

GG611  
Structural Geology Section  
Steve Martel  
POST 805  
smartel@hawaii.edu

Lecture 3

Folds, and grain-scale fabrics

# Folds



[http://jupiter.ethz.ch/~kausb/Crete\\_folds.jpg](http://jupiter.ethz.ch/~kausb/Crete_folds.jpg)

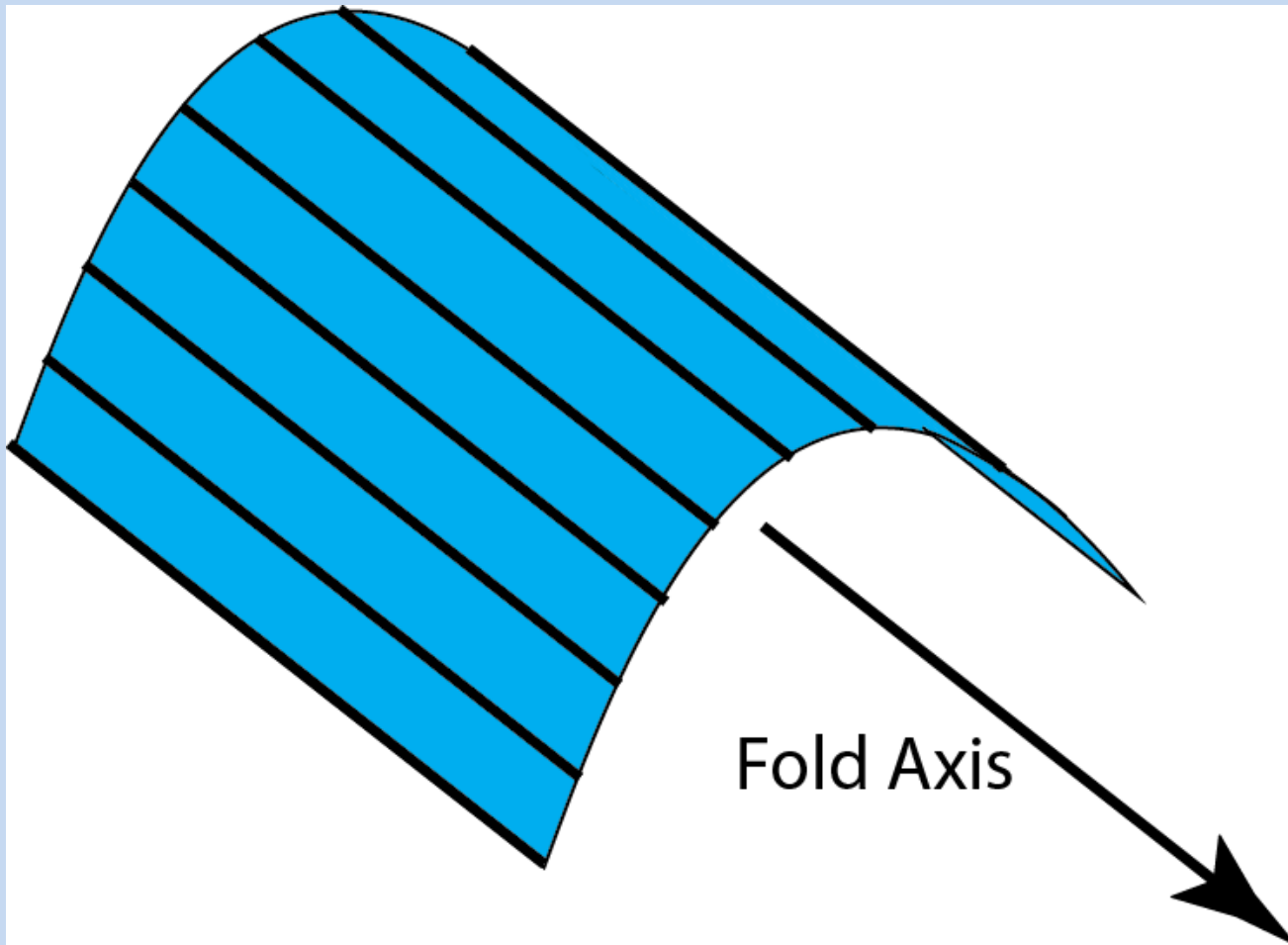
- Surfaces which have experienced, at least locally, a change in their normal curvature (rate at which a unit tangent or a unit normal to a surface) changes with respect to distance along a surface

