How are andesite rocks formed

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Graham would be an epic talk show host (as he would, Lorelai Gilmore, but they're basically the same person, right?), because: She's easily one of the fastest people in the world, so she can keep up with any guest. He has a healthy sense of skepticism, so he doesn't become shuddering. He's not a morning person. Night television is a much happier place for her. She can find humor in anything.... and there would always be food! Image Credit: Getty Images/TumblrRELATED: ThoughtCo uses cookies to provide you with a great user experience. By using ThoughtCo, you agree to our use of cookies. To ensure that our content is always up-to-date with current information, best practices, and professional advice, articles are routinely reviewed by industry experts with years of hands-on experience. Reviewed by January 07, 2020 There are several different uses for lava rock. Lava rock, also known as volcanic rock, is quite versatile. It is the product of volcanoes and full of air bubbles that makes it very light. BBQLave rock is used in gas barbecues. The flames heat the lava rock which then acts as charcoal on a regular grill to cook food very effectively and cleanly. You need to keep the rocks clean between uses or you can simply replace them. Lava rock can make an effective landscape on a flower bed or edge. It is not as effective as a pathway due to irregular shape. The lava rock can be colored to give it a very surprising effect on the garden. AquariumLave Rock is often used in aquariums and terrariums. It looks good and provides texture to the area, but has the advantage of being much lighter than normal rocks so it will not put tension in the glass. SurgicalAlgunos lava rocks is solid obsidian and can be used in surgical tools, as it is even sharper than steel and gives a much cleaner cut. Historically, this type of lava rock, which has no air bubbles, was used by Native Americans to make arrowheads. Sedimentary rocks are the second great class of rock. While igneous rocks are born hot, sedimentary rocks are born fresh in the surface, mainly underwater. They usually consist of layers or strata; therefore, they are also called stratified rocks. Depending on what they are made of, sedimentary rocks fall into one of three types. The main thing about sedimentary rocks is that they were once sediments—mud and sand and gravel and clay—and were not much changed as they became rock. The following traits are related to that. They are usually arranged in layers of sandy or clay material (strata) such as those you will see in excavations or a hole dug into a sand dune. They are usually the color of the sediment, i.e. light brown to light gray. They can preserve signs of life and surface activity, such as fossils, footprints, wave marks, etc. The most common set of sedimentary rocks consists of granular materials that are produced in sediments. Sediment consists mainly of surface minerals — quartz and clays — that are made by physical decomposition and chemical alteration of rocks. These are swept away by water or wind and placed in a different place. Sediment can also include pieces of stones and shells and other objects, not just pure mineral grains. Geologists use the word clasts to denote particles of all kinds, and rocks made of clasts are called classic rocks. Look around where the world's classic sediment goes: sand and mud are swept away by rivers to the sea, above all. The sand is made of quartz, and the mud is made of clay minerals. As these sediments are constantly buried over geological time, they are packed together under pressure and under heat, not much more than 100 C. In these conditions the sediment is cemented into rock: the sand becomes sandstone and the clay becomes shale. If gravel or pebbles are part of the sediment, the rock that forms is the cluster. If the rock breaks and recements, it's called a gap. It is worth noting that some rocks commonly grouped in the igneous category are actually sedimentary. Tuff is consolidated ash that has fallen from the air in volcanic eruptions, so it is as sedimentary as a sea clay. There is some movement in the profession to recognize this truth. Another type of sediment actually arises at sea such as microscopic organisms, plankton - build dissolved calcium carbonate shells or silica. The dead plankton constantly showers its dust-sized shells on the seabed, where they accumulate in thick layers. This material becomes two more types of rock, limestone (carbonate) and querlica (silica). These are called organic sedimentary rocks, although they are not made of organic material as a chemical would define it. Another type of sedimentation forms where dead plant material accumulates in thick layers. With a small degree of compaction, becomes a mob; after a much longer and deeper burial, it turns into coal. Coal and peat are organic in both the geological and chemical senses. Although peat is forming in parts of the world today, the large coal beds we extract during times past in huge Today there are no coal swamps because conditions do not favor them. The sea has to be much higher. Most of the time, geologically speaking, the sea is hundreds of meters higher than today, and most continents are shallow seas. That's why we have sandstone, limestone, shale and coal in most of the middle of the United States and elsewhere on the continents of the world. (Sedimentary rocks are also exposed when the earth rises. This is common around the edges of Earth's lithospheric plates. These same ancient shallow seas sometimes allowed large areas to insulate and begin to dry out. In that environment, as seawater becomes more concentrated, the minerals begin to come out of the solution (precipitated), starting with calcite, then gypsum, then halite. The resulting rocks are certain limestones, gypsum rock and rock salt respectively. These rocks, called the evaporite sequence, are also part of the sedimentary clan. In some cases, chert can also be formed by precipitation. This usually occurs below the surface of the sediment, where different fluids can circulate and interact chemically. All types of sedimentary rocks are subject to further changes during their stay underground. Fluids can penetrate them and change their chemistry; low temperatures and moderate pressures can change some of the minerals in other minerals. These processes, which are smooth and do not deform rocks, are called diagenesis rather than metamorphism (although there is no well-defined boundary between the two). The most important types of diagenesis involve the formation of dolomite mineralization in limestones, the formation of oil and higher degrees of coal, and the formation of many types of ore bodies. Zeolite minerals of industrial importance are also formed by diagenetic processes. You can see that each type of sedimentary rock has a story behind it. The beauty of sedimentary rocks is that their strata are full of clues as to what the past world was like. These tracks can be fossils or sedimentary structures such as marks left by streams of water, mud cracks, or more subtle features seen under the microscope or in the lab. From these tracks we know that most sedimentary rocks are of marine origin, usually forming in shallow seas. But some sedimentary rocks formed on land: classic rocks made on the bottoms of large freshwater lakes or as accumulations of desert sand, organic rocks on peatlands or lake beds, and evaporites on beaches. These are called continental or terogenous sedimentary rocks (formed by soil). Sedimentary rocks are rich in geological history of a special type. While igneous and metamorphic rocks also have stories, they involve Deep ground and require intensive work to decipher. But in sedimentary rocks, one can recognize, in very direct ways, what the world was like in the geological past. Rocks are important because geologists use evidence of them to learn what Earth was like in the past. They allow scientists to build a to learn what events happened before people lived. Rocks can answer a series of questions about what Earth was like in the past. They can indicate whether a particular part of the Earth was under the ocean or on top of a mountain. Scientists also use them to help determine whether the atmosphere was thick or thin and whether the weather was warm or cold at any given time. Learning about how The Earth existed in the past allows scientists to learn how it works in the present and is likely to work in the future. For example, geologists use rocks to determine how temperature changes affected Earth and life on Earth in the past. This helps scientists understand how global climate change is affecting the planet. Granite and basalt may be the most important types of rocks in the Earth's crust. Both are igneous rocks, meaning they form from cooling magma. Granite is the most common type of rock in continental land masses, and basalt makes up most of the ocean floor. Floor.