Tectonic Forms

Scarp- Steep or abrupt slope on cliff

Fault scope (25 – 40) earth earthquake displacement

En Echelon - broken scarp - uplift

Bottle necked wine glass

Thrust fault – new mt. range

Obsequent – scarp opposed

Upthrust & high side

Resequent slip fault – movement

Parallel to strike - ridges in echelon

Transform fault – side to side

Fault block mts.

East Africa – Oldvai Gorge

Rift Valley - Rhine, Rio Grande, Lake Baikal

Folding

Domes – Shallow ice,salt, molten ice

Salt dome - 400 Gulf of Mexico

Igneous Domes -400 Gulf of Mexico

Volcanic & Plate Tectonic - 62% m Pacific, 22% Indonesia

(sub area broad regions) 10% m Atlantic Ocean Area

Gas – exhalative – Mud volcano – Iwo Jima, Sulfur Is

Lava- effusive – Si02 – aha – block laval (VEI – volcanic explosive)

All ejecta from volcano – tephra – explosive, bombs, blocks, lapilli.

Hydro-volcanic – geyser, hot springs, fumarole

Mud volcanos – travertine, Lake Nyos – Co2

Nuee ardentee – hot gas cloud/flow

Lahar – volcanic mud flow

Basalt Flows – Basic movement over ground

Domes - built in flat areas - successive flow

Shield Volcano – scaled up, flank eruptors caldera, crater, crater lake

(maar – shallow lake)

Caldera Lake Titicaca

Fissure eruptions – No central vent

Composite or strato-volcano – tephra and lava

Plug dome vs. neck

Coulee – hill or low mt. h2o runoff cuts gully or intermittent stream bed.

Ignimbrite or welding tuft – fused ejecta of porous rock