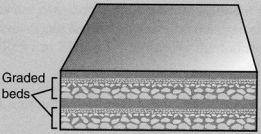
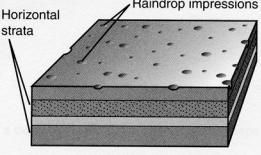
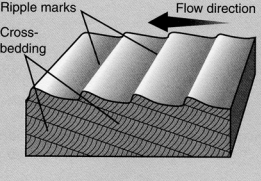
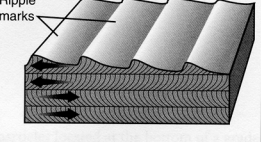
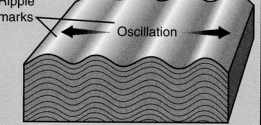


Descriptions	Sample images	Environments
<p>Graded bed: Layers containing a decrease in sedimentary grain sizes from largest at the bottom to smallest toward the top.</p>		<p>Graded beds form when a quickly moving or turbulent body of water full of sediments (flood, wave, river) loses energy and calms down. Large particles settle out first, leaving smaller particles to settle on top.</p>
<p>Raindrop impressions: Tiny craters created by raindrops as they impact the bedding plane surface.</p> <p>Horizontal strata: Relatively flat layers of sedimentary rock (≥ 1 cm thick) and laminations (< 1 cm thick).</p>		<p>Raindrop impressions form on muddy surfaces.</p> <p>Horizontal strata occur where sediments settle from water or air; or where air or water currents move parallel to the surface on which sediments are accumulating.</p>
<p>Current ripple marks: Asymmetrical wave-like structures. The steep slope faces down current, and the gentle slope faces up current.</p> <p>Cross bedding: Bedding planes or laminations which are inclined at an angle to the main bedding.</p>		<p>Current ripple marks occur in any environment where wind or water currents move in only one direction for a period of time: wind blown sand dunes, rivers, ocean currents.</p> <p>Cross-bedding occurs wherever there are water or wind currents.</p>
<p>Bimodal cross-bedding: Any sequence of cross bedding which is inclined in opposite directions.</p> <p>→ = Current direction ← = Current direction</p>		<p>Bimodal cross-bedding occurs in environments where wind or water currents flow back and forth in opposite directions. It is common in areas with tides.</p>
<p>Oscillation ripple marks: Symmetrical ripple marks.</p>		<p>Oscillation ripple marks can occur in any body of water where gentle waves barely touch bottom, or where weak currents move back and forth (oscillate) in shallow water.</p>