

Module 22A
Geological Laws

GEOLOGIC LAWS

Geologic Laws

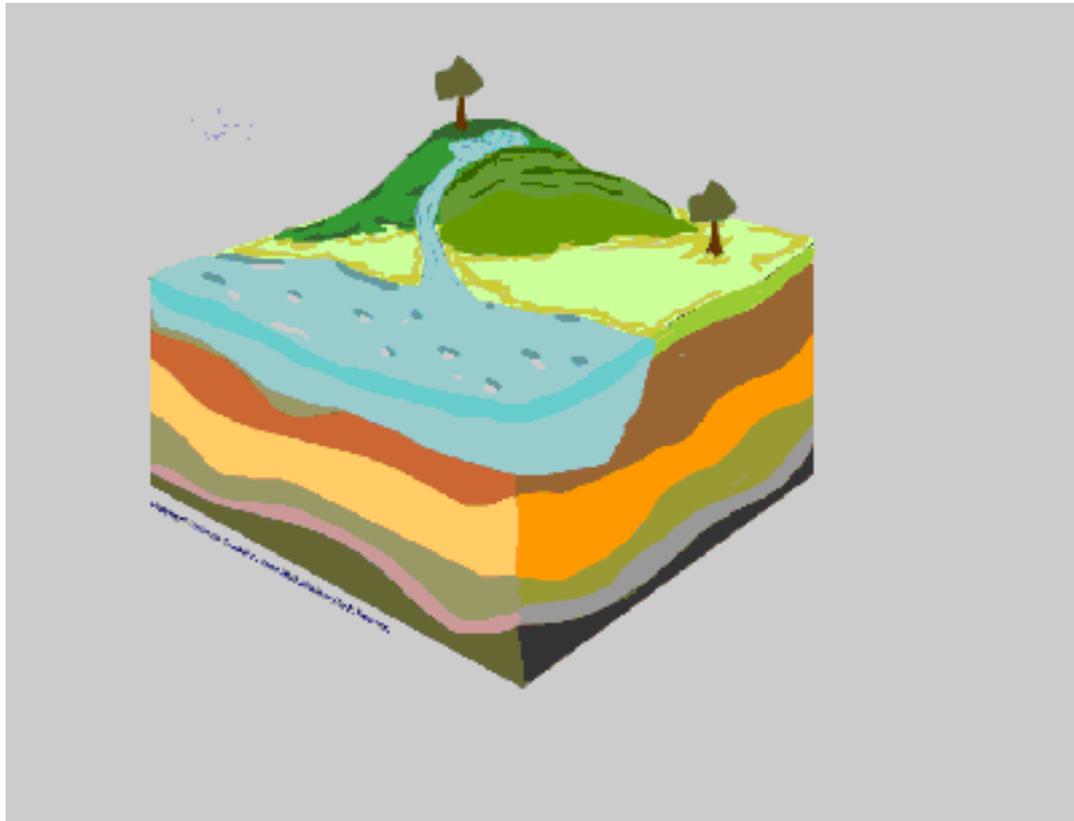
- Superposition
- Original Horizontality
- Original Continuity
- Uniformitarianism
- Cross-cutting Relationship
- Inclusions
- Faunal Succession

Missing strata

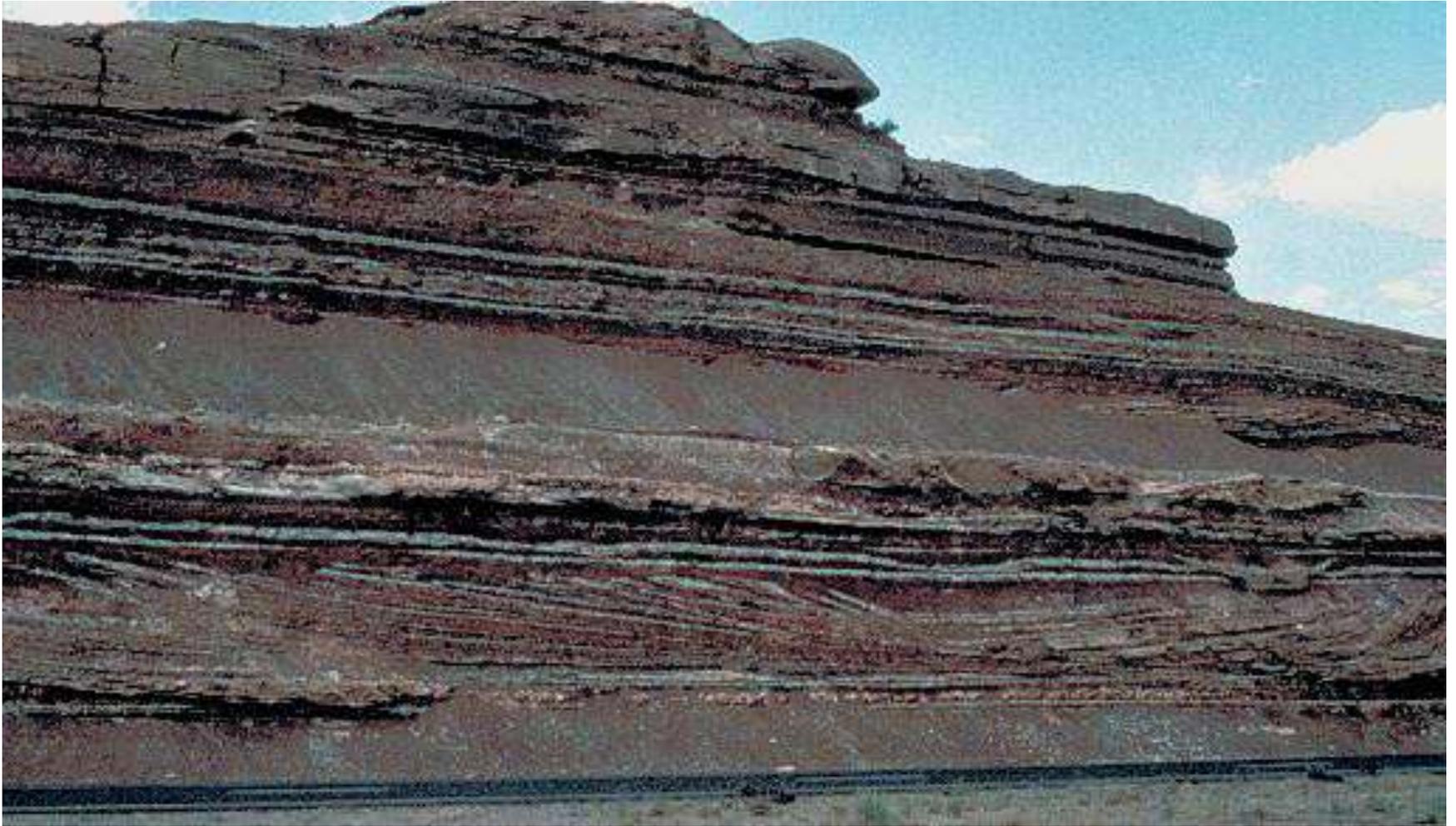
- Unconformity
- Correlation

Law of Superposition

- ❑ In an undisturbed rock sequence, the bottom layer of rock is older than the layer above it, or
- ❑ The younger strata at the top in an undisturbed sequence of sedimentary rocks.



