Ogden Rock and Gem Club

Beehive Buzzer

August 2012 Volume 39 Issue

Issue Highlights...

New!

Club Notes: Please Read!

- Reminder...Time for club dues coming soon! Avoid the rush... Renew membership before Oct 1.
- Heads up: Nov meeting moved to Nov 29th due to Thanksgiving.
- Upcoming Multi-Club Field Trip to Floy Wash around 12-14 Oct. Details in September Buzzer.

It's August…Time for Our Annual Barbeque Picnic & Rock Sale!

August 23 — 6 pm

Sandridge Park, North Bowery

4400 South 2100 West, Roy, Utah

We are not doing potluck this year! Everything is provided by the club: The main meal, drinks, dessert, plates and utensils.

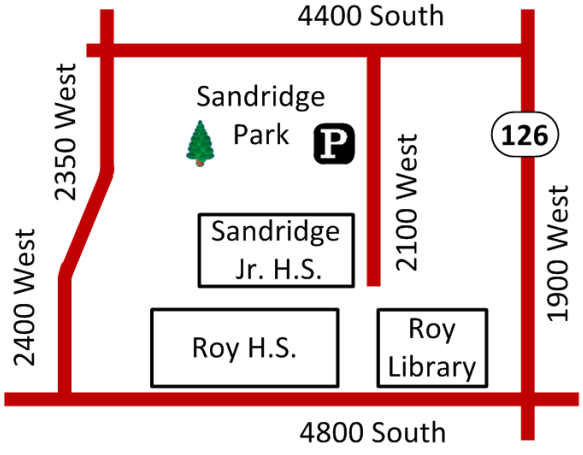
All you have to bring is your family and a large appetite!

The main course is pulled pork or beef brisket with four side dishes prepared by Holy Smoke BBQ & Grill of Layton.

Post Club Picnic Activity

A large collection of beautiful slabs was donated to the club and will be on sale. Here are a few examples.

Bring any of your rocks you would like to contribute to the sale. Proceeds go to the club.



President's Message

At the board meeting on August 7th we finished the planning for the Picnic at the end of the month. The topic was moved to Field Trips. Some of the board members have heard some complaints about field trips. I am in a quandary of thought. Ray Law though willing and knowledgeable is facing the physical challenges of ageing. Rodger Bush stepped up and with Rays direction led a number of trips the last year and a half. Rodger is also facing some problems.

WE NEED HELP!!! I have pitched the volunteerism theme several times without receiving any support. I know there is a wealth of knowledge out there. There are even some of us healthy enough to do the tent, trailer, or motor home. As most of you know I belong to several rock clubs. The most active field trip club that I know is the Magic Valley club from Twin Falls. In March of this year they posted a list of 15 field trips between March 13 and November 3 led by at 11 different people. I think this is the key.

I have only been chasing rocks for 6 years most of the places I know are the ones that someone else has taken me to. I know that gas prices are high and that many of you have other commitments but if 10 or 12 of us lead 1 trip it spreads the load. This year I have announced and led 2 trips granted they were a ways away but they were great. Not particularly well attended though.

Now is the time to plan for next year! So 12 of you pick a date and a place you want to go then email it to me, or one of the other board members. We'll post the list in the Buzzer. Who knows maybe someone else will follow along, you wouldn't mind would you?

Joe Kent, President

Club Meeting Minutes

July 26, 2012

New Meeting Place: Roy Library.

The meeting was brought to order around 7 PM by our club President, Joe Kent.

A few announcements were made, and then the presentation began:

Joe spent a few minutes talking about Gastroliths – Where they are found, what identifies them from other rocks around them, etc. Joe brought a few samples and passed them around the group.

The remainder of the meeting was taken by Denzel Hammer and his wife Elaine, who own the Artistic Jewelry and Lapidary Rock shop in Kaysville, Utah. He recently had an article published in the March issue of Rock and Gem magazine on Coprolite, and had a very nice slide show for us to view, and several samples for the club members to look at.

