QUARTZ

As the Earth's most abundant mineral, quartz is also one of the most resistant minerals to weathering. Quartz, which forms as a later mineral in igneous rocks, weathers to particles which form sedimentary rocks such as sandstone. Crystals are typically six-sided or "hexagonal", and often terminated by a hexagonal pyramid. The finest crystals are prized for their clarity, and some crystals have been found many feet long.

Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz include agates and jaspers. Colored varieties of quartz include amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, smoky quartz and milky quartz.

QUARTZ

As the Earth's most abundant mineral, quartz is also one of the most resistant minerals to weathering. Quartz, which forms as a later mineral in igneous rocks, weathers to particles which form sedimentary rocks such as sandstone. Crystals are typically six-sided or "hexagonal", and often terminated by a hexagonal pyramid. The finest crystals are prized for their clarity, and some crystals have been found many feet long.

Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz include agates and jaspers. Colored varieties of quartz include amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, smoky quartz and milky quartz.

QUARTZ

As the Earth's most abundant mineral, quartz is also one of the most resistant minerals to weathering. Quartz, which forms as a later mineral in igneous rocks, weathers to particles which form sedimentary rocks such as sandstone. Crystals are typically six-sided or "hexagonal", and often terminated by a hexagonal pyramid. The finest crystals are prized for their clarity, and some crystals have been found many feet long.

Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz include agates and jaspers. Colored varieties of quartz include amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, smoky quartz and milky quartz.

QUARTZ

As the Earth's most abundant mineral, quartz is also one of the most resistant minerals to weathering. Quartz, which forms as a later mineral in igneous rocks, weathers to particles which form sedimentary rocks such as sandstone. Crystals are typically six-sided or "hexagonal", and often terminated by a hexagonal pyramid. The finest crystals are prized for their clarity, and some crystals have been found many feet long.

Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz include agates and jaspers. Colored varieties of quartz include amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, smoky quartz and milky quartz.

QUARTZ

As the Earth's most abundant mineral, quartz is also one of the most resistant minerals to weathering. Quartz, which forms as a later mineral in igneous rocks, weathers to particles which form sedimentary rocks such as sandstone. Crystals are typically six-sided or "hexagonal", and often terminated by a hexagonal pyramid. The finest crystals are prized for their clarity, and some crystals have been found many feet long.

Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz include agates and jaspers. Colored varieties of quartz include amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, smoky quartz and milky quartz.

QUARTZ

As the Earth's most abundant mineral, quartz is also one of the most resistant minerals to weathering. Quartz, which forms as a later mineral in igneous rocks, weathers to particles which form sedimentary rocks such as sandstone. Crystals are typically six-sided or "hexagonal", and often terminated by a hexagonal pyramid. The finest crystals are prized for their clarity, and some crystals have been found many feet long.

Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz include agates and jaspers. Colored varieties of quartz include amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, smoky quartz and milky quartz.

QUARTZ

As the Earth's most abundant mineral, quartz is also one of the most resistant minerals to weathering. Quartz, which forms as a later mineral in igneous rocks, weathers to particles which form sedimentary rocks such as sandstone. Crystals are typically six-sided or "hexagonal", and often terminated by a hexagonal pyramid. The finest crystals are prized for their clarity, and some crystals have been found many feet long.

Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz include agates and jaspers. Colored varieties of quartz include amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, smoky quartz and milky quartz.

QUARTZ

As the Earth's most abundant mineral, quartz is also one of the most resistant minerals to weathering. Quartz, which forms as a later mineral in igneous rocks, weathers to particles which form sedimentary rocks such as sandstone. Crystals are typically six-sided or "hexagonal", and often terminated by a hexagonal pyramid. The finest crystals are prized for their clarity, and some crystals have been found many feet long.

Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz include agates and jaspers. Colored varieties of quartz include amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, smoky quartz and milky quartz.

QUARTZ

As the Earth's most abundant mineral, quartz is also one of the most resistant minerals to weathering. Quartz, which forms as a later mineral in igneous rocks, weathers to particles which form sedimentary rocks such as sandstone. Crystals are typically six-sided or "hexagonal", and often terminated by a hexagonal pyramid. The finest crystals are prized for their clarity, and some crystals have been found many feet long.

Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz include agates and jaspers. Colored varieties of quartz include amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, smoky quartz and milky quartz.

QUARTZ

As the Earth's most abundant mineral, quartz is also one of the most resistant minerals to weathering. Quartz, which forms as a later mineral in igneous rocks, weathers to particles which form sedimentary rocks such as sandstone. Crystals are typically six-sided or "hexagonal", and often terminated by a hexagonal pyramid. The finest crystals are prized for their clarity, and some crystals have been found many feet long.

Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz include agates and jaspers. Colored varieties of quartz include amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, smoky quartz and milky quartz.

QUARTZ

As the Earth's most abundant mineral, quartz is also one of the most resistant minerals to weathering. Quartz, which forms as a later mineral in igneous rocks, weathers to particles which form sedimentary rocks such as sandstone. Crystals are typically six-sided or "hexagonal", and often terminated by a hexagonal pyramid. The finest crystals are prized for their clarity, and some crystals have been found many feet long.

Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz include agates and jaspers. Colored varieties of quartz include amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, smoky quartz and milky quartz.

QUARTZ

As the Earth's most abundant mineral, quartz is also one of the most resistant minerals to weathering. Quartz, which forms as a later mineral in igneous rocks, weathers to particles which form sedimentary rocks such as sandstone. Crystals are typically six-sided or "hexagonal", and often terminated by a hexagonal pyramid. The finest crystals are prized for their clarity, and some crystals have been found many feet long.

Cryptocrystalline varieties of quartz include agates and jaspers. Colored varieties of quartz include amethyst, citrine, ametrine, rose quartz, smoky quartz and milky quartz.