DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL

_____ of the resources on Earth, renewable or nonrenewable, are _____ distributed.

This means that there are _____ areas of this world that do ____ have easy _____ to FOSSIL FUELS, precious minerals, metals, or gems,

Additionally, there are _____ people who do _____ have access to clean _____ or plants for _____.

The Uneven Distribution of Resources

Many of the nonrenewable natural resources that we use were formed _____of years ago due to _____ processes, or changes to the materials that make up Earth.

Geologic Processes

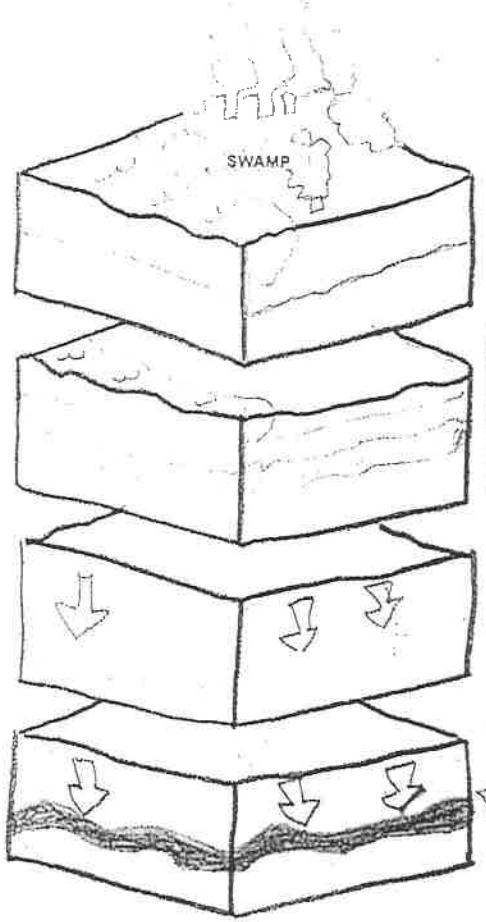
- Igneous processes (involves _____ -exterior or _____ - interior)
- Metamorphic processes (involves extreme_____ & _____)
- Surface processes (such as, _____ and _____)
- Sedimentary processes (involves _____)

Sedimentary Processes

FOSSIL FUEL FORMATION

HOW COAL WAS FORMED

It took _____ of years for ____ to form from ancient fern _____ located in _____ that existed ____ million years ago.



Huge _____ of ferns grew and covered ____ of the land 300____ years ago.

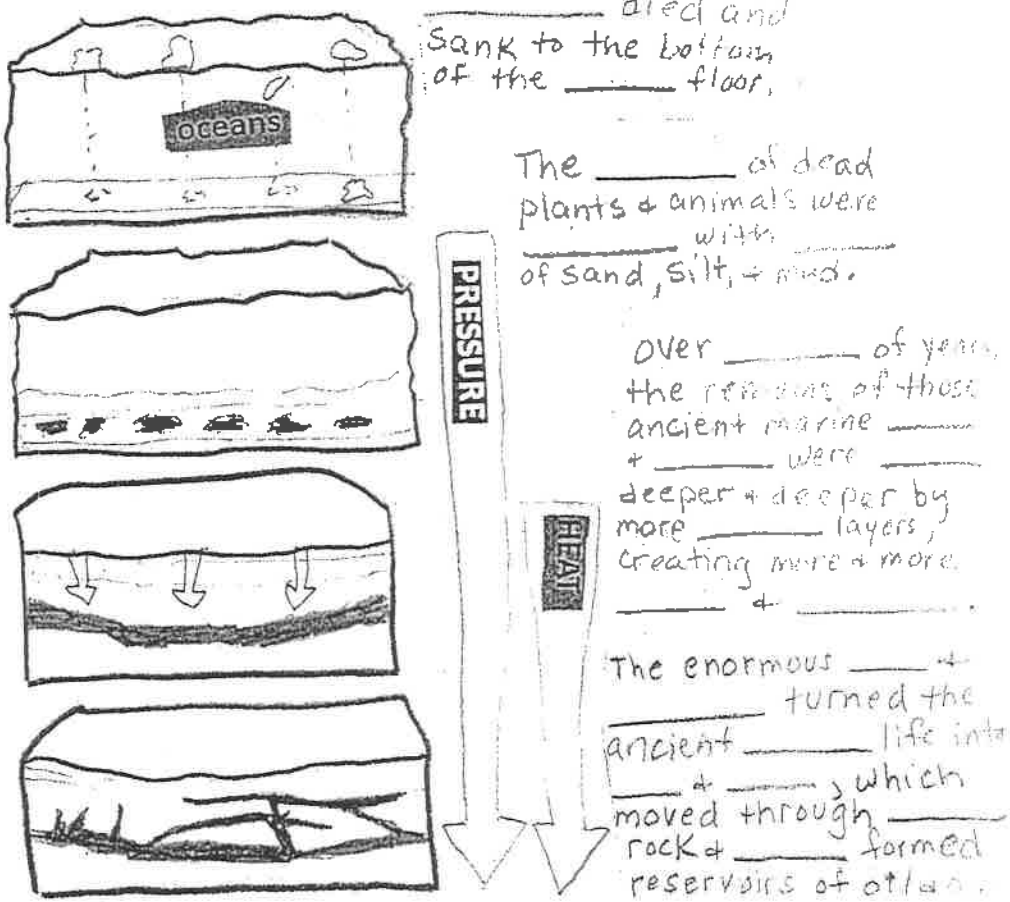
The _____ that died in _____ areas were _____ under _____ of water and dirt.

