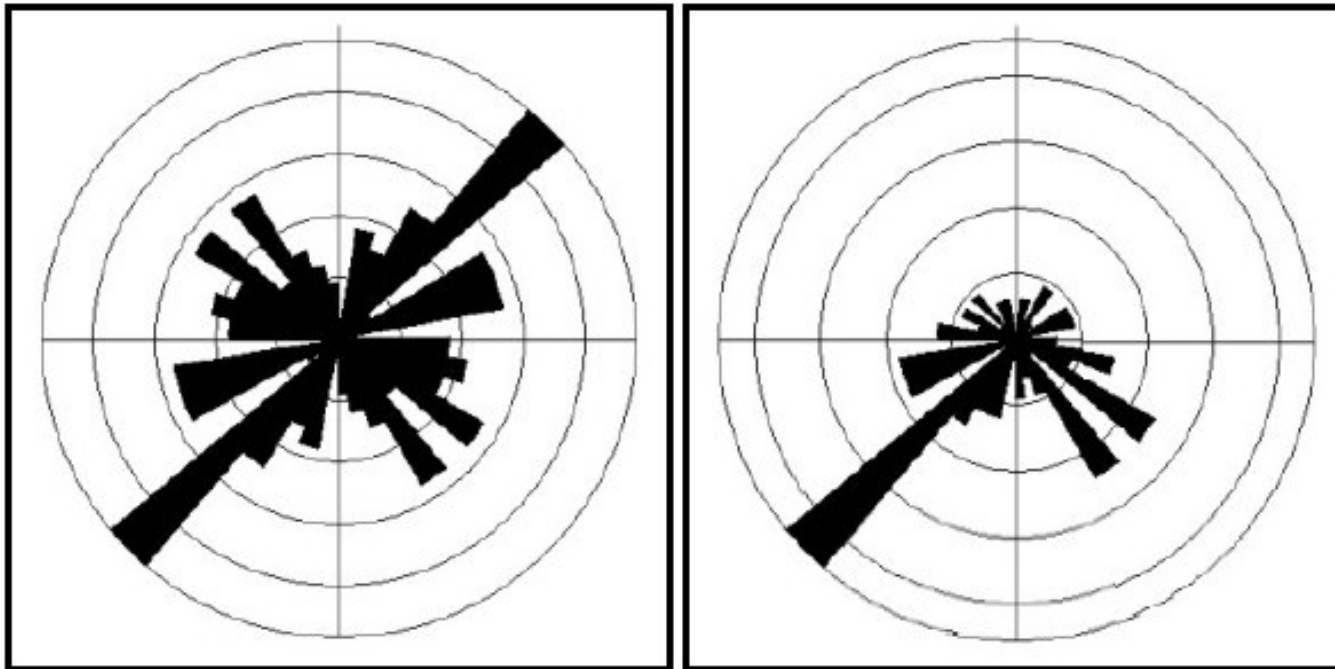
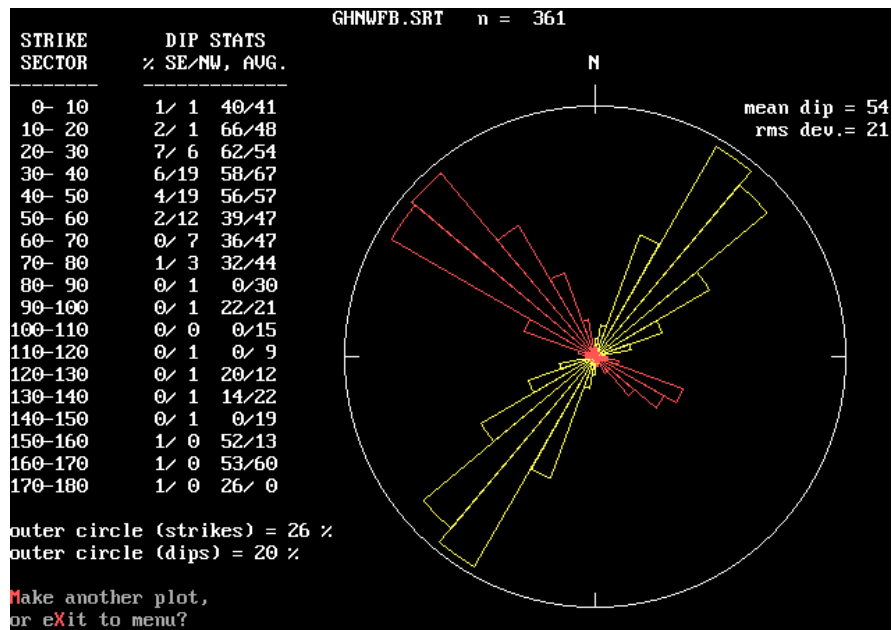


