吉祥珠宝小知识

CULTURE & APPRECIATION OF AUSPICIOUS JEWELLERY

孔雀石 MALACHITE

孔雀石是一种含水的碳酸盐矿物，化学成分为碱式碳酸铜 $Cu_2(OH)_2CO_3$，属于单斜晶系。孔雀石的颜色呈现出绿色的多样性，从深绿到浅绿，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铜离子的浓度和其他杂质的影响。孔雀石的硬度较低，通常在3.5至4.0之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。孔雀石的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。孔雀石的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使孔雀石具有独特的纹理和图案。孔雀石的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括刚果、纳米比亚、澳大利亚、俄罗斯和美国等。孔雀石的形成通常与铜矿床有关，它是铜矿石氧化和风化的产物。孔雀石在古代被用作颜料和装饰品，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。孔雀石的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Malachite is a hydrated carbonate mineral with the chemical composition of basic copper carbonate $Cu_2(OH)_2CO_3$, belonging to the monoclinic crystal system. The color of malachite exhibits a variety of green shades, from deep green to light green, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the concentration of copper ions and the influence of other impurities. The hardness of malachite is relatively low, typically between 3.5 and 4.0, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of malachite is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of malachite is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give malachite unique textures and patterns. The origin of malachite is widespread worldwide, the main origins include the Congo, Namibia, Australia, Russia and the United States. The formation of malachite is usually related to copper deposits, it is the product of oxidation and weathering of copper ore. Malachite was used as pigment and decorative in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of malachite includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

翡翠 JADEITE

翡翠是一种矿物，主要成分是钠铝硅酸盐 $NaAlSi_2O_6$，属于单斜晶系。翡翠的颜色呈现出绿色的多样性，从深绿到浅绿，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铬和其他杂质的影响。翡翠的硬度较高，通常在6.5至7.0之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。翡翠的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。翡翠的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使翡翠具有独特的纹理和图案。翡翠的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括缅甸、危地马拉、俄罗斯、日本和美国等。翡翠的形成通常与变质岩有关，它是高压和高温下形成的产物。翡翠在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。翡翠的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Jadeite is a mineral, the main composition is sodium aluminosilicate $NaAlSi_2O_6$, belonging to the monoclinic crystal system. The color of jadeite exhibits a variety of green shades, from deep green to light green, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the influence of chromium and other impurities. The hardness of jadeite is relatively high, typically between 6.5 and 7.0, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of jadeite is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of jadeite is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give jadeite unique textures and patterns. The origin of jadeite is widespread worldwide, the main origins include Myanmar, Guatemala, Russia, Japan and the United States. The formation of jadeite is usually related to metamorphic rocks, it is the product of high pressure and high temperature formation. Jadeite was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of jadeite includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

碧玺 TOURMALINE

碧玺是一种矿物，主要成分是硼硅酸盐 $XAl_3Al_6Si_6O_{18}(BO_3)_3(OH,F)_4$，属于六方晶系。碧玺的颜色呈现出多样性，从深红到浅红，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铬和其他杂质的影响。碧玺的硬度较高，通常在7.0至7.5之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。碧玺的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。碧玺的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使碧玺具有独特的纹理和图案。碧玺的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括巴西、阿富汗、俄罗斯、日本和美国等。碧玺的形成通常与变质岩有关，它是高压和高温下形成的产物。碧玺在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。碧玺的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Tourmaline is a mineral, the main composition is borosilicate $XAl_3Al_6Si_6O_{18}(BO_3)_3(OH,F)_4$, belonging to the hexagonal crystal system. The color of tourmaline exhibits a variety of shades, from deep red to light red, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the influence of chromium and other impurities. The hardness of tourmaline is relatively high, typically between 7.0 and 7.5, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of tourmaline is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of tourmaline is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give tourmaline unique textures and patterns. The origin of tourmaline is widespread worldwide, the main origins include Brazil, Afghanistan, Russia, Japan and the United States. The formation of tourmaline is usually related to metamorphic rocks, it is the product of high pressure and high temperature formation. Tourmaline was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of tourmaline includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

