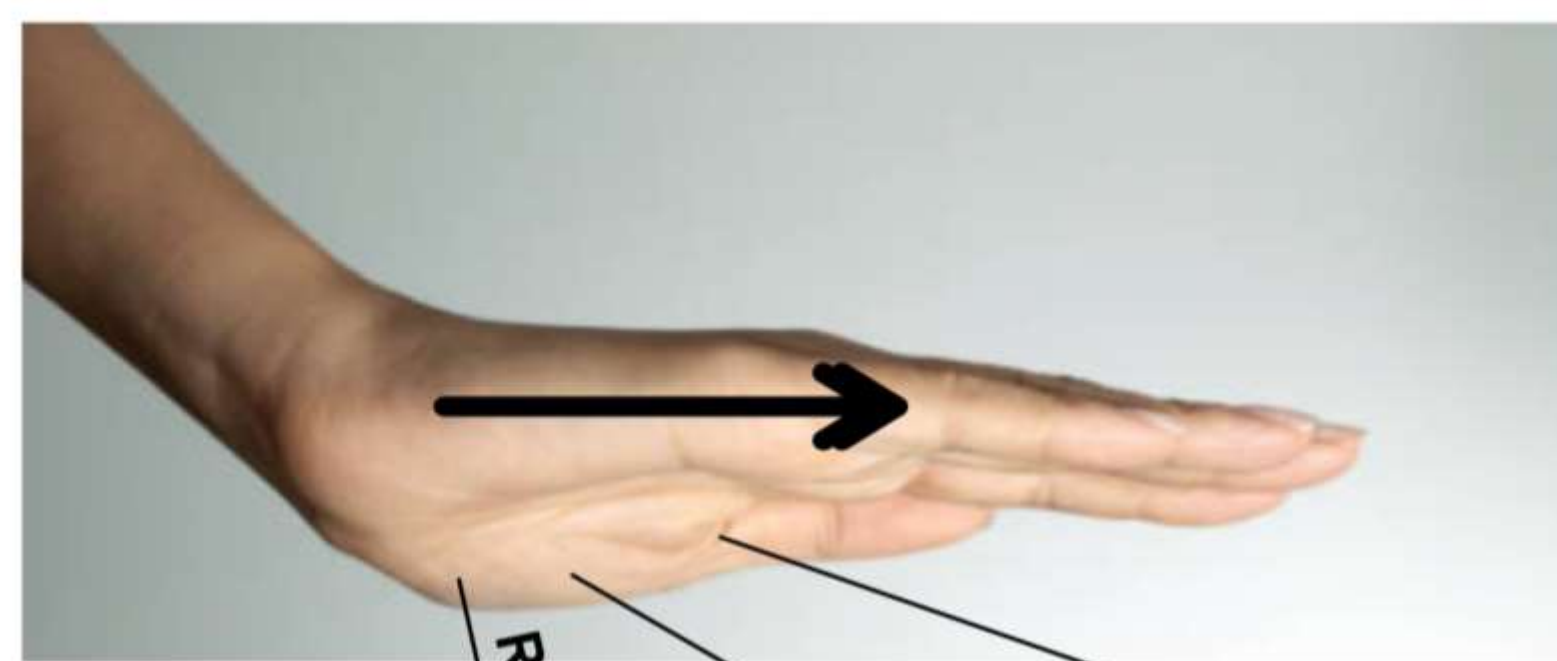
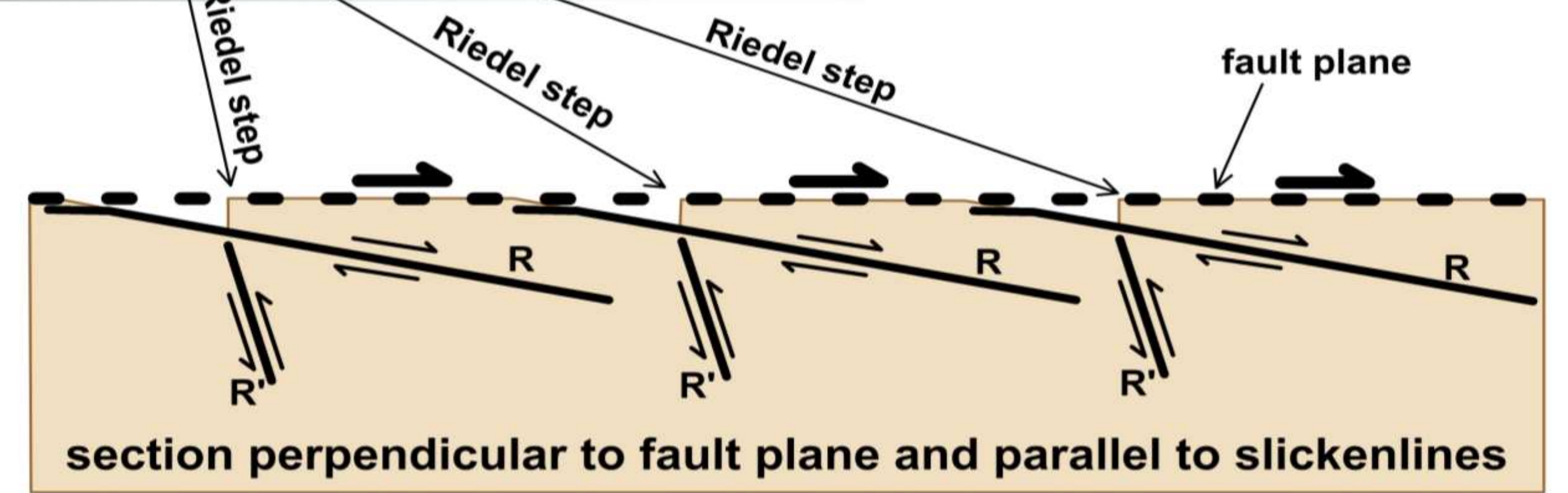


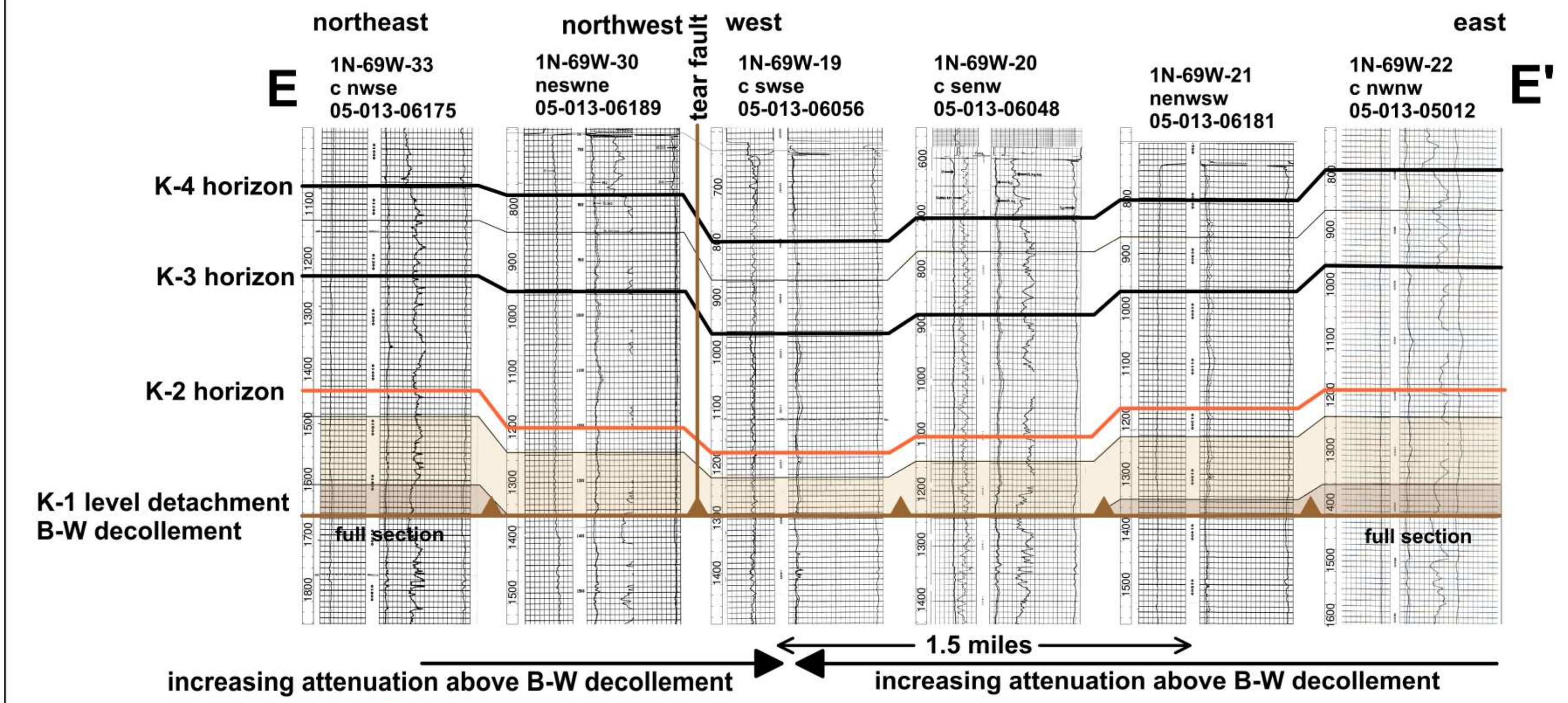
determining sense of slip from Riedel shears



Rub your hand across the fault surface parallel to