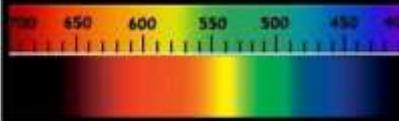


Warning: this version has been completed with Google Translate , it certainly contains errors or inaccuracies.

Technical sheet - general: **K / Cornerupina**

Gemma - names	(Italian - Cornerupina) (English - Kornerupine) (French - cornéropine) (Spanish - kornerupina) (Portuguese - kornerupine) (Thai - คอรั้น เนอ รุปี น Khxr' n nex r ū pi n)	(German - Kornerupin) (Arabic - كورنيروبين kurnirubin) (Russian - корнерупин kornerupin) (Mandarin - 角豆碱 Ji āo dòu ji ān) (Swahili - Kornerupine) (Hindi - कोर्नरुपिन kornarupin)	photo 
Colors (GIA)	Cornerupina is typically yellowish-green to green-brown in color , but is also known to be found in other colors, including blue , brown , yellow , pink And white .		
Cause of Color	The blue color is associated with chromium (Cr ³⁺) in octahedral coordination and traces of iron, while green is associated with the presence of vanadium (V ³⁺) in octahedral coordination. Allochromatic Gem - Idiochromatic		
Classification	Mineral class Sorosilicates	Species - Group (mineral) Cornerupina - Cornerupina	Variety Cornerupine / prismatic
Optical properties	Specific Gravity: 3,283 to 3,346 Municipality: 3.32	RE: 1.660 and 1.699 Polariscope :DR Double refraction: 0.009 - 0.017	Character optical Negative biaxial
	Luster (luster) - luster of the fracture Vitreo - Vitreo		Pleochroism Strongly trichroic X = colorless to green; Y = colorless, pale brownish yellow, pale yellowish green; Z = pale brownish green, green, light amber
Light	Fluorescence SWUV (254 nm) : inert (green variety of Kenya: yellow) LWUV (365nm) : inert (green variety from Kenya: yellow)		Dispersion (fire) 0.018
Form	Crystalline dress Massive - Fibrous. Prismatic (long and thin prisms) Melting point: NA	Phenomenal optical effects Cat attitude (rare, 4 spokes) asterism	Phosphorescence NO
Chemical formula	magnesium and aluminum borosilicate MgAl₆[(O, OH)₂BO₄](SiO₄)₄		Spectrometer image  Green-blue stones, sometimes: bands at 645 and 682 nm and faint features at 472; sometimes 503nm line
Fracture	Flaking Good 1 direction	Breaking- Parting NA	Fracture Concoidal
Durability	Hardness (Mohs) - Absolute 6.5-7; 86-100	Toughness From fragile to discreet	Stability (heat, light, chemicals) Fragile
Clarity - characteristics	Typical inclusions: Needle-like inclusions or common needle-like crystals that can give the ability to create a sharp cat-eye effect (greyish, greenish, black). The asterial material found in Mogok, Myanmar owes its "cat's eye" effect to tiny inclusions of rutile and graphite . Other internal features include fluid inclusions, tension cracks, and crystalline inclusions (zircon, apatite, hematite).		
	Guy NA (probably type II)	Transparency (commercial) - transparency Transparent to translucent	