Meeting was a little sparse in numbers, but everyone seemed to enjoy the presentation.

Our next meeting will be the Club's Annual Picnic, held outside. This will be located at the Sandridge Park, North Bowery. This park is directly North of Roy High School. Easiest access route from the Main road in Roy (1900 West) is to go West on 4000 South, and look for the big park on the left hand side.

The Club Board is not sure yet if this dinner will be our normal "Pot Luck", or to have this one Catered. Details should be coming out shortly!!

If anyone has any suggestions, additions, or comments, please send them to me!

Thanks,

Dave Offret, Club Secretary.

How to Tell the Weather

First, go to your back door and look for the dog.

If the dog is at the door and he is wet, it's probably raining.

But if the dog is standing there really soaking wet, it is probably raining really hard.

If the dog's fur looks like it's been rubbed the wrong way, it's probably windy.

If the dog has snow on his back, it's probably snowing.

Of course, to be able to tell the weather like this, you have to leave the dog outside all the time, especially if you expect bad weather.

Signed the Cat

Board Meeting

August 7, 2012

Meeting was held at the Ogden Airport.and started at 7pm, conducted by our President, Joe Kent.

First item on the Agenda was a discussion and finalization of the details about our Club Summer Picnic.

It was decided that this year, the Club would provide the food for the Picnic. Holy Smokes BBQ in Layton was chosen for the Menu Items. The food will be picked up from Holy Smokes, and the Board members will do the serving. Various duties were assigned out among the Board members.

Ray Rutledge talked about the Club Picnic, and said that there had been a donation made to the club of an old collection, and there would be miscellaneous rocks for sale at the picnic.

Ray Law talked about an upcoming Field Trip on August 13th at the Woodwards Ranch.

Floy Wash trip is planned around the weekend of October 12 – 14. More details will be available later.

September and Octobers Club meeting will be on the Normal 4th Thursday of the month. November's meeting will be on the 5th Thursday, or the 29th, because of Thanksgiving. No meeting in December.

Discussion about possible future field trips. Various places were mentioned, including Milford, Beaver, Grouse Creek, and Wamsutter, Wyoming.

Dave Harris talked about his desire to start interviewing members of the club about their various talents and knowledge of rocks and rockwork, and to start writing these stories down in the Buzzer. The idea had unanimous Board support.

Joe, our Club President, will be out for a few weeks with shoulder surgery, starting on the 13th of August. Steve, the Vice President, will be out of town all of next week.

Meeting adjourned at aprox. 8:15 pm.

Dave Offret, Club Secretary.

"To succeed in life, you need three things:
A wishbone, a backbone and a funnybone."

Reba McEntire

On the Web

Petrified Wood in Days

By Phys.Org, January 25, 2005

"…Department of Energy lab converted wood to mineral, achieving in days what it takes nature millions of years to do..."

http://phys.org/news2801.html

Concerning the big rock orbiting earth:

Annular Solar Eclipse America 20th May 2012

In case you missed it…

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MtPd5JsEw9o

Smallest Fossil' Scanned by University of Manchester

By BBC, November 9, 2011

"An X-ray scan of Baltic amber at the University of Manchester has revealed what scientists have said is the 'smallest arthropod fossil ever'."

http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-manchester-15655567

Ask an Expert

Commercial rock saw cutting oil is now over $20 per gallon. Is there a cheaper alternative?

I use tractor hydraulic fluid. I bought it for $40 for five gallons at Ace Hardware. I have heard it as low as $30 for five gallons at O'Reilly Auto Parts. Walmart will even stock it occasionally.

It has a low flash point and provides very good lubrication. It is also easy to clean up with soap and water. I have had very good success with it.

