

Faults and folds, and how they form

Style of deformation	Block model	Block model with erosion	Name and definition	Strain	Typical plate tectonic setting
No deformation			Undeformed layers of sedimentary rock (strata)	None	Plate interior
Brittle deformation			Normal fault Hanging wall moves down; order of layers remains <i>normal</i>	Extension	Divergent boundary
			Reverse fault Hanging wall moves up; order of layers is <i>reversed</i> (e.g., blue is above orange)	Compression	Convergent boundary
			Thrust fault Low-angle reverse fault, so that movement is nearly sideways and thus a "thrust"	Compression	Convergent boundary
Ductile deformation			Strike-slip fault Horizontal movement ("strike" is a geological expression having to do with horizontality)	Wrenching	Transform boundary
			Anticline Oldest layers are in middle of fold A nticline	Compression	Convergent boundary
			Syncline Youngest layers are in middle of fold S yncline	Compression	Convergent boundary