



How do Geologists Analyze Time?

Relative Dating

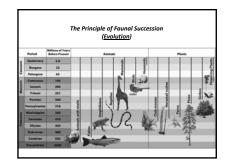
is a system of reasoning that is used to determine the chronological sequence or order of a series of geologic events.

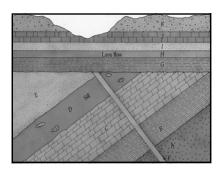
Radiometric Dating

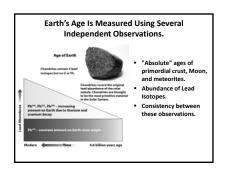
uses the natural phenomenon of radioactive decay of radioactive isotopes within minerals to calculate their chronological age.

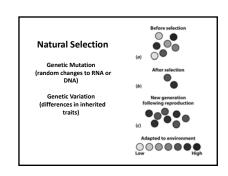
Five Fundamental
Geologic Events are
"ordered" by Relative
Dating.

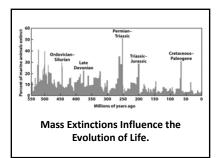
Intrusion
Erosion
Deposition
Faulting
Rock Deformation

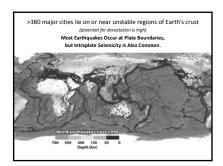


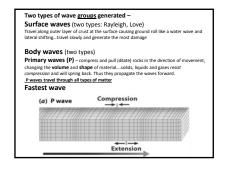


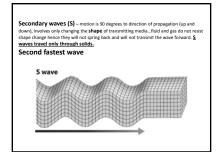


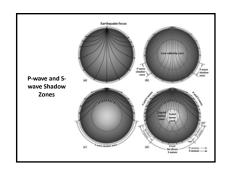




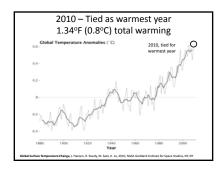


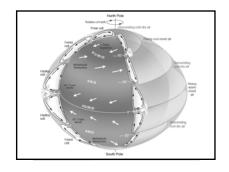


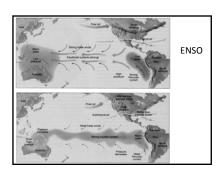


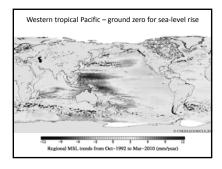


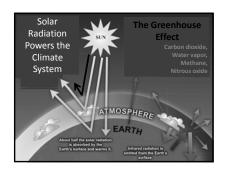


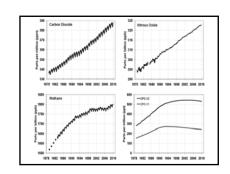


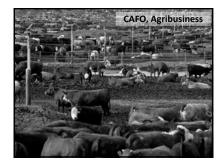










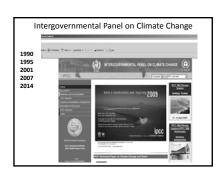


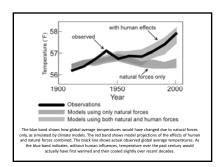
U.S. National Academy of Science and Engineering May 29, 2010

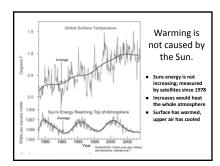
Some scientific conclusions have been so thoroughly examined and tested, and supported by so many independent observations and results, that their likelihood of being found wrong is vanishingly small. Such conclusions are then regarded as **settled facts**. This is the case for the conclusions that the <u>Earth system is warming</u> and that much of this warming is very likely due to human activities.

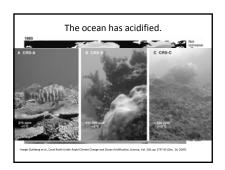
Note: a scientist is prone to say "The Sun will very likely rise tomorrow."

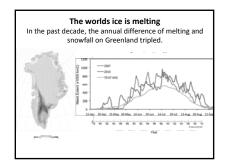
Advancing the Science of Climate Change – National Academies: http://americasclimatechoices.org

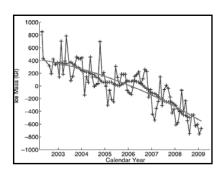


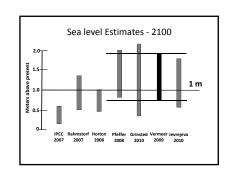




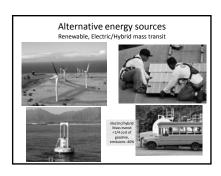


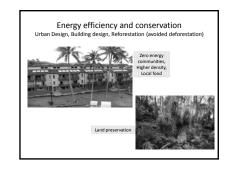


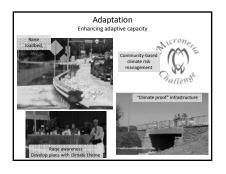




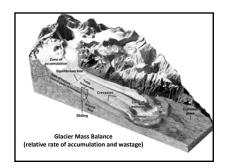
Pacific Island Climate is Changing In Hawaii Rainfall (-15%) and stream discharge have decreased Air temperature is increasing (0.3°F/decade) Rainstorm intensity has increased (+12%) Sea surface temperature is rising (0.22°F/decade) Ocean has grown more acidic Sea level is rising

