

APPENDIX 1: ESSENTIAL ANALYSIS TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES FOR FIELD GEOLOGY

FIELD DESCRIPTION OF ROCKS

Field description of rocks is an essential component of geological fieldwork. Geologists must be able to use hand-specimens and outcrop-scale observations to derive a thorough and accurate description of any rock they encounter in the field. Following are some brief outlines to help you remember the steps involved in basic rock description. These are not meant to be comprehensive, but are intended to remind beginning geologists what to look for and what kinds of questions to ask themselves when they are examining rocks in the field.

Sedimentary Rocks

- 1 General Rock Type (conglomerate, sandstone, shale, mudstone, etc.)
- 2 Color (fresh and weathered)
- 3 Texture
 - 3.1 clastic
 - 3.1.1 % grains
 - grain size: coarse (> 2 mm), medium (2 - 1/16 mm), fine (< 1/16 mm)
 - sorting (well, moderate, poorly)
 - surface texture (e.g., polished, frosted, etc.)
 - roundness
 - 3.1.2 carbonate allochems
 - % intraclasts
 - % ooids
 - fossil and fossil fragments (identify when possible)
 - 3.1.3 % detrital matrix
 - sand or mud?
 - micrite (i.e. microcrystalline calcite mud)
 - 3.1.4 cement
 - composition
 - degree of cementation
 - 3.2 crystalline
 - 3.2.1 sizes: coarse (> 2 mm), medium (2 - 1/16 mm), fine (< 1/16 mm)
 - 3.2.2 crystal shapes: euhedral, subhedral, anhedral, etc.
- 4 Mineral Composition
(%) quartz, feldspar, muscovite, biotite, chert, calcite, dolomite, rock fragments, etc.
- 5 Sedimentary Structures
 - 5.1 bedding
 - 5.2 nodules, concretions, geodes
 - 5.3 sole marks
- 7 Rock Name

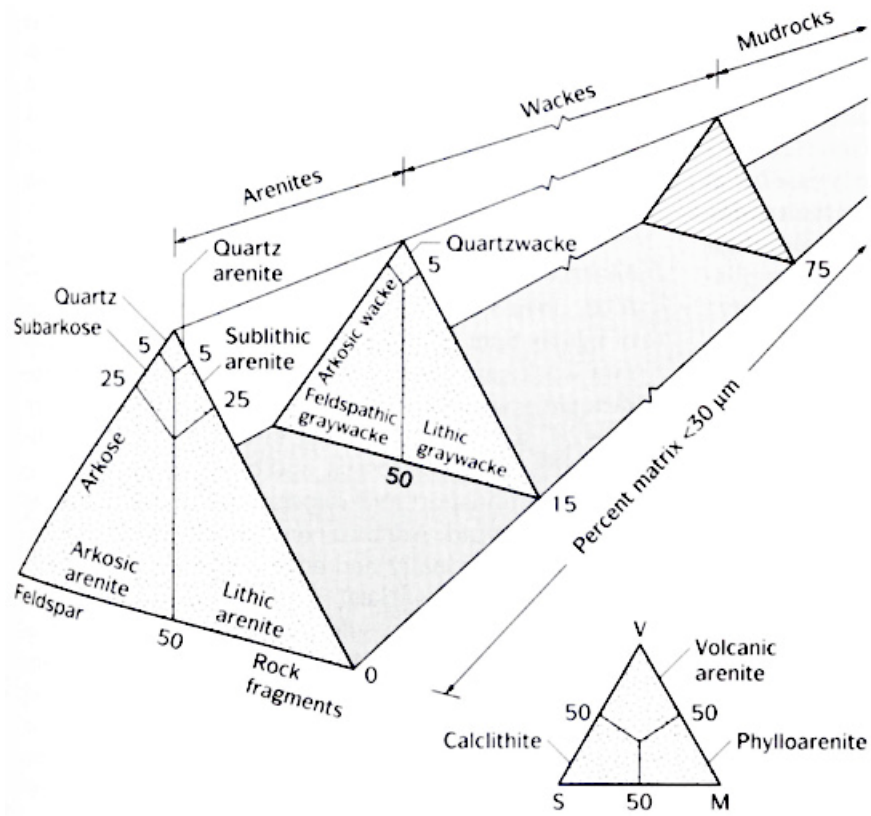
Igneous Rocks

1. Color (fresh and weathered)
2. Texture
 - 2.1 aphanitic, phaneritic, glassy, pyroclastic
 - 2.2 porphyritic or non-porphyritic
 - 2.3 grain sizes (if large enough to see)
 - 2.4 fabric