Ray Law

August

23

Annual BBQ Picnic
Sandridge Park, Roy
6 pm

September

4

Board Meeting
Ogden Airport
7 pm

27

Monthly Club Meeting
Roy Library
7 pm

October

2

Board Meeting
Ogden Airport
7 pm

12-14

Multi-Club Field Trip
Floy Wash, Utah

25

Monthly Club Meeting
Roy Library
7 pm

November

6

Board Meeting
Ogden Airport
7 pm

Election Day
7 am – 8 pm

22

29

Monthly Club Meeting
Roy Library
7 pm

December

No Meetings

Show Dates

September

7-9—TOLEDO, OHIO: Annual show; Toledo Gem & Rockhound Club; Stranahan Theater Complex; 4645 Heatherdowns; Fri. 2-8, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 11-5; adults $4, seniors and students $3, children (under 12) free; dealers, club sales, finished and unfinished gems, jewelry, beads, minerals, equipment, tools, prize drawings, raffles, displays, lapidary demonstrations, beading, wire wrapping; contact Suzanne Shimatzki, 107 Florentine Dr., Holland, OH 43528, (419) 861-0147; e-mail: sshimatzki@gmail.com; Web site: www.rockyreader.com

21-23—SANDY, UTAH: Wholesale and retail show; Gem Faire Inc.; South Towne Expo Center; 9575 S. State St.; Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-5; adults $7 (weekend pass), children (11 and under) free; jewelry, gems, beads, crystals, silver, rocks, minerals, exhibitors, on-site jewelry repair; contact Yooy Nelson, (503) 252-8300; e-mail: info@gemfaire.com; Web site: www.gemfaire.com

8-16—DENVER, COLORADO: Denver Coliseum Show; Eons Expos; Denver Coliseum; 4600 Humboldt St.; Daily 9-6; free admission; 150 wholesale and retail dealers, fine minerals, fossils, meteorites, petrified wood, amber, articulated dinosaurs, museum exhibits, tent show begins Sept. 8, Coliseum show opens Sept. 12; contact Eons Expos, Christine Perner, (516) 818-1228; e-mail: christine@eons-expos.com; Web site: www.ColiseumShow.com

12-16—DENVER, COLORADO: Fall Colorado Mineral and Fossil Show; Martin Zinn Expositions LLC; Ramada Plaza Hotel (formerly Holiday Inn-Denver Central); 4849 Bannock St.; Daily 10-6, Sun. 10-5; free admission; 200 wholesale and retail dealers, free shuttle bus to Merchandise Mart; contact Martin Zinn Expositions, PO Box 665, Bernalillo, NM 87004-0665; e-mail: mzexpos@gmail.com; Web site: www.mzexpos.com

28-30—TOOLE, UTAH: Tooele Gem & Mineral Show, 400 N. 400 West St., Toole, UT; contact Craig McKee, (435) 884-6059

October

6—MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO: Annual show; Eureka Rock & Gem Club; Senior Citizen Center; 1000 N. 3rd E.; Sat. 9-4; free admission; contact Roger Beck, (208) 587-9374; e-mail: westbeck@earthlink.net

12-14—MOAB, UTAH: Annual show; Moab Points & Pebbles Club; Old Spanish Trail Arena; 3641 S. Hwy. 191; Fri. 10-7, Sat. 10-7, Sun. 10-4; free admission; dealers, field trips, demonstrations, displays; contact Jerry Hansen, PO Box 1459, Moab, UT 84532; e-mail: moabrockclub@live.com

Check http://www.rockngem.com/show-dates-display/?ShowState=ALL for other shows throughout the country.

It's amazing how grandparents seem so young once you become one.

Particles of Beauty

Dr. Gary Greenbergs's Incredible Sand Art

By Dave Harris

Maui Sand Grains from Makena Point, Maui, Hawaii

One of things that I do as editor is scour the web for interesting content. Recently, I came across some fascinating photos of sand particles. The particles are magnified 250 times and are of many different shapes and colors. They look like specimens I would pick up on a rock field trip. It makes sense. What is sand but tiny pieces of rock that have been broken off and worn away.

These photos were created by Dr. Gary Greenberg, a biomedical research scientist with experience in photography and filmmaking. He graciously gave me permission to include a few of the pictures in our newsletter, but you need to go to his photo gallery for the complete experience. If you love rocks, you will not want to miss it.

