

①

١٤ خاتمة

بعض الاختلافات في الحجم ولكن كلها ملحوظة، كبسالة لا انتظام في عرضها  
فهي "طبقات حجرية عاكسة" # Layers of sedimentary rocks.

\* Sedimentary rocks form as layer upon layer of sediment accumulates in various depositional environment these layers called [strata or beds] the single most common and characteristic feature of sedimentary rocks.

ما يميز المكوّن الرسوبي هو انه عبارة عن طبقات مختلفة في التكوين والسمك  
\* Each stratum / layer is unique with its own texture, composition and thickness reflecting the different conditions under which each layer was deposited.

كل طبقة متميزة، بحسب تكوينها وسمكها، لا يمْمِيز طبقات مترتبة على بعضها البعض.

\* Separating the (strata or beds) are (bedding planes or flat surface along which rocks tend to separate or break).

\* bedding planes:- horizontal plane between 2 layer of sedimentary rocks.

\* these bedding planes are created when there is a (1) change in the grain size or in the (2) composition of the deposited sediment

(3) even pauses in deposition (stoppage) او اي توقف في الترسيب ادى الى تشكيل طبقات مختلفة في التكوين والسمك.

\* بختلاف احجام الحصى داخل الطبقات ادى الى انتظام عرضها، ولكن في بعض الاحيان

2

A hand-drawn diagram illustrating sedimentary structures. It features several horizontal blue lines representing 'bedding planes'. Above these lines, the text 'bedding planes' is written. To the right, a cluster of small, irregular shapes is labeled 'clump'. Three arrows point from the label 'clump' towards this cluster of shapes.

كـ لـ فـاصـلـ ماـيـنـ كلـ خـصـيـةـ وـتـسـاـ ( Flat وـسـكـوـنـ )  
Different materials

- Flat  اسیں کوئی پہنچیں +

texture  
composition ↗ is visible layers افقی \*

**thickesses** (Layers) بحسب عام اهم خاصية هي دللي على تغير الصور لرسوبية عرق كثيف.

② Sedimentary structures:- cross Bedding.

(Cross Bedding)  $\hookrightarrow$  They don't form horizontal beds.

(river deltas) or (sand dunes) كثبات في حالة ترسيب الرماد

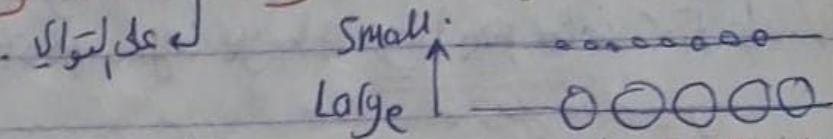
~~ماك الزيارات~~ ←  
التحولات  
متصلة  
مع المثلث

(3)

حاجة ملائمة قد لا تتحقق على  
بعض الأنواع المائية

③ Graded Bedding: The particles in a single layer gradually change from coarse at the bottom to fine at the top.

How this occurs (change in energy)  $\Rightarrow$  When a current experiences a rapid energy loss  $\Rightarrow$  the largest particles settle first  $\Rightarrow$  followed by successively smaller grains.



\*Deposition environment\*: Most often associated with turbidity currents.

عوامل تؤدي لتكوين "turbidity" هي فعل اهتمام ماء ملائمة من الاهمام لاح يغير على ترتيبه للصلب، لكنه تزيل الترتيب في النهاية وتشكل (Graded Bedding) هذه الظاهرة

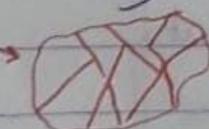
(4) Sedimentary structures: more feature "Ripple marks + mud cracks"

\*Ripple marks\*: small waves of sand that develop on the surface of a sediment layer by the action of moving water or air [usually at right angle to flow direction]

عوامل تؤدي لظهور "riples" هي تأثير الماء على سطح الرمال

\*Mud cracks\*: the sediment in which they were formed was alternately wet and dry. wet mud dries out and shrinks

على سطح سهل تتم في بيئة مائية ذات عدّة مياه



5

4

## Sedimentary structures; Fossils.

## Sedimentary structures; Fossils.

٤) حامٌ عز  
العنف، الرؤوبة  
عمر عزف اهانة  
العنف

\* Fossils → the remains or traces of prehistoric life.

Very Important :- ① because they are important tools for interpreting the geologic past.

