



BUGLE



Published by
RIPPLE ROCK GEM & MINERAL CLUB
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www.campbellrivergemandmineralclub.org



Editor: Steve Cooley

April 2024

Regular monthly meeting

2nd Friday each month at 6:30 pm

(except July & August)

Craft Room, Campbell River Community Hall

401-11th Ave

Campbell River, BC

RIPPLE ROCK GEM & MINERAL CLUB

RIPPLE ROCK EXECUTIVE 2024

President	Molly Milroy	250-203-2447
Vice-President	Dagmar Hughes	250-203-6339
Past President	Melissa Ticknor	
Secretary	Owen McIlvenna	778-840-6936
Treasurer	Dennis Cambrey	250-337-8949
Wagonmaster	Julie Olmstead	250-287-0348
Show Chair		
Shop Coordinators	Ian Shepherd Maggie Bradshaw John Fisher	778-269-2655 604-789-7847 250-338-4573
Entertainment		
Publicity	Show – Julia Olmstead Website – Nick Lyon Facebook – Julia Olmstead	250-287-0348 250-287-0348
Bugle Editor	Steve Cooley	250-287-4388

WORKSHOP

Shop located at 247 Dahl Rd.

For general shop information contact
Ian Shepherd 778-269-2655
Maggie Bradshaw 604-789-7847

MEMBERSHIPS

A single membership is \$15.00 and a family is \$25.00. Memberships may be paid at the General meetings, or by mail to the address on the Bugle cover.

Programs:

The Club meets at 6:30pm on the 2nd Friday of each month (except July and August), in the craft room at the Campbell River Community Centre, 401-11th Ave downtown Campbell River. Guests are always welcome! After each meeting, we have entertainment related to some facet of the lapidary hobby.

Workshop:

The Club has an equipped workshop for lapidary work. New members must take a training course to learn lapidary arts and equipment before regular access to the shop is allowed. There is a minimal charge for the use of the equipment.

Field Trips:

The Wagonmaster organizes several family friendly field trips and camps throughout the year.

Newsletter (Bugle):

The Bugle is the Club newsletter. Its purpose is to inform members about monthly meeting, field trips, camps, activities, and almost anything related to RockHounding and Lapidary skills and equipment.

Code of Conduct (British Columbia Lapidary Society):

- I will respect private property and do no Rockhounding without the owner's permission.*
- I will use no firearms or blasting material in Rockhounding areas.*
- I will take garbage home or deposit in a proper receptacle.*
- I will leave gates as found.*
- I will do no willful damage to materials or take more than I can reasonably use.*
- I will fill excavations which may be dangerous to other people or livestock.*
- I will build fires in designated places only, and make sure they are completely extinguished before leaving.*
- I will not contaminate wells, creeks, or other water supplies.*
- I will not tamper with signs, structural facilities or equipment.*
- I will obey all laws and regulations of forestry and game departments in the area in which I am Rockhounding.*
- I will appreciate and protect our heritage of natural resources and wildlife.*
- I will always use good outdoor manners.*
- I will show respect to other club members.*

Ripple Rock Gem & Mineral Club Membership Application

Single membership, 18 years and up, \$15

Family membership, 2 adults and children under 18, \$25

Membership is for the calendar year.

Name(s): _____

Children: _____

Phone: landline _____ or cell _____

Email: (our primary method of communication) _____

By signing this application, I agree to abide by all Club bylaws and rules.

Fraser Bar Field Trip 2024

In spite of reports that the Fraser River had never been so low at Prince George this year, the water levels at the Fraser Bars have never been so high as they were this year. The Yale bar had a creek running across it and the area exposed was significantly smaller than it was in previous years. The mouth of Emery Creek was under water too and the exposed section of the Alexander bar was smaller.

Four club members went and came back with samples.



Weapon of Rockhounds

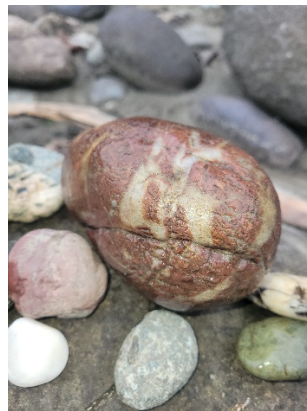
Rockhounder assuming the hounding stance!



Cuddling a rock!



Is that a robin's egg?



A marbled ham.

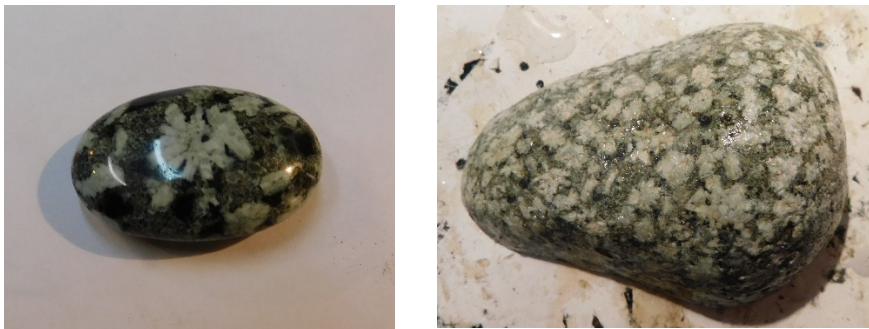
Porphyry

Definition courtesy of Wikipedia

Porphyry (*[/ˈpɔːrfəri/ POR-fə-ree](#)*) is any of various [granites](#) or [igneous rocks](#) with coarse-grained [crystals](#) such as [feldspar](#) or [quartz](#) dispersed in a fine-grained [silicate](#)-rich, generally [aphanitic matrix or groundmass](#).

