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GIANCARLO CONRAD

What Drives Metamorphism and Metamorphic Reactions? Geological Society of London
Isotope geochemistry has produced many technical developments recently that have revolutionised the potential information available on the tectonics of metamorphic belts from geochronology. This set of papers describes recent progress in integrating this new information with other datasets from metamorphic petrology on a mineral and sub-mineral scale.
Earth Materials The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc
Earth as an Evolving Planetary System, Third Edition, examines the various subsystems that play a role in the evolution of the Earth, including subsystems in the crust, mantle, core, atmosphere, oceans, and life. This third edition includes 30% new material and, for the first time, includes full color images in both the print and electronic versions. Topics in the great events chapters are now included in the beginning of the book, with the addition of a new feature of breakout boxes for each event. The second half of the book now focuses on a better understanding of Earth's history by looking at the interactions of the subsystems over time. The Earth's atmosphere, hydrosphere, and biosphere, crustal and mantle evolution, the supercontinent cycle, great events in Earth history, and the Earth in comparison to other planets are also covered. Authored by a world leader in tectonics who also authored the two previous editions Presents comprehensive coverage of the Earth's history that is relevant for both students and teachers Includes important section on Comparative Planetary Evolution, not found in other textbooks All illustrations presented throughout both the print and electronic versions in full color
Principles of Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology Infobase Holdings, Inc
Although it is known that what ultimately drives metamorphism is heat, what is less certain is the distribution of heat within the crust and the rates of heat flux through crustal rocks. This text explores the factors that control metamorphism and the rates of metamorphic processes.
Geochronology VSP
A major international text for intermediate and advanced students of metamorphic petrology.
A to Z of Earth Scientists, Updated Edition Academic Press
A to Z of Earth Scientists, Updated Edition is a comprehensive A to Z reference of Earth scientists in areas including plate tectonics, climate change, and planetary science. Designed for high school through early college students, this is an ideal reference of notable Earth scientists from the 19th century to the present. Featuring nearly 200 entries and 100 black-and-white photographs, this title uses the device of biography in order to put a human face on science—a method that adds immediacy to the prose for the high school student who may have an interest in pursuing a career in the earth sciences. People covered include: James Hutton (1726–1797) William Smith (1769–1839) Charles Lyell (1797–1875) Mary Anning (1799–1847) Inge Lehmann (1888–1993) Walter Alvarez (1911–1988) Doris Malkin Curtis (1914–1991) Marie Tharp (1920–2006) David Keeling (1928–2005) Dawn Wright (1961–present)
Petrology Cambridge University Press
The subject of mineralogy is moving away from the traditional systematic treatment of mineral groups toward the study of the behaviour of minerals in relation to geological processes. A knowledge of how minerals respond to a changing geological environment is fundamental to our understanding of many dynamic earth processes. By adopting a materials science approach, An Introduction to Mineral Sciences explains the principles underlying the modern study of minerals, discussing the behaviour of crystalline materials with changes in temperature, pressure and chemical environment. The concepts required to understand mineral behaviour are often complex, but are presented here in simple, non-mathematical terms for undergraduate mineralogy students. After introductory chapters describing the principles of diffraction, imaging and the spectroscopic methods used to study minerals, the structure and behaviour of the main groups of rock-forming minerals are covered, and the role of defects in the deformation and transformation of a mineral are explained. The energy changes and the rate of transformation processes are introduced using a descriptive approach rather than attempting a complete and rigorous treatment of the thermodynamics and kinetics. Examples and case histories from a range of mineral groups are set in an earth science context, such that the emphasis of this book is to allow the student to develop an intuitive understanding of the structural principles controlling the behaviour of minerals.
Gneiss Domes in Orogeny American Geophysical Union
This book covers the entire spectrum of mineralogy and consolidates its applications in different fields. Part I starts with the very basic concept of mineralogy describing in detail the implications of the various aspects of mineral chemistry, crystallographic structures and their effects producing different mineral properties. Part II of the book describes different aspects of mineralogy like geothermobarometry, mineral thermodynamics and phase diagrams, mineral exploration and analysis, and marine minerals. Finally Part III handles the applications in industrial, medicinal and environmental mineralogy along with precious and semiprecious stone studies. The various analytical techniques and their significance in handling specific types of mineralogical problems are also covered.
Metamorphic Phase Equilibria and Pressure-temperature-time Paths Springer Science & Business Media
A textbook providing a quantitative approach to the petrologic principles of igneous and metamorphic rocks in a new edition.
Petrochronology Springer Science & Business Media
