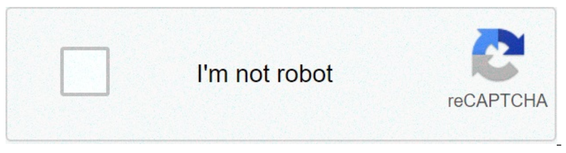

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Andesite igneous rock

Uses of andesite igneous rock. Hornblende andesite igneous rock. Is andesite an intrusive igneous rock. Andesite igneous rock characteristics. Andesite igneous rock texture. Andesite is an example of what igneous rock. Andesite igneous rock crystals. Andesite igneous rock composition.

For the extinct gender of the cephalopods, see Andesites. Intermediate volcanic rock IGNEA a Andesite champion (dark earth mass) with vesicles Amigdaloids full of zeolite. 8 cm visual diameter Â ¢ - /) [1] [2] [3] [4] It is an extruded volcanic rock of intermediate composition. In general, it is the intermediate type between basalt and riolite. It is fine-grained (Afanitica) or porphyry in weaving, and is mainly composed of plagioclase rich in sodium and pose or hornblende. [5] The vegetable is the extruding equivalent of the Plutonic diorite. Characteristic of the subduction zones, the vegetable represents the type of rock dominant in the insular arches. The average composition of the continental crust is secretary. [6] Together with the basalti, I am an important component of the Martian crust. [7] The name Andesite derives from the Andes mountain range, where this type of rock is in abundance. Description QAPF diagram with basalt / vegetable field highlighted in yellow. The vegetable is distinguished from the basalt for the SIO2> 52%. The Andesite is the O2 field of the TAS classification. Photomicrography of the slide-section slide (among the crossed polars) Monte di Andesite Ã ... 1Â "2arnov (VtÃƒÂ¡Â" âínik), Slovakia Pila di Andesite in Slovakia The vegetable is an ignea rock Afanitica (fine grain) with an intermediate silica content and low alkaline metal content. He has less than 20% quartz and 10% feldspapide in volume, with at least 65% feldspar in the rock consisting of plagioclase. This positions the borrowed in the basalt / bend field of the QAPF diagram. The vegetable is also distinguished from the basalt for its silica content greater than 52%. [8] [9] [10] [11] However, it is often not possible to determine the mineral composition of the volcanic rocks, due to their very fine granulometry, and the vegetables is chemically defined as a volcanic rock with a silica content between 57% and 63% and the About 6% of alkaline silica. Oxides. It places the pasta in the O2 field of the TAS classification. The basaltic vegetations, with a silica content between 52% and 57% is represented by the O1 field of the TAS classification, but is not a recognized type in the QAPF classification. [11] The vegetable is generally light gray or dark gray, due to its content of Hornblende or Persimen minerals. [5] But it can present a wide range of shades. The darker vegetable can be difficult to distinguish from the basalt, but a common rule, used outside the laboratory, is that the vegetable has a chromatic index less than 35. [12] The plagioclase in the pastries varies widely into the sodium content, from the anortite to oligoclase, but is typically Andesina. Puller minerals that can be present include lazy or ortopirossene. Magnetitis, zircons, apatitis, ilmenitis, biotis and garnet are common mineral accessories.[13] Alkaline feldspar can be present in smaller quantities. minors.Of Andesites can be refined according to the most abundant phenocrystone. Example: Hornblende-Phyric Andesite, if Cornbleste is the main mineral accessory. Andesite is usually porphyritic, containing larger crystals (phenocristi) of plagioclase formed before the extrusion that brought the magma to the surface, incorporated into a more finely granulated matrix. Piroxene or Cornoblende phenocristists are also common. [14] These minerals have the highest temperatures of fusion of typical minerals that can crystallize from the melted [15] and are therefore the first to form solid crystals. Generation of bushes in the arches of the Andesite island is typically formed on converging plate margins, but it can also occur in other tectonic settings. Magnesium in the island's arch regions derives from the interaction of the cloak plate and wedge, the wedge-shaped region between the strip plates and overwrite. During the point, the subdotten ocean crust is subjected to increasing pressure and temperature, leading to metamory. Hydrogen minerals such as amphili, zeolite, chlorito etc. (which are present in the oceanic lithosphere) dehydrate while they turn into more stable forms and anhydrous forms, releasing water and soluble elements in the excessive wedge of the cloak. The flux water in the wedge lowers the solid of the mantle material and causes partial fusion. [16] Due to the lower