

Beehive Buzzer

May 2015 Volume 43 Issue 5



Beehive Rock & Gem Club Meeting Program

Golden Hours Senior Center, 650 East 25th St., Ogden, UT
Tuesday, May 26, 2015 — 7:00 PM



The May meeting will be an interesting program put on by **Ron Proctor**; *Director of Animation at the Clark Planetarium* located in Salt Lake City. He has entitled his presentation as **“Space Rocks”**. He has noted that initially all the rocks were at one time “space rocks”.

- At our meeting I would encourage member to bring some of their best “finds”/ beauties from their just completed field trip to the Oregon/Idaho border area.

**We invite everyone to attend this presentation –all are welcome.

“Rocky” Ray, Program Chairman

2015 Beehive Rock & Gem Club Field Trip Tentative Schedule

May 22-25 – Graveyard Point Field Trip - Memorial Day Weekend

June 20 - Club Trip

July 11 - Club Trip

July 17-19 - Rocky Mountain Federation Show in Cody, Wyoming!

August 8 - Club Trip

Sept - Club Trip - Big Fall trip to Floy/Henry/Yellow Cat area?

October 10 - Club Trip - Moab Gem show and Floy Wash weekend!

Calendar

May

16

Armed Forces Day

22-25

Field Trip TBD

25

Memorial Day

26

Monthly Club Meeting
Golden Hours Center
7 pm

June

4

Board Meeting
Golden Hours Center
7 pm

14

Flag Day

20

Field Trip TBD

21

Father's Day

23

Monthly Club Meeting
Golden Hours Center
7 pm

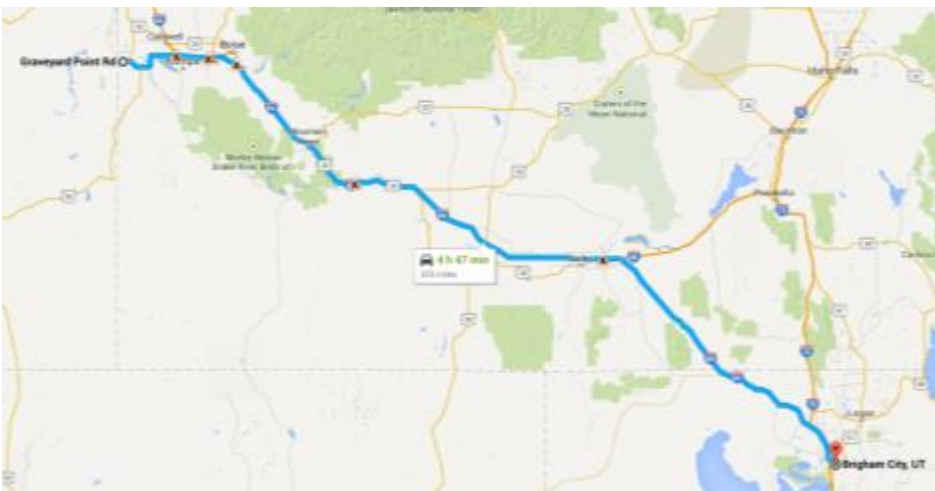
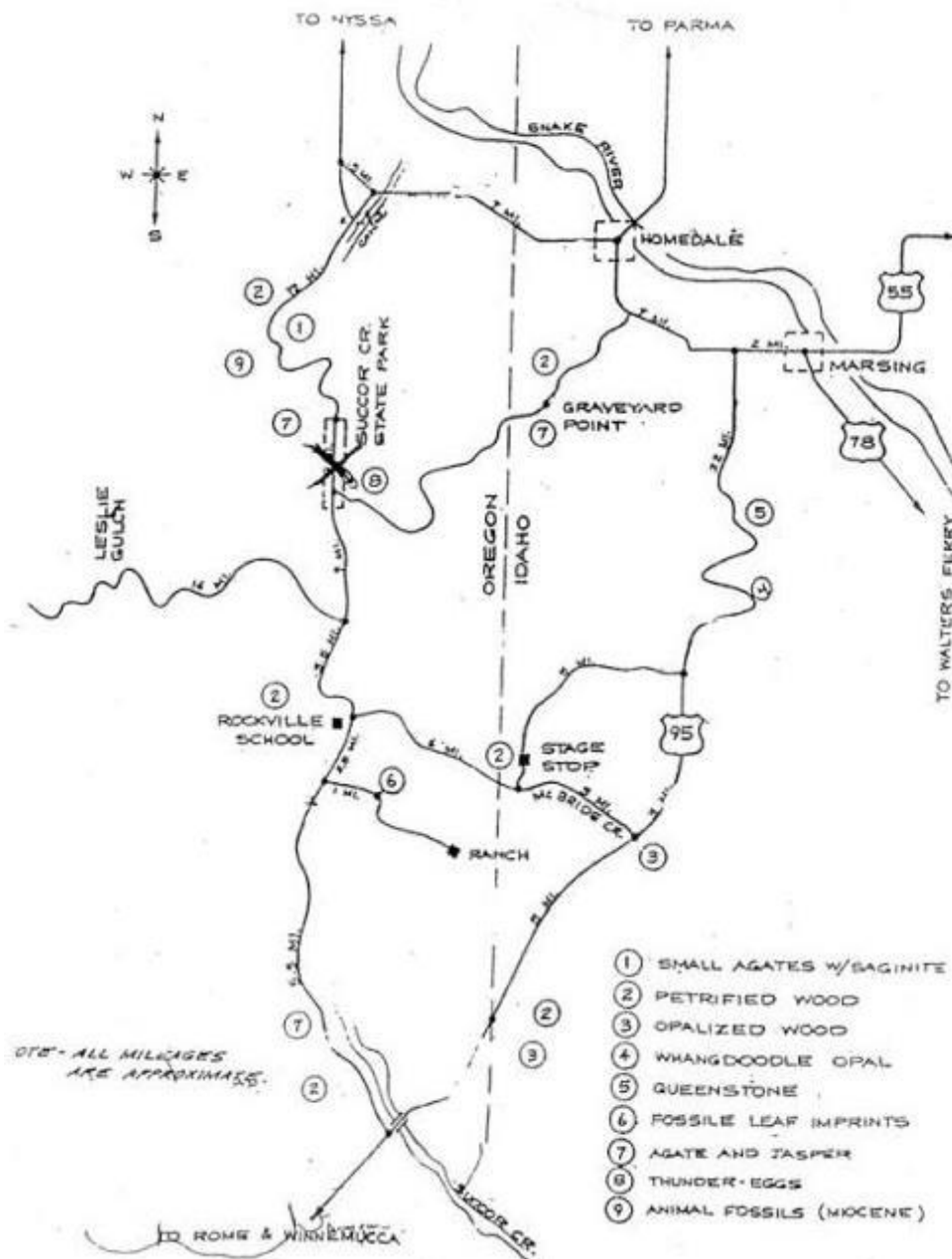








Photos by Dave Offret & Dave Harris



Graveyard Point Field Trip

Friday, May 22 to Monday to May 25

Meet Friday morning at 7 at the rest area just before the Brigham City exit. We will then meet fellow Beehive Club members Terry & Julie Folks at the Flying J Truck Stop, Exit 173, just north of the freeway, at about 10 am. in Twin Falls, ID. They have graciously offered to be our tour guides and show us the most interesting sites.

It is about a 2.5-hour drive from Brigham City to Twin Falls and then about 3 hours from there to Graveyard Point. We will probably get there sometime between 1-2 pm.

