

the Rock Magnet

Golden Sandstone

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Know Your World Famous Sedimentary Outcrops!

Limestone Pavement - England



Limestone Pavement Facts

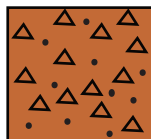
Limestone pavement is a natural flat surface of limestone that looks a bit like pavement. These pavements are created when a glacier scrapes away rock & soil revealing a flat, bare surface. Limestone is slightly soluble in water and especially acid rain which will eat into the joints and cracks in the limestone and produce the look of man-made paving stones.

Limestone pavements can be found in many places around the world where there has been glaciation. Notable examples are found in the Yorkshire Dales in Northern England; in the Stora Alvaret in Öland, Sweden; in the Burren, County Clare, Ireland; in the Désert de Platé, in the French Alps; and the Northern Peninsula in Newfoundland.

Uluru Rock Facts

Uluru is a massive monolith, made of one rock, Arkose, a feldspar rich sandstone. The redness of the rock is due to iron being the cement that bound the sand grains together. Million years ago sand, that came from the weathering of a nearby mountain range, was deposited in a sea basin and continued doing so for 600 million years. The land was uplifted and then eroded to look like the massive red rock we see today. Uluru is part of a massive rock slab, the majority of which is below the surface.

Uluru is the aboriginal name for this giant rock and it is a sacred place for them. It is called Ayers Rock by many who visit this famous rock outcrop!



Arkose
Ark

Another sedimentary rock type - Arkose, a feldspar rich sandstone !

Uluru Rock - Australia



aka Ayers Rock

Fossils in Sedimentary Rock

Q. Why are fossils found in Limestone, Dolostone and Shale?

A. Igneous rock forms from magma; no chance for fossils to form there. Metamorphic rocks are other rock types that are changed by heat and pressure; their transformation and mineral reorganization causes very few fossils to be found there. Sedimentary rock can be formed from the accumulation of sediments and are often formed near ancient shores, basins, and lake beds. If an organism dies and is covered by sediments before being rotted or eaten by predatory organisms, it could eventually become part of the sedimentary layer that becomes rock.



Brachiopods
New York



Eurypterid - New York State Fossil



Chain Coral
New York



Ammonites
New York



Seed Pod Fossil
Pennsylvania



Shark's Tooth
New Jersey



Crinoid Stems
New York



Trilobite - Utah



Leaf Fossil
Pennsylvania



Belemnites
New Jersey



Dinosaur Foot Print Fossil
Connecticut

Help Me Find A Fossil.....To find fossils in the Hudson Valley means finding sedimentary rock. Not all sedimentary rock will have fossils. The best hunting grounds are north and west of Poughkeepsie. As a junior/teen rockhound member, of the Mid-Hudson Valley Gem & Mineral Society, ask an adult member about such a trip!! MHVG&MS goes to St. Clair, PA to collect leaf fossils and New Jersey to collect shark's teeth. Many paleontologists draw the fossils they collect.

Draw Pictures of the Fossilsyou would like to collect!