



LIBERIA

Children at Play

this pattern is based on traditional lappa fabrics, also called ankara, which are wax prints similar to batik.






Muttzoh Balls

Ingredients:

- 1 cup commercial dry dog food
- 2 eggs, lightly beaten
- 1 teaspoon vegetable oil
- 1 1/2 cups cold water
- 1/2 cup condensed cream of chicken soup

Preparation & Cooking:

- Preheat the oven to 350°F.
- Using a food processor or powerful blender, grind dry dog food until fine and smooth. Lightly beat egg and add oil. Mix all moist ingredients together, except the soup. Add to dry ingredients. Form into 1-to-1 1/2-inch balls.
- In a large pan, bring 4 quart water to boiling. Stir in the chicken soup. Drop the balls, one at a time, into the water and boil for 3 minutes. Remove the muttazoh balls from the water (use caution when removing the boiled balls from the hot water). Drain and cool the balls.
- Store in a refrigerator. The muttazoh balls should keep 5 to 7 days if stored in an air-tight container in a refrigerator.




Granny's Old-Fashioned Basic Muffins

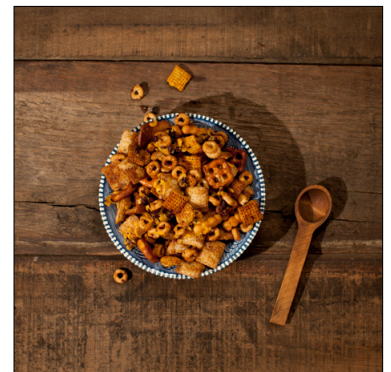
Ingredients:

- 1 1/2 cups whole wheat flour
- 1 cup all purpose flour
- 1 1/2 cup vanilla dry milk powder
- 1 egg, beaten
- 3/4 cup broth, water from canned tuna, or meat drippings

Preparation & Cooking:

- Preheat the oven to 350°F.
- Combine flour and powdered milk in a medium-sized bowl. Add beaten egg and flavoring. Mix well. Pour batter into mini-muffin tins or Hugg's Brand Silicone Dog Treat Pans and bake for 45 minutes. Sprinkle with cinnamon, turmeric, or mild paprika.

Paula's Tip: To add different flavors, you can use meat drippings, beef, or water from canned tuna. Use only enough to make a stiff dough.

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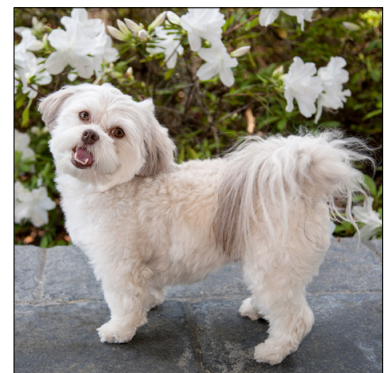
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Minerals



marcasite and calcite

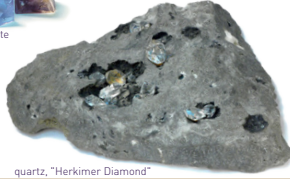
IDENTIFICATION

There are about 4,900 known minerals and of those 150 are considered common. Each mineral has a combination of properties (color, hardness, shape, etc) that allow us to tell them apart.

Fluorite, calcite, and quartz all grow transparent crystals, but each mineral can easily be distinguished from the others by its own distinctive crystal shapes.



fluorite



quartz, "Herkimer Diamond"

Quartz

Quartz is one of the most common minerals in the crust, and often grows into crystals with six sides. Pure quartz is colorless, but defects and impurities add color. These colored varieties have their own names: purple is amethyst, pink is rose quartz, and grey is smoky quartz.

Fluorite

Fluorite contains the element fluorine, which is commonly added to drinking water and toothpaste to strengthen our teeth. Many specimens also emit light when exposed to ultraviolet light, giving us the term "fluorescence".

Calcite

Though this mineral has been found in over 2,500 distinct shapes, it most commonly looks like a squished box or a pointed tooth. The crystals can also have optical properties which bend and distort light passing through, making a doubled image of whatever is behind it.



picromerite

Halite

Cube-shaped halite is more commonly known as rock salt, and is the same as the salt you put on your food.