# Folds

- Most readily identified in rocks that are layered or bound by parallel discontinuities; folds occur in all rocks, *including plutonic rocks!*
- Folding commonly causes bedding planes to slip
- Historical 2-D conceptualization of folds



# Cylindrical Fold (2D)



# 2D Fold Classification Factors

- Direction of opening of a fold (i.e., direction of curvature vector)
- Relative curvature of inner and outer surfaces of a fold
- Axial surface orientation (axial surface connects points of tightest curvature)
- Fold axis orientation (fold can be "generated" by fold axis)

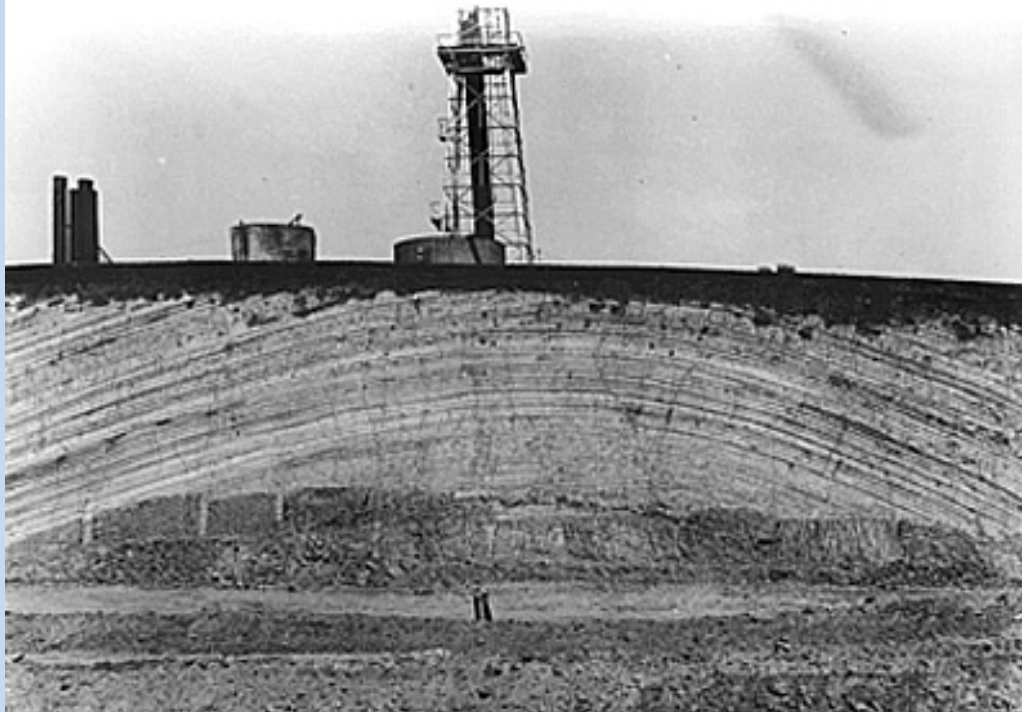
# Common Fold: Syncline



<http://www.grossmont.edu/judd.curran/images/synclinePhoto.jpg>

- Youngest rocks in center of fold
- Usually "U-shaped" (i.e., they open down)

# Common Fold: Anticline



<http://rst.gsfc.nasa.gov/Sect5/OilAnticline.jpg>

Oldest rocks in center of fold

Usually "A-shaped" (i.e., they open down)

# Common Fold: Recumbent Fold



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Caledonian\\_orogeny\\_fold\\_in\\_King\\_Oscar\\_Fjord.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Caledonian_orogeny_fold_in_King_Oscar_Fjord.jpg)

