

Rocks

Rock: a. Strictly, any naturally formed aggregate or mass of mineral matter, whether or not coherent, constituting an essential and appreciable part of the earth's crust.

Rock: b Ordinarily, any consolidated or coherent and relatively hard, naturally formed mass of mineral matter.

Rocks

1. Igneous Rocks.

الصخور النارية

2. Metamorphic Rocks.

الصخور المتحولة

3. Sedimentary Rocks.

الصخور الرسوبية

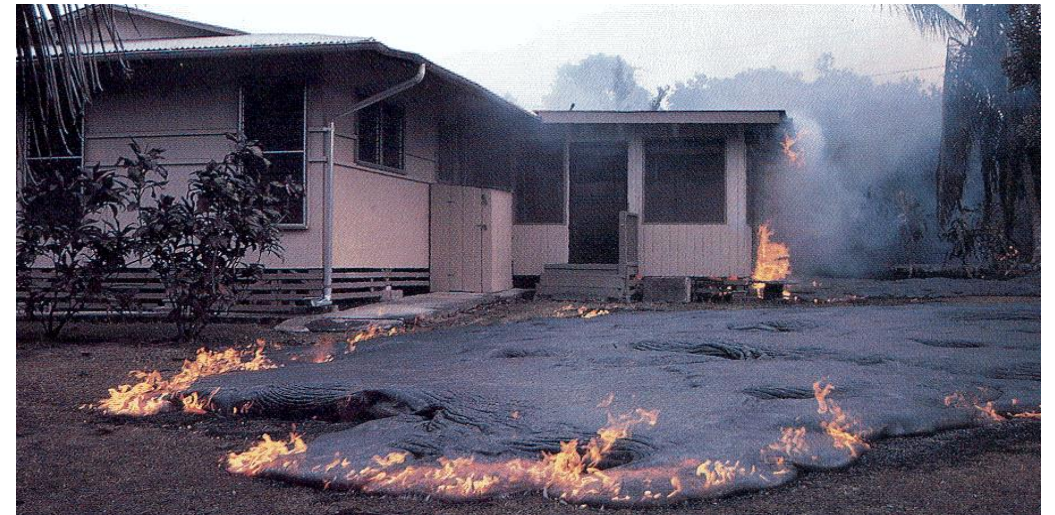
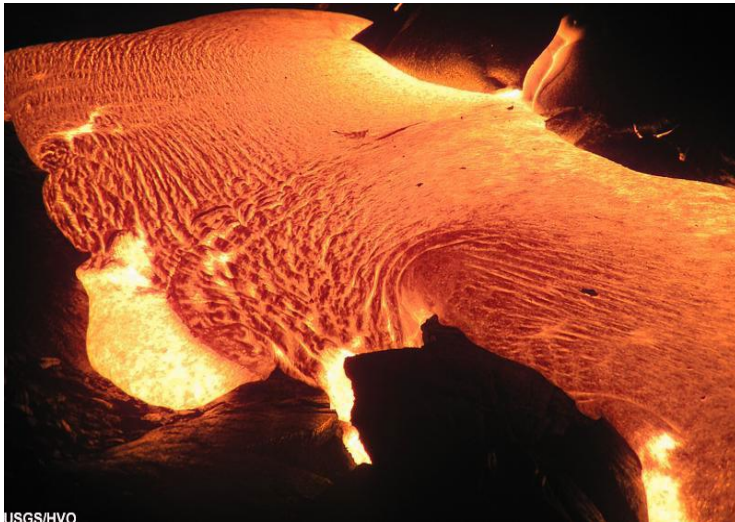
الصخور النارية

Igneous Rocks

- **Igneous rocks form as molten rock cools and solidifies.**
- **General characteristics of magma:**
 - **1. Parent material of igneous rocks.**
 - **2. Forms from partial melting of rocks.**
 - **3. Magma at Earth's surface is called lava.**

