

### ENGINEERING GEOLOGY

Lecture 03

Classification of Rocks, Rock Cycle

## ROCKS

#### Rocks are classified in to three categories;

#### **ROCKS**

Igneous rocks



Sedimentary rocks



Metamorphic rocks



# What is igneous rock?

Igneous – fire

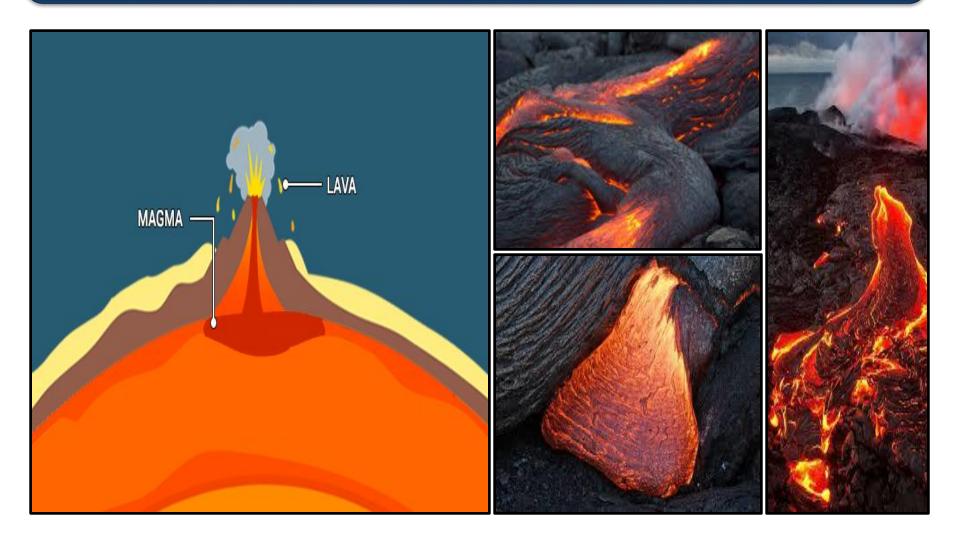
Rock Resulting or produced from fire.

Igneous rocks are formed through the cooling and solidification of magma (or lava).

**MAGMA**: Melted material inside earth crust.

**LAVA**: Magma erupt to the surface of earth.

# MAGMA & LAVA



# Igneous rock

Classified in two categories;

INTRUSIVE

EXTRUSIVE

## INTRUSIVE ROCKS

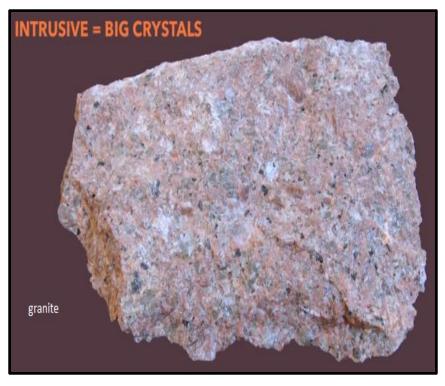
Intrusive rocks form from magma underground, often relatively deep in the Earth.

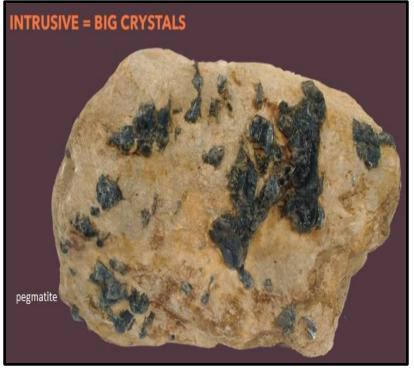
Cools slowly

Large crystal forms

## **INTRUSIVE ROCKS**

Any crystal bigger than 1mm signify that the rock is intrusive





## EXTRUSIVE ROCKS

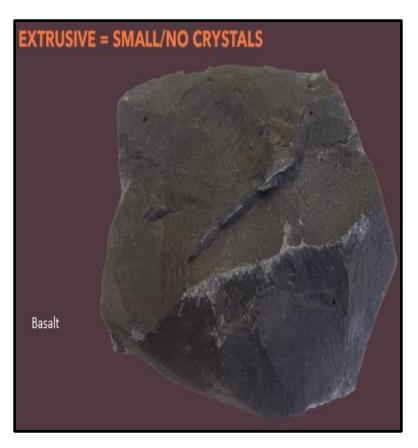
Extrusive rocks form from lava at the surface of the Earth.