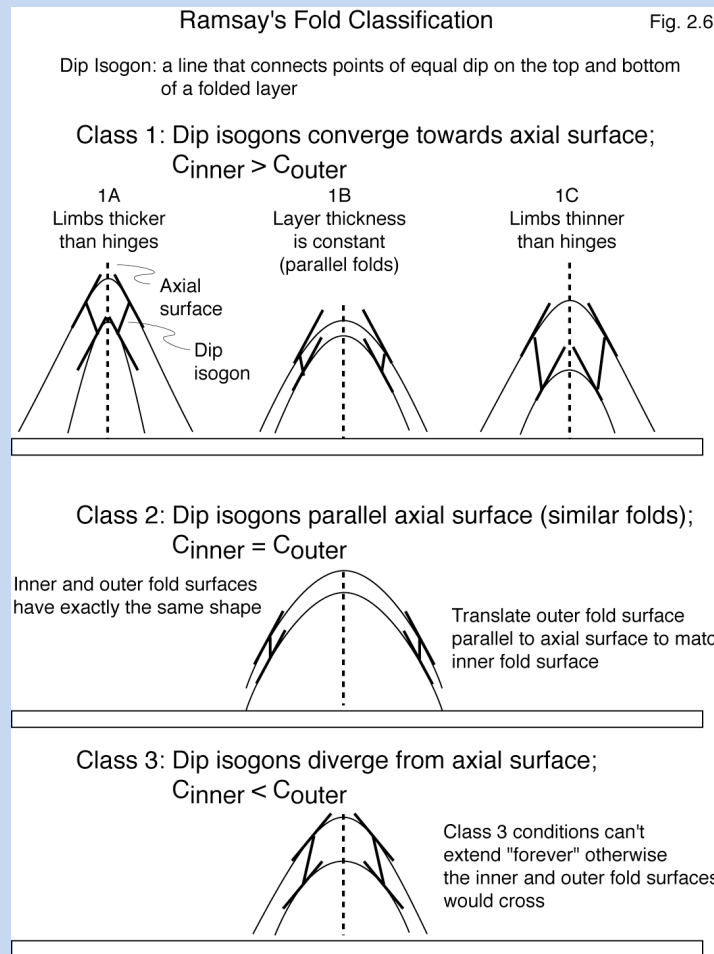
Fold opens horizontally



# 2D Fold Classification Factors

- Direction of opening of a fold (i.e., direction of curvature vector)
- Relative curvature of inner and outer surfaces of a fold
- Axial surface orientation (axial surface connects points of tightest curvature)
- Fold axis orientation (fold can be "generated" by fold axis)

# 2D Fold Classification Scheme

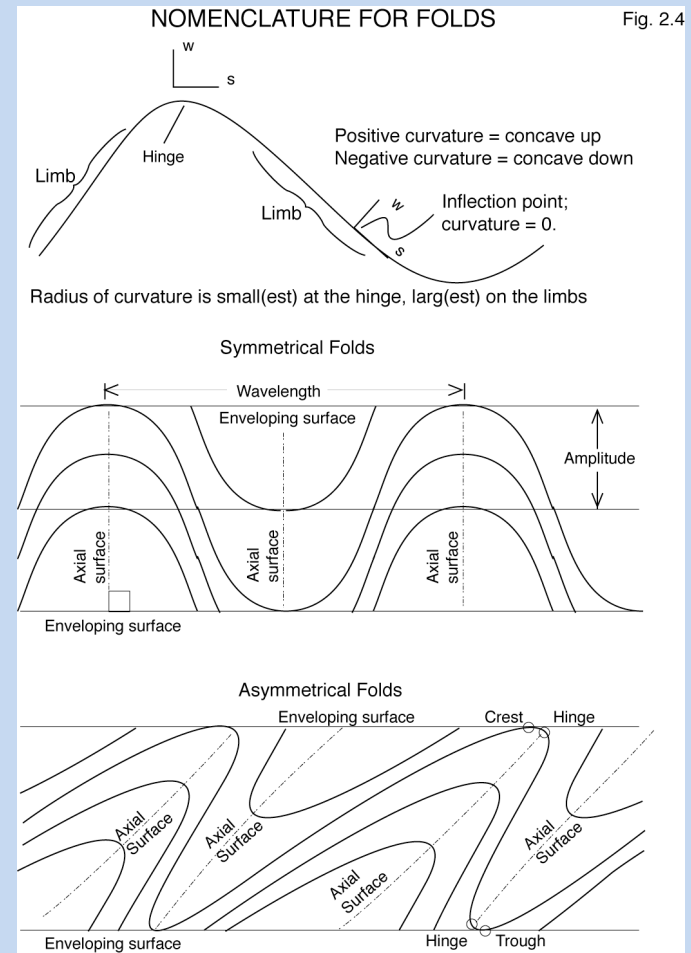


# 2D Fold Classification Factors

- Direction of opening of a fold (i.e., direction of curvature vector)
- Relative curvature of inner and outer surfaces of a fold
- Axial surface orientation (axial surface connects points of tightest curvature)
- Fold axis orientation (fold can be "generated" by fold axis)

