GEOLOGY PROJECT

TOPIC–

1. STRUCTURE FEATURES OF ROCK:PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
2. OUTCROP
3. BEDDIND AND STRATIFICATION
4. DIP AND STRIKE
5. INTRUSIONS
6. FLOW AND MASSES

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STRUCTURE FEATUTRE OF ROCKS

(Q.)What is Structural Geology?

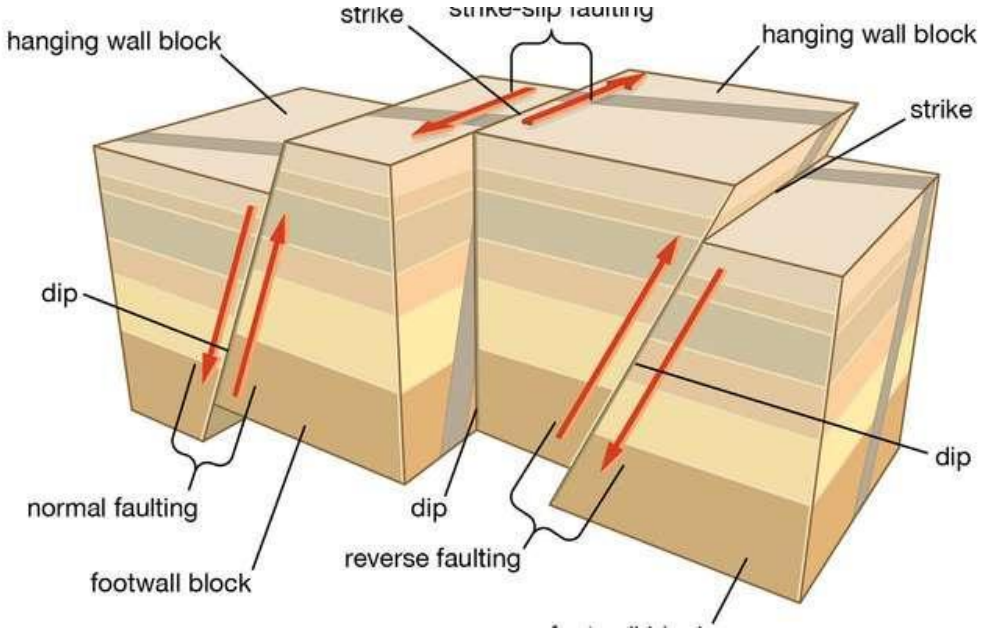
ANSWER–Structural geology is a subfield of geology which focuses on the study of deformational structures in the earths crust in order to understand their geometry, distribution and formation.

These structures range in size from mesoscale features (hundreds of kilometers in length) to microscopic details (or microscale).

Structural geology deals with the geometric relationships of rocks and geologic features in general.

The scope of structural geology is vast, ranging in size from submicroscopic lattice defects in crystals to mountain belts and plate boundaries **Structures may be divided into two broad classes:**

The **primary structures** that were acquired in the genesis of a rock mass and The **secondary structures** that result from later deformation of the primary structures..



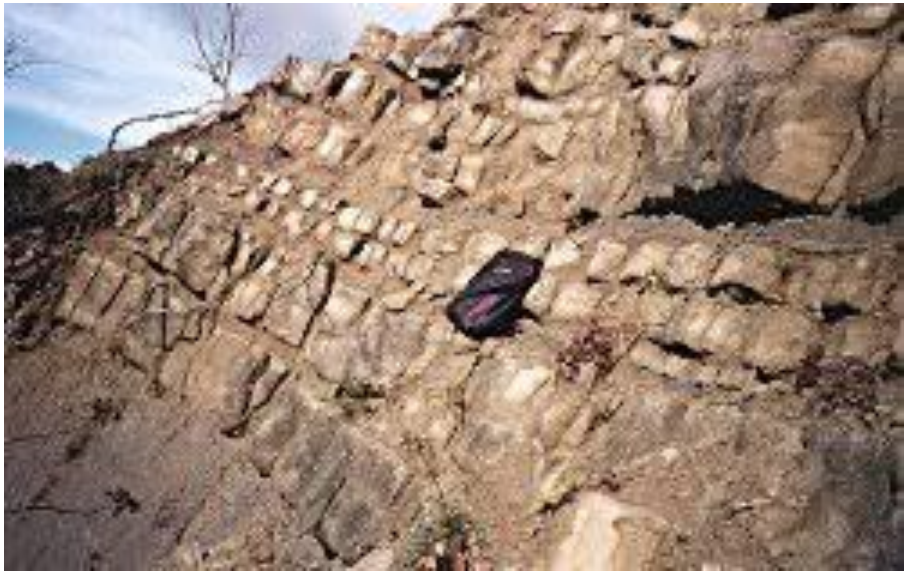
TYPES OF STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF ROCKS

