**Sedimentary Rock Graphic Organizer / Notes**

A sedimentary rock forms when sediments made from particles of rocks and other organic material are cemented together. When a sedimentary rock has layers we call those layers strata.

 Classification of Sedimentary Rock

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Weathering
 | When running water, wind, or other force breaks down rocks, plants, and animal parts into sediments. (break it) |
| 1. Erosion
 | When running water, wind, or other forces move sediments. (move it) |
| 1. Deposition
 | When the sediments drop out of the running water, wind, or off of the object moving them. (drop it) |
| 1. Compaction
 | The pressing together of sediments. (squish it) |
| 1. Cementation
 | When dissolved minerals crystalize and glue the sediments together. (glue it) |

Process for creating sedimentary Rock

Classification (type) of Sedimentary Rock

Chemical Sedimentary Rock

Organic Sedimentary Rock

Clastic Sedimentary Rock

Formation

When minerals dissolve in a solution and then solidify.

Example: Halite

When the sedimentary rock contains parts of a once living thing (plants or animals).

Example: Coal

When sediments are pressed together and cemented.

Example : Sandstone

**Igneous Rocks**

Forms from: ***\_\_***Lava***\_\_\_ or \_\_***Magma***\_\_that \_***cools***\_ and solidifies***

**Two types of igneous rocks**

**Extrusive**

Form

 **Intrusive**

**Form from the cooling of….**

**Magma (molten rock material that is still underground)**

**Lava (molten rock material that is above ground)**

**…and the rate of cooling is…**

**Quickly (the rock is away from the heat source)**

**Slow (the rock is still near the heat source)**

**…and cools where?**

**Above or On Earth’s surface**

**Under the Earth’s surface**

**Forming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_size crystals**

**Large – You can see many different colors**

**Small – No crystals observable – can contain air pockets or look like glass**

**Their texture is…….**

**Coarse - grained**

Fine**-grained**