

# Beehive Buzzer

March 2013 Volume 41 Issue 3



## Issue Highlights...

Carole Thurber	2
Board Meeting Notes	2
Editor Notes	2
Russian Meteor Explosion	3
Meteorite Hunters	4-5
Collecting Micrometeorites	5-6
Meteorite Map	6
Meteor Types	6-7
Cabbing Tip	8
Know Your Rocks	8
Huge Rare Find	9
Calendar and Show Dates	10
Officers/Club Info	11

## This Month: Meteorites

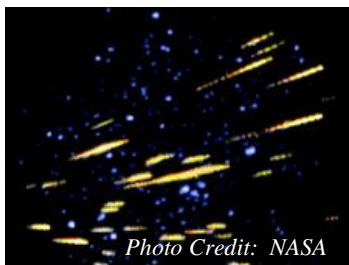


Photo Credit: NASA

## Club Notes:

- Bring Items for the Auction this month.
- New Submission Deadline is 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of every month.

## Beehive Rock & Gem Club Program Annual Club Meeting Auction

March 28, 2013 – 7 pm

We should have another good auction of rocks, minerals, fossils, etc. again this year. We would ask our members to think about any donations of quality materials you could also bring. Some of the donations at present include: Spheres, Shells, Polished End Pieces, Wood, Carnelian, Oregon Thunder-eggs, "Polka Dot" Jaspers, etc.



**SEE YA ALL THERE AT THE AUCTION.**

**BRING \$\$\$ AND SOMETHING TO AUCTION**

**"ROCKY" RAY, PROGRAM CHAIR**

We love our new meeting location! For those who haven't had a chance to come to our new location, come to our auction this month and check it out!

**Roy Municipal Center. 5051 South 1900 West, Roy**  
**Large parking lot in the back and enter on lower level.**

## A Friendly Reminder...



**Last Call for Dues for 2013**  
**Need to pay Dues by March 31**





**Our Dear Friend and  
Fellow Club Member,  
Carolyn Thurber,  
Passed Away  
February 15, 2013**

**Our Thoughts And  
Prayers Are With The  
Family And Friends.**

**Obituary Excerpts:**

"Our dear Carolyn passed away Friday, February 15, 2013, surrounded by her loved ones after a valiant struggle against a cancer so rare that it accounts for only 1/100th of one percent of the known cases."

"Carolyn was born in S.L.C. to Richard and Kathryn Lockett on August 18, 1947. She graduated from Bountiful High and Stevens-Henager College. She married Tony Thurber in 1982 and worked as his legal secretary and office manager for many years. Their common interests of opals, jewelry, skiing, scuba diving, backpacking, sailing, and motorcycling took them through Europe, India, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Mexico, Peru, Australia, and as vendors to gem shows throughout the western states. Carolyn was famous among the show people for her wire and opal ants mounted on Zeolite crystals."

"Carolyn's body will be donated to the Huntsman Cancer Center for research into her rare disease."

**Board Meeting Notes**

**March 7, 2013**

Dan Siler conducted our Monthly Board meeting in March. We started out discussing how much we've enjoyed the Club meetings lately - "Rocky" Ray Rutledge has really done an outstanding job in making our Club meetings both Educational and enjoyable.

The highlight of our Board meeting was the Highly Anticipated Annual Club Auction, which will be held during our March Club meeting on March 28th. "Rocky Ray" has had some rocks donated to the club, and he went over the list of things that are going to be available. It seemed like his list was endless! Besides the more common rocks, there are several others that will be available. These auctions are always well attended, and the excitement of the auction and the prizes taken home are what we remember most.

Ray Law also brought the Club First Aid kit - and Steve took the assignment to make sure it's up to date. We hope to bring the club First Aid Kit on EVERY one of our Club Field Trips, and encourage every vehicle to have its' own First Aid kit as well.

Now that Daylight Savings has put more Sunshine in our day, we hope to be able to get out more!

We wanted to remind everyone that any active member of our Club is welcome to attend our Board Meetings. They are NEVER Boring!!!

Thanks again to all who attended –

See you at the Auction!!!

Dave Offret, Secretary

**Editor Notes**

**Submissions to the Buzzer**

You do not have to write an original article to submit to the Buzzer. If you see an interesting article, joke, quote, etc. that may be interesting to other members, submit it to me at [beehivebuzzer@gmail.com](mailto:beehivebuzzer@gmail.com). Several members have recently submitted items which I have included in recent issues. Thank you! Keep them coming.

