



THE GEODE

Lakeside Gem and Mineral Club, Inc. (LGMC)

www.lakesidegemandmineralclub.com E-mail: lakesidegemandmineralclub@yahoo.com

Volume 106 Issue 5

May 2017

Club purpose: Promote activities of mutual interest for collecting and displaying of gems and minerals.

Address: Lakeside Gem & Mineral Club, Inc., PO Box 6652, Kennewick, WA 99336-0603

May Meetings

Club: Wednesday 3rd– 6:30 p.m. meeting.

Board Meeting 15th 6:30

Seventh Day Adventist Church, 7105 W 10th Ave,
Kennewick

Junior Club meets 9th 6:30 pm; Banner Bank,
203 W 1st Ave., Kennewick

Junior Club Leader Thora Trumbo (509) 582-4297

GEODE Submission Deadlines:

- 19th – member articles & photos
- Day after Board mtg. - officer & committee contributions

E-mail them to

mickeemadden@charter.net

or call (509) 438-5798 to make
other arrangements

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Member contact information updates:

Please notify Mark Kidder at

markkidder@msn.com

May Program

“Identification of Minerals, Rocks and
Gemstones”

by Marc Spinner & Jerry Johnson

As we gather items to add to our collections we often wonder what they are. It is not always obvious. The purpose of the May program is to help with identification and will be given in two parts.

Marc will describe the various types and classifications of rocks and minerals based on their properties such as general physical appearance, specific gravity, type of crystal form, hardness, etc.

Jerry will discuss the identification of cut stones, both faceted and cabochons. He will talk about observation with a microscope and measurement of the optical and physical properties.

Minutes – Club Meeting – April 5, 2017

Bill Hamel called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

General Business

- **Visitors:** Jessica, Pam, Walter and Brad shared their interest in rocks, and were welcomed by the Club.
- **Treasurer's Report:** Provided by Bert Kaé-Je (not published per historic Board policy).
- Bill shared an advertisement from "Rock & Gem" regarding the Lucky Strike thunder egg dig site outside of Prineville, OR.
- Bill also read a notice regarding a rock sale in Sherwood, OR from May 5 through May 14. See the Geode for further information.
- Wayne Larson outlined what volunteers we still need for the April Show. He also asked for a volunteer to contact the Pasco Library regarding setting up a small display prior to the April show.
- Larry Hulstrom gave a power point presentation on the sequence of events in preparation for the show, from set up to tear down.

Old Business

- Evelyn Cataldo gave a big thank you on behalf of the Club to Linda Spinner, Bert Kaé-Je, Rosann Ferris and Sage Betts for organizing the March program by Dick Pugh. Great Program Linda!
- Evelyn also reiterated that proceeds from our Club raffles pay for the special speaker programs which include the Opal program set up by Rosann in October.
- The drawing for the current raffle will be held during the May meeting.

New Business

- Marty Casto asked about interest in forming a florescent group within the Club. See Marty or Larry if you are interested.

Show & Tell

- Stromatolite specimens were displayed by club members.

Door Prizes

- Seven lucky members won a variety of door prizes.

Program – Stromatolites: Thank you to Jim Castle on his slide presentation and shared specimens from his collection of Stromatolites. Interesting information.

Next Meeting: Club Meeting – May 3, 2017, 7:00 p.m. (social at 6:30). Board Meeting – May 15, 2017, 6:30 p.m.



Chris!!!

March Rock Club Jr Report, by Secretary Olivia, age 11

Mr. and Mrs. Cataldo gave us a rock show about their 5 favorite fossils. Like the orthoceras, ammonite or the baculite, and belemnite, turritella agate or snails, Devil's toenails, also Denture clams. We had 3 guests today and 9 rock reports. Also with a craft and picture the meeting is done.

Many thanks to the Cataldos for an excellent educational display of specimens and slide show presentation to the students. They held the students attention with a fascinating display of knowledge. Applause!!!!!!