Law of Superposition



Undisturbed strata

Law of Superposition



Disturbed strata

Law of original horizontality

- ❑ Sedimentary rocks are laid down in horizontal or nearly horizontal layers, or
- ❑ Sedimentary strata are laid down nearly horizontally and are essentially parallel to the surface upon which they accumulate



**Horizontal Layers of
Sedimentary Rock**



Law of Original Continuity

- The original continuity of water-laid sedimentary strata is terminated only by pinching out against the basin of deposition, at the time of their deposition**

Law of Original Continuity



Law of Original Continuity

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B

Photo by Diane Carlson

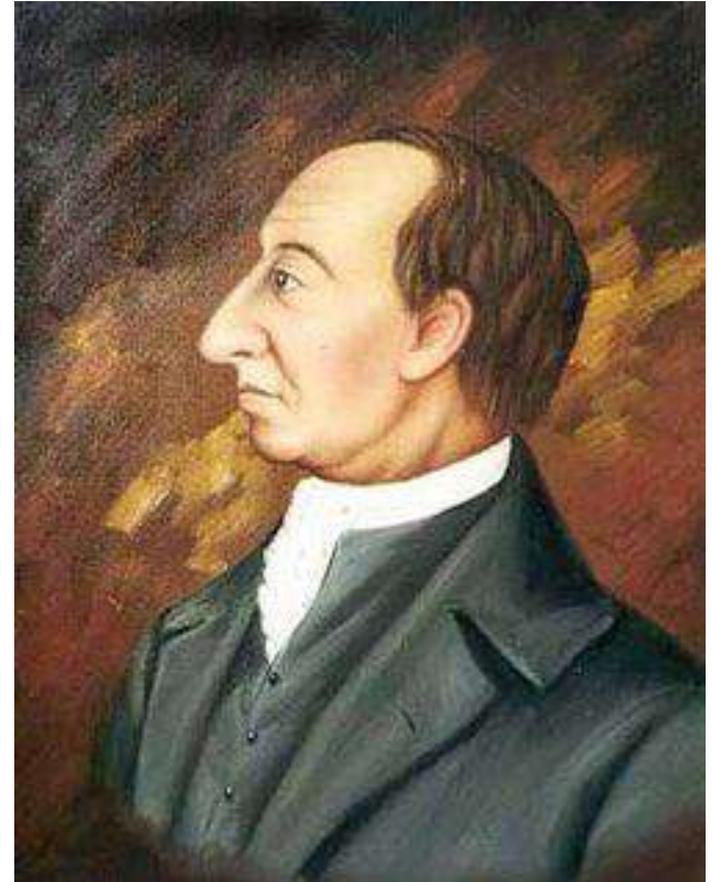
Law of Original Continuity

NOTE:

This law is considerable **oversimplification. The last discoveries indicate that the termination is not necessarily at a basin border. Facies changes may terminated a strata.**

Uniformitarianism

- ❑ **James Hutton (1726-1797)**
Scottish geologist developed the laws of geology
- ❑ **Uniformitarianism is a cornerstone of geology**
- ❑ **Considered the Father of Modern Geology**



Uniformitarianism

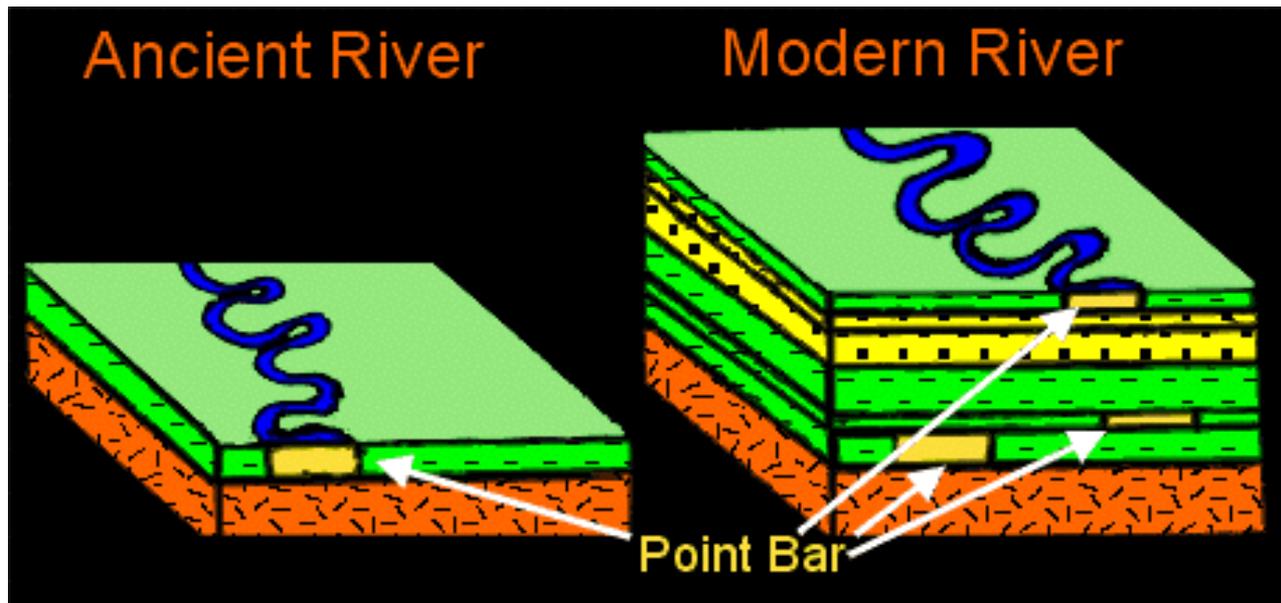
- ❑ **Uniformitarianism** is based on the **premise** that:
 - the physical and chemical laws of nature have remained the same through time
 - present-day processes have operated throughout geologic time
 - rates and intensities of geologic processes, and their results may have changed with time
- ❑ To interpret geologic events from evidence preserved in rocks
 - we must first understand present-day processes and their results

Uniformitarianism is a cornerstone of geology

Uniformitarianism

MODIFIED STATEMENT

"The present is the key to the past"



- The processes (plate tectonics, mountain building, erosion) we see today are believed to have been occurring since the Earth was formed.

Uniformitarianism

The uniformitarianism states that **processes** which operate at present also operated in the past, and **produces** the same results.

These processes **need not** have operated at the **same rate**, nor at the **same intensity**.