**Change of Address**

Moved? Changed Email? Please send changes to [beehivebuzzer@gmail.com](mailto:beehivebuzzer@gmail.com)

If you did not receive a Buzzer, please notify me via email. I will get a copy to you.

If you receive the electronic copy, you should receive it by the Saturday before the Monthly meeting. For mailed issues, you should receive it by the Tuesday before the monthly meeting. If you would like any past issues, let me know. I will gladly send them to you.

**Buzzer Submission Deadline Change**

The Buzzer submission deadline has been changed to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of every month.

**Buzzer Publish Date  
Change**

The board decided to push the Buzzer publish date back to the weekend before the monthly meeting.

Dave Harris, Editor



Car Seat & Muffler Hit By The  
Benld Meteorite In 1938  
With Meteorite Inset.

## Chelyabinsk Meteor



On 15 February 2013, a small asteroid entered Earth's atmosphere over Russia at about 03:20 UTC with an estimated speed of 40,000 mph); it became a brilliant superbolide meteor over the southern Ural region. The dazzling light of the meteor was bright enough to cast moving shadows during the morning daylight in Chelyabinsk and was observed from Sverdlovsk, Tyumen, Orenburg Oblasts, the Republic of Bashkortostan, and in Kazakhstan. Eyewitnesses also felt intense heat from the fireball.

The object exploded in an air burst over Chelyabinsk Oblast at a height of about 9 to 16 mi. It exploded with the generation of a bright flash, small fragmentary meteorites and a powerful shock wave. The atmosphere absorbed most of the object's energy, with a total kinetic energy before atmospheric impact equivalent to ~ 440 kilotons of TNT, 20–30 times more energy than was released from the atomic bombs detonated at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The object did not release all of its energy at once, with the total radiated energy of the fireball, which generated the main explosion, estimated to have emitted an energy equivalent to 90 kilotons of TNT, according to NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

About 1,500 people were injured, two seriously. All of the injuries were due to indirect effects rather than the meteor itself, mainly from broken glass from windows that were blown in when the shock wave arrived, which came minutes after the superbolide's flash. Initially some 4,300 buildings, rising to over 7,200 such structures in six cities across the region were reported to have been damaged by the explosion.

With an estimated initial mass of 11,000 tonnes, and measuring approximately 55–65 feet across, the Chelyabinsk meteor is the largest object to have entered Earth's atmosphere since the 1908 Tunguska event and it is the only known meteor confirmed to have resulted in a large number of injuries. The object had not been detected before atmospheric entry.



4 oz fragment of the Chebarkul meteorite. This specimen was found on a field between the villages of Deputatsky and Emanzhelinsk

on 18 February 2013. The broken fragment displays thick primary fusion crust with flow lines and a heavily shocked matrix with melt veins and planar fractures. Scale cube is 1 cm

Source: Wikipedia

### Video:



**Meteorite Explosion – Russia Chelyabinsk 3:20**  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dBvotWfR3j4>

### See Also:

**Incoming! Then Outgoing! Waves Generated by Russian Meteor Recorded Crossing the U.S.**

Nat'l Science Foundation, Press Rel, Mar 4, 2013  
[http://www.nsf.gov/news/news\\_summ.jsp?cntn\\_id=127114](http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?cntn_id=127114)

**Russian Meteorite Was an Everyday Space Rock**  
By Rebecca Boyle, POPSCI, Feb 25, 2013

<http://www.popsci.com/science/article/2013-02/russian-meteorite-was-everyday-space-rock-common-throughout-solar-system>





JPL's Battle Mountain meteorite hunters. Pictured from left to right: Peter Willis, Amanda Stockton, Josh Schoolcraft, Fernanda Mora, Morgan Cable, J.P. Kirby. Image credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech

## How to Hunt a Space Rock

By D. C. Agle

Peter Willis and his team of researchers at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., had a problem. Actually, more like they had a solution that needed a problem. Confused? Let's let Peter give it a shot...

"My team and I came up with a new lab on a chip," said Willis, a scientist at JPL's Microdevices Lab. "It essentially miniaturizes an automated sample processing and analysis instrument that could be put aboard future spacecraft and sent to distant planets, moons and asteroids. One challenge we have is finding new and interesting samples to try our chip on."