the slickenlines: direction in which the surface feels roughest due to Riedel steps is the direction of the opposing block (represented by your hand)

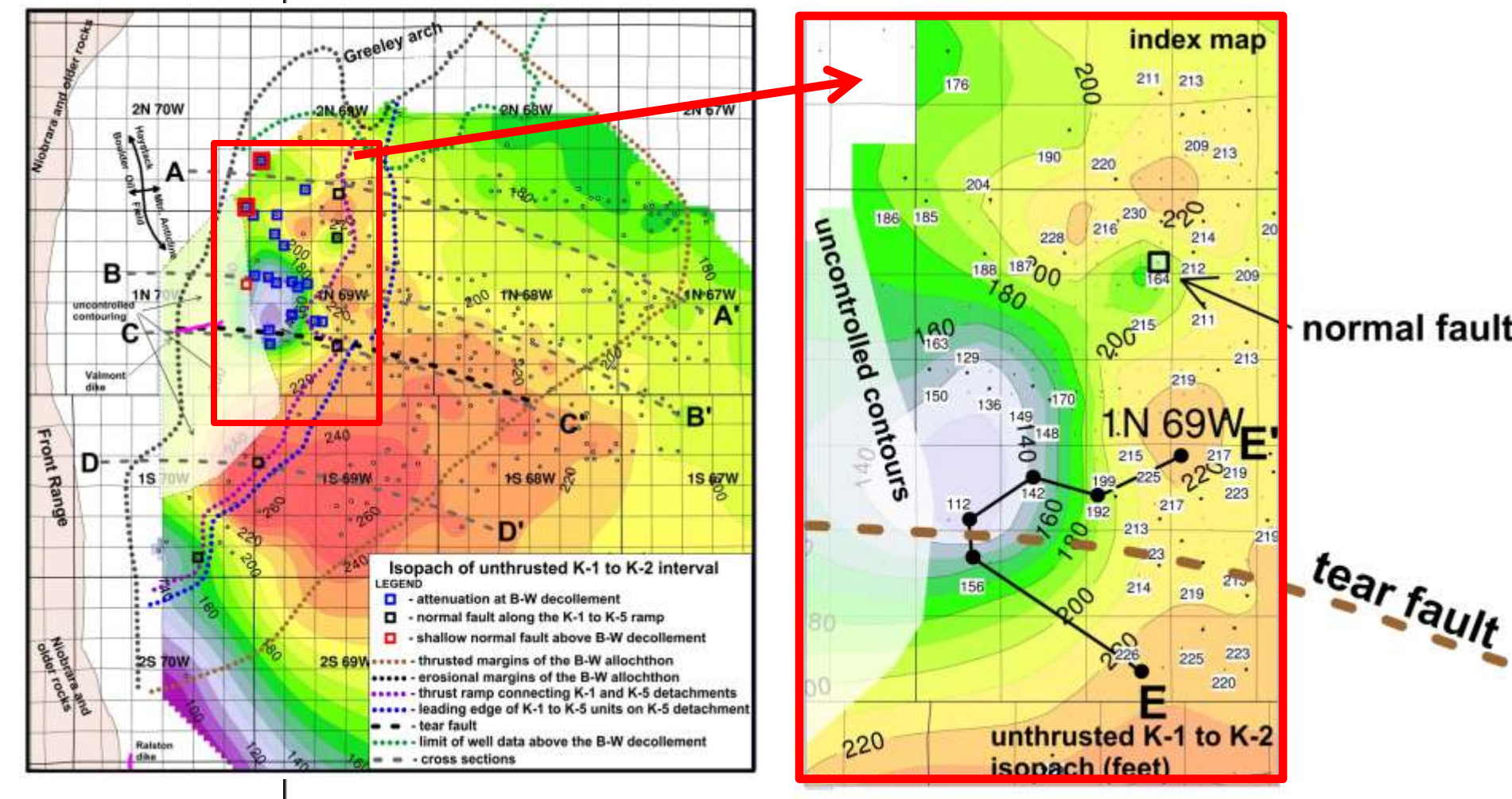


