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# Crystal Geometries, Chakras, and Color Therapy

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**Hillary & Kirby Seid**  
Seid Crystals & Ancient Technologies

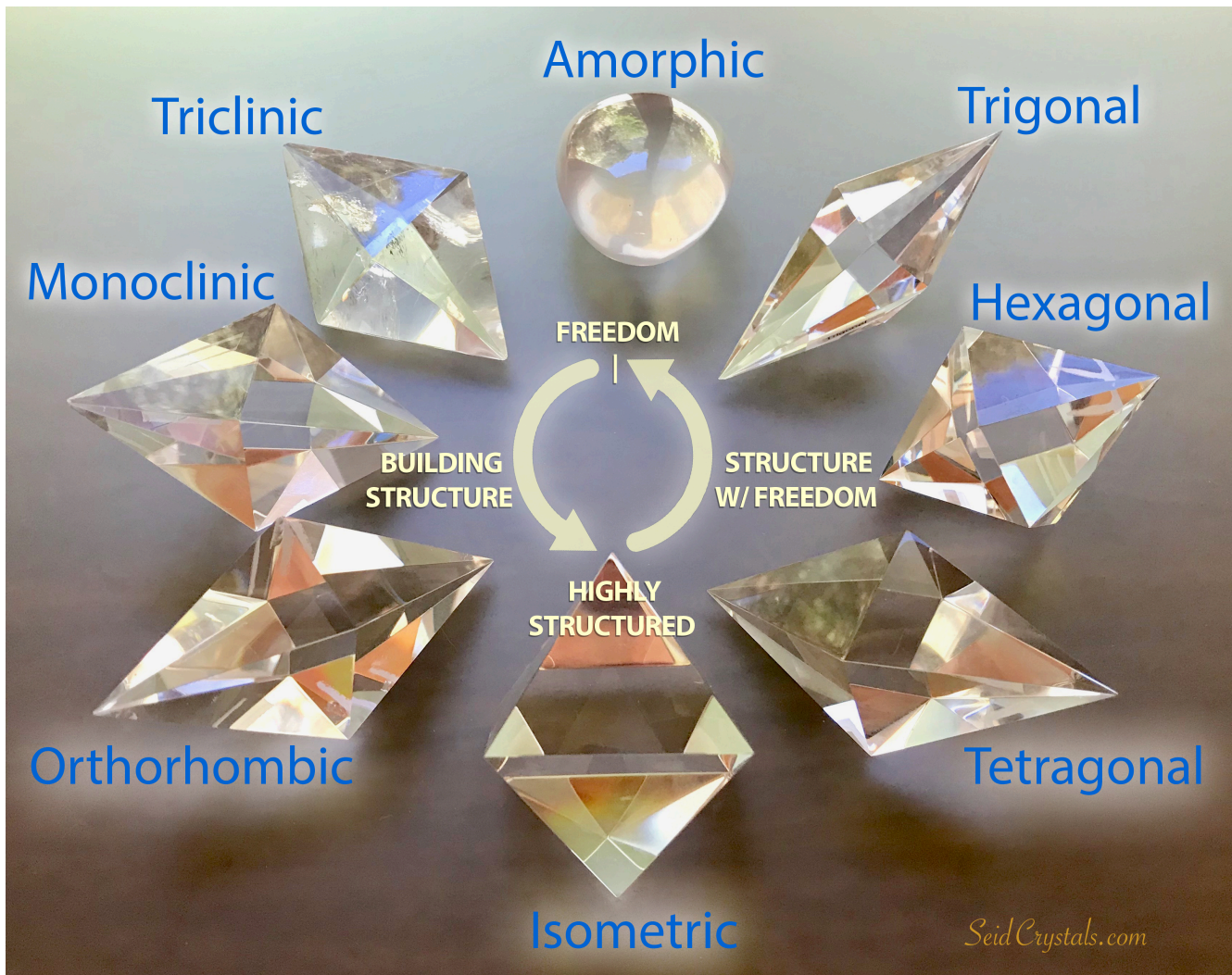


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# The Crystal Systems



Most Freedom = Amorphous  
Most Structure = Isometric  
Most Complexity = Trigonal

This fundamental cycle of **ENERGETIC & MOLECULAR MOVEMENT** is a reflection of the first octave of all creation within physical reality. Accessing these frequencies can help us to shift our own states of being and harness our ability to perceive from higher states of consciousness... in harmony with the natural structures of thought, form and spirit.

