

PRELIMINARY GEOSKETCH RULES & TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

JDS GEOSKETCH COMPETITION 2026 “FROM OBSERVATION TO INTERPRETATION”

A. General Rules

1. Each participant may submit one (1) geological sketch only.
2. The geological sketch must represent an actual geological outcrop shown in the submitted photograph and must accurately depict the proportion, geometry, relative position, and observable geological features of the outcrop.
3. The sketch must be black-and-white / uncolored, made on one (1) sheet of white A4 drawing paper in landscape orientation.
4. Participants must not excessively exaggerate, distort, or omit important geological features solely for artistic purposes.
5. Participants must submit one photograph of the outcrop represented in the sketch. The photograph may be obtained from the internet and may originate from any location, provided that the source or original link is clearly provided.
6. The submitted photograph must not be digitally manipulated in a way that changes, removes, or obscures the original geological features represented in the sketch.
7. Each participant must complete a Declaration of Originality and AI Use, confirming that the geological sketch is their own original work and has not been generated, traced, or substantially produced using AI.
8. For selected finalists, the original physical geological sketch submitted during the preliminary stage must be sent to Jakarta Drilling Society (JDS) at the address designated by the committee. The physical sketch must be the same work submitted during the preliminary stage and must not be replaced or substantially altered.

B. Required Sketch Components

1. **Title:** The sketch must have a clear and descriptive “JUDUL SKETSA”. The title should describe the geological subject or outcrop being illustrated.
2. **Participant Information:** The sketch must contain the participant’s name, coordinates/location information, and sketch scale.
3. **Location:** The location of the outcrop must be stated clearly. It may include the outcrop/locality name, village/district/regency, and geological area/formational context where appropriate.
4. **Viewing Azimuth:** The participant must state the viewing azimuth from which the outcrop was observed and sketched, expressed in degrees. The stated azimuth should correspond as closely as possible to the direction from which the sketch and photograph were made.
5. **North Arrow / Orientation:** A clear North arrow must be included. The orientation shown should be consistent with the stated viewing azimuth.
6. **Scale:** The sketch must include both a representative numerical scale (e.g., 1:100) and a comparative object of known approximate dimensions, such as a geological hammer, person, measuring staff, or another suitable field object.
7. **Lithological Profile:** A lithological profile/log should be included to summarize the vertical succession, relative thickness, lithological boundaries, rock-unit identification, and relevant sedimentary or structural features where applicable, with a representative vertical scale.
8. **Legend:** A legend must be provided to explain symbols, patterns, or line conventions used in the sketch. The legend should only contain symbols that are actually used in the sketch.

C. Geological Features to Be Represented

Participants should carefully observe and represent relevant geological features visible on the outcrop. Depending on the outcrop, these may include:

- Lithological features: different rock units, lithological boundaries/contacts, bed thickness, weathering characteristics, and sedimentary structures.
- Structural features: bedding planes, joints/fractures, faults, folds, shear/crush zones, and structural discontinuities.
- The participant is not required to include every possible geological feature. The emphasis is on accurately representing the important and observable features of the selected outcrop.

D. Geological Sketching Standards

1. Line Quality: Use clear and controlled linework. Major geological boundaries should be visually distinguishable, important structures should not be obscured by excessive linework, and unnecessary lines should be avoided.

2. Shading: Shading may be used to communicate lithological differences, relief, depth, surface morphology, and structural geometry. Shading should support geological interpretation rather than become purely decorative.

3. Proportion: Maintain the relative proportions of rock units, bedding, structural features, outcrop height/width, and major morphological features as accurately as possible.

4. Annotation: Annotations should be clear, legible, concise, and directly connected to the relevant geological feature. Examples include Unit A – Sandstone, Unit B – Mudstone, Bedding: 035°/20°, Fault Zone, and Highly Weathered Zone.

F. Information & Annotation Requirements

The sketch should allow a judge to understand the geological outcrop without receiving a verbal explanation. Participants should provide sufficient information regarding:

- Identification — What rock/unit is shown?
- Geometry — What is the shape and spatial relationship of the feature?
- Orientation — Which direction is north and from where was the outcrop viewed?
- Scale — How large is the outcrop?
- Structure — What geological structures are present?
- Relationship — How do the different geological features relate to each other?

<p>Nama : _____</p> <p>Koordinat : _____</p> <p>Skala : 1 : _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">JUDUL SKETSA</p> <p>Lokasi : _____</p> <p>Azimuth Pengamatan : _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">JDS GEOSKETCH COMPETITION 2026</p> <p>Tanggal : _____</p> <p>Waktu : _____</p>
<div data-bbox="191 358 310 516"> N</div> <div data-bbox="163 722 352 1404"><p>PROFIL LITOLOGI</p><p>Skala 1 : _____</p></div> <div data-bbox="1654 901 1940 1404"><p style="text-align: center;">LEGENDA</p></div>		