

CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS BY  
DATA PROCESSING

OF 30

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New Mexico State Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources

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Open-file Report

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with 9 volumes of computer print-out sheets  
and 2 boxes of input cards

CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION OF ROCKS BY DATA PROCESSING

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## Numerically Indexed Artificial Johannsen Classification

Volume II	1100-1424
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Volume IV (Classified alphabetically by rock name)	2207
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## Numerically Indexed Differentiation Index (DIFINX)

Volume VII	0.0-45.0
Volume VII	45.0-70.0
Volume IX	70.0-100.0

## ABSTRACT

### Chemical Classification of Rocks by Data Processing

Computer calculation and classification of more than 1800 oxide analyses of igneous rocks has been completed to determine individual weight and volume percentages, color indices, differentiation indices, and artificial Johannsen system classification notation. The two programs developed for this problem are based on data from the eleven standard oxides of whole-rock analyses. The programs are:

#### ROCKDATA

C. I. P. W. calculation which determines weight percent of normative minerals. Calculations for percent and type of olivine and plagioclase feldspar, color index, and differentiation index.

Conversion of 1. to 100 percent.

Conversion of 2. to volumetric percent by dividing by the specific gravity and adjustment of data to 100 percent.

Recombination of the data of 3. and adaption to an artificial Johannsen classification. Steps 1-4 will result in a four page data printout.

#### ROCKPLOT

Printout of ROCKDATA is suppressed. Calculated differentiation and color indices may be plotted against each other as well as silica percentage by means of a Calcomp plotter. This program utilizes data produced by ROCKDATA. Program prints summary of color index, differentiation index, and percent silica for each plot as a datacheck.

## INTRODUCTION

This study of the chemical classification of rocks has developed from the author's introduction to programming and Control Data Corporation 3100 computer during 1969. The problem of chemical classification was chosen as the result of the memory of his earlier difficulties in petrography as an undergraduate.

There is nothing particularly new or unique about the presentation of this material in the application of computers to chemical classification systems in petrography. Johnson (1962, p. 143-155) has developed flow charts and successfully tested them on an I. B. M. 650 system at the University of Oklahoma Computer Laboratory nearly ten years ago. The hardware, software, and peripheral equipment is evolving and in a constant state of flux. This system, with some of its peculiar capabilities, is present with the hope that it might prove to be useful to petrographers and mineral industry personnel working in this discipline.

Card decks of this program are available on application from either the Director of the New Mexico State Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, Campus Station, Socorro, New Mexico, 87801 or the Director of the Computation Center, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso Texas. 79968. Specific inquiries may be directed to the author at Post Office Box 3, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968.

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The program has been developed at the University of Texas at El Paso Computation Center on a system consisting of:

Control Data Corporation

- 1) 32K CDC 3100
- 2) 415 punch
- 3) 405 card reader
- 4) 505 printer
- 5) 604 tape drive (3) (only one required)
- 6) 854 disc storage (2) (only one required)

Calcomp

- 1) 566 plotter

The programs have been written in FORTRAN IV.

This study was supported in part by the New Mexico State Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources, University of Texas at El Paso Research Institute (Grant 083-50-79408) and the University of Texas at El Paso Computation Center (UGE00002). The writer gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Marshall Adams of the University of Texas at El Paso Computation Center and Jacques Renault of the New Mexico State Bureau of Mines.

#### DEFINITION OF PROBLEM

The objective is to develop a numerical classification scheme for rocks based on the standard oxide chemical analysis. This is to be done in a classical method utilizing the C. I. P. W. system (Cross, Iddings, Pirsson, and Washington) and the Johannsen classification scheme

(Johannsen, p. 83-102 and 141-162).

### INPUT (figure 1)

The program requires the data from the eleven standard oxides of whole-rock analyses. They are  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{FeO}$ ,  $\text{MgO}$ ,  $\text{MnO}$ ,  $\text{CaO}$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ . Data is placed on two cards in the above set sequence. Space is provided for three additional data points for a modified system on card two. An alphanumeric card is the third card. Cards must always be read in the specific three card sequence illustrated on figure 1. The writer suggests that column 80 on the three cards be reserved for 1, 2, and 3. The program in its present form must be modified to accept these numbers. This number combined with the 5-place unique alphanumeric sample number would then enable simplified sorting on tape and allow specific oxide analysis calls to be made with ease. The writer also suggests that a standard rock type designation be made to fit a ten digit field (columns 10-19, card 3) in order to code data for ease of sorting. This would allow tapes to be searched for a particular rock type on a standard name basis (e. g. basalt, gabbro, granite, etc.).

### PROGRAM ROCKDATA (See Appendix 1, figure 2, and table 3)

This program converts the eleven standard oxides to 27 normative minerals based on a weight percent system as developed in the C. I. P. W. System. The basic C. I. P. W. calculation was converted from a Pennsyl-



vania State University I. B. M. program developed by Charles W.

Ondrick and John Holloway (1967) to the CDC system in 1969.

A print out format system for the C.I.P.W. was developed next (Appendix 5 page 1). The results from this data are recalculated from the first C.I.P.W. to 100 percent and result in the C.I.P.W. + FUDGE (Appendix 5, page 2). Several additional determinations are made by the system at this point; they are:

- 1) Determination of the precise normative plagioclase feldspar in the albite--anorthite isomorphous series if plagioclase is present

prints: A) percent

B) mineral name (6 in the series)

- 2) Determination of the precise normative olivine in the forsterite--fayalite isomorphous series if olivine is present

prints: A) percent

B) mineral name (6 in the series)

- 3) Determination and print statement for differentiation index or (DIFINX) as developed by Thorton and Tuttle (1960). It is the weight percent (normative C.I.P.W.) sum of:

quartz

orthoclase

albite

nepheline

leucite

kaliophilite (kalsilite)

The rocks being studied can be numerically indexed by differentiation index as illustrated by the partial classification study made of the rock types calculated here (see Volumes VII-IX).

- 4) Determination of color index (COLINX) It is the weight percent (normative C. I. P. W ) sum of:

hypersthene

olivine

magnetite

ilmenite

apatite

diopside

This value could be used for classification in the same manner as DIFINX. The COLINX data should be derived from the volume percent calculation (Appendix 5, page 3).

The first part of the system has been tested. Data was supplied from Dr. R. Dennison of Mobil Research Laboratories (Table 1) from nine undesignated igneous rocks that he had calculated. The C. I. P. W. part of ROCKDATA was then tested (Volume I, Appendix 5). A tabular comparison of the two calculations shows two discrepancies (Table 2);

they are found in the albite of sample 3XX which is probably a typing error and in sample 7XX which has virtually no agreement and represents another typing error or test.

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The next step is the conversion to an artificial Johannsen system. This is accomplished by conversion of all weight percents to volume percents by dividing by specific gravity and then converting these results to 100 percent COLINX, DEFINX, olivine type, and plagioclase feldspar are also calculated (Appendix 5, page 2).

The Johannsen system which is classified on the basis of class, order and family is then printed out in summary form as the last analysis (Pl. 4, fig. 4). The basis of this artificial system is as follows:

Class (1-4) designation based on volume percent of light and dark minerals--

light minerals (leucocrates)

Class 1	100-95
Class 2	95-50
Class 3	50-5
Class 4	5-0

dark minerals melanocrates(?) (melocrates) in reverse order

Order

A) (1-4) (first three classes) divided by albite-anorthite content of plagioclase feldspar.

No plagioclase or

If albite (100-90) order 1

albite ( 90-50) order 2

albite ( 50-10) order 3

albite ( 10-0) order 4

Orders are split into 26 families (0-25)

Based on a percentage split of 1) Quartz and feldspathoids

2) Orthoclase to plagioclase feldspar

## B) Orders (1-4)

### Class 4

If percent of ore to melocrates (undefinable by standard references)

GE. 95	class 4
95-50	class 3
50-5	class 2
5-0	class 1

### Families

(0-12) (13 total)

	CENTER	FAMILY
Olivine	. GE. 95%	0
Olivine	95-50	1-4
Olivine	50-5	5-8
Olivine	. LE. 5	9-12

(Percent of olivine to percent of melocrates minus ore)

Families are lumped in class 4 because it is not possible to split biotite, amphibole, and pyroxene.

ROCKDATA therefore results in a four-page printout (see Appendix 5, p. 1-4)

- 1) C. I. P. W.
- 2) C. I. P. W. + FUDGE (C. I. P. W. calculated to 100 percent)
- 3) Volume percent
- 4) Artificial Johannsen system

Some 1869 rock analyses have been processed (Volume I, appendices 6 and 7). The result is a large sequence of sheets which can be filed by class, order, and family (Volumes II-VI)

by class        422 class 1  
                  1276 class 2  
                  154 class 3  
                  17 class 4

In class 2--546 have a 2207 designation (Volume IV)

class II

order II

family 7

(equivalent to 29.2 percent of the total)

This designation (2207) should be subdivided as Johannsen did with his families 6, 7, 10, and 11

Separation of the four printout sheets makes an excellent and easily accessible reference set.

PROGRAM ROCKPLOT (See appendix 2 and figures 3, 4, 5 and 6)

This program utilizes the data generated by program ROCKDATA.

Print statements have been suppressed as comment cards. A subprogram

SUBPLOT has been added to the system.

One problem encountered in a program of this type is dimensioning of

on the plotter. (Please note comment 5 on figure 3). The Calcomp

plotter takes the parameters listed here, adds .5 inch, and then truncates.

Divisions on the X and Y axis are spaced at one inch each, therefore, the division will be listed as 11.1 percent. If, instead 9.5 or 9.8 were utilized, the plot would be divided on a basis of 10 percent because as the .5 inch is added and then truncated to nearest whole number the result would be 10. The detail may be adjusted by changing the values of O and Q in figure 3 (See figures 5 and 6).

Program ROCKPLOT which utilizes disk storage is run on foreground and the plot is run on background. By manipulating the program one can easily convert from the program mode of differentiation index vs. weight percent silica to color index vs. differentiation index or color index vs. weight percent silica. The program also prints out the data (COLINX, DIFINX, SI02) on each plot as well as its alphanumeric notation.

The end result of ROCKPLOT is a two-dimensional scatter diagram displaying any two variables (figures 4, 5 and 6). It is then possible to divide rock types into easily discernible fields which may reflect differences in genesis and alteration.

## CONCLUSIONS

The utilization of this program is in its speed of calculation, ROCKDATA print out, and its easily readable ROCKPLOT charts. A

number of applications can be reasonably ascertained from these results:

they are:

### 1) Genesis of rocks

1) Igneous rocks of similar designation may be visually separated by

ROCKPLOT into broad fields (e. g. oceanic and plateau basalts).

2) Recognition of ore deposits and alteration effects

The origin of an ore deposit because of its peculiar chemical environment and accompanying alteration effects must by its very nature effect the host rock. Therefore, in a given plot of an igneous rock type ore deposits and altered rocks should plot outside the normal graphic position.

3) Metasedimentary and metaigneous rocks

The chemical composition of these rocks differ significantly from each other and from igneous rocks that they may resemble. These types separate out nicely in the artificial Johannsen system and less clearly on the plots (see Volume II-VI).

4) Literature search

Rock data that coincides in position on plots, despite being widely separated geographically, may indicate similar environments of formation (e. g. a basalt from Siberia and from New Mexico). It is possible that no comparison really exists; however, it enables a rapid check of references which listed with the ROCKPLOT.

5) Classification of aphanitic igneous rocks

Preliminary examination of the results of chemical classification indicate that the system should be very useful in this area. Petrographically determined latite has a great variability in composition ranging from essentially a rhyolite to virtually a basalt as an example.

6) Other Parameters

The program may be revised to include the calculations for such items as crystallization index (Poldervaart and Parker, 1964) and solidification index (Kuno, 1968) which then can be plotted for visual examination. The produced data, with conversion, could be statistically tested for factor analysis, etc.

Despite the rapidity and ease in which the calculations for the chemical classification designates can be made and the visual determination from plots that can be utilized in this type of system, it cannot replace the hand specimen and thin-section analysis made by the petrographer. It should also always be remembered that the computer can neither judge the quality of a chemical analyst nor the accuracy of the data it manipulates. The data produced by this system should, hopefully, be a meaningful adjunct to the worker.



## REFERENCES

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- Johnson, Kenneth S., 1962, CIPW flow chart: Oklahoma Geology Notes, v. 22, p. 143-155.
- Kuno, Hisashi, 1968, Differentiation of basalt magmas, in Basalts, Hess, H. H., and Poldervaart, A., eds., John Wiley and Sons Interscience Publishers, New York, p. 624-688.
- Ondrick, Charles W. and Holloway, John, 1967, CIPW norm for I. B. M.: Penn. State Univ., Mineral Industries Exp. Sta., Contribution in Computer Science, 67 ser.
- Poldervaart, A. and Parker, Alfred B., March 1964, Crystallization index and normative analysis: Amer. Jour. Science, v. 262, p. 281-289.
- Thornton, C. P. and Tuttle, O. F., 1960, Chemistry of igneous rocks, I. Differentiation index: Amer. Jour. Science, v. 258, p. 664-684.

IBM

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

Form X24-6599-0

Printed in U. S. A.

INPUT FORMAT FOR DATA

## MULTIPLE-CARD LAYOUT FORM

Company: ROCKDATA AND ROCKPLOT PROGRAMS

Application: by Date Job No. Sheet No.