General characteristic of magma

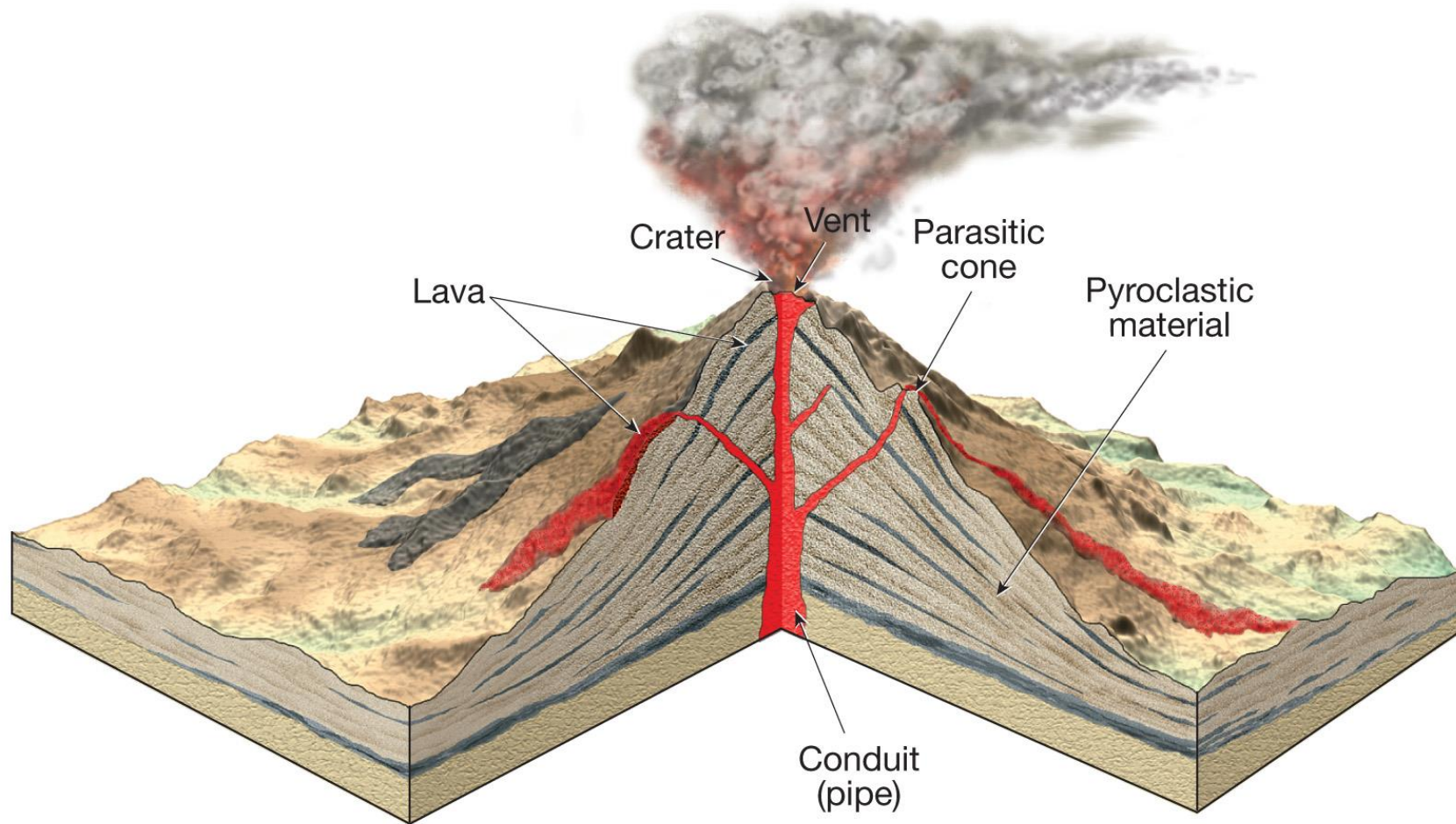
- Rocks formed from lava = **extrusive**, or **volcanic rocks**.
- Rocks formed from magma at depth = **intrusive**, or **plutonic rocks**



