

FOLDS

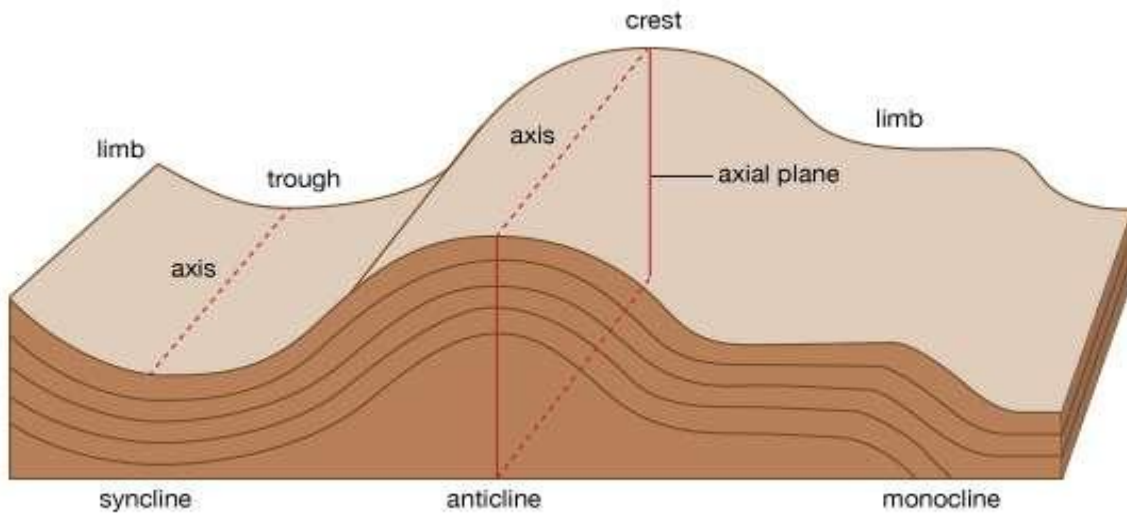
DEFINITION:

- Folds are one of the most common geological structures found in rocks. When a set of horizontal layers are subjected to compressive forces, they bend either upwards or downwards.
- The bends noticed in rocks are called folds.
- Folds are described variously as wavy or arch or curvy types founds in rocks.
- In terms of nature too, folds may occur as single local bends or may occur repeatedly and intricately folded according to the tectonic history of the region.

Types of FOLDS:

Based on different principles, the folds are variously classified on:

1. Symmetrical character.
2. Upward or downward bend.
3. Occurrence of plunge.
4. Bed thickness
5. Behaviour of the fold pattern.

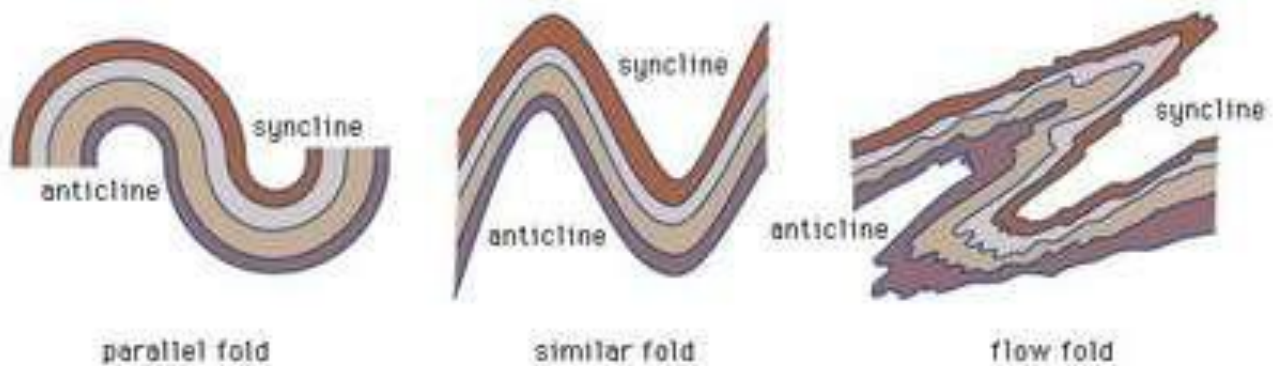


Anticline and Syncline:

- When beds are bent upwards, the resulting fold is called Anticline. This fold is convex upwards.
- (*Anti*= Opposite, *Cline*= Inclination)
- Syncline is just opposite to anticline on its nature, when the beds are bent downwards the resulting fold is called Syncline.

Symmetrical and Asymmetrical folds:

- When the axial plane divides a fold into two equal halves in such a way that one half is the mirror image of another, then such fold is called Symmetrical fold.
- If the two halves are not mirror images, then the fold is called Asymmetrical fold. IF the compressive forces responsible for folding are not of the same magnitude, asymmetrical folds are formed.
- Open and Closed Folds
- Similar and Parallel Folds



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