

# Gorgeous fluorescent stone under ultraviolet rays

Last year, gemstone expert Erik Rintamaki discovered the stones on the shores of Lake Superior, between Whitefish Point and Grand Marais in the Great Lakes region of the United States.

While walking, he discovered a few flickering stones, emitting a slight glow when exposed to ultraviolet light - it seems they were formed by a part of molten lava.

Rintamaki named them "yooperlite", a word referring to the locals from Upper Michigan, often referred to as the "Yooper".

In the video made by Rintamaki below, you will see the stones flickering under ultraviolet light:

Yooperlite fluorescent stone

Researchers from Michigan Technological University and Saskatchewan University have studied and analyzed the above-mentioned stones to find out their composition and origin.

In a paper published on Mineral News, they announced that the stones were just syenite containing sodalite.

The lithosphere is a lava rock formed by lava that slowly cools deep below the earth's surface. Its crystals can be several millimeters long, sometimes a few centimeters.

Although this stone is similar to granite, it is darker in color because it contains a higher content of fossil minerals, including pyrite (pyroxene) and amphibole.



What makes yooperlite so special is that it contains sodalite, a fluorescent mineral jelly.

To the naked eye, these stones - made up of oxygen, silicon, chlorine, sodium, and aluminum - are bluish gray with white streaks. Therefore, it is often used in mosaic products, but when placed under long-wavelength ultraviolet light, sodalite will light up, making the stone appear red-yellow lines look extremely magical.

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