

GRIEGITE



Griegite is a rare iron sulfide mineral formed under reducing conditions during the pre-consolidation stage of various sediments. It commonly appears as black, rather porous, strongly magnetic microscopic grains, and requires X-ray diffraction methods for certain identification. It was found by Dell (1971) in four cores drilled into the bottom of Lake Superior. Two of these sites (S-9-62 and S-10-62) are in Michigan waters, east of Keweenaw Point (Dell, 1971). The granules occur in gray clay, gray varved clay, red varved clay, and "brown sediment." Vivianite (q.v.) also has been found in associated sedimentary layers.

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