

③ Fluids: (water) and other volatiles such as

Carbon
Dioxide

دورة ماء ← ينادي بدوره في دافع لأنواع كثيرة بتغيير حالته وبنهاي المطـلـق
يختـاب بدوره عاليه مستـلـق بـطـرـاعـيـه على كلـيـاتـهـ وـبـوـيـاتـهـ بتـغـيـيرـهـ عـالـيـهـ "وـمـكـانـهـ يـجـزـيـرـهـ"
بالـعـيـونـ دـيـنـ عـاـخـلـهـ مـتـلـقـهـ تـشـلـهـ عـيـنـهـ دـيـنـ كـبـيـرـهـ Crystal

* hydrothermal alteration: تـغـيـيرـ مـاـيـ جـارـيـ

- ↓ مـيـكـ يـدـلـهـ جـوـيـهـ جـوـيـهـ جـوـيـهـ جـوـيـهـ

→ metamorphism as a result of exposure to hot Fluids
passing through permeable rocks.

→ metamorphic settings/Environments (المـلـفـاتـ الـمـتـمـاـرـضـاتـ)

① Contact or thermal metamorphism

- 1/ rock comes into contact with magma so the change is driven by rise in temperature ⇒ chemical reactions ⇒ crystallization
- # altered rocks occur in a zone called ^{مـنـاطـقـ} metamorphic aureole.

② hydrothermal metamorphism

" includes chemical alteration that occurs as hot ion-rich water circulates through fractures in rock. This type is also typically associated with igneous activity.

تـغـيـيرـ مـاـيـ جـارـيـهـ كـمـيـهـ مـاـيـ جـارـيـهـ مـاـيـ جـارـيـهـ مـاـيـ جـارـيـهـ

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المنطقة المحيطة بالجبل

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Regional metamorphism
most metamorphic rock is produced by regional
metamorphism, [where rocks are squeezed between two
moving lithospheric plates during mountain building]

المنطقة المحيطة بالجبل

+ other metamorphic environments:

Buclial and subduction zone metamorphism.

Buclial metamorphism tends to occur where massive amounts
of sedimentary or volcanic material accumulates in a
subducting basin.

Subduction subduction zone [where rocks and sediments
can also be carried to great depths along convergent
boundaries where oceanic lithosphere is being subducted.

① Igneous, ② Metamorphic, ③ Sedimentary
igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks

metamorphic

igneous, metamorphic, sedimentary

igneous, metamorphic, sedimentary

Subduction zone

٣) Metamorphism along Fault Lines.

٤) Impact (shock) metamorphism.

due to meteors "流星" Impact

metamorphism due to impact

Example of metamorphic Rocks

١) Gneiss \Rightarrow Granite.

shale \Rightarrow clay very
small particles.

٢) slate \Rightarrow shale \Rightarrow (low grade) limestone

٣) schist \Rightarrow shale \Rightarrow (high grade) felsite

٤) phyllite \Rightarrow shale \Rightarrow (high grade) felsite

٥) marble \Rightarrow sedimentary rock "limestone"

\hookrightarrow CaCO_3 \Rightarrow "high grade"

٦) quartzite \Rightarrow quartz sandstone.

schist $>$ phyllite $>$ slate $<$ felsite, limestone, sandstone, quartzite
schist $>$ phyllite $>$ slate. grade \Rightarrow felsite

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Metamorphic Textures

→ size
shape
arrangement of minerals / grains

→ typically displaying a kind of preferred orientation
where by the minerals exhibit a parallel to sub-parallel alignment. [Foliation] → platy

sheet, boudin, ribbon, wavy, foliation with, splay, pieces

Foliation: refers to any planar (nearly flat) arrangement of minerals, grains or structural features within rock, which exhibits very distinct, well-defined layers.

→ Regional Metamorphism → platy, wavy, splay, foliation.

→ it occurs in the following ways:

- ① Rotation of platy (micas) or elongated minerals (amphiboles) into a new orientation.
 - ② Recrystallization of minerals forming in a preferred orientation.
 - ③ changing the shape of equidimensional grains into elongated ones in a preferred orientation.
- high temp, minerals are ductile.

① → Foliated

Metamorphic Rock textures

② → non-foliated.

(Foliated)

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Example → Foliated metamorphic rocks [Gneiss, slate, schist]
Phyllite.

