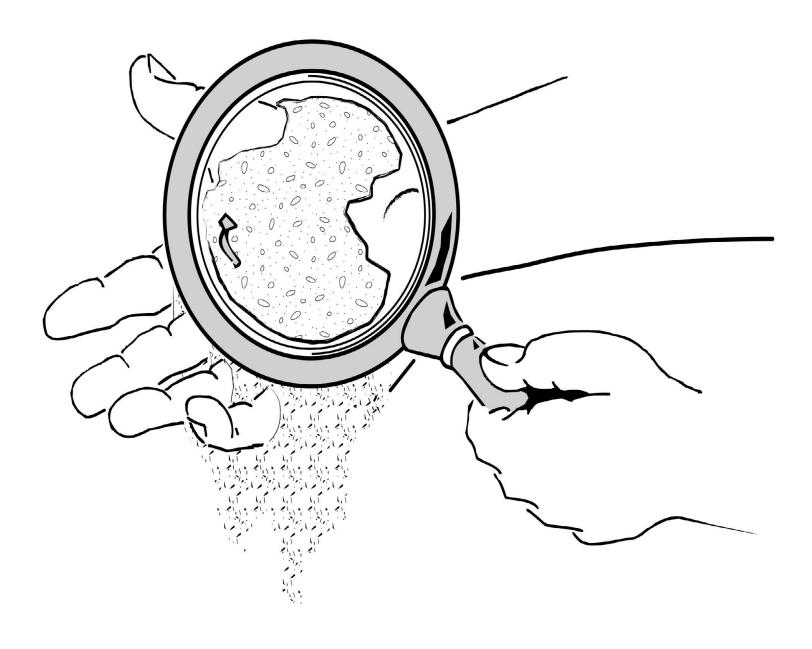
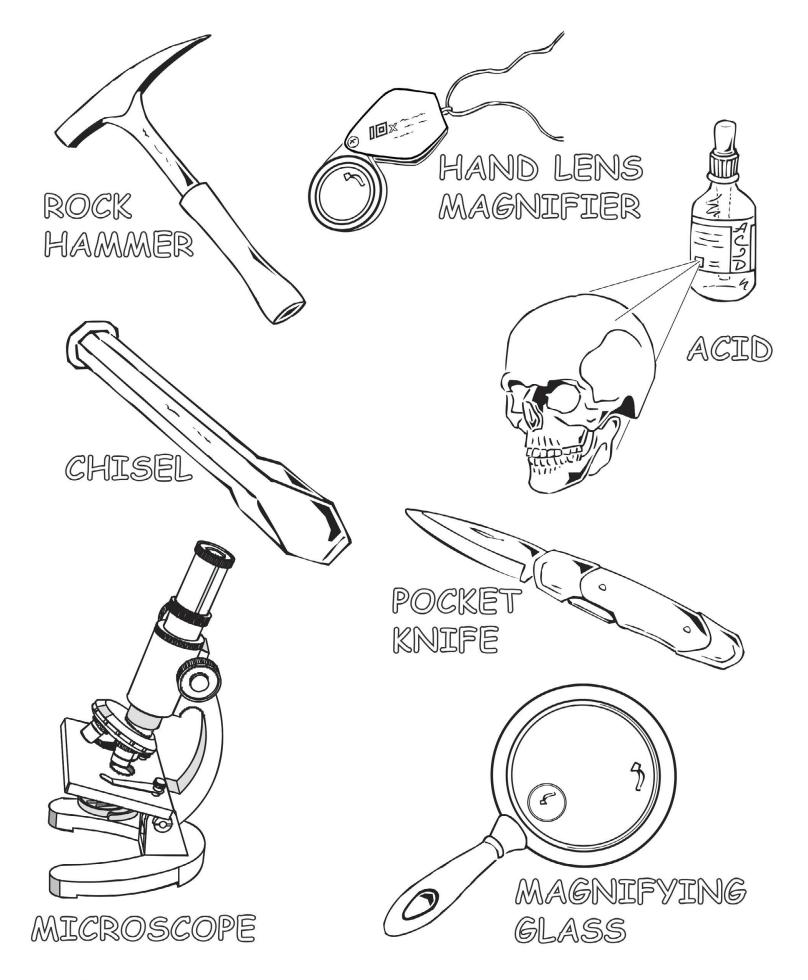


Geologists use rock hammers to chip away smaller pieces of rock to get samples.

