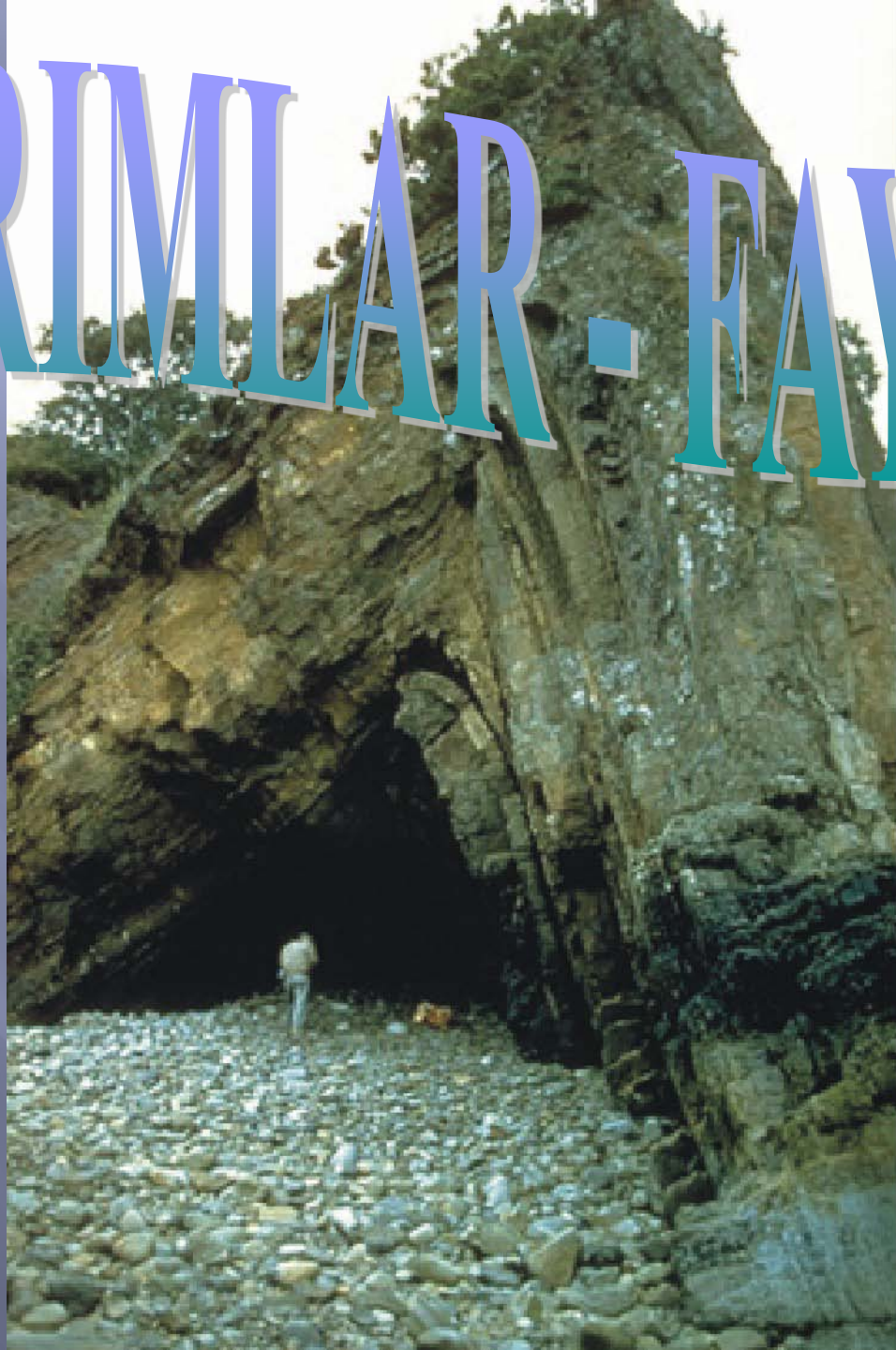
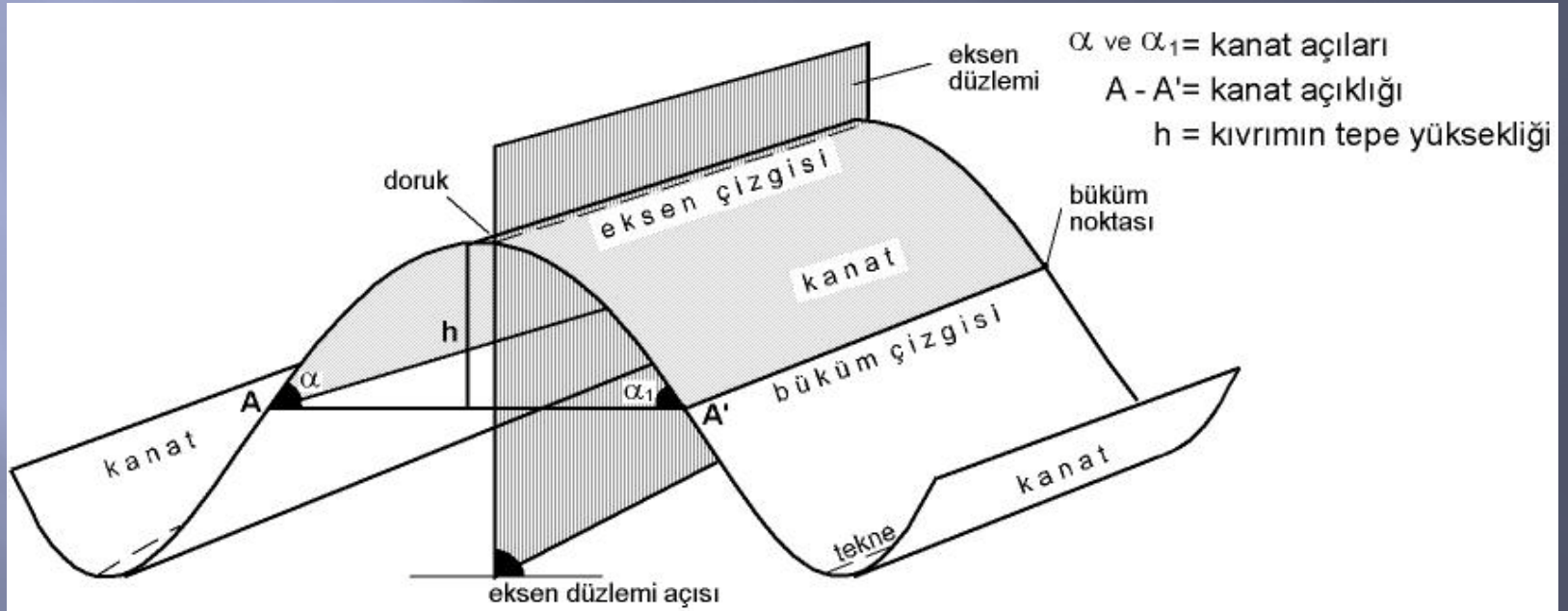