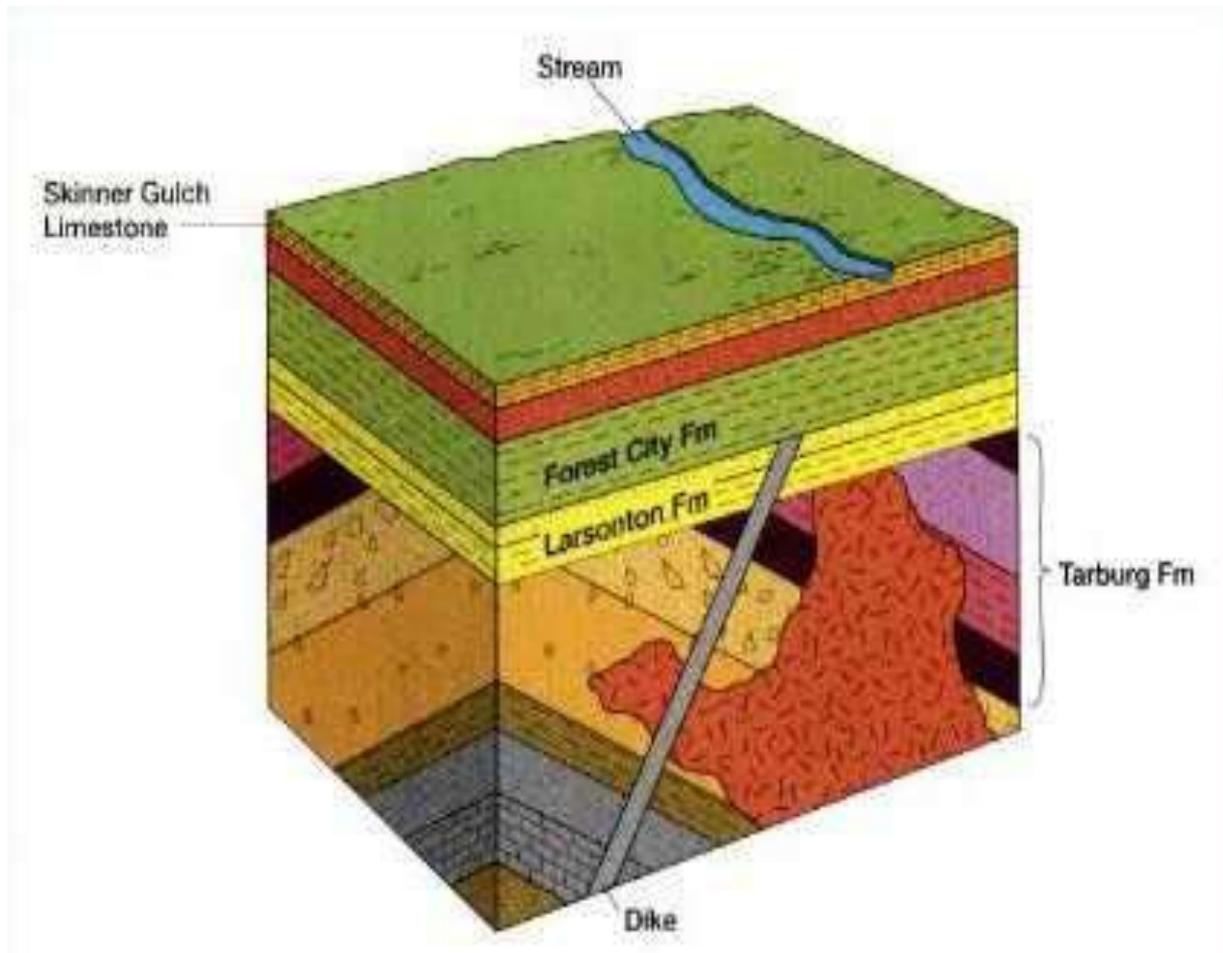
Saying “*The present is the key to the past*“, which is commonly offered as a ‘definition’ of uniformitarianism, is considerable **oversimplification**.

The degree of correlation between ancient and modern processes decreases as the time interval increases, e.g. in eras prior to the emergence of land vegetation, weathering and erosion must have been different in character and intensity compared with today

Whitten, DGA and Brooks, JRV. 1977. *The Penguin Dictionary of Geology*. Middlesex: Penguin Books. p. 466.

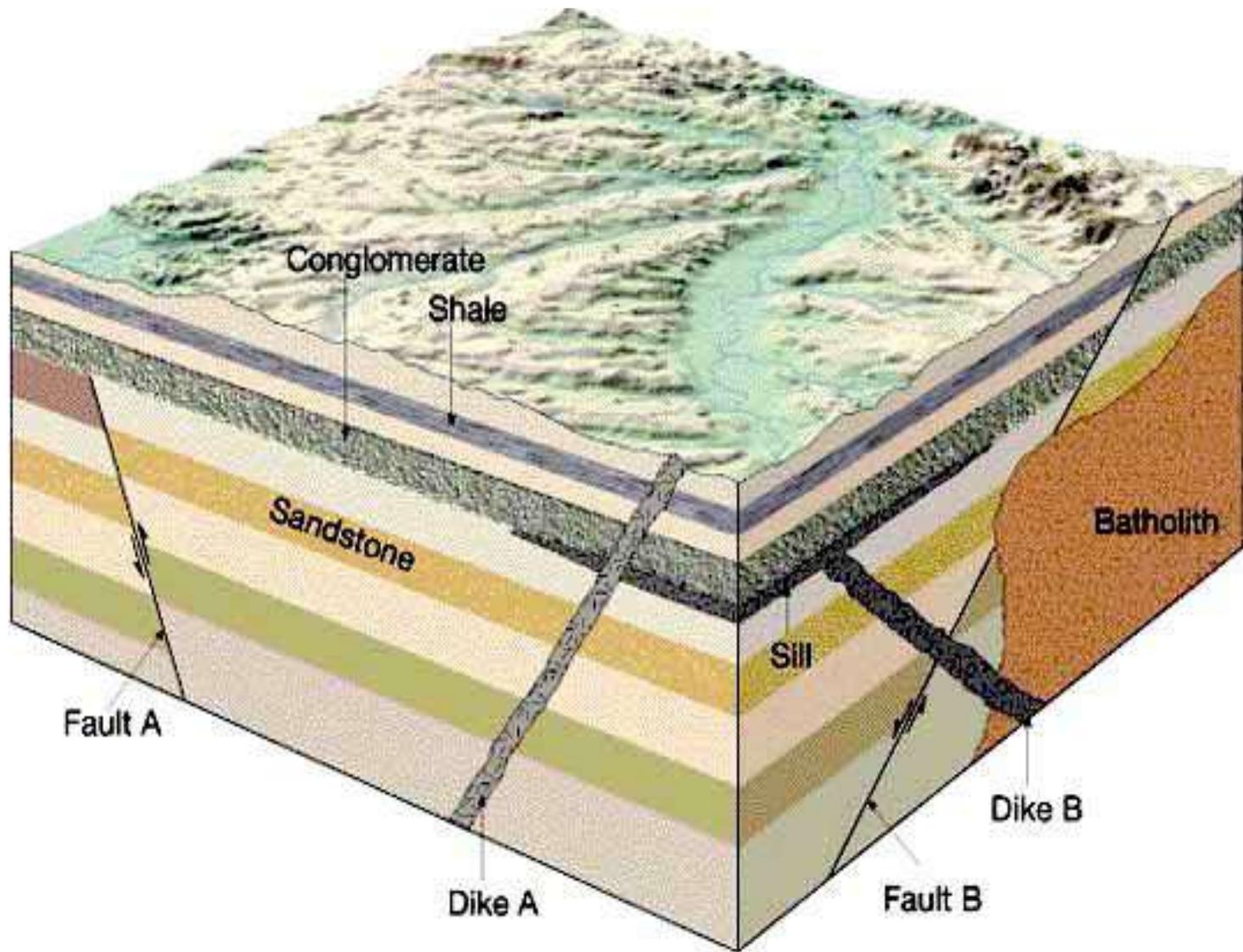
Law of Cross-cutting Relationship

- ❑ The thing doing the cutting is younger than the thing being cut.



Find out the cross-cutting relationship!