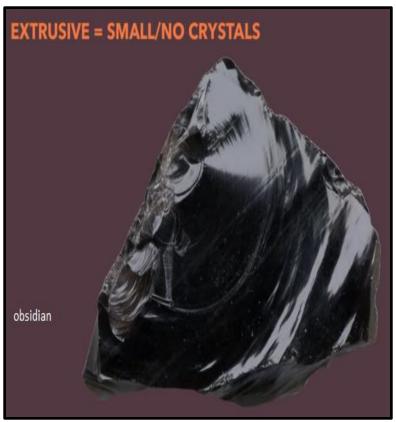
Fast cooling (in contact with air)

Small or no crystals

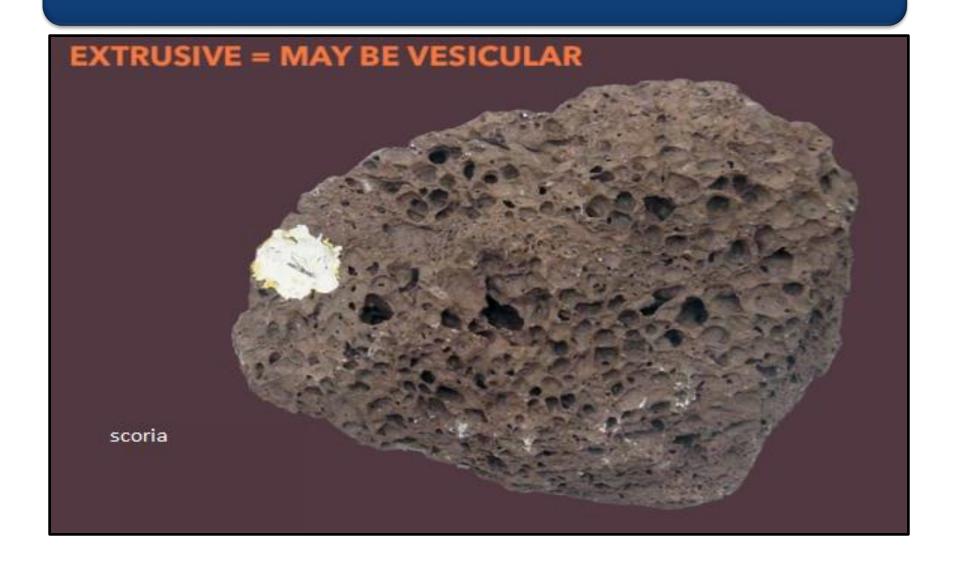
May be vesicular (air bubbles)

## EXTRUSIVE ROCKS





## **EXTRUSIVE ROCKS**



## SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Sediments are fragments of rocks that are broken down as a result of weathering (wind , water, ice , gravity etc)

Sedimentary rocks are types of rock that are formed by the accumulation or deposition of small particles and subsequent cementation of mineral or organic particles on the floor of oceans or other bodies of water at the Earth's surface.



## TYPES OF SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

**CLASTIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS** 

ORGANIC / CRYSTALLINE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

#### Compacted sediments

#### Classified by size

#### Scheme for Sedimentary Rock Identification

INORGANIC LAND-DERIVED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS							
TEXTURE	GRAIN SIZE	COMPOSITION	COMMENTS	ROCK NAME	MAP SYMBOL		
Clastic (fragmental)	Pebbles, cobbles, and/or boulders embedded in sand, silt, and/or clay		Rounded fragments	Conglomerate	900000		
		Mostly quartz, feldspar, and clay minerals; may contain fragments of other rocks and minerals	Angular fragments	Breccia	Para		
	Sand (0.006 to 0.2 cm)		Fine to coarse	Sandstone			
	Silt (0.0004 to 0.006 cm)		Very fine grain	Siltstone			
	Clay (less than 0.0004 cm)		Compact; may split easily	Shale			

