



# Cours de Séimentologie (GEOL-F-204)

Xavier Devleeschouwer

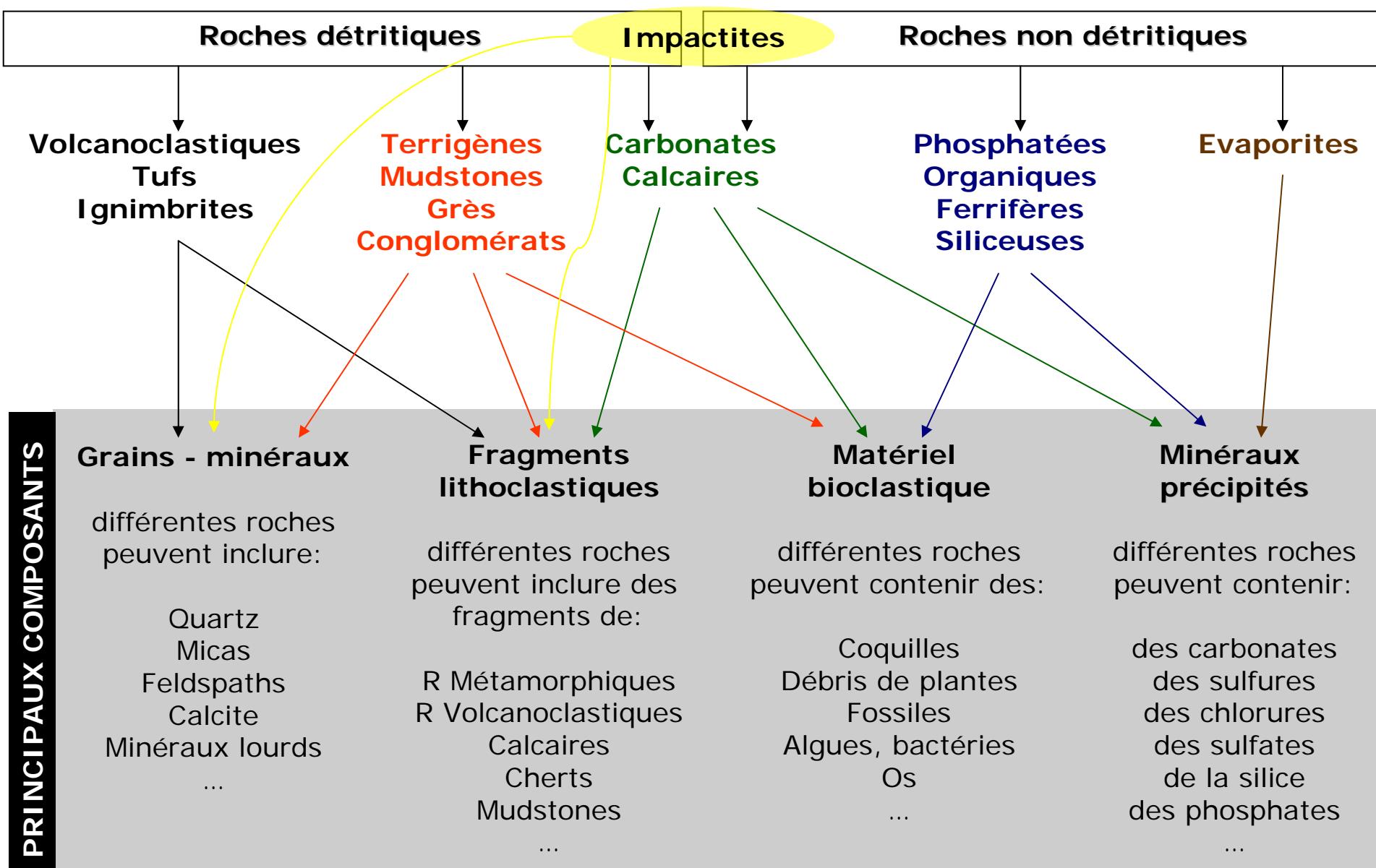
Classification des Roches sédimentaires

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# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## Roches sédimentaires



# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## LES CALCAIRES : A) Minéralogie des sédiments carbonatés

sédiments récents -> 2 minéraux principaux

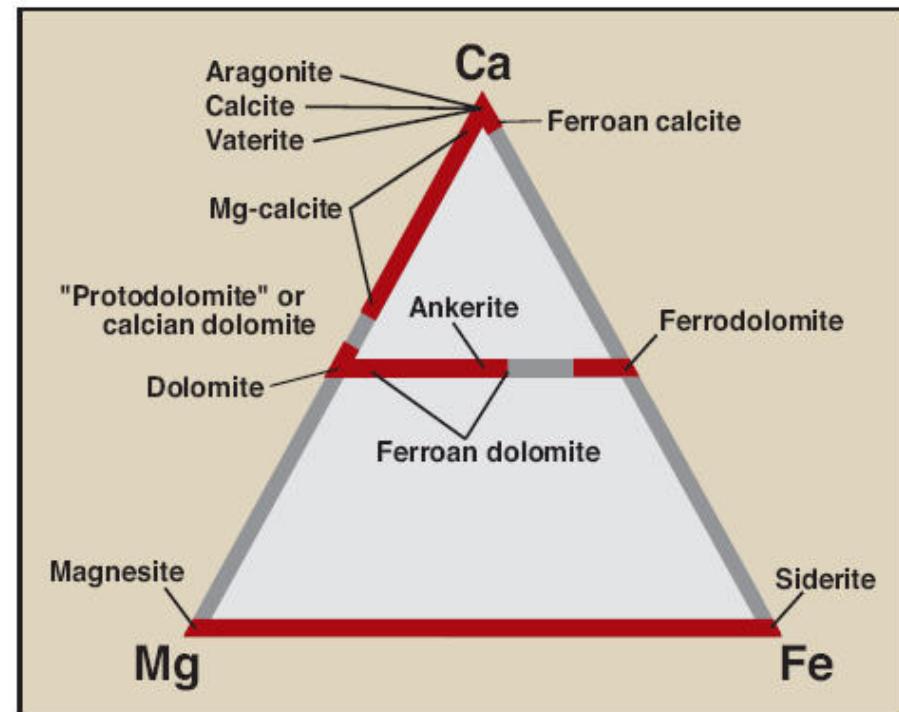
- aragonite ( $Mg < 5\,000 \text{ ppm}$  et  $10\,000 \text{ ppm}$  de Sr soit ~1%)
- calcite
  - LMC (<4%)
  - HMC (>4% mais typiquement entre 11-19%)

Aragonite et HMC se transforment en LMC au cours de la diagenèse

Minéralogie d'un sédiment carbonaté moderne

- des grains provenant ou non d'organismes  
-> les squelettes d'organismes carbonatés ont des minéralogies spécifiques ou des mélanges de minéralogies.

- grains et ciments en LMC = TB préservation
- grains et ciments en HMC
  - > traces de dissolution et d'altération de la structure microscopique.
- grains en aragonite
  - > remplacés par calcite (**calcitisation** et préservation ponctuelle de la structure originelle)
  - > dissous = reste un moule rempli ultérieurement par un ciment calcitique.



Dolomitisation des calcaires

(dolomite remplace calcite et précipite sous la forme de ciment).

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

Railsback's *Some Fundamentals of Mineralogy and Geochemistry*

Color in minerals is most commonly generated by interaction of light with outer-shell electrons. Thus minerals with only hard cations (cations with no outer-shell electrons) are commonly colorless, but intermediate to soft cations (cations with at least some outer-shell

electrons) commonly have color. This is a page with examples of that behavior: the carbonate minerals of hard cations on the left are clear or white, but the carbonate minerals of intermediate cations from manganese to zinc have distinctive colors.

## Color in carbonate minerals

Carbonates of hard cations (cations with no outer-shell electrons):



Nahcolite  $\text{NaHCO}_3$



Calcite  $\text{CaCO}_3$



Strontianite  $\text{SrCO}_3$



Magnesite  $\text{MgCO}_3$



Aragonite  $\text{CaCO}_3$



Witherite  $\text{BaCO}_3$

Carbonates of intermediate cations (cations with at least some outer-shell electrons)



Sphaerocobaltite  $\text{CoCO}_3$



Rhodochrosite  $\text{MnCO}_3$



Witherite  $\text{FeCO}_3$



Gaspeite  $\text{NiCO}_3$



Malachite  $\text{Cu}_2\text{CO}_3(\text{OH})_2$



Smithsonite  $\text{ZnCO}_3$

Sources, from left to right by column:  
[unige.ch/athena](http://unige.ch/athena); [www.msnucleus.org](http://www.msnucleus.org);  
[www.galleries.com](http://www.galleries.com); [webmineral.com](http://webmineral.com);  
[gwydir.demon.co.uk](http://gwydir.demon.co.uk); [www.crystalclassics.co.uk](http://www.crystalclassics.co.uk);  
[webmineral.com](http://webmineral.com); [minerals.caltech.edu](http://minerals.caltech.edu);  
[www.wrightrockshop.com](http://www.wrightrockshop.com); [www.dyminerals.com](http://www.dyminerals.com);  
[www.greatrough.com](http://www.greatrough.com); [www.geology.neab.net/](http://www.geology.neab.net/)  
(images at Webminerals by John Veevaert)

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

SKELETAL GRAINS  
MOST AQUEOUS ENVIRONMENTS



PISOLITES & ONCOIDS



PELLETS  
SHALLOW PROTECTED  
WATERS



TIDAL FLAT  
INTRACLASTS



GRAPESTONES  
SHALLOW WATERS WITH  
MODERATE WAVE ENERGY



ALGAL  
STROMATOLITES



OOLITES  
HIGH ENERGY  
TIDAL SHOALS



SUPRATIDAL  
LAGOON

SHOAL

DEEP WATER  
INTRACLASTS

REEFAL SKELETAL  
BOUNDSTONE



BLUE-GREEN  
ALGAL ONCOLITES  
MARGINAL TO HIGH  
ENERGY SHOAL



MUD SIZED  
CARBONATE  
OR MICRITE  
PROTECTED DEEP  
OR SHALLOW WATER

LITHOCLASTS  
FRAGMENTS OF OLDER  
CARBONATE



Les éléments composants les calcaires  
image provenant du web / Kendall

## B) Composants des calcaires

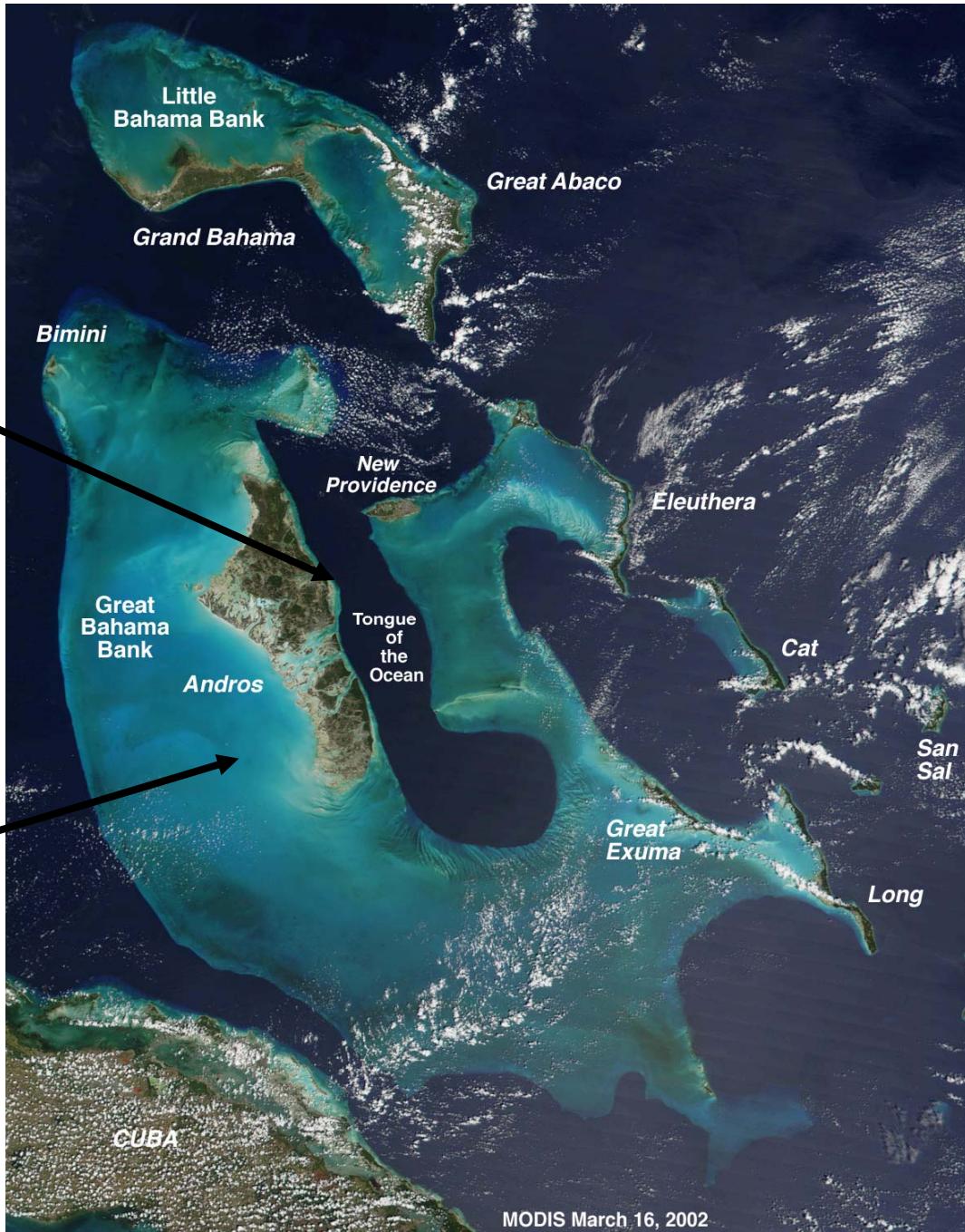
4 - (5) groupes de composants:

- les grains d'organismes,
- les grains d'origine non biologique,
- la micrite,
- le ciment et
- (la porosité)

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

Grains à partir  
d'organismes

Grains d'origine  
non biologique



MODIS March 16, 2002

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## 1) Les grains d'origine non biologique [*non skeletal grains*]

### 1.1. Les oolithes [*ooloids*] et les pisolithes [*pisoids*]

= grain ± sphérique composé

- d'un nucleus (fragment de squelette d'organisme ou grain de quartz)

- d'un cortex composé de lames concentriques à laquelle peut se superposer une structure radiaire affectant en partie ou toutes les enveloppes concentriques.

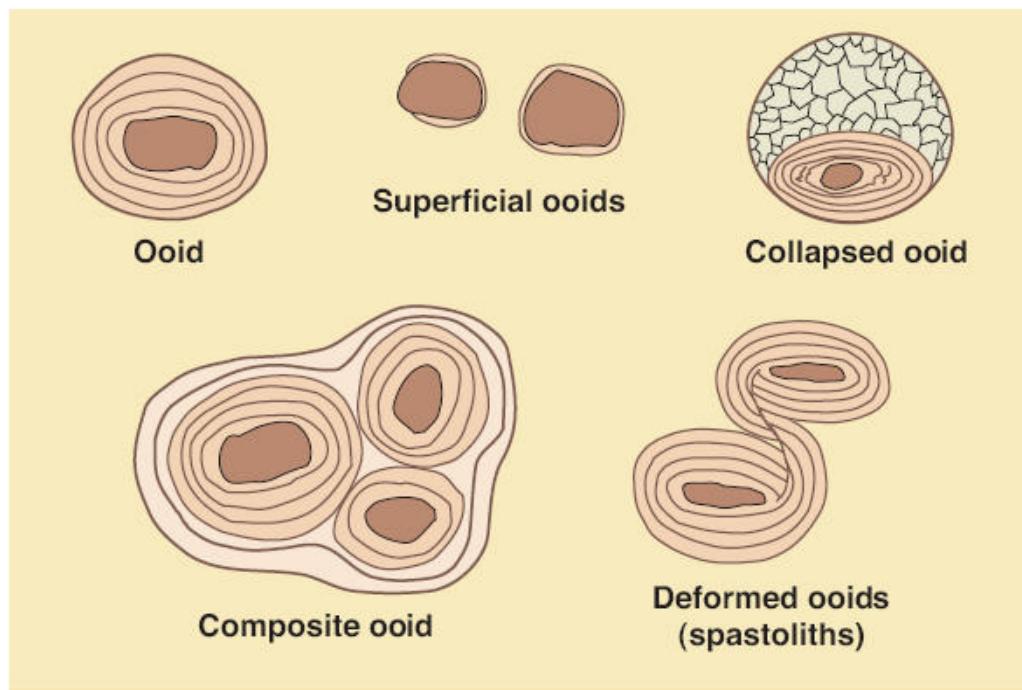
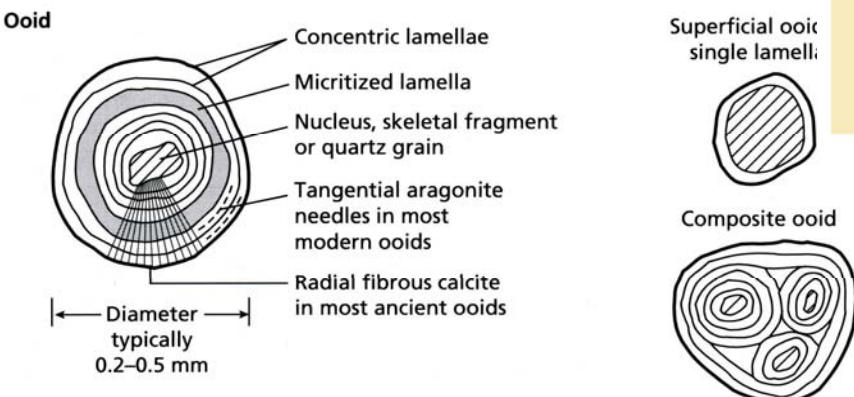
Les oolithes sont calcaires, ferrugineuses, phosphatées, rarement glauconieuses.

Les oolithes modernes ont un diamètre qui varie entre 0,2 et 0,5 mm.