- *PRIMARY STRUCTURE*
- Any structure that develops prior to or during the formation of the rock.“
- Primary structures are non-tectonic, meaning they form during sedimentary deposition, or in the case of metamorphic rock, during crystallization

- *SECONDARY STRUCTURE*
- Any structure formed in response to an applied stress that results from plate movement.
- These structures are tectonic, as they develop after lithification of sedimentary and igneous rock, and after crystallization of metamorphic rock.

PRIMARY STRUCTURE

- Examples of primary structures include beds and laminae in sedimentary rocks like sandstone, or shale, and lava pillows in extrusive igneous rocks like basalt.

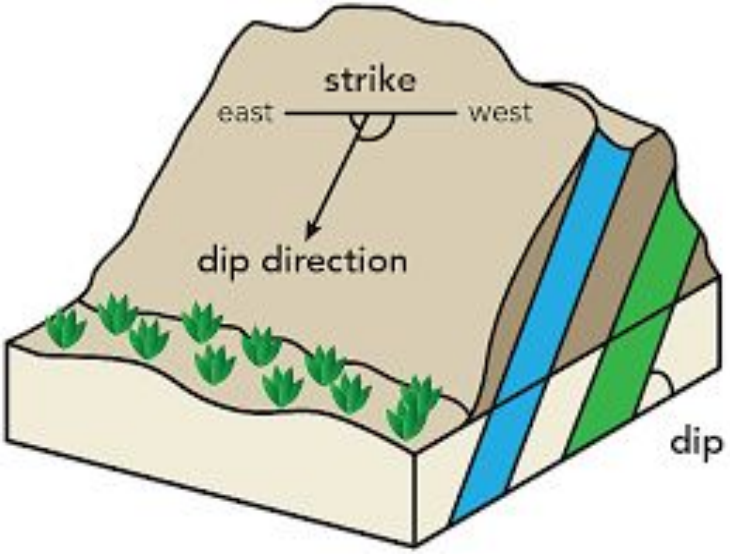


SECONDARY STRUCTURE

- **Secondary structures** include folds, fractures, foliations in metamorphic rocks, and a host of other features. Most secondary structures are products of **deformation** – the movement of parts of the crust relative to one another.