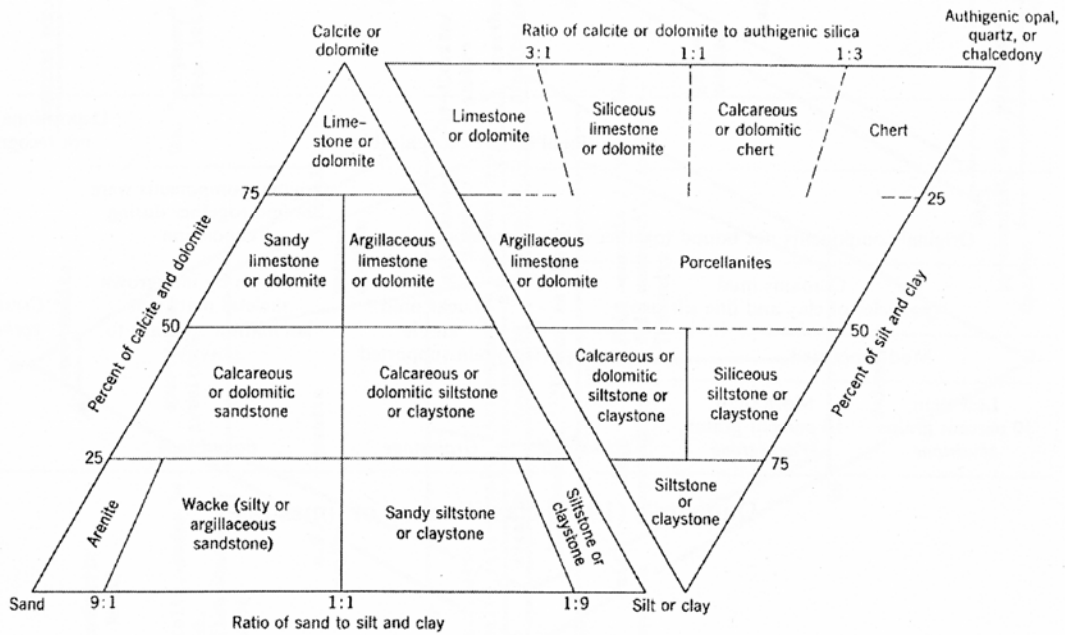
- 2.4.1 panidiomorphic-, hypidiomorphic-, allotriomorphic-granular
- 2.4.2 ophitic, diabasic, trachytic, etc.
- 3 Structures
 - 3.1 flow features
 - 3.2 gas features
 - 3.3 devitrification features
 - 3.4 schlieren, augen, orbicules
 - 3.5 inclusions (kind, size, shape, quantity)
- 4 Mineralogy (identify types, colors, shapes, sizes and quantities of each)
 - 4.1 essential
 - 4.2 varietal
 - 4.3 accessory
 - 4.4 alteration/secondary
 - 4.5 ratio of alkali feldspar to total feldspar
- 5 Rock Name

Metamorphic Rocks

- 1 Color (fresh and weathered)
- 2 Type of Metamorphism
- 3 Texture
 - 3.1 foliated
 - 3.1.1 slaty cleavage
 - 3.1.2 phyllitic
 - 3.1.3 schistosity
 - 3.1.4 gneissic banding
 - 3.2 non-foliated
 - 3.2.1 granoblastic
 - 3.2.2 hornfelsic
 - 3.3 lineated
 - 3.3.1 discrete or constructed?
 - 3.3.2
 - 3.4 porphyroblastic (give sizes of matrix grains and porphyroblasts)
- 4 Mineralogy
 - 4.1 mineral types
 - 4.2 sizes
 - 4.3 shapes
 - 4.4 color
 - 4.5 quantity
- 5 Rock Name
- 6 Metamorphic Facies




Dott's (1964) Classification of Sandstones.




Rock names for various sedimentary components. Note that sand, silt, and clay do not include detrital grains of calcite or dolomite. Modified after Williams et al. (1954).

	OVER 2/3 LIME MUD MATRIX				SUBEQUAL SPAR & LIME MUD	OVER 2/3 SPAR CEMENT		
Percent Allochems	0-1 %	1-10 %	10-50%	OVER 50%		SORTING POOR	SORTING GOOD	ROUNDED & ABRADED
Representative Rock Terms	MICRITE & DISMICRITE	FOSSILIFEROUS MICRITE	SPARSE BIOMICRITE	PACKED BIOMICRITE	POORLY WASHED BIOSPARITE	UNSORTED BIOSPARITE	SORTED BIOSPARITE	ROUNDED BIOSPARITE
Terminology	Micrite & Dismicrite	Fossiliferous Micrite	Biomicrite		Biosparite			
Terrigenous Analogues	Claystone		Sandy Claystone	Clayey or Immature Sandstone		Submature Sandstone	Mature Sandstone	Supermature Sandstone



