Crystal Data: Monoclinic. Point Group: 2/m. As plates, to 1.5 cm, tabular on $\{\overline{101}\}$, with $\{10\overline{1}\}, \{100\}, \{001\}, \{011\}, \{161\},$ several others; aggregated in rosettes. Commonly in zoned intergrowth with penikisite.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: Fair to good on $\{010\}$ and $\{100\}$. Hardness = ~ 4 D(meas.) = 3.91(3) D(calc.) = 3.92

Optical Properties: Transparent to translucent. Color: Green to blue. Streak: Very pale green. Luster: Vitreous.

Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Pleochroism: X = brownish green; Y = green; Z = very pale brown. Orientation: $Y \simeq b$; $Z \wedge c = -8^{\circ}$. Dispersion: $r \gg v$, very strong and asymmetrical, suggesting a triclinic structure. Absorption: $X \simeq Y \gg Z$. $\alpha = 1.703$ $\beta = 1.705$ $\gamma = 1.723$ $2V(\text{meas.}) = 32^{\circ} \quad 2V(\text{calc.}) = 38^{\circ}$

Cell Data: Space Group: $P2_1/m$. a = 9.014(1) b = 12.074(1) c = 4.926(1) $\beta = 100.48(1)^{\circ} \quad Z = 2$

X-ray Powder Pattern: Cross-cut Creek, Canada; almost identical to penikisite. 3.108(100), 2.927(80), 3.044(70), 2.659(70), 8.84(60), 2.690(60), 4.51(50)

Chemistry:		(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
	P_2O_5	33.28	33.80	MgO	3.08	3.89
	$\overline{\mathrm{SiO}_2}$	0.19		CaO	0.77	0.42
	$Al_2\bar{O}_3$	14.30	15.06	BaO	23.66	24.99
	Fe_2O_3	2.14	1.61	Na_2O	0.02	
	FeO	10.50	13.47	$\mathrm{H_2O^+}$	3.83	[4.27]
	MnO	6.32	0.95	Total	98.09	[98.46]

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{(1) Cross-cut Creek, Canada; H_2O by DTA-TGA, corresponding to $Ba_{1.00}(Fe_{0.94}^{2+}Mn_{0.58}$\\ $Mg_{0.50}Ca_{0.09})_{\Sigma=2.11}(Al_{1.81}Fe_{0.18}^{3+})_{\Sigma=1.99}(PO_4)_{3.02}(OH)_{2.74}. \text{ (2) Do.; by electron microprobe, average of ten analyses, $Fe^{2+}:Fe^{3+}$ ratio and H_2O from structure analysis; corresponding to $Ba_{1.03}(Fe_{1.19}^{2+}Mg_{0.61}Mn_{0.08})_{\Sigma=1.88}Al_{1.87}(PO_4)_{3.02}(OH)_3. \end{array}$

Polymorphism & Series: Forms a series with penikisite.

Mineral Group: Bjarebyite group.

Occurrence: A weathering product in fractures in sideritic iron formation (Cross-cut Creek, Canada); as disseminations and veinlets in granite pegmatite (Xiyuantou, China).

Association: Penikisite, quartz, siderite, fluorapatite, rapidcreekite, brazilianite, arrojadite, anatase, goyazite (Cross-cut Creek, Canada); palermoite, montebrasite, triphylite (Palermo #1 mine, New Hampshire, USA).

Distribution: From Cross-cut Creek, 1.5 km upstream from the confluence with Rapid Creek, Big Fish-Blow River area, Yukon Territory, Canada. In the White Picacho district, Maricopa and Yavapai Cos., Arizona, and at the Palermo #1 mine, North Groton, Grafton Co., New Hampshire, USA. From the Xiyuantou pegmatite, Nanping, Fujian Province, China.

Name: Honors Mr. Alan Kulan, Ross River, Yukon Territory, Canada, a co-discoverer of the Rapid Creek phosphate occurrences.

Type Material: Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada, M34170; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 137304, 145737.

References: (1) Mandarino, J.A. and B.D. Sturman (1976) Kulanite, a new barium iron aluminum phosphate from the Yukon Territory, Canada. Can. Mineral., 14, 127–131. (2) (1977) Amer. Mineral., 62, 174 (abs. ref. 1). (3) Cooper, M. and F.C. Hawthorne (1994) Refinement of the crystal structure of kulanite. Can. Mineral., 32, 15–19. (4) Yeuqing Yang, Yunxiang Ni, Yongquan Guo, Yaping Zhang, and Jiapin Liu (1986) First discovery of kulanite in China. Yanshi Kuangwuxue Zashi, 5, 119–127 (in Chinese with English abstract). (5) (1990) Amer. Mineral., 75, 245–246 (abs. ref. 4).

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