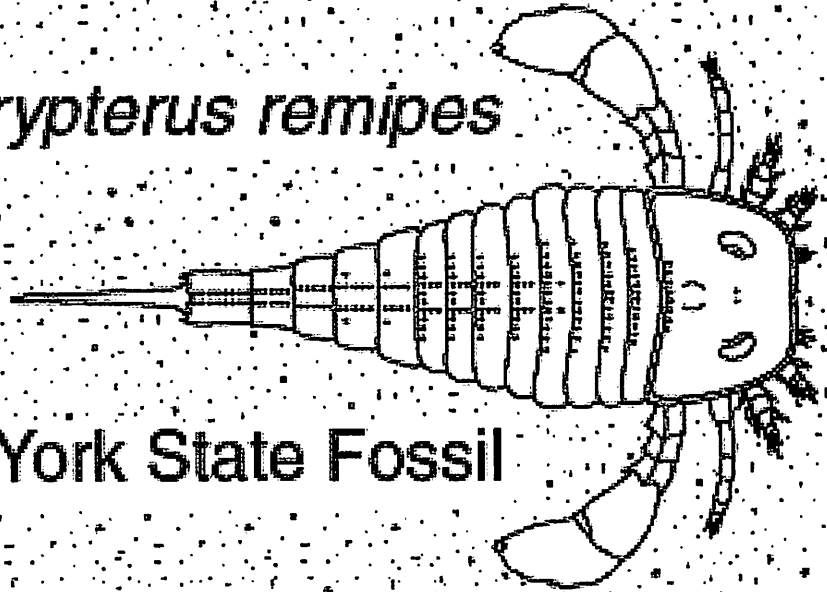


Scarsdale Earth Science Reference Tables
2016-2017

Eurypterus remipes



New York State Fossil

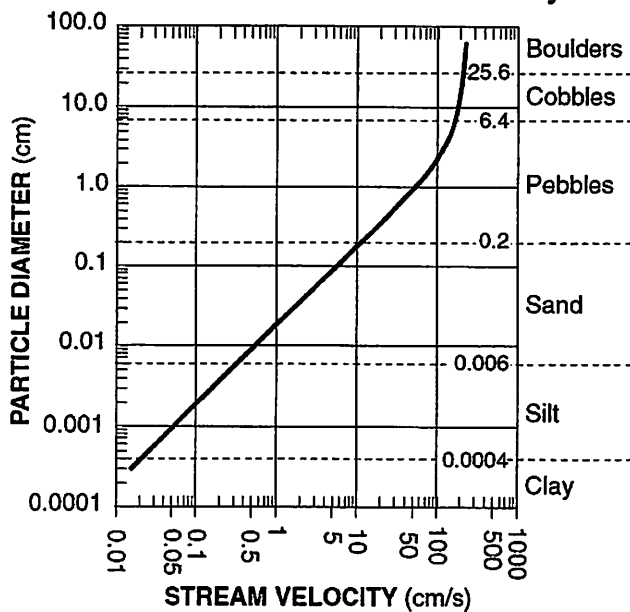
Scarsdale Earth Science Reference Tables

2016-2017

Average Chemical Composition of Earth's Crust, Hydrosphere, and Troposphere

ELEMENT (symbol)	CRUST		HYDROSPHERE	TROPOSPHERE
	Percent by mass	Percent by volume	Percent by volume	Percent by volume
Oxygen (O)	46.10	94.04	33.0	21.0
Silicon (Si)	28.20	0.88		
Aluminum (Al)	8.23	0.48		
Iron (Fe)	5.63	0.49		
Calcium (Ca)	4.15	1.18		
Sodium (Na)	2.36	1.11		
Magnesium (Mg)	2.33	0.33		
Potassium (K)	2.09	1.42		
Nitrogen (N)				78.0
Hydrogen (H)			66.0	
Other	0.91	0.07	1.0	1.0

Relationship of Transported Particle Size to Water Velocity



This generalized graph shows the water velocity needed to maintain, but not start, movement. Variations occur due to differences in particle density and shape.

Radioactive Decay Data

RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPE	DISINTEGRATION	HALF-LIFE (years)
Carbon-14	$^{14}\text{C} \rightarrow ^{14}\text{N}$	5.7×10^3
Potassium-40	$^{40}\text{K} \rightarrow ^{40}\text{Ar}$ $^{40}\text{K} \rightarrow ^{40}\text{Ca}$	1.3×10^9
Uranium-238	$^{238}\text{U} \rightarrow ^{206}\text{Pb}$	4.5×10^9
Rubidium-87	$^{87}\text{Rb} \rightarrow ^{87}\text{Sr}$	4.9×10^{10}

Equations

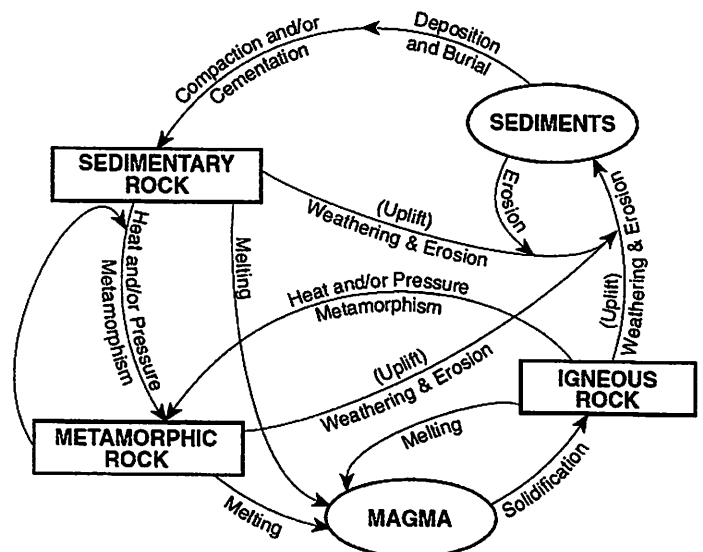
$$\text{Eccentricity} = \frac{\text{distance between foci}}{\text{length of major axis}}$$

$$\text{Gradient} = \frac{\text{change in field value}}{\text{distance}}$$

$$\text{Rate of change} = \frac{\text{change in value}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