LIME MUD MATRIX

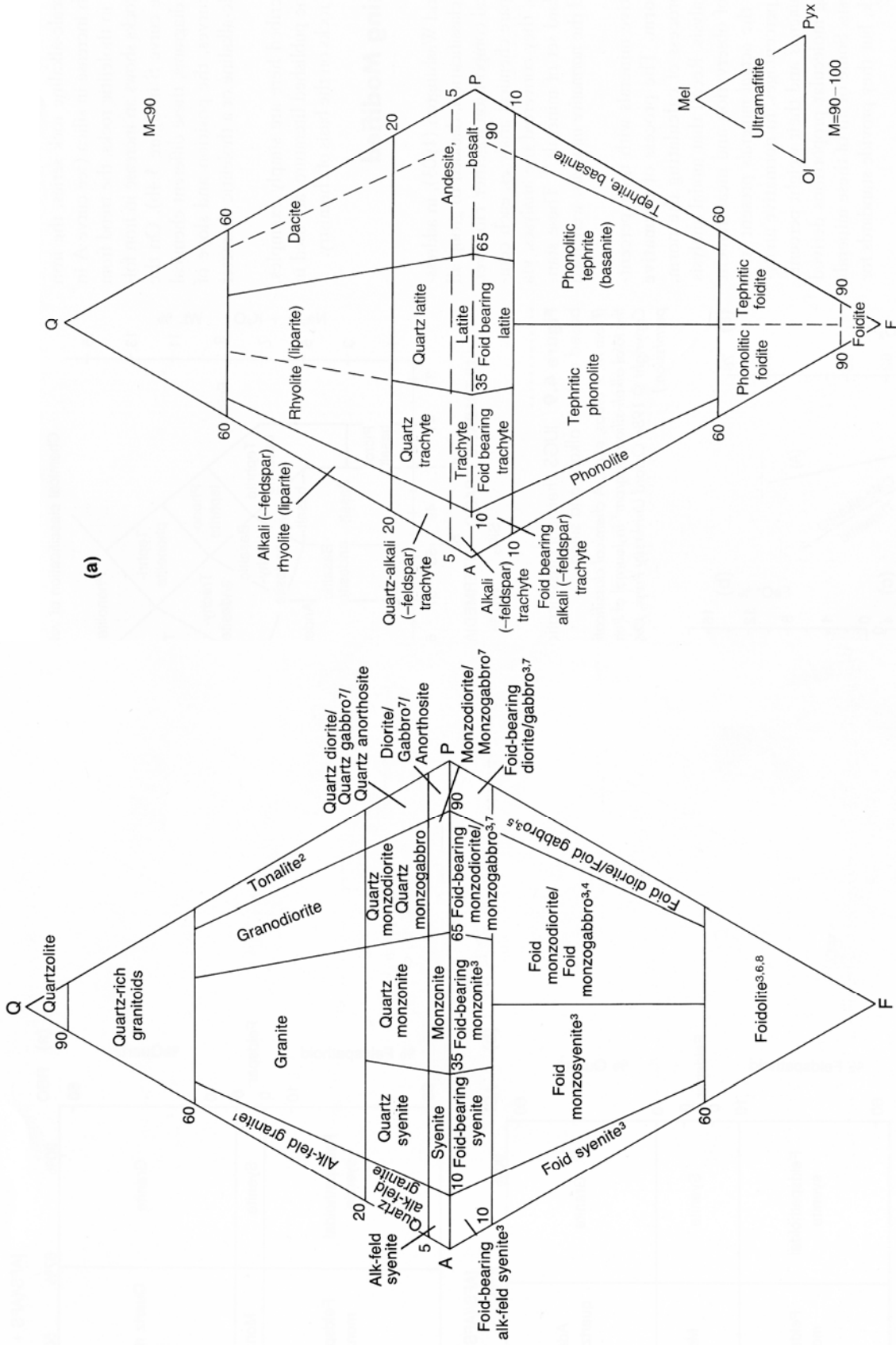


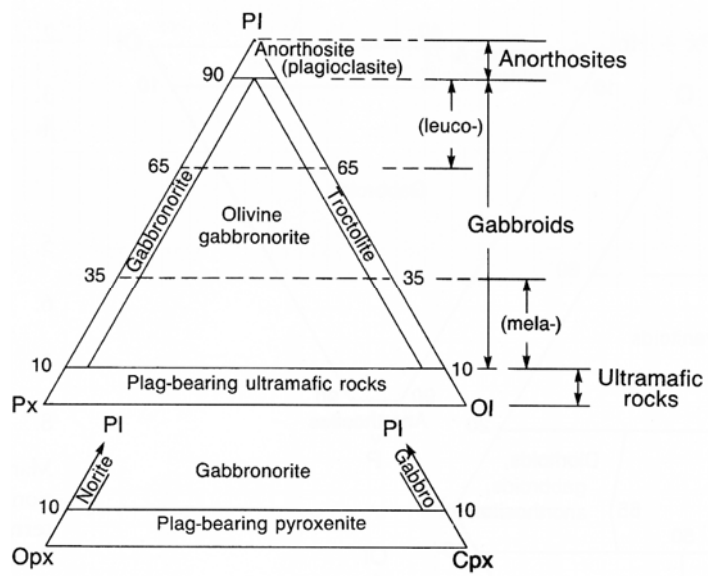
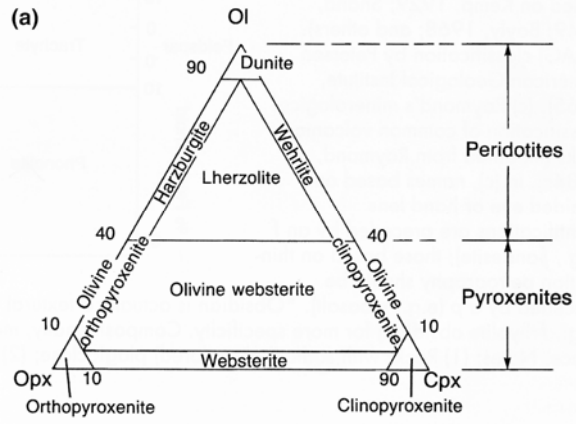
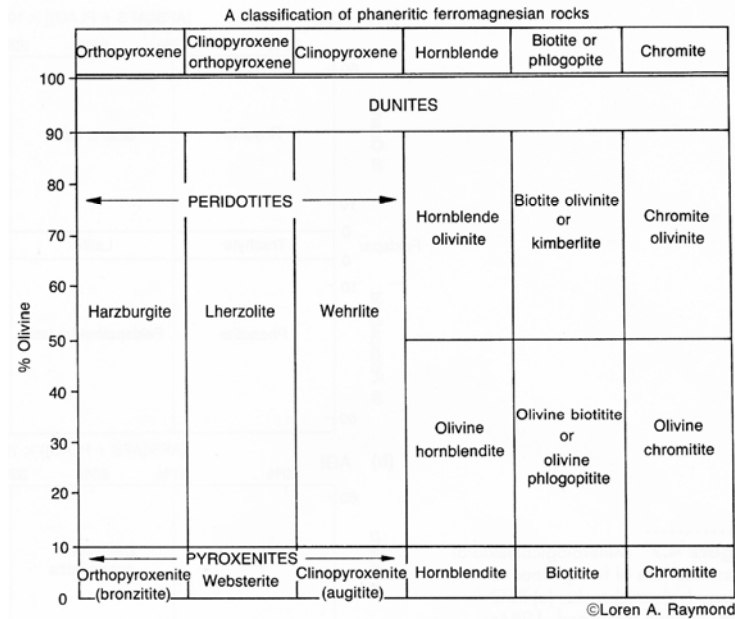
SPARRY CALCITE CEMENT

Folk's (1962) classification of limestones.

A					DEPOSITIONAL TEXTURE RECOGNIZABLE		DEPOSITIONAL TEXTURE NOT RECOGNIZABLE
Original components not bound together during deposition				Original components were bound together during deposition . . . as shown by intergrown skeletal matter, lamination contrary to gravity, or sediment-floored cavities are roofed over by organic or questionably organic matter and are too large to be interstices.		CRYSTALLINE CARBONATE	
Contains mud (particles of clay and fine silt size)			Lacks mud and is grain-supported				
Mud-supported					Lacks mud and is grain-supported		
Less than 10% grains	More than 10% grains	Grain-supported	Lacks mud and is grain-supported				
MUDSTONE	WACKESTONE	PACKSTONE			GRAINSTONE	BOUNDSTONE	(Subdivide according to classifications designed to bear on physical texture or diagenesis.)

Dunham's (1962) classification of limestones.





Texture		Rock name	Metamorphism		Dominant mineral composition	Original rock
			dominant kind	degree		
Foliated	fine grained	Slate	regional	low grade	clay chlorite	shale
		Phyllite	regional	medium grade	chlorite mica	shale
	coarse grained	Schist	regional	medium grade	mica quartz	shale
		Gneiss	regional	high grade	quartz amphibole feldspar	shale or granite
Nonfoliated	fine grained	Hornfels	contact		quartz amphibole feldspar	shale
	coarse grained	Quartzite	contact or regional			quartz sandstone
		reaction (no reaction with HCl) with HCl	Marble	contact or regional		calcite

Generic classification scheme for metamorphic rocks.