

IGNEOUS ROCKS

	<p>Most crystals too small to see (<i>because formed through eruption on Earth's surface and thus cooled quickly</i>)</p>	<p>Crystals ALL big enough to see and interlocking (<i>because formed by cooling slowly underground in a magma chamber</i>)</p>
<p>Mafic (dark colored and dense) *note: due to high Fe content, often appears with some iron oxidation on the surface</p>	<p>BASALT <i>(formed through eruption of magmas, usually in oceanic volcanic settings)</i></p>	
<p>Felsic (light colored and less dense)</p>		<p>GRANITE <i>(formed through slow cooling of magma chambers, usually under continental volcanoes)</i></p>

METAMORPHIC ROCKS

SERPENTINITE

Smooth, shiny, dark mottled green, no visible crystals (looks like it slipped up a crack in the Earth - like a watermelon seed)

(Formed through hot waters heating and changing the chemistry of mantle rock under a seafloor spreading center. Later, due to its low density, it migrates up cracks, especially in subduction zones, and accretes to the continent.)

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Chemical (smooth texture - almost glassy)	Made of SiO ₂ CHERT
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Clastic Rock Fragments (made of visible pieces of rock or mineral fragments - if mud-sized, can be white, and could be rough if so compacted)	Gravel, Sand, and Mud-sized Grains	Angular grains BRECCIA Rounded grains CONGLOMERATE
	Sand-sized Grains	SANDSTONE
	Mud-sized Grains	MUDSTONE <i>Kaolinite is the white variety (gets sticky when wet)</i>