

**Module 22A**  
**Geological Laws**

# GEOLOGIC LAWS

## *Geologic Laws*

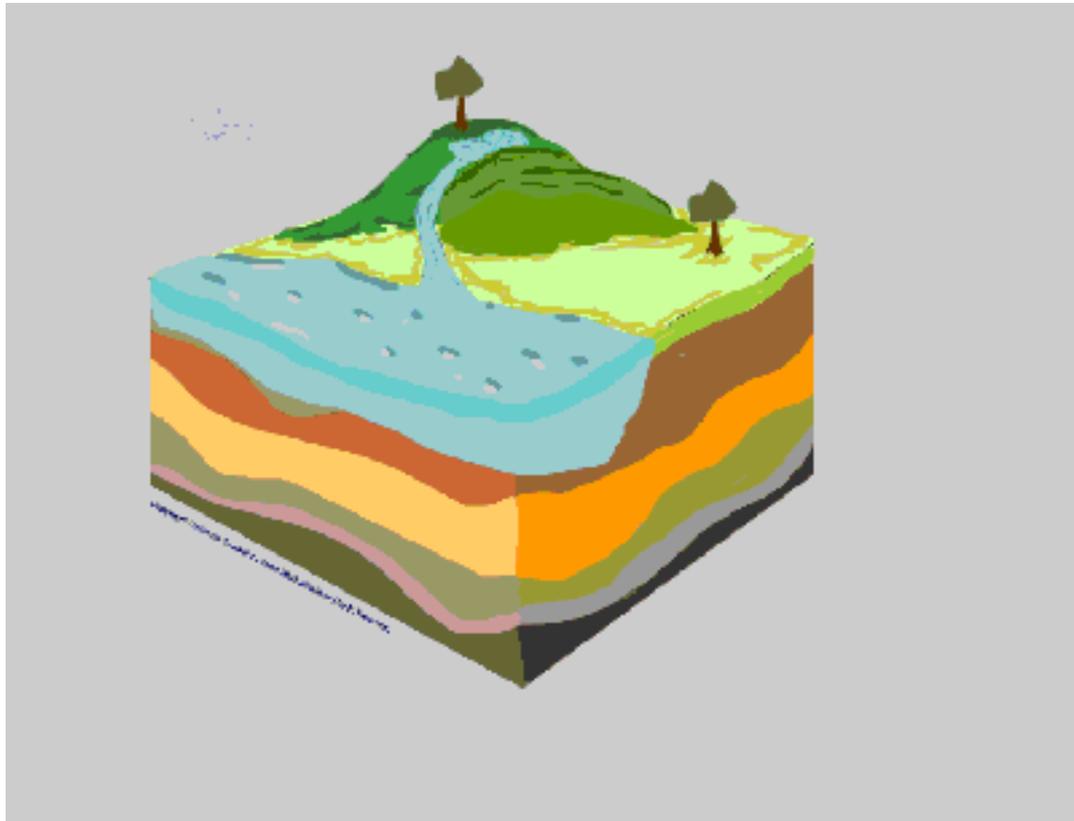
- Superposition
- Original Horizontality
- Original Continuity
- Uniformitarianism
- Cross-cutting Relationship
- Inclusions
- Faunal Succession

## *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*

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.



**B**

Photo by Diane Carlson

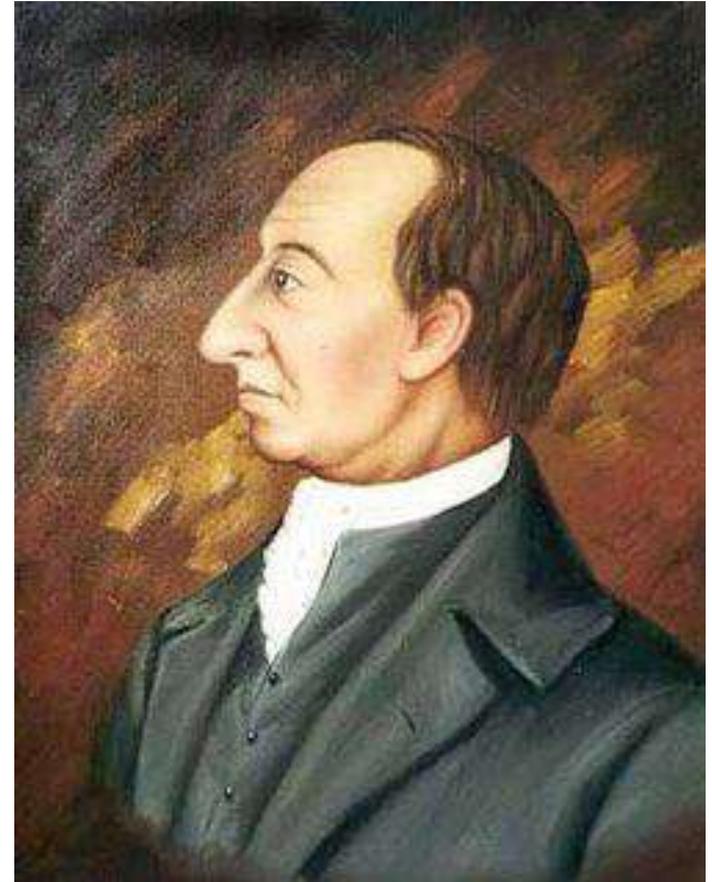
# *Law of Original Continuity*

**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*

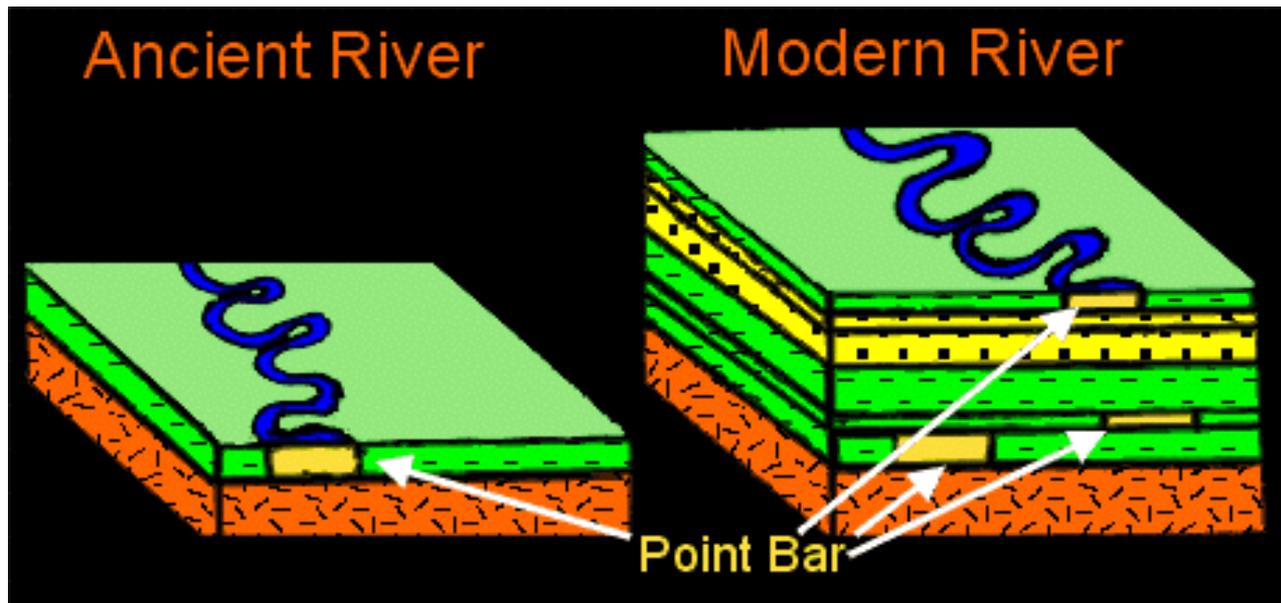
- ❑ **Uniformitarianism** is based on the **premise** that:
  - the physical and chemical laws of nature have remained the same through time
  - present-day processes have operated throughout geologic time
  - rates and intensities of geologic processes, and their results may have changed with time
- ❑ 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**.