The team had already gone into the field in quest of unique samples. Among their previous expeditions, they had hunted down trilobite fossils at the lava field in Amboy, Calif., and gathered samples from a hydrothermal vent near Yosemite National Park. But Willis and crew knew that when testing something destined for another world, it is good to try it on something not of this world. What they needed was a sign from above.

On the evening of Aug. 21, 2012, a large fireball that turned night into day was reported over a mountain range halfway between Reno and Salt Lake City. By convention, the meteorite was named after the nearest town or prominent geographic feature.

"We first heard about the Battle Mountain meteorite on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 5," said Willis. "We were on the road to Nevada the next afternoon."

Meteorites are the remnants of asteroids and comets that have fallen to Earth. The challenge with these celestial visitors is that the longer they reside on Earth, the longer they are exposed to the corrosive effects of Earthly elements. JPL's miniature lab on a chip (information on the technology is available at: <http://scienceandtechnology.jpl.nasa.gov/newsandevents/newsdetails/?NewsID=1576>, was tasked with looking for chemical markers and amino acids that originated in space, not manufactured naturally here on Earth. To give their new instrument a true test run, Willis' team needed a factory-fresh piece of the heavens.

After a night at a local motel, Willis, along with fellow JPLers Amanda Stockton, Josh Schoolcraft, Fernanda Mora and Morgan Cable, packed hiking gear and a whole bunch of water into their SUV, and struck out for Battle Mountain, Nevada. Also along for the ride, and acting as the expedition's navigator, was J.P. Kirby.

Kirby, a senior scientist from the Planetary Science Institute in Tucson, Ariz., was navigating because meteor sightings usually occur when the space rock in question is hurtling through the atmosphere tens, if not hundreds of thousands, of feet above the ground. With a long way between hurtling airborne fireball and ground, there is a lot of room for error in plotting potential meteorite impact points. To derive the best educated guess as to where meteorites could be found, Kirby worked with Mark Fries, also of the Planetary Science Institute, and chief scientist of Galactic Analytics, LLC, San Diego, to plan their expedition.

"You read stories where people are taking their dog on a walk or do something else equally as innocuous and they stumble upon a meteorite," said Kirby. "Sometimes dumb luck does play a role in meteorite finds, but we were on a tight schedule, and the Battle Mountain area is big, hilly and treacherous, so a plan was definitely in order."

Working with weather radar data as well as testimonials from those who witnessed the fireball, Fries generated an impact zone for the team to concentrate their search. Using a tablet, Kirby combined the Fries' strewn field map with topographical maps of the Battle Mountain region.

"The first day, we covered 6 miles [10 kilometers] of mountainous terrain on foot but didn't find anything but terrestrial rocks and the occasional

whiptail lizard," said Willis. "The next day was going to be our last shot, so we planned to drive much deeper into the estimated impact zone. The problem was, the most negotiable route ended up taking us through an active mine claim. We quickly found out that miners are not much interested in rocks from space."

Since Battle Mountain is in gold mine country, and gold is worth its weight in gold these days, unannounced visitors of any ilk are generally discouraged.

"We were fixing a flat when they drove up and told us to turn around," said Willis. "We needed to get the tire repaired anyway, so we headed back to town to regroup and look for a different route which didn't cross mining land."

The new route made full use of their SUV's 4-wheel drive capability. The team negotiated narrow, sloping, unpaved, sand-flooded switchbacks before arriving near the center of their estimated impact zone. By the time they parked, it was already mid-afternoon. For the next three hours, the team fanned out in different directions, but found nothing extraterrestrial in nature. By 4:30 p.m., it was getting to be time to wrap things up. The team did not want to negotiate those unpaved, dangerous switchbacks after dark if they didn't have to.

At 4:30, JPL's Josh Schoolcraft had just begun the final leg of his search ... when he saw it. Sitting there on the mountainside, amidst a tangle of sun-bleached dirt, pebbles and scrub was a jet-black rock.

"I knew right away it was what we were looking for," said Schoolcraft. "It was a carbonized, unweathered black mass, unlike anything else we had seen in our two days of searching. It clearly had not been there for very long."

Schoolcraft signaled and soon everyone gathered, surrounding their 3-inch-wide (8-centimeter) piece of the sky.