This _____ became peat (_____ decayed organic matter).

over time, _____ of years, _____ of sediment _____ above. This added extreme ____ + _____, which turned the ____ into _____

HOW PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS WERE FORMED

It took _____ of years for ____ + ____ to form from tiny marine _____ + _____ that existed 300-400 _____ years ago.



_____ plants & _____ died and sank to the bottom of the _____ floor.

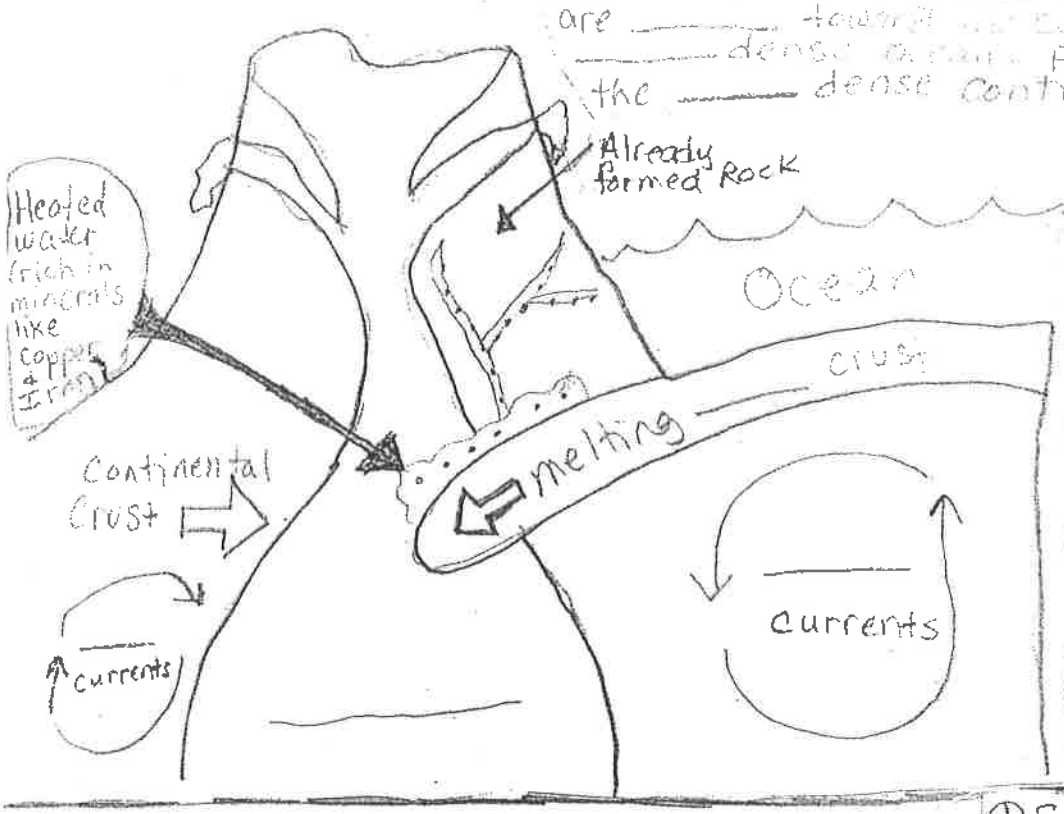
The _____ of dead plants & animals were _____ with _____ of sand, silt, + mud.

over _____ of years, the remains of those ancient marine _____ + _____ were _____ deeper + deeper by more _____ layers, creating more + more ____ + _____.

