

# MOON ROCKS

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# GEOLOGISTS



- Scientists who study the formation, structure, history and processes (internal and on the surface) that change Earth and other planetary bodies.

# WHY COLLECT ROCKS?



- Rocks and the minerals in them give geologists key information about the events in a planet's history. By collecting, describing and classifying rocks, we can learn how the rocks were formed and what processes have changed them.

# IGNEOUS ROCK



- Rock formed when magma cools and hardens either below the surface (for example, granite) or on the surface during volcanic events (for example, basalt)



# SEDIMENTARY ROCK



- Rock formed by the collection, compaction, and cementation of mineral grains, rock fragments, and sand that are moved by wind, water, or ice to the site of deposition

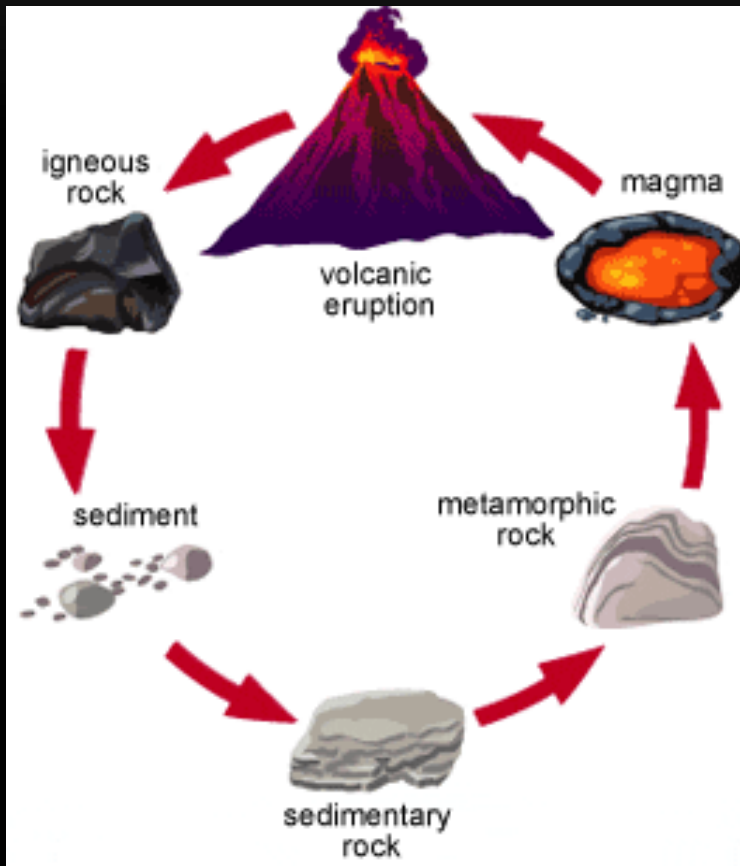


# METAMORPHIC ROCK



- Rock formed when heat and/or pressure deep within the planet changes the mineral composition and grain size of existing rocks. For example, metamorphism changes limestone into marble.

# ON EARTH...



- We find all three rock types on Earth's surface and the rocks are constantly changing every slowly because of heat, pressure, and exposure to weather and erosion.

# MAKING OBSERVATIONS...



- What color do you see?
- Do you see grains?
- Are the grains large or small?
- Does the rock look glassy?
- Does the rock show a banding pattern?
- Does the rock look frothy with a lot of holes?
- Do you see pebbles cemented together?
- Does the rock contain fossils?

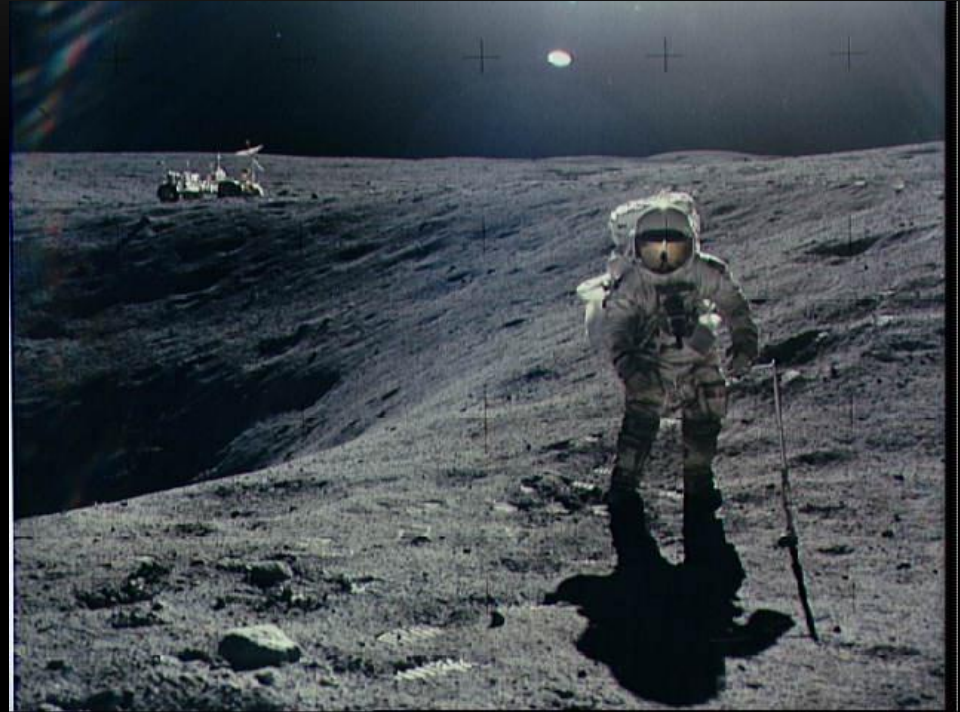


# BUT WHAT ABOUT THE MOON?



# APOLLO MISSIONS

- The six Apollo missions that landed on the Moon returned 2000 samples of rocks weighing 382 kg!



# LOOKING AT MOON ROCKS

- <http://curator.jsc.nasa.gov/Education/lunar-disks.cfm>

