TYPES OF METEORITE

Achondrite

- Features: Ablation crust, 99% Rocky
- Likely origin: Crust of an asteroid

Chondrite

- Features: Ablation crust, Chondrules, Rocky
- Likely origin: Asteroid
Iron meteorite

**Features**
- Ablation crust
- Magnetic
- 99% Iron

**Likely origin**
- Core of older and larger asteroids

Pallasite

**Features**
- Ablation crust
- Magnetic
- 99% Iron
- Olivine crystals
- 50% Rocky, 50% Iron

**Likely origin**
- Core/mantle boundary of asteroids
## TYPES OF METEORITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percent rocky</th>
<th>Percent iron metal</th>
<th>Characteristics and formation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Chondrites               | 80            | 20                 | • 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                 | • Chondrites that contain traces of organic molecules.  
                          • These may be catalysts for life on Earth and other planets |
| Achondrites              | >99           | <1                 | • 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                | • Most are from solidified cores of asteroids that have melted, similar to the core of Earth |
| Pallasites               | 50            | 50                 | • 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 |