This textbook provides a basic understanding of the formative processes of igneous and metamorphic rock through quantitative applications of simple physical and chemical principles. The book encourages a deeper comprehension of the subject by explaining the petrologic principles rather than simply presenting the student with petrologic facts and terminology. Assuming knowledge of only introductory college-level courses in physics, chemistry, and calculus, it lucidly outlines mathematical derivations fully and at an elementary level, and is ideal for intermediate and advanced courses in igneous and metamorphic petrology. The end-of-chapter quantitative problem sets facilitate student learning by working through simple applications. They also introduce several widely-used thermodynamic software programs for calculating igneous and metamorphic phase equilibria and image analysis software. With over 350 illustrations, this revised edition contains valuable new material on the structure of the Earth's mantle and core, the properties and behaviour of magmas, recent results from satellite imaging, and more.
Metamorphic Petrology Springer Nature
Volume 26 of Reviews in Mineralogy provides a multidisciplinary review of our current knowledge of contact metamorphism. As in any field of endeavor, we are provided with new questions, thereby dictating future directions of study. Hopefully, this volume will provide inspiration and direction for future research on contact metamorphism. The Mineralogical Society of America sponsored the short course on Contact Metamorphism, October 17-19, 1991, at the Pala Mesa Resort, Fallbrook, California, prior to its annual meeting with the Geological Society of America.
Metamorphic Pressure-temperature-time Paths Springer Science & Business Media
'Understanding Earth' takes students step-by-step to an understanding of, and possible solutions for, a specific conceptual problem in geology, offering guiding questions and exercises.
Geodynamics of the Lithosphere CRC Press
Fiordland, New Zealand offers an opportunity to study exposures of mid- to- lower crust that contain evidence for high temperature and pressure processes occurring beneath magmatic arcs. This thesis presents pressure, temperature, and time paths for rocks along Milford Sound to better understand the tectonic history and timing of metamorphism within and adjacent to the Anita Shear Zone. Samples analyzed are from St. Anne Point to near Milford Village here named the Milford Sound Transect. Rocks from the Thurso Gneiss (18MSNZ510a), Milford Geiss (15NZ51), Pembroke Granulite (05NZ12), and Camp Oven Creek Paragneiss (15NZ63), from west to east along the Milford Transect yielded garnet Sm-Nd ages of 99℗ł7, 93℗ł5, 122℗ł2, and 119℗ł8 Ma. Mineral assemblage diagrams and thermobarometry indicate somewhat higher pressures and temperatures in the central and eastern parts of the Milford Transect. Rocks in the Anita Shear Zone (18MSNZ511b; 18MSNZ510a) equilibrated at 9.5 to 11 kbar at temperatures of 650-700 ℗‘C and 525 ó3 625 ℗‘C, respectively. East of the Anita Shear Zone (15NZ51) peak metamorphism reached 10.5 to 11 kbar at 625-675 ℗‘C. These new P-T-t data, with P-T data from Czertowicz and others (2016) and Klepeis and others (1999) provide a direct temporal link between garnet growth, high pressure metamorphism, and shear zone fabrics. Further east, samples 05NZ12, and 15NZ63 equilibrated at; 11-16 kbar at 640 ó3 725 ℗‘C; and 8.5-13.5 kbar at 525- 625 ℗‘C, respectively. Our new data delineates a ~ 7 km wide zone of 100 Ma 9.5 to 11 kbar metamorphism along the western, and a ~8 km wide zone of 11 kbar >100 Ma metamorphism along the eastern part of the Milford Transect. Garnet age differences between 15NZ51 and 05NZ12 of ca. 30 m.y., higher pressures of 11-16 kbar for 05NZ12, and the ~ 4 km distance between them is compatible with possible fault separation. I infer a fault or shear zone separating the young (100 Ma) medium pressure (9.5 to 11 kbar) metamorphism along the eastern Milford Transect and the considerably older (122 to 126 Ma) Pembroke Granulite metamorphism at higher pressure (11 kbar).
Metamorphic Pressure-temperature-time Paths Academic Press
Discusses rocks and the study of rock, including the different types, how they are formed, where they can be found on Earth, and how they are studied to learn more about the geological history of the Earth.
Metamorphic Pressure-temperature-time Paths Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG
Petrochronology is a rapidly emerging branch of Earth science that links time (ages or rates) with specific rock-forming processes and their physical conditions. It is founded in petrology and geochemistry, which define a petrogenetic context or delimit a specific process, to which chronometric data are then linked. This combination informs Earth's petrogenetic processes better than petrology or geochronology alone. This volume and the accompanying short courses address three broad categories of inquiry. Conceptual approaches chapters include petrologic modeling of multi-component chemical and mineralogic systems, and development of methods that include diffusive alteration of mineral chemistry. Methods chapters address four main analytical techniques, specifically EPMA, LA-ICP-MS, SIMS and TIMS. Mineral-specific chapters explore applications to a wide range of minerals, including zircon (metamorphic, igneous, and detrital/Hadean), baddeleyite, REE minerals (monazite, allanite, xenotime and apatite), titanite, rutile, garnet, and major igneous minerals (olivine, plagioclase and pyroxenes). These applications mainly focus on metamorphic, igneous, or tectonic processes, but additionally elucidate fundamental transdisciplinary progress in addressing mechanisms of crystal growth, the chemical consequences of mineral growth kinetics, and how chemical transport and deformation affect chemically complex mineral composites. Most chapters further recommend areas of future research.
Introduction to Metamorphic Textures and Microstructures Geological Society of America
With new chapters on volcanism, new appendices & sharper photos, together with extensive updating of the whole text, this new edition builds on the strengths of its predecessor.
Principles of Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology Geological Society of America