The website is http://www.sandgrains.com/ but you may want to go directly to the gallery of sand: http://www.sandgrains.com/Sand-Grains-Gallery.html

Using special microscopes, he has created a spectacular world of color and texture – as spectacular as anything we can see with our naked eye. For a guy who loves collecting pretty rocks, my perception of sand has forever changed.

See Also:

Beauty in every grain: For the first time remarkable photographs reveal hidden charms of ordinary SAND
By The Daily Mail July 5, 2011
http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2011471/Pictures-sand-Close-photographs-reveal-incredible-beauty.html

A Grain of Sand-By Dr. Gary Greenberg – Sandgrains.com (1:35)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M2_eKX9iVME

It is worth the time to view the other photos besides the sand grains in his photo gallery. They are just as fascinating.

Photos used with permission

Hawaiian Sand Grains Arrangement

Singing Sand

Source: Wikipedia

Singing Sand Dune in Altyn Emel national Park, Almaty Province, Kazakhstan

Singing sand, whistling sand or barking sand is sand that produces sound. The sound emission may be caused by wind passing over dunes or by walking on the sand.

Certain conditions have to come together to create singing sand:

1. The sand grains have to be round and between 0.1 and 0.5 mm in diameter.
2. The sand has to contain silica.
3. The sand needs to be at a certain humidity.

The most common frequency emitted seems to be close to 450 Hz.

There are various theories about the singing sand mechanism. It has been proposed that the sound frequency is controlled by the shear rate. Others have suggested that the frequency of vibration is related to the thickness of the dry surface layer of sand. The sound waves bounce back and forth between the surface of the dune and the surface of the moist layer, creating a resonance that increases the sound's volume. The noise may be generated by friction between the grains or by the compression of air between them.[1]

Other sounds that can be emitted by sand have been described as "roaring" or "booming".

The particular note produced by the dune, between 60 and 105 hertz, is controlled by the rate of collision in the shear band separating the avalanche from the static part of the dune. For spontaneous avalanches, the frequency is controlled by gravity and by the size of the sand grains.

In dunes

Listen to Singing Sand Dunes (0:29):

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CnYeeYmT4tI

Singing sand dunes, an example of the phenomenon of singing sand, produce a sound described as roaring, booming, squeaking, or the "Song of Dunes". This is a natural sound phenomenon of up to 105 decibels, lasting as long as several minutes, that occurs in about 35 desert locations around the world. The sound is similar to a loud, low-pitch, rumble, and it emanates from the crescent-shaped dunes, or barchans. The sound emission accompanies a slumping or avalanching movement of the sand, usually triggered by wind passing over the dune or by someone walking near the crest.

Sand blowing off a crest in the Kelso Dunes of the Mojave Desert, California

Examples of singing sand dunes include California's Kelso Duns and Eureka Dunes**;** Sugar Sand Beaches and Warren Dunes in southwestern Michigan; Sand Mountain in Nevada; the Booming Dunes in the Namib Desert, Africa; Porth Oer (also known as Whistling Sands) near Aberdaron in Wales; Indiana Dunes in Indiana; Barking Sands in Hawaii; Mingsha Shan in Dunhuang, China; Singing Beach in Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts; near the Al Udeid Air Base west of Doha, Qatar; and Gebel Naqous, near el Tor, South Sinai, Egypt.

Continued on next page

On the beach

Listen to Singing Sand on the Beach:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-UPvzmkK15c

Singing Sands Beach PEI
Prince Edward Island, Canada (0:43)

On some beaches around the world, dry sand will make a singing, squeaking, whistling, or barking sound if a person scuffs or shuffles their feet with sufficient force.[2] [3] The phenomenon is not completely understood scientifically, but it has been found that quartz sand will do this if the grains are very well-rounded and highly spherical.[4] It is believed by some that the sand grains must be of similar size, so the sand must be well sorted by the actions of wind and waves, and that the grains should be close to spherical and have dust-, pollution-, and organic-matter-free surfaces. The "singing" sound is then believed to be produced by shear as each layer of sand grains slides over the layer beneath it. The similarity in size, the uniformity, and the cleanness mean that grains move up and down in unison over the layer of grains below them. Even small amounts of pollution on the sand grains reduces the friction enough to silence the sand.[3]

