

A) Bedding Plane

The sedimentary rocks are deposited horizontally in layers or beds, one above the other. The surface of separation between two adjoining beds is known as a bedding plane, and for all practical purpose it is treated as geometrical plane.

A bed is thus bounded by two bedding planes, the upper one separating it from the younger or overlying bed & the lower one, from the older or ~~under~~ underlying bed.

The bedding planes may subsequently may lose their horizontality by tilting or folding due to the earth movements.

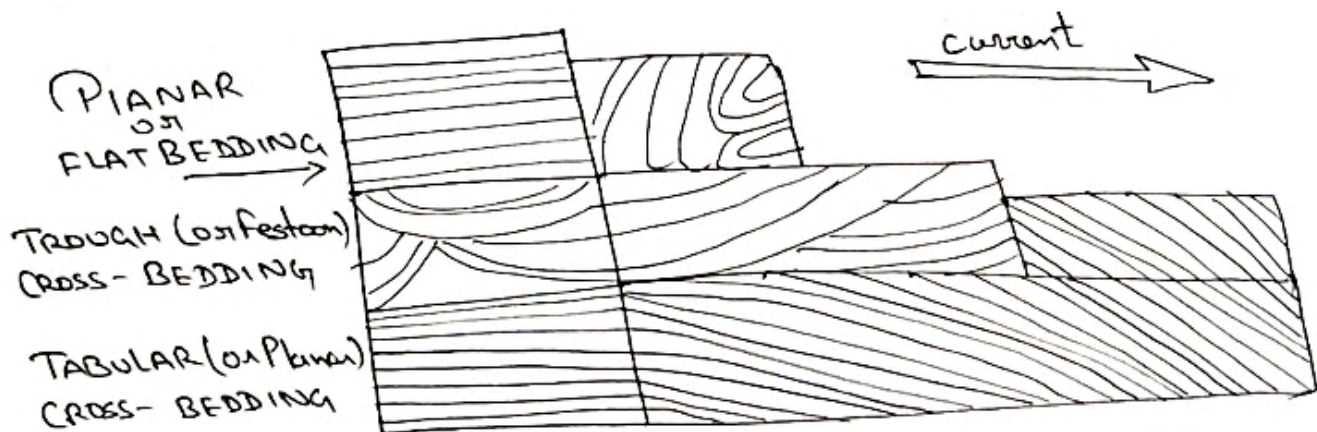


Fig:- showing example of Bedding Plane


Gradational


Sharp


wavy, undulated


Sutured

Fig:- showing Bedding Planes

B) DIP -

Bedding plane is generally inclined in a certain direction. This inclination is known as the dip of the bedding plane.

Dip types -

i) Maximum Dip - A line drawn on the bedding plane in the direction of maximum inclination marks the direction of maximum dip of the plane.

ii) True Dip - The amount of the true dip is the angle which the bedding plane makes with the horizontal in the direction of true dip.

iii) Apparent Dip - The dip measured in a direction other than that of true dip is known as apparent Dip.

⊗ the amount of apparent dip will always be less than the true dip.

⊗ the true dip has both a direction & inclination.

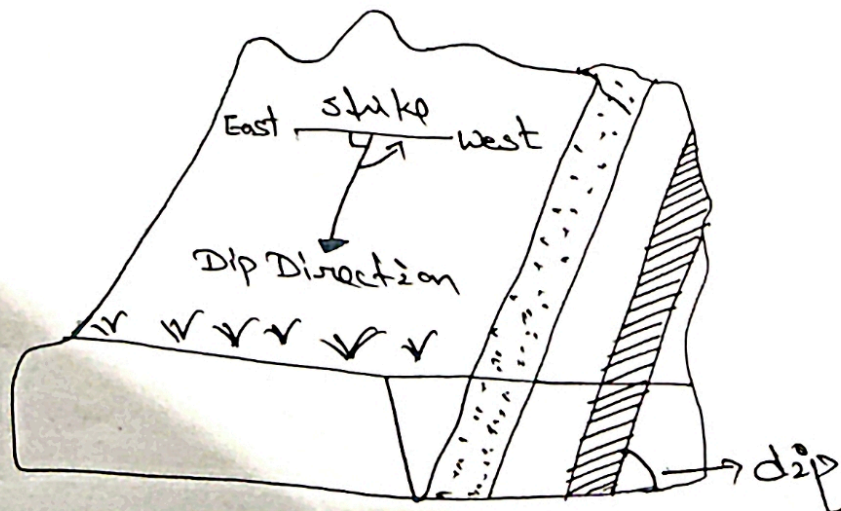


Fig:- showing strike & Dip