THREE DIGIT NUMERIC CODE	TWO LETTER ALPHABETIC CODE	SiO <sub>2</sub> (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	TiO <sub>2</sub> (TiO <sub>2</sub> )	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	FeO (FeO)	MnO (XMNO)	MgO (XMGO)	
1 2 3	4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55	56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65	66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75	76 77 78 79 80
1 2 3	4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55	56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65	66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75	76 77 78 79 80
THREE DIGIT NUMERIC CODE	TWO LETTER ALPHABETIC CODE	ALPHANUMERIC SAMPLE LABEL							
1 2 3	4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80							
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80									

A- $\frac{7}{9}$  JOB CARD  
 B- $\frac{7}{9}$  FORTRAN, L, X  
 C-PROGRAM ROCK DATA  
 D-FINIS (COL.10)  
 E- $\frac{7}{9}$  LOAD, 56  
 F- $\frac{7}{9}$  RUN, 10, NM  
 G-DATA DECK (SEE PLATE 1)  
 H-999 EF  
 I-BLANK CARD  
 J- $\frac{77}{88}$  (END OF JOB)

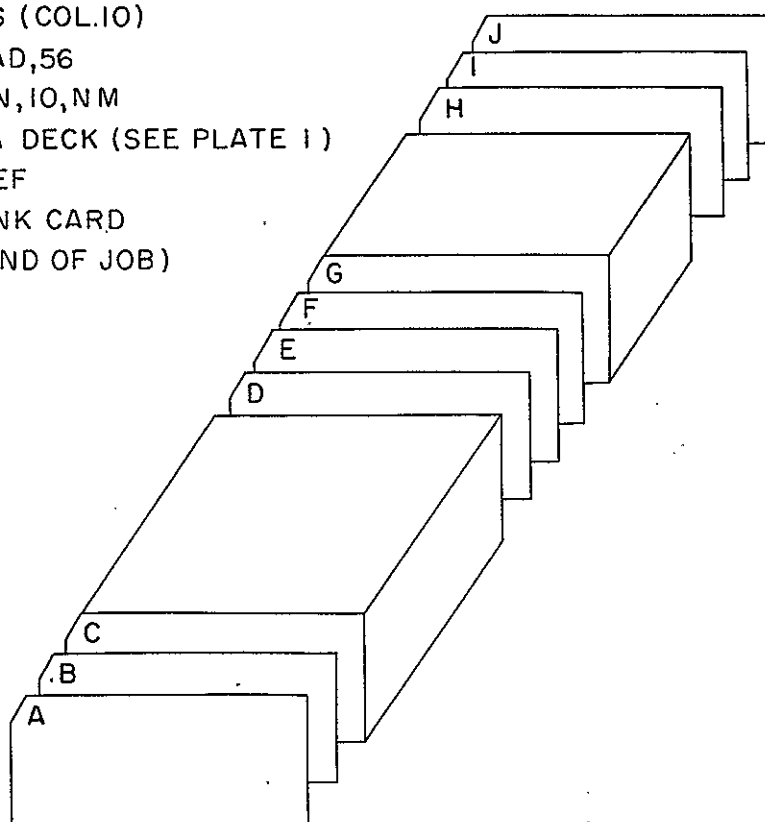
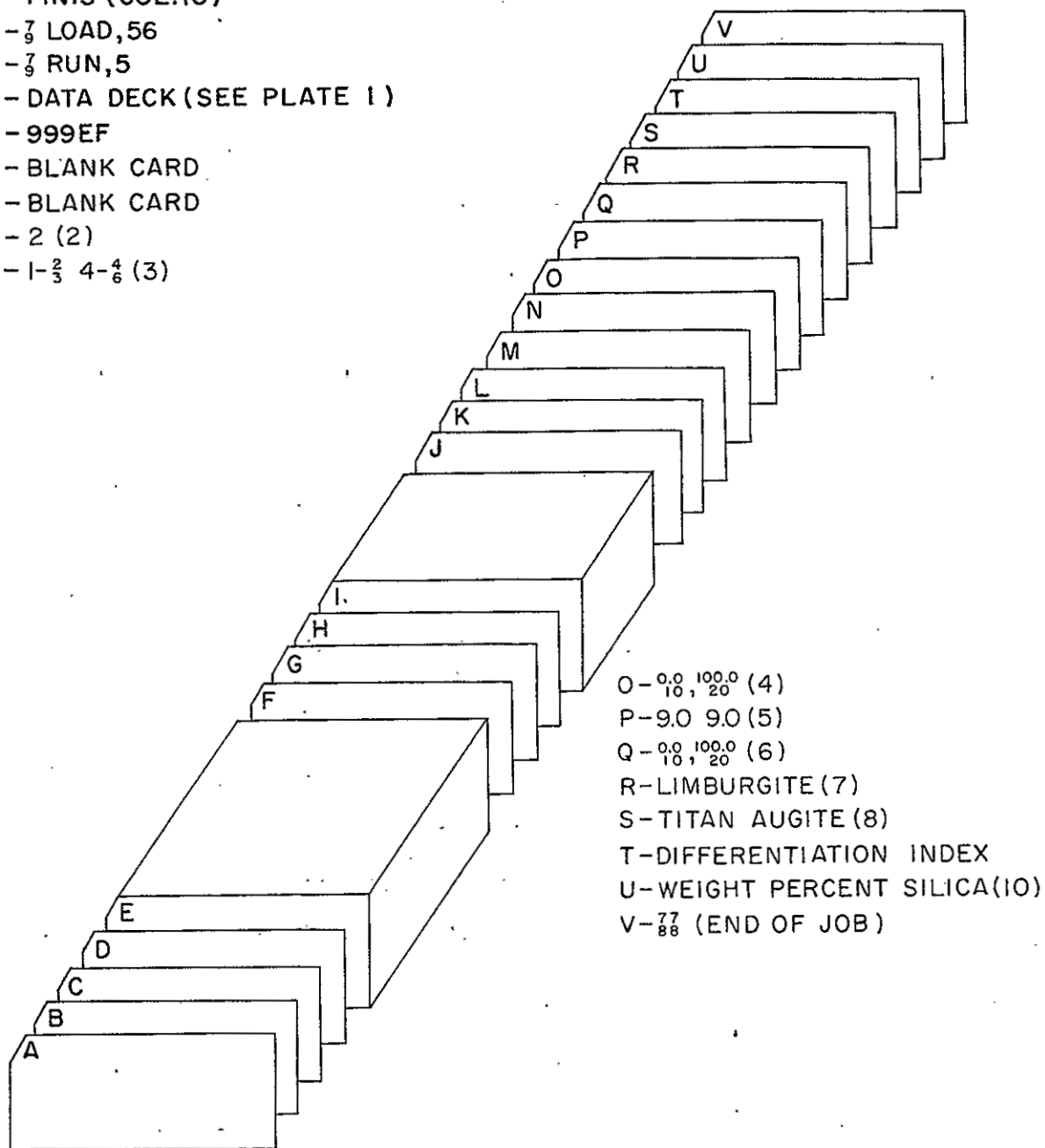


Figure 2 -- Program Rockdata.

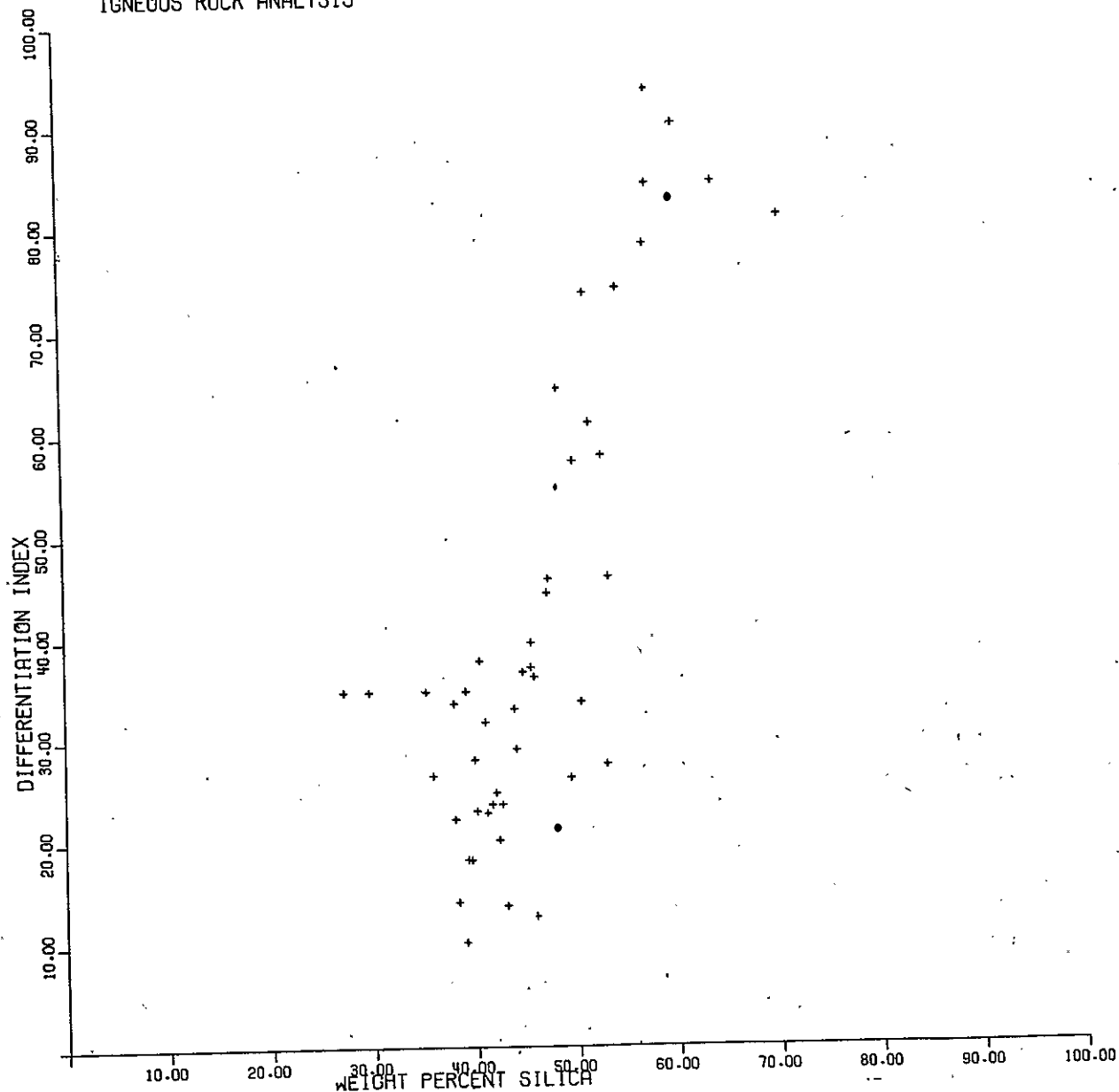
A -  $\frac{7}{9}$  JOB CARD  
 B -  $\frac{7}{9}$  CTO, USING PLOTTER  
 C -  $\frac{7}{9}$  DISK, (49,64,500) (10,64,500)  
 D -  $\frac{7}{9}$  FORTRAN, L, X  
 E - PROGRAM ROCK PLOT AND SUBROUTINE SUBPLOT  
 F - FINIS (COL.10)  
 G -  $\frac{7}{9}$  LOAD, 56  
 H -  $\frac{7}{9}$  RUN, 5  
 I - DATA DECK (SEE PLATE 1)  
 J - 999EF  
 K - BLANK CARD  
 L - BLANK CARD  
 M - 2 (2)  
 N -  $1-\frac{2}{3}$   $4-\frac{4}{6}$  (3)