"Initially, everyone was basically freaking out," said Willis. "Then we got down to business and took pictures before collecting the meteorite in a sterile manner."

On the way back to the vehicle, Willis heard more shouting and thought his team had found another meteorite.

"But it was just an irritated rattlesnake," said Willis. "He went back into his hole and we went home, with a fresh chunk of outer space sealed in a sample bag."

A 1.4-pound (630-gram) fragment of the Battle Mountain meteorite is currently undergoing analysis by the team's lab-on-a-chip systems at JPL.

Source: Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif.

## **Collecting Micrometeorites**

"Shooting stars" are not, of course, really stars. They are actually small bits of rock and metal that collide with Earth's upper atmosphere and, because of friction, burn up. On rare occasions, man made satellites and spacecraft parts fall into the atmosphere and burn up the same way.

The flash of light from this incineration is correctly called a meteor. A meteor is formed when an object, usually the size of a marble or a piece of popcorn, hits the atmosphere at an altitude of 80 to 100 kilometers. The air at that height is very thin but the objects are moving at tens of thousands of kilometers per hour. The friction causes the meteor to heat up and glow.

Larger objects do not burn up completely. Surviving fragments fall through the atmosphere and land on Earth. Once one of these objects lands it is called a meteorite. Most meteorites fall into Earth's oceans.

Meteorites can be either rock, metal (nickel and iron), or a mixture of both. Stony meteorites are difficult to identify. Stones outnumber metals, but metallic meteorites are easier to find. Rarely are chunks of metal found lying about. A metal detector can be used to search for metallic meteorites. Dry barren areas where there is little vegetation to cover up the ground and turn over the soil are the best areas to look. Dry lake beds are good places to search since wind can blow dust off of the surface leaving the meteorites exposed. Many meteorites are found on the Antarctic ice sheet.

There is an easy way to collect meteorites, but we must be satisfied with finding small metal ones. They are actually microscopic and are known as micrometeorites. Tons of these fall on Earth each day. To collect micrometeorites you need to find a place where they can become concentrated. The drains of a house or building work well since rainwater can wash particles off of an entire roof and collect them at the drain spout. Tile roofs are

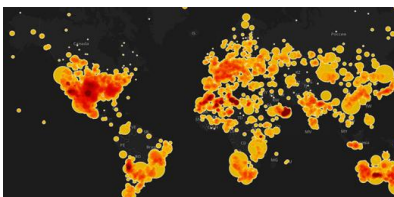
best since they drain very well and do not produce many other sorts of particles or debris.

To find the metallic micrometeorites, collect and dry some of the material from a deep bowl at the base of the drain spout. After removing leaves and other debris, place the remaining material on a piece of paper and place a magnet under the paper. Tilt and tap the paper so that all of the non-metallic particles fall off. Many of the remaining metallic particles are pieces of space dust! To examine them, place the paper under a microscope. High power will be required to see them clearly. Although most of the particles are not from space, the micrometeorites will show signs of their fiery trip through the atmosphere. They will be rounded and may have small pits on their surfaces.

Much of what you are observing are particles that date from the formation of the solar system around 4.6 billion years ago! They are the debris remaining from the raw materials that formed into the nine known planets and the asteroids. Most particles have been broken off or ground down from larger objects. Some scientists estimate that about 30,000 to 90,000 metric tons of space dust and micrometeorites strike Earth yearly, mostly in the form of particles less than a millimeter in size.

Source: Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif.

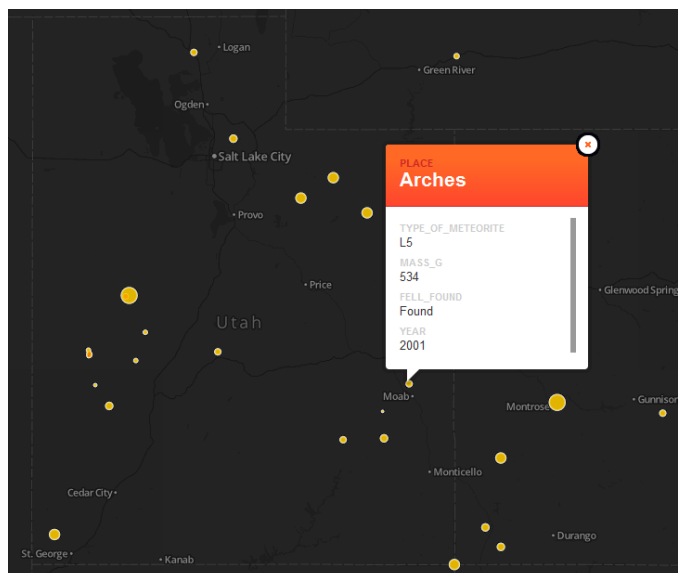
### Cool Interactive Map Shows Every Recorded Meteorite Strike on Earth



Now there is a cool online tool to see all the recorded meteorite impacts for the last 4,300 years.

