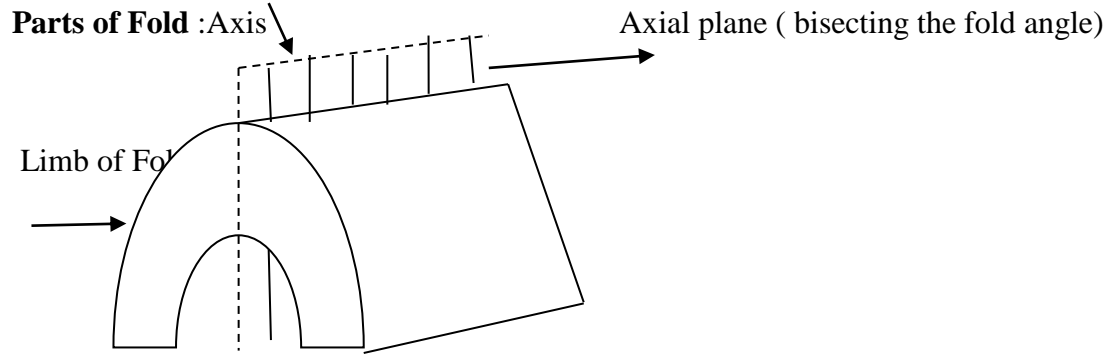


FOLDS

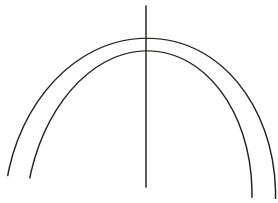
FOLDS : The folds are curvy planner or non planner structure which were planner prior to the deformation.



1. **Fold Axis** : It is the line along which folding takes place.

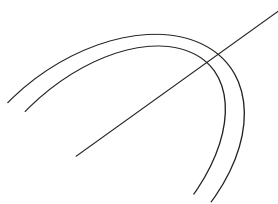
The axial plane is an aggregate of fold axis.

Hinge Line : It is a line of maximum curvature



Opposite direction of dip

Symmetric



Both limbs have different amount of dip

Limbs are in same direction

Assymmetric

Dip: Amount of inclination of the bed with respect to imaginary horizontal plane

If the bed is horizontal then its dip is 0°

If the bed is vertical then its dip is 90°

If the bed is inclined then its dip will be between $0^{\circ} - 90^{\circ}$

Component of Dip:

- i. A. Direction
 b. Magnitude or amount
 - ii. a. true dip/ maximum
2. **Limb**: The stretch of the rock beds lying between any crest and any of the adjacent trough on either side is known as the limb of the fold.
 3. **Axial Plane** : The imaginary plane which divides the fold as symmetrically possible is described as its axial plane.
 4. **Axis** : In any fold, the line of intersection of the axial plane with the upper and lower surface of any of the constituent bed is known as its axis.
 5. **Hinge** : The line along which a change in the amount and or direction of dip takes place is known as the Hinge line and on may fold it coincide with the position of maximum curvature.

The area adjacent to the hinge line is known as the Hinge area or nose of the fold.

6. **Crestal Plane** : There is a separate crest for each bed. The plane or surface formed by all the crest is called the crest plane.
7. **Trough plane**: The trough is the line occupying the lowest part of the fold. The plane containing such lines may be called trough plane.