



OFFICIAL STANFORD UNIVERSITY GEOLOGY FIELD BOOK



NAME: _____

FOSSILS

DRAW A PICTURE OF A FOSSIL

FOSSILS

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE FOSSILS?



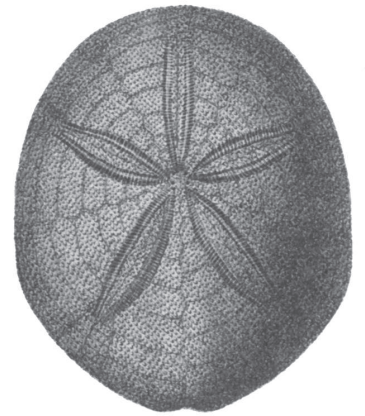
AMMONITE



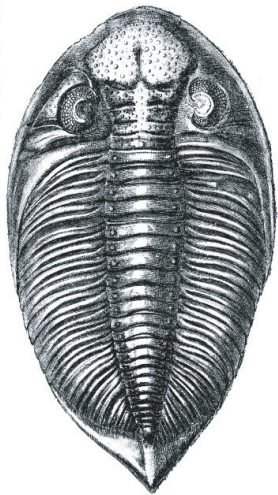
AMMONITE



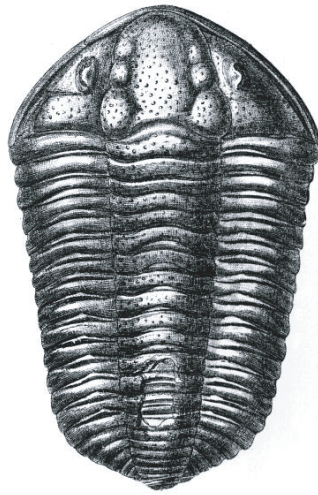
AMMONITE



ECHINID



TRILOBITE



TRILOBITE



GASTROPOD



GASTROPOD

MINERALS

HARDNESS (1=GYP SUM, 2=HALITE)

Mineral 1 is (harder or softer) than a penny.

Mineral 2 is (harder or softer) than a penny.

Mineral 1 is (harder or softer) than your fingernail.

Mineral 2 is (harder or softer) than your fingernail.

Which mineral is harder? Mineral 1 or Mineral 2

COLOR

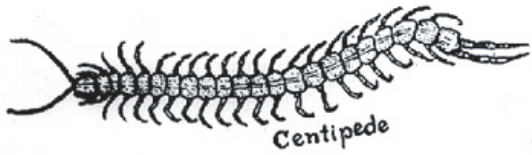
Find a YELLOW mineral - what is the name?

Find a GREEN mineral - what is the name?

Find a PURPLE mineral - what is the name?

SOILS

WHAT DO YOU SEE IN THE SOIL? CIRCLE IT BELOW:



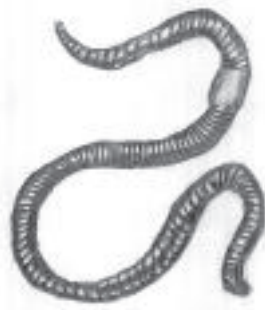
CENTIPEDE



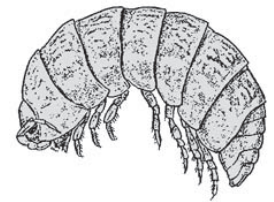
MILLIPEDE



ANTS



EARTHWORM



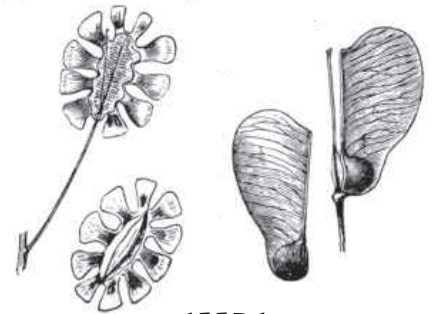
PILLBUG (ROLY-POLY)



LEAF



STICKS



SEEDS



ROCKS

ANYTHING ELSE? DRAW IT HERE!

ROCKS

DRAW A PICTURE OF YOUR FAVORITE ROCK

THIS ROCK IS (CIRCLE ONE):

IGNEOUS

METAMORPHIC

SEDIMENTARY

Making Rock (Candy)

Rock Candy is actually sugar crystals, so you can eat your experiment when you're done!
Make sure you have an adult helping you since you'll be using the stove.

To make the crystals, you will need:

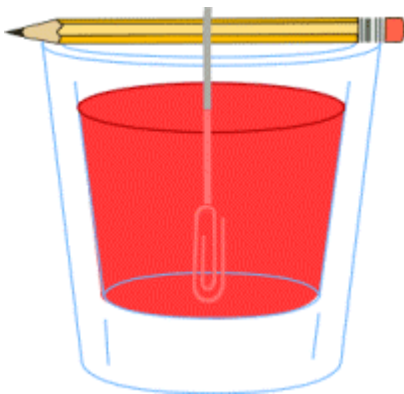
1. A medium saucepan.
2. A stirring spoon.
3. 1 cup of water.
4. 2 cups of granulated sugar.
5. A few drops of food coloring (optional).
6. A pencil.
7. A paperclip (or small bolt) to weight the bottom of the string.
8. A 12 inch piece of string.
9. A glass jar big enough to hold at least 3 cups.

First, get the jar ready:

1. Tie the paper clip to one end of the string.
2. Tie the other end of the string to the middle of the pencil so that the paper clip just touches the bottom of the jar when the pencil is resting on the rim.
3. Add the food coloring to the bottom of the jar (optional).

Next, make the sugar solution (here's where you'll need an adult):

1. Heat the water to boiling.
2. Slowly add a little sugar at a time and stir until dissolved. Stop when you can't get any more to dissolve.
3. Pour the sugar solution into the jar.
4. Place the jar in a spot where you can watch it without it being disturbed.



In a few days, you should start seeing the crystals forming on the string. When all the water is gone, you can eat the crystals!

(Source: www.sciwhat.com)