

Rocks cover the entire Earth!



What



happens when rocks break?





Why do we care about the strength of rocks?



Some natural disasters are caused by breaking rocks.



Why do we care about the strength of rocks?



And, sometimes we break rocks on purpose!





There are many things in nature that cause stress.





One cause is plate movements in the earth.



compressional stress



There are 3 types of stresses.

1. Compressional Stress



2. Tensional Stress





tensional stress



3. Shear Stress



Weathering also causes stress in rocks, resulting in rock breakage.





There are 3 types of weathering.





1. Physical/Mechanical

Wind Water Freezing Repeated wetting & drying



Mechanical Weathering

This occurs when physical forces break rock into smaller and smaller pieces without changing the rock's mineral composition.

The more surface area exposed, the faster the weathering can occur.





Frost wedging

The mechanical breakup of rock caused by the expansion of freezing water in cracks and crevices





Unloading



Reduced pressure on igneous rock causes it to expand and allows slabs of outer rock to break off in layers in a process called **exfoliation**.







2. Chemical

Acid rain Rust



oxygen to form hematite



Chemical weathering is the transformation of rock into one or more new compounds.



3. **Biological**

Tree roots Animals Human activity









What does rock strength depend upon?

Type of rock Texture of rock Chemical composition Internal structures Fluids in rock

Differential Weathering

- Caused by variations in composition in the rock
- Creates unusual and spectacular rock formations and landforms



Badlands National Park

http://youtu.be/3lhvTIFQJ1Y





What does rock strength depend upon?

Planes of Weaknesses





Rate of Weathering

1908



- Mineral composition and solubility
- Physical features such as cracks





1969

Ex: acid rain

Rate of Weathering cont.

2. Climate

•<u>Temperature</u> and <u>moisture</u> are the most crucial factors.

• Chemical weathering is most effective in areas with high temperatures and abundant moisture.



Erosion



Erosion is the **movement** of weathered particles from one place to another

<u>Water</u> is the most effective physical weathering agent

Wind can also carry sediment

Ex. The Grand Canyon has been carved out by the Colorado River.

Weathering & Erosion



How do we determine rock strength?

Take samples



Use special testing equipment



Observe