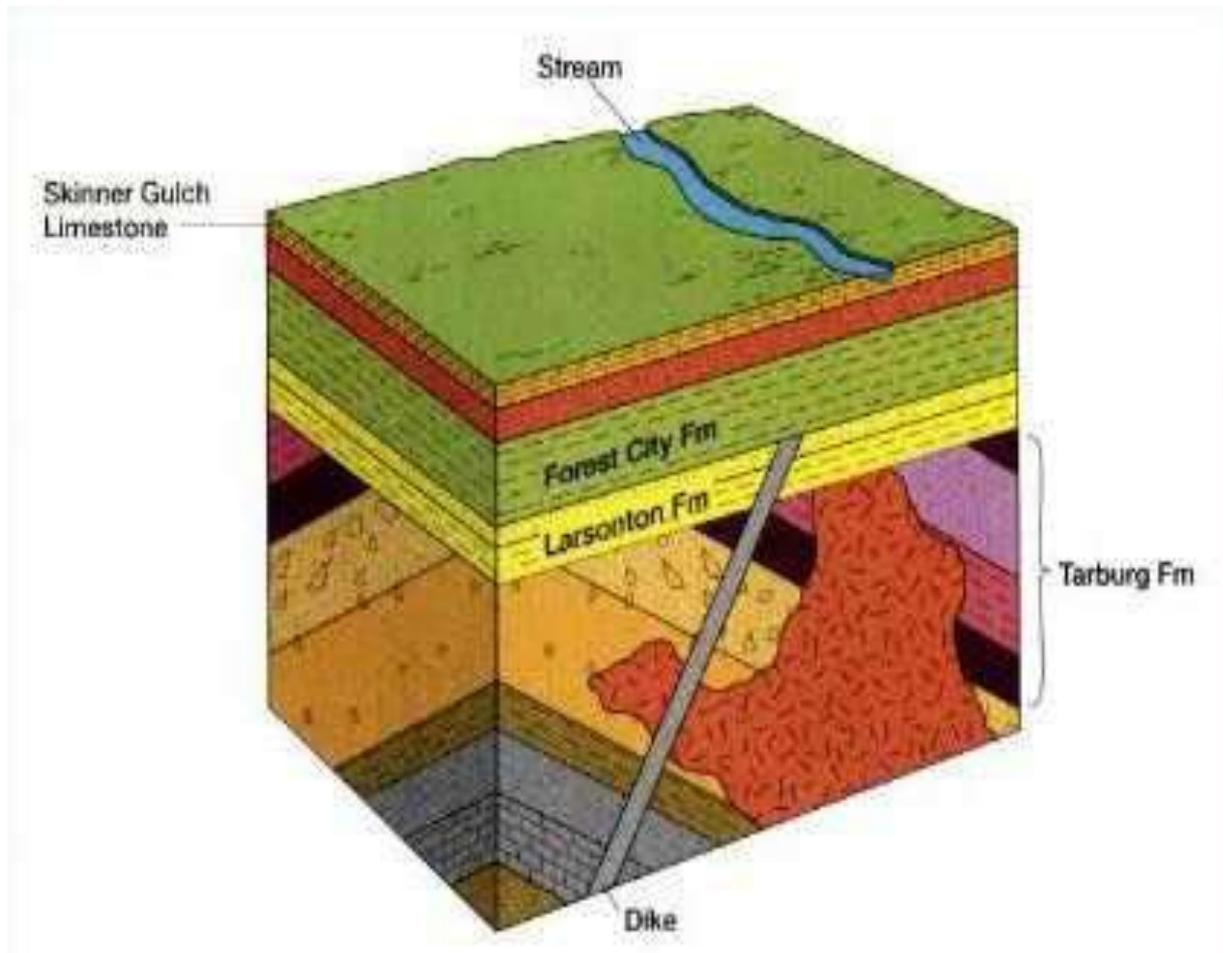
Saying “*The present is the key to the past*“, which is commonly offered as a ‘definition’ of uniformitarianism, is considerable **oversimplification**.

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.

