I'm not a bot



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Green Jadeite Buttons: Hand-made, antique Chinese jadeite buttons showing the typical color of quality green jadeite in these buttons was most likely mined in Burma (the Union of Myanmar today). This photo was taken by Gregory Phillips and is distributed under a GNU Free Documentation License. "Jade" is a cultural term used for a
very durable material that has been fashioned into tools, sculptures, jewelry, gemstones, and other objects for over 5,000 years. It was first used to manufacture ax heads, weapons, and tools for scraping and hammering because of its toughness. Then, because some specimens had a beautiful color and could be polished to a brilliant luster, people
started to use jade for gemstones, talismans, and ornamental objects. Although most people who think of jade imagine a beautiful green gemstone, the material occurs in a wide variety of colors that include green, white, lavender, yellow, blue, black, red, orange, and gray. Jade Ax: A reproduction of a Mayan or Aztec ax head. Photo copyright
iStockphoto / Stacy Brogan. Originally, all jade objects were thought to be made from the same material. However, in 1863 a Frenchman, Alexis Damour, discovered that the materials can be difficult to distinguish, and because the word
"jade" is so entrenched in common language, the name "jade" will be used for undifferentiated materials. "Jadeite" or "nephrite" will be used when the identity of the material is known. The word "nephrite" is also an imprecise term. It is used
for materials composed of the minerals actinolite and tremolite. Chemistry Silicate - pyroxene. Silicate - pyroxene. Silicate - pyroxene. Such a color Usually various shades of white to dark green, sometimes gray, pink, lilac, red, blue, yellow, orange, black, colored by impurities. Usually ranges in color between white, cream, and dark green. Streak Colorless. Colorless. Luster
Vitreous to sugary. Vitreous, greasy, silky, waxy. DiaphaneityTranslucent to opaque. Rarely semi-transparent. CleavageUsually not seen because of a small grain size and splintery fracture. Prismatic but usually not seen because of a small grain size and splintery fracture. Mohs Hardness 6.5 to 76 to 6.5
Specific Gravity3.3 to 3.53.0 to 3.3 Diagnostic Properties Refractive index, toughness, hardness, specific gravity, grain size and habit. Chemical Formula NaAlSi2O6 or Na(Al,Fe3+)Si2O6Ca2(Mg,Fe)5Si8O22(OH)2 Crystal SystemMonoclinic. Monoclinic. Refractive Index 1.66 to 1.68(1.66).
spot) 1.60 to 1.63(1.61 spot) UsesJewelry, ornaments, tools, weapons, gemstones. Jadeite and nephrite have distinctly different mineral compositions. Jadeite and nephrite have distinctly different mineral compositions.
the eye of the average person. Only trained observers with significant experience are able to reliably differentiate them without mineral testing equipment. This is why jadeite and nephrite were not properly distinguished by scientists until 1863. Experienced gemologists can easily separate jadeite from nephrite in small polished items such as beads
and cabochons. There are significant differences in their refractive index and specific gravity. Jade Dragon: Hand-made jade dragon from the Western Han Dynasty (202 BC - 9 AD). This photo was taken by Snowyowls and is distributed under a Creative Commons license. Chinese craftsmen have been producing jade objects for over 5,000 years. A few
hundred years ago, master Chinese craftsmen who worked with jade daily recognized that some of the jade obtained from Burma (now the Union of Myanmar) was different. It was harder, denser, worked more easily, and produced a higher luster upon polishing. It gradually became the form of jade preferred by Chinese artisans and the jade most
highly prized by the Chinese people. They realized this long before scientists differentiated jadeite and nephrite in 1863. Mayan jadeite: Hand-made Mayan jadeite: Hand-made Mayan jadeite pectoral from the Mayan Classic period. This photo was taken by John Hill and is distributed under a GNU Free Documentation License. Unknowingly, Chinese craftsmen had distinguished
jadeite from nephrite and appreciated it enough to pay premium prices for jadeite. However, they didn't have the knowledge and equipment of chemistry and crystallography to distinguish them in a formal way. Rarely, the Chinese craftsmen encountered fine-grained jadeite with a bright translucence and a rich, uniform green color. This beautiful
material was given the name "Imperial Jade" and regarded as the stone of highest quality. At that time in China, ownership of Imperial Jade was reserved only for the Emperor. Now, anyone who can afford it can own Imperial Jade was reserved only for the Emperor. Now, anyone who can afford it can own Imperial Jade was reserved only for the Emperor. Now, anyone who can afford it can own Imperial Jade was reserved only for the Emperor.
from a green nephrite known in New Zealand as "Maori Green Stone" or "Maori Jade." Photo copyright iStockphoto and Steve Patterson. For thousands of years, the people who manufacture and sell jade objects have found many ways to improve their appearance. Heat, wax, dye, bleach, acid, polymer injection and other treatments have all been used
to improve the color, luster and stability of jadeite and nephrite. Although many of these treatments are part of traditional jade manufacturing processes, todays serious buyers of jade want to know about all treatments that were used in the manufacturing processes, todays serious buyers of jade want to know about all treatments that were used in the manufacturing processes, todays serious buyers of jade want to know about all treatments that were used in the manufacturing processes.
that have been used during the manufacturing process. They are designated as Type A, Type B and Type C jadeite. Type A jadeite objects. In this
treatment, manufacturers boil finished jadeite objects in water to clean them and prepare them for an application of wax. The wax fills any surface-reaching pores and fractures. When the objects have cooled, excess wax is removed and the objects are buffed to a bright luster. The wax fills
surface irregularities and gives the objects surface a smooth, lustrous finish. Type B Jadeite Type B Jadeite objects have been bleached by soaking in hydrochloric or sulfuric acid. The acid removes oxidation stains and leaches out sodium. This lightens the color of many materials. Pressure is then used to impregnate the jadeite with wax or a clear
polymer resin. Impregnation fills all surface-reaching pores and fractures and gives the object an improved smoothness, luster and color. Unfortunately, the appearance of Type B jadeite objects can begin to deteriorate in just a few years. Acid treatment makes some jadeite brittle, and polymer resins can discolor with time or exposure to heat and
sunlight. Because of these problems, Type B jadeite treatment should always be disclosure is because Type B jadeite objects normally sell for a small fraction of the price paid for a similar Type A object. Sellers often get away with nondisclosure because Type B
treatments are difficult to detect. Testing at a gemological laboratory is often required for detection of Type B treatments. Type C Jadeite Type C Jadeite usually has all of the treatments of Type B jadeite, but the object has also been dyed to a more desirable color. The dyes can fade over time or with exposure to heat and light. For these reasons, Type
C treatments should always be disclosed. Dye treatment can often be detected by examination with a microscope, spectroscope or gemological filters, but this testing should not be needed - the seller should disclose the full extent of treatment for every object that is sold. Disclosure doesnt always happen because Type C jadeite sells for a small
fraction of similar objects with Type B treatment. Type C objects should be purchased for a price that assumes temporary use for a few years. Anyone who spends the serious money on jade should know the difference between jadeite and nephrite, have a good knowledge of jadeite treatments, how they impact value, and how they impact future
durability and appearance. Confirmation of the jadeite type by a gemological laboratory is a good idea for expensive items. These services are easy to obtain and usually cost a tiny fraction of what is paid for a Type A jadeite item. A "misnomer" is an incorrect name. In the gemstone trade many misnomers have been given to materials that look like a
more popular or more valuable material even though that name is incorrect. The use of a misnomer can be innocent or derogatory, but the intent is often to associate a product with one that is much more popular or more valuable. Even when done without deceptive intent, the practice can be confusing or misleading to many buyers. An example of a
jade misnomer is the use of the name "Mexican jade" for the green-dyed calcite or travertine that is commonly used to produce vases, chess pieces, desk sets and other ornamental objects. Use of the name by a seller in the presence of potential customers can be misunderstood or deceptive. In July 2018, the Federal Trade Commission of the United
States published a new edition of their Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metals, and Pewter Industries. In those guides they state that the use of an incorrect names could face legal action. For more information, see our article about "green"
amethyst" and "yellow emerald". A few of the many jade misnomers are listed below. "Africa "Amazon Jade" - a massive variety of green grossularite garnet found in the Transvaal Province of South Africa "Amazon Jade" - a wariety of serpentine
resembling nephrite "Garnet Jade" - a massive variety of green grossularite garnet "Honan Jade" - a variety of jade look-alikes including glass,
soapstone and serpentine "Manchurian Jade" - soapstone "Oregon Jade" - green jasper, green grossularite or other jade look-alikes found in Oregon "Serpentine Jade" - varieties of serpentine Jade" - soapstone "South African Jade" - green jasper, green jas
grossularite found in the Transvaal Province of South Africa "Transvaal Jade" - green grossularite found in the Transvaal Province of South Africa "Transvaal Province of Sout
 "greenstone" (a literal translation) by European explorers. They are actually nephrite jade. They were used by the Maori for making tools and weapons. Pieces with an attractive color or pattern were used for at least 100,000 years. The earliest
objects made from jade were tools. Jade is a very hard material and is used as a tool because it is extremely tough and breaks to form sharp edges. Most jade does not have a color and translucence that is expected in a gemstone. However, when early people found these special pieces of jade, they were often inspired to craft them into a special object.
