

Student name:

Notebook skills, check and feedback list

Y= already good practice

N = not done, need to do in future

P = partially done

Text entries	
	Date at beginning of each day's entries
	Indicate weather conditions at start
	Statement about personal well-being at start
	Aims for the day, outlining nature of exercise to be completed or questions to be answered/area to be investigated
	1cm margins ruled each side of page
	Locality numbers given
	Grid references for each locality
	Horizontal line after each locality
	Summary of activities/discoveries at end of each day's entries
	Double horizontal line after each day's entries
	You should include oriented dip & strike symbols , including numerical strike and dip readings in the ruled RH margin of your notebook.
	If you take photos, then remember to note the frame number along with the relevant locality entry.
Field sketches	
	Don't forget to indicate orientation (e.g. View towards 240°) with your sketches
	Don't forget to indicate scale (in metres, not feet!) with your sketches. Tip: sketch the estimated height of a person!
	Ensure that your drawings, sketches, and notes are neatly done and that you write as carefully as possible so you can read and understand previous notes
	You need to use a harder leaded pencil (e.g. H) and the use of a propelling-type pencil will ensure clear lines and no smudging . If using an ordinary pencil ensure that it is sharpened regularly!
	You need to improve the level and content of annotations with your sketches

	Don't crowd your sketches with text – it is best to separate/space sketches and extensive observations about the same exposure in your notebook
	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
	When you mark a fault in your sketches, ensure that you put the “double split arrows” symbol along it to indicate the direction of movement
	Ensure that you indicate fold axes and planes where appropriate
	Simple, well-chosen line diagrams are more useful than elaborate shaded drawings. It is the geological features that should be drawn, not the trees and grass - you are not in an art class! The emphasis should be on a clear and representative sketch that helps you remember the salient aspects of the outcrop you are sketching.
	If you find important details, such as fossils, then indicate on your sketch where you observed them – so that you could find them again on the basis of the notes you have made