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Crystal Data: Monoclinic. Point Group: 2/m. As thick plates, parallel to $\{010\}$, to 12 cm.

Physical Properties: Cleavage: Perfect on $\{010\}$. Tenacity: Flexible in thin flakes. Hardness = 1.5-2 D(meas.) = 2.35-2.42 D(calc.) = 2.448

Optical Properties: Translucent. Color: Colorless to pale blue, varies with iron oxidation. Streak: White to pale blue, darkening after several days. Luster: Vitreous, pearly on {010}. Optical Class: Biaxial (+). Pleochroism: X = blue; Y = Z = colorless. Orientation: $X = b; Z \land c = 28^{\circ}-30^{\circ}$. Dispersion: r < v, weak. $\alpha = 1.547-1.554$ $\beta = 1.553-1.564$ $\gamma = 1.582-1.595$ 2V(meas.) = 55^{\circ}-60^{\circ} 2V(calc.) = 60°

Cell Data: Space Group: C2/m. a = 10.075 b = 13.416-13.434 c = 4.622-4.670 $\beta = 104^{\circ}22'-104^{\circ}52'$ Z = 2

X-ray Powder Pattern: Yukon Territory, Canada. 6.71 (100), 2.699 (70), 2.956 (60), 2.526 (50), 3.196 (40), 2.418 (35), 2.217 (30)

Chemistry:		(1)	(2)	(3)
	P_2O_5	31.28	31.45	31.25
	$\overline{\text{Fe}}_2 \overline{\text{O}}_3$	2.77	0.20	
	FeO	19.90	15.10	23.72
	MnO		2.95	
	MgO	15.36	16.40	13.31
	H_2O	28.96	30.75	31.72
	Total	[98.27]	[96.85]	100.00

(1) Yukon Territory, Canada; $Fe^{2+}:Fe^{3+} = 7.98:1$ by TGA, H₂O by TGA; corresponding to $(Mg_{1.64}Fe_{1.21}^{2+}Fe_{0.15}^{3+})_{\Sigma=3.00}(PO_4)_2(OH)_{0.15} \cdot 7.85H_2O.$ (2) Marlborough Province, New Zealand; $Fe^{2+}:Fe^{3+}$ from (1); correcting from average of three microprobe analyses for Mn and Ca, then corresponding to $(Mg_{2.04}Fe_{0.86}^{2+}Mn_{0.21}Ca_{0.04}Fe_{0.01}^{3+})_{\Sigma=3.16}(PO_4)_{2.04} \cdot 7.90H_2O.$ (3) $(Mg, Fe^{2+})_3(PO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$ with Mg:Fe²⁺ = 1:1.

Mineral Group: Vivianite group.

Occurrence: As fracture fillings in sideritic iron formation (Yukon Territory, Canada); as a folded ribbonlike mass in sediment from a raised beach (Marlborough Province, New Zealand).

Association: Siderite, vivianite, lazulite, whiteite, collinsite, childrenite, quartz (Yukon Territory, Canada).

Distribution: From the Big Fish River–Rapid Creek area, Yukon Territory, Canada. In Marlborough Province, New Zealand.

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Type Material: Mineralogical and Petrological Musuem, Zagreb, Croatia; Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada, M34169, M35430; National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA, 135698, 137303, 145736.

References: (1) Sturman, B.D. and J.A. Mandarino (1976) Barićite, the magnesium analogue of vivianite, from Yukon Territory, Canada. Can. Mineral., 14, 403–406. (2) (1976) Amer. Mineral., 61, 1053 (abs. concerning ref. 1). (3) Rodgers, K.A. (1987) Baraćite [= barićite], a further occurrence. Neues Jahrb. Mineral., Monatsh., 183–192.