

Environmental Geology

Lecture 5



Texture

- There are two major types of texture in sedimentary rocks clastic and nonclastic
- 1- Clastic texture (broken or fragmental)
- Texture shown by rocks that have been formed from deposits of mineral and rock fragments
- Biochemical sedimentary rocks may also show clastic texture as in the case of rocks made up of shell fragment.



Texture

- 2- Nonclastic texture
- Grains usually crystalline (formed at the place of deposition)
- Depending on the size of crystal they divided into:
 - 1- Coarse crystalline
 - 2- Medium crystalline
 - 3- Fine crystalline



Lithification

- Lithification is the process by which the unconsolidated rock material is converted to consolidated coherent rock
- 1- Cementation
- When a binding agent
- Enters ground water and fill pore within the grain
- Thus cement (bind) the individual grains
- Convert sediment into rocks



Lithification

- Agents of cementation
 - -silica
 - - calcite
 - -dolomite
 - -iron oxide
- Cementation occurs in
 - Coarse grain
 - Medium grain



Lithification

- 2- Compaction
 - Pore space reduced by pressure
 - - by overlying sediments
 - -by pressure resulting from earth movements
 - As a result the coherence between the grain increase
- 3- Desiccation [The process by which water is driven out]
 - Occurs as a result of
 - - Compaction



Lithification

- - Evaporation
- Cause
- - Increasing coherence between grains
- Occurs
- - In fine grained sediments (clay)
- 4- Crystallization
- Cause
- -Lithification
- - Crystallization



Lithification

- Also serves to harden deposits that have been laid down by mechanical processes and sedimentation