Gypsum Rose Rock - by Marcus, age 9

Gypsum Rose Rock is another name for rose rock. The rose rock also has a few other names too: sand rose, selenite rose, gypsum rose, and barite rose. It is called rose rock because it is shaped like a rose. That is all for my report.

Pyrite - by Lukas, age 11

- Pyrite is a brass-yellow mineral with a bright metallic luster. It has a chemical substance that formed in high and low temperatures.
- Pyrite usually forms in a cluster of small quantities. Its nickname is fool's gold and also formed in a cubical shape.

Malachite - by Samuel, age 10

- Malachite is a mineral found in parts of Africa, Mexico, Russia, France, Wales and the south-western United States. It is a copper carbonate hydroxide that is formed in deep underground cracks. The copper is what makes it look green.
- It comes in many different shapes; botryoidal, which means it looks like globs stuck together, fibrous or stalagmitic and ocular prisms (which means it comes very thin & delicate crystals).
- Sometimes malachite will be a blocky crystal but not because that's its natural shape. It's because a crystal started out as azurite but then morphed into malachite. This is called pseudomorph. Malachite has been used to make green pigment for paints, has been smelted for its copper, and is also used for jewelry. It's rated 3.5 on the moh's scale.

Calcite Crystal - by Olivia, age 11

- All calcites can come in different colors such as blue, green, honey, pink, orange, red, yellow and black. This rock can also be good for healing.
- Calcite is one of the most common minerals of the face of earth, comprising about 4% by weight of the earth's crust and formed in many geological places. Crystals of calcite can form in many shapes and sizes. Calcite is also the primary mineral component in cave formations.

Copper Cu - by Arthur, age 7

- Copper is an element, mineral and a metal. Copper is used in electrical wires, pennies, and pots and pans. The reason why copper is used for these 3 things is because it is a good conductor of electricity. It's inexpensive and it is a good conductor of heat.

Shark Tooth Parts - by Braden, age 9

- Sharks can shed many thousands of teeth throughout their lifetime. In order for these teeth to become fossilized, they must sink to the seafloor and be quickly covered by sediment. There are a number of different ways to determine if a shark tooth is a fossil or if it is modern. Shark teeth both the crown and the root are typically white in color. Fossil teeth are permineralized and are usually darker colored. There are instances where fossil teeth exhibit a white crown however the root is usually a darker gray or beige color.
- Another method for determining if a shark tooth is modern or fossil is by simply asking where was the tooth found? If the tooth was found in a creek 50 miles from the nearest ocean, it is safe to assume that the tooth is a fossil. When you find a shark tooth at the beach, you may need to look at its color to figure out its age. Identifying the tooth to species may also help. While many of the species found in the southeast today have been around for 4-5 million years, some of the older teeth are extinct species no longer alive today.

Jr Rock Club April Minutes - by Olivia and Mrs. Trumbo

More than 12 kids and 9 adults were there. First we did birthdays, saluted the flag and heard reports.

- We started the meeting with a craft to be sold at the Rock Show. Using clay and some small models, we made reproductions of various fossil imprints. It was lots of fun; one boy shared he knew all the names of the various models of dinosaur skulls exhibited; and he did!
- Mineral of the Month reports were shared by: Braden on copper, Trey & Arthur both on apophyllite, Kylie on covellite, Sawyer on colemanite or ulexite, Makena on copper and Andrew on snowflake obsidian (see below.) Everyone did a great job!
- Then Show-N-Tell with Andrew and Joy who brought some beautiful samples. Thank you for your beautiful pieces.
- Door prizes were given out by ticket drawings.
- Future mineral reports are to be done by 6 students.
- We finished the evening by making cootie-catchers about the Rock Cycle, similar to the cootie-catchers last month about Fossils.

