Loop3D

Geoscience Knowledge Representation Conceptual Model

Progress report

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Table of Contents

Introduction 7

Geology Top 7

GKO-Geologic Top diagram 7

GKO-Geologic Feature diagram 8

GKO-Geologic Perdurant diagram 8

GKO-Geologic Setting diagram 9

Classes 9

Contact Metamorphism 9

Metamorphism 9

Intrusion 9

Metasomatism 9

Esker 10

Physical Geologic Property 10

Alluvial Fan Setting 10

Marine 10

Geologic Setting 10

Geologic Perdurant 11

Geologic Endurant 11

Faulting 12

Deposition 12

Geologic Feature 12

Geologic Event 12

Process 13

Geologic Process 13

Geologic Structure 13

Rock Body and Material 15

GKO-Rock Body diagram 15

GKO-Geologic Unit diagram 16

GKO-Amount of Matter diagram 17

GKO-Geologic Material diagram 17

GKO-Rock Material diagram 18

GKO-Surface Notes diagram 18

Rock Body Bottom 18

Rock Body Surface 19

Rock Body Top 19

Classes 19

Alteration Zone 19

Bed 19

Carbon 19

CGI Simple Lithology Type 20

Chemical RMT 20

Clast 20

Crinoid Columnal 20

Deformation Unit 20

Element 20

Element Type 21

Facies 21

Fluid 21

Formation 21

Fossil 21

Fossil Granular Material 21

Gas 22

Geologic Material 22

Geologic Unit 22

Geologic Unit Type 23

Grain Type 23

Granular Material 23

Group 23

Inclusion 23

Le Maitre RMT 24

Liquid 24

Lithostratigraphic Unit 24

Member 24

Metamorphic Zone 24

Mineral 24

Mineral Type 25

Mineralogical RMT 25

Outcrop 25

Physical Void 25

Plasma 25

Porespace 26

Quartz 26

Rhyolite 26

Rhyolite in X Formation 26

Rock Body 26

Rock Body Part 27

Rock Body Part Type 27

Rock Body Type 28

Rock Body Void 28

Rock Material 28

Rock Material Type 29

Solid 29

Specimen 29

Stratigraphic Section 29

Stratotype 30

TAS RMT 30

X Formation 30

Xenolith 30

Geologic Structure 31

Geologic Structure diagram 31

Classes 31

Bedding 31

Contact 31

Ductile Shear Zone 32

Fault 32

Fold 32

Foliation 33

Fracture 33

Gradational Contact 33

Joint 34

Lineation 34

Sharp Contact 34

Geologic Time 35

GKO-Geologic Time diagram 35

GKO-Geologic Time Scale diagram 35

Classes 36

Archean 36

Archean Unit 36

Chronostratigraphic Unit 36

Eon 36

Eonothem 37

Era 37

Geochronologic Boundary 37

Geochronologic Time Interval 37

Geologic Age 38

Geologic Time Date 38

Geologic Time Interval 38

Geologic Time Region 39

Geologic Time Scale 39

GSSA 39

GSSP 39

IUGS 2014 Time Scale 40

IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type 40

StratigraphicPoint 40

Properties 41

GKO-Abstract Property diagram 41

GKO-Geologic Property diagram 41

GKO-Geologic Physical Property diagram 41

GKO-Geologic Temporal Property diagram 42

Classes 42

Amount 42

Categorical Physical Geologic Property 43

Chronostratigraphic Age 43

Complex Physical Geologic Property 43

Displacement 43

First Standard Deviation 44

Geochronologic Age 44

Geochronologic Age Date 44

Geologic Property 44

Grain Shape 45

Grain Size 45

Maximum 45

Mean Value 45

Minimum 45

Numeric Physical Geologic Property 45

Orientation 46

percent 46

Proportion 46

Statistical Property 46

Subangular 47

Temporal Geologic Property 47

Thickness 47

Top level ontology 48

GKO-Abstract diagram 48

GKO-Feature diagram 48

GKO-Top diagram 49

Classes 49

1stLevelType 49

2ndLevelType 49

Abstract 49

Abstract Property 49

Abstract Quality 49

Abstract Value 49

Amount of Material 49

Amount of Material Type 50

Amount Of Matter 50

Amount of Matter Type 50

Corner 50

Dependent Place 50

Dissective Morphologic Feature 50

Edge 50

Endurant 51

Event 51

Feature 51

Gap 51

Hole 51

Immaterial Place Feature 51

Indissective Morphologic Feature 51

Ma 51

Material Endurant 51

Material Place Feature 51

Materially Dependent Feature 51

meters 52

Morphologic Feature 52

Non-Agent Object 52

Non-Physical Endurant 52

Particular 52

Particular Type 52

Perdurant 52

Physical Boundary 52

Physical Endurant 52

Physical Object 52

Physical Quality 52

Physical Setting 52

Quality 53

Relational Feature 53

Relevant Part 53

Shape 53

State of Material 53

State of Material Type 53

Surface 53

Temporal Quality 53

Temporal Region 53

Time Interval 53

UOM 53

Appendix 1. Example test instances 54

Example 1. Geologic Material 54

Example 2. Geologic Unit - Formation 56

Example 3. Simple Contact 58

Example 4. Complex contact 59

Example 5. Geologic time-Epoch 64

Appendix 2. Alphabetic index of classes 65

# Introduction

This is a progress report on development of a geoscience knowledge representation model for the Loop3D project. The report presents a collection of UML diagrams developed by Boyan Brodaric and Stephen Richard that represent the current state of the conceptual model guiding OWL implementation of a data model for Loop3D geologic data. The work has focused on harmonizing previous models, including the NADM C1 model (<https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2004/1334/>) and the GeoSciML v3.2 (<http://geosciml.org/doc/geosciml/3.2/documentation/html/>) conceptual model, with the DOLCE high-level ontology (<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/221630979_Sweetening_ontologies_with_DOLCE>). This will enable implementation of a 3-D geologic data system in a linked data environment that can be integrated with other national and global environmental and geoscience information systems.

Accompanying instance documents in the appendices use an informal Turtle-like syntax to test the basic design framework, antecedent to developing and OWL implementation for prototype deployment.

# Geology Top

## GKO-Geologic Top diagram



GKO-Geologic Top

## GKO-Geologic Feature diagram



GKO-Geologic Feature

## GKO-Geologic Perdurant diagram

An entity that only exists partially at any given point in time.



GKO-Geologic Perdurant

## GKO-Geologic Setting diagram



GKO-Geologic Setting

## Classes

### Contact Metamorphism

Extends Metamorphism

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Contact Metamorphism to Metamorphism |

### Metamorphism

Extends Geologic Process

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Metamorphism to Geologic Process |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Contact Metamorphism to Metamorphism |

### Intrusion

Extends Geologic Process

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Intrusion to Geologic Process |

### Metasomatism

**Metasomatism**: *is a metamorphic process by which the chemical composition of a rock or rock portion is altered in a pervasive manner and which involves the introduction and/or removal of chemical components as a result of the interaction of the rock with aqueous fluids (solutions). During metasomatism the rock remains in a solid state. (*V.A. ZharikovF, F, N.N. Pertsev, V.L. Rusinov, E. Callegari, and D.J. Fettes; 2017-01-02, Metasomatism and metasomatic rocks, Recommendations by the IUGS Subcommission on the Systematics of Metamorphic Rocks.

Extends Geologic Process

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Metasomatism to Geologic Process |

### Esker

An example of an Indissective Morphological Feature.

Extends Indissective Morphologic Feature

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Esker to Indissective Morphologic Feature |

### Physical Geologic Property

A geologic property that a property of a Geologic Endurant.

Extends Geologic Property, Physical Quality

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Physical Geologic Property to Geologic Property |
| Generalization from Physical Geologic Property to Physical Quality |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Numeric Physical Geologic Property to Physical Geologic Property |
| Generalization from Complex Physical Geologic Property to Physical Geologic Property |
| Generalization from Categorical Physical Geologic Property to Physical Geologic Property |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| isPropertyOf : Geologic Endurant |

### Alluvial Fan Setting

An example of a Geologic Setting

Extends Geologic Setting

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Alluvial Fan Setting to Geologic Setting |

### Marine

An example Geologic Setting

Extends Geologic Setting

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Marine to Geologic Setting |

### Geologic Setting

Extends Physical Setting

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Setting to Physical Setting |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Alluvial Fan Setting to Geologic Setting |
| Generalization from Marine to Geologic Setting |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| isSettingFor : Geologic Endurant or Geologic Perdurant Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| hasConstituent : Geologic Endurant or Geologic Perdurant Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| hasPart : Geologic Setting Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| isPartOf : Geologic Setting Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |

| ASSOCIATIONS | |
| --- | --- |
| Association | |
| Source: Geologic Endurant Cardinality: [1..\*] | Target: Geologic Setting Cardinality: [1..\*] |
| Association | |
| Source: Geologic Perdurant Cardinality: [1..\*] | Target: Geologic Setting Cardinality: [1..\*] |

### Geologic Perdurant

A perdurant that has one or more Geologic Endurants as participants. A Geologic Perdurant must have a specified Geologic Age and one or more manifested setting(s) or process(es).

Extends Perdurant

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Perdurant to Perdurant |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Event to Geologic Perdurant |
| Generalization from Geologic Process to Geologic Perdurant |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasTemporalProperty : Geologic Age Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| temporallyRelatedTo : Geologic Perdurant Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| hasSetting : Geologic Setting Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| hasPart : Geologic Perdurant Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| isPartOf : Geologic Perdurant Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |

| ASSOCIATIONS | |
| --- | --- |
| Association | |
| Source: Geologic Perdurant Cardinality: [1..\*] | Target: Geologic Setting Cardinality: [1..\*] |
| Association participates relation has subrelations such as - produces (participant>product) - inputs (participant>input) | |
| Source: hasParticipant Geologic Endurant Cardinality: [1..\*] | Target: participantIn Geologic Perdurant Cardinality: [1..\*] |
| Association (direction: Destination -> Source) | |
| Source: Geologic Property Cardinality: [1..\*] | Target: Geologic Perdurant |

### Geologic Endurant

A Physical Endurant that is part of the Earth.

