Geology 12 Igneous Rocks: Part #2-INTRUSIVE STRUCTURES

Lecture Notes, Figures, and Images

REMEMBER!

Molten rock underground is called MAGMA.

- Molten rock above ground is called LAVA.
- We will now deal with materials that form underground (intrusive) from MAGMA!

Plutonic = Igneous Intrusive Structures:

Formed from Magma. Rises through "Country Rock" in two ways:

1. If magma is <u>less dense</u> than surrounding country rock, then it will be <u>buoyant</u> and rise on its own.

n If magma is <u>more dense</u> than surrounding country rock, then it must be <u>under</u> <u>pressure</u> in order to rise.



Type of "Intrusion" is determined by:

- **1.** Properties of the Magma.
- 2. Composition of the Country Rock.
- 3. Structure of the Country rock.

Any Intrusion or Plutonic Rock structure, regardless of shape or size can be referred to as a PLUTON.

- i. Concordant Plutons.
 - Tend to be parallel to country rock.
 - ii. Discordant Plutons.

Tend to cut across country rock.



You are responsible for the following Seven Plutonic (Igneous Intrusive) Rock Structures:

> 1. Batholiths 2. Stocks 3. Sills 4. Dykes 5. Xenoliths **Pipes / Diatremes** 6. 7. Laccoliths / Lopoliths 8. Chilled Margin

Batholith:

Bath-O-Lith!

Lith = Rock

Bath = large liquid body...

you know...like the TUB!

Therefore...

BATHOLITH = Rock formed from large liquid body





Batholith



Batholith

Half-Dome in Yosemite Valley, California

Same Thing Different View!

Half-Dome and El Capitan in Yosemite Valley are part of the Sierra Nevada Batholith



Stock:

Stocks are often the top bulges of batholiths.

Stocks have an exposed surface area of <100 square kilometres



The Chief In Squamish, BC - stock on batholith

Same Thing ifferent View!

Part of the Coast Range Plutonic Complex



Sill:

A Sill = Horizontal to bedding plane



****Sills** are between layers, while <u>Dykes</u> cut across layers!







Batholith









Sill in Antarctica



Dyke:

A dyke = crosses bedding planes



Batholith







Basaltic / Mafic Dyke




"Mafic" Dyke

Nice Hat!



Dyke or Sill?

Why?





Felsic Dykes/Sills

Mafic Country Rock

Also note how this small dyke stands higher than the rock surrounding it!



Why might this be so??

If you look closely you will notice that the dyke is finer grained than the country rock.

This is because it cooled very quickly as it was surrounded by COOL country rock.

This means it is more dense than the surrounding country rock.

Because it is more dense...it is more resistant to weathering...

Therefore it weathers more slowly, and stands out higher than the surrounding rock which is weathering more quickly! We call this phenomena "Differential Weathering"

Very Dense

Not So Densel



Vertical ~40 mya cross-cutting mafic dyke

the shield do with the

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Xenoliths:







Dyke_



Country Rock

Xenolith The result of incomplete Wall Rock Assimilation





Xenolith

Partially-melted Xenolith

Xenolith.

Xenolith

Xenolith

Xenolith

Xenolith

Xenolith

Xenolith

Xenolith

Xer

Xenoliths

Pipe or Diatreme:

<u>Pipes</u> are usually feeder conduits to volcanoes or other inteusive igneous bodies



Batholith





Batholith

Laccolith or Lopolith:

Intrusion that force apart two strata, forming a lens shaped body



Lava flow









b

а

Which is Which?

Laccolith







Chilled Margin:



Middle Cools more slowly = (Insulated + Further from cold country rock) therefore it is Coarser Grained!

Chilled Margins =FineGrained =Rapid Cooling

Chilled margin

Chilled margin



Chilled margir

Chilled margin





Batholith








INTRUSIVE and EXTRUSIVE IGNEOUS BODIES DIAGRAM

INTRUSIVE: Draw all structures on bottom half of page. 2D or 3D - use p.142

(Batholith, Sill, Dyke, Xenolith, Stock/Pipe, Laccolith, Loppolith, Chilled Margin)

Earn easy marks!! Make it look good! 20 marks