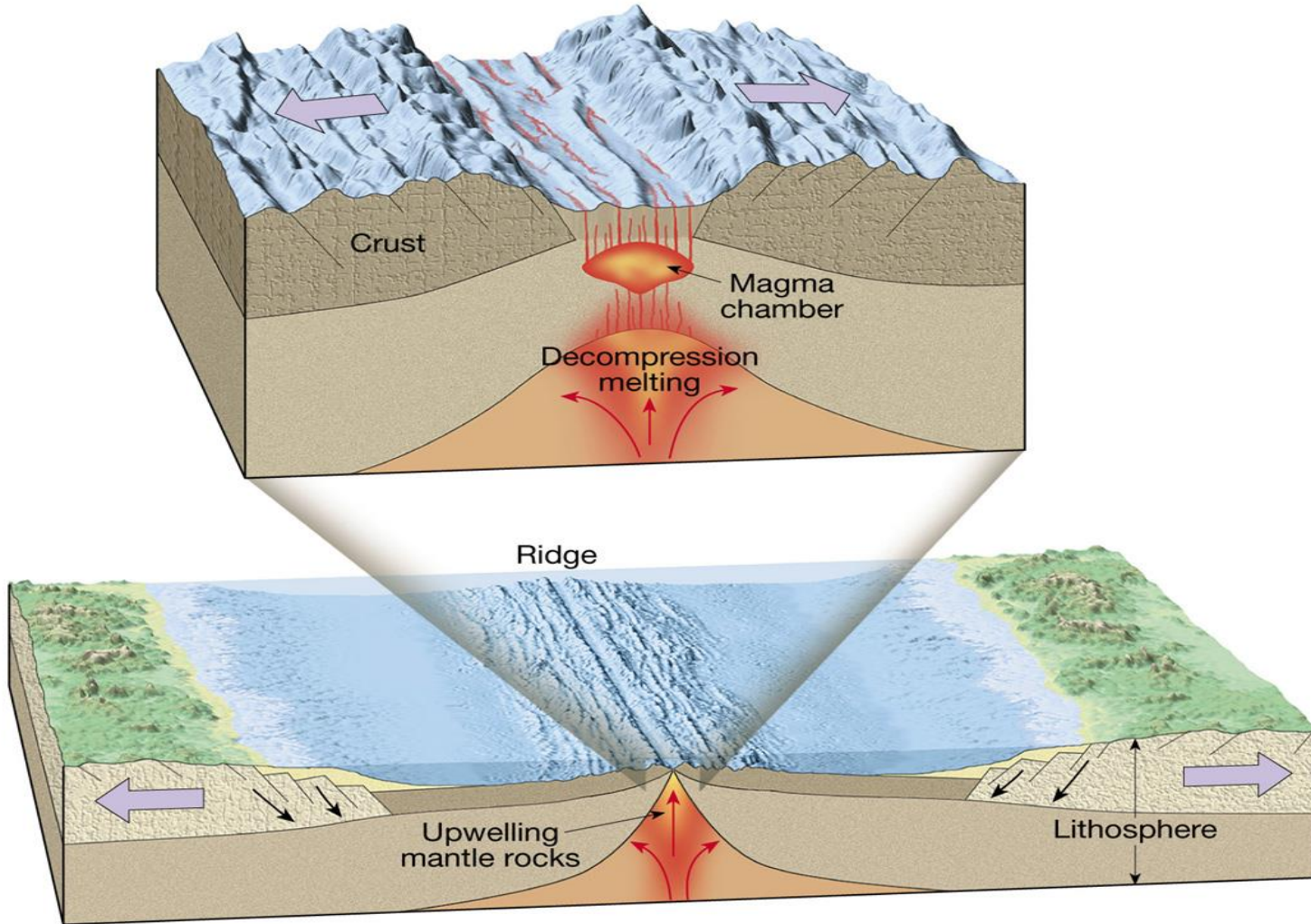
The nature of magma

Consists of three components:

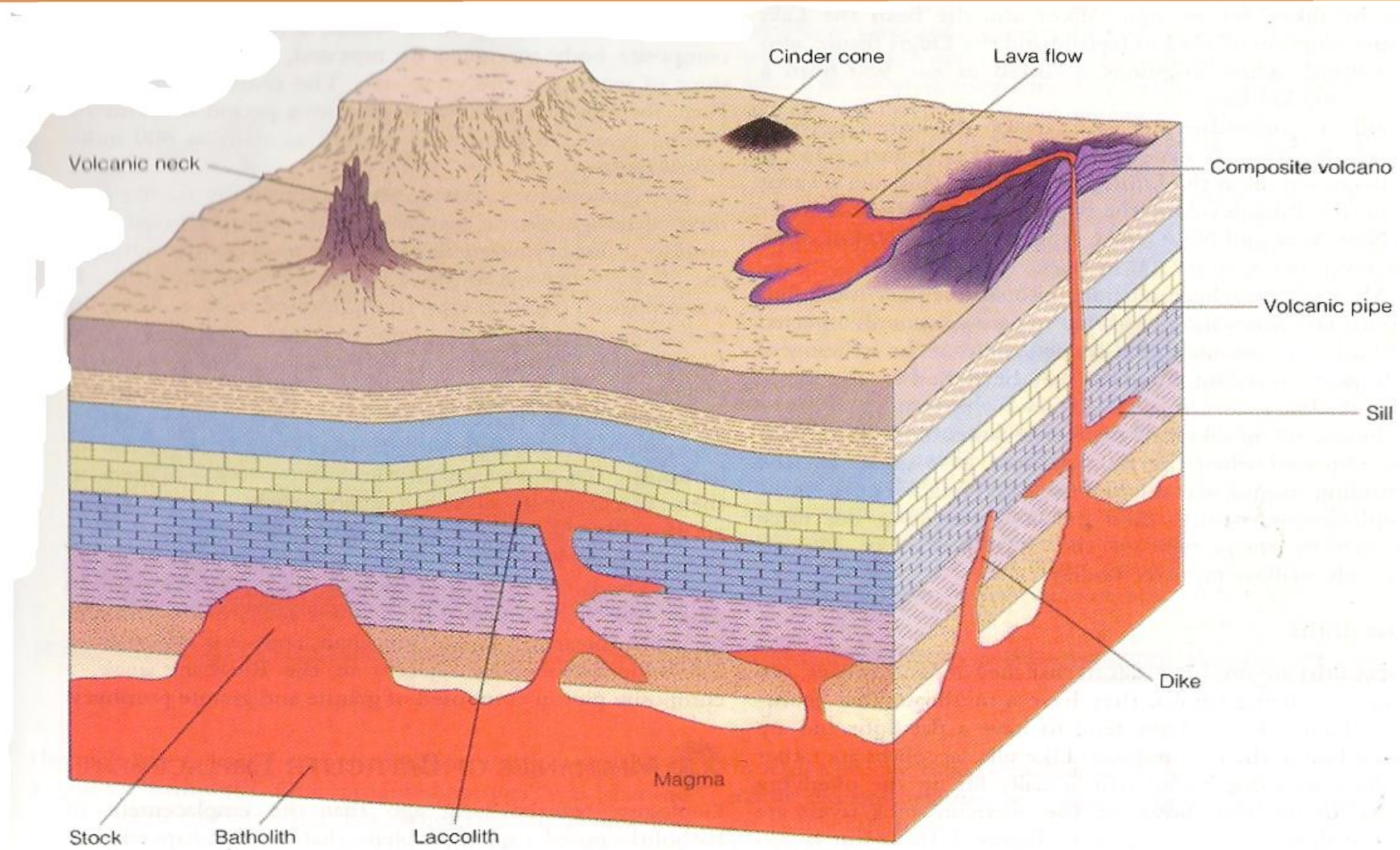
1. **Liquid** portion = melt
2. **Solids**, if any, are silicate minerals
3. **Volatiles** = dissolved gases in the melt, including water vapor (H_2O), carbon dioxide (CO_2), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2)