لـ دـ صـ مـ سـ رـ

→ We also use them to correlate rocks of  
the similar age but from different places.

**\* Nonmetallic mineral Resources From Sedimentary Rocks**

- \* Earth materials that are [not used as fuels] ①

[not processed for the metals]  $\Rightarrow$  they contain are referred to as nonmetallic minerals resource.

\* non-metallic mineral resource are commonly divided into  
two broad groups [1] building materials  
[2] industrial minerals. (3) Some fall under both categories

(5)

- Some fall under both categories "Ex" Lime stone → industrial minerals as an ingredient in the manufacture of steel and in agriculture to neutralize acidic soils, building material [crushed rock and building stone, in making cement]
- \* other important building materials → Lime plant [الحاجز الصناعي] stone → cut stone, aggregate, sand, gravel, crushed rock, gypsum → plaster + wall board, clay → tile + bricks cement (limestone + shale).
- \* other important industrial minerals → limestone, fluorite in steel products, halite as table salt.

#### \* Energy Resources From Sedimentary Rocks:-

Coal, Petroleum, natural gas [Fossil Fuels]

أو قوى لا تتجدد - ماء، لبقة يابس، حجر سلندي أو حجر الطارة، لحمة كفرة

غير مستدامة أو غير متجدد "non renewable" ، "لا تستدامة" ، "غير متجدد"

\* Fossil fuels → oil sands

→ oil shale

كتل حجرية

\* Renewable or unclear such as Wind, Solar, Tidal, hydroelectric

6

**Coal**  $\Rightarrow$  is one of the important fossil fuels that powered the industrial revolution 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Fossil Fuel  $\Rightarrow$  When energy from the sun was stored by plants or organisms many million years ago. When we burn coal  $\Rightarrow$  we are burning fossil.

so problems:

- surface mining damages land.
- underground mining causes stability problems.
- pollution from its burning. → اصحاب الماء  
ارتفاع درجة حرارة مياه بحيرة اسكندرية

يُسمى لفج في ميادين (swamp areas) بـ "أوك جير" (Ocean floors) يتحول إلى أوك جير في الماء، وهو مفتاحه في تكوين (Coal) فلقة، مما يزيد سعه الأوك جير في الماء، ولكن سهل الأوك جير في تكوين (Coal) فلقة، مما يزيد سعه الأوك جير في الماء، على مفتاحه في عملية التحلل يتغير كاملاً ليغدو فلقة تحمل في (Coal) بسلوب بكل حرزي لامتحن الأوك جير فلقة

②

وَيُمْكِنُ تَحْلِيلُهُ بِطَرْدِهِ، وَهُوَ مُنْسَقٌ (Buried) نَسْقٌ، إِذَا ④  
وَيُمْكِنُ تَحْلِيلُهُ بِطَرْدِهِ، وَهُوَ مُنْسَقٌ (Buried) نَسْقٌ، إِذَا

### CH 4:- Metamorphic rocks

- Transformation of one rock type into another.
- metamorphic rocks "igneous, sedimentary" are produced from preexisting igneous, sedimentary or even other metamorphic rocks.
- metamorphism (change form) → is a process that leads to changes in the mineral content, texture and sometimes the chemical composition of rocks.
- metamorphism
  - ① heat
  - ② pressures
  - ③ chemically active fluids "water"
- every metamorphic rock has a parent rock → the rock from which it was formed.

\* intensities/grades of metamorphism-

- ① Low-grade metamorphism: lower intensity { shale → slate }  
وَاحِدَةٌ لَّوْجَيَّةٌ، فَلَمْ يَكُنْ يَمْتَهِنَ الْمَوْلَى  
. rapid, ← Parent Rock

