Location A

Stand back from the exposure, so that you can see its full extent. Compare the photograph with the scene in front of you. Identify the following hazards:
a) Footpath above the rock face: walkers may dislodge loose rocks.
b) Trip hazard from loose rock.
c) Trip hazard from vegetation.
d) Overhanging tree branches.

Take out your compass: what direction are you facing when you look at the rock face? Choose from:
N; NE; E; SE; S; SW; W; NW.

There are many planes cutting through the rock face, what is the dominant direction of dip?

a) Top left to bottom right

b) Top right to bottom left

What is the most likely identity of these structures?

a) FAULT PLANES

b) JOINTS

c) BEDDING PLANES

<u>HINT:</u>

- Fault planes usually occur singly and cut across other structures, offsetting them on either side. Try again
- Jointing will be seen as multiple cracks in rocks which do not offset other structures, so the rocks on either side are identical. Try again
- Bedding planes separate layers of sedimentary rock and the layers may differ in grain size, composition and texture.

If these structures are bedding, what sort of rocks are these most likely to be?

a) IGNEOUS

b) SEDIMENTARY

c) METAMORPHIC

HINT:

- In special circumstances, plutonic igneous rocks may be layered, but their large crystals will be obvious. Extrusive rocks (including pyroclastics) are layered, but have distinctive lithologies. Try again
- Sedimentary rocks are almost always deposited in layers, and are the most likely group to exhibit bedding.
- Metamorphic rocks may result from the alteration of sedimentary rocks, and may retain the original bedding. They are likely to display metamorphic foliations and crystals of metamorphic minerals. Try again