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#### Conglomerate

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#### **Breccia**







Sandstone

siltstone

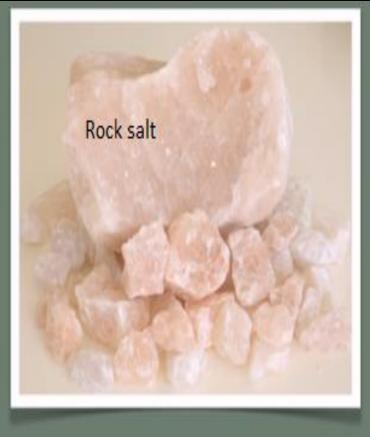
shale

#### ORGANIC / CRYSTALLINE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

**Evaporates & Precipitates** 

Biological matter

#### ORGANIC / CRYSTALLINE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS



 forms from sea water.
 H2O evaporates salt stay behind in form of crystals.

-Those crystals is actually the rock salt

Crystalline: Evaporites and Precipitates



#### ORGANIC / CRYSTALLINE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

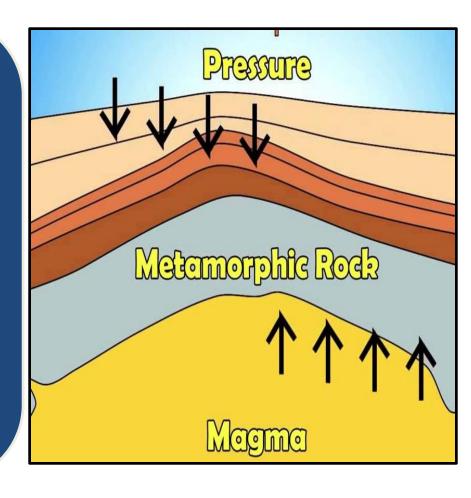


# Sedimentary rocks are the only type of rocks that may contain fossils, or evidence of past life.



## METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Metamorphic rocks arise from the transformation of existing rock types, in a process called metamorphism, which means "change in form". The original rock is subjected to heat and pressure, causing profound physical or chemical change. The protolith may be a sedimentary, igneous, or existing metamorphic rock.



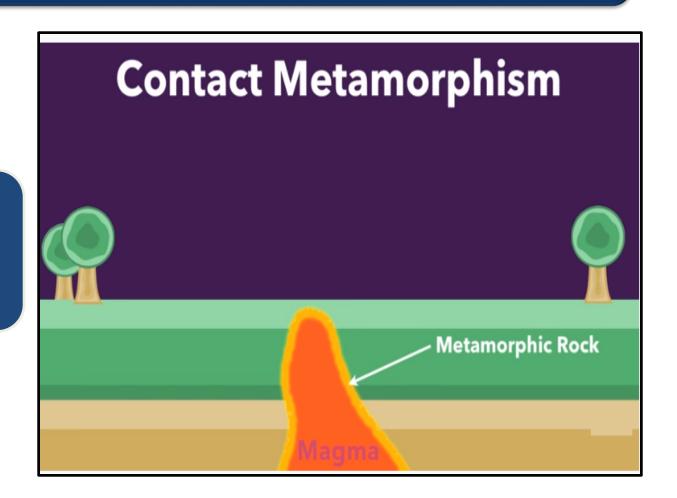
## Types of AMETAMORPHIC ROCKS

Contact metamorphism

Regional metamorphism

## CONTACT METAMORPHISM

Rock formed due to heat.

