or nearly vertical axial surface; beds on opposite limbs have similar dips, though in opposite directions (Fig. 14.7A). An **inclined fold** has an axial surface that is neither vertical nor horizontal (Fig. 14.7B). An inclined fold is **overturned** if beds on opposite limbs dip in the same direction; beds on the overturned limb are upside-down, as they have been rotated more than 90° (Fig. 14.7C). A **recumbent fold** has an approximately horizontal axial surface (Fig. 14.7D).

A **non-plunging fold** has a horizontal or nearly horizontal hinge line (Fig. 14.8A, B). A **plunging fold** has an inclined hinge line (Fig. 14.8C, D).

Figure 14.9 illustrates folds using block diagrams in which the top surface is horizontal and flat. Note that when non-plunging folds intersect a horizontal

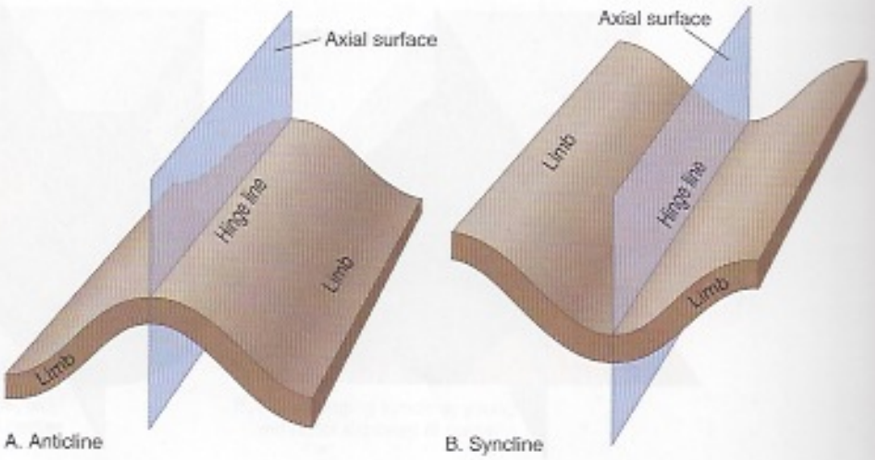

FIGURE 14.6
Folds are described in terms of limbs, hinge line, and axial surface, shown here for an anticline (A) and a syncline (B).

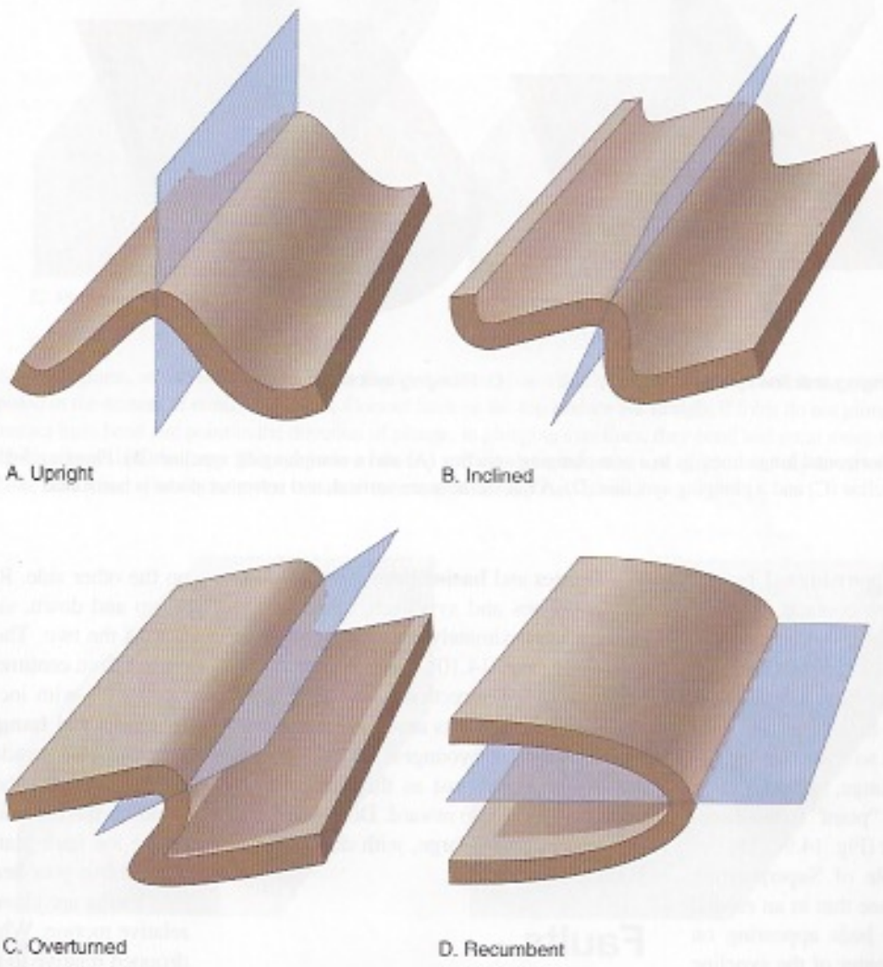

FIGURE 14.7
The axial surface of a fold can be: A. Vertical in upright folds; B. inclined in inclined folds; C. inclined so much that opposite limbs dip in the same direction in overturned folds; D. horizontal in recumbent folds.