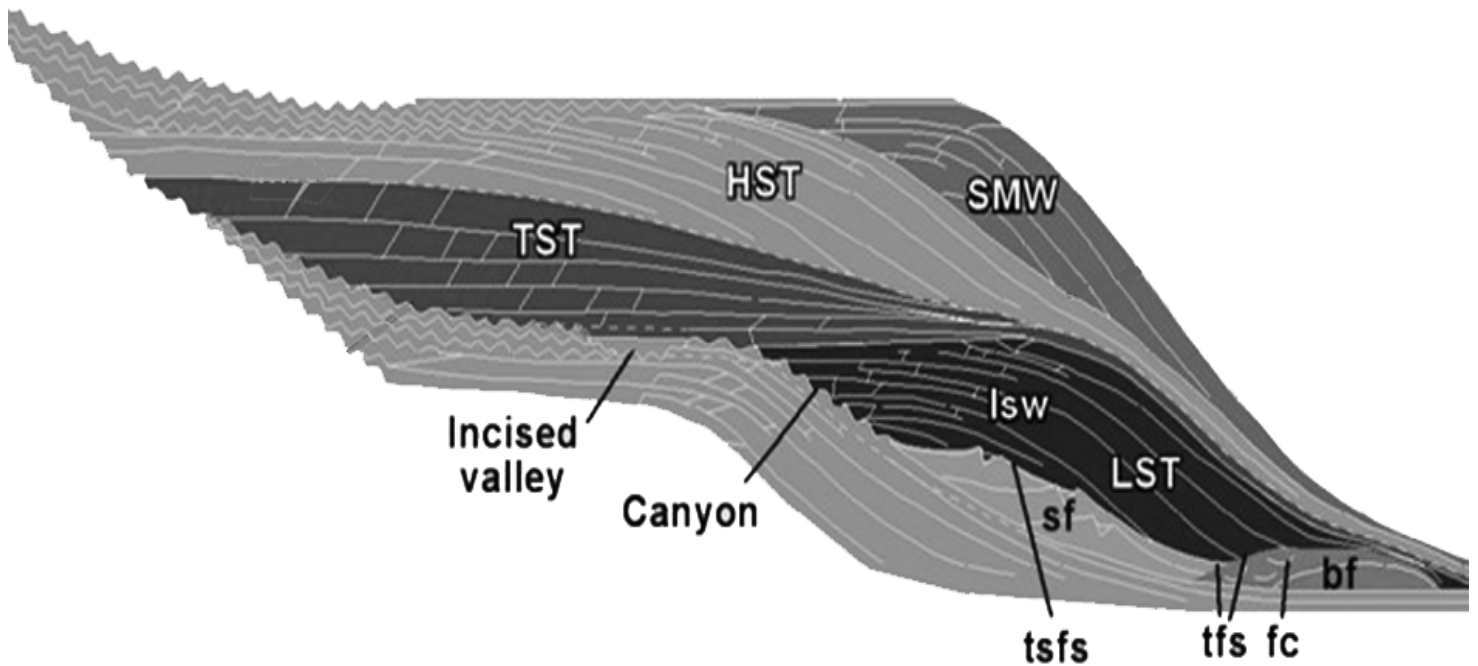


5. Grains of different mineral types but same grain size usually are not deposited together. Why not? (2 p.)

6. Mention one pyroclastic product that commonly has a mafic composition and one that often is of felsic composition. Explain the difference in processes that lead to the two different pyroclastic products. (5 p.)

7. What sedimentary process is the Bouma sequence related to? Sketch a complete Bouma sequence. (5 p.)

8. Mark any maximum flooding surfaces (genetic sequence boundaries) and depositional sequence boundaries directly in the sequence-stratigraphic figure below (Bf = basin-floor fan, HST = highstand systems tract, LST = low-stand systems tract, Lsw = lowstand wedge, Sf = slope fan, SMW = shelf-margin wedge, TST = transgressive systems tract). (4 p.)