DIP AND STRIKE

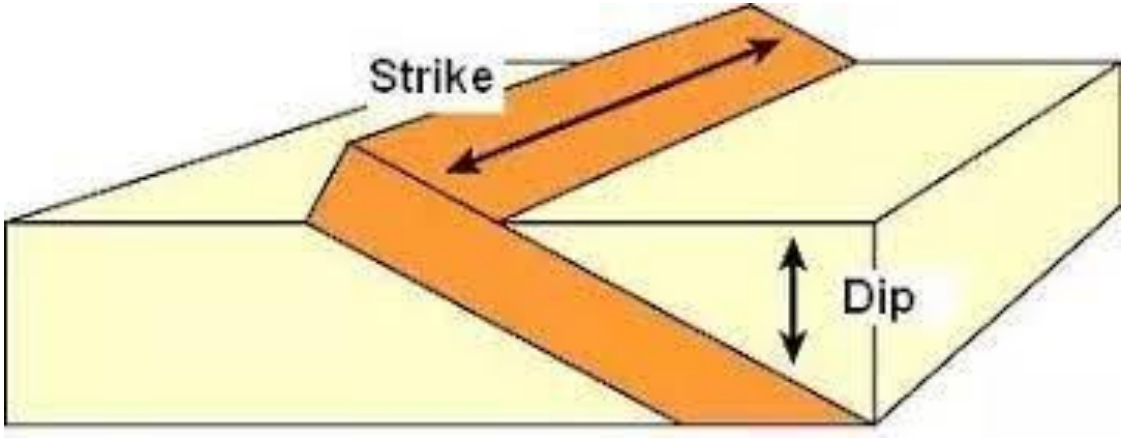
DIAGRAM OF DIP AND STRIKE



- **Strike and dip** are used to describe the orientation of a rock bed, fault, fracture, igneous dikes, and sills.
- **DIP** is the acute angle that a rock surface makes with a horizontal plane.
- **STRIKE** is the direction of the line formed by the intersection of a rock surface with a horizontal
- **Strike and dip** are always perpendicular to each other on a map. plane

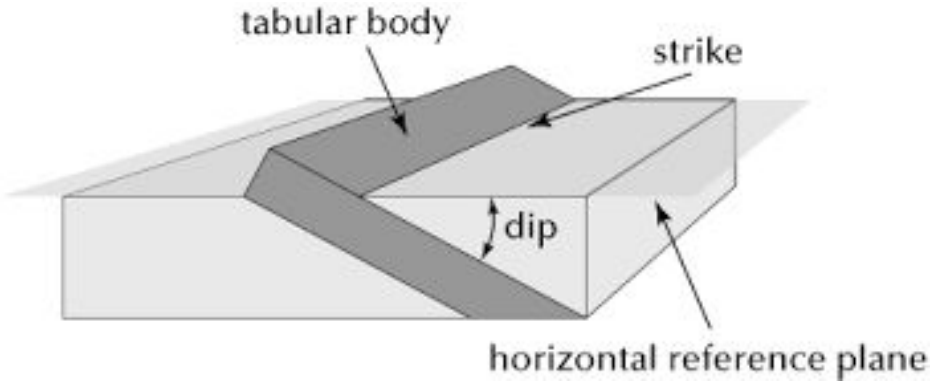
- The ***dip*** gives the steepest angle of descent of a tilted bed or feature relative to a horizontal plane, and is given by the number (0°-90°) as well as a letter (N,S,E,W) with rough direction in which the bed is dipping downwards.

- ***Strike*** (or strike angle) can be given as either a quadrant compass bearing of the strike line (N25°E for example) or in terms of east or west of true north or south, a single three digit number representing the azimuth, where the lower number is usually given (where the example of N25°E would simply be 025), or the azimuth number followed by the degree sign (example of N25°E would be 025°).



(Q.) WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF DIP AND STRICK ?

ANSWER–Measurement of strike and dip (i.e., the attitude of rock layers or other planar geologic features) **helps geologists construct accurate geologic maps and geologic cross-sections.** For example, data on rock attitudes helps delineate fold structures in layered rocks.



Outcrop

- An outcrop is the exposed rock, so named because the exposed rock "crops out.“
- When **weathering** and **erosion** expo se part of a rock layer or formation, an outcrop appears.
- An outcrop consists of bedrock exposed at Earth–s surface. Geologists often seek out outcrops to learn about the geology of an area, and geology students visit outcrops as illustrations of the principles of geology.

ABOUT FEATURES :-

- **Outcrops** do not cover the majority of the Earth's land surface because in most places the bedrock or superficial deposits are covered by a mantle of soil and vegetation and cannot be seen or examined closely.

- In places where the overlying cover is removed through erosion or tectonic uplift, the rock may be exposed, or *crop out*. Such exposure will happen most frequently in areas where erosion is rapid and exceeds the weathering rate such as on steep hillsides, mountain ridges and tops, river banks, and tectonically active areas.

(Q.) HOW OUTCROPS ARE FORMED ?

ANSWER -These outcrops were formed by **the intrusion of molten granite into preexisting country rock at a depth of about ten miles below the surface.** Over millions of years, erosion removed thousands of feet of overlying rock, exposing the more resistant bodies of granite.