CIRCULAR HISTOGRAMS AND STEREONET PROJECTIONS

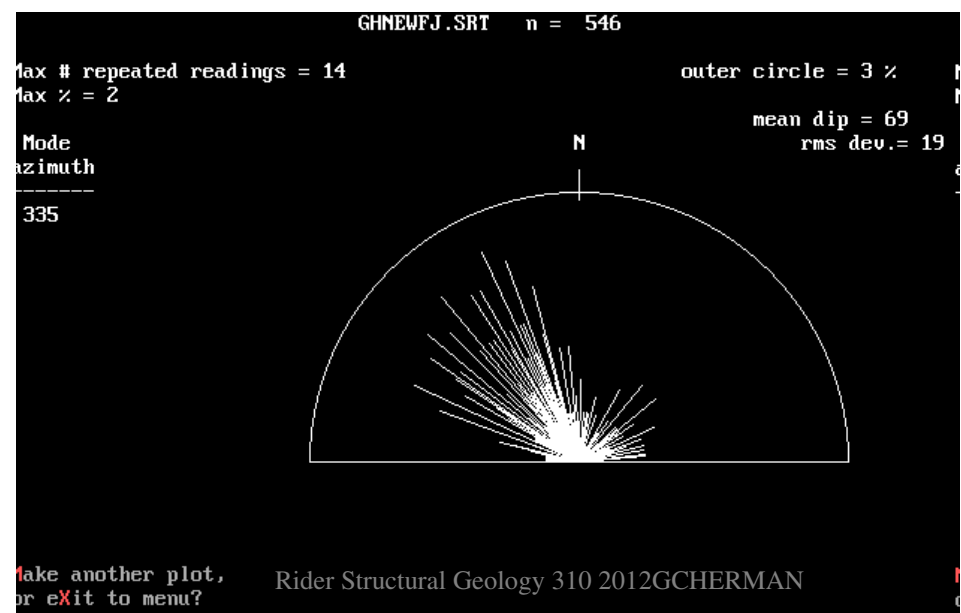
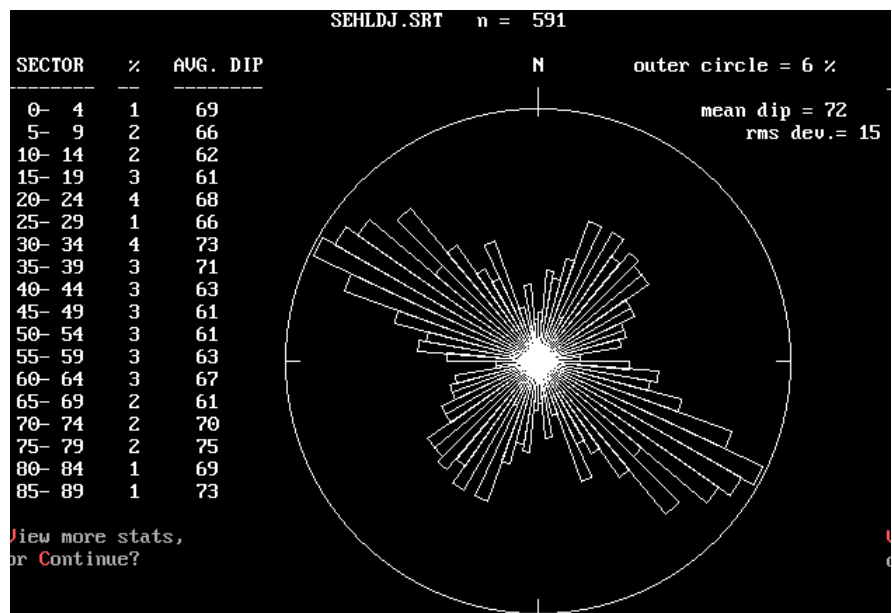
from: Hobbs, B.E., Means, W.D., and Williams, P.F., 1976, An outline of structural geology
Holcombe, Rod, 2011, Mapping and Structural Geology in Metals and Exploration



