

ROCK RELATIONSHIPS LAB /12

NAME _____ hr _____

1. Explain how you know that layer F is younger than layer E and older than layer G.

2. Layer D is a **sill**. It is a flow of lava that inserted itself between layers of existing rock. What does that tell you about its relative age? (look at the 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 [IN PENCIL!] 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.

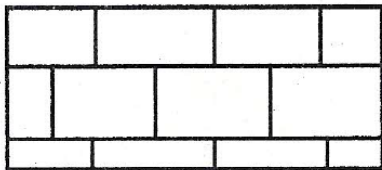
(D) Sand is deposited and later cemented.

(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.

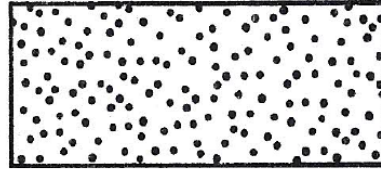
Use these patterns when drawing:



Limestone



Shale



Sandstone

DRAW HERE