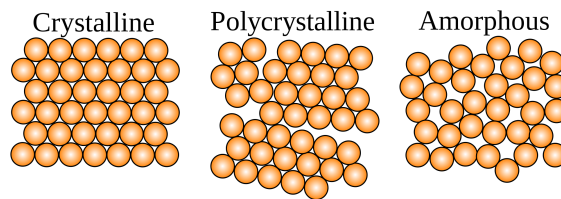
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# O: Amorphic

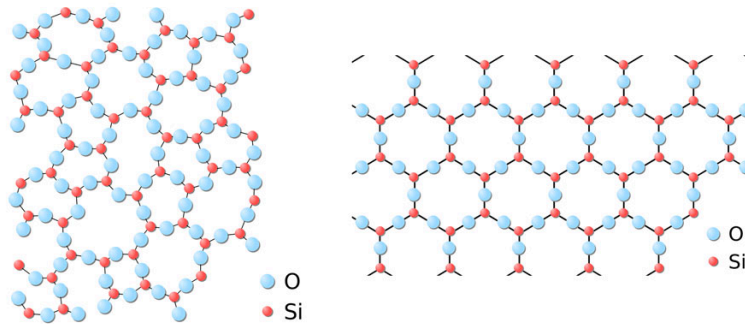


Amorphic Minerals:

Amber, Chalcedony, Jet, Opal, **Obsidian**, Pearl, Shungite, Tektite



In AMORPHIC configurations, the molecules have no axial symmetry, and no similarity in molecular length, pitch, or orientation.



Glass

Quartz

Although GLASS is 65 - 80% Silicates, the molecules are not arranged in any cohesive structural patterns, rather the molecules are AMORPHIC. When Silicon Oxide is heated to its melting point, Si-O bonds break and a viscous liquid forms that cools into GLASS, a snapshot of molecular chaos.



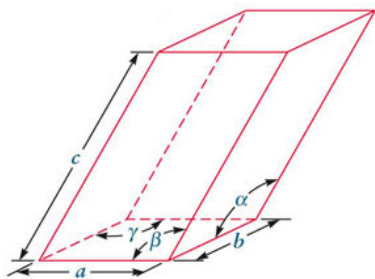
Amber with fossilized termite

# 1: Triclinic



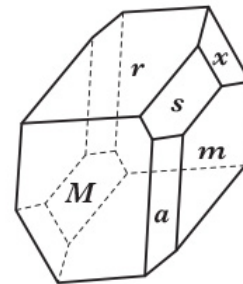
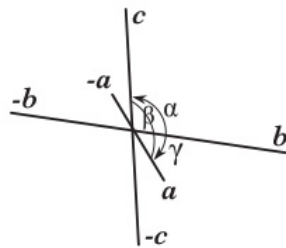
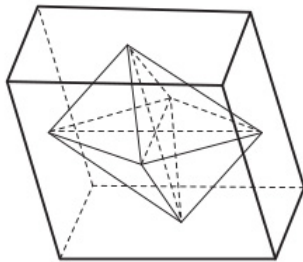
Triclinic Minerals:

Amazonite, Kyanite, Labradorite, **Rhodonite**, Sunstone, Turquoise (MicroCrystalline)

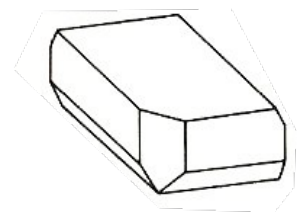


All three units of measure are different lengths and all axes are inclined at angles other than 90°. Crystals form along parallel faces.