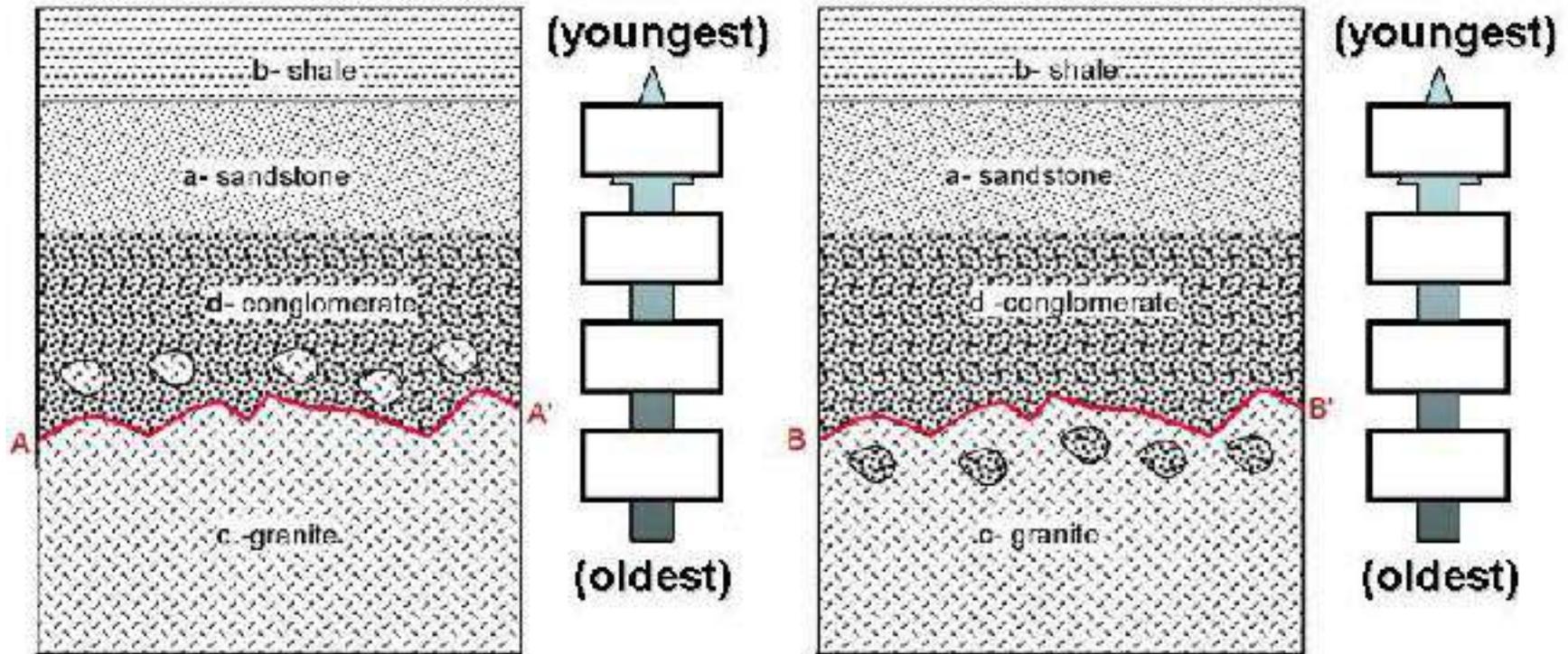
Law of Cross-cutting Relationship



How many cross-cutting relationships are there?

Law of Inclusions

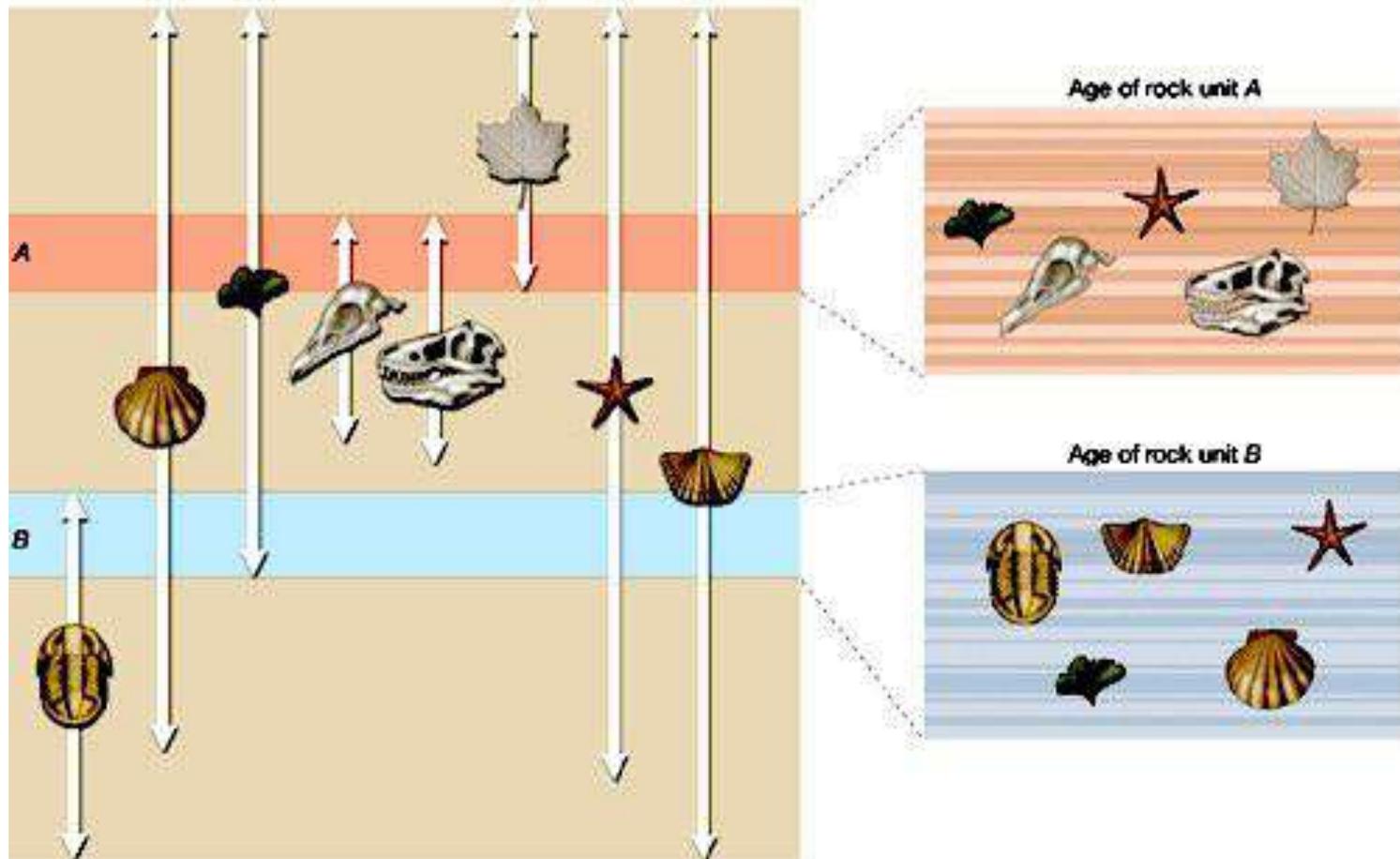
□ The included rock is older than the rock around it



1. State the principle of inclusions
2. In the above diagrams list the strata, their order of occurrence from oldest to youngest
3. What is the nature of the contact **A-A'**?
4. What is the nature of the contact **B-B'**?

Law of Faunal Succession

- ❑ Fossils occur in a definite, invariable sequence in the geologic record.

