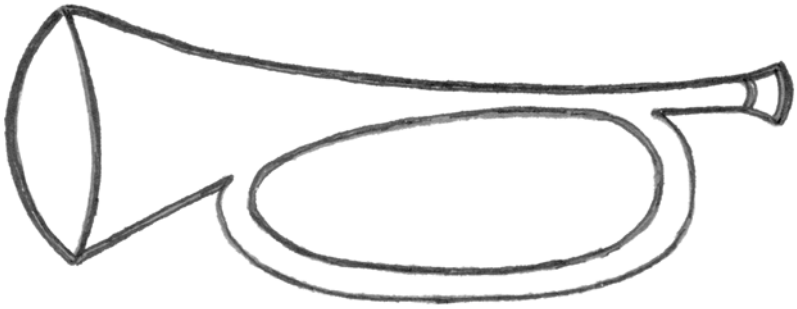
BUGLE



Published by
RIPPLE ROCK GEM & MINERAL CLUB
Box 6, Campbell River, BC, V9W 4Z9
campbellrivergemandmineralclub@gmail.com
www.campbellrivergemandmineralclub.org

Editor: Steve Cooley

September 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 Mcllvenna	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.

_____

I accidentally did a small amount of ‘Rock Hounding’ this summer.

I remembered seeing a large logging railway trestle West of Camp 5 (Brewster Lake) 5 or 6 years ago and went exploring to see if I could find this trestle again. I followed Menzies Main West from the old townsite that parallels the remains of the Salmon River diversion canal. A few kilometers from Salmon River where the road crosses the creek that drains Paterson Lake I found the trestle. The creek valley is quite deep. The present road has a regular concrete surfaced bridge designed for 100,000+ lb logging trucks and just South (maybe 30meters) of the road bridge is the remains of the railway trestle. Just North, again about 30 meters, of the road bridge was a bridge to carry the concrete canal over the creek. The access road to the remains of the canal is blocked with a few large boulders. I walked around the boulders and a couple of them are speckled and blackish. They are flowerstone! Small flowers like lots of the rocks near Salmon Point and Oyster River.

A week later I went there again looking for the quarry where the flowerstone came from. I found two quarries where the flowerstone did not come from. I did find another trestle that is bigger than the other one a few kilometers past Salmon River. My next trip will take me further down Menzies Main, likely many kilometers, when I get around to it!

End of the canal at bridge to Bodil Lake

Trestle remains

For those in the club who include caves as part of ‘Rock Hounding’, I visited three different cave systems. One is the Upana caves near Gold River, about a hour and a half drive from Campbell River. There are on the road to Tahsis at Upana Lake. They are family friendly with marked trails and some board walks.

‘You are here’ is the parking lot right beside the Tahsis road.

The entrance to the Main Cave.

The other cave complex is near Port Alice. What sparked my interest is the names of the formations – Devil's Bath and Eternal Fountain.

A day use site located along the Alice Lake Loop, Devil's Bath is considered one of Canada's largest cenotes (flooded sinkhole) measuring 359m around and 44m deep. The cenote connects to the Benson River which is 200m to the northwest through a series of cave passages 80m below the water table.

This day use site has a viewing platform perched above the cenote which enables a great view into the dark waters below. Always use caution when traveling on industrial roads.

A day use site located along the Alice Lake Loop, the Eternal Fountain is a stream resurgence waterfall that flows into a swallet (a stream sinking into a separate cave below the waterfall). There is a short trail within this site that winds its way through a second growth forest with areas to view karst features such as dolines, swallets, disappearing and reappearing streams.

For your safety, please stay on the trails. Park at the Eternal Fountain sign and walk past the gate to the trail head.

These two sites are only about 20 kilometers, as the crow flies, from The Merry Widow minesite and other mines.

Quartz

Information here is selected and edited from Wikipedia

Quartz is a hard, crystalline mineral composed of silica (silicon dioxide). Only a chemist would call it silicon dioxide, the rest of us would call it a silicate. Quartz is the second most abundant mineral in Earth's continental crust, behind feldspar.[10]

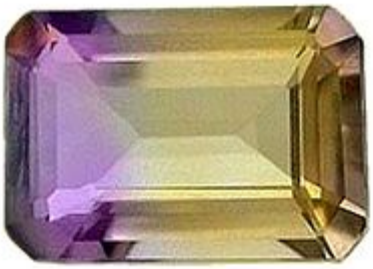
There are many different varieties of quartz, several of which are classified as gemstones.