The impact tracker was created by Javier de la Torre using the mapping software developed by his geo-location company CartoDB. He used data from The Meteoritical Society to build this map consisting of a total of 34,513 individual impact locations. Each data location is where a meteorite has been found. The size of the halo indicates the approximate size of the object.

You can zoom and click on the impact sites to get information on the object, such as, when it was discovered, its composition, and the approximate mass.



It is interesting to see where there has been strikes, but do not make the mistake thinking that areas with little data means there have not been any strikes. It just means it is an area where they are difficult to find, i.e. The Amazon in South America.

To access the map:

[http://osm2.cartodb.com/tables/meteoritessize/embed\\_map?title=true&description=true&search=true&shareable=true&cartodb\\_logo=true&sql=&zoom=2&center\\_lat=39.075375179558346&center\\_lon=0](http://osm2.cartodb.com/tables/meteoritessize/embed_map?title=true&description=true&search=true&shareable=true&cartodb_logo=true&sql=&zoom=2&center_lat=39.075375179558346&center_lon=0)

To search the original data:

<http://www.lpi.usra.edu/meteor/metbull.php>

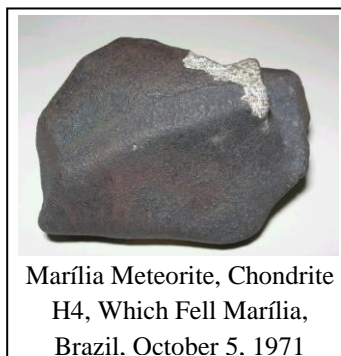
Via *Gneiss Times*, Mar 2013

### Meteor Types and Classification

Most meteorites are stony meteorites, classed as chondrites and achondrites. Only about 6% of meteorites are iron meteorites or a blend of rock and metal, the stony-iron meteorites. Modern classification of meteorites is complex.

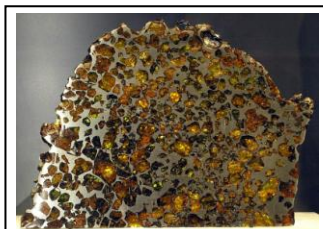
About 86% of the meteorites that fall on Earth are

chondrites, which are named for the small, round particles they contain. These particles, or chondrules, are composed mostly of silicate minerals that appear to have been melted while they were free-floating objects in space. Certain types of chondrites also contain small amounts of organic matter, including amino acids, and presolar grains. Chondrites are typically about 4.55 billion years old and are thought to represent material from the asteroid belt that never formed into large bodies. Like comets, chondritic asteroids are some of the oldest and most primitive materials in the solar system.





Chondrites are often considered to be "the building blocks of the planets".

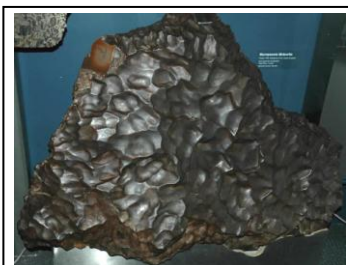


Esquel Meteorite  
Pallasite Type

About 8% of the meteorites that fall on Earth are achondrites (meaning they do not contain chondrules), some of which are similar to terrestrial mafic igneous rocks. Most achondrites are also ancient rocks, and are thought to represent

crustal material of asteroids. One large family of achondrites (the HED meteorites) may have originated on the asteroid 4 Vesta. Others derive from different asteroids. Two small groups of achondrites are special, as they are younger and do not appear to come from the asteroid belt. One of these groups comes from the Moon, and includes rocks similar to those brought back to Earth by Apollo and Luna programs. The other group is almost certainly from Mars and are the only materials from other planets ever recovered by humans.

