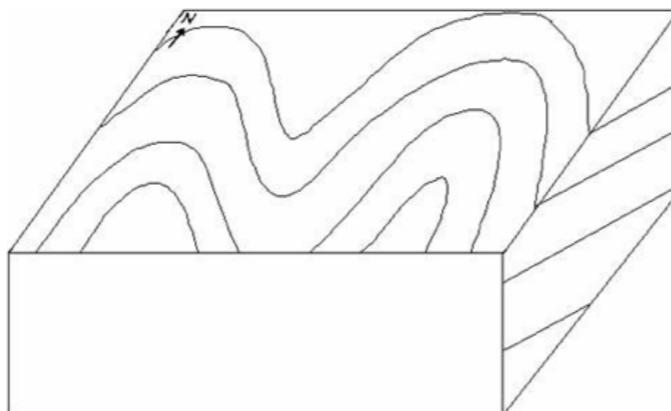
ikke-stupende  
fold.

10 Tegn ferdig blokkdiagrammet (1 er yngst). Merk at lag 2 har ulike breder på høyre og venstre siden av kartet. Laget er ikke tykkere på høyre siden av snittet, men har lavere fallvinkel enn på venstre siden. Lag 3 og 4 har tilsvarende fall til lag 2. Hva heter denne foldtypen? \_\_\_\_\_ Tegn foldakseplanet og tegn foldaksen på kartet.



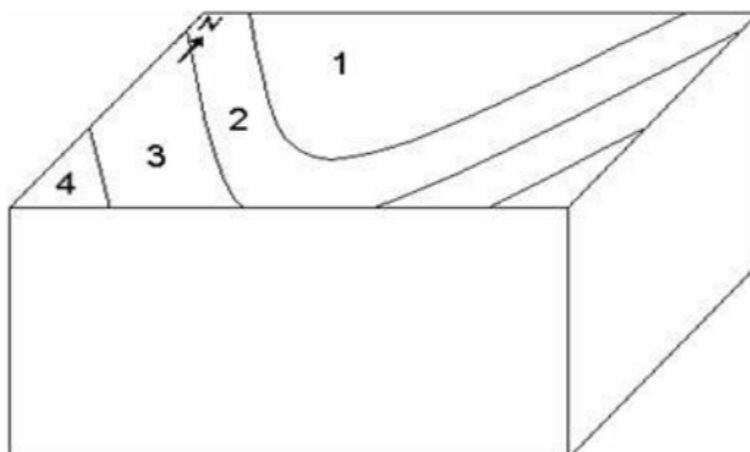
Gjør det selv.

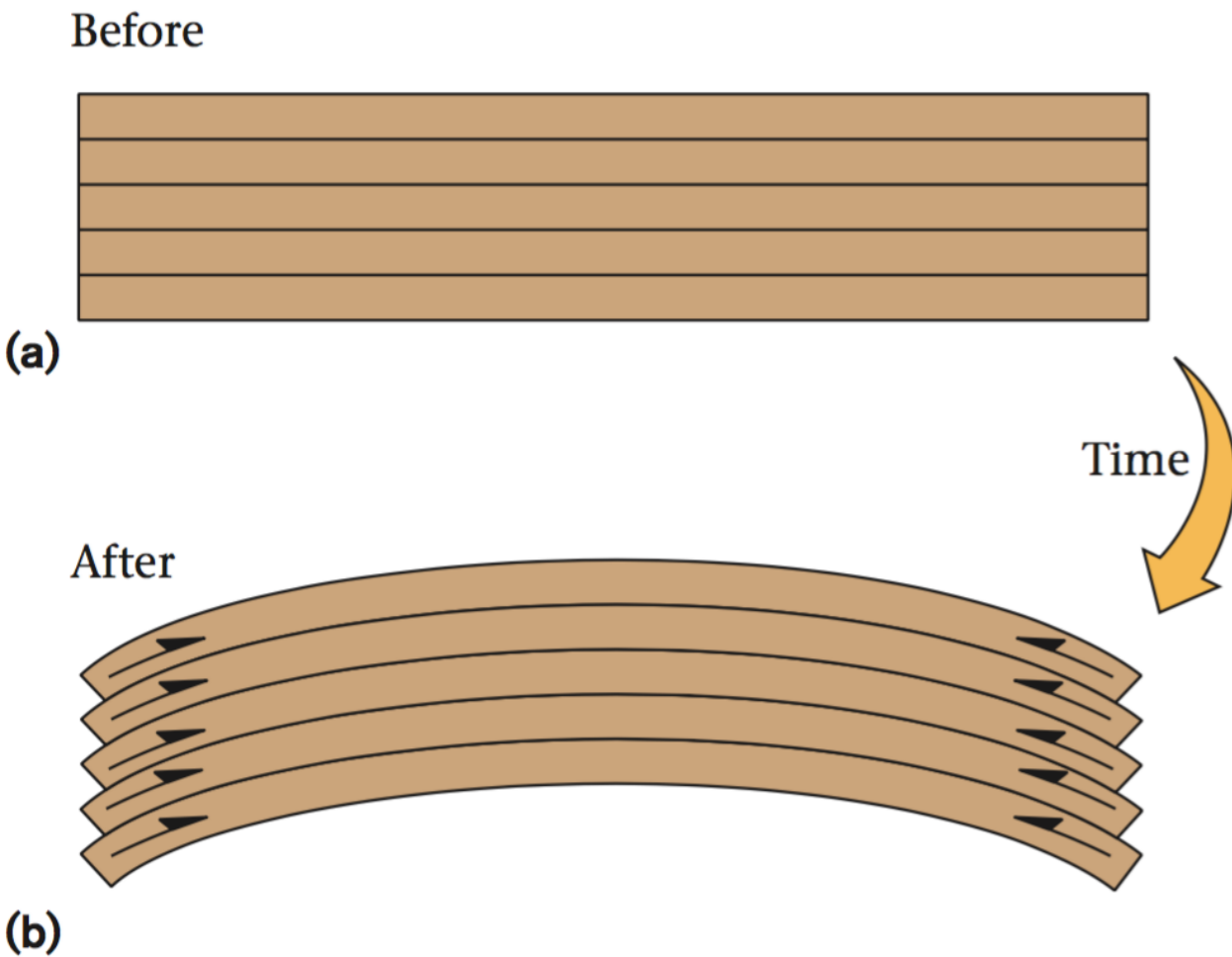
11 Nummerer lagene og tegn ferdig blokkdiagrammet (1 er yngst). Her er tre folder, der foldaksene stuper ca. 30 grader mot nord. Hva heter foldtypene? Tegn foldakseplanene og tegn foldaksene på kartet.