8

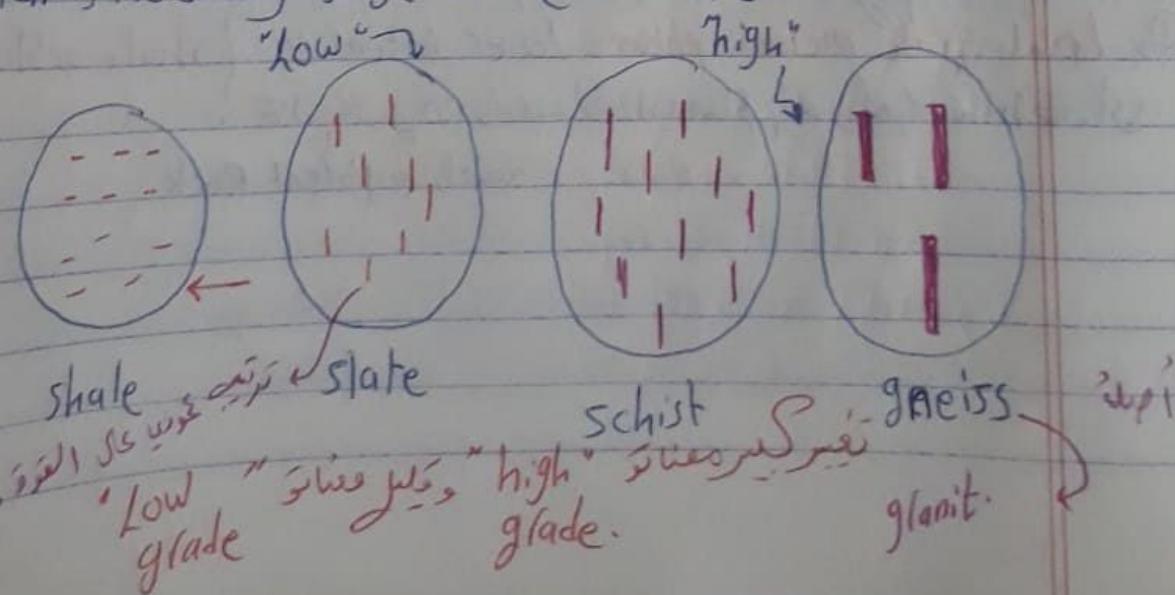
② high-grade metamorphism: more extreme environments causes a transformation so complete that the identity of the parent rock ~~can't~~ can't be determined. Example [bedding planes, fossils, vesicles]

that existed in the parent rock are destroyed.]

العنق، نكمف أخطاء سطحية  
مناخ - طرخام  $\Rightarrow$  أحجار Limestone و كثيرة، كثافات الأملاح يابي هي  
Plans + Fossils سطحة موجودة  
"high-grade" يعني عالي درجة بحرى جنوبي  
\* عومنا تعرفه لعمورها في بعدها  $\Rightarrow$  "high grade metamorphism" في بعض الأحيان  
كتل عدي (Folds) طبقات عدي طباقات تأثيرها على صور صنفه والذئام معينة دعم كفر

الله تَبَارِكَ

**Folds**: When rocks deep in the crust "get high" are subjected to directed pressure, the entire mass may deform, producing large scale structures.



9

## Agents of metamorphism "Factors"

- Agents of weathering  
heat pressure Fluids water  
(stress )

① heat → most important (Agent/ factor) of metamorphism.  
 ↗ Range tem between (200 - 850)°C  
 ↗ tem increase with depth.

Why it's very important ??

because it provides the energy for chemical reactions.

↓ indicate two

c(20-30) sec  
km

→ Chemical reaction  $\Rightarrow$  Recrystallization of existing minerals.

→ Chemical reaction of Recrystallization of existing minerals  
Clay + other fine particles join together → to form larger minerals  
of the same mineralogy (muscovite + chlorite)

② The creation of new minerals: increase tem  $\Rightarrow$  minerals become unstable  $\rightarrow$  new more stable minerals form (having an overall composition mostly similar to the previous ones).

as Sources of heat. Radioactive Decay and Thermal energy

in the earth.

- 1) Geothermal Gradient  $\Rightarrow$  معنی حرارتی، تردد حرارتی.
  - 2) magmatic intrusions.
  - 3) Compress. by.

② Pressure, like tem, increases with depth  
and comes in two forms

① Confining pressure

الضغط المحيط وبنفس الحجم

② Differential pressure

(direction pressure)

# Confining Pressure: اتجاه اياها

stress or forces are equal

in all direction. it squeezes

# Differential pressure.

الضغط عشوائي

rock, cause the spaces between mineral grains to close resulting in a more compact rock with greater density.

