

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## PRELAB EXERCISE ON SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

1. Clastic (detrital) sedimentary rocks are classified and named based on \_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the difference between a conglomerate and a breccia? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Chemical sedimentary rocks are classified and named based on \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name two EVAPORITES: \_\_\_\_\_

How would you tell them apart? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Limestone is composed of the mineral: \_\_\_\_\_

6. A Rock composed almost completely of shells is called \_\_\_\_\_.

7. What environment does conglomerate form in? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Study p. 169 - 170: **Sedimentary Structures** found in sedimentary rocks.

a. Which of these features formed where there is a current (flowing water)?

\_\_\_\_\_

b. Which of these features formed where conditions were wet and then dry? \_\_\_\_\_

\*\*Read more about these sedimentary features in your lecture textbook.

9. Know how to use Fig. 6.9 (how to identify sedimentary rocks) to identify the samples on P 171.

10. Use P. 165 to determine the depositional environments of each of these rocks:

a. red-colored sandstone, well-sorted with cross bedding and gypsum crystals \_\_\_\_\_

b. sandstone that has fossils of clams and gastropods \_\_\_\_\_

c. gray-colored limestone with abundant coral and Ooid shoals \_\_\_\_\_

d. fine-grained shale with thin layers calcareous algae and occasional plant fossils \_\_\_\_\_