**Oolithe = taille < 2 mm**

<>

**Pisolithe = taille > 2 mm**

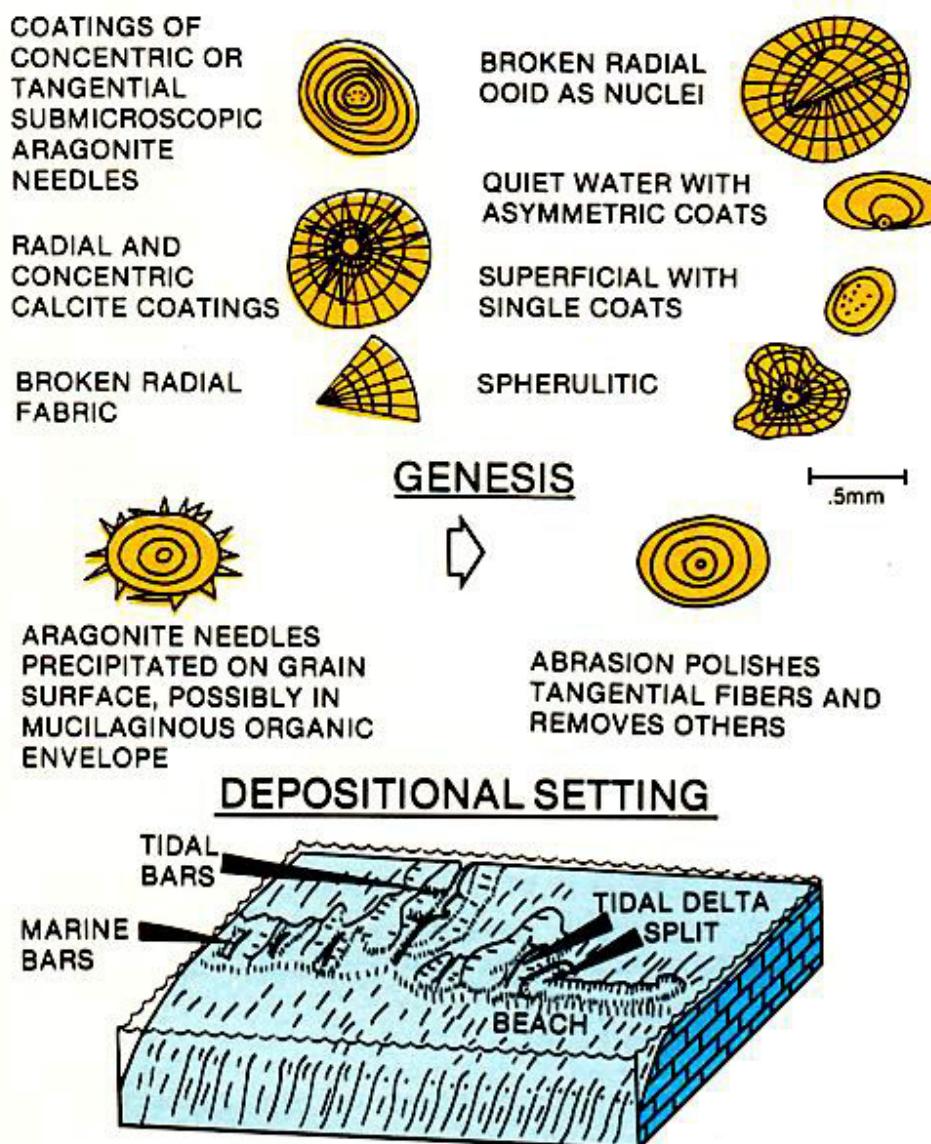


une seule enveloppe concentrique  
= oolithe superficielle [*superficial ooid*]

nucleus composé de plusieurs oolithes et  
Cortex de plusieurs lames concentriques  
= oolithe composée [*composite ooid*]

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

image provenant du web / Kendall



Elles se forment dans des milieux agités sous l'action des vagues, des courants tidaux et de tempêtes pour une profondeur moyenne <5 m (mais on en connaît jusqu'à 15m) comme aux Bahamas.

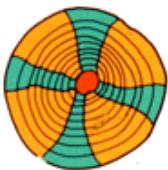


2.5 x cross nicol

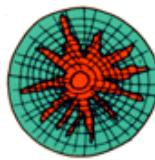
Oolite recristallisée en silice et la porosité correspond à un ciment siliceux

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## (1) OOLITES



BRUSH EXTINCTION



RECENT ARAGONITE OOLITES.  
CRYSTALS PARALLEL TO SURFACE.  
NO RADIAL STRUCTURE!

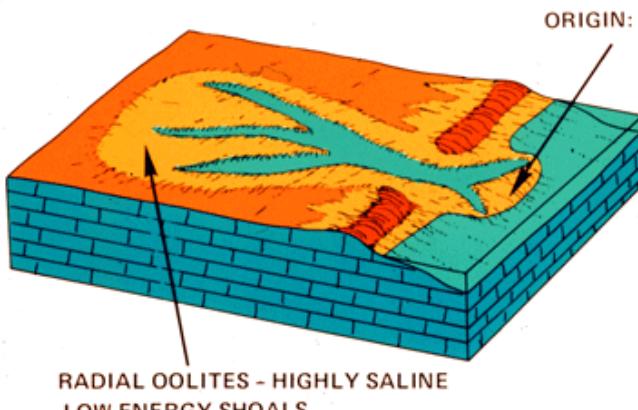


image provenant du web / Kendall



LARGE OOLITE

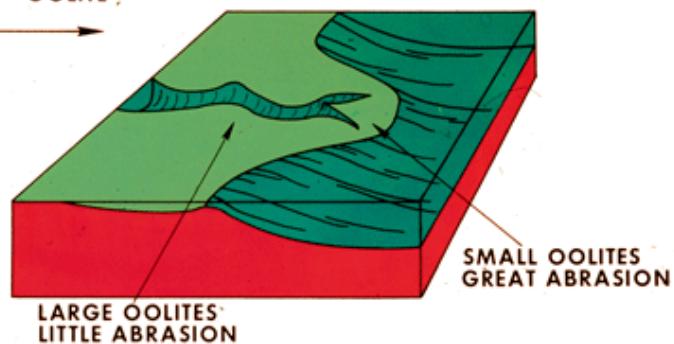


MEDIUM OOLITE

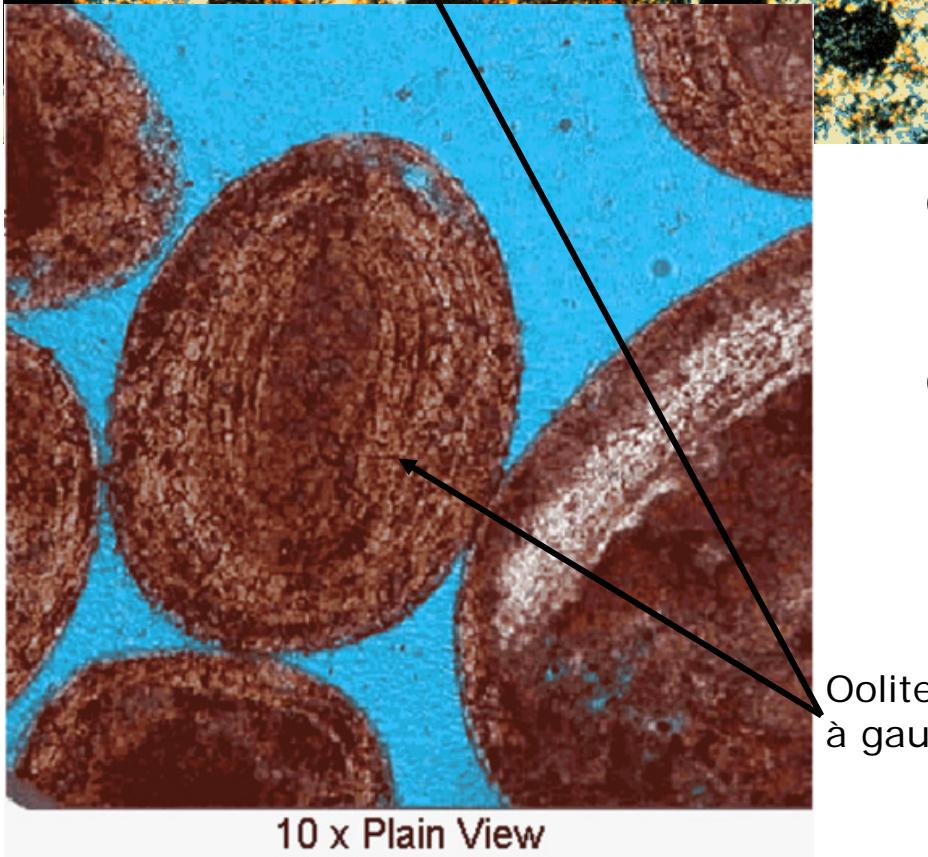
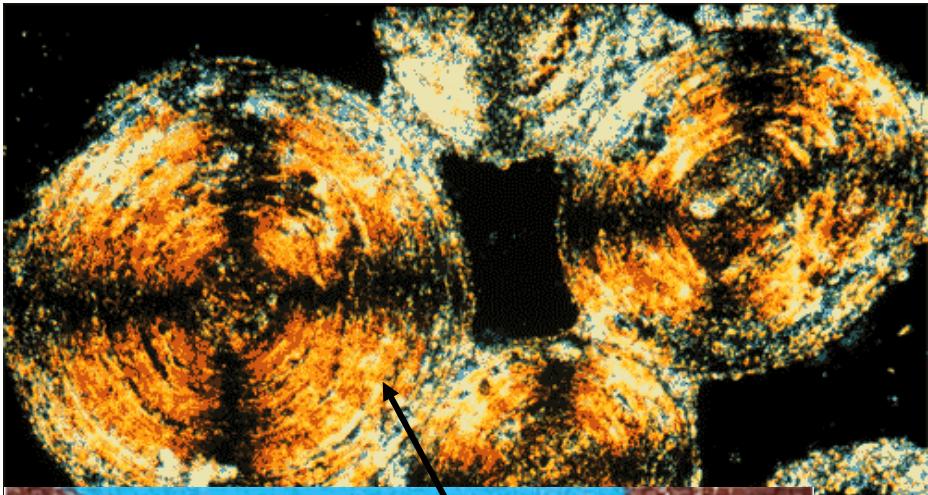


SMALL OOLITE

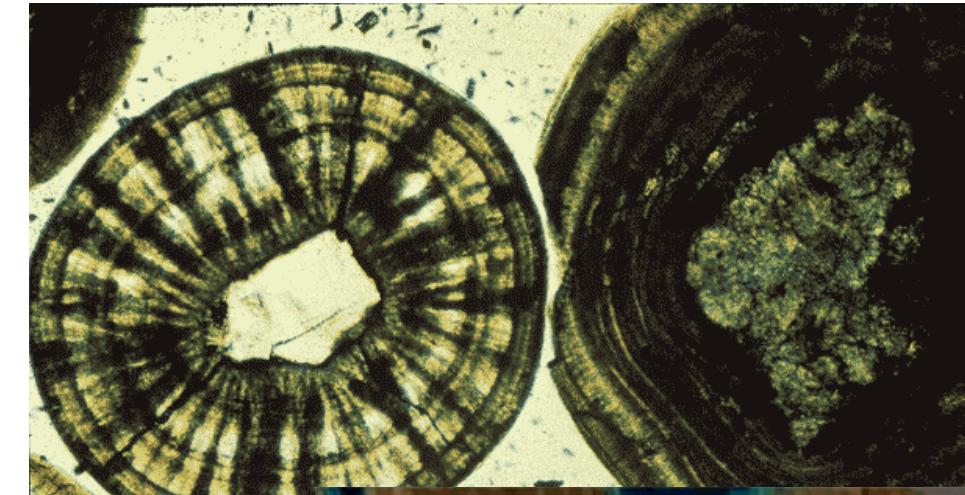
THE LARGER THE OOLITE  
THE GREATER ITS  
MOMENTUM AND THE  
GREATER ITS ABRASION



# La classification des roches sédimentaires



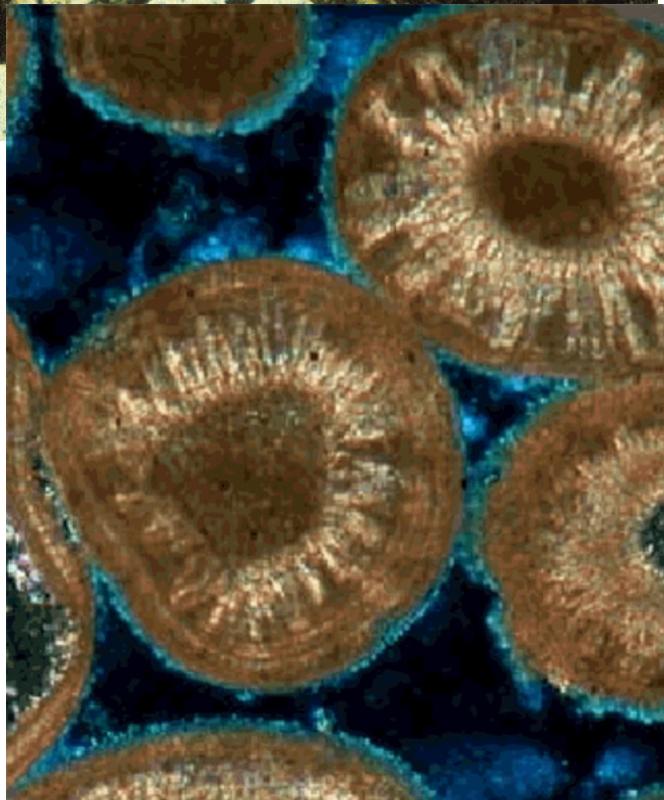
10 x Plain View



Great Salt Lake  
Oolite en calcite

Oolite en calcite  
et aragonite

Oolite en aragonite  
à gauche



10 x Cross Nicols

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## 1.2. Les péloïdes [*peloids*]

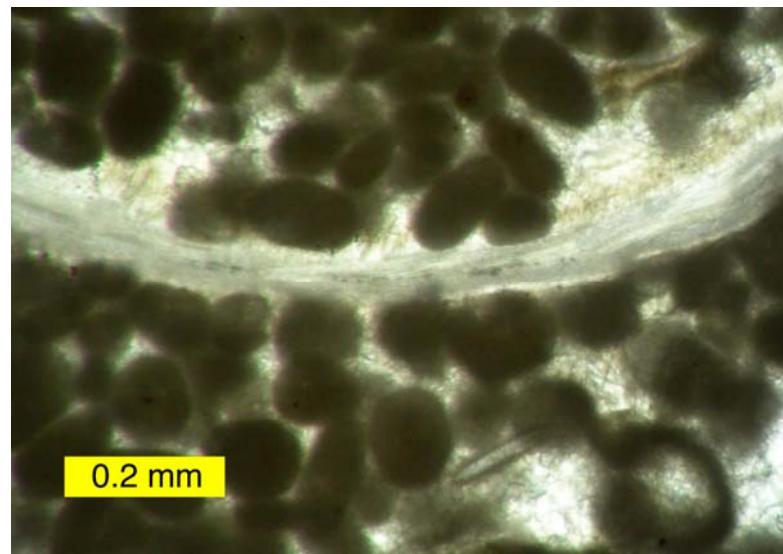
= grains sphériques sans structure interne, anguleux ou elliptiques, composés de carbonate microcristallin.

La taille des péloïdes varie entre 0,1 et 0,5 mm en diamètre mais peut atteindre quelques mm.

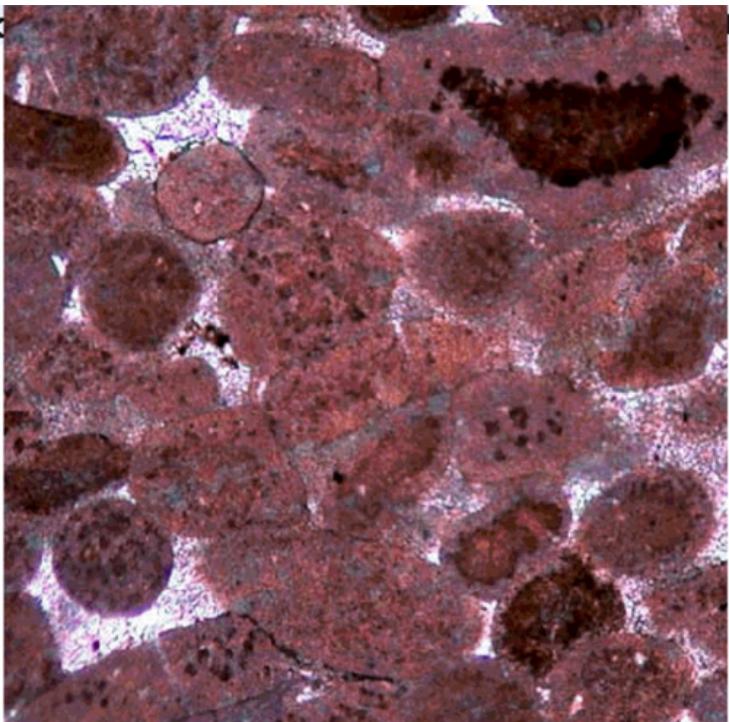
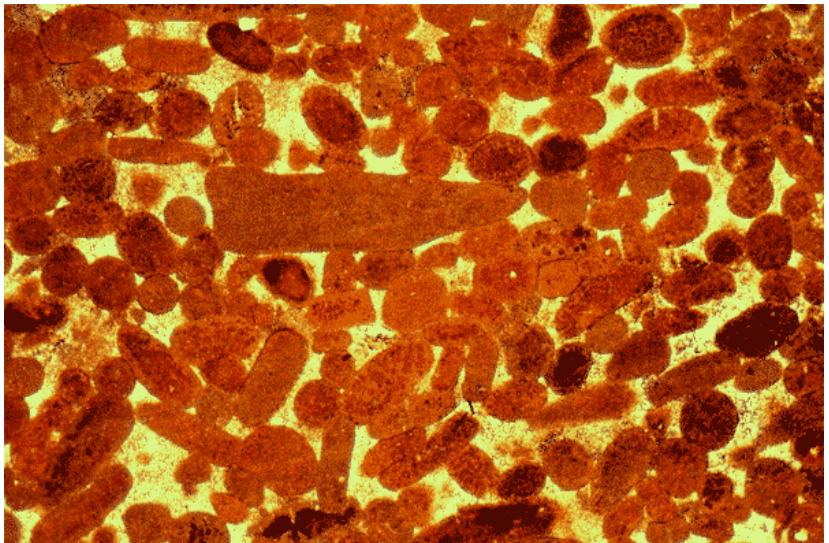
Les péloïdes ou pelotes fécales [*pellets*] sont produits par des gastéropodes, des crustacés, des polychètes en très grandes quantités. Les pelotes fécales sont riches en matière organique et elles sont caractérisées par une forme régulière.

Elles sont communes dans les environnements de lagons et les étendues tidales (environnements protégés).

Dans l'ancien, la diagenèse altère cette structure et donne une apparence plus floconneuse ou grumeleuse.

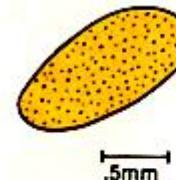


# La classification des roches sédimentaires



10 x Plain View

## Pellets

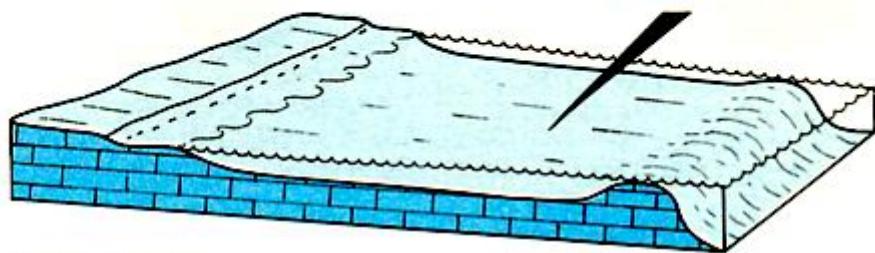


GENESIS

EXCRETION

DEPOSITIONAL SETTING

PROTECTED SHALLOW WATER  
WITH MINIMAL SUB SEA  
CEMENTATION



DIAGENESIS

MOST PRESERVED PELLETS IN ROCK RECORD MUST HAVE BEEN  
CEMENTED PENECONTEMPORANEOUSLY. MOST LIME MUDS WERE  
PROBABLY COMPOSED OF SQUASHED SOFT FECAL PELLETS.

