

**PARK HALL COUNTRY PARK: SECOND ACTIVITY SHEET – LOOKING AT TRIASSIC SANDSTONES**

**Second Activity**

**Write your name here.....**

**Site B - Looking at Triassic Sandstones.**

1. Which of these words would you use to best describe how the rocks look from a distance:

All jumbled up or mostly layered?	
-----------------------------------	--

2. Now that we are closer to the faces you should be able to see layering in both the sandstones and the pebble beds.

Explain why they are layered. [You might have done an experiment in school to show why].	
---	--

3. Notice the slope between the rock face and the quarry floor. It is sometimes called a scree slope.

What do you think it is made from?	
------------------------------------	--

How do you think it formed?	
-----------------------------	--

4. Match the field sketch on the separate sheet with what you can see in this part of the quarry. Label the sketch with the words suggested on the sheet.

5. Move northwards a few metres to find a piece of sandstone to investigate. There are several blocks left behind after the quarrying, so there is no need to go up to the face.

What happens when you rub the sandstone with your fingers?	
--	--

What is the name of the hard mineral that sand is made of?	
--	--

## PARK HALL COUNTRY PARK: SECOND ACTIVITY SHEET – LOOKING AT TRIASSIC SANDSTONES

6. Collect some of this sand in your hand or on a piece of paper.  
Look at the grains with a magnifier.

Describe their shape: fairly rounded, fairly angular, or in between	
Are the grains mostly the same size or mixed sizes?	
Measure the size of the grains: Are they over 1mm, , about 1mm, under 1mm [1mm graph paper is useful]	

7. After rubbing the sandstone, your fingers might feel smooth and be coloured. This is caused by an iron mineral, called haematite, sticking to the sand grains and in the fine clay that is mixed with the sand.

What colour is the iron mineral, haematite?	
Is it strong or weak in sticking the sand grains together in sandstone?	
What happens to the sandstone as you rub it in your hands?	

8. If you have a water dropper you could test your sample.

Is it porous (lets water through) or not?	
What do you think happens to most of the water when it rains in this area?	

9. During the rest of the visit look out for sandstones made of smaller or larger grains than your first sample.