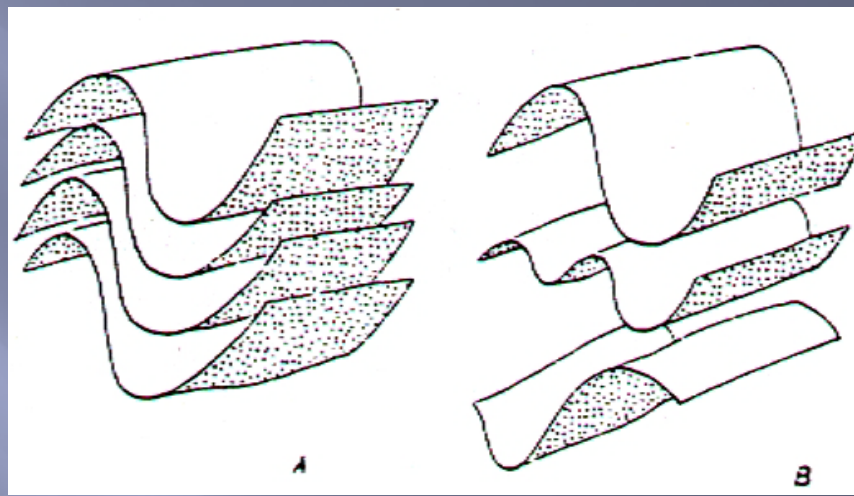
KIVRIMLAR - FAYLAR



BİR KIVRIMIN UNSURLARI





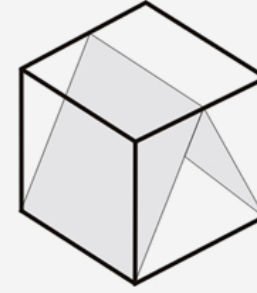


Harmonik (A) ve Disharmonik (B) kıvrım



Eksen çizgisinin
dalımı

Eksen düzleminin
eğimi



0-10
Yatay



0-10
Yatay



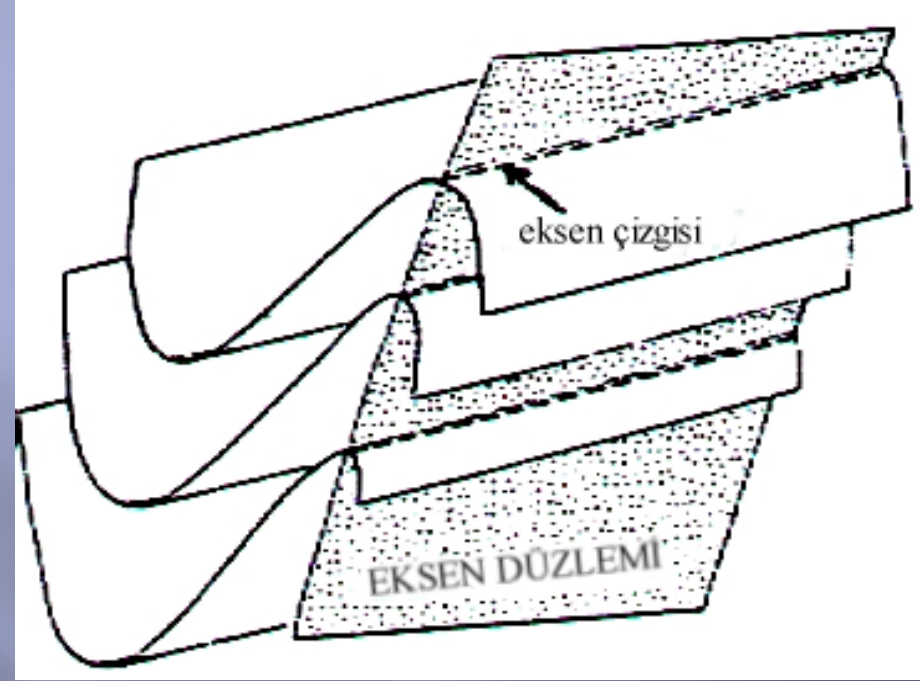
80-90
Düşey

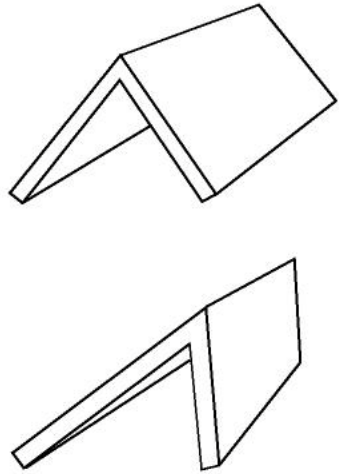
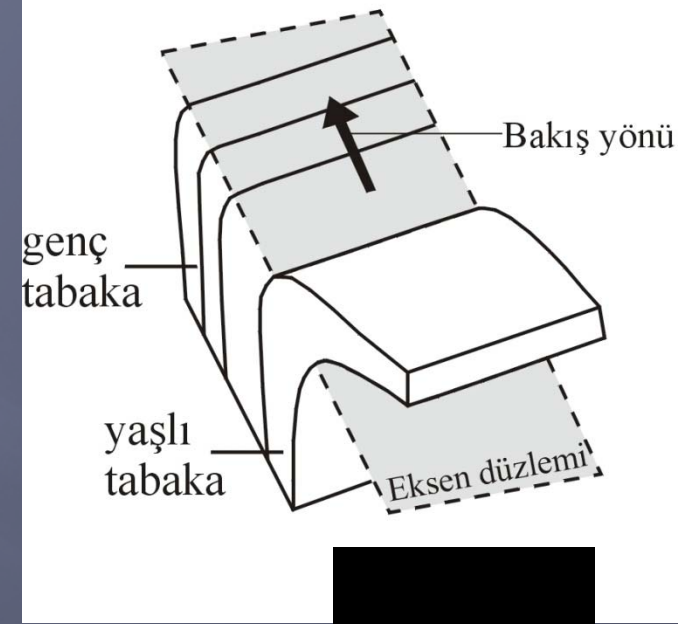
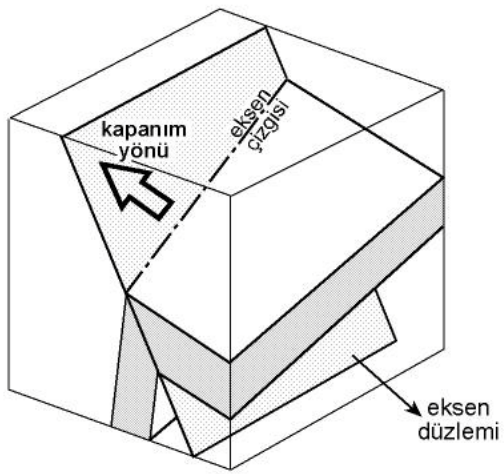


80-90
Düşey

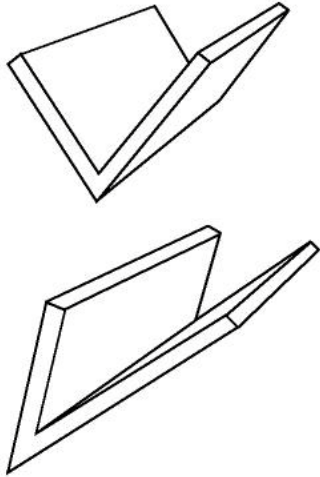


80-90
Eğimlenmiş

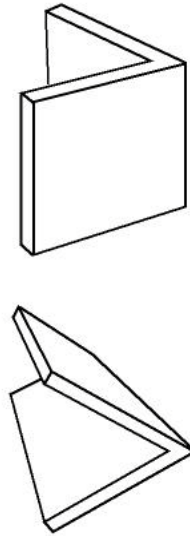




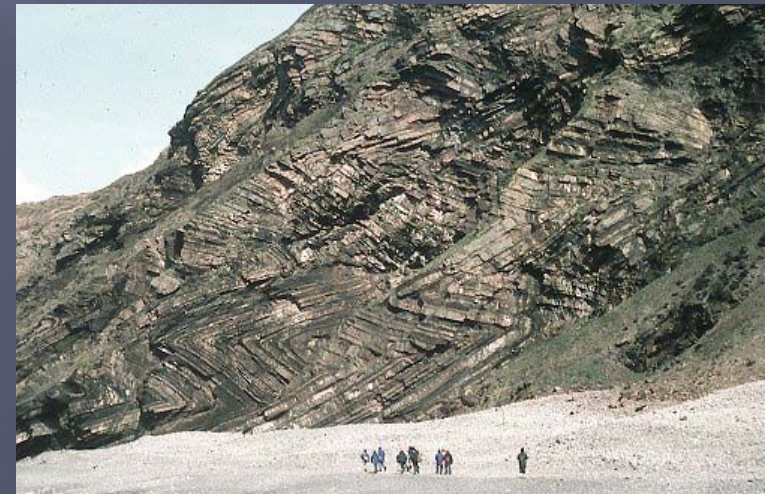
Antiform

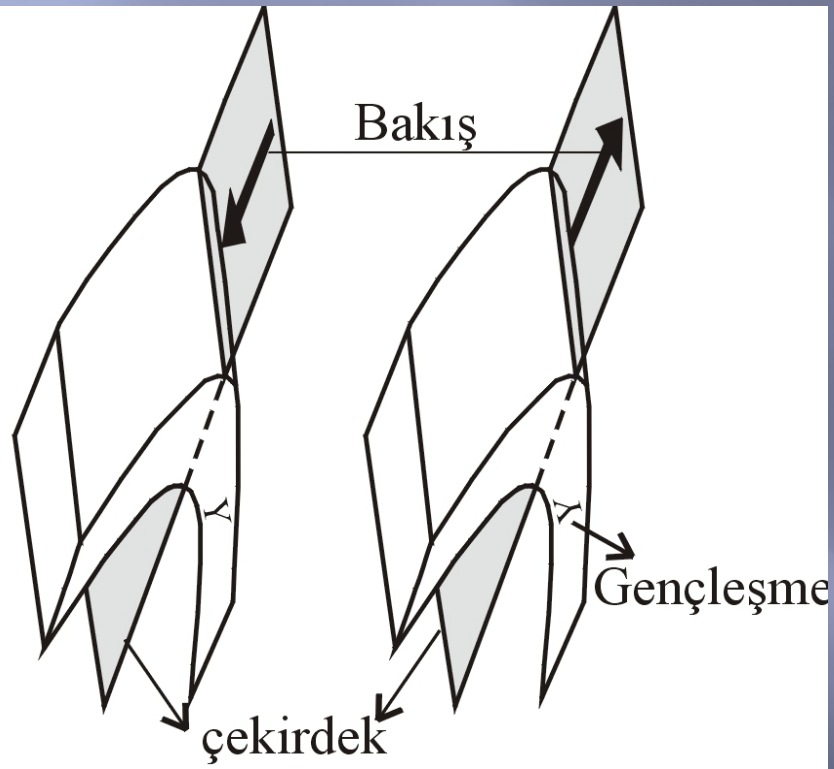


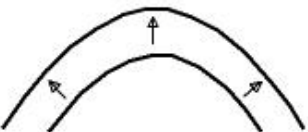
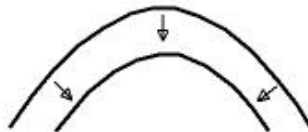
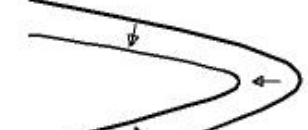
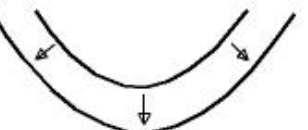
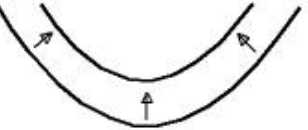
Sinform

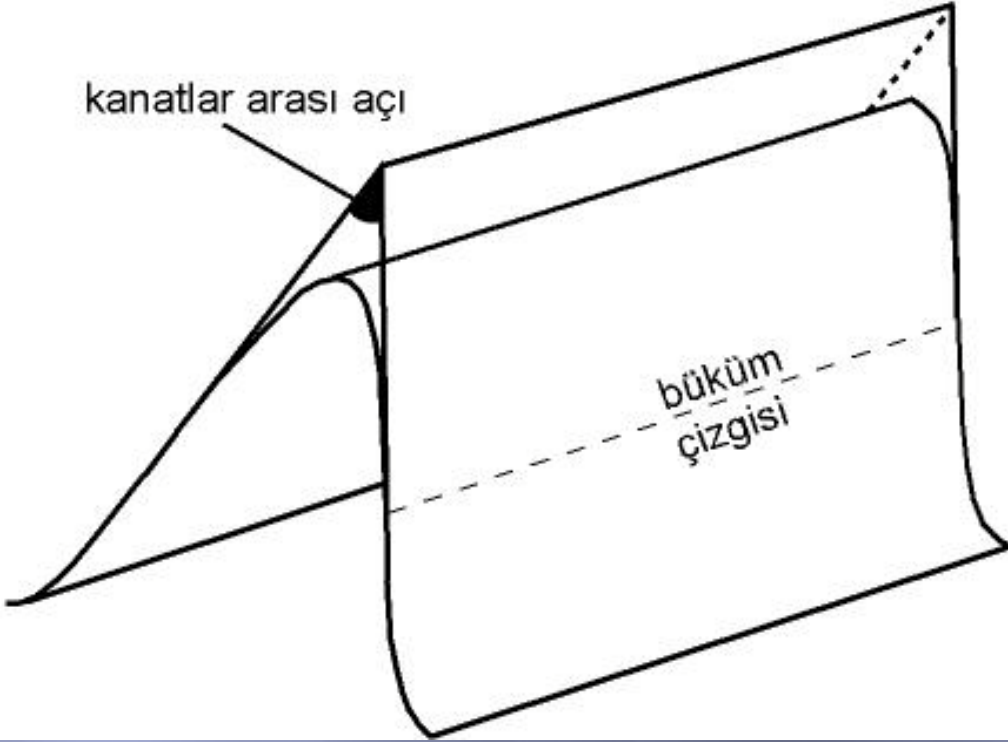


Nötr





Kapanım yönü	ANTİKLİNAL oklar tabakaların bakış yönünü göstermektedir	SENKLİNAL
yukarı - antiform -	 antiformal antiklinal yukarı bakan antiform	 antiformal senklinal yukarı bakan antiform
yana - nötr -	 nötr antiklinal	 nötr senklinal
aşağı - sinform -	 sinformal antiklinal aşağı bakan sinform	 sinformal senklinal yukarı bakan sinform



