

## Descriptions

<p><b>Conglomerate</b> This rock formed when pebbles moved downhill (often in moving water), collected in an area, and were buried and cemented together by nature over time.</p>	<p><b>Granite</b> This rock formed when magma cooled slowly underground. The rock has large crystals that can be seen without a microscope. There are more crystals of minerals that are lighter in color.</p>
<p><b>Sandstone</b> This rock formed when grains of sand moved downhill (often in moving water), collected in an area, and were buried and cemented together by nature over time.</p>	<p><b>Gabbro</b> This rock formed when magma cooled slowly underground. The rock has large crystals that can be seen without a microscope. There are more crystals of minerals that are darker in color.</p>
<p><b>Shale</b> This rock formed when grains of clay moved downhill (often in moving water), collected in an area, and were buried and cemented together by nature over time. Clay grains are smaller than sand grains.</p>	<p><b>Obsidian</b> This rock formed when magma cooled quickly above ground. The rock does not have crystals that can be seen, even with a microscope. The rock has a smooth, glassy appearance because no air bubbled out as the rock cooled.</p>
<p><b>Schist</b> This rock formed when an already existing rock experienced enough heat and pressure, deep within the Earth, to “bake” the minerals. Some bands made of smaller crystals of minerals are visible.</p>	<p><b>Pumice</b> This rock formed when magma cooled quickly above ground. The rock does not have crystals that can be seen, even with a microscope. The rock has a rough, frothy appearance because air bubbled out as the rock cooled.</p>
<p><b>Gneiss</b> This rock formed when an already existing rock experienced enough heat and pressure, deep within the Earth, to “bake” the minerals. Many bands made of larger crystals of minerals are visible.</p>	