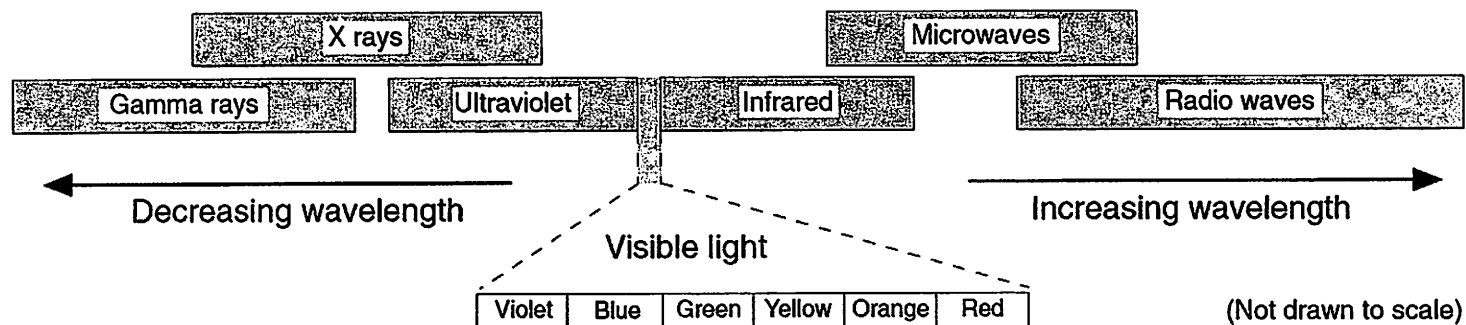
Rock Cycle in Earth's Crust



Solar System Data

Celestial Object	Mean Distance from Sun (million km)	Period of Revolution (d=days) (y=years)	Period of Rotation at Equator	Eccentricity of Orbit	Equatorial Diameter (km)	Mass (Earth = 1)	Density (g/cm ³)
SUN	—	—	27 d	—	1,392,000	333,000.00	1.4
MERCURY	57.9	88 d	59 d	0.206	4,879	0.06	5.4
VENUS	108.2	224.7 d	243 d	0.007	12,104	0.82	5.2
EARTH	149.6	365.26 d	23 h 56 min 4 s	0.017	12,756	1.00	5.5
MARS	227.9	687 d	24 h 37 min 23 s	0.093	6,794	0.11	3.9
JUPITER	778.4	11.9 y	9 h 50 min 30 s	0.048	142,984	317.83	1.3
SATURN	1,426.7	29.5 y	10 h 14 min	0.054	120,536	95.16	0.7
URANUS	2,871.0	84.0 y	17 h 14 min	0.047	51,118	14.54	1.3
NEPTUNE	4,498.3	164.8 y	16 h	0.009	49,528	17.15	1.8
EARTH'S MOON	149.6 (0.386 from Earth)	27.3 d	27.3 d	0.055	3,476	0.01	3.3