About 5% of meteorites that fall are iron meteorites with intergrowths of iron-nickel alloys, such as kamacite and taenite. Most iron meteorites are thought to come from the core of a number of asteroids that were once molten. As on Earth, the denser metal separated from silicate material and sank toward the center of the asteroid, forming a core. After the asteroid solidified, it broke up in a collision with another asteroid. Due to the low abundance of irons in collection areas such as Antarctica, where most of the meteoric material that has fallen can be recovered, it is possible that the percentage of iron-meteorite falls is lower than 5%.



Murnpeowie Meteorite,  
Thumbprinted Iron Meteorite

Stony-iron meteorites constitute the remaining 1%. They are a mixture of iron-nickel metal and silicate minerals. One type, called pallasites, is thought to have originated in the boundary zone above the core regions where iron meteorites originated. The other major type of stony-iron meteorites is the mesosiderites.

Tektites (from Greek tektos, molten) are not themselves meteorites, but are rather natural glass objects up to a few centimeters in size which were formed—according to most scientists—by the impacts of large meteorites on Earth's surface. A few researchers have favored Tektites originating from the Moon as volcanic ejecta, but this theory has lost much of its support.

Source: Wikipedia, *Meteorite*

## Tenn. Family Used Meteorite as Doorstop For Years

Associated Press, October 19, 2012

"Eastern Kentucky University has acquired a 33-pound meteorite from an eastern Tennessee family that used the space rock as a doorstop and flower bed ornament over the years. The meteorite was initially found in a cow pasture near Tazewell, Tenn., in the 1930s by Tilmon Brooks, the late grandfather of Donna Lewis, a school secretary in Pineville, Ky. Tests at the University of Tennessee concluded that the meteorite likely came from a known meteorite strike that had first turned up evidence in Tazewell in 1853."

For Full Story:

<http://www.foxnews.com/science/2012/10/19/tenn-family-used-meteorite-as-doorstop-for-years/?test=latestnews>

## 13-Year-Old New Mexico Boy Using Metal Detector Finds 2-Pound Meteorite

By John M. Glionna,

Los Angeles Times July 15, 2012

"As the director of the University of New Mexico's Institute of Meteoritics, Carl Agee gets tons of calls, packages and emails from people claiming to have had the rare experience of actually finding a meteorite. Sadly for Agee, most are merely terrestrial rocks, what he calls meteor-wrongs. Then he met 13-year-old Jansen Lyons. Two weeks ago, the teenager walked into the institute - his mother in tow - carrying what he said was a 2-pound hunk of space rock he found at an undisclosed location in the Albuquerque suburb of Rio Rancho. Skeptical, Agee took a look. And sure enough, he confirmed this week, the lad had located a large "L6 ordinary chondrite" that Agee estimates had been on the ground for about 10,000 years... Jansen found the meteorite last September. He told The Associated Press that he developed an interest in meteorites in 2008 after reading a book that belonged to his brother. Since then, his fascination skyrocketed so much his grandfather eventually designed and built him a metal detector to assist in his searches. Jansen now has three metal detectors."

For Full Story:

<http://phys.org/news/2012-07-year-old-mexico-boy-metal-detector.html>

## Fireball over California/Nevada

A bright ball of light traveling east to west was seen over the skies of central/northern California April 22, 2012. The former space rock-turned-flaming-meteor entered Earth's atmosphere around 8 a.m. PDT.

Bill Cooke of the Meteoroid Environments Office at NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., estimates the object was about the size of a minivan, weighed in at around 154,300 pounds and at

the time of disintegration released energy equivalent to a 5-kiloton explosion.



Photo Credit: Lisa Warren

"Most meteors you see in the night's sky are the size of tiny stones or even grains of sand and their trail lasts all of a second or two," said Don Yeomans of NASA's Near-Earth Object Program Office at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. "Fireballs you can see relatively easily in the daytime and are many times that size - anywhere from a baseball-sized object to something as big as a minivan."

Eyewitnesses of this fireball join a relatively exclusive club. "An event of this size might happen about once a year," said Yeomans. "But most of them occur over the ocean or an uninhabited area, so getting to see one is something special."

NASA detects, tracks and characterizes asteroids and comets passing close to Earth using both ground- and space-based telescopes.

Source: NASA/Jet Propulsion Laboratory



Photo Credit: Rick Jurgen

Pan-STARRS comet photographed at the South Rim of the Grand Canyon on March 12<sup>th</sup>.