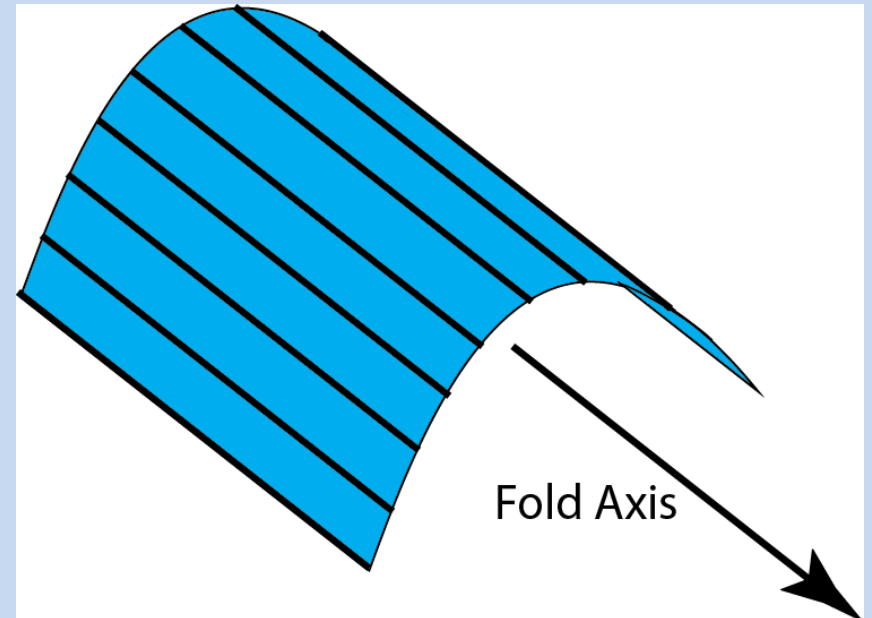
# Fold Terminology

- Axial surface orientation (axial surface connects points of tightest curvature)

