
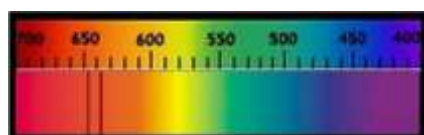


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Technical sheet - general: Scapolite

Gemma - names	(Italian - scapolite) (English - scapolite) (French - scapolite) (Spanish - escapolita) (Portuguese - escapulite) (Thai - -----)		(German - Skapolit) (Arabic - سكابوليت sakabulit) (Russian - скаполит-skapolit) (Mandarin - 方柱石 -Hōchūseki) (Swahili - scapolite) (Hindi - स्कैपोलाइट skaiapolait)		photo 
Colors (GIA)	The most common colors are honey yellow , but it is also available in green , plum , orange , brown , pink , blue , purple , gray and colorless . Bright purple scapolite is considered the most valuable, but in general, stones with a high intensity of color are the most desirable. Cat's eye scapolite often occurs in greenish , brown and gray .				
Cause of Color	Scapolite belongs to the isomorphic series between Marialite (rich in sodium) - and Meionite (rich in calcium) and exhibits a wide range of properties related to its equally broad composition. The formulas of marialite and meionite recall those of the two poles of the plagioclase , albite and anorthite , with NaCl and CaSO 4 additions , with one structure identical to that of the feldspathoids . Various colors, color centers linked to the natural irradiation of Cl (chlorine), CO 23 (ionic carbonate) SO 24 (ionic sulphate) - groups present in the large voids of the crystalline structure. Furthermore, the colors and properties of the scapolites change as the amount of sodium and calcium in their chemical composition varies. Gattling scapolite is desirable as they exhibit a sharp eye, but when this is not distinct, a form of adularescence (a faint white glow) may be present. "Rainbow scapolite" or "rainbow scapolite" is the trade name given to the scapolite which contains iridescent inclusions . The rainbow scapolite can have a colorless and transparent body or a dark gray and translucent body. Idiochromatic Gem				
Classification	Mineral class Tectosilicates		Species - Group (mineral) Scapolite –meionite / marialite		Variety Look down
Optical properties	Specific Gravity: 2.57 - 2.74 Common: 2.68		RE: 1,535-1,579 Polariscope : DR Double refraction: 0.006-0.037		Characte r optical Negative uniaxial
	Luster (luster) - luster of the fracture Vitreo - Vitreo			Pleochroism Pink stones : colorless - pink; Yellow stones : colorless- yellowish - yellow; Purple / plum stones : purple- blue - dark blue	
				Dispersion (fire) 0.017	
Light	Fluorescence SWUV (254 nm) : sometimes red , bluish white, yellowish white, orange yellow, orange red, purplish red, blue, LWUV (365nm) : sometimes purplish-red , yellow, orange yellow, orange, orange red, red, blue, bluish,			Phosphorescence Various colors in inert	
Form	Crystalline dress Prismatic and massive Melting point: NA		Phenomenal optical effects Catitde (4 rays) Adularescence Iridescence		Crystalline system Tetragonal columnar Crystal class
Chemical formula	Complex silicate of sodium, calcium and aluminum Na 4 Al 6 Si 6 O 24 (CO 3 SO 4) - Ca 4 Al 6 Si 6 O 24 (CO 3 , SO 4) The two final members are meionite (Ca 4 Al 6 Si 6 O 24 CO 3) [2] and marialite (Na 4 Al 3 Si 9 O 24 Cl). Mizzonite (Na 4 Al 3 Si 9 O 24 Cl) is an			Spectrometer image  Red, pink, purple: 663 nm and 652 nm band , absorption in yellow.	

	intermediate member and Silvialite (Ca, Na) ₄ Al ₆ Si ₆ O ₂₄ (SO ₄ , CO ₃) is another recognized member of this group.		
Fracture	Cleavage (prismatic) Perfect - good (2 directions)	Breaking- Parting Absent	Fracture Concoidal
Durability	Hardness (Mohs) - Absolute 5.5-6.0; 60 - 72	Toughness Discrete	Stability (heat, light, chemicals) Good
Clarity - characteristics	Typical inclusions: Parallel rods like cavity, dendritic (branch) shape, needles, crystals (commonly magnetite, which can cause iridescence) and fluid inclusions, brownish orange platelets, possibly hematite inclusions. Some specimens may show a visible doubling (when the birefringence is very high).		
	Type II Normally included	Transparency (commercial) - transparency Transparent to translucent	
Deposits - types of rocks	The species of this group appear mainly in the metamorphism regional characterized by bands amphibolite with granulite bands . The scapolite crystals are formed in metamorphic rocks, the result of the alteration of plagioclase feldspar. The whole scapolite series is analogous to the plagioclase series. Geological age : even over a billion years		
Characteristics of rough stones	The crystals are found in the form of prisms, with a square section, which resemble sticks, which is why this gem took its name in ancient times.		
Main deposits	The best crystals come from Kenya, Madagascar (Malagasy Republic) , Brazil (Espirito Santo, Minas Gerais) and Tanzania . Other deposits include Australia (Tasmania), Burma , Canada (Renfrew Ontario and Grenville, Quebec), Germany (Bodenmais / Bayerischer Wald and Saualpe / Karnten), Italy (Val Malenco, Sondrio, Monte Somma, Pianura, Naples, and Elba), Sweden (Kiruna), Switzerland (Lago Tremorgio), USA (Lago Superiore).		
Year of discovery	1913: Scapolite was first discovered in northern Burma (Myanmar) in 1913, in the form of white, pink and purple fibrous crystals.		
History	In 1920 a yellow scapolite was found in Madagascar and ten years later in Brazil. These findings were followed by others in Mozambique, Kenya and Tanzania. A purple variety of Tanzanian scapolite, discovered in 1975, is called petschite. Name : The scapolite takes its name from the Greek words σκάπτος (skapos) = rod, stick and λίθος (litos) = stone, due to the long columnar formation of its crystals. Wernerite was named after the German geologist AG Werner, Other trade names: wernerite (synonym of scapolite), petschite (purple), mizzonite, dipire (marialite- meionite), wilconite (pink-red), marialite and meionite. Varieties : The golden, yellow and yellow-green varieties of scapolite sometimes considered a variety of " chrysolite ", otherwise known as peridot (olivine in the world of mineralogy). P etschite (purple scapolite from Tanzania), rosalinda (rose, Peru '), purple scapolite, rainbow scapolite, cat's eye scapolite, purple cat's eye scapolite, pink cat's eye scapolite, mizzonite, dipire, marialite and pink scapolite.		
Property attributed	Scapolite is not a well-known gemstone, so it lacks the legend, tradition and beliefs that many of the more popular gems have. It is not an officially known birthstone, nor does it have any official planetary or zodiacal purposes. However, it still carries a very strong energy, for both mental and physical ailments. This is due to its wide variety of colors . Each color is believed to help with specific areas of life or energy. In general, scapolite can help find solutions to both past and present problems. success stone . It can help bring about change and provide inspiration and purpose for a new life. In traditional Hindu belief systems, scapolite is thought to balance the flow of energy in the lower chakras as well as Anahata (heart), which governs decision making, emotions and love. Physically, scapolitis is thought to help with eye problems , such as glaucoma and cataracts . It is also believed to help relieve pain in the shoulders, neck, head and upper chest. Rainbow scapolite with magnetite inclusions is used in crystal therapy. Planet: NA Month: NA Zodiac sign: NA Chakra: heart		