Physical charactoristics:
Hardness – 7 or a bit less depending on impurities
Fracture – chonchoidal
Streak – white
Colour – from clear to the whole rainbow
Crystal habit – 6 sided
Specific gravity – 2.59 to 2.65
Melting point – over 1500 ^{o}C
Insoluble

Agate - variety of chalcedony characterized by either transparency or color patterns, such as multi-colored curved or angular banding. Opaque varieties are sometimes referred to as jasper.[

Amethyst - is a violet variety of quartz. Colour come from impurities of Iron and other trace elements.


amethyst


amatrine

Amatrine - a mixture of amethyst and citrine with zones of purple and yellow or orange.

Aventurine – a form of quartzite (hard metamorphic rock, originally pure quartz sandstone). Common color of aventurine is green, but it can also be orange, brown, yellow, blue, or grey.

aventurine

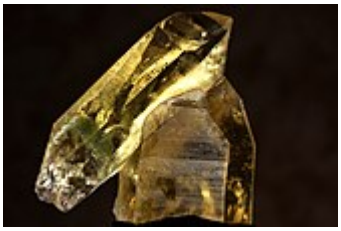
carnelian

Carnelian - color can vary greatly, ranging from pale orange to an intense almost-black coloration.

Chalcedony - standard chemical structure (based on the chemical structure of quartz) is SiO_2.. Composed of very fine intergrowths of quartz and moganite. Moganite has the same chemical composition as quartz, but a different crystal structure.[4]

Chalcedony has a waxy luster, and may be semitransparent or translucent. It can assume a wide range of colors, but those most commonly seen are white to gray, grayish-blue or a shade of brown ranging from pale to nearly black. The color of chalcedony sold commercially is often enhanced by dyeing or heating.[

Citrine - variety of quartz whose color ranges from pale yellow to brown due to a submicroscopic distribution of colloidal iron hydroxide impurities.[40] Natural citrines are rare; most commercial citrines are heat-treated amethysts or smoky quartzes.



citrine

jasper

Jasper - is an opaque,[3] impure variety of silica (quartz), usually red, yellow, brown or green in color; and rarely blue. The common red color is due to iron inclusions.

Onyx - Agate and onyx are both varieties of layered chalcedony that differ only in the form of the bands. Onyx has parallel bands, while agate has curved bands. The colors of its bands range from black to almost every color. (Onyx, as a descriptive term, has also been applied to parallel-banded varieties of alabaster, marble, calcite, obsidian, and opal).

onyx

prasiolite

Prasiolite - green variety of quartz.

Milky Quartz - the most common variety of crystalline quartz. The white color is caused by minute fluid inclusions of gas, liquid, or both, trapped during crystal formation, making it of little value for optical and quality gemstone applications.

Rose Quartz - type of quartz that exhibits a pale pink to rose red hue. The color is usually considered as due to trace amounts of titanium, iron, or manganese in the material.

Rutilated Quartz - variety of quartz which contains needle-like inclusions of rutile (composed of titanium dioxide (TiO_2).

two specimens of rutilated quartz

Smoky Quartz - brownish grey, translucent variety of quartz that ranges in clarity from almost complete transparency to an almost-opaque brownish-gray or black crystals.[6] The color of smoky quartz is produced when natural radiation, emitted from the surrounding rock, activates color centers around aluminum impurities within the crystalline quartz.

Tiger's Eye - a metamorphic rock with a golden to red-brown colour and a silky lustre. *Tiger iron* is an altered rock composed chiefly of tiger's eye, red jasper and black hematite. The undulating, contrasting bands of colour and lustre make for an attractive motif and it is mainly used for jewellery-making and ornamentation.

Serpentine deposits in the US states of Arizona and California can have chatoyant (cat's eye) bands of chrysotile, a form of asbestos, fibres.

unpolished

tiger iron