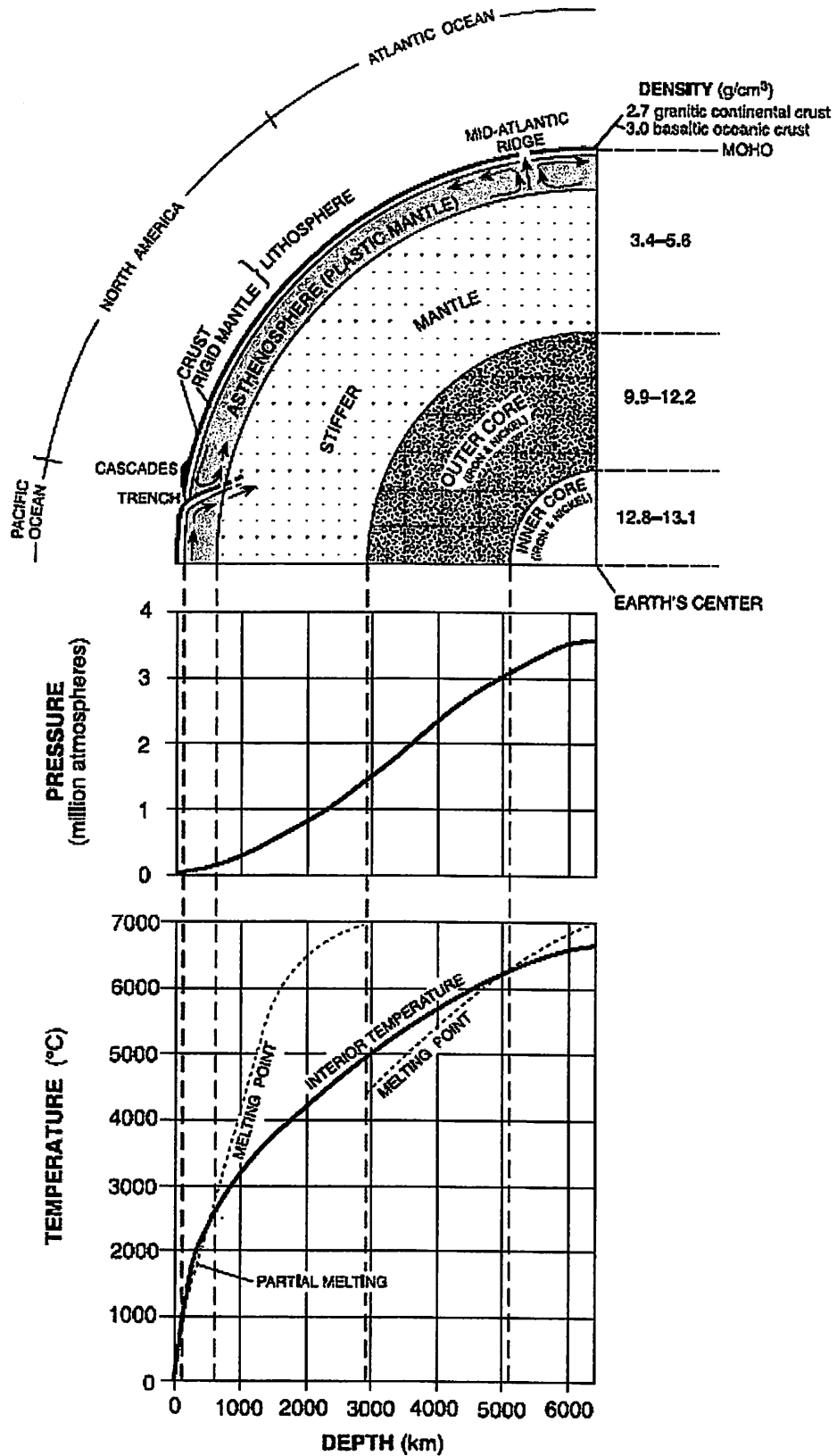
Electromagnetic Spectrum

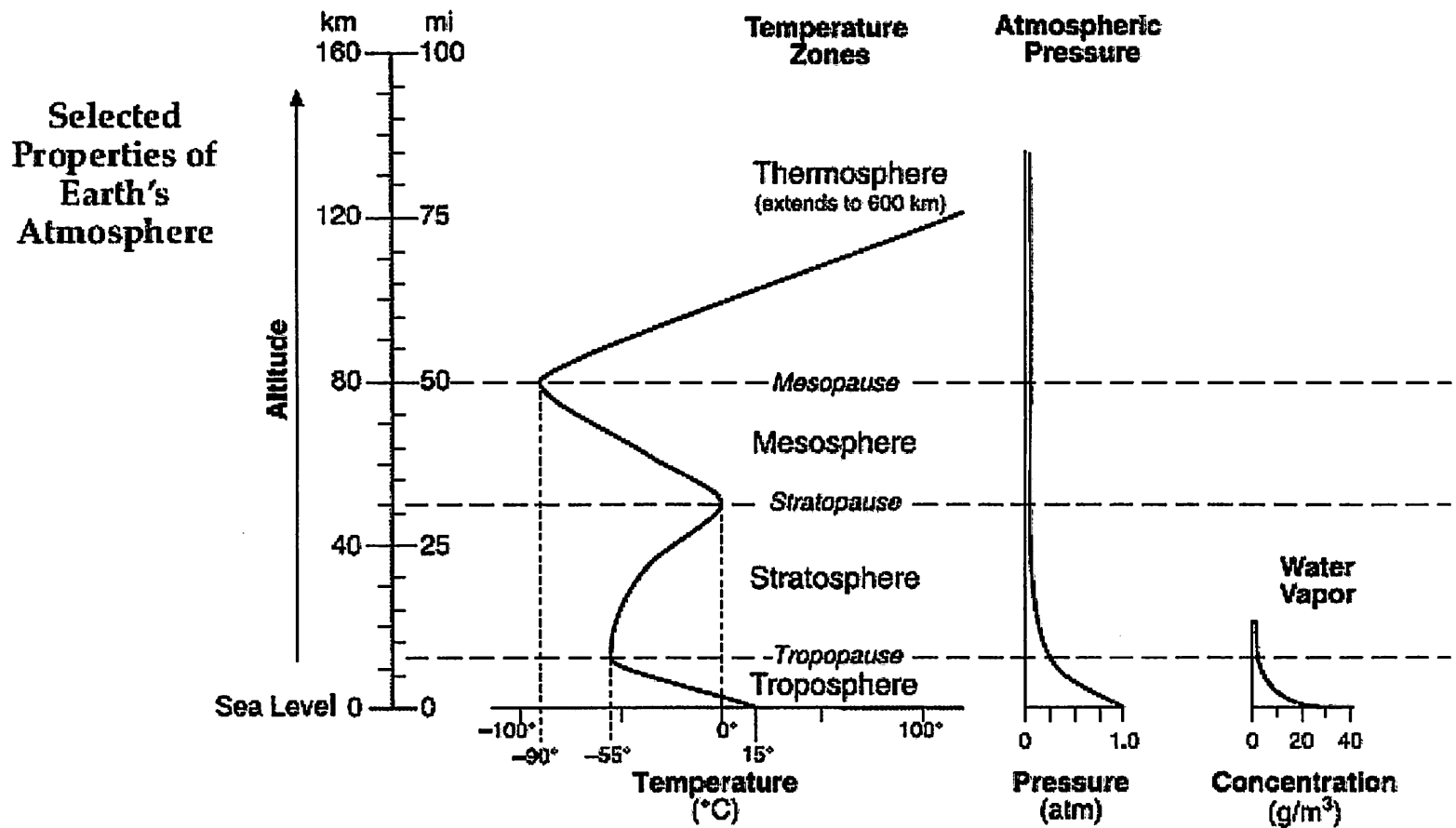


Scarsdale Earth Science Reference Tables

2016-2017

Inferred Properties of Earth's Interior





Scarsdale Earth Science Reference Tables

2016-2017

Properties of Common Minerals

LUSTER	HARD- NESS	CLEAVAGE FRACTURE	COMMON COLORS	DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS	USE(S)	COMPOSITION*	MINERAL NAME
Metallic luster	1-2	✓	silver to gray	black streak, greasy feel	pencil lead, lubricants	C	Graphite
	2.5	✓	metallic silver	gray-black streak, cubic cleavage, density = 7.6 g/cm ³	ore of lead, batteries	PbS	Galena
	5.5-6.5	✓	black to silver	black streak, magnetic	ore of iron, steel	Fe ₃ O ₄	Magnetite
	6.5	✓	brassy yellow	green-black streak, (fool's gold)	ore of sulfur	FeS ₂	Pyrite
Either	5.5 - 6.5 or 1	✓	metallic silver or earthy red	red-brown streak	ore of iron, jewelry	Fe ₂ O ₃	Hematite
Nonmetallic luster	1	✓	white to green	greasy feel	ceramics, paper	Mg ₃ Si ₄ O ₁₀ (OH) ₂	Talc
	2	✓	yellow to amber	white-yellow streak	sulfuric acid	S	Sulfur
	2	✓	white to pink or gray	easily scratched by fingernail	plaster of paris, drywall	CaSO ₄ ·2H ₂ O	Selenite gypsum
	2-2.5	✓	colorless to yellow	flexible in thin sheets	paint, roofing	KAl ₃ Si ₃ O ₁₀ (OH) ₂	Muscovite mica
	2.5	✓	colorless to white	cubic cleavage, salty taste	food additive, melts ice	NaCl	Halite
	2.5-3	✓	black to dark brown	flexible in thin sheets	construction materials	K(Mg,Fe) ₃ AlSi ₃ O ₁₀ (OH) ₂	Biotite mica
	3	✓	colorless or variable	bubbles with acid, rhombohedral cleavage	cement, lime	CaCO ₃	Calcite
	3.5	✓	colorless or variable	bubbles with acid when powdered	building stones	CaMg(CO ₃) ₂	Dolomite
	4	✓	colorless or variable	cleaves in 4 directions	hydrofluoric acid	CaF ₂	Fluorite
	5-6	✓	black to dark green	cleaves in 2 directions at 90°	mineral collections, jewelry	(Ca,Na)(Mg,Fe,Al)(Si,Al) ₂ O ₆	Pyroxene (commonly augite)
	5.5	✓	black to dark green	cleaves at 55° and 124°	mineral collections, jewelry	CaNa(Mg,Fe) ₄ (Al,Fe,Ti) ₃ Si ₈ O ₂₂ (OH) ₂	Amphibole (commonly hornblende)
	6	✓	white to pink	cleaves in 2 directions at 90°	ceramics, glass	KAlSi ₃ O ₈	Potassium feldspar (commonly orthoclase)
	6	✓	white to gray	cleaves in 2 directions, striations visible	ceramics, glass	(Na,Ca)AlSi ₃ O ₈	Plagioclase feldspar
	6.5	✓	green to gray or brown	commonly light green and granular	furnace bricks, jewelry	(Fe,Mg) ₂ SiO ₄	Olivine
	7	✓	colorless or variable	glassy luster, may form hexagonal crystals	glass, jewelry, electronics	SiO ₂	Quartz
	6.5-7.5	✓	dark red to green	often seen as red glassy grains in NYS metamorphic rocks	jewelry (NYS gem), abrasives	Fe ₃ Al ₂ Si ₃ O ₁₂	Garnet