For those who can't make the caravan on Friday morning and need to travel latter in the day, someone can meet you at the ION/Gem Stop Truck Plaza at 5556 Buntrock Road, in Marsing, ID early Saturday morning. The truck stop is at the intersection of Hwy 95, Hwy 55, and Buntrock Road. It is a 5-hour drive from Ogden to Marsing so you will have to find a place to stay Friday night. It is about another 30 minutes from Marsing to where the main group will be camping. Let me know if you plan on meeting at the truck stop on Saturday morning so we can set and time and make sure someone meets you.

We will be collecting saginite, petrified wood, opal, plume agate, graveyard point agate, blue agate, and much more. There are collecting sites in Idaho and also across the border in Oregon. MOST of the GOOD sites will be seen on Saturday, because of those who need to leave on Monday.

Some have mentioned they are coming up later and some are leaving for home Saturday night. In any case, let me know your plans.

I have heard great things about this area so I don't think you want to miss it. It is going to be a great trip!

If you are planning on going or have any questions, give me a call at (801) 791-6081 or email me at happyhunting4rocks@gmail.com.

Dave Offret
Field Trip Leader

In Honor of Our Troops on Armed Forces Day (May 16)....

"Our bombs are smarter than the average high school student. At least they can find Kuwait."

A. Whitney Brown

After a hard day of drilling, the drill sergeant let the troops go. "All right, you idiots, report to the mess hall."

Everybody walked away, sweating and their heads down, thankful for the end of the hard day. Only one private remained. He looked at the officer and sincerely said, "Boy, there sure were a lot of them, huh, sarge."



Due to Budget Cuts

Our army physical-training program requires us to run two miles every other day in platoon formation. Being somewhat older than the other soldiers, I have trouble running faster than a ten-minute mile. During a recent run, I was finding it difficult to complete the two miles without stopping, so I raised my hands high above my head to expand my diaphragm and gain my second wind. Suddenly I heard a voice from behind me say, "Forget it, sergeant, we don't take prisoners."



New Stealth Aircraft

One reason the Military Services have trouble operating jointly is that they don't speak the same language. For example, if you told Navy personnel to "secure a building," they would turn off the lights and lock the doors. The Army would occupy the building so no one could enter. Marines would assault the building, capture it, and defend it with suppressive fire and close combat. The

Air Force, on the other hand, would take out a three-year lease with an option to buy.

Recruits got a shock when their Air Force basic-training instructor turned out to be an attractive female sergeant. Her assistant, however, was a burly, hawk-nosed veteran whose glare could freeze water. At the end of training, the attractive instructor congratulated the recruits and said that if there was anything she could do for us, just ask. From the back, a voice called out, "How about a kiss from the sergeant?" "Sure," she replied, raising her hand to quell the laughter. "But I'll let my assistant take care of it!"



Our Humor Page

"Well," snarled the tough old sergeant to the bewildered private. "I suppose after you get discharged from the Army, you'll just be waiting for me to die so you can come and spit on my grave." "Not me, Serge!" the private replied. "Once I get out of the Army, I'm never going to stand in line again!"



During a simulated attack, the troops have to defend themselves against an imaginary enemy, as the sergeant calls it. Bawling out orders, he notices that one recruit shows little response. "You there," the sergeant shouts, "the imaginary enemy is advancing, and you are caught in the crossfire. Action!" The recruit takes two steps to one side. "What

are you doing, man?" Yells the sergeant, purple with fury. "I'm taking shelter behind an imaginary tree, Sergeant," answers the recruit calmly.



Bomb Squad Humor

The drill sergeant making his morning announcements to a group of newcomers in a training camp, stated: "Today, gentlemen, I have some good news and some bad news. First, the good news Private Peters will be setting the pace on our morning run." With this the platoon was overjoyed, as Private Peters was overweight and terribly slow. But then the drill sergeant finished his statement: "Now for the bad news. Private Peters will be driving a truck."

