

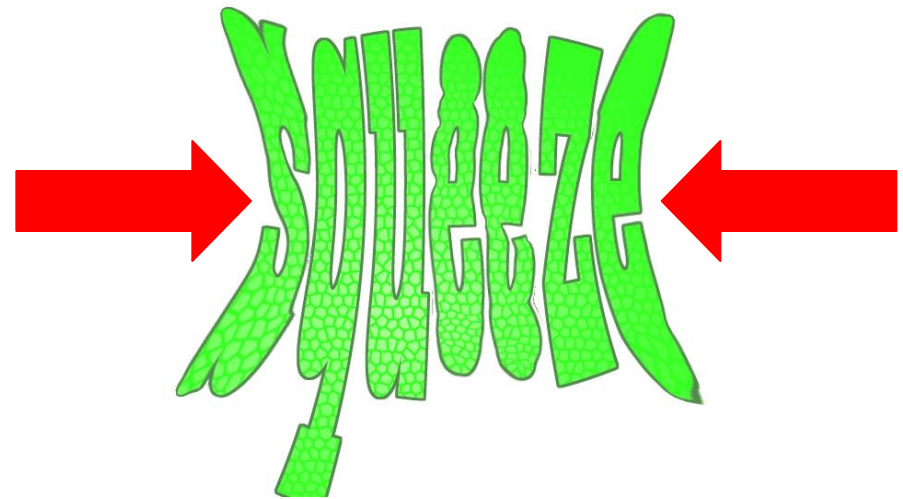
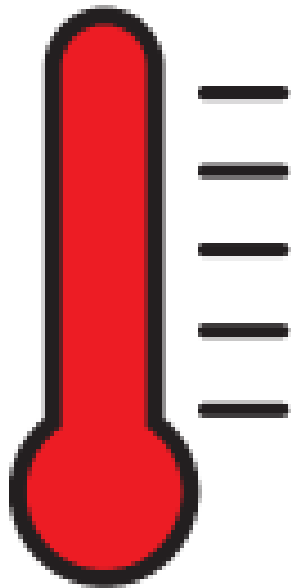
STATION #1

Pressing and Cementing (Gluing)



STATION #2

High Temperature and Pressure (Squeezing)



STATION #3

Sediments

(Little bits and pieces of rock and minerals)



Examples:

Glacier gravel, sand, clay

River and lake gravel, sand, mud

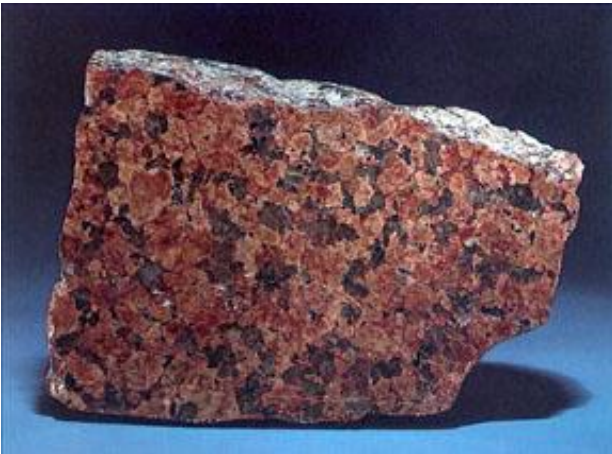
Sand dunes

Soils

STATION #4

Igneous Rock

(Formed from magma)