蜜蜡 AMBER

蜜蜡是一种有机宝石，主要成分是树脂 $C_{10}H_{16}O$，属于非晶质。蜜蜡的颜色呈现出多样性，从深黄到浅黄，甚至带有红色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于树脂的氧化和其他杂质的影响。蜜蜡的硬度较低，通常在2.0至2.5之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。蜜蜡的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。蜜蜡的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使蜜蜡具有独特的纹理和图案。蜜蜡的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括波罗的海、俄罗斯、墨西哥、日本和美国等。蜜蜡的形成通常与树脂有关，它是树脂在高压和高温下形成的产物。蜜蜡在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。蜜蜡的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Amber is a organic gemstone, the main composition is resin $C_{10}H_{16}O$, belonging to amorphous. The color of amber exhibits a variety of shades, from deep yellow to light yellow, even with red tones, this color variation is mainly due to the oxidation of resin and other impurities. The hardness of amber is relatively low, typically between 2.0 and 2.5, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of amber is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of amber is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give amber unique textures and patterns. The origin of amber is widespread worldwide, the main origins include the Baltic Sea, Russia, Mexico, Japan and the United States. The formation of amber is usually related to resin, it is the product of resin formation under high pressure and high temperature. Amber was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of amber includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

和田玉 NEPHRITE

和田玉是一种矿物，主要成分是钙镁硅酸盐 $Ca_2(Mg,Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$，属于单斜晶系。和田玉的颜色呈现出多样性，从深绿到浅绿，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铬和其他杂质的影响。和田玉的硬度较高，通常在6.0至6.5之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。和田玉的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。和田玉的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使和田玉具有独特的纹理和图案。和田玉的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括中国、俄罗斯、加拿大、日本和美国等。和田玉的形成通常与变质岩有关，它是高压和高温下形成的产物。和田玉在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。和田玉的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Nephrite is a mineral, the main composition is calcium magnesium silicate $Ca_2(Mg,Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$, belonging to the monoclinic crystal system. The color of nephrite exhibits a variety of green shades, from deep green to light green, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the influence of chromium and other impurities. The hardness of nephrite is relatively high, typically between 6.0 and 6.5, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of nephrite is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of nephrite is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give nephrite unique textures and patterns. The origin of nephrite is widespread worldwide, the main origins include China, Russia, Canada, Japan and the United States. The formation of nephrite is usually related to metamorphic rocks, it is the product of high pressure and high temperature formation. Nephrite was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of nephrite includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

尼泊尔 NEPAL

尼泊尔是一种矿物，主要成分是钙镁硅酸盐 $Ca_2(Mg,Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$，属于单斜晶系。尼泊尔的颜色呈现出多样性，从深绿到浅绿，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铬和其他杂质的影响。尼泊尔的硬度较高，通常在6.0至6.5之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。尼泊尔的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。尼泊尔的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使尼泊尔具有独特的纹理和图案。尼泊尔的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括中国、俄罗斯、加拿大、日本和美国等。尼泊尔的形成通常与变质岩有关，它是高压和高温下形成的产物。尼泊尔在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。尼泊尔的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Nepal is a mineral, the main composition is calcium magnesium silicate $Ca_2(Mg,Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$, belonging to the monoclinic crystal system. The color of Nepal exhibits a variety of green shades, from deep green to light green, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the influence of chromium and other impurities. The hardness of Nepal is relatively high, typically between 6.0 and 6.5, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of Nepal is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of Nepal is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give Nepal unique textures and patterns. The origin of Nepal is widespread worldwide, the main origins include China, Russia, Canada, Japan and the United States. The formation of Nepal is usually related to metamorphic rocks, it is the product of high pressure and high temperature formation. Nepal was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of Nepal includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