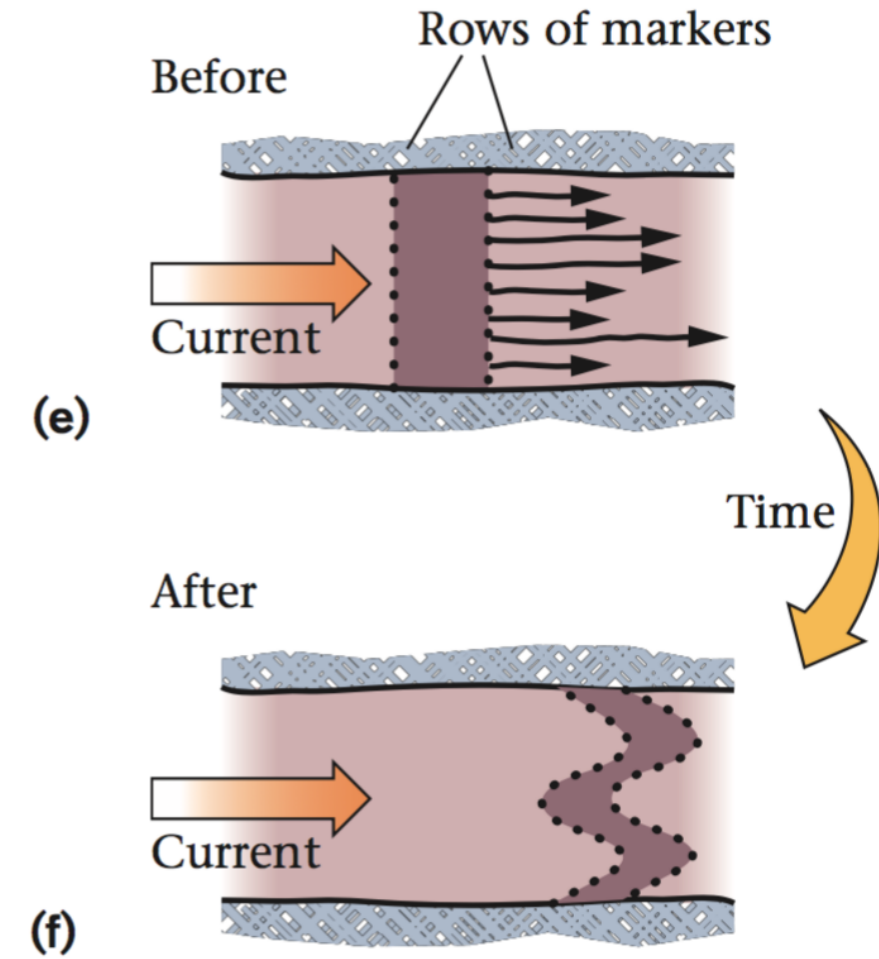
stupende  
folder

12 Foldaksen stuper ca. 75 grader mot nord. Tegn ferdig blokkdiagrammet (1 er yngst). Hva heter foldtypen? \_\_\_\_\_



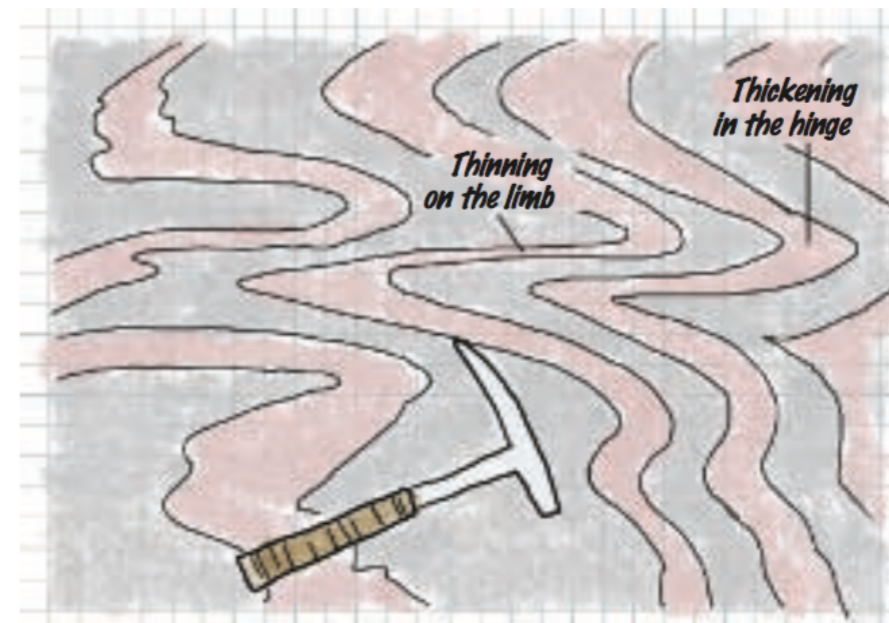
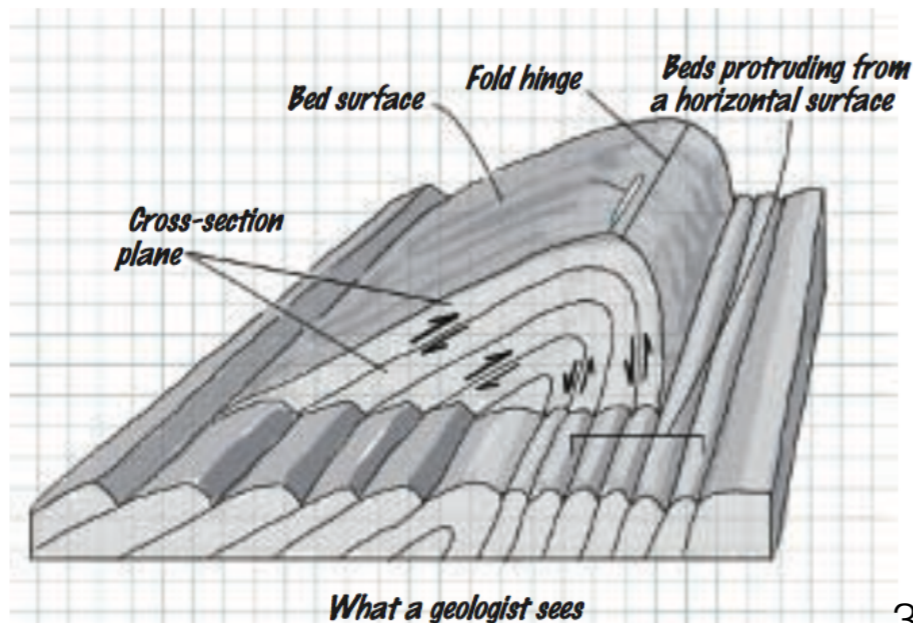
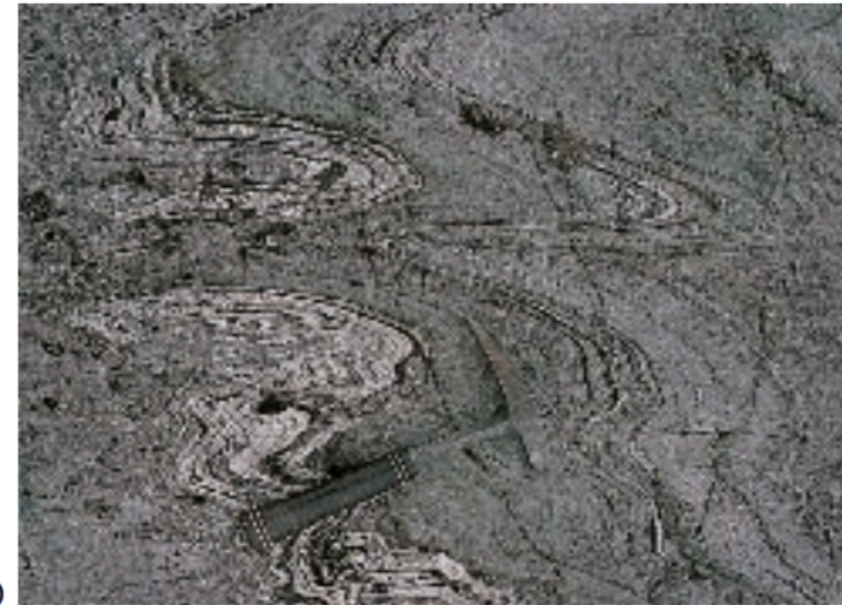
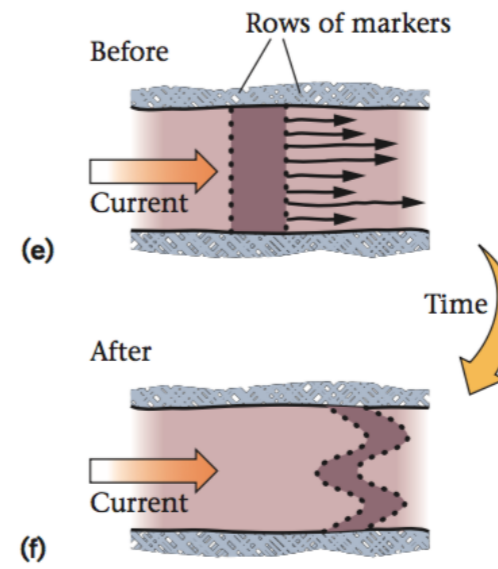
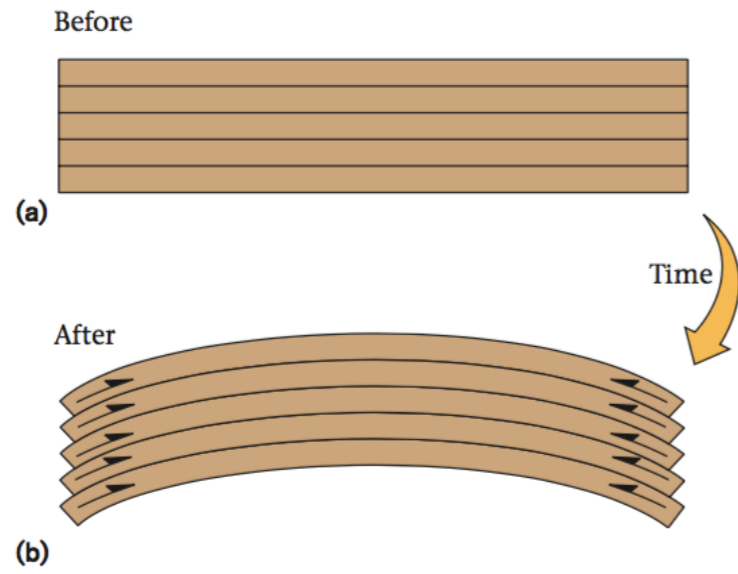


**Fleksur fold.**  
Lagene har styrke.  
Intern bevegelse er *parallell* med lagene.

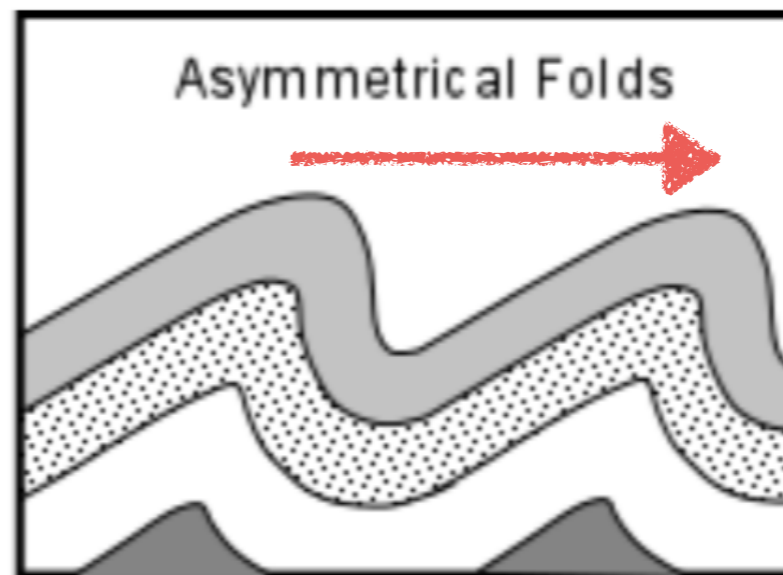
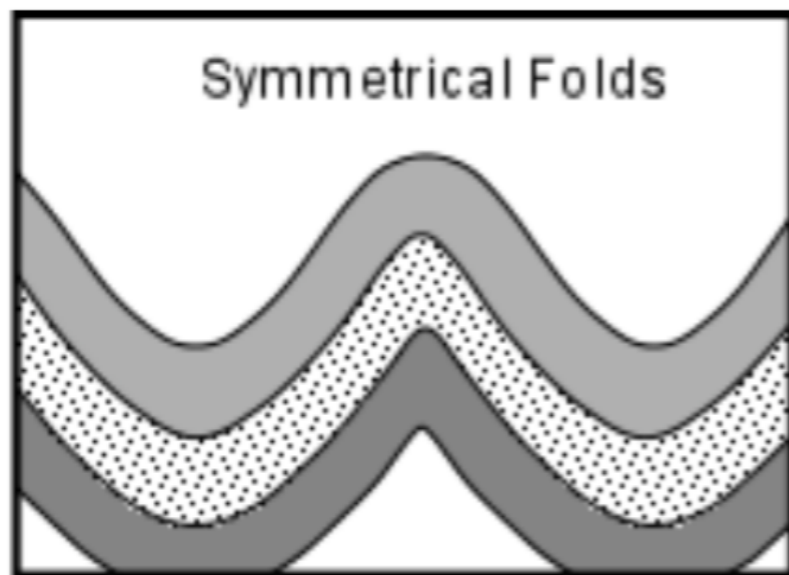