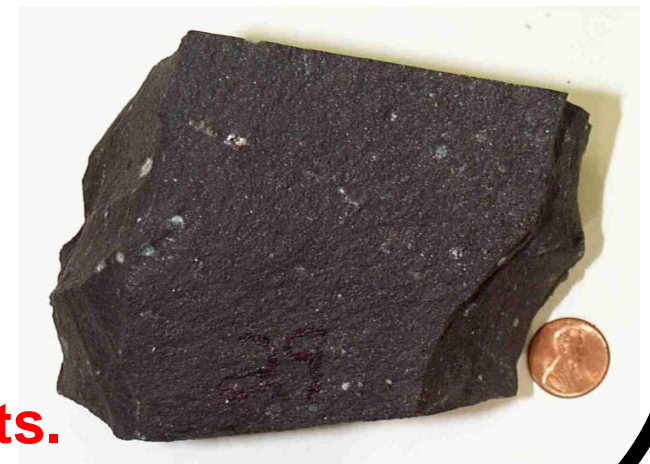
Intrusive – Plutonic
Example: Wathaman Batholith



Extrusive – Volcanic
Examples:
Fort a la Corne Kimberlite
Amisk Volcano
La Ronge Volcanic Belt

**SASKATCHEWAN MINERAL DEPOSITS IN
IGNEOUS ROCK:**

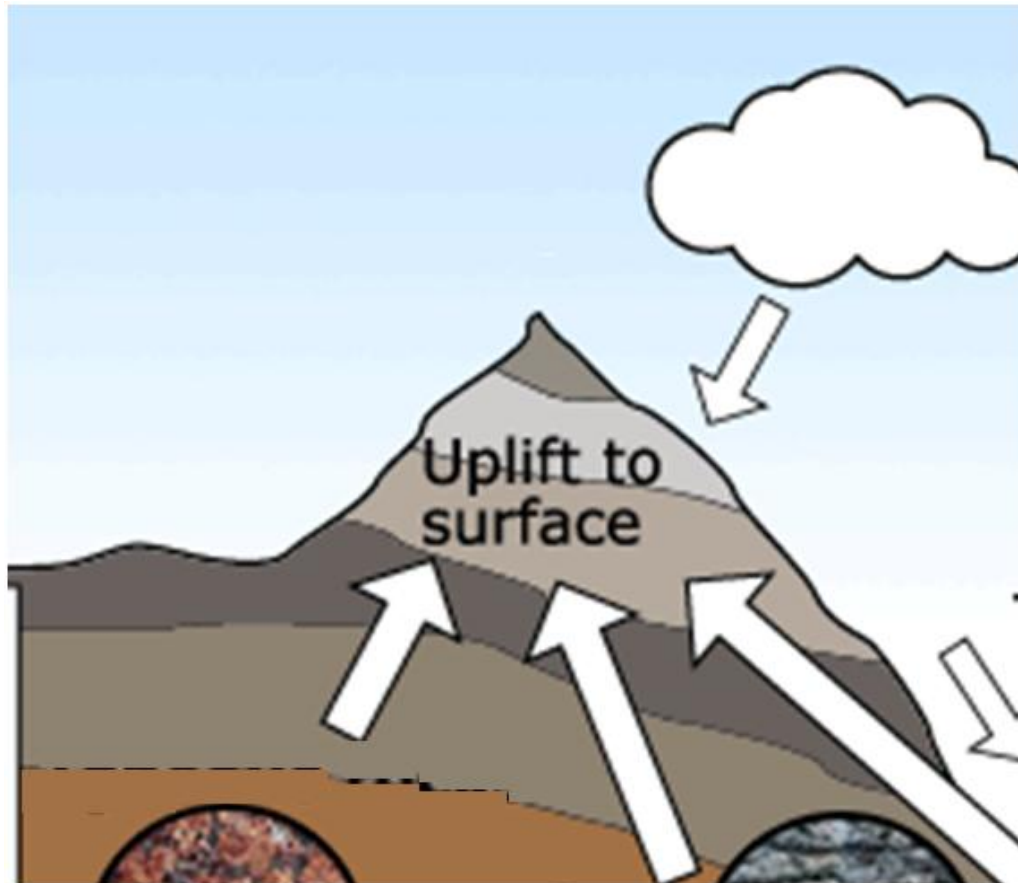
Diamonds, Copper-Zinc, Rare Earth Elements.