**Unit Length:  $a \neq b \neq c$  Axial Angle:  $\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^\circ$**



Triclinic Geometry

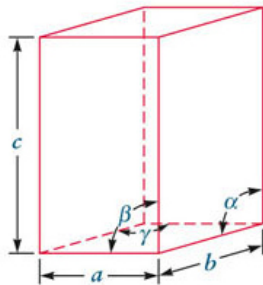


# 2: Monoclinic



Monoclinic Minerals:

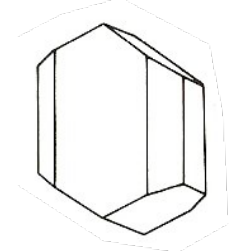
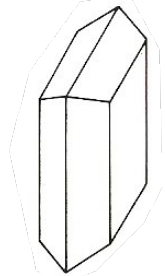
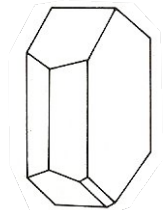
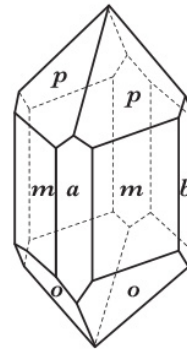
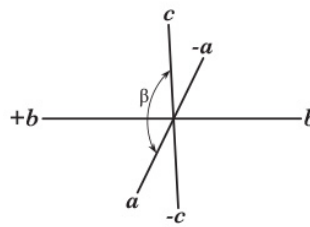
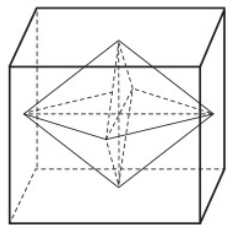
Azurite, Charoite, Howlite, **Kunzite**, Jadeite, Lepidolite, Malachite, Moonstone, Nephrite, Selenite, Sphene



All three units of measure are different lengths, two axes are at  $90^\circ$  angles to each other, the third one is inclined at angles other than  $90^\circ$ . Gemstones of this structure form basic shapes of pinacoids and prisms with inclined end faces. Crystals form along parallel faces.

Unit Length:  $a \neq b \neq c$

Axial Angle:  $\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ, \beta \neq 90^\circ$



Monoclinic Geometry

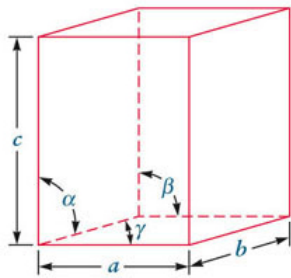


# 3: Orthorhombic



Orthorhombic Minerals:

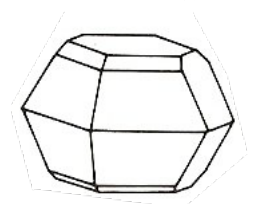
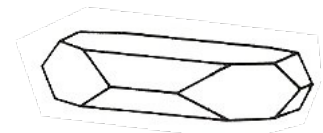
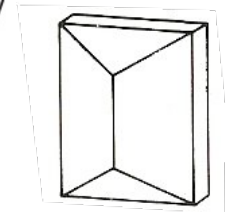
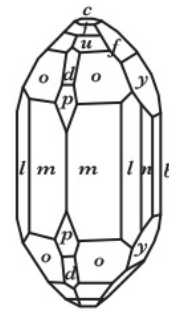
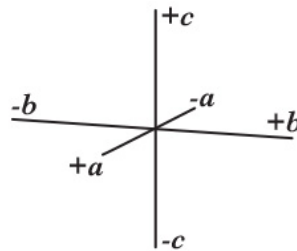
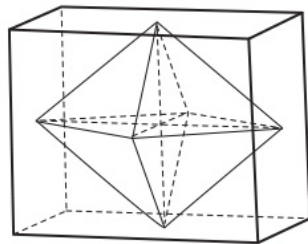
Alexandrite, Andalusite, Celestite, Chrysoberyl, Danburite, Dumortierite, Hypersthene, Iolite, Peridot, Prehnite, **Tanzanite**, Topaz



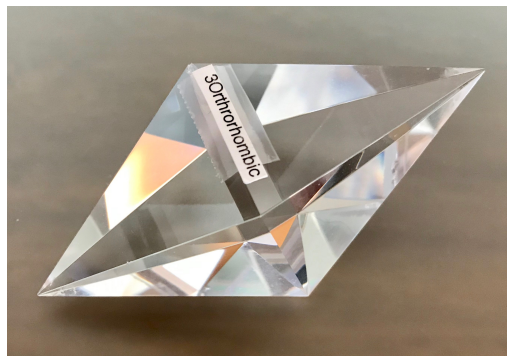
All units of measure are different lengths, and all axes occur at 90° right angles. Typical crystal shapes include pinacoids, rhombic prisms, pyramids, and double pyramids.