kanatlar arası açı

kıvrımın türü

180-120

geniş kıvrım

120-70

açık kıvrım

70-30

dar kıvrım

30-0

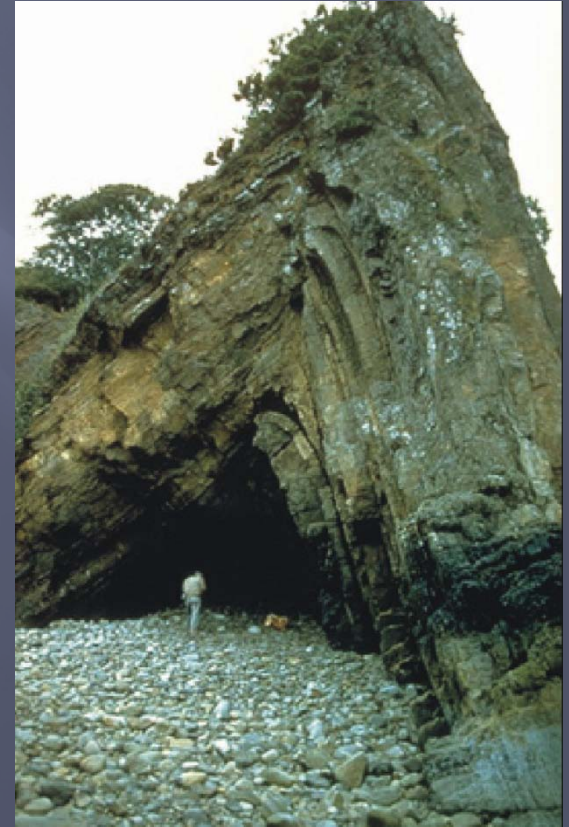
sıkışık kıvrım

0

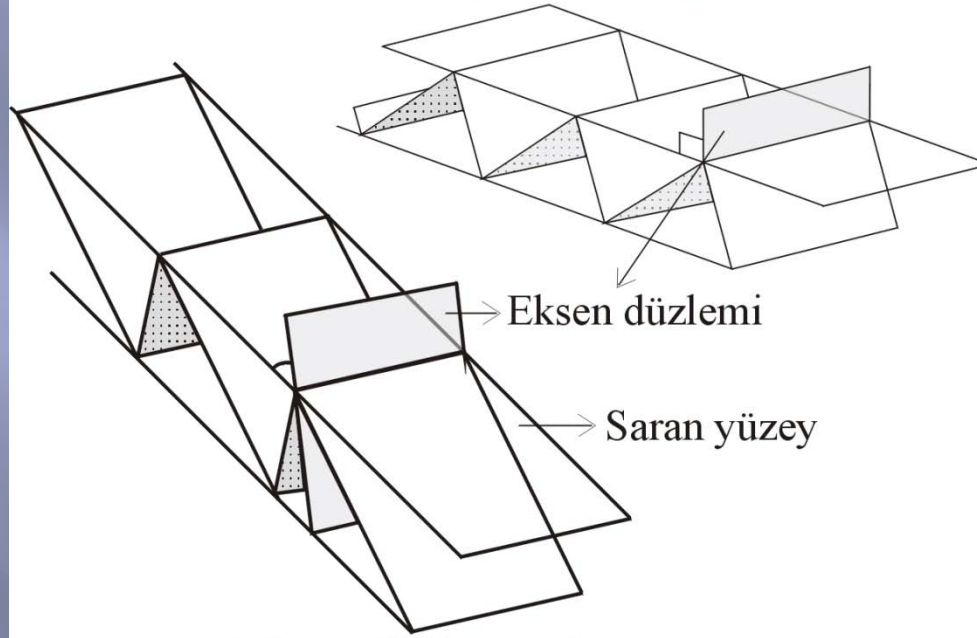
izoklinal kıvrım

negatif açı

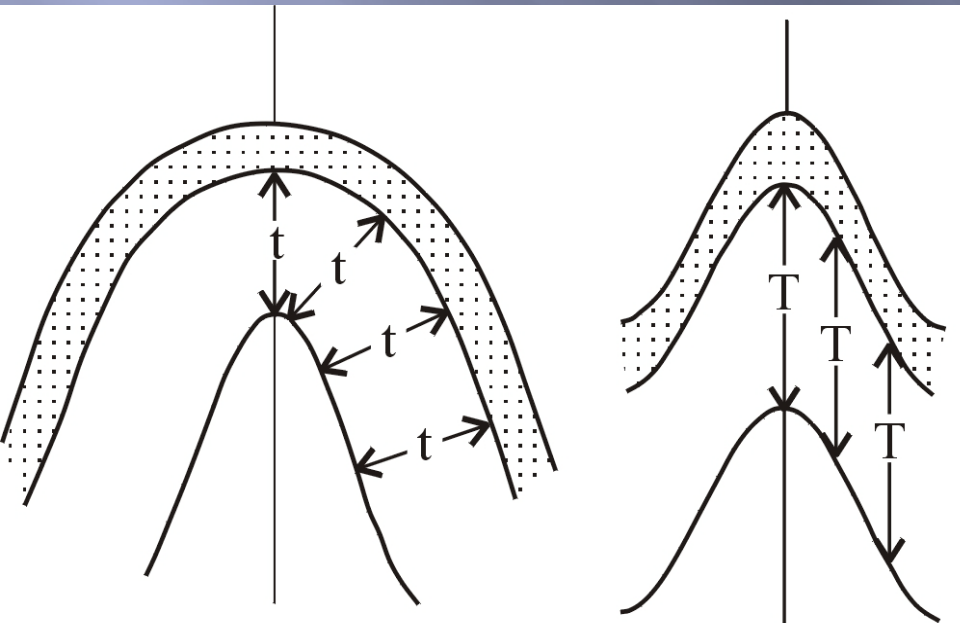
mantar şekilli kıvrım



Simetrik kıvrımlar

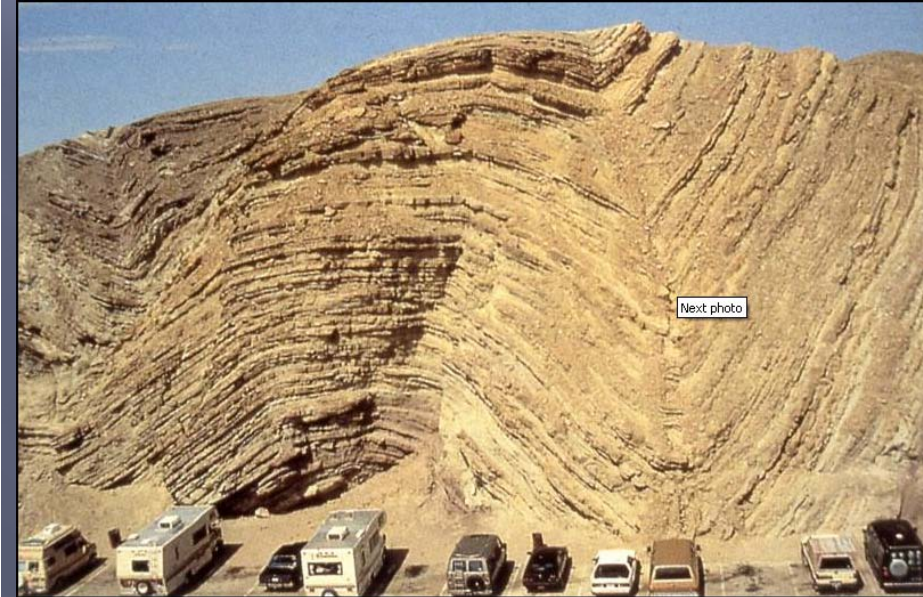


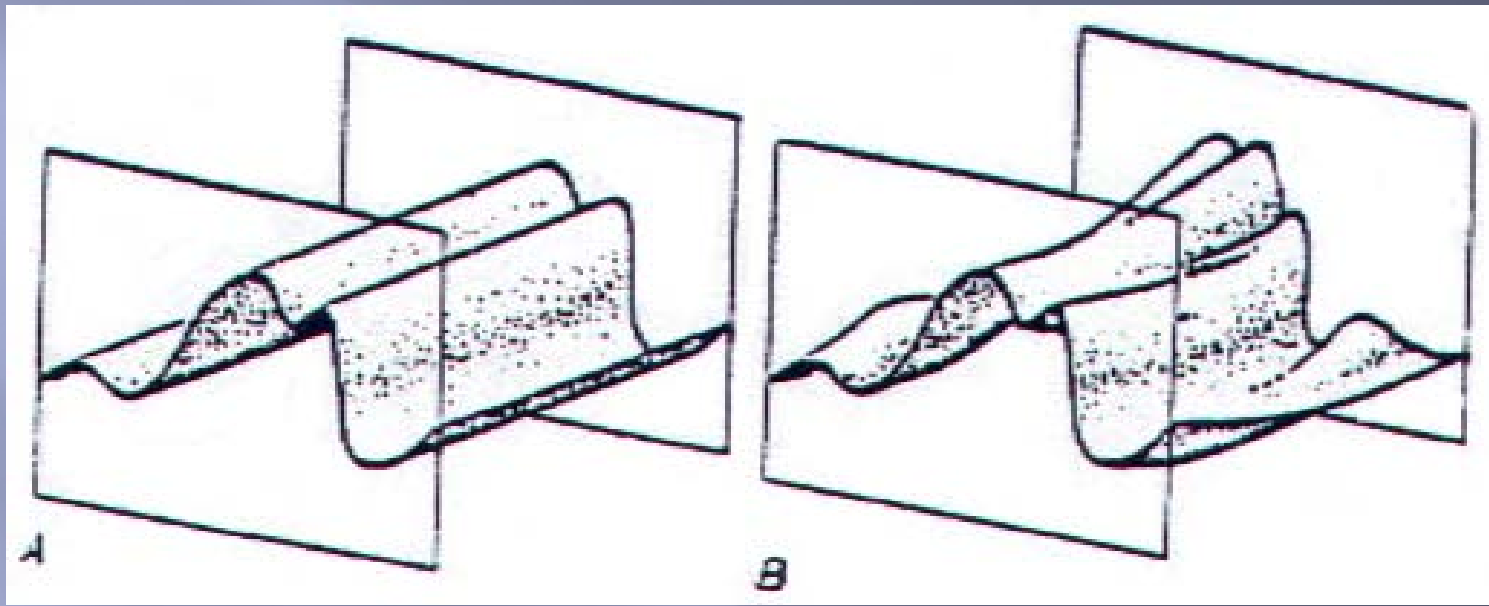
Asimetrik kıvrımlar



A Paralel Kıvrım

B Benzer Kıvrım

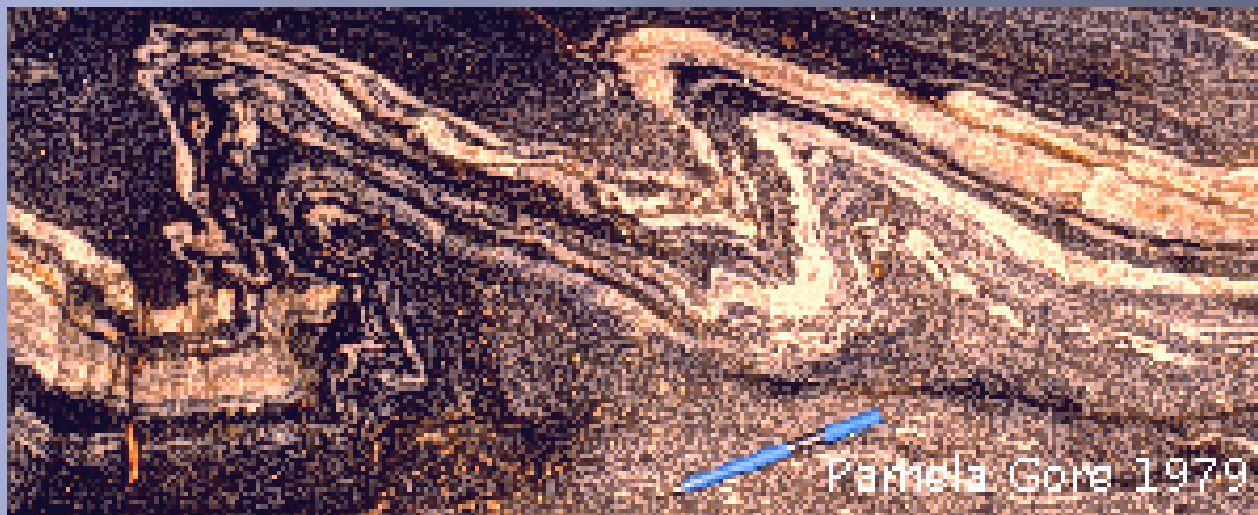




Silindirik (A) ve silindirik olmayan (B) kıvrımların düzey düzlemlerdeki arakesitleri

