

See Where Your Rocks & Minerals Came From with Google Maps™

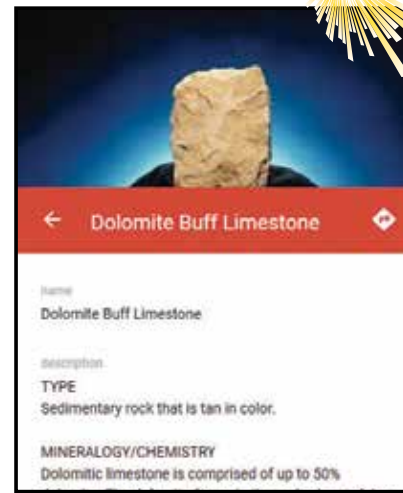
Ward's
Exclusive



Pinpoint specimen origin sites on the map



Click each pin to see specimen properties and features



View location-based data, images, climate, landscape and more



QR code and link included with your specimen collection

Take a virtual field trip to the origin site of your rocks and minerals with dynamic Google Maps content, now included with select Ward's rock and mineral collections.

Travel around the globe to see where specimens naturally occur and teach students how geographic location, climate, and more affect the physical properties, features and occurrence of each specimen.

Google Maps Content is Now Included with These Collections:

470025-258 Ward's Introductory Minerals Collection

470025-228 Ward's Introductory Rock Collection

470025-222 Ward's Igneous Rock Collection

470025-226 Ward's Metamorphic Rock Collection

470025-224 Ward's Sedimentary Rock Collection

470015-806 Ward's Classroom Rock Collection



Try it Out!

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Sedimentary Rock Collection

470025-224 & 470175-706

Sedimentary rocks form from the accumulation of sediment. This sediment may consist of weathered rock and mineral fragments of varying sizes, the remains of plants or animals, or material precipitated from solution by chemical action or evaporation. As these sediments accumulate and are deeply buried, they are consolidated and cemented through a process known as lithification to form sedimentary rocks.



13. **CHERT:** Dense, extremely fine crystalline (cryptocrystalline) rock composed of chemically precipitated silica.
14. **SILTSTONE:** Thinly bedded clastic rock containing abundant silt size grains, commonly quartz.
15. **COQUINA:** Formed by the accumulation of shells and shell fragments (fossil debris) composed of calcium carbonate.
16. **QUARTZ CONGLOMERATE:** Typical conglomerate, composed of quartz gravel and quartz sand that has been cemented by natural silica to form rock.
17. **RED SANDSTONE:** Consolidated sand, with color (due to iron in the cementing material) that makes it an attractive building stone.
18. **ARGILLACEOUS (CLAYEY) SANDSTONE:** Contains fine sand and clay that has been consolidated, often used as a flagstone.
19. **ARGILLACEOUS SHALE:** A solidified clay.
20. **BITUMINOUS SHALE:** Black shales separate many coal beds. Fossilized plant remains are often present.
21. **LIMESTONE:** Composed of calcium carbonate and will fizz when a drop of diluted acid is placed on it.
22. **DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE:** Many limestones will “fizz” when a drop of dilute acid is placed on the surface, but this one will not because it is composed of the mineral “Dolomite.”
23. **TRAVERTINE:** Water dripping from the roofs of caves forms icicle-shaped stalactites. Similarly, water from springs will deposit a lime. These deposits are known as Travertine.
24. **GYPSUM:** Composed of the mineral Gypsum, and it is used in the manufacture of plaster. This rock is so soft that it can be scratched with one’s fingernail.

See Where Your Sedimentary Rock Collection Came From With Google Maps!
Visit goo.gl/12QN3D

Scan QR Code:



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5100 West Henrietta Road • PO Box 92912 • Rochester, New York 14692-9012 • p: 800 962-2660 • wardsci.com