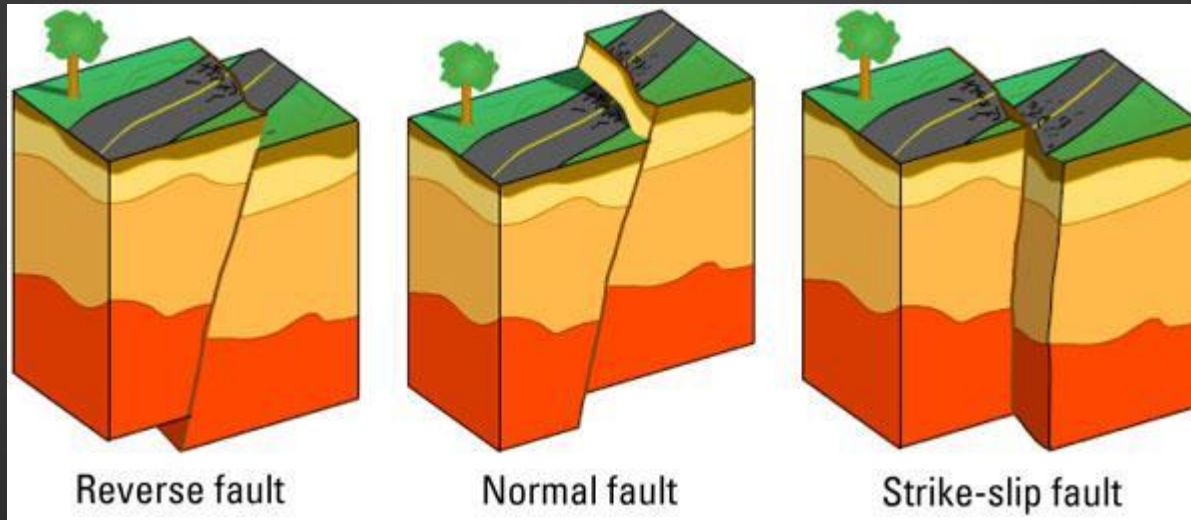


Types of Faulting

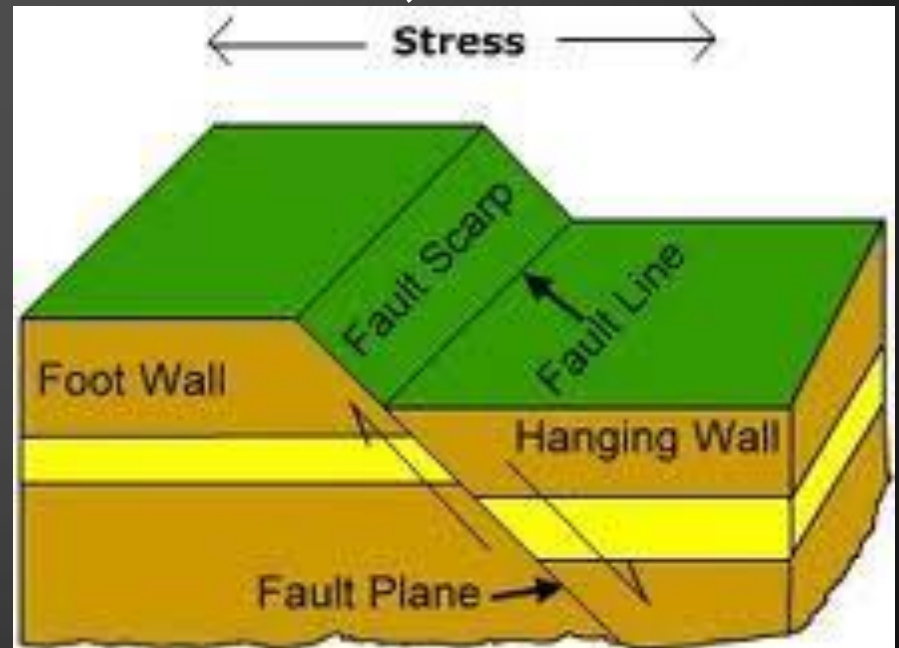


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Dip Slip Type Faults

Normal Faults

- Tensional Stress
- When rock mass, above the fault, moves DOWN
- [Animation](#)