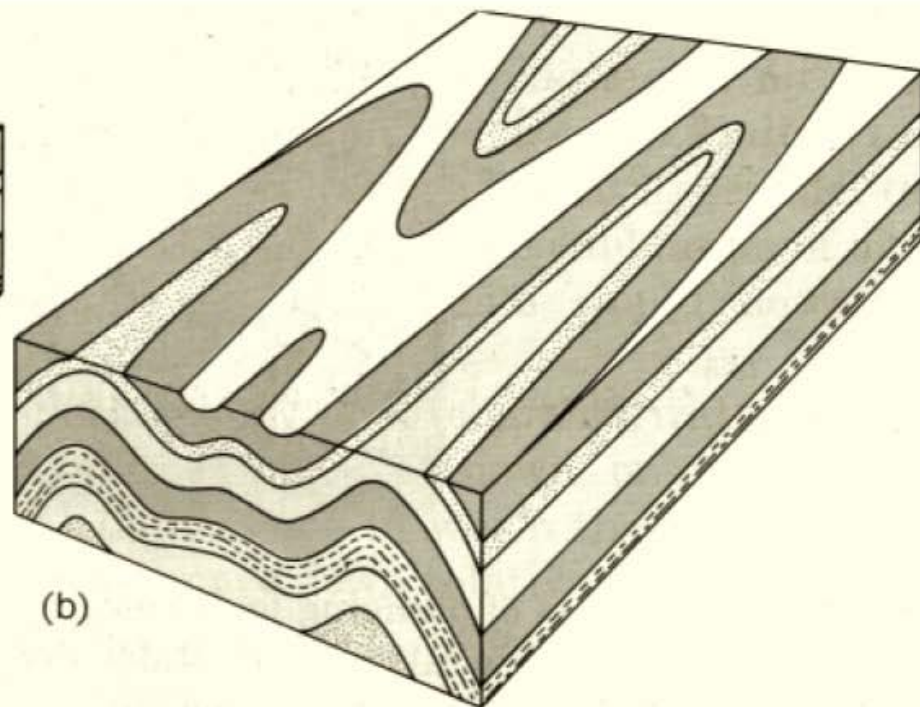
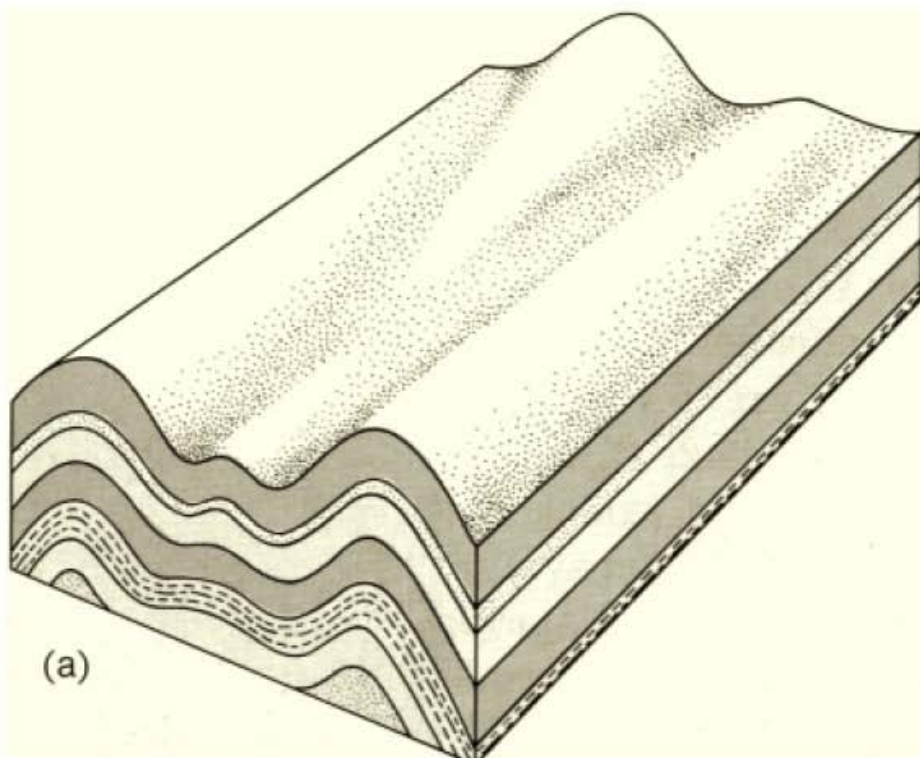
	Antiformlar	Sinformlar	
Dom			Basen
Periklinal Kıvrımlar			
Balıksırtı			Kano
Eğer			Çekecek

Silindirik olmayan kıvrım tipleri

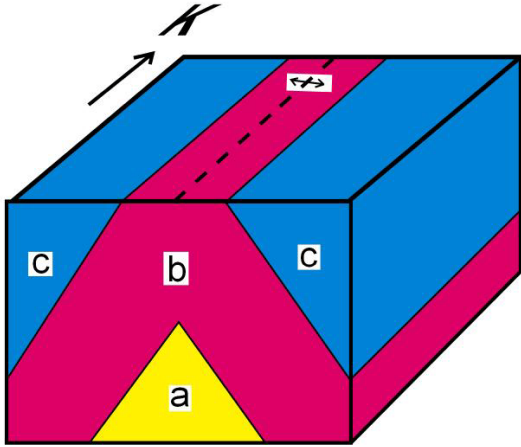


VERJANS ?

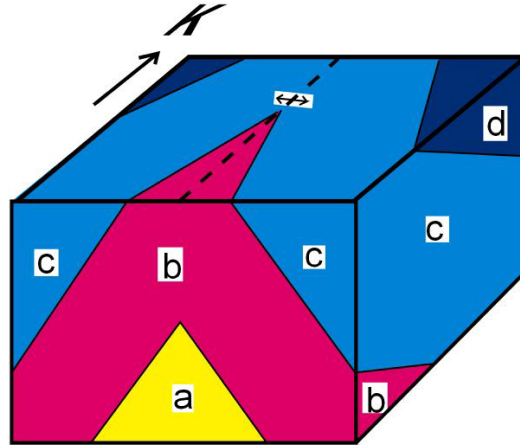




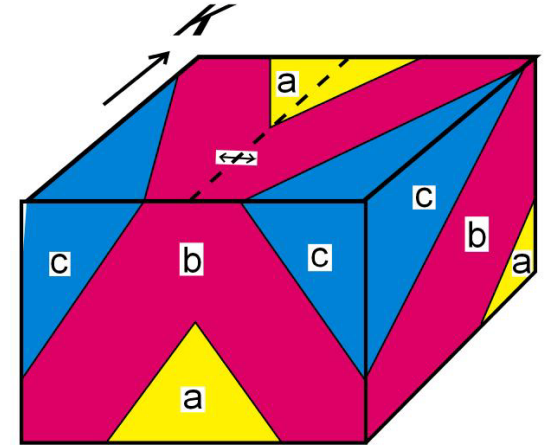
kivrim eksenini yatay **antiklinal**



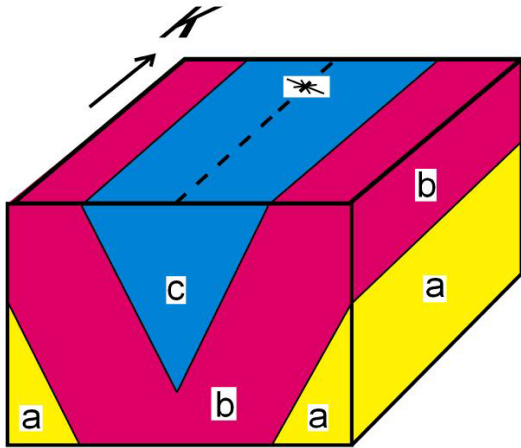
kivrim eksenini
kuzeye dalimli **antiklinal**



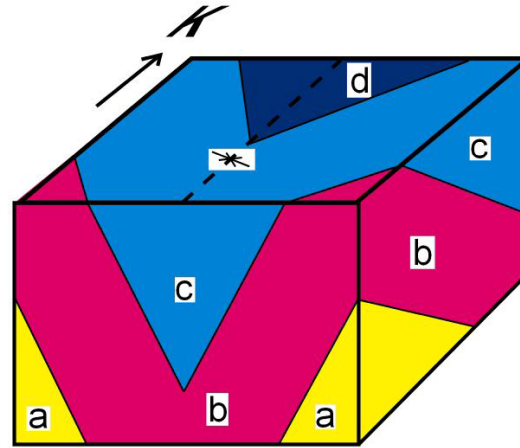
kivrim eksenini
güneye dalimli **antiklinal**



kivrim eksenini yatay **senklinal**



kivrim eksenini
kuzeye dalimli **senklinal**



kivrim eksenini
güneye dalimli **senklinal**

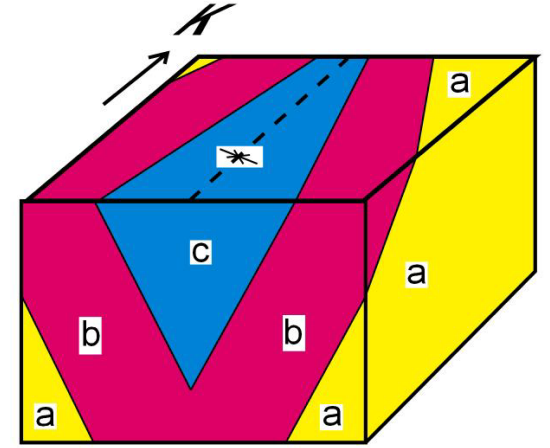




Fig. 3.18 Limb of the Saidmarreh anticline, southern Zagros Mountains, Iran. This plunging anticline is experiencing active uplift and although breached by a major stream has retained much of its primary form. (Photo courtesy Aerofilms Ltd.)