20  
Le Mone

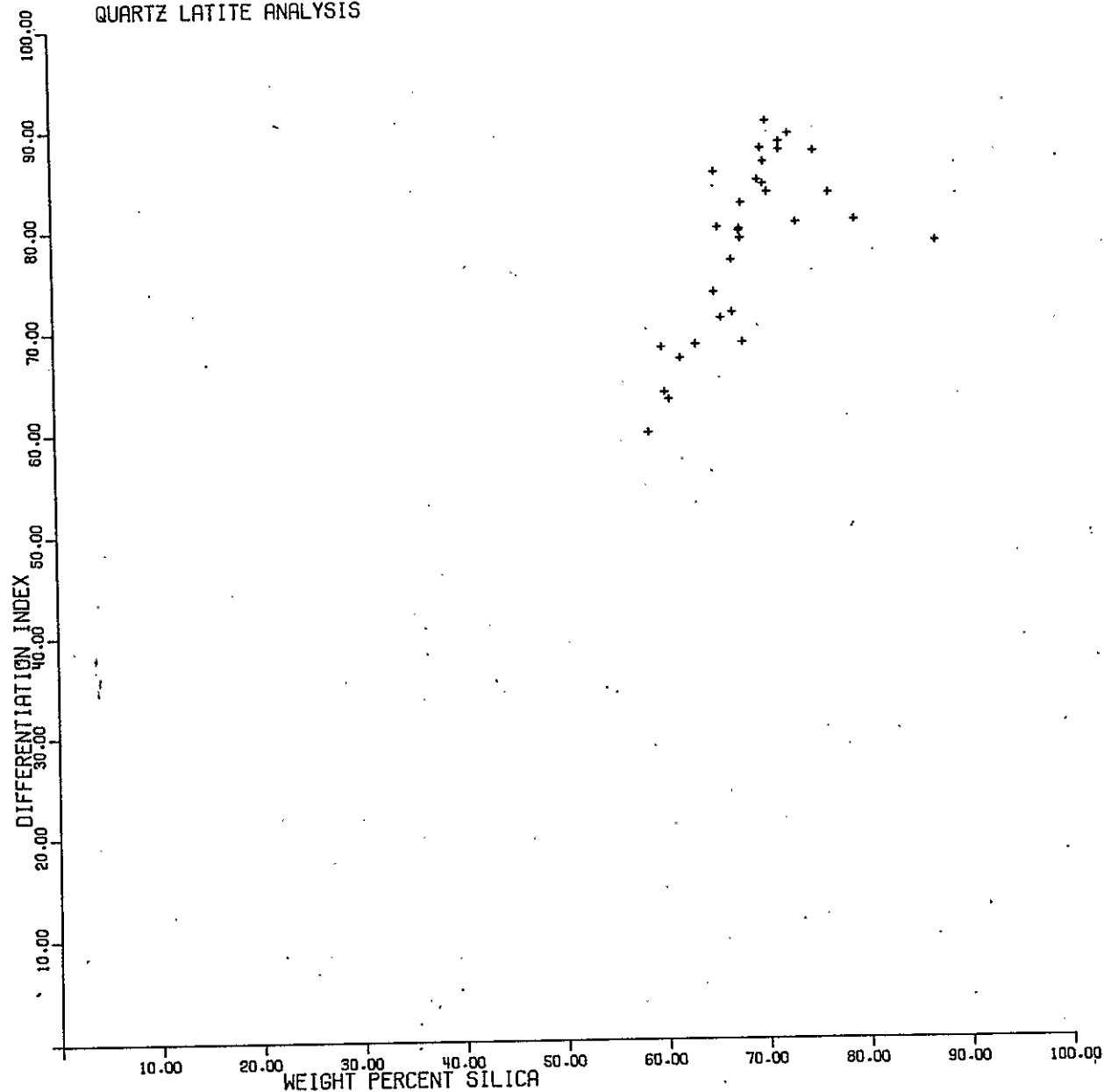
Fig. 4

# IGNEOUS ROCK ANALYSIS



3151 UGE00002

# QUARTZ LATITE ANALYSIS



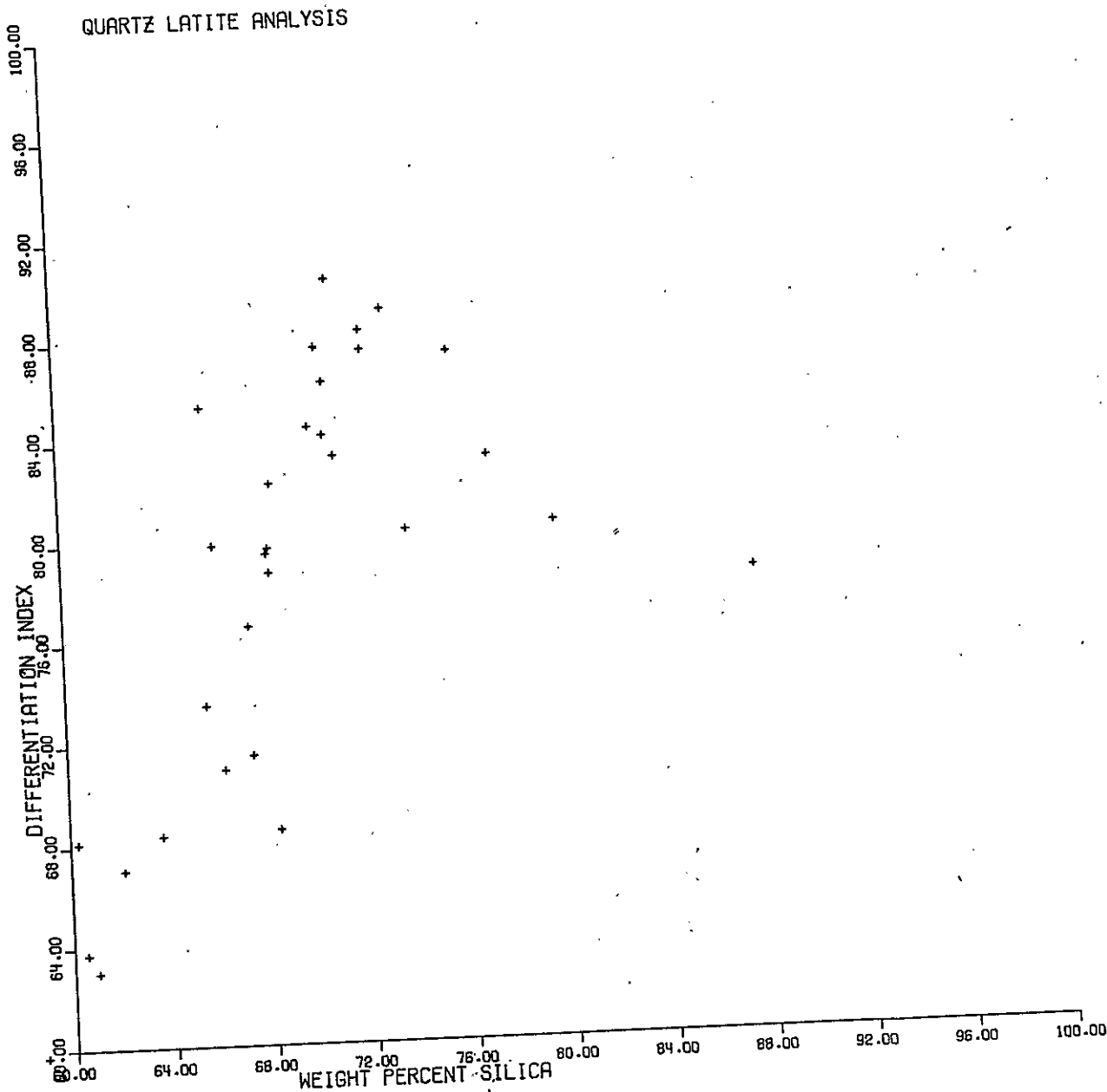
*2.7000*

Table 1 -- Mobil Research Oxide Analyses  
(courtesy R. Dennison for system test)

	<u>1XX</u>	<u>3XX</u>	<u>4XX</u>	<u>5XX</u>	<u>6XX</u>	<u>7XX</u>	<u>11XX</u>	<u>13XX</u>	<u>14XX</u>
SiO <sub>2</sub>	54.77%	61.61%	57.75%	56.45%	52.23%	61.03%	52.89%	67.66%	58.90%
TiO <sub>2</sub>	1.02	0.57	0.95	0.61	0.65	0.90	1.32	0.48	0.88
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	17.71	19.37	18.99	20.43	23.37	17.03	18.46	16.45	17.07
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	4.80	1.12	2.10	2.70	0.90	4.57	4.27	1.80	1.95
FeO	3.64	0.88	1.89	1.35	2.56	1.69	3.17	1.08	3.24
MnO	0.21	0.09	0.16	0.21	0.24	0.16	0.19	0.08	0.15
MgO	2.40	0.65	2.12	0.44	1.40	1.20	3.23	0.28	2.03
CaO	8.11	5.63	9.26	4.90	7.42	5.82	9.08	3.34	5.29
Na <sub>2</sub> O	4.00	4.61	5.10	6.25	4.61	4.23	4.43	4.50	4.79
K <sub>2</sub> O	1.92	4.79	1.56	4.03	4.57	2.65	2.77	4.15	3.00
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01
SO <sub>3</sub>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CO <sub>2</sub>	0.30	0.13	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.22
H <sub>2</sub> O+	1.15	0.60	0.39	2.02	1.45	0.55	0.33	0.31	2.62
H <sub>2</sub> O-	<u>0.21</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.18</u>	<u>0.37</u>	<u>0.27</u>	<u>0.29</u>	<u>0.09</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>0.05</u>
Total	100.30	100.05	100.03	100.04	99.70	100.17	100.24	100.26	100.20



TABLE 2 -- Comparison of ROCKDATA and Mobil Calculations

	<u>ROCKDATA</u>	<u>Mobil Calculation</u>
<u>Sample 1XX</u>		
Apatite	.139	---
Ilmenite	1.937	1.94
Orthoclase	11.347	11.34
Albite	33.847	33.83
Anorthite	24.700	24.10
Magnetite	6.960	6.96
Quartz	5.988	6.00
Total Diopside	12.055	12.06
with the composition		
Diopside (WO)	6.324	
Diopside (EN)	4.627	
Diopside (FS)	1.103	
Total Hypersthene	1.672	1.66
with the composition		
Enstatite	1.350	
Ferrosillite	.322	
<u>Sample 3XX</u>		
Ilmenite	1.083	1.08
Orthoclase	28.308	28.3
Albite	39.009	28.30
Anorthite	18.015	18.02
Magnetite	1.478	1.48
Hematite	.101	.10
Quartz	5.569	5.6
Total Diopside	3.491	3.49
Wollastonite	2.268	2.26
<u>Sample 4XX</u>		
Apatite	.185	---
Ilmenite	1.804	1.80
Orthoclase	9.219	9.22
Albite	43.155	43.13
Anorthite	24.318	24.32
Magnetite	3.045	3.05
Quartz	3.680	3.7
Total Diopside	12.261	12.26
Wollastonite	2.295	2.31

(Table 2, continued)

Sample 5XX

Ilmenite	1.159	1.16
Orthoclase	23.816	23.81
Nepheline	5.492	5.35
Albite	42.748	42.98
Anorthite	15.791	15.80
Magnetite	3.268	3.27
Hematite	.446	.45
Total Diopside	2.363	2.36
Wollastonite	2.289	2.28

Sample 6XX

Apatite	.070	---
Ilmenite	1.235	1.23
Orthoclase	27.008	27.00
Nepheline	10.563	10.54
Albite	19.511	19.54
Anorthite	29.580	29.59
Magnetite	1.305	1.31
Total Olivine	2.900	2.90
Total Diopside	5.814	5.82

Sample 7XX

Apatite	.116	---
Ilmenite	1.709	1.71
Orthoclase	15.661	15.66
Albite	35.794	21.41
Anorthite	19.656	---
Magnetite	3.360	.28
Hematite	2.252	---
Quartz	14.082	20.84
Total Diopside	6.446	9.75
Wollastonite	.256	6.93
Acmite	0	12.66

Sample 11XX

Apatite	.023	---
Ilmenite	2.507	2.51
Orthoclase	16.370	16.37
Nepheline	3.517	3.49
Albite	30.993	31.03
Anorthite	22.306	22.31
Magnetite	6.191	6.19
Total Olivine	.154	.16
Total Diopside	17.761	17.75

(Table 2, continued)

Sample 13XX

Ilmenite	.912	.91
Orthoclase	24.526	25.52
Albite	38.078	38.06
Anorthite	12.431	12.44
Magnetite	2.351	2.35
Hematite	.179	.18
Quartz	18.920	18.94
Total Diopside	1.504	1.50
Wollastonite	.922	.92

Sample 14XX

Apatite	.023	---
Ilmenite	1.671	1.67
Orthoclase	17.729	17.72
Albite	40.532	40.51
Anorthite	16.218	16.22
Magnetite	2.827	2.83
Quartz	5.932	5.96
Total Diopside	8.119	8.11
Total Hypersthene	4.260	4.26

PROGRAM ROCKDATA  
INTEGER A,B,ZNAME,CONAME

ORIGINAL CIPW CALCULATION PROGRAMMED FOR IBM MACHINE PENN. STATE  
BY CHARLES W. ONDRICK AND JOHN HOLLOWAY (1967)  
MODIFIED TO CDC 3100 B BY DAVID V. LE MONE AND MARSHALL W. ADAMS  
UNIVERSITY TEXAS EL PASO (1969)  
PHASE 1, CIPW RECALCULATED TO 100 PERCENT (+ FUDGE)  
LE MONE AND ADAMS, UNIV. TEXAS EL PASO (1969)  
PHASE 2, PLAGIOCLASE CALCULATION, UTEP, LE MONE AND ADAMS (1969)  
PHASE 3, OLIVINE CALCULATION, UTEP, LE MONE (1969)  
PHASE 4, CIPW CALCULATION TO VOLUME PERCENT CONVERSION  
UNIV. TEXAS EL PASO, LEMONE (1969)  
PHASE 5, ARTIFICIAL JOHANNSEN CLASSIFICATION COMPUTATION  
UNIV. TEXAS EL PASO, LEMONE (1969)  
PHASE 6, DIFFERENTIATION INDEX CALCULATION (DIFINX)  
UNIV. TEXAS EL PASO, LEMONE (1969)  
PHASE 7, COLOR INDEX CALCULATION (COLINX)  
UNIV. TEXAS EL PASO, LEMONE (1969)  
PHASE 8, SUBROUTINE SUBPLOT, MULTIPLE AND SINGLE  
UNIV. TEXAS EL PASO, LEMONE (1969)

# GLOSSARY OF PROGRAM TERMS

NAME=PLAGIOCLASE FELDSPAR MINERAL NAME

ARRAY=ALPHANUMERIC LABEL

NAMEOL=OLIVINE MINERAL NAME

ZNAME=JOHANNSEN FAMILIES FOR CLASSES 1 TO 3 (ARTIFICIAL SYSTEM)

CONAME=JOHANNSEN CLASS AND ORDER

PONTAB=PERCENTAGE OF ALBITE IN PLAGIOCLASE FELDSPAR

PONTAN=PERCENTAGE OF ANORTHITE IN PLAGIOCLASE FELDSPAR

PONTFO=PERCENTAGE OF FORSTERITE IN OLIVINE

PONTFA=PERCENTAGE OF FAYALITE IN OLIVINE

DIFINX=DIFFERENTIATION INDEX

COLINX=COLOR INDEX

TOTQUAR=TOTAL QUARZFELOIDS

TOTPYAM=TOTAL PYRIBOLES

TOTORE=TOTAL ORE

TOTAUX=TOTAL AUXILIARY CONSTITUENTS (CORUNDUM + APATITE)

TOTIEC=TOTAL LEUCOCRATES (TOTQUAR + TOTAUX)

TOTMEL=TOTAL MELOCRAATES (TOTPYAM + TOTOLV + TOTORE)

FOLDS=TOTAL FELSPATHOIDS

DIMENSION NAME (5), ARRAY (10), NAMEOL (5),  
IMNAME (5), ZNAME (7), CONAME (5)

