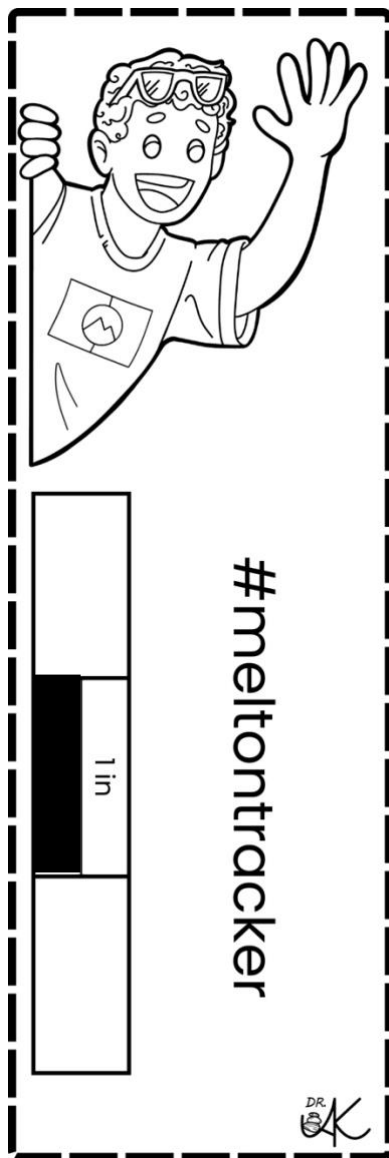


#meltontracker



The importance of scale

When photographing a rock, an earth scientist needs to know the “scale” or size of the rock. The best way to do that is to take a photo WITH an object you know the size of, such as a: penny, ruler, or in this case, the #meltontracker. Using a scale, you know approximately how big or small the rock sample is.

In-situ vs. Float

An ***in-situ*** rock is a rock that is found in the place it formed; often, the rock is still a part of the outcrop, or the rock wall it was found.

A rock that is considered **float** is a loose rock that you are uncertain where it came from.

Directions:

1. Color and cut out the #meltontracker scale bar.
2. Choose your rock.
3. Take a picture of your rock with a #meltontracker scale bar next to your rock.
4. Make observations of your rock: color, grain size, sedimentary structures (such as layers, bedding, trackways etc.)
5. Classify your rock as either an Iggy (igneous rock), Seddy (sedimentary rock), or a Met (metamorphic rock).
6. Share your rock on social media using #meltontracker or with your classmates. Include location, observations, and how you classified your rock. Follow #meltontracker online to see other rocks around the world.

Fill in the blanks

- a. My rock is (circle one): In-situ float
- b. Observations:
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
- c. Classification (circle one)
 - i. Iggy
 - ii. Seddy
 - iii. Met
- d. Location of rock: _____