Deposits - types of rocks	<p>Cornerupine is found in metamorphosed and volcanic boron-rich sedimentary rocks and is also found in metamorphosed anorthosite (igneous intrusive) complexes . It is commonly associated with many other well-known minerals such as corundum (sapphire and ruby), dumortierite, hematite, sillimanite, andalusite, kyanite, saffirine, cordierite, spinel, tourmaline, grandidierite, biotite, phlogopite, magnetite, ilmenite, hematite and rutile.</p> <p>Geological age : even over a billion years.</p>
Characteristics of rough stones	The (raw) crystals typically occur in long prisms.
Main deposits	<p>Although cornerupine was discovered in Greenland, Sri Lanka is currently the main source of gem-quality crystals and is known for its yellow-green to yellow-brown crystals. Other recent discoveries and deposits found in Tanzania and Madagascar show quite different colors, with rare blue and bluish-green color, often with purplish pleochroism. The African cornerupina is generally found only in small sizes.</p> <p>Australia (Northern Territories), Canada (Quebec), Greenland (Sermersooq), Kenya (Kwale County, Taita-Taveta County), Madagascar (Anosy), Burma (Mandalay Region, Mogok Valley), Sri Lanka (Central Province, Southern Province). South Africa , Tanzania and Norway . Minor deposits (prismatin): Sweden, USA, Antarctica.</p>
Year of discovery	1884 : The magnesium aluminum borosilicate known as cornerupine was first described in 1884 (other sources speak of 1887, but it seems less attenuable), after a first deposit (as a mineral and not as a gem) was discovered at Fiskernaes , in Greenland. Not long after, cuttable, gem-quality material was discovered.
History	<p>The cornerupina appeared, after the discovery of 1884, in the issue of the Journal of the German Geological Society of 1886, in an article entitled Über eine eigentümliche Granulitart als Muttergestein zweier neuer Mineralspecies (About a particular type of granulite as mother rock of two new mineral species) by A. Sauer . It wasn't until 1912 that gem-quality material was found.</p> <p>Name : It was named after the Danish naturalist, artist and explorer Andreas Nikolaus Kornerup (1857-1881). It is sometimes referred to by the mineral name of prismatine, which refers to a variety rich in boron. Prismatin was reintroduced as a name by a scientist named ES Grew (article titled <i>Revalidation for boron-rich compositions in the kornerupine group</i>).</p> <p>Other trade names: prismatine</p> <p>Variety : /</p>
Property attributed	<p>In the past, despite its low popularity, Kornerupine is sometimes used to stabilize emotions, to calm strong feelings, and to help break down barriers in life. It is regarded as a solution-giving gem and helps determine the root of problems. It is also a stone of transformation of personality and character, of the release from oppression. It stimulates the understanding of sacred nature, existence and the realization of unconditional love . For some, it can enhance the wearer's visibility or popularity.</p> <p>Planet : NA</p> <p>Month: NA Zodiac sign: NA</p> <p>Chakra: heart</p>
Treatments	There are no known treatments.
Synthetic counterpart	There is no commercial synthetic version.
It can be confused with	<p>While there are no other closely related gems, there are some gem varieties that are very similar in color and presence. Epidote can easily be confused with cornerupine, as well as tourmaline and andalusite . Its refractive index is similar to that of spodumene (1.660 and 1.699). It is also moderately dense, comparable to tanzanite and zultanite (color-changing diasporas), which can often be useful when trying to identify cornerupine gems.</p> <p>One of the rarest colors is green which makes the gem strikingly similar to emerald , not only in color but also in its refractive index. One distinguishes, however, the pleochroic properties , (which make it possible to see different colors when viewed from different angles) by easily separating the 2 stones.</p> <p>Tourmaline (Separation by: optical figure, RI, birefringence, spectroscopic analysis), Enstatite (Separation by: spectroscopic analysis, pleochroism, optical figure), Diopside (Separation by: RI, birefringence, spectroscopic analysis, optical sign, pleochroism), Sinhalite (Separation by: RI, birefringence, spectroscopic analysis), Spodumeno (RI, SR,</p>

	UV fluorescence, optical sign). Axinite : (Separation by: color, pleochroism, spectroscopic analysis, optical figure - sometimes). It rarely appears in mixed batches of Ceylon gemstones and can be confused with beryl, peridot, topaz, or quartz. But the stone is strongly pleochroic with dark reddish brown and yellow green being the predominant colors of Ceylon and through this feature it can be quickly identified.		
Indicative gemological tests	It can often be distinguished from other similar gemstones simply by its strong pleochroism and vitreous luster, but can also be identified by its long prismatic crystal forms, which is why it has earned the trade name of <i>gem prismatic</i> . It is also moderately dense , comparable to tanzanite and zultanite / diaspore, which can often be useful when trying to separate these species.		
Value (2021)	High : 130+ \$ / ct 3 carat +	Medium : 80-100 \$ / ct 1-3 carats	Low : \$ 30-50 / ct below the carat
Typical cut	Translucent to opaque materials are typically cabochon cut, especially if they exhibit phenomena such as chalking or asterism. The most common shapes include oval, teardrop, cushion and round brilliant cuts. Due to the rarity of gem-quality deposits, patterned (non-standard) shapes are often preferred, while calibrated sizes are less common. Transparent gems are normally cut in steps, with one or two steps above the belt and three or four below. This style provides an attractive symmetrical look.		
Famous stones	There are no famous stones of this type.		
Record stones	Some crystals can be over 20 cm long.		