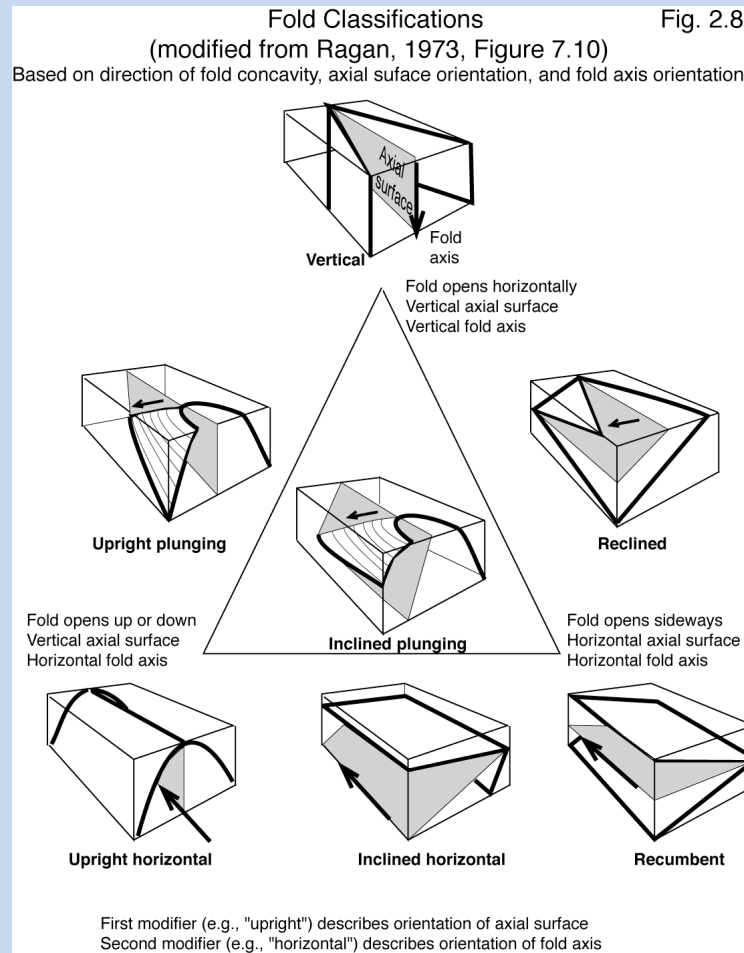


# Cylindrical Fold (2D)

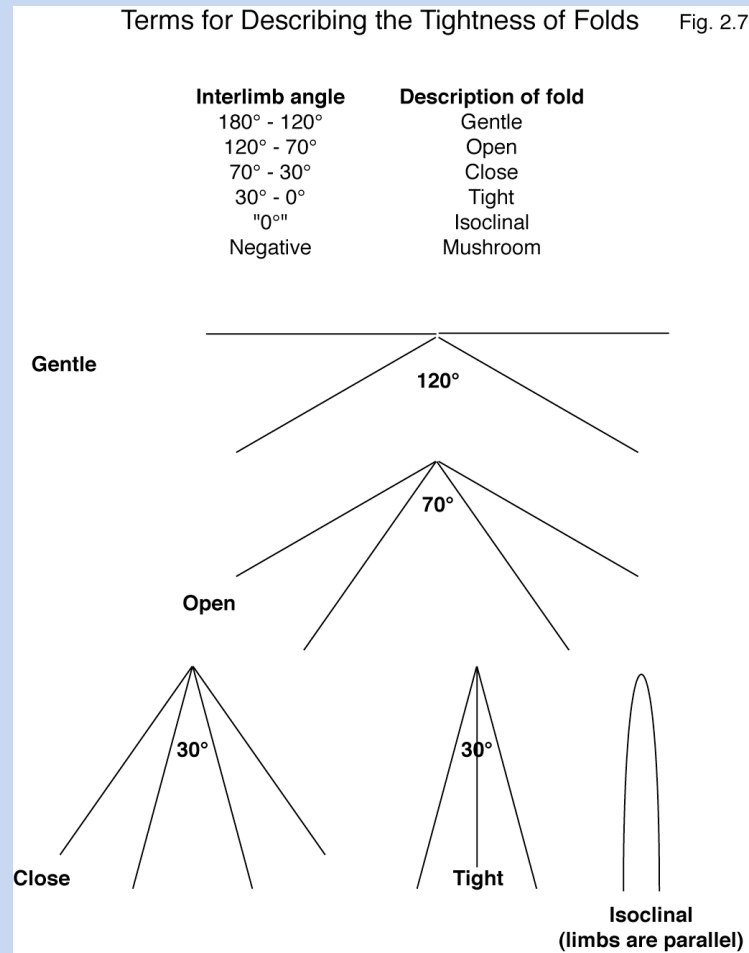
- Fold axis: Line parallel to the surface of a cylindrical fold



# 2D Fold Classification Scheme



# 2D Fold Classification Scheme



# 3-D Characterization of Folds



<http://www.le.ac.uk/geology/wdc2/calcsilicate%203d%20folds.jpg>



# 3-D Characterization of Folds



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/45/Shar\\_pei\\_welpen.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/45/Shar_pei_welpen.jpg)

# 3-D Characterization of Folds



[http://image.shutterstock.com/display\\_pic\\_with\\_logo/9916/9916,1122427430,2/stock-photo-wrinkled-cloth-450464.jpg](http://image.shutterstock.com/display_pic_with_logo/9916/9916,1122427430,2/stock-photo-wrinkled-cloth-450464.jpg)

