

$$\frac{\sigma F_a (100)}{M F_a} = \text{coef of variation}$$

19 800
 1 260

 18 540

... occur where: a. spreading ridges cause ...
 ... continental shelves causing erosion; c. the sea
 ... movement of ocean crust at a convergent plate bo
 ... subsidence by shock waves; e. glaciers gouge
 ... of the earth's north and south magnetic po
 ... ism; b. magnetic inversions; c. polar wandering
 ... the magnetic relocation.

... drift was first proposed seriously about 1920
 ... a. Vine and Matthews; d. Plummer and McGear

... stresses cannot produce: a. anticlines; b. sy
 ... faults; e. thrust faults.

Mark T for true or F for false:

... are remnants left from the melting of the
 ... of rich soil comprising the corn belt
 ... fill.

... deserts commonly form on the lee side of a
 ... of the land features are the result of
 ... distance between a wave's crest and its
 ... are shallow, narrow currents that flow str

... are likely to be found in an anticline than a sy
 ... whether than faulting is more likely to occur if
 ... than slowly.

... has been eroded flat. On the surface the
 ... center.

... shock waves move slower than secondary shock wave
 ... or away from a seismograph station an earthquake

... of intense crustal deformation is called an or
 ... ses of sediment-laden water that are moved down
 ... called turbidity currents.

... pairs earthquakes are of greater threat to life
 ... same size.

... accumulation is thinner on a spreading
 ... than the ridge.

... in the blank:

... and ridge that separates two glaciated valley
 ... of resistant rock with a flat top and steep

... attached to the land on one end and usually ho

... moving wall moves up relative to the foot wall, a

... between the horizontal and the path of a ball ro
 ... ssum would be called the

... could be a suburb of San Francisco in 25 millio

... interruption in the sedimentary rock records beca

... take scale giving numerical values to the mea

Components -

1. 40% light colored clasts (H4, H5)
2. 55% fine-grained dark matrix (< 2mm)
3. 3% impact melt rock clasts
4. < 0.5% shocked H chondrite clasts
5. 1.5% exotic clasts (non-H chondrites)

what are agglutinates?

② 55% elastic matrix
contains angular frags, except for shock melted part
40% is chondrules
5% of the chondrules have thin rims of fine, opaque silicate
0.5% have translucent rims
micro-chondrules also present (< 100 μ in diameter)

① 40% light clasts
normal H4, H5 clasts
H4 (DT5) contain:
olivine Fa 19 (homogeneous)
orthopyroxene Fs 16 Wo 1 (heterogeneous)
H5 (DT6) contain:
olivine Fa 19 (homogeneous)
orthopyroxene Fs 17 Wo 2 (homogeneous)
augite Fs 7 Wo 44
plag Ab 84 Or 4

chondrules:
34% of DT5
27% of DT6