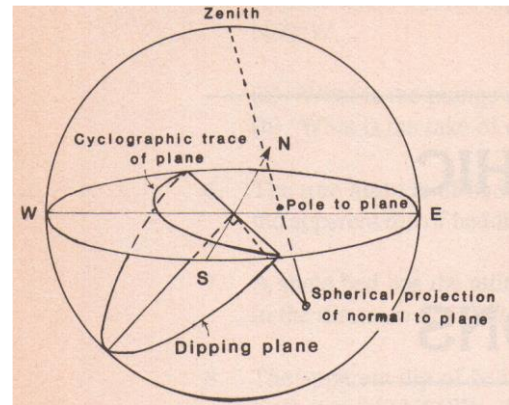
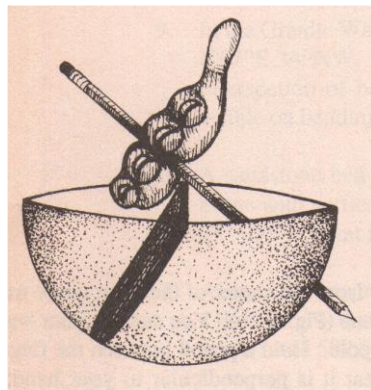


**I) Pole to a plane:**

**Pole:** is the horizontal projection (i.e stereonet) of a perpendicular line to a plane on lower hemisphere.



**Ex.1) Draw poles of these planes by the stereographic projection:**

- 1- 060/ 30SE      2- N38W/06 SW      3- 157/ 85 NE      4-S40W/ 90 SE      5-180/65      6-360/33

**The plotting procedure**

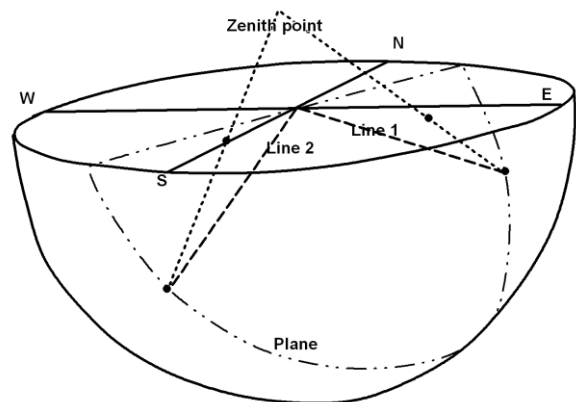
1- Maintaining the overlay and stereonet in the position established in Step 3 (in previous Lab), measure 90° from the already plotted great circle along the East-West diameter towards West and hence establish the pole to the bedding plane.

**Note** that the great circle representing the bedding plane bows out towards the direction of dip. The great circle and dip direction of a plane always have this bow-and-arrow relationship. The pole lies in the opposite quadrant to the dip direction.

**II) Finding angle between two lines and the attitude of plane containing two lines:**

**Ex.2) Find the angle between these two lines and the attitude of plane that contains these two lines:**

- 1-038/40 and 116/50  
 2-N76W/32 and S78W/50  
 3-046/35 and 172/30  
 4-252/25 and S73E/60  
 5- S60E/34 and 196/72



**The plotting procedure**

- 1- Plot first and second lines. The method is explained (in previous Lab).
- 2- Rotate the tracing paper until the points representing the two lines come to lie on the same great circle on the net.
- 3- Draw this great circle on the tracing paper. This great circle on the stereogram represents the sought plane.