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12.001 Introduction to Geology  
Spring 2008

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# Basic Field Procedures

**Planning**

**Location**

**Observation**

**Measurements**

**Notes and Sketches**

**Mapping**

**Geologic relationships**

# Recording information on a map

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- All exposures ringed by a solid line, colour coded by *formation* with an abbreviated lithological descriptor e.g. f.gr.rd. sstn (= fine grained red sandstone)
- Information about what can be seen
- All structural data, unless there is too much to fit it all on the map, in which case, representative structural data

# Recording exposures

## Map A: good features

- Represents exposure shape on the map as accurately as possible, bearing in mind the scale
- Accurate placement of boundary due to accurate recording of observations
- 'V' effect in valley where boundary is inferred

## Map B: poor features

- Exposures too blobby and not to scale
- Boundary poorly placed due to above features
- 'V' effect in valley not interpreted

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# Inferred contacts...



Elkins-Tanton

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All field sheets should have a lithostratigraphic key and all structural symbols used should be explained. The lithostratigraphic key should contain information about lithotype (i.e. not just a list of formation names)

Make sure you write your name on the reverse of each field sheet. The lithostratigraphic key can be on the reverse

A diagram to show how the field sheets fit together is very helpful

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Using colors and  
letters in geologic  
maps:

Sl = Silurian  
limestone

Pv = Permian  
volcanic rock



# Brunton Compass

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