Unit Length:  $a \neq b \neq c$

Axial Angle:  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$



Orthorhombic Geometry

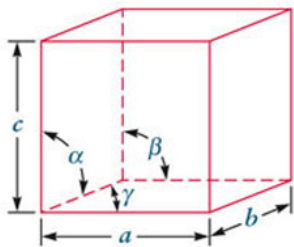


# 4: Isometric



Isometric Minerals:

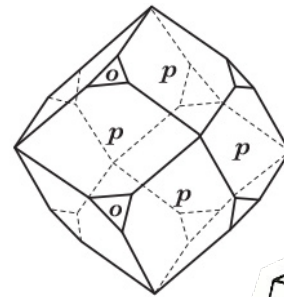
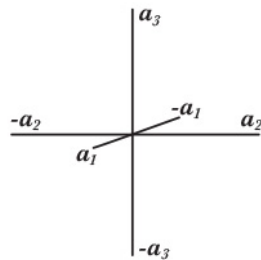
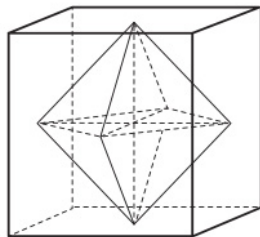
Diamond, **Fluorite**, Galena, Garnet, Pyrite, Sodalite, Spinel, All Precious Metals



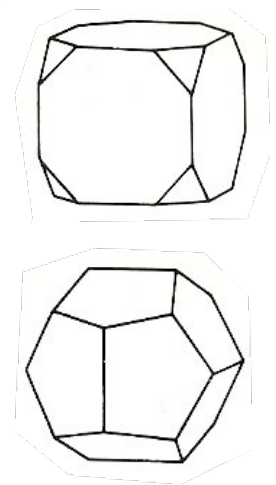
All three units of measure are the same length, and each axis intersects at  $90^\circ$  right angles. Gemstone shapes that form in isometric structure include: cubic, octahedron, dodecahedron. All platonic solids are ISOMETRIC expressions of symmetry.

