

# Geology 12

## Unit 0 – Introduction

### Day 3 – Intro to Geology

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Block: \_\_\_\_\_

#### What is Geology?

soil erosion wind weathering water oceans glaciers underground surface sedimentary fossils  
earth's history rocks volcanoes igneous metamorphic earth's interior plate tectonics intrusions  
earthquakes mineral resources mining mountains other planets

#### Geology as it fits into the other sciences:

- **Physics:** geophysics seismology
- **Biology:** paleontology
- **Chemistry:** mineralogy petrology geochemistry
- **Astronomy:** planetary geology helioseismology
- **Geology:** economic geology hydrology engineering geology mining engineering historical geology  
geomorphology oceanography structural geology volcanology

#### What Geologists do:

- Locate Geologic Resources
- Geologic Hazard Mitigation
  - Geological and Mining Engineering
  - Site Study
  - Land-Use Planning
- Environmental Protection
  - Environmental Impact
  - Ground Water and Waste Management
- Research

#### Unique aspects of Geology:

- Importance of Relationships
  - Sequential
  - Spatial
- Importance of Time
- Distinctive Problems of Evidence
  - Slow Rates
  - Rare Events
  - Destruction of Evidence
  - Inaccessibility

## The speed of Geology:

Cutting of Grand Canyon  $2 \text{ km}/3 \text{ m.y.} = 1 \text{ cm}/15 \text{ yr}$

Uplift of Alps  $5 \text{ km}/10 \text{ m.y.} = 1 \text{ cm}/20 \text{ yr}$

Opening of Atlantic  $5000 \text{ km}/180 \text{ m.y.} = 2.8 \text{ cm/yr}$

Uplift of average Mountain  $8 \text{ km}/150 \text{ m.y.} = 1 \text{ cm}/190 \text{ yr}$

Movement of San Andreas Fault  $5 \text{ cm/yr} = 7 \text{ m}/140 \text{ yr}$

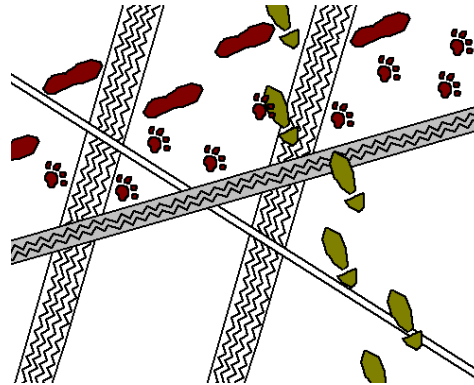
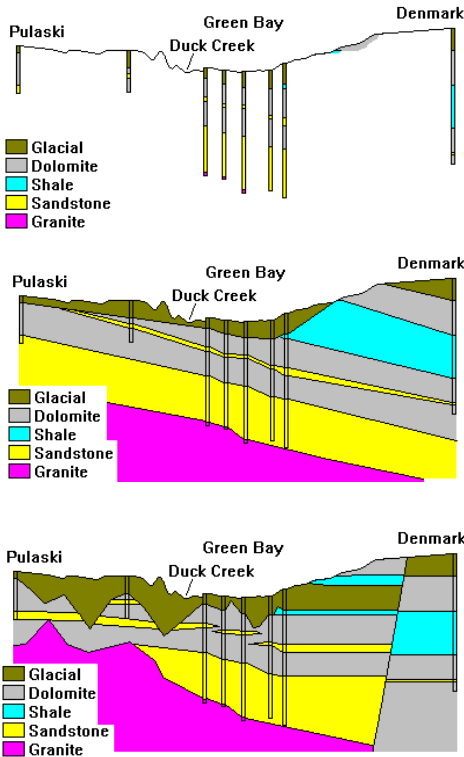
Growth of Mt. St. Helens  $3 \text{ km}/30,000 \text{ yr} = 10 \text{ cm/yr}$

## Scientific Principles in Geology:

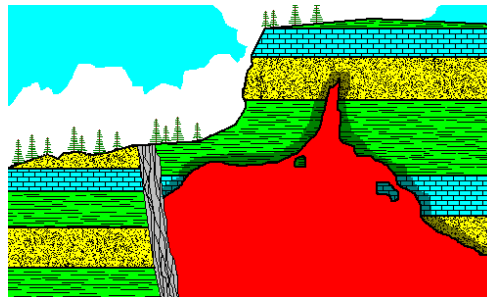
### Law of Parsimony

### Superposition

### Uniformitarianism



the idea that Earth has always changed in uniform ways and that the present is the key to the past



The simplest explanation that fits all the data is preferred  
Doesn't guarantee that things must be simple!

layers of rock are superimposed, or laid down one on top of another.  
The oldest rock strata will be on the bottom and the youngest at the top.

Out to the farthest stars, everything seems to obey the same laws of nature  
We find nothing in the rocks to suggest the laws of nature were different in the past