REAL KF,KFPLAG

10 READ 15 ,K,A,B,SI02,TI02,AL203,FE203,FE0,XMNO,XMGO,CA0,XNA20,XK2

10,P205,OTHER

15 FORMAT (I3,2A1,7F10.5/5X,7F10.5)

READ 16, ARRAY

16 FORMAT (10A8)

SI02A=SI02

TI02A=TI02

AL203A=AL203

FE203A=FE203

FE0A=FE0

XMNOA=XMNO

XMG0A=XMGO

```

CAQA=CAO
XNA20A=XNA20
XK20A=XK20
P205A=P205
LEMONF=1
UTEP=1.0
IF(K-999)20 ,380 ,380
20 PRINT25 ,K,A,B
25 FORMAT(1H1,6(/),49X,6HSAMPLE,I3,2A1)
IF(SIO2)30 ,30 ,40
30 PRINT 17, ARPA
17 FORMAT (/ ,35X,10A8)
PRINT 35
35 FORMAT(1H0,34X,37HTHIS SAMPLE CONTAINS NO SILICA)
GO TO 375
40 PRINT45
45 FORMAT(1H0,34X,54HTHE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE ROCK IN WEIGHT PT
1ERCENT)
PRINT50
50 FORMAT(1H0,5X,4HSIO2,6X,4HTIO2,5X,5HAL2O3,5X,5HFE2O3,7X,3HFE0,7X,3H
1HMNO,7X,3HMG0,7X,3HCAO,6X,4HNA2O,7X,3HK2O,6X,4HP2O5,5X,5HOTHER)
PRINT55 ,SIO2,TIO2,AL2O3,FE2O3,FE0,XMNO,XMG0,CAO,XNA2O,XK2O,P2O5,
15,OTHER
55 FORMAT(1H ,4X,11(F6.3,4X),F5.3)
BSUM=(SIO2+TIO2+AL2O3+FE2O3+FE0+XMNO+XMG0+CAO+XNA2O+XK2O+P2O5)
PRINT60 ,BSUM
60 FORMAT(1H ,34X,3HBSUM,23X,F7.3)
PRINT65
65 FORMAT(1H0,49X,31H * * * * * )
C CALCULATED OF THE CLIP, % ROCK
70 AP=0.0
ATL=0.0
SP=0.0
RU=0.0
XKS=0.0
XKP=0.0
ALC=0.0
OR=0.0
XNS=0.0
XNF=0.0
AB=0.0
AN=0.0
C=0.0
AM=0.0
HM=0.0
Q=0.0
OL=0.0
FO=0.0
FA=0.0
CS=0.0
DI=0.0
MO=0.0
EN=0.0
FS=0.0
HY=0.0
XMO=0.0
AC=0.0
C MOLECULAR PROPORTIONS CALCULATED
SIO2=SIO2/60.09
TIO2=TIO2/79.90
AL2O3=AL2O3/101.96
FE2O3=FE2O3/159.70

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```

FEO=FFO/71.85
XMNO=XMNO/70.94
XMG0=XMG0/40.32
CAO=CAO/56.08
XNA20=XNA20/61.982
XK20=XK20/94.20
P205=P205/141.950
PRINT75
75 FORMAT(1H0,45X,2)HMOLECULAR PROPORTIONS)
PRINT80 ,ST02,TIO2,AL203,FE203,FEO,XMNO,XMG0,CAO,XNA20,XK20,P205
15
80 FORMAT(1H ,4X,11(F6.4,4X))
FEO=FEO+XMNO
C P205 TO APATITE
AP=P205
CAO=CAO-3.3 *P205
C TIO2 TO ILMENITE, SPHENE, RUTILE
IF (FEO-TIO2)90 ,85 ,85
95 XIL=TIO2
FEO=FEO-TIO2
GO TO 105
90 XIL=FFO
TIO2=TIO2-FEO
FEO=0.0
IF (CAO-TIO2)100 ,95 ,95
95 SP=TIO2
CAO=CAO-TIO2
GO TO 105
100 SP=CAO
TIO2=TIO2-CAO
CAO=0.0
XU=TIO2
C K2O TO KALIOPHILITE AND POTASSIUM METASILICATE
105 IF (AL203-XK20)115 ,110 ,110
110 XKP=XK20
AL203=AL203-XK20
GO TO 120
115 XKP=AL203
XK20=XK20-AL203
AL203=0.0
XKS=XK20
C NA2O TO NEPHELINE, ACmite, SODIUM METASILICATE
120 IF (AL203-XNA20)130 ,125 ,125
125 XNE=XNA20
AL203=AL203-XNA20
GO TO 145
130 XNE=AL203
XNA20=XNA20-AL203
AL203=0.0
IF (FE203-XNA20)140 ,135 ,135
135 AC=XNA20
FE203=FE203-XNA20
GO TO 145
140 AC=FE203
XNA20=XNA20-FE203
FE203=0.0
XNS=XNA20
C AL203 TO ANORTHITE AND CORUNDUM
145 IF (CAO-AL203)155 ,155 ,155
150 AN=AL203
CAO=CAO-AL203
GO TO 160

```

```

155 AN=CAO
    AL2O3=AL2O3-CAO
    CAO=0.0
    C=4L2O3
C   FE2O3 TO MAGNETITE, HEMATITE
160 IF (FE2O3-FE0)165 ,165 ,170
165 XMT=FE2O3
    FE0=FE0-FE2O3
    GO TO 175
170 XMT=FE0
    FE2O3=FE2O3-FE0
    FE0=0.0
    HM=FE2O3
C   CAO, MgO, FE0 TO OLIVINE, MONTEICELLITE, CALCIUM ORTHOSILICATE
175 XMGFE=XMG0+FE0
    XMGFE=XMG0/XMGFE
    IF (XMGFE-CAO)180 ,185 ,185
180 XMO=XMGFE
    CAO=CAO-XMGFE
    CS=CS0
    GO TO 190
185 XMO=CAO
    XMGFE=XMGFE-CAO
    OL=XMGFE
190 SIO2=SIO2-SP-(2.0*XKP)-XKS-(2.0*XNE)-(4.0*AC)-XNS-(2.0*AN)-XMO-(CS
    1/2.0)-(OL/2.0)
    IF (SIO2)195 ,270 ,205
195 PRINT200 ,SIO2
200 FORMAT(1H0,29X,52HNOT ENOUGH SIO2 TO FORM ALL UNDERSATURATED MINET
    1.4LC 1.4X+7H SIO2 , 7D3.0)
C   CHECK PRINT CTRL. CHR.
    GO TO 375
205 XXXKP=XKP*2.0
    IF (SIO2-XXXKP)210 ,210 ,215
210 XLC=SIO2/2.0
    XKP=XKP-XLC
    GO TO 270
215 XLC=XKP
    SIO2=SIO2-XXXKP
    XKP=0.0
    CCSS=CS/2.0
    IF (SIO2-CCSS)220 ,220 ,225
220 #0=2.0 *SIO2
    CS=CS-#0
    GO TO 270
225 #0=CS
    SIO2=SIO2-CCSS
    CS=0.0
    IF (SIO2-X#0)230 ,230 ,235
230 OI=SIO2
    X#0=X#0-SIO2
    GO TO 270
235 OI=X#0
    SIO2=SIO2-X#0
    X#0=0.0
    XXXLC=XLC*2.0
    IF (SIO2-XXXLC)240 ,240 ,245
240 OR=SIO2/2.0
    XLC=XLC-OR
    GO TO 270
245 OR=XLC
    SIO2=SIO2-XXXLC

```

## (Table 3, continued)

```

XLC=0.0
XXXNE=XNE#4.0
IF (SI02-XXXNE) 250 ,250 ,255
250 AB=SI02/4.0
XNE=XNE-AB
GO TO 270
255 AB=XNE
SI02=SI02-XXXNE
XNE=0.0
XXXOL=OL/2.0
IF (SI02-XXXOL) 260 ,260 ,265
260 HY=SI02*2.0
OL=OL-HY
GO TO 270
265 HY=OL
SI02=SI02-XXXOL
OL=0.0
Q=SI02
C CONVERSION TO WEIGHT PERCENT
270 R=1.0 -R4GFE
CS=CS+X40
XMOOL=X40+OL
FO=R4GFE*XMOOL
FA=R*XMOOL
EN=HY*R4GFE
FS=HY*R
DIW0=DI*1.0
DIEN=DI*R4GFE
DIFS=DI*R
AP=AP*32.133
RU=RU*79.90
C=C*101.96
Q=Q*60.09
XKP=XKP*316.34
XLC=XLC*436.52
OR=OR*556.70
CS=CS*86.125
WO=WO*116.17
XNE=XNE*284.122
AB=AB*524.482
FA=FA*101.895
FO=FO*70.365
EN=EN*100.41
FS=FS*131.94
HM=HM*159.70
XMT=XMT*231.55
AN=AN*273.22
XKS=XKS*154.29
XNS=XNS*122.07
SP=SP*196.07
XIL=XIL*151.75
AC=AC*462.042
DIW0=DIW0*116.17
DIEN=DIEN*100.41
DIFS=DIFS*131.94
OL=FO+FA+CS
DI=DIW0+DIEN+DIFS
HY=EN+FS
DIFINX=OR+AB+(XNE+XKP+XLC
COLINX=DI+HY+OL+XMT+XIL+AP
ASUM=(AP+XIL+SP+RU+XKP+XKS+XNE+AC+XNS+AN+C+XMT+HM+FA+CS+FO+XLC+WO+
IEN+OR+AB+FS+Q+DIW0+DIEN+DIFS)

```



(Table 3, continued)

```

PRINT275
275 FORMAT(1H0,29X,32HC.I.P.W. NORM(IN WEIGHT PERCENT))
277 PRINT 280,   AP           ,DIFINX
280 FORMAT(1H ,34X,7HAPATITE,19X,F7.3,20X,21HDIFFERENTIATION INDEX,10X
1,F7.3)
PRINT285   ,XIL           ,COLINX
285 FORMAT(1H ,34X,8HILMENITE,18X,F7.3,20X,11HCOLOR INDEX,20X8F7.3)
PRINT290   ,SP
290 FORMAT(1H ,34X,6HSPHENE,20X,F7.3)
PRINT295   ,RU
295 FORMAT(1H ,34X,6HRUTILE,20X,F7.3)
PRINT300   ,XKS
300 FORMAT(1H,34X,14HK-METASILICATE,12X,F7.3)
PRINT305   ,XKP
305 FORMAT(1H ,34X,13HKALIOPHILLITE,13X,F7.3)
PRINT310   ,XLC
310 FORMAT(1H ,34X,7HLEUCITE,19X,F7.3)
PRINT315   ,OP
315 FORMAT(1H 34X,10HORNOCLASE,16X,F7.3)
PRINT320   ,XNS
320 FORMAT(1H ,34X,15HNA-METASILICATE,11X,F7.3)
PRINT325   ,XNE
PABAN = AB/524.482 + AN/278.22
IF (PABAN.GT.0.0)
1PCNTAB = ((AB/524.482)/PABAN) * 100.
IF (PABAN.GT.0.0)
1PCNTAN = ((AN/278.22)/PABAN) * 100.
IF (PCNTAB.GE.90.0) ENCODE(20,490,NAME)
IF (PCNTAB.LT.90.0) ENCODE(20,480,NAME)
IF (PCNTAB.LT.70.0) ENCODE(20,460,NAME)
IF (PCNTAB.LT.50.0) ENCODE(20,440,NAME)
IF (PCNTAB.LT.30.0) ENCODE(20,420,NAME)
IF (PCNTAB.LT.10.0) ENCODE(20,410,NAME)
PF0FA = FO/70.365 + FA/101.895
IF (PF0FA.GT.0.0)
1PCNTFO = ((FO/70.365)/PF0FA) * 100.
IF (PF0FA.GT.0.0)
1PCNTFA = ((FA/101.895)/PF0FA) * 100.
IF (PCNTFO.GE.90.0) ENCODE(20,590,NAMEOL)
IF (PCNTFO.LT.90.0) ENCODE(20,580,NAMEOL)
IF (PCNTFO.LT.70.0) ENCODE(20,560,NAMEOL)
IF (PCNTFO.LT.50.0) ENCODE(20,540,NAMEOL)
IF (PCNTFO.LT.30.0) ENCODE(20,520,NAMEOL)
IF (PCNTFO.LT.10.0) ENCODE(20,510,NAMEOL)
325 FORMAT(1H ,34X,9HNEPHELINE,17X,F7.3)
PRINT330   ,AB
330 FORMAT(1H ,34X,6HALBITE,20X,F7.3)
PRINT335   ,AN
335 FORMAT(1H ,34X,9HANORTHITE,17X,F7.3)
PRINT340   ,C
340 FORMAT(1H ,34X,8HCORUNDUM,18X,F7.3)
PRINT345   ,XMT
345 FORMAT(1H ,34X,9HMAGNETITE,17X,F7.3)
PRINT350   ,HM
350 FORMAT(1H ,34X,8HEMATITE,18X,F7.3)
PRINT355   ,O
355 FORMAT(1H ,34X,6HQUARTZ,20X,F7.3)
PRINT360   ,OL,FO,FA,CS
360 FORMAT(1H ,34X,13HTOTAL OLIVINE,13X,F7.3,22H WITH THE COMPOSITION T
1,740X,10HFORSTERITE,11X,F7.3/40X,8HFAYALITE,13X,F7.3/40X,16HCA-ORTT
2HOSILICATE,5X,F7.3)
PRINT365   ,DI,DI40,DIEN,DIFS,HY,EN,FS,40,AC