synthetic (R) and antithetic or conjugate (R') Riedel shears



increasing attenuation above B-W decollement

decollement cuts across bedding at an angle of 0.3 degrees over 1.5 miles between these wells



Log section showing the attenuated hanging wall of the Boulder-Weld decollement

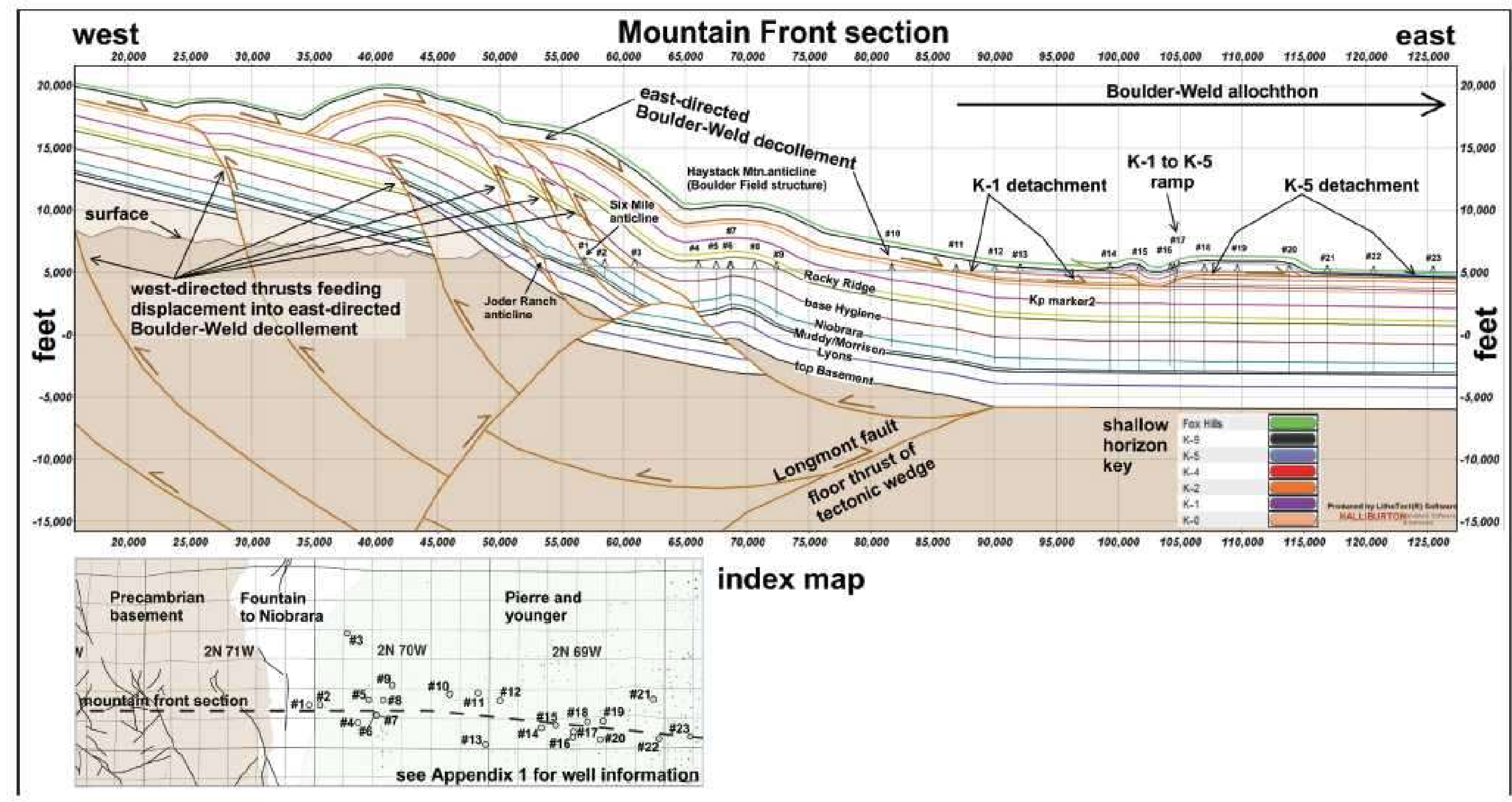
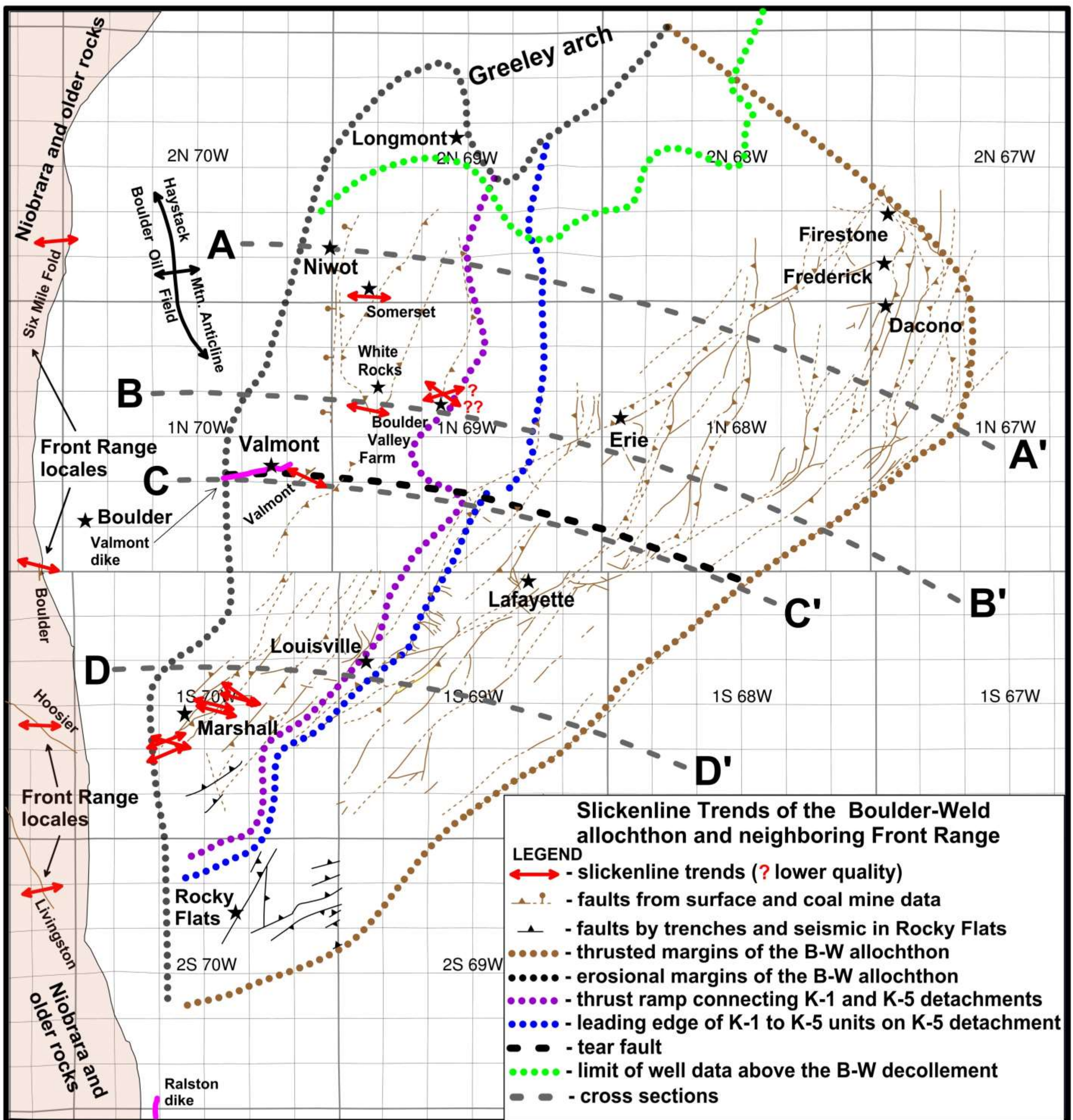
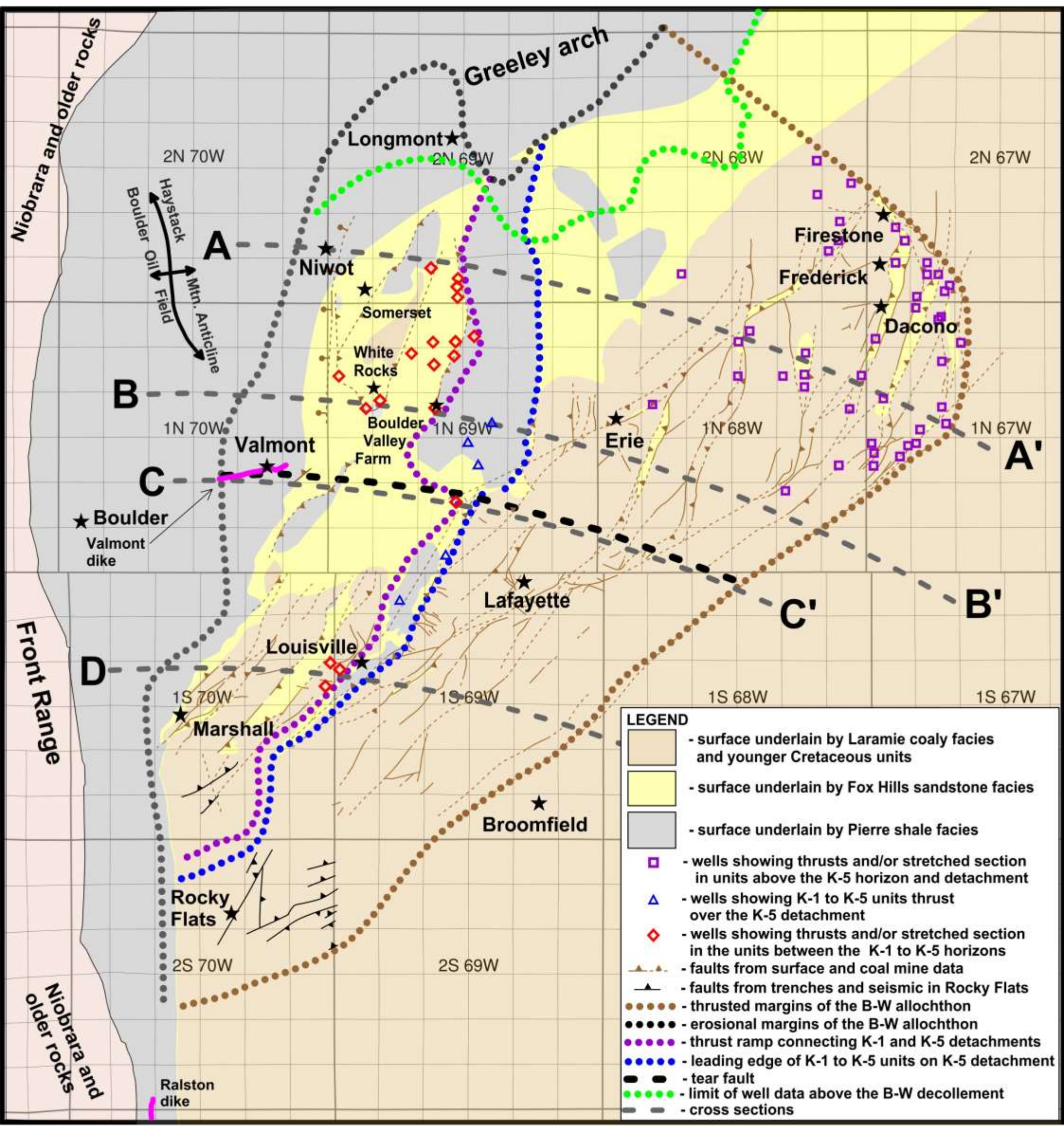
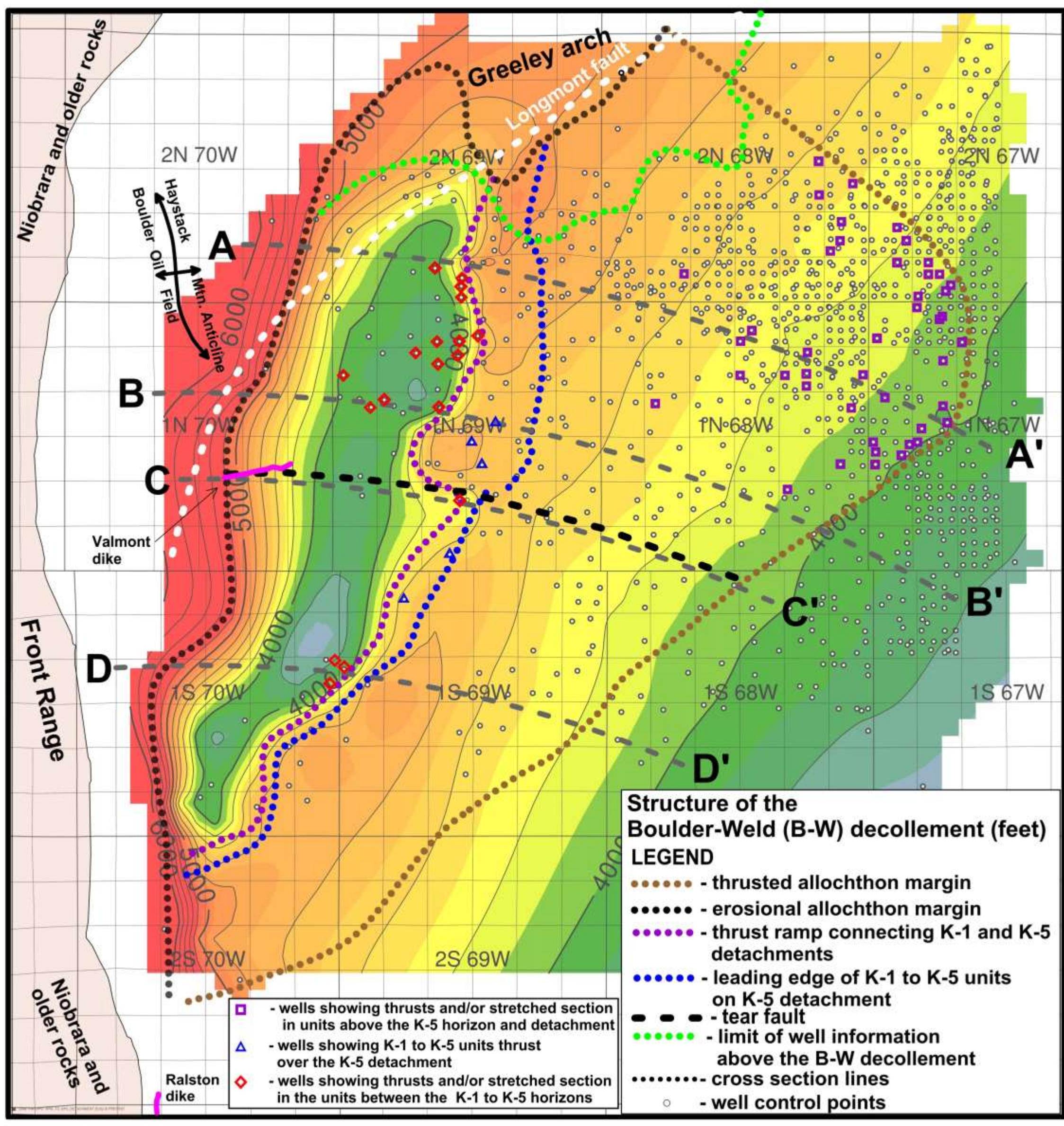
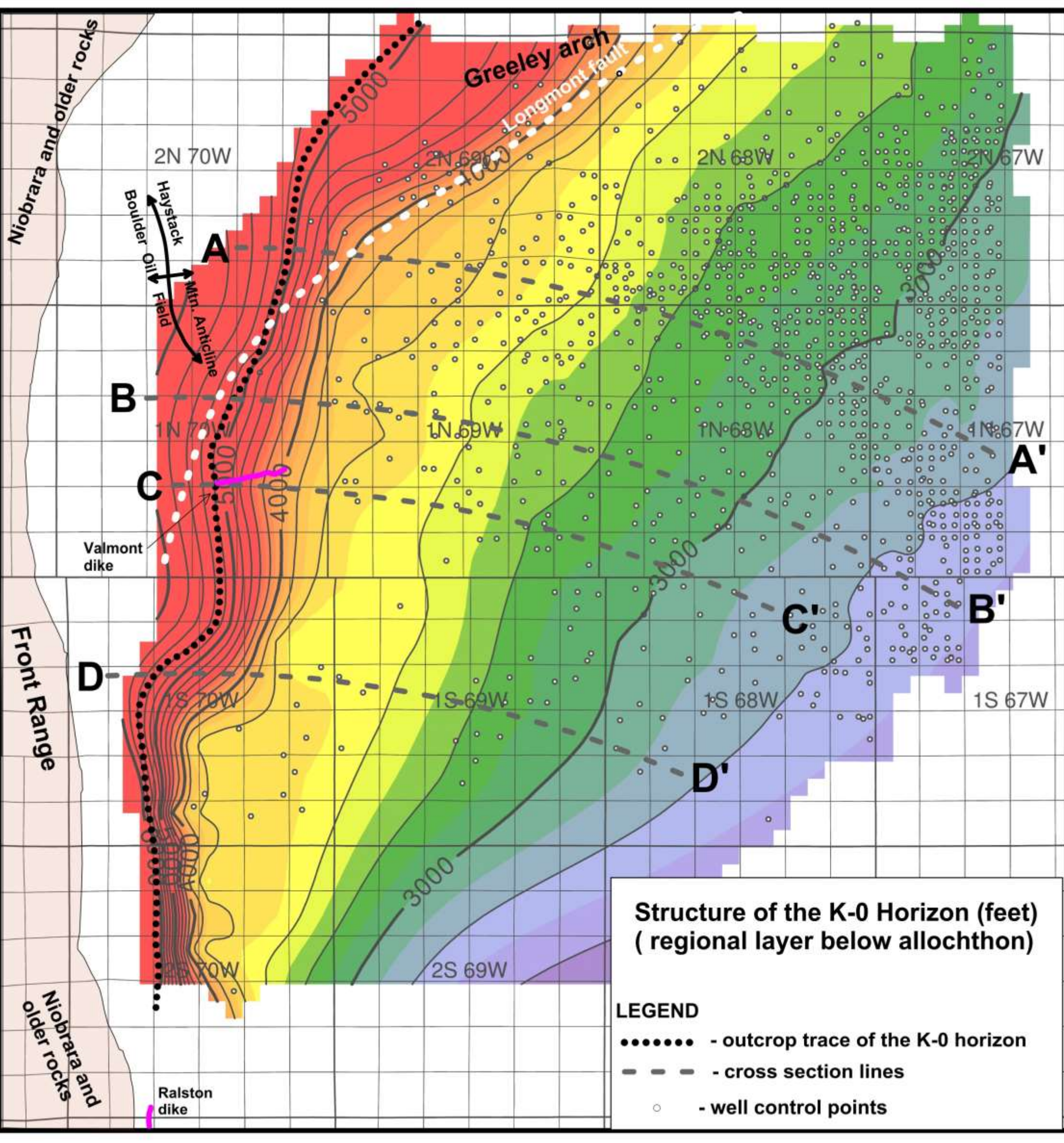