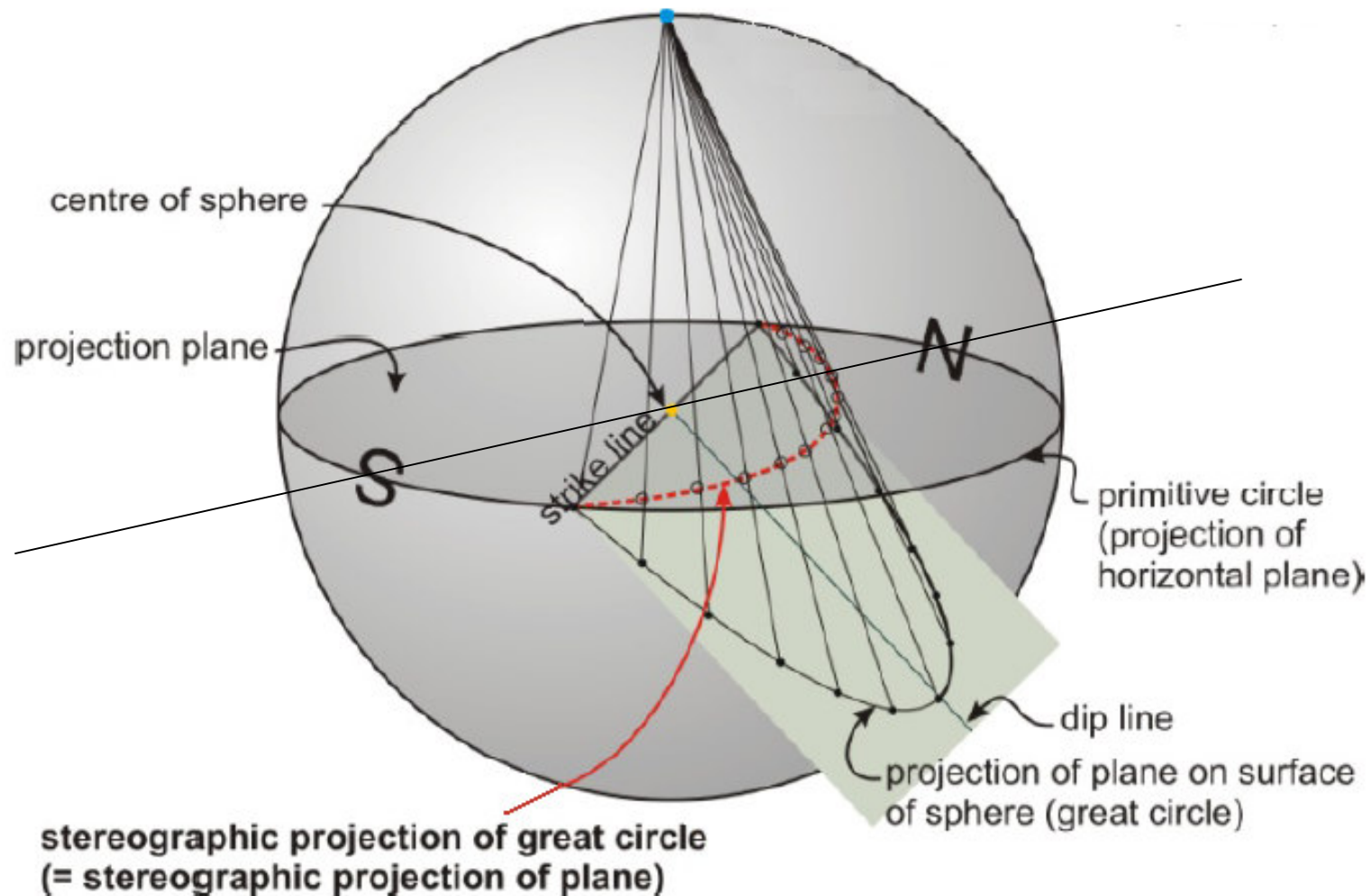
Rose diagrams of a 2-D data set treated as axial data (left) and as vector data (right). Note that the axial data set is symmetrical and the orientation pattern could just as easily have been shown using half of the diagram.

