

# Fossil Fuels, / Neil Morris / 9781583409053 / 32 pages / 2006 / Black Rabbit Books, 2006

Fossil fuels are made from decomposing plants and animals. These fuels are found in the Earth's crust and contain carbon and hydrogen, which can be burned for energy. Coal, oil, and natural gas are examples of fossil fuels. Coal is a material usually found in sedimentary rock deposits where rock and dead plant and animal matter are piled up in layers. More than 50 percent of a piece of coal's weight must be from fossilized plants. Oil is originally found as a solid material between layers of sedimentary rock, like shale. Fossil fuel is a topical conversation in the media and scientific community as its depletion is forcing alternative power sources to flourish. Data presented by the World Bank demonstrate that the strain on diesel and gas resources is reflected in their market prices. Fossil fuels—oil, natural gas, and coal—are concentrated organic compounds found in the Earth's crust, formed from the remains of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago in the form of concentrated biomass. Cambridge Core - Chemical Engineering - Chemistry of Fossil Fuels and Biofuels. The Effect of Functional Groups in Bio-Derived Fuel Candidates. ChemSusChem, Vol. 9, Issue. 9, p. 922. Fossil fuels such as crude oil, natural gas, hard coal, lignite and peat are still the most commonly used energy sources today. Due to the considerable CO2 emissions, fossil energy sources contribute to global climate change. Against the background of the global transformation of energy systems, our publications include current analyses, case studies and critical reviews in all areas of scientific and technical research on non-renewable energies.