

How

Nature

Breaks Down

Rocks By

Weathering

Weathering is a process nature uses to break down rocks. Nature breaks down rocks by the use of temperature change, water, wind, gravity, plants, animals, and dissolved acids in water.

1. Temperature change can cause rocks to get hot and cold causing cracks to form and could eventually break them down.
2. Temperature change can cause snow to melt, causing water to fill in the cracks in the rocks. Later, the water freezes and expands resulting in breaking the rocks apart.
3. Running water can cause the rocks in a stream to hit against each other resulting in breaking them down and rounding them off.
4. Wind can pick up sand and blow it into a huge sandstone rock and break it down.
5. If expanding ice breaks off rocks on a cliff, the falling rock will break apart when it hits other rocks on the way down and then finally hit the ground breaking it apart.
6. After soil fills in cracks in the rocks by the wind, the wind will also carry seeds and embed them in the soil. The seeds begin to grow. The roots will expand many years later and crack the rocks apart.
7. As water is running down a hill, it dissolves minerals in the rocks causing the water to be acidic. As it is dissolving the minerals, it will also break down the rocks. The more acidic it is, the more it can break down the rocks.
8. Animals will dig holes in the ground exposing the inside of the hole to temperature change, freezing any water inside, and seeds growing plants inside to break up the rocks inside.

1. Temperature Change

During the seasons of spring and fall, there are big temperature changes in the mountains from the morning temperature that is usually below freezing to the evening temperature that is well above freezing. The air in the afternoon might be cool but the direct sunlight on the rocks can be up to 100 degrees Fahrenheit on the surface of the rocks.

Experiment #1 The Expanding Brass Ball

1. You have a brass ring and brass ball. Slide the brass ball through the ring. Write what you saw happen.

2. Put the brass ball above a flame or a heating unit. Hold it above the heat for a couple of minutes. Twirl it while you are holding it. What do you think is happening to the brass ball?

3. After two minutes, try to put the ball through the brass ring. Write down what you saw happen.

4. Put the brass ball in ice water for a minute. What do you think is happening to the brass ball?

5. Take the brass ball out of the ice water and put try to put it through the brass ring. Write down what you saw happen.

6. Write a conclusion about this experiment.

Experiment #2 Cracking the Glass

1. Examine the glass object that is given to you. Describe in words what you notice about it.

2. Drop the glass object into the pan. Put the pan on the burner and turn on the burner. Let the pan heat up between 5 and 10 minutes. What do you think will happen to the glass object when it is heated?

3. Pour the glass object into a bowl of ice water. What do you think is happening to the glass object now?

4. Take the glass object out of the ice water when it has cooled. Write down what you saw happen to the glass object.

5. Write your conclusion about this experiment.

2. Freezing Water

Whenever water runs into cracks of rock and the temperature drops below 32 degrees, it will freeze while in the rock. Water expands when it freezes. Therefore, it will break the rock apart.

Experiment #3 The Distorted Bottle

1. Here is a bottle with water in it. Describe how the bottled water feels when you press on it.

2. Inspect what it looks like on the inside and outside.

3. Put it in the freezer for 24 hours.

4. Describe how it feels when you press on it.

5. Inspect what it looks like on the inside and outside.

6. Write your conclusion about this experiment.

Experiment #4 Balloon Power

1. Put some liquid Plaster of Paris into a small cup. Now put a small water balloon into the plaster so the whole balloon is covered.

2. You are going to put this in the freezer for 12 hours. What do you think will happen?

3. Put the cup into the freezer for at least 12 hours.

4. Tear off the paper of the cup. Examine the outcome. Write what you saw happen to the plaster.

5. What is your conclusion about this experiment?

3. Water Abrasion

Whenever water is running downhill, the rocks in the water will knock into each other resulting in breaking the up the rocks.

Experiment #5 Striking Distance

1. Each of you has two rocks. Examine them as to what they look like.

2. Why do you think they have the shape they have?

3. Take the two rocks and hit them together over a piece of white paper for a minute or two. Write what you saw happen.

4. What is your conclusion about rocks that hit each other?

Experiment #6 Shake and Break

1. Examine the rocks placed in front of you. What kind of rocks do you see in the bottle?

2. Now put the rocks in the bottle and then add water to the top of the bottle. Put the lid on the bottle. Shake the bottle as viciously as you can for about 3 minutes.

3. Look at the bottle. What does the bottle look like inside?

4. Pour the contents of the bottle out into a filter with a bottle under the filter. Put water into the bottle to make sure all the contents of the bottle are put onto filter. Take the rocks out of the filter. Write what you see on the filter.

5. What is your conclusion about this experiment?

4. Wind Abrasion

Whenever the wind blows it carries with it sand and other sediments. These sediments hit objects that are stationary (not moving). When sediments hit these stationary objects, it can wear them down eventually to almost nothing.

Experiment #7 Stirring As The Wind

1. There is a small container of white salt and a piece of colored chalk in front of you. Examine both ends of the chalk. Describe what you see.

2. You are going to stir the colored chalk in the salt. (Instead of having the salt blow and hit against the chalk you are going to do the opposite—use the chalk to stir the salt.) Stir the salt with the chalk for about three minutes. Write down what you saw happen.

3. Why is the salt doing this?

4. Look at the end of the piece of chalk. Describe what it looks like.

5. Tell how this is like the wind carrying sand and hitting against an object.

6. Write your conclusion about this experiment.

5. Gravity Abrasion

Whenever parts of the rocks break off at the top of a mountain or on the edge of a cliff, the rocks will roll down because of gravity and finally hit the bottom. When the falling rock hits the ground or hits other rocks on the ground the falling can break apart.

Experiment #8 Hitting Rock Bottom

1. Get some large rocks about 5 inches in diameter. Examine each one for chips or marks. Put three or four on the ground. With the others, drop each one, one at a time on the rocks on the ground. Examine each one after it is dropped. When all the rocks are dropped, write down what you that happened to the rocks.

2. What is your conclusion about this experiment?

6. Root Expansion

Plants grow in the cracks of plants. The roots get larger and larger and break open the rock.

Experiment #9 Getting to the Root Of Things

1. Examine the beans and describe them.

2. Put some Plaster in a cup. Stir the beans in the plaster. Let it sit over night. Write what you see that happened to the plaster.

3. How is this like roots growing into cracks of rocks?

4. What is your conclusion about this experiment?

7. Dissolving Rocks

As water is running down a hill, it dissolves minerals in the rocks causing the water to be acidic. As it is dissolving the minerals, it will also break down the rocks. The more acidic it is, the more it can break down the rocks.

Experiment #10 Rocks and Acids

1. Look at the piece of limestone with a hand lens. What do you see in the limestone?

2. Pour some vinegar in the glass jar. Put the limestone in the vinegar. Put on the lid. Wait twenty-four hours. Write what you see happening to the limestone in the vinegar.

3. What is your conclusion about this experiment?
