

Law of Superposition

Youngest (last) _____

List in order
the cards from
the oldest to
the youngest

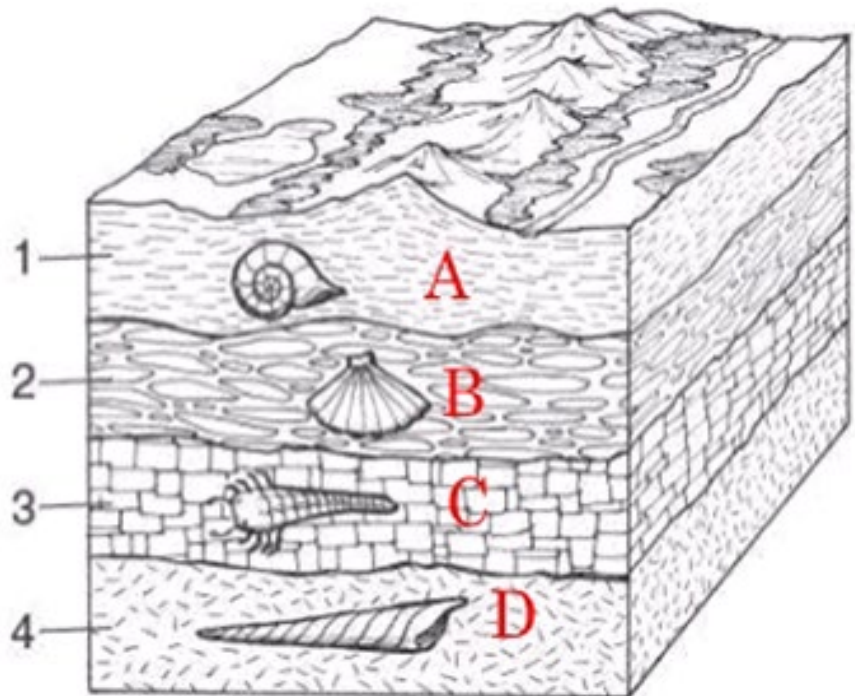
Oldest (first) _____

Which is the Oldest Fossil?