FAUNAL ASSOCIATION

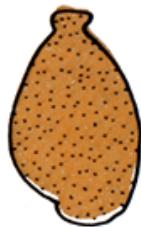
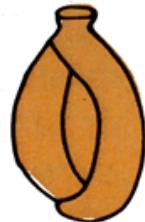
HIGH NUMBERS, LOW DIVERSITY, FILTER FEEDERS COMMON

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## MICRITIZED GRAINS:

### KNOWN AS PELOIDS OR PELLETIDS

INFESTATION OF GRAIN BY BLUE-GREEN ALGAE AND BACTERIA  
AND PRECIPITATION OF CARBONATE IN MICROBORINGS

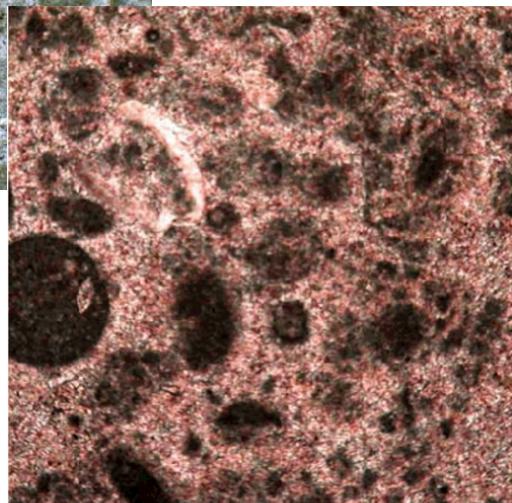
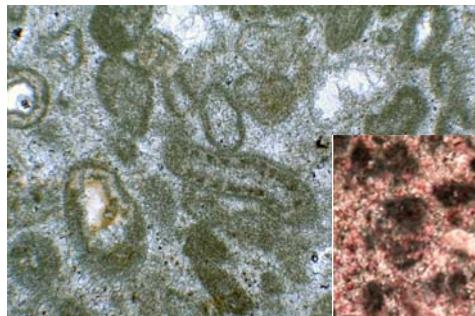


5mm

HIGH Mg CALCITE  
FORAMINIFERA TEST

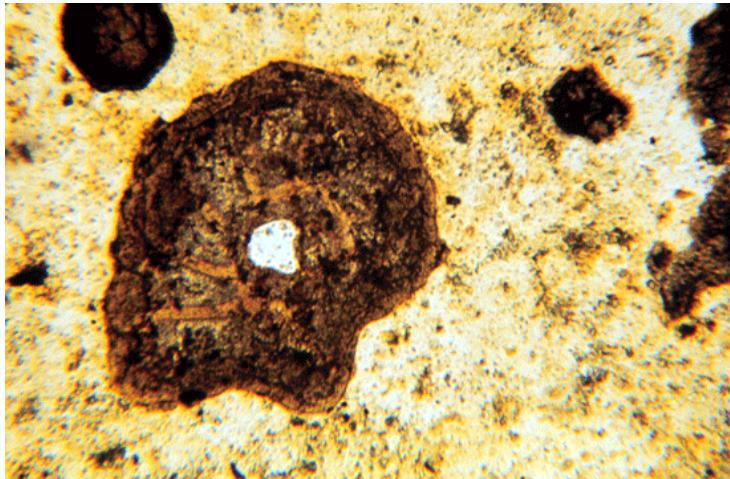


ARAGONITE PSEUDOMORPH  
OF FORAMINIFERA SHAPE



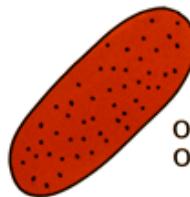
Pellets ou  
péloïde?

5x Plain View



Péloïde formé à partir d'un foraminifère

## PELLETS



OVOID GRAINS OF MICRITE

SOURCE: EITHER FECAL PELLET  
OR MICRITIZED BIOCLASTIC  
GRAIN

péloïde

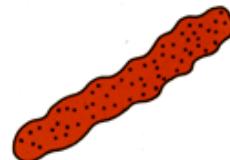
## FORAM BEING MICRITIZED



HIGH MAGNESIUM  
CALCITE TEST



BEGINNING OF  
MICRITIZATION  
TO ARAGONITE



ARAGONITIC  
PELLET AFTER  
A FORAM

image provenant du web / Kendall

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## 1.3. Les aggrégats et les intraclastes [*aggregates and intraclasts*]

Les aggrégats [lumps] correspondent à plusieurs particules carbonatées et cimentées ensemble par un ciment microcristallin ou bordées par de la matière organique. De tels grains se forment aux Bahamas dans des zones subtidales protégées et sont appelés des grapestones.

Les intraclastes sont des fragments de sédiments lithifiés ou partiellement lithifiés. Un type habituel d'intraclastes dans les carbonates est un flocon ou copeau micritique [mud flake] provenant de la dessication des boues des étendues tidales ou de boue carbonatée subtidale partiellement lithifiée ou cimentée et arrachée par les tempêtes.

Ce dernier cas est commun au Précambrien et au Cambrien. Une strate qui comporte en abondance ces copeaux est appelée un flakestone et correspond à un conglomérat intraformationnel [flat pebble conglomerate].

Un intraclaste spécifique concerne également les « black pebbles ». Ce sont des fragments imprégnés de carbone associés à des paléosols, des paléokarsts ou des croûtes laminaires.

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## SOURCE OF CARBONATE LUMPS

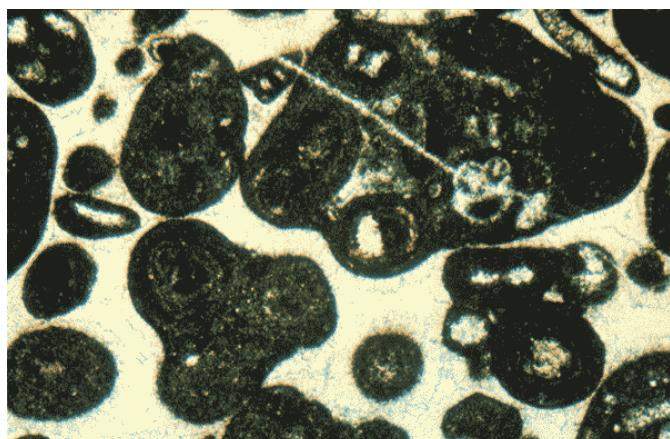
1. ACCUMULATION OF LOOSE  
CARBONATE SAND



2. PRECIPITATION OF MARINE  
CARBONATE CEMENT  
WHILE AT REST



3. BREAK UP OF LAYER BY  
STORM INTO LUMPS



Formation des lumps qui peuvent donner soit des grapestones soit des grains botryoïde

### LUMPS

AGGREGATES OF LIME MUD PELLETS  
AND BIOCLASTIC GRAINS. INCLUDE

### GRAPESTONES

AGGREGATES OF  
CARBONATE GRAINS

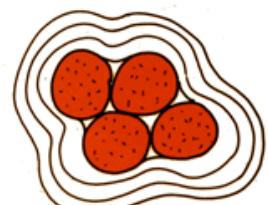


### SOURCE

PARTIALLY CEMENTED SURFACE  
SEDIMENT BROKEN UP BY  
STORMS.

### BOTRYOIDAL GRAINS

AGGREGATES COATED BY  
OOLITIC LAYERS

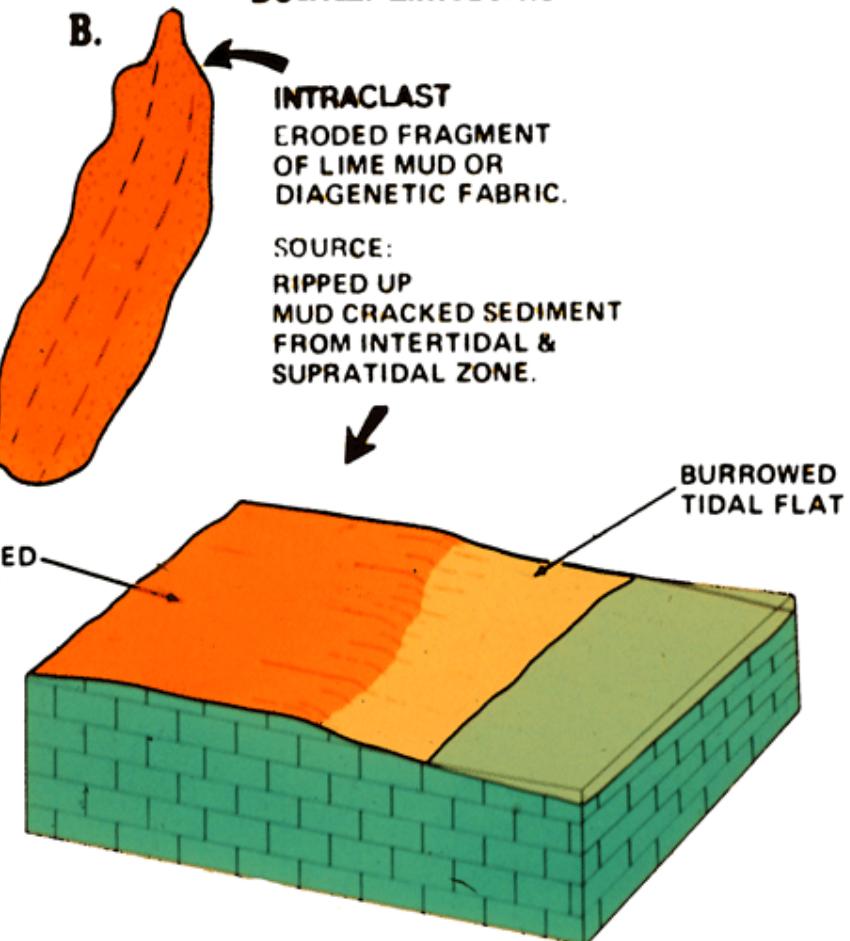


# La classification des roches sédimentaires



image provenant du web / Kendall

## Detrital Limestone



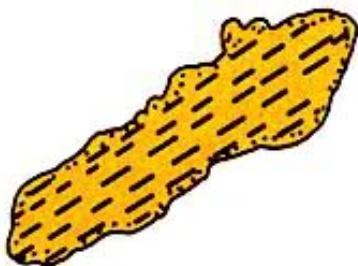
Intraclaste du Permien, Texas, Dark Canyon

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

image provenant du web / Kendall

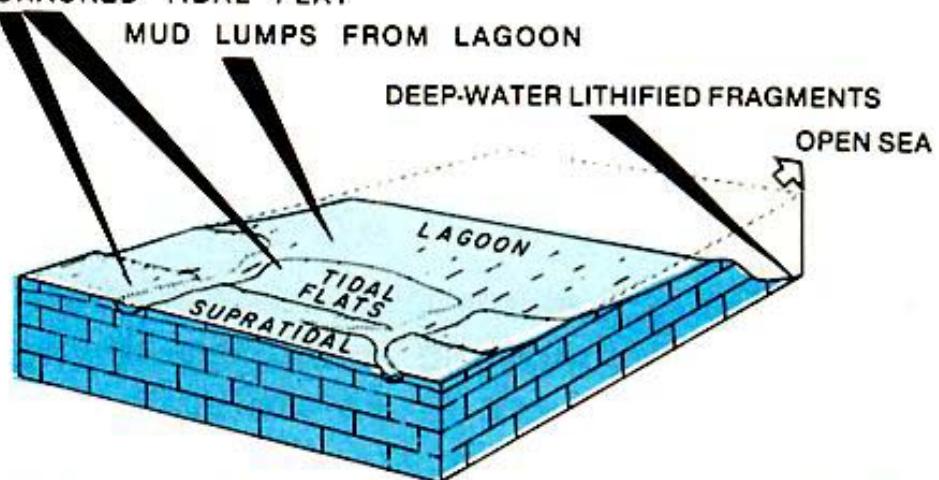
RIPPED-UP AND ERODED FRAGMENTS OF LIME MUD

SIZE: USUALLY 2 MM. OR LARGER



DEPOSITIONAL SETTING

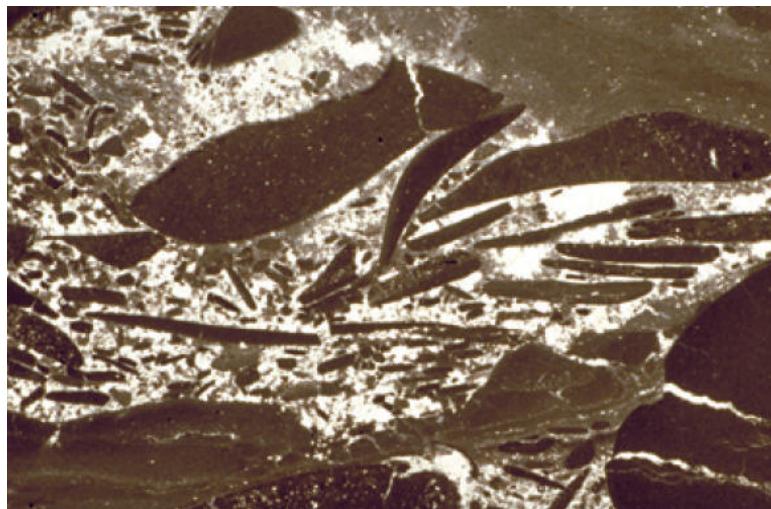
MUD-CRACKED TIDAL FLAT  
MUD LUMPS FROM LAGOON  
DEEP-WATER LITHIFIED FRAGMENTS  
OPEN SEA



ORIGINATE ON AND ADJACENT TO MUD-CRACKED SUPRATIDAL AND TIDAL FLATS; MAY ALSO FORM IN DEEPER WATER SETTING BY EROSION OF LITHIFIED LAYERS

FAUNAL ASSOCIATION

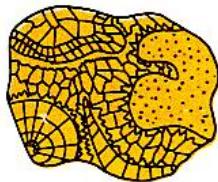
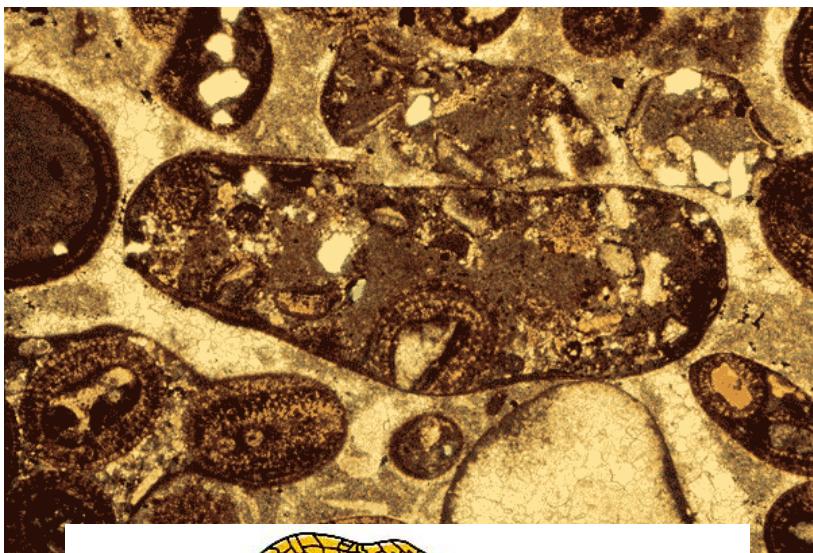
LOW FAUNAL DIVERSITY, HIGH NUMBERS, STRESSED ENVIRONMENT



12,5 mm HA, from Scholle

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

image provenant du web / Kendall

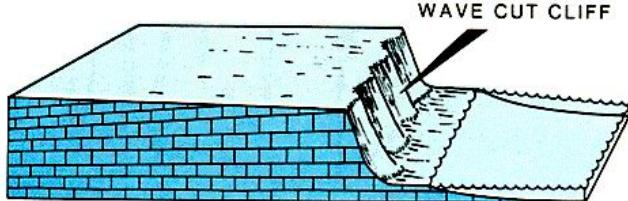


.1cm

## DEPOSITIONAL SETTING



ALLUVIAL FAN FED BY STREAM RAPIDLY ERODING  
LIMESTONE TOPOGRAPHY



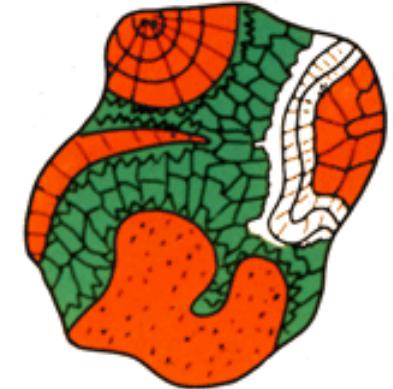
ADJACENT TO SEA CLIFF CUT IN LIMESTONE

## Detrital Limestone

A.

### LITHOCLAST OR EXTRACLAST

ERODED FRAGMENT OF CEMENTED  
LIMESTONE.

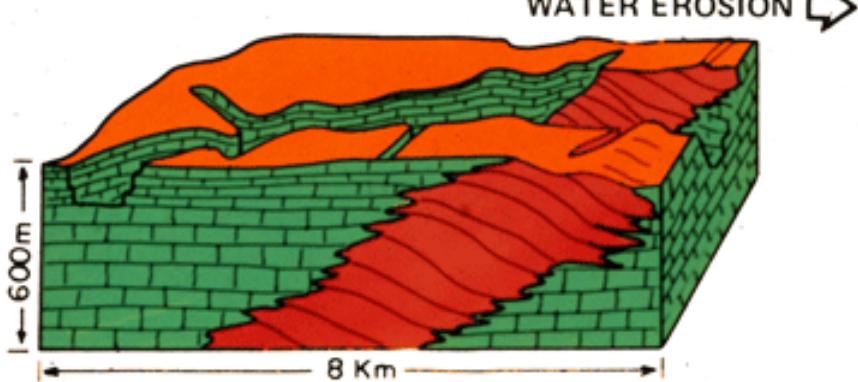


Les extraclastes correspondent à des fragments de calcaire ayant subi la diagenèse qui sont érodés et transportés vers un milieu de dépôt

## SOURCE

RAPIDLY ERODED LIMESTONE  
TOPOGRAPHY AND TRANSPORTATION.

