

Week 21 - Mineral Identification

Directions	Specimen 1	Specimen 2	Specimen 3	Specimen 4	Explanation
<u>Station 1 - Streak Test</u> Circle the color of each mineral's streak left on the tile.	<u>Graphite</u> Black White Red No streak	<u>Hematite</u> Black White Red No streak	<u>Gypsum</u> Black White Red No streak	<u>Garnet</u> Black White Red No streak	<u>Streak Test</u> By pushing a mineral on the streak plate, we are trying to figure out what color the powder of this mineral is. The color of the powder may be different than the color of the mineral.
<u>Station 2 - Luster Test</u> Circle the word that best Describes the mineral's luster.	<u>Feldspar</u> Glassy Metallic Dull	<u>Pyrite</u> Glassy Metallic Dull	<u>Limonite</u> Glassy Metallic Dull	(no 4th specimen)	<u>Luster Test</u> Luster is a word that tells us how light is reflected off of something. Glassy - reflect light similar to a glass window Metallic - reflect light similar to a metal surface Dull - does NOT reflect light or reflects it poorly
<u>Station 3 - Transparency Test</u> Circle the word that best describes the mineral's transparency.	<u>Biotite Mica</u> Translucent Transparent Opaque	<u>Magnetite</u> Translucent Transparent Opaque	<u>Muscovite Mica</u> Translucent Transparent Opaque	<u>Halite</u> Translucent Transparent Opaque	<u>Transparency Test</u> Transparency is a word that tells us how much light is able to pass through the mineral. Translucent - <u>SOME</u> light is able to pass through it (like a foggy window) Transparent - light <u>IS</u> able to pass through it (like a window) Opaque - light does <u>NOT</u> pass through it (like a wall)
<u>Station 4 - Hardness Test</u> Determine the hardness of the mineral then circle a number on the scale from 1-10 (1=softest, 10=hardness).	<u>Quartz</u> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	<u>Fluorite</u> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	<u>Talc</u> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	(no 4th specimen)	<u>Hardness Test</u> The "hardness" of a mineral tell us how strong it is against other minerals. We use the MOHS scale to compare minerals to each other (developed in 1812 by scientist Frederick Mohs).