

Field sketches & how to draw them

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Aims

- To show students how to make relevant field sketches
- To encourage use of appropriate technical terms to describe what is seen & sketched in the field
- To help students recognise relationships between geology & topography
- To help students revise basic field phenomena

Why are field sketches important?

- Record field observations & measurements
- Give a summary of key structural & geological features
- Help analyses of photographs taken in the field
- Provide useful memory aids
- Here today – gone tomorrow?

Making a field sketch

You don't have to:

- Be an artist
- Produce a masterpiece or work of art

You do have to:

- Produce a simple outline drawing or summary diagram
- Allow enough time to make a sketch
- Keep work neat & tidy

The wrong way?



The right way?

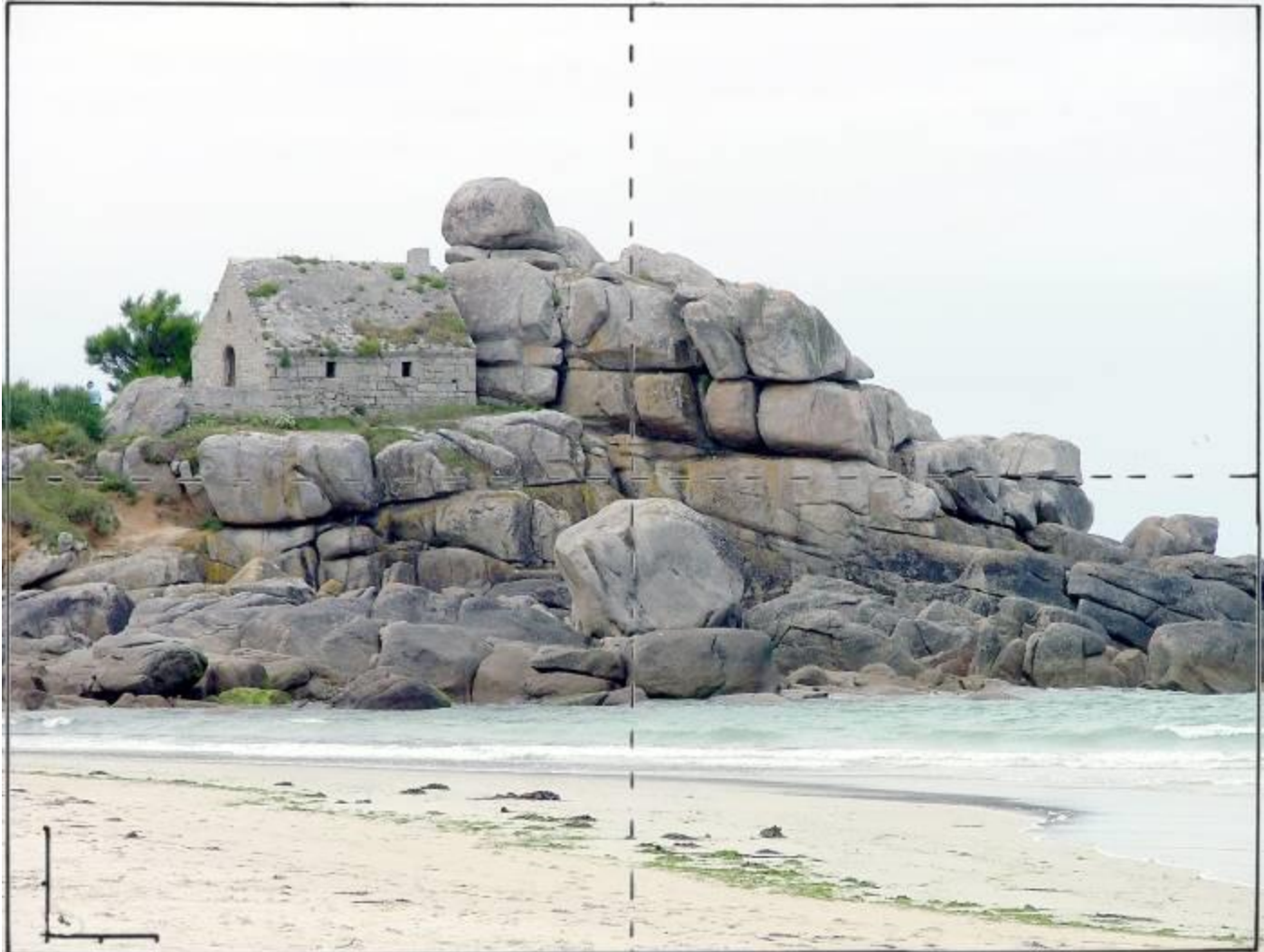


Stages in drawing a field sketch

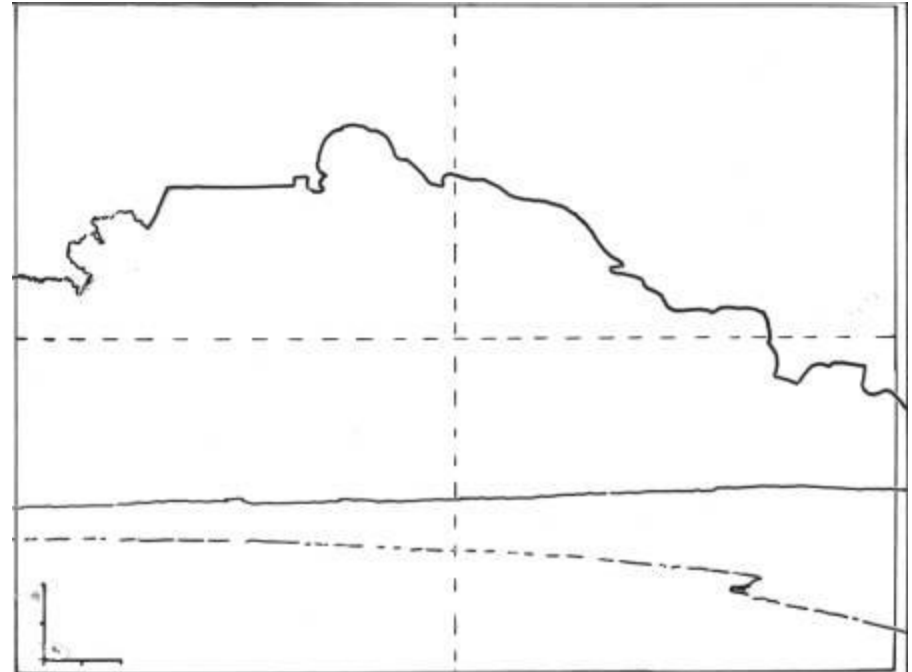
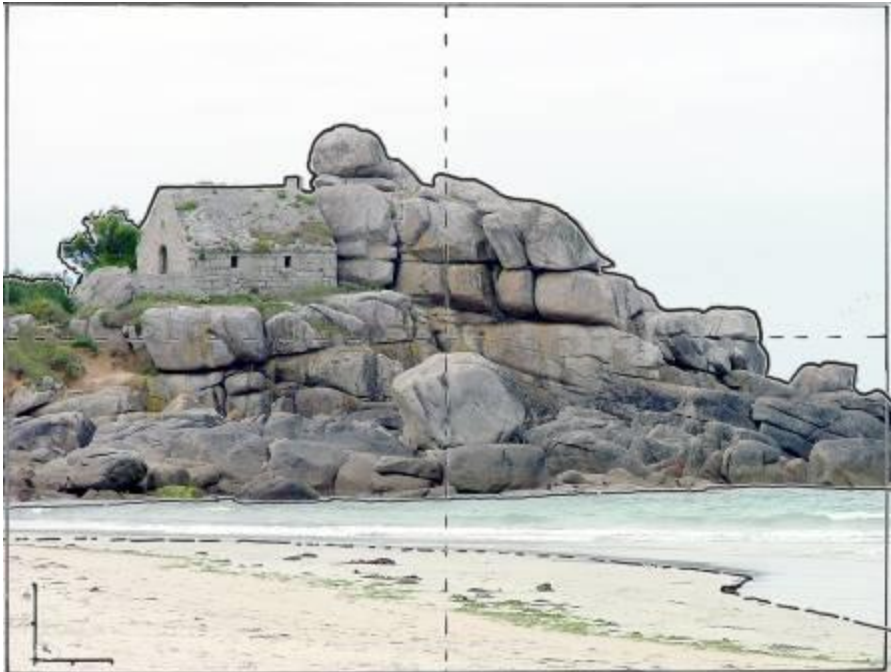
1. Choose the view you wish to record



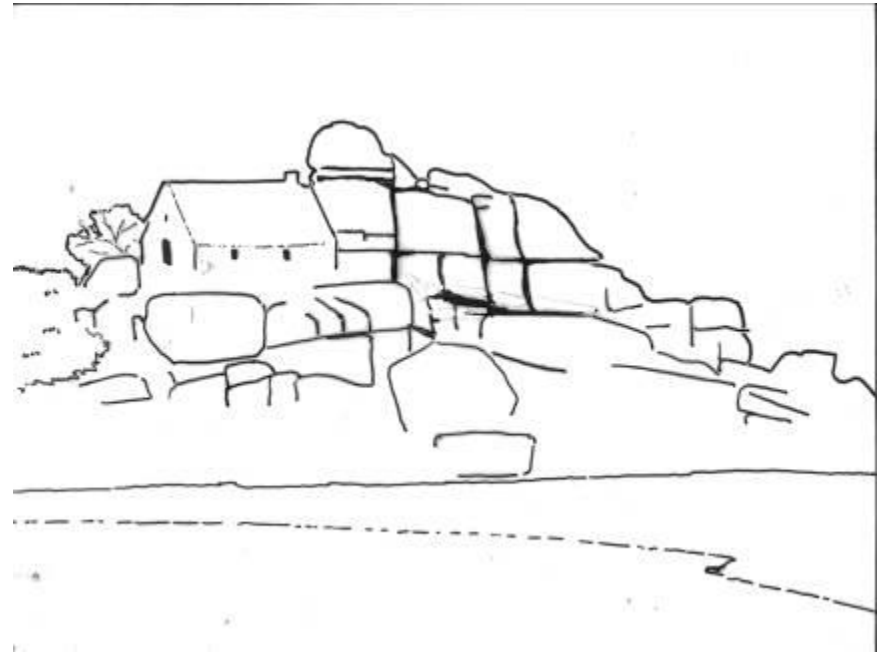
2. Choose a scale & draw lines to divide your page



