UPCOMING SHOWS
& Events

May 31-June 2	**EFMLS Convention & Show** **Sheraton Long Island** **110 Motor Pkwy** **Hauppauge, NY 11788**
July 27-28 10-5	**LIMAGS Show** **Mattituck High School**

For other Gem and Mineral shows:
http://www.amfed.org/EFMLS/calendar.htm

www.suffolkgem.com
P. O. Box 302
Bohemia, L.I., NY
11716

To promote cultural, educational, and scientific interest in mineralogy, and develop member's skills in lapidary arts and jewelry crafts

April 2013

THE CONGLOMERATE

The Monthly Newsletter of the Suffolk Gem & Mineral Club, Inc.

Monthly Club meetings held at the Bay Shore-Brightwaters Library, Montauk Highway, Brightwaters starting at 8:00pm.

Refreshments served at 7:30 pm.

CLUB OFFICERS

The Conglomerate Editor – Cheryl Neary
Club Webmaster – Kerry Dicker

President –	**Kerry Dicker**	**631-277-0994**	**Director - Elaine Casani**		**631-567-3342**
Vice President –	**Charles Runko (cell)**	**631-486-8903**	**Director – Martin Besso**		**631-666-8023**
Treasurer -	**Roberta Besso**	**631-666-8023**	**Director – Eileen Godwin**		**631-623-6862**
Secretary –	**Kerry Ann Hilliard**	**631-277-0994**	**Director –Cheryl Neary (cell)**		**516-449-5341**
Liaison –	**Charles Runko (cell)**	**631-486-8903**	***Historian – Kerry Ann Hilliard***		**631-277-0994**

Cell phones are to be turned off during all Club meetings.

More importantly, there should be no disturbances during any guest presentations.

Happy Birthday Wishes! May Your Year Be Filled with Hugs & Kisses!

Edna Randall

Betty Small

Diana McKay

Maria & Stephen Mastrorocco

Hal Mahoney

Tricia Tripi

Natalie Ruvolo

Picnic Time @ Hecksher State Park!

Saturday, July 20th t (Rain date: Sunday, July 21st)
Field 1@ 11:00am

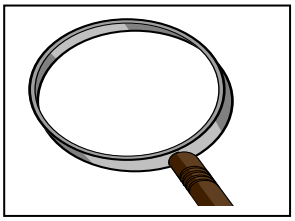
Plan on bringing chairs and a dish to share.
Notify Roberta with your choice of dish!

The next meeting of the EFMLS Joint Show is: Tuesday, April 23rd @ the Sheraton- Long Island @7:30pm

UPCOMING MEETINGS: 2013

Save the Dates!

April 15-Lecture
May 20-TBD
June 17-TBD



This Month's Meeting: 04/15/13

GUEST SPEAKER
JUDY ANN OLSEN
A PROFESSIONAL JEWELRY WRITER & GRADUATE OF THE GEMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA (GIA). SHE IS A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR TO LUXURY JEWELS, 24 MAGAZINE AND GEMSTONE GURU.COM
SHE WILL BE GIVING AN OVERVIEW OF GEMSTONES, THE GLOBAL GEM TRADE, AND DISCUSS THE IMPORTANCE OF FAIR TRADE GEMS.

Field Trips:

(LIMAGS)
Springfield Bus Trip: Saturday, August 10th. Cost $38.00/person. Members to be reimbursed by a To Be Determined amount day of the trip.
If interested please see Cheryl. A 50% nonrefundable deposit will be required to hold a seat for you on the bus.

(LIMAGS)
Poland Spring, Maine:August 30-Sept. 2, 2013
Cost $ 100.00/person /day
Includes Camp Lodging, meals and collecting.
Limit to 21 people.
Reserve Now!

Let the Adventures Begin!

Aventurine

Derived from the Italian word "a ventura" meaning "by chance", aventurine has mineral inclusions that give a shimmering or glistening effect. This effect is known as *aventurescence*.

Avenuturine is a form of microcrystalline quartz. It is characterized by its translucency and aventurescene.

Mineral inclusions, such as mica, hematite, pyrite or goethite create the sparkling or glistening effect when rotated or moved.

Aventurine is commonly green, but it may also be orange, brown, yellow, peach, blue or gray.

Fuchsite, a chrome-bearing variety of muscovite mica, is the common inclusion, producing a silvery green or blue sheen. The majority of green and green-blue aventurine is found in India in the vicinity of Mysore and Madras.