May 9th Mineral Reports by:

Z.J., Braden, Marcus, Olivia and someone on phantom calcite

Snowflake Obsidian

by Andrew Sorensen, age 7

- Snowflake Obsidian is both an igneous rock and a natural glass. This rock-glass is formed when lava cools with incredible rapidity and minimum crystallization.
- These gemstones are found in areas where volcanic activities take place, or have taken place in the past.

Apophyllite by Arthur, age 7

- Apophyllite is a kind of geode.
- Apophyllite forms in igneous and metamorphic rocks. It flakes when it loses moisture.
- It's found in various colors: clear, colorless, white to gray, pink or yellow.

Apophyllite by Trey, age 9

- Apophyllite is a type of crystal. It stimulates power that brings high crystal energy to mystical and other endeavors.

Stilbite by Lukas, age 11

- Stilbite is a powerful mineral which is a member of the zeolite family. Stilbite is also a powerful stone that enhances creative energy.

Copper by Braden, age 9

- Copper is one of the most famous and useful metals, and has been important since ancient civilizations for ornaments and money. Its complex crystals can be beautifully formed in odd and unique masterpieces that are treasured by collectors. Some copper on the mineral market has been cleaned and shined using various solvents. This form of copper can easily be spotted as the copper red color is almost artificial looking in its original color.
- Copper is used in construction, electrical equipment and machinery. Copper wiring is often used in appliances, heating and cooling units. Copper is also used in cars for the motor, brakes and bearings. The average car has almost one mile of copper wiring and weighs over 45 pounds in smaller vehicles. Now that's a lot of copper!

Copper by Makena? age 9

Copper is a chemical element. It's also made into pennies. It has a flaky type feeling and the colors are reddish orange. That is all for my report.

Classes – Mark Your Calendar

Cabbing Class at the Omsteads

5:30 to 9:00
(509) 783-2798

May:	16-17
June:	20-21
July:	18-19
Aug.:	15-16
Sept.:	19-20
Oct.:	17-18
Nov.:	14-15
Dec.:	19- Christmas

Flintknapping at the Omsteads

5:30 to 9:00
(509) 783-2798

May:	11-25
June:	8-22
July:	13-27
Aug.:	10-24
Sept.:	14-28 Heritage Days/ Sacajawea Park
Oct.:	12-26
Nov.:	9- Thanksgiving
Dec.:	14- Christmas

Stamps - Stamps - Stamps

Our club donated 3 boxes of stamps to the stamp collection. The stamp chairman is selling some of the stamps online and doing very well. He is making even more money for the cancer fund. Please keep up the good work and keep collecting stamps. Try to keep as much paper around the stamp as you can. You can just tear off the end of the envelope if it is handier for you. Bring your stamps to a meeting and give them to Pat Lambert. Thank you for taking the time to collect stamps for a good cause!

Quartz, Chalcopyrite and Calcite - by Kylie, age 8

My specimen contained 3 minerals. One was chalcopyrite, another was quartz, and the last one is calcite.

- First, chalcopyrite is a brassy color. Its streak is greenish black. Its nickname is fool's gold. It tarnishes to a dull gray-green color.
- Next is quartz. Quartz is the most abundant mineral found on Earth's surface. It can be found in the desert, on beaches and in rivers. It has no streak.
- Last is calcite. Calcite is also common on Earth's crust. It can be found in seashells, in limestone and is also used in medicine.

Dinosaur Bone - by Andrew

Dinosaur bone is often petrified, which means it is fossilized by being filled in and replaced by quartz and other minerals. The quartz can be very colorful. It is considered an organic gemstone.

Shark Tooth - by Sawyer, age 7

- Sharks can have 15 rows of teeth in each jaw. They are not attached by roots like human teeth, so they typically lose about one per week. A shark tooth is not a mineral, but it can be a fossil after a shark dies and its body decomposes and the teeth fossilize.
- Shark teeth are not white because they are covered in sediment. They are typically brown in color. Inside a shark tooth, it contains a soft mineral called dentin. Shark teeth also contain fluoride, which probably explains why they don't get cavities.
- Sharks can shed thousands of teeth in their lifetime. Many are found on beaches. Venice, Florida is a beach town and is referred to as the "Shark Tooth Capital of the World" due to the number of shark teeth found there.
- Shark teeth can range in size. The tooth of a Megalodon Shark, one of the largest sharks ever, can be three and a half to seven inches long and weigh more than a pound!