Unit Length:  $a = b = c$

Axial Angle:  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$

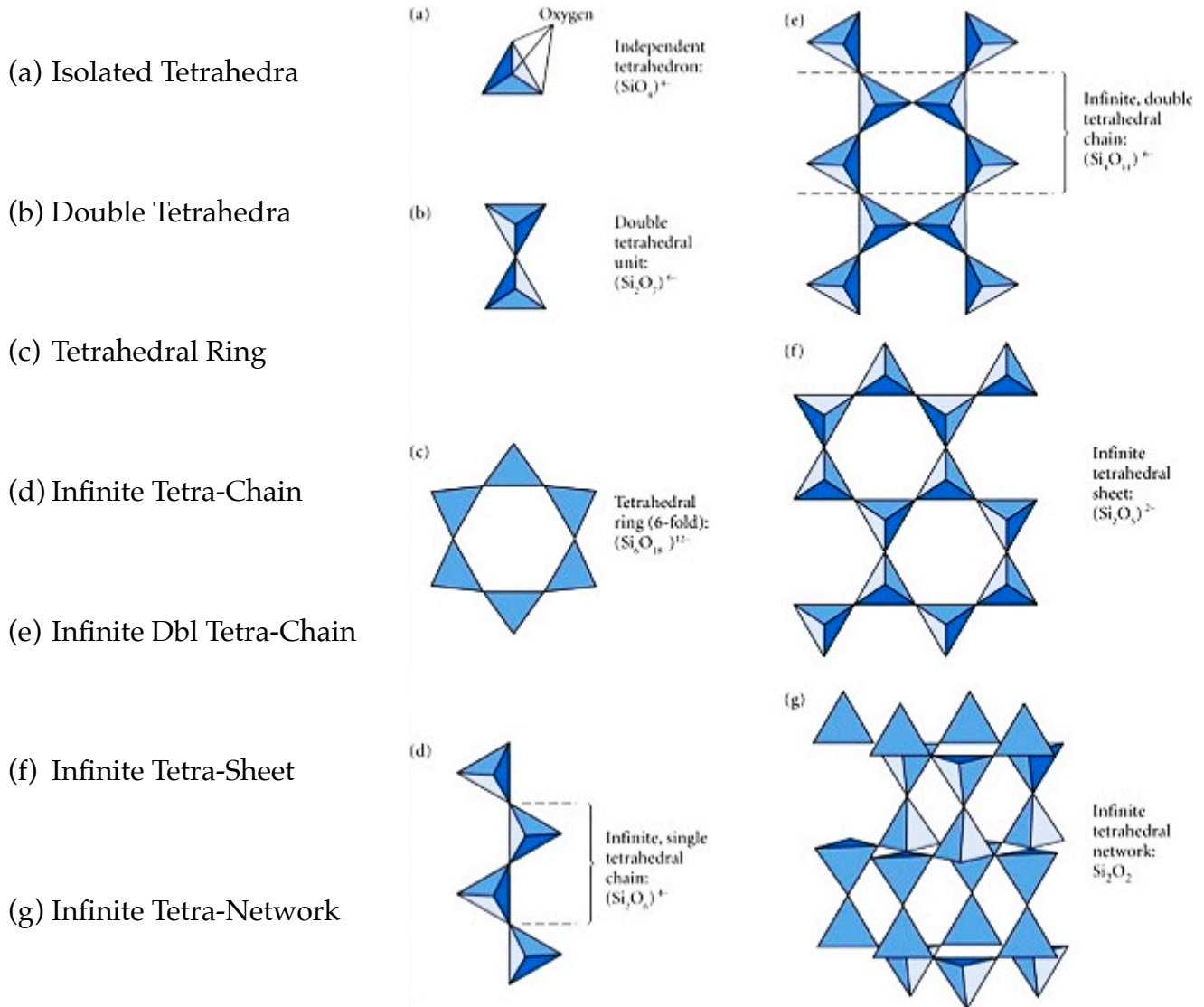


Isometric Geometry



# The Carbon Family

CARBON and SILICON can form replicating ISOMETRIC patterns.



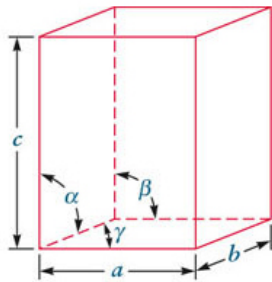
These highly-structured prismatic shapes are only one potential orientation for crystallizing minerals. These shapes are specific to Silicon & the Carbon Family.

# 5: Tetragonal



Tetragonal Minerals:

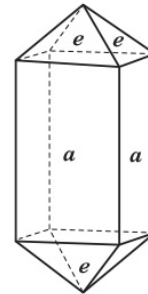
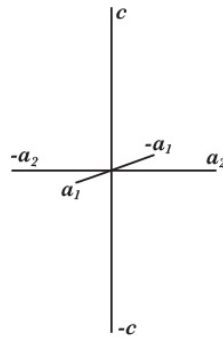
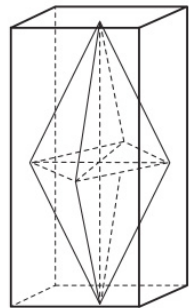
Apophyllite, Eudialite, Idocrase, Rutile, Scapolite, **Zircon**



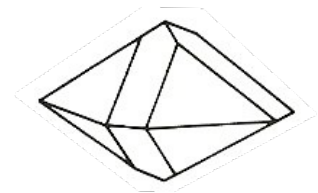
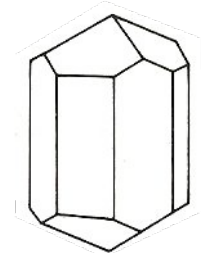
Two axes are the same unit length and located in the same plane. All three axes intersect at  $90^\circ$  right angles. The main axis may be longer or shorter. Tetragonal gemstones form in shapes like: tetragonal prism, dual or bi-pyramidal, and pyramid with prism.