```

(Table 3, continued)

```

365 FORMAT(1H ,34X,14HTOTAL DIOPSIDE,12X,F7.3,22H WITH THE COMPOSITION
1,740X,13HDIOPSIDE (A0),8X,F7.3/40X,13HDIOPSIDE (EN),8X,F7.3/40X,13H
2HDIOPSIDE (FS),8X,F7.3/35X,17HTOTAL HYPERSTHENE, 9X,F7.3,20HWITH THE
3HE COMPOSITION/40X,9HENSTATITE,12X,F7.3/40X,12HFERROSILLITE, 9X,F7.3
4.3/35X,12HWOLLASTONITE,14X,F7.3/35X,6HACMITE,20X,F7.3)
PRINT370 ,ASUM
370 FORMAT(1H ,34X,3HSUM,23X,F7.3)
PRINT65
IF (PARAN.GE.0.001)
IPRINT 470, NAME, PCNTAB, PCNTAN
IF (PFOFA.GE.0.001)
IPRINT 570, NAMEOL, PCNTFO, PCNTFA
375 CONTINUE
IF (LEMONE.GE.2) GO TO 610
LEMONE=LEMONE+1
UTEP=100.0/ASUM
PRINT 20,K,A,R
PRINT 17, ARRAY
26 FORMAT (1H1,6(/),40X,7HSAMPLE,I3,2A1,8H + FUDGE )
SI02=SI02A*UTEP
TI02=TI02A*UTEP
AL2O3=AL2O3A*UTEP
FE2O3=FE2O3A*UTEP
FEO=FFOA*UTEP
XMNO=XMNOA*UTEP
XMG=XMGA*UTEP
CAO=CAOA*UTEP
XNA2O=XNA2OA*UTEP
XK2O=XK2OA*UTEP
P2O5=P2O5A*UTEP
OTHR=0.0
IF (SI02)30,30,40
410 FORMAT (20H AMPHIBOLITE )
420 FORMAT (20H BYTOWNITE )
440 FORMAT (20H LABRADORITE )
460 FORMAT (20H ANDESINE )
470 FORMAT (50X,20HPLAGIOCLASE FELDSPAR/50X,5A4/50X,4H( AS,F7.3,3H AN,TE
IF7.3,2H ) )
480 FORMAT (20H OLIGOCLASE )
490 FORMAT (20H ALBITE )
510 FORMAT (20H FAYALITE )
520 FORMAT (20H FERROHORTONOLITE )
540 FORMAT (20H HORTONOLITE )
560 FORMAT (20H HYALOSIDERITE )
570 FORMAT (50X, 7HOLIVINE/50X,5A4/50X,4H( FO,F7.3,3H FA,F7.3,2H ) )
580 FORMAT (20H CHRYSOLITE )
590 FORMAT (20 H FORSTERITE )
610 CONTINUE
IF (LEMONE.GE.3) GO TO 620
LEMONE=LEMONE + 1
VAP=AP/3.189
VRU=RU/4.250
VC=C/3.958
VQ=Q/2.648
VXKP=XKP/2.610
VXLC=XLC/2.480
VOR=OR/2.551
VCS=CS/2.938
V#O=#O/2.909
VXNE=XNE/2.623
VAR=AR/2.617
VFA=FA/4.393

```

(Table 3, continued)

```

VF0=FO/3.214
VEN=FN/3.198
VFS=FS/3.5
VHM=HM/5.274
VXMT=XMT/5.200
VAN=AN/2.762
VXKS=XKS/2.500
VXNS=XNS/2.400
VSP=SP/3.250
VXIL=XIL/4.786
VAC=AC/3.500
VDIWO=DIWO/2.909
VDIEN=DIEN/3.198
VDIFS=DIFS/3.500
VHY=VEN+VFS
VDI=VDIWO+VDIEN+VDIFS
VOL=VFA+VF0+VCS
VDIFINX=VQ+VXKP+VVR+VOR+VXNE+VXLC
VCOLINX=VDI+VHY+VOL+VXMT+VXIL+VAP
VASUM=(VAP+VXIL+VSP+VRU+VXKP+VXKS+VXNE+VAC+VXNS+VAN+VC+VXMT+VHM+VF
1A+VCS+VCS+VF0+VXLC+VWO+VEN+VOR+VAB+VFS+VQ+VDIWO+VDIEN+VDIFS)
ADAMS=100.0/VASUM
VDIFSR=VDIFS*ADAMS
VAPR=VAP*ADAMS
VDIFNR=VDIEN*ADAMS
VDIFSR=VDIFS*ADAMS
VRUR=VRU*ADAMS
VCR=VC*ADAMS
VOR=VQ*ADAMS
VXNE=VXNE*ADAMS
VXLCR=VXLC*ADAMS
VORR=VOR*ADAMS
VCSR=VCS*ADAMS
VWOR=VWO*ADAMS
VXNE=VXNE*ADAMS
VABR=VAB*ADAMS
VFAR=VFA*ADAMS
VFOR=VFO*ADAMS
VENR=VEN*ADAMS
VFSR=VFS*ADAMS
VHMR=VHM*ADAMS
VXMT=VXMT*ADAMS
VANR=VAN*ADAMS
VXKS=VXKS*ADAMS
VXNS=VXNS*ADAMS
VSPR=VSP*ADAMS
VXILR=VXIL*ADAMS
VACR=VAC*ADAMS
VDIWR=VDIWO*ADAMS
VHYR=VHY*ADAMS
VDIR=VDI*ADAMS
VOLR=VOL*ADAMS
VDIFINXB=VDIFINX*ADAMS
VCOLINXB=VCOLINX*ADAMS
VASUMR=VASUM*ADAMS
611 CONTINUE
PRINT 27,K,A,B
27 FORMAT (1H1,6(/),49X,6HSAMPLE,I4,2A1,/,49X,34HCALCULATED C.I.P.W.
1 VOLUME PERCENT)
PRINT 17, ARRAY
AP=VAPR
DIEN=VDIENR

```

(Table 3, continued)

```

DIFS=VDIFS
RU=VRUB
C=VCR
Q=VQB
XKP=VXKPB
XLC=VXLCB
UR=VORB
CS=VCSB
WO=VWOB
XNE=VXNEB
AB=VABB
FA=VFAB
FO=VFQB
EN=VENB
FS=VFSB
HM=VHMB
XMT=VXMTB
AN=VANB
XKS=VXKSB
XNS=VXNSB
SP=VSPB
XIL=VXILB
AC=VACB
DIMO=VDIMOB
HY=VHYB
DI=VDIB
OL=VOLB
DIFINX=VDIFINXB
COLINX=VCOLINXB
AGUP=VAGUPB
GO TO 277
620 CONTINUE
IF (LEMONB.GE.4) GO TO 10
LEMONB=LEMONB + 1
QU=VQB
KF=VORB
PLAG=VABB+VANB
FOIDS=VXNEB+VXLCB+VXKPB
TOTQUAR=QU+KF+PLAG+FOIDS
TOTPYAM=VSPB + VACB + VXNSB + VXKSB + VDIB + VHYB + VWOB
TOTOLV=VOLB
TOTORE=VXMTB + VXILB + VHMB + VRUB
TOTLUX=VCR + VAPB
TOTLEC=TOTQUAR + TOTLUX
TOTMAF=TOTPYAM + TOTOLV + TOTORE
TOTMEL=TOTMAF
IF (PLAG.GT.0.0)
1PCNTVAB=VABB/PLAG * 100.
IF (TOTMAF.GT.0.0)
1PCNTORE=TOTORE/TOTMAF * 100.
270 IF (TOTLEC.LT. 5.0) GO TO 930
IF (TOTLEC.LT.50.0) GO TO 920
IF (TOTLEC.LT.95.0) GO TO 910
950 IF (TOTLEC.GE.95.0) GO TO 900
900 IF (PCNTVAB.GE.90.0) ENCODE (20,901,CONAME)
IF (PCNTVAB.LT.90.0) ENCODE (20,902,CONAME)
IF (PCNTVAB.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,903,CONAME)
IF (PCNTVAB.LT.10.0) ENCODE (20,904,CONAME)
GO TO 975
910 IF (PCNTVAB.GE.90.0) ENCODE (20,911,CONAME)
IF (PCNTVAB.LT.90.0) ENCODE (20,912,CONAME)
IF (PCNTVAB.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,913,CONAME)

```

(Table 3, continued)

```

IF(PCNTVAR.LT.10.0) ENCODE (20,914,CONAME)
GO TO 975
920 IF(PCNTVAR.GE.90.0) ENCODE (20,921,CONAME)
IF(PCNTVAR.LT.90.0) ENCODE (20,922,CONAME)
IF(PCNTVAR.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,923,CONAME)
IF(PCNTVAR.LT.10.0) ENCODE (20,924,CONAME)
GO TO 975
930 IF(PCNTORE.GE.90.0) ENCODE (20,931,CONAME)
IF(PCNTORE.LT.90.0) ENCODE (20,932,CONAME)
IF(PCNTORE.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,933,CONAME)
IF(PCNTORE.LT.10.0) ENCODE (20,934,CONAME)
901 FORMAT (20H CLASS 1 ORDER 1 )
902 FORMAT (20H CLASS 1 ORDER 2 )
903 FORMAT (20H CLASS 1 ORDER 3 )
904 FORMAT (20H CLASS 1 ORDER 4 )
911 FORMAT (20H CLASS 2 ORDER 1 )
912 FORMAT (20H CLASS 2 ORDER 2 )
913 FORMAT (20H CLASS 2 ORDER 3 )
914 FORMAT (20H CLASS 2 ORDER 4 )
921 FORMAT (20H CLASS 3 ORDER 1 )
922 FORMAT (20H CLASS 3 ORDER 2 )
923 FORMAT (20H CLASS 3 ORDER 3 )
924 FORMAT (20H CLASS 3 ORDER 4 )
931 FORMAT (20H CLASS 4 ORDER 1 )
932 FORMAT (20H CLASS 4 ORDER 2 )
933 FORMAT (20H CLASS 4 ORDER 3 )
934 FORMAT (20H CLASS 4 ORDER 4 )
IF(TOTRAF.GT.0.0)
1PCNTOLV=TOTOLV/TOTRAF * 100.
IF(PCNTOLV.GE.95.0) ENCODE (28,971,ZNAME)
IF(PCNTOLV.LT.95.0) ENCODE (28,972,ZNAME)
IF(PCNTOLV.LT.50.0) ENCODE (28,973,ZNAME)
IF(PCNTOLV.LT.5.0) ENCODE (28,974,ZNAME)
GO TO 621
971 FORMAT(20H FAMILY 0 )
972 FORMAT (20H FAMILIES 1,2,3,4 )
973 FORMAT (20H FAMILIES 5,6,7,8 )
974 FORMAT (20H FAMILIES 9,10,11,12 )
975 QUFOIDS=QU+FOIDS
ENCODE (28,2000,ZNAME)
2000 FORMAT (20X)
KEPLAG=KF+PLAG
IF(KEPLAG.GT.0.0)
1PCNTKF=KF/KEPLAG*100.
IF(QU.EQ.0.0) GO TO 977
IF(TOTQUAR.GT.0.0)
1PCNTQU=QU/TOTQUAR*100.
IF(PCNTQU.LT.5.0) GO TO 830
IF(PCNTQU.LT.50.0) GO TO 820
IF(PCNTQU.LT.95.0) GO TO 810
IF(PCNTQU.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,800,MNAME)
(977) IF(FOIDS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 621
IF(TOTQUAR.GT.0.0)
1PCNTFO=FOIDS/TOTQUAR*100.
IF(PCNTFO.LT.5.0) GO TO 840
IF(PCNTFO.LT.50.0) GO TO 850
IF(PCNTFO.LT.95.0) GO TO 860
IF(PCNTFO.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,970,MNAME)
810 IF(PCNTKF.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,816,MNAME)
IF(PCNTKF.LT.95.0) ENCODE (20,817,MNAME)
IF(PCNTKF.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,818,MNAME)
IF(PCNTKF.LT.5.0) ENCODE (20,819,MNAME)

```

(Table 3, continued)

```

      GO TO 621
820  IF (PCNTKF.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,826,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.95.0) ENCODE (20,827,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,828,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT. 5.0) ENCODE (20,829,MNAME)
      GO TO 621
830  IF (PCNTKF.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,836,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.95.0) ENCODE (20,837,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,838,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT. 5.0) ENCODE (20,839,MNAME)
      GO TO 621
840  IF (PCNTKF.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,846,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.95.0) ENCODE (20,847,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,848,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT. 5.0) ENCODE (20,849,MNAME)
      GO TO 621
850  IF (PCNTKF.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,856,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.95.0) ENCODE (20,857,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,858,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT. 5.0) ENCODE (20,859,MNAME)
      GO TO 621
860  IF (PCNTKF.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,866,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.95.0) ENCODE (20,867,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,868,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT. 5.0) ENCODE (20,869,MNAME)
800  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 0
816  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 1
817  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 2
818  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 3
819  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 4
826  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 5
827  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 6
828  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 7
829  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 8
836  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 9
837  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 10
838  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 11
839  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 12
846  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 13
847  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 14
848  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 15
849  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 16
856  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 17
857  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 18
858  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 19
859  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 20
866  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 21
867  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 22
868  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 23
869  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 24
870  FORMAT (20HFAMILY 25
621  CONTINUE
      PRINT 37,4,A,B
37  FORMAT(1H1,49X,5HSAMPLE,I4,2A1,/,49X,25HJOHANNSEN CLASSIFICATION
      1,///)
      PRINT 17, ARRAY
      PRINT 1010
1010 FORMAT (30X,14H1. QUARFELOIDS)
      PRINT 1020, VQR
1020 FORMAT (34X,14HA. (QU) QUARTZ,18X,F7.3)
      PRINT 1030, VOR3
1030 FORMAT (34X,18HB. (KF) ORTHOCLASE,14X,F7.3)