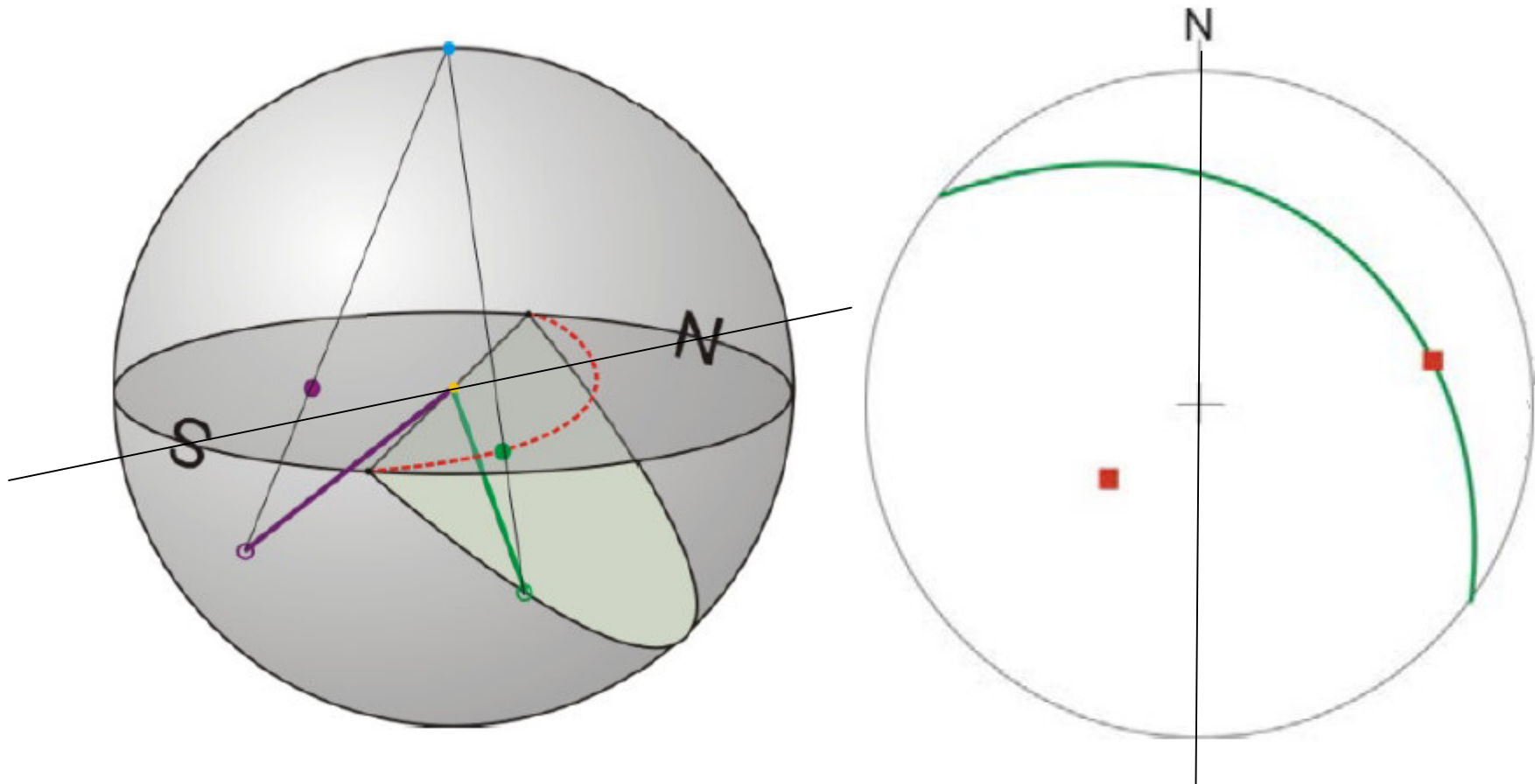


Histogram displays from using the NJGS FMS program.