Extends Physical Endurant

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Endurant to Physical Endurant |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Feature to Geologic Endurant |
| Generalization from Rock Body to Geologic Endurant |
| Generalization from Geologic Material to Geologic Endurant |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasSpatialLocation : Spatial Entity Location of the entity on or in the Earth, specified in some spatial reference system anchored to Earth. |
| hasSpatialExtent : Spatial Entity Boundaries of the entity specified in a coordinate reference system anchored to the Earth. |
| relatedTo : Geologic Endurant Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) General objectProperty for specifying relationships between Geologic Endurants. |
| hasEventHistory : Geologic Event |
| hasSetting : Geologic Setting Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| hasPhysicalProperty : Physical Geologic Property Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| hasTemporalProperty : Temporal Geologic Property Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| hasPart : Geologic Endurant Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| isPartOf : Geologic Endurant Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |

| ASSOCIATIONS | |
| --- | --- |
| Association participates relation has subrelations such as - produces (participant>product) - inputs (participant>input) | |
| Source: hasParticipant Geologic Endurant Cardinality: [1..\*] | Target: participantIn Geologic Perdurant Cardinality: [1..\*] |
| Association | |
| Source: Geologic Endurant Cardinality: [1..\*] | Target: Geologic Setting Cardinality: [1..\*] |
| Association (direction: Destination -> Source) | |
| Source: Geologic Property Cardinality: [1..\*] | Target: Geologic Endurant |

### Faulting

An example of a Geologic Process

Extends Geologic Process

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Faulting to Geologic Process |

### Deposition

An example of a Geologic Process

Extends Geologic Process

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Deposition to Geologic Process |

### Geologic Feature

Feature hosted by a rock body

Extends Feature, Geologic Endurant

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Feature to Geologic Endurant |
| Generalization from Geologic Feature to Feature |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Structure to Geologic Feature |
| Generalization from Rock Body Surface to Geologic Feature |
| Generalization from Rock Body Void to Geologic Feature |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| host : Rock Body Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |

### Geologic Event

A Geologic Perdurant that is the manifestation of one or more Geologic Processes. Any restrictions on participants of the manifested process also apply to participants of the event.

GeoSciML 3.2: An identifiable event during which one or more geological processes act to modify geological entities. A Geologic Event must have a specified Geologic Age and may have specified setting and process(es). An example might be a cratonic uplift event during which erosion, sedimentation, and volcanism all take place.

causedBy (x,y) ^ GeologicEvent (x) ^ GeologicProcess (y) --> forall z [participates(z,x) --> participates (z,y)]

Extends Event, Geologic Perdurant

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Event to Geologic Perdurant |
| Generalization from Geologic Event to Event |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| isManifestationOf : Geologic Process Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |

### Process

A sequence of one or more activities that results in a change of state in one or more entities. A process is manifested in an event. A given process can be manifested in many events.

Extends Perdurant

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Process to Perdurant |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Process to Process |

### Geologic Process

Extends Geologic Perdurant, Process

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Process to Geologic Perdurant |
| Generalization from Geologic Process to Process |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Deposition to Geologic Process |
| Generalization from Intrusion to Geologic Process |
| Generalization from Metamorphism to Geologic Process |
| Generalization from Faulting to Geologic Process |
| Generalization from Metasomatism to Geologic Process |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| manifests : Geologic Event Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |

### Geologic Structure

Geologic Structure (GS):

A pattern in a rock body (foliation, fold), or a feature occurring between rock bodies (contact, fracture).

GeoSciML 3.2: A configuration of matter in the Earth based on describable inhomogeneity, pattern, or fracture in a Rock Body.

The identity of a GeologicStructure is independent of the material that is the substrate for the structure.

Properties like "clast-supported", "matrix-supported", and "graded bed" that do not involve orientation are considered kinds of GeologicStructure because they depend on the configuration of parts of a rock body. Includes sedimentary structures.

Extends Geologic Feature

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Structure to Geologic Feature |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Fold to Geologic Structure |
| Generalization from Foliation to Geologic Structure |
| Generalization from Ductile Shear Zone to Geologic Structure |
| Generalization from Bedding to Geologic Structure |
| Generalization from Contact to Geologic Structure |
| Generalization from Lineation to Geologic Structure |
| Generalization from Fracture to Geologic Structure |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasPart : Geologic Structure Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| isPartOf : Geologic Structure Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |

# Rock Body and Material

## GKO-Rock Body diagram

A rock body part that is a fragment of a pre-existing rock body.



GKO-Rock Body

## GKO-Geologic Unit diagram

A kind of geologic unit defined by particular characteristics resulting from hydrothermal interaction with a pre-existing rock body.



GKO-Geologic Unit

## GKO-Amount of Matter diagram



GKO-Amount of Matter

## GKO-Geologic Material diagram

A granular material composed of fossilized skeletal fragments from Crinoid columnals.



GKO-Geologic Material

## GKO-Rock Material diagram



GKO-Rock Material

## GKO-Surface Notes diagram

Class diagram in package 'Surfaces'

GKO-Surface Notes

Version 1.0

Stephen Richard created on 3/26/2019. Last modified 3/28/2019



GKO-Surface Notes

### Rock Body Bottom

Class in package 'Surfaces'

Rock Body Bottom (RBB):

The outer and older surface of a rock body.

RBT (x) <--> RBS (x) ^ exists z forall y [partOf (y,z) ^ hosts (z,x) -> above (y,x) v partOf (y,x)]

Extends Rock Body Surface

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Rock Body Bottom to Rock Body Surface |

### Rock Body Surface

Class in package 'Surfaces'

Rock Body Surface (RBS):

RBS is a physical surface hosted by a rock body.

RBS (x) <--> SF (x) ^ exists y [RB (y) ^ hosts (y,x)]

A surface within or at the boundary of a rock body, identified by some observable characteristics.

Extends Geologic Feature, Rock Body Part, Surface

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Rock Body Surface to Geologic Feature |
| Generalization from Rock Body Surface to Rock Body Part |
| Generalization from Rock Body Surface to Surface |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Rock Body Bottom to Rock Body Surface |
| Generalization from Rock Body Top to Rock Body Surface |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasPart : Rock Body Surface Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| isPartOf : Rock Body or Rock Body Surface Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |

### Rock Body Top

Class in package 'Surfaces'

Rock Body Top (RBT):

The younger surface of a rock body.

RBT (x) <--> RBS (x) ^ exists z forall y [(partOf (y,z) ^ hosts (z,x)) -> (below (y,x) v partOf (y,x))]

Extends Rock Body Surface

## Classes

### Alteration Zone

A geologic unit defined by observable effects of an alteration event in a rock body. Alteration is changes in rock texture and mineralogy resulting from metasomatic processes.

Extends Geologic Unit

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Alteration Zone to Geologic Unit |

### Bed

A lithostratigraphic unit rank.

Extends Lithostratigraphic Unit

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Bed to Lithostratigraphic Unit |

### Carbon

Example Element

Extends Element

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Carbon to Element |

### CGI Simple Lithology Type

Classification scheme for lithology

Extends Rock Material Type

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from CGI Simple Lithology Type to Rock Material Type |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Rhyolite to CGI Simple Lithology Type |

### Chemical RMT

Classification scheme for rock materials based on chemical composition

Extends Rock Material Type

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Chemical RMT to Rock Material Type |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from TAS RMT to Chemical RMT |

### Clast

Extends Rock Body Part

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Clast to Rock Body Part Type |
| Generalization from Clast to Rock Body Part |

### Crinoid Columnal

Extends Fossil Granular Material

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Crinoid Columnal to Fossil Granular Material |

### Deformation Unit

A geologic unit defined by observable effects of a deformation event in a rock body.

Extends Geologic Unit

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Deformation Unit to Geologic Unit |

### Element

Extends Amount of Material

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Element to Amount of Material |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Carbon to Element |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| isConstituentOf : Rock Material or Granular Material or Mineral Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |

### Element Type

Extends Amount of Material Type

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Element Type to Amount of Material Type |

### Facies

A part of a rock body that is differentiated based on observable characteristics, but is interpreted to be broadly coeval with other parts of the unit. Facies can be defined based on interpretations of depositional environment, metamorphic or alteration conditions, or variations in mineralogy in igneous rock.

Extends Rock Body Part

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Facies to Rock Body Part |

### Fluid

Extends State of Material

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Fluid to State of Material |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Gas to Fluid |
| Generalization from Plasma to Fluid |
| Generalization from Liquid to Fluid |

### Formation

A lithostratigraphic unit rank.

Extends Lithostratigraphic Unit

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Formation to IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type |
| Generalization from Formation to Lithostratigraphic Unit |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from X Formation to Formation |

### Fossil

A constituent part of a rock body that is a preserved part of a living organism, its exoskeleton, or a shell.

Note this concept does not include Fossil Molds and Trace Fossils, which are considered types of non-directional Geologic Structures.

Extends Rock Body Part

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Fossil to Rock Body Part |

### Fossil Granular Material

A granular material composed of preserved body parts, exoskeleton or shell from living organisms.

Extends Granular Material

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Fossil Granular Material to Granular Material |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Crinoid Columnal to Fossil Granular Material |

### Gas

a state of matter that has no fixed shape and no fixed volume. Gases have lower density than other states of matter, such as solids and liquids. https://www.livescience.com/53304-gases.html

Extends Fluid

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Gas to Fluid |

### Geologic Material

General class for kinds of material that can be constituents of Rock Bodies.

Extends Amount of Material, Amount Of Matter, Geologic Endurant

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Material to Amount Of Matter |
| Generalization from Geologic Material to Amount of Material |
| Generalization from Geologic Material to Geologic Endurant |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Granular Material to Geologic Material |
| Generalization from Mineral to Geologic Material |
| Generalization from Rock Material to Geologic Material |

### Geologic Unit

A geologic unit and (the amount of) its rock material are co-located, but different entities. They can share properties, e.g. porosity, thickness, density, but also have differences:

- different persistence conditions: the material can exist without the unit; e.g. a unit can be cease to exist due to natural (seismic) or artificial (explosion) means, but the material can persist

- different parthood conditions:

-- a unit can be part of a stratigraphic lexicon, but its material cannot be part of the lexicon.

-- parts of the unit are not parts of the material, e.g. the western arm of formation X is not a part of its sandstone - the sandstone making up the western part of X is a part of the sandstone

-- different identity conditions: a unit can have some material added or removed and retain identity, but the material changes identity with the addition or removal of some material

Extends Non-Agent Object, Rock Body

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Unit to Rock Body |
| Generalization from Geologic Unit to Non-Agent Object |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Alteration Zone to Geologic Unit |
| Generalization from Chronostratigraphic Unit to Geologic Unit |
| Generalization from Lithostratigraphic Unit to Geologic Unit |
| Generalization from Metamorphic Zone to Geologic Unit |
| Generalization from Deformation Unit to Geologic Unit |

| CONNECTORS |
| --- |
| Dependency Source -> Destination From: Geologic Unit Type : Class, To: Geologic Unit : Class, isPowerType |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasPart : Rock Body Part or Geologic Unit Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| isPartOf : Geologic Unit Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| hasConstituent : Rock Material Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| hasReference : Stratotype |

### Geologic Unit Type

A geological unit classification, including stratigraphic (e.g. formation), lithodemic (e.g. suite), and tectonic (e.g. terrane).

is an instance of 2ndLevelType.

Extends 1stLevelType, Rock Body Type

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Unit Type to 1stLevelType |
| Generalization from Geologic Unit Type to Rock Body Type |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type to Geologic Unit Type |

| CONNECTORS |
| --- |
| Dependency Source -> Destination From: Geologic Unit Type : Class, To: Geologic Unit : Class, isPowerType |

### Grain Type

Extends Amount of Material Type

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Grain Type to Amount of Material Type |

### Granular Material

Represents a rock body constituent composed of particles that share a set of characteristics, e.g. particle size (distribution), mineralogy, shape. E.g. the sand that is a constituent in a sandstone, or the feldspar phenocrysts that are a constituent in a granite.

