

Aim: How are Metamorphic Rocks Identified?

ESRT p. 6-7

Formation - Heat and Pressure, deep within the Earth and/or along igneous intrusions.

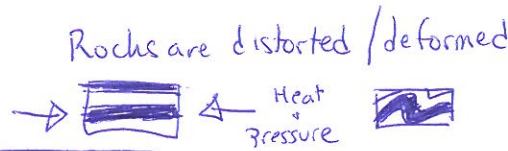
Causes minerals to recrystallize and distort. Crystals separate into light and dark bands. (zebra)

Two Types of Metamorphism:

Regional

Large scale metamorphism.

Ex. Mountain Building

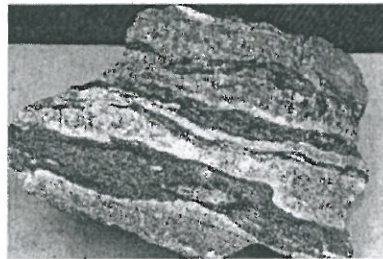
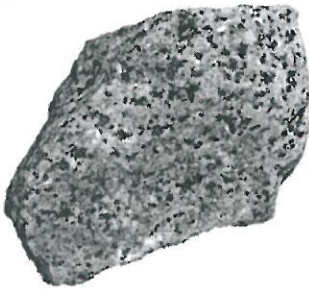


Contact

Igneous Intrusion/Magma/Lava comes into contact (touches) other rocks and CHANGES ^{alters,} (morphs) it into a Metamorphic Rock. Forms in Zone of Contact Metamorphism/Transition Zone.



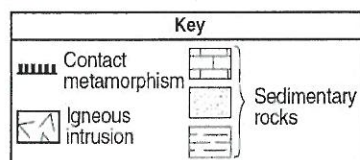
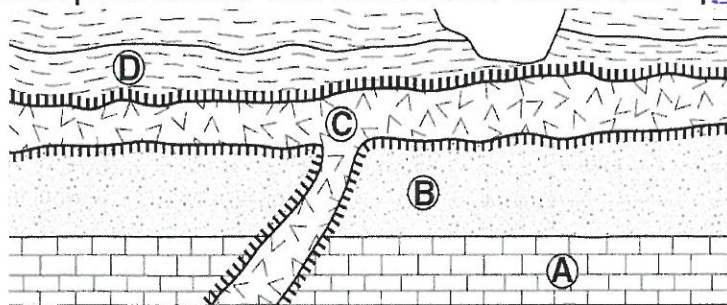
Identification: Banding, Foliation, Distorted Structure, Recrystallization. Draw ex.



ID by parent rock.

shale → slate ↓
 slate → phyllite ↓
 phyllite → schist ↓
 schist → gneiss ↓

Metamorphic Rocks are identified from their parent rock:



Foliated – Mineral Alignment/ Banding / Leafy / Sparkly / Distorted / Recrystallization

Non-Foliated ID by Composition or Type of Metamorphism More Dense

