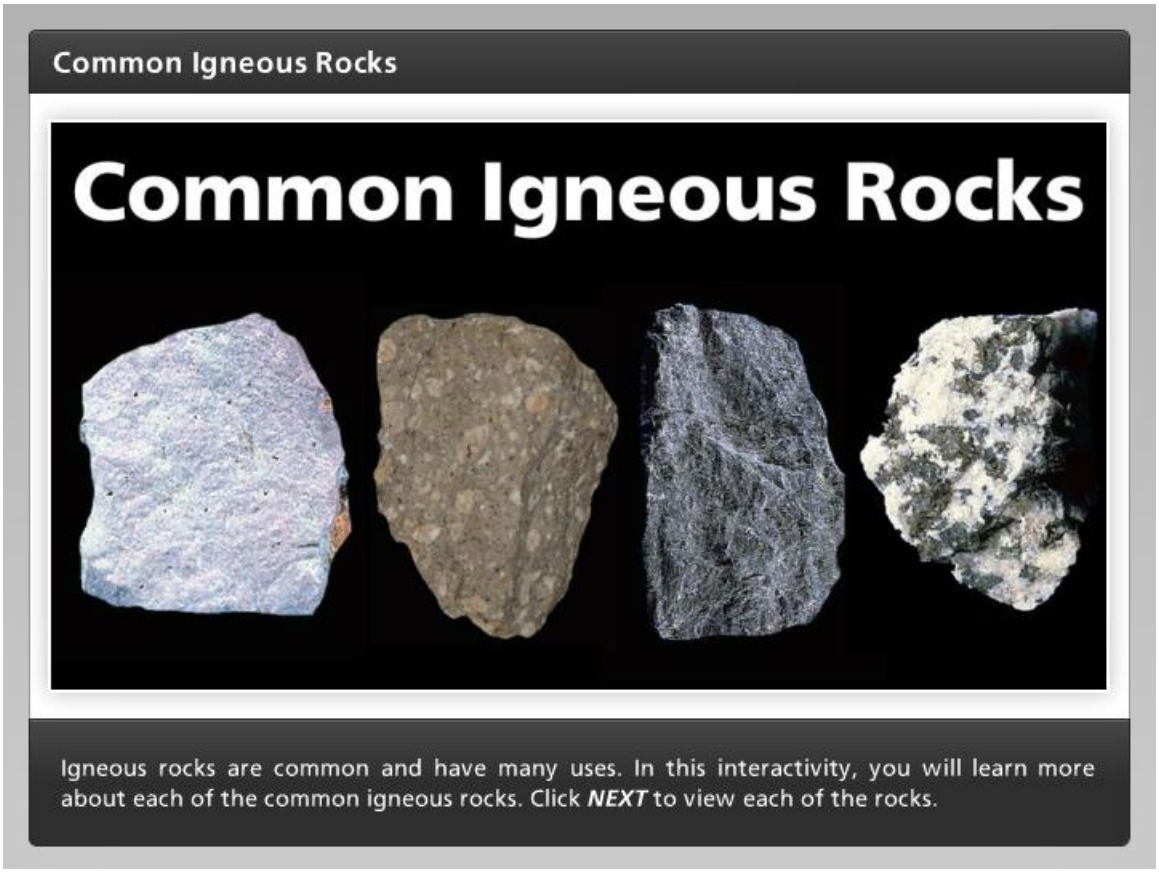
Module 6: Rocks
Topic 1 Content: Common Igneous Rocks Notes



Igneous rocks are common and have many uses. In this interactivity, you will learn more about each of the common igneous rocks. Click ***NEXT*** to view each of the rocks.