Note: Planes **dip; lines **plunge**.**





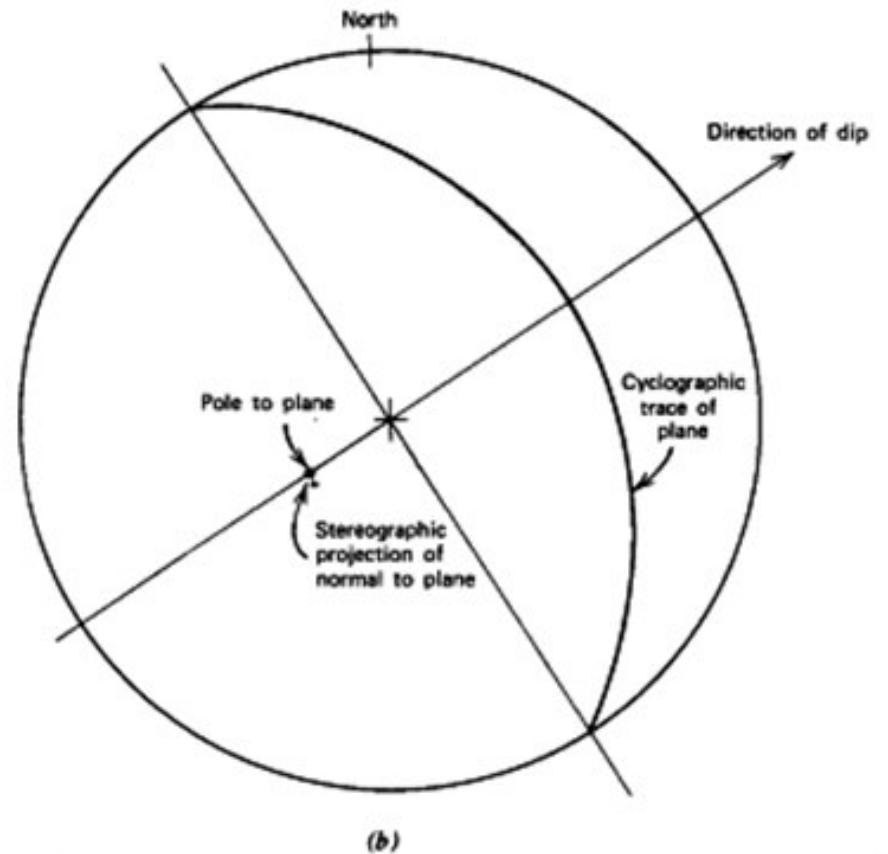
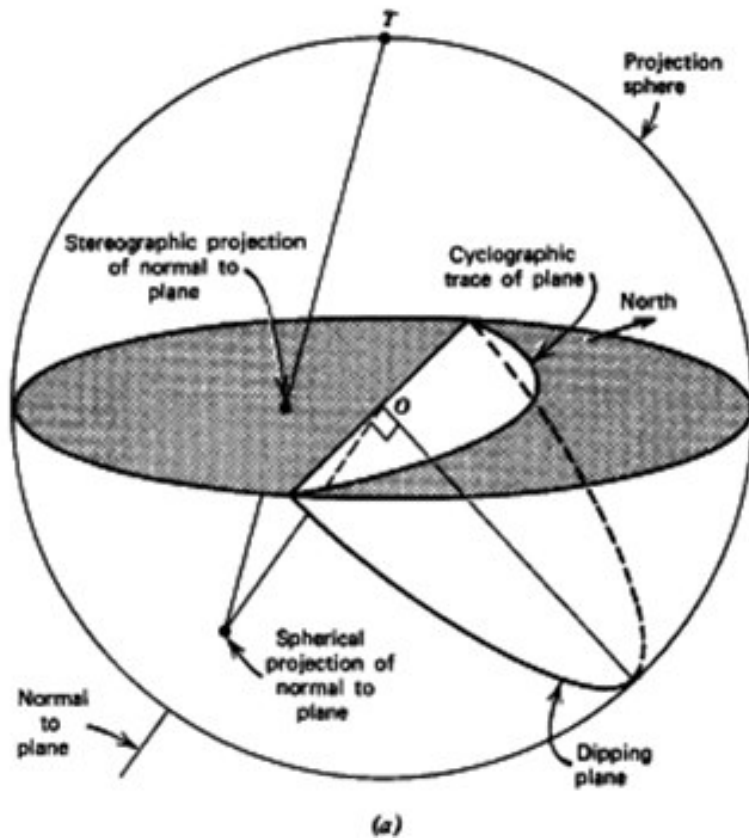