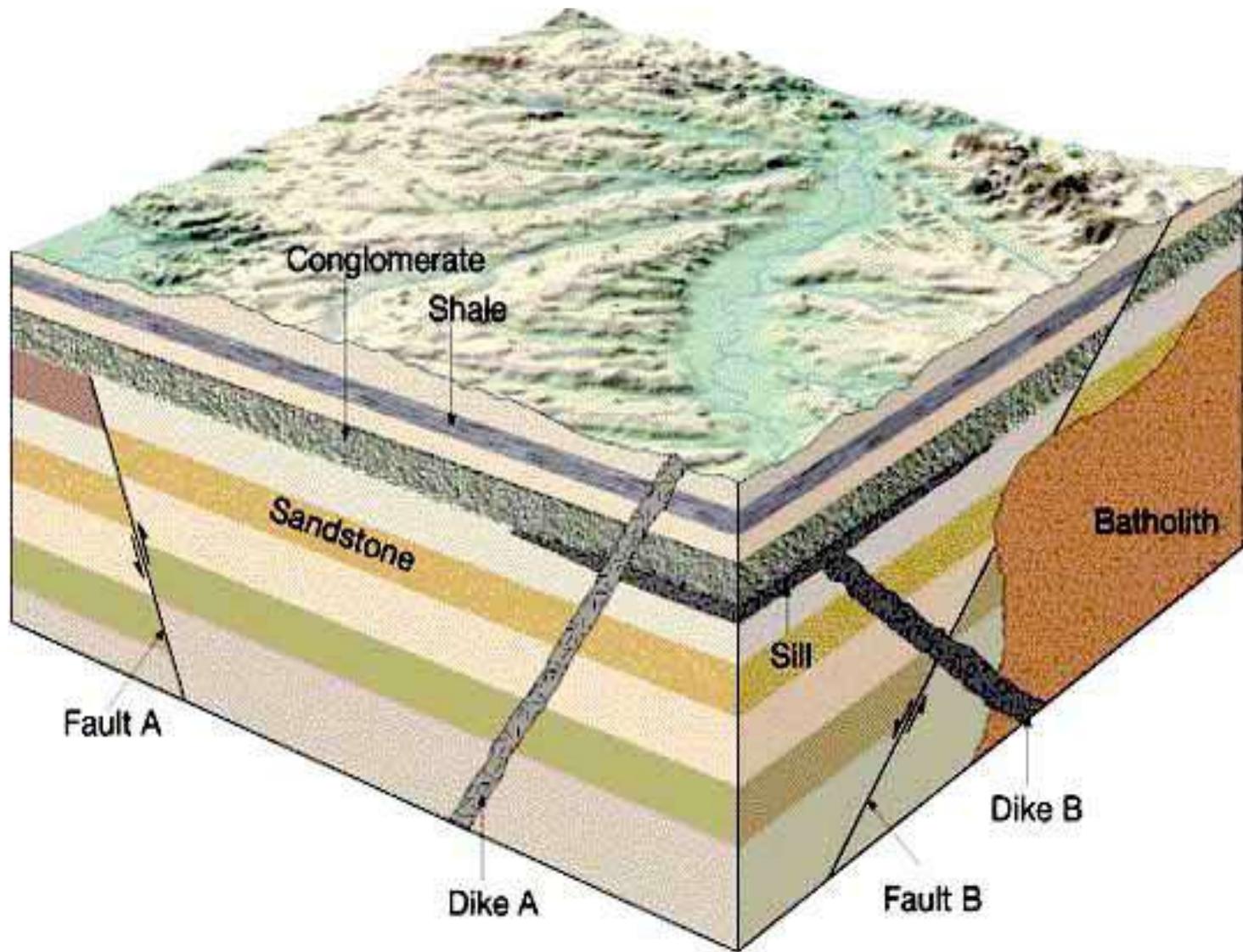
# Law of Cross-cutting Relationship

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



Find out the cross-cutting relationship!