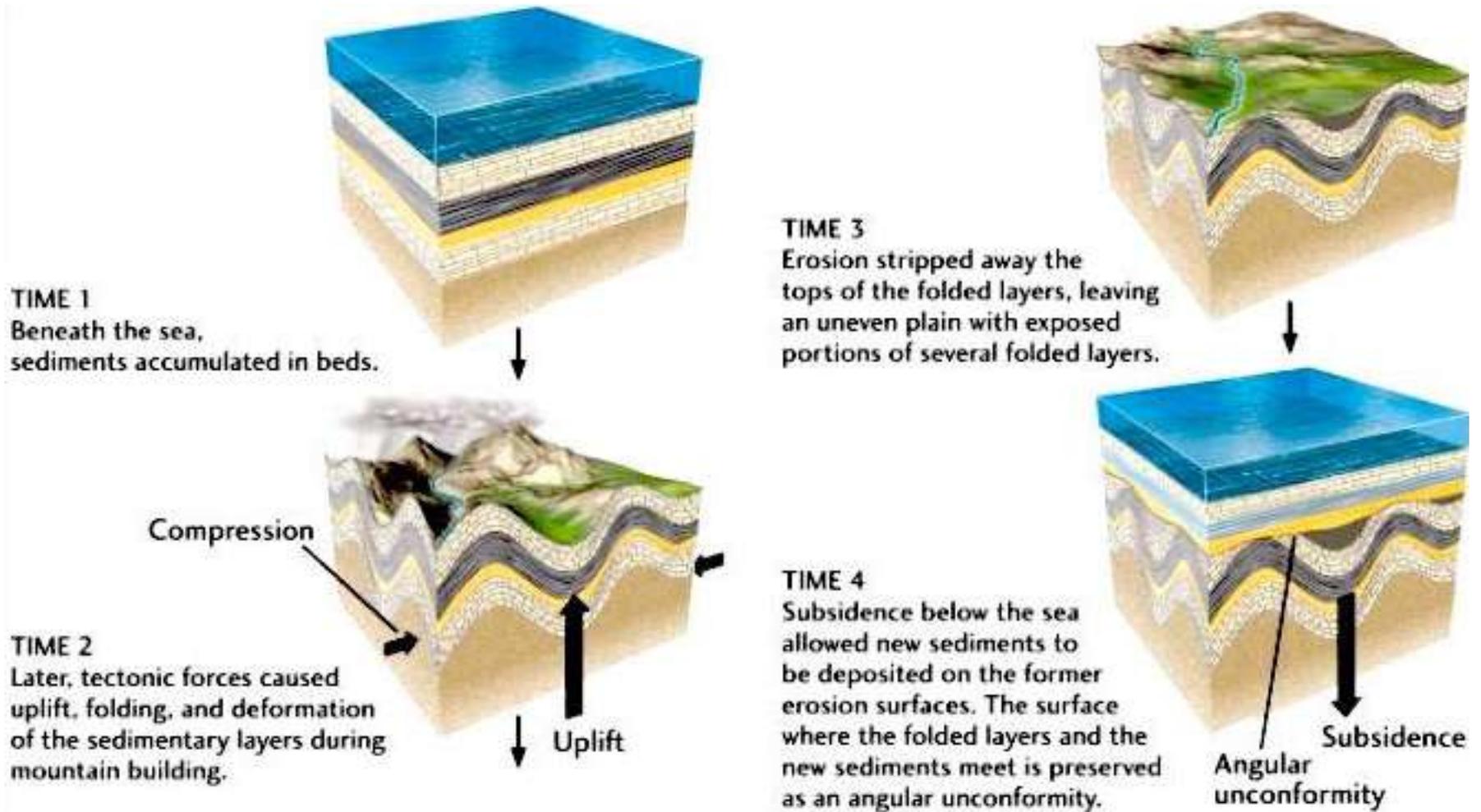


Unconformity and Conformity



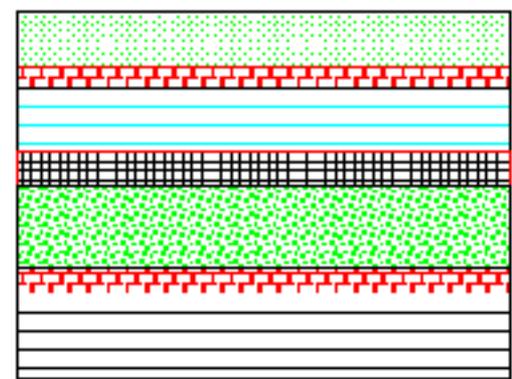
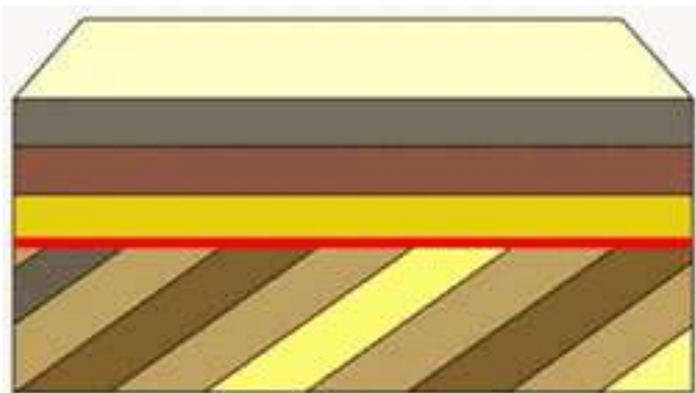
Unconformity

- ❑ Gaps in the rock record caused by weathering, erosion, and volcanic action.

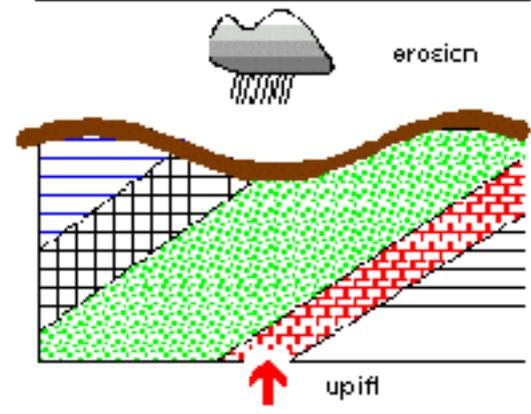


Unconformity: angular unconformity

Development of angular unconformity



Step #1
Deposit sequence of conformable strata.

