

**Uxbridge Library**  
during library opening hours

**Feb 13<sup>th</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> 2016**

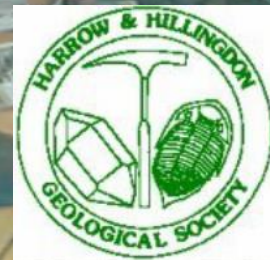
# Uxbridge Rock Show



presented by

Harrow and Hillingdon Geological Society

**THE SOCIETY ALWAYS WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS, WHATEVER THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT.**





# How big is that!

It's amazing what you can find lying on the beach!

Keep an eye out for ancient creatures that have turned to stone after millions of years buried underground.

In Britain we can find amazing fossils – but do you know where to look for them?





**What do you think this is?**



coprolite



6. **Carboniferous Shale**  
**With seed fern *Alethopteris serli***  
Coal Measures. Writhlington.  
Radstock Somerset. 300 My.  
**Formed in swampy deltas. How many fossils can you find on this specimen?**



# Dinosaur Poo! (coprolites)

Young and old, we all love dinosaurs.

These fossilised droppings show us what they ate for their last meal – you can't get much closer to a dinosaur than that!

You can probably see some familiar shapes.

What kind of animal would produce each shape of poo?





**Sedimentary / Igneous  
Metamorphic**

**Can you feel the  
difference?**





# Hands-on!

## Understanding rocks

We encourage children and adults to touch these exhibits. Activities help explain what happens in the earth to produce the rocks we see around us.

You have to hold them, feel them, examine them if you want to know what they really are.







# Fluorescent Rocks

## What makes them glow in the dark?

Fluorescent Rocks

What makes them glow in the dark?



# Little gems!

## The beauty of rocks

Rocks and minerals have so many uses in our society, but sometime they are simply *beautiful*.

Sadly, we don't have any diamonds in this exhibition!



quartz

rutilated quartz  
(aka rutile)

agate

**Agate**  $\text{SiO}_2$   
Banded chalcedony (crystalline quartz) which may have zones of different colours. Often artificially coloured for jewellery and ornaments.  
ORIGIN: Occurs typically as a cavity infilling in lava.  
FOUND: Widely distributed in volcanic areas.

**Hematite**  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$   
Metallic steel-grey to black. Also an important iron ore.  
ORIGIN: Occurs in crystal form in hydrothermal veins and as a precipitated mineral in igneous rocks.  
FOUND: Widespread in the Earth's crust.



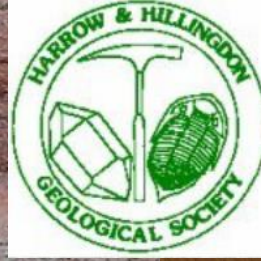
# What do you want to know?

Do you find yourself wondering how the landscape formed?

Why some rocks have such beautiful crystals?

Or when the first plants grew in England?

Our members have specialist knowledge with years of experience working in the field and teaching geology. Don't be afraid to ask!



## IGNEOUS ROCKS