*Chemical symbols:

Al = aluminum
C = carbon
Ca = calcium

Cl = chlorine
F = fluorine
Fe = iron

H = hydrogen
K = potassium
Mg = magnesium

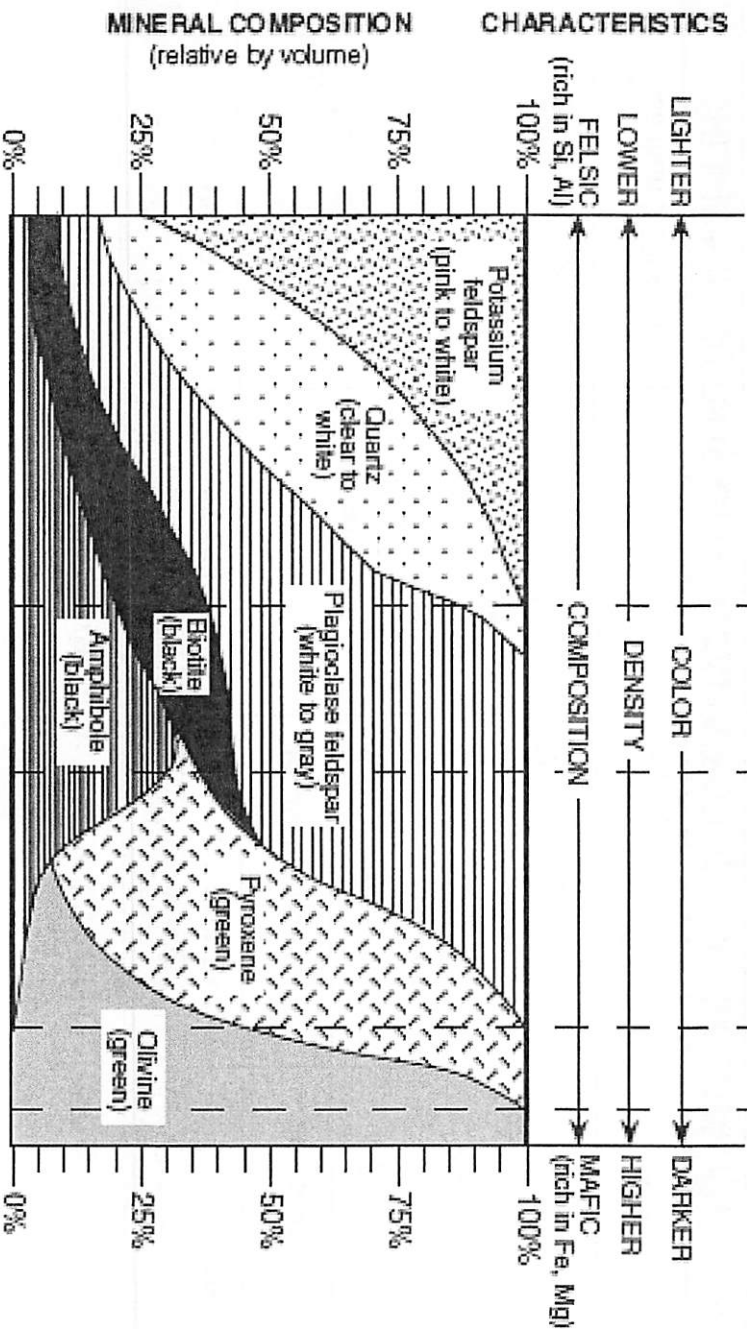
Na = sodium
O = oxygen
Pb = lead

S = sulfur
Si = silicon
Ti = titanium

✓ = dominant form of breakage

Scheme for Igneous Rock Identification

ENVIRONMENT OF FORMATION		CRYSTAL SIZE	TEXTURE	
INTRUSIVE (Plutonic)	EXTRUSIVE (Volcanic)		Glassy	Non- vesicular
Pegmatite	Obsidian (usually appears black)	non-crystalline	Fine	Non- vesicular
	Pumice			
	Vesicular rhyolite			
	Rhyolite			
Granite	Vesicular andesite	less than 1 mm	Fine	Non- vesicular
	Andesite			
	Basalt			
	Diabase			
Diorite	Gabbro	1 mm to 10 mm	Coarse	Non- vesicular
Pegmatite	Pegmatite	10 mm or larger	Very coarse	Non- vesicular



