### Earth Science

With

#### Mr. Thomas





## What is a rock? A group of minerals bound together. (See picture on pg. 118 in text)

# There are basically 3 types of sedimentary Igneous Metamorphic

### Igneous Rocks

These rocks are formed by the cooling and hardening of magma. There are 2 types of magma: ◆Felsic – Thick, slow moving, contains large amounts of silica. Mafic – Thin, fast moving, hotter, contains large amounts of iron & magnesium. Crystal size is dependent upon cooling rate:

# gneous Rocks Gools Fast.....Small Crystals **Cools Slow.....Large Crystals**

**Igneous Rocks** Extrusive vs. Intrusive Extrusive: Formed at the surface of the earth as a result of volcanic activity. ♦ Cools very fast – small crystals! May capture gas pockets in rock: Intrusive: Formed from magma underground ♦Cools slowly – large crystals!...

Granite Family: Formed from felsic magmas. ♦Intrusive Usually course grained from cooling slowly underground. Examples include: Granite Obsidian umice

Gabbro Family:
Mafic Rocks
Dark in color & very dense.
Usually contain olivine & pyroxene.
Examples:

Gabbro Basalt

#### Diorite Family:

- Intermediate composition Rocks (neither mafic or felsic, but has characteristics of both)
- ◆Usually grey or green.

Diorite Andesite

Examples:

# Other Igneous Rocks: Some do not fit into any of the families. Examples:



#### Igneous Intrusions:

Where magma seeps up between the underground rock layers or forces its way through cracks, then solidifies into igneous rock.
(See diagram pg. 125)

#### Igneous Intrusions:

Features to know: ◆Laccolith ♦ Volcanic Neck ♦ Batholith ♦Stock ♦ Dike ♦Volcano ♦Sill