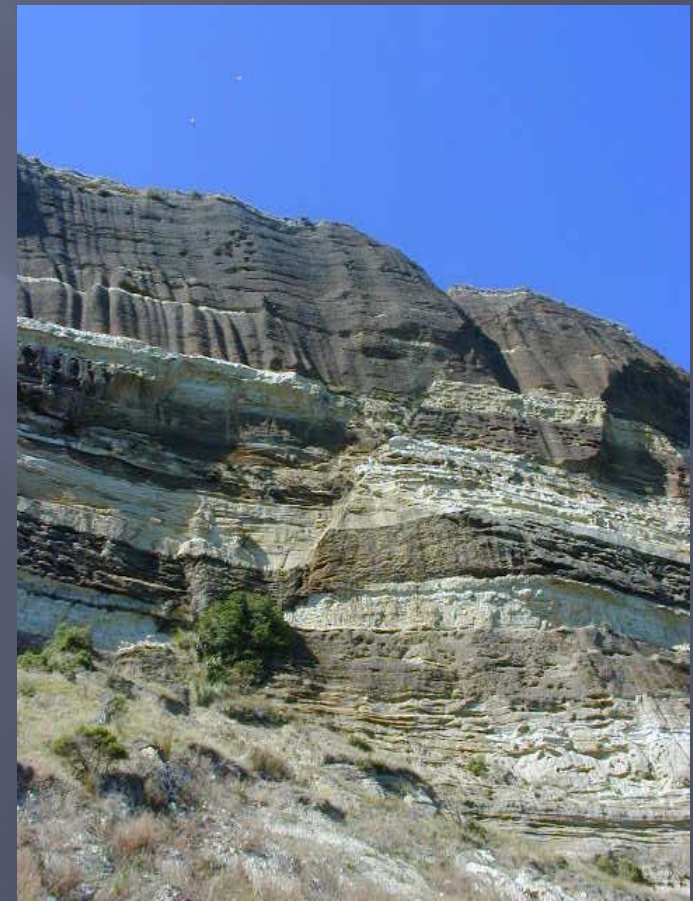




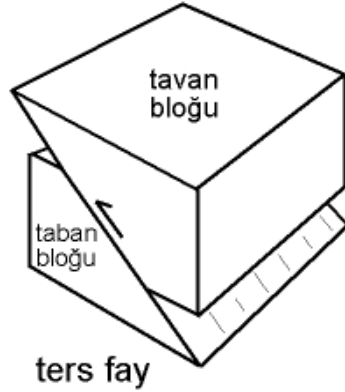
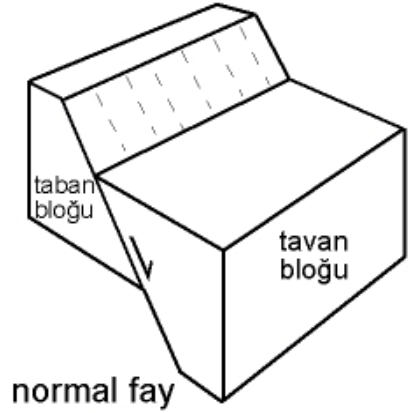




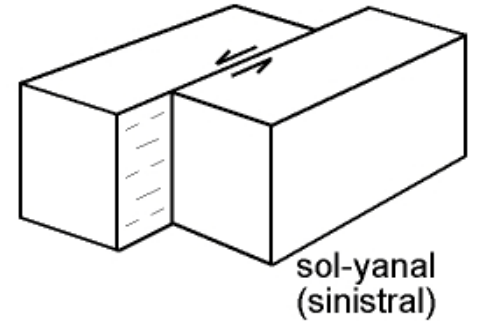
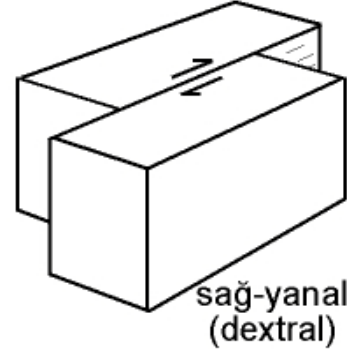




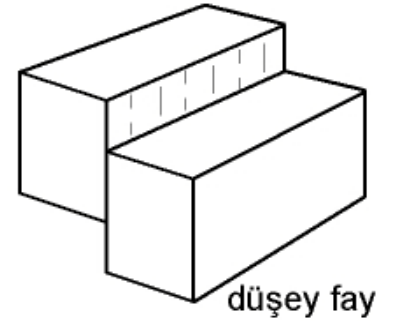
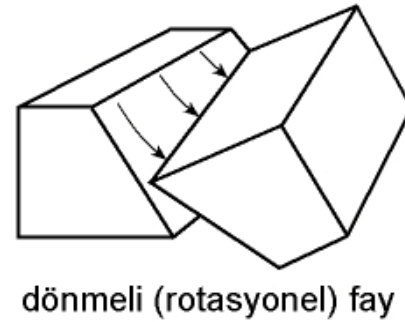
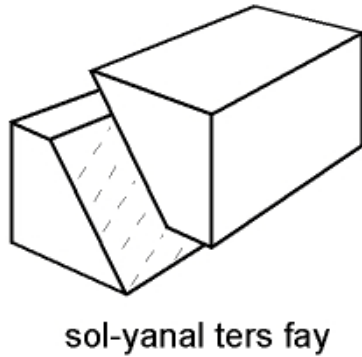
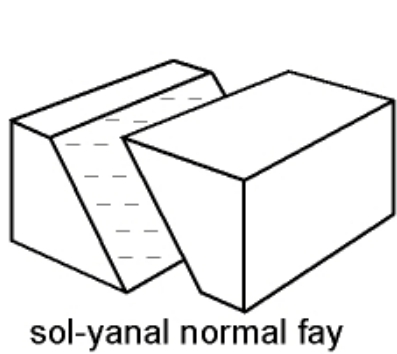
EĞİM ATIMLI

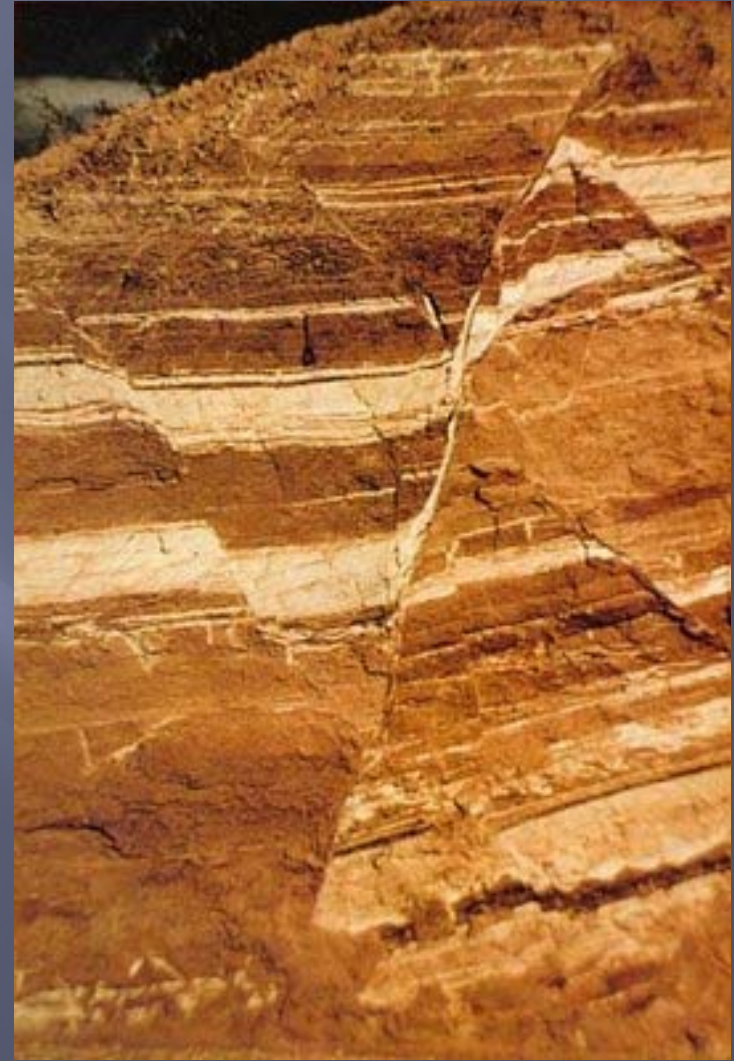


DOĞRULTU ATIMLI



OBLİK ATIMLI





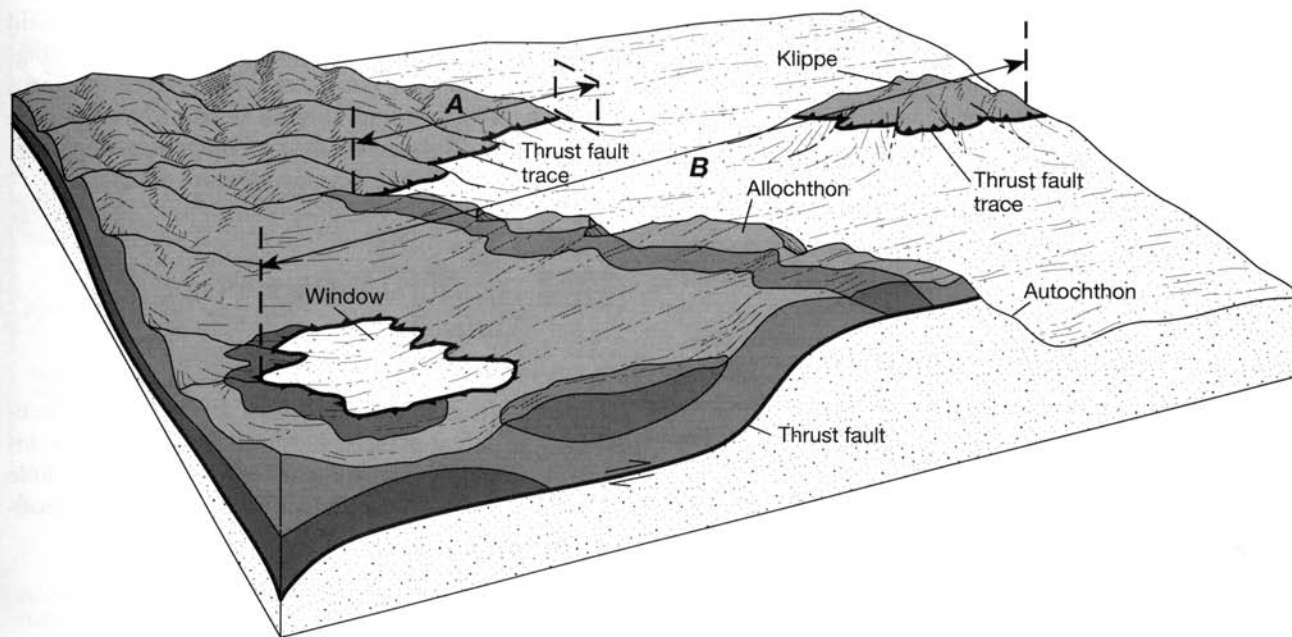


Figure 6.4 Block diagram illustrating a thrust surface, thrust sheet, thrust fault trace, window or fenster, klippe, allochthon, autochthon, and conventional thrust symbol with teeth on the hanging wall side. Minimum constraints on the displacement are given by *A* the sinuosity of the thrust fault trace and *B* the distance from the back of the window to the front of the klippe.



