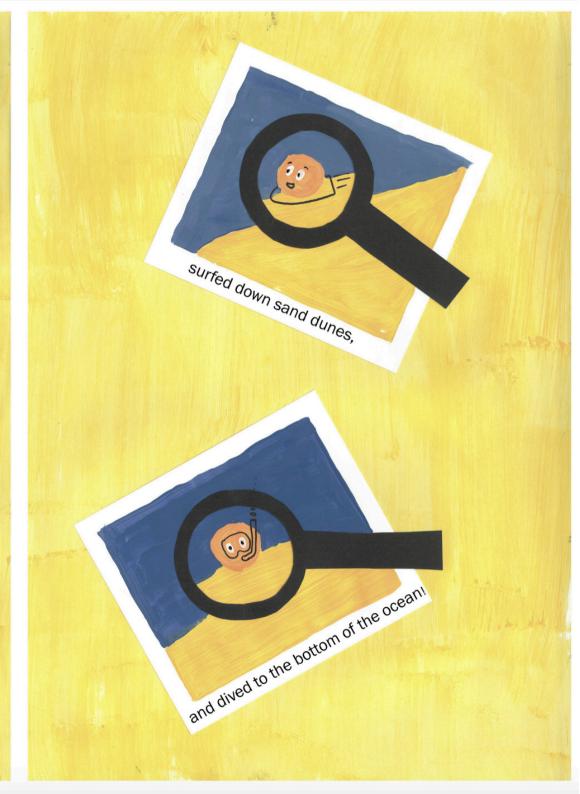


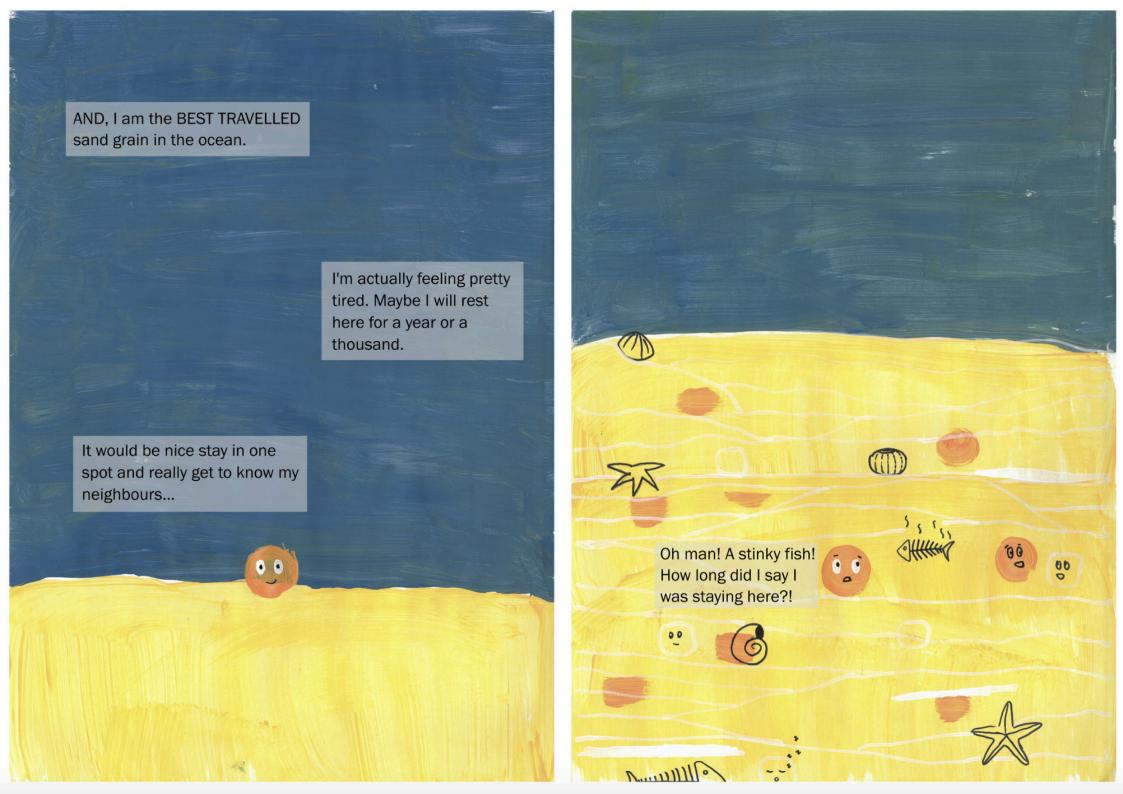




Hi hello, well that was fun!
I thought I was a peaceful pebble, but it turns out I like action.
The waves split me into tiny bits, and carried me in every direction.