Treatments	Scapolite is typically not treated or improved in any way, with the exception of lavender stones which are subjected to a heating process or are irradiated. The latter are usually based on yellow starting material that changes to a lavender color. Treated scapolite stones are known to fade with exposure to heat and light, while natural purple ones do not fade.		
Synthetic counterpart	There are laboratory-made versions of scapolite, from marialite to meionite, but they are used for research purposes. There are no known uses of synthetic scapolites in jewelry.		
It can be confused with	The separation from amethyst , but above all from citrine (separation through: RI, figure / optical sign, UV fluorescence, inclusions, doubling) can be difficult (without having to resort to destructive tests such as those of hardness). When the external appearance suggests a possible overlap of the gems, all parameters must be carefully considered. Amblygonite (separation by: RI, birefringence, figure / optical sign, UV fluorescence, inclusions, doubling) , chrysoberyl (separation by: birefringence, UV fluorescence, inclusions) and golden beryl (separation by: figure / optical sign, UV fluorescence, inclusions , doubling) , feldspar (separation by: optical figure, inclusions), beryl (separation by: RI, birefringence, UV fluorescence, inclusions), lolite (separation by: optical figure, pleochroism, UV fluorescence), Glass (separation by: character optical)		
Indicative gemological tests	Scapolite is not a very common gem, however when it is available it can be confused with other gems (often slightly more expensive), for this reason, as always, it is desirable to do all the necessary tests.		
Value (2021)	High : 50 \$ / ct 120 (purple, blue) 40 (orange, yellow) 30 (colorless, cat .) 3 carat +	Medium: \$ 20 / ct 80 (purple, blue) 30 (orange, yellow) 10 (colorless, cat .) 1-3 carats	Low: \$ / ct 50 (purple, blue) 20 (orange, yellow) 3 (colorless, cat .) below the carat
Typical cut	The scapolite is worked with the most common cuts, such as rectangular, square, round, pear, oval, emerald, cushion and many others. The transparent varieties are faceted and the less transparent stones can be modeled in cabochons. The pink and purple scapolite produces a beautiful " cat's eye " effect that has sometimes been wrongly labeled " pink moonstone " .		
Famous stones	Some well-known pieces are housed in public and private collections. For example at the Devonian Group (construction company, Canada) there are: 3.34 carats (blue cat's eye, Myanmar); 21.25 carat (white cat's eye, India). Royal Ontario Museum (Toronto, Ontario, Canada): 28.4 carats and 57.6 carats (yellow, Brazil); 7.91 carat (pink, Myanmar); 65.63 carat (colorless, Myanmar); 18.8 carat (gray, cat's eye); and 18.3 carats (pink cat's eye).		
Record stones	The prismatic crystals doi marialite (colorless, white, gray, bluish, greenish, yellow, pink, purple) with octagonal outline, parallel striated and with very often flattened pyramid terminations can reach 1.5 meters while those of meionite (yellowish, tending to green, colorless, rarely pink or purple), which are prismatic, octagonal in profile, parallel striated and with ends often having flattened pyramids, can reach 70 cm . Pure meionite is very rare and most of the specimens are intermediate terms marialite-meionite. Crystals 50 cm (20 inches) long are found in Rossie and Pierrepont, New York (USA), The gem-quality Brazilian yellow scapolite can reach 30 carats, while the white and yellow Myanmar scapolite can also be large (up to 70 carats). The gatteggiante one rarely exceeds 10 carats. The Smithsonian Museum (Washington, DC): 288 carats (colorless, Myanmar); 29.9 carat, 19.7 carat (cat's eye, pink, Sri Lanka); 12.3 carat (pink, Myanmar); 103.4 carat, 52.2 carat (yellow-orange, Tanzania).		