水晶 CRYSTAL

水晶是一种矿物，主要成分是二氧化硅 SiO_2，属于六方晶系。水晶的颜色呈现出多样性，从深红到浅红，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铬和其他杂质的影响。水晶的硬度较高，通常在7.0至7.5之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。水晶的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。水晶的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使水晶具有独特的纹理和图案。水晶的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括巴西、阿富汗、俄罗斯、日本和美国等。水晶的形成通常与变质岩有关，它是高压和高温下形成的产物。水晶在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。水晶的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Crystal is a mineral, the main composition is silicon dioxide SiO_2, belonging to the hexagonal crystal system. The color of crystal exhibits a variety of shades, from deep red to light red, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the influence of chromium and other impurities. The hardness of crystal is relatively high, typically between 7.0 and 7.5, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of crystal is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of crystal is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give crystal unique textures and patterns. The origin of crystal is widespread worldwide, the main origins include Brazil, Afghanistan, Russia, Japan and the United States. The formation of crystal is usually related to metamorphic rocks, it is the product of high pressure and high temperature formation. Crystal was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of crystal includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

石榴石 GARNET

石榴石是一种矿物，主要成分是钙镁硅酸盐 $Ca_2(Mg,Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$，属于单斜晶系。石榴石的颜色呈现出多样性，从深绿到浅绿，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铬和其他杂质的影响。石榴石的硬度较高，通常在6.0至6.5之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。石榴石的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。石榴石的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使石榴石具有独特的纹理和图案。石榴石的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括中国、俄罗斯、加拿大、日本和美国等。石榴石的形成通常与变质岩有关，它是高压和高温下形成的产物。石榴石在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。石榴石的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Garnet is a mineral, the main composition is calcium magnesium silicate $Ca_2(Mg,Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$, belonging to the monoclinic crystal system. The color of garnet exhibits a variety of green shades, from deep green to light green, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the influence of chromium and other impurities. The hardness of garnet is relatively high, typically between 6.0 and 6.5, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of garnet is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of garnet is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give garnet unique textures and patterns. The origin of garnet is widespread worldwide, the main origins include China, Russia, Canada, Japan and the United States. The formation of garnet is usually related to metamorphic rocks, it is the product of high pressure and high temperature formation. Garnet was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of garnet includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

珍珠 PEARL

珍珠是一种矿物，主要成分是碳酸钙 $CaCO_3$，属于单斜晶系。珍珠的颜色呈现出多样性，从深绿到浅绿，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铬和其他杂质的影响。珍珠的硬度较高，通常在6.0至6.5之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。珍珠的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。珍珠的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使珍珠具有独特的纹理和图案。珍珠的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括中国、俄罗斯、加拿大、日本和美国等。珍珠的形成通常与变质岩有关，它是高压和高温下形成的产物。珍珠在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。珍珠的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Pearl is a mineral, the main composition is calcium carbonate $CaCO_3$, belonging to the monoclinic crystal system. The color of pearl exhibits a variety of green shades, from deep green to light green, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the influence of chromium and other impurities. The hardness of pearl is relatively high, typically between 6.0 and 6.5, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of pearl is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of pearl is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give pearl unique textures and patterns. The origin of pearl is widespread worldwide, the main origins include China, Russia, Canada, Japan and the United States. The formation of pearl is usually related to metamorphic rocks, it is the product of high pressure and high temperature formation. Pearl was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of pearl includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