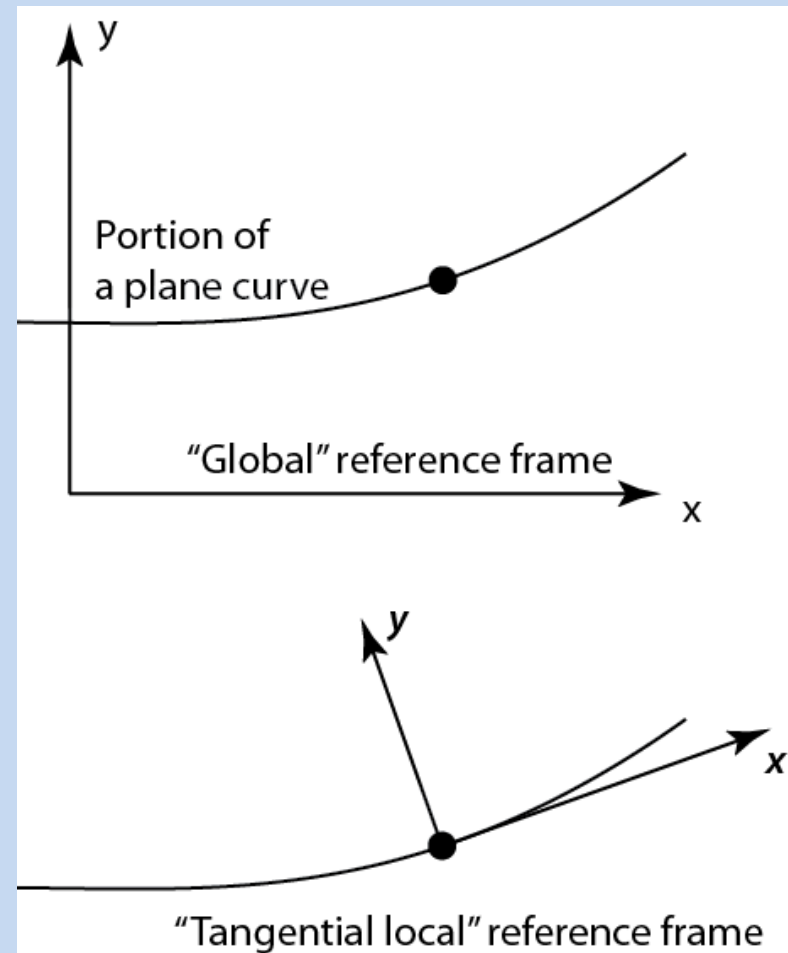
# Curvature of a Plane Curve

- In global reference frame

$$k = \frac{\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right)^{3/2}}$$

- In local reference frame

$$k = \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$



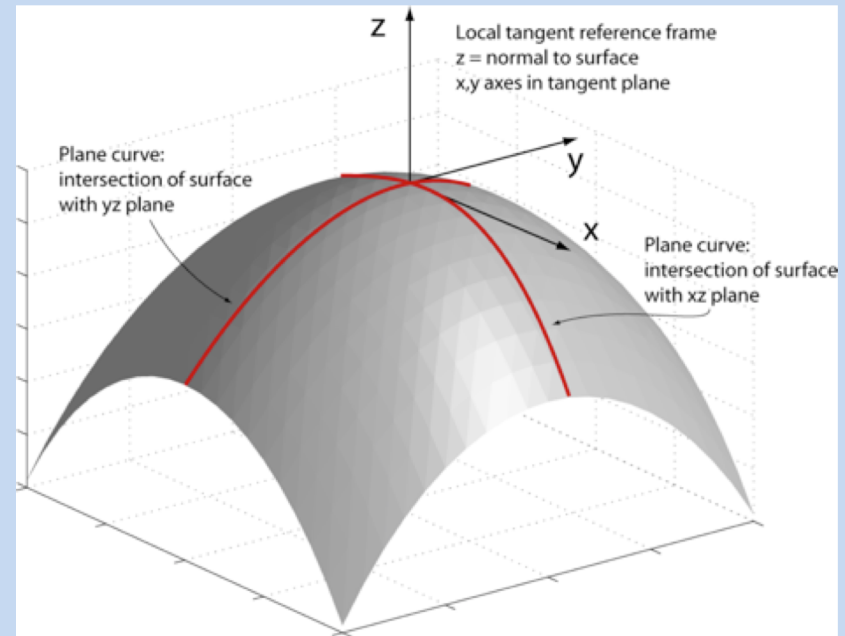
# Principal Curvatures of a Surface

- Matrix of 2<sup>nd</sup> partial derivatives of surface  $z$  in local reference frame

$$k = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

- Matrix of 2<sup>nd</sup> partial derivatives of surface  $z$  in principal local frame

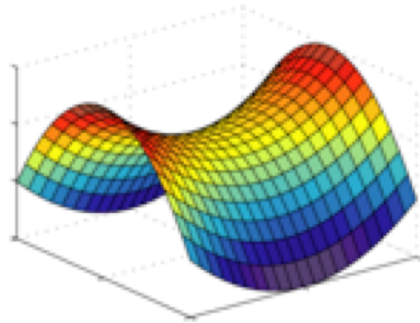
$$k = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^{*2}} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^* \partial y^*} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^* \partial x^*} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^{*2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 & 0 \\ 0 & k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



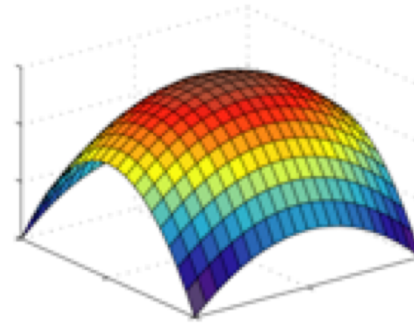
# 3D Fold Classification Scheme of Lisle and Toimil (2007)

Fold Classification Scheme of Lisle and Toimil (2007)

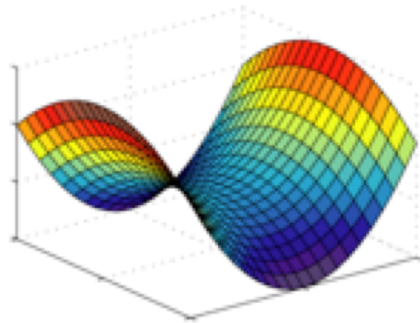
Anticlastic antiform:  $k_1 > 0, k_2 < 0, |k_2| > |k_1|$



