**Sedimentary Rocks**

**Weathering:** Where rocks and sediments break down

**Erosion:** smaller pieces are moved to new locations, Physical Chemical and Biological Weathering
**Physical Weathering:** NO changes in composition, Size and shape change

**Frost Wedging:** Water will freeze inside the crack of a rock and break rocks open

**Exfoliation:** Pressure of pver;ing rocks are removed, underlying rocks can expand

**Chemical Weathering**

Mineral composition changes

New minerals form

Agents: Water = Hydrolysis

Oxygen = Pxidation

Carbon Dioxide = Cave

Acid= acid rain

**Biological Weathering**

Living organism causes changes in rocks or sediment

Tree roots growing around a rock and splitting

Humans displacing or removing rock surfaces

What affects the rate of weathering?

Climate
Chemical weathering is more common in areas of warm temperatures and high rainfall

**Sediments:** Pieces of solid rocks material re deposited on earth’s surface by forces (wind water ice gravity precipitation ect)

Even though igneous rocks are the most common in earths crust most of the earths surface is covered in sediment

**Creation of Sediments**

Weathered particles get moved downhill (erosion)

Get laid down/sink (deposition

Deposits become layered (sorting)

Layers stack up on top of each other (burial)

These processes add material to sedimentary basins

As burial occurs layers are subjected to greater heat and pressure

These condition lithification

* Lithos = stone
* Sediments 🡪 Sedimentary rocks

**Sedimentary Basin:**

 Newest smallest particals

3rd oldest layer

2nd oldest layer

Oldest Layer

CONTINUE

**What do sedimentary rocks look like**
Horizontal layers
bigger on the bottom

Slanted layers

**How are sedimentary rocks classified**Organic sedimentary rocks (from living things)
Chemical sedimentary rocks (evaporates)
Clastic sedimentary rocks (loose deposits on earths surface) Most common