

Earth Science

With

Mr. Thomas



Sedimentary Rocks

Formation: Through compacting and cementing of layers of sediment.

Clastic Rocks: Formed from fragments of other rock.

Chemical Rocks: Formed from precipitates or fall-out from solutions (Salts).

Sedimentary Rocks

Organic Rocks: Form from sediments consisting of the remains of plants & animals.

Sedimentary Rocks

◆ Features:

- ◆ **Stratification** – Layers of materials (clay, sandstone, shale, etc.) that are stacked on top of each other.
- ◆ **Fossils** – The remains, impression, or any other evidence of a plant or animal preserved in rock.
- ◆ **Ripple Marks** – Sand patterns formed from the action of wind, streams, waves or currents.
- ◆ **Mud Cracks** – Left when wet clay deposits dry and contract.

Metamorphic Rocks

Metamorphism – The process by which a rock's structure is changed by extreme heat & pressure.

↓ Earth's Internal Heat

↓ Weight of Overlying Rock

↓ Mountain Building

Metamorphic Rocks

Results in:

- 1) Distorted, flattened, and/or stretched crystals. (See pg. 133)
- 2) Foliation – The tendency of a rock to form bands of minerals or split along parallel layers. (See pg. 135)

Metamorphism

- ◆ Regional vs. Local

- ◆ **Regional:** Affects a large area, usually associated with mountain building and other plate tectonic activity.
- ◆ **Local:** Affects a relatively small area, usually associated with igneous intrusions.

That's it