Extends Geologic Material

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Granular Material to Geologic Material |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Fossil Granular Material to Granular Material |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasConstituent : Mineral or Element Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| isConstituentOf : Rock Material |

### Group

A lithostratigraphic unit rank.

Extends Lithostratigraphic Unit

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Group to Lithostratigraphic Unit |
| Realization from Group to IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type |

### Inclusion

A rock body part that is an incidental occurrence of

Extends Rock Body Part

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Inclusion to Rock Body Part |

### Le Maitre RMT

Igneous Rock material classification based on Quart-feldspar and mafic mineral modal composition, LeMaitre et al, IUGS

Extends Mineralogical RMT

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Le Maitre RMT to Mineralogical RMT |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Rhyolite to Le Maitre RMT |

### Liquid

Extends Fluid

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Liquid to Fluid |

### Lithostratigraphic Unit

Stratified geologic unit defined based on the properties of its rock material constituents and their arrangement within the confines of the unit.

Extends Geologic Unit

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Lithostratigraphic Unit to IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type |
| Generalization from Lithostratigraphic Unit to Geologic Unit |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Member to Lithostratigraphic Unit |
| Generalization from Group to Lithostratigraphic Unit |
| Generalization from Bed to Lithostratigraphic Unit |
| Generalization from Formation to Lithostratigraphic Unit |

### Member

A lithostratigraphic rank.

Extends Lithostratigraphic Unit

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Member to Lithostratigraphic Unit |

### Metamorphic Zone

A geologic unit defined by observable effects of a metamorphic event in a rock body.

Extends Geologic Unit

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Metamorphic Zone to Geologic Unit |

### Mineral

"A mineral is an element or chemical compound that is normally crystalline and that has been formed as a result of geological processes." Nickel, Ernest H. (1995), The definition of a mineral, The Canadian Mineralogist. 33 (3): 689–90.

Extends Geologic Material

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Mineral to Geologic Material |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Quartz to Mineral |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasConstituent : Element Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| isConstituentOf : Rock Material or Granular Material Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |

### Mineral Type

Extends Amount of Material Type

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Mineral Type to Amount of Material Type |

### Mineralogical RMT

A rock material classification based on mineralogy.

Extends Rock Material Type

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Mineralogical RMT to Rock Material Type |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Le Maitre RMT to Mineralogical RMT |

### Outcrop

An outcrop is a part of a rock body that is visible at the Earth Surface. The size of an outcrop depends on the intention of its identification, and can range from a specific contact point (e.g. a Global Stratigraphic Point) to and exposure that extends 1-10 m. An outcrop is unified by some particular observational intention to represent an aspect of a geologic unit. It is a kind of O&M sampling feature.

Extends Rock Body Part

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Outcrop to Rock Body Part |

### Physical Void

Physical Void (V):

An empty physical space in 3D. Distinct from abstract mathematical spaces, which include spaces made from various reference frames, including coordinate systems imposed on the earth (these are abstract imposed on real space).

V(x) <--> IPF(x) ^ exists y [hosts-v (y,x)]

Extends Immaterial Place Feature

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Physical Void to Immaterial Place Feature |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Hole to Physical Void |
| Generalization from Rock Body Void to Physical Void |
| Generalization from Gap to Physical Void |

### Plasma

A state of matter.

Extends Fluid

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Plasma to Fluid |

### Porespace

Porespace (PS):

The gaps hosted within a rock body.

Formally: (after Hahman & Brodaric 2012):

PS (x) <--> G(x) ^ exists y [RB (y) ^ porespace (y) = x]

Extends Rock Body Void

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Porespace to Rock Body Void |

### Quartz

Example of a Mineral

Extends Mineral

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Quartz to Mineral |

### Rhyolite

Example Class of Rock Material.

Extends Rock Material

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Rhyolite to Rock Material |
| Realization from Rhyolite to Le Maitre RMT |
| Realization from Rhyolite to CGI Simple Lithology Type |
| Realization from Rhyolite to Rock Material Type |
| Realization from Rhyolite to TAS RMT |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Rhyolite in X Formation to Rhyolite |

### Rhyolite in X Formation

Specific instance of Rhyolite, in a specific location and context.

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Rhyolite in X Formation to Rhyolite |

### Rock Body

A any body composed Rock Material, either identified as a Geologic Unit or other object (sosa.Sample, ISO19156 SamplingFeature), or an amount of rock material not associated with an identified object, e.g. Dakota Sandstone Formation, or the sandstone of the Chalma basin.

Rock Body has at least one geneticProcess that is a Process. Each Rock Body particular has a preferred age assigned through the min and max NumAgeMa (numerical age in Ma) fields and the min and max StratAge fields. Strat ages are named time ordinal eras from the stratigraphic time scale selected for use in GKO. If the history of the Rock Body as a more detailed sequence of events is desired, it can be represented using the optional hasEventHistory property with a Geologic Event instance.

Extends Geologic Endurant

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Rock Body to Geologic Endurant |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Unit to Rock Body |
| Generalization from Rock Body Part to Rock Body |
| Generalization from Rock Material to Rock Body |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasPart : Rock Body Part or Rock Body Surface Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| isPartOf : Rock Body Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| hosts : Geologic Feature Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| hasConstituent : Amount of Material Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |

### Rock Body Part

A part of a rock body, either a geologic unit, amount of rock material, or Rock Body Surface.

All subtypes of Rock Body Part are instances of Rock Body Part Type.

If the part is a piece of another unit (e.g. xenolith in intrusion, block in melange), then the other unit can be found by inspecting the event history. Alternatively, a relation can be added to Geologic Unit to designate the original unit.

Extends Rock Body

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Rock Body Part to Rock Body |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Outcrop to Rock Body Part |
| Generalization from Stratigraphic Section to Rock Body Part |
| Generalization from Facies to Rock Body Part |
| Generalization from Xenolith to Rock Body Part |
| Generalization from Fossil to Rock Body Part |
| Generalization from Clast to Rock Body Part |
| Generalization from Specimen to Rock Body Part |
| Generalization from Rock Body Surface to Rock Body Part |
| Generalization from Inclusion to Rock Body Part |

| CONNECTORS |
| --- |
| Dependency Source -> Destination From: Rock Body Part Type : Class, To: Rock Body Part : Class, isPowerTypeOf |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| isPartOf : Rock Body Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| hasConstituent : Rock Material Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |

### Rock Body Part Type

Artifact of experimental multilevel modeling. The Rock Body Part Type would be a template for a set of properties and identity criteria (a Power Type) for a kind of Rock Body Part.

Extends 1stLevelType

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Rock Body Part Type to 1stLevelType |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Clast to Rock Body Part Type |

| CONNECTORS |
| --- |
| Dependency Source -> Destination  From: Rock Body Part Type : Class,  `To: Rock Body Part : Class, isPowerTypeOf |

### Rock Body Type

Artifact of experimental multilevel modeling. The Rock Body Type would be a template for a set of properties and identity criteria (a Power Type) for a kind of Rock Body. Geologic Unit Type is a specialization for that defines types of geologic unit

Extends 1stLevelType

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Rock Body Type to 1stLevelType |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Unit Type to Rock Body Type |

### Rock Body Void

Rock Body Void (RBV):

RBV is a gap within a Rock Body, or between rock bodies, or hole in the Rock Body.

RBV (x) <--> G(x) ^ exists y [hosts-v(y,x) ^ RB(x)]

Extends Geologic Feature, Physical Void

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Rock Body Void to Physical Void |
| Generalization from Rock Body Void to Geologic Feature |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Porespace to Rock Body Void |

### Rock Material

As an amount of matter, instances of rock material are located in space and time. From a philosophical point of view, if matter (including rock material) is abstract, as per GeoSciML, then there would be no physical or temporal manifestation of it. It is difficult to defend the position that matter does not physically exist in the world. This leads to absurdities, e.g. a geological unit having abstract parts (its rock materials) - this is like saying matter is the soul of the unit, not its physical constituent.

From a practical point of view, physical matter is always a constituent in some object, represented in this model as the other subtypes of Rock Body. Inclusion of a class for Rock Material allows description of material without association to an object.

In the GeoSciML model, participation of a Rock Material (named EarthMaterial in that model) as a constituent in a gsml.GeologicUnit has a role and proportion property.

Extends Geologic Material, Rock Body

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Rock Material to Geologic Material |
| Generalization from Rock Material to Rock Body |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Rhyolite to Rock Material |

| CONNECTORS |
| --- |
| Dependency Source -> Destination From: Rock Material Type : Class, To: Rock Material : Class, isPowerTyepOf |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasPart : Rock Body Part or Rock Material Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| isPartOf : Rock Material Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| hasConstituent : Granular Material or Mineral or Element Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| isConstituentOf : Geologic Unit or Rock Body Part Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |

### Rock Material Type

multilevel model class, supertype for various types of rock material representation.

Extends 1stLevelType, Amount of Material Type

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Rock Material Type to 1stLevelType |
| Realization from Rock Material Type to 2ndtLevelType |
| Generalization from Rock Material Type to Amount of Material Type |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from CGI Simple Lithology Type to Rock Material Type |
| Realization from Rhyolite to Rock Material Type |
| Generalization from Chemical RMT to Rock Material Type |
| Generalization from Mineralogical RMT to Rock Material Type |

| CONNECTORS |
| --- |
| Dependency Source -> Destination From: Rock Material Type : Class, To: Rock Material : Class, isPowerTyepOf |

### Solid

state of matter

Extends State of Material

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Solid to State of Material |

### Specimen

A piece of material removed from a Rock Body with the intention of representing some aspect of the Rock Body.

Extends Rock Body Part

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Specimen to Rock Body Part |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| isSampleOf : Geologic Endurant |

### Stratigraphic Section

A rock body that represents a transect through a sequence of stratified rocks. Although a section is typically observed and described along a linear traverse on the EarthSurface or in a borehole, the description applies to the rock volume in the vicinity of that transect. Operationally, a section might be constructed by a linked set of traverses in the same area, or using segments from multiple boreholes in the same area.

The stratigraphic section concept is in contrast to the cross-section or profile concept, which represents a typically (but not necessarily) vertical mapping horizon surface through a rock body used for depicting geologic relationships. A cross section would be a kind of geologic surface in this model.

Extends Rock Body Part

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Stratigraphic Section to Rock Body Part |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Stratotype to Stratigraphic Section |

### Stratotype

A particular stratigraphic section used a reference (prototype) to define a stratigraphic unit; a stratotype section might contain a Stratigraphic Point that is the reference for a particular Contact.

Extends Stratigraphic Section

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Stratotype to Stratigraphic Section |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| isReferenceFor : Geologic Unit or Contact |

### TAS RMT

A chemical rock material type that defines rock materials based on plotting chemical analyses in a Total Alkali-Silica diagram; typically used to classify volcanic rocks that are too fine grained for modal mineral composition to be determined reliably.