Metamorphic rocks make up the largest volume of the Earth. They systematically change their mineralogical composition as a result of tecto-thermal events. The outstanding feature of the 7th edition of this book is the large number of phase diagrams showing the stability relations among minerals and groups of minerals found in metamorphic rocks. The diagrams help to determine the pressure and temperature conditions under which a given collected set of metamorphic rocks may have formed. More than half of the chapters have been completely rewritten or revised. All figures have been edited and improved and recent advances in the field such as multiequilibria thermobarometry and pseudosections were incorporated in the text. The bibliography has been revised and extended, new research publications have also been included. Graduate students will find in depth information on the origin, significance and genesis of metamorphic rocks.

Petrogenesis of Metamorphic Rocks Cambridge University Press

This book is intended to serve as a text for an introductory course in geochemistry for undergraduate/graduate students with at least an elementary–level background in earth sciences, chemistry, and mathematics. The text, containing 83 tables and 181 figures, covers a wide variety of topics — ranging from atomic structure to chemical and isotopic equilibria to modern biogeochemical cycles — which are divided into four interrelated parts: Crystal Chemistry; Chemical Reactions (and biochemical reactions involving bacteria); Isotope Geochemistry (radiogenic and stable isotopes); and The Earth Supersystem, which includes discussions pertinent to the evolution of the solid Earth, the atmosphere, and the hydrosphere. In keeping with the modern trend in the field of geochemistry, the book emphasizes computational techniques by developing appropriate mathematical relations, solving a variety of problems to illustrate application of the mathematical relations, and leaving a set of questions at the end of each chapter to be solved by students. However, so as not to interrupt the flow of the text, involved chemical concepts and mathematical derivations are separated in the form of boxes. Supplementary materials are packaged into ten appendixes that include a standard–state (298.15 K, 1 bar) thermodynamic data table and a listing of answers to selected chapter–end questions. Additional resources for this book can be found at: www.wiley.com/go/misra/geochemistry.

Tectonics of the Coast Mountains, Southeastern Alaska and British Columbia Cambridge University Press

The collective outgrowth of presentations at a September 1992 meeting titled The Transition from Basalt to Metabasalt: Environments, Processes, and Petrogenesis, held in Davis, California under the auspices of IGCP Project 294, to discuss recent advances and to identify important areas for further

Understanding Earth Geological Society of America

This new edition of the classic textbook presents a large number of diagrams showing the stability relations among minerals and groups of minerals found in metamorphic rocks. The diagrams help to determine the pressure and temperature conditions under which a given set of metamorphic rocks may have formed. Other parameters that control metamorphic mineral assemblages are also discussed and pitfalls resulting from simplifications and generalizations are highlighted. The book discusses the most common metamorphic rock types, their nomenclature, structure and graphical representation of their mineral assemblages. Part I defines basic principles of metamorphism, introduces metamorphic processes, geologic thermometry and barometry and defines metamorphic grade. Part II presents in a systematic way mineralogical changes and assemblages found in the most common types of metamorphic rocks. The computation of diagrams is based on recent advances in quantitative petrology and geochemistry. An extensive bibliography, including the key contributions and classic papers in the field, make it an invaluable source book for graduate students and professional geologists.

Petrogenesis of Metamorphic Rocks Cambridge University Press

The large scale structure of the earth is caused by geodynamic processes which are explained using energetic, kinematic and dynamic descriptions. While "geodynamic processes" are understood to include a large variety of processes and the term is used by earth scientists quite loosely, the methods of their description involve well defined fields. Energetic descriptions are in volved with distribution of energy in our planet, typically expressed in terms of heat and temperature. Kinematic descriptions describe movements using velocities, strains and strain rates and Dynamic descriptions indicate how stresses and forces behave. As structural and metamorphic geologists we document in the field only the consequences of geological processes. The underlying causes are much harder to constrain directly. However, it is absolutely crucial to understand these causes or: "driving forces", if we are to explain the tectonic evolution of our planet. This book deals with the dynamic description of geological processes. Our descriptions relate causes and consequences - tectonic processes with field observations. In many cases, we will use equations as a concise form to describe processes and observations in nature. As we will be dealing mostly with large scale tectonic questions, the observations that we shall use are also on a large scale. For example, we shall use observations on the elevation (Fig. 1.1, 1.2) and heat flow of mountain ranges, the thickness of continents and the water depth of the oceans.