```

(Table 3, continued)

```

PRINT 1040, VABH
1040 FORMAT (34X,17HC, (VABH) ALBITE,15X,F7.3)
PRINT 1050, VANR
1050 FORMAT (42X,11H+ ANORTHITE,13X,F7.3)
PRINT 1060, PLAG
1060 FORMAT (37X,17HTOTAL PLAGIOCLASE,12X,F7.3)
PRINT 1070, VXNEB
1070 FORMAT (34X,20HD, (VXNEB) NEPHELINE,12X,F7.3)
PRINT 1080, VXLCB
1080 FORMAT (45X,9H+ LEUCITE,12X,F7.3)
PRINT 1090, VXKPB
1090 FORMAT (45X,15H+ KALIOPHYLLITE,6X,F7.3)
PRINT 1100, FOIDS
1100 FORMAT (37X,18HTOTAL FELSPATHOIDS,11X,F7.3)
PRINT 1110, TOTQUAR
1110 FORMAT (33X,27HTOTAL QUARFELLOIDS (TOTQUAR),6X,F7.3)
PRINT 1120
1120 FORMAT (30X,10H2, JAFITES)
PRINT 1130
1130 FORMAT (34X,11HA, PYRIBOLES)
PRINT 1140, VSPB
1140 FORMAT (39X,6HSPPHENE,21X,F7.3)
PRINT 1150, VACB
1150 FORMAT (37X,8H+ ACUTE,21X,F7.3)
PRINT 1160, VXNSB
1160 FORMAT (37X,22H+ SODIUM METASILICATES,7X,F7.3)
PRINT 1170, VXKSB
1170 FORMAT (37X,22H+ POTASH METASILICATES,7X,F7.3)
PRINT 1180, VDTB
1180 FORMAT (37X,10H+ DIOPSIDE,19X,F7.3)
PRINT 1190, VHYB
1190 FORMAT (37X, 13H+ HYPERSTHENE,16X,F7.3)
PRINT 1200, VQOB
1200 FORMAT (37X,14H+ VOLLASTONITE,15X,F7.3)
PRINT 1210, TOTPYAM
1210 FORMAT (35X,16HTOTAL (TOTPYAM),14X,F7.3)
PRINT 1220
1220 FORMAT (34X,10HB, OLIVINE)
PRINT 1221, VF09
1221 FORMAT (39X,10HFORSTERITE,17X,F7.3)
PRINT 1222, VFAB
1222 FORMAT (39X,8HFAYALITE,19X,F7.3)
PRINT 1223, VCSB
1223 FORMAT (39X,16HCA ORTHOSILICATE,11X,F7.3)
PRINT 1230, VOLB
1230 FORMAT (36X,14HTOTAL OLIVINE,16X,F7.3,/)
PRINT 1240
1240 FORMAT (34X,7HC, ORES)
PRINT 1250, VXMTB
1250 FORMAT (39X,9HMAGNETITE,18X,F7.3)
PRINT 1260, VXILB
1260 FORMAT (39X,8HILMENITE,19X,F7.3)
PRINT 1270, VHMIB
1270 FORMAT (39X,8HHEMATITE,19X,F7.3)
PRINT 1280, VRUB
1280 FORMAT (39X,6HRUTILE,21X,F7.3)
PRINT 1290, TOTORE
1290 FORMAT (37X,18HTOTAL ORE (TOTORE),11X,F7.3,/)
PRINT 1300
1300 FORMAT (30X,25HB, AUXILIARY CONSTITUENTS)
PRINT 1310, VCB
1310 FORMAT (39X,8HCORUNDUM,19X,F7.3)

```

```

      PRINT 1320, VAP3
1320 FORMAT (39X,7HAPATITE,20X,F7.3)
      PRINT 1330, TOTAU
1330 FORMAT (37X,24HTOTAL AUXILIARY (TOTAU),5X,F7.3,/)
      PRINT 1340, TOTLEC
1340 FORMAT (50X,11HLEUCOCRATES,18X,F7.3)
      PRINT 1350, TOTMEL
1350 FORMAT (50X,10HMELOCRACTES,19X,F7.3,///)
      PRINT 1360, CONAME
1360 FORMAT(40X,6HCONAME,14X,5A4)
      PRINT 1370, MNAME
1370 FORMAT (40X,5HMNAME,15X,5A4)
      PRINT 1380, ZNAME
1380 FORMAT (40X,5HZNAME,15X,7A4)
      GO TO 620
380 END

```

# FORTAN DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS FOR ROCKDATA

## NULL STATEMENT NUMBERS

960	970	911	70
LOAD,56			
RUN,10,NM			



## ROCKPLOT EXPLANATION

2. 2 = number of plots
3. 2 and 4 = number of points for each plot in order (field of three).
4. X axis percentage range (0.0-100.0).
5. 9.0 and 9.0 are dimensions on plotter paper of graph.
6. Y axis percentage range (0.0-100.00).
7. Title card plot 1.
8. Title card plot 2.
9. Axis title
10. Axis title.

PROGRAM ROCKPLOT  
INTEGER A,B,ZNAME,CONAME

ORIGINAL CIPW CALCULATION PROGRAMMED FOR IBM MACHINE PENN. STATE UP  
BY CHARLES W. ONDRICK AND JOHN HOLLOWAY (1967)  
MODIFIED TO CDC 3100 B BY DAVID V. LE MONE AND MARSHALL W. ADAMS  
UNIVERSITY TEXAS EL PASO (1969)  
PHASE 1, CIPW RECALCULATED TO 100 PERCENT (+ FUDGE)  
LE MONE AND ADAMS, UNIV. TEXAS EL PASO (1969)  
PHASE 2, PLAGIOCLASE CALCULATION, UTEP, LE MONE AND ADAMS (1969)  
PHASE 3, OLIVINE CALCULATION, UTEP, LE MONE (1969)  
PHASE 4, CIPW CALCULATION TO VOLUME PERCENT CONVERSION  
UNIV. TEXAS EL PASO, LEMONE (1969)  
PHASE 5, ARTIFICIAL JOHANNSEN CLASSIFICATION COMPUTATION  
UNIV. TEXAS EL PASO, LEMONE (1969)  
PHASE 6, DIFFERENTIATION INDEX CALCULATION (DIFINX)  
UNIV. TEXAS EL PASO, LEMONE (1969)  
PHASE 7, COLOR INDEX CALCULATION (COLINX)  
UNIV. TEXAS EL PASO, LEMONE (1969)  
PHASE 8, SUBROUTINE SUBPLOT, MULTIPLE AND SINGLE  
UNIV. TEXAS EL PASO, LEMONE (1969)

# GLOSSARY OF PROGRAM TERMS

NAME=PLAGIOCLASE FELDSPAR MINERAL NAME

ARRAY=ALPHANUMERIC LABEL

NAMEOL=OLIVINE MINERAL NAME

NAMEJ=JOHANNSEN FAMILY FOR CLASSES 1 TO 3 (ARTIFICIAL SYSTEM)

ZNAME=JOHANNSEN FAMILIES FOR CLASS 4 (ARTIFICIAL SYSTEM)

CONAME=JOHANNSEN CLASS AND ORDER

PCTALB=PERCENTAGE OF ALBITE IN PLAGIOCLASE FELDSPAR

PCTAN=PERCENTAGE OF ANORTHITE IN PLAGIOCLASE FELDSPAR

PCTFO=PERCENTAGE OF FORSTERITE IN OLIVINE

PCTFA=PERCENTAGE OF FAYALITE IN OLIVINE

DIFINX=DIFFERENTIATION INDEX

COLINX=COLOR INDEX

TOTQUAR=TOTAL QUARZFELOIDS

TOTPYAM=TOTAL PYRIBOLES

TOTORE=TOTAL ORE

TOTAUX=TOTAL AUXILIARY CONSTITUENTS (CORUNDUM + APATITE)

TOTLEC=TOTAL LEUCOCRATES (TOTQUAR + TOTAUX)

TOTMEL=TOTAL MELOCRAATES (TOTPYAM + TOTOLV + TOTORE)

FOLDS=TOTAL FELSPATHOIDS

DIMENSION NAME (5), ARRAY (10), NAMEOL (5),

NAME (5), ZNAME (7), CONAME (5)

REAL KF,KFPLAG

COMMON DDIFINX (1000), SSIO2 (1000), NPTS

REWIND 49

REWIND 10

NPTS=0

10 READ J5, K, A, B, SI02, TI02, AL2O3, FE2O3, FE0, X4NO, XM6O, CAO, XNA2O, XK2P

10, P2O5, OTHER

15 FORMAT (I3, 2A1, 7F10.5/SX, 7F10.5)

READ J6, ARRAY

16 FORMAT (10A8)

SI02A=SI02

TI02A=TI02

AL2O3A=AL2O3

(Table 4, continued)

```

FE203A=FE203
FE0A=FE0
XMNOA=XMNO
XMGOA=XMGO
CA0A=CA0
XNA20A=XNA20
XK20A=XK20
P205A=P205
LEMONE=1
UTEP=1.0
IF (K-999) 20      ,380      ,380
20 CONTINUE
C 20 PRINT25      ,K,A,3
25 FORMAT(1H1,5(/),49X,6HSAMPLE,I3,2A))
   IF (SI02) 30      ,30      ,40
30 CONTINUE
C 30 PRINT 17, ARRAY
17 FORMAT (/ ,35X,10A8)
C PRINT 35
35 FORMAT(1H0,34X,30HTHIS SAMPLE CONTAINS NO SILICA)
   GO TO 375
40 CONTINUE
C 40 PRINT45
45 FORMAT(1H0,34X,54HTHE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE ROCK IN WEIGHT PER
   1ERCENT)
C PRINT50
50 FORMAT(1H0,5X,4HSIO2,6X,4HTIO2,5X,5HAL2O3,5X,5HFE2O3,7X,3HFE0,7X,3H
   1HMNO,7X,3HXMGO,7X,3HCA0,6X,4HXNA20,7X,3HXK20,6X,4HP205,5X,5HOTHER)
C 15,OTHER
C PRINT55
55 FORMAT(1H ,4X,11(F6.3,4X),F5.3)
   BSUM=(SI02+TIO2+4L2O3+FE2O3+FE0+XMNO+XMGO+CA0+XNA20+XK20+P205)
C PRINT60
60 FORMAT(1H ,34X,3HBSUM,23X,F7.3)
C PRINT65
65 FORMAT(1H0,49X,31H * * * * * )
C CALCULATION OF THE C.I.P.W. NORM
70 AP=0.0
   XIL=0.0
   SP=0.0
   QU=0.0
   XKS=0.0
   XKP=0.0
   XLC=0.0
   OR=0.0
   XNS=0.0
   XNF=0.0
   AB=0.0
   AN=0.0
   C=0.0
   XMT=0.0
   HM=0.0
   Q=0.0
   QL=0.0
   FO=0.0
   FA=0.0
   CS=0.0
   DI=0.0
   WO=0.0
   EN=0.0
   FS=0.0
   HY=0.0

```

(Table 4, continued)

```

XMO=0.0
AC=0.0
C MOLECULAR PROPORTIONS CALCULATED
SI02=SI02/60.09
TI02=TI02/79.90
AL203=AL203/101.96
FE203=FE203/159.70
FEO=FEO/71.85
XMNO=XMNO/70.94
XMGO=XMGO/40.32
CAO=CAO/56.08
XNA20=XNA20/61.982
XK20=XK20/94.20
P205=P205/141.950
C PRINT75
75 FORMAT(1H0,45X,21HMOLECULAR PROPORTIONS)
C PRINT80 ,SI02,TI02,AL203,FE203,FEO,XMNO,XMGO,CAO,XNA20,XK20,P205
C 15
80 FORMAT(1H ,4X,11(F6.4,4X))
FEO=FEO+XMNO
C P205 TO APATITE
AP=P205
CAO=CAO-3.3 *P205
C TI02 TO ILMENITE, SPHENE, RUTILE
IF (FEO-TI02)90 ,85 ,85
85 XIL=TI02
FEO=FEO-TI02
GO TO 105
90 XIL=FEO
TI02=TI02-FEO
FEO=0.0
IF (CAO-TI02)100 ,95 ,95
95 SP=TI02
CAO=CAO-TI02
GO TO 105
100 SP=CAO
TI02=TI02-CAO
CAO=0.0
RU=TI02
C K20 TO KALIOPHILITE AND POTASSIUM METASILICATE
105 IF (AL203-XK20)115 ,110 ,110
110 XKP=XK20
AL203=AL203-XK20
GO TO 120
115 XKP=AL203
XK20=XK20-AL203
AL203=0.0
XKS=XK20
C NA20 TO NEPHELINE, ACMITES, SODIUM METASILICATE
120 IF (AL203-XNA20)130 ,125 ,125
125 XNE=XNA20
AL203=AL203-XNA20
GO TO 145
130 XNE=AL203
XNA20=XNA20-AL203
AL203=0.0
IF (FE203-XNA20)140 ,135 ,135
135 AC=XNA20
FE203=FE203-XNA20
GO TO 145
140 AC=FE203
XNA20=XNA20-FE203

```

```

      FE2O3=0.0
      XNS=XNA2O
C     AL2O3 TO ANORTHITE AND CORUNDUM
145  IF(CAO-AL2O3)155 ,155 ,150
150  AN=AL2O3
      CAO=CAO-AL2O3
      GO TO 160
155  AN=CAO
      AL2O3=AL2O3-CAO
      CAO=0.0
      C=AL2O3
C     FE2O3 TO MAGNETITE, HEMATITE
160  IF(FE2O3-FE0)165 ,165 ,170
165  XMT=FE2O3
      FE0=FE0-FE2O3
      GO TO 175
170  XMT=FE0
      FE2O3=FE2O3-FE0
      FE0=0.0
      HM=FE2O3
C     CAO, MgO, FE0 TO OLIVINE, MONTICELLITE, CALCIUM ORTHOSILICATE
175  XMGGFE=XMG0+FE0
      RMGGFE=XMG0/XMGFE
      IF(XMGFE-CAO)180 ,185 ,185
180  XMO=XMGFE
      CAO=CAO-XMGFE
      CS=CAO
      GO TO 190
185  XMO=CAO
      XMGGFE=XMGFE-CAO
      OL=XMGFE
190  SIO2=SIO2-SP-(2.0*XKP)-XKS-(2.0*XNE)-(4.0*AC)-XNS-(2.0*AN)-XMO-(CS
1/2.0)-(OL/2.0)
      IF(SIO2)195 ,270 ,205
195  CONTINUE
C 195 PRINT200 ,SIO2
200  FORMAT(1H5,29X,52HNOT ENOUGH SIO2 TO FORM ALL UNDERSATURATED MINER
1RALS,10X,7HSIO2 = ,F5.3)
C CHECK PRINT CIRC. CHR.
      GO TO 375
205  XXXKP=XKP*2.0
      IF(SIO2-XXXKP)210 ,210 ,215
210  XLC=SIO2/2.0
      XKP=XKP-XLC
      GO TO 270
215  XLC=XKP
      SIO2=SIO2-XXXKP
      XKP=0.0
      CCSS=CS/2.0
      IF(SIO2-CCSS)220 ,220 ,225
220  W0=2.0 *SIO2
      CS=CS-W0
      GO TO 270
225  W0=CS
      SIO2=SIO2-CCSS
      CS=0.0
      IF(SIO2-XMO)230 ,230 ,235
230  DI=SIO2
      XMO=XMO-SIO2
      GO TO 270
235  DI=XMO
      SIO2=SIO2-XMO

