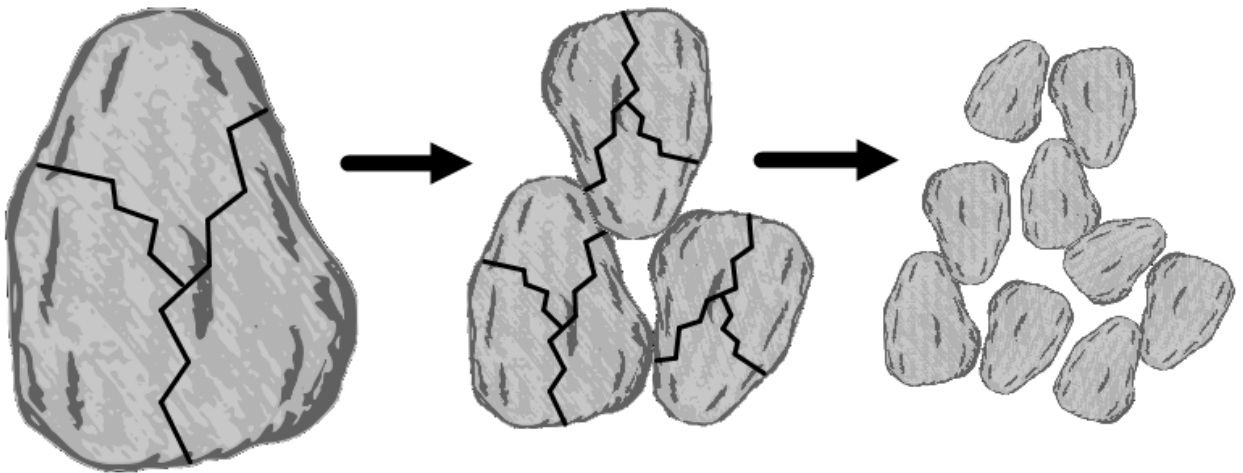


Soil

Soil is composed of rock **sediment** and **organic material**. The rock sediment is produced through weathering, and the organic material, or **compost**, comes from decaying plants and animals.

Sediment



The holes in the weathered rock become filled up with smaller particles, organic compost, air, and water to form a soil.

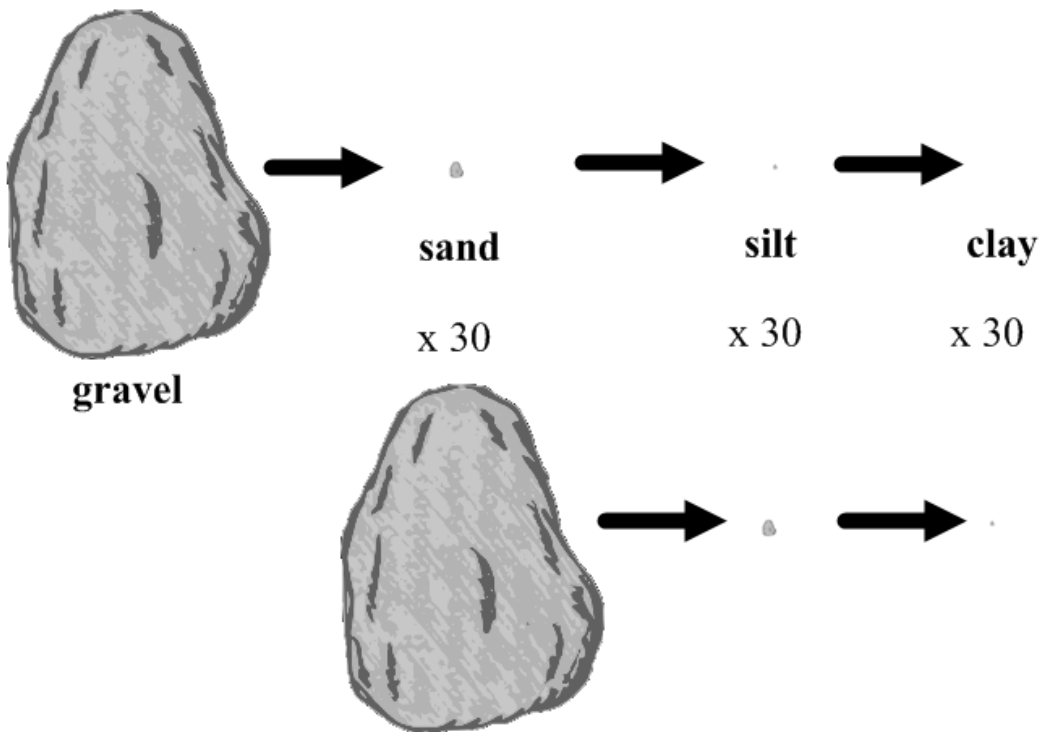
When sediment and compost mix together, they form a dark, nutrient-rich type of soil called **humus**.



Soil Composition

The **sediment** in soil is classified into four categories.

