## **GLOSSARY**

- Advection: The transfer of heat or matter by the flow of a fluid, especially horizontally in the atmosphere or the sea.
- **Albedo:** Is a measure of how much light that hits a surface is reflected without being absorbed.
- Andesitic lava: A high viscosity lava with high silica content.
- Apparent polar wandering: Is the perceived movement of the Earth's paleo-magnetic poles relative to a continent while regarding the continent being studied as fixed in position. ... In reality, the relative polar movement can be either real polar wander or continental drift (or a combination of both).
- Arenites: clastic rock with sand grain size between 0.0625 mm (0.00246 in) and 2 mm (0.08 in) and contain less than 15% matrix.
- Argillite: is a fine-grained sedimentary rock composed predominantly of hardened clay particles. They contain variable amounts of siltsized particles.
- Diatomites: Naturally occurring fossilized remains of diatoms. Diatoms are single-celled aquatic algae.
- **Differentiation:** Is a complex process whereby a single melt can produce a wide variety of different igneous rocks.
- Directed pressure: Is non-uniform, i.e. it is not equal in all directions. It is caused by tectonic forces. Such forces cause the development of major structures such as folds and faults, as well as acting as metamorphic agent.
- Emplaced: Inclusion of igneous rock in older rocks, or the development of an ore body in older rocks.
- Geodetic: The scientific study of the size and shape of the Earth, its field of ztides.
- Ichnofossils: are an expression of the alteration of all textural and structural features in sedimentary

- rocks by living organisms. Often the organism that produced these structures leave no skeletal remains and hence the products of their activities are known as "trace" fossils.
- Lahar: a destructive mudflow on the slopes of a volcano.
- **Nebula**: A nebula is a giant cloud of dust and gas in space.
- **Phyllite**: Is a type of foliated metamorphic rock created from slate that is further metamorphosed so that very fine grained white mica achieves a preferred orientation.
- Primordial: Existing in or persisting from the beginning
- Pyroclastic: Is a fast-moving current of hot gas and volcanic matter that moves away from a volcano.
- Radiolarian ooze: A deep-sea ooze in which at least 30 per cent of the sediment consists of the siliceous radiolarian tests.
- Rudites: is a general name used for a sedimentary rock that are composed of rounded or angular detrital grains, i.e. granules, pebbles, cobbles, and boulders, which are coarser than sand in size.
- Specific yield: is defined as the volume of water released from storage by an unconfined aquifer per unit surface area of aquifer per unit decline of the water table.
- Strategic deposits:
- Structural traps: is a type of geological trap that
  forms as a result of changes in the structure of
  the subsurface, due to tectonic, gravitational and
  compactional processes.
- Tephra: rock fragments and particles ejected by a volcanic eruption.
- Yield strength: the stress at which a specific amount of plastic deformation is produced.

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