

Beehive Buzzer

February 2021 Volume 49 Issue 2

The Official Newsletter of the Beehive Rock and Gem Club
Ogden, Utah

HAPPY VALENTINE'S DAY



Zoom Club Meeting February 23rd 7pm

We are excited about this month's club meeting. We have talent in our midst and she is going to teach us how to create beautiful wire trees. It is Jacque Carrol that will show you her world of tree making. By the way she makes these trees and is so kind to give most of them away. She has brought smiles to hundreds of faces. Thank You Jacque for sharing your talent with us.



If you want to make a tree as she is teaching here are the things you will need. First determine how tall you want your tree. Say it is 6 inches. You take the number of inches of desired height and times it by 2.5. So for 6 inches the length will be 15 inches. This will be the length of each wire and you will need nine to twelve strands of 24 gage wire any color you like; tiny gem stones or beads, E6000 and 527 glues; base rock; round nose pliers; ruler or some measuring device; scissors; rubber band(s).

The video recording will be made available on our facebook page so you can review it.

Note: We all have been doing our best to stay safe. Zoom is a fun way to stay safe and stay connected with each other. We miss seeing you so come and Zoom with us. Instructions are in this newsletter and will also be sent out in email as a reminder closer to the day of the meeting.

Click below for our Web page and Facebook page

Official Beehive Rock and Gem Club

www.BeehiveRockandGemClub.com



Note from the President

Hi Rock Hounding team,

This month has seemed to fly by! I enjoyed our Zoom club meeting! How about you! Everything flowed very well and with our program we learned a lot about Montana Moss Agates. I didn't realize there were so many types and how beautiful they were. I can't wait to see where the field trip committee has us exploring this year for wonderful and exciting rocks.

I heard the Ground Hog saw his shadow though so, that means six more weeks of winter! Hopefully we will be able to get out exploring by April sometime...

I hope this newsletter finds you healthy and exploring the internet looking for fun things to do with your rocks. Love to have you share with all of us your creative ideas.

My best to all of you, Debbie

Election Of Officers was held 26th January 2021

The following positions were voted on; President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

The positions were filled as follows;

President – Debbie Larsen

Vice President – Babette Nelson

Secretary – Dave Offret

Treasurer – Tom Larsen

Voting was unanimous

Program Committee- We are looking for more people to help out on the program committee. You will have fun brain storming education and entertaining ideas to present to the club once a month.
- Contact Babette 801-395-4102

Field Trip Committee- We also would like to have you involved in planning the field trips. Enjoy exploring the possibilities of hunting for those rocks we all love. If you have wanted to tell people where to go and how to get there then this is for you! - Contact Dave Offert 801-791-6081

Need to turn in your dues? Mail your check to Beehive Rock and Gem Club,
PO Box 1011 Ogden UT 84402

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Silent Auction

Did you miss out on last months Silent Auction? Even though we are not physically together the auction will be online. Go online after the Zoom Club meeting to our Official Facebook page. The auction will stay up for 24 hours. You place your bid by by creating a post on the facebook page. Be sure to include the rocks designated number.

This is [the link](#)> **Official Beehive Rock and Gem Club**

Look over the assortment of rocks, post your bid along with the number. You will be notified if you win the bid. You will pay when you pick up your item. Pick up at the Larsen's home in Layton. The address will be given to you when you are notified of winning.

Do you know?

How to Identify the 3 Major Types of Rocks?

By Andrew Alden

Updated December 23, 2018

In geology, pictures of rocks can be used to help you best determine which of the three major types a particular rock belongs to: igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic.

By comparing your rock sample with photographic examples, you can identify key characteristics such as how the rock was formed, what minerals and other materials it contains, and where the rock may have come from.

Sooner or later, you're bound to encounter hard, rock-like substances that aren't rocks. Such items include man-made substances like concrete and bricks, as well as rocks from outer space (such as meteorites) that have dubious origins.

Before beginning the identification process, make sure that your sample has been washed to remove dirt. You'll also want to make sure you have a freshly cut surface so you can identify color, grain structure, stratification, texture, and other characteristics.



Igneous Rocks

Igneous rock is created by volcanic activity, forming from magma and lava as they cool and harden. It is most often black, gray, or white, and often has a baked appearance.

Igneous rock may form crystalline structures as it cools, giving it a granular appearance; if no crystals form, the result will be natural glass. Examples of common igneous rock include:

Basalt: Formed from low-silica lava, basalt is the most common type of volcanic rock. It has a fine grain structure and is usually black to gray in color.

Granite: This igneous rock may range from white to pink to gray, depending on the mix of quartz, feldspar, and other minerals it contains. It is among the most abundant type of rock on the planet.

Obsidian: This is formed when high-silica lava cools rapidly, forming volcanic glass. It is usually glossy black in color, hard, and brittle.

How to Identify the 3 Major Types of Rocks continued..

