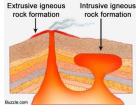


4/11/2014	Igneous Notes
Major Key Term	definition in own words
Key Term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> definition in own words facts pictures
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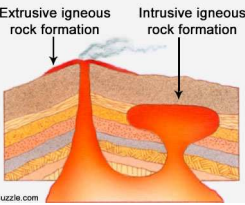
Igneous Rocks

- Igneous** – comes from the Latin “ignis” which means “fire” . . . rocks from fire!
- Igneous rocks** are rocks formed by the cooling and hardening of magma and lava
- Igneous rocks** are classified according to origin, texture, and composition




Origin

- Intrusive Rocks:** form underground from magma, tend to have larger crystals (coarse-grained)
- Extrusive Rocks:** form on the surface from lava, tends to have smaller crystals (fine-grained)



Texture

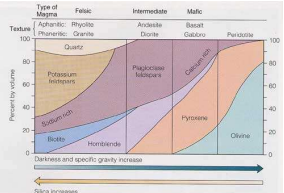
- Minerals crystallize, form crystals, as solutions of magma/lava cool down
- The slower the magma/lava cools, the larger the crystals (coarse-grained, intrusive)
- The faster the magma/lava cools, the smaller the crystals (fine-grained, extrusive)



Mineral Composition

- Darker colored rocks usually low in silica, such as basalt
- Lighter rocks usually high in silica, such as granite

Silica
SiO₂



Common Igneous Rocks

- Granite:** intrusive, coarse-grained, high silica – used for building materials
- Basalt:** extrusive, fine-grained, low silica
- Pumice:** extrusive, fine-grained, high silica, low density (lots of bubbles from escaping gas) – used as an abrasive
- Obsidian (volcanic glass):** extrusive, no grains!, low silica – used by ancient peoples to make weapons

