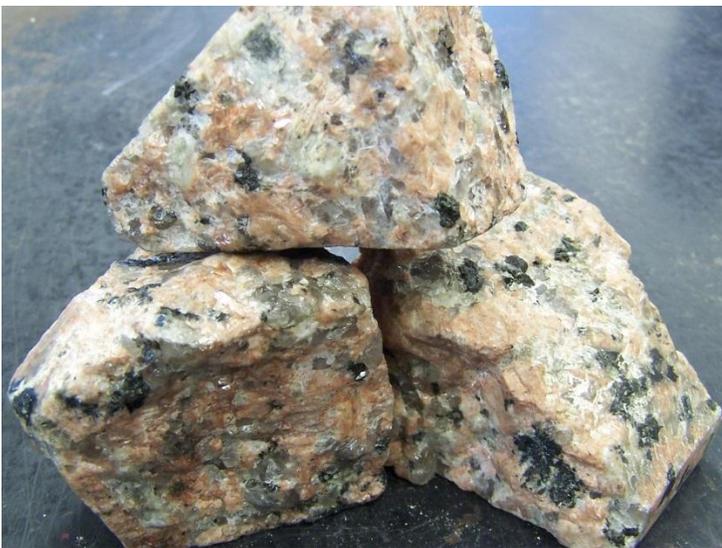




Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of felsic magma deep under a continental volcano (subduction zone or divergent plate boundary).
Description:	100% visible, large, interlocking crystals -- Quartz, K-Feldspar, Muscovite, Biotite (light colored and low density)
Name:	Granite
Source of picture	K. Wiese



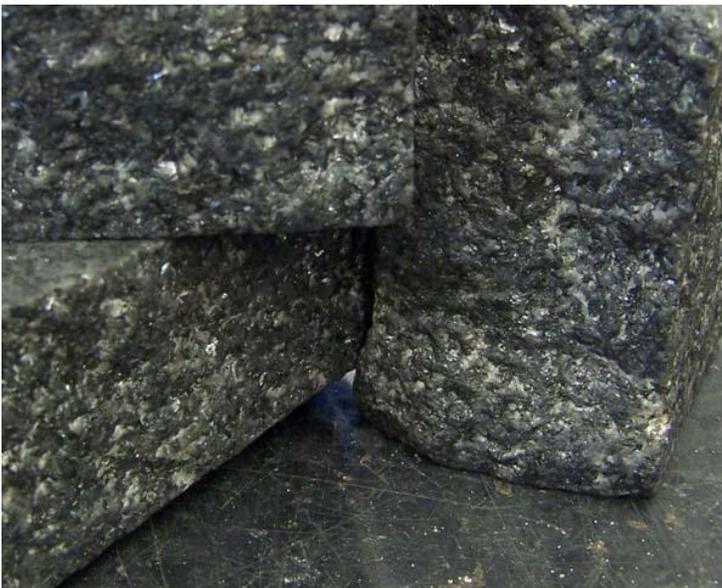
Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of felsic magma deep under a continental volcano (subduction zone or divergent plate boundary).
Description:	100% visible, large, interlocking crystals -- Quartz, K-Feldspar, Muscovite, Biotite (light colored and low density)
Name:	Granite
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of water-rich felsic magma deep under a continental volcano (subduction zone or divergent plate boundary).
Description:	100% visible, eye-poppingly large, interlocking crystals -- Quartz, K-Feldspar, Muscovite, Biotite (light colored and low density)
Name:	Granite Pegmatite
Source of picture	K. Wiese



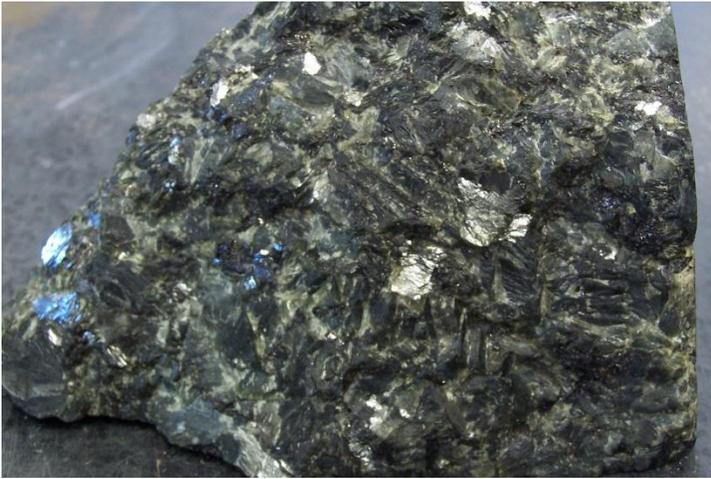
Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of intermediate magma deep under a continental or oceanic volcano (subduction zone or divergent plate boundary).
Description:	100% visible, large, interlocking crystals – Plagioclase Feldspar, K-Feldspar, Biotite, Hornblende (medium colored and density)
Name:	Diorite
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of mafic magma deep under an oceanic divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano.
Description:	100% visible crystals -- large, interlocking -- Plagioclase Feldspar, Pyroxene (dark colored and high density)
Name:	Gabbro
Source of picture	K. Wiese