```

(Table 4, continued)

```

XMO=0.0
XXXLC=XLC*2.0
IF (SI02-XXXLC) 240 ,240 ,245
240 OR=SI02/2.0
XLC=XLC-OR
GO TO 270
245 OR=XLC
SI02=SI02-XXXLC
XLC=0.0
XXXNE=XNE*4.0
IF (SI02-XXXNE) 250 ,250 ,255
250 AB=SI02/4.0
XNE=XNE-AB
GO TO 270
255 AB=XNE
SI02=SI02-XXXNE
XNE=0.0
XXXOL=OL/2.0
IF (SI02-XXXOL) 260 ,260 ,265
260 HY=SI02*2.0
OL=OL-HY
GO TO 270
265 HY=OL
SI02=SI02-XXXOL
OL=0.0
J=SI02
C CONVERSION TO WEIGHT PERCENT
270 R=1.0 -RMGFE
CS=CS+XMO
XMOOL=XMO*OL
FO=RMGFE*XMOOL
FA=R*XMOOL
EN=HY*RMGFE
FS=HY*R
DIWO=D[*1.0
DIEN=D[*RMGFE
DIFS=D[*R
AP=AP*328.88
RU=RJ*79.90
C=C*101.96
Q=Q*60.09
XKP=XKP*316.34
XLC=XLC*436.52
OR=OR*556.70
CS=CS*86.125
WQ=WQ*116.17
XNE=XNE*284.122
AB=AB*524.482
FA=FA*101.895
FO=FO*70.365
EN=EN*100.41
FS=FS*131.94
HM=HM*159.70
XMT=XMT*231.55
AN=AN*278.22
XKS=XKS*154.29
XNS=XNS*122.07
SP=SP*196.07
XIL=XIL*151.75
AC=AC*462.042
DIWO=DIWO*116.17
DIEN=DIEN*100.41

```

```

DIFS=DIFS*131.94
OL=FO+FA+CS
DI=DIWO+DIEN+DIFS
HY=EN+FS
DIFINX=OR+AB+G+XNE+XKP+XLC
COLINX=DI+HY+OL+XMT+XIL+AP
ASUM=(AP+XIL+SP+RU+XKP+XKS+XNE+AC+XNS+AN+C+XMT+HM+FA+CS+FO+XLC+WO+
1EN+OR+AB+FS+G+DIWO+DIEN+DIFS)

```

```

C PRINT275
275 FORMAT(1H0,29X,32HC.I.P.W. NORM(IN WEIGHT PERCENT))
277 CONTINUE
C 277 PRINT 280, AP ,DIFINX
280 FORMAT(1H ,34X,7HAPATITE,19X,F7.3,20X,21HDIFFERENTIATION INDEX,10XP
1,F7.3)
C PRINT285 ,XIL ,COLINX
285 FORMAT(1H ,34X,8HILMENITE,18X,F7.3,20X,11HCOLOR INDEX,20X8F7.3)
C PRINT290 ,SP
290 FORMAT(1H ,34X,6HSPHENE,20X,F7.3)
C PRINT295 ,RU
295 FORMAT(1H ,34X,6HRUTILE,20X,F7.3)
C PRINT300 ,XKS
300 FORMAT(1H,34X,14HK-METASILICATE,12X,F7.3)
C PRINT305 ,XKP
305 FORMAT(1H ,34X,13HKALIOPHILLITE,13X,F7.3)
C PRINT310 ,XLC
310 FORMAT(1H ,34X,7HLEUCITE,19X,F7.3)
C PRINT315 ,OP
315 FORMAT(1H 34X,10HORTHOCASE,16X,F7.3)
C PRINT320 ,XNS
320 FORMAT(1H ,34X,15HNA-METASILICATE,11X,F7.3)
C PRINT325 ,XNE
PABAN = AB/524.482 + AN/278.22
IF (PABAN.GT.0.0)
1PCNTAB = ((AB/524.482)/PABAN) * 100.
IF (PABAN.GT.0.0)
1PCNTAN = ((AN/278.22)/PABAN) * 100.
IF (PCNTAB.GE.90.0) ENCODE(20,490,NAME)
IF (PCNTAB.LT.90.0) ENCODE(20,480,NAME)
IF (PCNTAB.LT.70.0) ENCODE(20,460,NAME)
IF (PCNTAB.LT.50.0) ENCODE(20,440,NAME)
IF (PCNTAB.LT.30.0) ENCODE(20,420,NAME)
IF (PCNTAB.LT.10.0) ENCODE(20,410,NAME)
PFOFA = FO/70.365 + FA/101.895
IF (PFOFA.GT.0.0)
1PCNTFO = ((FO/70.365)/PFOFA) * 100.
IF (PFOFA.GT.0.0)
1PCNTFA = ((FA/101.895)/PFOFA) * 100.
IF (PCNTFO.GE.90.0) ENCODE(20,590,NAMEOL)
IF (PCNTFO.LT.90.0) ENCODE(20,580,NAMEOL)
IF (PCNTFO.LT.70.0) ENCODE(20,560,NAMEOL)
IF (PCNTFO.LT.50.0) ENCODE(20,540,NAMEOL)
IF (PCNTFO.LT.30.0) ENCODE(20,520,NAMEOL)
IF (PCNTFO.LT.10.0) ENCODE(20,510,NAMEOL)
325 FORMAT(1H ,34X,9HNEPHELINE,17X,F7.3)
C PRINT330 ,AB
330 FORMAT(1H ,34X,6HALSITE,20X,F7.3)
C PRINT335 ,AN
335 FORMAT(1H ,34X,9HANORTHITE,17X,F7.3)
C PRINT340 ,C
340 FORMAT(1H ,34X,8HCORUNDUM,18X,F7.3)
C PRINT345 ,XMT
345 FORMAT(1H ,34X,9HMAGNETITE,17X,F7.3)

```

```

C      PRINT350      ,HM
350  FORMAT(1H ,34X,8HHEMATITE,18X,F7.3)
C      PRINT355      ,Q
355  FORMAT(1H ,34X,6HQJARTZ,20X,F7.3)
C      PRINT360      ,OL,FO,FA,CS
360  FORMAT(1H ,34X,13HTOTAL OLIVINE,13X,F7.3,22H WITH THE COMPOSITION
      1, /40X,10HFORSTERITE,11X,F7.3/40X,8HFAYALITE,13X,F7.3/40X,16HCA-ORTP
      2HSILICATE,5X,F7.3)
C      PRINT365      ,DI,DIWO,DIEN,DIFS,HY,EN,FS,W0,AC
365  FORMAT(1H ,34X,14HTOTAL DIOPSIDE,12X,F7.3,22H WITH THE COMPOSITIONP
      1, /40X,13HDIOPSIDE (W0),8X,F7.3/40X,13HDIOPSIDE (EN),8X,F7.3/40X,13P
      2HDIOPSIDE (FS),8X,F7.3/35X,17HTOTAL HYPERSTHENE, 9X,F7.3,20HWITH TP
      3HE COMPOSITION/40X,9HENSTATITE,12X,F7.3/40X,12HFERROSILLITE, 9X,F7P
      4.3/35X,12HOLLASTONITE,14X,F7.3/35X,6HACMITE,20X,F7.3)
C      PRINT370      ,ASUM
370  FORMAT(1H ,34X,3HSUM,23X,F7.3)
C      PRINT65
C      IF (PABAN.GE.0.001)
C      1PRINT 470, NAME, PCNTAB, PCNTAN
C      IF (PFOFA.GE.0.001)
C      1PRINT 570, NAMEOL, PCNTFO, PCNTFA
375  CONTINUE
      IF (LEMONF.GE.2) GO TO 610
      LEMONF=LEMONF+1
      UTEP=100.0/ASUM
C      PRINT 26,K,A,B
C      PRINT 17, ARRAY
26  FORMAT (1H1,6(/),49X,7HSAMPLE,13,2A1,8H + FUDGE )
      SI02=SI02A*UTEP
      Ti02=Ti02A*UTEP
      AL2O3=AL2O3A*UTEP
      FE2O3=FE2O3A*UTEP
      FEO=FE0A*UTEP
      XMNO=XMNOA*UTEP
      XMGO=XMGOA*UTEP
      CAO=CA0A*UTEP
      XNA2O=XNA2OA*UTEP
      XK2O=XK2OA*UTEP
      P2O5=P2O5A*UTEP
      OTHER=0.0
      IF (SI02)30,30,40
410  FORMAT (20H ANORTHITE )
420  FORMAT (20H BYTOWNITE )
440  FORMAT (20H LABRADORITE )
460  FORMAT (20H ANDESINE )
470  FORMAT (50X,20HPLAGIOCLASE FELDSPAR/50X,5A4/50X,4H( AB,F7.3,3H .AN,PC
      1F7.3,2H ) )
480  FORMAT (20H OLIGOCASE )
490  FORMAT (20H ALBITE )
510  FORMAT (20H FAYALITE )
520  FORMAT (20H FERROHORTONOLITE )
540  FORMAT (20H HORTONOLITE )
560  FORMAT (20H HYALOSIDERITE )
570  FORMAT (50X, 7HOLIVINE/50X,5A4/50X,4H( FO,F7.3,3H FA,F7.3,2H ) )
580  FORMAT (20H CHRYSOLITE )
590  FORMAT (20 H FORSTERITE )
610  CONTINUE
      IF (LEMONF.GE.3) GO TO 620
      LEMONF=LEMONF + 1
      VAP=AP/3.189
      VRU=RU/4.250
      VC=C/3.988

```



$VQ = Q / 2.648$   
 $VXKP = XKP / 2.610$   
 $VXLC = XLC / 2.480$   
 $VOR = OR / 2.551$   
 $VCS = CS / 2.938$   
 $VWO = WO / 2.909$   
 $VXNE = XNE / 2.623$   
 $VAB = AB / 2.617$   
 $VFA = FA / 4.393$   
 $VFO = FO / 3.214$   
 $VEN = EN / 3.198$   
 $VFS = FS / 3.5$   
 $VHM = HM / 5.274$   
 $VXMT = XMT / 5.200$   
 $VAN = AN / 2.762$   
 $VXKS = XKS / 2.500$   
 $VXNS = XNS / 2.400$   
 $VSP = SP / 3.250$   
 $VXIL = XIL / 4.786$   
 $VAC = AC / 3.500$   
 $VDIWO = DIWO / 2.909$   
 $VDIEN = DIEN / 3.198$   
 $VDIFS = DIFS / 3.500$   
 $VHY = VFH + VFS$   
 $VDI = VDIWO + VDIEN + VDIFS$   
 $VOL = VFA + VFO + VCS$   
 $VDIFINX = VJ + VXKP + VAB + VOP + VXNE + VXLC$   
 $VCOLINX = VDI + VHY + VOL + VXMT + VXIL + VAP$   
 $VASU = (VAP + VXIL + VSP + VRU + VXKP + VXKS + VXNE + VAC + VXNS + VAN + VC + VXMT + VHM + VFO + VCS + VFO + VXLC + VJ + VDI + VAB + VFS + VJ + VDIWO + VDIEN + VDIFS)$   
 $ADAMS = 100.0 / VASU$   
 $VDIFSB = VDIFS * ADAMS$   
 $VAPB = VAP * ADAMS$   
 $VDIENB = VDIEN * ADAMS$   
 $VDIFSB = VDIFS * ADAMS$   
 $VRUB = VRU * ADAMS$   
 $VCH = VC * ADAMS$   
 $VQB = VQ * ADAMS$   
 $VXKPB = VXKP * ADAMS$   
 $VXLCB = VXLC * ADAMS$   
 $VORB = VOR * ADAMS$   
 $VCSB = VCS * ADAMS$   
 $VWOB = VWO * ADAMS$   
 $VXNEB = VXNE * ADAMS$   
 $VABB = VAB * ADAMS$   
 $VFAB = VFA * ADAMS$   
 $VFOB = VFO * ADAMS$   
 $VENB = VEN * ADAMS$   
 $VFSB = VFS * ADAMS$   
 $VHMB = VHM * ADAMS$   
 $VXMTB = VXMT * ADAMS$   
 $VANB = VAN * ADAMS$   
 $VXKSB = VXKS * ADAMS$   
 $VXNSB = VXNS * ADAMS$   
 $VSPB = VSP * ADAMS$   
 $VXILB = VXIL * ADAMS$   
 $VACB = VAC * ADAMS$   
 $VDIWOB = VDIWO * ADAMS$   
 $VHYB = VHY * ADAMS$   
 $VDIB = VDI * ADAMS$   
 $VOLB = VOL * ADAMS$   
 $VDIFINXB = VDIFINX * ADAMS$

```

VCOLINXB=VCOLINX*ADAMS
VASUMB=VASUM*ADAMS
611 CONTINUE
C PRINT 27,K,A,R
27 FORMAT (1H1,6(/),49X,6HSAMPLE,I4,2A1,/,49X,34HCALCULATED C.I.P.W.
1VOLUME PERCENT)
C PRINT 17, ARRAY
AP=VAPB
DIEN=VDIENB
DIFS=VDIFSB
RU=VRUB
C=VCR
Q=VQB
XKP=VXKPB
XLC=VXLCB
UR=VURB
CS=VCSB
WQ=VWQB
XNE=VXNEB
AB=VABB
FA=VFAB
FO=VFQB
EN=VFNB
FS=VFSB
HM=VHMB
XMT=VXMTB
AN=VANB
XKS=VXKSB
XNS=VXNSB
SP=VSPB
XIL=VXILB
AC=VACB
DIWO=VDIWOB
HY=VHYB
DI=VDIB
OL=VOLB
ASUM=VASUMB
GO TO 277
620 CONTINUE
SI02=SI02A*UTEP
IF (LEMON.EQ.4) 622,623 1
622 WRITE(49) COLINX,DIFINX,SI02
WRITE (10) ARRAY
NPTS=NPTS+1
GO TO 10
623 LEMON=LEMON+1
QU=VQB
KF=VQRB
PLAG=VABB+VANB
FOIDS=VXNEB+VXLCB+VXKPB
TOTQUAR=QU+KF+PLAG+FOIDS
TOTIPYAM=VSPB+WACB+VXNSB+VXKSB+VDIB+VHYB+VWQB+VACB
TOTOLV=VOLB
TOTORE=VXMTB+VXILB+VHMB+VRUB
TOTAUX=VCB+VAPB
TOTLEC=TOTQUAR+TOTAUX
TOTMAF=TOTIPYAM+TOTOLV+TOTORE
TOTMFL=TOTMAF
IF (PLAG.GT.0.0)
1PCNIVAB=VABB/PLAG*100.
IF (TOTMAF.GT.0.0)
1PCNTORE=TOTORE/TOTMAF*100.

