



### Quartz

- Quartz has a hard, glassy surface with pointed, hexagonal crystals.
- Quartz can generate a tiny electrical charge, so it's used in all of our electronics.
- Fun Fact: Quartz is the most abundant mineral on the Earth's surface.



### Amethyst

- Amethyst is a quartz crystal with purple coloring.
- Iron impurities give amethyst its purple color.
- Fun Fact: Amethyst is February's birthstone.



### Citrine

- Citrine is a quartz crystal with orange/yellow coloring.
- Citrine formed as amethyst was heated in the Earth, changing it into citrine.
- Fun Fact: Citrine is November's Birthstone.



### Calcite

- Calcite can be many colors and has a waxy sheen
- Calcite is the main mineral in limestone rock.
- Fun Fact: Calcite crystals create the cave formations in Cave of the Mounds.



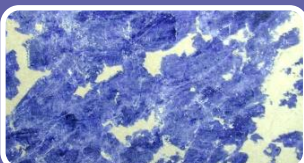
### Iron Pyrite (Fool's Gold)

- Pyrite has a brassy-yellow color and resembles gold at first glance.
- Pyrite consists of sulfur and iron and forms a cubic structure.
- Fun Fact: There are trace amounts of real gold inside of fool's gold.



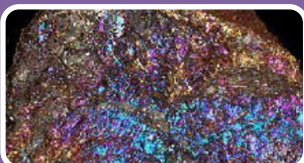
### Fluorite

- Fluorite can be green, purple and clear. These colors are often banded.
- Fluorite forms an octahedron (8-sided) crystal, and is the Illinois State Mineral.
- Fun Fact: Fluorite will fluoresce underneath a UV light.



### Sodalite

- Sodalite is often dark blue with streaks of white.
- Sodalite is created from sodium-rich magma, hence the name "sodalite".
- Fun Fact: An easy way to remember this mineral's name is it's "sodalite-fully" blue.



### Chalcopyrite

- Chalcopyrite has a brassy-yellow color with a red, blue, or purple tarnish.
- Chalcopyrite is a copper ore—meaning copper can be extracted from it.
- Fun Fact: Chalcopyrite is known as "peacock ore" because of its beautiful colors.

Did you find something in your collection that is not on this chart? What a great opportunity for you to become a geologist! Ask your teachers for some resources they recommend to help solve the mystery.