4 Rocks

4.1 Igneous Rocks

Igneous rocks form when melted material, magma, cools and crystalizes. The rate at which it cools affects its texture (crystal size). Magma that cools quickly has small crystals —fine texture. Quick cooling occurs whe magma is ejected onto the surface of continents or under the oceans, forming *extrusive* rocks. Magma that crystallizes more slowly inside the earth—an *intrusive* rock—has time for larger crystals to grow into a coarse-grained rock.

To classify an igneous rock, follow these steps:

- 1. Determine its texture. Is it coarse-grained or fine-grained? (Rocks are called *porphyritic* if they have some coarse grains surrounded by fine grains.) We'll also look at a glassy rock and a vesicular (foamy) rock.
- 2. Determine if it's felsic, intermediate, or mafic, based mainly on light-to-dark color.

Igneous Rock Identification Sheet				
Texture	Color	Name		
Texture	Index	Name		
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3. We will construct a chart together as we learn the rock names.

4.2 Metamorphic Rocks

Metamorphic rocks are formed by high temperature and pressure but no melting. The previous rock that is transformed affects the composition, as does the conversion of clays to micas. We will construct a table together in class.

Item		Distinctive	Rock
Number	Description	Features	Name
20			
23			
24			
26			
51			

4.3 Sedimentary Rocks

Sedimentary rocks reflect the distance these diments forming them have travelled plus the sediment size, itself a reflection of the water velocity transporting the sediments. Fast-moving water transports larger sediments.

Carbonate rocks (limestone) is a special case, because much of it is formed in place from once-living creatures.

Item		Texture/	Rock
Number	Composition	Distinctive properties	Name
19			
21			
25			
30			
31			

Out-of-Class Assignment

In class, I referred to rocks as the words that we use to construct the story of the Earth. What are three things we can learn from a rock that tell us about the past?

1.

2.

3.