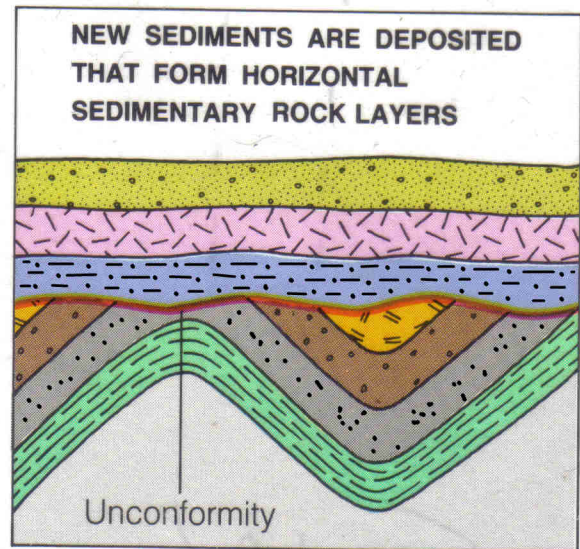
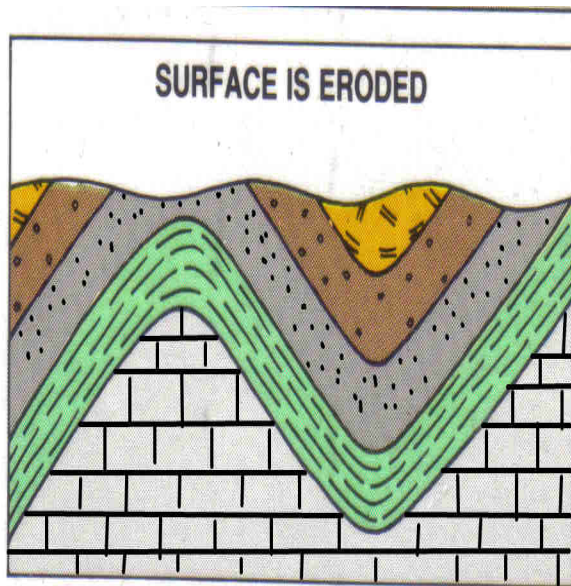
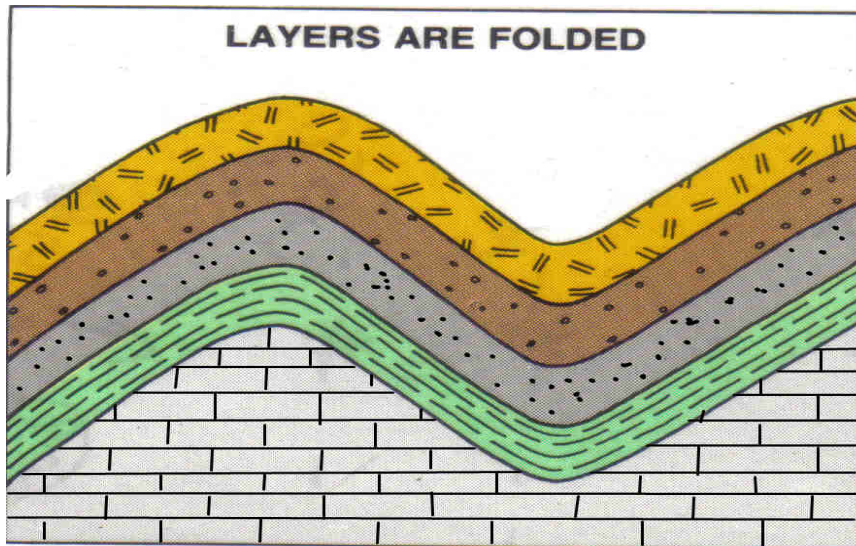
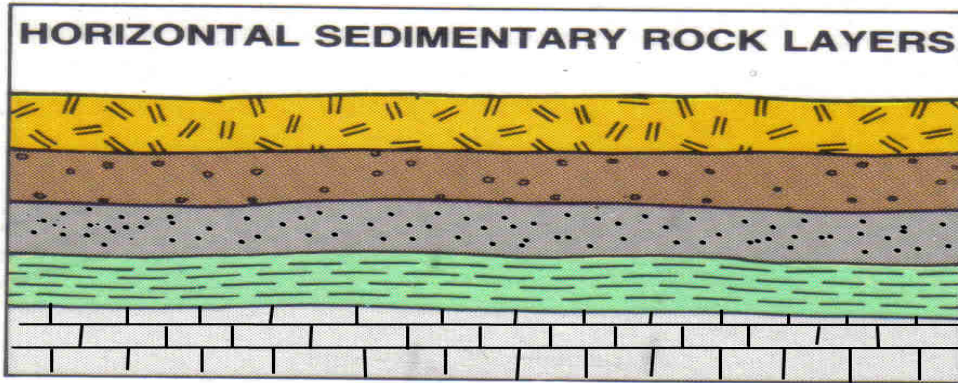
Which is the youngest Fossil?

Identify each strata layer.

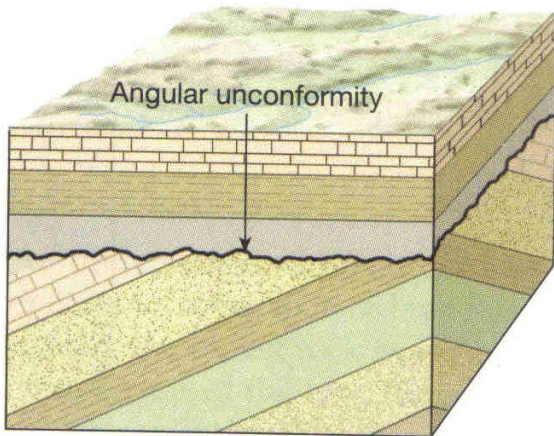
Which fossil cannot exist?