WATER EROSION →



# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## Intraclastes

Env. à énergie forte intermittente

Phase d'énergie faible  
= début de cimentation

Phase d'énergie élevée (tempête, tsunami)  
= érosion, transport et dépôt proche

### Lieux

Plages carbonatées, tidal flat, récifs, pente en avant récif (fore-reef slope)

Taille de grains: de > +s mm à >+s cm

Grains moyennement arrondis

Composés de différents grains

Tous les intraclastes ont une composition et une texture Identique

Commun du Précambrien au Milieu de l'Ordovicien

## Extraclastes

Proche de la source sinon abrasés et dissous par le transport

Transport au cours d'une phase de forte énergie

### Lieux

Env. marin près de falaise côtière ou à grande profondeur dans les turbidites et les debris flows

Taille de grains: > cm

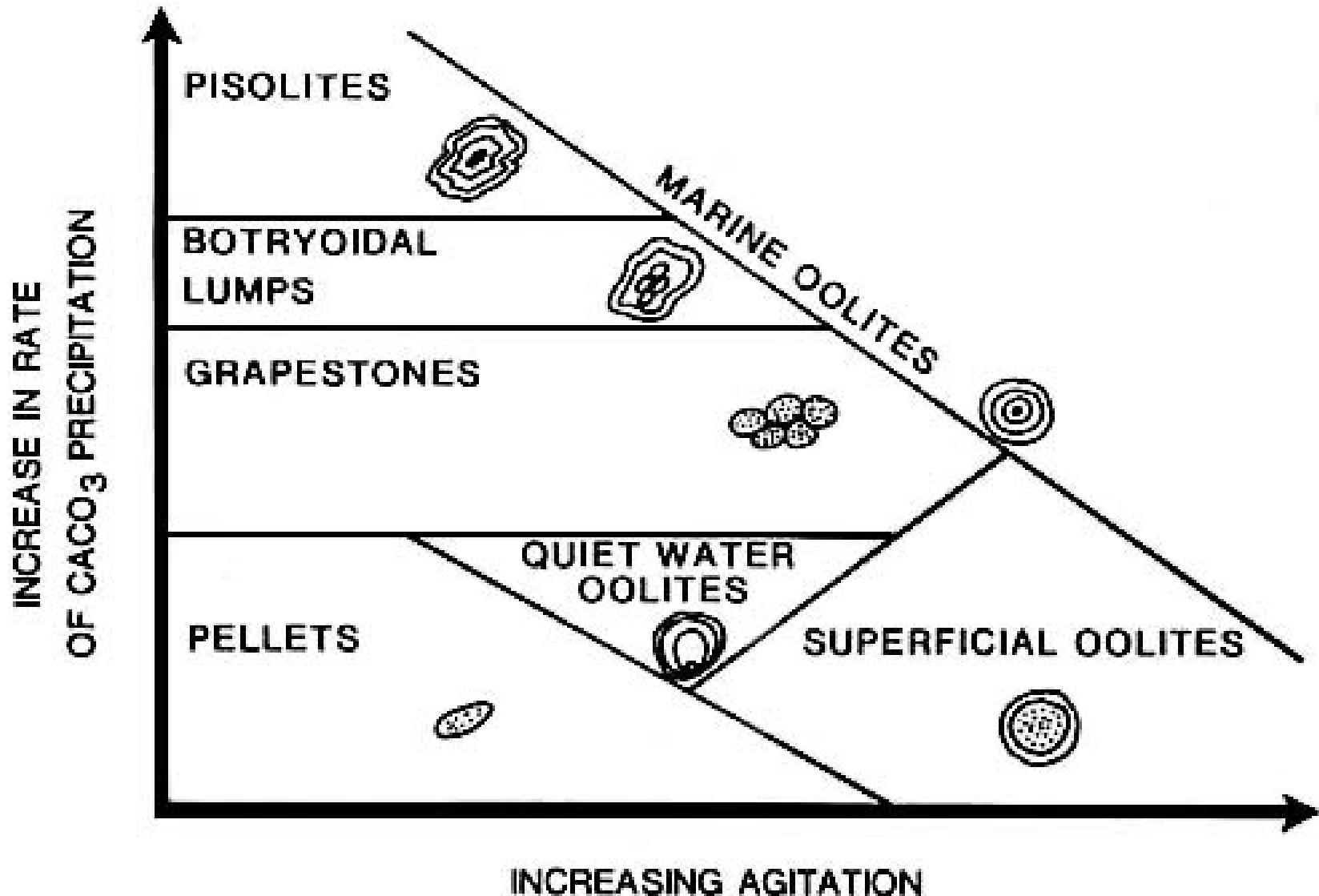
Grains très arrondis

Composés de fragments de roches érodés donc plus anciens

Les extraclastes ont des compositions et des textures différentes

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

image provenant du web / Kendall



# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## 2) Les grains issus d'organismes [*skeletal grains*]

Les organismes d'un calcaire reflètent la distribution des organismes invertébrés qui secrètent du carbonate de calcium au cours du temps.

Les facteurs environnementaux tels que la profondeur, la température, la salinité, le substrat et la turbulence contrôlent la distribution et le développement des organismes dans les différents environnements carbonatés.

L'analyse macroscopique des organismes présents doit être complétée par une analyse en lame-mince sous le microscope.

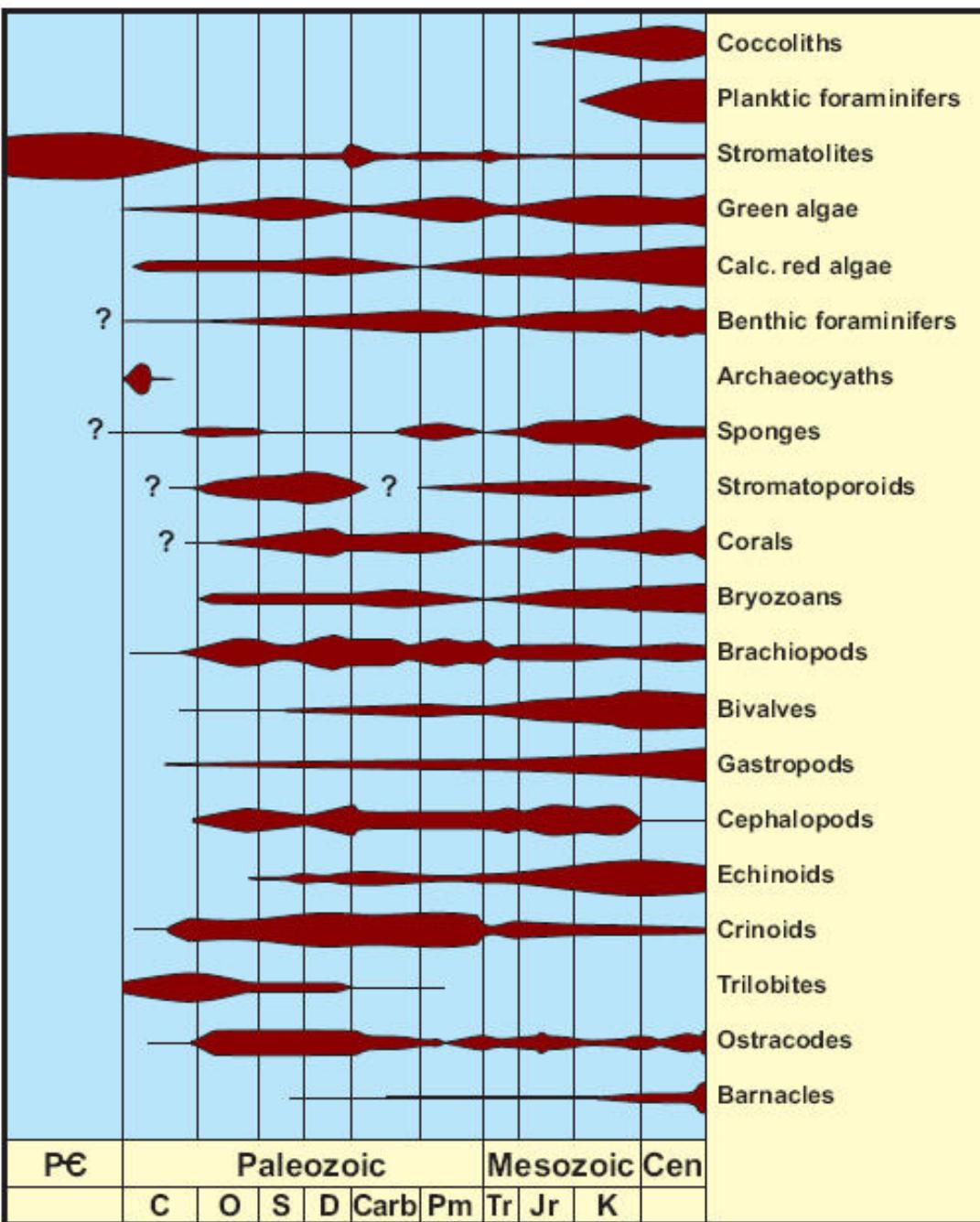
# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## 2.1. Mollusques (bivalves, gastéropodes, céphalopodes)

connus dans les calcaires depuis le début du Paléozoïque.

- huîtres (bivalves) au Crétacé appellés rudistes forment des structures « récifales ».
- gastéropodes dans les env. marins peu profonds.  
diversité faible mais nombre d'individus élevé dans env. salins (étendues tidales, estuaires).
- céphalopodes comprennent les nautiloidés et les ammonoidés (calcaire du Paléozoïque et du Mésozoïque) et les bélémnites (qui apparaissent au Mésozoïque).  
  
Très communs dans les séries pélagiques.

Calcaires à *Orthoceras* de Suède, calcaire à céphalopodes du Dévonien (Cephalopodenkalk) et Ammonitico Rosso du Jurassique.



A diagram summarizing the fluctuations in approximate diversity and abundance of the major groups of marine carbonate-producing organisms through time. The

diagram was adapted from Horowitz and Potter (1971) and other sources. It should be used only as a general guide to the types of organisms likely to be encountered in rocks of any particular age.

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## 2.2. Les Brachiopodes

Ils sont particulièrement communs dans les séries du Paléozoïque et moins abondants au Mésozoïque. Ils constituent un petit groupe aujourd'hui.

## 2.3. Les Cnidaires

subdivisés aujourd'hui en deux groupes:

- les coraux **hermatypiques** qui contiennent des algues symbiotiques dans les polypes

- > présents que dans des eaux chaudes, claires et à faible profondeur.

- les coraux **ahepatypiques** sans algues

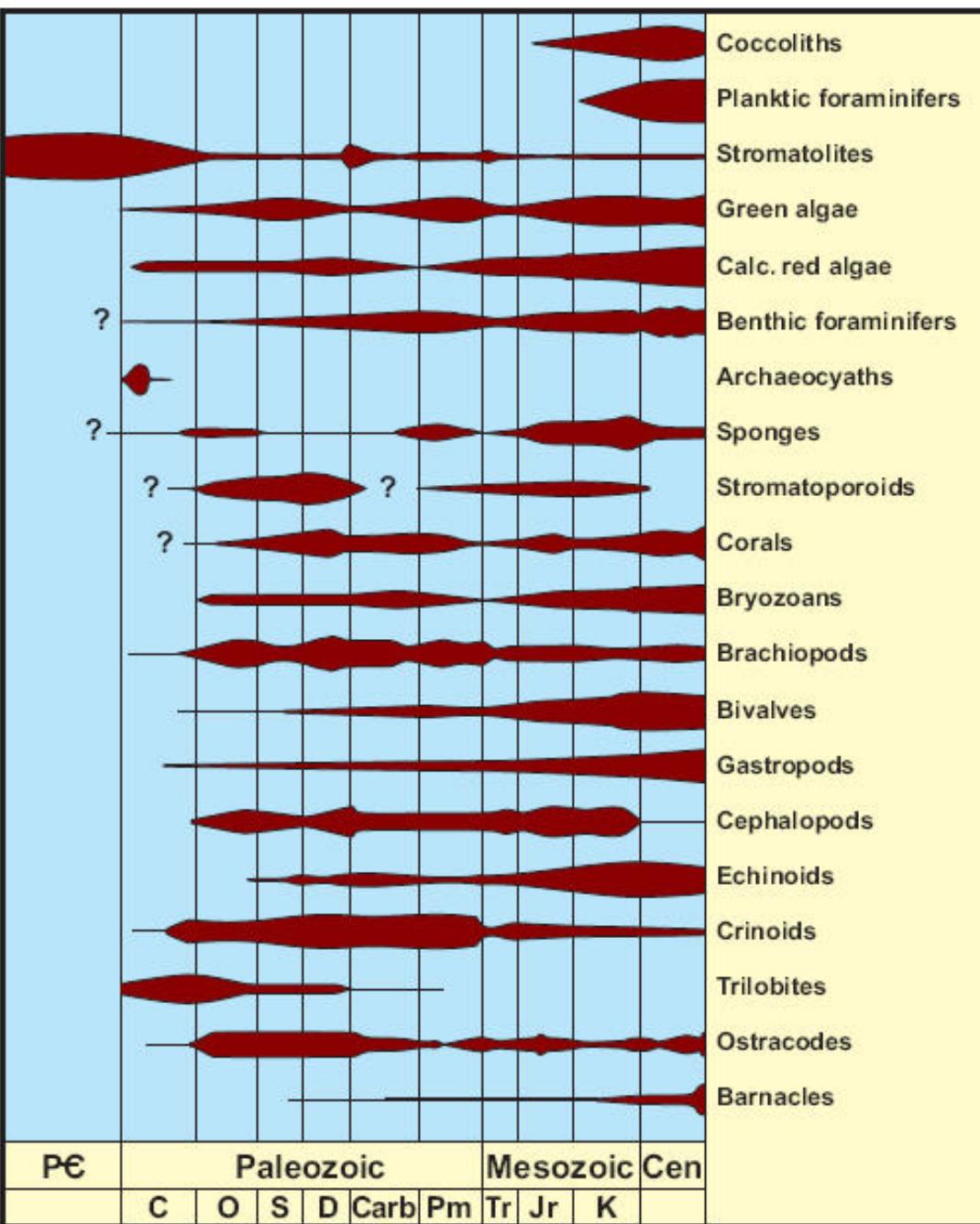
- > présents à grande profondeur dans des eaux plus froides.

Rugueux et tabulés dans les récifs du Silurien-Dévonien

## 2.4. Les Echinodermes

organismes exclusivement marins qui regroupent les Echinidés et les Crinoïdes.

« Petit Granit » du Tournaisien de Belgique.



A diagram summarizing the fluctuations in approximate diversity and abundance of the major groups of marine carbonate-producing organisms through time. The diagram was adapted from Horowitz and Potter (1971) and other sources. It should be used only as a general guide to the types of organisms likely to be encountered in rocks of any particular age.

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## 2.5. Les Bryozoaires

organismes marins coloniaux  
formation des récifs et des calcaires

## 2.6. Les Foraminifères

Protozoaires de taille microscopique  
connus depuis le Paléozoïque

Très abondants dans les env.  
pélagiques.

## 2.7. Les Porifères (éponges)

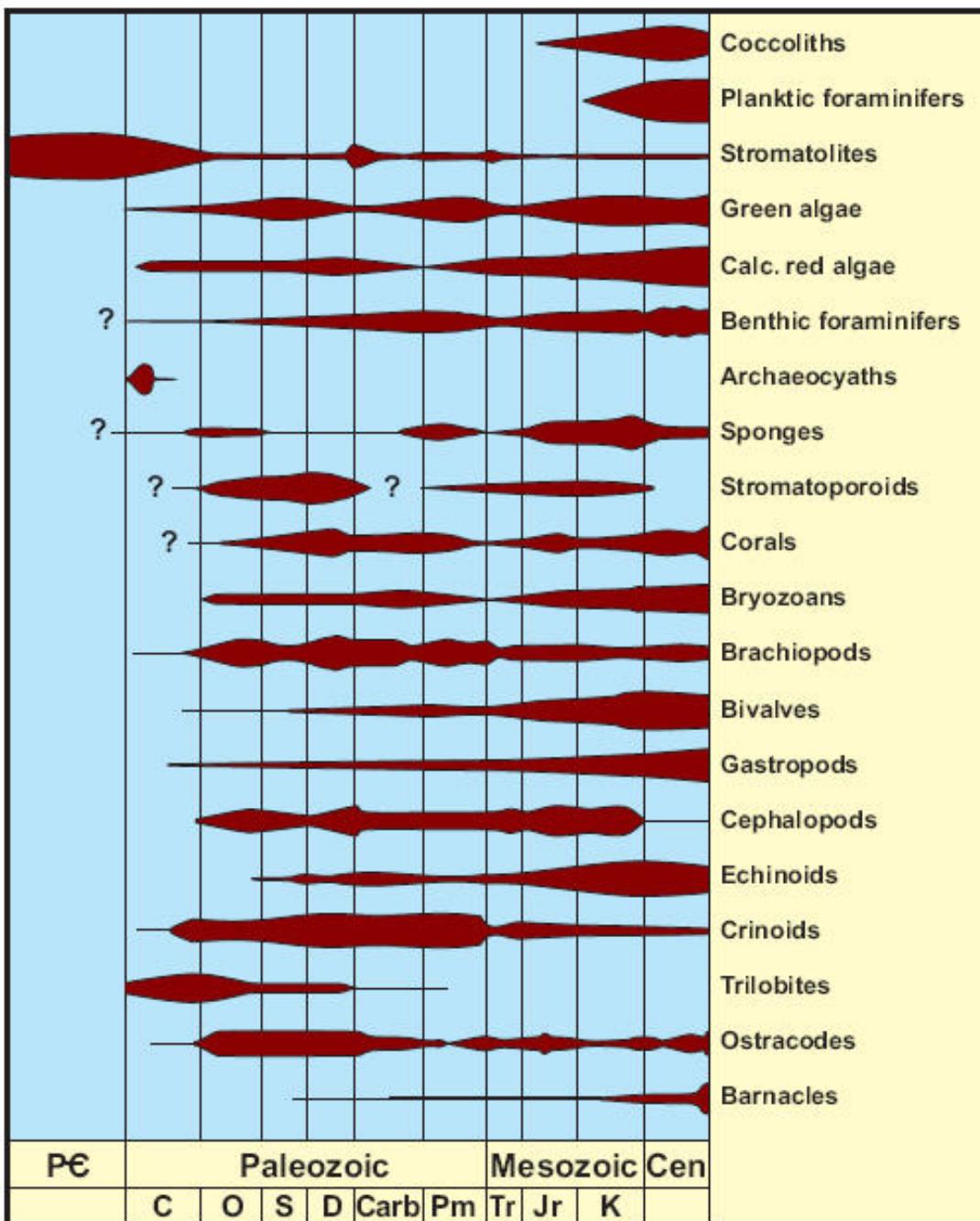
dont les spicules en silice = source de  
silice pour former des cherts et  
silification des calcaires.

## 2.8. Les Stromatopores

organismes marins coloniaux qui  
participaient avec les coraux à  
l'édification des récifs.

## 2.9. Les Arthropodes

- **ostracodes** parfois très abondants dans les calcaires
- **trilobites** connus dans les calcaires du Paléozoïque.



A diagram summarizing the fluctuations in approximate diversity and abundance of the major groups of marine carbonate-producing organisms through time. The

diagram was adapted from Horowitz and Potter (1971) and other sources. It should be used only as a general guide to the types of organisms likely to be encountered in rocks of any particular age.

