

James Hutton's Idea on Principle of Uniformity

Principle of Horizontality

Law of Superposition

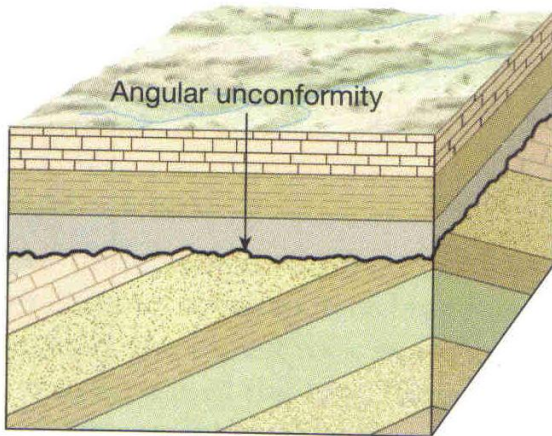
Youngest (last) _____

List in order
the cards from
the oldest to
the youngest

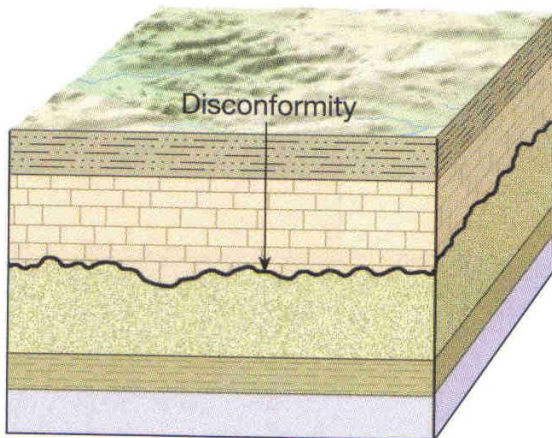
Oldest (first) _____

SEDIMENTARY Strata LAYERS

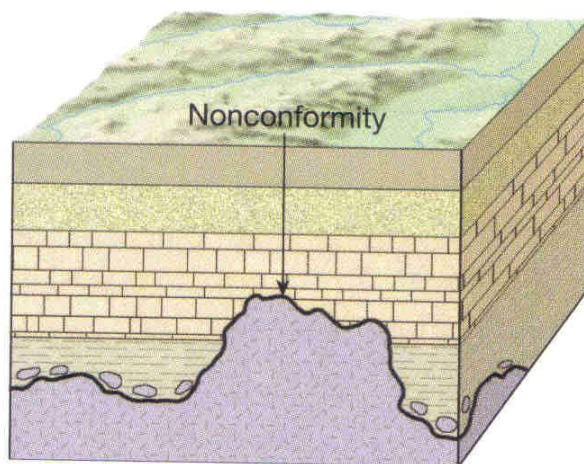
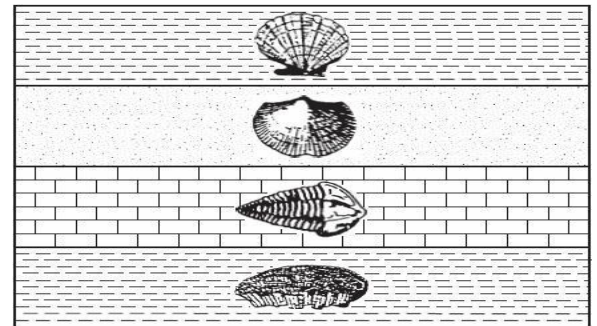
TYPES of CONFORMITIES



Sedimentary Rocks (Rx) is the most common while Igneous rocks are the most abundant rock. Igneous rocks can not contain fossils because they are formed from magma or lava



Index Fossil is when a fossil is visible within sediment. The Best sediment is usually Sandstone. Shale is also good.



Sedimentary Classification:

Stream Velocity:

As stream slows down sediment begins to get deposited.

Sand is usually below 90cm/second

While mud will settle out when stream velocity is REALLY REALLY slow.

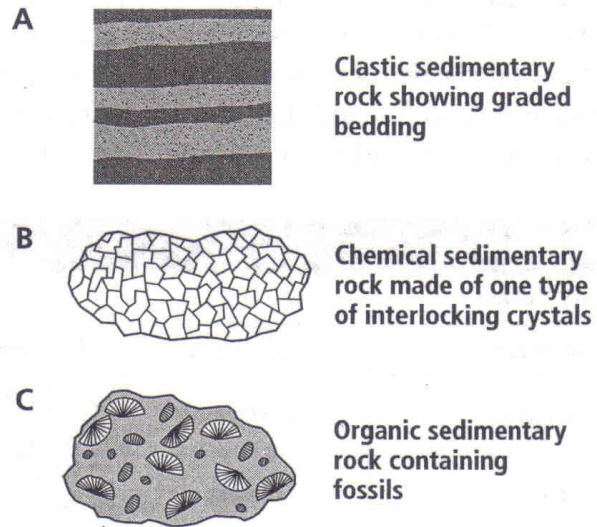


Figure 12-1 Diagrams of clastic, chemical, and organic, sedimentary rocks. Notice the graded bedding of the clastic rock, the mineral crystals in the chemical rock, and the fossils in the organic rock.

