

## Chester H. Wilson Geology Museum Scavenger Hunt

1. In the *Fossil Coral* display, what is the name of the species of coral that we know of as the "Petoskey stone"?  
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2. The *Mineral Usage* display shows the uses of various minerals. Which mineral is used for pencil lead?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Now find two ore minerals in this display. List the mineral name for each and what they are the ore of.  
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3. The *Physical Properties* display shows the physical properties of minerals that allow us to identify them. Hardness is one of these properties and is indicated on a scale from 1 to 10, with 10 representing the hardest minerals. Orthoclase and quartz are two minerals found in a granite. What is the hardness of each of these minerals according to Moh's scale? Another popular decorative stone is marble. Marble is made almost completely out of the mineral calcite. What is the hardness of calcite?

Orthoclase: \_\_\_\_\_ Quartz: \_\_\_\_\_ Calcite: \_\_\_\_\_

Based on the hardnesses above, which stone do you think would be easier to carve, Granite or Marble? \_\_\_\_\_ Which would be more durable? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Garnet is a semi-precious mineral that is often red in color. This attractive mineral is formed by certain conditions which makes it found in only one of the three rock types. Is it an igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic mineral? Look at the rocks in the *Igneous Rock*, *Sedimentary Rock* and *Metamorphic Rock* cases to find out which!  
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5. When Sedimentary Rocks form they can sometimes take interesting shapes called Sedimentary Structures which can indicate their environment of deposition. Observe some of these interesting features in the *Sedimentary Structures* display and describe what a fulgurite is.  
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6. In looking at the two *Quartz* displays, find out what color quartz goes with the following terms:
  - a. Flint \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Amethyst \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Jasper \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Plasma \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Rose \_\_\_\_\_

7. Find the **Mineral Names** display. This case gives brief descriptions of how some minerals were named. Find a mineral that fits each of the following criteria:
- a. A mineral named for a place \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. A mineral named for a person \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. A mineral named for its use \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. A mineral named for its color \_\_\_\_\_
8. What is the name of the large purple mineral in the blue window case that you can see through from the hallway?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The Mineral cases in the center of the museum are called the **Systematic Mineral** displays. Here minerals are grouped according to their silicate structures or non-silicate category. Find the following minerals in the display and list the group they fall into:
- a. Bornite \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Quartz \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Topaz \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Halite \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Biotite \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Malachite \_\_\_\_\_
10. Find the following rocks in one of the following three displays: **Igneous Rocks, Sedimentary Rocks, or Metamorphic Rocks**. List on the blank next to the name what type of rock they are, igneous, sedimentary or metamorphic.
- a. Marble \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Conglomerate \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Schist \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Periodotite \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. Sandstone \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. Gneiss \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. Shale \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. Gabbro \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. Granite \_\_\_\_\_