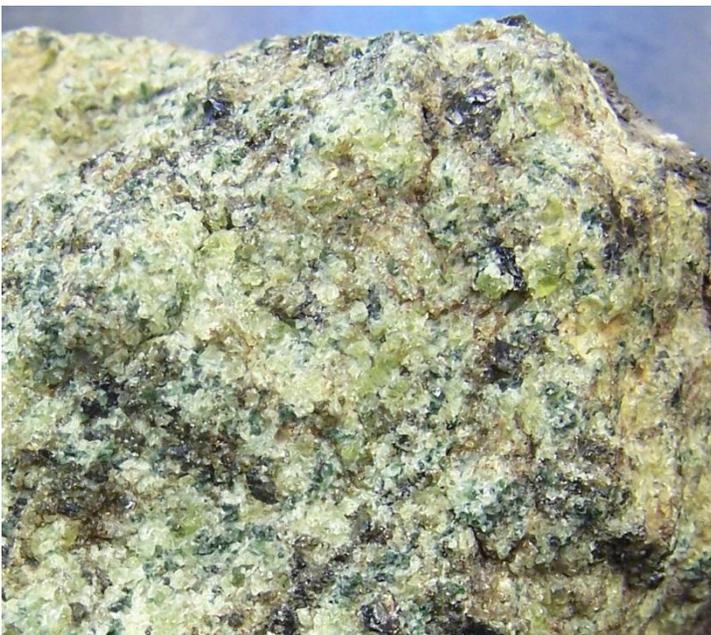
Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of mafic magma deep under an oceanic divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano.
Description:	100% visible crystals -- large, interlocking -- Plagioclase Feldspar, Pyroxene (dark colored and high density)
Name:	Gabbro
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of mafic magma deep under an oceanic divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano.
Description:	100% visible crystals -- large, interlocking -- Plagioclase Feldspar, Pyroxene (dark colored and high density)
Name:	Gabbro
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of ultramafic magma deep under an oceanic divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano. (Or cumulate masses of first-forming crystals as primitive magmas cool underground.)
Description:	100% visible crystals -- large, interlocking -- Plagioclase Feldspar and Olivine – minor Pyroxene (green colored and high density)
Name:	Peridotite
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of ultramafic magma deep under an oceanic divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano. (Or cumulate masses of first-forming crystals as primitive magmas cool underground.)
Description:	100% visible crystals -- large, interlocking -- Plagioclase Feldspar and Olivine – minor Pyroxene (green colored and high density)
Name:	Peridotite
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of mafic magma erupted at the surface of an oceanic divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano.
Description:	Most crystals too small to see -- Dark colored and high density
Name:	Basalt
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of mafic magma erupted at the surface of an oceanic divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano.
Description:	Most crystals too small to see – some plagioclase feldspars quite large and visible and perfectly formed surrounded by ground mass -- Dark colored and high density
Name:	Plagioclase Basalt Porphyry
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of intermediate magma erupted at the surface of an oceanic divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano.
Description:	Most crystals too small to see -- Medium colored and density
Name:	Andesite
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of intermediate magma erupted at the surface of an oceanic divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano.
Description:	Most crystals too small to see – some hornblendes quite large and visible and perfectly formed surrounded by ground mass -- Medium colored and density
Name:	Hornblende Andesite Porphyry
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of felsic magma erupted at the surface of a continental divergent plate boundary or subduction zone.
Description:	Most crystals too small to see – some quite large and visible and perfectly formed surrounded by ground mass, which is light or pink colored and low density
Name:	Quartz Kspar Rhyolite Porphyry
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of felsic magma erupted at the surface of a continental divergent plate boundary or subduction zone.
Description:	Most crystals too small to see – some quite large and visible and perfectly formed surrounded by ground mass – Light or pink colored and low density
Name:	Potassium Feldspar Rhyolite Porphyry
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of mafic magma erupted at the surface of an oceanic divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano – with exsolving gases.
Description:	Most crystals too small to see – Possibly no crystals – glass groundmass. Dark colored and higher density than pumice, but less than basalt because of high vesicle content. More than 50% of rock is vesicles.
Name:	Scoria
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of felsic and intermediate magma erupted at the surface of a volcanic divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano – with exsolving gases.
Description:	Light colored and low density (floats on water). More than 50% of rock is vesicles. Glass groundmass.
Name:	Pumice
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Solidification of high-silica high-viscosity felsic magma erupted at the surface of a continental divergent plate boundary or subduction zone.
Description:	100% glass.
Name:	Obsidian
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Cementation/welding of ash, crystals, pumice pieces, and rock fragments deposited during a volcanic eruption of magma at the surface of a divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano – with lots of gas – explosive eruption.
Description:	Ash matrix surrounding cemented bits of crystals, pumice pieces, and rock fragments. Lower density. More than 50% of rock is vesicles.
Name:	Volcanic Tuff
Source of picture	K. Wiese



Rock type:	Igneous Rock
Formation Environment:	Cementation/welding of ash, crystals, pumice pieces, and rock fragments deposited during a volcanic eruption of magma at the surface of a divergent plate boundary, subduction zone, or hotspot volcano – with lots of gas – explosive eruption.
Description:	Ash matrix surrounding cemented bits of crystals, pumice pieces, and rock fragments. Lower density. More than 50% of rock is vesicles.
Name:	Volcanic Tuff
Source of picture	K. Wiese