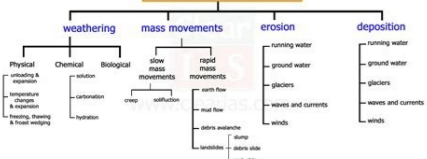
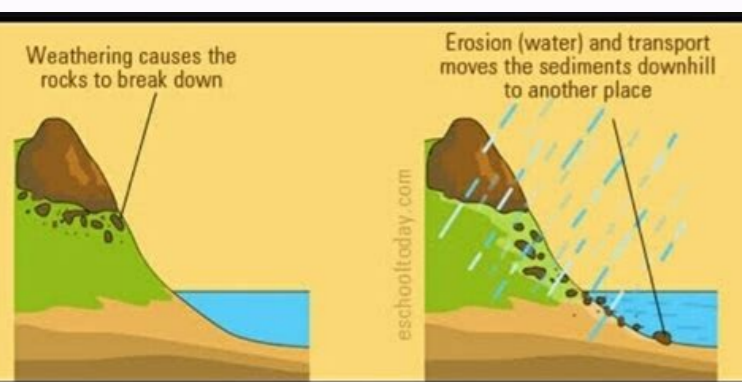
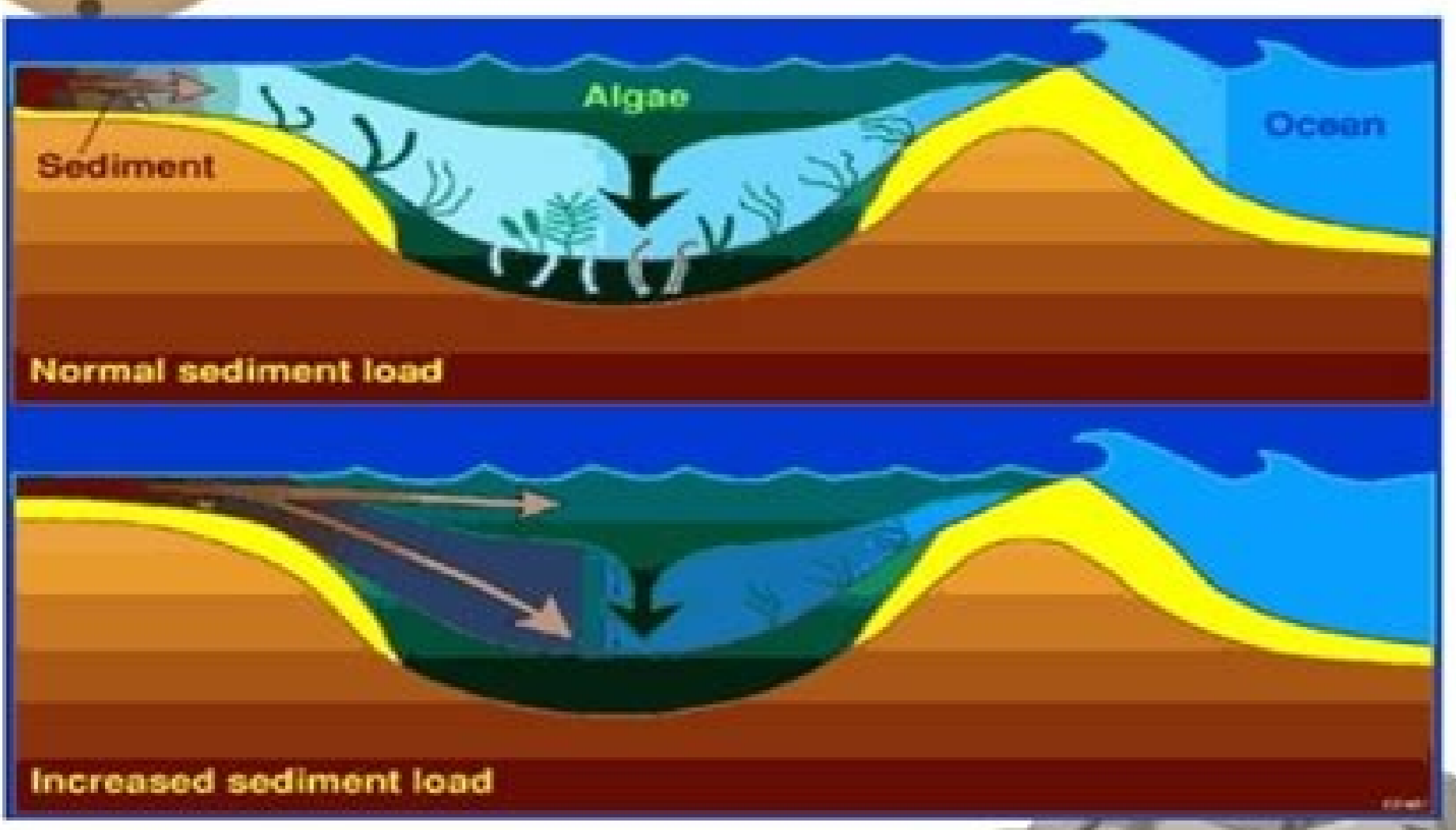


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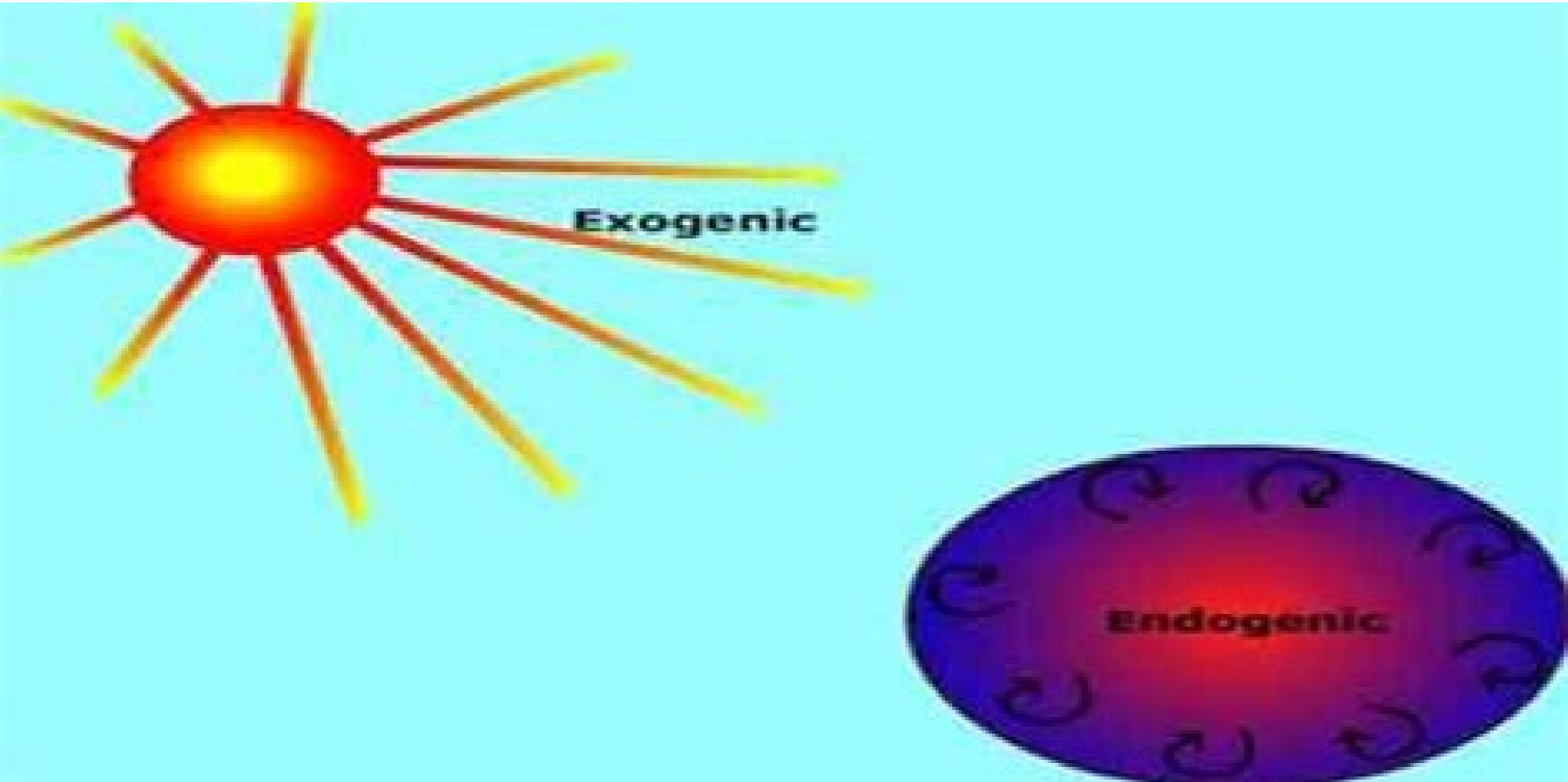


# Exogenous Processes on Earth



**15.1 Nature of Exogenic Processes**

- Weathering: breakdown of rock materials at and near Earth's surface
- Mass wasting



1. WEEK SIX Day 1, July 22, 2019 At the end of the lesson, the learners will be able to 1. Define Endogenic Processes; 2. Identify and explain each processes; 3. Realize the importance and contributions of these processes to the planet. 2. en-do-gen-ic /endōjenik/ Adjective, GEOLOGY Formed, located or occurring beneath the surface of the earth. 3. ENDOGENIC PROCESSES Endogenic Processes are geological processes that occur beneath the surface of the Earth. It is associated with energy originating in the interior of the solid earth. 4. ENDOGENIC PROCESSES The ground we live on is moving all the time. The forces within the earth that cause the ground to move are called ENDOGENIC FORCES. 5. ENDOGENIC PROCESSES 1. Folding & Faulting 2. Heat in the Earth's Interior 3. Magmatism 4. Metamorphism 5. Volcanism & Plutonism 6. PLATE TECTONICS VIDEO BY DA VINCI LEARNING YOUTUBE 7. ENDOGENIC PROCESS FOLDING & FAULTING 8. FOLDING When two forces push towards each other from opposite sides, the rock layers will bend into folds. The process by which folds are formed are due to compressional forces known as folding. There are large-scale and small-scale folds. Large-scale folds are found mainly along destructive plate boundaries. 9. FAULTING Faulting is the fracturing and displacement of more brittle rock strata along a fault plane either caused by tension or compression. A break in rock along which a vertical or horizontal rock movement has occurred is called a fault. 10. FAULTING The process of forming a fault is faulting. The line of fault which appears on land surface is known as fault line. These lines are often lines of weakness which allow molten rock to rise up onto the earth surface when there is active volcanic activity nearby. 11. TYPES OF FAULTING 12. ENDOGENIC PROCESS INTERIOR HEAT 13. CATEGORIES OF HEAT 1. Primordial Heat 2. Radioactive Heat 14. 1. PRIMORDIAL HEAT Heat generated during earth's formation. Sources: a. Accretion Energy b. Adiabatic Compression c. Core Formation Energy 15. a. ACCRETION ENERGY Heat released from collision of planetary objects during the early formation of the planets. 