FIGURE A6 (a), (b) The stereographic projection of a plane and of the normal to that plane.

Dipping bed and a line normal to the plane

3 plunging lines and
1 horizontal line

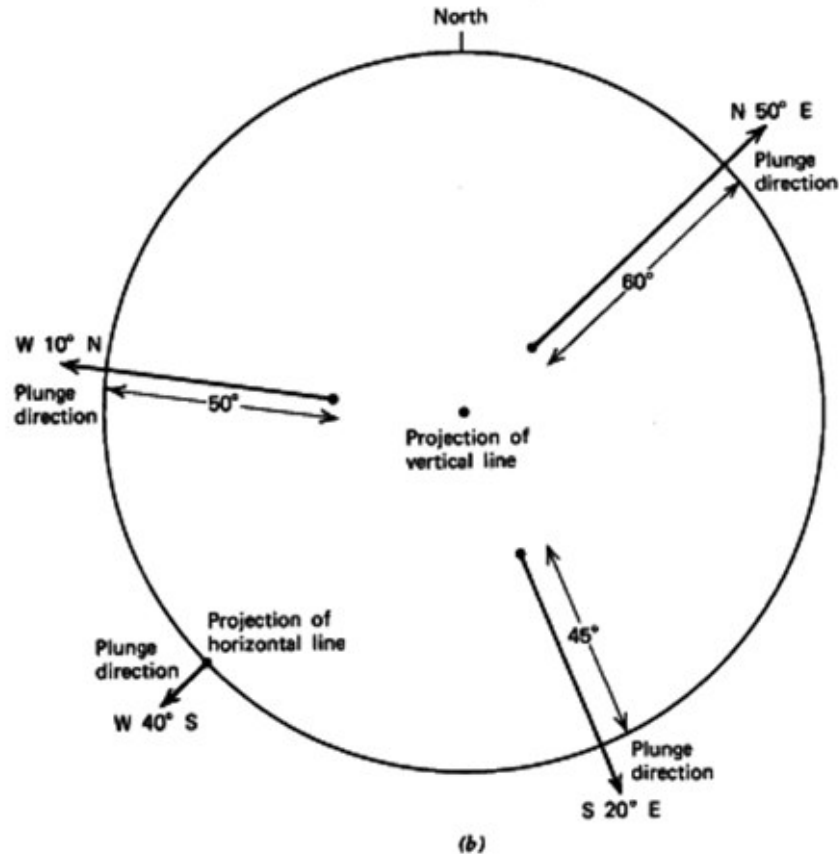


FIGURE A5 (Continued)

