

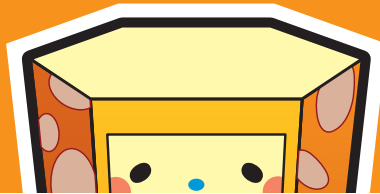
**G** for  
**Geologic**

亞年



**E** for  
**Exposed**

風仔



**O** for  
**Older**

比比



**F** for  
**Fault**

霍霍



**GEOFOLKS**

石柱家族

**O** for  
**uncOnformity**

歪妹



**L** for  
**crystal**

火兒



**K** for  
**dyKe**

德仔



**S** for  
**Sediment**

阿積





Name 亞年  
Type 絕對年齡 Absolute Age

岩石可以用時間單位「年」來表示它的年齡，也稱為實際年齡。  
Rocks can be measured in units of years; also known as actual age.



Name 比比  
Type 相對年齡 Relative Age

以木頭與其他地質事件或地質特徵來確定地質年齡也叫做年輕或年老。  
Rock age can be defined as younger or older than other geological materials or events.



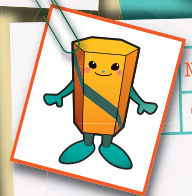
Name 李妹  
Type (地層)不整合 Unconformity

在一系列的沉積岩層中，某時期的地層因為缺乏沉積或受到侵蝕而消失了，我們稱為(地層)不整合。  
Unconformity represents time missing from the depositional record due to erosion and non-deposition.



Name 阿積  
Type 沉積岩 Sedimentary Rock

沉積物以時序沉積下來，我們稱上層的岩石較年輕而下層的較年老。  
Sediments are deposited in a time sequence; the older sediments are settled first followed by younger layers on top.



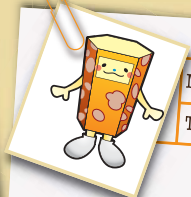
Name 德仔  
Type 岩脈 Dyke

岩脈是熔岩沿裂縫近乎垂直地侵入岩石冷卻凝固而成的岩體。  
Magma cuts across the weak lines of rocks near vertically and solidifies.



Name 火兒  
Type 火成岩 Igneous rock

火成岩由熔岩和熔岩冷卻、固結形成，有不同大小的晶體。  
This is formed by the cooling and solidifying of magma or lava with different sizes of crystals.



Name 風仔  
Type 風化 Weathering

岩石受到物理、化學和生物作用影響，形成新的礦物或分裂為碎塊。  
Rocks are broken down or form new minerals through physical, chemical and biological processes.



Name 霍霍  
Type 斷層 Fault

岩石因受到壓力發生位置移動的斷裂。  
This is a break within the rock, along which the blocks on either side slide past each other due to pressure.