Picromerite

This colorless potassium and magnesium salt dissolves in springs around Mount Vesuvius in Italy, giving the water a bitter taste. The mineral's name translates to "bitter part."

Mica

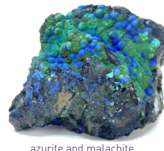
Mica is a flexible mineral with layers that peel off in thin sheets. Biotite, which is grey or black, and muscovite, which is colorless, are both found in Wisconsin. Muscovite was named after the city of Moscow, where it was used to make windowpanes.

Azurite and Malachite

Both of these minerals are carbonates of copper ores. Azurite is bright blue and can break down into green malachite, which makes up the weathered outer layer on the Statue of Liberty.



halite



azurite and malachite

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Metals



copper and silver

Copper

Copper sometimes forms crystals, but is most commonly found in irregular masses or veins in rock. This host rock is called an ore.

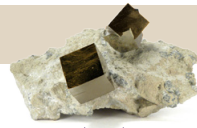
Our big copper nugget is a glacial erratic. During the Ice Age, glaciers moving across Lake Superior picked up this copper and carried it south. Look at the back of the nugget to see glacial striations: grooves that show evidence of dragging.

Galena

Galena, a lead ore, is the Wisconsin state mineral. Wisconsin got the nickname "The Badger State" from the lead and zinc miners of the 19th century, who dug burrow-like shelters in the ground during the winter, like badgers.



galena



pyrite on talc

Pyrite

Pyrite is commonly known as "fool's gold." Real gold usually forms nuggets and veins, while pyrite usually forms cubic crystals or radial patterns.

Chalcopyrite is a greener form of iron pyrite and can tarnish to brown, purple, or green. Marcasite, also called white iron pyrite, tends to be lighter and more silvery than iron pyrite.

Hematite

Hematite is an iron oxide that can be red, brown, or lustrous black, and forms a red powder. The ore is a common source for iron in the steel industry. Hematite has been popular in jewelry for centuries, and humans have been using hematite as a source of red pigment for over 150,000 years.



hematite



calcite with chalcocite

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Rocks



folded sandstone

Igneous rocks

Hot, liquid magma usually cools slowly in chambers underground, forming intrusive igneous rocks, like granite. When volcanic eruptions force lava (extruded magma) out of the ground, it cools too quickly for large crystals to form, so extrusive rocks like basalt usually have microscopic crystals.

Metamorphic rocks

Heat and pressure can fundamentally change the appearance and structure of rocks. Subduction zones, where one tectonic plate is pushed under another, are common areas of metamorphism, and can cause folding and distorted layers in the rock.

Sedimentary rocks

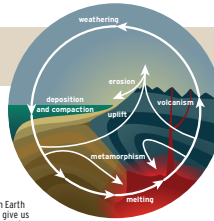
Layers of sand, mud, and other debris, can compact and solidify into rock. Limestone is composed of tiny calcite crystals and often contains fossil shells. Sandstone has large, visible grains and can crumble back into sand. Most of the limestone and sandstone here in southern Wisconsin formed 450 million years ago at the bottom of a shallow tropical sea.



quartz conglomerate



pahoehoe basalt



The oldest rocks

There are only a few places on Earth that have rock old enough to give us clues into the early environment of our planet. These rocks are the oldest on Earth, ranging from 2.8 to 4 billion years old, and have all been heavily metamorphosed. But scientists can date the zircon crystals in the rock and compare it to dates of moon rocks and meteorites, showing that the age of the Earth is between 4.53-4.58 billion years old.

The discovery indicates that Earth's crust formed soon after the planet formed. John Valley, the University of Wisconsin geoscience professor who led the research, said the findings suggest that the early Earth was not as harsh a place as many scientists have thought.

ROCK OR MINERAL?

The Earth is made of rock, and rocks are made up of minerals. We describe a rock by the way in which it was formed and by what minerals it contains. For example, Hawaiian pahoehoe is formed from extruded molten rock and is composed mostly of silica, with some magnesium and iron.