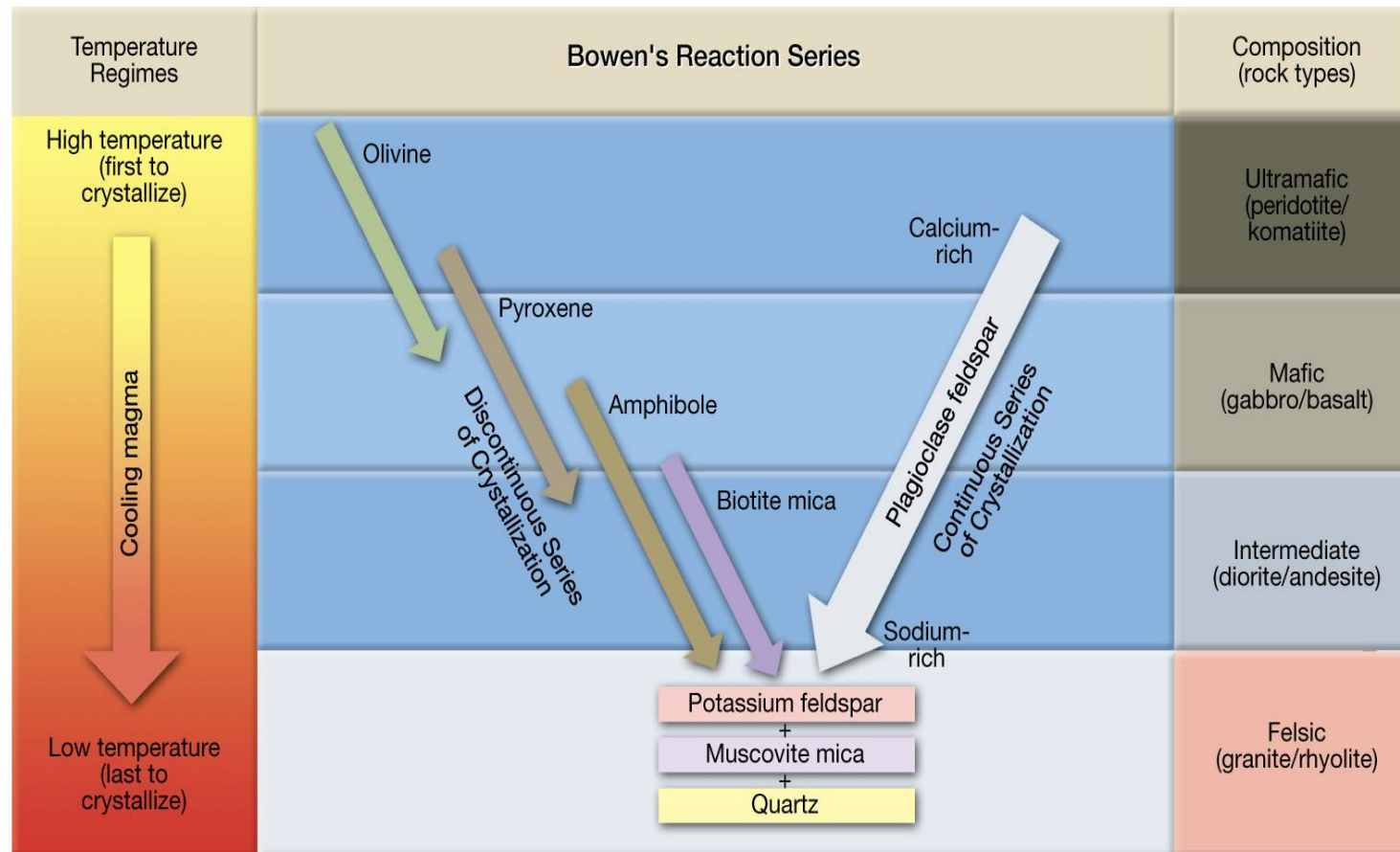
A composite volcano



*Decompression
melting*



Bowen's Reaction Series



General characteristics of magma

- **Igneous rocks form as molten rock cools and solidifies**
- **General characteristics of magma**
 - **Parent material of igneous rocks**
 - **Forms from partial melting of rocks**
 - **Magma at Earth's surface is called lava**
- **Rocks formed from lava = extrusive, or volcanic rocks**
- **Rocks formed from magma at depth = intrusive, or plutonic rocks**

General characteristics of magma

- The nature of magma
 - Consists of three components:
 - Liquid portion = **melt**
 - Solids, if any, are silicate minerals
 - **Volatiles** = dissolved gases in the melt, including water vapor (H_2O), carbon dioxide (CO_2), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2)
- Crystallization of magma
 - Cooling of magma results in the systematic arrangement of ions into orderly patterns
 - Silicate minerals result from crystallization in a predictable order
 - Texture - size and arrangement of mineral grains

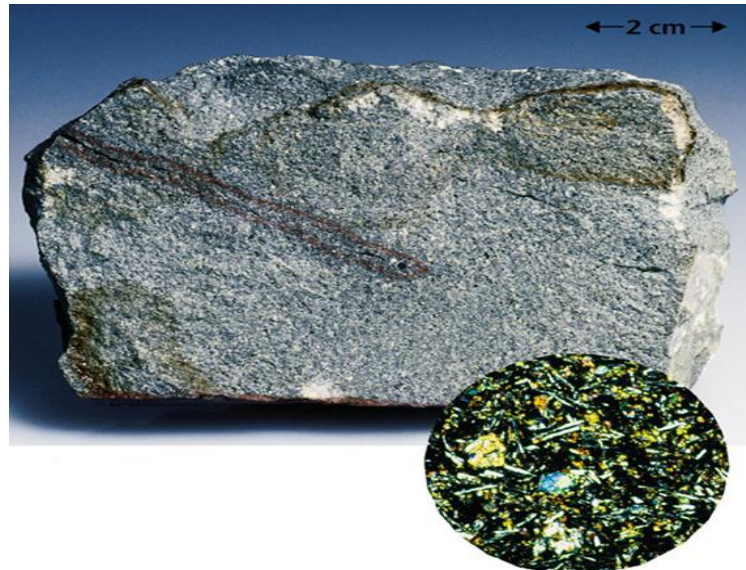
Igneous Textures

- **Texture - overall appearance of a rock based on the size, shape, and arrangement of interlocking minerals**
- **Factors affecting crystal size**
 - **Rate of cooling**
 - **Slow rate = fewer but larger crystals**
 - **Fast rate = many small crystals**
 - **Very fast rate forms glass**
 - **% of silica (SiO_2) present**
 - **Dissolved gases**

- **Types of igneous textures**

- 1. **Aphanitic (fine-grained) texture.**

- **Rapid rate of cooling.**
 - **Microscopic crystals.**
 - **May contain vesicles (holes from gas bubbles).**



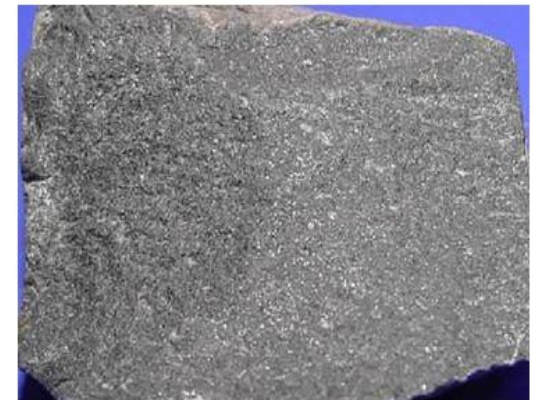
IGNEOUS ROCK TEXTURES

- **Aphanitic Texture**



Texture results from rapid cooling in volcanic or hypabyssal (shallow subsurface) environments.