density of the partially molten material, it rises through the wedge until it reaches the lower limit of the overlying plate. The apples generated in the wedge of the mantle are of basaltic composition, but have a distinctive enrichment of soluble elements (for example potassium (K), barium (BA), and lead (PB) which are contributed by sediments that are in the upper part of the Subtender plate. Although there is evidence that suggest that the subtle oceanic crust can also merge during this process, the relative contribution of the three components (crust, sediments and wedge) to the basalti generated is still a question of debate. [17] Basalt so formed can contribute to the formation of vegetables through fractional crystallization, partial fusion of crust, or Magma mixing, all of which are discussed later. Genesis of cross-rounded volcanic rocks are created through different processes: fractional crystallization of a Mafic parent magma . Partial fusion of crusta material. Magma mixing between riolithic felwitch and basaltic mafia in a tank o Di Magma Partial melting of the metasomatized fractional crystallization cloak to obtain the spinning composition by fractional crystallization, a basaltic magma must crystallize specific minerals that are then removed from the spindle. This removal can take place in a variety of ways, but most commonly this occurs by setting The first minerals to crystallize and be removed by a basaltic parent are olive trees and amphibulals. These mafici minerals settle from the magma, forming mafici heaps. There is geophysical evidence from several arches that large layers ofCumulative lie at the base of the crust. Once these minerals have been removed, the molten has no basaltic composition. The silica content of the residual spindle is enriched with respect to the starting composition. The content of iron and magnesium is exhausted. While this process continues, the molten becomes increasingly evolved at the end becoming secretary. Without the continuous addition of mafic material, however, the melted event will eventually reach a rhyolic composition. Partial melting of the partially melted basalt crust in the wedge of the cloak moves upwards until reaching the base of the rind of the overlying. Once there, the basaltic melted can or submitted the crust, creating a layer of molten material to its base, or can move in the overlapping plate in the form of dams. If underplates the crust, the basalt can (in theory) cause partial fusion of the lower crust due to the transfer of heat and volatile. However, the heat transfer models show that the basalts of the arch seats at temperatures 1100-1240 Â ° C cannot provide enough heat to dissolve the lower cruster amphibolite. [18] Basalt can, however, dissolve pelitic upper crust material. [19] The secretary magmas generated in arches of the island, therefore, are probably the result of partial crust dissolution. Mixture of magma in the continental arches, like the Andes, the magma often accumulates in the low crust, creating Magma's rooms. Magmi in these tanks evolve into composition (dacitics to riolitica) through both the fractional crystallization process and the partial fusion of the surrounding countryside rock. [20] Over time in which continuous crystallization and the system loses heat, these tanks cool down. To remain active, Magma's rooms must have continued to recharge the hot basaltic jet in the system. When this basaltic material mixes with the evolved riolithic magma, the composition is returned to the hose, its intermediate phase. [21] Partial dissolution of the metasomatized coat The high magnesium drilled in the arches of the island can be pasted primitive, generated by the metasomatized cloak. [22] [23] Experimental tests show that the impoverished cloak rock exposed to alkali fluids, as it could be given by a subductive slab, generates magma similar to high-magnesium Andesites. [24] [25] Andesite in space in 2009, the researchers revealed that Andesite was found in two meteorites (number Gra 06128 and GRA 06129) which were discovered in the ice field this probably indicates a new mechanism to generate the crust of the site. [26] See also the Cashite List of Rock Types â € "List of Rock Types Recognized by Metamorphism Geologists â €" Change of minerals in pre-existing rocks without merging in liquid magma oceanic crust â € "layer of the ocean portion of a tectonic granite origins â € "common type of intrusive rock, fellsic, ignea with granular structure porphyria â €" Grain grain texture In a fine matrix references ^ Â «Andesite.â» Dictionary Merriam-Webster. Â «Andesite.â» Collinsictionary.com. HarperCollins. 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