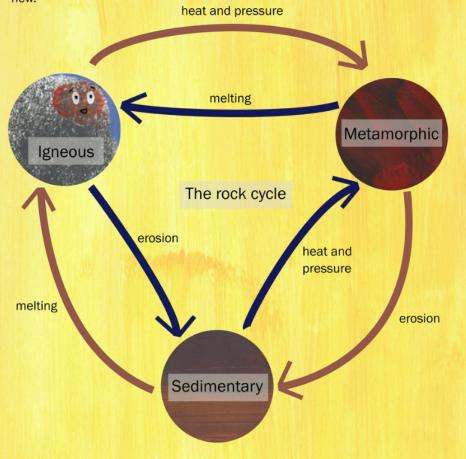






Every rock tells a story

Jasper's journey in this story follows only one possible path through the rock cycle. The rock cycle is a process where all of the rocks on earth change over time, sometimes into a new type of rock. Changes can happen quickly – like when Jasper is worn down by waves into small sand grains – or very very slowly – like when Jasper is drifting around inside the earth for a billion years. The incredible thing about the rock cycle is that every rock follows a different path. Some come to the surface when a volcano erupts, others form when many layers of sand and sediment, shells and rock fragments join together. From sand dunes at the beach, to cliffs, and mountain ranges – every rock and sand grain started somewhere and is headed somewhere new.



Types of rocks

Igneous [ig-nee-uhs]

Igneous rocks come from inside the earth. They start off as molten magma (liquid rock) inside the mantle where it is very hot and there is a lot of pressure. When this pressure builds up too much, the magma pushes up and out to the surface of the earth. This can result in volcanic eruptions, where magma explodes and then cools down very fast. Or in some cases, magma is blocked by some other rock and it cools down more slowly just below the surface (like Jasper!). Basalt, granite and dolerite are common types of igneous rocks you may have heard of.

Sedimentary [seh-duh-men-tuh-ree]

Sedimentary rocks are made up of lots of fragments of other rocks and materials. Over time, small bits of sand and sediment build up and then solidify creating a new rock. Fossils (very old plants and animals) are often preserved in these rocks as they form. Limestone and sandstone are two common types of sedimentary rock.

Metamorphic [meh-tuh-maw-fik]

Metamorphic rocks are created when rock is put under so much pressure and heat that it transforms into another type of rock completely. It's like when you bake a cake in the oven – batter goes in and cake comes out. Marble is a common type of metamorphic rock. Humans love to use marble for everything from art to kitchen bench tops!

Try these experiments!

Learn more about the processes in the rock cycle by doing these at home experiments. Remember to get help from an adult first!

- See how magma moves inside the earth's mantle: https://australian.museum/learn/teachers/learning/pocket-volcano/
- Test out different types of erosion: https://www.australiangeographic.com.au/education-resources/2017/12/ags-erosion/
- Make your own sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks: https://www.sciencefun.org/kidszone/experiments/understanding-the-rock-cycle-geology-science-experiment/

Shaping our world

All of our landscapes look the way they do today in part because of a process called erosion. Erosion [uh-row-zhn] is a process where rocks change shape and break down over time. Water and wind drive a lot of erosion. Ice can scrape the surface of rocks, or make them crack, and rivers and the ocean can tumble rocks around, chipping more and more of them away until they are smooth, or turn into tiny pebbles or sand. Extreme events like storms, floods and earthquakes speed up erosion. Plants and other barriers that stabilise rocks and soil slow erosion down.

How many years?!

Jasper's story takes place over many millions of years, from well before there were humans all the way to present day. Scientists call this the geological time scale – measuring from the present, into the past. Many of the processes in the rock cycle can take millions of years to a few days, depending on the conditions.



Who is Jasper anyway?

Jasper could be any rock, but in my mind he is a piece of quartz crystal in a dolerite column I saw on holiday in Tasmania. His story is an imagined version of how a small piece of a big mountain could make its way through the world over millions - even billions - of years.



Photo courtesy of Ida Diget, 2019

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