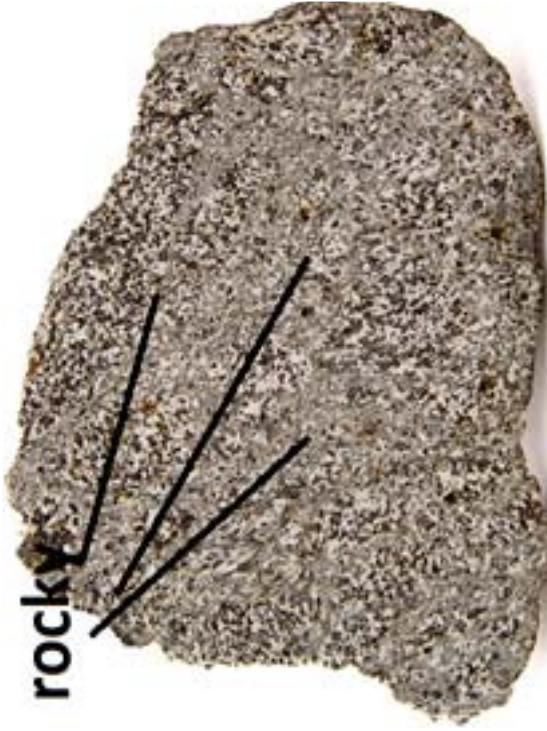


TYPES OF METEORITE

Achondrite



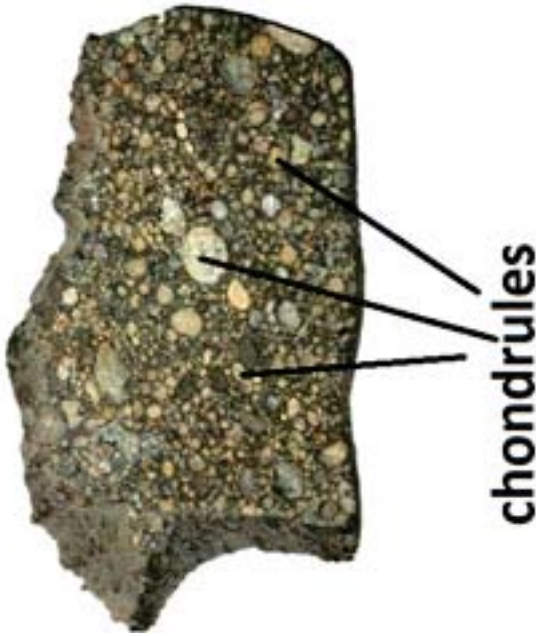
Features

Ablation crust
99% Rocky

Likely origin

Crust of an asteroid

Chondrite



Features

Ablation crust
Chondrules
Rocky

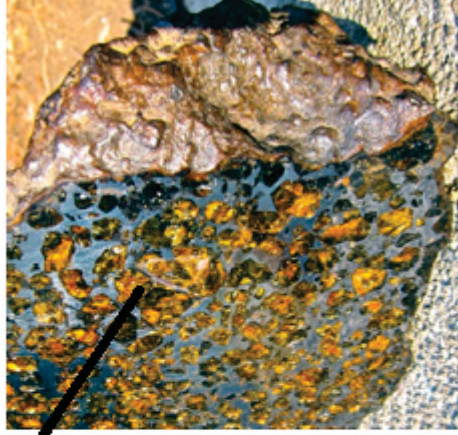
Likely origin

Asteroid

TYPES OF METEORITE

Pallasite

Olivine crystals



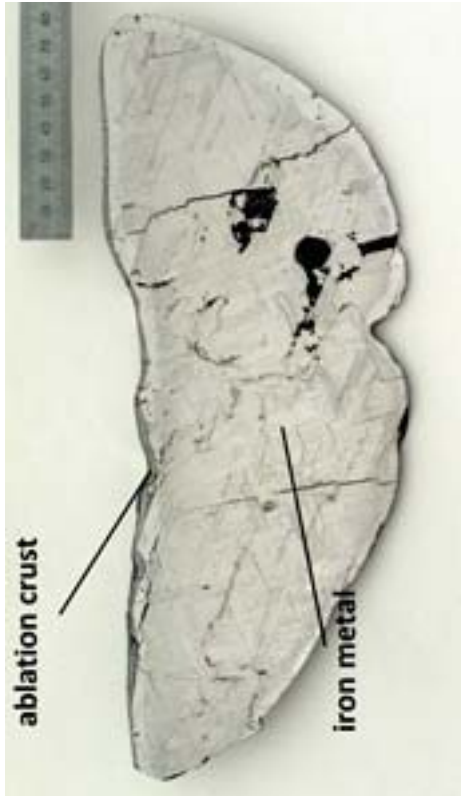
Features

Ablation crust
Olivine crystals
50% Rocky, 50% Iron

Likely origin

Core/mantle boundary of asteroids

Iron meteorite



Features

Ablation crust
Magnetic
99% Iron

Likely origin

Core of older and larger asteroids

TYPES OF METEORITE

Type	Percent rocky	Percent iron metal	Characteristics and formation
Chondrites	80	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contain chondrules• After coming together (accretion), chondrites have never melted again, which makes them some of the oldest objects in the solar system.
Carbonaceous Chondrites	80	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chondrites that contain traces of organic molecules.• These may be catalysts for life on Earth and other planets
Achondrites	>99	<1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Igneous rocks that formed from the lavas that compose the crust of asteroids, or as material remaining inside asteroids to form their mantles• These look a lot more like earth rocks, such as granite or basalt
Iron Meteorites	<1	>99	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most are from solidified cores of asteroids that have melted, similar to the core of Earth
Pallasites	50	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mostly the crystals of the mineral olivine surrounded by metallic iron-nickel,• Formed at the boundary between an asteroid core and mantle• Olivine crystals are also found at the core-mantle boundary of Earth