A famous scientist developed a formula to bring statues to life. He went to a local park to try it out on a statue of Gen. Ulysses Grant. After application, Gen Grant began to move and soon was completely alive. The scientist asked, "What's the first thing you'll do, General?" The general answered while drawing his pistol "I'm going to kill about a million damn pigeons!"

During training exercises, the Lieutenant driving down a muddy back road encountered another car stuck in the mud with a red-faced colonel at the wheel.

"Your jeep stuck, sir?" asked the Lieutenant as he pulled alongside. "Nope," replied the Colonel, coming over and handing him the keys, "Yours is."



Sand

Source: Rocky Trails, April 2015

The following pages focus on sand because a calendar picture reminded me of a visit to White Sand Dunes National Monument. Despite warm spring temperatures, the sense was of being surrounded by snow. Pictures cannot dispel this effect. There are wonderful sands in the world. Explore them with assistance from the web, particularly Geology.com (<http://geology.com/stories/13/sand/>).

Sand is a term used to denote particle size rather than a type of material. Sand is a loose, granular material with particles that range in diameter between 1/16 millimeter and 2 millimeters. Where sand accumulates in large quantities, it can be lithified into a sedimentary rock known as sandstone.



White Sand

Rising from the heart of the Tularosa Basin is one of the world's great natural wonders - the glistening white sands of New Mexico. Great wave-like dunes of gypsum sand have engulfed 275 square miles of desert, creating the world's largest gypsum dunefield.



Some types of sand are highly unusual such as the selenite gypsum sand from White Sands National Monument, New Mexico. Gypsum is rarely found as a sand because it can be dissolved by water. At White Sands National Monument, a windy, arid climate and a large local supply of gypsum have produced extensive dunes.



Sand sample from Hawaii (Papakolea Beach, following page). Green is olivine (some olivine grains are darker due to weathering). White grains are coral fragments. Gray grains are pieces of basaltic rock. Orange grain on the left is a foraminifer. The width of the view is 1 cm.



Green Sand

Papakōlea Beach is located on the southern tip of Hawaii's Big Island. The sand here is made of tiny olivine crystals from the surrounding lava rocks that are trapped in the 49,000-year-old Pu'u Mahana cinder cone by the waters of Mahana Bay. The density of the olivine crystals keeps them from being washed away by the tide,...



*A closer look to the Pfeiffer Beach sand.
Pink mineral is garnet. Width of view 8 mm.*

Purple Sand

At the northern coastline of Pfeiffer Beach, Big Sur, CA, patches of violet and deep-purple sand can be found. The source is large deposits of quartz and manganese garnet originating in the nearby hills that is washed down the creek to its final resting place along the Pacific. The purple sand is more likely to be seen after storms during the winter. A number of sharp purple rocks offshore also contribute to the beach's rare coloration.



A Glass Beach

What was once the town dump is now a treasure that sparkles in the northern California sunlight: Glass Beach. Until the late 1960s, Ft. Bragg residents would hurl their garbage from the overlooking cliff into the sea. But decades of wave action tumbled the old car taillights, perfume bottles, six-packs of beer, and other refuse, transforming it into tiny, translucent, smooth-edged pebbles of every imaginable color and shape. This beach has the highest concentration of sea glass in the world. Collecting is off-limits, as Glass Beach lies within the protected MacKerricher State Park.



A Glass Beach tidal pool.



Red Sand

Santorini's Red Beach in Greece (also called Kokkini Beach) is set at the base of giant red cliffs overlooking the Mediterranean. The colorful red sand is a result of the surrounding iron-rich black and red lava rocks left over from the ancient volcanic activity of Thira, the impressive volcano that erupted and essentially shaped Santorini in 1450 B.C. The sand is coarse and heats up under the warm Mediterranean sun.