**Flytte fold.**  
Lagene har kun fargekontrast  
men ikke lagstyrke.  
Intern bevegelse er *på tvers*.

**Disse er ideelle modeller.**  
i realiteten, de fleste folder er et resultat av begge mekanismer



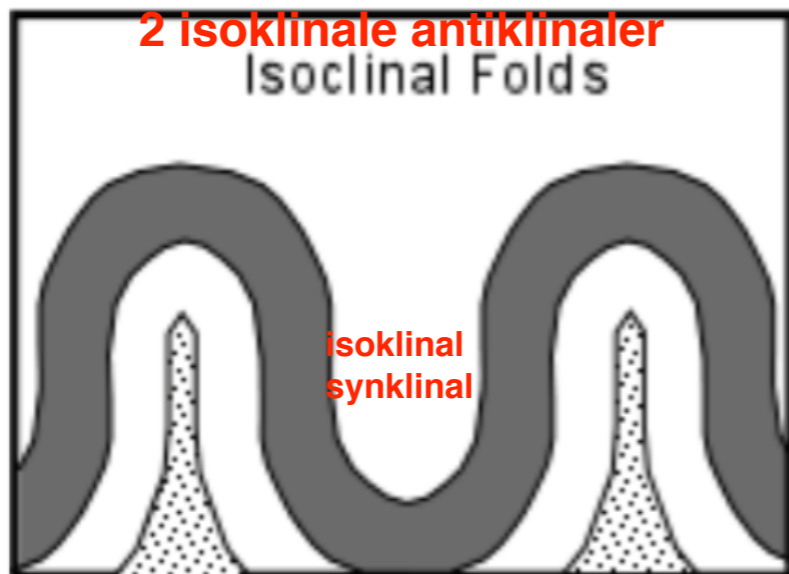
Symmetriske folder er "M-folder"



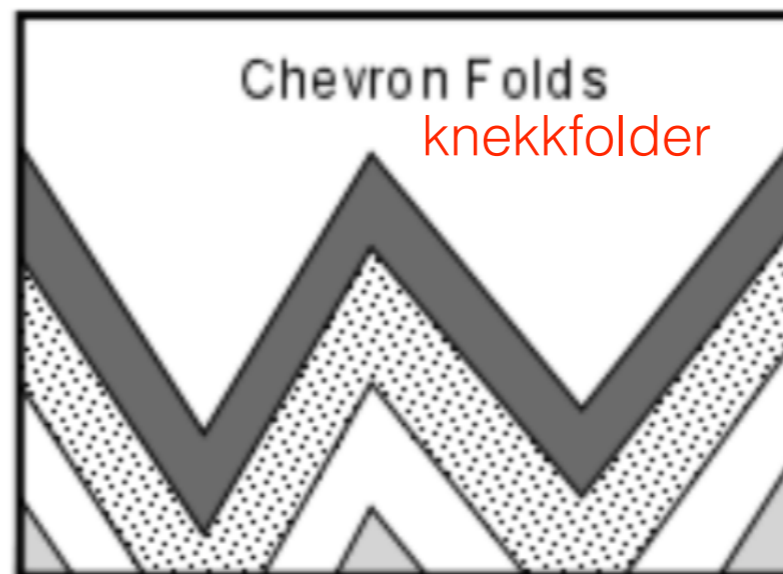
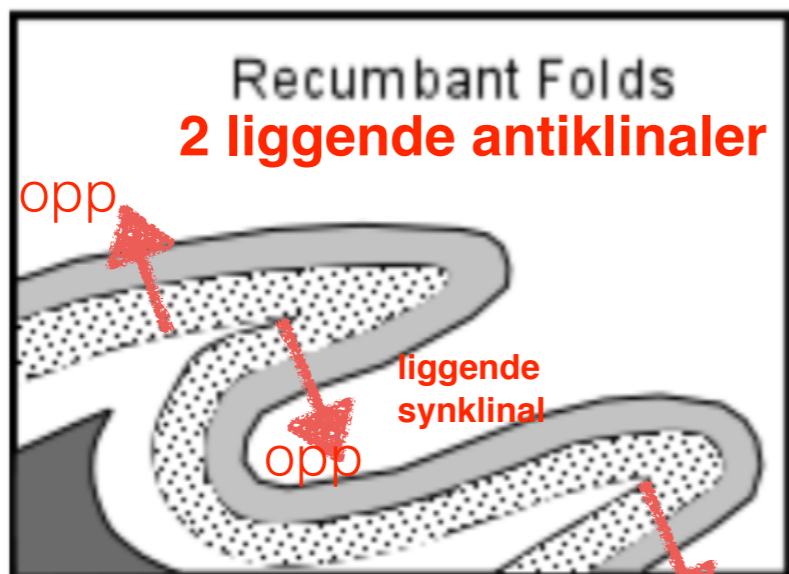
"vergens"

disse er "Z-folder", med vergens mot høyre.

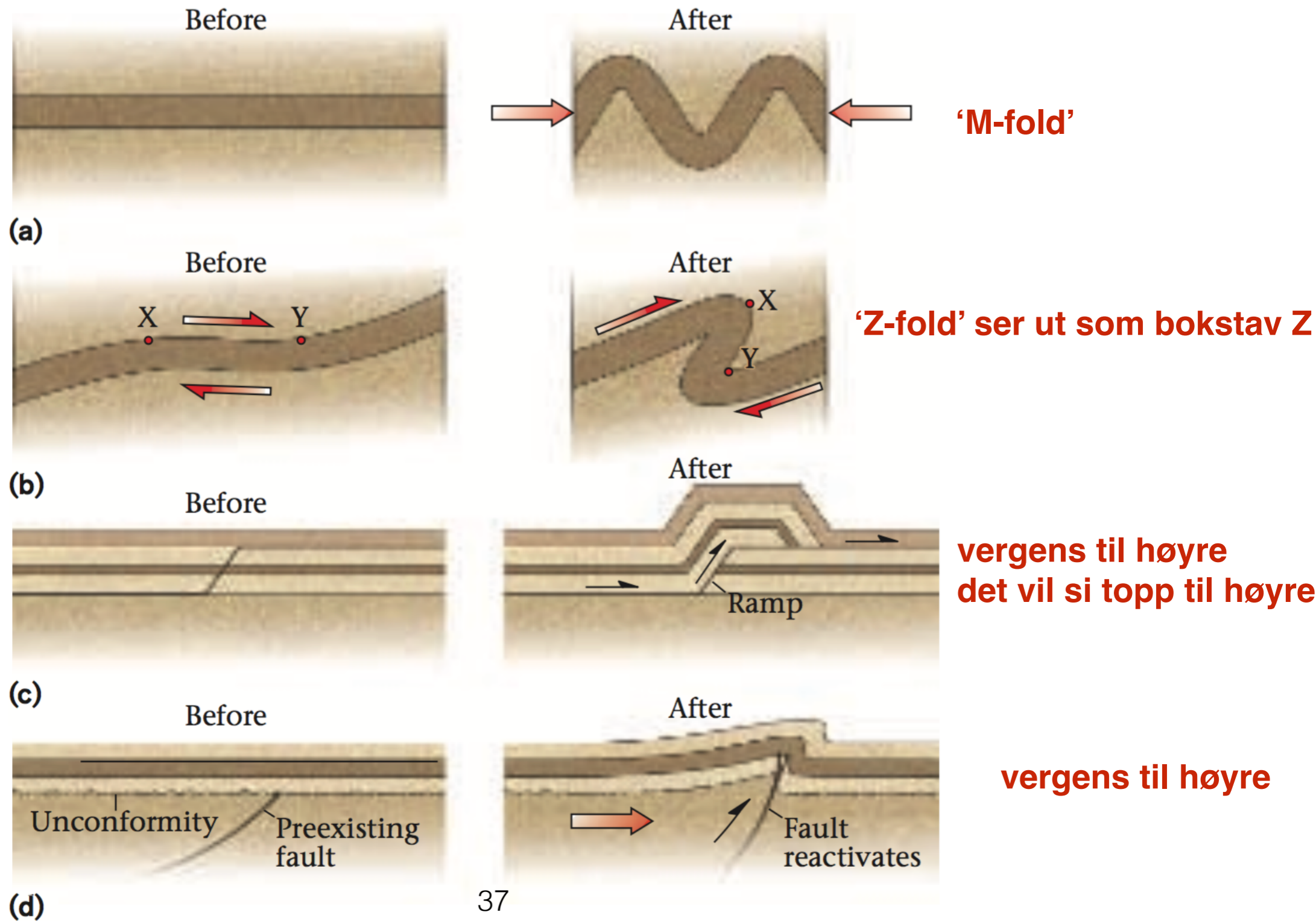
hvis vergens mot venstre kalles de "S-folder"