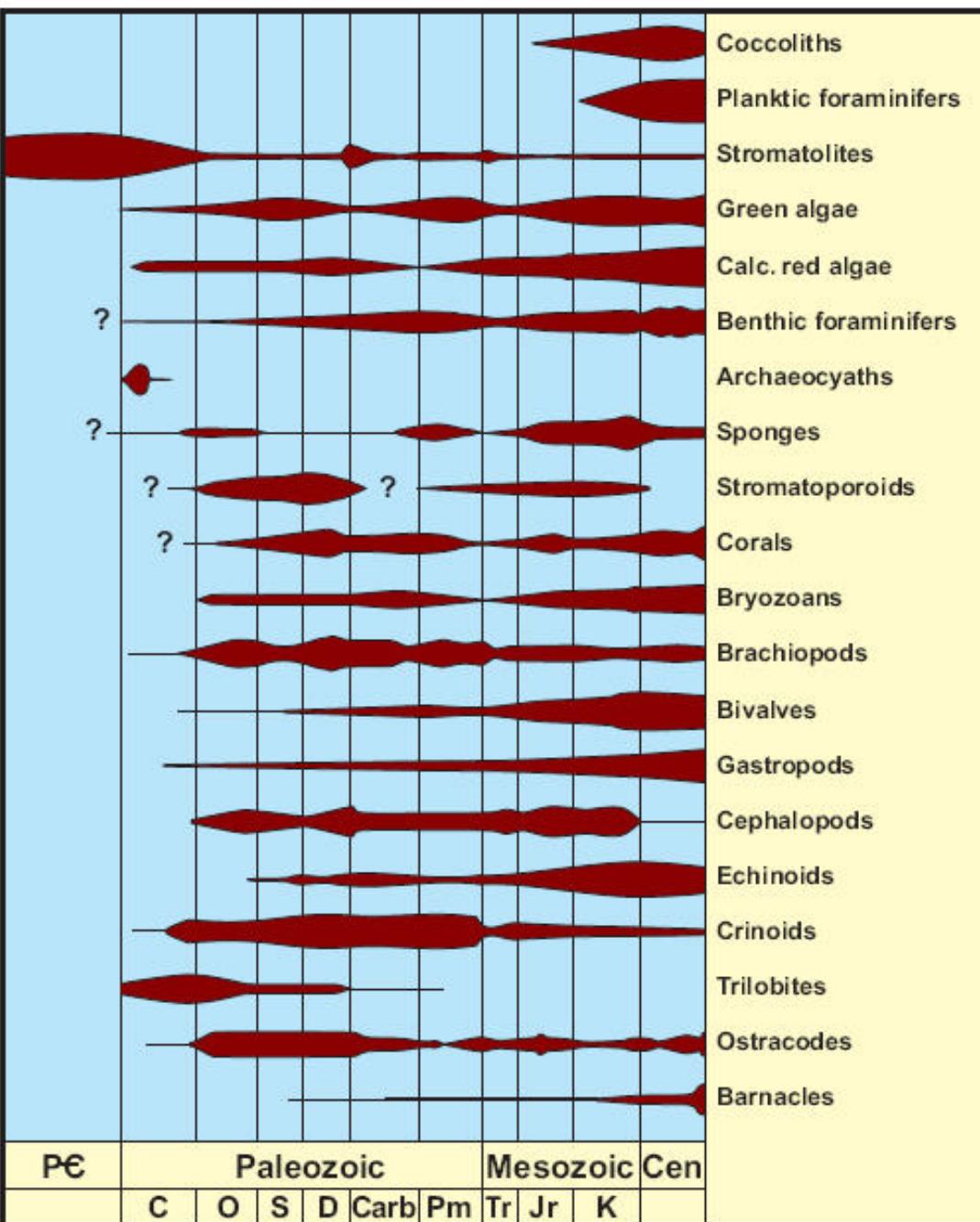
# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## 2.10. Les algues et les microbes

Les algues et les microbes contribuent à piéger des grains pour former des sédiments laminaires.

Quatre groupes sont importants:

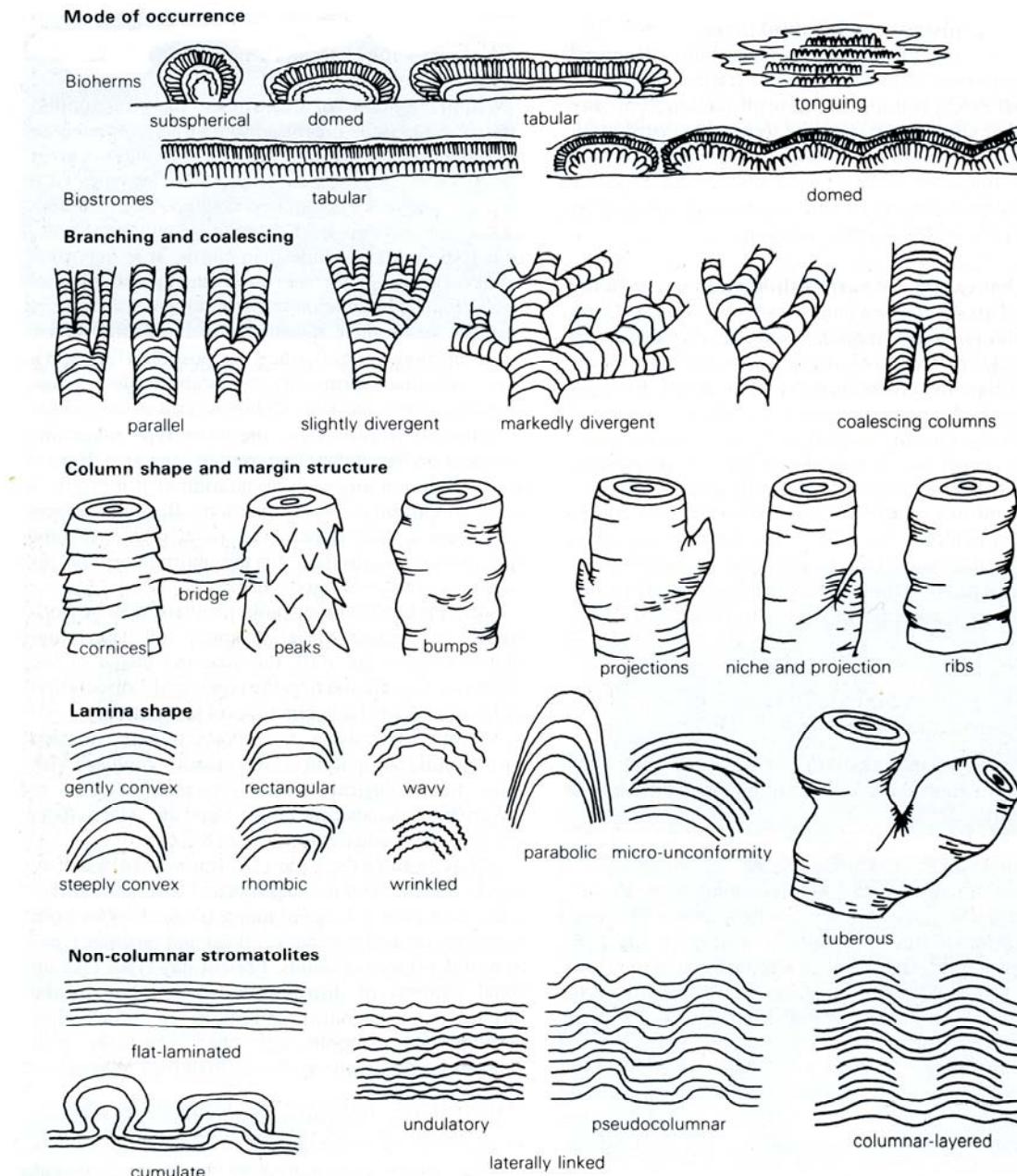
- les algues rouges (Rodophytes),
- les algues vertes (Chlorophytes),
- les algues jaunes-vertes (Chrysophytes ou les Coccolithophoridés)
- les Cyanobactéries (stromatolites et microbialites).



A diagram summarizing the fluctuations in approximate diversity and abundance of the major groups of marine carbonate-producing organisms through time. The

diagram was adapted from Horowitz and Potter (1971) and other sources. It should be used only as a general guide to the types of organisms likely to be encountered in rocks of any particular age.

# La classification des roches sédimentaires



Definition diagram of the main terms used in the description of stromatolite bodies and stromatolitic lamination (based on Preiss 1976).

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

Un autre type de structure de sédiments microbiens se nomme oncolithe [oncoid] qui correspond à une structure calcaire sphérique ou ovoïde (parfois de forme asymétrique) formée de couches concentriques algaires autour d'un nucléus.

Ces couches algaires épaisses de 10 à 500 µm alternent avec des couches argilo-calcaires de 0,5 à 1 mm.

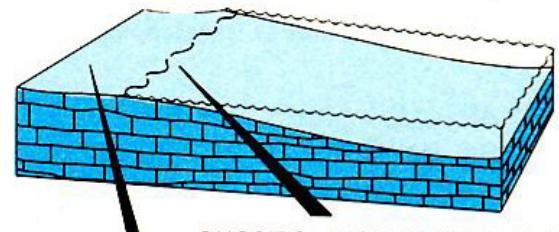


Microbial oncoid - 10 mm HA, from Scholle

GRAINS COMPOSED OF IRREGULAR CONCENTRIC LAYERS OF MICRITE OR RADIAL CALCITE AROUND A NUCLEUS



DEPOSITIONAL SETTING



ONCOIDS - HIGH INTERTIDAL ZONE  
BY EVAPORATION OF  
MARINE WATERS

PISOLITES – FRESH WATER ZONE OF AERATION  
IN ARID SUBTROPICAL SOIL PROFILE

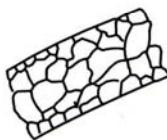
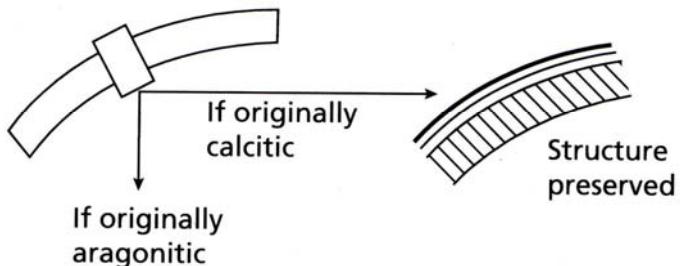
# La classification des roches sédimentaires

connus depuis le Trias

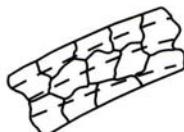
Organism	Mineralogy			
	Aragonite	Low-Mg calcite	High-Mg calcite	Aragonite+calcite
Mollusca				
Bivalves	X		X	X
Gastropods	X			X
Pteropods	X			
Cephalopods	X		(X)	
Brachiopods		X		(X)
Corals				
Scleractinian	X			
Rugose+Tabulate		X	X	
Sponges	X	X		X
Bryozoans	X		X	X
Echinoderms			X	
Ostracods		X		X
Foraminifera				
Benthic	(X)			X
Pelagic		X		
Algae				
Coccolithophoridæ		X		
Rhodophyta	X			X
Chlorophyta	X			
Charophyta		X		

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## Bivalve



or

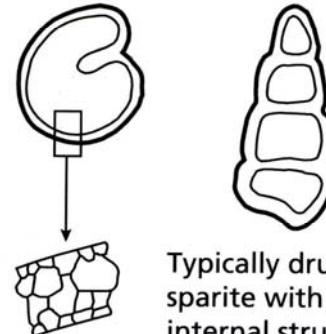


Drusy sparite, no  
internal structure  
preserved

Neomorphic calcite with  
relics of internal  
structure

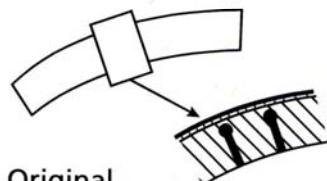
## Gastropod

### Variable shape



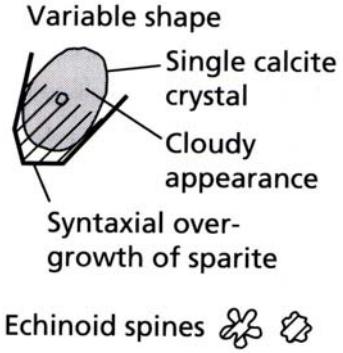
Typically drusy  
sparite with no  
internal structure

## Brachiopod

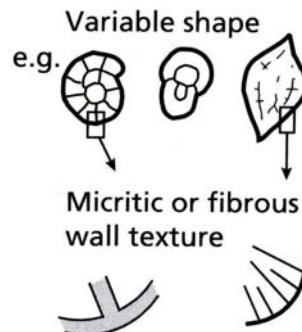


Original  
structure preserved  
± endopunctae, pseudo-  
punctae

## Echinoderm



## Foraminifera



### Variable shape

e.g.



Micritic or fibrous  
wall texture

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

Shark Bay, Hamlin Pool  
Western Australia

**Stromatolites en milieu subtidal  
et intertidal**

from the web / Kendall

// **Stromatolites**



# La classification des roches sédimentaires



**Shark Bay, Hamlin Pool  
Western Australia**



# La classification des roches sédimentaires

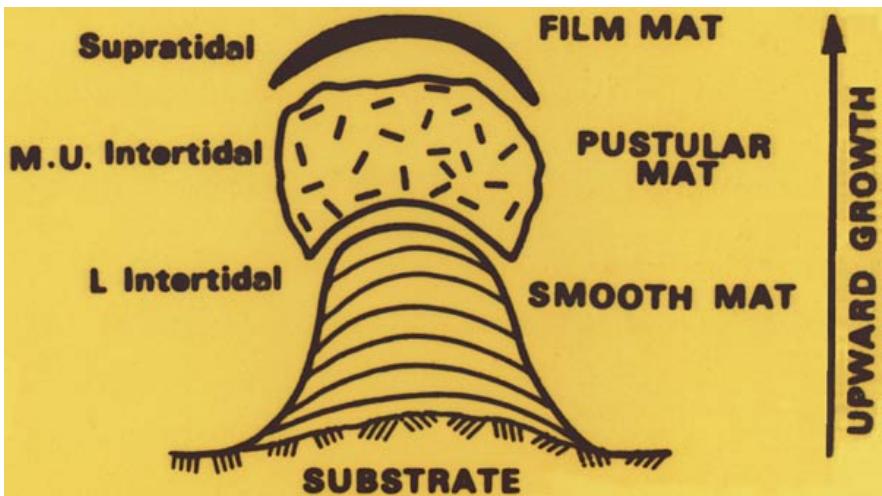
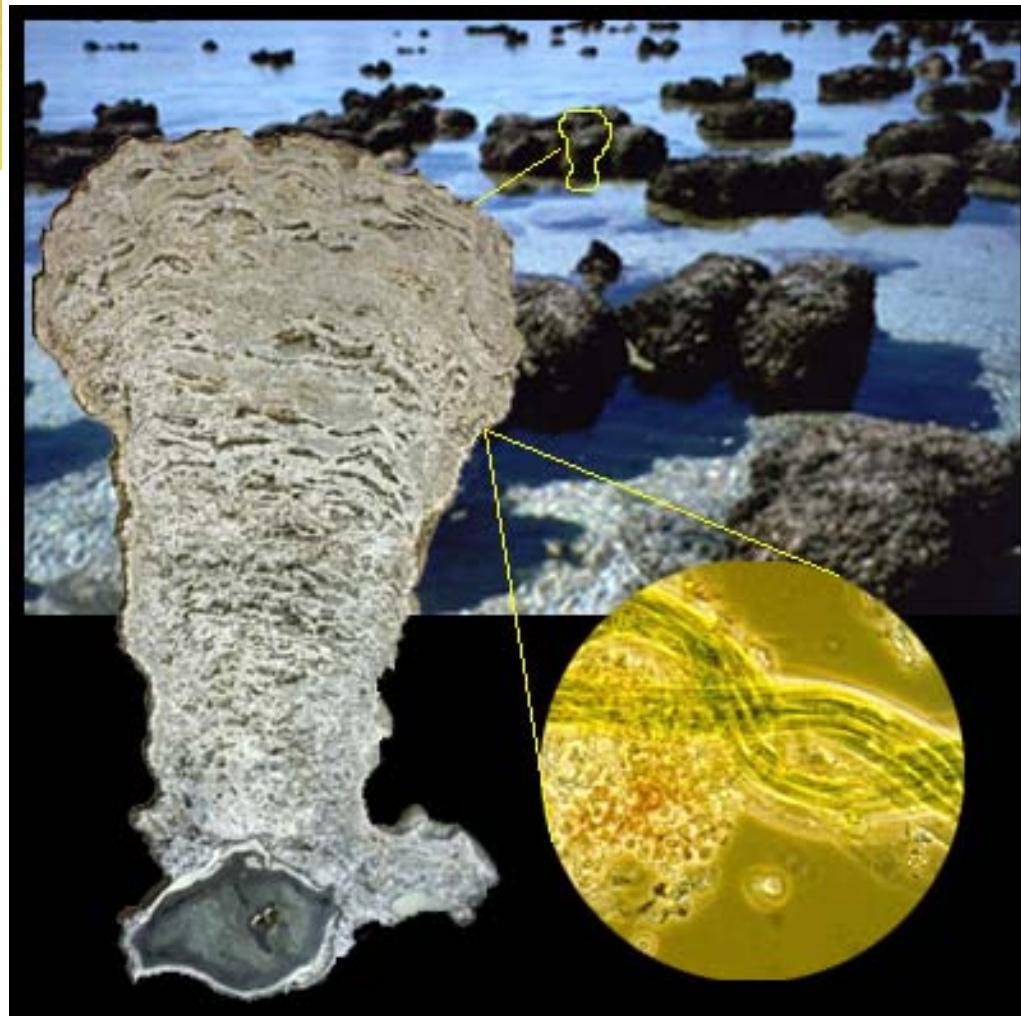


Photo de Paul Hoffmann

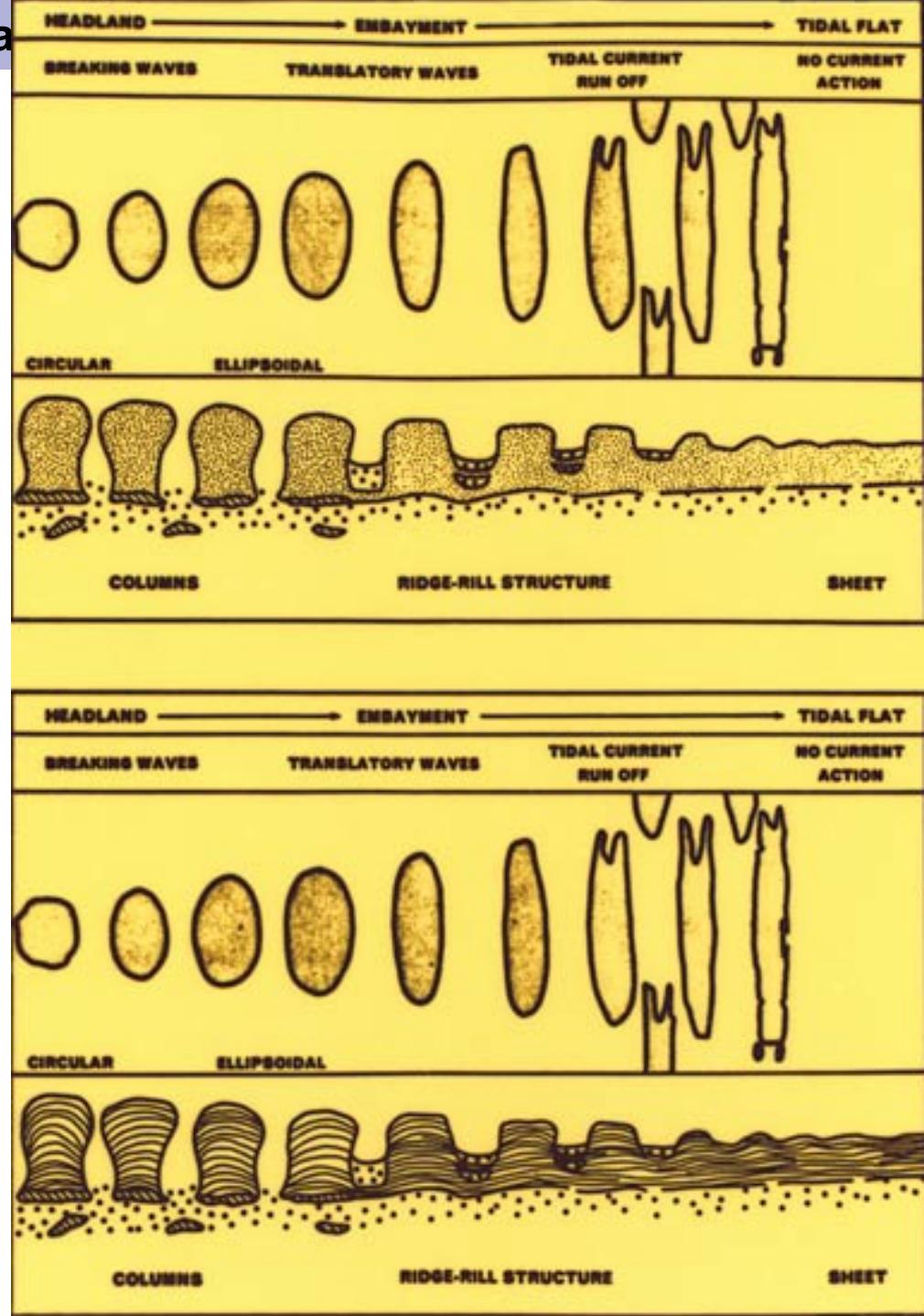
Morphologies des stromatolites à Hamlin Pool  
from the web / Kendall



