VI. Joints

- A. Character and importance of joints
- B. Features of joints

Orientation and organization Features of joint surfaces: Plume structure Joint-filling materials: veins

C. Typical occurrence and origin of joints

Primary joints in igneous rocks` Joints around Intrusions Joints associated with erosion, exhumation Joints related to faults Joints related to regional folding

VII. Faults

A. Introduction:

1. Significance and importance of faults

2. Faults, fault zones, shear zones

B. Map-scale features

1. Geometry

Strike, dip, footwall, hangingwall Curved faults - listric, ramp, flat Separation of layers

2. Slip

Separation vs. slip Net slip Dip slip Strike slip Oblique slip

3. Effects of fault curvature

Ramps, flats and fault-bend folds in thrust systems Rollover folds in normal fault systems Releasing and restraining bends in strike-slip faults

4. Variation in slip along faults

Fault tip points and tip lines Rotational movement, scissor faults, and transfer zones Fault propagation & detachment folds

C. Outcrop features of faults

- 1. Slickenlines
 - Striations Mineral fibres
- 2. Fault rocks

Breccia, Cataclasite and Gouge Pseudotachylite Note on the term 'mylonite'

3. Deformation of the wall rocks

Riedel fractures Folds

D. Fault regimes

- a) Gravity regime
- b) Thrust regime
- c) Wrench regime

E. Rift zones and Normal faults

- 1. Arrays of normal faults
 - a) Horsts and graben,
 - b) Half-graben
 - c) Extensional duplexes
 - d) Transfer zones
- 2. Occurrence of rift zones
 - a) Continental rift zones
 - b) Passive continental margins

- c) Oceanic rifts
- d) Extension within orogens
- F. Reverse faults, thrust and fold belts

1. Foreland fold-thrust belts

- a) Occurrence
- b) Rock units involved
- 2. Thrust belt geometries and kinematics
 - a) Thrust arrays
 - b) Triangle zones and tectonic wedges
 - c) Folds associated with thrusts Fault-bend folds Fault propagation folds
 - Detachment folds
 - d) Lateral ramps and transfer zones
 - e) Rules for thrust propagation, and exceptions
 - f) Cross-section balancing
 - g) Thick-skinned structures and basement involvement
- G. Strike-slip faults
 - 1. Strike-slip, transpression and transtension
 - 2. Transtensional zones
 - a) Releasing bends
 - b) Pull-apart basins and negative flower structures
 - 3. Transpressional zones
 - a) Restraining bends
 - b) Positive flower structures
- VIII. Shear zones
 - A. Geometry
 - B. Fabrics
 - 1. Lineations
 - 2. Foliations

Simple foliation patterns CS fabrics Shear bands

- 3. Crystallographic preferred orientation
- C. Matrix porphyroclast relations

sigma structures delta structures

D. Folds in shear zones