Student name:

Mapping skills, check and feedback list

Y = already good practice N = not done, need to do in future P = partially do	Y= already good practice	N = not done, need to do in future	P = partially done
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Ensure that your maps are neat and tidy
Consider using a propelling pencil so you have clear lines and no smudging – if you use an ordinary pencil ensure this is sharpened regularly, and of a hard enough grade (e.g. H).
Outline the extent of each exposure on your map (the exposure balloon should be of realistic size and shape!). Use a thin line – ideally you would do this in <u>green</u> (green-line mapping)
The schematic lithological column , should be drawn to scale (using thickness estimates) and show the vertical succession of formations ^{1 below} (oldest at base, youngest at top), including their key characteristics (e.g. type of lithology, key fossils), any specific members ^{2 below} . You initially develop the column in your notebook, and then present a neat copy on the map (in a convenient space, or on the back if necessary).
¹ A formation is a mappable lithological unit. It is therefore dependent on the <u>scale</u> of the map with which you are working. Each formation gets a separate (distinguishable) colour . Formation names must consist of a lithological and a geographical identifier (e.g. Tenby Limestone Formation).
² Units that are too thin to be represented on the map are called members. A member is a sub-division of a formation. You may indicate locations where you have observed a key member with a short code on the map (e.g. BC Mbr for basal conglomerate). Members should be clearly identified in the lithological column that you provide on your map
Apply colour inside exposure balloons as soon as you can identify mappable formations . However, much lighter shading should ONLY be applied to other areas of the map once you understand the geological structure of the area.
Dip and strike measurements should be taken regularly and transferred to the map as oriented (relative to North on the map) dip & strike symbols . This should include a number with the short line that gives the dip angle
Text on your map must include lithological abbreviations for each exposure balloon (e.g. SST= sandstone) & locality numbers for cross-referencing with notebooks. Brief geological observations that cannot be conveyed by symbols may also be annotated, but most of your observations belong in the notebook (with sketches for important items)
Faults should at least be marked in bold (not excessively heavy, but distinct), and labelled with an " f ". Ideally, you would do this in red
Where sense of movement can be determined for faults this must be indicated on your fault line (pecks on footwall side, or split arrows if strike slip).
Ensure that you indicate fold-axes and planes where appropriate. Don't forget the antiformal or synformal symbols to indicate the type of fold.
Where geological boundaries are not seen but known to exist from dips/strikes and exposure patterns, these boundaries (and your degree of certainty) must be indicated: where you can infer their presence (dashed) or where they are conjectural (dotted).
A key to all symbols used on the map should appear on the back of the map