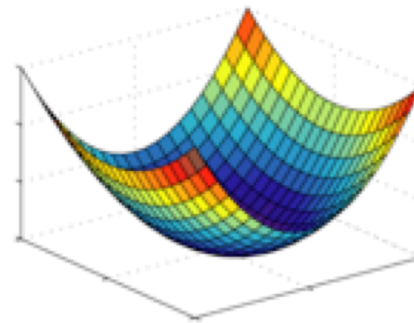
Synclastic antiform:  $k_1 < 0, k_2 < 0$



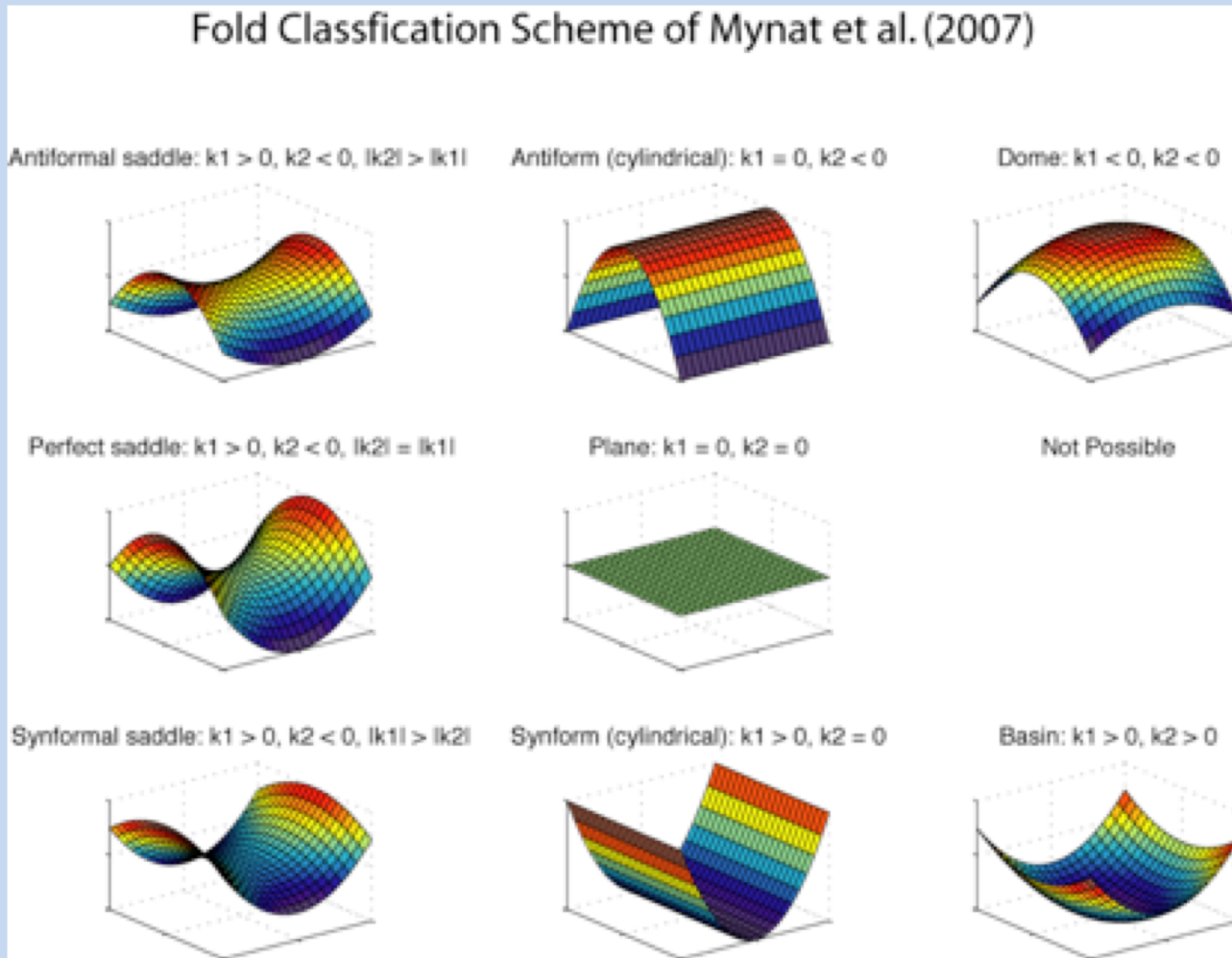
Anticlastic synform:  $k_1 > 0, k_2 < 0, |k_1| > |k_2|$



