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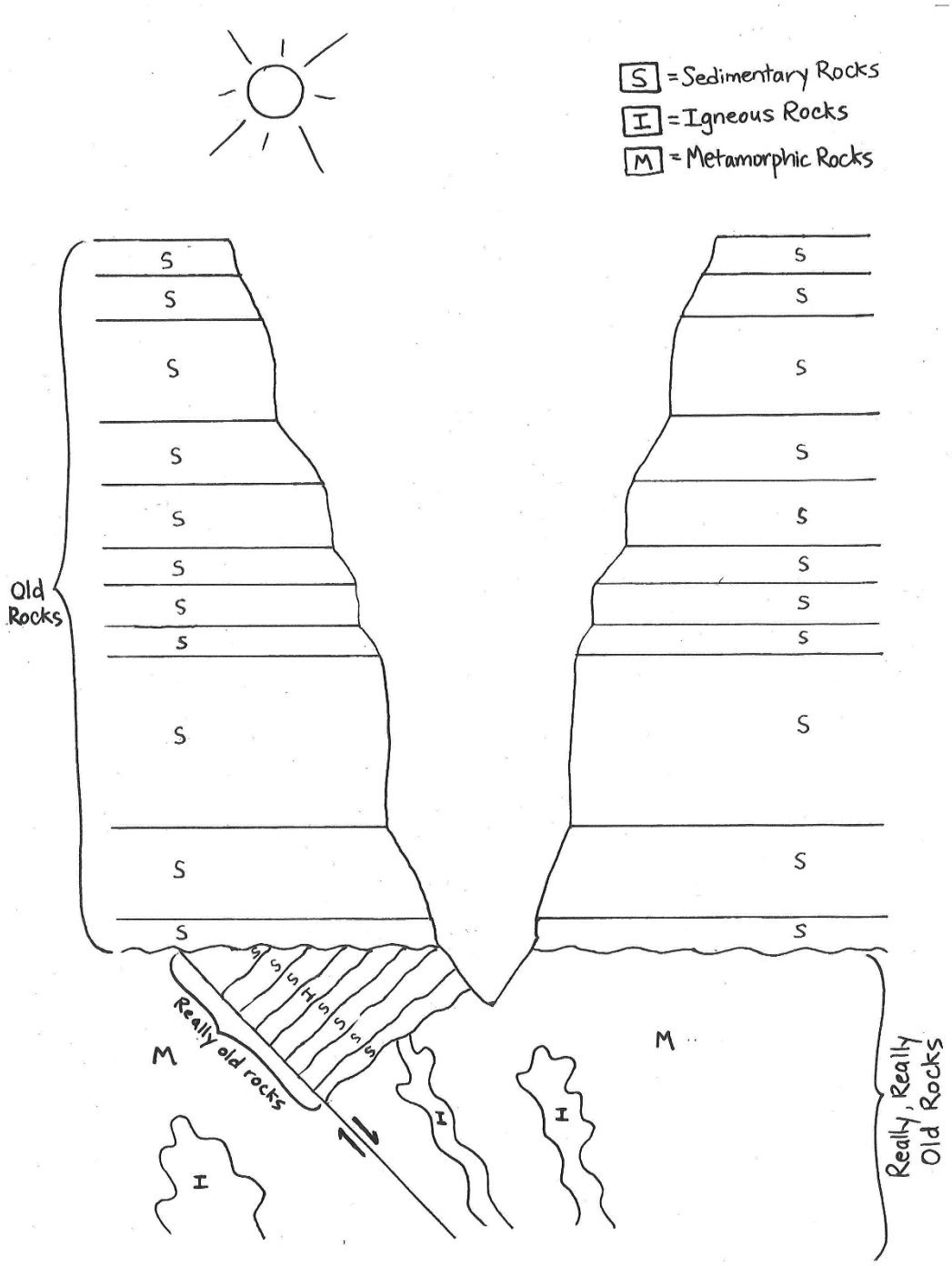
The Geology of the Grand Canyon Coloring Sheet



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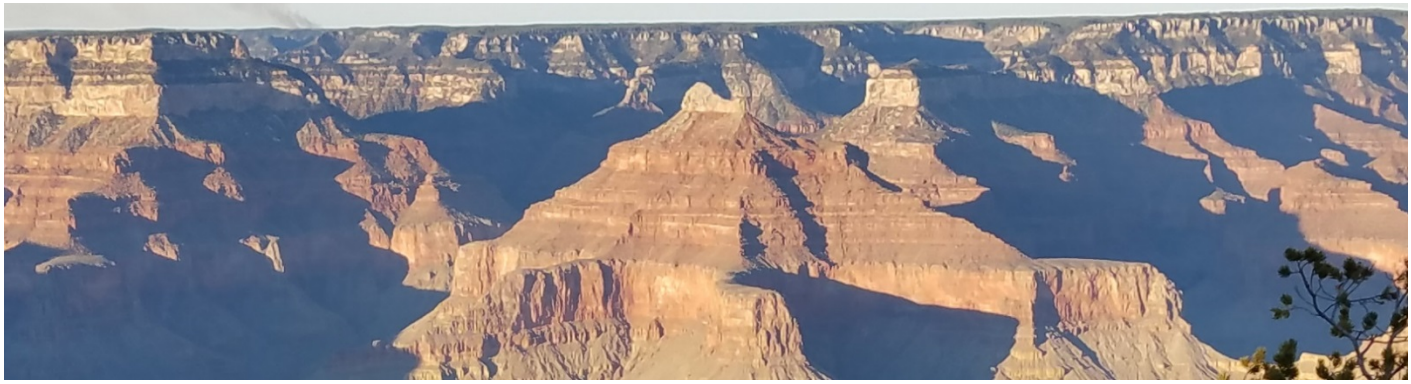

This photo, taken from the South Rim of the Grand Canyon (looking north), shows only some of the rocks.

The Geology of the Grand Canyon

- There are three main rock types and all of them can be found in the Grand Canyon.
    - **Sedimentary Rocks (S)** – Form when sediments (sand and mud) pile up and harden (lithify) over time.
    - **Igneous Rocks (I)** – Form when hot, liquid rock (magma below Earth's surface or lava at/above Earth's surface) cools and hardens into rock.
    - **Metamorphic Rocks (M)** – Form when heat or pressure changes other rocks.

- The Grand Canyon has three main units:
    - Old Rocks – Flat, **sedimentary rocks** above the tilted rocks, all the way up to the rim of the canyon.
    - Really Old Rocks – Near the bottom, mostly **sedimentary rocks**, tilted by a fault (arrows).
    - Really, Really Old Rocks – At the bottom, folded **metamorphic rocks** and **igneous rocks**.

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Note: For simplicity, this sketch does not show the higher elevation, nor the detailed stratigraphy of the North Rim of the Grand Canyon.

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