An inclined plane with a
lineation pitching in the plane

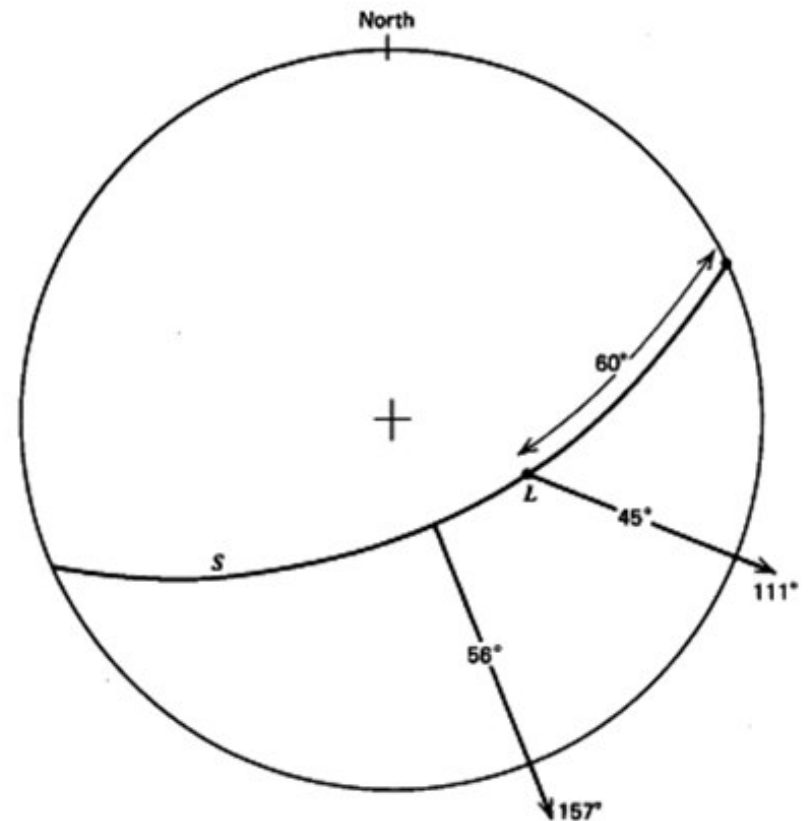
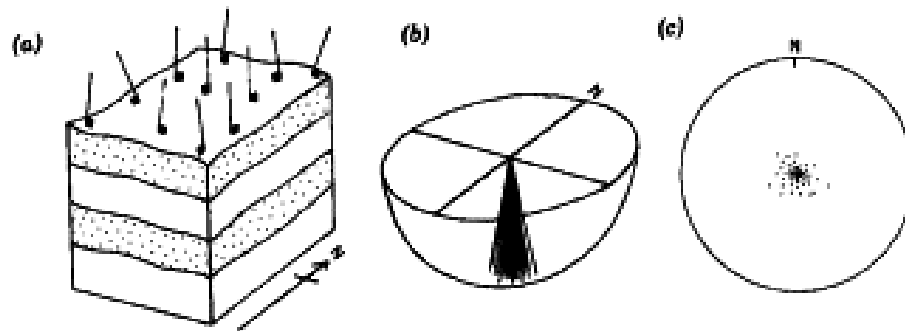
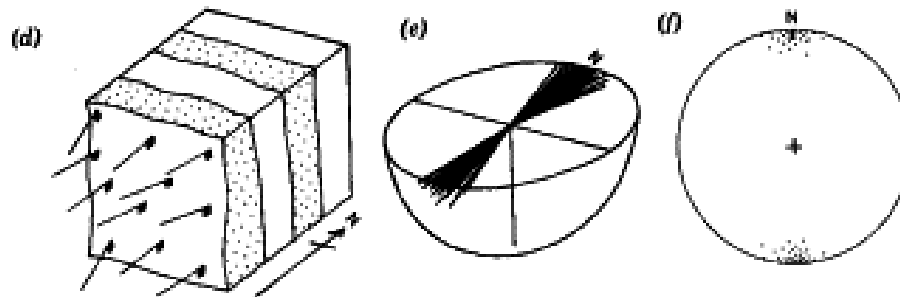