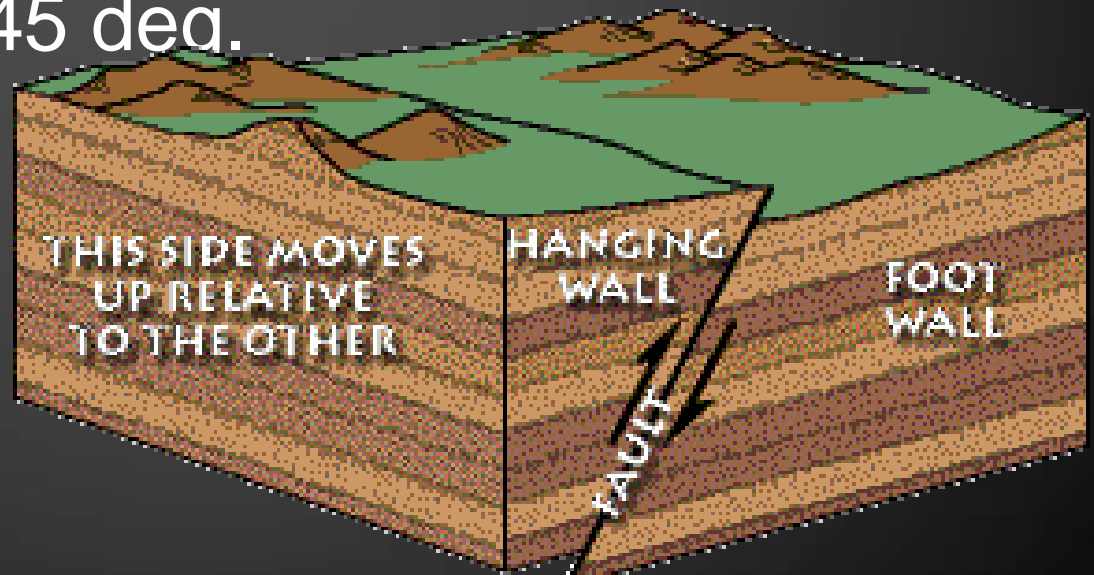


Reverse Faults

- When rock mass, above the fault, moves UP (notice how this differs from a normal fault)
- Thrust fault- reverse where the dip is at an angle less than 45 deg.

- Compressional stress

- [Animation](#)



Comparison

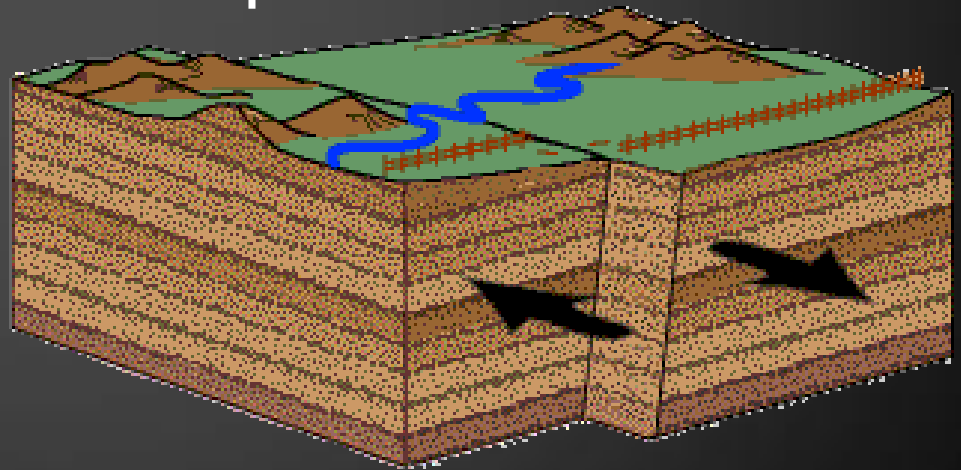
How does a normal fault differ from a reverse fault?

What are features of each fault type?

What type of stress causes each fault type?

Transform Type Faults

- Not a dip slip fault, due to side-to-side motion
- Horizontal movement along a fault
- Also can be called Strike-Slip fault



-Animation

Terms to know

Fault Plane- the plane where a slip/break/displacement occurs during an earthquake.

Footwall- Portion of fault that occurs **below** the fault plane. Comes from mining where the footwall is below their feet.

Hangingwall- The overhanging wall in a reverse fault. Occurs **above** fault plane. Also comes from mining, where miners would “hang” their lantern.

Fault trace- a “line” following a fault on the Earth’s surface. This line often traces where the fault is located beneath the surface.

Fault scarp- a step like feature caused by slip of a fault. (which type of faults mentioned do not produce fault scarps?)

Sources

earthonlinemedia.com

<http://geomaps.wr.usgs.gov/parks/deform/greverse.html>

soundwaves.usgs.gov

<http://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/glossary/>