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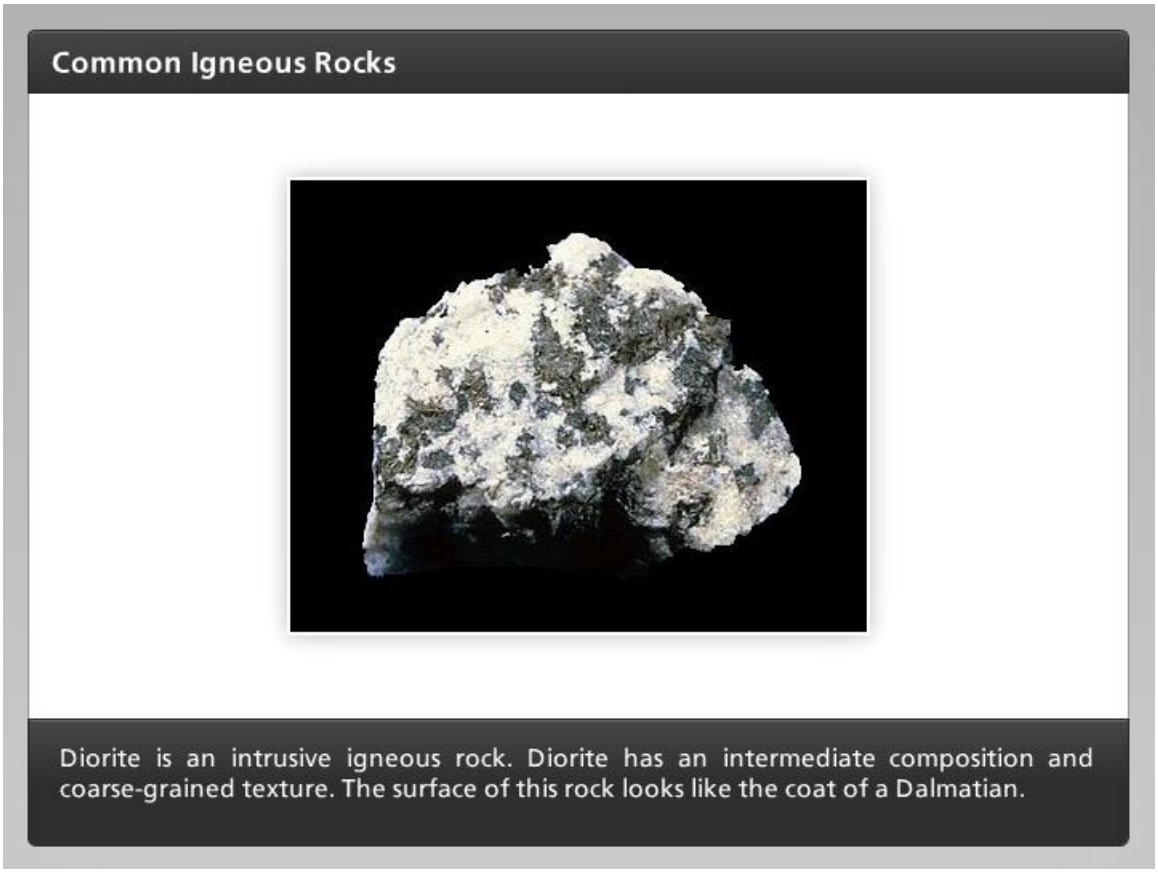

Granite is an intrusive igneous rock. Granite is felsic and coarse-grained. This is one of the most common rocks in the Earth's continental crust.

