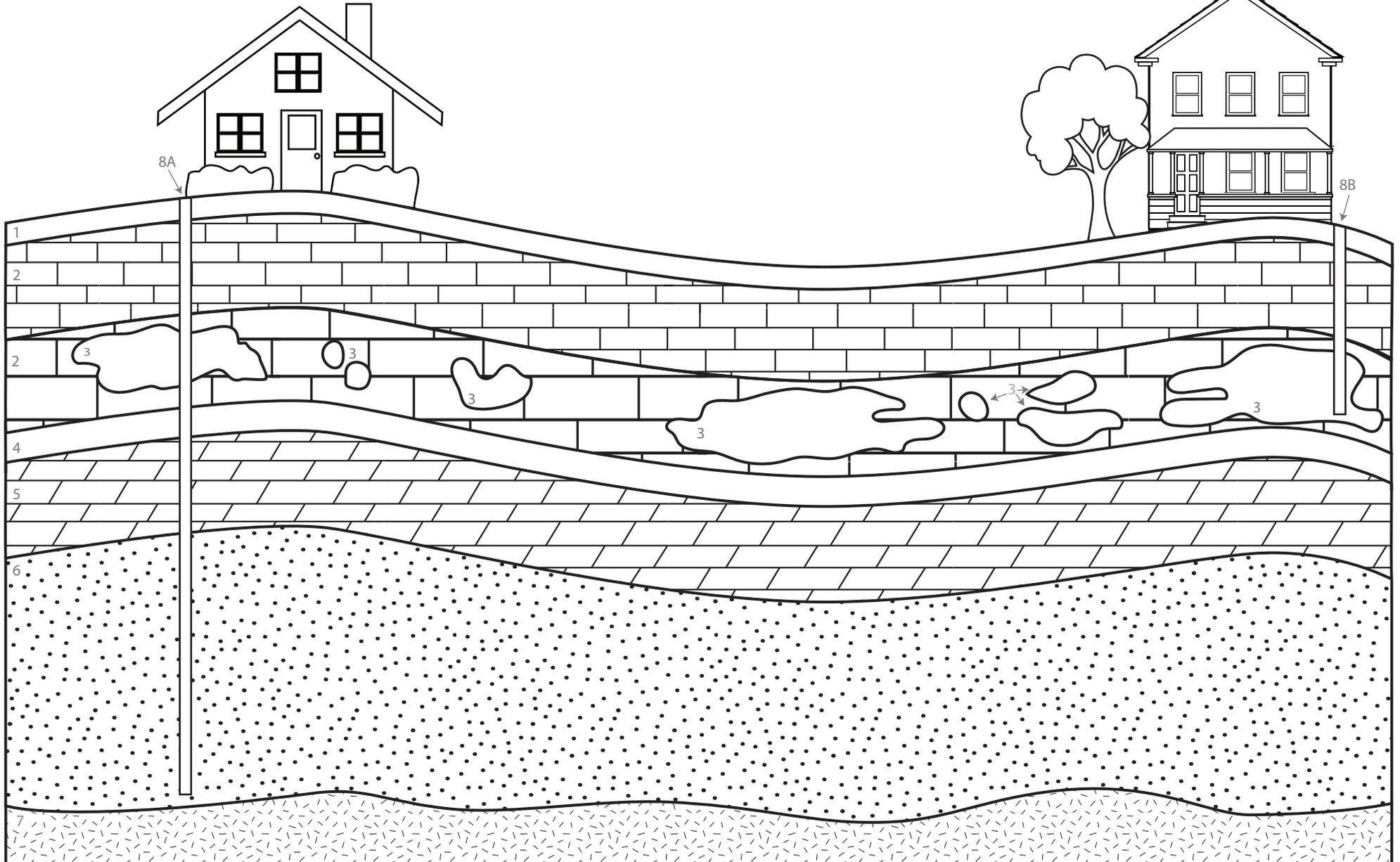
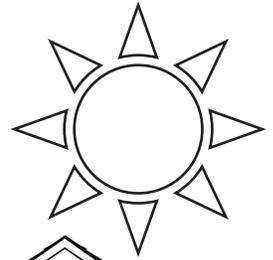


MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

Missouri Geological Survey

Geology Color by Numbers



Color Guide

1. **Dirt:** a mixture of organic material minerals. **color beige**
2. **Limestone:** a sedimentary rock formed by calcium carbonate in warm, shallow marine waters. Ninety-four of Missouri's 114 counties produce lime from limestone, which generates more than \$470 million dollars in revenue each year. **color blue**
3. **Cave:** a weathered out subsurface feature that may breach the surface. There are more than 6,000 known caves in Missouri. **color brown**
4. **Shale:** a compact, fine-grain sedimentary rock that acts as a natural barrier to prevent water from flowing up or down past the shale. **color black**
5. **Dolomite:** a sedimentary rock directly formed in warm, highly saline marine waters or as replacement where magnesium replaces calcium within limestone. **color green**
6. **Sandstone:** a sedimentary rock formed of small grains of sand. Sandstone in Missouri can be decorative and usually is a very good aquifer. **color yellow**
7. **Granite:** an igneous intrusive rock. Elephant Rocks State Park is the home of some of Missouri's largest granite boulders. **color red**
8. **Water Well:** a man-made hole drilled into the ground to produce drinking water. There are more than 3,300 public water wells in Missouri. **color gray**

Questions

1. Which well 8A or 8B will have safer supply of water? Why?
2. Into what feature is well 8B drilled? Could this feature cause the well to become contaminated?
3. Why is well 8A drilled to the bottom of the sandstone?

Answers

1. Well 8A will supply safer water.
2. Well 8B is drilled into a cave. Caves can introduce contaminants from the surface into wells resulting in unsafe drinking water.
3. Well 8A is drilled to the bottom of the sandstone to allow more water to filter into the well for use and provide a safer source of drinking water.