Scheme for Sedimentary Rock Identification

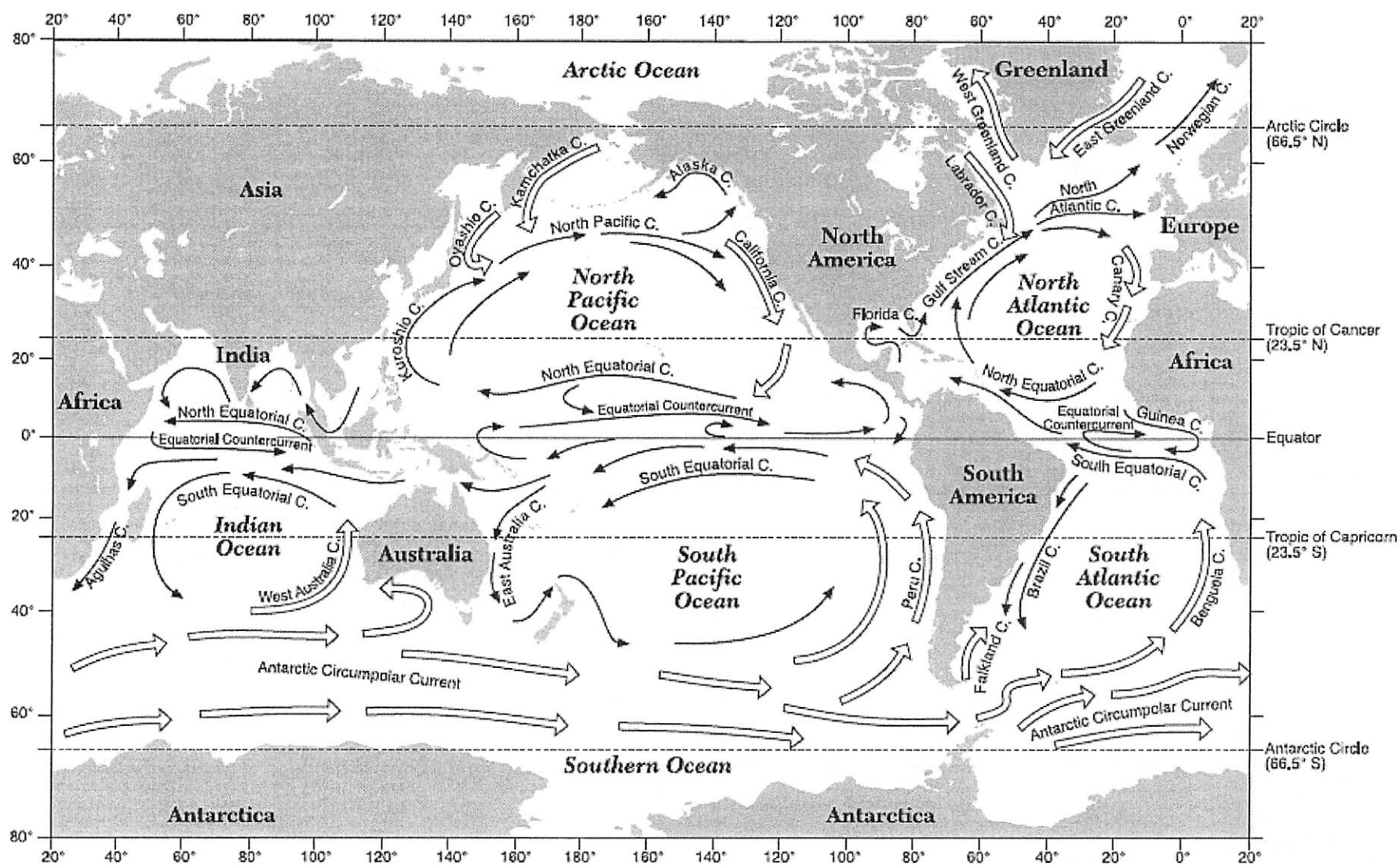
INORGANIC LAND-DERIVED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS					
TEXTURE	GRAIN SIZE	COMPOSITION	COMMENTS	ROCK NAME	MAP SYMBOL
Clastic (fragmental)	Pebbles, cobbles, and/or boulders embedded in sand, silt, and/or clay	Mostly quartz, feldspar, and clay minerals; may contain fragments of other rocks and minerals	Rounded fragments	Conglomerate	
			Angular fragments	Breccia	
	Sand (0.006 to 0.2 cm)		Fine to coarse	Sandstone	
	Silt (0.0004 to 0.006 cm)		Very fine grain	Siltstone	
	Clay (less than 0.0004 cm)		Compact; may split easily	Shale	
CHEMICALLY AND/OR ORGANICALLY FORMED SEDIMENTARY ROCKS					
TEXTURE	GRAIN SIZE	COMPOSITION	COMMENTS	ROCK NAME	MAP SYMBOL
Crystalline	Fine to coarse crystals	Halite	Crystals from chemical precipitates and evaporites	Rock salt	
		Gypsum		Rock gypsum	
		Dolomite		Dolostone	
Crystalline or bioclastic	Microscopic to very coarse	Calcite	Precipitates of biologic origin or cemented shell fragments	Limestone	
Bioclastic		Carbon	Compacted plant remains	Bituminous coal	

2016-2017

Scheme for Metamorphic Rock Identification

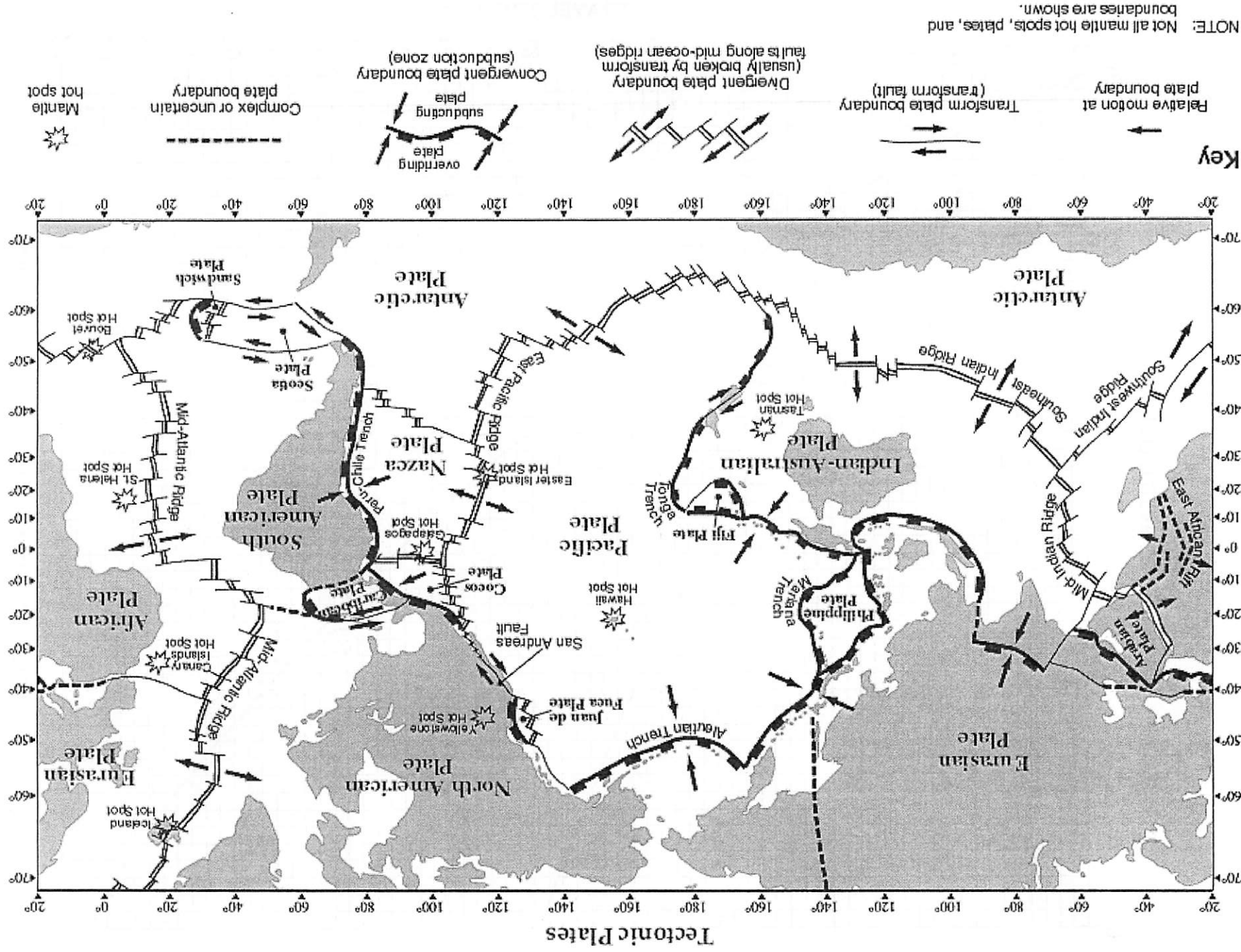
TEXTURE		GRAIN SIZE	COMPOSITION	TYPE OF METAMORPHISM	COMMENTS	ROCK NAME	MAP SYMBOL
FOLIATED	MINERAL ALIGNMENT	Fine	MICA QUARTZ FELDSPAR AMPHIBOLE GARNET PYROXENE	Regional (Heat and pressure increases)	Low-grade metamorphism of shale	Slate	
		Fine to medium			Foliation surfaces shiny from microscopic mica crystals	Phyllite	
		Medium to coarse			Platy mica crystals visible from metamorphism of clay or feldspars	Schist	
	BAND-ING	Medium to coarse			High-grade metamorphism; mineral types segregated into bands	Gneiss	
NONFOLIATED		Fine	Carbon	Regional	Metamorphism of bituminous coal	Anthracite coal	
		Fine	Various minerals	Contact (heat)	Various rocks changed by heat from nearby magma/lava	Hornfels	
		Fine to coarse	Quartz	Regional or contact	Metamorphism of quartz sandstone	Quartzite	
			Calcite and/or dolomite		Metamorphism of limestone or dolostone	Marble	
		Coarse	Various minerals		Pebbles may be distorted or stretched	Metaconglomerate	