"Toughness" is the ability of a material to resist fracturing when subjected to stress. "Hardness" is the ability of a material to resist abrasion. Early toolmakers took advantage of these properties of jade and formed it into cutting tools and weapons. It was used to make axes, projectile points, knives, scrapers, and other sharp objects for cutting.
Translucent Green Jade: A translucent green jade cabochon with beautiful color, set into a gold ring and surrounded by small diamonds. Photo copyright iStockphoto / Biggereye. Jade is a durable gemstone. Jade has been used to make
ornaments, religious art, and small functional objects. Commonly Confused With Jade: Pictured here are four gems commonly confused with jade. From top left and going clockwise they are chrysoprase, maw sit sit, serpentine, and hydrogrossular garnet. They have a color, luster, and translucence that is known to occur in jade. A number of other
minerals and materials that are commonly cut and polished are easily confused with jade. All of these materials can have a color, luster, and translucence that is very similar to jade - so similar that the average person is unable to recognize them. These materials are often used to manufacture cabochons, beads, and other objects in the same style as
jade. They sometimes enter the market with and without disclosure. They are often marked with the name "jade" or with one of many misnomers. Chalcedony is a translucent variety of microcrystalline quartz that occurs in a range of colors similar to jade. Chrysoprase is a bright green chalcedony colored by chromium that, when cut into cabochons,
 beads, and small sculptures, will look very similar to jade. Chalcedony occurs in a variety of other translucent colors such as black, lavender, yellow, and orange that can be differentiated from jade using is lower specific gravity and by a variety of
instrumental methods. Serpentine occurs in a variety of wonderful translucent to nearly transparent green and yellowish green colors that look very much like jade. It is a metamorphic mineral that is often found in the same geographic areas and same types of rocks as jade. Serpentine is significantly softer than jade and also has a much lower
specific gravity. Vesuvianite has a color and a greasy luster that fool unknowing people into thinking it is nephrite. Vesuvianite also known as idocrase, is another jade look-alike that is very difficult to distinguish from jade without laboratory testing. It has similar hardness, specific gravity, and physical appearance. Vesuvianite is not nearly as tough
as jade and will break more easily - but that requires destruction of the specimen. Maw Sit Sit is a rock composed of jadeite, albite, and kosmochlor (a mineral related to jadeite). It has a bright chrome-green color and accepts a bright polish. For those reasons it is used as a gemstone. Maw sit sit was first properly identified in 1963 near the village of
Maw Sit Sit in northwestern Burma in the foothills of the Himalayas. This is the only location where it has been discovered to date. It is used to cut cabochons and produce small sculptures. Because of its scarcity and low production, it is rarely seen in jewelry. Maw Sit Sit is a rock with a bright chrome-green color mined in Myanmar. It has a very
similar appearance to jade. Maw sit sit is composed of jadeite, albite, and kosmochlor (a mineral related to jadeite). It is used to cut cabochons, beads, and make small sculptures, and is easily confused with jade. Hydrogrossular Garnet is a green massive variety of garnet that is usually green in color with black markings. It looks so much like jade that
in South Africa, where it is common, it is known as "Transvaal Jade." It is frequently cut into beads, cabochons, and small sculptures. Aventurine is a trade name used for a green quartz that is often colored by fuchsite inclusions. These typically color the quartz a light to dark green color and produce some aventurescent sparkle. Aventurine is
sometimes confused with jade. It is sometimes referred to by the misnomer of "Indian Jade." All of the above natural minerals and rocks can be confused with jade. Many people like them, enjoy them, and knowingly purchase them for that reason. It is important to know that these jade look-alikes, along with plastic and glass made into objects in the
same style as jade, are abundant in the market place. Know what you are buying, or purchase from a dealer you can trust if you are shopping for these items and desire jade instead of an alternative. Errors and deception are common. ADVERTISEMENT British Columbia jade cabochons: A pair of translucent cabochons cut from bright green British
Columbia nephrite. Approximately 10 x 12 millimeters in size. Today, tons of jade are mined in British Columbia and shipped to China, where both demand and prices are higher than in western Canada. Most people immediately think of China as the source of jade and jade objects. China has always been an important producer of jade, a leading jade
cutting center, jade consumer, and jade market. The only time dominance in these activities moved outside of China was between World War II and the early 1980s. At that time the Chinese government suppressed jade commerce, and Hong Kong temporarily became the center of jade commerce. Jade jewelry and jade artwork are extremely important
in China. Jade is more important in China than the important of diamonds in the United States. Per-carat price paid for diamonds in the United States. Since prehistoric times, jade has been used to make tools, weapons, and important ornamental objects in Asia, Europe, Australia, North
America, South America, and numerous Pacific islands. The toughness of jade made it an excellent material for making tools and weapons. Because of its beauty, people held jade in highest esteem and used it to make religious art and ornaments for their rulers. None of these ancient cultures had contact with one another, yet they all independently
alluvial boulder of lavender jadeite with a brown weathering rind from northern Burma. This boulder is about 18 centimeters across. Photo by James St. John, displayed here under a Creative Commons license. Jadeite and nephrite are minerals that form through metamorphism. They are mostly found in metamorphic rocks associated with subduction
zones. This places most jadeite and nephrite deposits along the margins of current or geologically ancient convergent plate boundaries involving oceanic lithosphere. Jadeite and nephrite deposits. From ancient times,
much of the prospecting for jade has been done in the steeper parts of drainage basins, where pebble- to boulder-size pieces of rocks are found in stream valleys. Boulders and pebbles of jade normally have a brown weathering rind that hides their inner beauty and potential value. Prospectors search these valleys looking for jade boulders. Small
windows are often cut into the boulders in the field to assess the material's quality and to determine if it is worth the abor of transport them historically. Today in some areas that is still the only way to move the boulders to market
Where economics allow, a helicopter with a basket or sling on a cable will fly in to difficult areas. Workers on the ground will prepare the boulders for lifting, and the helicopter with a basket or sling on a cable will fly in to difficult areas. Workers on the ground will prepare the boulders for lifting, and the helicopter with a basket or sling on a cable will fly in to difficult areas.