Returning to White Sand

Crescent Beach is located on Siesta Key, a barrier island just off the coast of Sarasota, FL. The sand is 99 percent pure quartz, which has traveled down Florida's rivers from the Appalachian Mountains. Composed of grains of fine texture, it feels like one is walking through powdered sugar and, because of its unique quartz makeup, it will never heat up regardless of the sun's intensity. There may be one beach with whiter sand: Hyams Beach in Australia is now listed in the Guinness Book of World Records as having the whitest sand in the world.





Pink Sand

Pink Sand Beach, Harbour Island, Eleuthera, Bahamas, is a three-and-a-half-mile-long beach that gets its hue from thousands of broken coral pieces, shells, and calcium carbonate materials left behind by foraminifera (tiny marine creatures with red and pink shells) that live in the coral reefs that surround the beach.



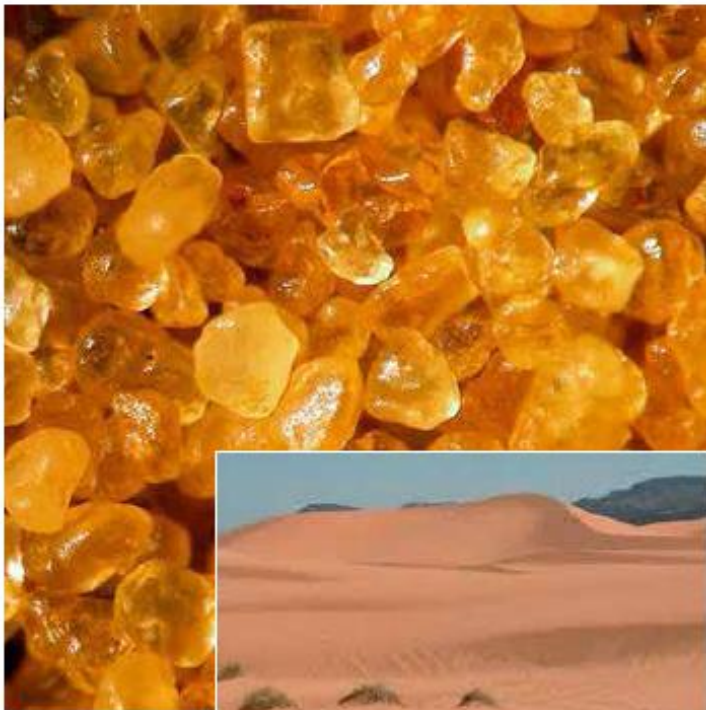
Some of the beaches of Bermuda have a light pink color caused by fragments of pink coral in the sand. The sand also contains fragments of mollusks, forams and other organisms. This is a good example of an organic sand. This image represents a 20 millimeter x 20 millimeter view. Photograph by Siim Sepp.



Ooid Sand - Joulter's Cay, The Bahamas

Ooids are small rounded sediment particles that form from the concentric precipitation of calcium carbonate around a nucleus. The nucleus can be a sand grain, a shell fragment, a piece of coral or other material. Ooids are usually sand size (0.1 to 2.0 millimeters in diameter). When they accumulate in large numbers and are lithified into a rock, the rock is known as oolitic limestone or simply "oolite." In rare locations, ooids can be composed of iron oxide or phosphate materials. Public domain photo by Mark A. Wilson.

This is an oolitic heart Rick made for me after our collecting trip to Buchanan and the Malheur/Steens Mountain/Frenchglen area south of Burns, OR. We didn't find the much-talked-about rattlesnakes, but Dave Wester did on a subsequent visit. Some of the grains, indeed, exhibit the kernel around which the ooid formed.



Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park, Utah

These are quartz grains eroded from outcrops of the nearby Navajo Sandstone with a color that has been caused by iron staining.

Public domain photo by Mark A. Wilson.



Foraminifera Sand - Torres Strait

Foraminifera sand from Warraber Island; foraminifera, also known as "forams," are a class of amoeboid protists that produce a calcium carbonate test that can become a sand-size particle after the animal dies. Where they are abundant they can be a major contributor to the sediment. Public domain photo by D. E. Hart.