Hematite or goethite attributes to orange, brown colors found in aventurine.

Other varieties of color such as white, gray and orange specimens are found in Chile, Spain and Russia.

Aventurine is usually carved into beads, vases, bowls and figurines.

Photo from the website of:

Bernardine Fine Art (fine jewelry in gold and silver)

Cabachons of aventurine in a variety of colors- green, blue and peach.

Outside the Box!

A synopsis of last month's meeting

Thanks again to Kerry and Kerry Ann for the fun evening! Members shared the evening making a windchime utilizing agate slabs. The kits included the ring, fishline and agate slabs. Kits were available in either natural or dyed agate slabs.

Wax Carving for Jewelry: Demonstration by Boris Goynatsky

Saturday, April 20 2013, 11 AM
(Rain Date April 27)
Garvies Point Museum and Preserve
50 Barry Drive
Glen Cove NY 11542

Boris Goynatsky is a master and the creative force behind BG Art Jewelry Atelier, based in Manhattan. He designs and makes high quality, creative, original custom-made, hand crafted fine jewelry art pieces. His creations are not limited by the rules and boundaries of formal jewelry making tradition. Boris feels that creating jewelry through wax carving allows you to make pretty much whatever you want much easier, faster, cheaper and healthier compared to working with just metal.

Wax carving enables him to create unique sculptural wearable art jewelry. In 2009 Boris won the NICHE design award in Wearable Art category. In 2012 one of his wedding bands became a finalist in Bridal category of Jewelers Choice Award, with 5000 jewelry-store owners voting across the US.

Boris will describe and demonstrate the process of creating wax models for jewelry. He will introduce the tools that are used in this process. You will be shown how to create mirror image earrings and an entire ring from a single piece of wax.

Come on April 20 2013 at 11 AM: Visit with the Nassau Mineral Club for the demonstration of Wax Carving and watch a Master demonstrate his art.

Admission:

Garvies Point Museum is $3;
Nassau Mineral Club Members :Admission is free.

Roberta Besso submitted the article below. It is from Newsday, the Health & Science section (unknown date) in the column How Come? by Kathy Wollard

Petrified log: Is it wood or stone?
Q: How does ordinary wood turn into petrified wood, which feels like rock? – A reader

A petrified log may look like an ordinary wooden log, complete with growth rings and bark. But touch it and you'll realize that the log is like a model of the original, cast in rock. The stone log may also be streaked with vivid colors and glitter in the sun.

Think of a chunk of petrified wood as a fossil, like a dinosaur bone. Most wood ends up disappearing over time, decaying and disintegrating, burned up by fire, or eaten by insects or animals. But wood that has petrified escapes this fate, transforming into a rocky replica of itself.

For a chunk of wood to petrify, conditions must be just right. For example, a log floating down a shallow stream becomes trapped in volcanic ash or mud. The oxygen-free environment inside the muck helps preserve it. And over time the buried log's cellulose cells gradually lose their fluids.

Later, mineral-rich water from outside seeps into the mired wood's empty cells. When the intruding water itself evaporates, minerals remain behind. Silica, calcite and other minerals fill the wood's cellular nooks and crannies. As the minerals grow and harden over hundreds of thousands of years, the original log is replaced cell by cell by rock.

Petrified wood comes in a rainbow of colors. Iron, copper, manganese and other elements in water add reds, yellows, blues and greens. Crystals of quartz and other minerals make petrified wood glitter. In once-hollow logs large gemstone crystals such as amethyst or rose quartz may slowly grow, filling the space over million of years.

In 2005, researchers in Washington State announced that they had created petrified wood in a lab- in mere days. The scientists went to a lumberyard and bought some ordinary poplar and pine boards. They cut the wood into 1-cm (0.4-inch) blocks. The little cubes spent two days stewing in a caustic acid bath and another two soaking in a silica solution.

After the blocks dried, they were placed in a special furnace full of argon gas. (Argon, it turns out, works better than plain air at growing certain crystals.) The cubes were baked for two hours, at a toasty 2,552 degrees F.

Afterwards, the blocks, still enveloped in argon, were cooled to room temperature. The result? The silica had combined with carbon in the wood's cellulose fibers, creating a hard ceramic called silicon carbide. Presto: petrified wood. (picture from website Wikimedia)