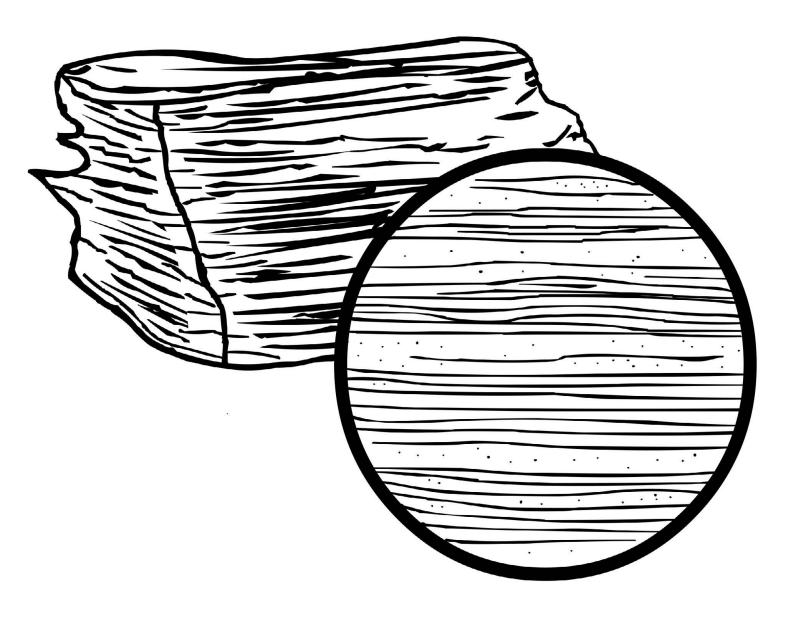


Geologists often use a magnifying glass or lens to make the grains of a rock easier to see.

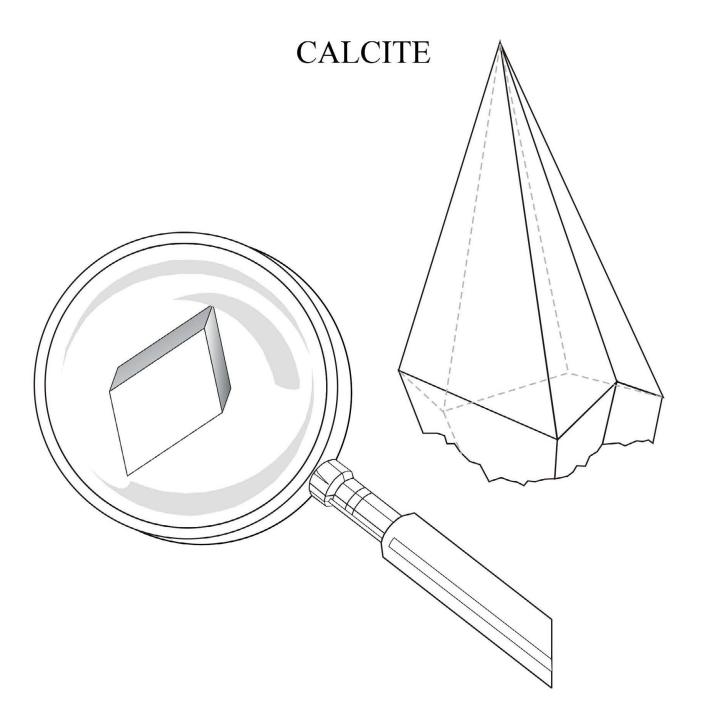


All of these are tools used by geologists to look at rocks and figure out what they are made of.

