	e; Period:	Minerals and Rocks The Physical Setting: Earth Science			
***************************************	Lab Activity: Igneous Rocks				
INTRO	DDUCTION: Mineral composition and the rate at which lava or magr	ma cools results in the different types of ig-			
	neous rocks. Igneous rocks that form deep within the Earth are called form from magma and have larger crystal sizes and car the overlying layers of rock.				
	Igneous rocks that form on the outside on the surface a to form from lava around volcanoes and have smaller of can have vesicular textures which are tiny gas holes for	rystal sizes and glassy textures. Also, they			
OBJE	CTIVE: Learn how to identify igneous rocks based on their prop	perties.			
VOCA	BULARY:				
	Igneous -				
	Intrusive -				
	Extrusive -				
	Felsic -				
	Mafic -				
	Vesicular -				
PROC	EDURE A: For each unknown igneous rocks, identify the key chara tics, use your Earth Science Reference Tables and deter observations.				

Lab Activity: Igneous Rocks

Crystal Size		Texture		Color	Density	Composition	
□ non-crystalline	□ Glassy		□ Non-vesicular	□ Lighter	□ Lower	□ Felsic	
□ less than 1 mm	□ Fine		□ Vesicular	□ Darker	□ Higher	□ Mafic	
□ 1 mm - 10 mm	□ Coarse						
□ 10 mm or larger	□ Very Co	oarse					
Environment of Formation		□ Intrusive (plutonic		nic)	□ Extrusiv	e (volcanic)	
Mineral Composition:		☐ Potassium feldspar☐ Plagioclase feldspar		□ Quartz □ Biotite	□ Pyroxene □ Olivine	,	
Rock Name:							
Crystal Size		Tex	ture	Color	Density	Composition	
□ non-crystalline	□ Glassy		□ Non-vesicular	□ Lighter	□ Lower	□ Felsic	
□ less than 1 mm	□ Fine		□ Vesicular	□ Darker	□ Higher	□ Mafic	
□ 1 mm - 10 mm	□ Coarse	:		A. P. C.			
□ 10 mm or larger	□ Very C	oarse					
Environment of Formation		□ Intrusive (plutonic)		□ Extrusive (volcanic)			
Mineral Composition:		ĺ	ium feldspar clase feldspar	□ Quartz □ Biotite	□ Pyroxene □ Olivine		
Rock Name:							
Crystal Size		Texture Color		Density	Composition		
non-crystalline	□ Glassy		□ Non-vesicular	□ Lighter	□ Lower	□ Felsic	
□ less than 1 mm	□ Fine		□ Vesicular	□ Darker	□ Higher	□ Mafic	
□ 1 mm - 10 mm	□ Coarse)				300 m	
□ 10 mm or larger	□ Very Coarse						
Environment of Formation		□ Intrusive (plutonic)		□ Extrusive (volcanic)			
Mineral Composition:		□ Potassium feldspar □ Plagioclase feldspar		□ Quartz □ Biotite	□ Pyroxene □ Olivine	□ Amphibole	
Rock Name:			or and season for the season of the season o				

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Crystal Size	Тех		ture	Color		Density	Composition	
□ non-crystalline	□ Glassy	/	□ Non-vesicular	□ Lighter		□ Lower	□ Felsic	
□ less than 1 mm □ Fine			□ Vesicular	□ Darker		□ Higher	□ Mafic	
□ 1 mm - 10 mm	□ Coarse	€						
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Environment of Formation		□ Intrusive (plutonic)			□ Extrusive (volcanic)			
Mineral Composition:		☐ Potassium feldspar☐ Plagioclase feldspar		□ Quartz □ Biotite			□ Amphibole	
Rock Name:		-						
Crystal Size	Tex		turę	Color		Density	Composition	
□ non-crystalline	□ Glassy		□ Non-vesicular	□ Lighter		□ Lower	□ Felsic	
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Rock Name:								
				_				
Crystal Size		Tex		Color		Density	Composition	
□ non-crystalline	☐ Glassy		□ Non-vesicular	□ Lighter		□ Lower	□ Felsic	
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Environment of Formation		□ Intrusive (plutonic)		□ Extrusive (volcanic)				
Mineral Composition:			ium feldspar :lase feldspar			☐ Pyroxene ☐ Olivine	□ Amphibole	
Rock Name:								

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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1.	How is the size of the mineral crystals affected by the rate at which molten rock cools?
2.	How can you determine if an igneous rock has an intrusive or extrusive origin?
3.	How does the density of a light colored igneous rock differ from that of a dark?
4.	What is the main difference between lava and magma?
5.	How is a vesicular texture created?
CONC	LUSION: On what basis are igneous rocks classified?