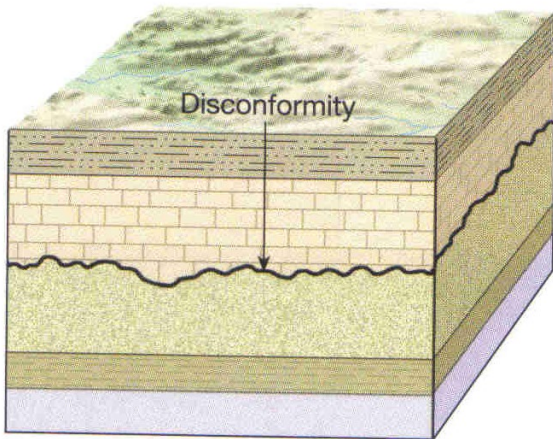
Identify each the Strata layers



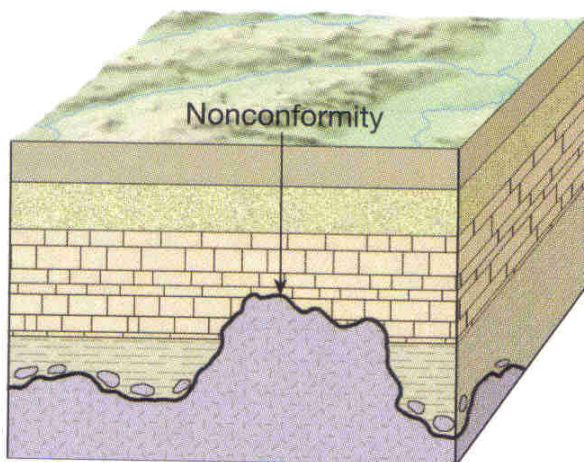
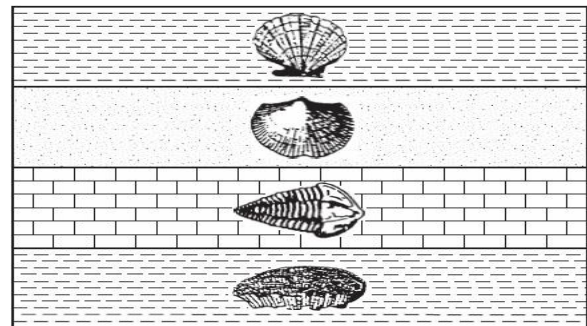
SEDIMENTARY Strata LAYERS



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



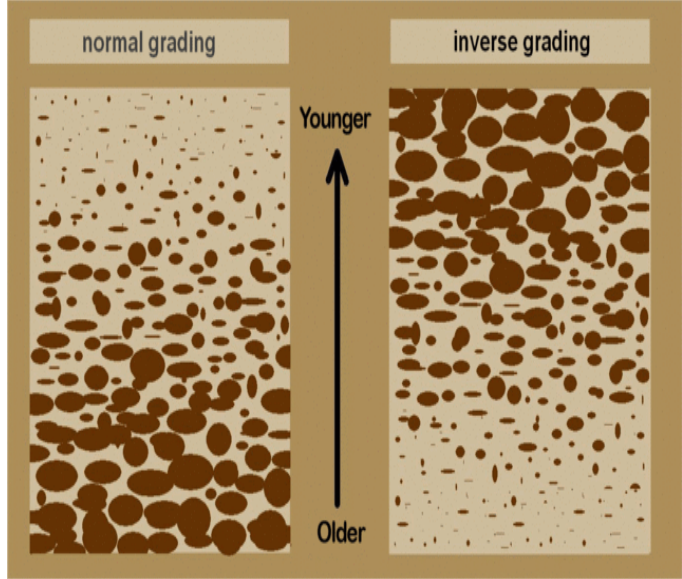
Index Fossil is when a fossil is visible within sediment. The Best sediment is usually Sandstone. Shale is also good.