Visit: [http://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2013/15mar\\_sunsetcomet](http://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2013/15mar_sunsetcomet)

## Cabbing Tip

by Rich Kelly, CCM&GS

In the winter I am one of those guys who always have splits at the top of my finger tips. Some days when I want cab, the thought of my fingers brushing up against the diamond wheels prevents me from cabbing. I also do not use dop sticks, I prefer to work the stone with my fingers; it is more comfortable and gives me a sense of the stone.

So I decided to try those rubber finger tip things that people use when filing or perhaps sewing. The ones I found are called Quilting Finger Grips, or Rubber Finger Tips. A pack of a dozen is about \$5.00. They take a little getting used to, but they do work and they allow me to work on days when I might not have taken a chance. Ladies, they might also help if you have just had your nails done and you want to keep from scratching the finish. One thing, as the stone is almost done and the polish is getting close to a finish, the stone definitely slips out more often, so be careful toward the end. Hope this helps, give it a try.

Source: *Diablo Diggins*, via Pick Hammer, 2/13

## KNOW YOUR ROCKS

**Leaverite:** Also known as Dropite, Junkite, and Crudite. This type of rock should be discarded immediately. It constitutes 90% of most rocks. This includes Sourgrape Agate and Mutilated Quartz.

**Sack Rock:** This is material that is stuffed into a sack but falls from the top as the bearer struggles back to the car. If taken home, it will be tossed into a corner and forgotten.

**Wonder Rock:** You always wonder why you brought it home and where you found it.

**Braggin' Rock:** Also called Pocket or Eating Rock. This material is licked, rubbed, spit upon, and fondled until it assumes a near polish and is frequently passed around for admiration.

**@#%& Rock:** A large, heavy, possibly angular rock that falls on your foot as soon as you have removed your hiking boots.

*The Rock Collector*, 5/08; via *Shawnee Slate*, 1/13;  
via *Rocky Mountain Federation News*, Feb 2013

**Definitions:** Little chunks of rock and debris in space are called **Meteoroids**. They become **Meteors** -- or shooting stars -- when they fall through a planet's atmosphere; leaving a bright trail as they are heated to incandescence by the friction of the atmosphere. Pieces that survive the journey and hit the ground are called **Meteorites**.





Back to home page | Listed in category: Collectibles > Rocks, Fossils & Minerals > Fossils > Vegetation > Petrified Wood

Added to your Watch list



Mouse over Image to zoom

### Petrified Wood Log 45+ feet long, 3 1/2+ foot diameter

Like 1 Want Own

Item condition: **Used**

History: 5 offers

Price: US \$250,000.00

Buy It Now

Add to cart

Best Offer:

Make Offer

Add to list

Join eBay Bucks and earn 2% back on this item. See conditions

Shipping: Free Local Pickup | See details

Item location: Opelika, Alabama, United States

Ships to: Local pick-up only

Delivery: Varies

Payments: PayPal, Pay on pickup | See details

Returns: 14 days money back, buyer pays return shipping | Read details



### eBay Buyer Protection

Covers your purchase price plus original shipping. Learn more

**Huge rare find** (as per McWayne Museum in Birmingham, Al) in tact with stump 45-50 feet long, 3.5 to 5.5 feet diameter petrified tree! Excavated around log but remains fully supported in ground. Buyer to determine means of removal and transportation. Weight as been estimated at 60,000 pounds. I have listed this item for a good friend. Terms of purchase and removal will require negotiation with owner listed below. Seller is a heavy equipment contractor and can coordinate and assist with removal. Also roughly 30 pieces of petrified wood assumed to be limbs from the same tree excavated previously are available and may be purchased separately. These pieces are 500-1000 lbs. each. Only serious buyers and/or interested qualified experts should enquire about viewing. Located in East Central Alabama.