# La classification des roches sédimentaires



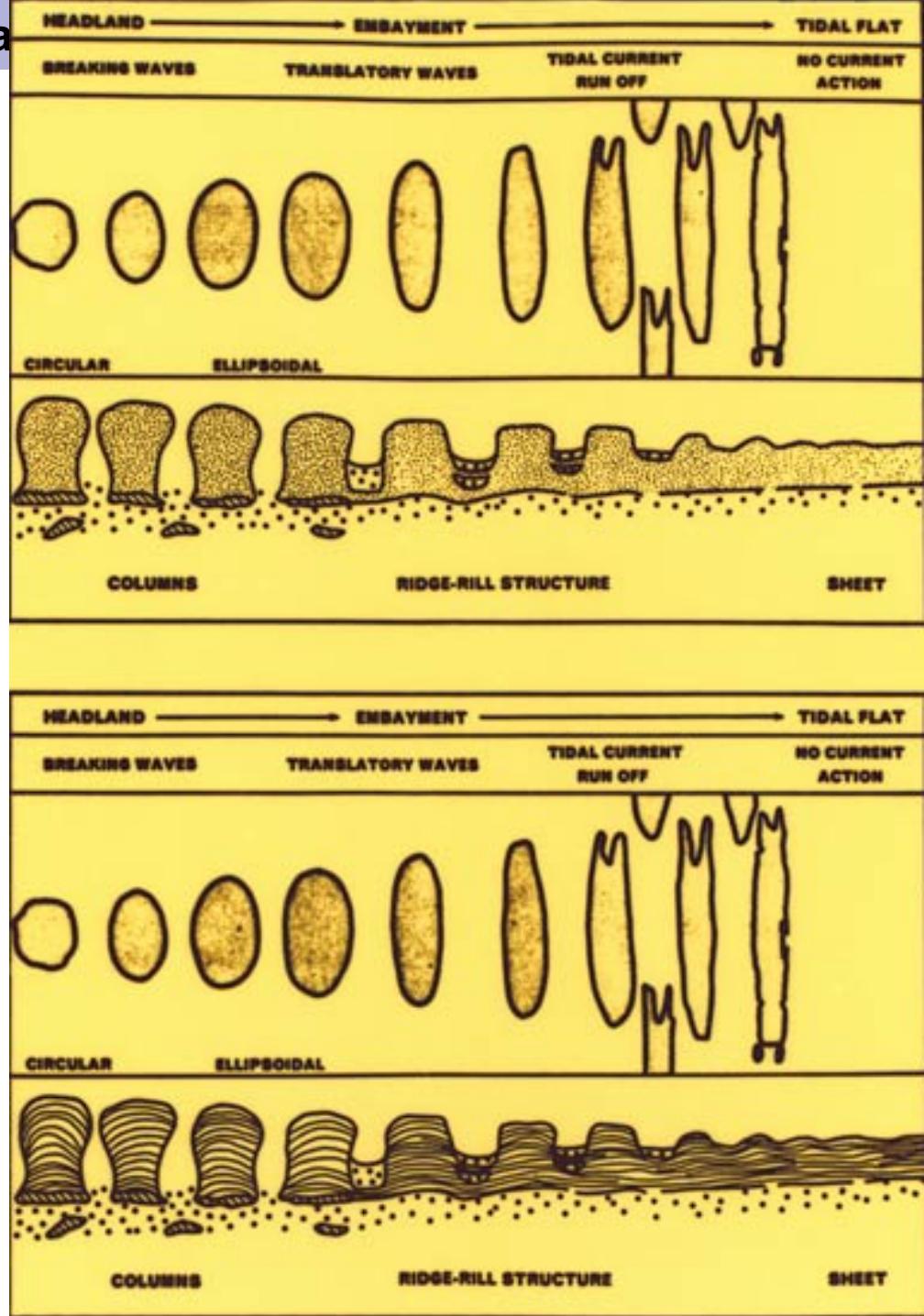
Photo de Paul Hoffmann



# La classification des roches sédimentaires



Photo de Paul Hoffmann



# La classification des roches sédimentaires

'Classic' picture of stromatolites, Telegraph Station, Hamelin Pool WA. These are effectively stranded above high water and 'dead'.



Small (0.5) club-shaped subtidal stromatolites, Telegraph Station



1m domal subtidal stromatolites, Carbla Point, Hamelin Pool

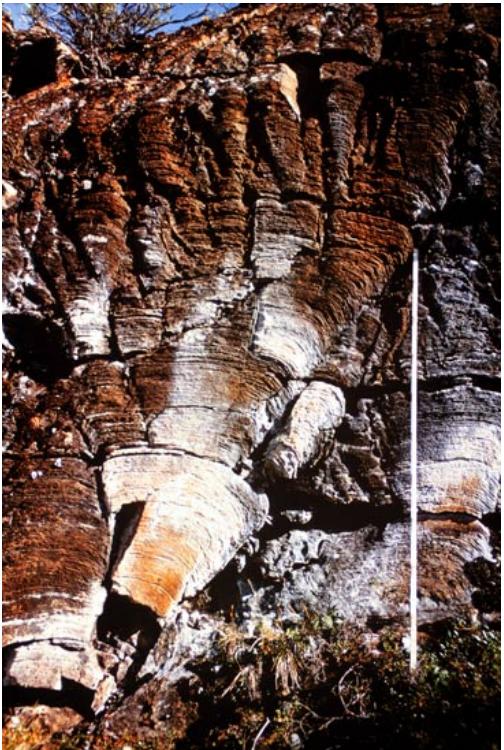


'Reef' of 1m stromatolites, Carbla Point

# La classification des roches sédimentaires



Stromatolites  
Precambrian of Great  
Slave Lake  
Photo de Paul Hoffmann



## 3.5-2.3 Ga Pilbara Craton, NW Australia

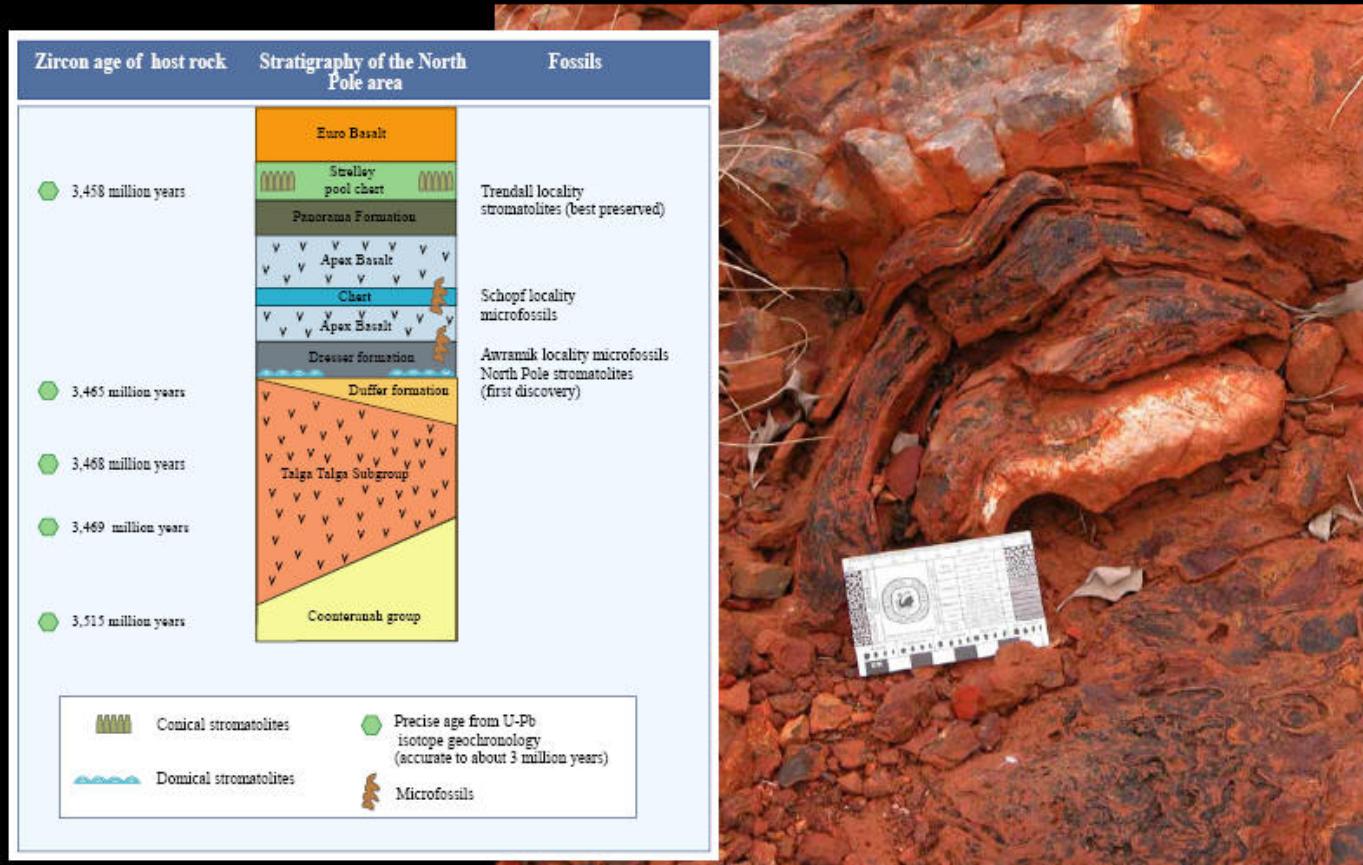


Figure by MIT OCW.



Archean

Paleo-  
Proterozoic

Meso-  
Phanero-  
zoic

Neo-  
0.54 Ga

3.8

2.5

1.6

1.0

Ga

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

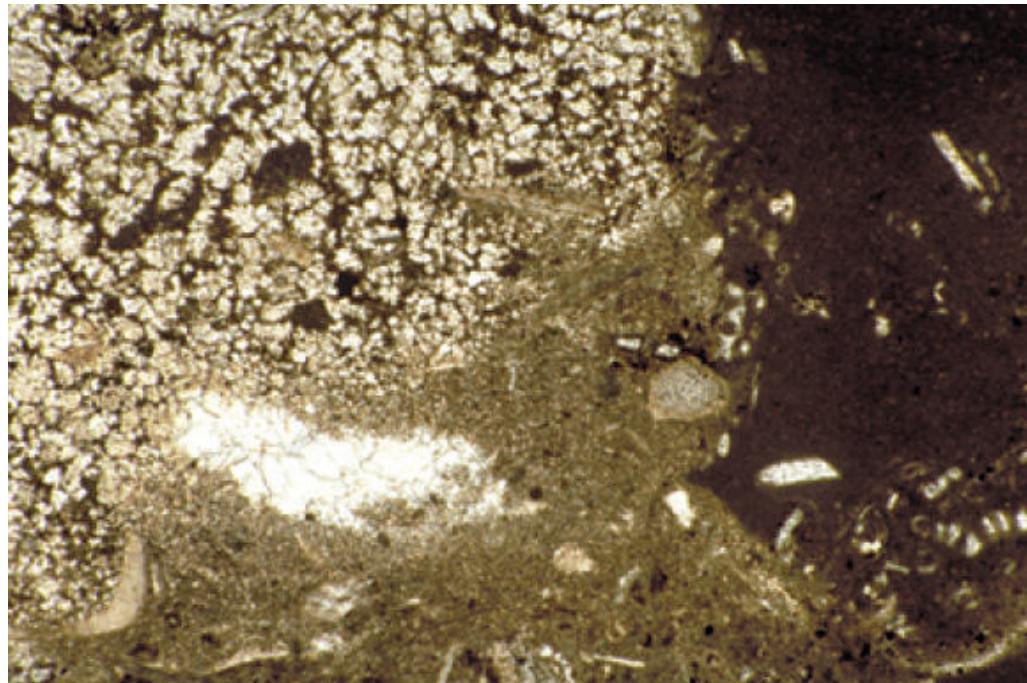
## 3) La boue carbonatée ou micrite [*lime mud and micrite*]

Micrite = « calcite microcristalline », elle contient des cristaux (diamètre de 1-4 µm) et se forme soit par précipitation soit par destruction de grains carbonatés plus gros.

Micrite se forme dans la zone de dépôt et ne montre que peu d'évidence de transport (Folk, 1959)

Par diagenèse, la micrite se transforme par recristallisation (néomorphisme) en:

- Microsparite (taille moyenne des cristaux 5-20 µm)
- Pseudosparite (taille moyenne des cristaux >30-50 µm)

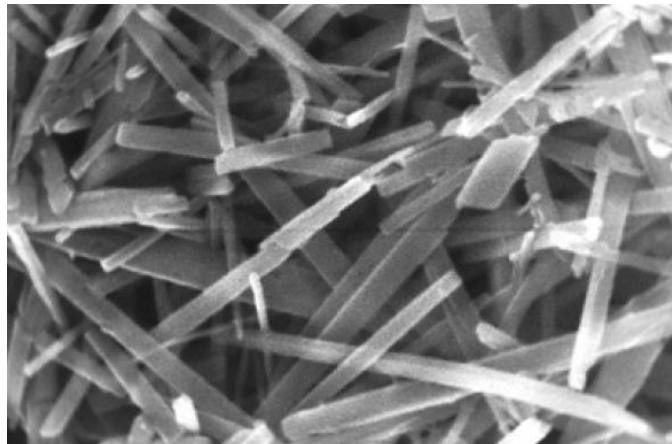


Transition micrite -> pseudosparite, 5.2 mm HA, from Scholle (Ordovicien)

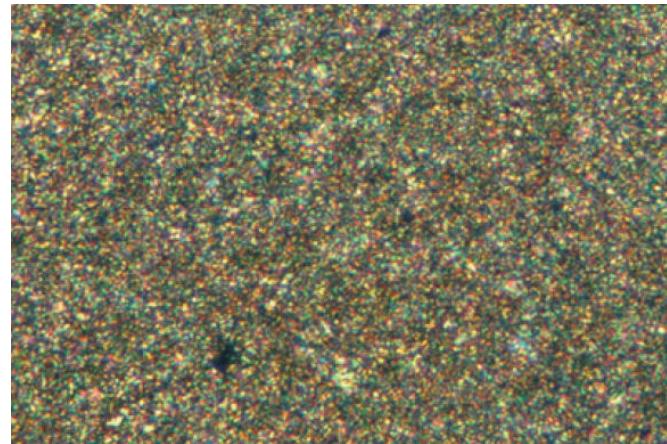
# La classification des roches sédimentaires

La boue carbonatée s'accumule dans de nombreux environnements modernes depuis les zones tidales et les lagons jusqu'aux fonds océaniques.

La boue des zones subtidales modernes = aiguilles et lattes d'aragonite (+s µm de longueur)  
-> provient de la désintégration des algues calcaires vertes



Aiguilles d'aragonite - 11 µm HA, from Scholle



Micrite du Jurassique – 1,5 mm HA, from Scholle

# La classification des roches sédimentaires



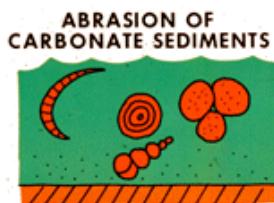
**La boue calcaire ou micrite**

**Ordovicien du Kentucky**

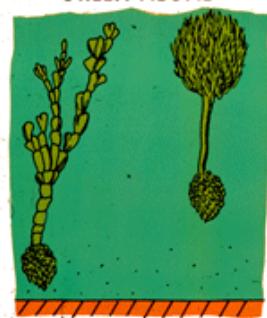


# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## ORIGINS OF MICRITE

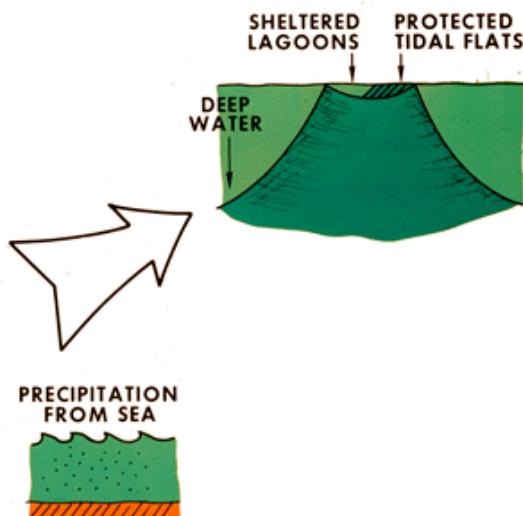


ABRASION OF  
CARBONATE SEDIMENTS



ORGANIC BREAKDOWN  
OF CALCAREOUS  
GREEN ALGAE

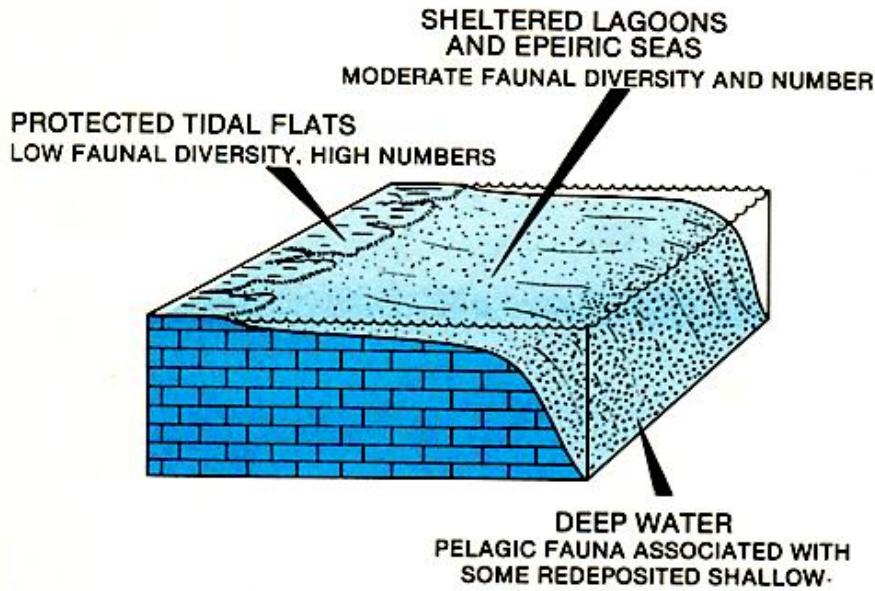
## DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENTS OF MICRITE



