

Metamorphic Rocks are:

Formed when source rocks are changed.

Rocks that are formed deep in the lithosphere under high heat & intense pressure

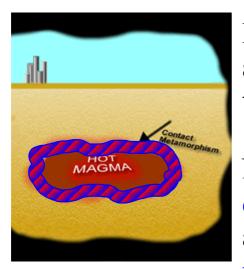
Less porous and more dense than the original rocks

Source Rocks:

*Can be igneous, sedimentary OR metamorphic!

Two Kinds of Metamorphism:

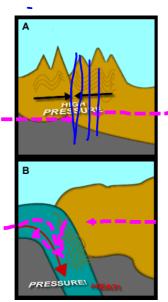
1. **CONTACT** metamorphism



Magma intrudes into an area and heats up the rocks around it.

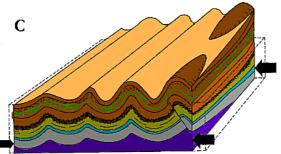
Nearby rocks are changed by the heat and pressure of the magma.

2. **REGIONAL** metamorphism



Plates of the Lithosphere collide and create high temperature and pressure

Large areas of bedrock are metamorphosed.



Metamorphic Rocks are classified by <u>TEXTURE</u>

Foliated:

layers of mineral crystals are formed by *high pressure*

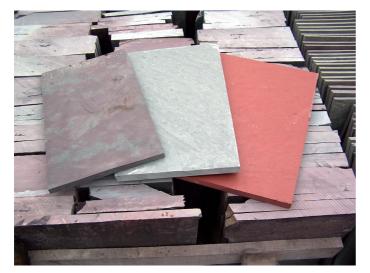
Associated with <u>REGIONAL</u> metamorphism





General Rules for Foliated Metamorphic Rock

1. Larger crystals = higher heat & pressure



slate = lowgrade
metamorphism



gneiss = high-grade
metamorphism

Nonfoliated:

no mineral layers are present

crystals are intergrown and may be any size

Associated with *CONTACT OR REGIONAL* metamorphism



Scheme for Metamorphic Rock Identification

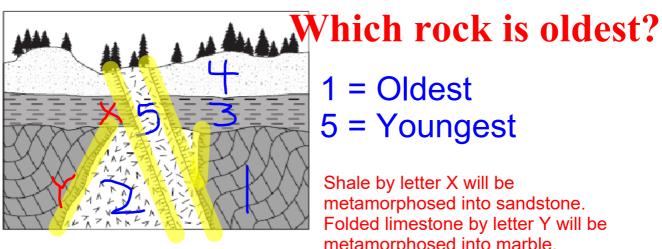
TEXTURE		GRAIN SIZE	С	COMPOSITION			ON	TYPE OF METAMORPHISM		COMMENTS	ROCK NAME	MAP SYMBOL
FOLIATED	MINERAL	Fine						Regional		Low-grade metamorphism of shale	Slate	
		Fine to medium	MICA				GARNET PYROXENE	(Heat and pressure increases)		Foliation surfaces shiny from microscopic mica crystals	Phyllite	***************************************
				QUARTZ		PHIBOLE				Platy mica crystals visible from metamorphism of clay or feldspars	Schist	
	BAND- ING	Medium to coarse		9 11		A C			,	High-grade metamorphism; mineral types segregated into bands	Gneiss	4
	NONFOLIATED	Fine		Carbon				Regional		Metamorphism of bituminous coal	Anthracite coal	
		Fine		Various minerals				Contact (heat)		Various rocks changed by heat from nearby magma/lava	Hornfels	4 4 T H
		Fine to		Quartz				Designal		Metamorphism of quartz sandstone	Quartzite	
		coarse		Calcite and/or dolomite				Regional or contact		Metamorphism of limestone or dolostone	Marble	
		Coarse		Va mir		us als				Pebbles may be distorted or stretched	Metaconglomerate	

Reading your Reference Table

Scheme for Metamorphic Rock Identification

TEXTURE		GRAIN SIZE	COMPOSITION	TYPE OF METAMORPHISM	COMMENTS	ROCK NAME	MAP SYMBOL
FOLIATED	MINERAL	Fine		Regional	Low-grade metamorphism of shale	Slate	
		Fine to medium		(Heat and pressure increase with depth)	Foliation surfaces shiny from microscopic mica crystals	Phyllite	* * * * * * * * *
			MICA QUARTZ FELDSPAR AMPHIBOLE GARNET		Platy mica crystals visible from metamorphism of clay or feldspars	Schist	
	BAND- ING	Medium to coarse	QUA FELDS AMPHI GARN		High-grade metamorphism; some mica changed to feldspar; segregated by mineral type into bands	Gneiss	
		Fine	Variable	Contact (Heat)	Various rocks changed by heat from nearby magma/lava	Hornfels	= 1 1
	LIATED	Fine to	Quartz	Regional or Contact	Metamorphism of quartz sandstone	Quartzite	
	NONFOLIATED	coarse	Calcite and/or dolomite		Metamorphism of limestone or dolostone	Marble	
		Coarse	Various minerals in particles and matrix		Pebbles may be distorted or stretched	Metaconglomerate	0.00 0 00.00 00.00 00.00





Folded limestone

Sandstone

Basalt

Key to Rock Symbols

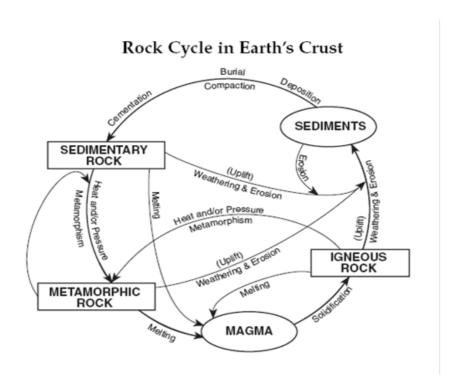
Granite

E Contact metamorphism

1 = Oldest

5 = Youngest

Shale by letter X will be metamorphosed into sandstone. Folded limestone by letter Y will be metamorphosed into marble.



New York

Environments of Rock Formation:

1. <u>Western NY:</u> sedimentary evaporites--crystalline (salt flats and gypsum)

2. Adirondacks:

bent, twisted metamorphic rocks (gneiss, marble, slate)

3. <u>Allegheny Plateau:</u> crystalline sedimentary precipitates (limestones)

4. Long Island:

piles of sediments from glaciers contains different kinds of rocks eroded from other areas of the state.