孔雀石 MALACHITE

孔雀石是一种矿物，主要成分是碳酸铜 $Cu_2(OH)_2CO_3$，属于单斜晶系。孔雀石的颜色呈现出多样性，从深绿到浅绿，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铬和其他杂质的影响。孔雀石的硬度较高，通常在6.0至6.5之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。孔雀石的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。孔雀石的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使孔雀石具有独特的纹理和图案。孔雀石的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括中国、俄罗斯、加拿大、日本和美国等。孔雀石的形成通常与变质岩有关，它是高压和高温下形成的产物。孔雀石在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。孔雀石的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Malachite is a mineral, the main composition is copper carbonate $Cu_2(OH)_2CO_3$, belonging to the monoclinic crystal system. The color of malachite exhibits a variety of green shades, from deep green to light green, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the influence of chromium and other impurities. The hardness of malachite is relatively high, typically between 6.0 and 6.5, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of malachite is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of malachite is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give malachite unique textures and patterns. The origin of malachite is widespread worldwide, the main origins include China, Russia, Canada, Japan and the United States. The formation of malachite is usually related to metamorphic rocks, it is the product of high pressure and high temperature formation. Malachite was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of malachite includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

翡翠 JADEITE

翡翠是一种矿物，主要成分是钠铝硅酸盐 $NaAlSi_2O_6$，属于单斜晶系。翡翠的颜色呈现出多样性，从深绿到浅绿，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铬和其他杂质的影响。翡翠的硬度较高，通常在6.5至7.0之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。翡翠的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。翡翠的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使翡翠具有独特的纹理和图案。翡翠的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括缅甸、危地马拉、俄罗斯、日本和美国等。翡翠的形成通常与变质岩有关，它是高压和高温下形成的产物。翡翠在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。翡翠的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Jadeite is a mineral, the main composition is sodium aluminosilicate $NaAlSi_2O_6$, belonging to the monoclinic crystal system. The color of jadeite exhibits a variety of green shades, from deep green to light green, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the influence of chromium and other impurities. The hardness of jadeite is relatively high, typically between 6.5 and 7.0, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of jadeite is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of jadeite is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give jadeite unique textures and patterns. The origin of jadeite is widespread worldwide, the main origins include Myanmar, Guatemala, Russia, Japan and the United States. The formation of jadeite is usually related to metamorphic rocks, it is the product of high pressure and high temperature formation. Jadeite was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of jadeite includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

碧玺 TOURMALINE

碧玺是一种矿物，主要成分是硼硅酸盐 $XAl_3Al_6Si_6O_{18}(BO_3)_3(OH,F)_4$，属于六方晶系。碧玺的颜色呈现出多样性，从深红到浅红，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铬和其他杂质的影响。碧玺的硬度较高，通常在7.0至7.5之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。碧玺的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。碧玺的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使碧玺具有独特的纹理和图案。碧玺的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括巴西、阿富汗、俄罗斯、日本和美国等。碧玺的形成通常与变质岩有关，它是高压和高温下形成的产物。碧玺在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。碧玺的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Tourmaline is a mineral, the main composition is borosilicate $XAl_3Al_6Si_6O_{18}(BO_3)_3(OH,F)_4$, belonging to the hexagonal crystal system. The color of tourmaline exhibits a variety of shades, from deep red to light red, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the influence of chromium and other impurities. The hardness of tourmaline is relatively high, typically between 7.0 and 7.5, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of tourmaline is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of tourmaline is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give tourmaline unique textures and patterns. The origin of tourmaline is widespread worldwide, the main origins include Brazil, Afghanistan, Russia, Japan and the United States. The formation of tourmaline is usually related to metamorphic rocks, it is the product of high pressure and high temperature formation. Tourmaline was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of tourmaline includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

蜜蜡 AMBER

蜜蜡是一种有机宝石，主要成分是树脂 $C_{10}H_{16}O$，属于非晶质。蜜蜡的颜色呈现出多样性，从深黄到浅黄，甚至带有红色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于树脂的氧化和其他杂质的影响。蜜蜡的硬度较低，通常在2.0至2.5之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。蜜蜡的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。蜜蜡的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使蜜蜡具有独特的纹理和图案。蜜蜡的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括波罗的海、俄罗斯、墨西哥、日本和美国等。蜜蜡的形成通常与树脂有关，它是树脂在高压和高温下形成的产物。蜜蜡在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。蜜蜡的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Amber is a organic gemstone, the main composition is resin $C_{10}H_{16}O$, belonging to amorphous. The color of amber exhibits a variety of shades, from deep yellow to light yellow, even with red tones, this color variation is mainly due to the oxidation of resin and other impurities. The hardness of amber is relatively low, typically between 2.0 and 2.5, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of amber is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of amber is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give amber unique textures and patterns. The origin of amber is widespread worldwide, the main origins include the Baltic Sea, Russia, Mexico, Japan and the United States. The formation of amber is usually related to resin, it is the product of resin formation under high pressure and high temperature. Amber was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of amber includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