```

(Table 4, continued)

```

970 IF(TOTLEC.LT. 5.0) GO TO 930
    IF(TOTLEC.LT.50.0) GO TO 920
    IF(TOTLEC.LT.95.0) GO TO 910
960 IF(TOTLEC.GE.95.0) GO TO 900
900 IF(PCNTVAB.GE.90.0) ENCODE (20,901,CONAME)
    IF(PCNTVAB.LT.90.0) ENCODE (20,902,CONAME)
    IF(PCNTVAB.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,903,CONAME)
    IF(PCNTVAB.LT.10.0) ENCODE (20,904,CONAME)
    GO TO 975
910 IF(PCNTVAB.GE.90.0) ENCODE (20,911,CONAME)
    IF(PCNTVAB.LT.90.0) ENCODE (20,912,CONAME)
    IF(PCNTVAB.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,913,CONAME)
    IF(PCNTVAB.LT.10.0) ENCODE (20,914,CONAME)
    GO TO 975
920 IF(PCNTVAB.GE.90.0) ENCODE (20,921,CONAME)
    IF(PCNTVAB.LT.90.0) ENCODE (20,922,CONAME)
    IF(PCNTVAB.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,923,CONAME)
    IF(PCNTVAB.LT.10.0) ENCODE (20,924,CONAME)
    GO TO 975
930 IF(PCNTORE.GE.90.0) ENCODE (20,931,CONAME)
    IF(PCNTORE.LT.90.0) ENCODE (20,932,CONAME)
    IF(PCNTORE.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,933,CONAME)
    IF(PCNTORE.LT.10.0) ENCODE (20,934,CONAME)
9011 FORMAT (20H CLASS 1 ORDER 1 )
9021 FORMAT (20H CLASS 1 ORDER 2 )
9031 FORMAT (20H CLASS 1 ORDER 3 )
9041 FORMAT (20H CLASS 1 ORDER 4 )
9111 FORMAT (20H CLASS 2 ORDER 1 )
9121 FORMAT (20H CLASS 2 ORDER 2 )
9131 FORMAT (20H CLASS 2 ORDER 3 )
9141 FORMAT (20H CLASS 2 ORDER 4 )
9211 FORMAT (20H CLASS 3 ORDER 1 )
9221 FORMAT (20H CLASS 3 ORDER 2 )
9231 FORMAT (20H CLASS 3 ORDER 3 )
9241 FORMAT (20H CLASS 3 ORDER 4 )
9311 FORMAT (20H CLASS 4 ORDER 1 )
9321 FORMAT (20H CLASS 4 ORDER 2 )
9331 FORMAT (20H CLASS 4 ORDER 3 )
9341 FORMAT (20H CLASS 4 ORDER 4 )
    IF(TOTMAF.GT.0.0)
      PCNTOLV=TOTOLV/TOTMAF * 100.
      IF (PCNTOLV.GE.95.0) ENCODE (28,971,ZNAME)
      IF (PCNTOLV.LT.95.0) ENCODE (28,972,ZNAME)
      IF (PCNTOLV.LT.50.0) ENCODE (28,973,ZNAME)
      IF (PCNTOLV.LT. 5.0) ENCODE (28,974,ZNAME)
      GO TO 621
971 FORMAT(28H FAMILY:0 )
972 FORMAT (28H FAMILIES 1,2,3,4 )
973 FORMAT (28H FAMILIES 5,6,7,8 )
974 FORMAT(28H FAMILIES 9,10,11,12 )
975 QUFQIDS=QU+FQIDS
(20,00 Z P, IE) ENCODE (28,2000,ZNAME)
2000 FORMAT (28X)
    KEPLAG= KF+PLAG
    IF(KEPLAG.GT.0.0)
      PCNTKF= KF/KEPLAG*100.
      IF (QU.EQ.0.0) GO TO 977
      IF (TOTQUAR.GT.0.0)
        PCNTQU=QU/TOTQUAR*100.
        IF (PCNTQU.LT. 5.0) GO TO 830
        IF (PCNTQU.LT.50.0) GO TO 820
        IF(PCNTQU.LT.95.0) GO TO 810

```

## (Table 4, continued)

```

      IF (PCNTQU.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,800,MNAME)
977 IF (FUIDS.EQ.0.0) GO TO 621
      IF (TOTQUAR.GT.0.0)
1PCNTFD=FUIDS/TOTQUAR*100.
      IF (PCNTFD.LT. 5.0) GO TO 840
      IF (PCNTFD.LT.50.0) GO TO 850
      IF (PCNTFD.LT.95.0) GO TO 860
      IF (PCNTFD.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,870,MNAME)
810 IF (PCNTKF.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,816,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.95.0) ENCODE (20,817,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,818,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT. 5.0) ENCODE (20,819,MNAME)
      GO TO 621
820 IF (PCNTKF.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,826,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.95.0) ENCODE (20,827,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,828,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT. 5.0) ENCODE (20,829,MNAME)
      GO TO 621
830 IF (PCNTKF.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,836,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.95.0) ENCODE (20,837,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,838,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT. 5.0) ENCODE (20,839,MNAME)
      GO TO 621
840 IF (PCNTKF.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,846,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.95.0) ENCODE (20,847,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,848,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT. 5.0) ENCODE (20,849,MNAME)
      GO TO 621
850 IF (PCNTKF.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,856,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.95.0) ENCODE (20,857,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,858,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT. 5.0) ENCODE (20,859,MNAME)
      GO TO 621
860 IF (PCNTKF.GE.95.0) ENCODE (20,866,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.95.0) ENCODE (20,867,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT.50.0) ENCODE (20,868,MNAME)
      IF (PCNTKF.LT. 5.0) ENCODE (20,869,MNAME)
800 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 0
816 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 1
817 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 2
818 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 3
819 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 4
826 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 5
827 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 6
828 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 7
829 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 8
836 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 9
837 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 10
838 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 11
839 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 12
846 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 13
847 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 14
848 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 15
849 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 16
856 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 17
857 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 18
858 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 19
859 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 20
866 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 21
867 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 22
868 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 23
869 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 24

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870 FORMAT (20HFAMILY 25 )
621 CONTINUE
C PRINT 37,K,A,R
37 FORMAT(1H1,49X,6HSAMPLE,I4,2A1,/,49X,25HJOHANNSEN CLASSIFICATION
1,///)
C PRINT 17, ARRAY
C PRINT 1010
1010 FORMAT (30X,14H1. QUARFELDOIDS)
C PRINT 1020, .VQB
1020 FORMAT (34X,14HA. (QU) QUARTZ,18X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1030, VORB
1030 FORMAT (34X,18HB. (KF) ORTHOCLASE,14X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1040, VABB
1040 FORMAT (34X,17HC. (VABB) ALBITE,15X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1050, VANH
1050 FORMAT (42X,11H+ ANORTHITE,13X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1060, PLAS
1060 FORMAT (37X,17HTOTAL PLAGIOCLASE,12X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1070, VXNEB
1070 FORMAT (34X,20HD. (VXNEB) NEPHELINE,12X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1080, VXLCH
1080 FORMAT (45X,9H+ LEUCITE,12X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1090, VXXDB
1090 FORMAT (45X,15H+ KALIOPHYLLITE,6X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1100, FOIDS
1100 FORMAT (37X,18HTOTAL FELSPATHOIDS,11X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1110, TOTQUAR
1110 FORMAT(33X,27HTOTAL QUARFELDOIDS (TOTQUAR),6X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1120
1120 FORMAT (30X,10H2. AMPHIBES)
C PRINT 1130
1130 FORMAT (34X,11HA.PYRIBOLES)
C PRINT 1140, VSPB
1140 FORMAT (39X,6HSPHENE,21X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1150, VACH
1150 FORMAT (37X,8H+ ACHITE,21X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1160, VXNSB
1160 FORMAT (37X,22H+ SODIUM METASILICATES,7X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1170, VXSBB
1170 FORMAT (37X,22H+ POTASH METASILICATES,7X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1180, VDIR
1180 FORMAT (37X,10H+ DIOPSIDE,19X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1190, VHYB
1190 FORMAT (37X, 13H+ HYPERSTHENE,16X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1200, VQOB
1200 FORMAT (37X,14H+ WOLLASTONITE,15X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1210, TOTPYAM
1210 FORMAT (36X,16HTOTAL (TOTPYAM),14X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1220
1220 FORMAT (34X,10HB. OLIVINE)
C PRINT 1221, VFOB
1221 FORMAT (39X,10HFORSIERITE,17X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1222, VFAB
1222 FORMAT (39X,8HFAYALITE,19X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1223, VCSB
1223 FORMAT (39X,16HCA ORTHOSILICATE,11X,F7.3)
C PRINT 1230, VOLB
1230 FORMAT (36X,14HTOTAL OLIVINE,16X,F7.3,/)
C PRINT 1240
1240 FORMAT (34X,7HC. ORES)
C PRINT 1250, VXMTB
1250 FORMAT (39X,9HMAGNETITE,18X,F7.3)

```

(Table 4, continued)

```

C      PRINT 1260,  VXILH
1260  FORMAT (39X,8HILMENITE,19X,F7.3)
C      PRINT 1270,  VHM3
1270  FORMAT (39X,8HHEMATITE,19X,F7.3)
C      PRINT 1280,  VRUB
1280  FORMAT (39X,6HROUTILE,21X,F7.3)
C      PRINT 1290,  TOTORE
1290  FORMAT (37X,18HTOTAL ORE (TOTORE),11X,F7.3,/)
C      PRINT 1300
1300  FORMAT (30X,25H3. AUXILIARY CONSTITUENTS)
C      PRINT 1310,  VCH
1310  FORMAT (39X,8HCORUNDUM,19X,F7.3)
C      PRINT 1320,  VAPB
1320  FORMAT (39X,7HAPATITE,20X,F7.3)
C      PRINT 1330,  TOTAUX
1330  FORMAT (37X,24HTOTAL AUXILIARY (TOTAUX),5X,F7.3,/)
C      PRINT 1340,  TOTLEC
1340  FORMAT (50X,11HLEUCOCRATES,18X,F7.3)
C      PRINT 1350,  TOTMEL
1350  FORMAT (50X,10HMELOCURATES,19X,F7.3,/)
C      PRINT 1360,  CONAME
1360  FORMAT (40X,6HCONAME,14X,5A4)
C      PRINT 1370,  MNAME
1370  FORMAT (40X,5HMNAME,15X,5A4)
C      PRINT 1380,  ZNAME
1380  FORMAT (40X,5HZNAME,15X,7A4)
      GO TO 620
390  ENDFILE 49
      REWIND 49
      REWIND 10
      CALL SUBPLOT
      END

```

## FORTRAN DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS FOR ROCKPLOT

## NULL STATEMENT NUMBERS

1380	1370	1360	1350	1340	1330
1290	1280	1270	1260	1250	1240
1221	1220	1210	1200	1190	1180
1140	1130	1120	1110	1100	1090
1050	1040	1030	1020	1010	37
611	570	470	26	370	365
345	340	335	330	325	320
300	295	290	285	280	275
70	65	55	50	45	35

```

SUBROUTINE SUBPLOT
COMMON DIFINX(1000),SIO2(1000),NPTS
DIMENSION ARPAY (10)
DIMENSION NP(50)
REWIND 49
PRINT 1000
1000 FORMAT (1H1)
READ 1500,N,(NP(I),I=1,N)
1500 FORMAT (I2/(26I3))
  I = 1
  DO 1 K = 1,N
    NMAX = NP(K)
    DO 2 J = 1,NMAX
      READ (49) COLINX,DIFINX(I),SIO2(I)
      READ (10) ARRAY
      PRINT 1400, COLINX,DIFINX(I),SIO2(I),ARRAY
    2 I = I + 1
  1 PRINT 1000
    READ 1400, SMIN,SMAX
    READ 1400, XLEN,YLEN
    READ 1400, DMIN,DMAX
1400 FORMAT (3F10.5,5X,10A8)
    K = 1
    DO 10 I = 1,N
      NPTS = NP(I)
      CALLPLOTTER(SIO2(K),DIFINX(K),SMIN,SMAX,DMIN,DMAX,XLEN,YLEN,NPTS,3P
1,-1.0,1,-1)
    10 K = K + NP(I)
  RETURN
END

```

## FORTRAN DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS FOR SUBPLOT

NO ERRORS  
LOAD,56  
RUN,5