The enormous ____ + _____ turned the ancient _____ life into ____ + ____, which moved through _____ rock + _____ formed reservoirs of oil + ____.

Copper _____ occurs at _____ boundaries resulting in a _____ zone.

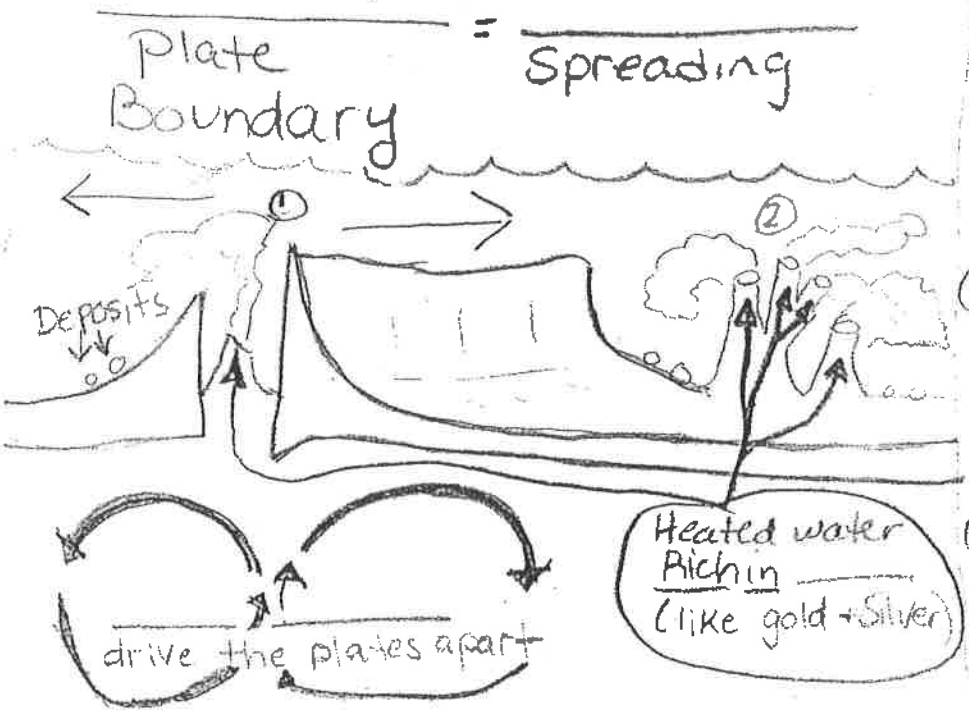
These deposits form as _____ solutions (hot water fluids derived from magma) are _____ toward the Earth's surface as the _____ dense oceanic plate _____ below the _____ dense continental crust.



• This hydrothermic _____ passes through _____ in the already existing rock.

These _____ deposits are generally found in _____ like structures.

How Copper & some other minerals are formed (Iron, Zinc, etc)