和田玉 NEPHRITE

和田玉是一种矿物，主要成分是钙镁硅酸盐 $Ca_2(Mg,Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$，属于单斜晶系。和田玉的颜色呈现出多样性，从深绿到浅绿，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铬和其他杂质的影响。和田玉的硬度较高，通常在6.0至6.5之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。和田玉的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。和田玉的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使和田玉具有独特的纹理和图案。和田玉的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括中国、俄罗斯、加拿大、日本和美国等。和田玉的形成通常与变质岩有关，它是高压和高温下形成的产物。和田玉在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。和田玉的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Nephrite is a mineral, the main composition is calcium magnesium silicate $Ca_2(Mg,Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$, belonging to the monoclinic crystal system. The color of nephrite exhibits a variety of green shades, from deep green to light green, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the influence of chromium and other impurities. The hardness of nephrite is relatively high, typically between 6.0 and 6.5, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of nephrite is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of nephrite is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give nephrite unique textures and patterns. The origin of nephrite is widespread worldwide, the main origins include China, Russia, Canada, Japan and the United States. The formation of nephrite is usually related to metamorphic rocks, it is the product of high pressure and high temperature formation. Nephrite was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of nephrite includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.

尼泊尔 NEPAL

尼泊尔是一种矿物，主要成分是钙镁硅酸盐 $Ca_2(Mg,Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$，属于单斜晶系。尼泊尔的颜色呈现出多样性，从深绿到浅绿，甚至带有蓝绿色调，这种颜色的变化主要是由于铬和其他杂质的影响。尼泊尔的硬度较高，通常在6.0至6.5之间，这使它容易被切割和雕刻，但也使它容易受到磨损和损坏。尼泊尔的光泽通常是玻璃光泽或丝绸光泽，这使它在光线下显得非常美丽。尼泊尔的结晶形态通常是纤维状或放射状，这些结晶形态使尼泊尔具有独特的纹理和图案。尼泊尔的产地遍布全球，主要产地包括中国、俄罗斯、加拿大、日本和美国等。尼泊尔的形成通常与变质岩有关，它是高压和高温下形成的产物。尼泊尔在古代被用作装饰品和工具，它的美丽和稀有性使它成为珠宝和艺术品的重要材料。尼泊尔的文化意义包括象征着保护、治愈和繁荣，它被认为能够带来好运和保护佩戴者免受负面能量的影响。

Nepal is a mineral, the main composition is calcium magnesium silicate $Ca_2(Mg,Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$, belonging to the monoclinic crystal system. The color of Nepal exhibits a variety of green shades, from deep green to light green, even with blue-green tones, this color variation is mainly due to the influence of chromium and other impurities. The hardness of Nepal is relatively high, typically between 6.0 and 6.5, which makes it easy to cut and carve, but also makes it susceptible to wear and damage. The luster of Nepal is usually glassy or silky, which makes it very beautiful in the light. The crystal morphology of Nepal is usually fibrous or radiating, these crystal morphologies give Nepal unique textures and patterns. The origin of Nepal is widespread worldwide, the main origins include China, Russia, Canada, Japan and the United States. The formation of Nepal is usually related to metamorphic rocks, it is the product of high pressure and high temperature formation. Nepal was used as decorative and tool in ancient times, its beauty and rarity make it an important material for jewelry and art. The cultural meaning of Nepal includes symbolizing protection, healing and prosperity, it is believed to bring good luck and protect the wearer from negative energy.