Example → more foliated metamorphic rock [quartzite, mica-schist]
→ ~~with large mineral~~

- (Slate) → excellent rock cleavage
- breaks in flat slabs
- shale is the parent rock
- low-grade metamorphism.
- very fine grained rock composed of minute mineral flakes
- it used for roofs + tiles.

~~minerals inside~~

→ Phyllite → composed mainly of very fine crystals of either muscovite or chlorite or both usually exhibits rock cleavage.

→ Parent rock also shale.

→ schist > phyllite > slate grade: medium

→ glossy (shiny)

~~subparallel to foliation~~

→ schist "Schistosity" → mica-muscovite + chlorite grow large and visible.

→ medium - high grade metamorphism.

→ strongly foliated

schist > phyllite > slate ~~with mica~~

→ Schist often has other minerals due to recrystallization such as quartz, feldspar, garnet.

etc

Schist

large non-mica minerals are called Polphyroblasts.

→ Gneiss (Gneissic)

→ high-grade metamorphism.

→ parent Granite [phyllite is foliated, mica-schist, diabase, shale]

T. P. Pressure ↓

so non-foliated metamorphic texture.

(1) marble → Parent Limestone

→ coarse

→ crystalline rock composed of calcite

→ hardness = 3

→ use as building stone [Taj Mahal]

(2) porphyroblasts → large grains Host rock

surrounded by a fine-grains of other minerals (Slate)

(3) quartzite [parent rock Quartz sandstone]

→ very hard metamorphic Rock

→ forms under moderate to high grade metamorphism.

(2)

((Running water))

- Earth = the Blue planet " بجزء اذکر من جسم ارضه هو مياه اسفلات تقدر بـ 1.75 % من حجم الارض "
- amount of water on earth approx \rightarrow 13 Billion Kilometer cubic meters

$$1.3 \times 10^{18} \text{ m}^3$$

spread as
 → 97.2% oceans + seas
 → 2.15% ice sheet + Glaciers
 → 0.65% Lakes, Rivers, atmosphere, Ground water.
 مجموع الماء في الأرض = 99.35%

عدا الماء في هذه المجموعة لا يزيد الماء الباقي على الارض عن 2.15% من الماء الكلي المتوفر على سطح الارض
 ملحوظ ← لذة مائية هذه الماء لا يمكنه التغادر بامانة وذلك لانه قد تكون
 المياه خارج نطاق مطرقة و معرفة معرفة انت نسبة الماء الماء من طبيعته ولوبيته اذ الماء
 غالباً تحتاج منه كسر

→ (un ending cycle)

→ Hydrological cycle دورة المياه في المفهوم

تبادل المياه ما بين المحيط والمقدرات، كيوي و تعود على تسلسل اعمال
 الذي يتحكم في هذه الدورة (الماء، سمية)
 يoccus على تبخر (Evaporation) من سطح الماء و العبرات و بخار (air water cycle)
 (Condensation) و تعود على تسلسل اعمال (Precipitation).
 الماء في الماء ينبع من كثافة الماء و التي تغير باختلاف درجة الحرارة و المقدرات
 او بالتحول بفعل مع اوزانها على الماء لكنه له ميزة و هي تبرد الماء لافقياً لارتفاعه و لقمعه
 الماء، الرياح الذي يفعل كل ذلك من انسنة هناك تأثيراته عديدة

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evaporation

transpiration

النهر

نحوه تراكمات مياه الأمطار التي تتساقط على سطح الأرض، ثم تذوب في التربة، وتنفذ إلى الأماكن العميقة، حيث تتحول إلى ماء نهر، ثم تعود إلى المحيطات، وبذلك ينجز دورة حياة الماء على سطح الأرض.

وهي تختلف باختلاف درجة الحرارة، ففي الصيف تكون نسبة испارحة الماء كبيرة، بينما في الشتاء تكون نسبة إمداد الماء إلى الأرض كبيرة.

أيضاً ينجز

precipitation > evaporation

Formation

Runoff : that amount of water which exceeds the soaking (absorption) capacity of the land, it flows to the lower areas [oceans, lakes, seas] Dams

the most important agent of earth's wearing
عوامل اسفلت عواد

36000 Km³/year.

Importance to people of Run off water

① energy sources

الطاقة الكهربائية

② Transportation

النقل

③ Sport

الرياضة

④ Tourism

السياحة

⑤ Fishing

الصيد

⑥ Irrigation

الري في الزراعة

⑦ Source of Fertile Soils

مصدر التربة الخصبة

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Stream: *دَرَجَةِ مُنْهَا*

↳ channelized Flow Path of any size supplied by the runoff, underground water.