jade is also mined from hard rock deposits. Boulders are sometimes mined from ancient conglomerates, but ophiolite exposures are the most important type of hard rock deposits. Boulders are sometimes mined from ancient conglomerates, but ophiolite exposures are the most important type of hard rock deposits. Boulders are sometimes mined from ancient conglomerates, but ophiolite exposures are the most important type of hard rock deposits.
from ophiolites by both surface and underground methods. Geographically, much of the world's jade is found around the rim of the Pacific Ocean, where subduction transports large slabs of oceanic lithosphere beneath continents and volcanic island arcs. This accounts for much of the jade found in South America, Central America, the United States
Canada, eastern Asia, and New Zealand. Perhaps the most attractive and valuable jade found in the United States is from the area around Jeffrey City and Crooks Gap in Wyoming. There, nephrite jade is found by prospecting alluvial sediments, looking for jade in stream-rounded pebble- to boulder-size pieces. ADVERTISEMENT In the United States
and Europe, diamonds, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, opals, garnets, and a few other gems are much more popular than jade. Jade is not thought to be as precious in these regions as it is in China. The Chinese have a much higher regard for jade than any other people. For thousands of years, jade has been the most popular gemstone in China. Chinese have a much higher regard for jade than any other people. For thousands of years, jade has been the most popular gemstone in China. Chinese have a much higher regard for jade than any other people.
emperors desired excellent specimens of jade, and they traded or waged war with distant people to acquire them. In China, gifts made from jade are given at almost every important station in life, such as birthdays, anniversaries, marriages, and other celebrations. It is also a commonly used material for producing religious art. China is the country
where the importance of jade is the highest. Find Other Topics on Geology.com: Rocks: Galleries of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rock photos with descriptions. Minerals: Information about ore minerals, gem materials and present.
Gemstones: Colorful images and articles about diamonds and colored stones. General Geology: Articles about geysers, maars, deltas, rifts, salt domes, water, and much more! Geology Store: Hammers, field bags, hand lenses, maps, books, hardness picks, gold pans. Diamonds: Learn about the properties of diamond, its many uses, and diamond
discoveries. 2005-2025 Geology.com. All Rights Reserved. Images, code, and content on this website are property of Geology.com and are protected by copyright law. Geology.com does not grant permission for any use, republication, or redistribution. Back to gem encyclopedia Jade is a generic term for nephrite, jadeite, and under certain conditions
green omphacite. In China, a pierced jade disk is a symbol of heaven. History Jade is desired for its rich heritage as much as by its beauty, durability, and rarity. Artistry This 127.10-gram carving is originally from Tienjun, China Use of color This carving makes use of jades intense green and white mottled areas. Hidden Beauty Jadeites beauty hides
under a crusty brown or yellow oxidized skin. Uncovering the Beauty The boulder is sawn to view its inner color. Taking Shape This 1041-gram jadeite boulder is sawn and marked for further cutting. Jade has its cultural roots in the smoke-dimmed caves and huts that sheltered prehistoric humans. Around the world, Stone Age workers shaped this
toughest of gems into weapons, tools, ornaments, and ritual objects. Their carvings invoked the powers of heaven and earth and mystic forces of life and death. Jade Description Jade History and Lore Jade is the official gem for the 12th anniversary. The philosopher wrote that jade is like virtue and its brightness represents heaven. Bi The traditional
jade flat disc with a hole in the middle, known as a bi, symbolizes heaven. Yu The character for jade is one of the oldest in written Chinese, dating to 2950 BC. Mineral: Jadeite, Nephrite; Ca2(Mg,Fe)5Si8O22(OH)2 Omphacite: (Ca,Na)(Mg,Fe2+,Al)Si2O6 Color: Green, white
orange, yellow, lavender, black Refractive index: 1.666 to 1.680 (+/-0.008) and 1.606 to 1.632 (+0.009, 0.006) Birefringence: Usually not detectable Specific gravity: 3.34 and 2.95 Mohs Hardness: 6.5 to 7 and 6.0 to 6.5 There are a number of processes used to alter the color, apparent clarity, or improve the durability of gems. Learn More Some
gemstones have synthetic counterparts that have essentially the same chemical, physical, and optical properties, but are grown by man in a laboratory. Learn More Any gem can be imitated sometimes by manmade materials or by natural materials or by natural materials or by man in a laboratory. Learn More 1 Jadeites structure scatters light. If
properly cut, a white piece with a small green spot will make the gem appear completely green if lit from behind. 2 Not unusually hard for a gem, both jade types are extremely tough. Neolithic knives and axe heads were often made of nephrite. 3 Nephrite rings musically when struck. The imperial court in China had jade wind chimes designed to ring
specific notes. For both jadeite and nephrite, green is the most valued color. Semi-transparent clarity and fine texture also increase jades value dramatically. The finest jadeite and nephrite, green is the most valued color. Semi-transparent with a vibrant emerald-green coloris known as imperial jade. Jadeites transparent with a vibrant emerald-green coloris known as imperial jade.
semi-transparent. Jadeite has a lovely, smooth, and even texture that makes people want to touch and hold the gem. While jade is rarely faceted like other gems, plain as well as intricate jade carvings are judged by their artistry. Jadeite is generally sold by the piece rather than by weight. For top-quality imperial jadeite, slight size differences can
make large value differences. Research Explore sources, gemological research, and the role of gems in history. The Spirit of Jadeite Carving Tao Hsu and Andrew Lucas, Jun 18, 2014 Read Article Gem-Quality Serpentine from Val
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pagesjade, either of two tough, compact, typically green gemstones that take a high polish. Both minerals have been carved into jewelry, ornaments, small sculptures, and utilitarian objects from earliest recorded times. The more highly prized of the two jadestones is jadeite; the other is nephrite. Jadeite and nephrite differ in both chemical
composition and crystalline structure. Jadeite is a silicate of sodium and aluminum and is classed as a pyroxene. Nephrite is a silicate of calcium and magnesium belonging to the amphibole group of minerals and is properly regarded as tremolite. In both types, the microscopic crystals are tightly interlocked to form a compact aggregate. Both
jadestone types may be white or colourless, but colours such as red, green, violet, and gray may occur owing to the presence of iron, chromium, or manganese impurities, respectively. The most highly prized variety is jadeite of an emerald-green hue. The two different types of jade, when worked and polished, can usually be distinguished by their
 appearance alone. The fine lustre of polished nephrite is oily rather than vitreous (glassy), while that of jadeite is the reverse. Some colours are also peculiar to one stone or the other; for example, the popular apple- and emerald-green jewelry jades are invariably jadeite. There are also wide variations of translucency in both stones. The area around
the city of Mogaung in northern Myanmar (Burma) has long been the main source of gem-quality jadeite. Occurrences of nephrite are more numerous and geographically more widespread. (Bed) Rocks and (Flint) Stones Over the course of history, jade has been successively cut and shaped with sandstone, slate, and quartz sand (as an abrasive); by
tools made of bronze; by tools of iron, using manually operated lathes; and finally, beginning in the 19th century, by machine-powered lathes, steel saws, and diamond-pointed drills. Carborundum and diamond dust have replaced crushed garnets and corundum (emery) as abrasives. Both jadestones were worked into implements by Neolithic peoples in
