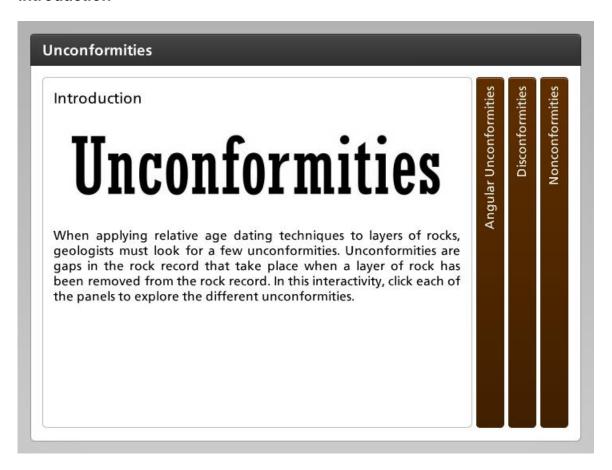
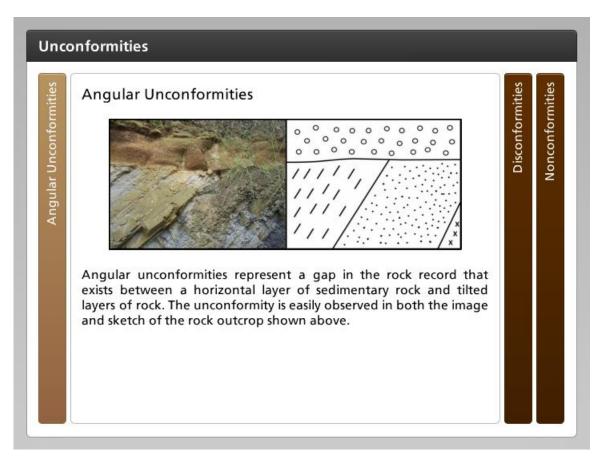
Introduction



When applying relative age dating techniques to layers of rocks, geologists must look for a few unconformities. Unconformities are gaps in the rock record that take place when a layer of rock has been removed from the rock record. In this interactivity, click each of the panels to explore the different unconformities.



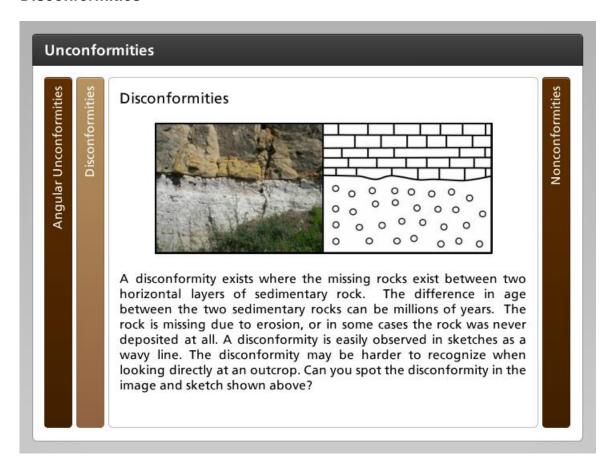
Angular Unconformities



Angular unconformities represent a gap in the rock record that exists between a horizontal layer of sedimentary rock and tilted layers of rock. The unconformity is easily observed in both the image and sketch of the rock outcrop shown above.



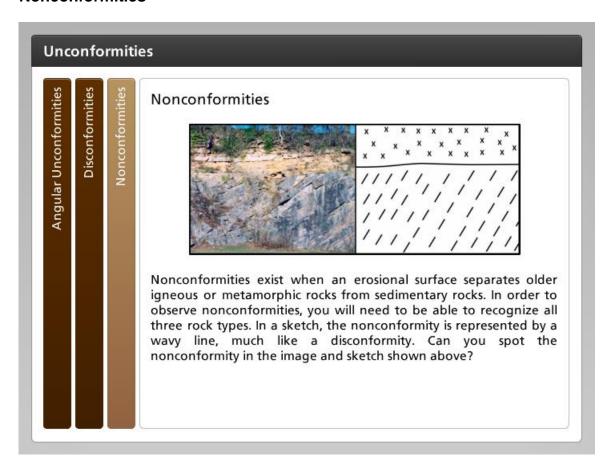
Disconformities



A disconformity exists where the missing rocks exist between two horizontal layers of sedimentary rock. The difference in age between the two sedimentary rocks can be millions of years. The rock is missing due to erosion, or in some cases the rock was never deposited at all. A disconformity is easily observed in sketches as a wavy line. The disconformity may be harder to recognize when looking directly at an outcrop. Can you spot the disconformity in the image and sketch shown above?



Nonconformities



Nonconformities exist when an erosional surface separates older igneous or metamorphic rocks from sedimentary rocks. In order to observe nonconformities, you will need to be able to recognize all three rock types. In a sketch, the nonconformity is represented by a wavy line, much like a disconformity. Can you spot the nonconformity in the image and sketch shown above?