Red granite, Wisconsin's state rock, is composed of three minerals: the red mineral is feldspar, the white is quartz, and the black is biotite mica.



Isua metasedimentary rock

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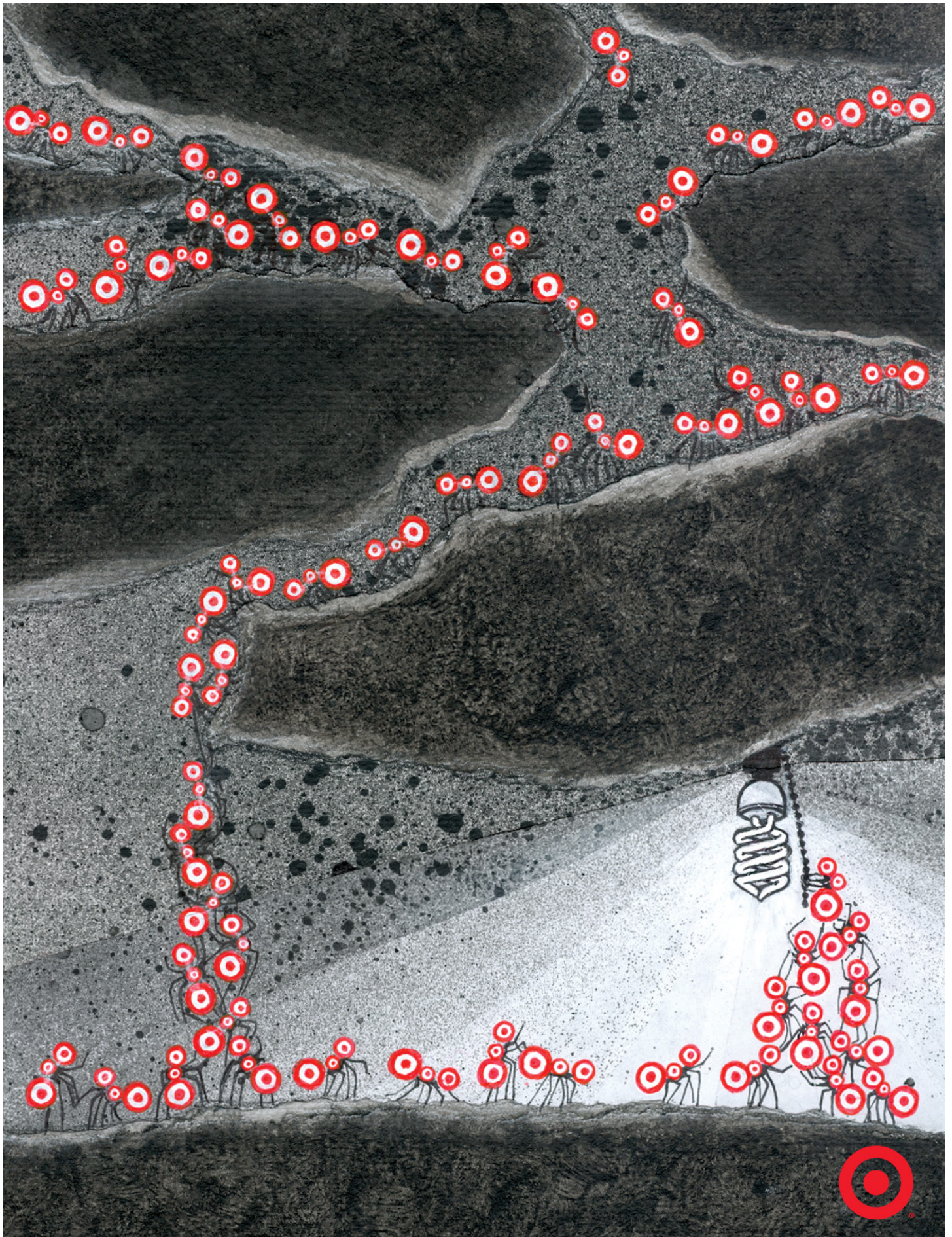
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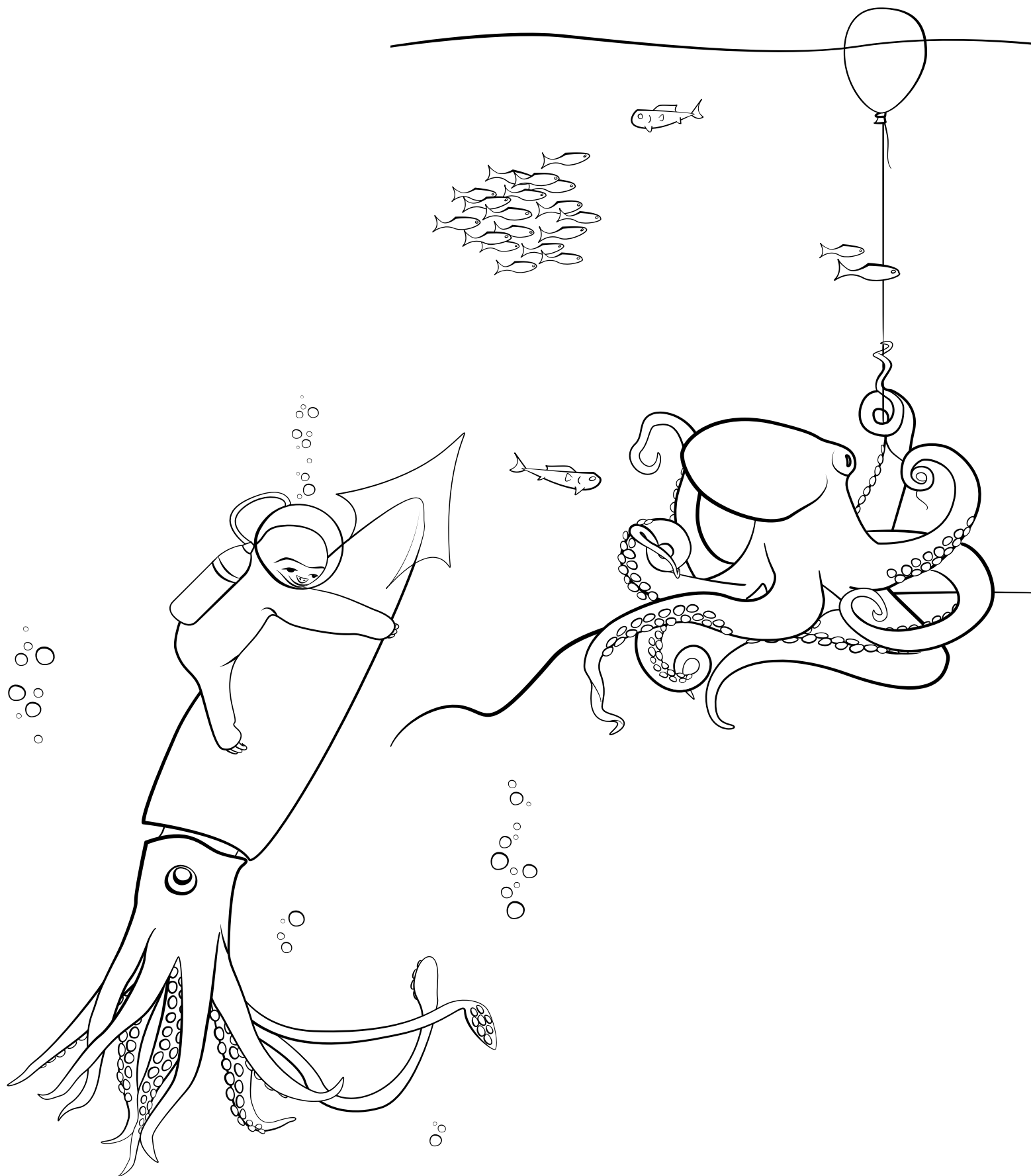
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For you were formerly a man,
And had your share of creditors,
And gladly shirked your many debts,
As men are wont to do.
But then you changed into a bird,
And flew about o'er land and sea;
You now know all that men can feel,
And all that birds feel, too.

Aristophanes, "The Birds"