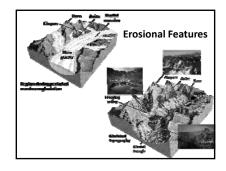


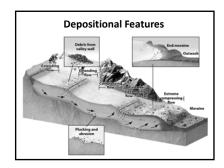


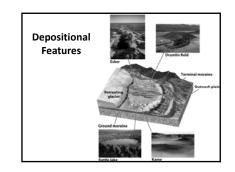


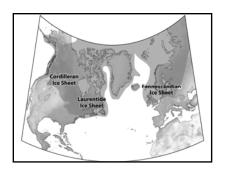




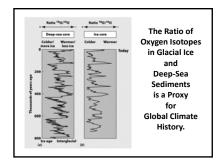


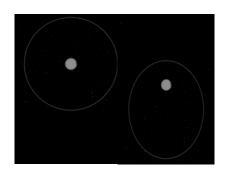


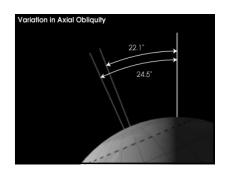


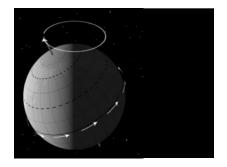


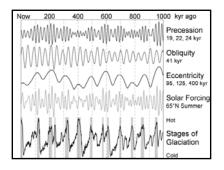


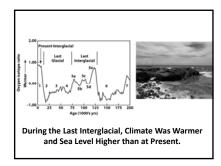


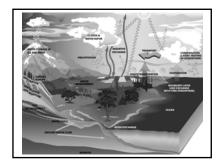


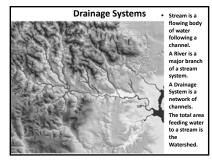


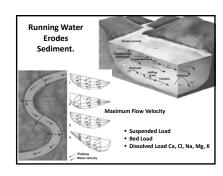


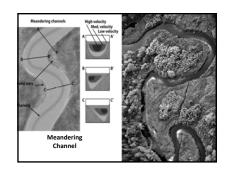


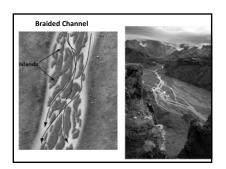


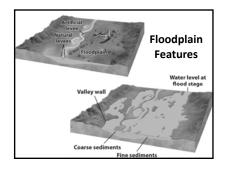


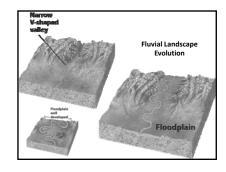


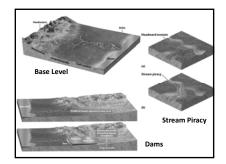


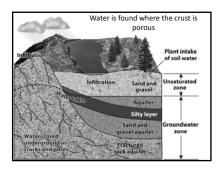


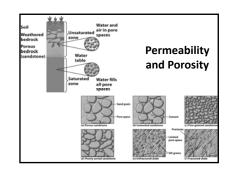


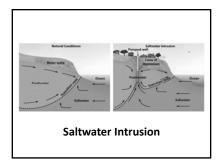


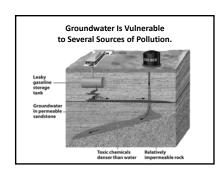


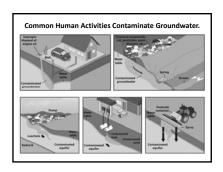


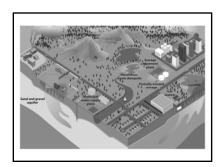


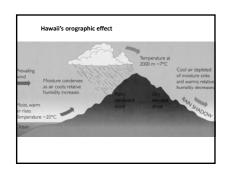




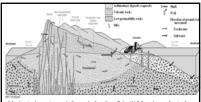












A freshwater-lens system underlies much of southern Cahu. Well A produces saltwater from the transition zone, well B produces brackish water from the transition zone, and well C produces freshwater. Horizontal shaft D (sometimes called a Maul shaft) produces large volumes of freshwater by skinning water from near the top of the freshwater lens. Shaft E (sometimes called a Lansi shaft) is dug horizontally into one or more of the dike-bounded compartments. Location F indicates a perched water body containing minor amounts of water.



