
Appendix A : Glossary of fabrics

Bands: In this thesis, used to describe bodies that have a different sediment constitution from the surrounding material, with a length to width ratio of four or greater. They may have a diffuse or distinct boundary with the surrounding material, however, the former is rare as these features are usually found in low strain situations.

Bimasepic fabric: The microscopic orientation of silt and clay grains such that their long axes are arranged in two directions, the angle between which may be anything. The term is used interchangeably for a pervasive mix of grains in two directions and the presence of two discrete sets of bands in two directions with other fabrics between them. See lattisepic and masepic.

Crenullated fabric: Microscopic orientation of grains of any size such that the fabric sharply undulates over a wide area. Not associated with shears. Contrast with kink fabric.

Kink bands: Microscopic orientation of grains of any size such that the fabric sharply undulates. Usually associated with shear fabrics. Kinking usually undulates parallel to the direction of a nearby shear zone. Contrast with kink fabric.

Lattisepic fabric: The microscopic orientation of silt and clay grains such that their long axes are arranged in two directions, the angle between which is 90° . The term is used interchangeably for a pervasive mix of grains in two directions and the presence of two discrete sets of bands in orthogonal directions with other fabrics between them. See bimasepic.

Masepic fabric: Microscopic orientation of grains of silt and clay such that bands of grains have their long axes in one direction. Between the bands are other fabrics or, more usually, random grain orientations.

Omnisepic fabric: Microscopic orientation of grains of silt and clay such that most of the visible grains have their long axes in one direction.

Patches: In this thesis, used to describe bodies that have a different sediment constitution from the surrounding material, but a diffuse boundary with the surrounding material, and a length to width ratio of less than four. Contrast with pebbles and bands.

Pebbles: Areas of material that appear to form rounded bodies distinct from the surrounding material. These are usually seen because of a difference in material constitution, cracking around their edges, or fabric changes across the boundary. They have a length to width ratio of less than four. Contrast with patches and bands.

Shears (Riedel, Thrust, Principle Displacement): Areas of grains of any size that have been lined up by the application of stress on a large depth of a sedimentary body (as opposed to depositional features where the stress only acts on the depositing grains). These areas are in the form of bands. Principle Displacement shears form in the direction of maximum strain. Riedel shears form obliquely to these, against the slip direction, whereas Thrust shears form oblique to the direction of maximum strain, but in the slip direction. The order of formation is usually Riedels, Thrust shears then Principle displacement shears. Shears are also referred to as shear 'bands', and multiple shears make up a shear 'zone'

Skelsepic fabric: Microscopic orientation of any size of body such that their long axes are arranged parallel to the outside of a larger body.

Unistrial fabric: Not used in this thesis. Used interchangeably with masepic fabric.