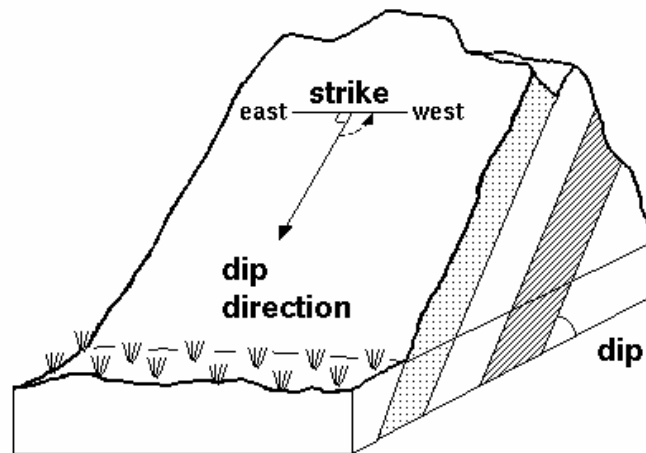


STRIKE AND DIP

The term dip and strike apply to any structure and together their values constitute a statement of the attitude (orientation) of the plane in space. The planer feature most frequently encountered in many areas is the bedding plane; it is also the one dealt with most in beginning structural geology. Other features representing the plane are Joints and faults.



STRIKE - The bearing of the line of intersection of plane and horizontal plane is called strike. Bearing is the horizontal angle between a line and a specified coordinate direction, usually true north.

DIP – The inclination of the line of greatest slope of an inclined plane. It is measured perpendicular to strike. The amount of inclination of plane with respect to horizontal plane is called amount of dip and the geographical direction in which the plane is inclined is called the direction of dip.

On geological maps, the strike and dip are indicated by a line parallel to the strike with a tick and number value to indicate the dip direction and dip respectively. In the example, the cross-section is oriented in the dip direction to show the **true dip**. Any other direction, oblique to the dip direction, will show an **apparent dip** less than the true dip.

