

## Sediments of the Shelf

Most common is sand

2mm to 1/16mm

- (a) **Terreogenous sand:** caused by minerals on land particles carried to the sea by streams ect.

Cape - quarkey sand (most common)

Fieldspar

Meca

Homblande

- (b) **Calcarenite Sand:** made up of shelf fragments - forms corals (CaCO<sub>3</sub>)

- (c) **Anthogenic Sand** precipitation from sea H<sub>2</sub>O

Oolites (CaCO<sub>3</sub>)

Glauconites (green)

Phosphate (brown)

Can usually see sand grains individually

Sand usually contains all three types. Sand is named from highest %(percent) present.

- (2) Most common type of deposition sediment on the self is mud (or lutite)

Diameter of grain is less than 1/16

- (a) Silt (1/16) mm to (1/256) mm

- (b) Clay (less than 1/256 mm)

Difficult to see by eye the grains

Diagnostic Fracture

Dry species

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If holds together = mud

If separates = sand

(3) Most Common type of sediment is gravel than (4 mm) long

(a) Gravel = less than 4 mm

(b) Pebble = 4-64 mm long

(4) Volcanic Fragments

(a) Bombs (larger deposit)

(b) Ash - (dust)

(c) Pumice poris SID2 (glass)

(5) Sea Weeds

(6) Mollusks

(7) Sponges

(8) Hard Rock bottom

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