## La boue calcaire ou micrite

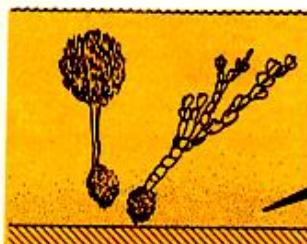
### DEPOSITIONAL SETTING

FAUNAL AND SEDIMENTARY ASSOCIATIONS SHOWN BELOW  
INDICATE SETTING



### ORIGIN

BIOLOGIC DISINTEGRATION OF  
CALCAREOUS GREEN ALGAE

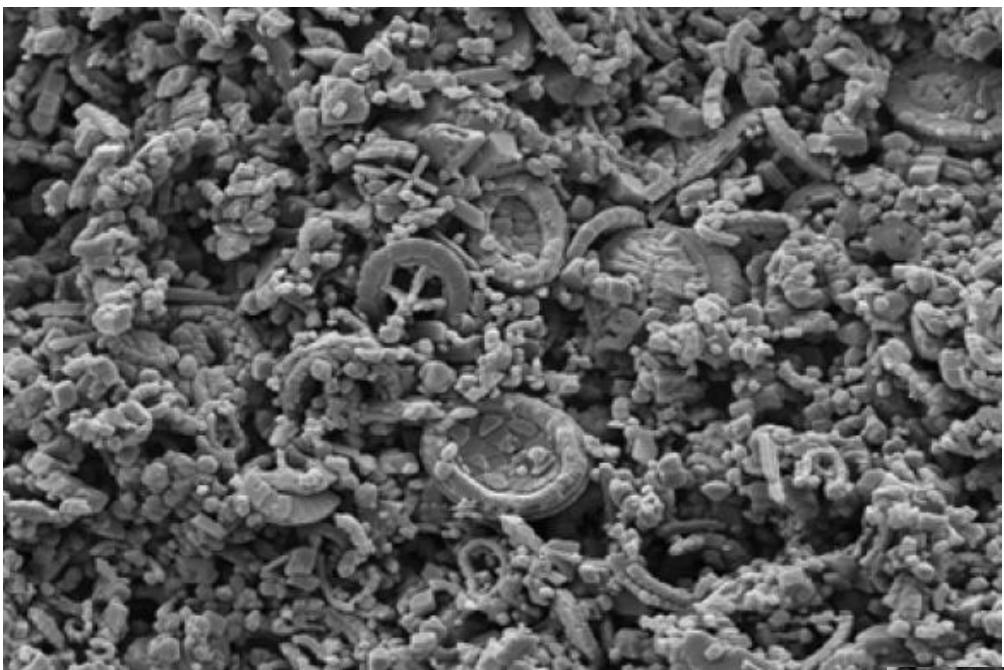


MECHANICAL AND BIOLOGICAL  
EROSION OF CARBONATE  
SEDIMENT



DIRECT PRECIPITATION  
FROM SEA

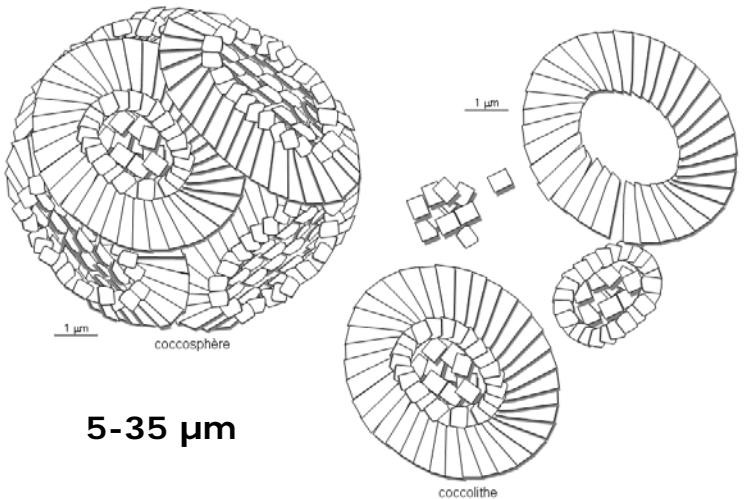
# La classification des roches sédimentaires



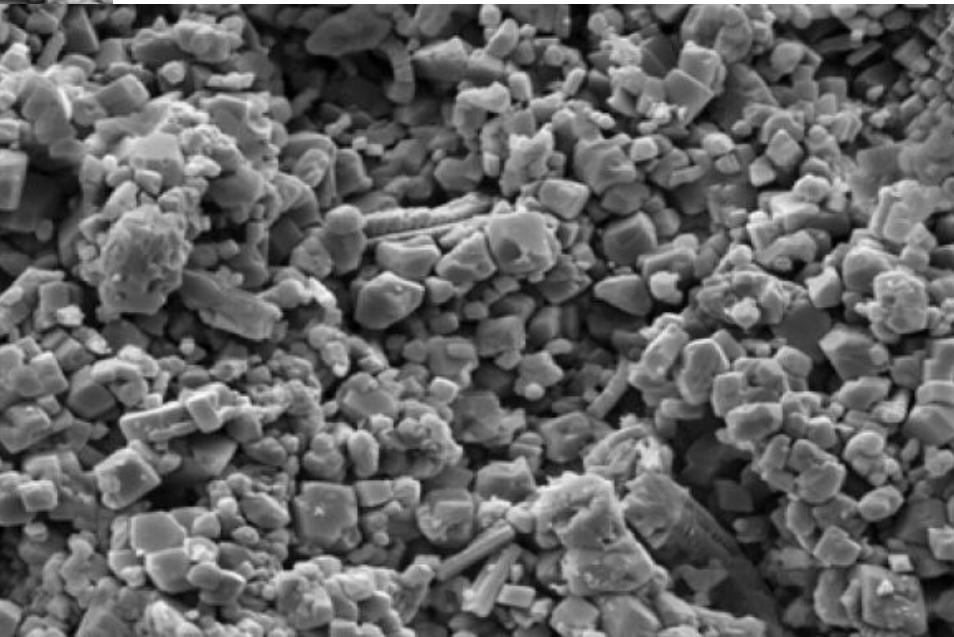
Boue carbonatée d'une craie avec fragments de Coccolithophoridés prise au SEM  
68 µm HA, from Scholle (Maastrichiten)



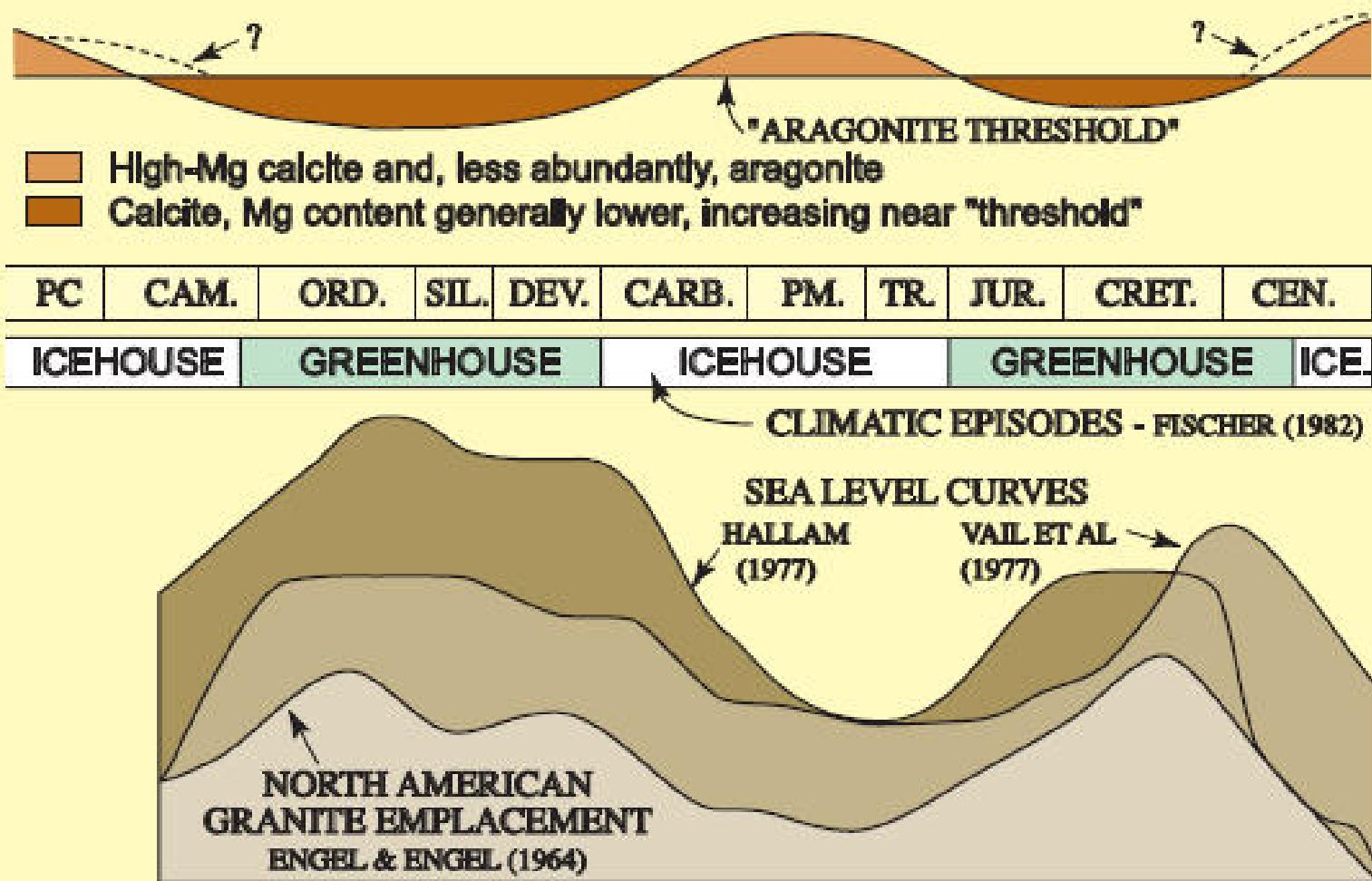
Boue carbonatée d'une craie plus altérée  
prise au SEM 34 µm HA, from Scholle



5-35 µm



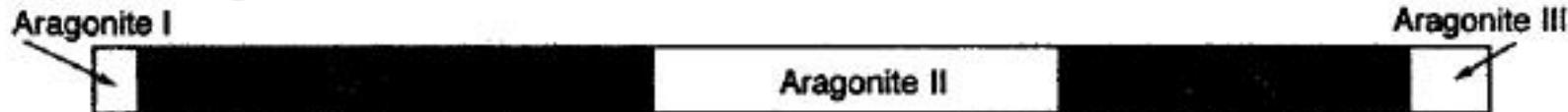
# La classification des roches sédimentaires



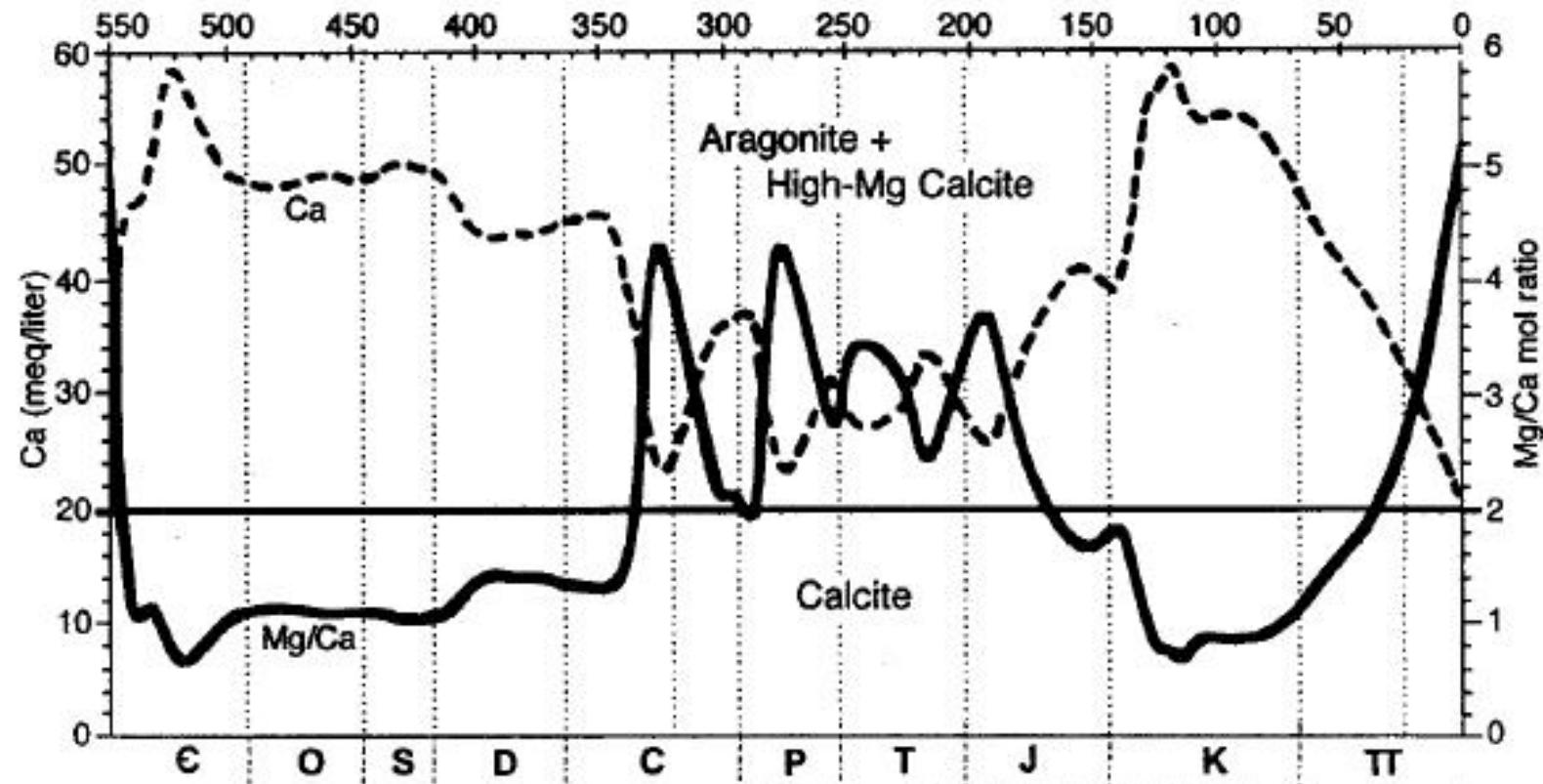
Evolution de la minéralogie inorganique dans le temps (publié par Sandberg, 1983)

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## B) Skeletal grains



## C) Skeletal grains



Evolution de la minéralogie des grains squelettiques carbonatés dans le temps (modèle de Hardie, 1996)

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## 4) Les ciments

Terminologie de Choquette and Pray (1970) employée pour la diagenèse et la porosité

**Eogenèse:** processus diagénétiques **dans la tranche superficielle des sédiments** en association avec les eaux interstitielles en connexion avec la tranche d'eau

**Mésogenèse:** processus diagénétiques **au cours de l'enfouissement**

**Télogenèse:** processus diagénétiques **au cours de la remontée de la roche en surface en relation avec les eaux météoriques**

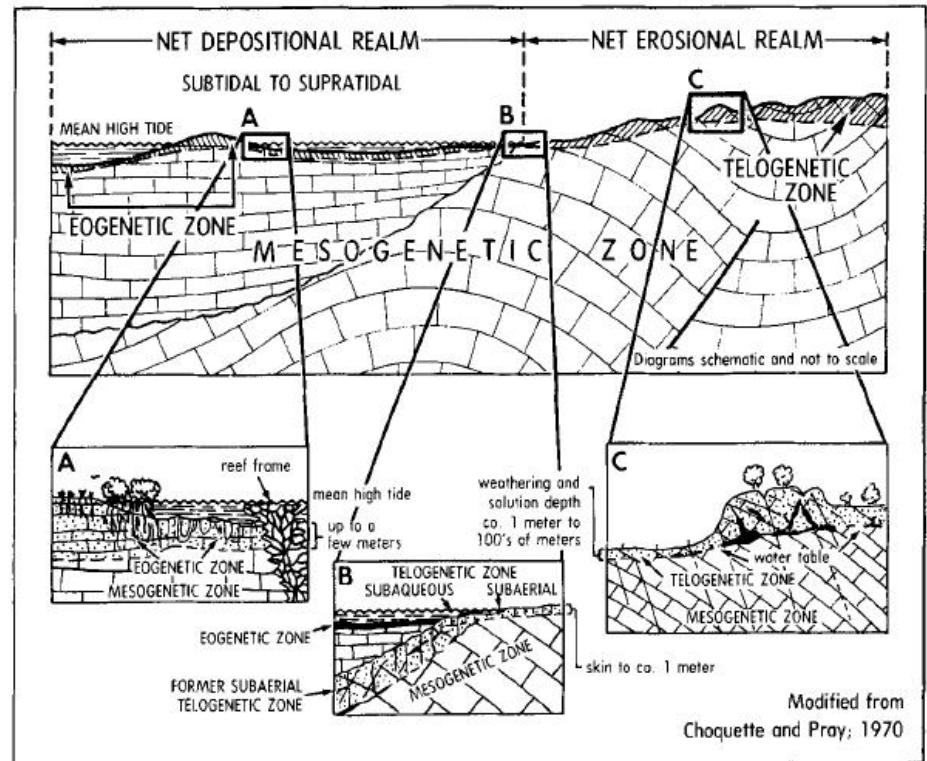
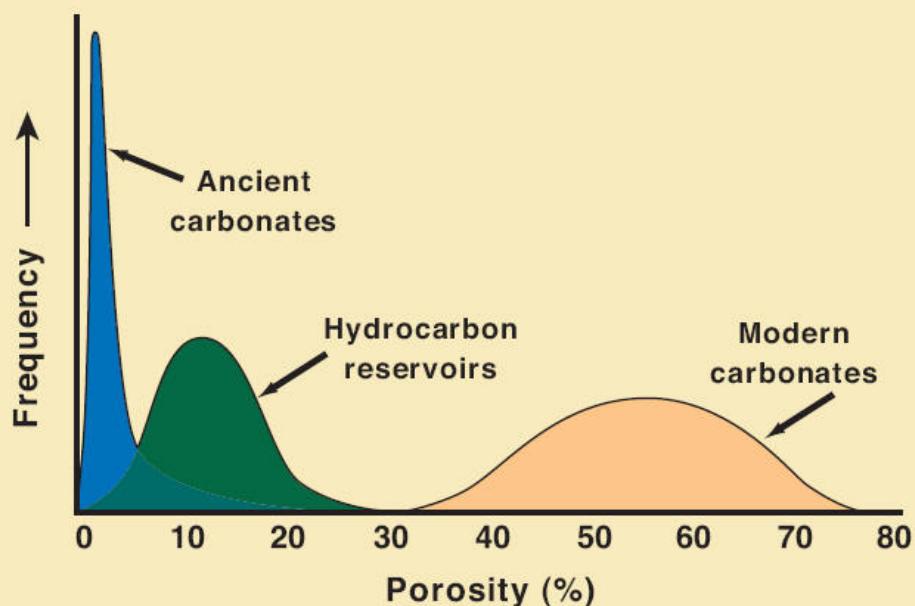


Fig. 2.2. Major environments of porosity evolution as developed by Choquette and Pray, 1970.  
Reprinted by permission of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