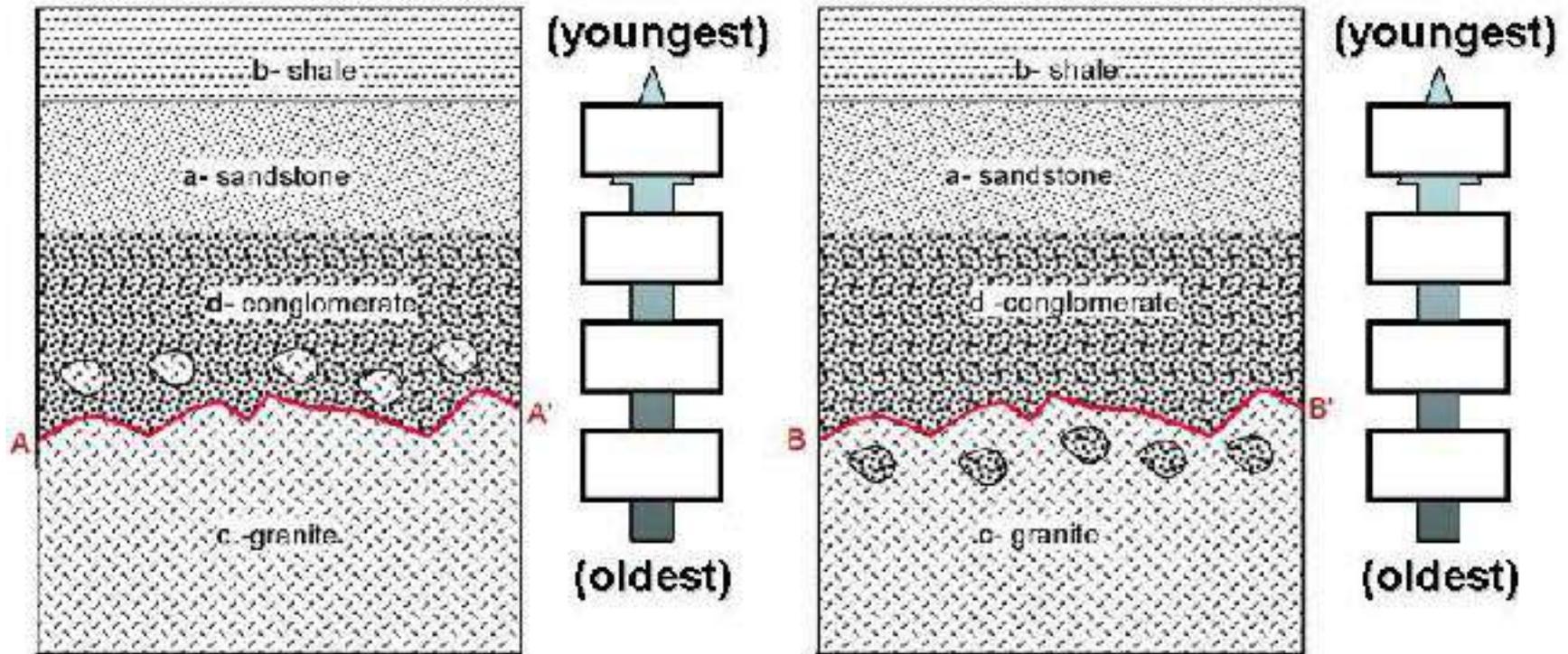
# *Law of Cross-cutting Relationship*



**How many cross-cutting relationships are there?**

# Law of Inclusions

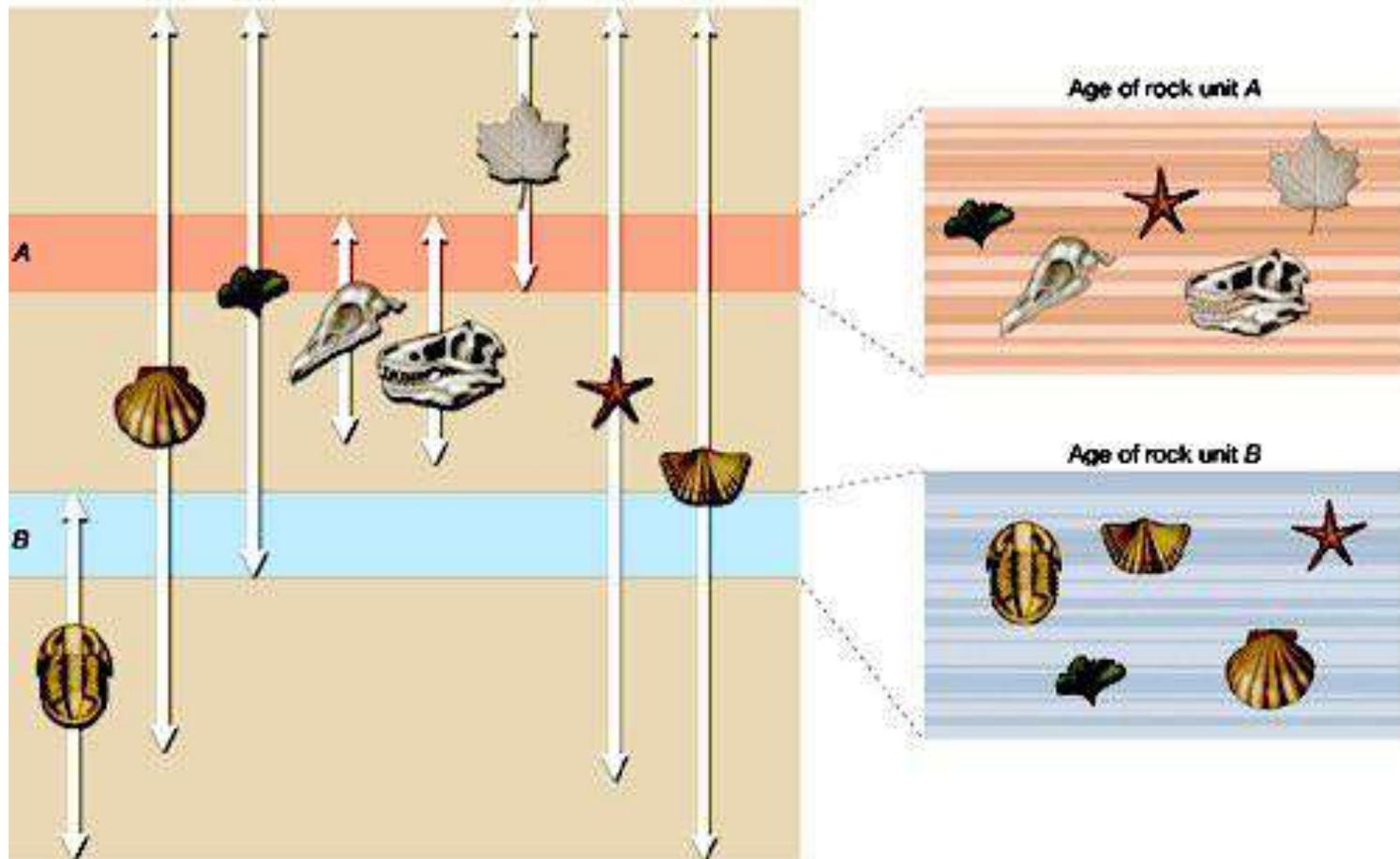
□ The included rock is older than the rock around it



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.