Extends Chemical RMT

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from TAS RMT to Chemical RMT |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Rhyolite to TAS RMT |

### X Formation

example instance of Formation

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from X Formation to Formation |

### Xenolith

a rock fragment that becomes enveloped in a larger rock during the latter's development and solidification. In geology, the term xenolith is almost exclusively used to describe inclusions in igneous rock during magma emplacement and eruption. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xenolith

Extends Rock Body Part

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Xenolith to Rock Body Part |

# Geologic Structure

## Geologic Structure diagram



Geologic Structure

## Classes

### Bedding

Class in package 'Geologic Structure'

Bedding as a fabric representing the average orientation of paleodepositional surface should be encoded through the foliationType; might apply to bedding that is layering or a foliation without layering (e.g. clast alignment in amalgamated beds).

Can be dissective (penetrative) or non-dissective (non-penetrative).

Extends Geologic Structure, Morphologic Feature

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Bedding to Geologic Structure |
| Generalization from Bedding to Morphologic Feature |

### Contact

Class in package 'Geologic Structure'

Contact (CT): Feature hosted by 2 or more rock bodies that touch; not a part of any of the touching rock bodies.

A contact is realizedBy 2 Rock Body Surfaces; each is a part of a different Rock Body host that is in contact.

Contact(x) <--> exists y,z [host(y,x) ^ host(z,x) ^ touches (y,z) ^ RBS (y) ^ RBS (z)]

Extends Geologic Structure, Relational Feature

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Contact to Geologic Structure |
| Generalization from Contact to Relational Feature |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Sharp Contact to Contact |
| Generalization from StratigraphicPoint to Contact |
| Generalization from Gradational Contact to Contact |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasReference : Stratotype Multiplicity: ( [0..1] ) |
| realizes : Geochronologic Boundary Multiplicity: ( [0..1] ) |
| realizedBy : Rock Body Surface Multiplicity: ( [2] ) |
| olderHost : Rock Body |
| youngerHost : Rock Body |

### Ductile Shear Zone

Class in package 'Geologic Structure'

Ductile Shear Zone (DSZ): a generally surface-like zone across which rock bodies have been displaces. Distinguished from fault by the absence of through-going fractures (material discontinuities) separating adjacent rock bodies.

Narrower than gsml:shearDisplacementStructure, which is broader because it includes faults.

Extends Geologic Structure, Relational Feature

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Ductile Shear Zone to Geologic Structure |
| Generalization from Ductile Shear Zone to Relational Feature |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| Displacement : Displacement |
| participatesIn : Ductile Deformation |

### Fault

Class in package 'Geologic Structure'

Fault (FLT)

A surface across which there has been displacement of rock bodies, characterized by brittle deformation. This structure may have some mappable thickness (a deformation zone) and have an associated body of deformed rock.

Narrower than gsml:shearDisplacementStructure, which is broader, because it includes ductile shear zones.

Extends Fracture

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Fault to Fracture |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| Displacement : Displacement |

### Fold

Class in package 'Geologic Structure'

Fold (FLD):

Folds are a pattern in the shape of the rock body.

GeoSciML v3.2: One or more systematically curved layers, surfaces, or lines in a rock body. Fold denotes a structure formed by the deformation of a GeologicStructure to form a structure that may be described by the translation of an abstract line (the fold axis) parallel to itself along some curvilinear path (the fold profile). Folds have a hinge zone (zone of maximum curvature along the surface) and limbs (parts of the deformed surface not in the hinge zone). Folds are described by an axial surface, hinge line , profile geometry, the solid angle between the limbs, and the relationships between adjacent folded surfaces if the folded structure is a Layering fabric (similar, parallel).

FLD(x) <--> exists z, y [hosts(z,x) ^ partOf(y,z) ^ RB(y) ^ RB(z) --> not exists x1 [hosts(y,x1) ^ FLD(x1)]]

Extends Geologic Structure, Indissective Morphologic Feature

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Fold to Geologic Structure |
| Generalization from Fold to Indissective Morphologic Feature |

### Foliation

Class in package 'Geologic Structure'

Foliation (FOL):

A pattern in the material of a rock body. The pattern shares matter with its hosts, so it is materially dependent on the host:

FOL(x) --> exists y [(PO (y) v M(y)) ^ hosts (y,x) ^ mat-dep (x,y)]

GeoSciML v4.1: A foliation is a planar arrangement of textural or structural features in any type of rock. It includes any of a wide variety of penetrative planar geological structures that may be present in a rock. Examples include schistosity, mylonitic foliation, penetrative bedding structure (lamination), and cleavage. Following the proposed definition of gneiss by the NADM Science Language Technical Team, penetrative planar foliation defined by layers > 5 mm thick is considered Layering.

Extends Dissective Morphologic Feature , Geologic Structure

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Foliation to Geologic Structure |
| Generalization from Foliation to Dissective Morphologic Feature |

### Fracture

Class in package 'Geologic Structure'

Fracture (FR):

FR is a Geologic Structure:

- hosted by two or more rock bodies

- hosting a gap created by breaking rock

- not a part of any of the hosting rock bodies

Fractures are cracks in the Earth. If there is no displacement it is a joint. If there is displacement and associated deformation is brittle in nature, the fracture is a fault. Fractures are not contacts because the rock bodies that host a fracture do not touch; either some open space, vein-filling, or fault rock separates the two rock bodies, but the width of the fracture void or filling can be very small..

Extends Geologic Structure, Relational Feature

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Fracture to Relational Feature |
| Generalization from Fracture to Geologic Structure |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Fault to Fracture |
| Generalization from Joint to Fracture |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| displacement : Displacement Multiplicity: ( [0..1] ) |
| participatesIn : Brittle Deformation |

### Gradational Contact

Class in package 'Geologic Structure'

Extends Contact

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Gradational Contact to Contact |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| boundaryThickness : Thickness Multiplicity: ( [0..1] ) |

### Joint

Class in package 'Geologic Structure'

Joint (J): Fracture across which there is no displacement at the scale of interest.

Extends Fracture

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Joint to Fracture |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| Displacement : Displacement Multiplicity: ( [0] ) |

### Lineation

Class in package 'Geologic Structure'

Geologic Structure defined by aligned elongate elements. Lineation connotes a pervasive (dissective) linear structure. Includes: flow lines, linear arrangements of elongate components in sediments, fold hinges (when abundant and closely spaced), elongate minerals, crinkles, and lines of intersection between penetrative planar structures. In a Geologic Surface: scratches, striae, slickenlines,

Class also includes discrete linear structures like boudin, channel axis, tool marks.

Extends Dissective Morphologic Feature , Geologic Structure

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Lineation to Dissective Morphologic Feature |
| Generalization from Lineation to Geologic Structure |

### Sharp Contact

Class in package 'Geologic Structure'

Extends Contact

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Sharp Contact to Contact |

# Geologic Time

## GKO-Geologic Time diagram

Class diagram in package 'Geologic Time'



GKO-Geologic Time

## GKO-Geologic Time Scale diagram

Class diagram in package 'Geologic Time'



GKO-Geologic Time Scale

## Classes

### Archean

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

An instance of Eon, which is a subclass of Geochronologic Time Interval. Different Archaen Eon instances can be defined in different Geologic Time Scales; the instances are distinguished by having different hasYoungerData or hasOlderDate properties.

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Archean to Eon |

| CONNECTORS |
| --- |
| Dependency Source -> Destination From: Archean : Class, hasPart To: IUGS 2014 Time Scale : Class, isPartOf |

### Archean Unit

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

An Instance of ChronostratigraphicUnit.Eonothem. Has instances that are rock body individuals that fall into the Archean age range. Thus Archean is a class, and its instances are rock body individuals.

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Archean Unit to Chronostratigraphic Unit |
| Realization from Archean Unit to Eonothem |

### Chronostratigraphic Unit

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

A geologic unit that was originated during a Geochronologic Time Interval, modeled as 'realizes' the time interval. A specific instance of Chronostratigrarphic Unit might be a reference that defines a time interval during which the unit was deposited.

Extends Geologic Unit

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Chronostratigraphic Unit to Geologic Unit |
| Realization from Chronostratigraphic Unit to IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Archean Unit to Chronostratigraphic Unit |
| Generalization from Eonothem to Chronostratigraphic Unit |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| realizes : Geochronologic Time Interval |

### Eon

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

Extends Geologic Time Interval

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Eon to Geologic Time Interval |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Archean to Eon |

### Eonothem

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

Kind of Chronostratigraphic Unit

Extends Chronostratigraphic Unit

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Eonothem to Chronostratigraphic Unit |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Archean Unit to Eonothem |

### Era

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

Extends Geologic Time Interval

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Era to Geologic Time Interval |

### Geochronologic Boundary

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

A temporal position that is anchored to a specific location in a stratotype stratigraphic section. Serves as a temporal boundary between two Geochronologic Time Intervals.

Extends Geologic Time Date

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geochronologic Boundary to Geologic Time Date |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| isRealizedBy : StratigraphicPoint this objectProperty links a Geochronologic Boundary, a temporal position == Geologic Time Date in this model to a Stratigraphic Point that is the mani |

| ASSOCIATIONS | |
| --- | --- |
| Association | |
| Source: Geochronologic Boundary | Target: nextEra Geochronologic Time Interval |
| Association | |
| Source: Geochronologic Boundary | Target: previousEra Geochronologic Time Interval |

### Geochronologic Time Interval

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

A time interval that is defined with reference to particular geologic feature in the Earth. Corresponds to GeochronologicEra of Cox and Richard (2014, DOI: 10.1007/s12145-014-0170-6) (gts). The isRealizedBy property corresponds to the manifestedBy property in gts (see http://resource.geosciml.org/vocabulary/timescale/isc2017 for implementation). gts models a stratotype property from GeochronologicEra (the time interval) directly to a Stratotype. In this model the association is indirect from era (time interval) to ChronostratigraphicUnit to Stratotype.

A Geochronologic Time Interval restricts a Geologic Time Interval by restricting the bounding dates to be Geochronologic Boundary.

Extends Geologic Time Interval

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geochronologic Time Interval to Geologic Time Interval |
| Aggregation from Geochronologic Time Interval to Geologic Time Scale |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasYoungerDate : Geochronologic Boundary |
| hasOlderDate : Geochronologic Boundary |
| hasPart : Geochronologic Time Interval |
| isRealizedBy : Chronostratigraphic Unit |
| isPartOf : Geochronologic Time Interval |

| ASSOCIATIONS | |
| --- | --- |
| Association | |
| Source: Geochronologic Boundary | Target: nextEra Geochronologic Time Interval |
| Association | |
| Source: Geochronologic Boundary | Target: previousEra Geochronologic Time Interval |

### Geologic Age

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

A geologic Property used to specify the age date associated with some geologic entity. Can be quantified as a Chronostratigraphic Age, Geochronologic Age, or a Geochronologic Age Date.

Extends Temporal Geologic Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Age to Temporal Geologic Property |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geochronologic Age to Geologic Age |
| Generalization from Geochronologic Age Date to Geologic Age |
| Generalization from Chronostratigraphic Age to Geologic Age |

### Geologic Time Date

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

A temporal coordinate value, specified by a numeric coordinate (generally MYPB, but definitiosn of 'present' vary]. Can be a GeochronologicBoundary if it is associated with a location in a particular stratigraphic section, or a GSSA if the numeric time coordinate is arbitrarily assigned.

