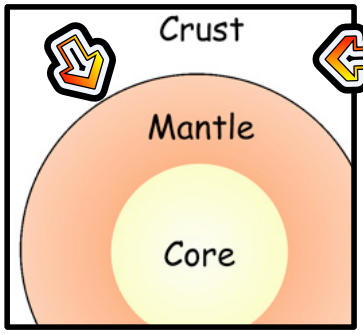
GLOSSARY

TERMS NOT EXPLAINED IN THE TEXT.

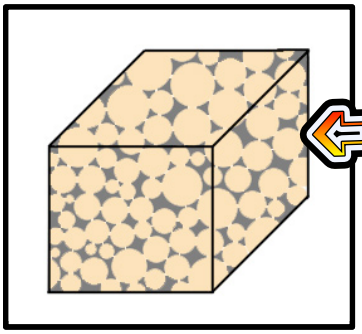
COAL
SOLID ROCK-LIKE FUEL MADE OF ORGANIC & INORGANIC CARBON COMPOUNDS DERIVED FROM THE FOSSILIZATION OF PLANT DEBRIS IN AN OXYGEN POOR ENVIRONMENT.

CARBONATE
ANY SEDIMENTARY ROCK PREDOMINANTLY MADE OF CARBONATE MINERALS, SUCH AS CALCITE ($CaCO_3$) OR DOLOMITE ($MgCO_3$).

CONGLOMERATE
ANY SEDIMENTARY ROCK PREDOMINANTLY MADE OF FRAGMENTS LARGER THAN 2MM ACROSS THAT ARE CEMENTED TOGETHER.



CRUST
THE THIN, ROCKY OUTER LAYER OF A PLANET. EARTH'S CRUST RANGES FROM 5 TO 100 KM IN THICKNESS, BEING APPROXIMATELY 1% OF THE EARTH'S RADIUS.



DENSITY
THE AMOUNT OF MASS IN A STANDARD VOLUME (OFTEN EXPRESSED AS KILOGRAMS PER CUBIC METER OR GRAMS PER CUBIC CENTIMETER).

EROSION
THE REMOVAL OF ROCK FROM A PARTICULAR AREA BY THE ACTION OF WIND, RIVERS, WATER CURRENTS, GLACIERS ETC.

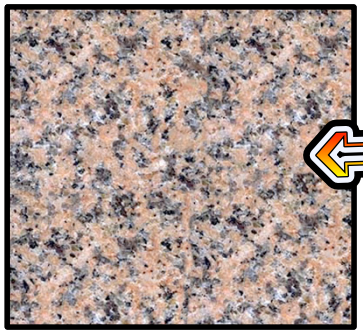
EVAPORTITE
CRYSTALLINE SEDIMENTARY ROCK FORMED WHEN WATER EVAPORATES CAUSING PRECIPITATION.

FOSSIL
TRACES OF ONCE LIVING ORGANISMS FOUND IN ROCKS.

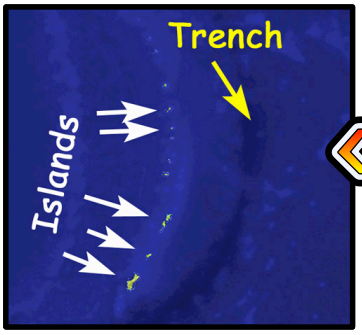
FRICTION
THE FORCE RESISTING MOVEMENT PRODUCED WHEN TWO BODIES ATTEMPT TO MOVE RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER.

GAS
NATURALLY OCCURRING GASSOUS FUEL MADE OF HYDROCARBONS LIKE METHANE (CH_4). ETHANE (C_2H_6) PROPANE (C_3H_8) & BUTANE (C_4H_{10}).

GLACIER
MASS OF ICE, FORMED BY THE COMPACTION OF SNOW, THAT FLOWS DOWNHILL.



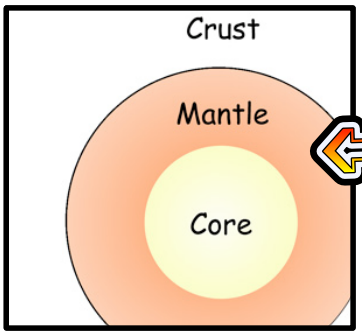
GRANITE
IGNEOUS ROCK MADE OF COARSE CRYSTALS, WITH QUARTZ AND POTASSIUM FELDSPAR BEING THE DOMINANT MINERALS.



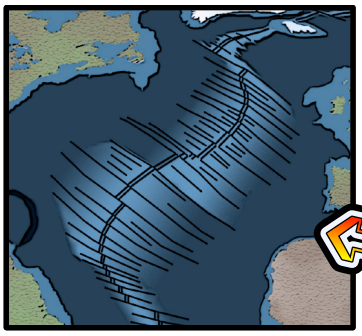
ISLAND ARC
SERIES OF VOLCANIC ISLANDS THAT FORM ABOVE A SUBDUCTION ZONE. THE ARC SHAPE RESULTS BECAUSE A SPHERICAL PLATE IS DIVING DOWN INTO A SPHERICAL PLANET.

LANDSLIDE
RAPID DOWNHILL MOTION OF ROCK & SOIL (AND OTHER DEBRIS).

LIMESTONE
A CARBONATE SEDIMENTARY ROCK MADE MOSTLY OF CALCITE.