STATION #5

To The Surface

(Rocks get pushed to the surface of the earth)



STATION #6

Metamorphic Rock

(Rocks that have been squeezed and/or heated up
changing their appearance)



Schist



Gneiss



Marble

SASKATCHEWAN MINERAL DEPOSITS IN METAMORPHIC
ROCKS: **Graphite, Gold**

STATION #7

Sedimentary Rock

(Made from bits and pieces of other rocks and minerals)



Limestone with fossils



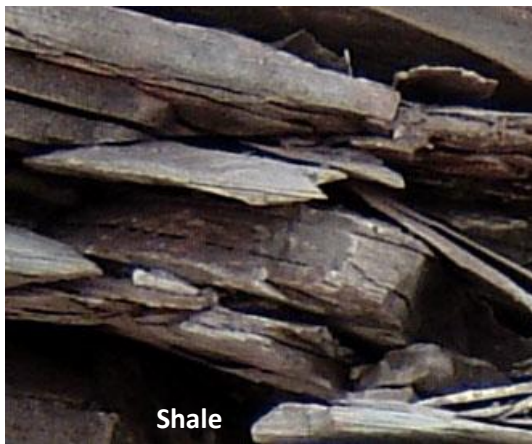
Sandstone with ripple marks

Examples:

Athabasca Basin Sandstone

Prairie Evaporite – potash

Ravenscrag coal



Shale

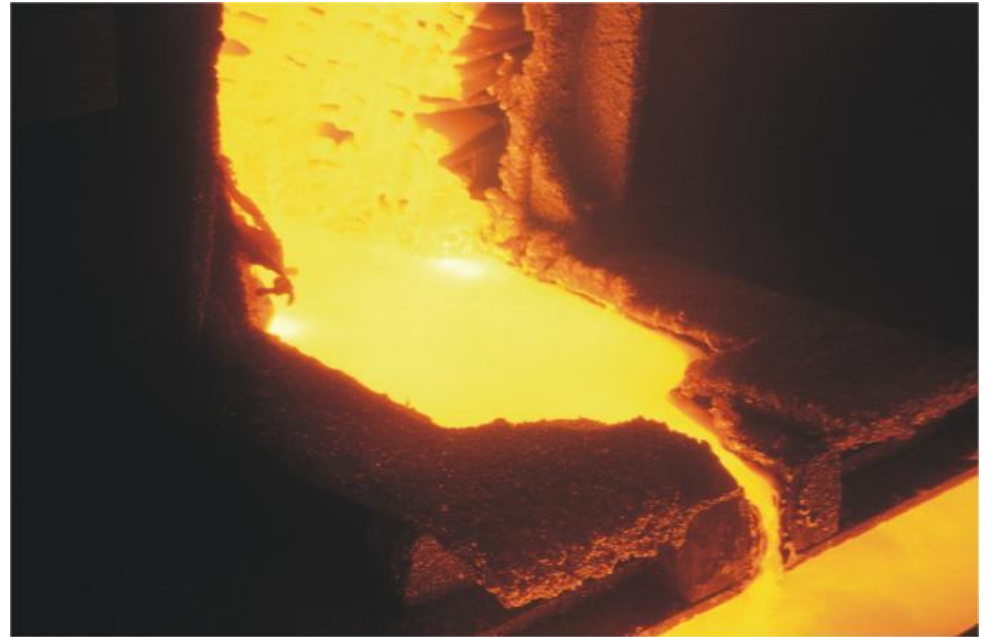


Conglomerate

**SASKATCHEWAN
MINERAL DEPOSITS IN
SEDIMENTARY ROCKS:
Uranium, Potash, Coal**

STATION #8

Melting



STATION #9

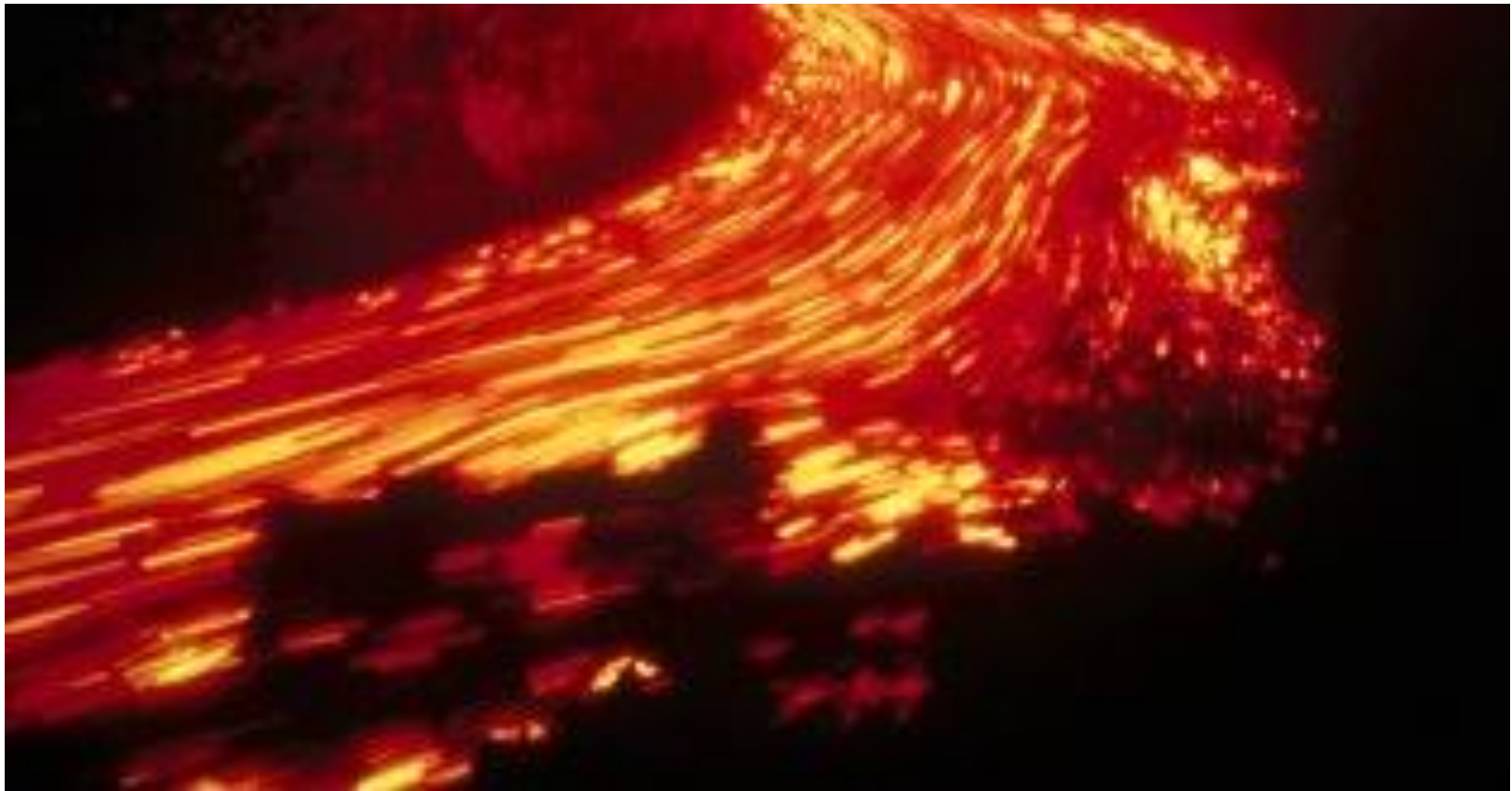
Cooling and Hardening (Forming crystals)



STATION #10

Magma

(Hot liquid rock deep in the earth)



STATION #11

Weathering and Erosion

(Breaking apart the rocks and minerals)