Extends Geologic Time Region

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Time Date to Geologic Time Region |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from GSSA to Geologic Time Date |
| Generalization from Geochronologic Boundary to Geologic Time Date |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasDate : double |
| hasUOM : UOM |
| hasUncertainty : double Multiplicity: ( [0..1] ) |

### Geologic Time Interval

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

Extends Geologic Time Region, Time Interval

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Time Interval to Time Interval |
| Generalization from Geologic Time Interval to Geologic Time Region |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geochronologic Time Interval to Geologic Time Interval |
| Generalization from Eon to Geologic Time Interval |
| Generalization from Era to Geologic Time Interval |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasYoungerDate : Geologic Time Date |
| hasOlderDate : Geologic Time Date |
| hasPart : Geologic Time Interval |
| isPartOf : Geologic Time Interval |

### Geologic Time Region

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

A position or interval located in a temporal reference system. The region can be defined using temporal coordinates, or as an ordinal era bounded by geochronologic boundaries.

Extends Temporal Region

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Time Region to Temporal Region |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Time Interval to Geologic Time Region |
| Generalization from Geologic Time Scale to Geologic Time Region |
| Generalization from Geologic Time Date to Geologic Time Region |

### Geologic Time Scale

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

A collection of hierarchical time intervals that cover some Geologic Time Region that is the scope of a Geologic Time Scale (see Cox and Richard, 2014).

Extends Geologic Time Region

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Time Scale to Geologic Time Region |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from IUGS 2014 Time Scale to Geologic Time Scale |
| Aggregation from Geochronologic Time Interval to Geologic Time Scale |

### GSSA

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

Global Standard Stratigraphic Age, abbreviated GSSA, is a temporal position defined by the International Stratigraphic Commission to define the boundary between Geochronologic Eras in cases where a GSSP (Global Stratigraphic Section and Point) can not be established as a reference for geochronologic boundaries. This is the case for Precambrian rocks older than Ediacaran, for which biostratigraphic evidence is not available and well preserved stratigraphic sections are rare.

Extends Geologic Time Date

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from GSSA to Geologic Time Date |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasUncertainty : double Multiplicity: ( [0] ) |

### GSSP

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

A stratigraphic point that is hosted by a top and bottom segment of adjacent chronostratigraphic units. The top and bottom are part of an outcrop and part of a stratotype (type section) for the unit.

Extends StratigraphicPoint

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from GSSP to StratigraphicPoint |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasReference : Stratotype |
| host : Stratotype |

### IUGS 2014 Time Scale

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from IUGS 2014 Time Scale to Geologic Time Scale |

| CONNECTORS |
| --- |
| Dependency Source -> Destination From: Archean : Class, hasPart To: IUGS 2014 Time Scale : Class, isPartOf |

### IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

A geologic unit type that is defined based on criteria defined by the IUGS International Stratigraphic Guide (http://www.stratigraphy.org/index.php/ics-stratigraphicguide).

Extends Geologic Unit Type

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type to Geologic Unit Type |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Realization from Chronostratigraphic Unit to IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type |
| Realization from Lithostratigraphic Unit to IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type |
| Realization from Formation to IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type |
| Realization from Group to IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type |

### StratigraphicPoint

Class in package 'Geologic Time'

A spatially restricted part of a Contact feature, typically located by a point location. Could be thought of as an instance of a Contact, or a sample of a Contact.

Extends Contact

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from StratigraphicPoint to Contact |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from GSSP to StratigraphicPoint |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasSpatialLocation : Point |

# Properties

## GKO-Abstract Property diagram

Class diagram in package 'Properties'



GKO-Abstract Property

## GKO-Geologic Property diagram



GKO-Geologic Property

## GKO-Geologic Physical Property diagram

Class diagram in package 'Properties'



GKO-Geologic Physical Property

## GKO-Geologic Temporal Property diagram

a property that specifies a Geologic Age using bounding (younger and older) Geologic Time Interval instances.



GKO-Geologic Temporal Property

## Classes

### Amount

Class in package 'Properties'

Extends Numeric Physical Geologic Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Amount to Numeric Physical Geologic Property |

### Categorical Physical Geologic Property

Class in package 'Properties'

A physical property that is quantified by a category from a classification scheme.

Extends Physical Geologic Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Categorical Physical Geologic Property to Physical Geologic Property |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Grain Shape to Categorical Physical Geologic Property |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasValue : Abstract Value |

### Chronostratigraphic Age

Class in package 'Properties'

A Geologic age that is specified with two bounding (younger and older) Geologic Time Interval instances.

Extends Geologic Age

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Chronostratigraphic Age to Geologic Age |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasYoungerAge : Geologic Time Interval |
| hasOlderAge : Geologic Time Interval |

### Complex Physical Geologic Property

Class in package 'Properties'

A geologic property specified by a data object that can be decomposed into separate components or dimensions. For example, the orientation of bedding is specified by a strike direction (in compass coordinates) and a dip magnitude in degrees.

Extends Physical Geologic Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Complex Physical Geologic Property to Physical Geologic Property |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Orientation to Complex Physical Geologic Property |
| Generalization from Displacement to Complex Physical Geologic Property |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasPhysicalProperty : Physical Geologic Property Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |

### Displacement

Class in package 'Properties'

Property that specifies the amount and direction of offset between rock bodies on opposite sides of a shear displacement structure. Most common approaches are to specify separation of a surface across the structure (separation), or the vector linking piercing points on opposite sides of the structure (slip).

Extends Complex Physical Geologic Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Displacement to Complex Physical Geologic Property |

### First Standard Deviation

Class in package 'Properties'

An interval around a measurement result value that is asserted to include 68% of repeat measurement results for the same value.

Extends Statistical Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from First Standard Deviation to Statistical Property |

### Geochronologic Age

Class in package 'Properties'

A Geologic age that is specified with two bounding (younger and older) Geochronologic Age Date instances.

Extends Geologic Age

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geochronologic Age to Geologic Age |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasYoungerAgeDate : Geochronologic Age Date |
| hasOlderAgeDate : Geochronologic Age Date |

### Geochronologic Age Date

Class in package 'Properties'

A Geologic age that is specified with a numeric temporal coordinate, including units of measure, uncertainty in value assignment, and other statistical properties associated with the measurement result.

Extends Geologic Age

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geochronologic Age Date to Geologic Age |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasAgeDate : double |
| hasUOM : UOM |
| hasUncertainty : double |
| hasAbstractProperty : Statistical Property Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |

### Geologic Property

Class in package 'Properties'

A characteristic of a Geologic Endurant or Perdurant.

Extends Quality

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Property to Quality |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Physical Geologic Property to Geologic Property |
| Generalization from Temporal Geologic Property to Geologic Property |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasMethod : Method Specification of the measurement procedure used to assign a value to a property instance. |

| ASSOCIATIONS | |
| --- | --- |
| Association (direction: Destination -> Source) | |
| Source: Geologic Property Cardinality: [1..\*] | Target: Geologic Endurant |
| Association (direction: Destination -> Source) | |
| Source: Geologic Property Cardinality: [1..\*] | Target: Geologic Perdurant |

### Grain Shape

Class in package 'Properties'

Example categorical physical geologic property.

Extends Categorical Physical Geologic Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Grain Shape to Categorical Physical Geologic Property |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasValue : Shape |

### Grain Size

Class in package 'Properties'

Example numeric physical geologic property.

Extends Numeric Physical Geologic Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Grain Size to Numeric Physical Geologic Property |

### Maximum

Class in package 'Properties'

A statistical value used for property value assignment, represents the expected or measured maximum value for property

Extends Statistical Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Maximum to Statistical Property |

### Mean Value

Class in package 'Properties'

A statistical value used for property value assignment, represents the mean of multiple determination of the value for a property.

Extends Statistical Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Mean Value to Statistical Property |

### Minimum

Class in package 'Properties'

A statistical value used for property value assignment, represents the expected or measured minimum value for property

Extends Statistical Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Minimum to Statistical Property |

### Numeric Physical Geologic Property

Class in package 'Properties'

A physical property that is quantified by a measured numeric value.

Extends Physical Geologic Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Numeric Physical Geologic Property to Physical Geologic Property |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Proportion to Numeric Physical Geologic Property |
| Generalization from Thickness to Numeric Physical Geologic Property |
| Generalization from Amount to Numeric Physical Geologic Property |
| Generalization from Grain Size to Numeric Physical Geologic Property |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasValue : double |
| hasUOM : UOM |
| hasAbstractProperty : Statistical Property Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |

### Orientation

Class in package 'Properties'

Property that specifies the geometric disposition of a geologic structure relative to some spatial reference frame. The most common examples are strike and dip of bedding or a fault surface, or the trend and plunge of a linear structure.

Extends Complex Physical Geologic Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Orientation to Complex Physical Geologic Property |

### percent

Class in package 'Properties'

a unit of measure that can be associated with a numeric property value

Extends UOM

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from percent to UOM |

### Proportion

Class in package 'Properties'

A numeric property value used to express the fraction of a whole that is composed of some part. Values will range from 0 to 1 (0 to 100%).

Extends Numeric Physical Geologic Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Proportion to Numeric Physical Geologic Property |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| proportionOf : Geologic Endurant |
| proportionFor : Geologic Endurant |

### Statistical Property

Class in package 'Properties'

Specification of statistics associated with a measured value, e.g. minimum, maximum, mean, mode, standard deviation.

Extends Abstract Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Statistical Property to Abstract Property |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Mean Value to Statistical Property |
| Generalization from First Standard Deviation to Statistical Property |
| Generalization from Maximum to Statistical Property |
| Generalization from Minimum to Statistical Property |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasValue : Double |
| hasUOM : UOM |

### Subangular

Class in package 'Properties'

Example categorical value for Grain Shape property.

Extends Shape

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Subangular to Shape |

### Temporal Geologic Property

Class in package 'Properties'

property that assigns a geologic Age to a Geologic Endurant or Perdurant.

Extends Geologic Property, Temporal Quality

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Temporal Geologic Property to Geologic Property |
| Generalization from Temporal Geologic Property to Temporal Quality |

| INCOMING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Geologic Age to Temporal Geologic Property |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| isPropertyOf : Geologic Endurant or Geologic Perdurant |

### Thickness

Class in package 'Properties'

Example Numeric Physical Geologic Property. Linear dimension across a unit; for stratigraphic units typically normal to bedding orientation; for dikes or other tabular bodies, normal to the boundaries of the body.

Extends Numeric Physical Geologic Property

| OUTGOING STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIPS |
| --- |
| Generalization from Thickness to Numeric Physical Geologic Property |

# Top level ontology

This package includes Classes imported from DOLCE or other high-level ontologies. They are used to establish the conceptual framework for the geology ontology. Definitions are not in general included in this model, the user should refer to literature on DOLCE, e.g. S Borgo, C Masolo, 2009, Foundational choices in DOLCE, R. Poli et al. (eds.), Theory and Applications of Ontology: Computer Applications, DOI 10.1007/978-90-481-8847-5\_13, Springer Science+Business Media B.V.