Classifieds

Rock Saw Oil -- The new oil contact is Rick Tobin 2767 South Lyle St., Kennewick 509 734 8357

Saw oil purchasing information:

- Must be a LSGM club member to purchase saw oil. Membership forms are available if you need to join.
- Must have your own containers
- If you call and set a date and time, please show up and show up on time.
- Diala (the old oil) \$14.00/gallon
- Superla 5 (the new oil) \$17.50/gallon

Tumbling grit. 80 grit-\$2/lb. 220 grit-\$2.50 lb. 600 grit-\$3.75 lb.

For every 5 lbs. of tumbled rock you donate, get 1 lb. of grit free. Frank & Mary Lou Omstead - (509) 783-2798



2014 Interstate 7x14 Enclosed Rear Ramp Trailer \$4600

17' overall length. Clear title in hand. Carpeted interior with 4 floor anchors welded to frame. Roof vent and side vents, steel beam frame, including ramp door, LED lights, two Interior dome lights, Dexter dual axle electric never adjust brakes, 3/4" plywood flooring, 3/8" plywood walls, GVWR: 7000 lbs, empty weight: 2270 lbs, payload capacity: 4730 lbs. Interstate trailer construction presentation video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=32I606w9sj8>

Thanks,

Jeff

509-416-6409 or 916-765-2801

LGMC Board of Directors

Officers E-mail: lakesidegemandmineralclub@yahoo.com

President	Chris Sorensen 392-1362	Director	Wayne Larson – 586-1203
Vice President	Bill Hamel	Club Director	Myrene Northey – 783-2655
Secretary	Sally Lyon – 947-8443	Fed. Rep.	Larry Hulstrom – 783-6210
Treasurer	Bert Kaé-Je – 582-3766	Jr Club Leader	Thora Trumbo – 582-4297
Past President	Evelyn Cataldo 628-0170	Bulletin Editor	Mickee Madden – 438-5798

Phone numbers are all Area Code 509. By-Laws specify two year elected terms of office for Board Members, beginning in November. President, Vice President and one Director begin in even numbered years. Secretary, Treasurer and one Director (*) begin in odd numbered years. Federation Representative, Junior Club Leader, Bulletin Editor and Committee Chairs are Board-approved volunteers. By-Laws at www.lakesidegemandmineralclub.com

Other Contact Info:

Program Director: Rosann Ferris – 628-0381

Librarian: Cindy Guettinger - 582-3919

Membership Coordinator: Mark Kidder - 206-478-3685

Rockhound Legislative Advocate

When notified by the AFMS, the NFMS, ALAA or club members about legislative issues that will affect rockhounding activities, forward that information to club members via email lists. Call Evelyn Cataldo at (509) 628-0170 for details.



Club Affiliations:

American Federation of Mineralogical Societies (AFMS)

<http://www.amfed.org>

Northwest Federation of Mineralogical Societies (NFMS)

<http://www.amfed.org/nfms>

American Lands Access Association (ALAA)

<http://www.amlands.org>

Member: Tri-Cities Visitor and Convention Bureau



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Thank you **everyone** who helped to present yet another fantastic Lakeside Gem & Mineral Show at the fairgrounds!!!

The Hatrockhounds

wish to extend an invitation to you to join us for our annual pre-show potluck dinner on Friday, May 12th at 5:30 pm in the Hermiston Conference Center. Our show will run on the 13th and 14th. On Sunday, Mother's Day, we will be having an additional special Mother's hourly prize drawing.