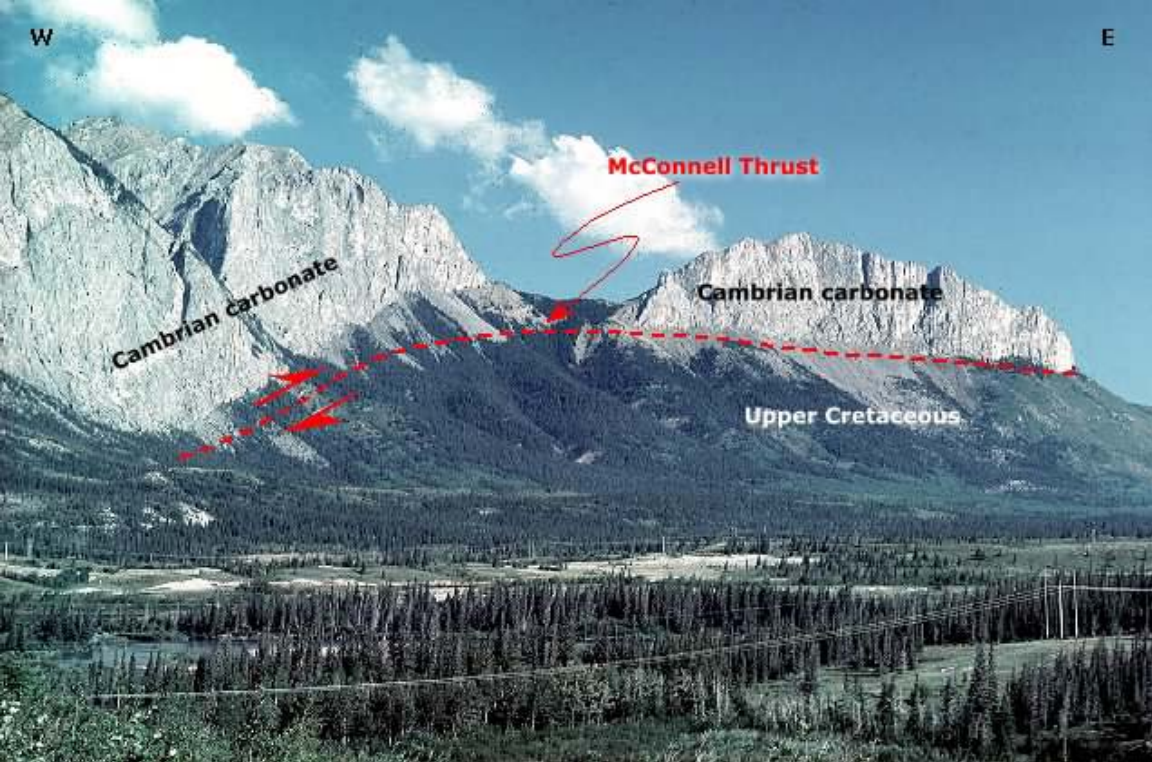
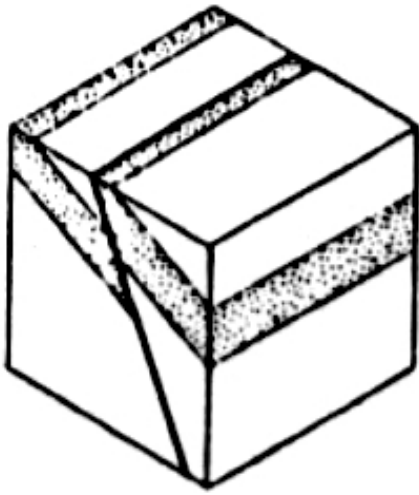
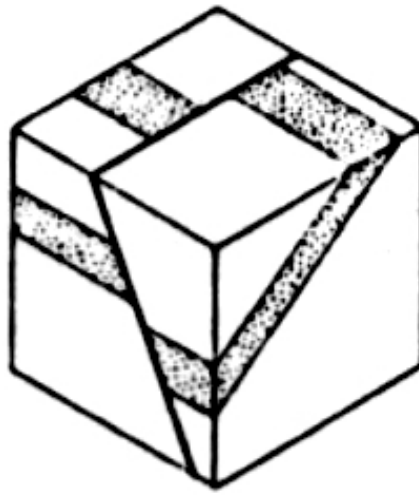


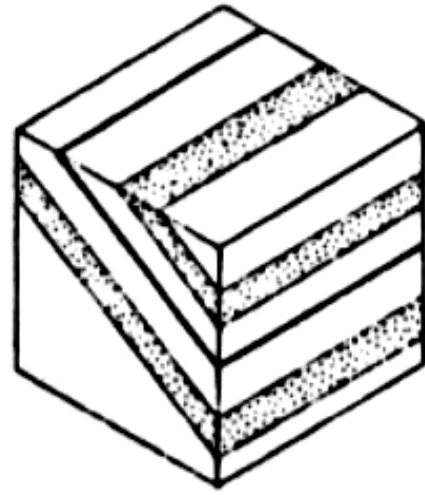
photo by Martha E. Grier



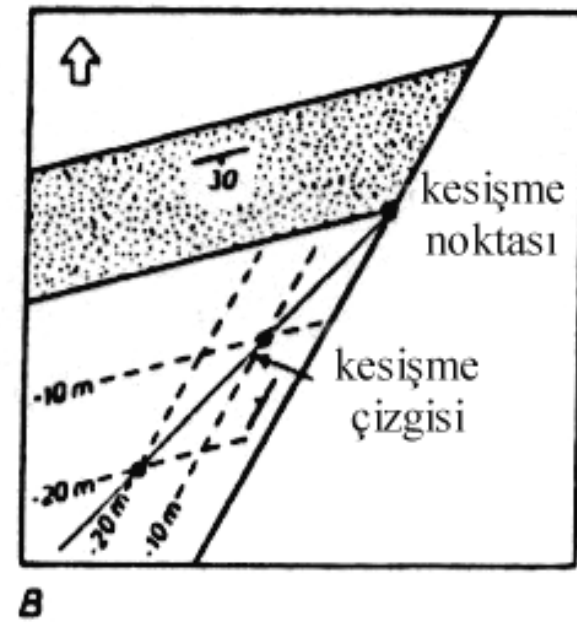
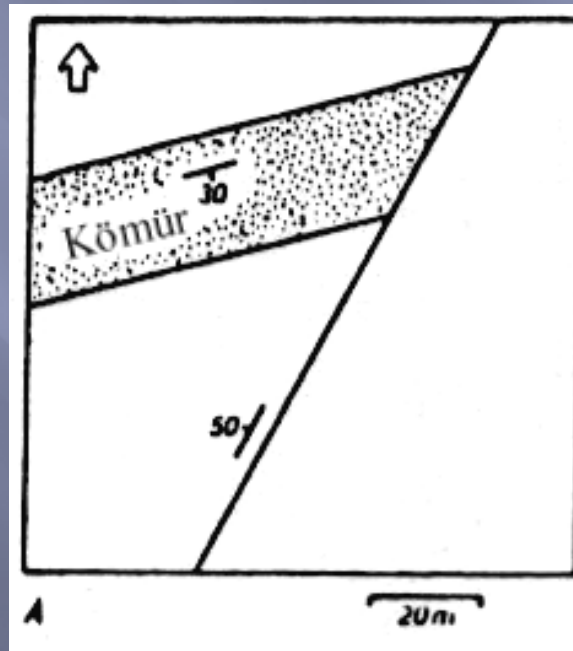
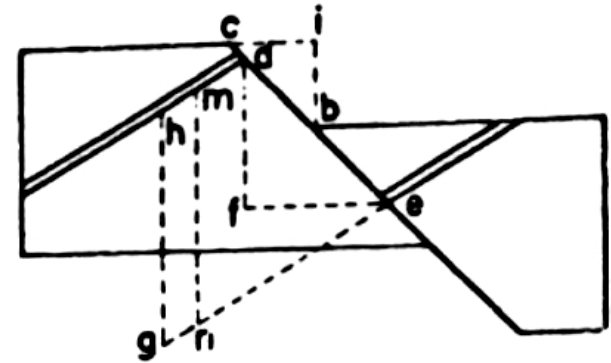
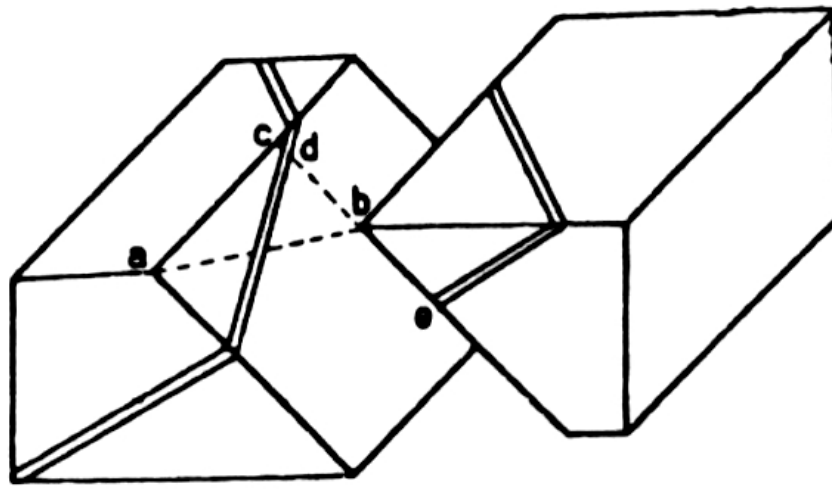
Doğrultu fayı



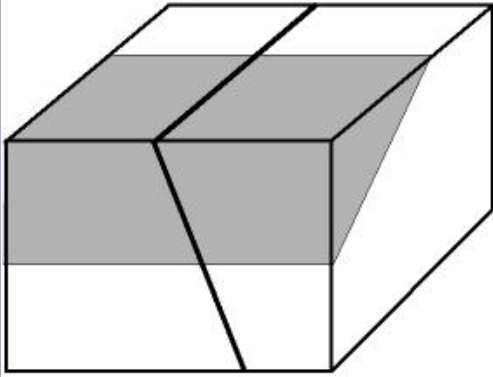
Eğim fayı



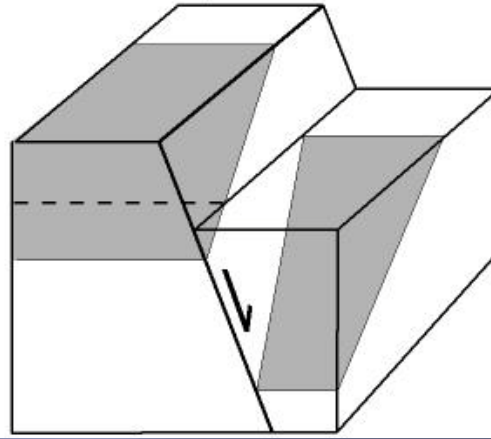
Tabakalanma fayı



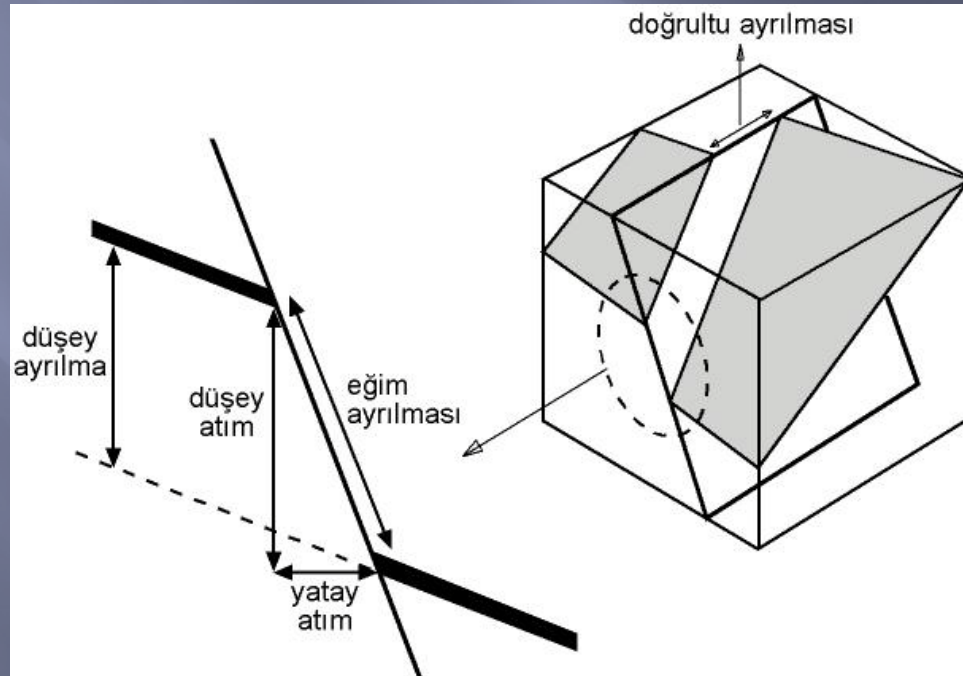
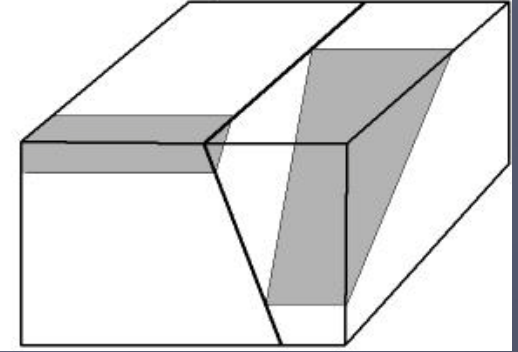
faylanmadan önce



faylanmadan sonra



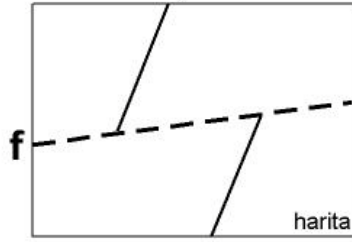
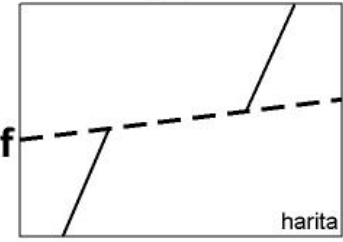
aşınmadan sonra



