### **Daily Routine**

- Sit in your appropriate seat quietly
- Have all necessary materials out
- All back packs on the floor
- All cell phones on silent and away in backpacks
- All IPods off and headphones out of your ears
- Hats off
- No food or drink except for water

### Bell Work

#### What is deposition?

What is lithofication and what two processes help form sedimentary rocks?

# METAMORPHIC ROCKS

### Today, we will be able to:

- Describe how metamorphic rocks form
- Define how metamorphic rocks change with heat and/or pressure in large and small scaled settings
- Identify metamorphic rocks by foliation or lack of foliation

BIG IDEA

SUPPORTING DETAIL

Heat and pressure change rocks  Heat and pressure change rocks
 Metamorphism – process which rocks change

#### **BIG IDEA**

#### SUPPORTING DETAIL

 Heat and pressure change rocks  Metamorphic rocks come from a parent rock
 Recrystallization:

 Minerals crystals can grow larger
 New minerals can form and rearrange

#### **BIG IDEA**

#### SUPPORTING DETAIL

 Metamorphic Changes occur over large and small areas  Large scale = mountain building
 Rocks are buried
 Deeper rocks change more; more heat and pressure

#### **BIG IDEA**

#### SUPPORTING DETAIL

 Metamorphic Changes occur over large and small areas  Small scale = magma contact changes minerals
 Earthquakes = pressure by grinding

#### **BIG IDEA**

#### SUPPORTING DETAIL

Most
 metamorphic
 rocks
 develop
 bands of
 minerals

Foliation = develop with pressure Develop when minerals flatten out or line up More pressure and heat = larger foliation

### Foliated Metamorphic Rocks



### **Foliation in Gneiss**



#### **BIG IDEA**

#### SUPPORTING DETAIL

 Most metamorphic rocks develop bands of minerals Non-Foliation:
 Made of one mineral
 Minerals can't separate or line up
 Sometimes there isn't enough pressure

### Today's activity

- Today we will classify different metamorphic rocks by foliation
- In the paper chart, write down your observations about foliation, parent rock and how deep below the surface the rock formed
- Use the chart on the next page to help you identify
- Metamorphic rocks are labeled with numbers 6-10

## Types of Metamorphic Rocks

Rock Name	Foliation or None	How deep?	Parent Rock	Description
Slate	Foliated	Shallow	Shale	Very fine minerals; flat and black
Phyllite	Foliated	Medium	Shale	Wavy, flakey, more visible layers, greenish
Schist	Foliated	Medium	Shale	Very flakey, looks like mica, light brown, garbage rock
Gneiss	Foliated	Deep	Shale or Granite	Large white and black bands
Marble	None	Depends	Limestone	Usually white or gray and crystal like; reacts with acid
Quartzite	None	Depends	Sandstone	Hard, gray or reddish