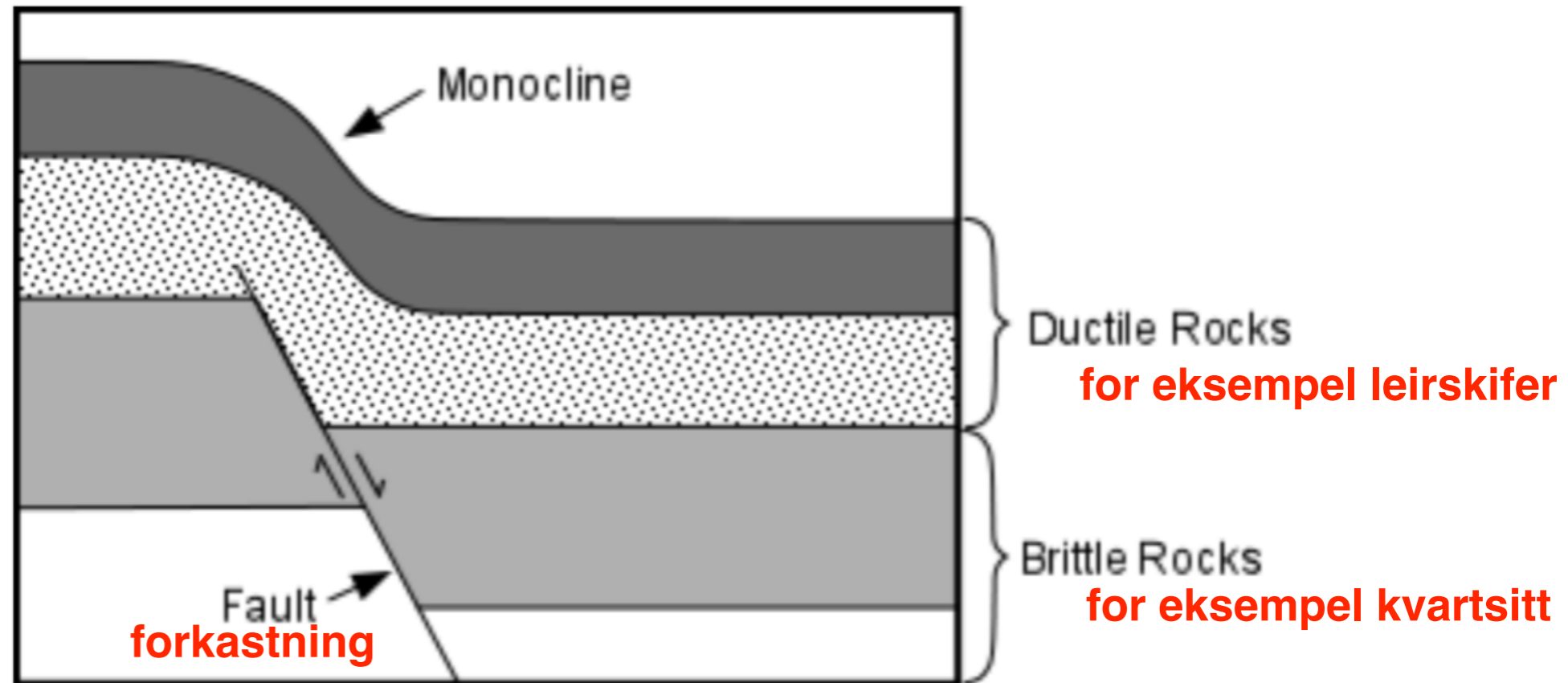
Overbikkede og liggende folder har bergarter opp-ned, som i feltkurs 1, 2



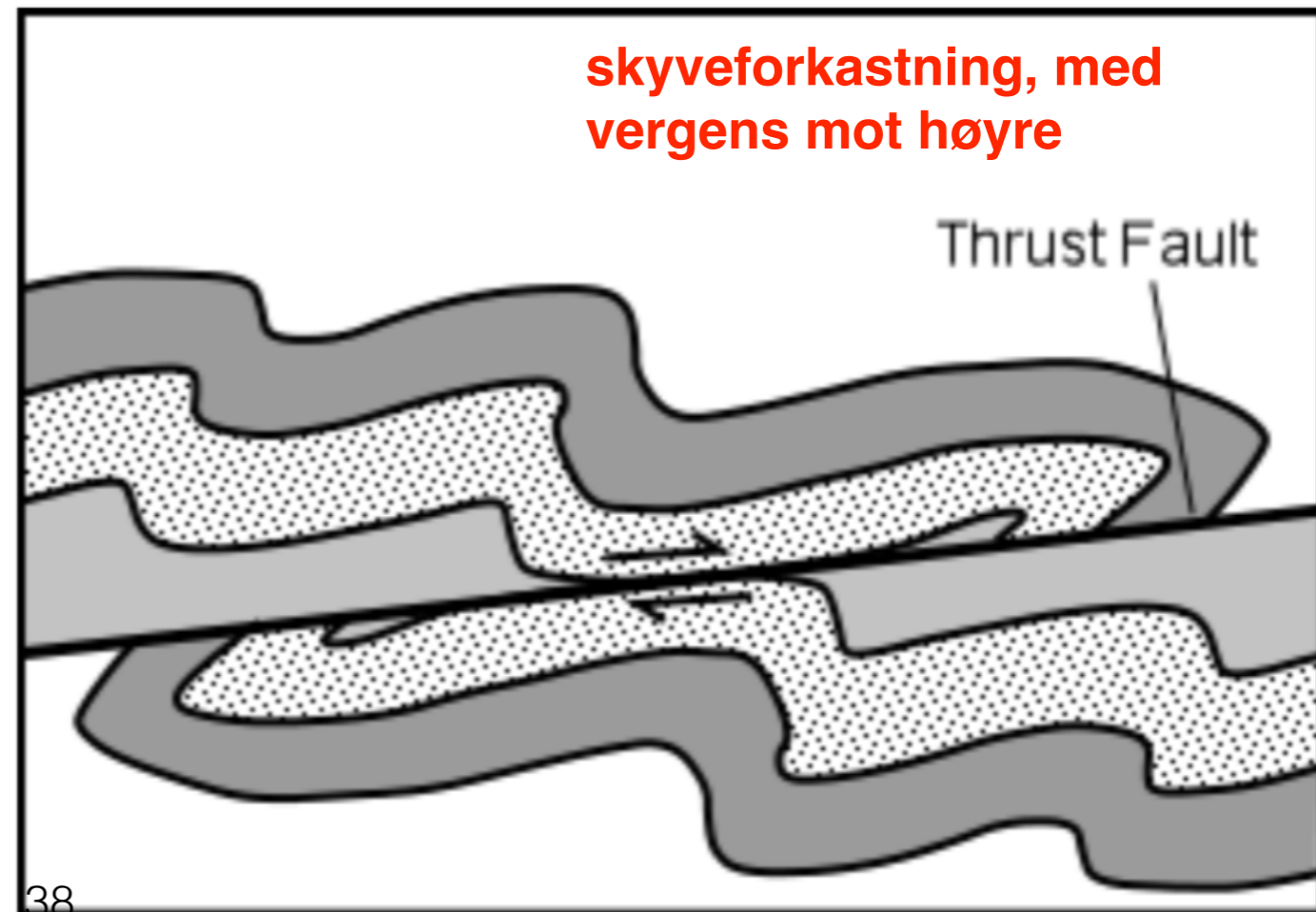
**FIGURE 11.25** Different causes of folding. **(a)** If a layer becomes shortened along its length, it buckles (wrinkles up like a rug). **(b)** If a layer is sheared, it gradually bends over on itself to form a fold. **(c)** When layers move up and over step-shaped faults, they must bend into folds. **(d)** Faulting at depth may fold a layer closer to the ground surface. The folded layers drape over the uplifted fault block to form a monocline.



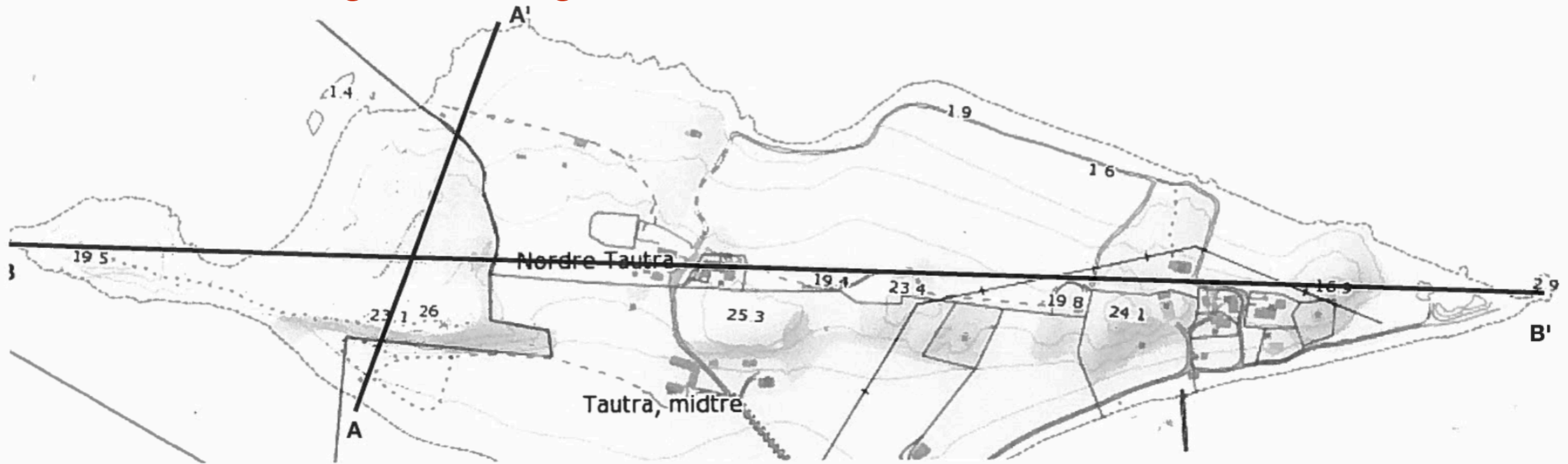
- Folds can also form in relationship to faulting of other parts of the rock body. In this case the more ductile rocks bend to conform to the movement on the fault.



- Also since even ductile rocks can eventually fracture under high stress, rocks may fold up to a certain point then fracture to form a fault.