DOĞRULTU AYRILMASI

sağ yanal

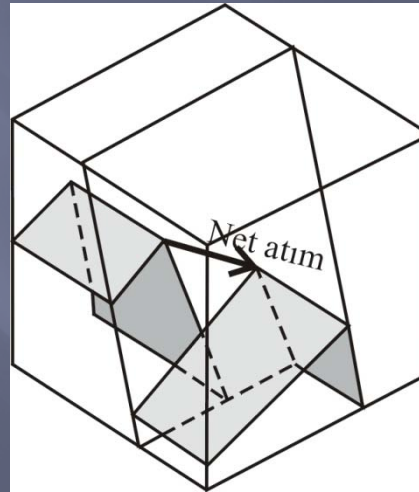
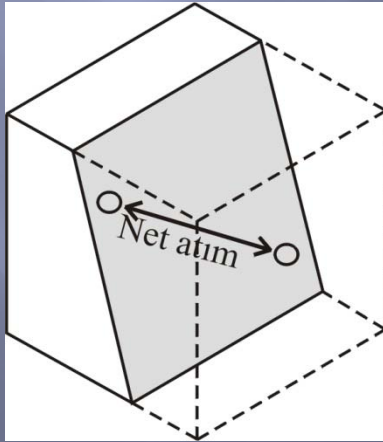
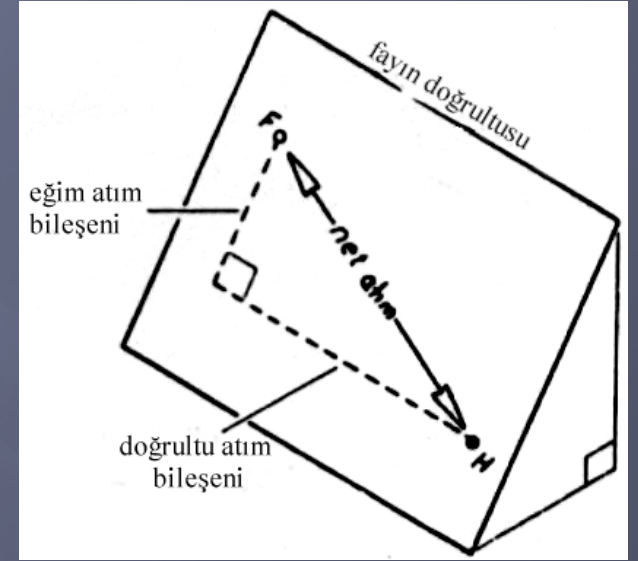
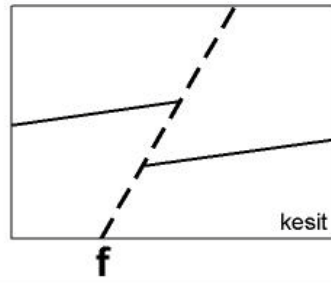
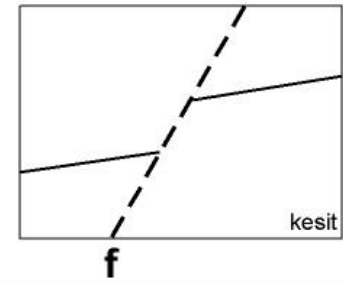
sol yanal



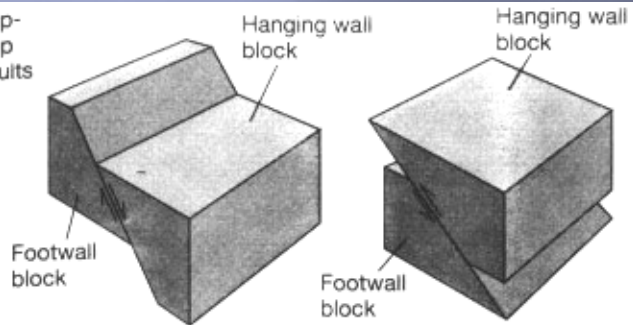
EĞİM AYRILMASI

normal

ters



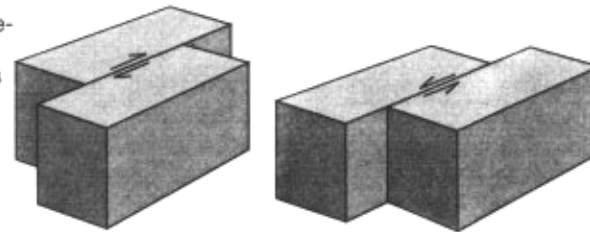
Dip-slip faults



A. Normal

B. Thrust

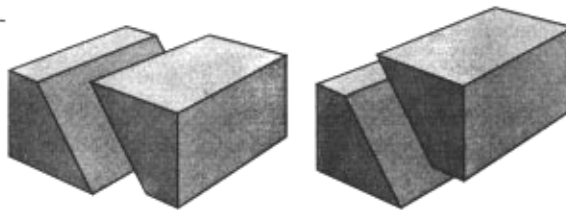
Strike-slip faults



C. Right-lateral, or dextral

D. Left-lateral, or sinistral

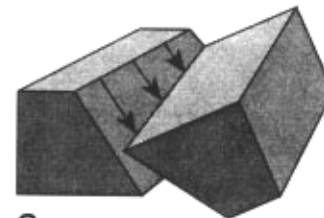
Oblique-slip faults



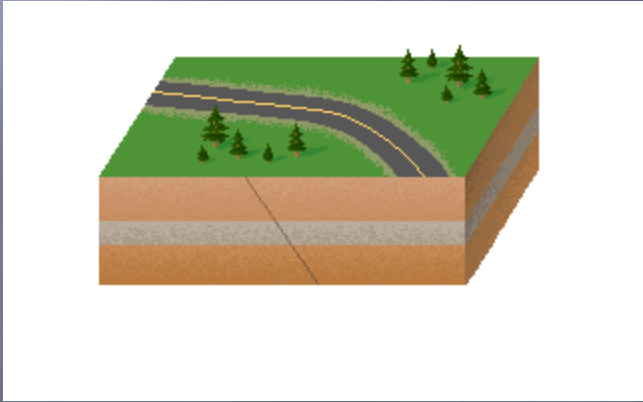
E. Sinistral-normal

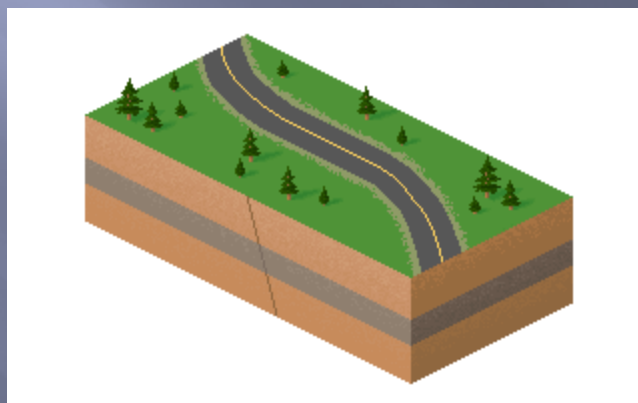
F. Sinistral-reverse

Rotational fault



G.





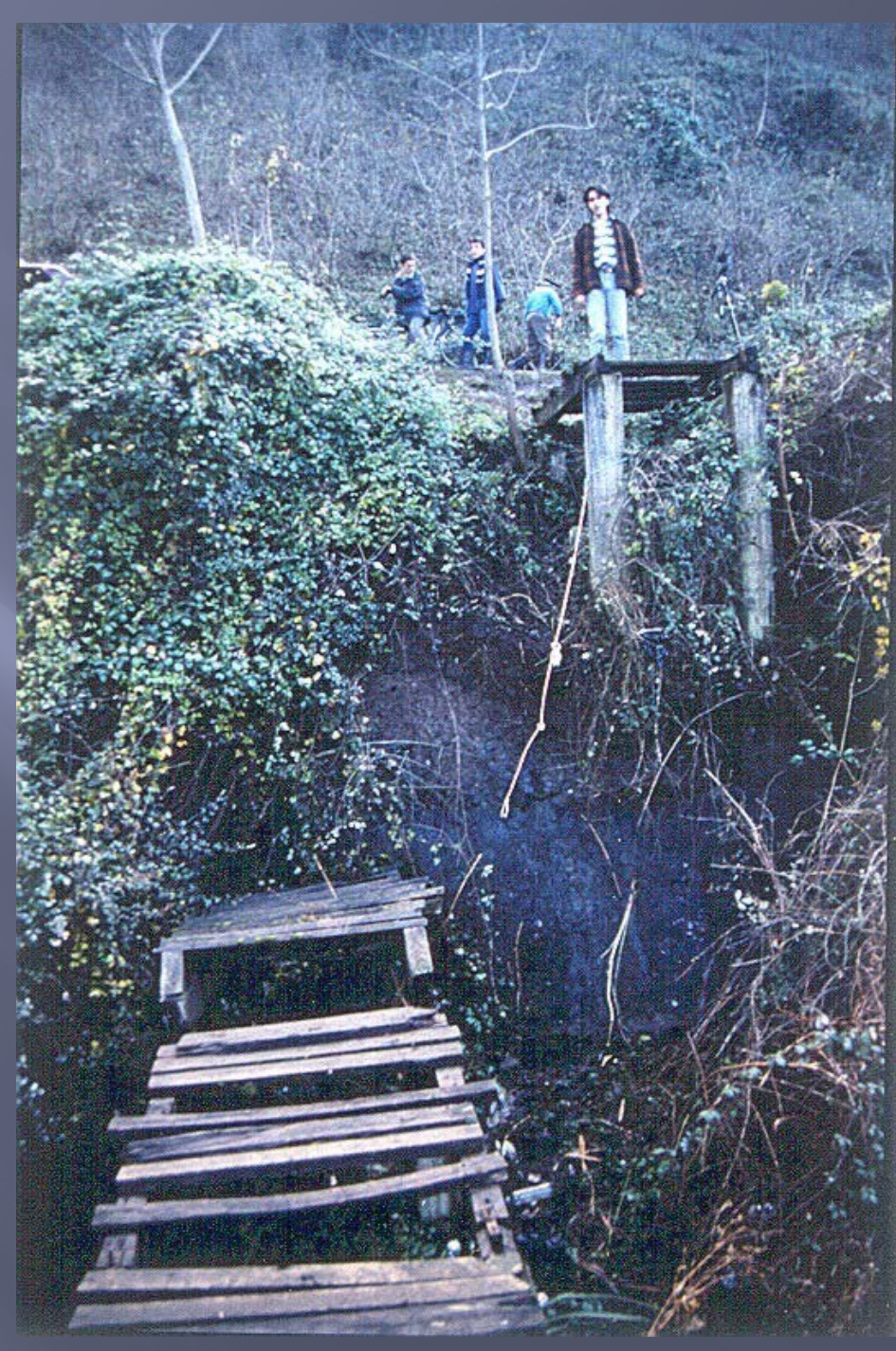
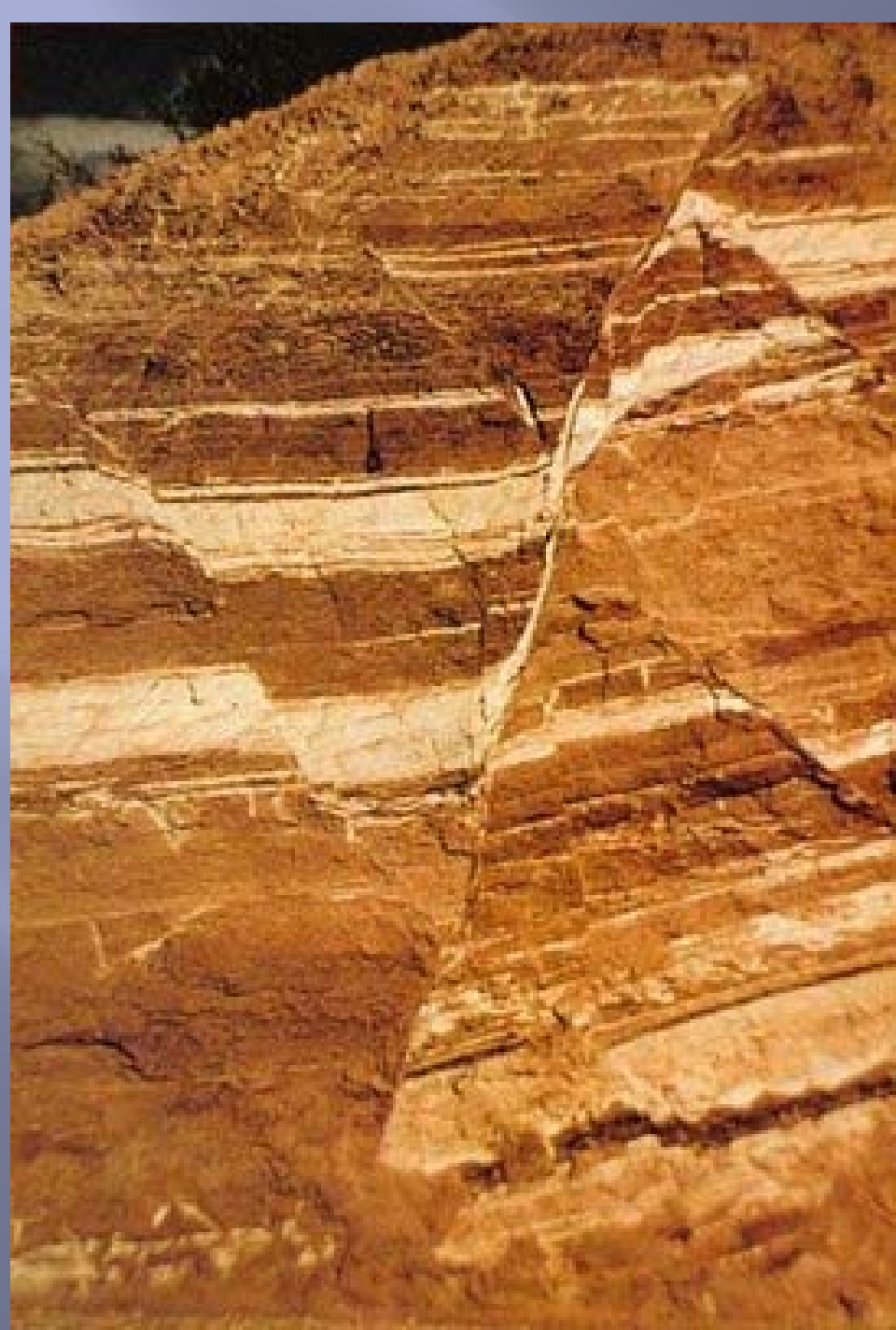




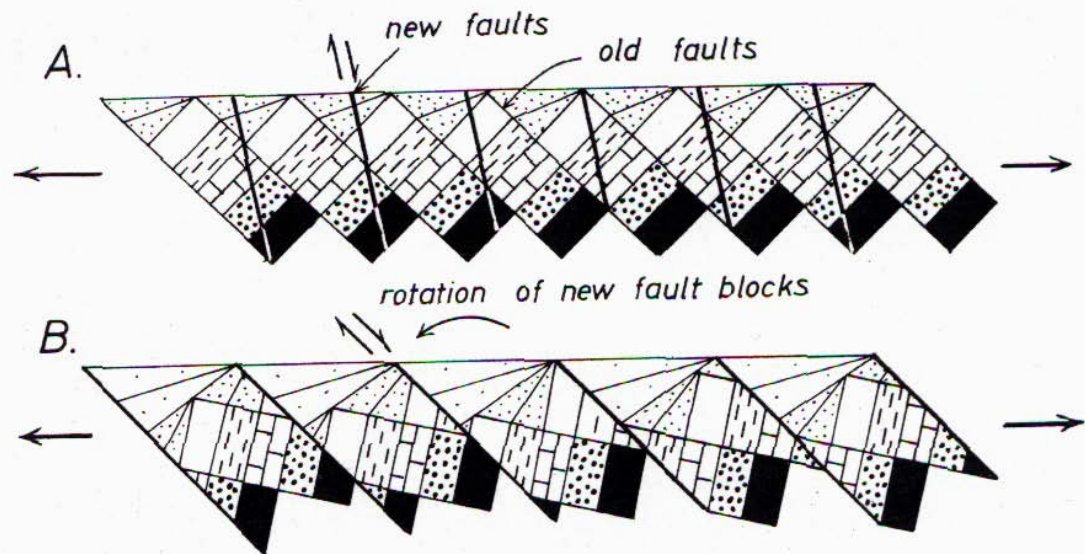
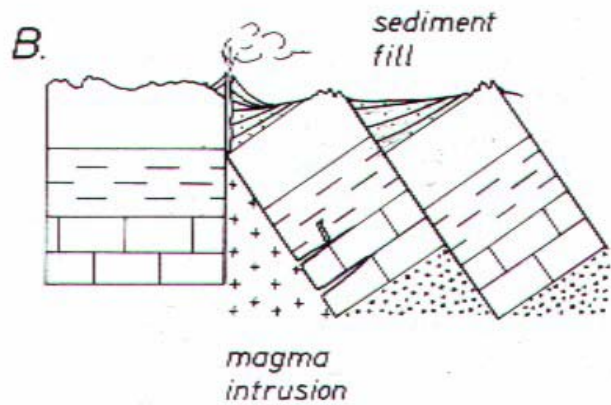
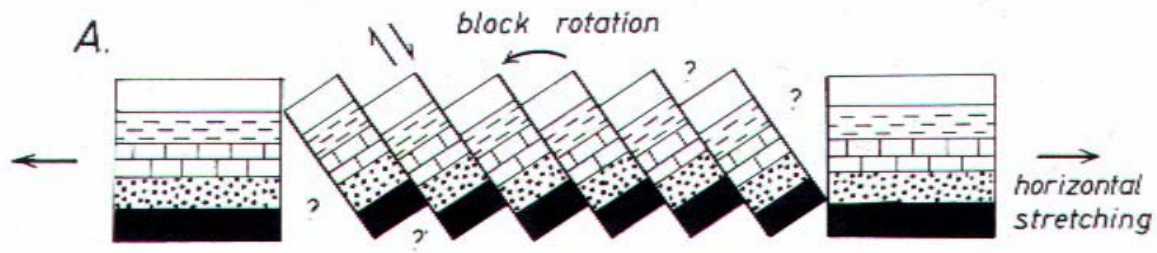












A: Strong rotation of initial faults into positions of stability. B: the development and subsequent rotation of new active fault blocks allowing further extension of the system.





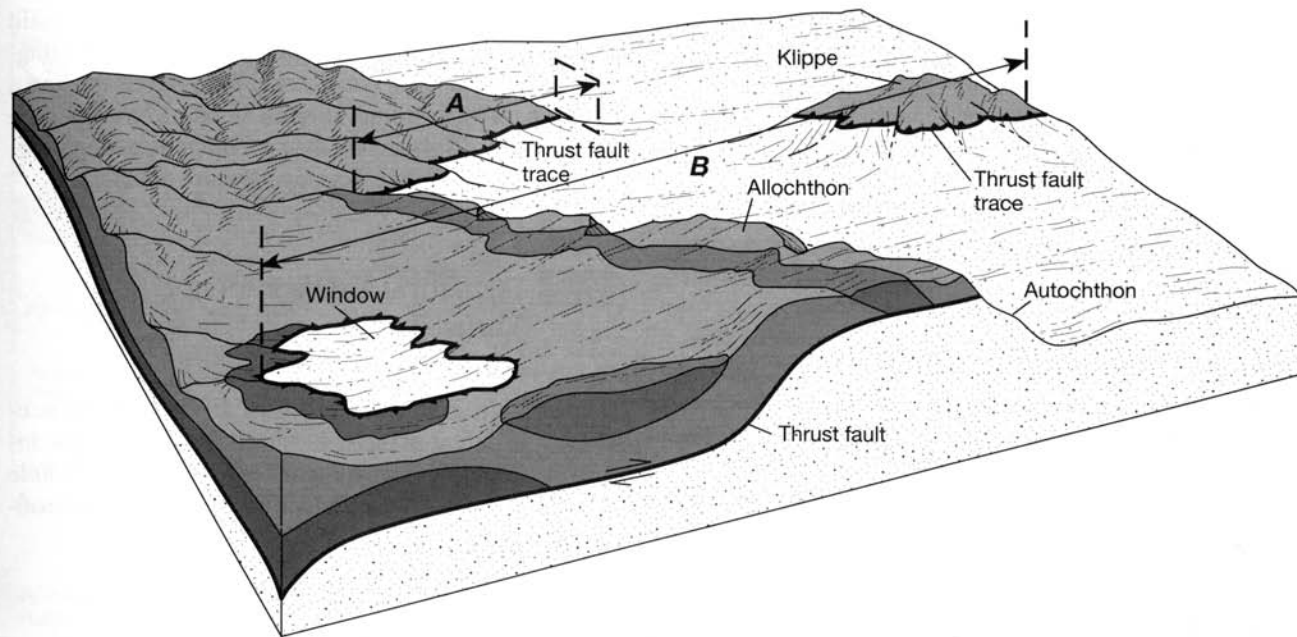


Figure 6.4 Block diagram illustrating a thrust surface, thrust sheet, thrust fault trace, window or fenster, klippe, allochthon, autochthon, and conventional thrust symbol with teeth on the hanging wall side. Minimum constraints on the displacement are given by *A* the sinuosity of the thrust fault trace and *B* the distance from the back of the window to the front of the klippe.