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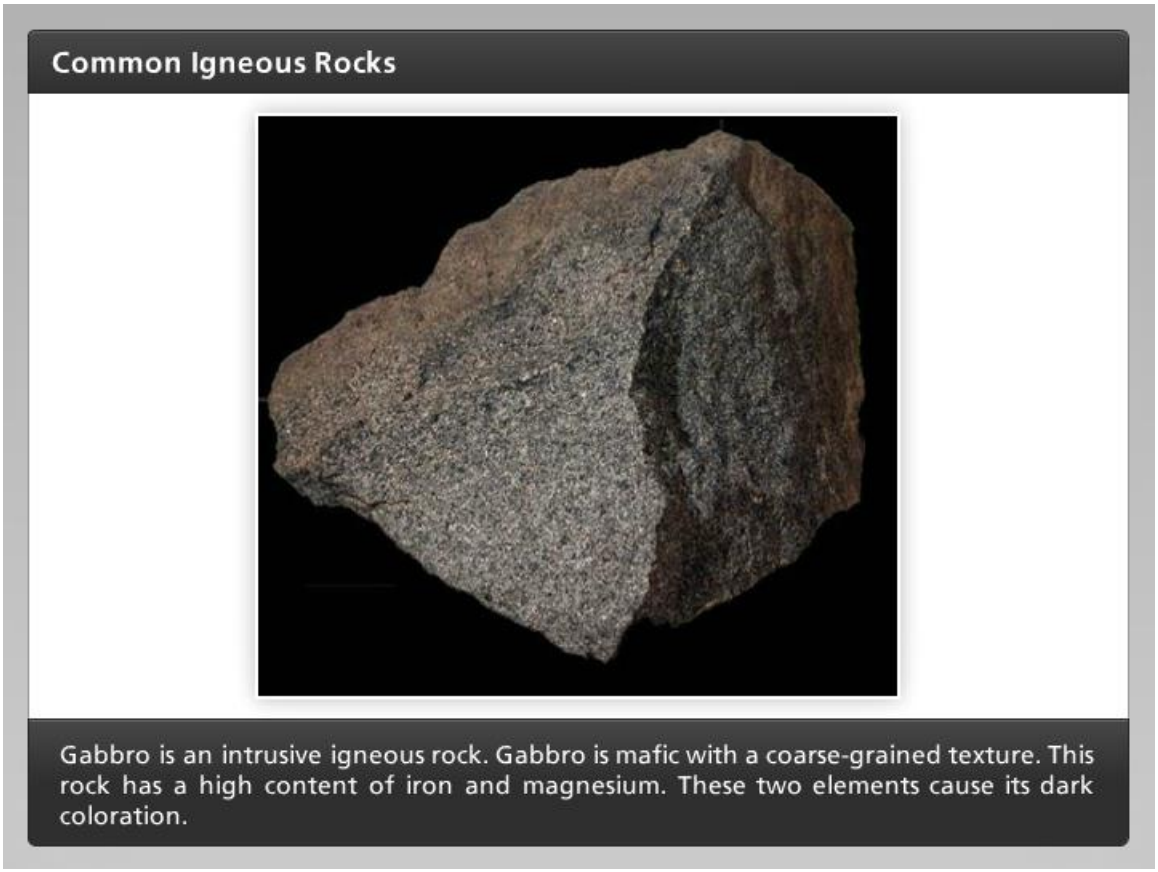

Diorite is an intrusive igneous rock. Diorite has an intermediate composition and coarse-grained texture. The surface of this rock looks like the coat of a Dalmatian.