Shale

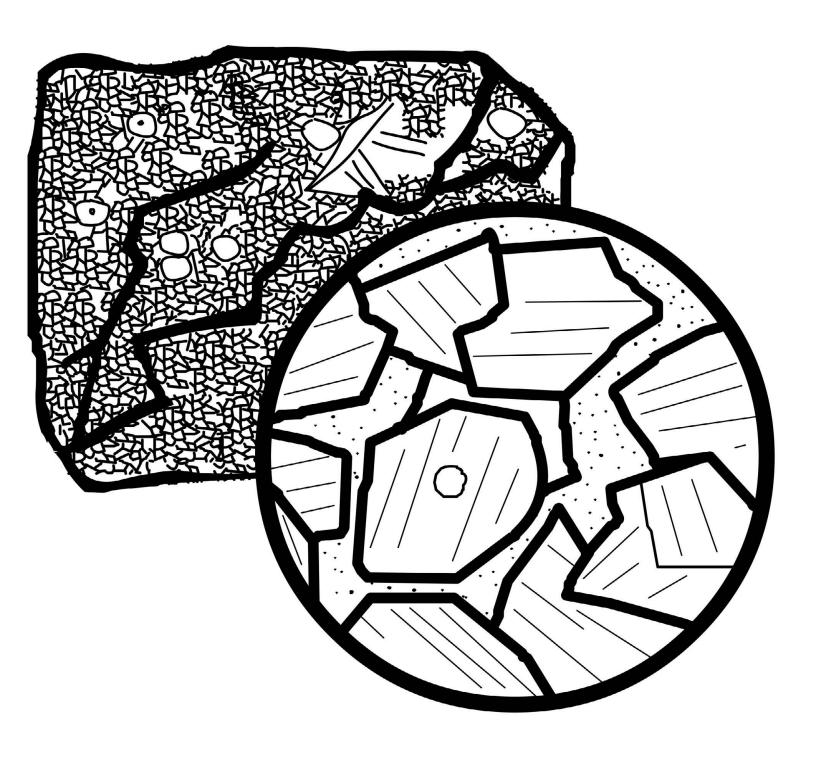


Shale is a common rock in Indiana. It is made up of mud that has been pressed together to form a rock. Shale has layers that you can see, and it breaks easily.

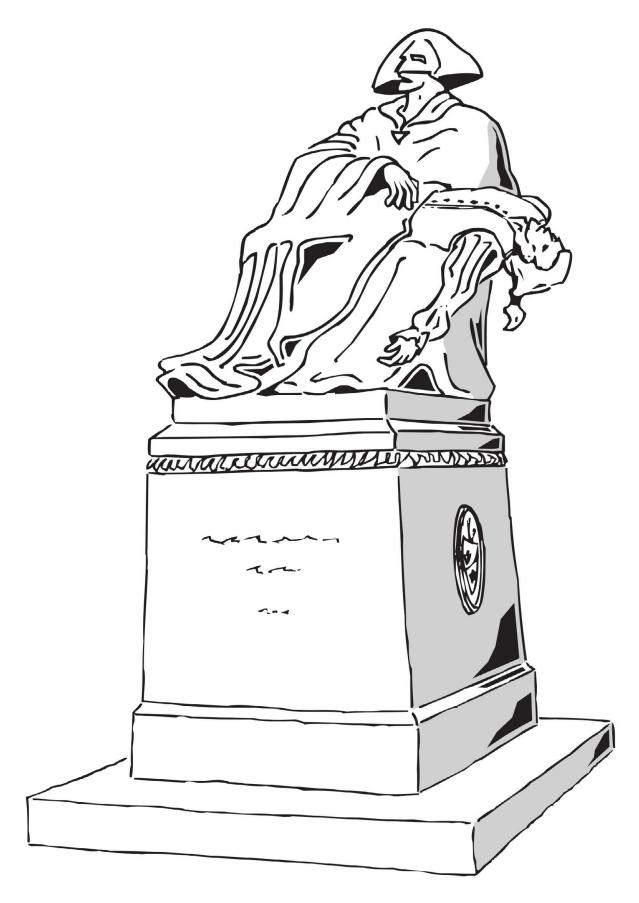


Calcite is calcium carbonate and fizzes in acid. It is usually white or colorless, but can be other colors because of impurities in it. It may have outward shapes, but always breaks into little pieces shaped like rhombs. Calcite makes up the rock called limestone and is used to make fertilizer, as building stones, and to make cement.