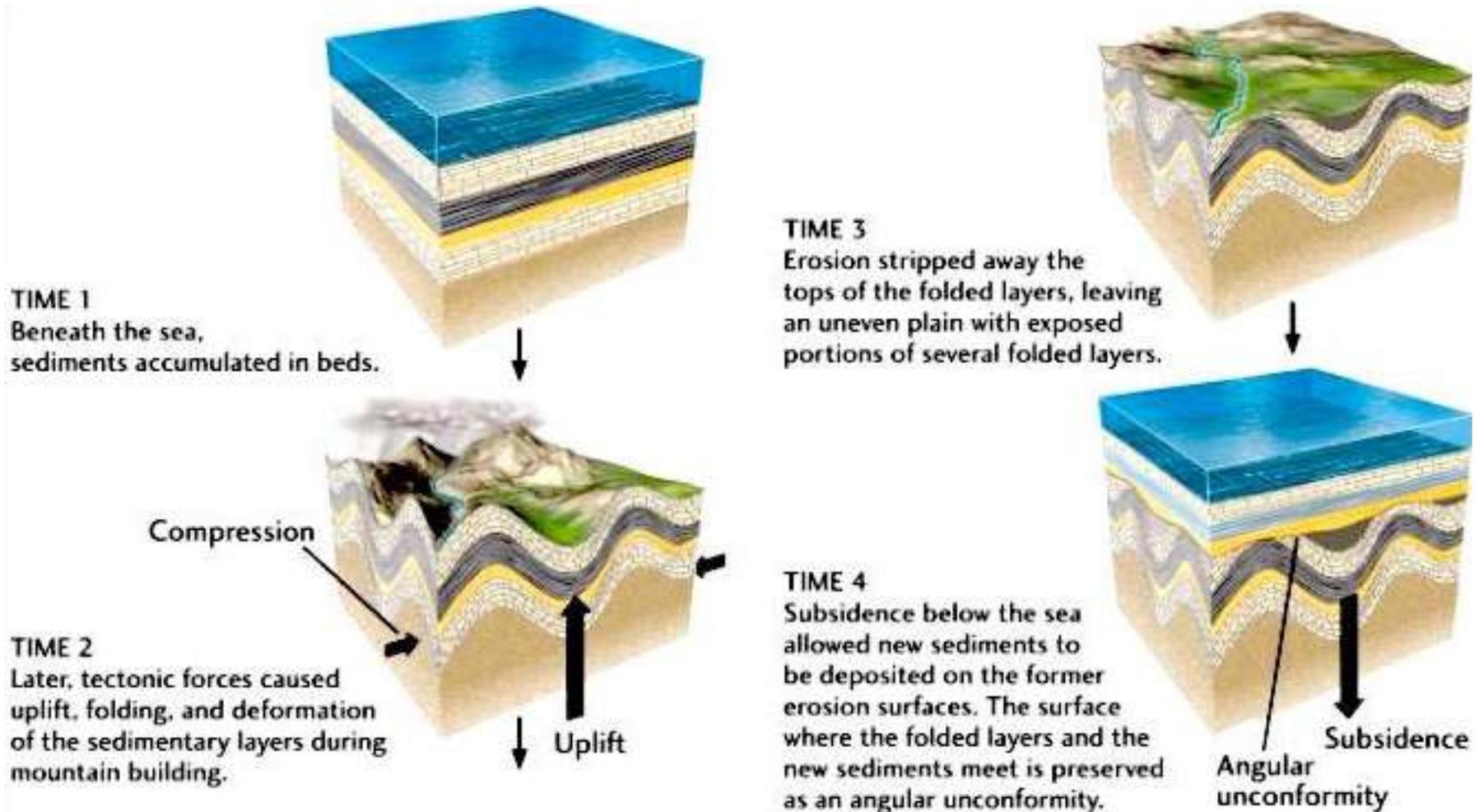


# *Unconformity and Conformity*



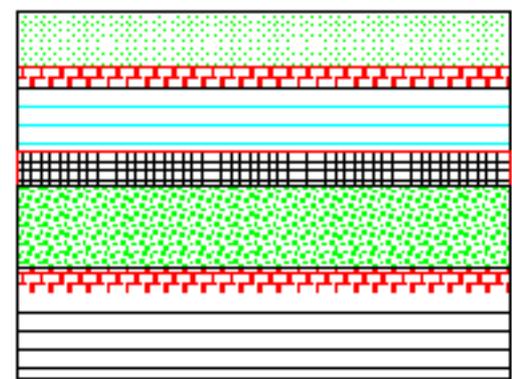
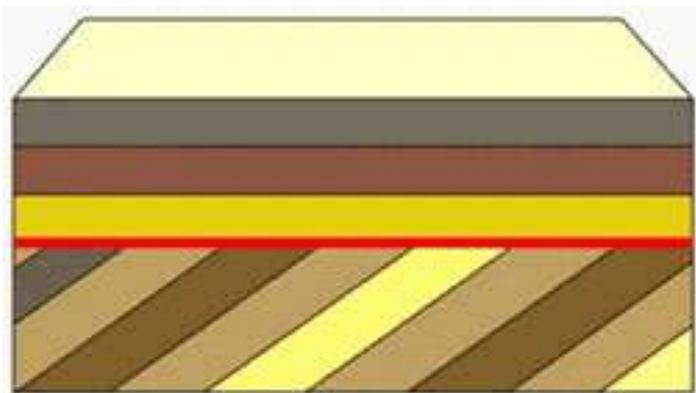
# Unconformity

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

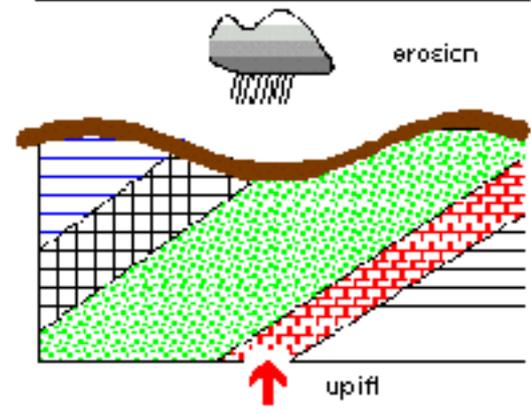


# Unconformity: angular unconformity

## Development of angular unconformity



Step #1  
Deposit sequence of conformable strata.

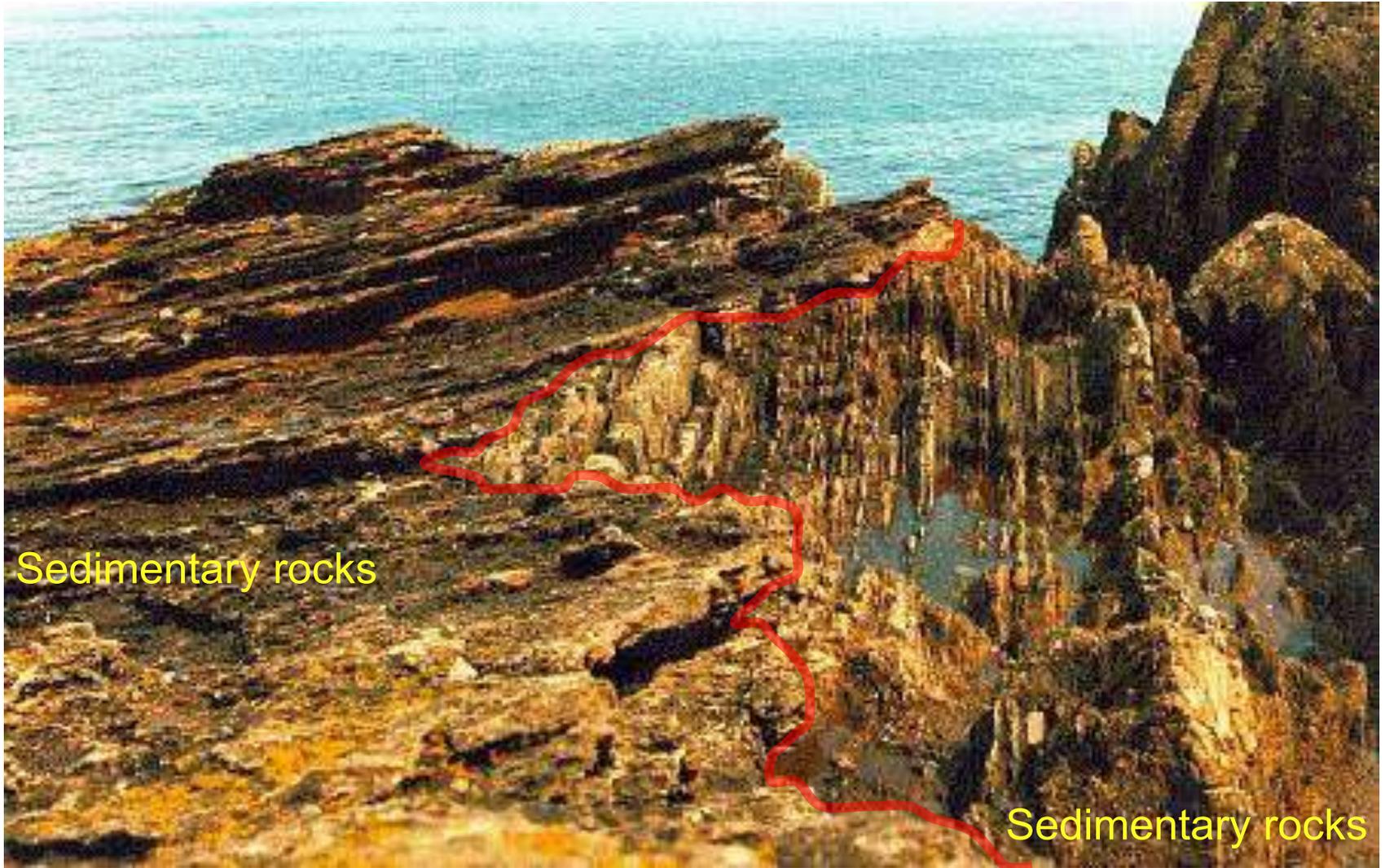


Step #2  
Uplift and erosion  
and tilting  
surface, hills and valleys



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

# *Unconformity: angular unconformity*



# *Unconformity: angular unconformity*

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Permission required for reproduction or display.