**Unit Length:  $a = b \neq c$**

**Axial Angle:  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$**



Tetragonal Geometry

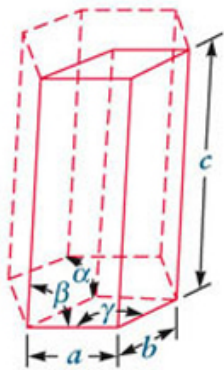


# 6: Hexagonal



Hexagonal Minerals:

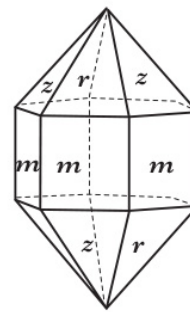
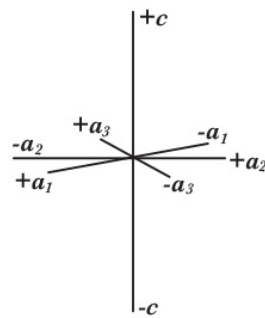
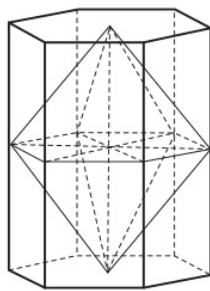
Apatite, **Aquamarine**, Beryl, Emerald, Heliodor, Morganite, Sugilite, Zincite



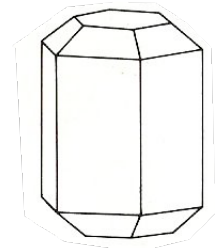
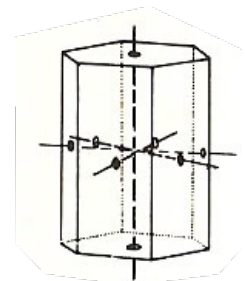
Three of the four axes are the same length and are located in the same plane. These three intersect one another at an angle of  $60^\circ$ . The main axis may be longer or shorter and intersects the others at  $90^\circ$ . Gemstones with hexagonal structure form hexagonal prisms and pyramids, twelve sided pyramids, and bi-pyramidal shapes.

Unit Length:  $a = b = d \neq c$

Axial Angle:  $\alpha = \beta = \delta = 60^\circ, \gamma = 90^\circ$



Hexagonal Geometry



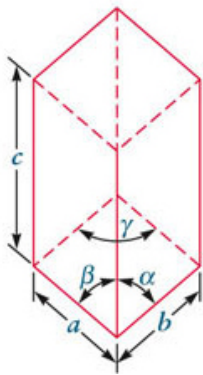
# 7: Trigonal



Trigonal Minerals:

Agate, Amethyst, Calcite, Carnelian, Cinnabar, Citrine, Chrysoprase, Corundum, Diopside, Hematite, Jasper, Magnesite, Quartz, Rhodochrosite, Ruby, Sapphire,