16. b. ADIABATIC COMPRESSION Heat generated as materials are compressed. c. CORE FORMATION ENERGY Heat from the earth's core 17. 2. RADIOACTIVE HEAT Heat generated by long-term radioactive decay. Sources: K40,Th232,U235, U238 18. How the earth's internal heat distributed? Consider CONVECTION and CONDUCTION 19. CONVECTION When a fluid, such as air or a liquid, is heated and then travels away from the source, it carries the thermal energy along. This type of heat transfer is called convection. The fluid above a hot surface expands, becomes less dense, and rises. 20. ENDOGENIC PROCESS MAGMATISM 21. MAGMATISM Happens when magma generated and develops into igneous rocks. 22. Where does magma form? 1. Mid-oceanic ridges 2. Mantle plumes 3. Subduction zones 23. MID-OCEANIC RIDGES The rising magma in mantle convection cell brings heat to the surface, transferring heat to the overlying rocks. 24. MID-OCEANIC RIDGES The transfer of heat due to the convection is accompanied by a decrease in pressure or decompression associated with the spreading of the tectonic plates. 25. MANTLE PLUMES The transfer of heat and the compression result to magma generation. The source of heat for mantle plumes is much deeper. 26. SUBDUCTION ZONES Oceanic crustal rocks are formed along spreading centers, typically beneath several kilometers of sea water. 27. ENDOGENIC PROCESS METAMORPHISM 28. METAMORPHISM Process of changing materials that make up the rock. The chemical components and geologic characteristics of the rock change because of exposure to heat & pressure. 29. Influencing Rock Behavior 1. Compression 2. Tension 3. Shearing 4. Confining 30. COMPRESSION Rocks push or squeeze against one another where the stress produced is directed towards the center. 31. TENSION Rocks pulled apart Rocks may separate in opposite direction 32. SHEARING Some of the portion of a plate at the edge may break away in different directions. Eventually making the plate smaller inside. 33. CONFINING The crust become compact, thus making it look smaller. 34. RESEARCH Deadline 07/29 In a short bond paper ; 1-2 paragraphs each: In what ways Endogenic Processes affect the following: 1. Global Climate 2. Earth's Surface Features 35. WEEK SIX Day 2, July 24, 2019 At the end of the lesson, the learners will be able to 1. Define Endogenic Processes; 2. Identify and explain each processes; 3. Realize the importance and contributions of these processes to the planet. 