## GKO-Abstract diagram

Class diagram in package 'Top'



GKO-Abstract

## GKO-Feature diagram

Class diagram in package 'Top'



GKO-Feature

## GKO-Top diagram

Class diagram in package 'Top'



GKO-Top

## Classes

### 1stLevelType

### 2ndLevelType

### Abstract

Extends Particular

### Abstract Property

Extends Abstract Quality

### Abstract Quality

Extends Quality

### Abstract Value

Extends Abstract

### Amount of Material

Extends Amount Of Matter

| CONNECTORS |
| --- |
| Dependency Source -> Destination From: Amount of Material Type : Class, To: Amount of Material : Class, isPowerTypeOf |

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| hasMaterialState : State of Material |
| hasPhysicalProperty : Physical Geologic Property Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |

### Amount of Material Type

Extends Amount of Matter Type

| CONNECTORS |
| --- |
| Dependency Source -> Destination From: Amount of Material Type : Class, To: Amount of Material : Class, isPowerTypeOf |

### Amount Of Matter

The amount of matter type can be subdivided into [a volume] of (1) material (rock material), or (2) state of a material (solid, fluid), to enable designation of lumps of rock or lumps of fluid.

Extends Material Endurant, Particular

| CONNECTORS |
| --- |
| Dependency Source -> Destination From: Amount of Matter Type : Class, To: Amount Of Matter : Class, isPowerTypeOf |

### Amount of Matter Type

Type of amount of matter.

Subtype of amount of matter are classified by material (e.g. rock material) or by state (e.g. solid, fluid).

Extends 1stLevelType

| CONNECTORS |
| --- |
| Dependency Source -> Destination From: Amount of Matter Type : Class, To: Amount Of Matter : Class, isPowerTypeOf |

### Corner

Corner (CR):

A boundary in 3D space that is neither line nor area, but a point.

Extends Physical Boundary

### Dependent Place

Dependent Place Feature (DPF):

Includes a variety of features, voids, shadows, frontyards. Also includes morphological arrangements, such as patterns in the landscape, patterns of holes, etc.

DPF(x) <--> F(x) ^ exists y [hosts(y,x) ^ not submaterial (x,y)]

Extends Feature

### Dissective Morphologic Feature

Dissective Material Feature (DMF):

is homomerous (penetrative): all parts of an object host the same type of feature (the feature penetrates the host's material).

Includes:

--- grain / wood

--- honeycomb pattern / beehive

--- geological texture, fabric, foliation

DMF(x) <--> exists z forall y [hosts(z,x) ^ partOf(y,z) --> exists x1 [hosts(y,x1) ^ DMF(x1)]]

Extends Morphologic Feature

### Edge

Edge (E):

A boundary in 3D space that is neither point nor area, but a line.

Extends Physical Boundary

### Endurant

Extends Particular

### Event

Extends Perdurant

### Feature

Feature (F):

All features are specifically dependent on their hosts - that is, the hosts relation is a subrelation of specific dependence.

F(x) <--> exists y [hosts(y,x)]

Extends Physical Endurant

### Gap

Gap (G):

A physical void with a scattered (disconnected) host, consisting of the spaces between the scattered parts of the host.

G(x) <--> exists y [hosts-v(y,x) ^ not ICon (y)]

ICon (x): x is interior connected (continuous, not scattered) Extends Physical Void

### Hole

Hole (H):

A physical void with a self-connected (non-scattered) host, consisting of some depression or cavity within the host.

H(x) <--> exists y [hosts-v(y,x) ^ ICon (y)]

ICon (x): x is interior connected (continuous, not scattered). Extends Physical Void

### Immaterial Place Feature

Material Place Feature (IPF):

A dependent place feature that is immaterial.

E.g. voids, shadows and relational features such as traffic intersections (meeting of roads).

MPF(x) <--> DPF(x) ^ not mat(x). Extends Dependent Place

### Indissective Morphologic Feature

Non-Dissective Material Feature (NDMF):

Not homomerous (non-pentrative) entity: spatial subdivisions (parts) are not instances of this feature

Includes:

--- smile or frown / lips

--- strips / zebra

--- checkerboard / wood

--- ocean waves / ocean

--- geological fold

NDMF(x) <--> exists z, y [hosts(z,x) ^ partOf(y,z) --> not exists x1 [hosts(y,x1) ^ NDMF(x1)]] Extends Morphologic Feature

### Ma

Unit of time, one million years.

Extends UOM

### Material Endurant

Extends Physical Endurant

### Material Place Feature

Material Place Feature (MPF): A dependent place feature that is material. E.g. my house's backyard, frontyard

MPF(x) <--> DPF(x) ^ mat(x). Extends Dependent Place

### Materially Dependent Feature

Materially Dependent Feature (MDF):

A feature that is materially dependent on its host, because they share matter. Thus, host and feature are both material. Includes boundaries (tabletop/table, edge of a hole), material patterns (grain/wood), morphological features (smile/lips).

MDF(x) <--> F(x) ^ mat(x) ^ exists y [hosts(y,x) ^ submaterial (x,y) ^ mat(y)]

Extends Feature

### meters

Unit of length measure.

Extends UOM

### Morphologic Feature

Materially-Dependent Morphological Feature (MF):

A feature that is not a part of its host, but characterized by the form or structure of the host:

Morphological features can have morphological properties e.g. orientation, thickness, fold profile, etc.

- smile or frown / lips

- mountain / planet surface (protrusion in the planet surface)

- graben and horst / planet surface (protrusion or depression in the planet surface caused by faulting)

- geological fold: rock body with a certain shape

MF(x) --> MDF (x) ^ exist y [hosts (y,x) ^ not partOf (x,y)]

Extends Materially Dependent Feature

### Non-Agent Object

Extends Physical Object

### Non-Physical Endurant

Extends Endurant

### Particular

### Particular Type

A metatype whose instances are localized types, i.e. types that exist in space and time and are dependent on an individual. For example, any geological formation typically has a finite existence in space and time, and is dependent on a formative process. Particular types are thus not universal, as they cannot be instantiated away from the individual on which they depend. So, various formations on Earth will not exist on Mars, because the actual processes (not types of processes) that created them will necessarily be different (have distinct identity) even if the processes are of the same type.

### Perdurant

Extends Particular

### Physical Boundary

Physical Boundary (PB):

A part of a physical object or amount of matter that touches the exterior in 3D space, either a point (e.g. table corner), a line (table edge), or a surface (e.g. table top)... possibly a volume.

PB(x) <--> RPF(x) ^ exists y,z [hosts(y,x) ^ partOf (x,y) ^ touches (x, complement(y))]

Extends Relevant Part

### Physical Endurant

Extends Endurant

### Physical Object

Extends Material Endurant

### Physical Quality

A property that inheres in a Geologic Endurant. A property has a value space, but individual property instances do not exists separately from some entity that carries the property.

Extends Quality

### Physical Setting

Extends Particular

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| isSettingFor : Physical Endurant or Perdurant Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| hasConstituent : Physical Endurant or Perdurant Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |
| hasPart : Physical Setting Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |
| isPartOf : PhysicalSetting Multiplicity: ( [0..\*] ) |

### Quality

Extends Particular

### Relational Feature

Relational Feature (RF):

A relational feature is an immaterial feature that has been reified from a relation between its hosts. It must therefore have at least two hosts (i.e. arise minimally from a binary relation). It is inherently immaterial (has no physical extents) because relations are immaterial. It exists in space and time only insofar as its hosts exist in space and time. If the relation is spatial or temporal the resulting feature can be seen as being a location in space or time, but these are immaterial. E.g. a traffic intersection (spatial location from the intersection of roads) or a scheduling conflict (temporal location from the intersection of two agendas).

- e.g. traffic intersection (meeting of roads)

- e.g. schedule conflict (intersection of two agenda)

RF(x) <--> IF(x) ^ exists y,z [hosts(y,x) ^ hosts(z,x) ^ related(y,z)]

- related(y,z) is topmost in the our relation hierarchy

Extends Immaterial Place Feature

### Relevant Part

Relevant Part Feature (RPF)

A feature that is part of its host.

RPF(x) <--> MDF (x) ^ exist y [hosts (y,x) ^ partOf (x,y)]

Extends Material Endurant, Materially Dependent Feature

### Shape

Extends Abstract Value

### State of Material

Extends Amount Of Matter

| ATTRIBUTES |
| --- |
| isMaterialStateOf : Amount of Material |
| hasPhysicalPproperty : Physical Geologic Property Multiplicity: ( [1..\*] ) |

### State of Material Type

Extends Amount of Matter Type

### Surface

Extends Physical Boundary

### Temporal Quality

Extends Quality

### Temporal Region

Extends Abstract

### Time Interval

Extends Temporal Region

### UOM

Unit of measurement

Extends Abstract Value

# Appendix 1. Example test instances

This section uses a hypothetical cross section (Figure 1) that includes various geologic relationships and units for test implementation using an informal Turtle-like syntax.



Figure . Schematic geologic Cross section.

Contacts are numbered; numbers are used in identifiers in the example RDF encoding. Top level numbers (e.g. N) are associated with boundaries at the base of lithostratigraphic units, or outer border of lithodemic units. Second and third level numbers (e.g. N.m, N.m.o) are associated with segments of contacts.

**Geologic scenario:**

Early Proterozoic metamorphic rocks are overlain unconformably by a Cambrian thru Silurian stratigraphic package; Sometime between Silurian and Jurassic, the sequence was tilted and eroded to a near flat surface, on which a Jurassic age sedimentary unit was deposited. That unit has a lower clastic part with an internal tuff marker bed, and an upper limestone part; these are not differentiated on the map, but are described as parts of the unit.

The Jurassic and older rocks are intruded by a Cretaceous granite, and by a Cretaceous diorite dike that also intrudes the Cretaceous granite. A contact metamorphic aureole formed around the Cretaceous granite. The pluton contains extensive internal schlieren surfaces with concentrations of mafic minerals.

Another period of exumation and erosion removed the units that overlay the Jurassic sedimentary unit when the granite was intruded, producing an erosion surface on the Jurassic sedimentary unit and Cretaceous igneous rocks. Late Miocene sediment buried this surface, and after a period of non deposition in the Pliocene and Pleistocene, Holocene sediment blanketed the Miocene sediment.

## Example 1. Geologic Material

Bolsa\_Quartzite\_Material

rdfs:type Rock\_Material;

rdfs:label 'Bolsa Quartzite, basal arkose';

hasConstituent Quartz\_grains;

hasConstituent Feldspar\_grains;

hasConstituent Clay\_matrix;

isConstituentOf Bolsa\_Quartzite\_Formation;

hasPhysicalProperty

[rdfs:type Proportion;

proportionOf Feldspar\_grains;

proportionFor Bolsa\_Quarzite\_Material;

hasValue 50;

hasUOM [rdfs:type uom:percent]];

hasPhysicalProperty \_:constituent\_part2;

hasPhysicalProperty \_:constituent\_part3;

hasPhysicalProperty

[rdfs:type color;

hasValue <http://colors.org/maroonbrown>].