Sedimentary Rocks



Sedimentary rock, also called stratified rock, is formed over time by wind, rain, and glacial formations. These rocks may be formed by erosion, compression, or dissolution. Sedimentary rock may range from green to gray, or red to brown, depending on iron content and is usually softer than igneous rock. Examples of common sedimentary rock include:

Bauxite: Usually found at or near the earth's surface, this sedimentary rock is used in the production of aluminum. It ranges from red to brown with a large grain structure.

Limestone: Formed by dissolved calcite, this grainy rock often contains fossils from the ocean because it is formed by layers of dead coral and other marine creatures. It ranges from cream to gray to green in color.

Halite: More commonly known as rock salt, this sedimentary rock is formed from dissolved sodium chloride, which forms large crystals.

Metamorphic Rocks



Metamorphic rock formation occurs when sedimentary or igneous rock becomes changed, or metamorphosed, by conditions underground.

The four main agents responsible for metamorphosing rock are heat, pressure, fluids, and strain, all capable of acting and interacting in an almost infinite variety of ways.

Most of the thousands of rare minerals known to science occur in metamorphic rock. Common examples of metamorphic rock include:

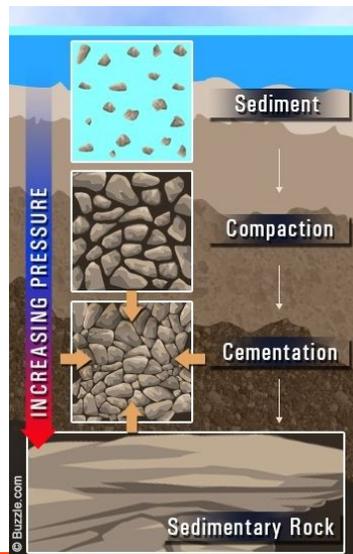
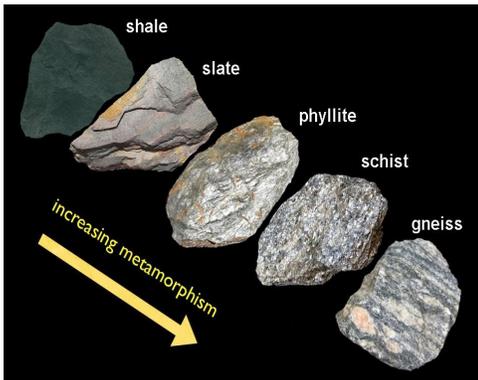
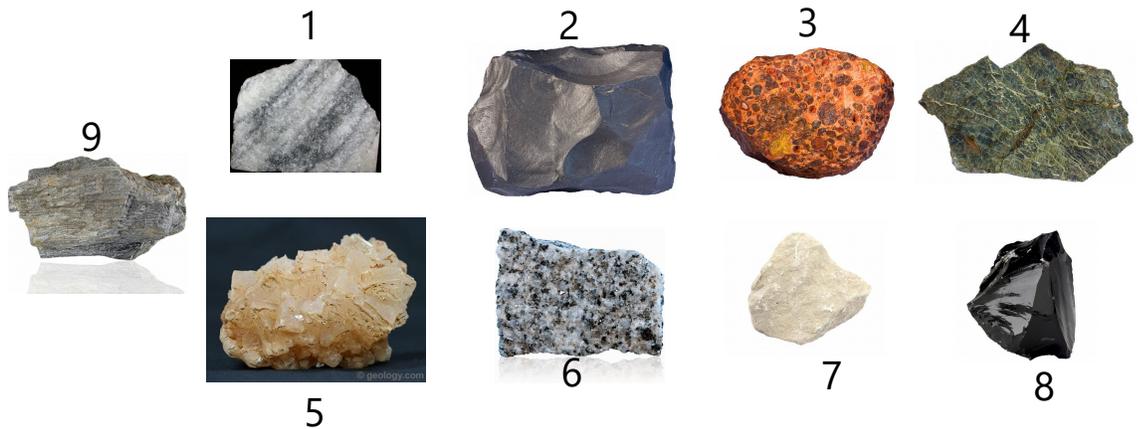
Marble: This coarse-grained, metamorphosed limestone ranges in color from white to gray to pink. The colored bands (called veins) that give marble its characteristic swirled appearance are caused by mineral impurities.

Phyllite: This shiny, colorful metamorphosed slate ranges in color from black to green-gray and is recognizable by the flakes of mica it contains.

Serpentinite: This green, scaly rock is formed beneath the ocean as sediment is transformed by heat and pressure.

Test your skills match the rock to its name

- Basalt
- Halite
- Granite
- Serpentinite
- Obsidian
- Limestone
- Bauxite
- Phyllite
- Marble



Igneous Rock being formed

Answers to the skills match
 1 Marble 2 Basalt 3 Bauxite 4 Serpentinite 5 Halite 6 Granite 7 Limestone 8 Obsidian 9 Phyllite

Club Officers

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Vice President Babette Nelson 801-395-4102

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Or call 801-675-1901