many parts of the world. The best-known finds are from the lake dwellings of Switzerland, western France, Central America, Mexico, and China. Jade is hard, tough, and heavy, and it takes and keeps a good edge, while its fine colours and warm polish must have greatly appealed to Neolithic craftsmen. When the stone-based Neolithic cultures were
succeeded by ones using bronze and iron, however, jade gradually lost its industrial value and fell from favour as a gemstone in all but a few regions. Jade and jade carving are associated preeminently with China, since in no other region of the world has this obdurate material been worked with such a long and unbroken tradition (see
Chinese jade). For millennia the jade carved by the Chinese consisted of nephrite from the region of Hotan (Khotan) and Yarkand in what is now Sinkiang. Jadeite does not appear to have been worked by them until the 18th century ce, when large quantities of that jadestone began entering the country from Myanmar via Yunnan province. As early as
the Neolithic period the Chinese were carving jade into tools and simple cult objects in the form of flat disks with circular orifices at their centre. During the Shang dynasty (16001046 bce), they began making small ornamental plaques with decorative designs of animals incised on them in low relief. From the later part of the Zhou dynasty (about 500 to 100 to 100
bce), the introduction of iron tools made more accomplished carvings possible, and jade began to be made into a wide variety of utilitarian and luxury objects, such as belt hooks and ornaments, sword and scabbard accoutrements, hollow vessels, and, most importantly, sculpture in the round. The craft of jade carving in China attained maturity toward
the close of the Zhou dynasty in 256 bce, with designs of unsurpassed excellence and beauty, and the tradition continued for the next 2,000 years. The reign (173596) of the great Qing-dynasty emperor Qianlong was a particularly important period for jade carving. Under his patronage and in those times of exceptional prosperity and luxury, thousands
of carved jades were added to the imperial collections, and the material was applied to countless new decorative, ceremonial, and religious uses in the Forbidden City at Beijing and in the homes of nobles and officials. Greater quantities of jade were entering China than ever before, and emerald-green jadeite from Myanmar became as highly
esteemed as the finest nephrite from Xinjiang. Fabulous prices were paid for high-quality carvings of people, animals, and plants; bottles, urns, vases, and other vessels; and all sorts of personal accessories. Mayan ear disks jadeite, from Guatemala, 550850 ce. The Aztecs, Mayas, and other pre-Columbian Indian peoples of Mexico and
Central America carved jadeite for use as ornaments, amulets, and badges of rank. Nearly all of these Mesoamerican jade died out in
Mesoamerica after the Spanish conquest in the 16th century, however. The source for all Mesoamerican jade is the Motagua Valley in Guatemala.hei-tiki of nephrite, from New Zealand; in the British Museum.Until the landing of Europeans there in the 18th century, the Maoris of New Zealand were entirely ignorant of metals, and the most
highly prized of their industrial stones was nephrite, from which they made axes, knives, chisels, adzes, and the short swords, or mere, of their chiefs. These jade swords served not only as weapons but as symbols of authority and were usually worked from stone of specially fine colour or distinctive marking. Several varieties of the mineral serpentine
superficially resemble nephrite and are sometimes fraudulently sold as such, but they can be distinguished by their relative softness. Another deceptive practice is that of dyeing colourless pieces of jade green to simulate high-quality stone. The most successful imitations of jadeite are completely artificial and consist of a heavy lead glass that has
been cleverly tinted to imitate jadeites distinctive apple-green colour. The Crystal Vaults Comprehensive Illustrated Guide to CrystalsYour On-Line Guide to The Healing Energies, Metaphysical Properties, Legendary Uses and Meaning of Shop for JadeIntroduction to the Meaning and Uses of JadeJade is said to bless whatever it touches, serving
mankind across the globe for nearly 6,000 years. For primitive peoples in the British Isles, its toughness, and ability to polish and sharpen made it a favored stone for axe heads, knives and weapons. Indigenous tribes of Mexico, Central and South America, and New Zealand carved it into deity masks and ritual artifacts, even cast it into wells as an
offering to the water spirits for fresh and plentiful water. Jade has been the most highly esteemed stone in China throughout recorded history, and was valued for its beauty and powers of healing and protection. An endless variety of gems, vessels, incense burners, beads, burial items and statues have been wondrously carved from Jade, as well as
musical instruments and pendants inscribed with poetry. [Simmons, 210][Eason, 266, 268] Jade is most valued for its metaphysical properties. It is the ultimate Dream Stone, revered in ancient cultures, as well as today, to access the spiritual world, gain insight into ritualistic knowledge, encourage creativity, and dream-solve. [Melody, 341][Raphaell
161] It is cherished as a protective talisman, assuring long life and a peaceful death, and is considered a powerful healing stone. [Mella, 87] An amulet of good luck and friendship, Jade signifies wisdom gathered in tranquility, dispelling the negative and encouraging one to see oneself as they really are. [Hall, 152] In scientific terms, Jade is the name
 shared by two distinctly different minerals Nephrite, a calcium magnesium silicate, and Jadeite, a sodium aluminum silicate. Though they have different compositions, hardnesses, densities and crystal structures, both are exceptionally tough stones, similar in appearance, and equally valuable in metaphysical properties. Both occur in the beautiful
olive shades weve come to recognize as jade green, but have some distinctions. Nephrite generally occurs in creamy white, mid- to deep olive green, brown and black. It has a smooth surface polish with a waxy sheen and is more commonly found. Jadeite may be a white-gray green, leafy green, blue or blue-green, emerald green, leafy green, leafy green, brown and black. It has a smooth surface polish with a waxy sheen and is more commonly found. Jadeite may be a white-gray green, brown and black. It has a smooth surface polish with a waxy sheen and is more commonly found. Jadeite may be a white-gray green, brown and black. It has a smooth surface polish with a waxy sheen and is more commonly found. Jadeite may be a white-gray green, brown and black. It has a smooth surface polish with a waxy sheen and is more commonly found.
orange, greenish-black or black. It is hard and lustrous, rarer than Nephrite, and usually more expensive. Translucent, emerald green Jadeite, colored by traces of chromium, is called Imperial Jade and is the rarest and most valuable. The name and character of Jade is associated with many cultures, all referring to its reputed medicinal property of
curing calculus stones and disorders of the kidneys or bladder. Yu-Stone to the ancient Chinese, it was called spleen-stone by the Mesoamericans. Nephrite is from the Greek word nephros, the kidneys or bladder. Yu-Stone of the loin, or Stone of the
flank. In a later French translation, the term was misprinted and became pierre le jade, [Fernie, 284][Megemont, 97][Simmons, 209]For metaphysical purposes discussed in this article, and related pages, Nephrite and Jadeite will both be referred to as Jade. This page will deal primarily with the overall properties of Jade, and attributes specific to
Green Jade.Other colors have additional properties and may be discussed on a separate page. Click the links below for complete listings of those Jade calms the mind, encouraging peace and reflection, and is
valuable in promoting visions and dreams. Brown Jade is grounding. It connects to the earth and provides comfort and reliability. Lavender Jade brings joy and teaches the interconnectedness of all beings. It is energetic and quietly
stimulating. Purple Jade encourages mirth and happiness, and purifies ones aura. It dispels the negative and increases ones level of discernment. Red Jade is a stone of life-force energy, dispelling fear that holds one back, and urges one to action. White Jade filters distractions, pulls in relevant, constructive information and aids in decision