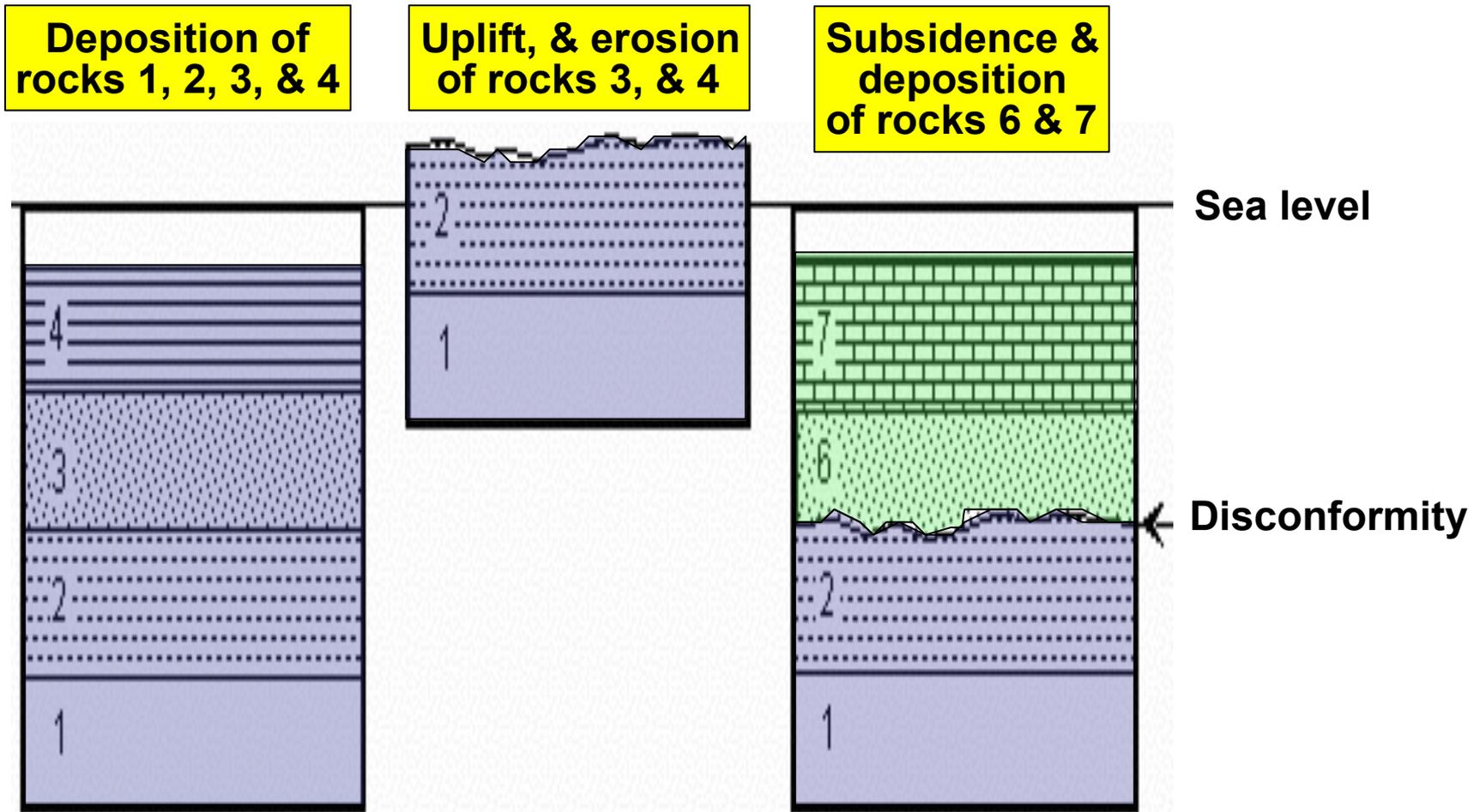


E

Photo by C. C. Plummer

# Unconformity: disconformity

## Development of a disconformity



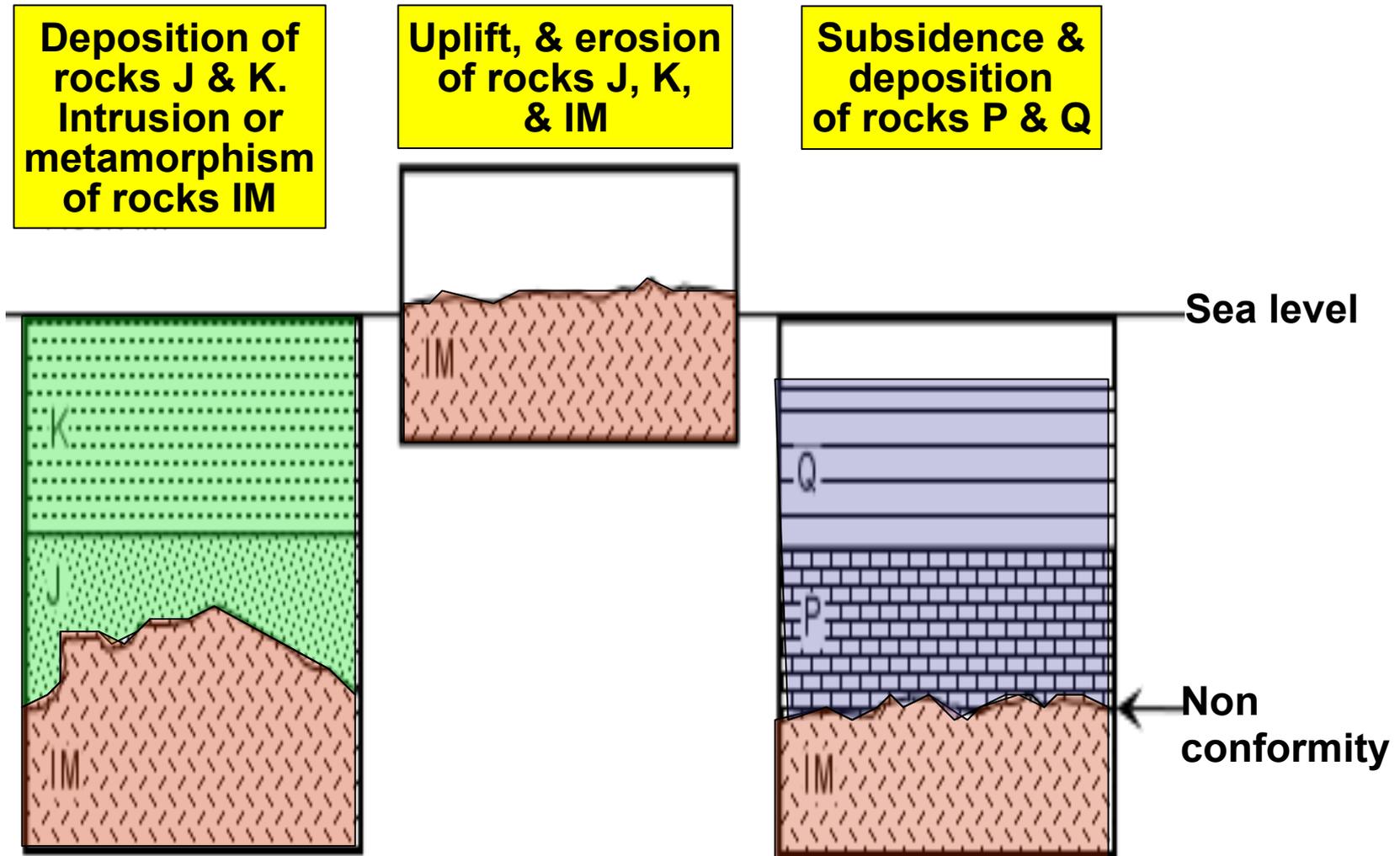
# *Unconformity: disconformity*

## Disconformity