Most igneous rocks have some degree of porphyritic texture. This is because most [magma](#) from which igneous rock solidifies is produced by [partial melting](#) of a mixture of different minerals.^[4] At first the mixed melt slowly cools deep in the crust. The magma begins crystallizing the highest melting point minerals closest to the overall composition first, in a process called [fractional crystallization](#). This forms [phenocrysts](#),^[5] which usually have plenty of room for growth, and form large, well-shaped crystals.

Most of the rocks we see are porphyry rocks. Agate, obsidian and large crystals are among the few rocks we see that are not porphyry.



Polished Flower stone and 'Raw' Flower Stone



Polished Rice Rock and 'Raw' Rice Rock. Flower stone and rice rock are very similar porphyrys.

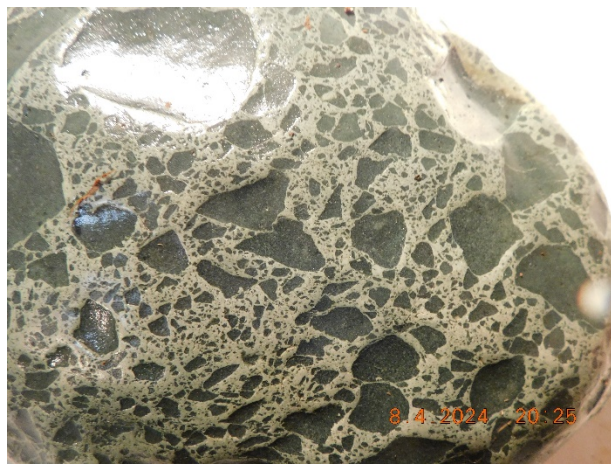


Polished

It fits the definition of a porphyry. Does anyone know what it is called?



'Raw', a Yale Bar specimen



I think this is a porphyry. The dark spots are softer than the whitish parts and have eroded to form dimples. Another Yale bar specimen from another year.



A porphyry with large quartz phenocrysts. Yale bar has several variations of this type of porphyry.



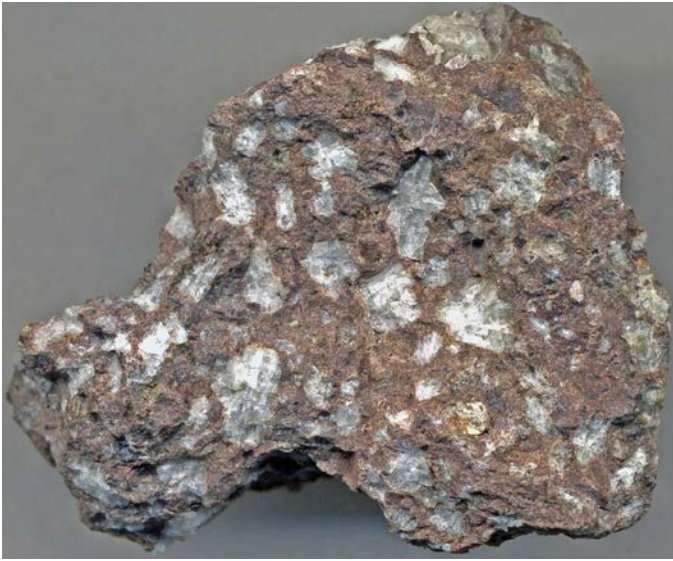
Those are not phenocrysts. This is a conglomerate rock, not a porphyry.

Granite is a porphyry. A lot of beach rocks are various types of granite. It can be shaped and polished easily. Usually does not have a lot of hidden fractures that let it fall apart while shaping and polishing.



Porphyry – Imperial Stone of the Roman Empire

Porphyry is an igneous rock similar in composition to granite. Unlike common granites, porphyry has large, light-colored crystals of quartz or feldspar floating in a red or purple fine-grained matrix of smaller crystals. The word “porphyry” comes from the Latin word for purple, which was the color of nobility to the Romans. Porphyry was Imperial Rome’s most prestigious stone for columns, vases, alters, busts and other objects. Imperial porphyry had only one source, in one of the most inhospitable places on earth. (Eastern Desert of Egypt)



An [andesite porphyry](#) will have plagioclase (whitish to bluish), hornblende (black, brownish, or dark green), and amphibole (various colors) phenocrysts embedded in a dark-grayish aphanitic groundmass.

Photo credit: [James St. John](#), Wikimedia, [CC BY 2.0](#).



Granite porphyry rock with potassium feldspar (pinkish) phenocrysts in a groundmass with quartz (grayish) plagioclase feldspar (whitish-gray, amphibole (black). Other minerals it may have are muscovite, biotite, hornblende, etc.

Photo credit: [James St. John](#), Flickr, [CC BY 2.0](#)



Rhomb porphyry

Rhomb porphyry is an extrusive rock with large, rhombus-shaped crystals, usually anorthoclase, in a fine-grained, brownish groundmass. This rock's composition lies between trachyte and [latite](#), emphasizing the phenocryst shape.

Photo credit: [Solas](#), [CC BY-SA 3.0](#), via Wikimedia Commons

(Can I call this Rice Rock?)