making. Yellow Jade is cheerful and energetic, a stone of assimilation and discrimination. Jade Uses and Purposes Overview Jade is the stone of calm in the midst of storm. Its action balances nerges energy, and traditionally guards against
illness. Jade may also be used to temper the shock or fear of the very young or very old being cared for in the hospital or away from home and family. [Megemont, 99][Eason, 266] ade is excellent for healing feelings of guilt, and for extreme cases of defeatism. It also treats pathological normality, an excessive desire to adapt oneself to a group, even if
it is sect-like, exaggerated militarism, a follow-the-leader attitude, or the compulsive desire to give in to general opinion to belong no matter the cost. [Megemont, 99]As a travel stone, Green Jade prevents illness while on a journey
[Eason, 42] Green Jade also fosters chi, or Life Force energies, and is excellent for hiking, gardening or relaxing out of doors. [Simmons, 210] Green Jade is a crystal of love. It is support stone, Jade aids doctors, nurses,
veterinarians, and all healers in making practical diagnosis and in their applications. It is a support stone for educators, and Jade pendants and necklaces protect against deception and authoritative abuse for financial or sexual gain. Jade signifies peace
through strength, and is also helpful in homes or occupations that encounter bullying or intimidation from violent children or teens. [Eason, 268] ade Healing Therapies Overview (Please note: Information contained on this web site, including information relating
 to medical and health conditions, products and treatments, is for informational purposes only. Please see your doctor or health care professional before starting any alternative treatments, diets, supplements or exercise programs. Jade Physical Healing EnergyJade is a powerful cleansing stone, enhancing the bodys filtration and elimination organs. I
is excellent for treating the kidneys, spleen and supra-adrenal glands, removing toxins and balancing the fluids and water-salt/acid-alkaline ratios in the body. [Hall, 152][Gienger, 50] It is helpful to the bones and joints, especially the hips, and for treating bacterial and viral infections, cystitis and genito-urinary infections, and bedwetting. [Eason,
266] Jade has a restorative property, allowing for both the cellular and skeletal systems to re-bind themselves, and assists in the removal of pain associated with the bodys healing of itself. Jade also helps stitches to bind and heal properly, and has been used to diminish cramps and Charlie horses. [Hall, 152] [Melody, 343] Imperial Jade is particularly
useful in healing after plastic surgery or reconstructive surgery or reconstructive surgery caused by a disfiguring illness or injury. [Eason, 265] Jade may also be used to help teenage girls with anorexia, and for mothers who are afraid of not knowing how to
parent their children. [Megemont, 98-99] and easier to act upon. Placed on the forehead, it brings insightful dreams. [Hall,
152] Jade improves ones remembering of dreams and releases suppressed emotions via the dream process. [Melody, 341] Jade relinquishes self-imposed limitations and assists in cherishing ones ideals and desires, facilitating the ambition and building of those thoughts into physical reality. Jade provides confidence and self-assuredness, self-reliance
and self-sufficiency. [Melody, 341-342]Imperial Jade improves dysfunctional relationships. It helps restore dignity to anyone who has been mocked for looking different, and gives very overweight people stuck in self-loathing the courage to seek help and persevere with treatment. [Eason, 265] Jade Chakra Healing and Balancing EnergyGreen Jade
balances and harmonizes the Heart Chakra, aiding in both emotional and physical well-being. [Simmons, 210] The Heart Chakra is located near the center of the breastbone. It regulates our interaction with the external world and controls what we embrace and what we resist. It gives us the balancing ability to be ourselves within the environment.
When the heart chakra is out of balance you may feel either controlled in a relationship, and become critical of the little foibles of others. You may well find yourself having inappropriately strong emotional responses to everyday external stimuli. Green crystal energy is used to resolve blockages and to re-balance the heart chakra,
helping us understand our own needs and emotions clearly. We can deal with the ebbs and flows of emotional relationships, understand their cyclic nature, and accept the changes. Jade Spiritual EnergyJade in all forms has always represented nobility, not only of rank, but of ideals. The wearing of Jade assists in creating magic for the highest good
and in protection from harmful or deceitful entities during spirit work. [Eason, 268] Green Jade is an abundance stone, representing the flow of Divine energy into the reality of ones life. It brings harmony and happiness in business and family relationships, as well material abundance. It is a reminder to smell the flowers, touch the ones you love, and
share your heart with others in affirmation of plenty. [Ahsian, 210] ade Color EnergyGreen Jade is a growth crystal a powerful conduit of the earths Life Force of birth, development, and creation, and of the power of natures constant renewal. It is a potent aid in nurturing, whether of fledgling family relationships or a new business venture. Green Jade
is perfect for keeping a venture on course, a project on schedule, and life on track. Lighter Green crystals promote spiritual growth and strength, and safety in travel. Olive Jade combines the green rays of growth with the yellow rays of pure
sunshine, a time of development, strength and maturity. It enhances our receptiveness to new meanings and ideas, and lights the path to wisdom and understanding. It is a talisman of the search for knowledge and enlightenment. In lighter shades, Olive Jade provides the perseverance needed in our quest for understanding the natural universe,
efforts that require deep concentration, determination, and endurance for mental challenges. In deeper tones, Olive Jade is a Study Stone, aiding us in the long quest for a higher state of understanding or awareness. It is excellent for achieving goals that need deep constancy and long-term purpose not wild, exuberant growth, but the slow, steady
development and deep caring of a lifes calling. Shop for JadeMeditation with JadeOlive shades of Jade are particularly conducive to meditation. Prayer beads or a beaded necklace works well. Finger the beads, one by one, and for each recite a rhythmic slow four- or five-word phrase or mantra, such as May all be at peace. Go around and around the
beads until you are in a state of deep relaxation. [Eason, 267] Jade Divinatory meaning of Jade: By acting unselfishly now you are storing goodwill for yourself in the future. Any personal inconvenience will almost immediately be more than compensated for. [Eason, 268] Jade and the Angelic RealmIf your birthday falls in any of the
following periods, a Green Jade of the color listed can be a valuable conduit to your Guardian Angel of those born in the time period. DateCrystal ColorName of Guardian Angel also provides the name of the Guardian Angel of those born in the time period. DateCrystal ColorName of Guardian Angel also provides the name of the Guardian Angel of those born in the time period. DateCrystal ColorName of Guardian Angel also provides the name of the Guardian Angel of those born in the time period. DateCrystal ColorName of Guardian Angel also provides the name of the Guardian Angel and DateCrystal ColorName of Guardian Angel and DateCrystal C
(Jejalel)September 3-7GreenYehudiahSeptember 8-12Dk. GreenLehahiahSeptember 24-28Lt. OliveAnaelDecember 24-28Lt. OliveAnaelDecember 27-31Dk. GreenPoiel (Polial) There are other Angels that are partial to Green Jade. The table below gives you the information about them. Purpose Crystal ColorName of AngelRaphael is known as the Glory Angel; Tree of Life, the Angel of
Wednesday, the Ruler of Mercury. He is also the Master of Tarot Card 0 The Fool and the 1st Tarot Card Unstice. Dk. Green Chadaqiel Protector and Love. Dk. Green Chad
Ruler of the dates Sept.8-12; Virgo.Dk. GreenLehahiahProtector and Ruler of the dates December 27-31; Capricorn.Dk. GreenPoielProtector and Ruler of the Moon; Aries.Dk. OliveAnixielThe Angel of the Birds.GreenAraelAngel of Mercury.GreenCochabielProtector