Others believe that the sound is produced by the friction of grain against grain that have been coated with dried salt, in a way that is analogous to the way that the rosin on the bow produces sounds from a violin string. It has also been speculated that thin layers of gas trapped and released between the grains act as "percussive cushions" capable of vibration, and so produce the tones heard.[5]

Not all sands sing, whistle or bark alike. The sounds heard have a wide frequency range that can be different for each patch of sand. Fine sands, where individual grains are barely visible to the naked eye, produce only a poor, weak sounding bark. Medium-sized grains can emit a range of sounds, from a faint squeak or a high-pitched sound, to the best and loudest barks when scuffed enthusiastically.[3]

Water also influences the effect. Wet sands are usually silent because the grains stick together instead of sliding past each other, but small amounts of water can actually raise the pitch of the sounds produced. The most common part of the beach on which to hear singing sand is the dry upper beach above the normal high tide line, but singing has been reported on the lower beach near the low tide line as well.[3]

Singing sand has been reported on thirty-three beaches in the British Isles[6] including in the North of Wales, on the little island of Eigg in the Scottish Hebrides and at a number of beaches along the Atlantic Coast; at Souris, on the eastern tip of Prince Edward Island, [4] in Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts, [2], as well as in the fresh water of Lake Superior[7] and in other places.

References

1. "Shifting theories of singing sand", *New Scientist*, 31 May 1973,
2. Knox Beckius, Kim. "Squeak Your Feet on the Singing Beach". *The 10 Most Memorable Things To Do on the Massachusetts North Shore*. about.com: New England Travel.
3. Pilkey, Orrin H.. "EXPLORING THE SAND". *Coastal care*. Santa Aguila Foundation.
4. Izon, Lucy. "The Sands 'Sing' on Prince Edward Island". CANADA COOL.
5. Lencek, Lena; Gideon Bosker (1998). "No Man and the Sea". *The Beach: The History of Paradise on Earth*. The New York Times.
6. DOI:10.1111/j.1365-3091.1973.tb02049.x.
7. US National Park Service. "Stocton Island Fact Sheet".

See Also:

Expanded Example of Singing Sand Dunes:

A Sonic Phenomenon in the Eureka Sand Dunes of Death Valley Have Mystified Scientists for Decades

by National Geographic (5:13)

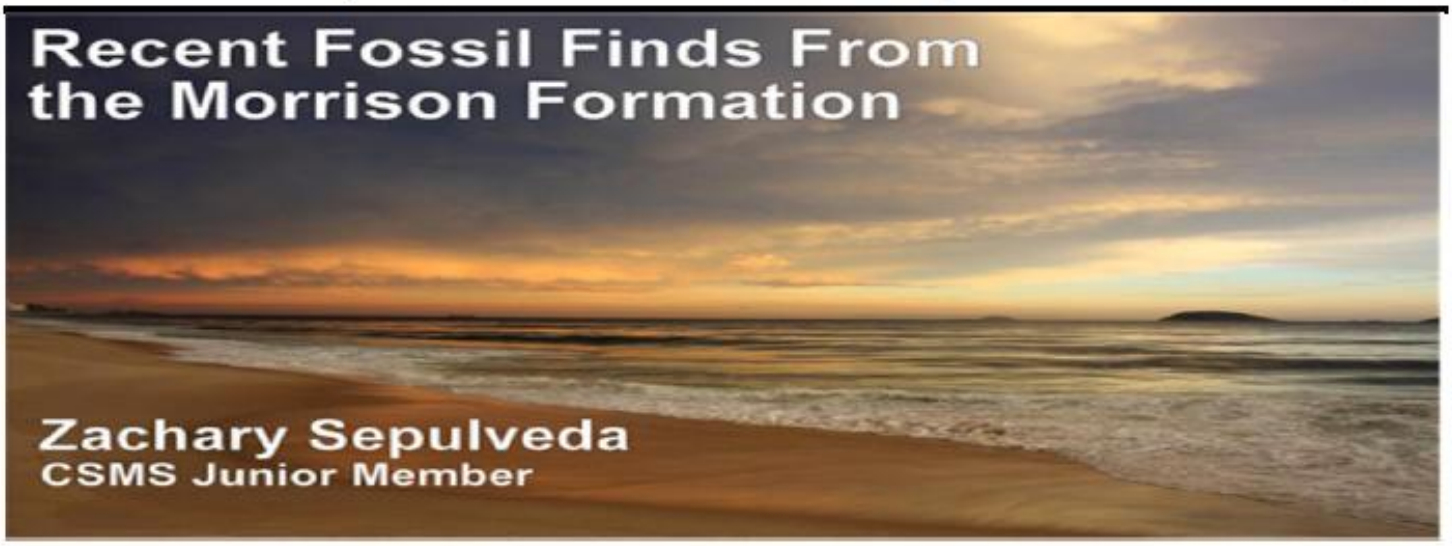
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4mbypyJjqhk