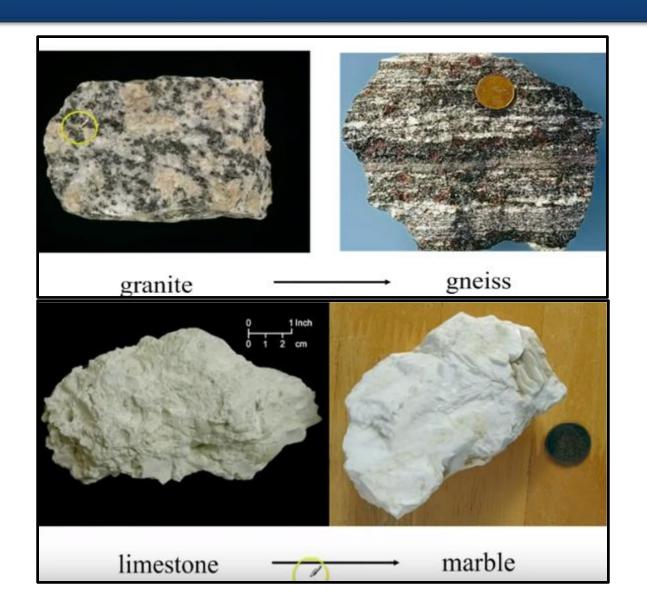


## REGIONAL METAMORPHISM

Regional Metamorphism **PRESSURE Metamorphic Rock** 

due to

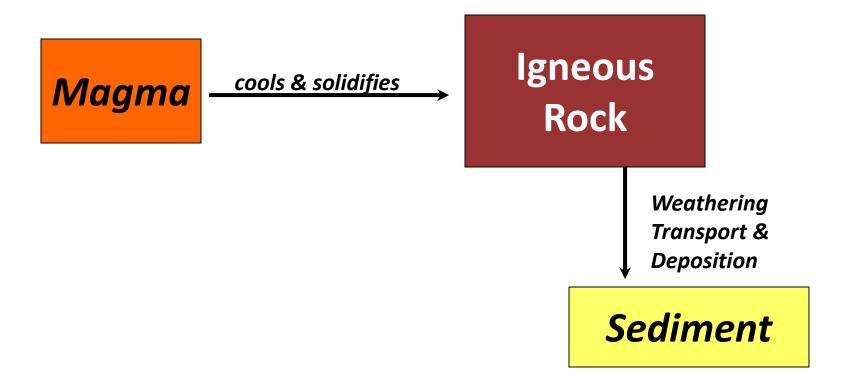
## METAMORPHIC ROCKS EXAMPLES

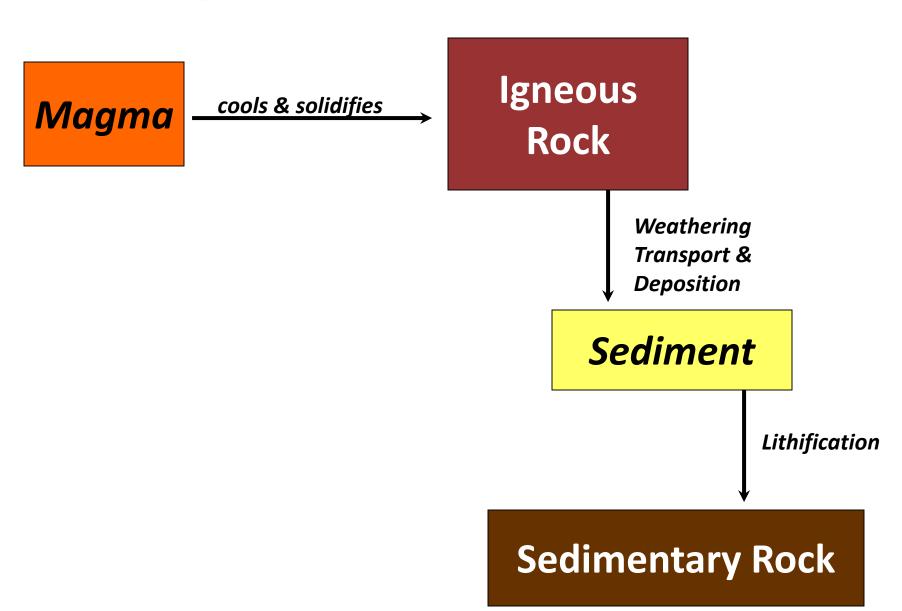