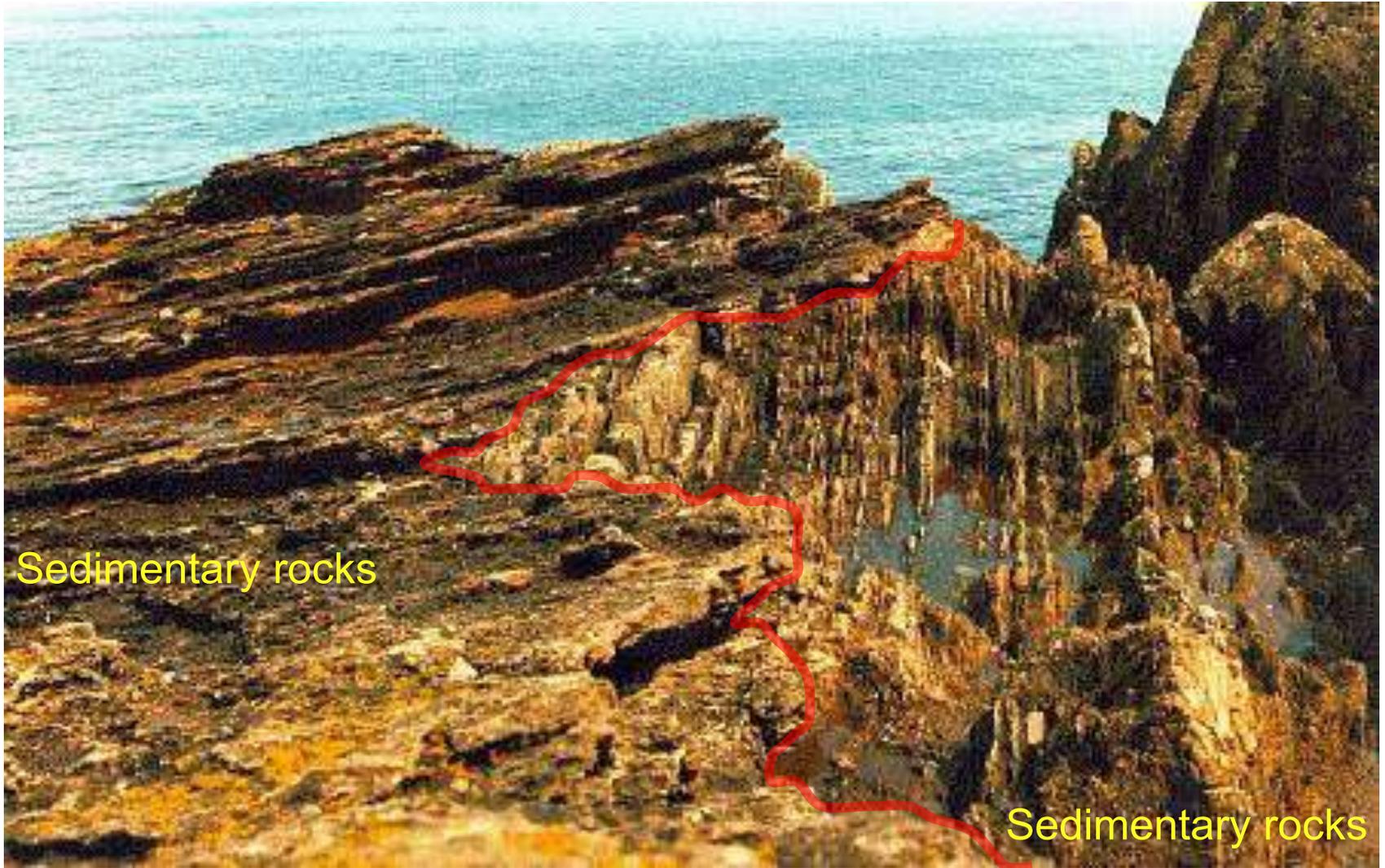


Step #2
Uplift and erosion
and tilting
surface, hills and valleys



angular unconformity
Step #3
subsidence
deposit new beds
beds NOT parallel
across contact

Unconformity: angular unconformity



Unconformity: angular unconformity

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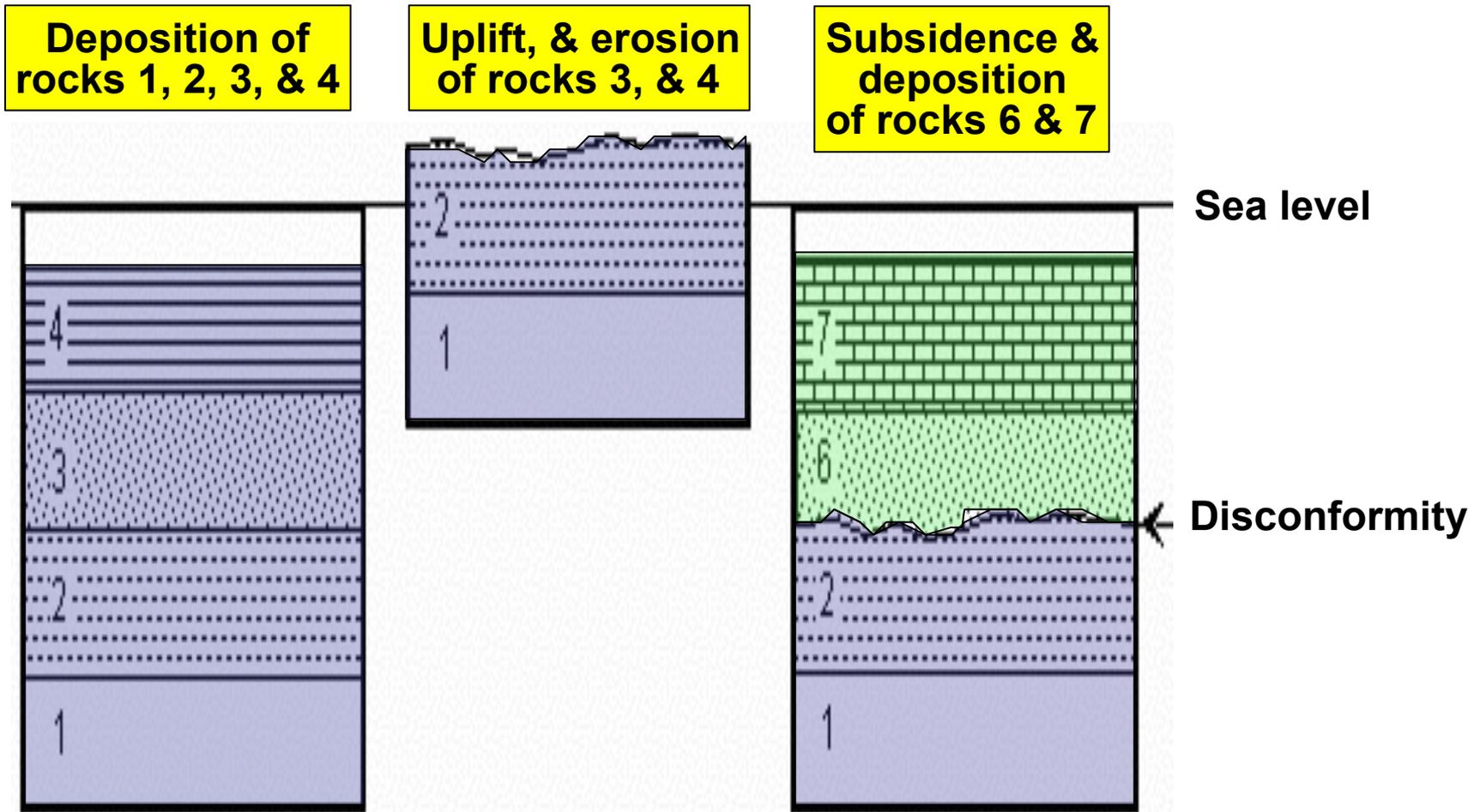


