-Salinas

- Coastal hypersaline lagoons
- Limited access to open sea
- Restricted fauna
- Concentric zonation of evaporate deposits
- Limited replenishment

-Sabknas

- Coastal supratidal flats with episodic seawater flooding
- Upward groundwater percolation due to evaporation
- Landward zonation of evaporite minerals
- Stromatolites colonise seaward portions

-Carbonates

Why study limestone? They are really good indicators of past environments and climate change they become host to oil and gas reservoirs/ore deposits, building stones and aggregate, aquifers for drinking water and irrigation.

- Carbonate mineralogy
- Calcite CaCO3
- Aragonite CaCO3
- Mg Calcite MgCO3
- Valerite
- Dolomite (Ca, Mg9CO3)2) •

-Carbonate productien

en notesale.co.uk -Biolog Colly in coduced, biologically -Biochemical

-Chemical

There are five main types of carbonate production Warm, shallow (tropical) conditions, Cold (temperate polar), pelagic (open ocean), microbial, non-marine.

There are also five main types of depositional environments including Ramp, Rimmed Shelf, Epeiric platform, isolated platform, Drowned platform.

Summary

Carbonates can have a bio-mineralisation, biochemical or chemical origin Composed of skeletal and non-skeletal grains of various properties Growth is sensitive to a number of environmental Conditions Can accumulate a large amount of material Can accumulate in a variety of different environments, not just reefs