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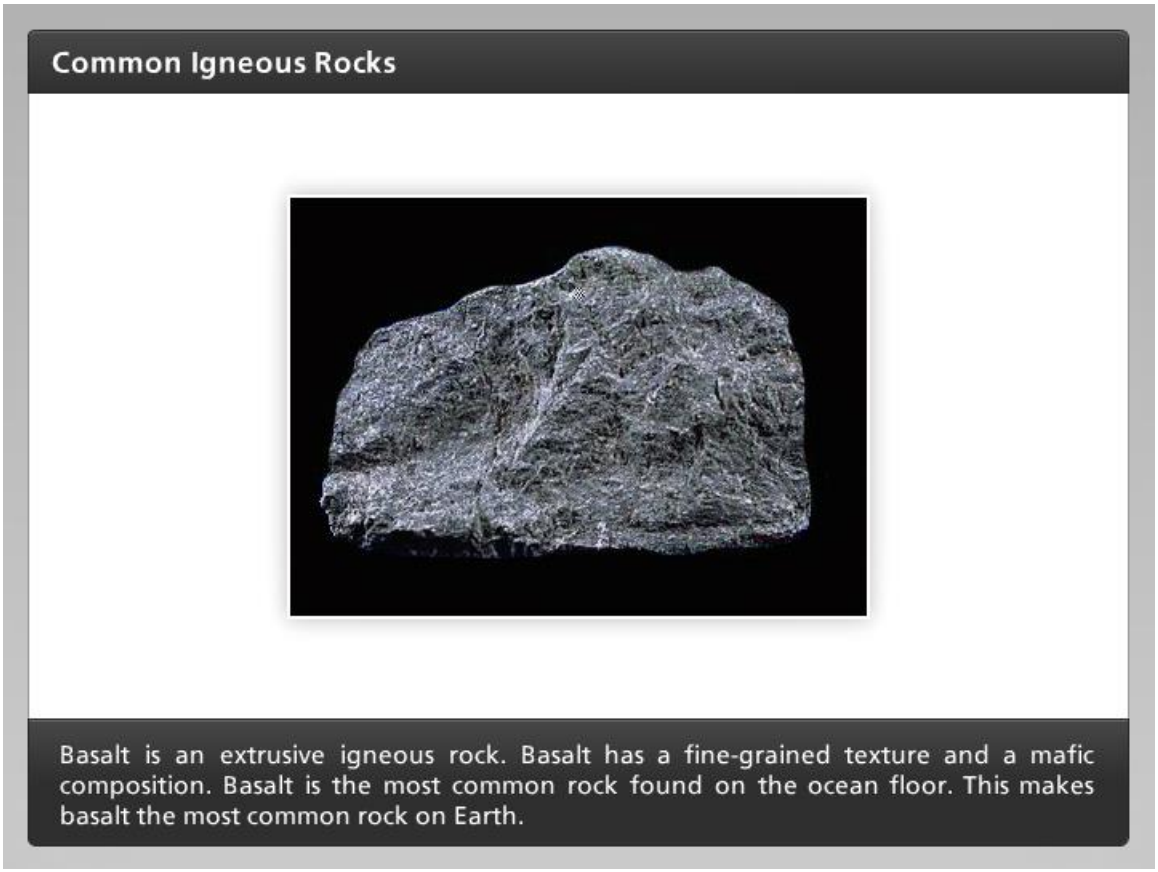

Gabbro is an intrusive igneous rock. Gabbro is mafic with a coarse-grained texture. This rock has a high content of iron and magnesium. These two elements cause its dark coloration.

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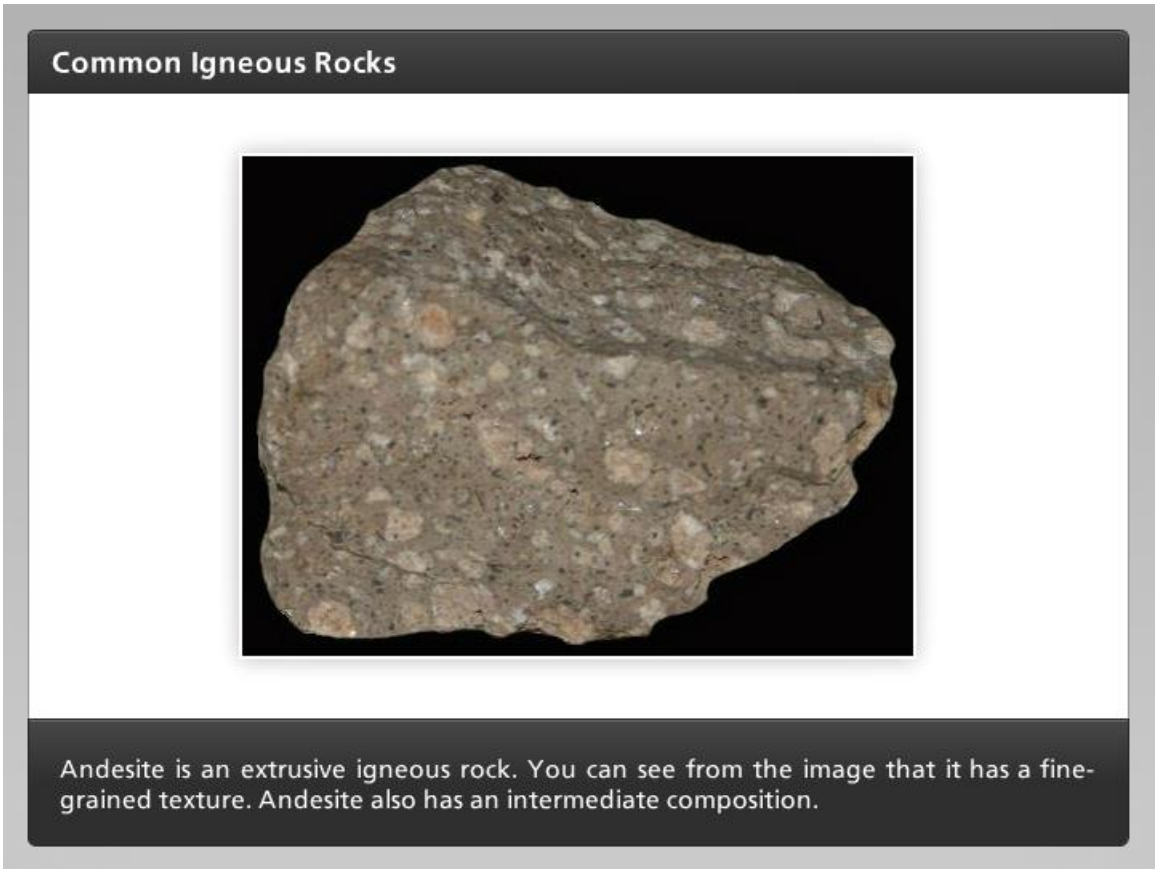