and Ruler of the dates June 6-10; Gemini.GreenHakamiahMetatron is the Crown Angel, the Tree of Life, and helps to Heal Learning Disorders. HE is also the Master of the 20th Tarot Card Judgment. GreenMetatronProtector and Ruler of the dates January 1-5; Capricorn. GreenMemamiahMaster of the 18th Tarot Card The
Moon. Green Vakhabiel Protector and Ruler of the dates September 3-7; Virgo. Green Yehudiah Helps to Heal Anxiety and the Angel Tuesday. Lt. Green Lailah (Lailiel) (Leliel) Shimshiel or
Shamshiel is known as the Ruler of Earth/Day. He is also the Master of the 19th Tarot Card The Sun.Lt. GreenShimshiel) Protector and Ruler of the 3rd Tarot Card The Empress. Anael is also the Angel of Friday and the Ruler of the planet
Venus.Lt. OliveAnaelProtector and Ruler of the Angel of Destiny.OliveOrielAngel of StrengthOliveZueruelJade Goddess of Fertility and the Greek Goddess of Women. She
protects women through all of their changes, and is a skilled healer, particularly with herbs Jade honors Chalchiuhtlicue, the Aztec Water Goddess and Protector of Children. Her name means Jade Skirt or Lady of Precious Green. Shes the mother of lakes, streams, and rivers Jade honors Kuan-Yin, the Chinese Goddess of Mercy, Compassion, and
Unconditional Love. She is the most beloved of the Chinese goddesses and is regarded by many as the protector of women and children, and champion of the Universe. Jade honors the Moirae, the Three Goddesses of Fate. They
appear three nights after a childs birth to figure out the course of the childs life, each having a different part to play in determining his fate. Jade is also used to honor Brigit, the Irish Goddess of Fertility; Coatlicue, the Aztec Goddess of the
Night: and Tara, the Buddhist Savioress Goddess Birthstones There are several ways to find an appropriate birthstone or find an appropriate birthstone or find your natural birthstone by the color wheel of life. You can click on the Natural Birthstone graphic below
to learn more. Finally many people use the traditional Birthstone of those fortunate enough to be born in the heart of spring (April 20 May
20). Green crystals bring you renewal, success in new ventures, and good health. Jade which is olive in color is one of the approaching summer (May 21 June 20). Olive crystals bring you awakening, exuberance,
learning, and meaning. Jade Zodiac Stone of Taurus Jade is the traditional zodiac stone for those born in the heart of spring under the sign of Taurus, from April 20 May 20. Taurus is depicted as a bull because of its characteristics of being strong but quiet, and is ruled by the planet Venus that also rules Libra. Taureans are known for being down to
Earth, the doers and the realists. They are affectionate, known for their tempers and very stubborn. Jade is also a traditional stone for those born under the sign Libra, between September 23 and October 22, the middle of the harvest. Libra is the only sign that is an inanimate object a balance beam, referred to as The Balance. During this month the
days and nights are equal length, and the Earth and Sun are in balance. Librans are very strong-willed, artistic, sensitive, and respectful. They are understanding and relate well to other people. Jade Amulets are still carried and given today for protection and
to focus its powerful energies. One amulet representing two men is called Two Brothers of Heavenly Love, and is often given to newlyweds, signifying an heir will
be born in due time. A childs amulet assuming a padlock, attached to the neck, is supposed to bind the child to life and protect it from all danger and infantile diseases. [Kunz, 84-85] [ade amulets placed in the mouths of the dead were important to the cultures of the ancient Chinese, Egyptians, and aborigines of Mesoamerica,
denoting rank of the deceased and providing protection in the afterlife. [Kunz, 85-87] ade is a Guardian Harmonizer talisman. The Guardian talismans do not reveal their inner strength behind an opaque mask, obscuring the power they possess. In the physical
world they are fantastic amulets for protecting your loved ones, your possessions, and your physical security. In the spiritual world, Guardian crystals serve to guard your spirits during trying and difficult
times. Harmonizers, called the chain and band silicates, bind together in a long chain, distributing energy in a balanced, long-term way. They encourage efforts aimed at smoothing a path through difficulties, promoting harmonious relationships within a larger group, like family, and a peaceful acceptance of lifes inherent situations. Jades Guardian
crystal structure, its Harmonizer earth power, and its green color ray provide a powerful combination for ensuring long-term mutual understanding and cooperation. Jade Feng Shui Jade utilizes Wood energy, the energy of growth, expansion, new beginnings, nourishment and health. It enhances vitality, brings abundance, and keeps us growing
physically. Use green crystals to enhance any space used for eating, in the room of a small child, or in a place of your home where you are beginning a new project. Wood energy is traditionally associated with the Family and Health area, and the Prosperity and Abundance area. Jade
dragons, fish and frogs, as well as statues of Buddha are particularly good luck and prosperity stones. They symbolize the Chinese element of wood and springtime, and are often placed in the east of the home to bring new beginnings, gentle growth, health and opportunity and are often placed in the east of the home to bring new beginnings, gentle growth, health and opportunity are particularly good luck and prosperity stones. They symbolize the Chinese element of wood and springtime, and are often placed in the east of the home to bring new beginnings, gentle growth, health and opportunity are particularly good luck and prosperity stones. They symbolize the Chinese element of wood and springtime, and are often placed in the east of the home to bring new beginnings, gentle growth, health and opportunity are particularly good luck and prosperity stones.
antiquity, its medicinal use was subject to strict laws and breaking a Jade object was immediately punishable by death. It was accorded solar qualities, accredited with yang energy, and was believed to be a panacea, the remedy for all diseases. The Chinese alchemist Ko-hung thought gold and Jade, placed in the nine openings of the deceased, would
prevent the body from decaying, and placing pearls, said to contain yin energy, in the burial place would ensure rebirth and reincarnation. [Megemont, 2]The Incas and Aztecs used Jade knives to tear out the hearts of the human sacrifices they offered to make the rebirth of the sun and rain god possible. [Megemont, 2]The Incas and Aztecs used Jade knives to tear out the hearts of the human sacrifices they offered to make the rebirth of the sun and rain god possible. [Megemont, 2]The Incas and Aztecs used Jade knives to tear out the hearts of the human sacrifices they offered to make the rebirth of the sun and rain god possible. [Megemont, 2]The Incas and Aztecs used Jade knives to tear out the hearts of the human sacrifices they offered to make the rebirth of the sun and rain god possible. [Megemont, 2]The Incas and Aztecs used Jade knives to tear out the hearts of the human sacrifices they offered to make the rebirth of the sun and rain god possible. [Megemont, 2]The Incas and Aztecs used Jade knives to tear out the hearts of the human sacrifices they offered to make the rebirth of the sun and rain god possible. [Megemont, 2]The Incas and Aztecs used Jade knives to tear out the hearts of the human sacrifices they offered to make the rebirth of the sun and rain god possible. [Megemont, 2]The Incas and Aztecs used [Megemont, 2]The Incas and [Meg
widely favored throughout the ancient Asian continent, was later introduced to Europe and the New World. In addition to its powers to heal the spleen and kidneys, Jade, when ground to a powder the size of rice grains, was believed to strengthen the lungs, heart, vocal chords, and to prolong life, especially if gold or silver were added to the powder.
An elixir with equal parts of jade, rice, and dew-water were boiled down and strained to create a divine liquor of jade, said to strengthen muscles and make them supple, harden bones, calm the mind, enrich the flesh, and to purify the blood. Whoever took this for an extended time ceased to suffer from heat or cold, and never felt hunger or thirst.