Aphanitic texture consists of small crystals that cannot be seen by the eye with or hand lens. The entire rock is made up of small crystals, which are generally less than 1/2 mm in size.



2. Phaneritic (coarse-grained) texture

Slow cooling.

Large, visible crystals.



Phaneritic Texture

- Phaneritic ("FAN-a-RIT-ic") rocks
- Have mineral grains that are large enough to be seen with the naked eye or a hand lens
- like this **granite**



Classification of Igneous Rocks

–Texture

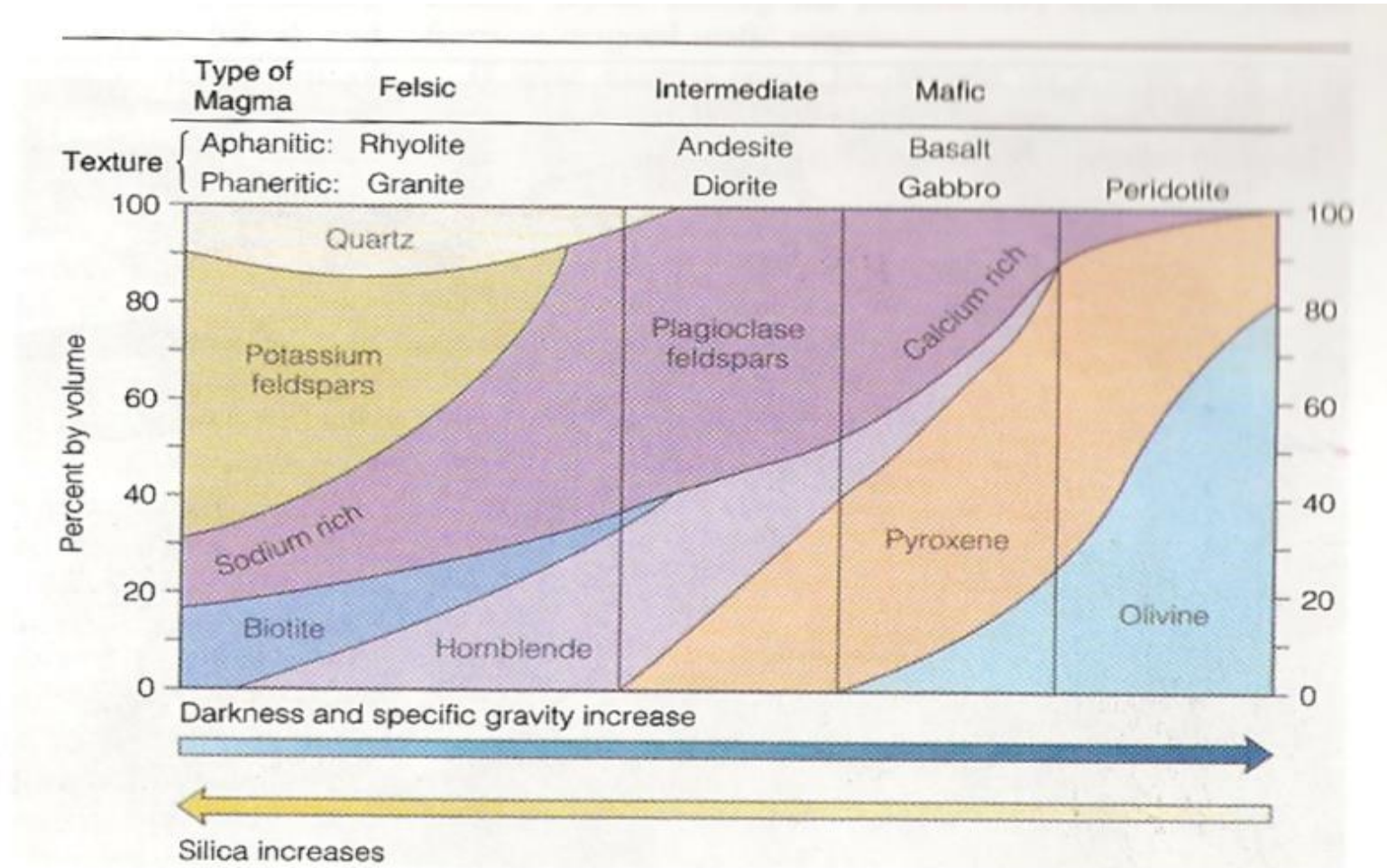
- Aphanitic
- Phanaritic

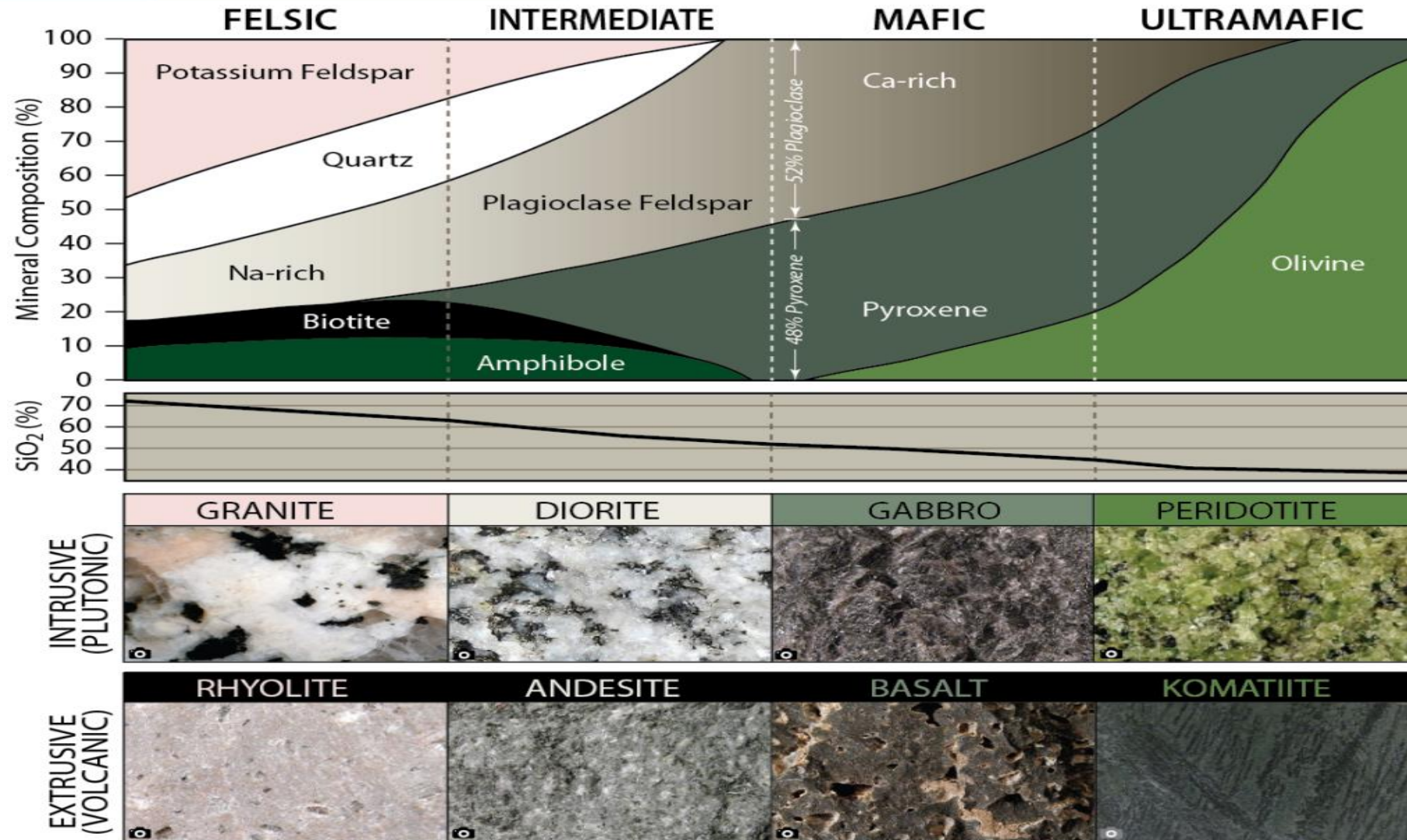
–Composition

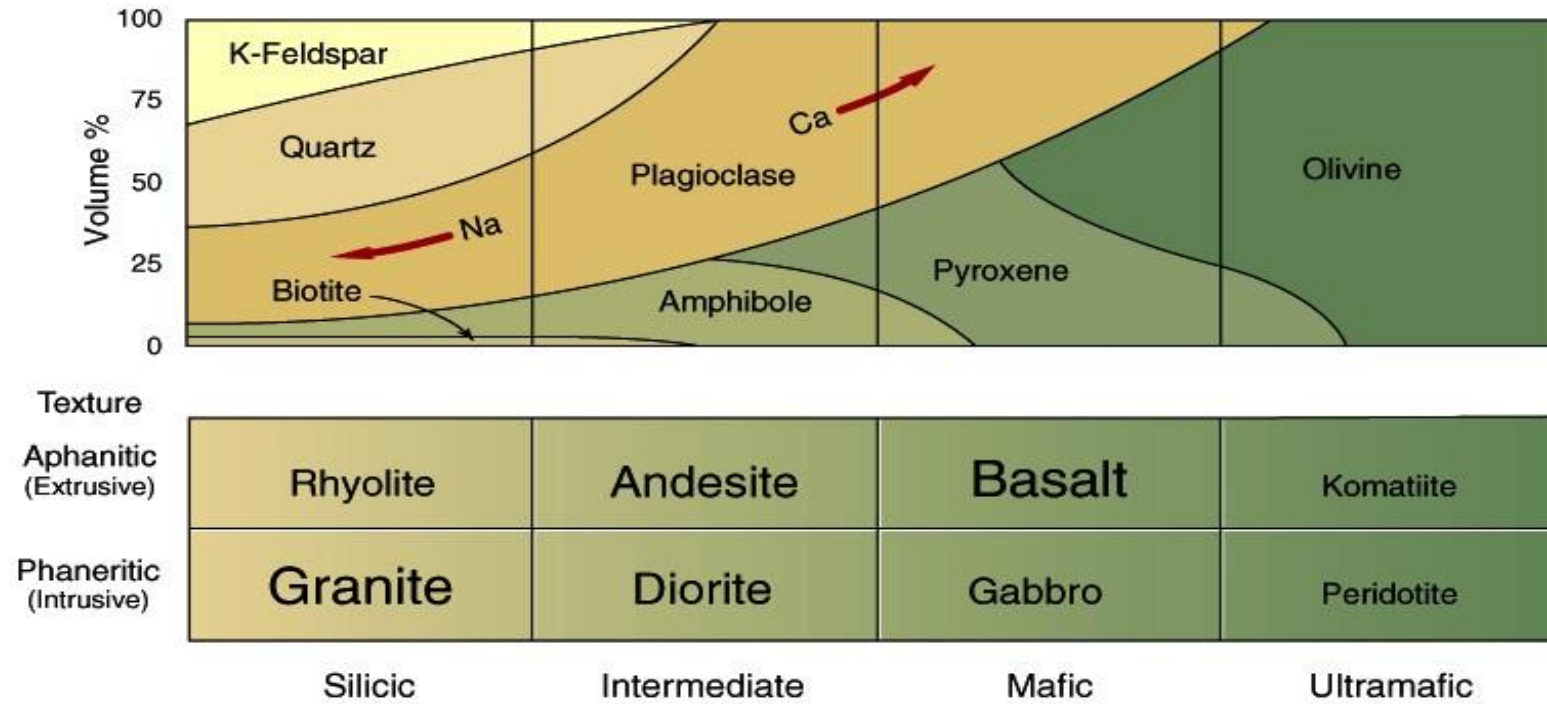