Basalt is an extrusive igneous rock. Basalt has a fine-grained texture and a mafic composition. Basalt is the most common rock found on the ocean floor. This makes basalt the most common rock on Earth.

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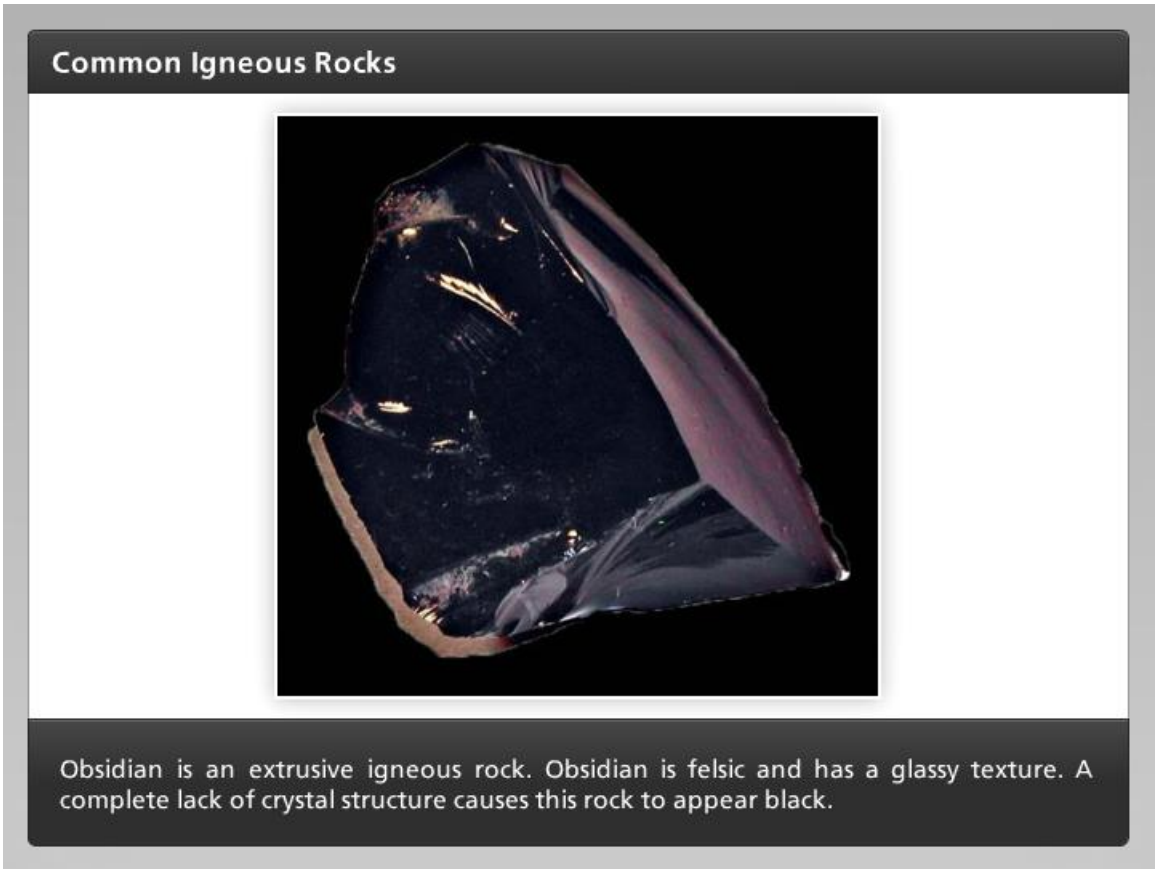