**Skriv tittel her. (f.eks. Bergrunnskart over Nordlige Tautra)**  
**Skriv ditt navn og innleveringsdato her.**

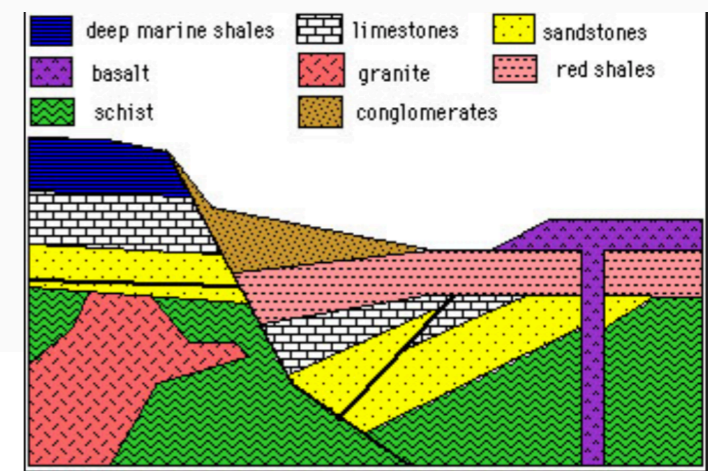


A ————— A'  
**tegn snitt A-A' herunder**

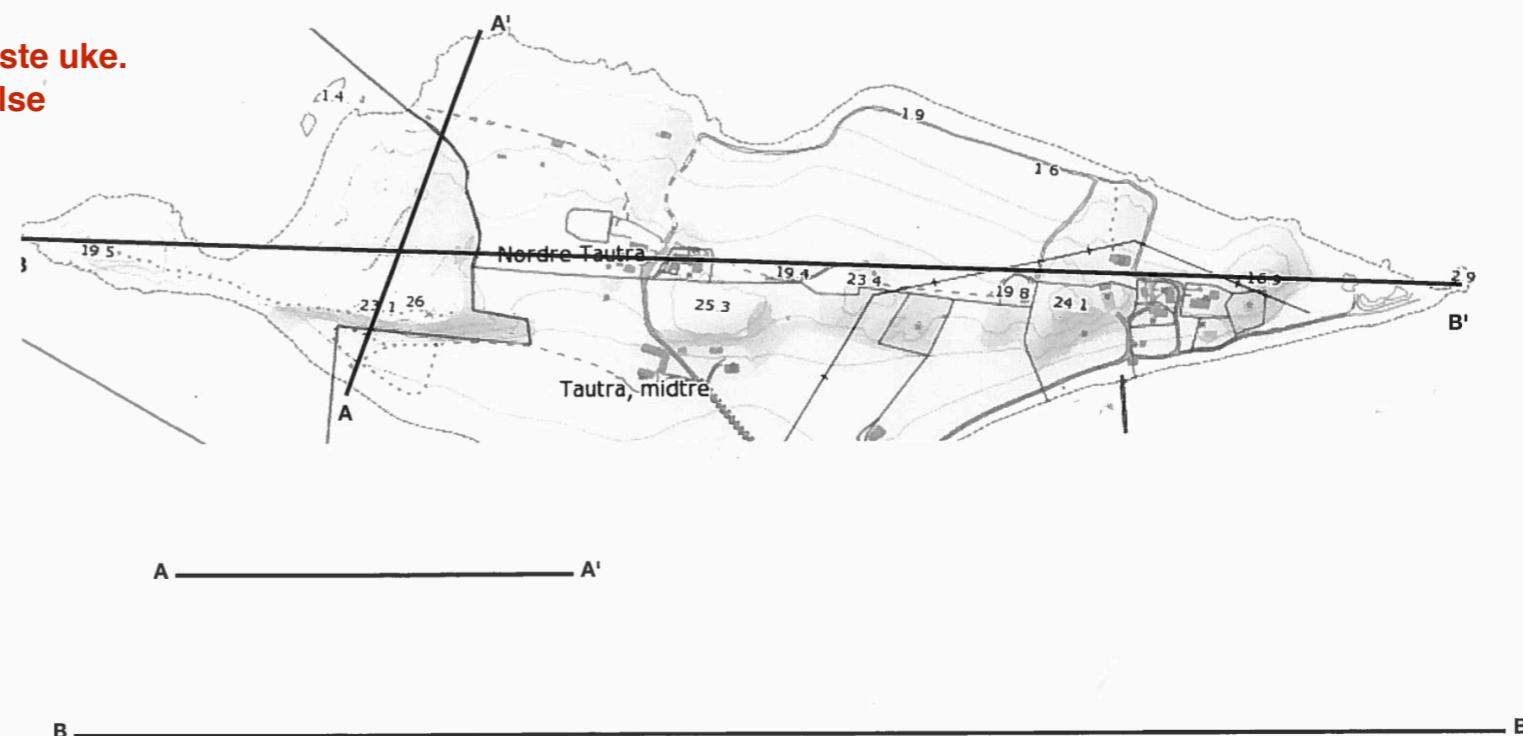
**Skriv tegnforklaring/fargeforklaring her.**  
**(4 bergarter, med eldst nederst)**

B ————— B'  
**tegn snitt B-B' herunder**

**typisk snitt med tegnforklaring**



Gjøres i øvingstimene neste uke.  
Jeg gir ut kart i A3-størrelse  
til å bruke.



### Instruks:

Lag en tegnforklaring med 4 bokser (4 farger for dine 4 bergarter.)  
(Rekkefølgen eldst nederst: Basalt/grønnstein, Konglomerat, Kalkstein/Marmor, Leirskifer/Glimmerskifer øverst.)

På kartet, fargelegg sterk, forsiktig farger for alle dine observerte blotninger. Bruk fargeblyant, ikke tusj.

Bruk svart penn for å tegne solide bergartsgrenser mellom alle fargefeltene.  
(Her må du tolke hvor grensene går, selv om du ikke har blotninger og må gjette.)

Fargelegg hele kartet med de samme 4 farger (svake farger, slik at man ser blotningene.) Bruk fargeblyant, ikke tusj.

Anta at landskap er flatt på snittlinjene A-A' og B-B' Fargelegg overflaten langs snittlinjene.

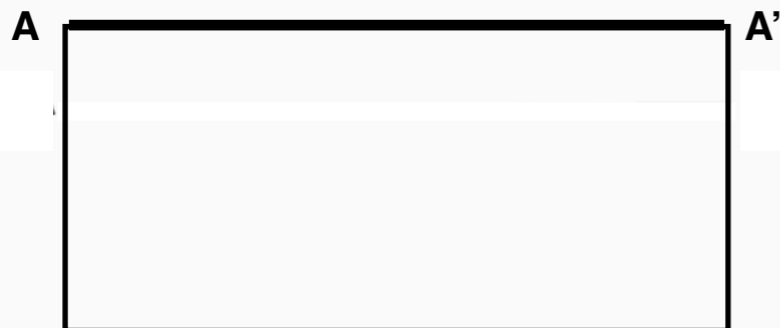
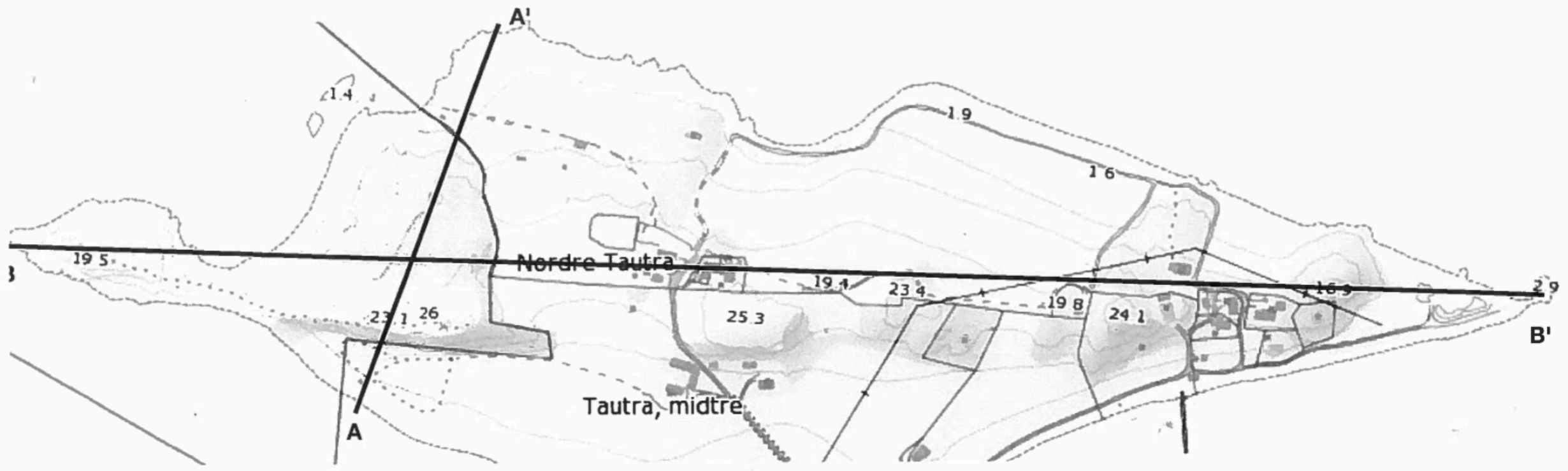
Trekk grensene ned fra overflaten  
(et par centimeter ned, mellom 45° og 70° mot nord i snitt A-A'.)

Fargelegg snittene.

Skriv tittel på kartet (Berggrunnskart over nordlige Tautra) og ditt navn og dato øverst på ditt ferdig kart.

