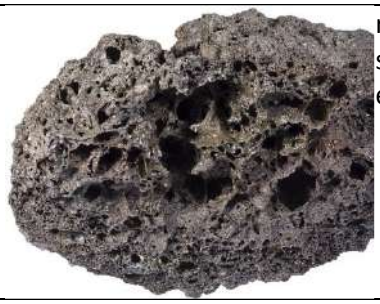
	Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
Definition	Formed through cooling/solidification of lava or magma	Formed by compaction and cementing of sediments (minerals, plant/animal remains, smaller rocks)	Formed by effect of heat and pressure on other rocks. Morph= change
Types: Properties	Intrusive: formed underground, large crystals, cool slowly, coarse texture, mixed grain size, Extrusive: formed above ground, little to no crystals, cool quickly, fine grained Tells us: tectonic setting (where plates are located/were located)	Clastic: made of fragmented material deposit by water, wind, gravity. Ex. Breccia, Conglomerates Chemical: chemical changes, form from precipitates, clay particles, evaporates Ex. Limestone, halite, gypsum, calcite Organic(biochemical): formed from sediments of once living things (plants, animals) ex. Limestone, coal Large or fine grained (depends on the energy of the environment, distance from the source rock) Mudstone= formed out of clay Tells us: surface environment, energy of environment.	Regional: influenced by heat, pressure, amounts of fluids/gases. Local: much smaller, more distinct environment Contact metamorphism: cause fewer changes in rock and less rocks affect. Formed because of forced contact. Deformational: occurs at relatively low temps, cause by friction/stress of rock, causes deformities Can be formed by movement of plates or disruption in geosphere.
Examples:	Obsidian, pumice, quartz, granite, mica, hornblend, feldspar	Sandstone, limestone, shale, schist,	Quartzite, shalite
Visual Descriptive Image		 Formations: Mesa: flat top rock, hard rock topping Cuesta: gently tilted layer of hard rock Hogsback: sharp ridge of hard	

		rock surrounded by eroding soft rock, usually from water environment.	

Similarities: all part of rock cycle, metamorphic rock is the combination of other two types of rock, igneous and metamorphic both formed involving heat. Sedimentary and extrusive igneous can altered by erosion.