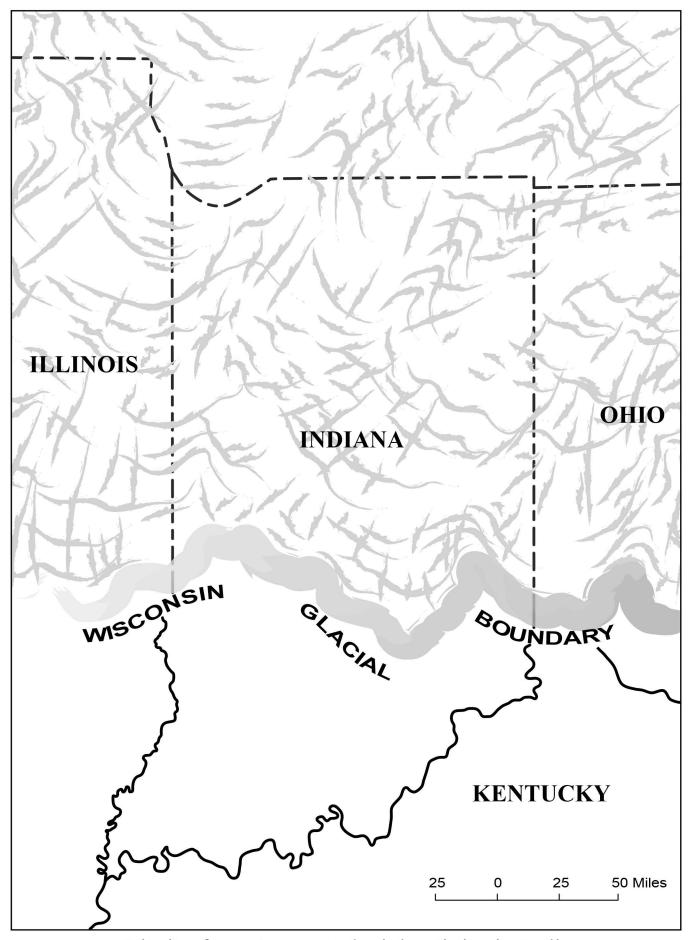
Limestone



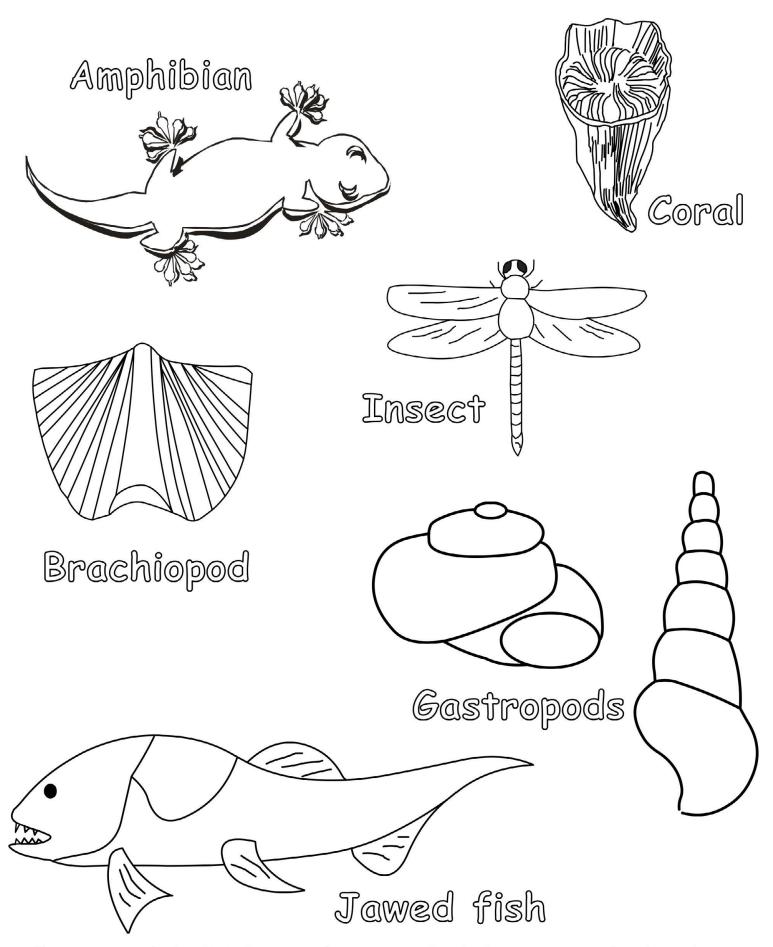
Limestone is a type of rock found in Indiana that commonly contains fossils. Some limestone has large fossils that you can easily see. Other limestone has very small fossils that you can't see without a magnifying glass.