- Silicic
- Intermediate
- Mafic
- Ultramafic

Combination of Texture and Composition produces rock name

Types of Igneous Rocks









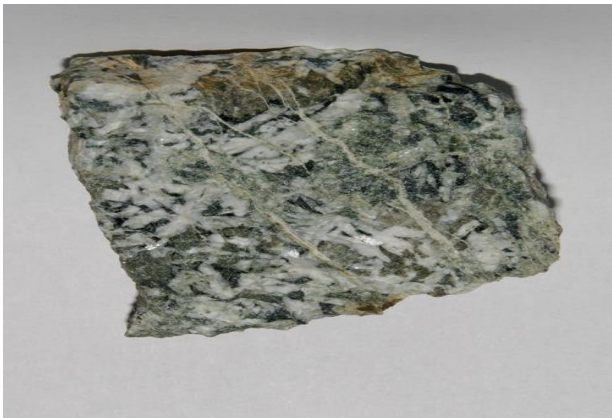
Granite



Diorite



Granodiorite



Gabbro



Andesite



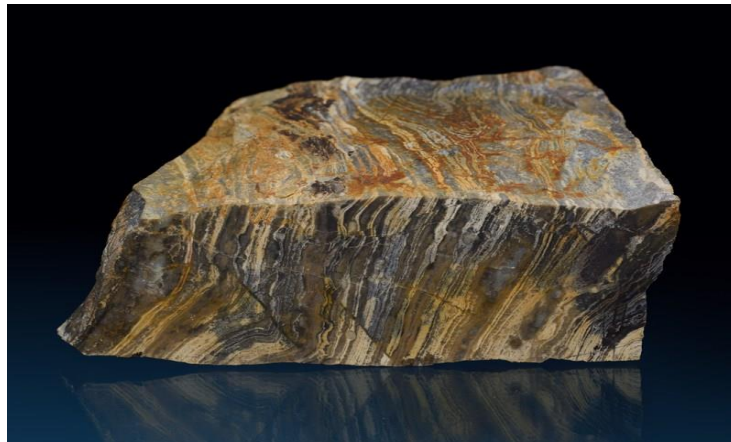
Obsidian



Basalt



Ash



Rhyolite



Pumice