Quartz\_grains

rdfs:type Granular\_Material;

hasConstituent Quartz\_mineral;

hasPhysicalProperty

[rdfs:type GrainShape

hasValue <http://geosciml.org/particleShape/subangular>];

hasPhysicalProperty

[rdfs:type GrainSizeMin

hasValue .05

hasUOM [rdfs:type mm]];

hasPhysicalProperty

[rdfs:type GrainSizeMax

hasValue 8

hasUOM [rdfs:type mm]];

hasPhysicalProperty

[rdfs:type GrainSizeAverage

hasPart

[rdfs:type MeanValue

hasValue 3;

hasUOM [rdfs:type mm]];

hasPart

[rdfs:type StandardDeviation

hasValue .06;

hasUOM [rdfs:type mm]]].

Feldspar\_grains

rdfs:type Granular\_Material;

hasConstituent \_:Feldspar\_mineral;

hasPhysicalProperty

[rdfs:type GrainShape

hasValue <http://geosciml.org/particleShape/subangular>];

hasPhysicalProperty

[rdfs:type GrainSizeMin

hasValue .02

hasUOM [rdfs:type mm]];

hasPhysicalProperty

[rdfs:type GrainSizeMax

hasValue 5

hasUOM [rdfs:type mm]].

Clay\_matrix

rdfs:type Granular\_Material;

hasConstituent Clay\_mineral;

hasPhysicalProperty

[rdfs:type GrainSizeMax

hasValue .005

hasUOM [rdfs:type mm]].

Quartz\_mineral

rdfs:type Mineral;

hasConstituent Silicon\_element;

hasConstituent Oxygen\_element;

sameAs <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quartz>.

Feldspar\_mineral

rdfs:type Mineral;

hasConstituent Silicon\_element;

hasConstituent Oxygen\_element;

hasConstituent Sodium\_element;

hasConstituent Calcium\_element;

hasConstituent Potassium\_element;

sdo:seeAlso <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feldspar>.

constituent\_part2

rdfs:type Proportion;

proportionOf Feldspar\_grains;

proportionFor Bolsa\_Quarzite\_Material;

hasValue 50;

hasUOM [rdfs:type uom:percent];

constituent\_part3

rdfs:type Proportion;

proportionOf Clay\_matrix;

proportionFor Bolsa\_Quarzite\_Material;

hasValue 5;

hasUOM [rdfs:type uom:percent].

## Example 2. Geologic Unit - Formation

rdfs:comment 'details of description of Js unit in Figure 1';

rdfs:comment 'Stephen M. Richard 2019-03-28';

JsFormation

rdf:type Formation;

rdfs:label 'Js Formation';

rdfs:comment 'upper part is massive limestone with abundant ammonites';

rdfs:comment 'lower part is fining-upward sequence from conglomeratic sandstone to fine grained sandstone';

rdfs:comment 'marker bed is a tuff in the upper part of the lower clastic interval';

rdfs:comment 'clasts of Cb Quartzite are abundant in the lower part of the unit';

hasTemporalProperty [

rdf:type ChronostratigraphicAge

hasYoungerAge <http://resource.geosciml.org/classifier/ics/ischart/Jurassic>;

hasOlderAge <http://resource.geosciml.org/classifier/ics/ischart/Jurassic>.

];

hasPart [

JsFormation-lower

rdf:type Rock Body Part;

underlies \_:JsFormation-upper;

rdfs:comment 'underlies, overlies, within are subproperty of relatedTo';

hasConstituent [

lith\_1

rdf:type Conglomeratic Sandstone;

rdfs:comment 'need to capture gradational fining upward relationship';

underlies \_:lith\_2.

];

hasConstituent [

lith\_2

rdf:type Sandstone;

hasPart [

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

participatesIn [

rdf:type Deposition.

].

];

underlies \_:lith\_3;

overlies \_:lith\_1

];

hasConstituent [

lith\_3

rdf:type Fine-grained Sandstone

hasPart [

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

participatesIn [

rdf:type Deposition.

]

];

overlies \_:lith\_2.

];

hasPart [

JsFormationMarker-6.4

rdf:type Bed;

rdfs:comment 'Bed is viewed as a degenerate volume, considered a surface that has a hasConstiuent property, and hasPart that represents contacts of the bed';

hasConstituent <http:\\uri.org\Ballyloghlin\_tuff>;

hasPart [

rdf:type Rock Body Top.

];

hasPart [

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

participatesIn Deposition.

];

within \_:lith\_3.

]

hasPart \_:baseJs-6.

];

hasPart [

JsFormation-upper

rdf:type Rock Body Part;

hasConstituent [

lith\_4

rdf:type Limestone.

];

overlies \_:JsFormation-lower

hasPart [

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

participatesIn [

rdf:type Deposition

]

];

hasPart \_:topJs-2.

];

hasPart \_:baseJs-6;

hasPart \_:topJs-2;

rdfs:comment 'the following parts are not elucidated in this example, but are referenced in the Contact instances below. These surfaces would participate in intrusion and also ?contact metamorphism? processes';

hasPart \_:KdInJsDikeContact-3.2.4;

hasPart \_:KdInJsDikeContact-3.1.4;

hasPart \_:KgInJsIntrusiveContact-4.2.

contactJs-lith\_1-lith\_2

rdf:type Gradational Contact;

rdfs:label 'internal gradational contact ';

boundaryThickness [

rdf:type Thickness;

hasValue 10;

hasUOM meter

];

youngerHost \_:lith\_2;

olderHost \_:lith\_1.

contactJs-lith\_2-lith\_3

rdf:type Gradational Contact;

rdfs:label 'internal gradational contact ';

boundaryThickness [

rdf:type Thickness;

hasValue 4;

hasUOM meter

];

youngerHost \_:lith\_3;

olderHost \_:lith\_2.

baseJs-6

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom, Depositional Surface;

hasPart [

baseJs-6.1

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

rdfs:comment 'Js on Ss surface';

participatesIn [

rdf:type Deposition]

];

hasPart [

baseJs-6.2

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

rdfs:comment 'Js on Os surface';

participatesIn [

rdf:type Deposition]

];

hasPart [

baseJs-6.3

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

rdfs:comment 'Js on Xm surface';

participatesIn [

rdf:type Deposition]

].

topJs-2.1

rdf:type Rock Body Top;

participatesIn [

rdf:type Erosion

].

## Example 3. Simple Contact

rdfs:comment 'this example references Figure 1';

HsFormation

rdf:type Formation;

rdfs:label 'Hs Formation';

rdfs:comment 'Gravelly sand, mud, some gravel, deposited in alluvial fans';

hasConstituent [

rdf:type Rock Material

];

hasPart \_:baseHs-1.

MsFormation

rdf:type Formation;

rdfs:label 'Ms Formation';

rdfs:comment 'fine-grained sandstone, minor marl, some coquina';

hasConstituent [

rdf:type Rock Material

];

hasPart \_:baseMs-2;

hasPart \_:topMs.

baseHs-1

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom, Depositional Surface;

rdfs:comment 'base of Hs formation';

rdfs:label 'Base Hs';

rdfs:comment 'This is a simple disconformable contact';

host \_:HsFormation.

topMs-1

rdf:type Rock Body Top, Depositional Surface;

rdfs:comment 'top of Ms formation';

rdfs:label 'Top Ms';

rdfs:comment 'This is a simple disconformable contact';

host \_:MsFormation.

contact\_Hs\_on\_Ms

rdf:type Contact;

rdfs:label 'relational feature, Hs formation overlies Ms formation';

host \_topMs-1, baseHs-1;

youngerHost HsFormation;

olderHost MsFormation.

## Example 4. Complex contact

rdfs:comment 'this example references Figure 1';

rdfs:comment 'Focus is Js and its contacts.';

MsFormation

rdf:type Formation;

rdfs:label 'Ms Formation';

rdfs:comment 'fine-grained sandstone, minor marl, some coquina';

hasConstituent [

rdf:type Rock Material;

rdfs:comment 'TBD'.

];

hasPart \_:baseMs-2;

hasPart \_:topMs-1.

topMs-1

rdf:type Rock Body Top;

rdfs:comment 'top of Ms formation';

rdfs:label 'Top Ms';

rdfs:comment 'This is a simple disconformable contact';

host \_:MsFormation.

baseMs-2

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

rdfs:comment 'base of Ms formation';

rdfs:label 'Base Ms';

rdfs:comment 'This is an unconformity; Ms overlies Jurassic sediment, Cretaceous dike and granite';

participatesIn [

rdf:type Deposition.

];

host \_:MsFormation;

hasPart [

baseMs-2.1

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

rdfs:label 'surface at base of Ms where overlies Js';

rdfs:comment 'surface separating Ms on top of Js'

];

hasPart [

baseMs-2.2

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

rdfs:label 'surface at base of MS where overlies Kd dike';

rdfs:comment 'surface separating Ms on top of Kd'

];

hasPart [

baseMs-2.3

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

rdfs:label 'surface at base of Ms where overlies Kg';

rdfs:comment 'surface separating Ms on top of Kg'

].

JsFormation

rdf:type Formation;

rdfs:label 'Js Formation';

rdfs:comment 'details of unit description are in Example 2-Formation';

hasTemporalProperty [

rdf:type ChronostratigraphicAge;

hasYoungerAge <http://resource.geosciml.org/classifier/ics/ischart/Jurassic>;

hasOlderAge <http://resource.geosciml.org/classifier/ics/ischart/Jurassic>

];

hasPart \_:baseJs-6;

hasPart \_:topJs-2;

rdfs:comment 'the following parts are not elucidated in this example, but are referenced in the Contact instances below. These surfaces would participate in intrusion and also contact metamorphism processes';

hasPart \_:KdInJsDikeContact-3.2.4;

hasPart \_:KdInJsDikeContact-3.1.4;

hasPart \_:KgInJsIntrusiveContact-4.2.

baseJs-6

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom, Depositional Surface;

hasPart [

baseJs-6.1

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

rdfs:comment 'Js on Ss surface';

participatesIn [

rdf:type Deposition]

];

hasPart [

baseJs-6.2

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

rdfs:comment 'Js on Os surface';

participatesIn [

rdf:type Deposition]

];

hasPart [

baseJs-6.3

rdf:type Rock Body Bottom;

rdfs:comment 'Js on Xm surface';

participatesIn [

rdf:type Deposition]

].

topJs-2.1

rdf:type Rock Body Top;

participatesIn [

rdf:type Erosion

].