Different stresses in

تؤدي إلى تغير في التأثير المائي

\* Common in convergent

boundaries [when two

tectonic plates collide directly]

⇒ "Squeezes"

greater density

يُقلل المسافر بين الجسيمات

لتحقيق الكثافة والجودة

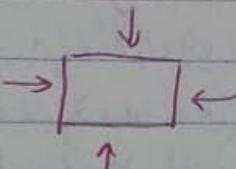
\* Rocks are shortened

in the direction of greater stress

perpendicular to it

Result Rocks are

Folded or Flattened

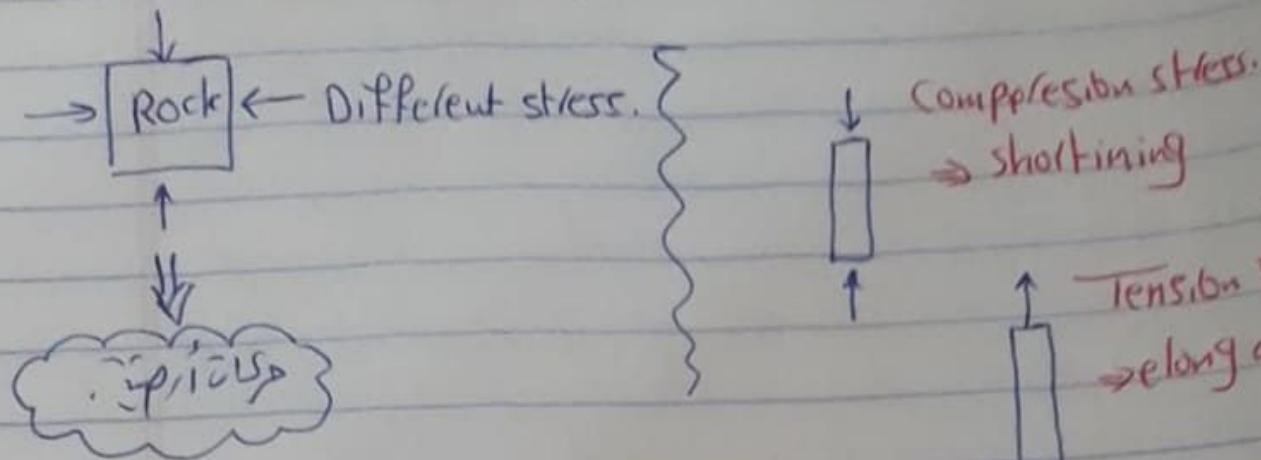


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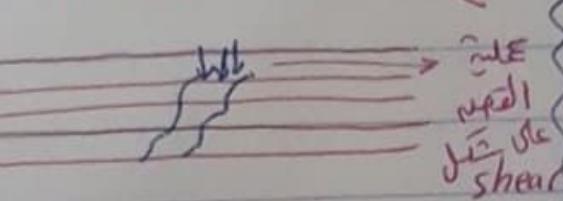
جذع علی دینار  
جذع علی دینار  
جذع علی دینار

Differential Pressure

- ① Shallow / Low temp  $\Rightarrow$  (rocks are brittle + fracture) due to diff-stress
- ② Deep / high temp  $\Rightarrow$  (ductile + tend to fold with diff-stress)  
mineral grains flatten and elongate.



diff-pressure (1) تأثير



عند تعرضها إلى دينار دينار

رائح تعرضها إلى دينار دينار

هذه الصيارات (grinding)

وستادي لتنحية لبعض صغار دينار دينار

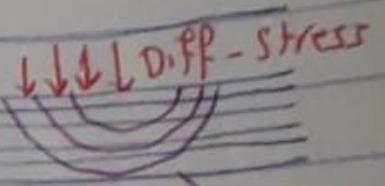
كما في الصيارات وستادي تكون لبعض دينار دينار

لبعض دينار دينار

لدى ذلك brittle

حيث دينار دينار

شحنة (2)



ip, 8,

صيارات من

النهر داد

عند دينار

دینار دینار

عالي

طيات (Folds)

وستادي

بشكل دينار دينار على

ductile

حيث دينار دينار

قوه دينار دينار

صرف (plastic)

12

Foliation: Common Feature Caused by Differential pressure  
لَوْفَةٌ، مُعْدَنٌ، كَيْسَرَةٌ يُعَصَّبُ مِنْ مَوَارِثِهِ عَلَى لَوْفَةٍ، مُكَوَّنٌ  
• Foliation is like bedding (metamorphic) planes