Andesite is an extrusive igneous rock. You can see from the image that it has a fine-grained texture. Andesite also has an intermediate composition.

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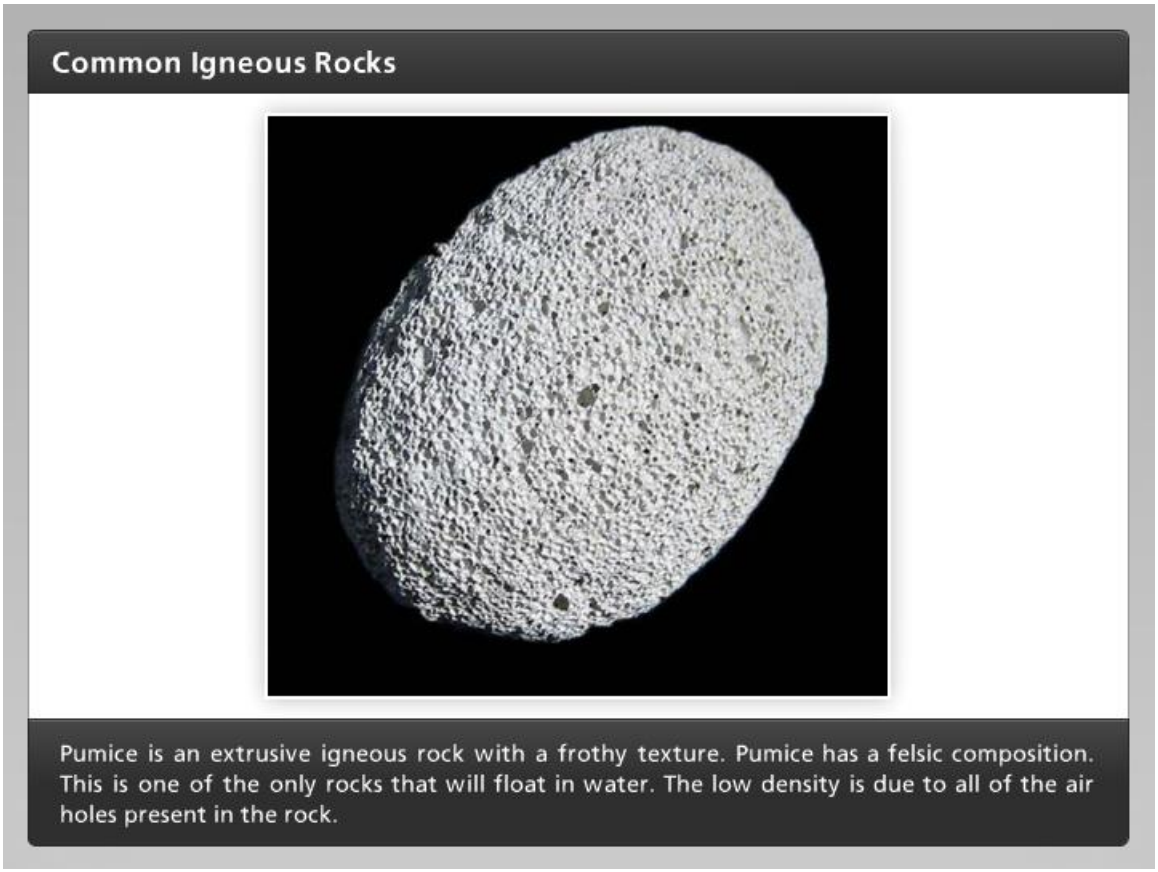