[Kunz, 385] In the seventh century, the philosopher Khivan Ghung declared the contemplation of Jade revealed nine of the highest attainments of humanity: in its glossy smoothness, Benevolence; in its pright polish, Knowledge; in its unbending firmness, Righteousness; in its modest harmlessness, Virtuous action; in its rarity and spotlessness, Purity;
in its imperishableness, Endurance; in the way it exposes its flaws, Ingenuousness; in retaining its beauty though passing from hand to hand, Moral conduct; and in being struck giving forth a note that floats sharply and distance, Music. He believed it was these qualities that made men esteem the Jade as most precious, and to regard it
as a diviner of judgments, and as a charm of happy omen. [Fernie, 285-286] The yashpheh, or twelfth stone in the breastplate of the high priest, Aaron, was most likely Jade and was inscribed with the tribal name, Assher. [Kunz, 300] A piece of Jade carved in the form of a butterfly has special significance in China. The legend speaks of a youth in
pursuit of a many-hued butterfly who made his way into the garden of a butterfly is a symbol of successful love, and bridegrooms desire to present Jade butterflies to their fiances. [Kunz, 84]At nuptial feasts in China,
both bride and groom often drink from a Jade cup shaped in the form of a cock, derived from the legend of a beautiful white cock who saw its young mistress, who had often petted it, throw herself into a well in despair at the loss of her lover. The faithful fowl found death in the same way so as not to be separated from its mistress. [Kunz, 85] The use
of Jade to produce musical sounds dates far back into Chinese annals. A series of oblong pieces of jade of varying thicknesses, when struck, produces different notes. The stone chime consists of 12 to 24 pieces carved into various shapes. Legends
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claim Confucius took solace in playing the musical stone when he was troubled from his unsuccessful attempts to reform the Chinese morals of his day. [Kunz, 87]A neck carving of Jade, called a hei-tiki, was of great importance to the Maoris tribes of New Zealand. The ornaments, rude and grotesque representations of the human face or form represented a departed ancestor, and was said to give something of his being to the next wearer. When a head of the family died, his hei-tiki was buried with him, but exhumed after a time by the nearest male relative. If no representative remained, it was allowed to remain in the grave. So rare was this Jade, that a tohunga, or wizard, was necessary to learn where it could be found. After arriving in the region where Jade was usually found, the tohunga would fall into a trance, and upon awakening, would lead the jade-seeker party to the piece of Jade was considered a stone to inspire the mind to quick and precise decisions, ancient traders would hold it in the palm of the eyes, placing a piece of Jade directly on the eyelids or in a cleansing eye solution. Others ground Jade into powder and used it as an antidote for snake and rodent bites, or as an elixir for stomach ailments. [Mella, 87]Shop for JadeFootnote References The symbols [] enclose the authors name and a page number for a reference cited from the following books: [Ahsian, pp.] Robert Simmons & Naisha Ahsian, The Book of Stones (Berkley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 2007). [Eason, pp.] Cassandra Eason, The New Crystal Bible (London: Carlton Books Ltd., 2010).[Fernie, pp.] William T. Fernie, The Occult and Curative Powers of Precious Stones (Blauvelt, NY: Rudolph Steiner Publications, 1973).[Gienger, pp.] Michael Gienger, pp.] Michael Gienger, pp.] Michael Gienger, pp.] William T. Fernie, The Occult and Curative Powers of Precious Stones (Blauvelt, NY: Rudolph Steiner Publications, 1973).[Gienger, pp.] Michael Gienger, pp.] Michael Gie Press, 2003).[Hall 2, pp.]Judy Hall, The Crystal Bible 2 (Cincinnati, OH: Walking Stick Press, 2009).[Kunz, pp.] George Frederick Kunz, The Curious Lore of Precious Stones (New York: Dover Publications, 1971).[Megemont, pp.] Florence Megemont, pp Dorothee L. Mella, Stone Power II (Albuquerque, NM: Brotherhood of Life, Inc., 1986).[Melody, pp.] Katrina Raphaell, Crystal Enlightenment (Santa Fe, NM: Aurora Press, 1985)[Simmons, pp.] Robert Simmons & Naisha Ahsian, The Book of Stones (Berkley, CA: North Atlantic Books, 2007). Jade is a beautiful and fascinating stone that has been cherished for thousands of years. Well be looking into the different types of jade, highlighting their unique qualities and importance. Each type of jade has its own special color, texture, and history. Learning about these can help us understand why jade has been so valued throughout the world. In exploring these stones, the talk will cover the various types of jade are jadeite and nephrite, each possessing unique characteristics. These two jade types are further classified into other kinds based on their appearance and the locations where theyre found. These classifications often use trade names, which help in identifying and differentiating them. Understanding the variety of jade types is fascinating, as each kind offers a glimpse into the rich tapestry of colors and textures that jade can exhibit. This discussion will shed light on these various types and their distinct features. Imperial jade provided by VelvetBoxSocietyImperial jade are exhibit. This discussion will shed light on these various types and their distinct features. Imperial jade provided by VelvetBoxSocietyImperial jade provided by VelvetBoxSocietyImperial jade, represents the very finest quality of jadeite jade. Its known for its vivid, almost translucent emerald green color, setting it apart from other types of jade. As a type of jade. As a type of jade is more valuable and sought after due to its color and clarity. The rich green hue is often uniform, making it a top choice for high-quality jewelry and decorative items. This exquisite stone not only captivates with its beauty but also with its smooth and glossy texture. Its appearance is so prized that it has become a benchmark for comparing other jade is the most prized variety of jade. The value of jade are often considered the most valuable. Imperial jade, the most valued type of jadeite, is predominantly found in Myanmar, specifically in the Kachin States mines. These mines have been the source of high-quality jade for centuries, producing stones with the deep, vibrant green color that defines imperial jade. DON'T MISS OUT ON ANY GREAT FINDS! While you're out searching you're going to find A LOT of other interesting rocks and minerals along the way. The last thing you want to do is toss out something really interesting or valuable. It can be easy to misidentify things without a little guidance. You absolutely need a good reference guide in order to understand what you're looking at! We've put together a fantastic field guide that makes identifying 140 of the most interesting and valuable rocks and minerals you will find REALLY EASY. It's simple to use, really durable, and will allow you to identify just about any rock and mineral you come across. Make sure you bring it along on your hunt! Now, back to the identification specifics: Apple green jade provided by HarringtonCoAUApple green jade is a type of jadeite known for its fresh, vibrant green color. This shade is reminiscent of a ripe apple, giving this stone its descriptive name. This jades color is typically uniform, providing a smooth and even hue throughout the stone. Its appearance is further enhanced by a natural luster that, when polished, gives it a glossy, inviting finish. Apple green jades texture is also fine and compact, contributing to its overall delicate and appealing look. Its this combination of color and texture that makes apple green jade a popular choice for a variety of decorative purposes. Apple green jade is primarily found in Myanmar, known for having the largest and most significant deposits of high-quality jadeite. The mines in this region produce a variety of jade colors, including the vibrant apple green. Moss-in-snow jade provided by JadeRabbitGemsMoss-in-snow jade is a distinctive type of jadeite known for its unique color pattern. It features a combination of bright green spots or streaks that resemble moss, set against a background of translucent white, much like snow. This striking contrast in colors makes moss-in-snow jade is a distinctive type of jadeite known for its unique color pattern. It features a combination of bright green spots or streaks that resemble moss, set against a background of translucent white, much like snow. This striking contrast in colors makes moss-in-snow jade is a distinctive type of jadeite known for its unique color pattern. visually appealing and distinctive among other jade types. The green moss portions are usually scattered in an organic, natural pattern, adding to its aesthetic charm. The texture of moss-in-snow jade is smooth and glossy, often polished to highlight its color contrast. The translucency of the white part of the stone, coupled with the vivid green, creates a stunning visual effect that catches the eye. Moss-in-snow jade is mainly sourced from Myanmar, which is renowned for its diverse and high-quality jadeite deposits. This type of jade is also found in smaller quantities in other parts of the world, such as Guatemala. Spinach jade provided by Boutique Oriental SGS pinach jade, a type of nephrite jade, is known for its rich, deep green color that resembles the leafy vegetable spinach. This distinct shade sets it apart from other jade varieties, providing a unique example of what jade looks like. The texture of spinach jade is typically smooth and even, with a matter finish that differs from the glossy appearance of other jade typically smooth and even, with a matter finish that differs from the glossy appearance of other jade typically smooth and even, with a matter finish that differs from the glossy appearance of other jade typically smooth and even, with a matter finish that differs from the glossy appearance of other jade