Surface Ocean Currents



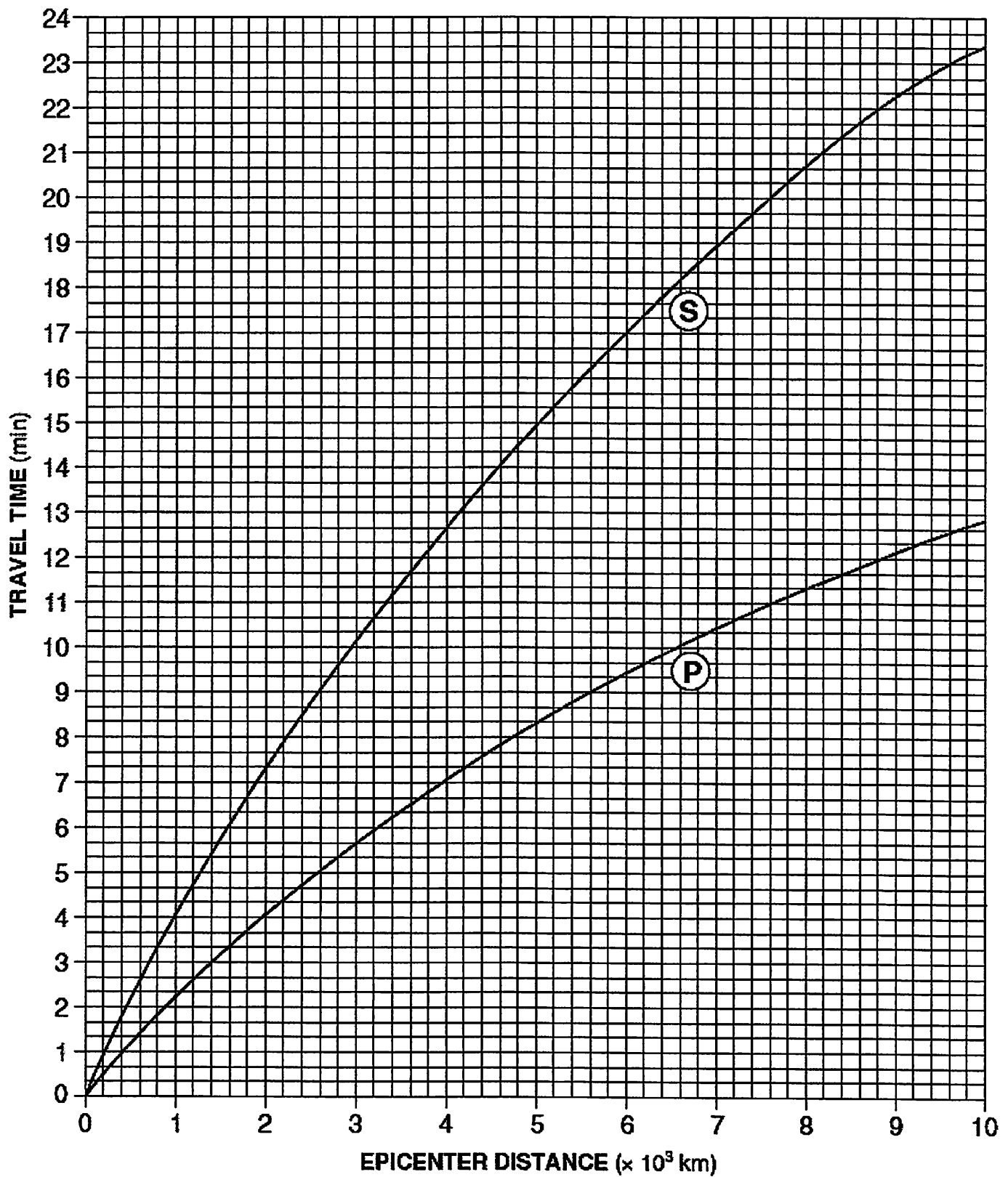
NOTE: Not all surface ocean currents are shown.