Obsidian is an extrusive igneous rock. Obsidian is felsic and has a glassy texture. A complete lack of crystal structure causes this rock to appear black.

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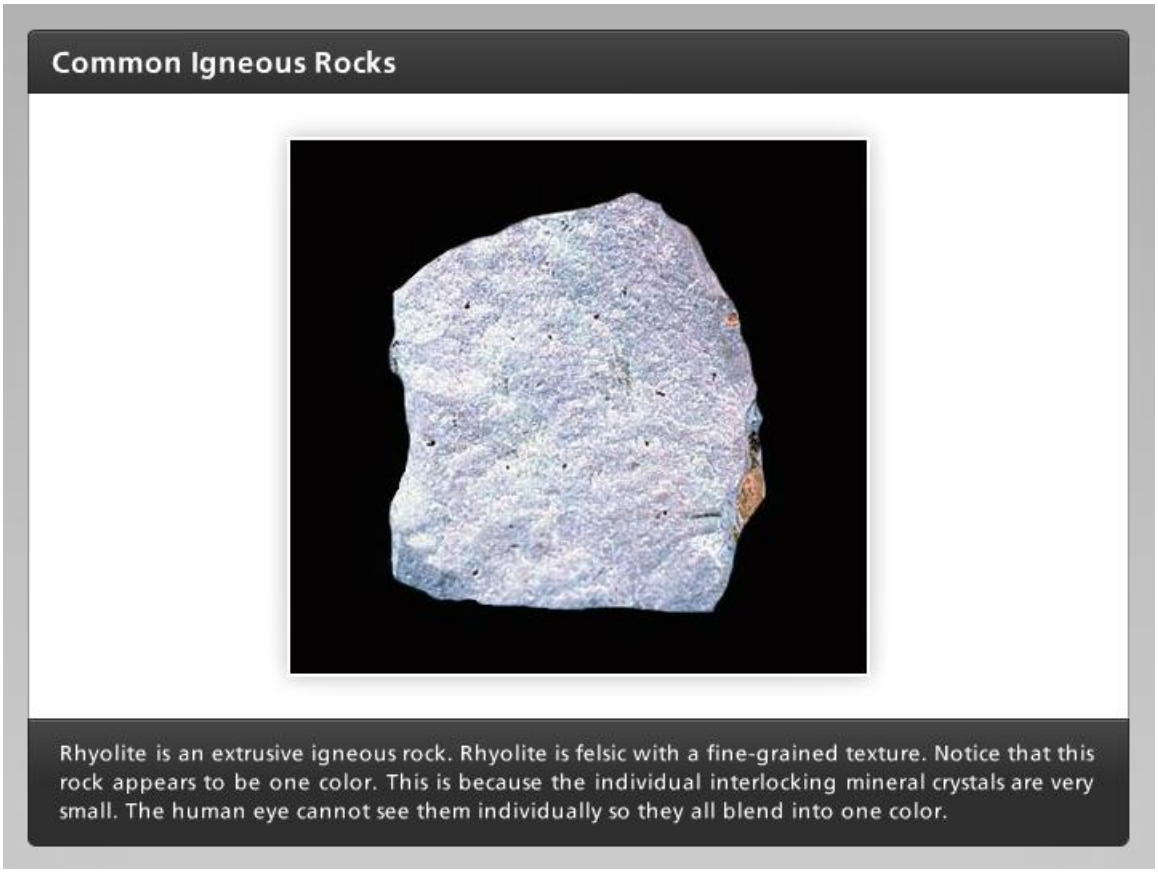

Pumice is an extrusive igneous rock with a frothy texture. Pumice has a felsic composition. This is one of the only rocks that will float in water. The low density is due to all of the air holes present in the rock.

