

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Agate</u></b></p> <p>Name given to numerous varieties of banded chalcedony, a mineral of the Quartz group. It has a hardness of 7. The name comes from the river Achetes in Sicily, where Agates were found in ancient times. Agates have been found with the artifacts of the Neolithic people.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">www.pfgemmine.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Moss Agate</u></b></p> <p>Is not technically a true Agate, because it is not banded. It is Chalcedony with dendrites inclusions of moss-colored green minerals. It has a hardness of 7. Some of the best Moss Agate comes from India. Usually found in the marketplace as tumbled stones, beads and cabochons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">www.pfgemmine.com</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Amazonite</u></b></p> <p>Is an alkali feldspar mineral, a potassium aluminum silicate with a hardness of 6 - 6.5. Its color is green or blue green. Its name derives from the Amazon River in Brazil. Besides Brazil it can be found in Colorado, India, Madagascar, Namibia, and Russia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">www.pfgemmine.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Amethyst</u></b></p> <p>Is a member of the Quartz family with a hardness of 7. Its color, which can be from a pale to deep purple is from the combination of trace amounts of Iron and Aluminum. Can be found in Brazil, Bolivia, Mexico, Africa, Canada, Russia, USA, and Europe. Because of its color it has been considered the stone of Royalty.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">www.pfgemmine.com</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Aquamarine</u></b></p> <p>Is a blue or blue-green variety of beryl, a beryllium aluminum silicate mineral with a hardness of 7.5 - 8. Its pigment is from Iron. Its name is from the Latin meaning "water of the sea". Found in Brazil, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Australia, Africa and USA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">www.pfgemmine.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Green Aventurine</u></b></p> <p>Is a member of the Quartz family with a hardness of 7. Green Aventurine gets its color from microscopic Fuchsite particles within the Quartz. Major deposits of it can be found in Brazil, India, and Russia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">www.pfgemmine.com</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Red Aventurine</u></b></p> <p>Is a member of the Quartz family, with a hardness of 7. The color of the Red Aventurine comes from inclusions of Hematite. Deposits of Aventurine are found in Brazil, India, and Russia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">www.pfgemmine.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Blue Aventurine</u></b></p> <p>Is a member of the Quartz family with a hardness of 7. The color of Blue Aventurine comes from the inclusions of copper silicates. Major deposits of Aventurine can be found in Brazil, India, and Russia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">www.pfgemmine.com</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Bloodstone</u></b></p> <p>Is a variety of opaque chalcedony (Quartz family) with a hardness of 6.5 - 7. It is a dark green with red spots and blotches. Also known as Heliotrope. In the Middle Ages, the red spots were thought to be spots of Christ's blood. Deposits have been found in India, China, Brazil, Australia, and USA.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">www.pfgemmine.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Orange Calcite</u></b></p> <p>Is a calcium carbonate mineral with a hardness of 3. It occurs in a wide variety of forms. Large deposits of brightly colored calcites occur in Mexico. It is sometimes called Mexican Onyx when figurines and vases are made out of it. Orange Calcite occurs in massive form comes from Mexico and can be from a pale to vivid orange color, and sometimes has white inclusions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">www.pfgemmine.com</p>

### **Blue Calcite**

Is a calcium carbonate mineral with a hardness of 3. It occurs in a wide variety of forms and color. Large deposits of brightly colored calcites occur in Mexico. It is sometimes called Mexican Onyx when figurines and vase are made out of it. Blue Calcite can be found in both massive and rhombohedral form. Found in Mexico and South Africa.

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### **Citrine**

Is a silicon dioxide mineral, a member of the Quartz family. It has a hardness of 7. Its crystal system is trigonal and its yellow color comes from Iron. Its color can range from a very pale yellow to a deep amber. Heat treated Amethyst make up most of the commercial Citrine on the market today. Natural Citrine comes from Brazil, Africa, Madagascar, Spain, Russia, France, Scotland and the USA.

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### **Emerald**

Is a green variety of Beryl, a beryllium aluminum silicate mineral with a hardness of 7.5 - 8. Its pigment is chrome and /or vanadium. The earliest known Emerald mining was done in Egypt around 1300BC. The finest Emeralds can be found in Colombia. Gem quality Emeralds can also be found in Brazil, Russia, Africa, and USA.

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### **Fluorite**

Is a calcium fluoride crystal with a hardness of 4. It can be found in many different colors including clear, green, purple, white, yellow, red, pink and black. Often with several colors appearing in the same stone. Fluorite will glow under ultraviolet light. Stones that do that are said to be fluorescence. Can be found in Germany, England, China, Argentina and the USA.

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### **Garnet**

Most, but not all are a form of aluminum silicate. Red is the color most think of when they think of Garnets, but it can be in many different colors. Its hardness varies between 6.5 to 7.5 depending on the type of Garnet it is. Man has used Garnets as far back as 2100 BC.

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### **Jasper**

Is a microcrystalline form of Quartz, a silicon dioxide mineral with a hardness of 6.5 – 7. The microcrystals are laid out in sugar-like grains. Jaspers can include up to 20% foreign materials, which gives it its wide variety of colors and patterns. It can be found all over the world.