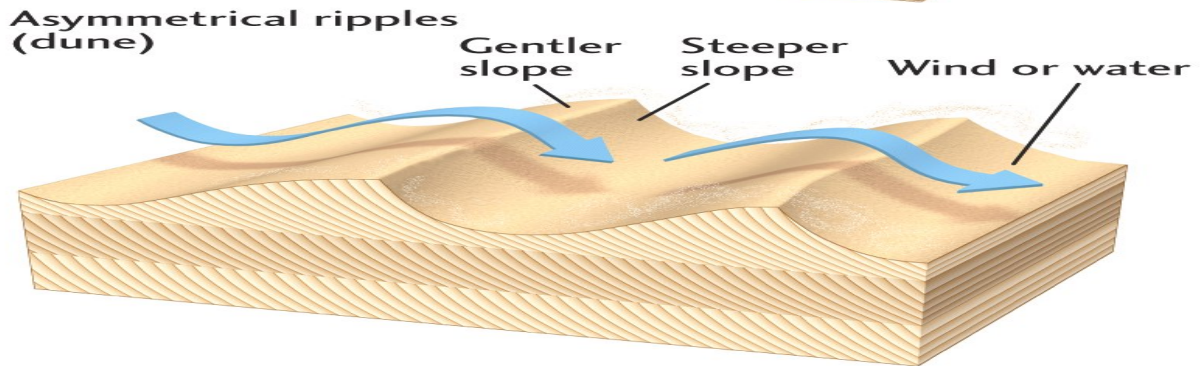
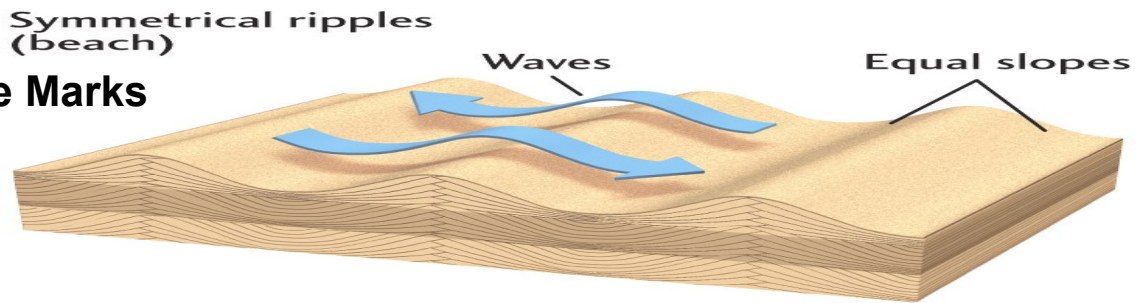
TYPES of BEDDING, Ripples and Mud NOTES

Cross Bedding

Graded bedding



Ripple Marks



Mud Cracks



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.

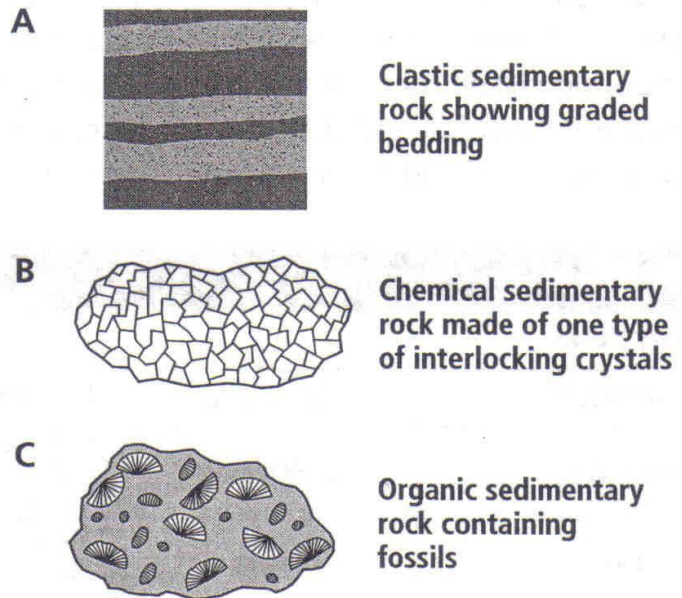


Figure 12-1 Diagrams of clastic, chemical, and organic, sedimentary rocks. Notice the graded bedding of the clastic rock, the mineral crystals in the chemical rock, and the fossils in the organic rock.

TYPES of SEDIMENT:

(Gravel)

Boulders
Cobble
Pebbles
Granules

e.g. *Conglomerates*

(Sand)

Sand

e.g. *Sandstone*

(Mud)

Silt

Clay

e.g. *Siltstone*

mudstone or shale