# Unconformity: Nonconformity

## Development of a nonconformity

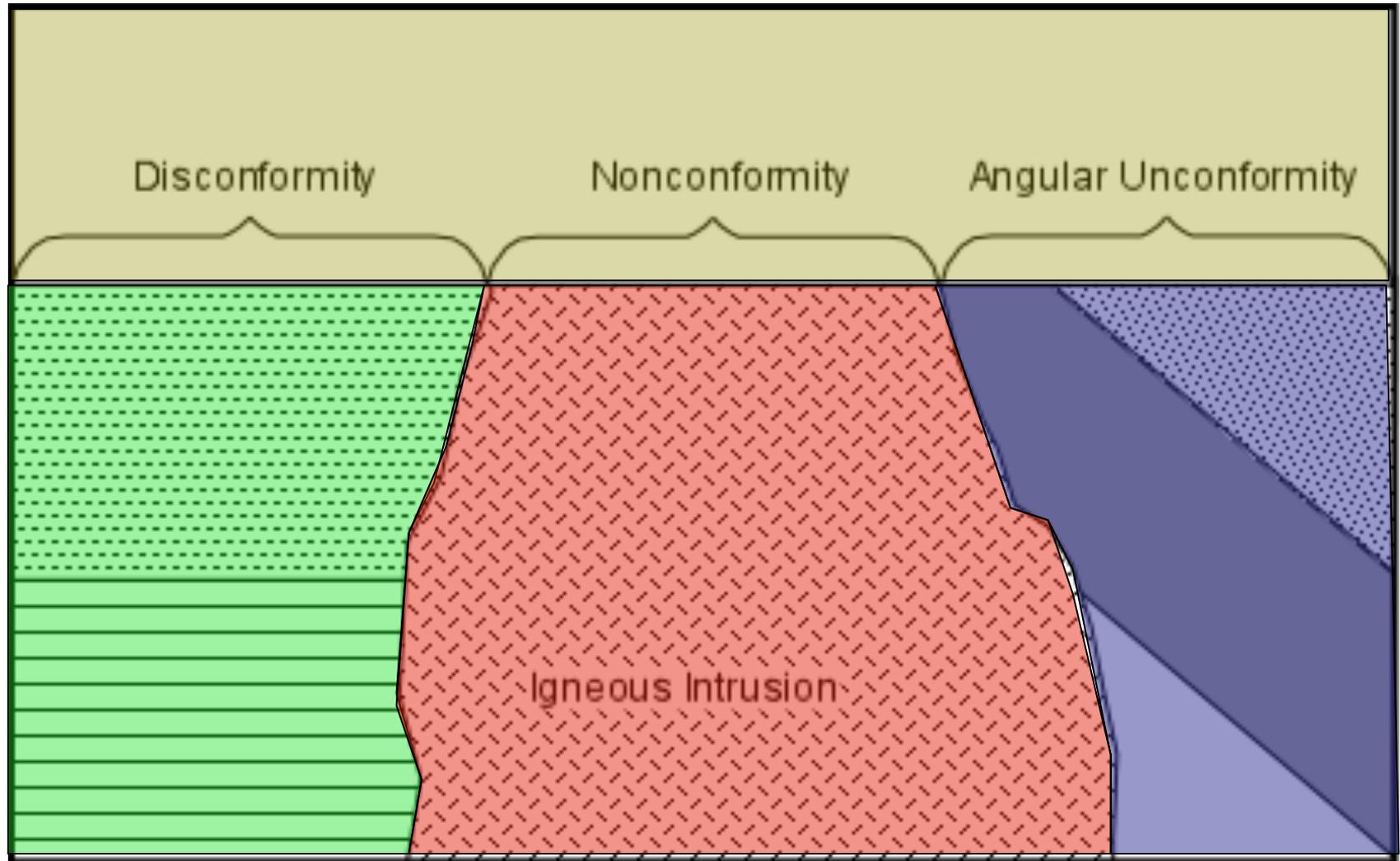


# *Unconformity: Nonconformity*

## Nonconformity

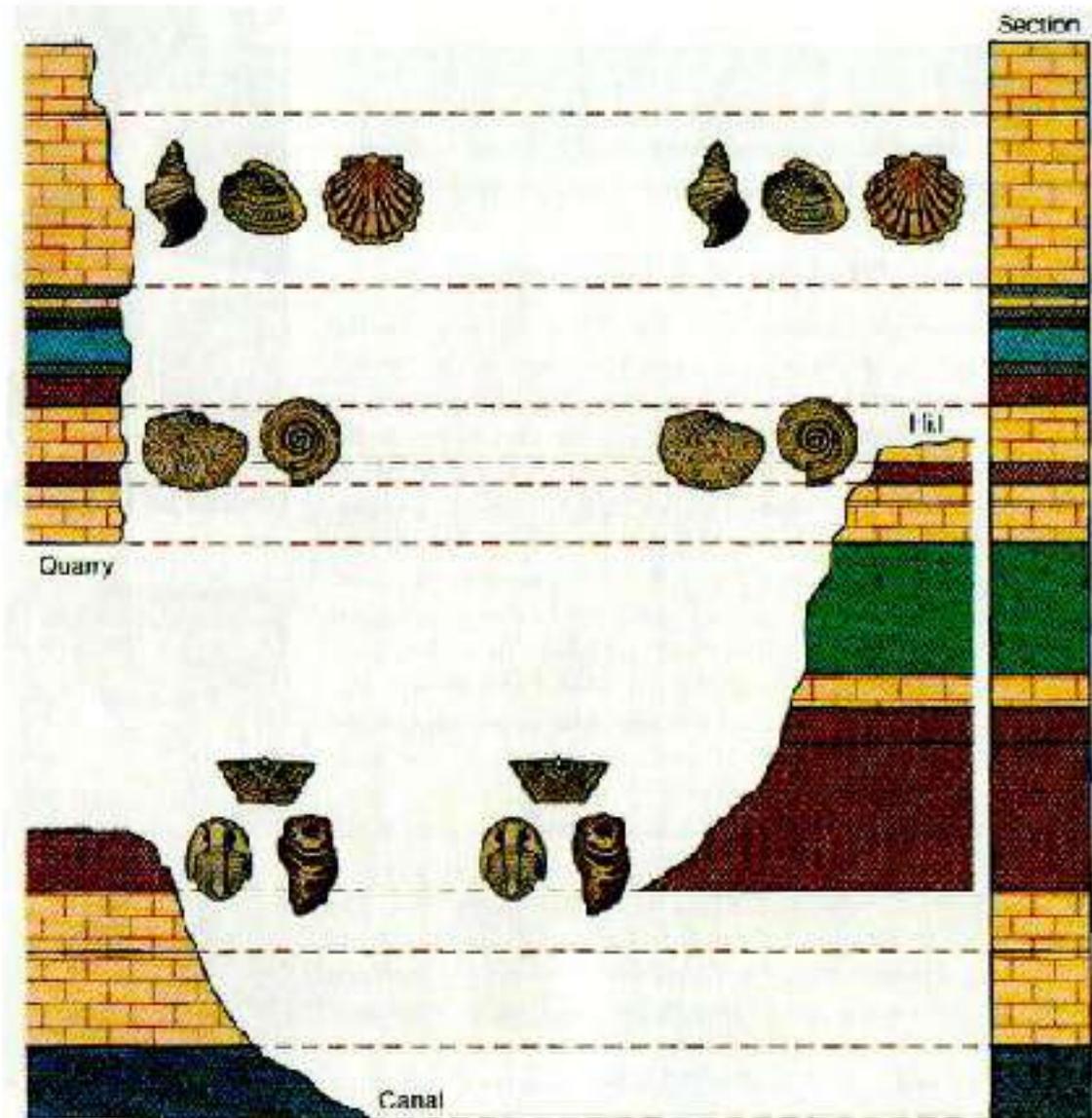


