



T.C.
Ankara Üniversitesi
Mühendislik Fakültesi
Jeoloji Mühendisliği Bölümü



JEM 227 GEMOLOJİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Kıymet DENİZ










2. Hafta

2020-2021 Güz Dönemi

Bu ders notlarının hazırlanmasında Mefail Yenyol'un sunularından ve Mineraloji kitabından yararlanılmıştır.

SÜSTAŞLARININ SINIFLANDIRILMASI

GRAND GEMZ

COLOR INTENSITY CLASSIFICATIONS	
DARK	 Dark is an over-saturated gemstone. The color will appear dark under different lighting conditions. Value of these stones is considerably less than a vivid color intensity.
MEDIUM DARK	 Medium dark color are also a bit over-saturated. It's often a color that will be accompanied by secondary hues such as brown, orange or gray. The stone will often appear dark under indoor lighting, but the color opens up under the outdoor lighting during daytime.
VIVID	 It is the strongest and most valued color intensity rating. This classification is for the most color saturation possible without moving towards opaque or over-colored gemstones.
STRONG	 It is one level less than Vivid. It is still considered a very fine color intensity.
MEDIUM STRONG	 It is given to gemstones that have a 55% to 65% color saturation and a bright reflection of light in both darker and brighter light environments.
MEDIUM	 It is given to gemstones that are bright and have around a 50% color saturation.
MEDIUM LIGHT	 It is given to gemstones that have a saturation between 25% and 45%. The reflection of the color is light and brighter.
LIGHT	 Very weak color intensity, such as a light pastel or lavender color or almost white color reflection.
COLORLESS	 Given to a gemstone that has no color. It can also be referred to as "white", for example "a white sapphire"

<https://www.facebook.com/grandgemz>

SÜSTAŞLARININ SINIFLANDIRILMASI

In Pegmatite	In Alkali Syenite Pegmatite	In Syenitic Rocks	In Peridotite	In Skarn
Aquamarine Topaz Danburite Morganite Tourmaline Goshenite Amethyst Moonstone Fluorite Rock crystal Citrine Herderite Scheelite Rhodochrosite Ilmenorutile Amazonite Hassonite Zircon	Sapphire Spinel Schorl Almandite	Sapphire Spinel Sphene Almandite Zircon	Peridot Enstatite Hornblende Chrysoprase	Painite Badeleyite Anatase Sphene Poudretteite Sodalite Hackmanite Sinhaitite Serendebite

SÜSTAŞLARININ SINIFLANDIRILMASI

Metamorphic Origin		Igneous Origin			Skarn Zones
Marbles	Gneiss	Pegmatites	Syenitic Rocks	Peridotite	Leucogranite & Marble Contact
Ruby Spinel Apatite Tourmaline	Almandite Fibrolite Iolite	Aquamarine Topaz Danburite Morganite	Sapphire Spinel Schorl Almandite	Peridot Enstatite Hornblende Chrysoprase	Painite Poudretteite Sinhaitite Serendebite

SÜSTAŞLARININ SINIFLANDIRILMASI

Differences Between Beryl and Emerald

Beryl Variety	Goshenite	Aquamarine	Emerald	Heliodor	Morganite	Red Emerald
Name Origin	Modern discovery in Goshen, Massachusetts	Greek for 'Water of the Sea'	Greek for 'Green Stone'	Greek for 'Gift of the Sun'	Named after JF Morgan	Greek for 'Live Coal'
Crystal Size	Commonly Large	Commonly Large	Commonly Small	Commonly Large	Commonly Large	Commonly Small
Incidence	Frequent	Frequent	Rare	Frequent	Frequent	Rare
Enhancement	Heat	Heat	Liquid	Heat	Heat	Liquid
Value	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	High to Extreme	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	High to Extreme
Saturation	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Intense</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Intense</i>
Formation	Mostly Pegmatitic	Mostly Pegmatitic	Mostly Hydrothermal	Mostly Pegmatitic	Mostly Pegmatitic	Magmatic Vapor
GIA Clarity	Type I	Type I	Type III	Type I	Type I	Type III