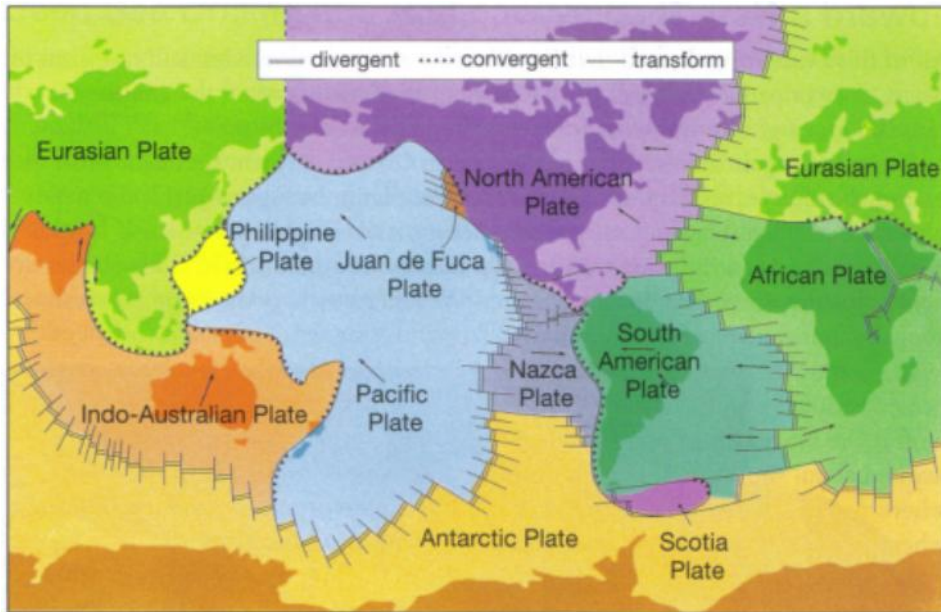
- The largest sediment is called **gravel**, which is anything between 2mm and 64mm in size (sediment that is larger than 6cm is not considered to be soil, but instead rock that is embedded in the soil).
- Any sediment smaller than 2mm, but larger than five hundredths of a millimetre (0.05mm), is called **sand**.
- Any sediment that is smaller than sand, but larger than two thousandths of a millimetre (0.002mm), is called **silt**.
- Any sediment smaller than silt is called **clay**.



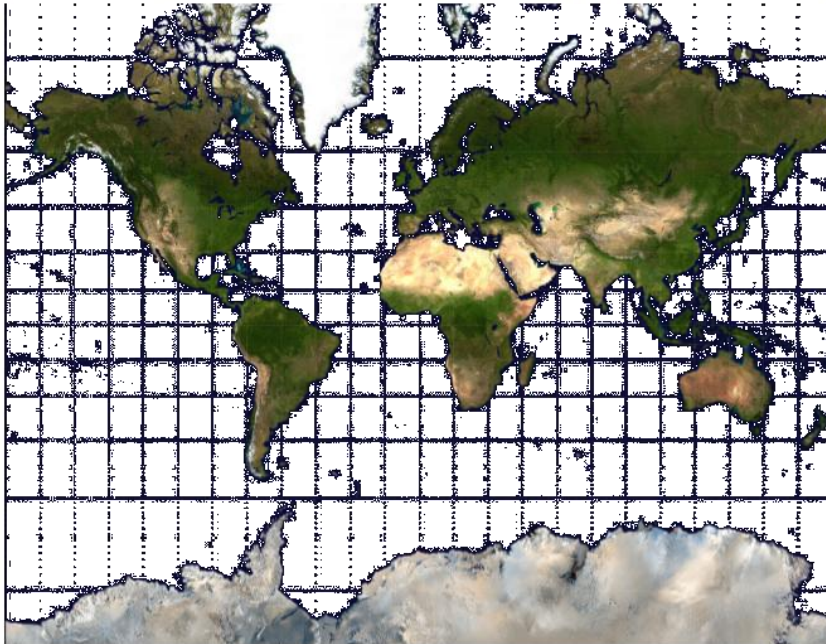
To put this in perspective, your red blood cells are four times *larger* than clay particles!

Map of Tectonic Plates

SciencePower 7 pg. 356



Mercator Projection (Wikipedia)



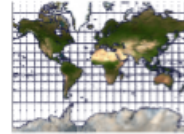
Homework

Copy the map of Tectonic Plates from Page 356 of your SciencePower 7

book

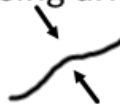


onto a Mercator Map projection.

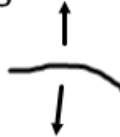


Criteria

- 1) All plates should be traced out on your map
- 2) DO NOT copy the way the book shows boundaries
- 3) Show a convergent boundary using arrows like this



- 4) Show a divergent boundary using arrows like this



- 5) There is no need to show the transform boundaries, as you don't know which way the plates are sliding past each other

Marking

This has a 5 point completion mark. If it's done by Tuesday April 27th, you get 5 marks. For every day late, you lose one mark.