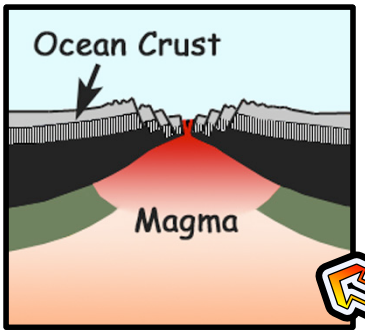


MANTLE
THE ZONE OF THE PLANET THAT EXTENDS FROM THE CRUST TO THE CORE. IN THE EARTH, THE MANTLE EXTENDS FROM BENEATH THE CRUST TO APPROXIMATELY HALF WAY TO THE CENTER.



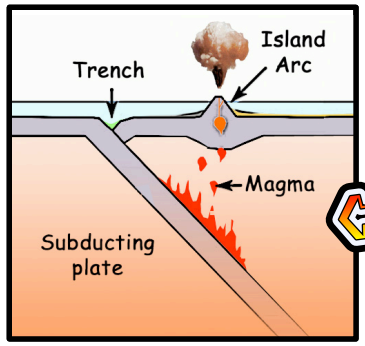
OIL
NATURALLY OCCURRING LIQUID FUEL MADE OF HYDROCARBONS AS BIG AS, OR BIGGER THAN, PENTANE (C_5H_{12}).

MID-OCEAN RIDGE
UNDERSEA, VOLCANIC MOUNTAIN CHAIN THAT IS THE SITE OF SEA FLOOR SPREADING.



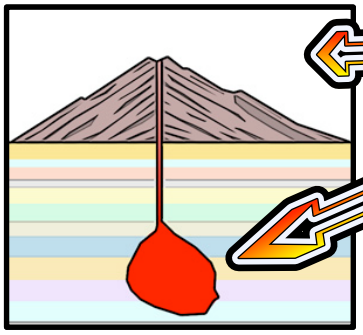
QUARTZ
CLEAR, HARD SILICATE MINERAL OF THE COMPOSITION SiO_2.

SEA FLOOR SPREADING
THE IDEA THAT OCEANS AREA CAN BE INCREASED DUE TO SUBMARINE VOLCANIC ACTIVITY INJECTING NEW ROCK AT THE MID-OCEAN RIDGES.



SUBDUCTION
THE PROCESS THAT CONSUMES OCEAN CRUST BY ITS BEING SLID BENEATH ANOTHER PLATE (EITHER MADE OF OCEANIC OR CONTINENTAL CRUST).

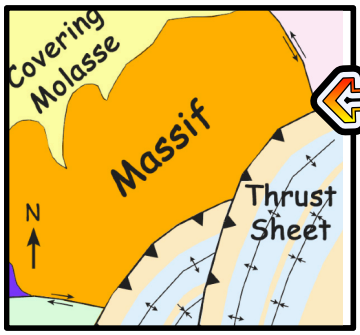
SLATE
FINE GRAINED METAMORPHIC ROCK PRODUCED BY CHANGES TO SHALE (OR SHALE LIKE ROCK). SLATE OFTEN HAS A DISTINCT CLEAVAGE



MAGMA
MOLTEN ROCK.

MAGMA CHAMBER
VOLUME OF THE EARTHS CRUST WHERE MAGMA EXISTS.

MASSIF
BLOCK OF THE EARTHS CRUST THAT IS MORE RIGID THAN THE SURROUNDING ROCK AND THEREFORE ACTS AS A UNIT. OFTEN BOUNDED BY FAULTS.



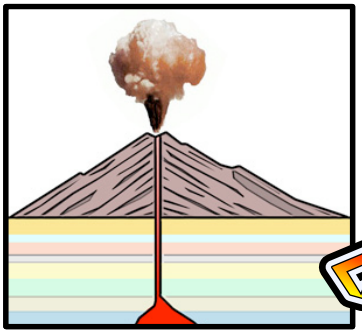
MICA
SILICATE MINERAL WITH A SHEET-LIKE STRUCTURE.

PLUNGE
ANGLE A LINE MAKES TO HORIZONTAL. OFTEN USED IN DESCRIBING THE HINGE OF A FOLD.

PYROCLASTIC
A VOLCANIC ERUPTION THAT EXPLOSIVELY PRODUCES ROCK FRAGMENTS.

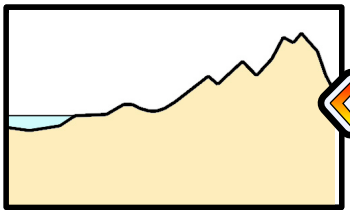
SANDSTONE A SEDIMENTARY ROCK MADE OF FRAGMENTS BETWEEN 2MM AND 1/16 MM IN SIZE, CEMENTED TOGETHER.

SHALE
LAYERED SEDIMENTARY ROCK MADE OF PARTICLES LESS THAN 1/16 MM IN SIZE, USUALLY CLAY.



STRESS
THE AMOUNT OF FORCE ACTING PER UNIT AREA

VOLCANO
A HILL THAT IS THE SITE OF THE EXTRUSION OF MAGMA OR PYROCLASTICS FROM A VENT.



TOPOGRAPHY
THE CONFIGURATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH INCLUDING ITS RELIEF AND THE POSITION OF ITS NATURAL FEATURES