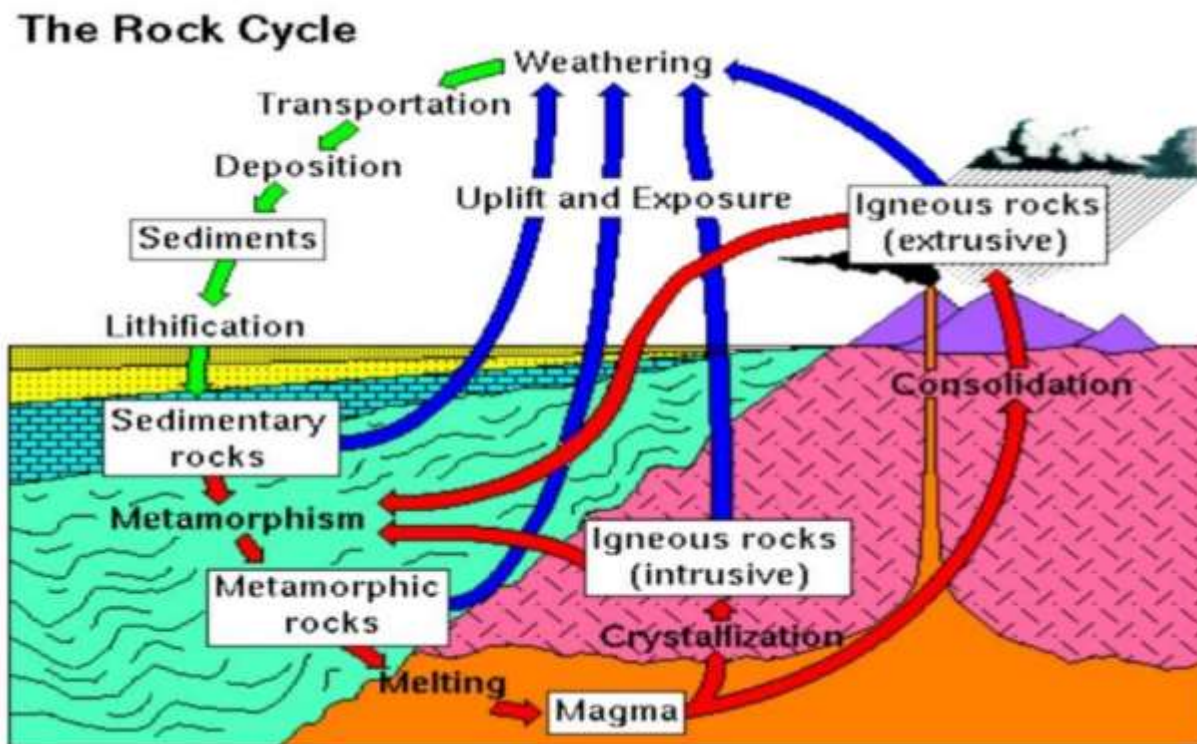


THE ROCK CYCLE

Is a continuous process that describes how rocks cycle the 3 types, **igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic** over geological timescales, it is not strictly linear but it is a continuous process where rocks can transition between the 3 types

- Sedimentary rocks can undergo metamorphism to become metamorphic rocks.
- Any type of rock exposed at the Earth's surface can be weathered and eroded to form sediments, restarting the cycle.
- Igneous rocks can melt and reform as magma, restarting the cycle from its initial stage.

They were discovered by **James Hutton** a **Scotch Scientist** in **1785**



MAIN PROCESSES OF THE ROCK CYCLE

(CRYSTALLIZATION, EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, METAMORPHISM)

Crystallization is the process by which crystals form from cooling magma leading to the creation of igneous rocks (**intrusive–extrusive**)

Weathering is wearing down rocks at the earth's surface into smaller pieces called rock detritus, it can be done by multiple factors such as water, air, and friction, it's likely due to weather factors, it has two types, chemical and mechanical



Transportation process

Detritus are transported fragments to depositional basins in low land, low land is the area where wind or water go to and deposit the sediments in

Sedimentation is When materials are deposited and layered over each other, creating sediments, they are deposited when the ability of the transporting agent aka air or water is weakened

Lithification is when the lower beds of sediment are affected by the pressure of the upper beds, they get closer and get condensed into rocks

Metamorphism Is when a rock is exposed to heat or pressure or chemical reactions forcing it to adapt and change

Melting

When metamorphic rocks melt into magma because of the increase in temperature and pressure

ROCKS

Are natural solid bodies consisting of minerals combined together at different ratios, they are classified into **igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic**

