I. Determinative Table for the Non-Silicate Minerals

Ia. Non-Silicate Minerals with a Prominent Streak

Streak has a fetid smell and is pale yellow to brown; prominent cleavage in three directions. Resinous luster. H=3.5-4, G=4. May be massive or form equant crystals.	
Lead gray streak and color, metallic luster. Perfect cleavage in 3 directions. H=2.5, G=7.6.	
Dark black streak and color, sooty, with shiny metallic luster. Perfect cleavage in one direction. H=1, G=2.2. May be massive or occur as platy crystals.	
Black to dark brown streak and color. Usually magnetic. H=6, G=5.2.	
Deep red to reddish brown streak; color varies from reddish brown to grey or black Luster is dull metallic, may be 'splendent' (as in 'specular hematite'). G=5.3, H=5.5-6.5.	
Brown to yellow-brown streak and color. Earthy, non- metallic luster. H=4-6, G=2.7-4.3. Generally massive or forming fine crystals. Actually not a mineral, but a mixture of several iron oxides and hydroxides.	
Green-brown to black streak; pale yellow to brass yellow color. Crystals often form cubes and pyretohedrons (with each face as a pentagon). Conchoidal to irregular fracture.	
Greenish black streak and brass yellow color, with a metallic luster that tarnishes to brown and purple. H=3.5-4, G=4.2. Usually massive.	
Grey to black streak; and bronze-yellow color and metallic luster that may have a reddish or brownish cast. Commonly magnetic. H=3.5-4.5, G=4.6. Usually massive.	

Ib. Non-Silicate Minerals with an Inconspicuous Streak

Perfect rhombohedral cleavage. Streak may be colorless to light yellow or brown, and the mineral may be transparent, white, or yellow to pink, red or brown. H=3, G=2.7. Effervesces readilv in cold, dilute HCI.	
Perfect rhombohedral cleavage, and commonly as rhombohedral crystals. Streak and mineral color may be colorless to light yellow, pink, or brown. H=3, G=2.8. Effervesces in cold HCl only when powdered.	
Perfect cleavage in 3 directions, commonly forming octahedral fragments. Specimens may be colorless, purple, white, green, etc. H=4, G=3.2.	
Transparent crystals are common, but may be white, red, or blue. Perfect cleavage in 3 directions, 90° apart, forming cubic fragments. Salty taste. H=2, G=2.2.	
Transparent to white crystals, with perfect cleavage in one direction. Crystal forms vary considerably, and are commonly platy, bladed or prismatic. H=2, G=2.3.	

Table I Abbreviations: H = hardness; G = specific gravity.