Ta bilde og send som epost til [krill@ntnu.no](mailto:krill@ntnu.no)





# Isostasi (flyte-likevekt)

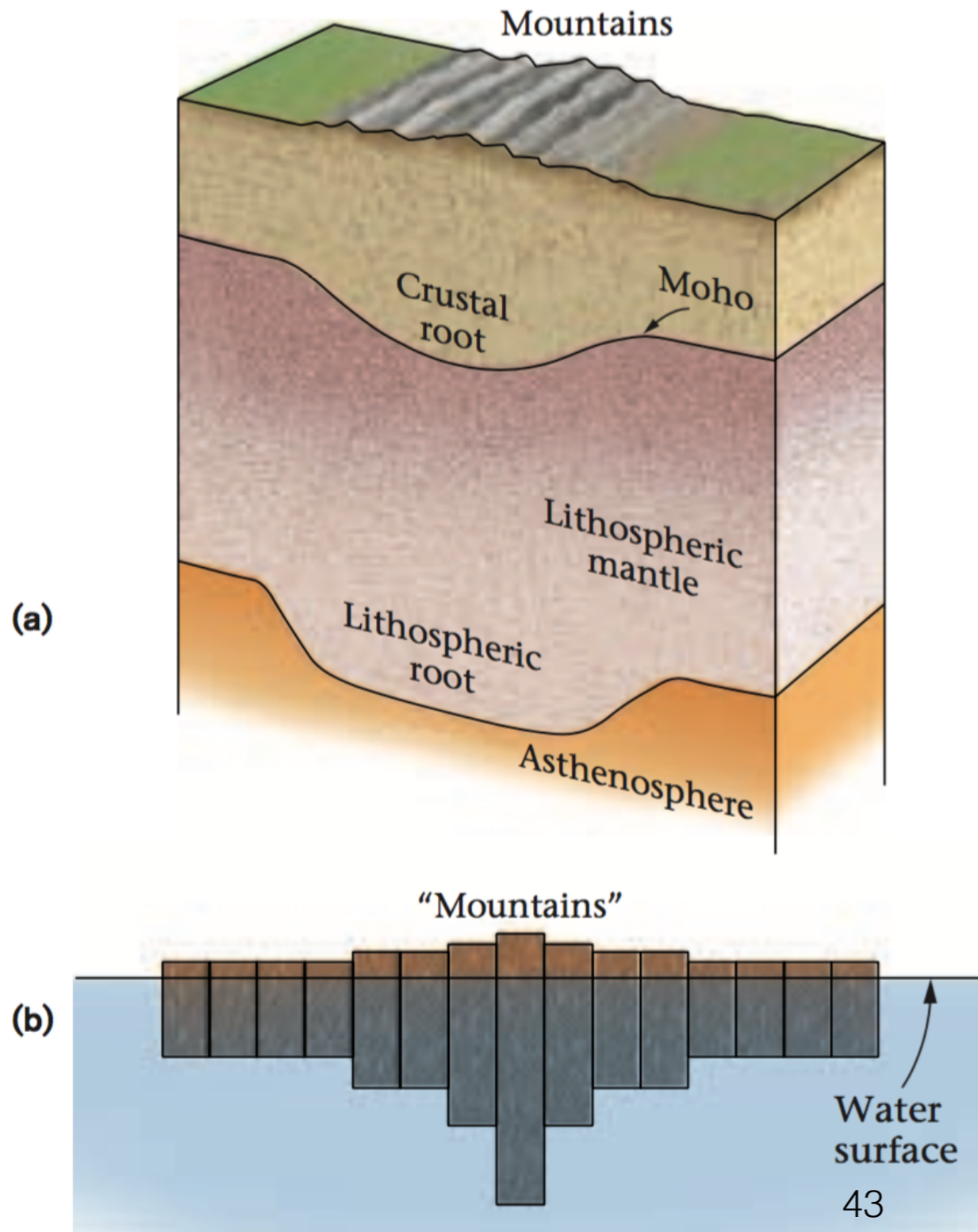
iso=samme  
stasi=ståsted



A



**FIGURE 11.29** (a) Mountain belts have crustal roots, meaning that where the land surface rises to a higher elevation, the crust underneath is thicker. (b) In general, the lithosphere obeys Archimedes' principle of buoyancy. The surface of a thicker (longer) buoyant block rises to a higher elevation than the surface of a thinner (shorter) buoyant block. Also, the base of a thicker block extends down to a greater depth.



## isostasi

skorpen flyter  
på mantelen

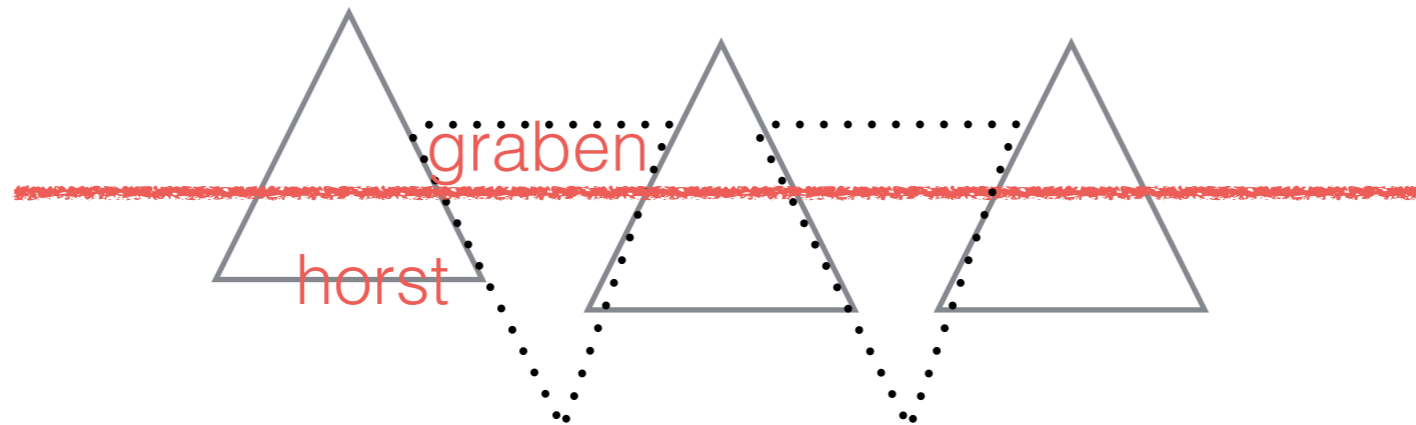
(litosfæren flyter  
på astenosfæren)

9 km over havet (Himalaya)

70 km tykk skorpe (Himalaya)

## Også av interesse her:

Hvis treklosser er utformet som trekanter (horst og graben form), vil graben flyte **lavt** i vannet, mens horst vil flyte **høyt** i vannet.

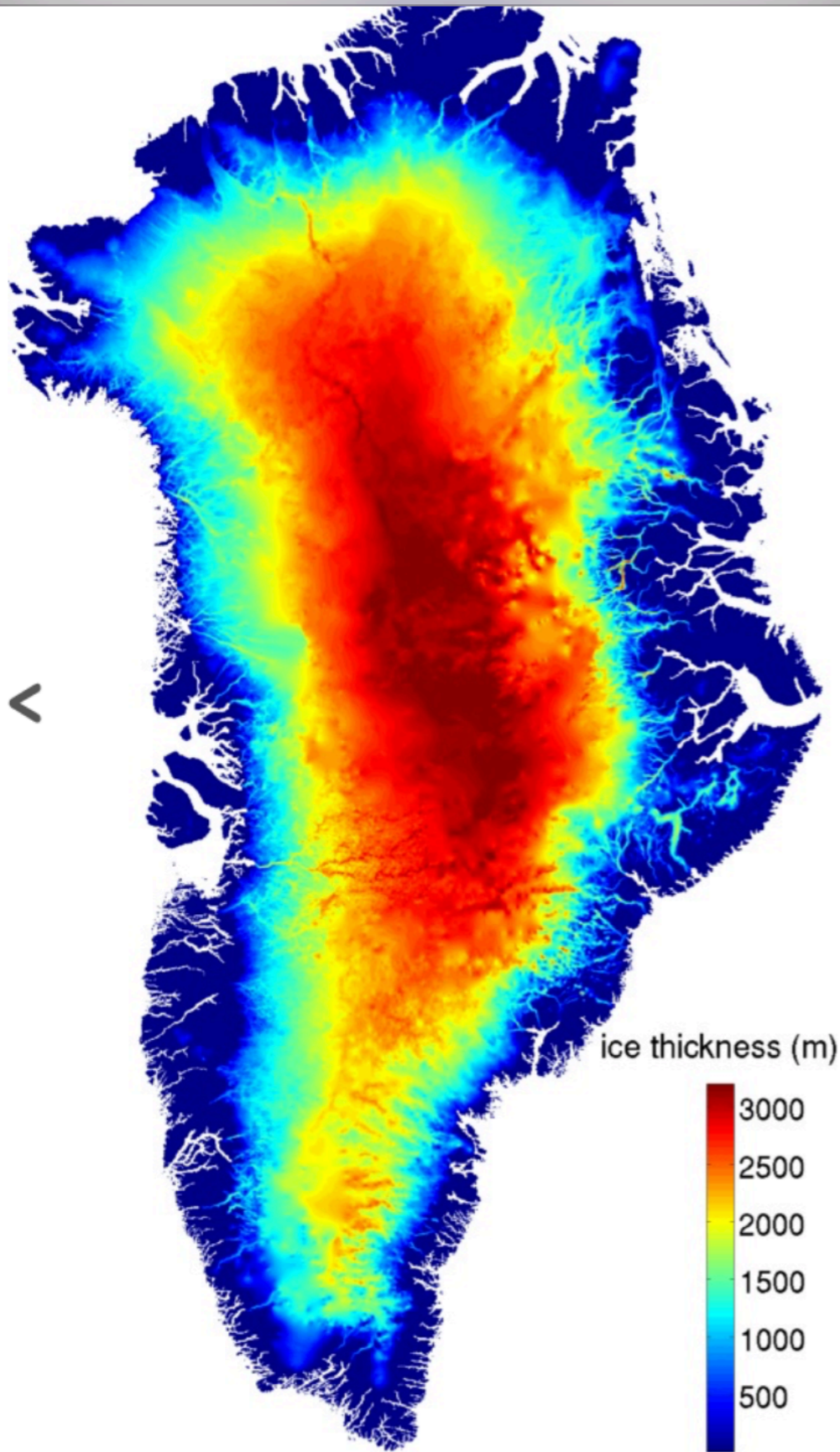


Skorpens overflate er under havnivået, pga isostasi.

