Metamorphism and Metamorphic Rocks

In biology, we use "metamorphism" to talk about major change through time in individual organisms (as from caterpillars to butterflies). Rocks can likewise undergo

change to the extent that their nature and appearance are completely transformed. Thus the three fundamental kinds of rocks are igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.

The process of metamorphism: Change in mineralogy and texture of a rock because of increased temperature and pressure

"recrystallization"

(and perhaps because of chemical substances gained or lost to passing fluids).

> For example, from analcime (NaAl₂Si₂O₆·H₂O) to albite (NaAlSi₃O₈)

> > ~300-700°C

Less hydrous minerals

More dense minerals

For example, from andalusite (D=3.14) to sillimanite (D=3.24)

The immediate products of metamorphism: **New minerals** Coarser crystals

Crystals with preferred orientation

Foliated (planar minerals parallel to each other, like the pages of a book)

Lineated (linear minerals parellel to each other, like pencils in a box)

Regional metamorphism:

Two general styles of metamorphism:

caused by high pressure and temperature with deep burial within the continents, and thus commonly covering entire regions when exposed by erosion. A batholith, pluton, dike, or sill

Contact metamorphism:

caused by high temperature near an igneous intrusion. and thus at the contact between the surrounding host rock and the intrusive rock.

Lack of significant and/or sustained pressure results in no preferred orientation of crystals.

A very schematic model of metamorphism

Shale

Clay minerals with little preferred orientation



Slate

Small but foliated crystals

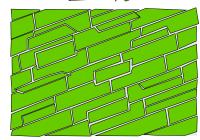


Larger, but still essentially microscopic, foliated metamorphic

> Foliated crystals

> > naked

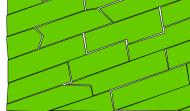
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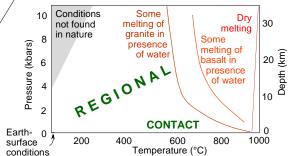




crystals







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