

## **GEOMETRY OF STRIKE-SLIP FAULT TERMINATION**

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Geometric characteristics of Strike-slip fault terminations are influenced by many variables such as, strike, dip, dip orientation, slip vector, displacement value, width of shear zone, type of rock faults and the orientation of stress and strain axes. Measurement and analysis of these variables on the study areas, Nehbandan fault Dasht-e-Biaz faults, Ghasr-e-Ghand and Firouzabad fault delineated their relationship along the faults and towards the termination faults. In the termination, the strike of the fault changes and the splay fault, with similar motion, is separated creating an angle of 20-30 degrees with the original strike. In the terminal of each splay another splay is separated having the same geometry. After the occurrence of the fifth phase of splaying, the terminal splay has an opposite direction with respect to the movement vector of the main fault. The present faulted rocks are mainly composed of cataclastic rocks, e.g., breccia, gouge and mylonite, which occur in the middle part of the strike-slip fault shear zone. The number of the splays in the terminal of the strike-slip faults indicates the significance of movements on the main fault. At each phase of strike-slip fault activity, its length increases; the ratio of the length of the terminal splay to the main fault changes from 1/5 to 1/8. The orientation of the horizontal stress axes indicates little variations along the strike-slip fault. The geometric pattern of the strike-slip fault terminals is controlled by the orientation of the stress within the stress field.