

Name: _____ class: _____ Due: _____

HW 140: Sand article

<http://tinyurl.com/sand140>

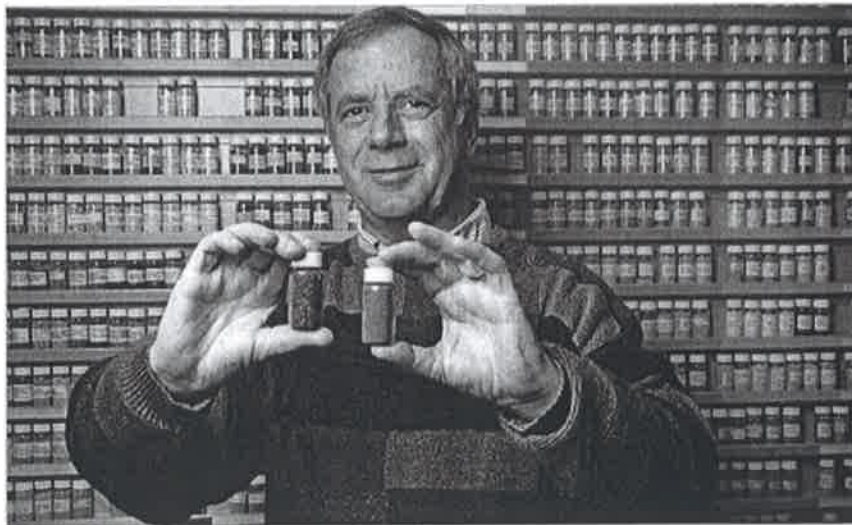
- Read the article entitled "So Much to Learn About the Oceans from Sand" that is linked to above. In case the link above does not work for you, here are other ways to access this article:
 - Type "**tinyurl.com/sand140**" into Google
 - Go to <http://nyti.ms/1Y4UCIZ>
 - search this: "So Much to Learn About the Oceans from Sand". It is a NY Times article.
- You must also watch and listen to the slide show "Shifting Sand" (linked to on the right side of the article webpage – see the back of this sheet for help finding it) or find it here: <http://tinyurl.com/sand140slideshow> → may not work on mobile devices
- You must also go to the interactive map "The World, Grain by Grain" (also linked to on the right side of the article webpage– see the back of this sheet for help finding it). Use it to answer the questions below. Or find it here: <http://tinyurl.com/sand140map> → may not work on mobile devices
- _____ [Click on the photo for **Rodeo Beach Marin County, CA**]. (mult choice): The color of this sand is mostly (*orange, light colored, dark colored*)
- _____ [Click on the photo for **Pipeline, Oahu HI**]. (mult choice): The color of this sand is mostly (*reddish, light colored, dark colored*)
- _____ [**Pipeline, Oahu HI**]. According to the text, what is the sand composed of?
- _____ [Click on the photo for **Vainvamo Beach, Western Samoa** (far left of map)]. (mult choice) The color of this sand is mostly (*colorless, light colored, dark colored*)
- _____ [**Vainvamo Beach, Western Samoa**]. According to the text that accompanies the photo, this sand originates from what type of igneous rock?
- _____ [Click on the photo for **Ayers Rock, Australia** (far right of the map)]. (mult choice): The color of this sand is mostly (*colorless, light colored, reddish, dark colored*)

Note: **Fine** means small size of the sand grains and **course** means larger size of the sand grains.

- _____ [click on **Phuket, Thailand** and **Nouakchott, Mauritania** (Africa)]. Which of these locations has the more course-grained sand?
- _____ [Click on the photo for **Red Beach, Santorini Greece**]. (mult choice): According to the text that accompanies the photo, this sand originates from what type of rock: *igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic*

Now click on any 2 of the sand photo locations you did not visit above and answer the following:

- Location: _____
Describe the sand found here: _____
- Location: _____
Describe the sand found here: _____



EYE ON THE BEACH Rob Holman of Oregon State University with sand samples from nearly 1,000 sites around the world. Leah Nash for The New York Times

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CORVALLIS, Ore. — As a young geophysicist in the 1980s, Rob Holman attended a conference in San Francisco that included a field trip to a beach. Dr. Holman, who grew up inland, in Ottawa, stared at the ocean, assessing the strengths and vectors of the waves and currents. But when he looked around, everyone else was studying the sand.

He realized, he recalled, that “sand is not the same everywhere.” So he started collecting it. “I collected a few samples and put them in jars,” he said. “Then I had so many I built a rack. Then I built three more racks. Then I built four more.”

Today Dr. Holman is best known as a coastal oceanographer at Oregon State University whose computerized photography system, called Argus, has given researchers new ways to observe and measure beaches. But he still collects sand, which he displays on shelves in the corridor outside his office. By now he has almost a thousand samples. They come from his

RELATED COVERAGE

🌐 The World, Grain by Grain JUNE 9, 2011

🔊 Shifting Sand

interactive map link

slide show link