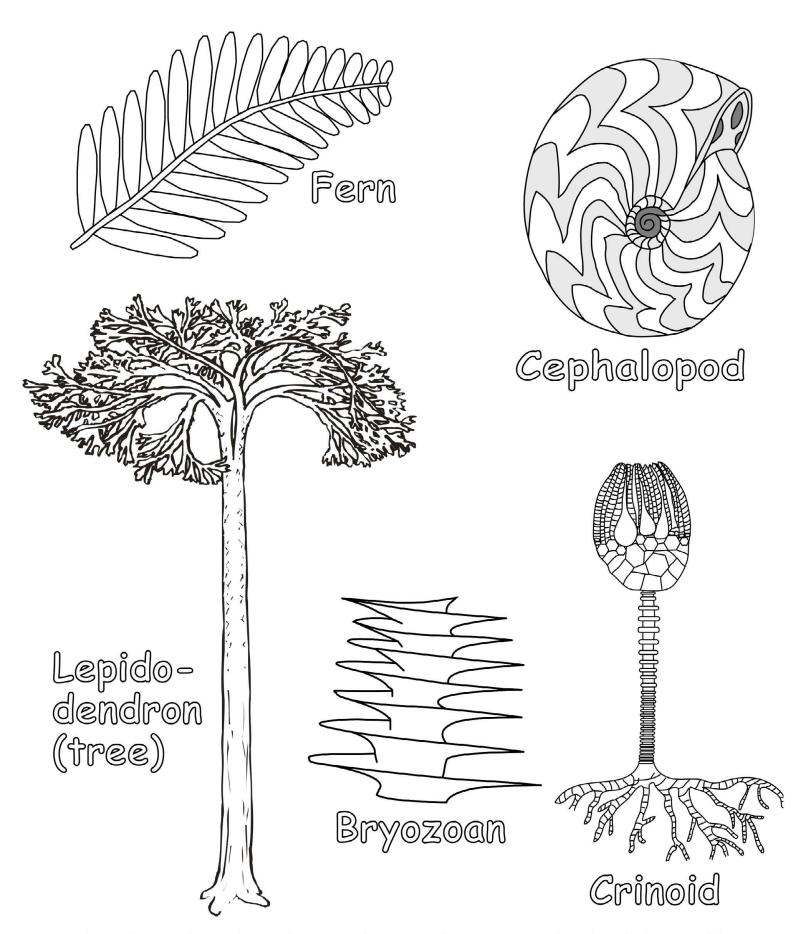
There are statues and buildings all over the world that are made of limestone from Indiana!



Limit of most recent glacial activity in Indiana



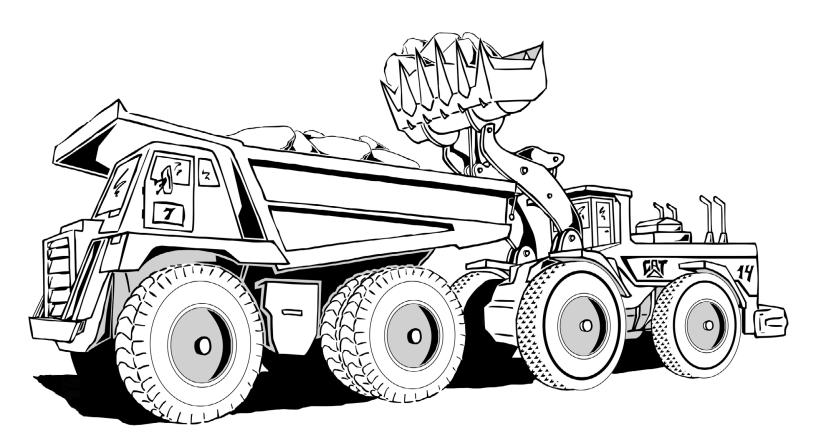
These creatures also lived in Indiana a very long time ago. Fossils of sea creatures are found in rocks all over Indiana. This tells us that Indiana was covered by an ocean long ago.



These plants and animals were living in Indiana a very long time ago. When they died, many of them were buried in mud or sand that later hardened into stone. Living things that have turned into stone are called fossils.







Huge dump trucks and loaders like these are used to move mined rocks.



Rocks are often ground into powder and used as an ingredient in things like bricks and even toothpaste!