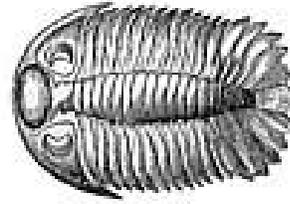


The Trilobite



Wisconsin Geological Society

May 2021

NEXT WGS MEMBERSHIP MEETING Monday, May 10, 2021

Pierre will be hosting our zoom meeting on May 10, 2021 at 7:00PM. The club authorized him to purchase the license. Hopefully our technical issues are behind us. A week before the meeting he will send out the invitation with the link and password.

As usual, people are allowed to enter 15 minutes prior to the start time.

If you are not yet setup to use Zoom, you can download the app at zoom.com. You will need a camera on your computer as well as speakers. It is easy to setup and test ahead of time. Just make sure you have audio and visual set on after you enter the meeting.

Members **DO NOT NEED A CAMERA** on their computer in order to join the ZOOM WGS Meetings. Folks without a camera can join a meeting, they can see and hear everyone else, they can also be heard, everyone with a camera just can't see them. All that appears in their attendance square is their name.

There is a lot on information on the web on how to setup and use zoom. Just google zoom.

If you get the Trilobite by mail and would like to be included in the zoom meeting, send Pierre an e-mail and He will put you on the zoom invitation list. If you get the Trilobite by e-mail you are already on the list..

We have cancelled our indoor show at Hart Park.

The other option we are exploring is having an outdoor rock-swap type setting. The best place currently looks like the church parking lot where we hold our meetings. We would probably charge the dealers for space but have free admission. We would also make money by selling the rocks that we have received as donations from various sources. Weather is always a consideration for these outdoor settings and something we would just have to deal with.

We are currently exploring a Saturday July 10th date with July 17 as a potential backup date. We will be back at Hart Park in 2022 on our normal weekend.

Stay tuned.

WGS Zoom Meeting April 12, 2021

Attendees: Sue Robinson, Denise Hohenfeldt, Quinn, John Hammetter, Christopher Nohl, Darin Dubinsky, Sue Eyre, Pierre Couture, Barbara Brown, Jody Rymaszewski, Kitty Klein, Steve Klein, Paul Okruhlica, Dave Okruhlica, Mike Macali. Richard Hopefl, and Paul Schmidt

The meeting was called to order at 7:07PM by our President, Pierre Couture.

Minutes: The minutes of the March meeting were printed in The Trilobite. A member made a motion to accept the minutes as published. Another member seconded. The motion was approved.

Treasury: Christopher Nohl read the Treasurer's report. A member made a motion to submit the report for audit. Another member seconded. The motion was approved.

New Memberships: There were no new membership applications.

Elections: The current slate of officers for the upcoming June election is as follows:

President: Pierre Couture

Vice President: John Hammetter

Treasurer: Christopher Nohl is hoping to train a new treasurer

Secretary: Barbara Brown

Director: Jody Rymaszewski

Nominations: Paul Okruhlica

Editor: Paul Schmidt

Old Business:

We discussed having an outdoor show at State Fair. A tentative date was July 10. There were concerns regarding State Fair, including additional rental fees. Some of our vendors would have been able to make it, others were not able to make it, and yet others had prior commitments.

There was a general feeling that a Show be put off until next year. The group then discussed having a Rock Swap at our meeting place parking lot.

A motion was made to have a Rock Swap on July 10. The motion was seconded.. The motion was approved with most members voting the affirmative and two abstentions. This is contingent on whether this date is available.

A motion was made and seconded for July 17 to be the backup/rain date for this event. The motion was approved.

New Business

The group discussed dues. We discussed getting a better response rate. We discussed prorating dues. We also discussed an online dues option.

Adjourn: A motion was made and seconded to the meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 8:30 PM.

Respectfully Submitted, Barbara Brown WGS Secretary

WGS Elections Here are the nominations for the election of Officers.

President: Pierre Couture
Vice President: John Hammetter
Secretary: Barbara Brown
Trilobite Editor: Paul Schmidt
Director: Jody Rymaszewski

Treasurer. Chris Nohl has resigned as Treasurer.
Shannon Graewin will act as treasurer until election time.

Remember, we are always open to nominations from the floor.

If some one would like to serve as treasurer please let Pierre know.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Midwest Federation website has an extensive calendar of shows and activities throughout the Midwest. <http://www.amfed.org/mwf/Calendar/calendar.html>

An extensive list on mineral shows is also at: <http://www.the-vug.com/vug/vugshows.html>

As of right now, the 2021 MWF Convention is to be held in Toledo, Ohio in September.

