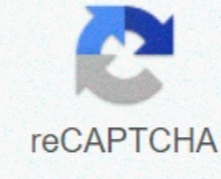




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Gem of the ocean study guide

You can't just go out, pop rocks and hope to find certain types of gemstones and crystals. Compare a jewel hunt to bird watching - if you want to spot a particular species of bird, you wouldn't wander aimlessly in the forest. You would learn where the bird lives, in which trees it nests, what it eats and what its migration patterns are, which will lead you to make that eventual discovery. We assume you want to find some malachite samples that will be added to your jewelry collection. This mineral is often found near limestone and copper deposits, and in the United States it is most often found in Arizona [source: Cook and Kirk]. Or maybe you're looking for big scores and you want to find a diamond. Because diamonds are created under extreme pressure, they form deep on Earth. They are most common in areas where geological processes have pushed deep mantle stones to the surface. They can also be found in alluvial occurrences (rocks and water-calculated soil) in rivers flowing from these areas. Minerals formed in earth's mantle can find their way to the surface over millions of years due to huge geological effects such as the upheaval of the tettonous disk. Earthquakes and volcanoes can bring deep rocks to the surface, while erosion of wind or water gradually consumes top area to reveal buried bedrock. People can also uncover bedrock, which is why it can be very rewarding to hunt for gemstones near tunnels, railways or construction sites (if allowed). Numerous pearl and mineral guides are available, many of which are designed to fit in your pocket or backpack. These guides can help you distinguish and identify individuals, especially since the rough shapes of gemstones look very different from the gleaming gems we typically imagine. In coarse form, the gemstones are partially or completely encased in other material, usually rock. They can resemble translucent cookers or have a clearer shape, according to the crystalline structure of the mineral. If possible, take experienced jewel hunters with you on your first trip. They know how to detect certain minerals, and their knowledge goes beyond what you can learn from a book. You can also learn more by visiting a local museum with common samples from the area. For every jewel in the world, there's a different way to find it. Australian sapphires are found in a certain area covered with alluvial deposits. They're in a layer of gravel under the top area. Jewel hunters dig through a layer of gravel and filter the stones by putting them in a pan and shaking them in the water. Since sapphires are heavier than most stones, they tend to settle at the bottom of the pan. When the pan is turned over and emptied, all the sapphires sit on top. Panning gold also depends on the weight of the mineral. Gold flakes and pellets can be found with gravel and sediments like water, so shaking a pan full of dirt, stone and water will place the gold at the bottom. The second material can be washed on the side, leaving the gold behind. Sluices are long channels (such as small water slides) with ridges at the bottom. Large amounts of dirt, rock and water head down from the lock, leaving heavy gold attached to the ridges. There are tens of thousands of minerals. And although the varieties we call gemstones are less, they are created with combinations of such extensive conditions that they are almost infinite. Pressure, heat, location, presence of other minerals and impurities, water and geological forces that target later all contribute to the hardness, clarity, crystalline structure and color of gemstones and minerals. That's why they're so rare. You need much more than a guidebook to find hidden treasures and buried gems. Find out what equipment you should bring to the next part. Malta's UN representative spoke for the first time in November 1967 and called on UN members to use their joint influence to reach an agreement on the fair and responsible use of the world's oceans. It lasted 15 years, but in the end a nine-year conference producing the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea reached an agreement. The agreement was finalized in 1982 and entered into force in 1994. In essence, it codifies already established tariffs, such as the law of the sea. International waters remained international, the common heritage of all mankind [source: UN]. Restrictions were placed on how much coastal water and seabed the nation could claim. The territorial sea, which is the waterline of the coast of a country expanding its above-ground borders, was set at 12 nautical miles (13.6 miles and 22.2 kilometers). Advertisement The agreement also sets clear definitions of water types. For example, straits cut through two land masses (usually owned by two sovereign states) and connect two larger bodies of water. They tend to be narrower regional maritime rule. But because the straits are infinite in the maritime and defence sectors and provide passageways through land masses, straits have traditionally been considered international water, even though they are close to the soil of sovereign nations. The UN maintained the status of the strait as international waters. Other legislation defined in the Convention included a ban on nuclear testing in international waters, the establishment of a panel on the protection of the environment in the oceans and, perhaps most importantly, the creation of an exclusive economic zone concept. Territorial waters are an extension of state laws and defence legislation; EEAs are the extension of state rights to offshore resources. The boundaries of water and water policy go far beyond territorial waters and extend 322 km from the shore [source: Water Tinting Book]. All organic and the natural resources found in these waters are the exclusive territory of the coastal State to which it belongs. However, the EEEz presented a contradiction. The United States and other nations with post-World War II sea views had defined their waters by the continental base, a relatively shallow area (about 200 m or 650 feet) stretching from the beach to the mainland slope. This new 322-kilometer (200-mile) eez restriction narrowed the borders of other countries. The UN compromised by allowing nations with large continental shelves to extend their electricity and EZ plates up to 563 kilometres (563 kilometers). In the Arctic Ocean, a new sea capture like the one ignited by the United States in 1945 is in full swing among the United States, Canada, Greenland, Denmark, Norway and Russia. All these countries are seeking to consolidate sovereignty on the seabed of the Arctic, as an estimated 25% of the as yet untapped oil and natural gas storage facility left on earth must be thought to be locked under the seabed [source: geology]. Sudden interest in Arctic reserves is fuelled by the melting of Arctic ice, ostensibly as a result of climate change. As arctic ice melts, the availability of the minerals below becomes easier and thus cheaper. But melting ice also affects the shoreline. Rising sea levels push beaches inland and draw the sovereign borders of these nations further away from the Arctic and away from its natural resources. When this happens, a new UN treaty may be in order, because nations have shown that it is fair game to circumvent the rules when it comes to ocean resources. Page 2 The UN representative of Malta spoke for the first time in November 1967 to urge UN members to use their collective influence to reach an agreement on the fair and responsible use of the world's oceans. It lasted 15 years, but in the end a nine-year conference producing the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea reached an agreement. The agreement was finalized in 1982 and entered into force in 1994. In essence, it codifies already established tariffs, such as the law of the sea. International waters remained international, the common heritage of all mankind [source: UN]. Restrictions were placed on how much coastal water and seabed the nation could claim. The territorial sea, which is the waterline of the coast of a country expanding its above-ground borders, was set at 12 nautical miles (13.6 miles and 22.2 kilometers). Advertisement The agreement also sets clear definitions of water types. 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