Key	
	Warm currents
	Cool currents



Scarsdale Earth Science Reference Tables 2016-2017

Earthquake P-Wave and S-Wave Travel Time

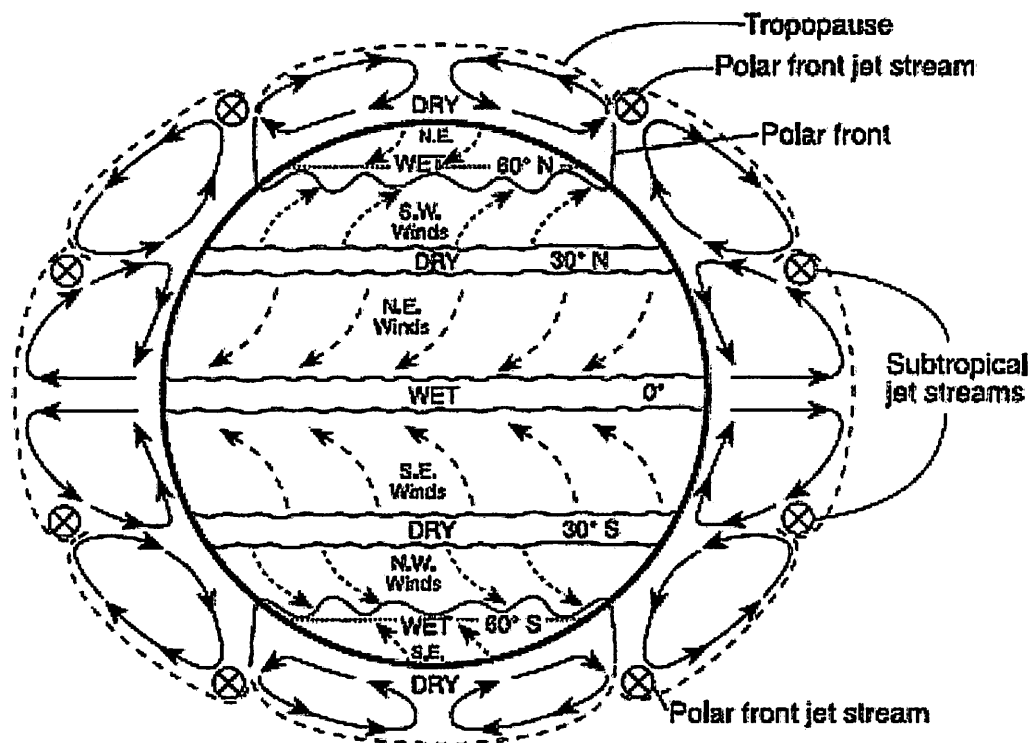


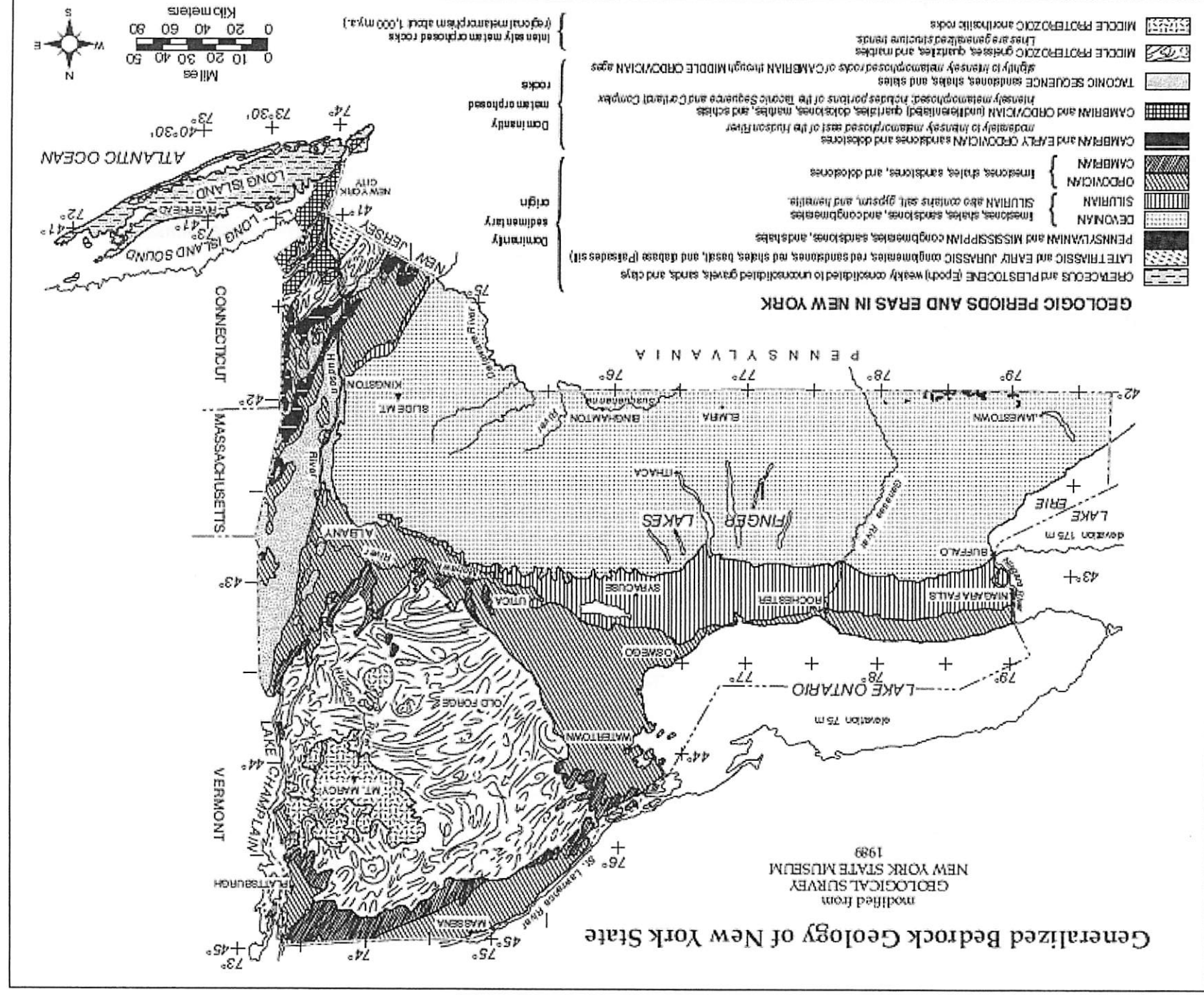
2016-2017

Planetary Wind and Moisture Belts in the Troposphere

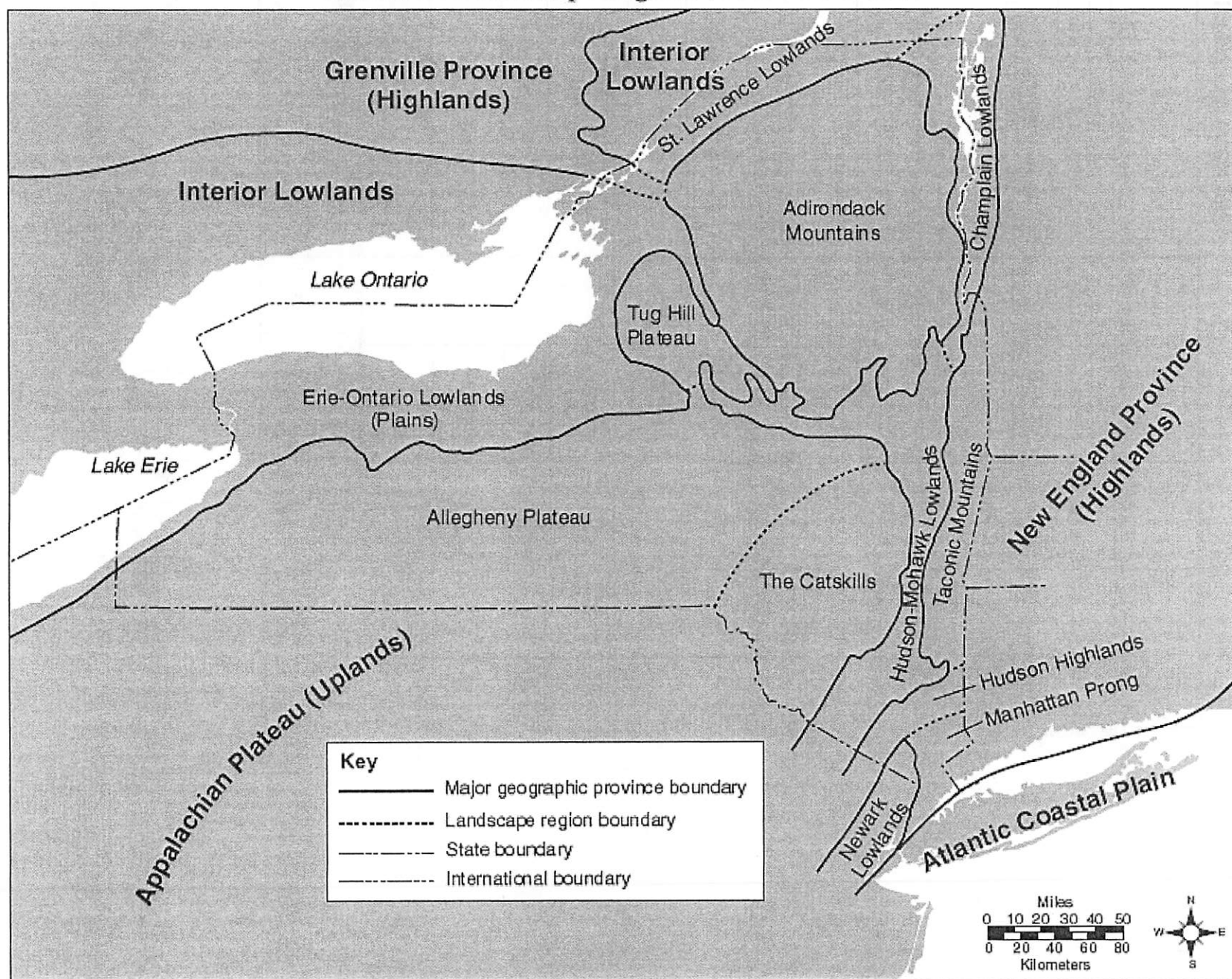
The drawing on the right shows the locations of the belts near the time of an equinox. The locations shift somewhat with the changing latitude of the Sun's vertical ray. In the Northern Hemisphere, the belts shift northward in the summer and southward in the winter.

