#### Week 19

### We met at **"Løvøya"** at the camp site.

### Rock = Spot 1







This bedrock has freckles and it's dotted; it has no stripes; It is magma (magmatic rock) = this means here was once a vulcanic activity

#### -> Permian Time

Is it volcanic (is freezing outside really fast when it comes out ) or granit? It's vulcanic basalt = comes out of the vulcanic (is much heaver) from deep down (it has no time to develop )

-> the form comes from the glacier -> around 12.000 years old. It was the last ice age = traces from last ice age

#### You see how the glacier moved!

It comes from down to the top- the pressure put it up and then it lose some pressure (it cracks= die Risse im Fels ) and becomes water and freezes again and then melt again and cracks !! (It's like a sand paper)

Valley form like a V from the river. Like a U it is from the glacier

#### <u>Plants</u>

Rowanberries = taste like marzipan ostrich wing (plant)





Sauer



# Spot 2

## It is the **"Silurian time"**

Here are sedimentary bedrock (sandstone and shale = Schiefer)

### **Exercises**

- 1. Look for sandstone, what made the different layer? draw them
- 2. Look for the big rocks around, what type of rock is ist and how did it get there?
- 3. Different task

# 1 task

### 1 rock/ boulder:

spotted and magmatic; orange and grey, freckled; it has spreckles if quartz and feldspa



**2 rock/ boulder** Grey in colour, Looks like a sandstone Speckles of crystal



# 3 rock/ boulder

Orange and red Has some small crystals; it's dotted It's magmatic; not smooth -> it comes from eruption

# **4 rock/ boulder** More crystal: granite and comes from deep down; it's magmatic = saw the 3 minerals

**5 rock/ boulder** Red Sandstone, sedimentary rocks, layer on layer, rough







#### 6 rock/ boulder

It's metamorpic and was sedemantary Sandy color; has stripes and massive Can we minerals







# 2 exercise

Bedrock = slate It is sedimentary rock because of the different layers (Schiefer schwarzer Stein). Top: Rough and darker Bottom: smooth (Different distance between the layers- at the bottom it's more depressed and so it's closer) =>Silurian Time

# 3 exercise

We sat on sedimentary stone: you can break it





# Spot 3

Sedimentary structures: White stones which looks like waves -> means at this place was a beach. It made by the waves along the shore Its from the Silurian time



Another sedimentary stone: it traces from channel. It becoming a rock.



# Spot 4

Vulcanic time = permian time.

The Permian volcanic episode is the reason for the fjord.

And we were on the cliff and could see the other main land and an island between. The island popped up in the middle of the fjord

