

10-7
#29

the energy from wind makes ^{water} ocean waves



western
U.S.
coast

Erosion
by impact (abrasion)
headland
sea stack
sea cave
sea arch

landforms

Deposition
pile up sand
sandbar
spit
beach
barrier beach island

10-8
#30

wind causes erosion due to abrasion
+ deflation

erosion

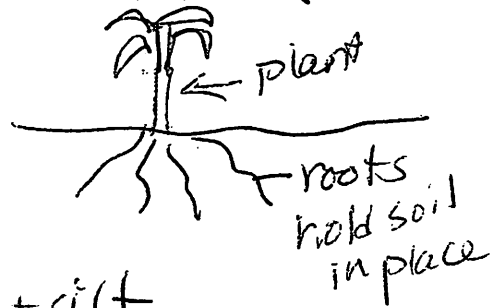
deflation → wind picks up + moves sediment
1930's Dust Bowl about 1m^{to P} soil removed
in a few years

abrasion → rock rubs against other rock

deposition

wind drops soil particles
sand dunes

Loess - particles of clay + silt
(microscopic)



9/30
#27

Groundwater with carbonic acid
($\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{carbonic acid}$)
Can dissolve limestone and make
Caves. The type of land with lots
of limestone caves is known as
Karst topography.

10/6
#28

How Water makes Landforms

Erosion

valleys
waterfalls
flood plains
meanders
oxbow lakes

Deposition

alluvial fans
deltas
adds soil to flood plain

water from runoff (water that moves on the land)

singular rill. → gully → stream → river → to ocean
plural rills → gullies → streams → rivers ↗

q125 #24
lichen = algae + fungus
can start the soil making

process on bare rock
call "pioneer species"

algae → food makes
chemical → acid → weathering of rock
fungus → makes

q128 #25
movement of rocks and soil by
gravity = mass movement

Types: landslides

mudflows

slump

creep

q129 #26
A slow moving river of ice is
a glacier
types: valley
continental
can cause weathering, erosion, + deposition

9/22
#21

2 types of weathering:
Chemical weathering - cause changes
in atoms (chemistry) of the rock.
Mechanical = physical weathering breaks
down rock into smaller pieces.

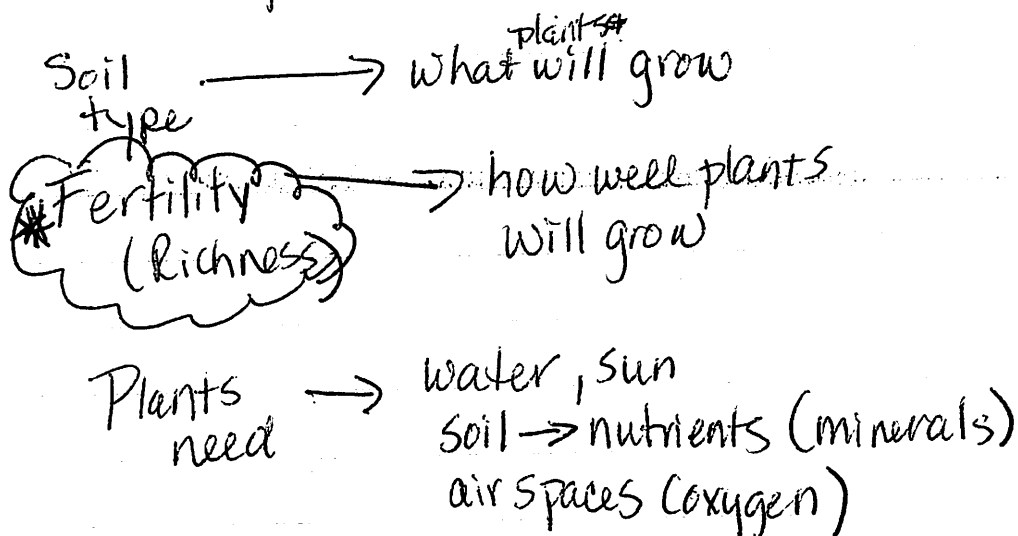
9/23
#22

Today is the fall or autumnal equinox.
The equator is at a right angle to the
sun. Both hemispheres receive equal
light. There are about 12 hours of
daylight (photoperiod) and night all
over the Earth.

9/24
#23

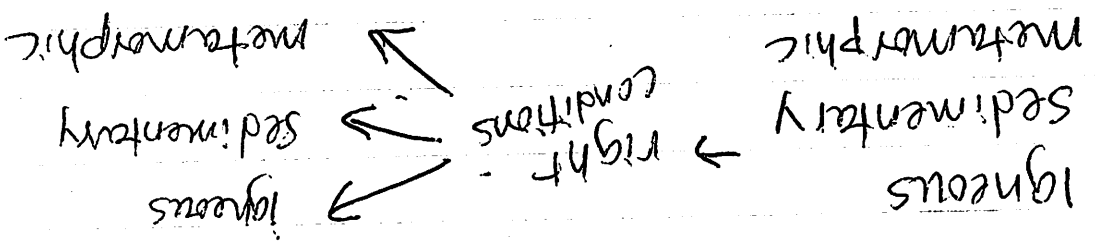
Natural resource = anything humans
use from the environment.