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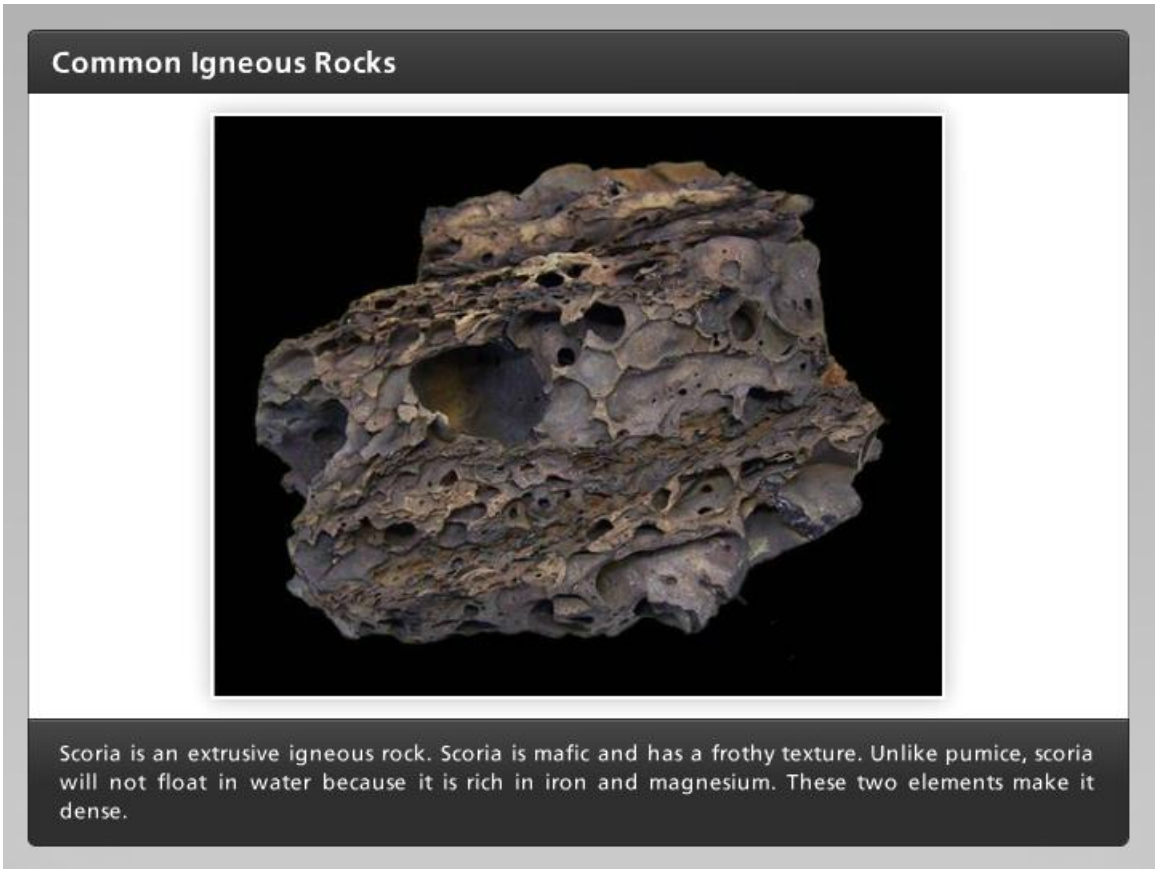

Rhyolite is an extrusive igneous rock. Rhyolite is felsic with a fine-grained texture. Notice that this rock appears to be one color. This is because the individual interlocking mineral crystals are very small. The human eye cannot see them individually so they all blend into one color.