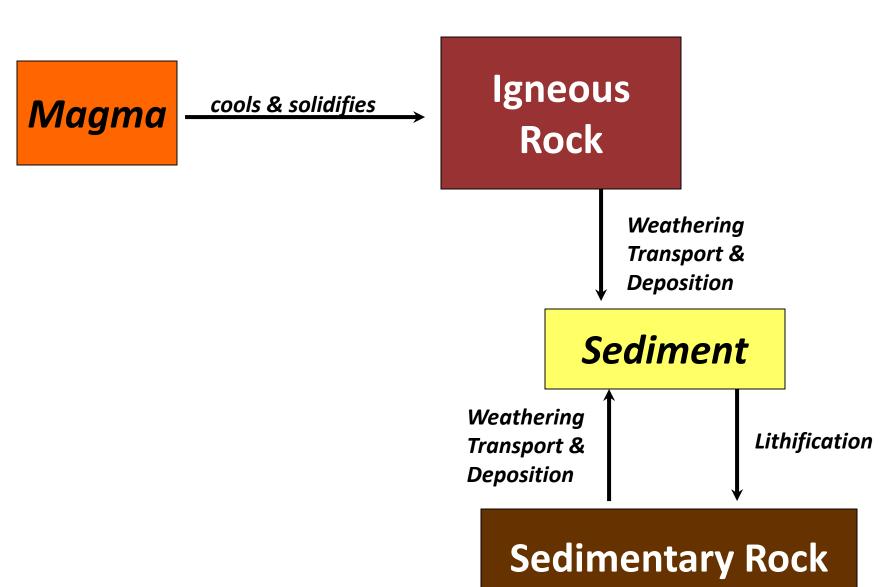
Magma

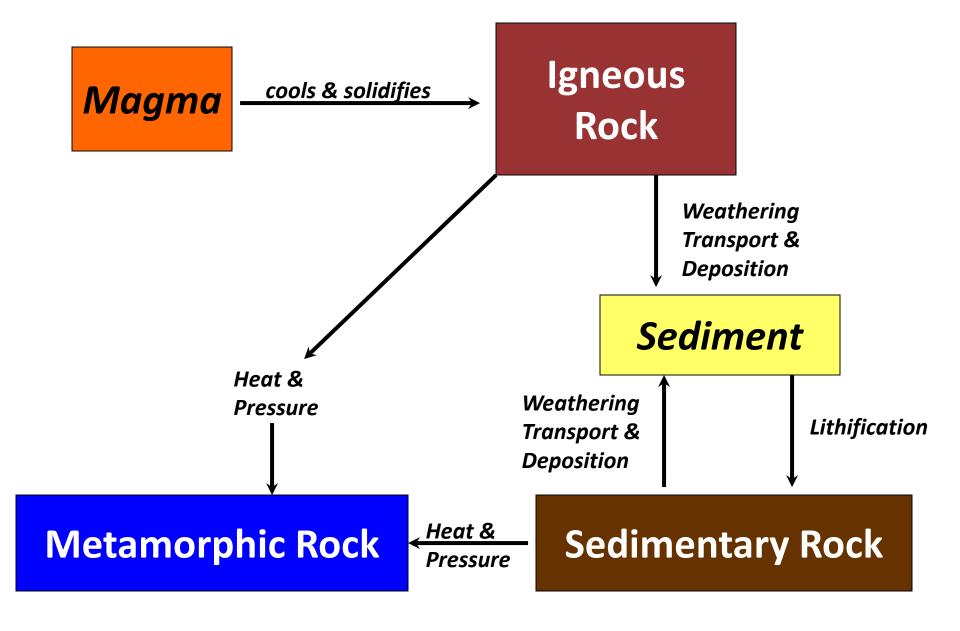
cools & solidifies

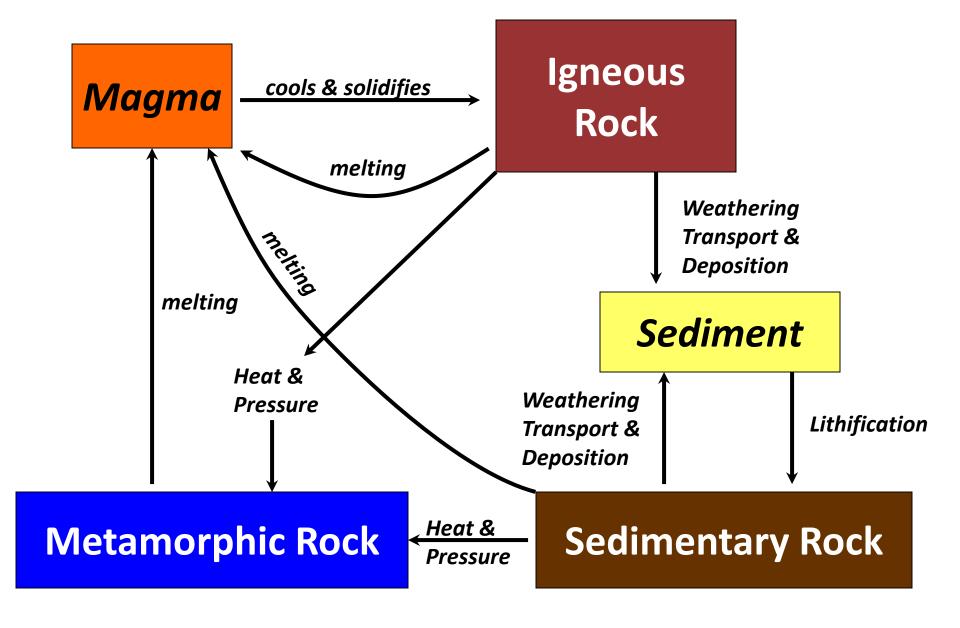
Rock

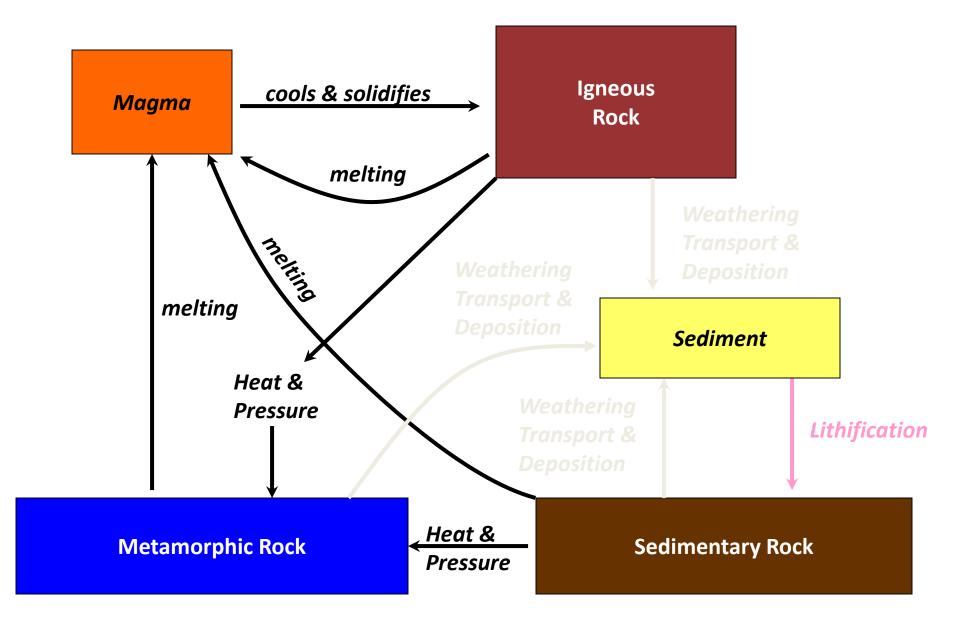














## **ASSIGNMENT NO:1**

Indentify & Collect at least three rocks of each categories (Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic).

Name and characterize (properties) it in enclosed box.

Time limit for the mentioned Assignment ends after 10 days from today.

## END OF THE LECTURE