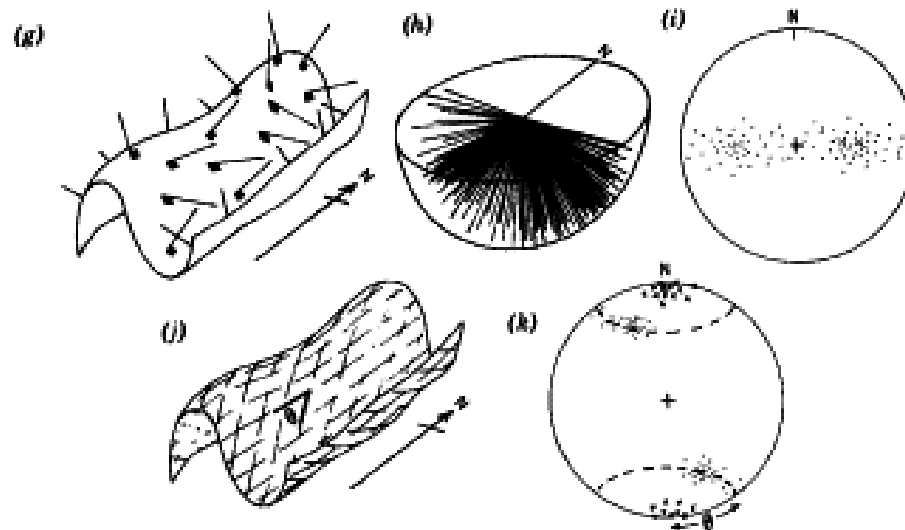
FIGURE A7 Stereographic projection of a plane dipping at 56° towards 157° . A lineation, L , pitches 60° NE in this plane. The plunge of the lineation may be read from the projection as 45° toward 111° .



Horizontal beds



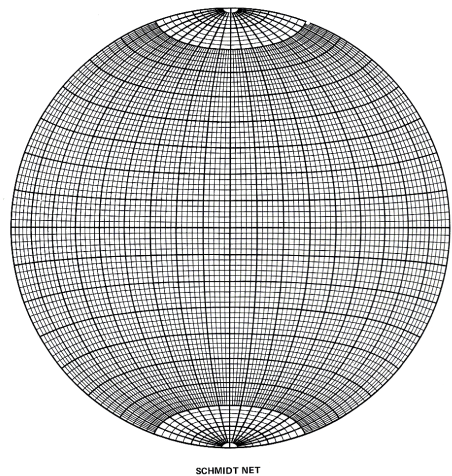
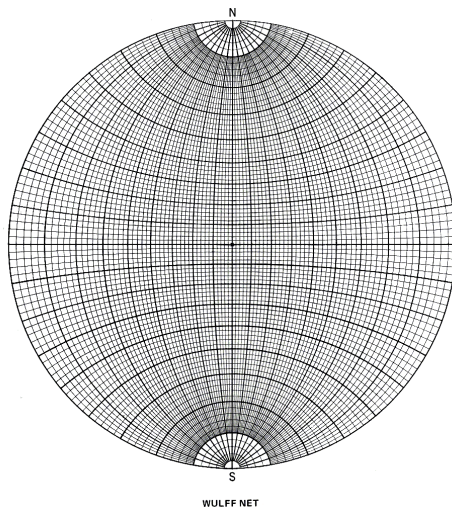
Vertical beds



Cylindrical, folded beds

Early lineation (L1) on folded beds with late lineation along fold axis (L2). L1ls on conical projections about the late fold axis

CIRCULAR HISTOGRAMS AND STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS



The combined displays of primary beds and secondary fractures captured with Lview and embedded in documents.

