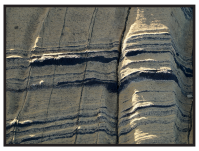
Leka -Støypet
Student Sheet


General instructions to students:

1. Note the main RISKS at the site when you arrive.
2. Respect the geological code of conduct at all times, do not disturb wildlife, close gates, do not remove rocks/fossils or sand from the site.
3. Before leaving transport, check that you have suitable clothing, footwear and the equipment to record your field observations:
   - ✔ Pencils
   - ✔ Clipboard
   - ✔ Task sheet
4. Stay close to your teacher/supervisor at all times. Stay away from the water's edge and be careful on uneven ground.
5. Try and complete your observations in as much detail as possible. Listen to the teacher as they explain what you are looking at and ask questions if you are unsure about any aspects of the site.

Tasks to be completed:

Task	Description	Completed (tick)
	(a) Identify the risks and hazards at this site and (b) Describe how they might be reduced.	
1	a) Identify the black chromite stripes. In what type of bedrock is chromite found, and what precious metals can be found within the chromite? b) Describe how we use precious metals in society today. Do you think you have any items that contain precious metals?	❑
2	a) What is an Ophiolite complex? Among all ophiolite complexes in the world, what makes Leka so special? b) Describe in what kind of Earth environment the Leka Ophiolite complex was formed. How come we can see it up on land today? c) Make a sketch of the surrounding landscape and the striped bedrock.	❑
3	a) Write down the story of the Eagle Catch.	❑
4	a) Along the trail up to Støypet you passed an area with sand dunes. Why do you think we have this small "desert" here? b) Take a good look at the rocks at Støypet. How can you see that they have been polished by water? Can you see any rocks that have not been polished by water? Which do you think must be the 'oldest' (at least at this spot)?	❑
5	a) Make a sketch of Mannatind and Steinstind and what you think the mountains looked like when the fortresses from pre-historic ages was there. b) Explain why the rocks on Leka are important study objects for researchers when trying to understand the origin and evolution of life.	❑
6	a) Look at the horizon. Which landmarks (islands, mountains) can you identify? b) What is the strandflat? c) Describe how this special landscape feature provides favorable conditions for humans – both historically and today?	❑

Name		Location	Leka -Støypet

a) Examine the risks/hazards at this site and note these down

b) Describe how they might be reduced

1a. In what type of bedrock is chromite found, and what precious metals can be found within the chromite?

1b. Describe how we use precious metals in society today. Do you think you have any items that contain precious metals?

2a. What is an Ophiolite complex? Among all ophiolite complexes in the world, what makes Leka so special?

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2b. Describe in what kind of Earth environment the Leka Ophiolite complex was formed. How come we can see it up on land today?

2c. Make a sketch of the surrounding landscape and the striped bedrock.

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3a. Write down the story of the Eagle Catch..

4a. Along the trail up to Støypet you passed an area with sand dunes. Why do you think we have this small "desert" here?

4b. How can you see that they have been polished by water? Can you see any rocks that have not been polished by water? Which do you think must be the "oldest" (at least at this spot)?

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5a. Make a sketch of Mannatind and Steinstind and what you think the mountains looked liked with the fortresses from pre-historic ages was there.

5b. Explain why the rocks on Leka are important study objects for researchers when trying to understand the origin and evolution of life.

Name		Location	Leka -Støypet

6a. Look at the horizon. Which landmarks (islands, mountains) can you identify?

6b. What is the strandflat?

6c. Describe how this special landscape feature provide favorable conditions for humans – both historically and today?