

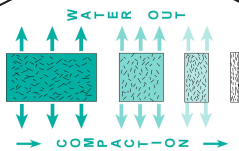
Domed swamp: Form in every-wet environments.

COAL

Planar swamps: Form in environments with more seasonal rainfall.

Domed swamp: acidic rainwater leaches the peat's accumulated mineral matter and sulfur; after geologic compaction generally results in low sulfur, low ash coal.

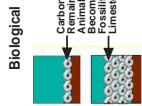
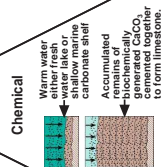
Planar Swamp: peat is subjected to less acidic waters; as a result less mineral matter and sulfur content is removed; generally produces higher sulfur, higher ash coal.



SHALE

Shale: 70% of sedimentary rocks are shales of various kinds. Shale is the most common and most commonly seen sedimentary rock. Composed of smaller than sand-sized particles that accumulate in a variety of terrestrial and marine environments.

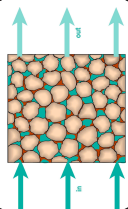
Small "platelets" of clay minerals accumulate randomly; as water is expelled platelets are compacted; geologic compaction reduces less random alignment producing layered characteristic of shale.



LIMESTONE

Limestone: formed from biological and/or chemical interactions with surrounding aqueous environments.

Produce thick accumulations of CaCO_3 -rich muds; particles held together by CaCO_3 acting as cement.



SANDSTONE

Sandstone: Most sandstones are composed of quartz. However, to a geologist the word "sand" is a size term referring to particles that are between 1/16 and 2 mm in diameter. Non-quartz "sand" can, and occasionally does, produce "sandstone" made from minerals other than quartz.

Particles cemented together when Fe_2O_3 , SiO_2 , or CaCO_3 precipitate from groundwater moving through the buried sediment.