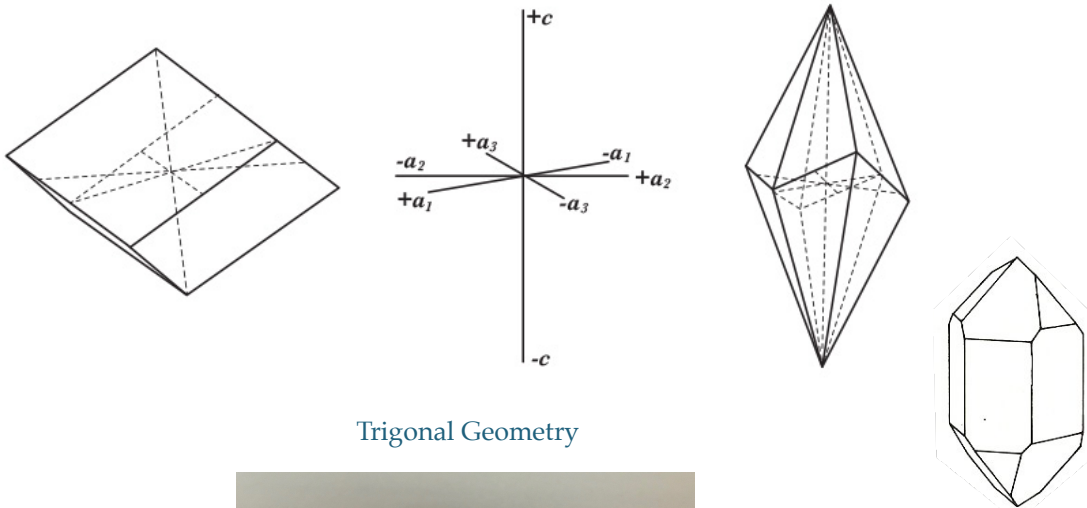
Smithsonite, Stichtite, Tiger Eye, **Tourmaline**



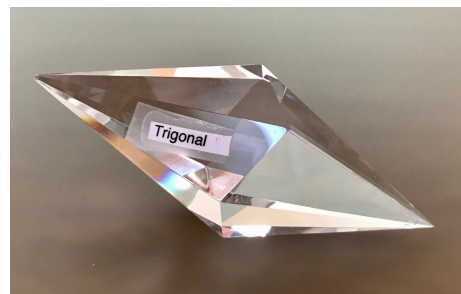
Three of the four axes are the same unit of measure and are located in the same plane. These three intersect one another at an angle of  $60^\circ$ . The main axis is longer or shorter and intersects the others at  $120^\circ$ . Gemstones with trigonal structure form 6-sided prisms and pyramids, twelve sided pyramids, and bi-pyramidal shapes.

Unit Length:  $a = b = d \neq c$

$\alpha = \beta = \delta = 60^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$



Trigonal Geometry



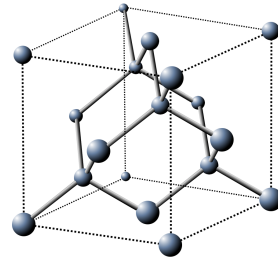
# The Crystal Systems



Amorphous



Crystalline



Diamond Lattice (Isometric)

0. AMORPHIC: no symmetry or repeating structural lattice
1. TRICLINIC: becoming determined symmetry
2. MONOCLINIC: more determined symmetry
3. ORTHORHOMBIC: even more determined symmetry
4. **ISOMETRIC: most determined state, all angles & sides are equal**
5. TETRAGONAL: structured symmetry with slight complexity
6. HEXAGONAL: structured symmetry with moderate complexity
7. TRIGONAL: structured symmetry with higher complexity

