

BRANCHES OF GEOLOGY

The background is a composite image. The left side shows a dark night sky filled with stars and the Milky Way galaxy. On the right, there's a lighter, hazy sky with some clouds. In the center, a large, dark rock formation is visible. A person's silhouette is standing on a ledge in the lower right, looking out at the landscape. The text "BRANCHES OF GEOLOGY" is overlaid in the center.

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PHYSICAL GEOLOGY

As a branch of geology, it deals with the "various processes of physical agents such as wind, water, glaciers and sea waves", run on these agents go on modifying the surface of the earth continuously.



CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

As a branch of geology, it deals with 'the study of minerals'. A mineral may be defined as a naturally occurring, homogeneous solid, inorganically formed, having a definite chemical composition and ordered atomic arrangement.

MINERALOGY



As a branch of geology, it deals with 'the study of crystals. A crystal is a regular polyhedral form bounded by smooth surfaces.

- The study of crystallography is not much important to civil engineering, but to recognize the minerals the study of crystallography is necessary.

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PETROLOGY

As a branch of geology it deals with 'the study of rocks'. • A rock is defined as "the aggregation of minerals found in the earth's crust".

The study of petrology is most important for a civil engineer, in the selection of suitable rocks for building stones, road metals, etc.

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STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

As a branch of geology, it deals with 'the study of structures found in rocks'. It is also known as tectonic geology or simply tectonics. Structural geology is an arrangement of rocks and plays an important role in civil engineering in the selection of suitable sites for all types of projects such as dams, tunnels, multi-storeyed buildings, etc.

The background of the slide is a photograph of a geological formation, possibly a canyon or a series of rock layers, with a blue overlay box containing the text. The number 6 is large and stylized, with a blue-to-white gradient and a dark blue outline.

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STRATIGRAPHY

As a branch of geology it deals with 'the study of stratified rocks and their correlation'.

The background of the slide is a photograph of a canyon with steep, layered rock walls. A large, semi-transparent number '7' is overlaid on the left side of the image. The text 'PALEONTOLOGY' is centered in the upper half of the slide.

PALEONTOLOGY

As a branch of geology, it deals with 'the study of fossils' and the ancient remains of plants and animals are referred to as fossils.

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HISTORICAL GEOLOGY

As a branch of Geology, it deals with "the study of minerals, rocks and materials of economic importance like coal and petroleum"..

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ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

As a branch of Geology, it deals with "the study of minerals, rocks and materials of economic importance like coal and petroleum"..

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MINING GEOLOGY

As a branch of geology, it deals with "the study of application of geology to mining engineering in such a way that the selection of suitable sites for quarrying and mines can be determined".

CIVIL ENGINEERING GEOLOGY



As a branch of geology, it deals with "all the geological problems that arise in the field of civil engineering along with suitable treatments". Thus, it includes the construction of dams, tunnels, mountain roads, building stones and road metals.

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HYDROLOGY

As a branch of geology, it deals with "the studies of both quality and quantity of water that are present in the rocks in different states" (Conditions).

RESOURCES ENGINEERING

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As a branch of geology deals with "the study of water, land, solar energy, minerals, forests, etc. fulfil the human wants".

An aerial photograph of a desert landscape, showing sand dunes and a winding road. The image is used as a background for the slide.

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PHOTO GEOLOGY

As a branch of geology deals with "the study of aerial photographs".

THANK
YOU