36. ENDOGENIC PROCESS VOLCANISM 37. exhibit-more-than-just-pictures-it-was-a-reunion-of-survivors-2/ Albert Garcia's award-winning photo taken on June 15, 1991 was chosen by Time as one of the "Greatest Images of the 20th Century" and also by the National Geographic Magazine as one of "100 Best Pictures" of the 20th Century. Garcia is currently the photo editor of Manila Bulletin. 38. YOUTUBE VIDEO 5 Most Deadly Volcanic Eruptions In Human History - Great Animation 39. PLUTONISM the formation of intrusive igneous rock by solidification of magma beneath the earth's surface. 40. VOLCANISM the phenomenon of eruption of molten rock (magma) onto the surface of the Earth or a solid-surface planet. 41. VOLCANO A volcano is a vent or opening on planet's surface which allows molten rock called magma, volcanic ash and gas to escape out onto its surface. A volcano gives a look like a mountain from which lava erupts. The hot magma erupting from a volcano is called lava. 42. TECTONIC PLATES Most volcanoes are formed by the movement of tectonic plates on the surface of the earth. These plates are basically huge pieces of rock that 'float' on the mantle (a layer of the earth that is sort-of liquid rock). 43. AREAS WHERE MOST VOLCANOES OCCUR Edge of tectonic plates 44. CRATER CALDERA Crater - funnel shaped pit at the top of a volcano. formed when material is blown out of the volcano by explosions Caldera - when the volcano collapses due to an empty magma chamber 45. Types of Volcano 46. COMPOSITE VOLCANOES Mt. Saint Helens in Washington state. Composite volcanoes often form the largest and tallest volcanoes. They are the most explosive and dangerous of the types of volcanoes. 47. CINDER CONE VOLCANOES Usually smaller in size than composite volcanoes, and the eruptions are smaller also. They form into steep cone shaped hills. Paricutin in Mexico 48. SHIELD VOLCANOES Shield volcanoes do not erupt or explode like composite or cinder cone volcanoes. Shield volcanoes have much smaller eruptions producing less ash. Muana Loa in Hawaii. 49. Gases and Pyroclasts 50. GAS & PYROCLASTS -Most of the gas released during eruption is water vapor -Carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and hydrochloric acid, are given off in lesser amounts -Surface water introduced into a volcanic system can greatly increase the explosivity of an eruption. Pyroclastic flow descending Mayon volcano, Philippines. 