The WGS Show normally held indoors at Hart Park has been cancelled for 2021.

It is our intention to return there for our 2022 Show in May.

We are looking at holding an outdoor show in July.

Link to our face book group page: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/826534338175873/?ref=share>



WGS Members, Please Note:

Your Membership Dues are renewed in November.

\$15.00 Single Membership, \$20.00 Family Membership

Please remember to send your check to Club Treasurer
Shannon Graewin, 3240 N. Summit Ave , Milwaukee 53211

The **Yellowstone Caldera** is a volcanic caldera and supervolcano in Yellowstone National Park in the Western United States, sometimes referred to as the **Yellowstone Supervolcano**. The caldera and most of the park are located in the northwest corner of Wyoming. The caldera measures 43 by 28 miles, and postcaldera lavas spill out a significant distance beyond the caldera proper.

Volcanism at Yellowstone is relatively recent, with calderas that were created during large eruptions that took place 2.1 million, 1.3 million, and 630,000 years ago. The calderas lie over the Yellowstone hotspot under the Yellowstone Plateau where light and hot magma (molten rock) from the mantle rises toward the surface. The hotspot appears to move across terrain in the east-northeast direction, and is responsible for the eastern half of Idaho's Snake River Plain, but in fact the hotspot is much deeper than terrain and remains stationary while the North American Plate moves west-southwest over it.

The source of the Yellowstone hotspot is controversial. Some geoscientists hypothesize that the Yellowstone hotspot is the effect of an interaction between local conditions in the lithosphere and upper mantle convection. Others suggest an origin in the deep mantle (mantle plume). Part of the controversy is the relatively sudden appearance of the hotspot in the geologic record. Additionally, the Columbia Basalt flows appeared at the same approximate time in the same place, causing speculation about their common origin. As the Yellowstone hotspot traveled to the east and north, the Columbia disturbance moved northward and eventually subsided.

An alternate theory to the mantle plume model suggests that the volcanism may be caused by upwellings from the lower mantle resulting from water-rich fragments of the Farallon Plate descending from the Cascadia subduction region, sheared off at a subducted spreading rift.

Yellowstone is underlain by two magma bodies. The shallower one is composed of rhyolite (a high-silica rock type) and stretches from 3 to 10 mi beneath the surface and is about 55 mi long and about 25 mi wide. The chamber is mostly solid, with only about 5-15% melt. The deeper reservoir is composed of basalt (a low-silica rock type) and extends from 12 to 30 mi beneath the surface. Even though the deeper chamber is about 4.5 times larger than the shallow chamber, it contains only about 2% melt. The method that scientists use to discern this information is similar to medical CT scans that bounce X-rays through the human body to make three-dimensional pictures of internal tissue. In an analogous manner, a method called seismic tomography uses hundreds to thousands of earthquakes recorded by dozens of stations to measure the speed of seismic waves through the Earth--data that allow geophysicists to make three-dimensional pictures of structures beneath the surface. Scientists compare these seismic velocities and infer the composition by comparing them with average, thermally undisturbed values.

Yellowstone Volcano is monitored for signs of volcanic activity. The Yellowstone Volcano Observatory (YVO), is a partnership between the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Yellowstone National Park, the University of Utah, the University of Wyoming, UNAVCO, the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, the Idaho Geological Survey, and the Wyoming State Geological Survey. YVO closely monitors volcanic activity at Yellowstone and provides real-time data for earthquakes, ground deformation, streamflow, and selected stream temperatures. In addition, YVO scientists collaborate with scientists from around the world to study the Yellowstone volcano.

Info from [Wikipedia.org](https://www.wikipedia.org) and [USGS.gov](https://www.usgs.gov)

The **Tethys Sea** was former tropical body of salt water that separated the supercontinent of Laurasia in the north from Gondwana in the south during much of the Mesozoic Era (251 to 65.5 million years ago). Laurasia consisted of what are now North America and the portion of Eurasia north of the Alpine-Himalayan mountain ranges, while Gondwana consisted of present-day South America, Africa, peninsular India, Australia, Antarctica, and those Eurasian regions south of the Alpine-Himalayan chain. These mountains were created by continental collisions that eventually eliminated the sea.

Strictly speaking, the Tethys Sea was not a single, vast, uninterrupted expanse of water all the time. It was dotted by smaller continents, volcanoes, plateaus and other landforms. Pieces of Italy, Iberia, Corsica and Sardinia, Anatolia, and a few others, lay for some time as islands in the Tethys Ocean. The Equator ran across the Tethys Ocean, and there was an overall warm, pleasant climate, especially in the Cretaceous Period (last part of the Mesozoic). The Tethys Sea teemed with life, which thrived in the warm, subtropical waters. There were many ammonites, sea lilies, bivalves, sea cucumbers and corals. They were part of a food pyramid and were preyed upon by marine reptiles such as the ichthyosaurus and the plesiosaurus.