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Photo by C. C. Plummer

Unconformity: disconformity

Development of a disconformity



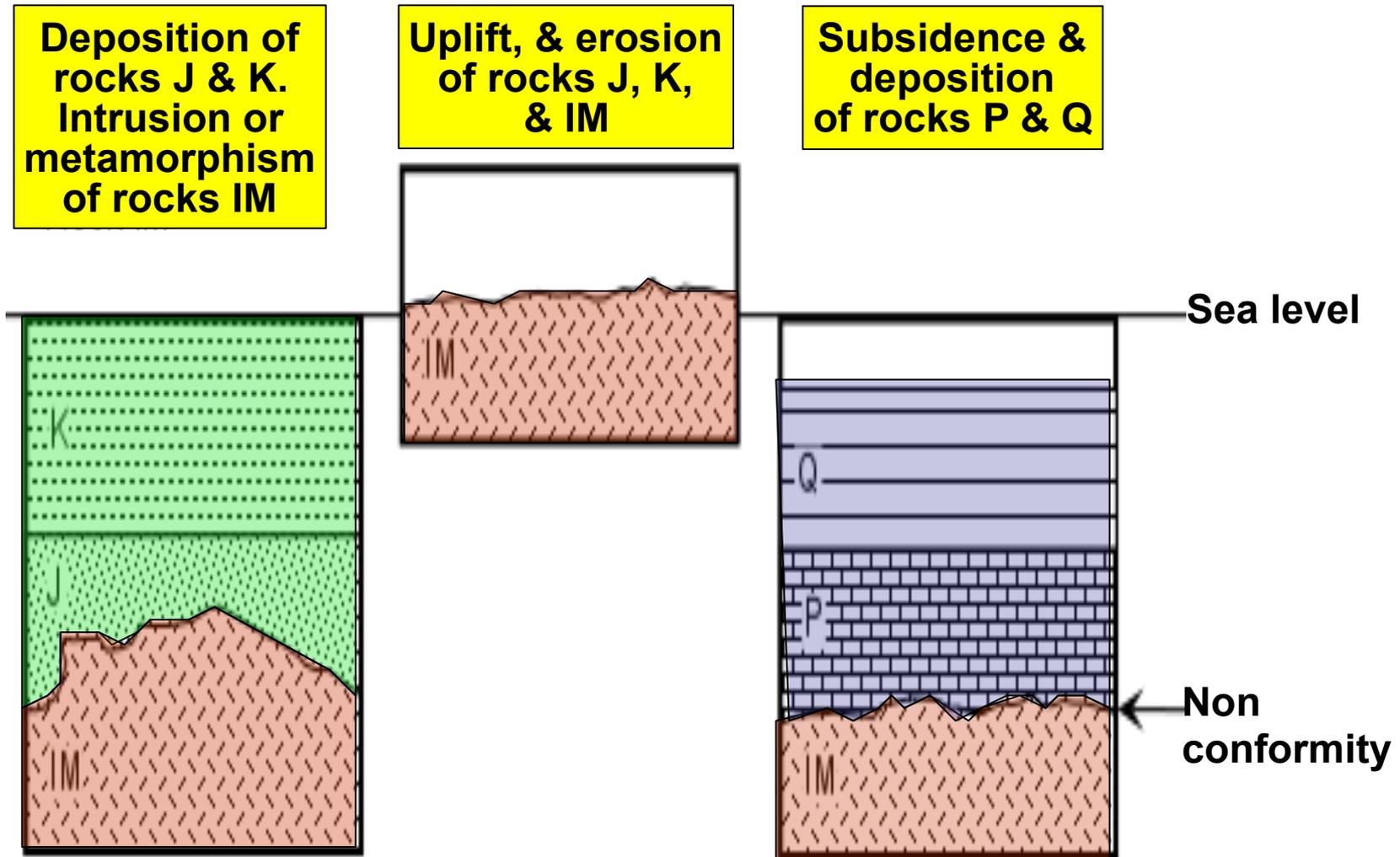
Unconformity: disconformity

Disconformity



Unconformity: Nonconformity

Development of a nonconformity

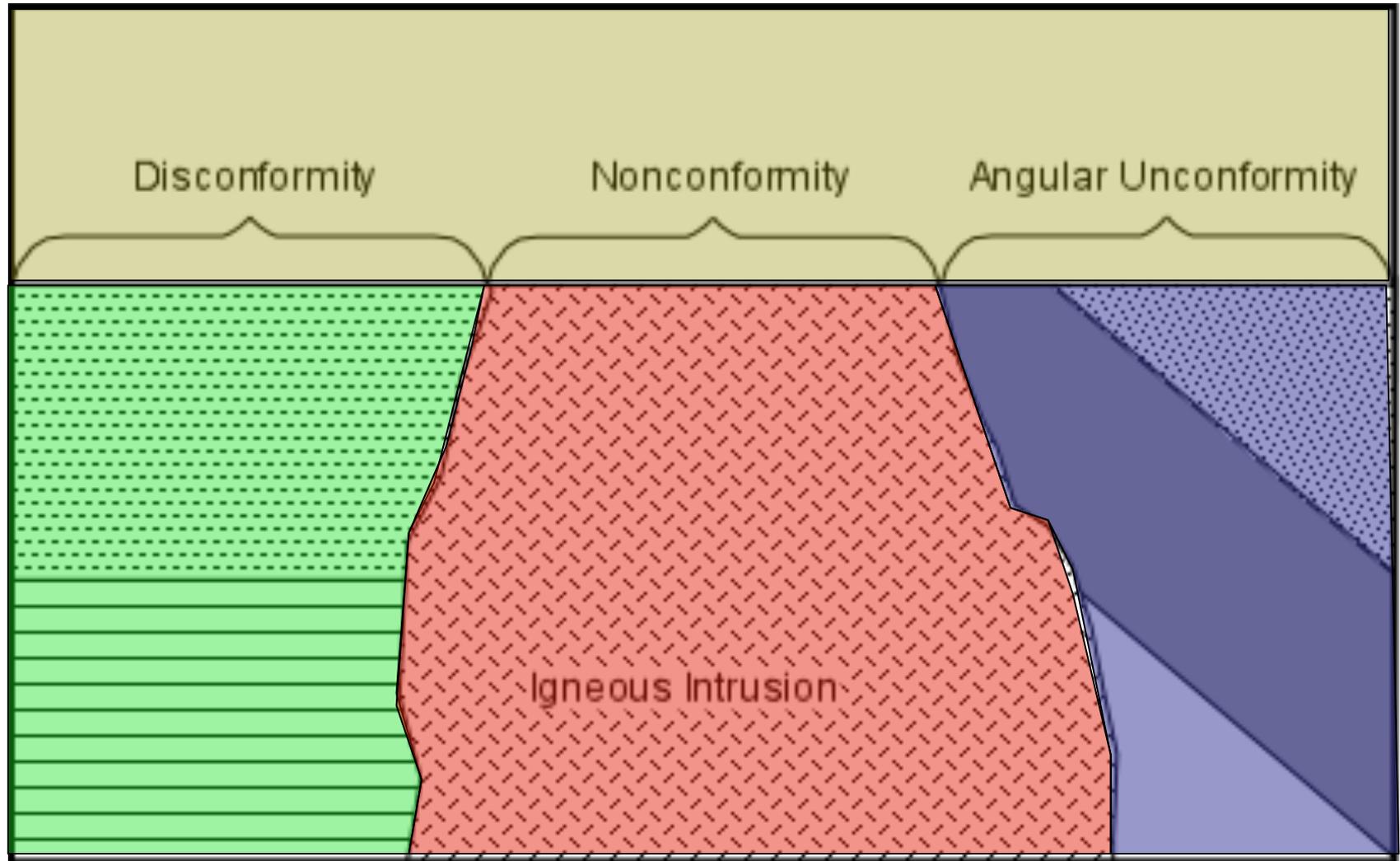


Unconformity: Nonconformity

Nonconformity

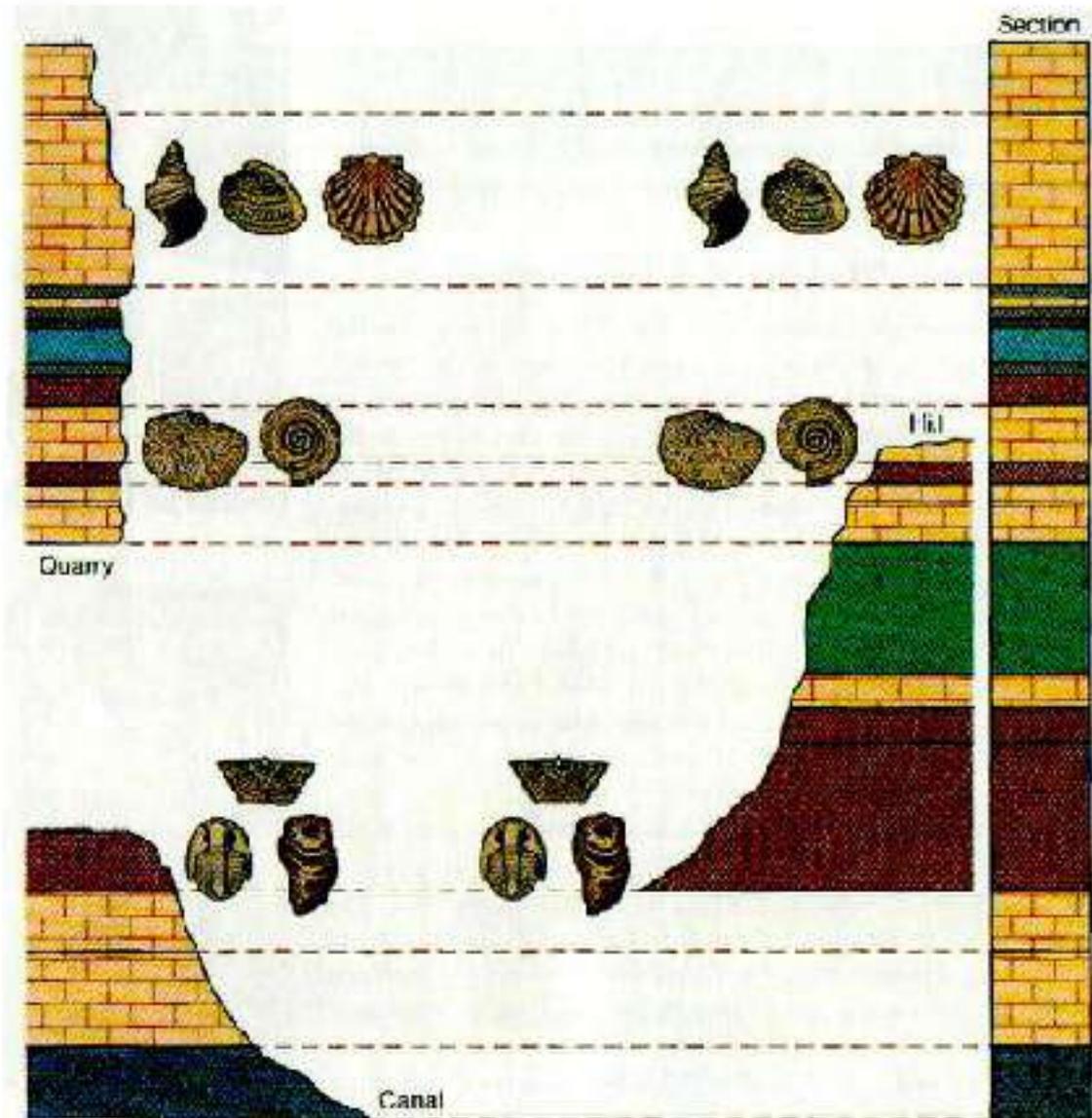


Unconformity



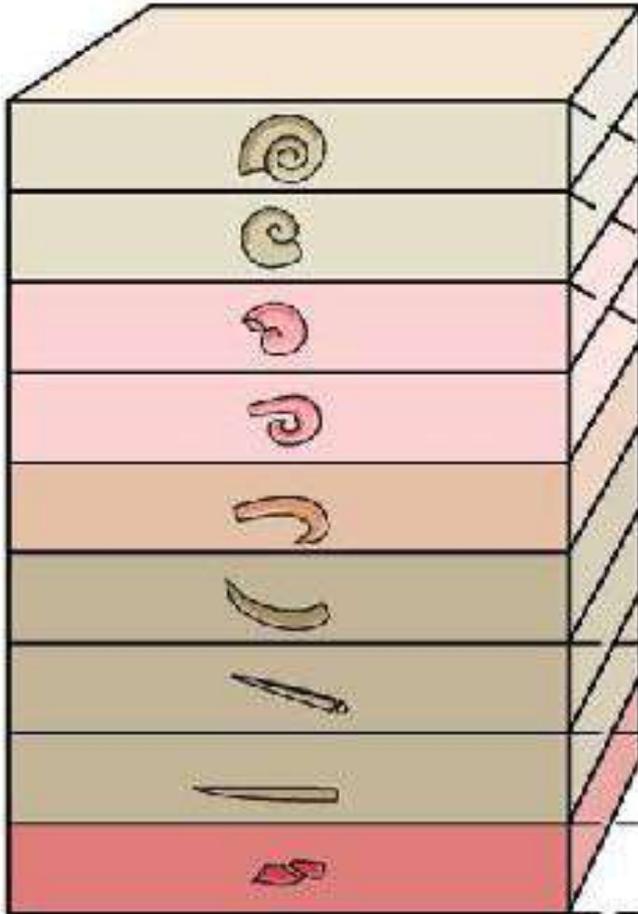