BEDDING

IMAGE OF BEDDING

- The term bedding (also called stratification) ordinarily describes the layering that occurs in **sedimentary rocks** and sometimes the layering found in **metamorphic rock** .
- Bedding may occur when one distinctly different layer of sediment is deposited on an older layer, such as **sand** and pebbles deposited on silt or when a layer of exposed sedimentary **rock** has a new layer of sediments deposited on it.
- Such depositions of sediments produce a clear division between beds called the bedding plane

TYPES OF BEDDING

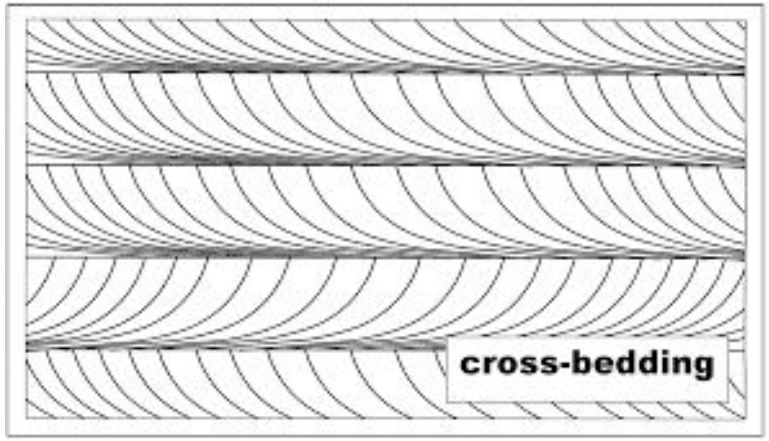
CROSS BEDDING

- In geology, **cross-bedding**, also known as **cross-stratification**, is layering within a stratum and at an angle to the main bedding plane
- Cross-bedding forms during deposition on the inclined surfaces of bedforms such as ripples and dunes; it indicates that the depositional environment contained a flowing medium (typically water or wind). Examples of these bedform are ripples, dunes, anti-dunes, sand, waves , hummocks, bars, and delta slopes.

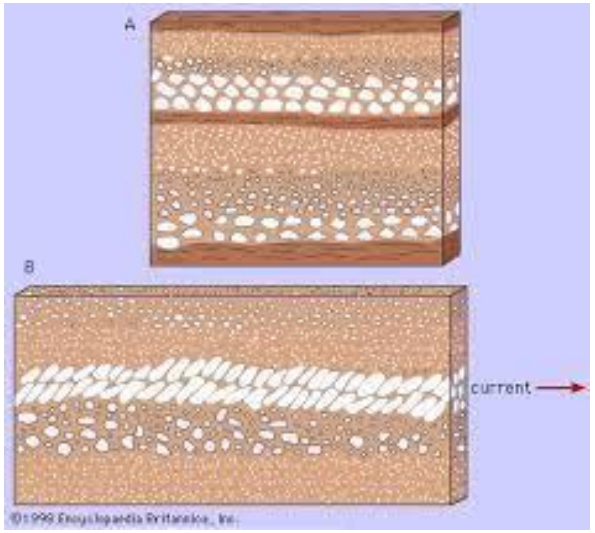
GRADED BEDDING

- Graded bedding is a sorting of particles according to clast size and shape on a lithified horizontal plane. The term is an explanation as to how a geologic profile was formed. Stratification on a lateral plane is the physical result of active depositing of different size materials.
- Graded beds form when a steep pile of sediment on the sea floor (or lake floor) suddenly slumps into a canyon or off a steep edge. As the sediment falls, water mixes in with it, creating a slurry of sediment and water that flows quickly down a sloping bottom. When the bottom levels out, the flow begins to slow.

CROSS BEDDING



GRADED BEDDING



STRATIFICATION

Pictures of stratification

- Horizontal layering in sedimentary rocks is called **stratification**.
- It **forms by the settling of particles from either water or air** (the word sediment comes from the Latin sedimentum, meaning settled).
- Layer boundaries are natural planes of weakness along which the rocks can break and fluids can flow.

- **Stratification**, the layering that occurs in most sedimentary rocks and in those igneous rocks formed at the Earth's surface, as from lava flows and volcanic fragmental deposits.