River: is used to describe (main stream) into which all tributaries \rightarrow "flow", water flows under the influence of gravity.

** Velocity of water in a stream differs and so its erodability
gradient \rightarrow erosion \rightarrow rate
 Velocity depends on:-

I. Gradient (slope) of the stream channel

Velocity is proportional (more steep) \rightarrow it's rate \rightarrow erosion \rightarrow crossing

2) shape, size, roughness of the channel

the channel cross-section determine the amount of water in contact with the channel and hence affects the "Frictional drag"

* the most efficient channel is the one with the least Perimeter for its cross section.

$P = \text{Perimeter}$ \rightarrow $P = 2\pi r$

(1)

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Perimeter principle



Cross section 1 Cross section 2
 less section 1 \rightarrow Perimeter \downarrow (Perimeter measured)
 less section 2 \rightarrow Perimeter \uparrow (Perimeter measured)

Perimeter \downarrow \Rightarrow area \uparrow velocity

* The wide shallow Perimeter means decrease in current velocity and vice versa

\hookrightarrow width \downarrow \Rightarrow velocity \uparrow

(3) discharge :- " "

\hookrightarrow = velocity * Cross sectional area.

\hookrightarrow = distance (m) / time (sec)

\hookrightarrow amount of water in m^3 passing the wetted cross section in a given unit of time.

$\Rightarrow D = \text{cross section (m)} * \text{velocity (m/sec)}$

unit $\hookrightarrow (m^3/\text{sec})$

flow width

\Rightarrow Amazon discharge (15%) of world Freshwater in the ocean

mississippi ($17300 m^3/\text{sec}$)

(Nile) and river Amazon (Amazon) discharge into the sea +

discharge A

Work of streams:-

① Erosion: "erosion" (works as abrasive agent) on the floor and sides of the river. angular

Pebbles will get circular shape and potholes will form.

Transportation: "transportation" → streams are the most important erosional agent because they carry large quantities of materials produced by weathering, they are widening channel.

How material is transported by stream water? "3 ways"

① In solution (dissolved load) → CaCO_3 is calcite.

Brought to the stream by ground water or the running water
solvents are measured in (ppm) → parts per million. → 115 ppm

PPM \rightarrow parts per million
الثوار بليون

(2)

Type and quantity of sediments depends on:

- احوالات سطحية مثل درجة حرارة ونوع التربة
- climatic conditions
- كل عوامل تؤثر على حركة سطح الماء مثل التربة والمناخ
- كثافة الماء ودرجة حرارة الماء التي يحيط بها الماء

2 geological setting (mineralogical

composition of the rocks, the geo thermal gradients
the geo - structure)

نحوه يعتمد على طبيعة الصخور
نحوه يعتمد على طبيعة الصخور

كتوي على نهره أو بركاته أو أنهارها
على العروبة تكون أكبر في منطقة الراين
(lime stone) على العروبة تكون أكبر في منطقة كاليفورنيا
Calcareous rocks are more soluble than silicate rocks

2 In suspension:
الذرات التي تعلق في الماء هي مواد معلقة ذات حجم صغير جداً

وهي تتكون من ماء ورمال وصغار وحجارة

→ suspended load: ① fine sands, ② clays

3 silts, ③ even pebbles in floodstane

في هذه الحالة الماء لا يحمل الحمأة التي تحيط به
وتقى قادر على حملها وحملها

denser than plain water and can carry heavier

particles as suspended

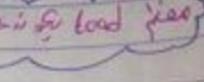
الماء قادر على حمل دوافع كثافة أعلى

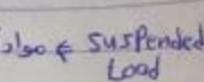
[13]

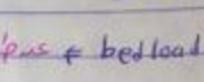
مقدار ازدياد حجم كثافة جسم
تم نقلها في الماء

- 3) along the bottom "bed Load" Large particles are transported
along the river bottom leading to the grinding action! 
- Particles move along the bottom by ① rolling  ② sliding  ③ traction or saltation 

⇒ Bed load counts approx. \rightarrow 10% of total stream load.
during Flooding

• also > 30 suspension  load

Sand, fine, clay  materials = suspended load

 materials + bed load