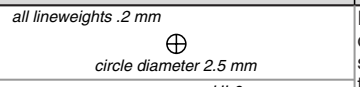
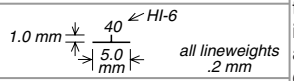
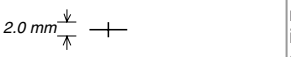
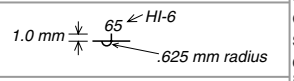
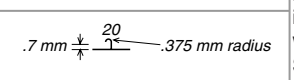
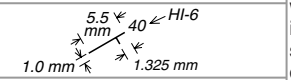
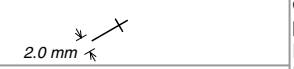
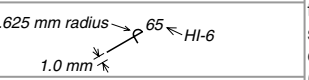
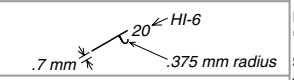
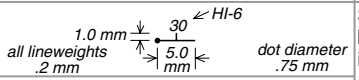
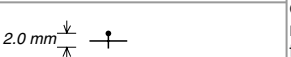
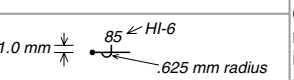
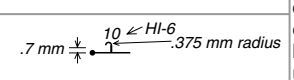
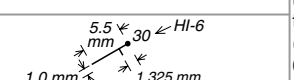
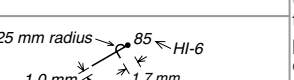
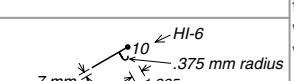
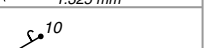
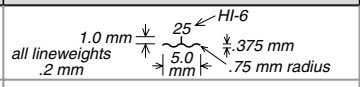
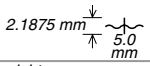
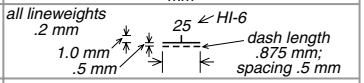
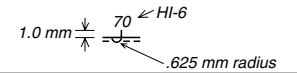
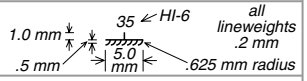
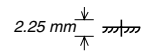
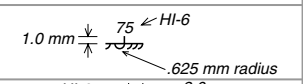
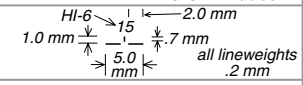
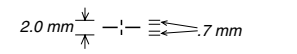
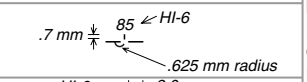
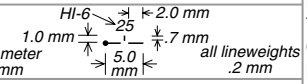
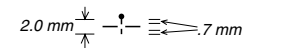
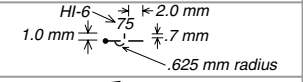
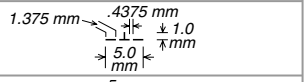
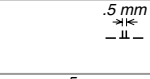
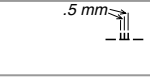
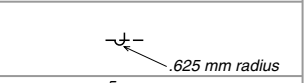
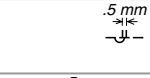
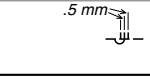
6—BEDDING