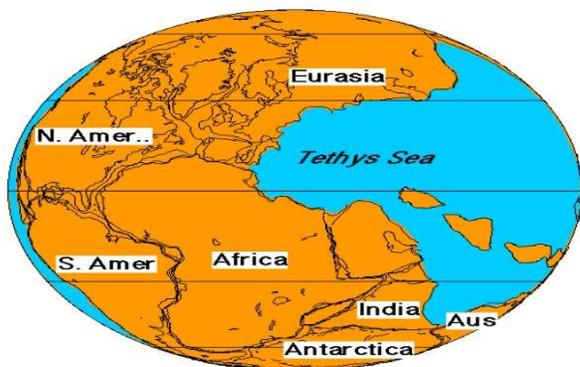
During the Cretaceous Period, some parts of Pangaea (Arabia and India) drifted northward, on a trajectory to collide with Eurasia. The Tethys Ocean became smaller as these continents closed in on Eurasia. Eventually, Arabia and India collided with the great northern continent and formed the vast transcontinental mountain range stretching from the Pyrenees, the Alps and the Zagros Mountains all the way to the Himalayas. The sediments deposited previously on the seafloor of the Tethys are now scattered throughout this huge mountain range and can be found at high altitudes.

The summit of the world's highest mountain, Mount Everest, is made up of old Tethyan marine rocks. At more than eight kilometers above sea level, you can find trilobites, sea lilies and shellfish that once crawled on a long-gone seabed.

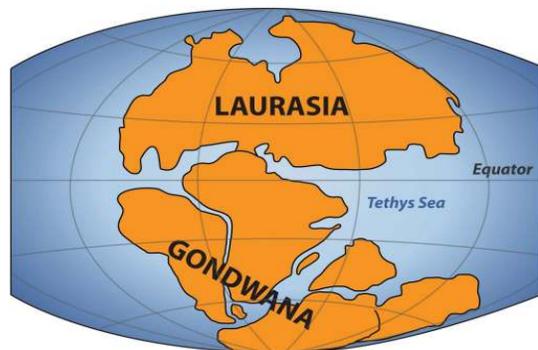
The Mediterranean Sea originated from what was the western arm of the Tethys. Other remains of the Tethys Sea include the Black Sea, Aral, and the Caspian. The floor of the Tethys Sea was absorbed and as the sea closed, however, recently an ancient slab under the eastern Mediterranean was identified that might be a remnant of Earth's long-lost Tethys Sea.

An important effect of the evolution of the Tethys Sea was the formation of the giant petroleum basins of North Africa and the Middle East, first by providing basins in which organic material could accumulate and then by providing structural and thermal conditions that allowed hydrocarbons to mature.

Info from www.gondwanatalks.com, www.britannica.com, www.worldatlas.com, etrio.net



Pangaea 245 m.y.



TRIASSIC
200 million years ago

More Bench Tips by Brad

SHARP KNIVES FOR CUTTING MOLDS

Cutting molds is easier and more precise with a sharp blade. A new Xacto blade is sufficient for cutting RTV molds but is usually not sharp enough for vulcanized rubber. For that it's best to use scalpel blades available from most jewelry supply companies.

The #11 blade is triangle shaped, and the #12 is hawksbill shaped. I find the hawksbill is particularly nice for cutting the registration keys of the mold.



See all Brad's jewelry books at [Amazon.com/author/Bradfordsmith](https://www.amazon.com/author/Bradfordsmith)
www.BradSmithJewelry.com



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The Purpose of the Wisconsin Geological Society, Inc is to:

Create an interest in the study of Geology

Provide a means for personal development in Geology.

Disseminate knowledge concerning all phases of Geology.

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www.amfed.org/mwf

WGS on Facebook:
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FIRST CLASS

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May 2021

General Membership meetings are held each month (except July and August) on the second Monday of the month at 7:00p.m. in the Parish Hall (lower level) of the Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic Church, 1212 South 117th Street; West Allis, Wisconsin.

All news, articles, and pictures to be included in the Trilobite should be forwarded to the editor by the 15th of the month. They can be mailed or e-mailed to:
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8213 Red Arrow Ct.
Wauwatosa WI 53213
pvs@wi.rr.com

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*Please remember to send your check to
Club Treasurer Christopher Nohl
3240 N. Summit Ave , Milwaukee 53211*

The check should be made out to WGS

**The Wisconsin Geological Society, Inc
is now in it's 84th year**