3. Draw in the skyline & foreground in your field of view



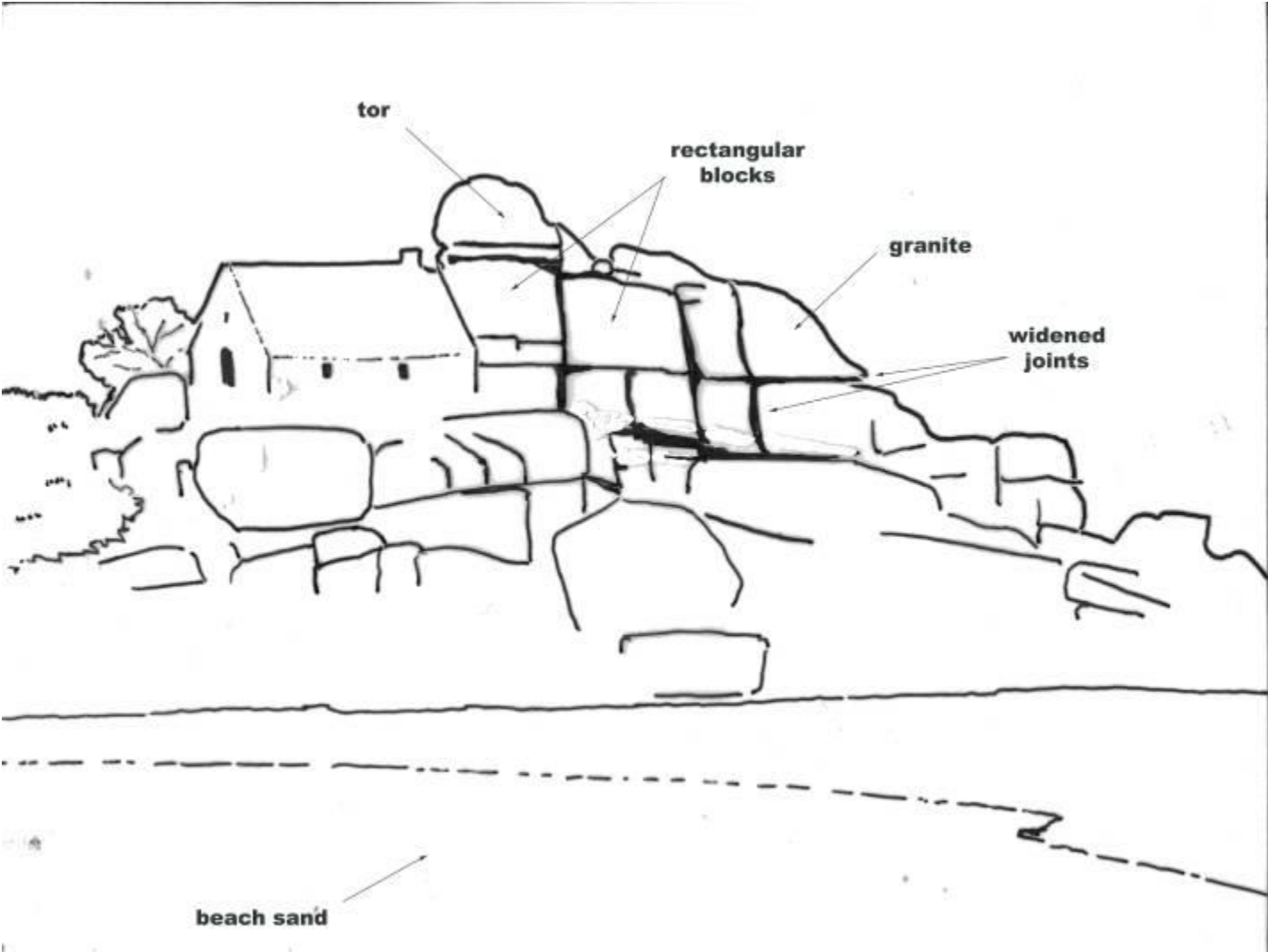
4. Draw in lines showing the main structural & geological features



5. Draw in features such as changes in slope, vegetation & rock type.

Hint: Leave out details of minor features – best recorded in smaller sketches highlighting details.

6. Add labels



7. Check list

- (a) Date
- (b) Locality & National Grid Reference
- (c) Title
- (d) Direction of view
- (e) Measurements/scale
- (f) Rock types
- (g) Dip & strike
- (h) Types of structures (sedimentary, tectonic)

Hint: Avoid vague terms