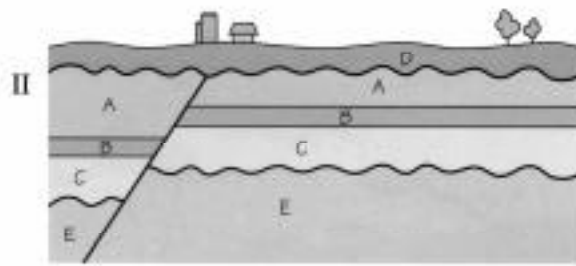
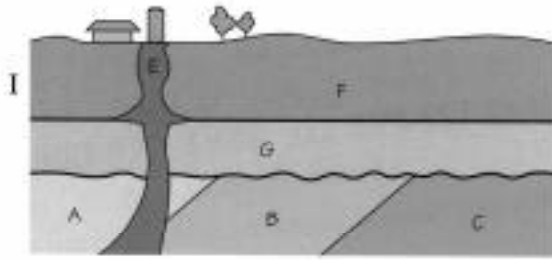
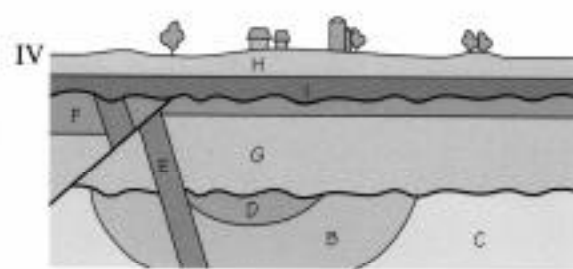
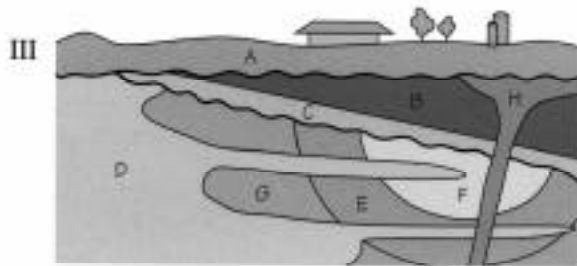


Geologic diagrams from various sources. Order is from oldest to youngest. On the exam, check to see what order I am asking for!



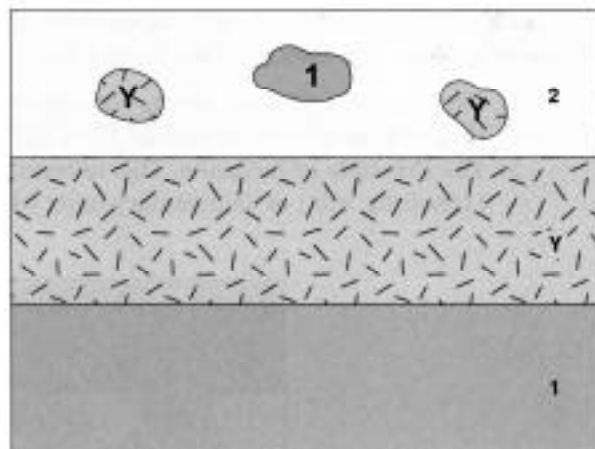
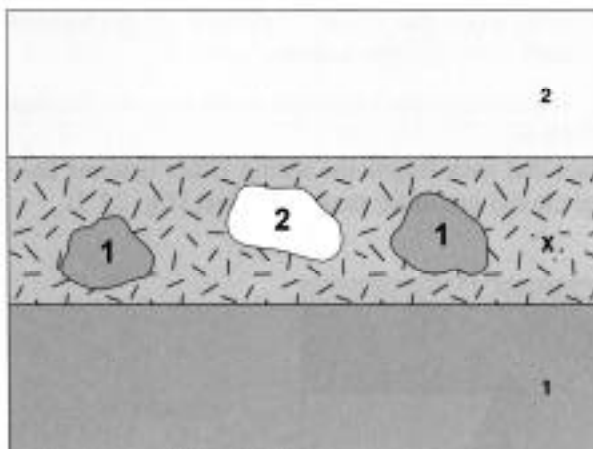
I: C - B - A - tilting - erosional unconformity (angular) - G - F - E (dike)

II: E - erosional unconformity (paraconformity) - C - B - A - fault - erosional unconformity (paraconformity) - D



III: G - E - F - folding - D (dikes) - tilting - erosional unconformity (angular) - C - B - [H (dike) then tilting or tilting then H (dike)] - erosional unconformity (angular) - A

IV: C - B - D - folding - erosional unconformity (angular) - G - F - E (dike) - fault - erosional unconformity (paraconformity) - I - H



On the left-side diagram, the igneous sill, X, must have intruded after the deposition of units 2 and 1 (from principles of inclusions). Using the law of superposition, we can say that unit 1 was deposited before unit 2. On the right-side diagram, using principle of inclusions, we know that unit 1 was deposited, then came the igneous rock, then finally unit 2 (since it contains Y and 1).