Correlation

- ❑ The matching of rock outcrops of one region to those of another region.
- ❑ Geologists use fossils, unique rocks, or mineral features to match the layers.

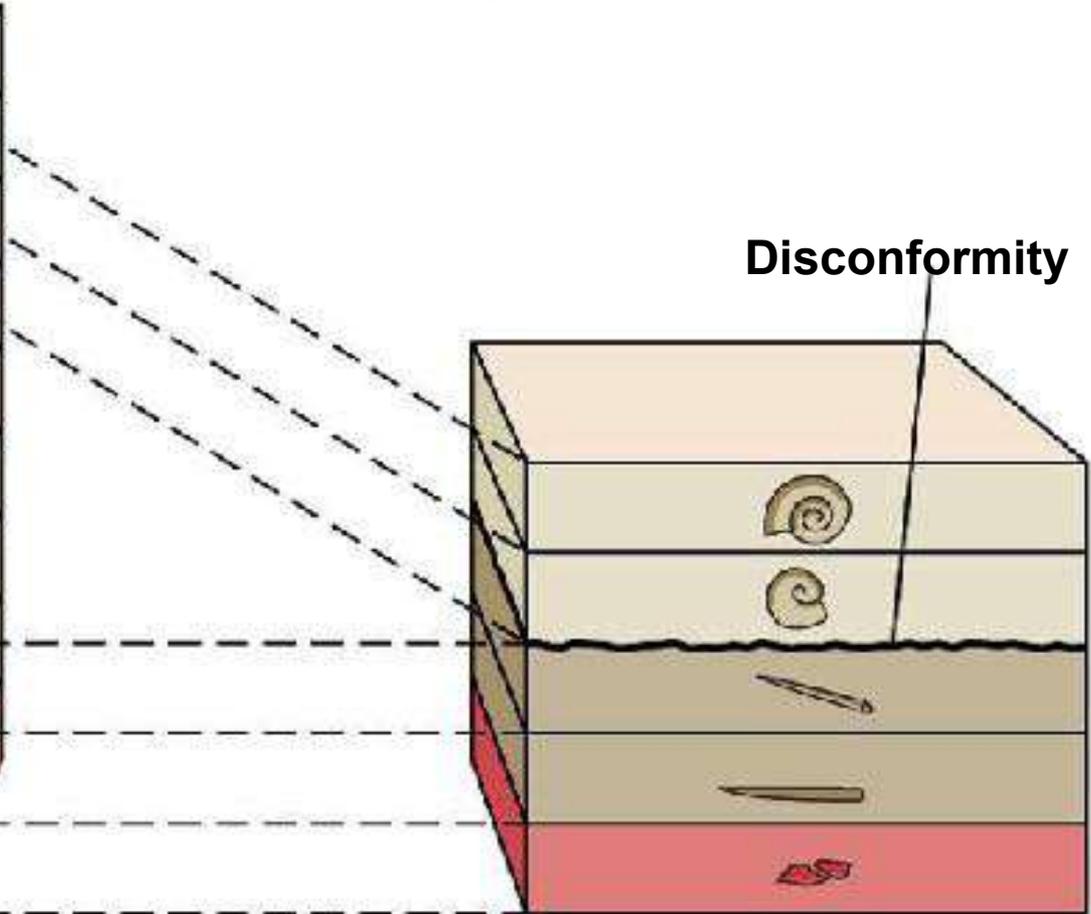


Correlation

Sequence of sedimentary rock with complete record of deposition



Sequence shows a break in the record as indicated by correlatable fossils



Dashed lines indicate correlation of rock units between the two areas

Correlation