(Not drawn to scale)





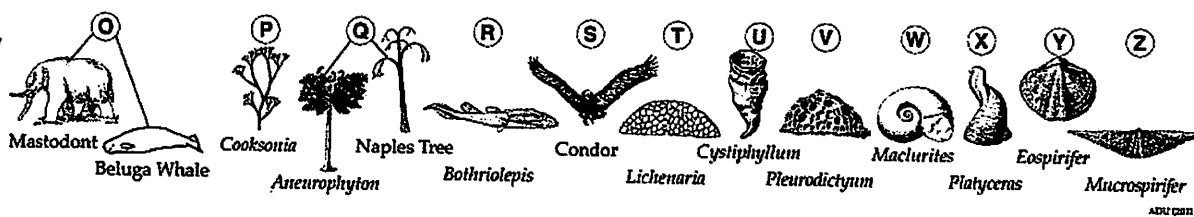
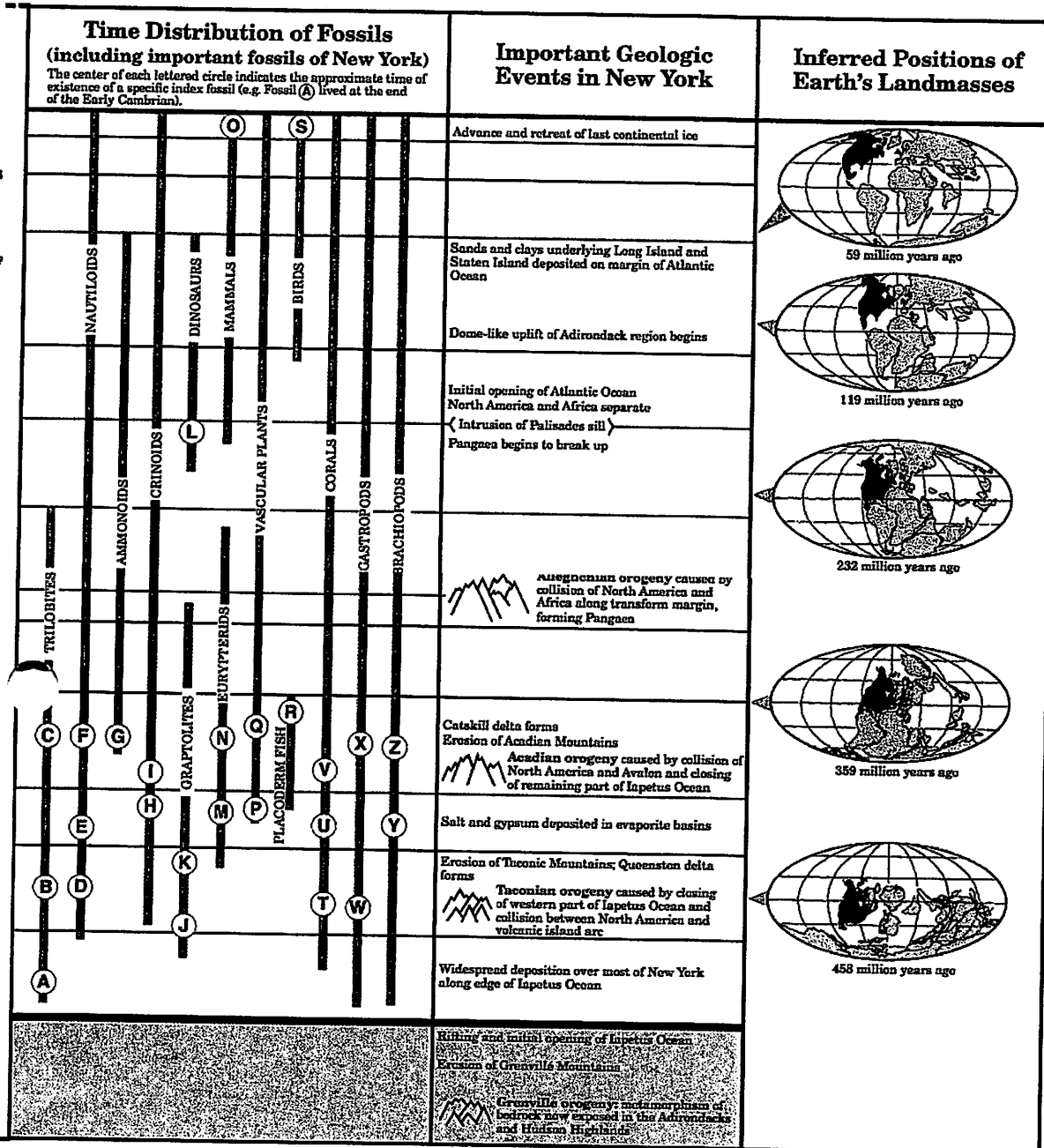
Generalized Landscape Regions of New York State



Scarsdale Earth Science Reference Tables

2016-2017

NEW YORK STATE



ADU (2011)

Scarsdale Earth Science Reference Tables

2016-2017