REF NO	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	CARTOGRAPHIC SPECIFICATIONS*	NOTES ON USAGE*
6.1	Horizontal bedding			Inclined (upright) and overturned bedding symbols are used when the top direction of beds is known to a reasonable degree of certainty. On maps where determination of top direction is "known" at some places and "unknown" at others, such symbols also may be used to indicate where top direction is "unknown" (compare with ref. nos. 6.13-24). Symbols may be used without a dip value to indicate the generalized strike and direction of dip of beds. For symbols representing a single observation at one locality, point of observation is the midpoint of the strike line. For multiple observations at one locality, join symbols at the "tail" ends of the strike lines (opposite the ornamentation); the junction point is at point of observation. To obey the right-hand rule, use the "dip direction to right" symbols (use "dip direction to left" symbols only when necessary to prevent overcrowding).
6.2	Inclined bedding—Showing strike and dip			
6.3	Vertical bedding—Showing strike			
6.4	Overturned bedding—Showing strike and dip			
6.5	Bedding overturned more than 180 degrees—Showing strike and dip			
6.6	Inclined (dip direction to right) bedding, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike and dip			
6.7	Inclined (dip direction to left) bedding, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike and dip			
6.8	Vertical bedding, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike			
6.9	Overturned (dip direction to right) bedding, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike and dip			
6.10	Overturned (dip direction to left) bedding, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike and dip			
6.11	Bedding overturned more than 180 degrees (dip direction to right), for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike and dip			
6.12	Bedding overturned more than 180 degrees (dip direction to left), for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike and dip			
6.13	Inclined bedding, where top direction of beds is known from local features—Showing strike and dip			Symbols that have a ball may be used to indicate a greater level of certainty in the determination of top direction. On maps where determination of top direction is "known" at some places and "unknown" at others, symbols that have a ball also may be used to indicate where top direction is "known" (compare with ref. nos. 6.1-12). For symbols representing a single observation at one locality, point of observation is the midpoint of the strike line. For multiple observations at one locality, join symbols at the "tail" ends of the strike lines (opposite the ornamentation); the junction point is at point of observation. To obey the right-hand rule, use the "dip direction to right" symbols (use "dip direction to left" symbols only when necessary to prevent overcrowding).
6.14	Vertical bedding, where top direction of beds is known from local features—Showing strike. Ball shows top direction			
6.15	Overturned bedding, where top direction of beds is known from local features—Showing strike and dip			
6.16	Bedding overturned more than 180 degrees, where top direction of beds is known from local features—Showing strike and dip			
6.17	Inclined (dip direction to right) bedding, where top direction of beds is known from local features, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike and dip			
6.18	Inclined (dip direction to left) bedding, where top direction of beds is known from local features, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike and dip			
6.19	Vertical (top direction to right) bedding, where top direction of beds is known from local features, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike. Ball shows top direction			
6.20	Vertical (top direction to left) bedding, where top direction of beds is known from local features, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike. Ball shows top direction			
6.21	Overturned (dip direction to right) bedding, where top direction of beds is known from local features, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike and dip			
6.22	Overturned (dip direction to left) bedding, where top direction of beds is known from local features, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike and dip			
6.23	Bedding overturned more than 180 degrees (dip direction to right), where top direction of beds is known from local features, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike and dip			
6.24	Bedding overturned more than 180 degrees (dip direction to left), where top direction of beds is known from local features, for multiple observations at one locality—Showing strike and dip			

**For more information, see general guidelines on pages A-i to A-v.*

6—BEDDING (continued)

REF NO	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	CARTOGRAPHIC SPECIFICATIONS*	NOTES ON USAGE*
6.25	Inclined crenulated, warped, undulatory, or contorted bedding—Showing approximate strike and dip			Symbols may be used without a dip value to indicate the generalized strike and direction of dip of beds.
6.26	Vertical or near-vertical crenulated, warped, undulatory, or contorted bedding—Showing approximate strike			
6.27	Inclined graded bedding—Showing strike and dip			
6.28	Vertical or near-vertical graded bedding—Showing strike			
6.29	Overturned graded bedding—Showing strike and dip			
6.30	Inclined bedding in crossbedded rocks—Showing approximate strike and dip			
6.31	Vertical or near-vertical bedding in crossbedded rocks—Showing approximate strike			
6.32	Overturned bedding in crossbedded rocks—Showing approximate strike and dip			
6.33	Approximate orientation of inclined bedding—Showing approximate strike and dip			Use when the measurement of strike and (or) dip value is approximate but the location of observation is accurate. Symbols that have a ball may be used to indicate a greater level of certainty in the determination of top direction. On maps where determination of top direction is "known" at some places and "unknown" at others, symbols that have a ball also may be used to indicate where top direction is "known."
6.34	Approximate orientation of vertical or near-vertical bedding—Showing approximate strike			
6.35	Approximate orientation of overturned bedding—Showing approximate strike and dip			
6.36	Approximate orientation of inclined bedding, where top direction of beds is known from local features—Showing approximate strike and dip			
6.37	Approximate orientation of vertical or near-vertical bedding, where top direction of beds is known from local features—Showing approximate strike. Ball shows top direction			
6.38	Approximate orientation of overturned bedding, where top direction of beds is known from local features—Showing approximate strike and dip			
6.39	Horizontal bedding, as determined remotely or from aerial photographs			Usually reserved for use in reconnaissance geologic mapping.
6.40	Gently inclined (between 0° and 30°) bedding, as determined remotely or from aerial photographs—Showing approximate strike and direction of dip			
6.41	Moderately inclined (between 30° and 60°) bedding, as determined remotely or from aerial photographs—Showing approximate strike and direction of dip			
6.42	Steeply inclined (between 60° and 90°) bedding, as determined remotely or from aerial photographs—Showing approximate strike and direction of dip			
6.43	Vertical or near-vertical bedding, as determined remotely or from aerial photographs—Showing approximate strike			
6.44	Gently overturned (between 0° and 30°) bedding, as determined remotely or from aerial photographs—Showing approximate strike and direction of dip			
6.45	Moderately overturned (between 30° and 60°) bedding, as determined remotely or from aerial photographs—Showing approximate strike and direction of dip			
6.46	Steeply overturned (between 60° and 90°) bedding, as determined remotely or from aerial photographs—Showing approximate strike and direction of dip			

**For more information, see general guidelines on pages A-i to A-v.*