TYPES of SEDIMENT:

Conglomerates (Gravel)

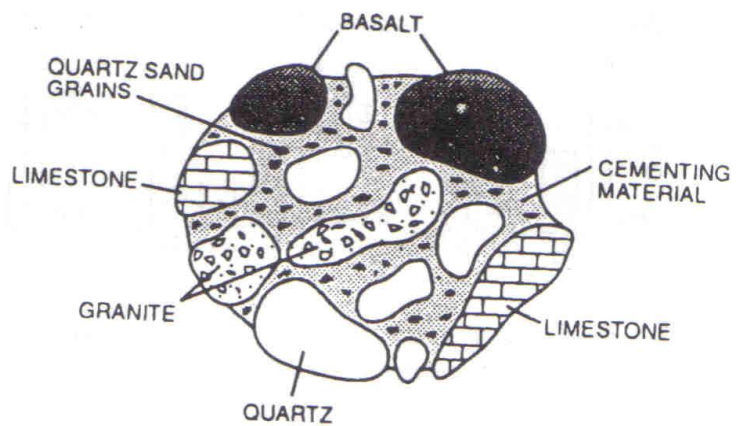
- Boulders
- Cobble
- Pebbles
- Granules

Sand

- Sand

Mud

- Silt
- Clay (shale)

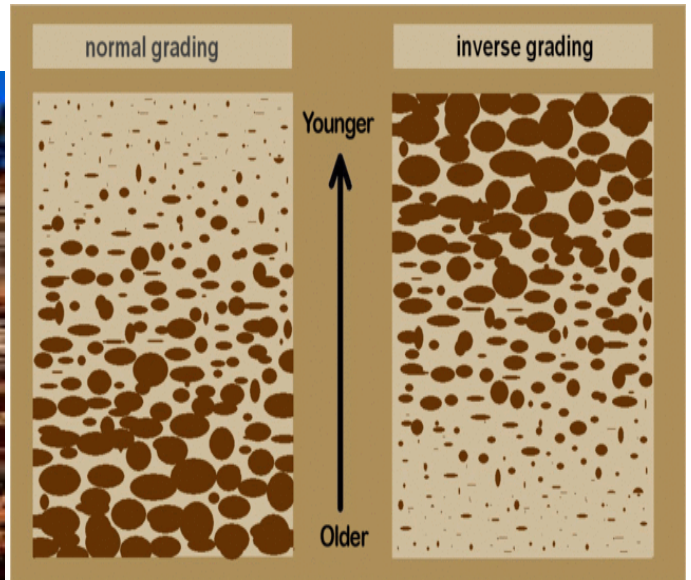


TYPES of BEDDING, Ripples and Mud NOTES

Cross Bedding

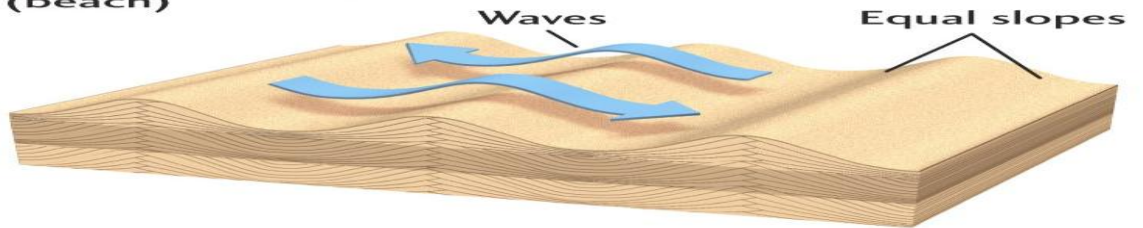


Graded bedding

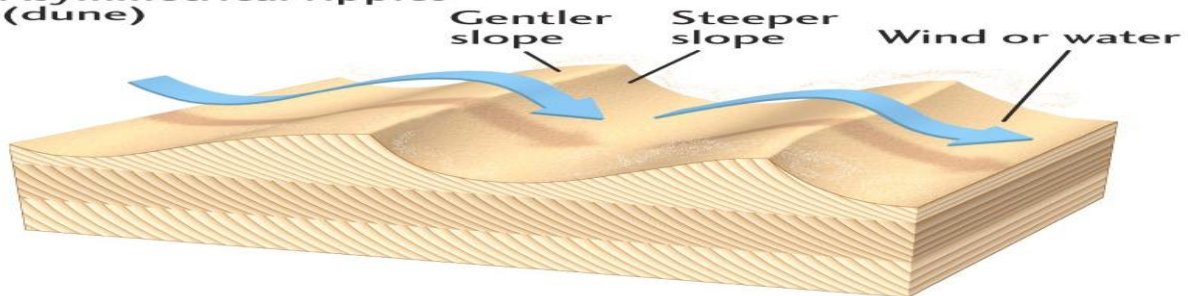


Ripple Marks

Symmetrical ripples (beach)



Asymmetrical ripples (dune)



Mud Cracks