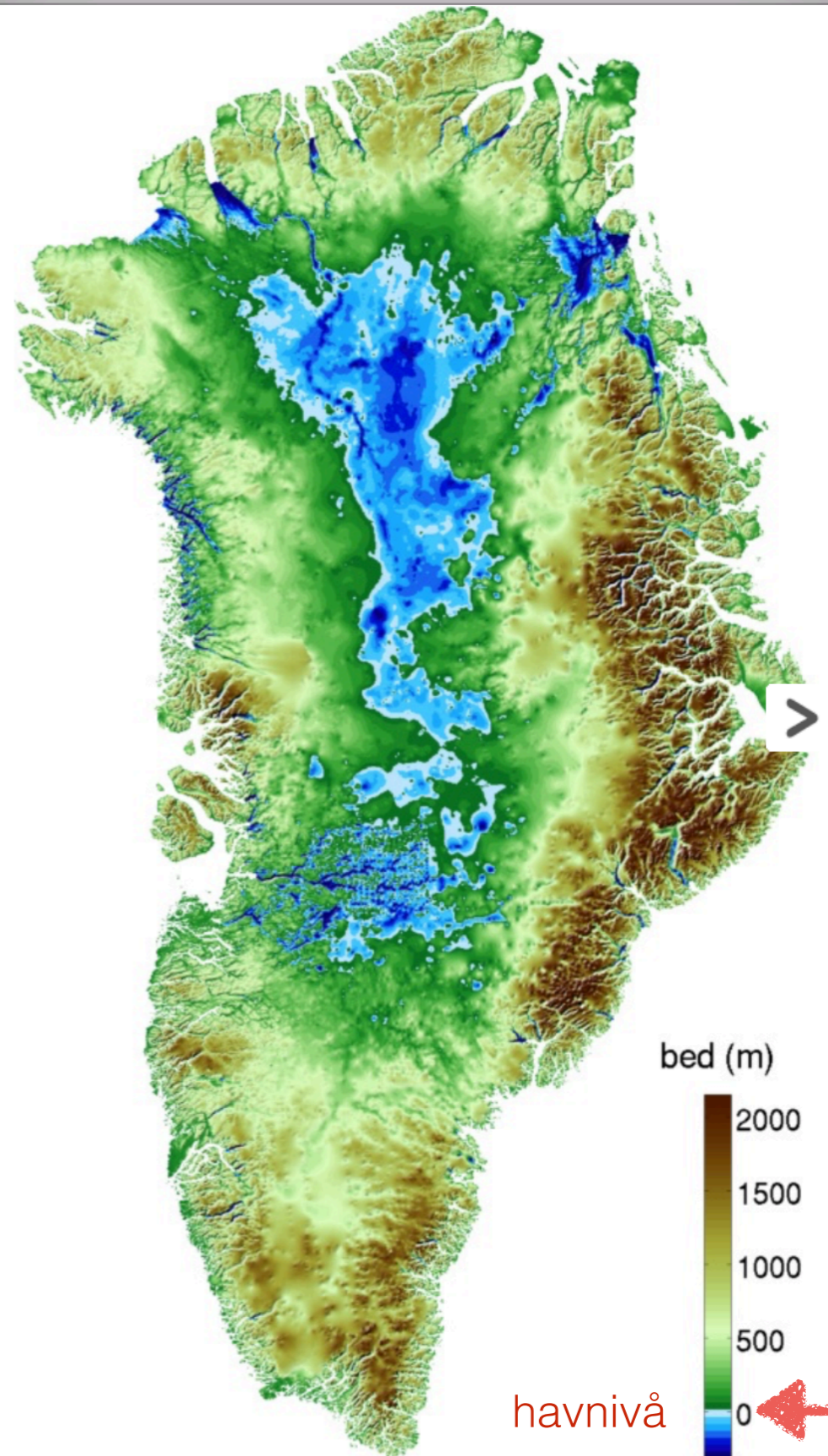
Grønlands innlandsis ca. 3000 meter tykk

Midten ligger under havnivå

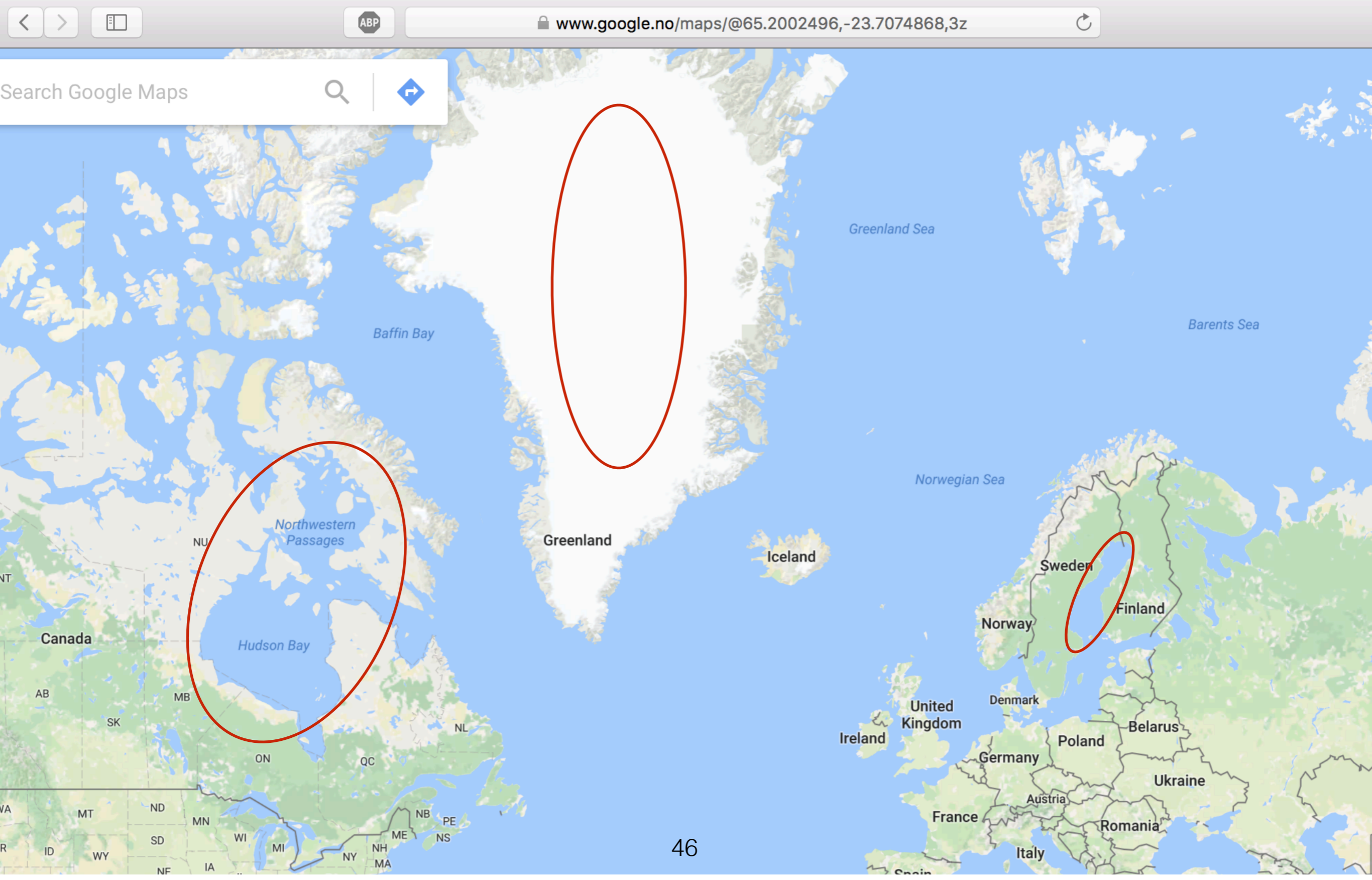
sites.uci.edu/morlighem/dataproducts/bedmachine-greenland/



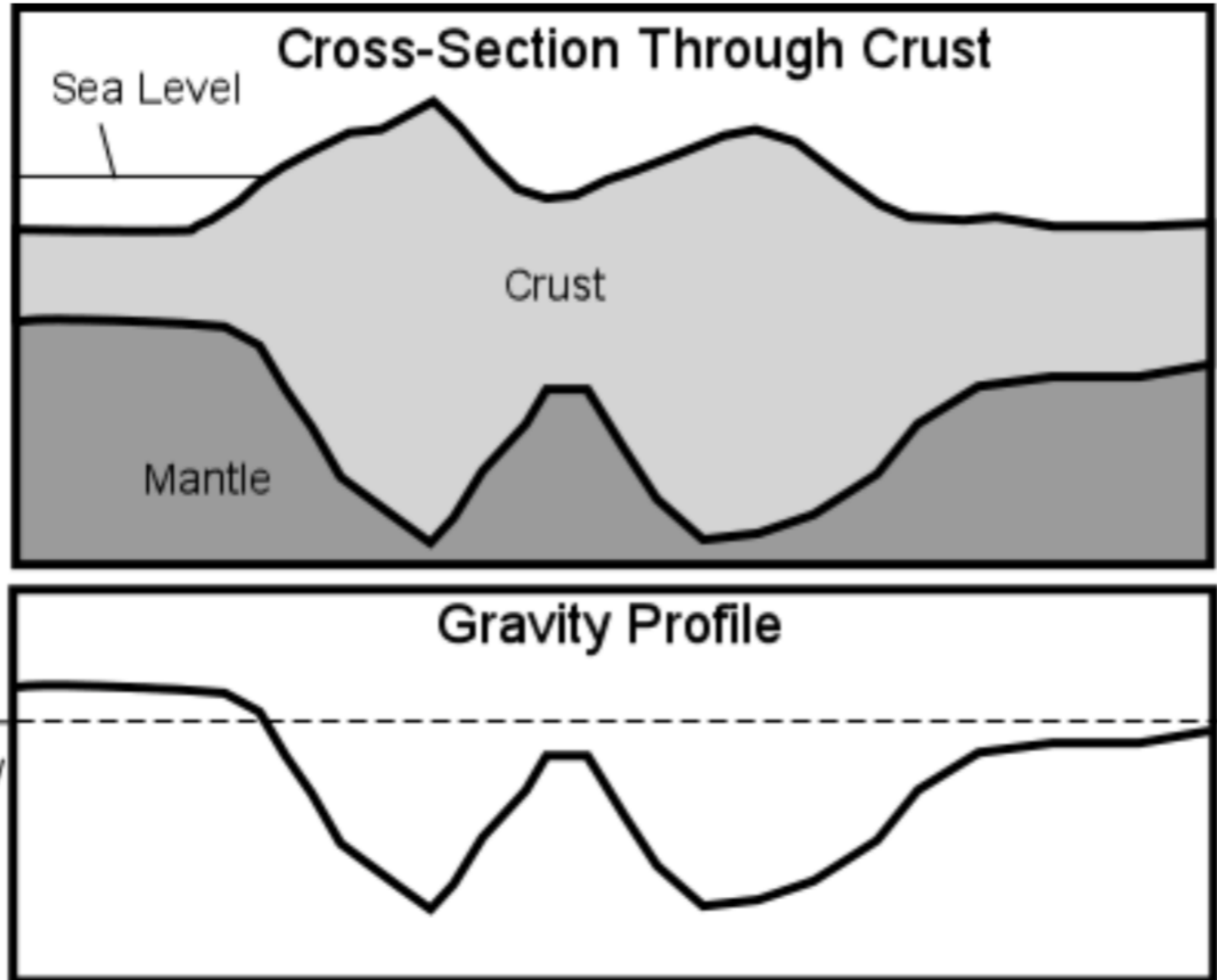
sites.uci.edu/morlighem/dataproducts/bedmachine-greenland/