Submitted by Dave Offret

**"Enjoy the little things, for one day you may**

**look back and realize they were the big things."**



**-Robert Brault**



*Happy  
Easter*

Photo Credit: Bureau of Land Management

Beehive Rock and Gem Club

**Calendar****March****28****Monthly Club Meeting  
Roy Municipal Center****7 pm****31****Easter****April****4****Board Meeting  
Roy Library****7 pm****22****Earth Day****25****Monthly Club Meeting  
Roy Municipal Center****7 pm****26-28****Grouse Creek  
Field Trip****May****2****Board Meeting  
Roy Library****7 pm****12****Mother's Day****23****Monthly Club Meeting  
Roy Municipal Center****7 pm****24-28****Henry Mtns Field Trip****27****Memorial Day****2****Board Meeting  
Roy Library****7 pm****Show Dates****March**

22-24—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 (3 days), children (11 and under) free; jewelry, gems, beads, crystals, silver, rocks, minerals, more than 70 exhibitors, jewelry repair while you shop; contact Allen Van Volkinburgh, (503) 252-8300; e-mail: [info@gemfaire.com](mailto:info@gemfaire.com); Web site: [www.gemfaire.com](http://www.gemfaire.com)

**April**

6-7—POCATELLO, IDAHO: 56th Annual Rock Show; Southeast Idaho Gem & Mineral Society; Bannock County Fairgrounds; 10558 Ifft Rd.; Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-5; adults \$2, children (under 12) free with adult; contact Anna Capell, PO Box 3089 West Neeley Loop, American Falls, ID 83211, (208) 221-9458

12-14—OGDEN, UTAH: 62nd Gemstone Junction; Golden Spike Gem & Mineral Club; Golden Spike Event Center; Weber County Fair Grounds, 1000 North 1200 West; Fri. 9-6, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-4; adults \$2, seniors and students \$1.50, children (12 and under) free; Mr. Bones, grab bags, Wheel of Fortune, rock painting, sapphire and garnet digs, more than 20 dealers, rocks, minerals, jewelry, beads, faceted stones, lapidary supplies, gold, fossils, more than 60 exhibits, displays, demonstrators; contact Cynthia Aeschlimann, PO Box 12835, Ogden, UT 84414, (801) 648-5060; e-mail: [club@goldenspikegem.org](mailto:club@goldenspikegem.org); Web site: [www.goldenspikegem.org](http://www.goldenspikegem.org)

13-14—IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO: 48th Annual Idaho Falls Gem & Mineral Show; Idaho Falls Gem & Mineral; Idaho Falls Recreation Center; B St.; Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-5; adults \$2, children (under 12) free; contact Jim Bosley, (208) 520-1819; e-mail: [jbosley@cablone.net](mailto:jbosley@cablone.net)

**May**

9-11—LOGAN, UTAH: Show and sale; Cache Rock & Gem Club; Bridgerland Applied Technology College West Campus; 1000 West 1400 North; Thu. 10-8, Fri. 10-8, Sat. 9-6; free admission; rough and polished rocks, slabs, gems, jewelry, fossils, demonstrations, cabbing, faceting, flint knapping, displays, jewelry, minerals, silent auctions, raffle, children's activities; contact Gary Warren, (435) 720-1775; e-mail: [rock\\_hunter1@hotmail.com](mailto:rock_hunter1@hotmail.com); Web site: <http://cachegeologicalsociety.yolasite.com/>

17-19—SOUTH JORDAN, UTAH: Annual show; Wasatch Gem Society of Utah, Rocky Mountain Federation of Mineralogical Societies; Salt Lake County Equestrian Park & Events Center; 2100 West 11400 South; Fri. 10-6, Sat. 10-6, Sun. 10-5; adults \$2; door prizes, wheel of fortune, rock grab bags, silent auctions, show displays, demonstrations; contact April Robinson, (801) 599-6587; e-mail: [april@thrivepress.com](mailto:april@thrivepress.com); Web site: [www.wasatchgemsociety.com](http://www.wasatchgemsociety.com)

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



## Officers & Club Information

### 2013 Board of Directors

#### Officers

President	Dan Siler	801-737-3013
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	Joe Kent	801-771-8184
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
Photographer	Shari Bush	801-388-8605
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 1/4 page or 15 cents per word for less than 1/4 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 multi-purpose room of the City of Roy Municipal Center located at 5051 South 1900 West, Roy, Utah.

*All visitors are welcome!*

Board Meetings are held at 7 pm on the first Thursday of each month at the Roy Library located at 1950 West 4800 South, Roy, Utah.

#### Newletter

The Beehive Buzzer is the official newsletter of Ogden Beehive Rock and Gem Club and is published eleven times per year. Please send submissions and exchange bulletins to [beehivebuzzer@gmail.com](mailto:beehivebuzzer@gmail.com).

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