Soil is the most important for
most life (land) on Earth.



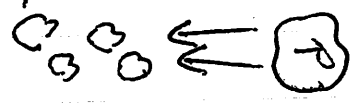
915 #17

The rock cycle is when any rock becomes another type of rock. This can happen over + over. The right conditions must be applied.



#18-20 918

Weathering is breaking down rocks!



Water can cause both

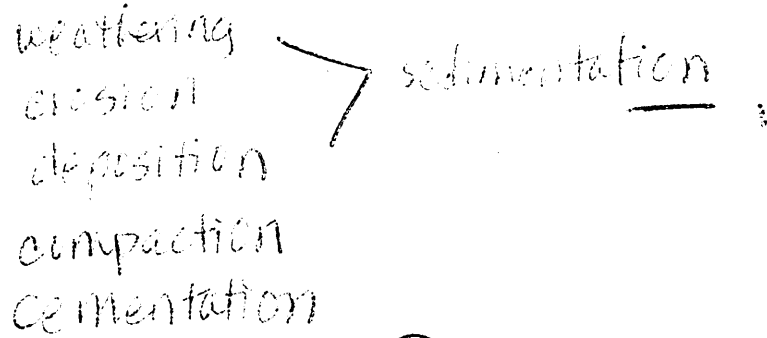
- physical (mechanical) weathering
- chemical weathering

Abrasion is rock rubbing against other rock



#14
9/10

How could an igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic rock become a sedimentary rock?



#15
2/11

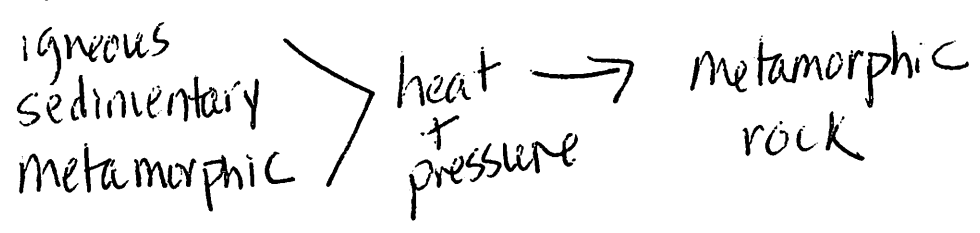
How could the ^{organic} sedimentary rock coal be used, as a fossil fuel?

It burns releasing heat (it is the remains of ancient swamp plants)

This is a non renewable resource.

#16
9-14

Any rock can become a metamorphic rock if the existing rock is subjected to heat and pressure.



#11
913

Tell me how you know why the granite + andesite are intrusive rocks.

The granite + andesite are intrusive because

#12
918

How can an igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic rock become an igneous rock?
It can be melted + recrystallize

Match key words

- B breaking down rock
- C moving pieces of rock
- A dropping pieces of rock in a new place
- A. deposition
- B. weathering
- C. erosion

2/28
8

Minerals are not rocks. Rocks are made of minerals. The softest mineral is talc has a 1 on the Mohs ^{Hardness} scale. The hardest is diamond = 10 on the scale. Any mineral can scratch a mineral softer than itself.

2/31
9

There are about 24 minerals that make up the Earth's crust. These are known as rock forming minerals.

See Appendix B

9/11
10

Magma and lava are melted rock.

Magma is below the surface.

Lava is above the surface.

Volcanoes make igneous rock.

Igneous means "fire".

magma → intrusive rock

lava → extrusive rock

50
50

8/19 (5)

Less dense floats
More dense sinks

Density is the mass divided by volume.

$\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$ in $\frac{\text{g}}{\text{cm}^3}$ or $\frac{\text{g}}{\text{mL}}$

8/20 (6) The 6 geographic regions of Georgia are:

Appalachian Plateau

Upper Coastal Plain

Lower Coastal Plain

Blue Ridge Mountains

Piedmont

Valley and Ridge

8/24 (7)

Rocks are made of 2 or more minerals. Minerals are made of combinations of one or more different elements. Some minerals are rare, have special properties, and are very useful.

Journal/Warm Up/ Launch/ Bellwork
Activity

8/11 ① Kilo - ~~one hundredth $\frac{1}{100}$, 0.01~~
centi - ~~one thousand 1000.~~
5/ milli - ~~one thousandth $\frac{1}{1000}$, 0.001~~

8/12 ② Volume is the amount of space an object takes up. We can measure liquid volume using a graduated cylinder. The liter (L) is the metric unit of liquid volume. A mL = $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a L (liter)
liter (L) volume graduated $\frac{1}{1000}$

8/13 ③ Mass is the amount of matter in an object. We can measure mass using a triple beam balance. The gram (g) is the metric unit of mass. A Kg = 1000 grams.
triple beam 1000 gram (g) mass