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### **Moonstone**

Is a feldspar mineral, a potassium aluminum silicate with a hardness of 6 to 6.5. Moonstones was used by the Romans for jewelry over 2000 years ago. It can be found in Sri Lanka, Madagascar, Burma, Australia, India and USA.

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### **Petrified Wood**

Is a member of the Quartz family, a silicon dioxide mineral with a hardness of 6.5 – 7. The wood has been replaced by silicon dioxide in what is called the pseudomorphosis of Chalcedony (or Jasper, or Opal). Some of the best examples are from the USA with others being found in Egypt, Brazil and Argentina.

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### **Pyrite**

Is an iron sulfide mineral with a hardness of 6 – 6.5. The name is from the Greek word for fire, because you can create a spark striking two pieces together. Its shiny color gets it the nickname of "Fools Gold". It can be found the world over.

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### **Quartz (Clear)**

Is a Silicon dioxide crystal with a hardness of 7. It is one of the most abundant minerals. Quartz crystals are found everywhere on Earth. There are some outstanding deposits found in Arkansas in the USA.

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## **Rose Quartz**

Is a silicon dioxide crystal with a hardness of 7. It usually occurs in massive form, but can be found in clusters of small crystals. Its color can range from a very pale pink to a deep reddish pink. It can be found in Brazil, Madagascar, and South Dakota in the USA.

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## **Ruby**

Is the red variety of corundum, an aluminum oxide with a hardness of 9. It can occur in crystal, granular or massive forms. The red color comes from chromium. Until the 1800s Red Spinel and Red Garnets were thought to be Ruby. They can be found in Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, India, Brazil and the USA.

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## **Rutilated Quartz**

Is a combination of Clear or Smoky Quartz, a silicon dioxide crystal with a hardness of 7, with inclusions of Rutile, a titanium oxide mineral with a hardness of 6 – 6.5. The Rutile inclusions usually look like metallic hairs and can be gold, silver, or copper. Most comes from Brazil or Madagascar.

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## **Sapphire**

Is a variety of corundum, an aluminum oxide with a hardness of 9. It can occur in crystal, granular or massive forms. It comes in almost any color except Red (which is Ruby). It can be found in India, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Thailand, Madagascar, Tanzania, Pakistan, Afghanistan, East Africa, Australia, and USA.

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## **Shiva Lingam**

Is an egg-shaped stone of crypto-crystalline Quartz, a silicon dioxide crystal with a hardness of 7. They can only be found in the Narmada River in Onkar Mandhata, India, one of India's seven holy sites. Villagers gather the stones from shallow river beds and hand-polish them.

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## **Smoky Quartz**

Is a silicon dioxide crystal with a hardness of 7. Smoky Quartz can be a very pale tan to a deep chocolate brown. The color comes from natural irradiation. Can be found in Brazil, Australia, Madagascar, Switzerland and the USA. When cut is sometimes called Smoky Topaz.

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## **Sodalite**

Is a chloric sodium aluminum silicate with a hardness of 5.5 – 6. The name refers to its sodium content. It rarely forms crystals and is usually massive or granular. Can be found in Bahia, Brazil, Canada, Namibia, India, and USA.

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## **Topaz**

Is an aluminum silicate fluoride hydroxide crystal with a hardness of 8. It is found in Brazil, Sri Lanka, Russia, Burma, Australia, Japan, Mexico, Africa and USA. Natural colors include White (Colorless), gold, blue, and other colors. The White can be irradiated to create various shades of Blue.

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## **Tourmaline**

Is a complex aluminum borosilicate with a hardness of 7 – 7.5. It can be found in more colors than any other gemstone. Many times with more than one color in a crystal. When the crystal has a pink center surrounded by green it is called watermelon Tourmaline. Can be found in Brazil, USA, Africa, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, and Russia

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## **Turquoise**

Is a copper aluminum phosphate mineral with a hardness of 5 – 6. Its blue color is caused by copper and the greenish shades because of Iron. Can be found in Iran, Afghanistan, Australia, Tibet and the USA.

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## Chalcopyrite

Is copper iron sulfide. Its color is a golden –yellow and is one of the “fool gold’s”, when it tarnish it turns iridescent or deep blue, purple and black giving it the nickname of peacock ore or peacock pyrite. It has a hardness of 3.5 – 4. Can be found in many parts of the USA, Mexico, Japan, England and Canada. It is an important ore of Copper.

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## Desert Rose

Is a hydrous calcium sulfate. It is a rosette shaped gypsum with brown sand inclusions. Its hardness is 1.5 – 2. Gypsum can also be Selenite, Satin Spar, Alabaster and Gypsum Flower. Desert Rose can be found in the Sahara in Africa, Australia, Mexico and parts of the USA.

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## Dalmatian Stone

Is a member of the Jasper family. Which is a microcrystalline form of Quartz, a silicon dioxide mineral with a hardness of 6.5 – 7. Dalmatian Stone is a beige with black spots looking much like a Dalmatians coat. It was once used by Shaman as a healing stone.

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