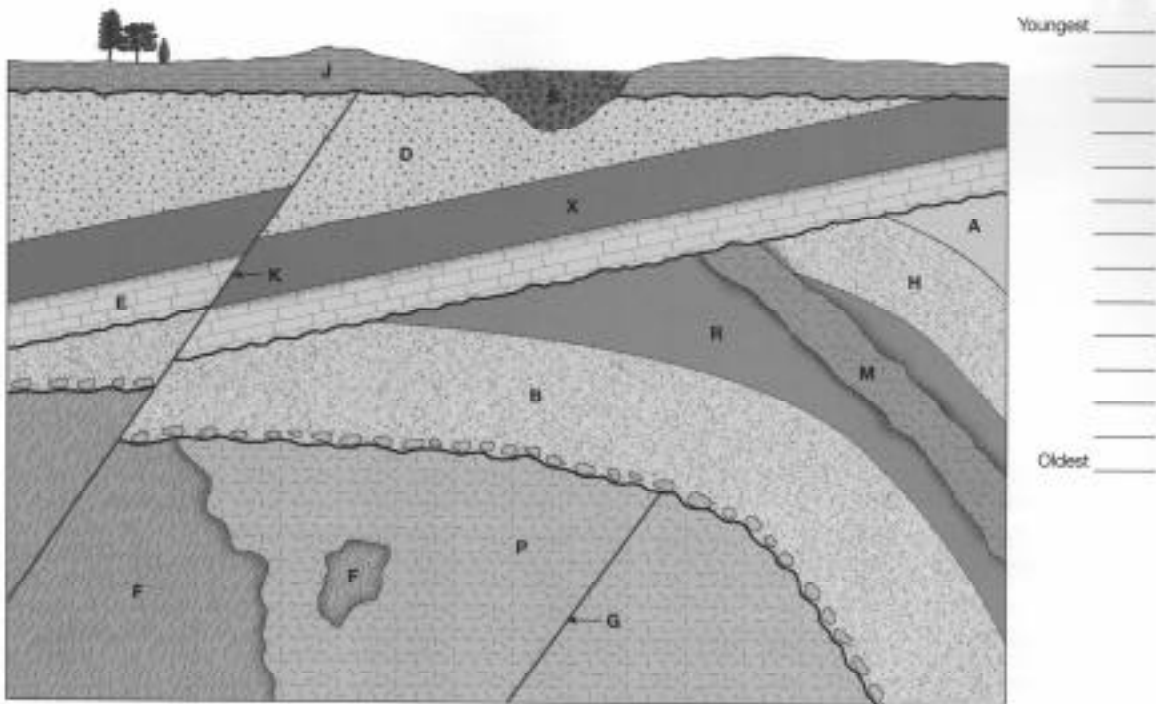


FIGURE 7.11 Geologic cross section for relative age analysis. Place letters on the lines along the right side of the cross section to indicate the relative ages of the rock units, from oldest (first) to youngest (last).

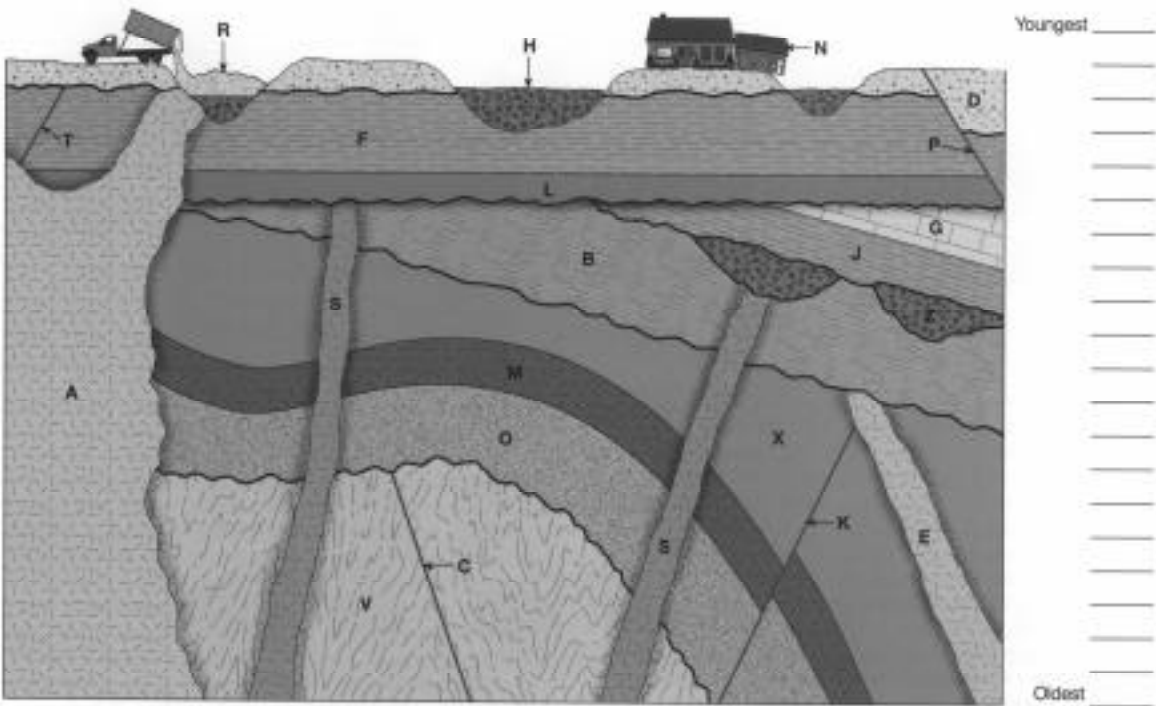


FIGURE 7.12 Geologic cross section for relative age analysis. Place letters on the lines along the right side of the cross section to indicate the relative ages of the rock units, from oldest (first) to youngest (last).