KdDike

rdf:type Rock Body;

intrudes KgGranite, JsFormation, CbFormation, XmRockBody;

rdfs:comment 'intrudes is subproperty of relatedTo';

rdfs:comment 'dike has lots of intrusive contacts, on the hanging wall (up) and footwall (down) side of the dike, each contact is with a different unit.';

hasConstituent [

rdf:type Diorite;

hasPhysicalProperty [

rdfs:type GrainSizeAverage;

hasValue .05 ;

hasUOM [rdfs:type mm]

]

];

haspart [

upSideKd-3.2

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

rdfs:comment 'upper side of dike';

participatesIn [

rdf:type Intrusion

];

hasPart [

upSideKd-3.2.1

rdfs:comment 'dike intrudes Xm'

];

hasPart [

upSideKd-3.2.2

rdfs:comment 'dike intrudes Cb'

];

hasPart [

upSideKd-3.2.3

rdfs:comment 'dike intrudes Kg'

];

hasPart [

upSideKd-3.2.4

rdfs:comment 'dike intrudes Js'

]

];

hasPart [

downSideKd-3.1

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

rdfs:comment 'lower side of dike';

participatesIn [

rdf:type Intrusion

];

haspart [

downSideKd-3.1.1

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

rdfs:comment 'could have more properties describing contact effectw sith Xm here'

];

haspart [

downSideKd-3.1.2

rdf:type Rock Body Surface

];

haspart [

downSideKd-3.1.3

rdf:type Rock Body Surface

];

haspart [

downSideKd-3.1.4

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

rdfs:comment 'dike intrudes Js'

].

];

hasPart [

KdUnderMs

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

rdfs:comment 'Eroded surface under Ms';

participatesIn [

rdf:type Erosion

]

].

KgGranite

rdf:type Rock Body;

intrudes XmRockBody, CbFormation, OsFormation, JsFormation;

rdfs:comment 'intrudes is subproperty of relatedTo';

rdfs:comment 'intrusion has lots of intrusive contacts, each contact is with a different unit, also an erosion surface at the top, overlain by Ms.';

hasConstituent [

rdf:type Granitoid;

hasPhysicalProperty [

rdfs:type GrainSizeAverage

hasValue 5

hasUOM [rdfs:type mm]]

];

rdfs:comment 'contacts are complicated! Here are the parts:';

hasPart [

KgIntrusiveBoundary-4.1

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

rdfs:comment 'Kg intruding the tilted Xm-Cb-Os-Ss sequence';

participatesIn Intrusion;

hasPart [

KgIntrusiveBoundary-4.1.1

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

rdfs:comment 'Kg intruding the tilted Xm'

];

hasPart [

KgIntrusiveBoundary-4.1.2

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

rdfs:comment 'Kg intruding tilted Cb'

];

hasPart [

KgIntrusiveBoundary-4.1.3

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

rdfs:comment 'Kg intruding tilted Os'

]

];

hasPart [

KgIntrusiveBoundary-3.1.3

rdfs:comment 'Kg in footwall wall of Kd contacts';

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

participatesIn Intrusion

];

hasPart [

KgIntrusiveBoundary-3.2.3

rdfs:comment 'Kg in Hanging wall of Kd';

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

participatesIn Intrusion

];

hasPart [

KgIntrusiveBoundary-4.2

rdfs:comment 'Kg intruding Js';

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

participatesIn Intrusion

];

hasPart [

KgErosionSurface-2.3

rdfs:comment 'Kg erosion surface overlain by Ms';

rdf:type Rock Body Surface;

participatesIn Erosion

].

contact\_Ms\_on\_Js

rdf:type Contact;

rdfs:label 'relational feature, Ms formation overlies Js formation';

realizedBy \_:topJs-2.1, \_:baseMs-2.1;

youngerHost \_:MsFormation;

olderHost \_:JsFormation.

contact\_Ms\_on\_Kg

rdf:type Contact;

rdfs:label 'relational feature, Ms formation overlies Kg Granite on erosion surface';

realizedBy \_:KgErosionSurface-2.3, \_:baseMs-2.3;

youngerHost \_:MsFormation;

olderHost \_:KgGranite.

contact\_Kd\_in\_Js

rdf:type Contact;

rdfs:label 'relational feature, Kd dike intrudes Js formation';

realizedBy \_:upSideKd-3.2.4, \_:KdInJsDikeContact-3.2.4, \_:KdInJsDikeContact-3.1.4, \_:downSideKd-3.1.4;

youngerHost \_:KdDike;

olderHost \_:JsFormation.

contact\_Kg\_in\_Js

rdf:type Contact;

rdfs:label 'relational feature, Kg granite intrudes Js formation';

realizedBy \_:KgIntrusiveBoundary-4.2, \_:KgInJsIntrusiveContact-4.2;

youngerHost \_:KgGranite;

olderHost \_:JsFormation.

rdfs:comment 'Xm, Cb, Os, and Ss and their boundary surfaces not elucidated here';

contact\_Js\_on\_Xm

rdf:type Contact;

rdfs:label 'relational feature, Js formation overlies Xm Rock Body';

host \_:baseJs-6.3, \_:XmBoundary-6.3;

youngerHost \_:JsFormation;

olderHost \_:XmFormation.

contact\_Js\_on\_Os

rdf:type Contact;

rdfs:label 'relational feature, Js formation overlies Os Formation';

rdfs:comment 'OsBoundary-6.2 is Erosional Surface';

realizedBy \_:baseJs-6.2, \_:OsBoundary-6.2;

youngerHost \_:JsFormation;

olderHost \_:OsFormation.

contact\_Js\_on\_Ss

rdf:type Contact;

rdfs:label 'relational feature, Js formation overlies Ss Formation';

rdfs:comment 'SsBoundary-6.1 is Erosional Surface';

realizedBy \_:baseJs-6.1, \_:SsBoundary-6.1;

youngerHost \_:JsFormation;

olderHost \_:SsFormation.

## Example 5. Geologic time-Epoch

Lower\_Jurassic\_Epoch

rdf:type Epoch;

rdfs:comment 'Epoch is a subclass of Geochronologic Era';

rdfs:label 'Lower Jurassic time interval';

rdfs:comment 'This is a temporal interval';

isPartOf <http://resource.geosciml.org/vocabulary/timescale/isc2017>;

hasYoungerDate

[rdfs:type Geochronologic Boundary;

hasDate 174.1 ;

hasUncertainty 1.0;

hasUOM [rdfs:type uom:MillionYearsBP];

isRealizedBy <http://resource.geosciml.org/classifier/ics/ischart/BaseMiddleJurassic>;

rdfs:comment 'the Base Middle Jurassic class represents all rock body surfaces correlated with the surface at the Global Stratotype Point';

stratotype <http://resource.geosciml.org/classifier/ics/ischart/BaseMiddleJurassicSP>

];

hasOlderDate

[rdfs:type Geochronologic Boundary;

hasDate 201.3 ;

hasUncertainty 0.2;

hasUOM [rdfs:type uom:MillionYearsBP];

isRealizedBy <http://resource.geosciml.org/classifier/ics/ischart/BaseJurassic>;

stratotype <http://resource.geosciml.org/classifier/ics/ischart/BaseJurassicSP>

].

Lower\_Jurassic\_Chronostrat\_Unit

rdf:type Series;

realizes Lower\_Jurassic\_Epoch;

rdfs:label 'Lower Jurassic rocks';

rdfs:comment 'see Table 3 in http://www.stratigraphy.org/upload/bak/chron.htm for hierarchy of chronostrat and geochron unit names';

rdfs:comment 'ISC2017 time scale does not define stratotypes for the Geochronologic Eras it defines'.

# Appendix 2. Alphabetic index of classes

1stLevelType 50

2ndLevelType 50

Abstract Property 50

Abstract Quality 50

Abstract Value 50

Abstract 50

Alluvial Fan Setting 10

Alteration Zone 19

Amount of Material Type 51

Amount of Material 50

Amount of Matter Type 51

Amount Of Matter 51

Amount 43

Archean Unit 37

Archean 37

Bed 19

Bedding 32

Carbon 19

Categorical Physical Geologic Property 44

CGI Simple Lithology Type 20

Chemical RMT 20

Chronostratigraphic Age 44

Chronostratigraphic Unit 37

Clast 20

Complex Physical Geologic Property 44

Contact Metamorphism 9

Contact 32

Corner 51

Crinoid Columnal 20

Deformation Unit 20

Dependent Place 51

Deposition 12

Displacement 44

Dissective Morphologic Feature 51

Ductile Shear Zone 33

Edge 51

Element Type 21

Element 20

Endurant 52

Eon 37

Eonothem 38

Era 38

Esker 10

Event 52

Facies 21

Fault 33

Faulting 12

Feature 52

First Standard Deviation 45

Fluid 21

Fold 33

Foliation 34

Formation 21

Fossil Granular Material 22

Fossil 21

Fracture 34

Gap 52

Gas 22

Geochronologic Age Date 45

Geochronologic Age 45

Geochronologic Boundary 38

Geochronologic Time Interval 38

Geologic Age 39

Geologic Endurant 11

Geologic Event 13

Geologic Feature 12

Geologic Material 22

Geologic Perdurant 11

Geologic Process 13

Geologic Property 45

Geologic Setting 10

Geologic Structure 14

Geologic Time Date 39

Geologic Time Interval 39

Geologic Time Region 40

Geologic Time Scale 40

Geologic Unit Type 23

Geologic Unit 22

Gradational Contact 34

Grain Shape 46

Grain Size 46

Grain Type 23

Granular Material 23

Group 23

GSSA 40

GSSP 40

Hole 52

Immaterial Place Feature 52

Inclusion 24

Indissective Morphologic Feature 52

Intrusion 9

IUGS 2014 Time Scale 41

IUGS Strat Guide Unit Type 41

Joint 35

Le Maitre RMT 24

Lineation 35

Liquid 24

Lithostratigraphic Unit 24

Ma 52

Marine 10

Material Endurant 52

Material Place Feature 52

Materially Dependent Feature 52

Maximum 46

Mean Value 46

Member 24

Metamorphic Zone 24

Metamorphism 9

Metasomatism 9

meters 52

Mineral Type 25

Mineral 25

Mineralogical RMT 25

Minimum 46

Morphologic Feature 53

Non-Agent Object 53

Non-Physical Endurant 53

Numeric Physical Geologic Property 47

Orientation 47

Outcrop 25

Particular Type 53

Particular 53

percent 47

Perdurant 53

Physical Boundary 53

Physical Endurant 53

Physical Geologic Property 10

Physical Object 53

Physical Quality 53

Physical Setting 53

Physical Void 25

Plasma 26

Porespace 26

Process 13

Proportion 47

Quality 53

Quartz 26

Relational Feature 54

Relevant Part 54

Rhyolite in X Formation 26

Rhyolite 26

Rock Body Bottom 18

Rock Body Part Type 28

Rock Body Part 27

Rock Body Surface 19

Rock Body Top 19

Rock Body Type 28

Rock Body Void 28

Rock Body 27

Rock Material Type 29

Rock Material 28

Shape 54

Sharp Contact 35

Solid 29

Specimen 29

State of Material Type 54

State of Material 54

Statistical Property 47

Stratigraphic Section 30

StratigraphicPoint 41

Stratotype 30

Subangular 48

Surface 54

TAS RMT 30

Temporal Geologic Property 48

Temporal Quality 54

Temporal Region 54

Thickness 48

Time Interval 54

UOM 54

X Formation 30

Xenolith 30