

## Tyrolit

Tyrolit or Tyrolite was first mentioned in 1817 by the German mineralogist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1749-1817). Referring to the locality of the first finds of the mineral at Schwaz in the Austrian province of Tyrol, the mineral was called Tyrolite.

Characteristic colors of Tyrolite are light green, light blue to greenish blue and turquoise. The streak color is a bright blue-green. Tyrolite crystallizes in the monoclinic crystal system. The crystals are of small size and leaflike or lance-like. The aggregates are radial, earthy, crusty, kidney-shaped, fan-shaped or foam-like. Based on the latter type of aggregate and composition, Tyrolite is also known as copper foam. Tyrolite is a secondary mineral that results from the weathering of Copper ores and minerals, especially tennantite, evident. Accompanying minerals continue to be Brochantite, Azurite, Malachite and Chrysocolla. The find possibilities of the copper mineral are limited to deposits of the northern hemisphere. In addition to the type locality in the Tyrol (Schwaz, Brixlegg, Wörgl, Flirsch) there are other localities in Austria in Styria (Liesing, Bad Aussee), Carinthia (Karawanken, Gailtal Alps), Lower Austria (Gloggnitz), Salzburg (Leogang, St. Martin) and Vorarlberg. However, this mineral is not only represented in Austria, it occurs worldwide in the northern hemisphere!

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