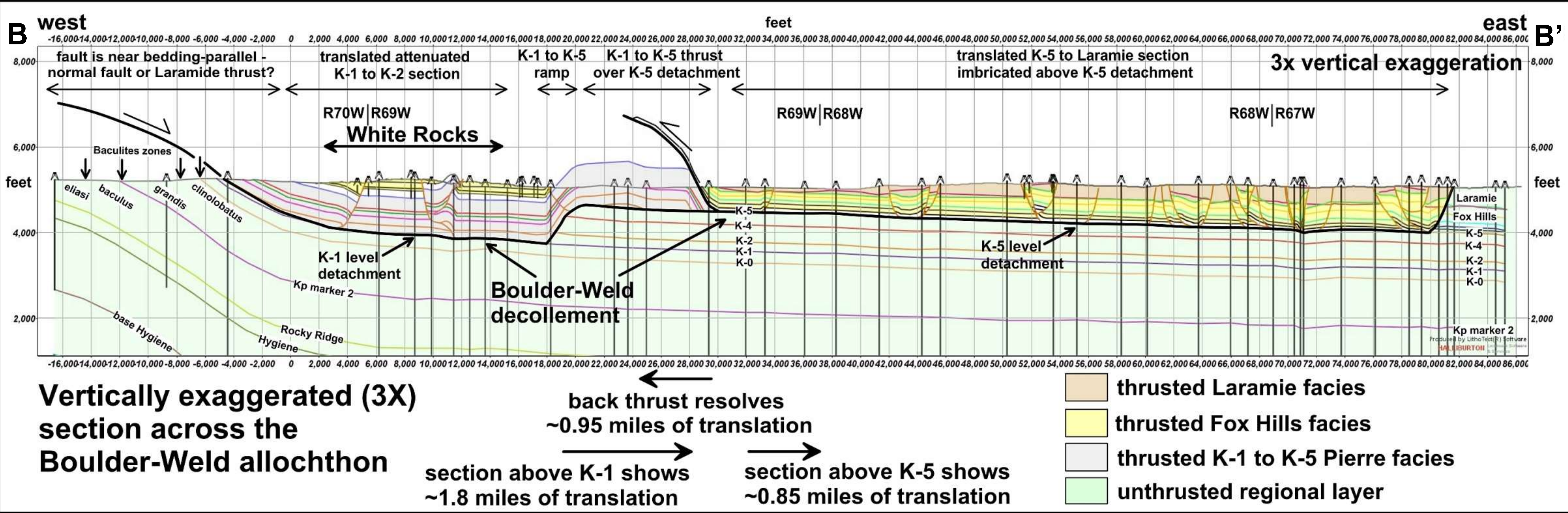
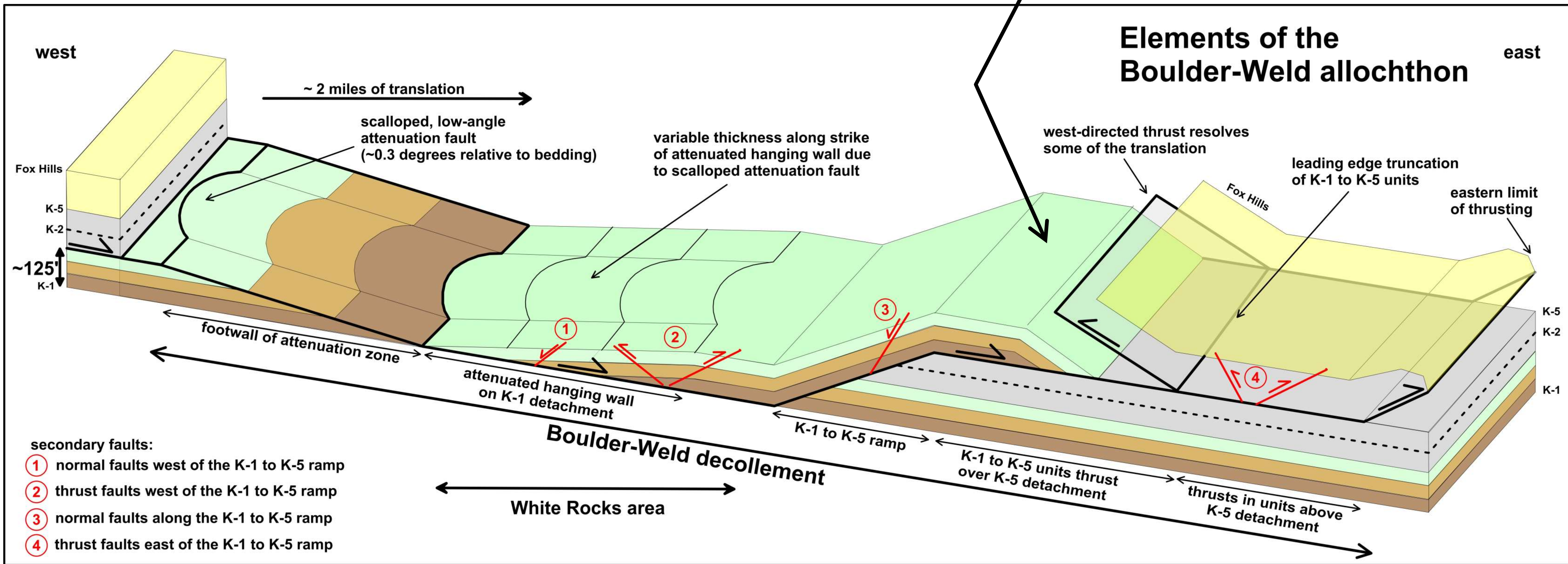
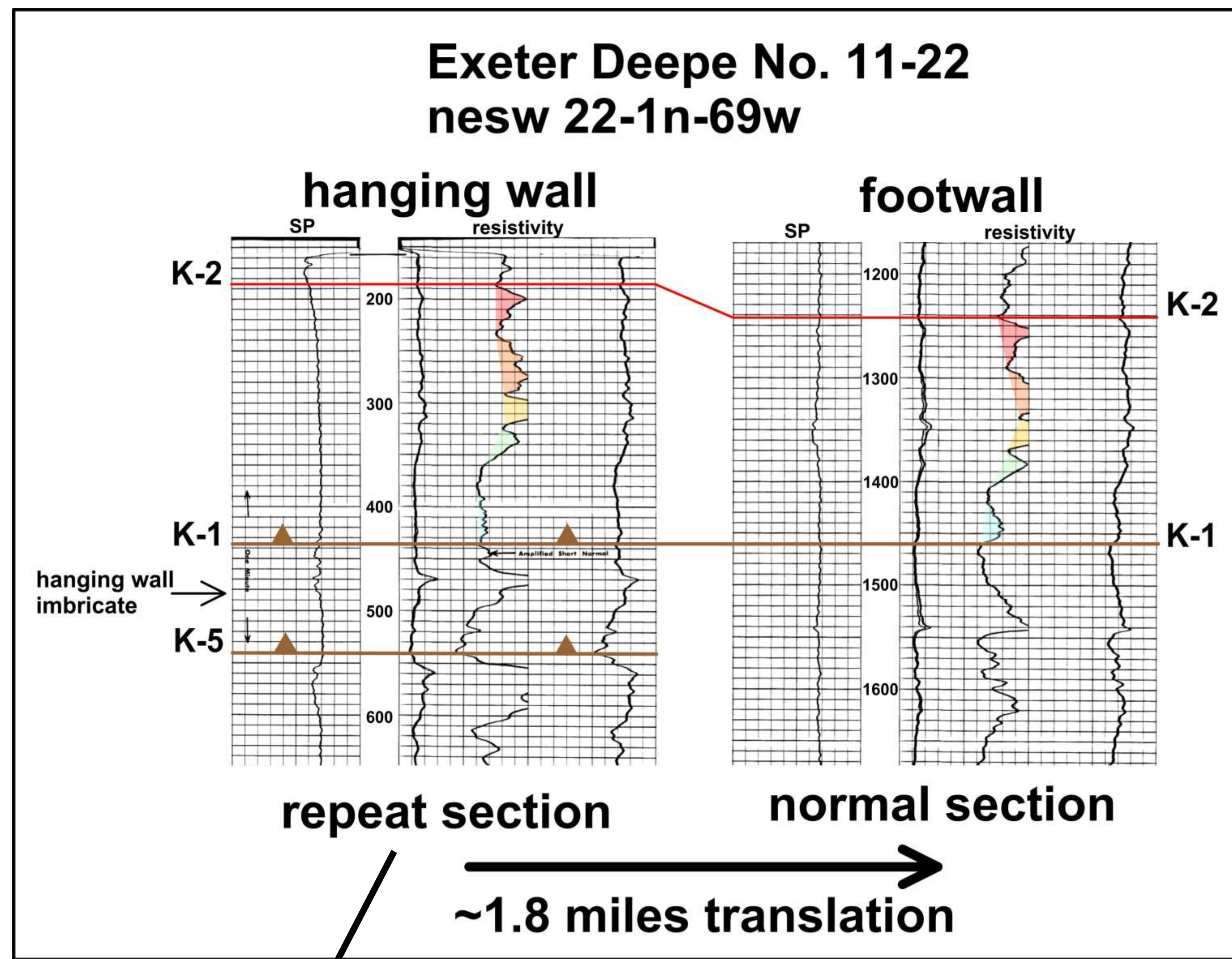
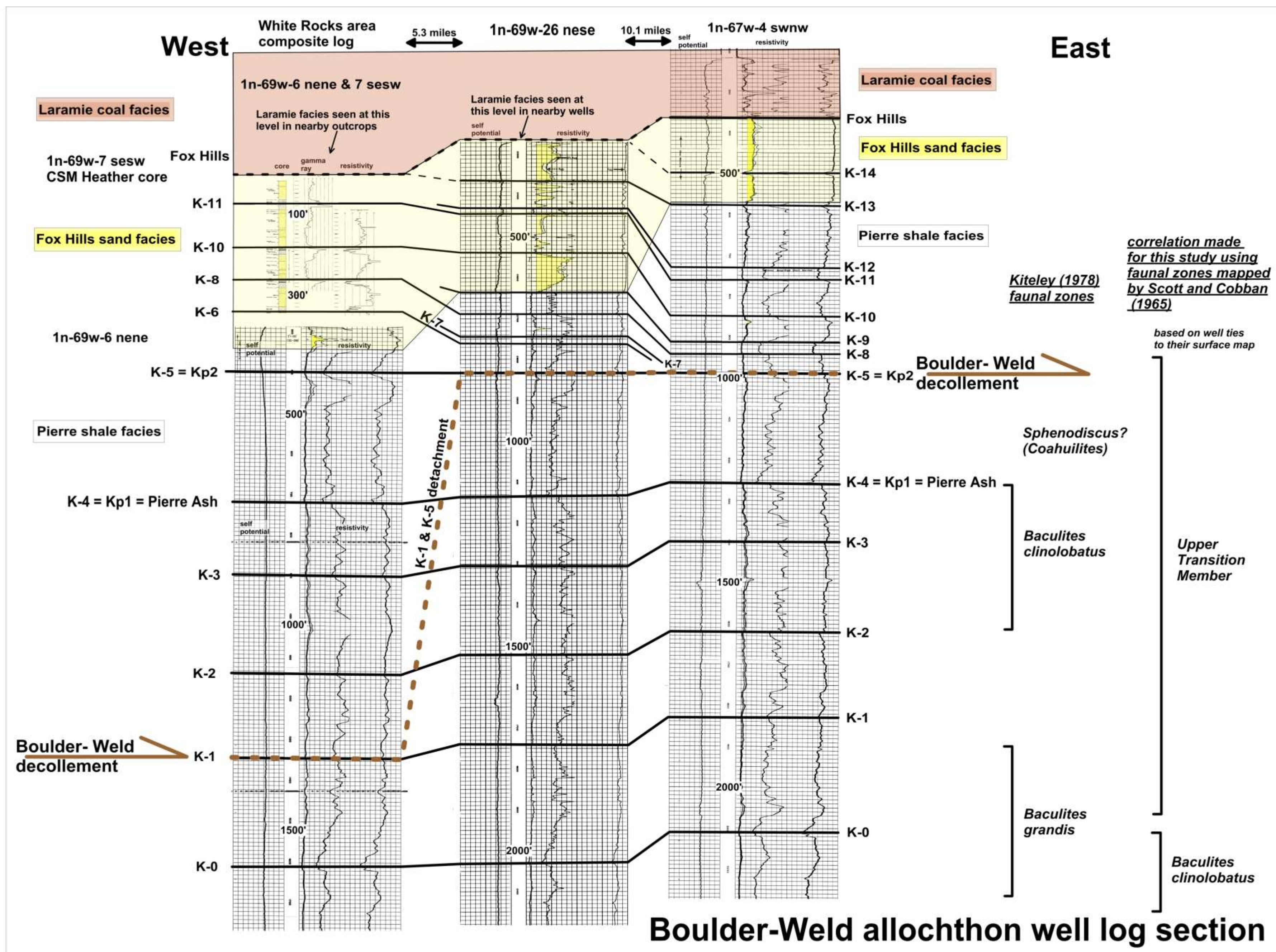
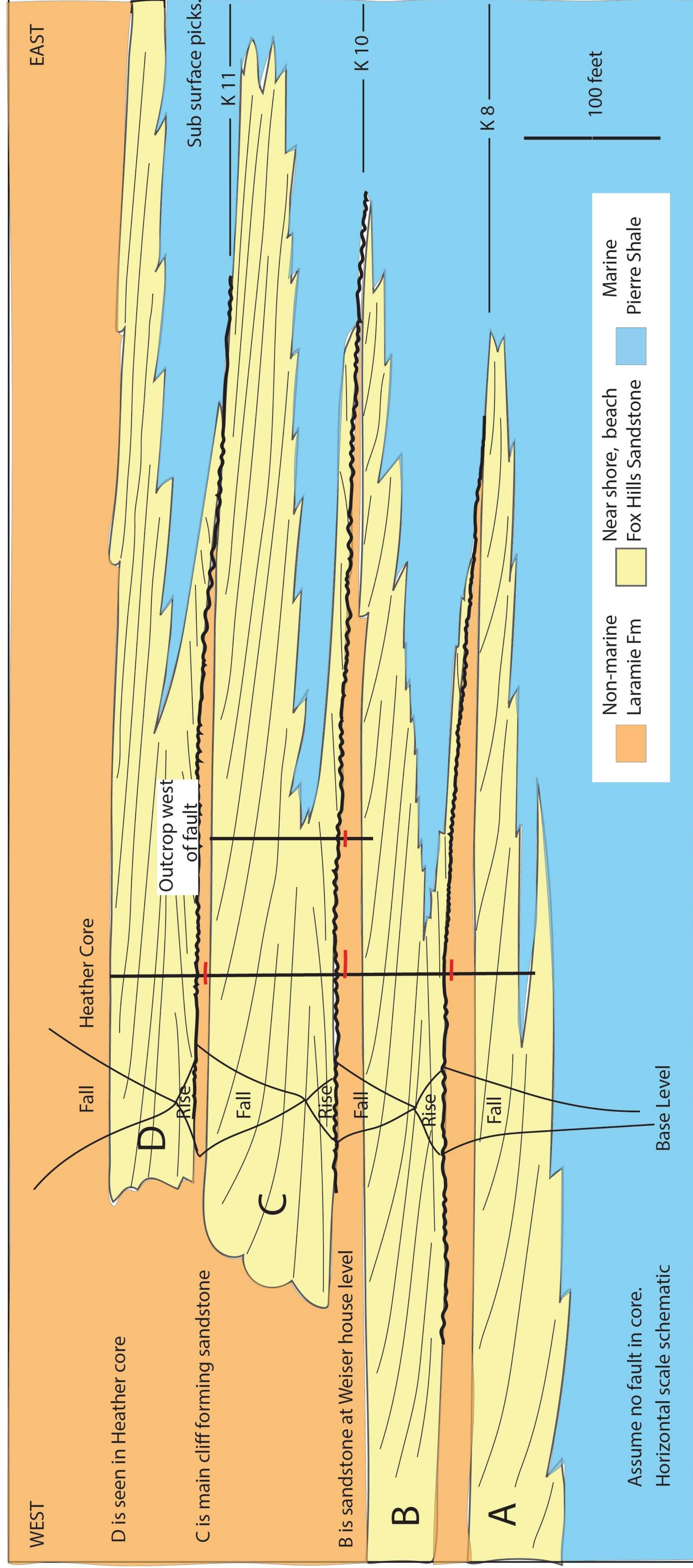


