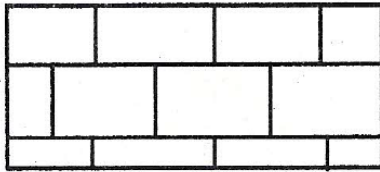


# ROCK RELATIONSHIPS LAB /12 NAME \_\_\_\_\_

1. Explain how you know that layer F is younger than layer E and older than layer G.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Layer D is a sill. What does that tell you about its relative age? (look at the tiny pieces in it)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Explain how the diagram shows an angular unconformity.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Which layers of rock show signs of erosion?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What might have caused this erosion?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Draw a rock relationship using the following clues and key. Label the layers. (7 PTS)

- (A) The ocean covers the area; corals thrive and limestone deposits are formed.
- (B) Mud washes in and is later pressed into layers, forming shale.
- (C) Coral deposits occur again. Limestone forms.
- (D) Sand is deposited and later cemented.
- (E) Coral deposits occur, forming limestone.
- (F) The entire area is uplifted above ocean, and a disconformity occurs in the top layer of limestone.
- (G) The area is again covered by the ocean, and mud washes in, forming shale.

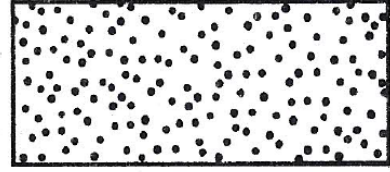
Use these patterns when drawing:



Limestone



Shale



Sandstone

DRAW HERE

