

Sedimentary Rocks

Materials that make up sediments

- _____
- _____
- _____

Ways sedimentary rocks can form

- _____
- _____
- _____

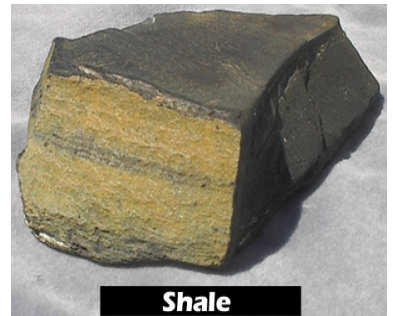
Categories:

1) _____ / _____

- _____

- _____
- _____

ex) _____



Round Fragments = _____
Types of Clasts

Angular Fragments = _____

- The formation of clastic rocks begins with _____
_____.
- The majority of these are moved by _____.
- Larger _____ and _____ are often the _____ to be dropped and settle in _____.
- Next to settle are the _____.
- Finally, in _____, the _____ and _____.

Formation of Clastic Rocks

- Loose sediments become solid rock when _____.
- _____, _____, and _____ all contain natural cements in the form of _____
_____.
- _____ (SiO₂), _____ (CaCO₃), _____ (Fe₂O₃), and _____ minerals.
- When minerals fill in the spaces between sand grains, pebbles, or other rock particles, they _____.
- The type of cement influences the rock's _____.



2) _____

- _____

- _____

ex) _____

3) _____

- _____

- _____

ex) _____

4) _____

- _____

ex) _____



Stratification

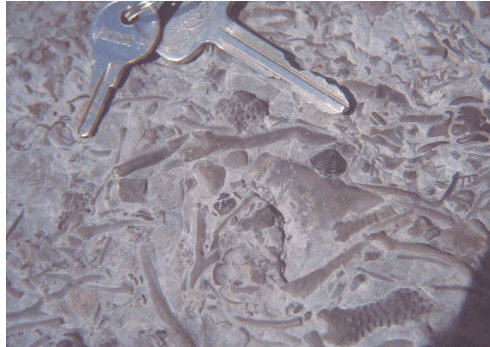
- _____
- The most _____ of sedimentary rocks.
- _____
- _____.



Fossils

- The _____, _____, or any other evidence of a _____ or _____ preserved in rock.
- Occurs when a _____ that gradually turn into _____.

- The _____ parts of the organism _____; the _____ parts become _____.



Ripple Marks

- _____.
- Sand patterns formed by the action of _____, _____, _____, or _____.
- Ripple marks are generally preserved in _____.



Mud Cracks

- _____.
- Develop when deposits of _____
- The cracks are filled in with different _____ and _____.
- Generally form in _____.



Nodules

- _____.
- Found in _____ and _____.



Concretions

- _____.
- Found in _____.
- Both Nodules and Concretions form when _____
_____.



Geodes

- _____.
- Generally found in _____.
- Groundwater creates _____ in limestone and _____
in the groundwater concentrates in the cavities to form _____.

