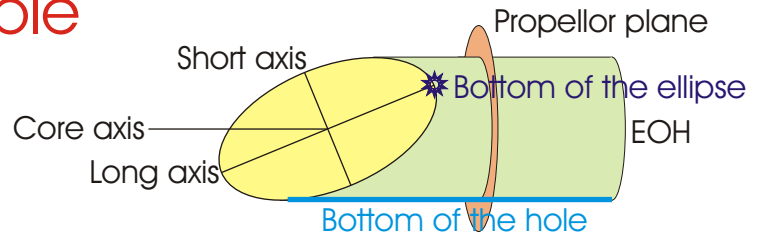


## 3.1. Planes and lines in drill core

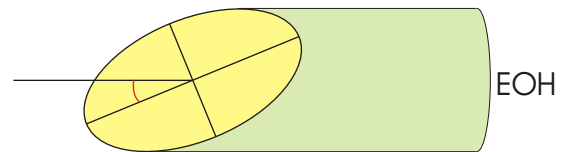
### Components of the drillhole

- Reference ellipse is the plane passing through the core eg. bedding, cleavage.
- Long and short axis of the reference ellipse
- Core axis is the line down the centre (of the core at the intersection of the long and short axis). This is the same as the drill hole orientation.
- Propellor plane is perpendicular to the core axis
- Bottom of hole is marked where oriented core is available



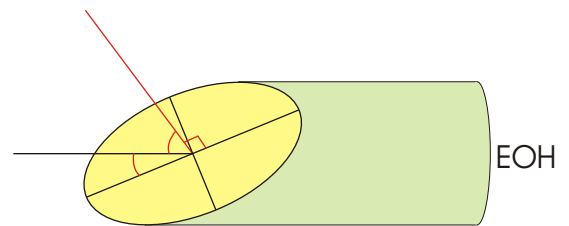
### The angle

- The angle is the angle between the core axis and the long axis of the reference ellipse



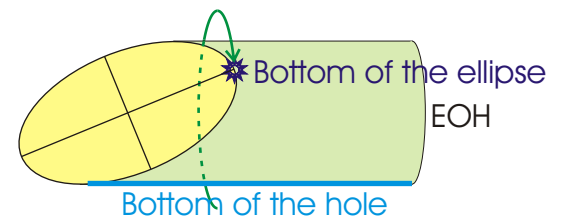
### The angle

- The angle is the angle between the core axis and the pole to the reference plane.
- It is necessary to use the angle when plotting data onto stereonets.
- = 90°-



### The angle

- The angle is the angle from the bottom of the hole around the propellor plane to the bottom of the ellipse measured in a clockwise direction when looking towards the end of the hole.
- When a vertical plane intersects the drill hole, the bottom of the ellipse is down dip and is a measure of the dip direction.



### The angle

- The angle is measured on the reference plane and is the clockwise angle between the short axis and the lination on the reference plane.
- The angle can be used to determine the orientation of bedding/cleavage intersections, quartz veins or slickensides.