# *Unconformity*



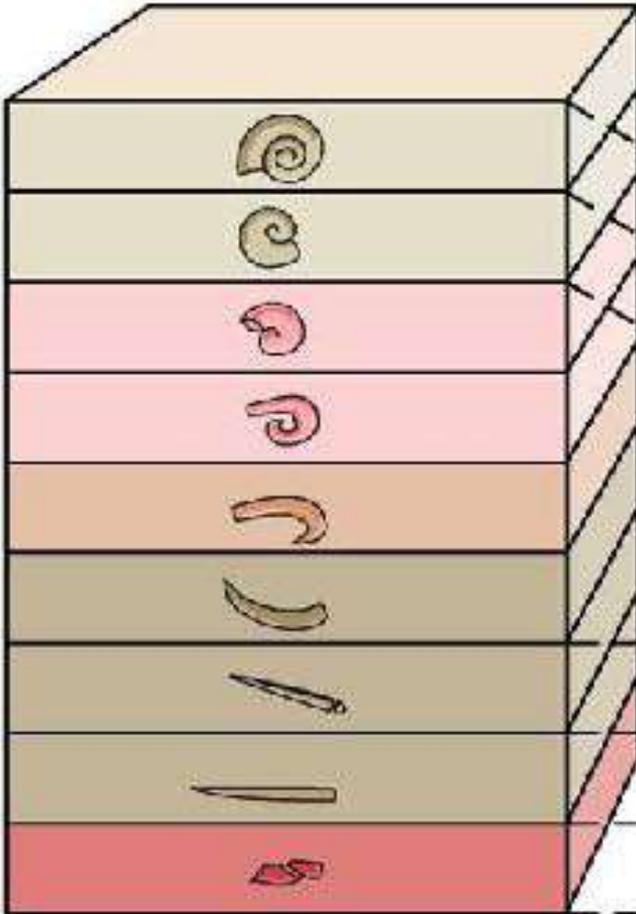
# Correlation

- ❑ 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.

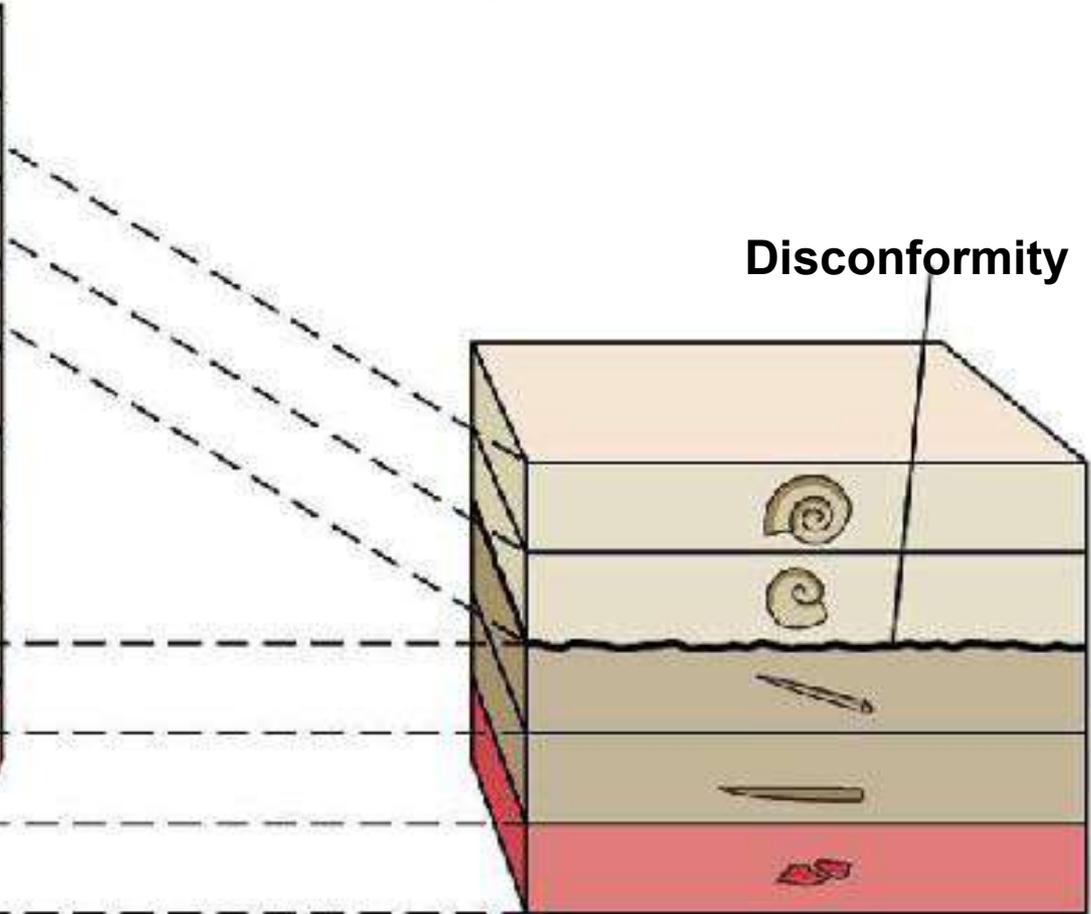


# Correlation

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