Anticlastic antiform:  $k_1 > 0, k_2 > 0$



# 3D Fold Classification Scheme of Mynat et al. (2007)



# Fabrics

- Grain-scale structure (metamorphic rocks & igneous rocks)
- Foliation: preferred alignment of minerals (e.g., mica) parallel to a plane;
- Lineation: preferred alignment of minerals parallel to a line;

# Fabrics

## Grain-scale Structure

- Foliation: preferred alignment of minerals (e.g., mica) parallel to a plane
- Lineation: preferred alignment of minerals parallel to a line



<http://mulch.cropsoil.uga.edu/soilsandhydrology/images/Gneiss.jpg>

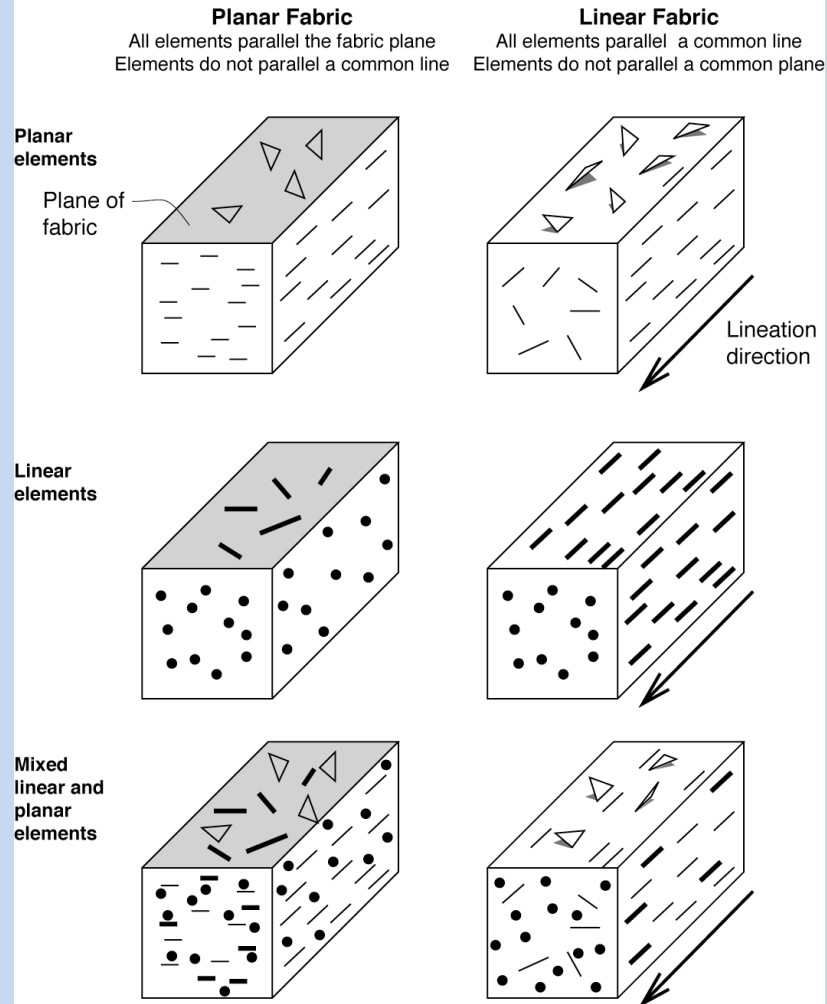


[http://minerva.union.edu/hollochk/c\\_physicalgeology/images/Lineation1.jpg](http://minerva.union.edu/hollochk/c_physicalgeology/images/Lineation1.jpg)



# Fabrics

APPEARANCES OF PLANAR AND LINEAR FABRICS Fig. 2.9  
(More than one view is commonly needed!)



# Kinematics of Fabric Development

- Strain
  - Flattening
  - Stretching
  
- Rigid body rotation in a flow



<http://vegandwhatnot.files.wordpress.com/2009/12/flattened.jpg>



[http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Images/Jpg/MSH/Images/MSH80\\_aerial\\_view\\_blowdown\\_06-08-80.jpg](http://vulcan.wr.usgs.gov/Images/Jpg/MSH/Images/MSH80_aerial_view_blowdown_06-08-80.jpg)