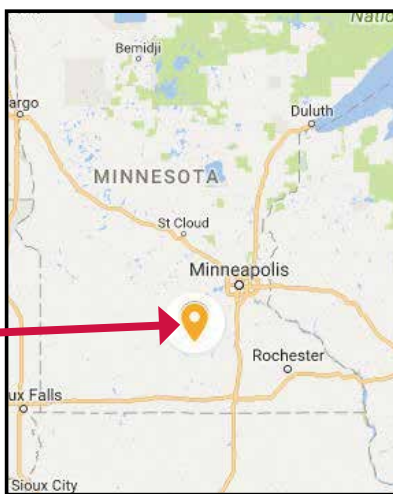


See Where Your Rocks & Minerals Came From with Google Maps™

**Ward's
Exclusive**



**Pinpoint specimen origin
sites on the map**



**Click each pin to see specimen
properties and features**



**View location-based data,
images, climate, landscape
and more**



QR code and link included with your specimen collection

Take a virtual field trip to the origin site of your rocks and minerals with dynamic Google Maps content, now included with select Ward's rock and mineral collections.

Travel around the globe to see where specimens naturally occur and teach students how geographic location, climate, and more affect the physical properties, features and occurrence of each specimen.

Google Maps Content is Now Included with These Collections:

470025-258 Ward's Introductory Minerals Collection

470025-228 Ward's Introductory Rock Collection

470025-222 Ward's Igneous Rock Collection

470025-226 Ward's Metamorphic Rock Collection

470025-224 Ward's Sedimentary Rock Collection

470015-806 Ward's Classroom Rock Collection



Try it Out!

**ward's
science+**

Metamorphic Rock Collection

470025-226 & 470175-704

Metamorphic rocks were originally either igneous or sedimentary rocks, but they have been altered by heat, pressure, or both, until they no longer resemble the original rock from which they were formed.



25. **BIOTITE GNEISS:** This rock may originally have been granite. The minerals of the original rock have been crushed and squeezed by pressure.
26. **GRANITOID GNEISS:** This rock was formerly granite.
27. **SCHIST:** Either light and dark colored micas, or chlorite, may be found in schists, and they give the rock a glistening appearance.
28. **GARNETIFEROUS MICA SCHIST:** This is mica schist in which there are numerous Garnet crystals.
29. **HORNBLende SCHIST:** This was once a dark colored igneous rock. The minerals have been completely reformed and rearranged.
30. **QUARTZITE:** This was once sandstone. Heat and great pressure have made it more compact and it is difficult to distinguish the original sand grains.
31. **RED SLATE:** Once a red clay or red shale, this rock is now hard and compact and splits into flat pieces.
32. **GRAY SLATE:** Formerly a black mud or shale containing organic matter.
33. **WHITE MARBLE:** A white, sugary-textured marble used for building and statuary.
34. **PINK MARBLE:** Marbles were once limestone. If not dolomitic, they will “fizz” if a drop of dilute acid is dropped on their surface.
35. **SERPENTINITE:** A dark green rock that often forms by metamorphism of peridotites.
36. **SOAPSTONE:** * Contains asbestos. This soft rock, with a slippery feel, is composed largely of talc.

****CAUTION:** These materials contain small quantities of hazardous substances. Not to be used by children without adult supervision. Do not ingest. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. To avoid creating a potential dust hazard, these materials should never be ground or powdered. Handling of these substances should be limited to responsible, trained or well-supervised personnel only. We recommend the use of proper safety equipment when handling any hazardous geological materials. Consult our website for a wide range of suitable safety products.*

See Where Your Metamorphic Rock Collection Came From With Google Maps!

Visit: <https://goo.gl/EKmk27>

Scan QR Code:



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