51. Types of Volcanic Eruptions 52. HAWAIIAN ERUPTION In a Hawaiian eruption, fluid lava is ejected from a vent as fire fountains or lava flows. The 1969 eruption at Mauna Ulu, a vent of Kilauea Volcano in Hawaii, was a spectacular example of fire fountaining. Photo by D.A. Swanson, USGS, August 22, 1969. 53. STROMBOLIAN ERUPTION Short bursts of glowing lava, created from the bursting of large gas bubbles at the summit vent of a volcano typify a Strombolian eruption. This photo, taken from the summit of Stromboli, a volcano in the Aeolian Islands, Italy, shows a classic example of this activity. Photo by Andrew Hague, Istockphoto.com. 54. VULCANIAN ERUPTION Relatively small but violent explosions of viscous lava create columns of ash and gas and occasional pyroclastic flows, as seen at this eruption of the Santiaguito volcanic dome complex in Guatemala. Photo by Jessica Ball, March 15, 2009. 55. PINIAN ERUPTION The largest and most violent of all explosive eruptions, Plinian eruptions send columns of pulverized rock, ash, and gases that rise into the atmosphere in a matter of minutes. Mount St. Helens in Washington State experienced a Plinian eruption following a major flank collapse in 1980. Photo by Austin Post, USGS, May 18, 1980. 56. Types of Lava Flow 57. PAHOEHOE A smooth and continuous lava crust. Pahoehoe forms when the effusion rate is low and consequently the velocity of lava flow is slow. Pahoehoe lava flow is usually at least 10 times slower than typical aa lava flow. 58. AA Aa lava is a rough bubbly crust of a lava flow. It is a major lava flow type. 59. PILLOW LAVA A distinctive lava flow morphology that has been appearing in our dredges is pillow lava. Pillow lavas form when hot lava flows into water and cools rapidly, creating long tubes and bulbous pillow-shaped mounds of rock. Pillow lavas are found not only in the ocean but also under glaciers that overlie volcanoes. 60. BLOCKY Blocky flows are common if the silica content of lavas is higher (composition of basaltic andesite to rhyolite). 61. YOUTUBE VIDEO What causes a volcanic eruption Live worksheets > English Finish!! Please allow access to the microphone Look at the top of your web browser. If you see a message asking for permission to access the microphone, please allow. Close You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 7 to 16 are not shown in this preview.

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