What Microscopic Investigations Reveal About Samples of Sand (4:28)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r5IB4xgMQAQ&feature=g-logo-rec

Words of Wisdom by Albert Einstein

"The most beautiful thing we can experience is the mysterious. It is the source of all true art and all science. He to whom this emotion is a stranger, who can no longer pause to wonder and stand rapt in awe, is as good as dead: his eyes are closed."



The subject matter of this short essay is a rare, agatized snail fossil from the Jurassic Period that was found in the Morrison Formation, and a dinosaur bone of an unknown species, also from the Morrison. Both specimens are from Colorado. The Morrison Formation is a sequence of sedimentary rocks that contains many Late Jurassic fossils. Iconic dinosaurs such as *Allosaurus fragilis, Diplodocus longus, and Brachiosaurus altithorax* have been found in this layer of Jurassic sediment.

The aquatic gastropod (Figure 1) is about 165 million years old, and is assigned to the Valvatidae, a taxonomic family of small, fresh water gastropods known as the valve snails. These have an Operculum ("The gastropoda"). The operculum is like a trapdoor attached to the upper surface of the foot and closes the opening of the shell when the soft parts of the snail are retracted inside. The snail is assigned to the species *Valvata scabrida* ("Humboldt State University," 2002). This snail lived in a Jurassic freshwater pond or lake.

The dinosaur bone (Figure 2) is from an unknown species, and yields clue as to where the dinosaur died. The dimensions of the gastropod fossil and dinosaur bone are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: The dimensions of the fossils

Fossil	Length	Width	Height
Valvata scabrida	43.18 mm	22.86 mm	45.72 mm
Dinosaur Bone	~ 145 mm	~ 43 mm	~ 40 mm

As shown in Figure 1, the gastropod shells are replaced by agate, in a process known as agatization, which also occurs in other types of fossils. Agate is a beautiful material that is often used in jewelry.

The dinosaur bone has not been identified or dated, as of the writing of this paper, but it appears to be a fragment of a large bone, and it is attached to an extremely fine-grained

sandstone, which may give clues about how the bone was preserved. The dinosaur bone is shown in Figure 2. Agate has formed within the Haversian canals and can be seen at either end of the fossil bone. Haversian canals are the tiny, interconnecting, longitudinal channels in bone tissue through which blood vessels, nerve fibers, and lymphatic vessels pass.

Overall, these are two magnificent fossils and fascinating finds that help us reconstruct ancient worlds that have long since passed into deep time.