9. What is a Gilbert delta? Under what precondition(s) can it form? Give an example of a possible depositional settings (different from those of other deltas). (4 p.)

10. What is a piggy-back basin? How does it form? (3 p.)

14. Answer the questions next to each of the images. (12 p.)



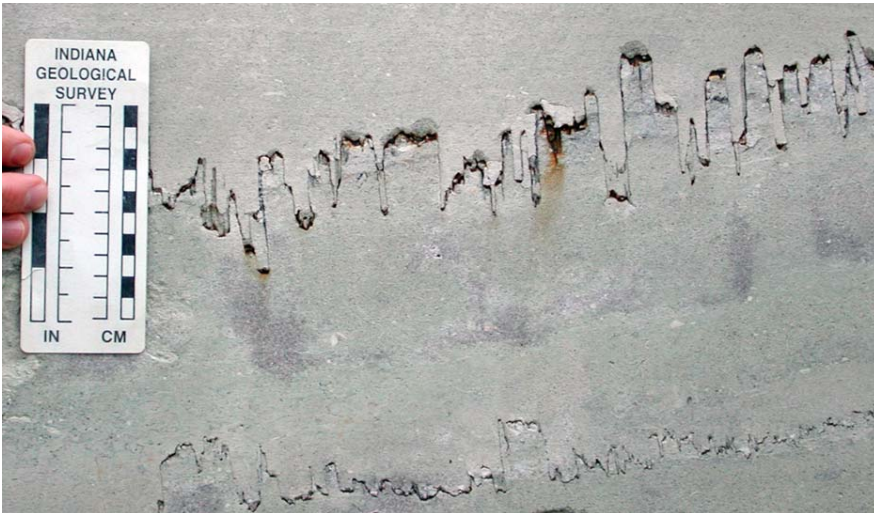
(Scale in image: 3 cm)

a. Mark the current direction(s) directly in the image.

b. Mark the way up directly in the image.

c. Structure name:

d. Formation process:



(Rock type: limestone)

a. Structure name:

b. Formation process:



a. Mark the way up directly in the image.

b. Structure name:

c. Formation process:

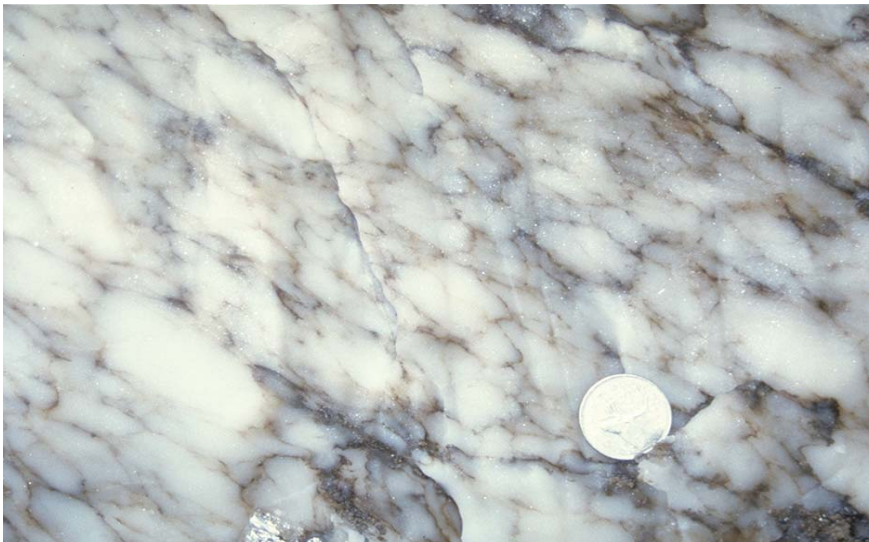
(Light-coloured: sandstone; dark coloured: claystone)



a. Structure name:

b. Environment / formation process:

(Width of image: ca. 10 km; the line cutting through the lower 3rd of the image is a road.)



a. Structure name:

b. Environment / formation process:

(Soft rock material)



a. Structure name (red arrow):

b. Environment / formation process:
