### **Relative Dating Notes**

#### Relative Age of Rocks

- : Order rocks

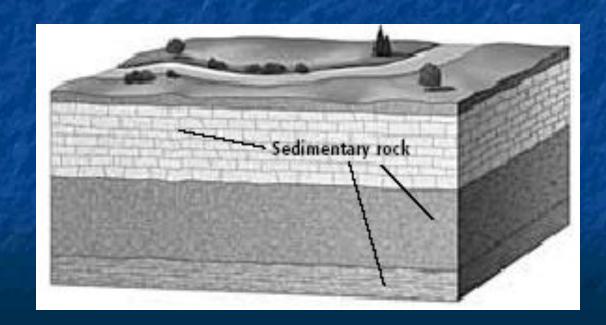
  deposited tells you age

  of rocks (order from old to young)
- Geologic Cross-Section Maps:
   show the \_\_\_\_\_ of rocks

Can determine the relative age of rocks by using

#### Law of Superposition:

In sedimentary rock, the \_\_\_\_\_ layer is on \_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_ is on \_\_\_\_ .



#### Canyonlands, Utah



# Law of Original Horizontality: Sediments deposited in \_\_\_\_\_, layers. If rock layers are or at an \_\_\_\_\_, they were after originally deposited



Folding happens when rock layers bend and buckle under pressure.



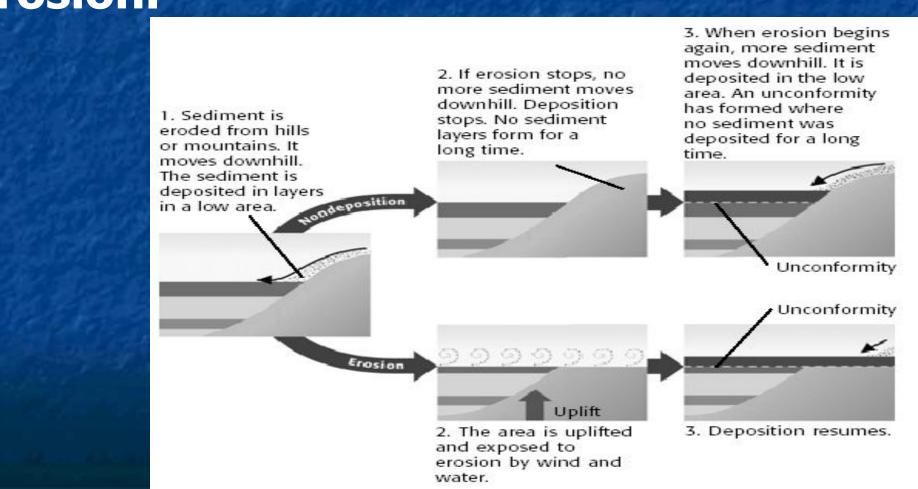
Tilting happens when forces from inside Earth cause rock layers to become slanted.

#### Raplee Monocline, Utah



#### **Unconformity:**

Surface where a \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ of sediments occurred or \_\_\_\_\_ of erosion.



#### **Eastern Grand Canyon**



## Law of Cross Cutting Relationships:

or igneous \_\_\_\_\_are \_\_\_\_ than the rock it cuts across.



A fault is a break in Earth's crust. Rock can slide along a fault and disturb rock layers.



Intrusions form when melted rock moves through cracks in rock layers.

#### Hance Rapids, Grand Canyon



#### **Principle of Inclusion:**

material trapped \_\_\_\_\_igneous intrusion or sedimentary rock layer is \_\_\_\_\_ than rock that surrounds it.



#### Lake Pleasant