References Cited:

The gastropoda (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu/taxa/inverts/mollusca/gastropoda.php

Humboldt State University Natural History Museum: Jurassic Period. (2002, October 15). Retrieved from http://www.humboldt.edu/natmus/Case_indexes/Case_jpgs/Jurassic.web/

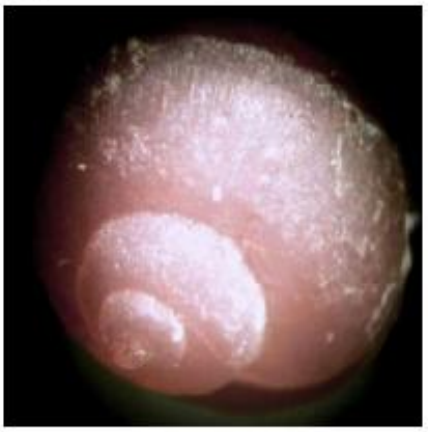


Figure 1: Photomicrograph of a *Valvata scabrida*. Gastropods are characterized by the possession of a single (often coiled) shell. Photo © 2012 by S. Veatch

Figure 2: The unidentified dinosaur bone. Photo © 2012 by S. Veatch

Source: *Rocky Mountain Federation News* August 2012

Fascinating Facts about Silver

Although silver was discovered later than gold and copper, it has been known and used by humankind since prehistoric times. Heredotus, the Greek historian, knew of silver used to make coins and beads, exploited from the river sands of the Pactolus in Lydia. The Chinese wrote of silver metals in 2500 BC. In the earliest prehistoric strata at the site of Troy, considerable deposits of silver and gold treasure have been extracted. Among the artifacts, silver bracelets and gold earrings, ornaments placed in a silver cup and more than 8000 beads were buried in the ancient city 2000 years before Christ. The most ancient silver miners of importance were in Asia Minor and on islands in the Aegean Sea. The Romans obtained most of their silver from Spain until supplies be-came scarce during the Middle Ages. After the discovery of the Americas in 1492, Mexico became the largest silver producing country in the world. Canada and the United States also produce significant amounts of silver. Silver is a lustrous white metal widely distributed in nature. In ores, it is commonly associated with gold, lead, and copper.

Much of the world's silver is obtained as a byproduct of smelting these other metals. Hornsilver (AgCl) is found in the oxidized portions of ore which lies near the surface. Small amounts of silver in the oxidation zone form as the more complex compounds erode and weather. At deeper levels silver occurs as sulfides, arsenides and antirnonides (compounds of silver with sulfur, arsenic, and antimony). In these deposits, formation is the result of deposition from primary hydro-thermal solutions. Argentite occurs in low temperature hydrothermal veins in association with other silver minerals or sometimes in the cementation of lead and zinc deposits.

When found in a metallic state, it is called native silver. Native silver usually occurs in dentritic and wire-like forms which are aggregates of minute crystals. Silver may also occur in thin sheets or in large masses. In Kongsberg, Norway, magnificent crystalline wire specimens occur in association with sulfides, calcite, barite, fluorite, and quartz. The world's largest specimen of massive silver was mined in Aspen Colorado, and weighs in at 844 pounds. On the Keweenaw Peninsula of Michigan, small amounts can be found in association with native copper. In Mexico, the Guanajuato Mine has been in operation since the year 1500 AD. During that time, more than 5000 billion kilos of silver have been mined.

About ¾ of the world's silver production is used for monetary purposes, either as coins or as bullion that governments hold to redeem paper currency. The leading industrial use of silver is for the manufacture of tableware and jewelry. The second largest consumer is the photographic industry. When compounded with bromide or chlorine, silver forms salts which register light and shade on photographs. Silver has the highest thermal and electrical conductivity of any substance, making it ideal for use in electronic equipment. Silver is second only to gold in malleability. One ounce of silver can be drawn into wire 30 miles long. A silver leaf can be beaten to a thickness of 1/100,000 of an inch.

From *The Quarry*, 4/12 via *Golden Spike News*, 12/99 via *Rock Rustler News*, 2/12, via *THE ROCKCOLLECTOR - Newsletter for the Rochester Lapidary Society* March, 2012
Via *Rocky Reader* May 2012

! FUN DAY !