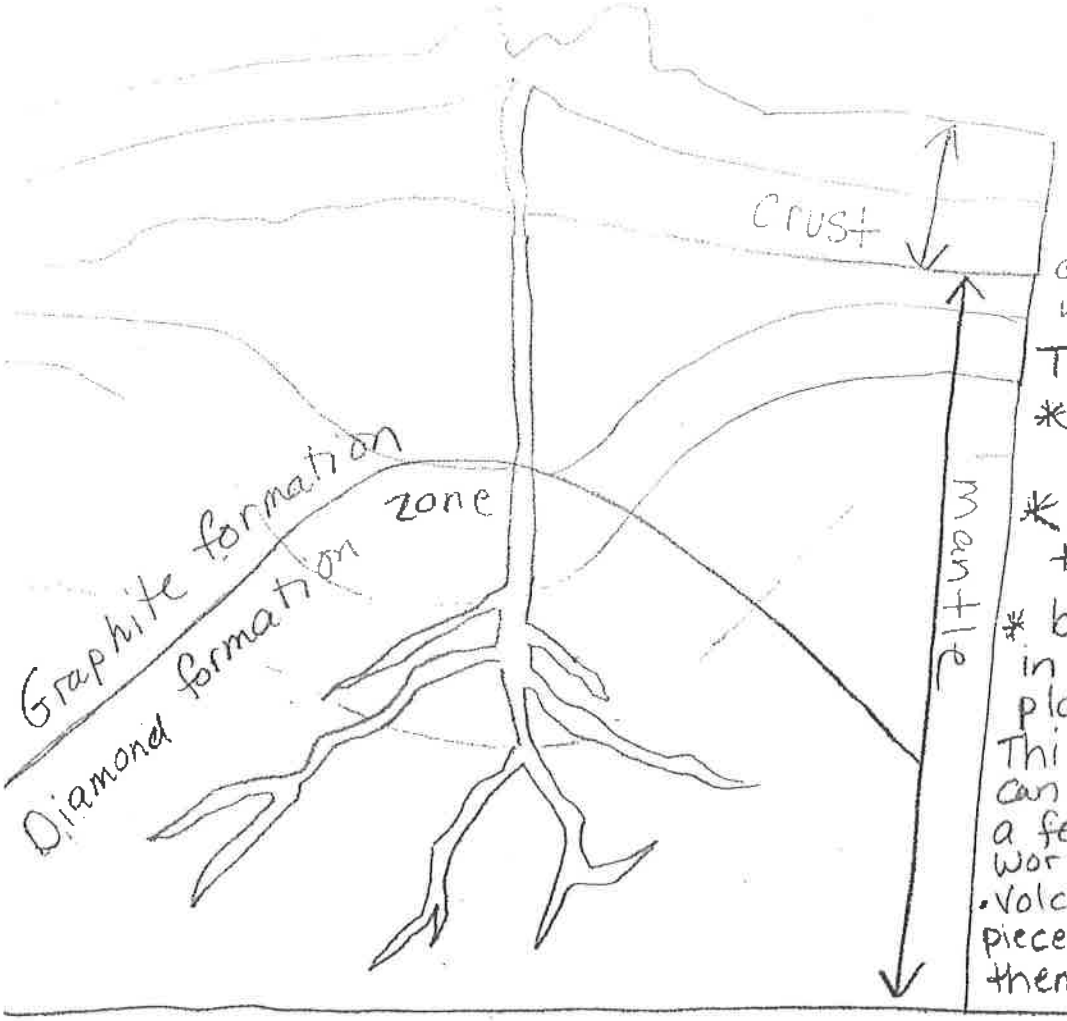
① Spreading of the ocean _____ metal-rich _____ (including gold) are deposited as the heated water _____ with cold _____ water.

② In active _____ gold-rich water is heated by magma.

③ (Not pictured) Fractures form in the Earth's _____ as mountains rise (Sierra Nevada Gold Belt in CA.

How Gold & Silver are formed

④ (Not Pictured) An _____ would cause the pressure in a suddenly opened _____ to drop. The liquid water vaporizes and the mineral become Supersaturated almost _____ (Flashing)

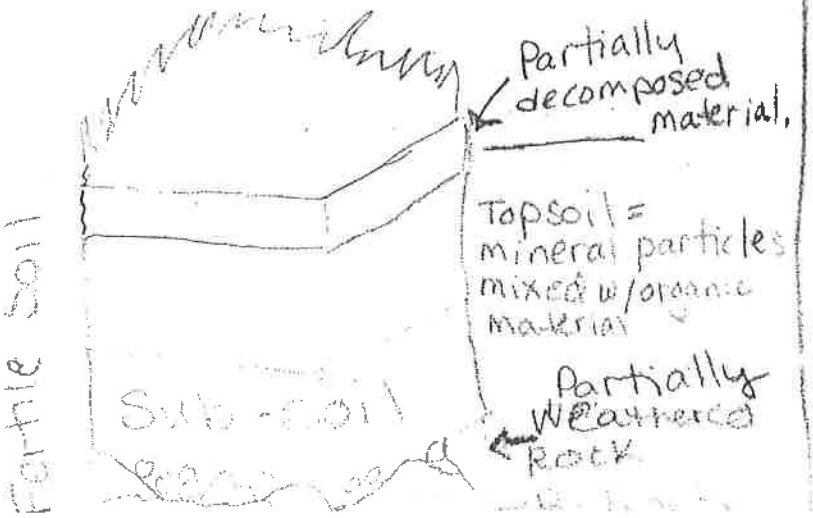


How Diamonds are formed

- Diamonds are _____ of pure carbon that have been formed under a combination of high temperature and extreme _____ deep within Earth's _____
- The required _____
  - * about _____ miles below Earth's surface
  - * needs _____ °F temperature
  - * beneath the stable interiors of _____ plates.
- This unique environment can only be found in a few parts of the world, primarily South _____
- Volcanic _____ can tear out pieces of the _____ + carry them to the surface.

Surface Processes

_____ is a surface process that is eventually responsible for the creation of _____. The materials left over after the rock breaks down combined with _____ material creating _____ soil.



Rocks that are more porous (like a sponge) hold more water.

This underground layer of water-bearing rock is called an _____