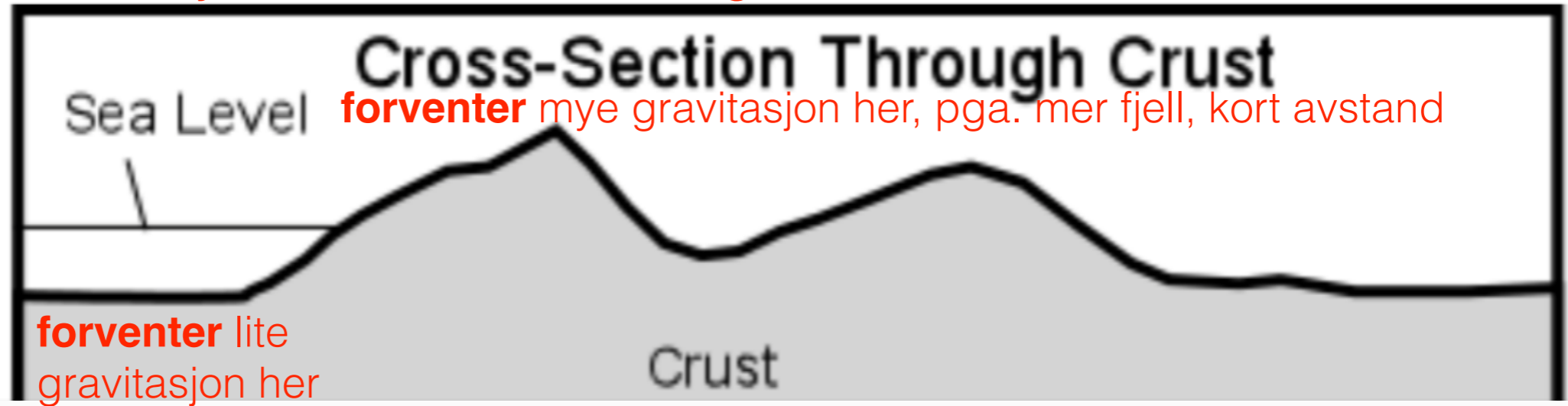
Skorpens overflate er under havnivået, pga isostasi og treg astenosfære justering. Derfor er det 'Hudson Bay' og 'Bottenviken' (der det var tykk is tidligere). Litosfæren i Norden stiger nå, men har ikke kommet tilbake på plass enda.



**litt for  
komplisert  
tegning**

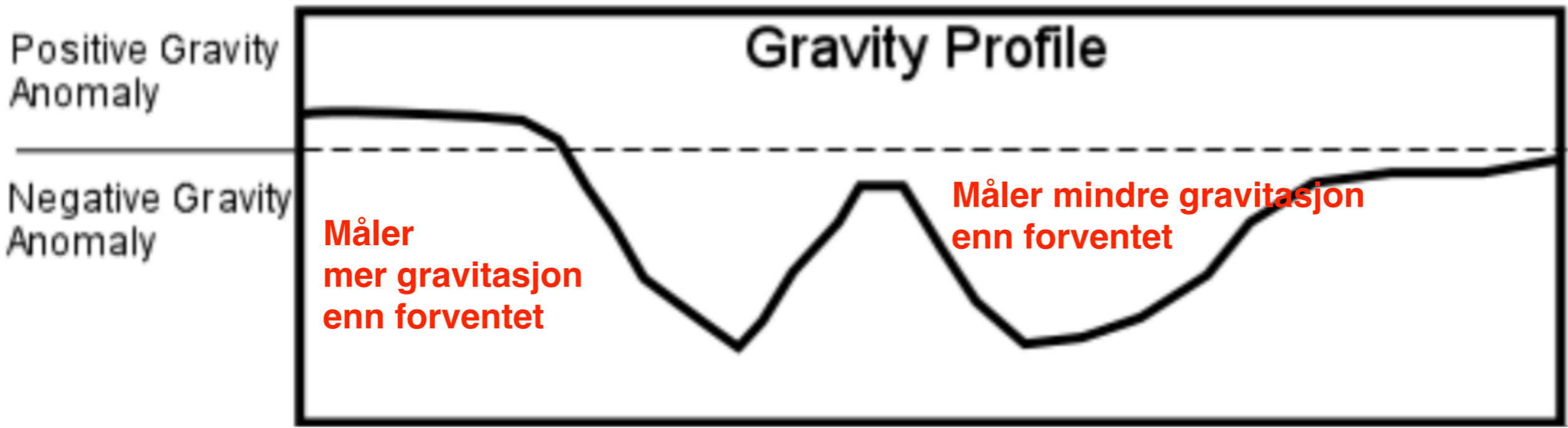
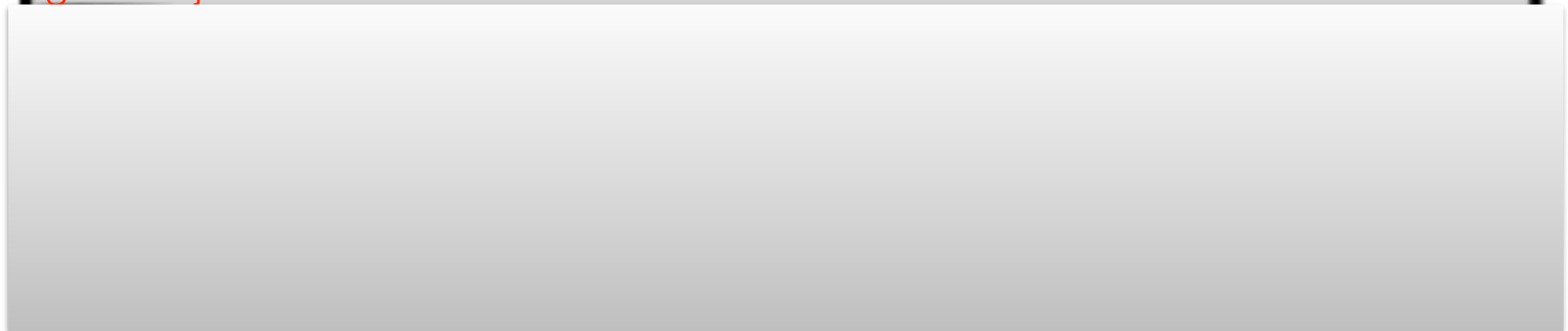
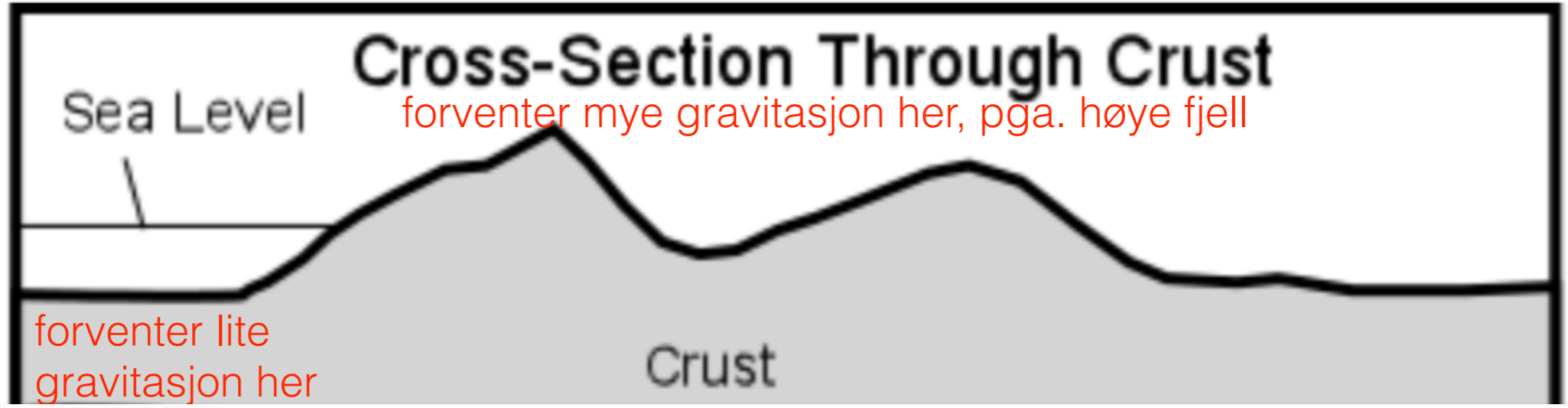


## Gravitasjon er resultat av masse og avstand



**Anomali = Observert minus Forventet**





Det er negativ anomali ved fjell, fordi lett skorpe er tykkere under fjell.