GOLDEN SPIKE GEM & MINERAL SOCIETY

In partnership with the Depue Family and their company

DIAMOND PACIFIC
TOOL CORPORATION

ANNOUNCE

! FUN DAY !

WHEREIN . . .

DIAMOND PACIFIC WILL PROVIDE A WIDE ASSORTMENT OF LAPIDARY EQUIPMENT FOR US TO *PLAY WITH*

PLACE: WEBER COUNTY SHERIFF MOUNTED POSSE CENTER
ADDRESS: 808 N Highway 89
Driveway is on the north side of 808 N Highway 89.
There is a green sign by the entrance that says
WEBER COUNTY SHERIFF MOUNTED POSSE

DATE: SATURDAY & SUNDAY - AUGUST 25TH & 26TH, 2012

TIME: 9:00 AM UNTIL . . . 4 OR 5 . . .
OR WHENEVER WE GET TIRED OF PLAYING
IN ADDITION
WE ARE ENCOURAGED TO BRING ROUGH & SLABS OF MATERIAL SO THAT WE CAN TRADE AND/OR BARTER WITH EACH OTHER
- OR -
TRADE WITH DIAMOND PACIFIC WHO WILL ALSO BRING A VARIETY OF THEIR MATERIALS

IF YOU PLAN ON ATTENDING
PLEASE CONTACT:
RICHARD GABEL 801-479-1248 gabelr@digis.net -or-
TOM BURCHARD 801-791-2828 Roxhund@aol.com

THERE IS A FINITE AMOUNT OF SPACE

Beehive Rock and Gem Club

Officers & Club Information

2012 Board of Directors

Officers

President	Joe Kent	801-771-8184
Vice President	Steve Smith	801-731-4216
Secretary	Dave Offret	801-791-6081
Treasurer	David Law	801-731-4255

Activity Committee and Chairpersons

Field Trip Leader	Open	
Assistant	Open	
Program	Ray Rutledge	801-732-8331
Door Prize	Jim Alexander	801-399-0785
Hospitality	Linda Pilcher	801-392-7620
Communications	Kay Berry	801-825-6261
Membership	David Law	801-644-4931
Mini-show	Alice Crittenden	801-547-7781
Safety	Lynn Hayes	435-723-2216
Publicity	Mark Acker	801-475-4705
Buzzer Editor	Dave Harris	801-737-1266
Associate	Leora Alexander	801-399-0785
Calling Committee	Sherm & Ricky Thompson	435-760-1362

Federation Representatives

Rocky Mountain Federation Delegate	Joe Kent
Utah Federation Delegate	Open
Public Land Advisory Committee	Jim Alexander

Club Affiliations

The Beehive Rock & Gem Club began in April of 1970 and is a member of the following:

Utah Federation of Mineralogical Societies
Rocky Mountain Federation of Mineralogical Societies
American Federation of Mineralogical Societies
Scribe

Advertising Rates:

For sale ads are permitted for members at no charge. Business advertisements will be charged at the rate of $5.00 for ¼ page or 15 cents per word for less than ¼ page.

General Objectives of the Club

The purpose of our club is to stimulate interest in the collection of rocks, minerals, gem materials, and legal fossils. To discuss and impart our knowledge of the different phases of collecting, cutting, polishing and displaying them. Also to organize educational meetings, field trips and similar events while enjoying and protecting our natural resources.

Membership Dues

Yearly membership dues are for adult members are

Single	$11
Couple or Family	$16
Junior (Under 18 not part of family membership)	$5

Dues are due October 1 of each year.

Meetings

General club meetings are held at 7 pm on the fourth Thursday of each month in the auditorium at the Weber County Library Southwest Branch located at 1950 W 4800 S, Roy, Utah.

All visitors are welcome!

Board Meetings are held at 7 pm on the first Tuesday of each month in the lobby of the Ogden Airport Terminal Building.

Newletter

The Beehive Buzzer is the official newsletter of Ogden Beehive Rock and Gem Club and is published twelve times per year. Please send submissions and exchange bulletins to beehivebuzzer@gmail.com.