typically smooth and even, with a matter finish that differs from the glossy appearance of other jade typically smooth and even, with a matter finish that differs from the glossy appearance of other jade typically smooth and even, with a matter finish that differs from the glossy appearance of other jade typically smooth and even, with a matter finish that differs from the glossy appearance of other jade typically smooth and even, with a matter finish that differs from the glossy appearance of other jade typically smooth and even, with a matter finish that differs from the glossy appearance of other jade typically smooth and even, with a matter finish that differs from the glossy appearance of other jade typically smooth and even, with a matter finish that differs from the glossy appearance of the glos consistent coloring give it a robust and earthy feel. Spinach jade is often used in carvings and decorative objects due to its workable nature and striking color. The durability and strength of this jade make it suitable for intricate designs, showcasing its natural beauty in various forms. Spinach jade is predominantly found in China, known for its rich history of jade carving and use. Other notable sources include Taiwan and Canada, where various qualities of this green-hued stone are extracted. Siberian jade provided by TheFriendlyBeadCoSiberian jade is a type of nephrite jade, renowned for its deep, rich green color. This shade can range from a medium to a dark green, often with a slightly translucent quality. The texture of Siberian jade is smooth and has a waxy luster when polished. Its typically quite dense and feels solid and heavy when held. Unlike some other types of jade, Siberian jade tends to have fewer inclusions, giving it a more uniform appearance. Its consistent color and texture make it a popular choice for a variety of decorative uses. Siberian jade is primarily found in eastern Russia, particularly in the areas around Lake Baikal. This region is known for its harsh climate, which contributes to the unique quality and formation of the jade found there. Lavender jade is a type of jadeite known for its delicate purple color, ranging from a light, soft lavender to a deeper violet shade. This gentle hue gives it a sense of warmth and makes it highly sought after for its unique beauty. The surface of lavender to a deeper violet shade. This gentle hue gives it a sense of warmth and makes it highly sought after for its unique beauty. The surface of lavender to a deeper violet shade. This gentle hue gives it a sense of warmth and makes it highly sought after for its unique beauty. The surface of lavender to a deeper violet shade. This gentle hue gives it a sense of warmth and makes it highly sought after for its unique beauty. The surface of lavender to a deeper violet shade. visually striking. Despite its name, lavender jades coloration can sometimes lean towards pinkish or bluish tones. Lavender jade is a distinctive type of nephrite jade, known for its creamy white color. This color resembles the fat of mutton, hence its unique name. The texture of mutton fat jade is smooth and often has a greasy luster, making it stand out among other types of jade. Its appearance can range from completely opaque to slightly translucent, adding to its variety. In terms of its structure, mutton fat jade is dense and possesses a high degree of toughness. This makes it not only visually appealing but also durable and resilient, suitable for a variety of uses. Mutton fat jade is primarily found in China, which has a long history of appreciating and utilizing this type of jade. Additionally, smaller deposits of mutton fat jade have been discovered in the US, New Zealand, and Canada. For those interested in seeking out mutton fat jade or other fascinating rocks, there are many places that offer fruitful rockhounding experiences. Check out our guide to where to go rockhounding for insights and suggestions. Icy jade provided by YOKDEEIcy jade is a type of jadeite known for its exceptional transparency and clarity, similar to that of ice. This quality gives it a pure and sleek appearance, making it stand out among other jade types. The color of icy jade typically ranges from colorless to a very light green, emphasizing its icy, clear look. The more transparent and flawless it is, the more it resembles a piece of frozen water, hence the name. Due to its clarity, icy jade often has a glass-like texture and a bright, shiny luster when polished. This creates a stunning visual effect, as light passes through it, enhancing its icy, translucent quality. Icy jade is predominantly found in Myanmar, specifically in the northern regions. Pounamu provided by RiverJade Crafts Pounamu provided by RiverJade Crafts Pounamu, also known as New Zealand greenstone, is a variety of nephrite jade cherished for its rich cultural significance and beauty. It comes in various shades of green, from deep forest hues to lighter, almost milky tones. The stone is typically smooth and polished, giving it a lustrous, reflective surface that enhances its natural color. Pounamu is dense and tough, contributing to its longstanding use in tools and ornaments. Its physical properties, combined with its visual appeal, make it a beloved material in various cultural artifacts. Pounamu is a special stone that you can only find in New Zealand, making it quite rare and unique. Olmec blue jade provided by JadeDiverOlmec blue jade is a really interesting type of stone with a deep, rich blue color. Its so special because this kind of blue isnt very commonly found in jade. The blue in Olmec blue jade can vary a bit, from lighter sky blues to darker, more intense shades. Often, its not just a single color, but can also have interesting patterns and variations. These patterns can look like swirls or streaks.Olmec blue jade is a rare mineral thats mainly found in areas that were once part of the Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica. These regions, primarily in what is now Mexico and Guatemala, are where this unique blue jade was originally discovered and used. Yunan jade provided by BonAmiJADEYunan jade is a type of nephrite, a mineral known for its toughness and smooth texture. This jade has a rich, creamy color that often blends green and white tones, giving it a distinctive appearance. The surface of Yunan jade is glossy, reflecting light with a soft, almost silky sheen. Under different lighting conditions, Yunan jade can show subtle variations in color. These variations range from deep, forest greens to lighter, almost translucent whites. Yunan jade is primarily found in the Yunan province of China, a region known for its rich mineral known for its strength and smoothness. It stands out because of its bright green color, which is often compared to the green seen in northern lights. This jade has a glossy surface that reflects light beautifully, making its colors appear even more vibrant. Its smoothness is not just visually appealing but also gives it a pleasant feel when touched. One of the interesting aspects of polar jade is how its color can vary under different lighting conditions. From deep, rich greens in sunlight to softer, more subtle hues in shade, polar jade shows a delightful range of greens. Polar jade is a type of nephrite jade, known for its exceptional smoothness and toughness. It is usually found in shades of white, cream, and green, each giving it a distinct and appealing look. This jade often has a creamy, translucent quality, allowing light to pass through and enhance its natural colors. The smooth, polished surface of Hetian jade reflects light, giving it a subtle, yet lustrous glow. One of the striking features of Hetian jade is its texture, which is both dense and finely grained. This texture not only contributes to its strength but also its silky feel. Hetian jade is predominantly found in the Hetian, or Hotan, region in Northwestern China. Washington jade provided by Jade Carving Canada Washington jade is known for its diverse color range, primarily featuring various shades of green. The hues can vary from deep, rich greens to lighter, more subtle tones, each offering a unique visual appeal. The texture of Washington jade is typically smooth and can have a waxy to glassy luster when polished. This gives the stone a natural shine that highlights its color and patterns. In terms of appearance, Washington jade often has a fine to medium grain. The density and hardness of the stone make it a popular choice for a range of uses, from decorative items to jewelry. Washington Jade is mainly sourced from the western foothills of the Cascade Mountains, near the small logging community of Darrington. If youre interested in learning more about gem and crystal mining and discovering how to find such treasures themselves, check out our guide to finding gems near you. Flower jade provided by RiverJadeCraftsFlower jade known for its unique patterns that resemble flowers. These patterns are typically formed by variations in color and texture within the stone, creating a natural, floral-like appearance. The colors of flower jade can range from deep greens to lighter hues, often mixed with whites and yellows. This jade has a smooth, glossy surface that enhances its floral patterns. The way light plays off the surface brings out the depth and richness of the colors, adding to its overall beauty. Flower jade is primarily sourced from New Zealand, where its unique varieties are found. Lantian jade provided by dongstones and blue. It has a dense, fine texture that gives it a smooth, polished finish when carved. This jades color can range from a pale, creamy green to a deep, rich turquoise, each shade offering a different appeal. The intensity and sculptures. Lantian jade typically exhibits a waxy luster, enhancing its natural beauty and making it stand out among other stones. Despite its hardness, it can be intricately worked into delicate shapes. Lantian jade is specifically located in Lantian County of Shaanxi Province in China, an area long celebrated for its jade deposits.

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