- The layers range from several millimetres to many metres in thickness and vary greatly in shape. Strata may range from thin sheets that cover many square kilometres to thick lenslike bodies that extend only a few metres laterally.

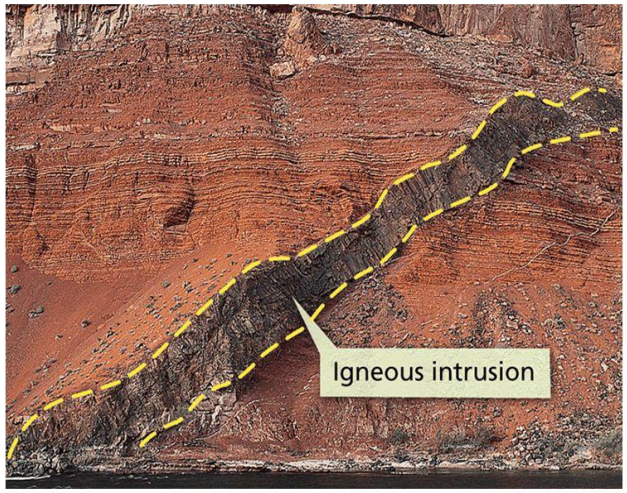
HOW STRATIFICATION IS FORMED ?

ANSWER-Stratification occurs as a result of **a density differential between two water layers** and can arise as a result of the differences in salinity, temperature, or a combination of both. Stratification is more likely when the mixing forces of wind and wave action are minimal and this occurs more often in the summer months.

INTRUSION

REPRESENTATION OF AN INTRUSION

Here's an Intrusion



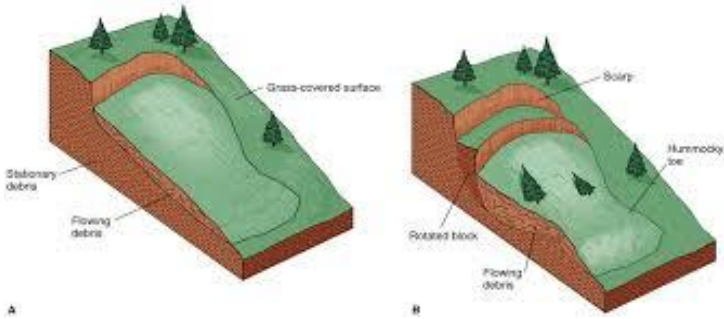
- An **intrusion** is liquid rock that forms under Earth's surface.
- Magma from under the surface is slowly pushed up from deep within the earth into any cracks or spaces it can find, sometimes pushing existing country rock out of the way, a process that can take millions of years.
- As the rock slowly cools into a sol magma crystallize into minerals. Many mountain ranges, such as the Sierra Nevada in California, are formed mostly by intrusive rock, large granite (or related rock) formations id, the different parts of the magma crystallize into minerals

FLOW AND MASSES

- Flows are **a mixture of water, rock and sediment.**
- When the igneous masses comes out and start to flow it is known as **FLOW**
- When the masses solidfies into different shapes and sizes then its called **MASSES**
- Masses of solidified rocks vary in shapes and sizes and are named according to it
- Pillow shaped structures are called pillow structure and column shaped structure are called column structure

What is Mass Movement?

Mass movement, often called **mass wasting**, is the downslope movement of a mass of surface materials, such as soil, rock or mud. This mass movement typically occurs along hillsides and mountains due to the influence of gravity and can happen very slowly or very quickly.



Mass movement can occur due to a variety of reasons.

- The most basic reason is the **angle of repose** or slope of the hillside. If the angle is overly steep, gravity will pull the material downward, causing a mass movement.

- As the ground shakes, due to the energy released during the earthquake, portions of the hillside or mountain can come loose and move downslope
- The lack of vegetation can also contribute to mass movement. Vegetation helps anchor the soil in place, which prevents it from moving. When vegetation is removed, that anchor is lost and soil can be easily dislodged. An overabundance of water will also make the soil very mobile.

SOURCES

1. GOOGLE IMAGES
2. WIKIPEDIA
3. ENCYCLOPEDIA
4. JSU
5. GEOLOGY WIKI

THANK YOU