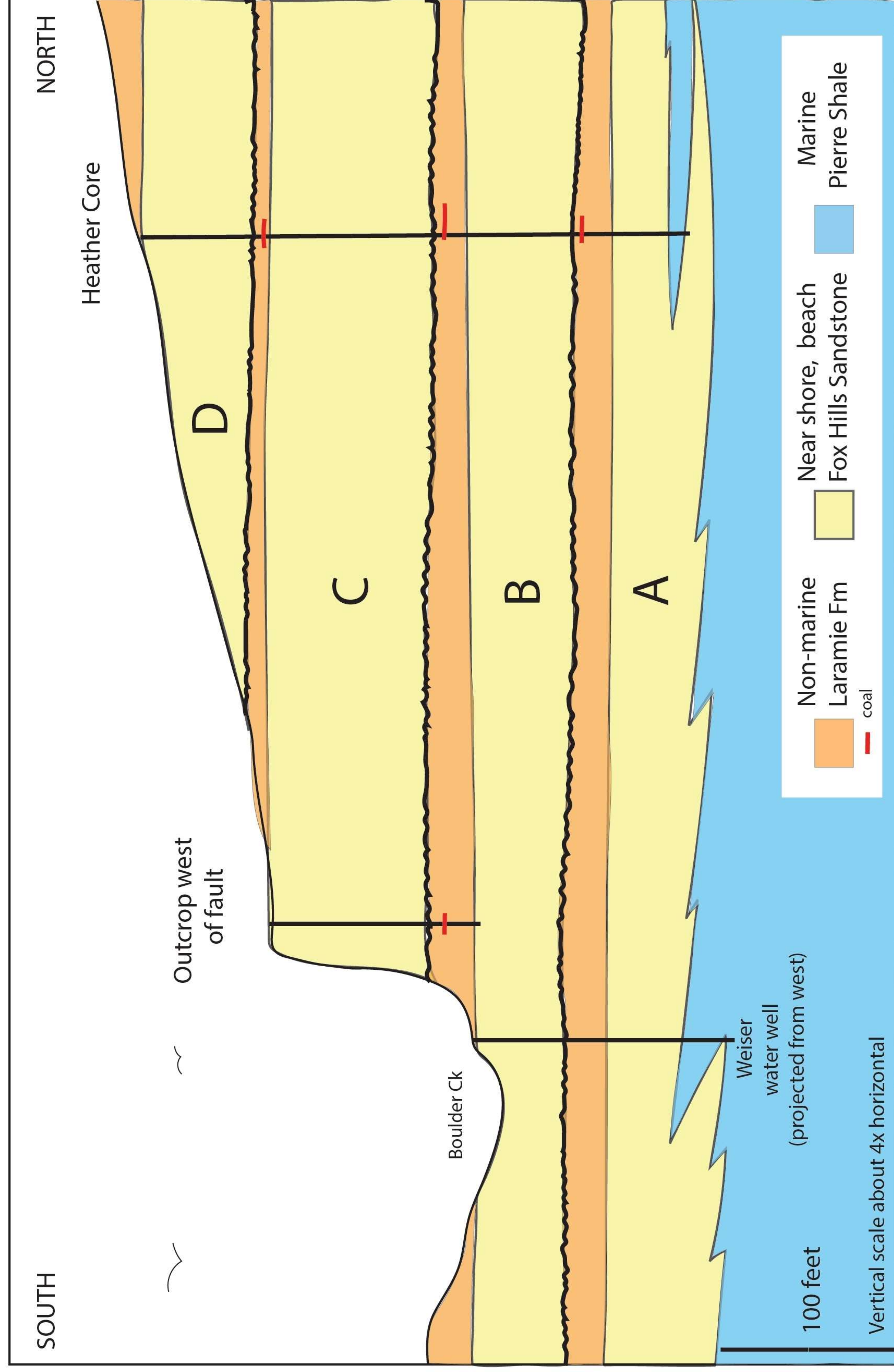
Figure 12. Cross section modeling the Boulder-Weld allochthon as an east-directed passive roof thrust resolving translation on Laramide thrusts of the neighboring Front Range. This cross section illustrates the hinterland-directed thrusts that dominate the northern Front Range, a thrust vergence opposite that seen along most thrust fronts. The west-directed thrusts may have set up an atypical roof thrust that is directed toward the foreland and that dips in the direction of its transport.







Stratigraphic patterns of the Fox Hills Sandstone at White Rocks



Stratigraphic diagram illustrating core, outcrop and water well