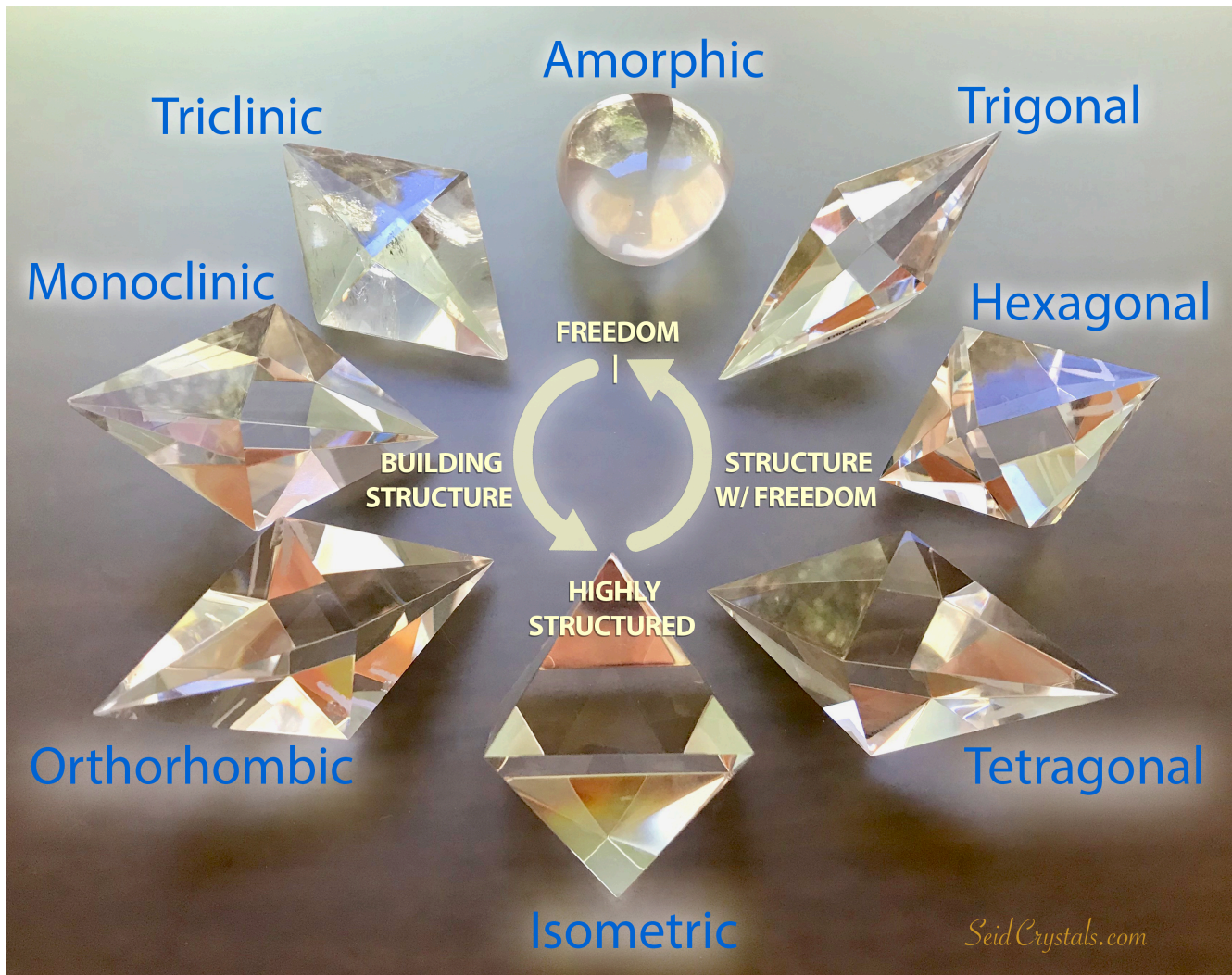
: FREEDOM << E >> STRUCTURE << E >> STRUCTURE W/ FREEDOM :

## Crystal Cellular Geometry

Classification	Unit Length	Axial Angles
<b>AMORPHIC</b>	null	no lattice structure
<b>TRICLINIC</b>	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma \neq 90^\circ$
<b>MONOCLINIC</b>	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\alpha = \gamma = 90^\circ, \beta \neq 90^\circ$
<b>ORTHORHOMBIC</b>	$a \neq b \neq c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$
<b>ISOMETRIC</b>	$a = b = c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$
<b>TETRAGONAL</b>	$a = b \neq c$	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$
<b>HEXAGONAL</b>	$a = b = d \neq c$	$\alpha = \beta = \delta = 60^\circ, \gamma = 90^\circ$
<b>TRIGONAL</b>	$a = b = d \neq c$	$\alpha = \beta = \delta = 60^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$

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# The Crystal Systems



Most Freedom = Amorphic  
Most Structure = Isometric  
Most Complexity = Trigonal

This fundamental cycle of **ENERGETIC & MOLECULAR MOVEMENT** is a reflection of the first octave of all creation within physical reality. Accessing these frequencies can help us to shift our own states of being and harness our ability to perceive from higher states of consciousness... in harmony with the natural structures of thought, form and spirit.