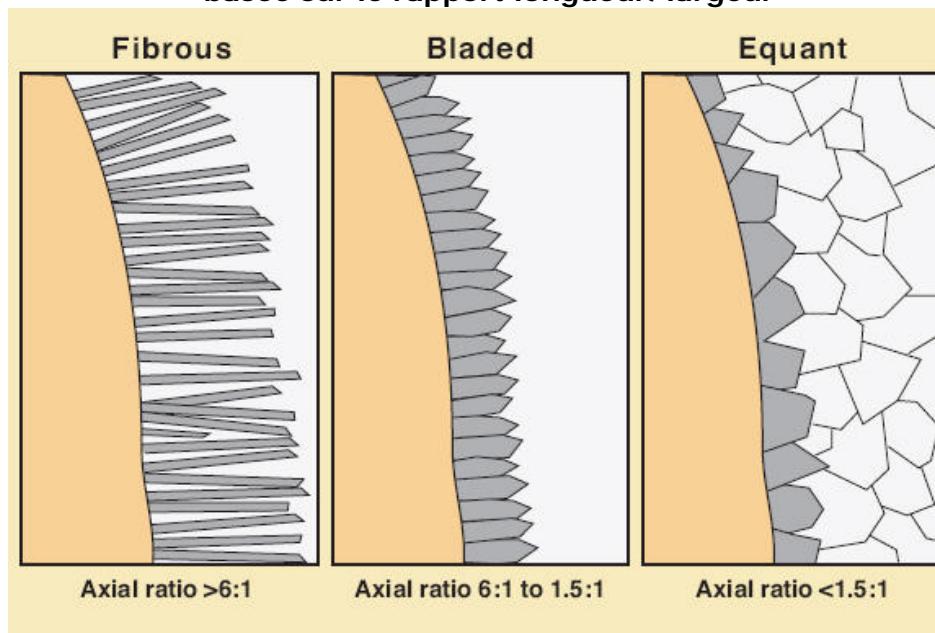
Diagenèse : changements physiques et chimiques affectant le sédiment/la R sédim. après le dépôt.  
-> infos sur histoire (post-dépôt), composition des eaux interstitielles et température

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

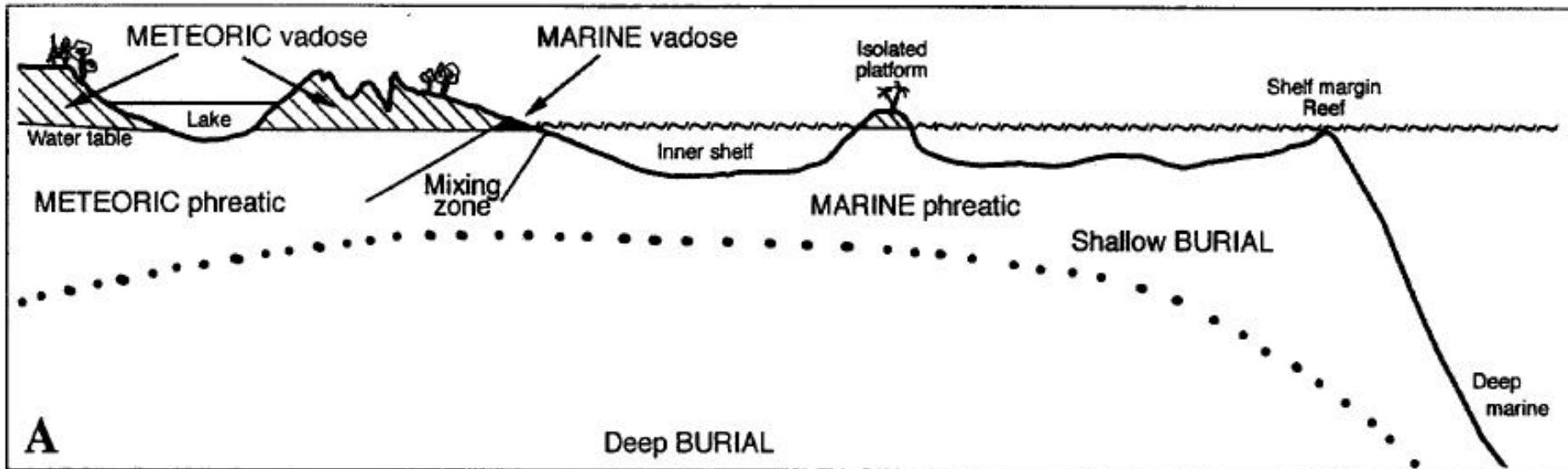


Comparaison de la porosité dans trois groupes de sédiments carbonatés (from Scholle, modifié de Pray and Choquette)

Classification de Folk (1965) sur la taille des cristaux basée sur le rapport longueur/largeur



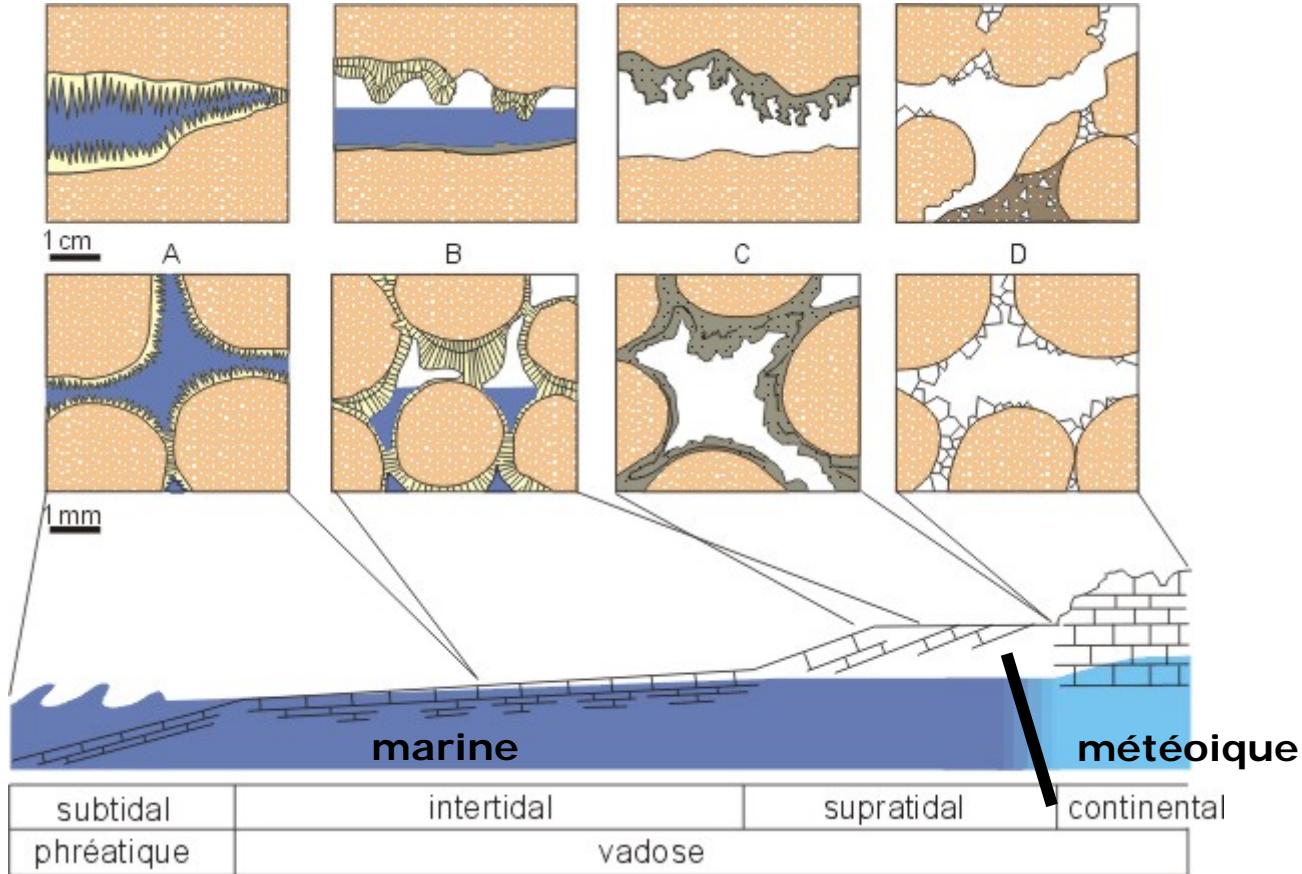
# La classification des roches sédimentaires



La diagenèse météorique représente l'altération proche de la surface dans les strates influencées par les eaux de percolation d'origine récente atmosphérique.

L'environnement météorique est divisé en zones non-saturée (**vadose**) et saturée (**phréatique**) séparé par le niveau de la nappe d'eau.

# La classification des roches sédimentaires



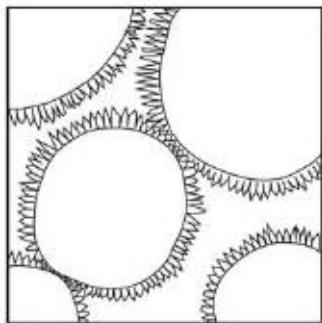
**Profil schématique localisant les types de ciments précoces et leur environnement de formation:**

- A: *subtidal (= zone phréatique marine): ciment aragonitique fibreux à disposition régulière;*  
B: *intertidal (= zone vadose marine): ciment aragonitique fibreux à tendance microstalactitique;*  
C: *supratidal (= zone vadose marine): aragonite micritique à disposition microstalactitique, associée à des particules à la partie supérieure des cavités;*  
D: *continental (= zone vadose météorique): calcite sparitique non magnésienne et silt vadose.*

d'après Boulvain F.

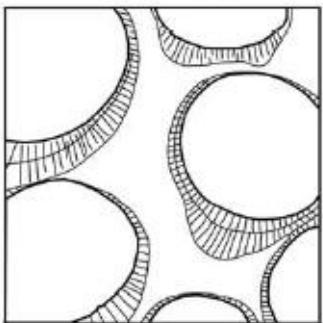
# La classification des roches sédimentaires

Ciment fibreux ou pallissadique à disposition régulière



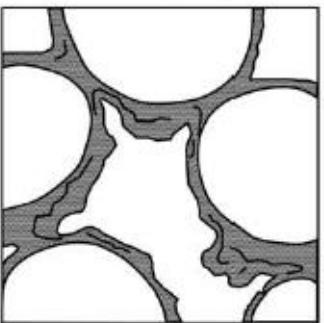
HMC  
A

Ciment prismatique à disposition microstalactitique



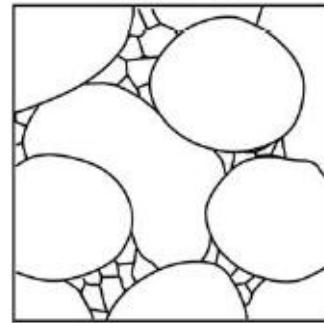
HMC  
A

Ciment micritique à disposition microstalactitique



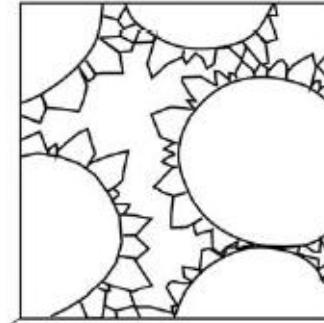
HMC  
A

Ciment sparistique en ménisque (à disposition irrégulière)



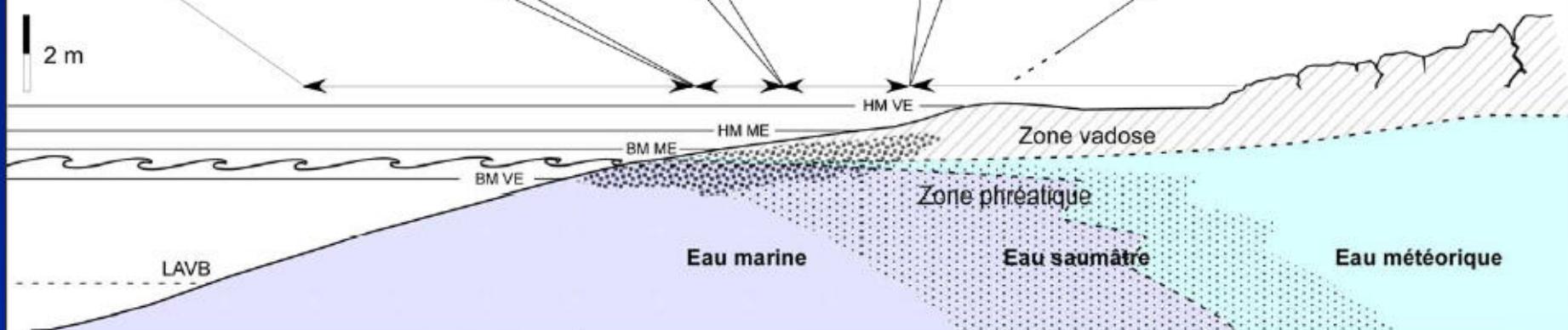
LMC

Ciment sparistique isopaque à disposition régulière ou non



LMC

2 m



**INFRATIDALE  
(INFRALITTORALE)**

OFF SHORE

inf. moy. sup.  
SHORE FACE

**INTERTIDALE  
(MEDIOLITTORALE)**

FORE SHORE

**SUPRATIDALE  
(SUPRALITTORALE)**

BACK SHORE

**CONTINENTAL**

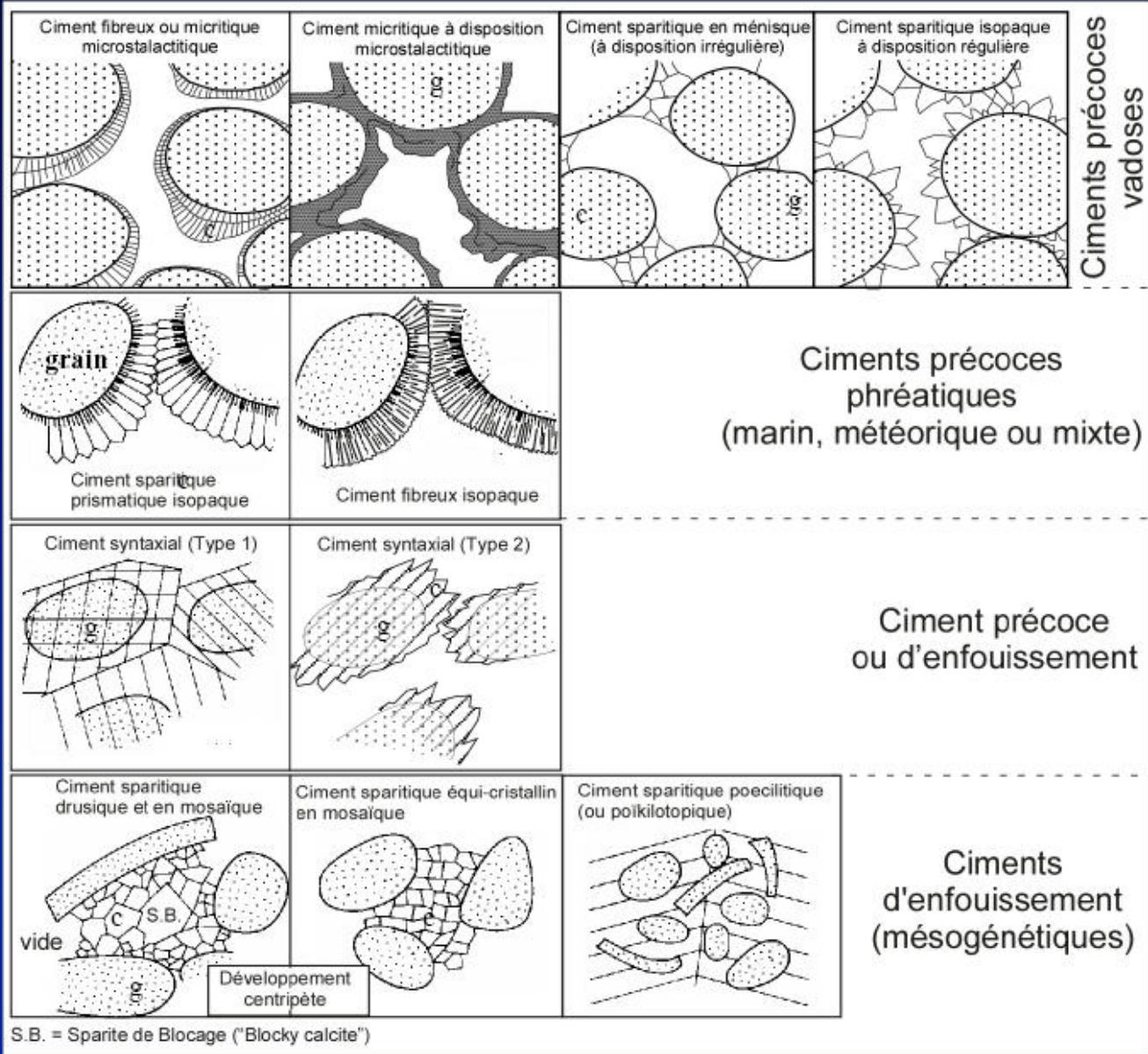
CONTINENTAL

A : Aragonite; BR : Beach-rocks; HMC : High Magnesium Calcite; LMC : Low Magnesium Calcite; LAVB : Limite d'action des vagues de beau temps

MB VE : Basse Mer de Vive Eau; BM ME : Basse Mer de Morte Eau; HM ME : Haute Mer de Morte Eau; HM VE : Haute Mer de Vive Eau

Modifié d'après Purser (1973)

# La classification des roches sédimentaires



Eogenèse

Profondeur

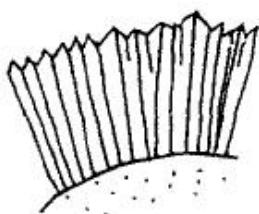
Mésogenèse

g : grain    c : ciment    Modifié d'après Tucker M. E. and Wright V. P. (1990) et Purser (1973)

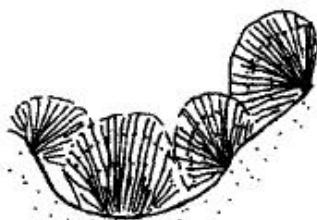
# La classification des roches sédimentaires



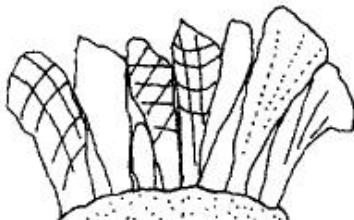
**Acicular:** Needle-like crystals, growing normal to the substrate. Crystals elongated parallel to the c-axis, exhibiting straight extinction. Terminations are pointed or chisel-shaped, twinning is common. Width < 10 µm, length about 100 µm and more. Often forming isopachous crusts. Predominantly aragonite, but also Mg-calcite. Marine phreatic. Pl. 31/2, Pl. 34/1.



**Fibrous:** Fibrous crystals, growing normal to the substrate. Crystals show a significant length elongation, usually parallel to the c-axis. Crystal shape is needle-like or columnar (length to width ratio > 6:1, width > 10 µm). Size commonly fine to medium crystalline. Often forming isopachous crusts; common in inter- and intraparticle pores. Aragonite or High-Mg calcite. Mostly marine-phreatic, but also meteoric-vadose and marine-vadose (columnar crystal shape). Syn.: Radial fibrous. Pl. 2/4, Pl. 31/1-2, Pl. 32/1-4, Pl. 50/6.

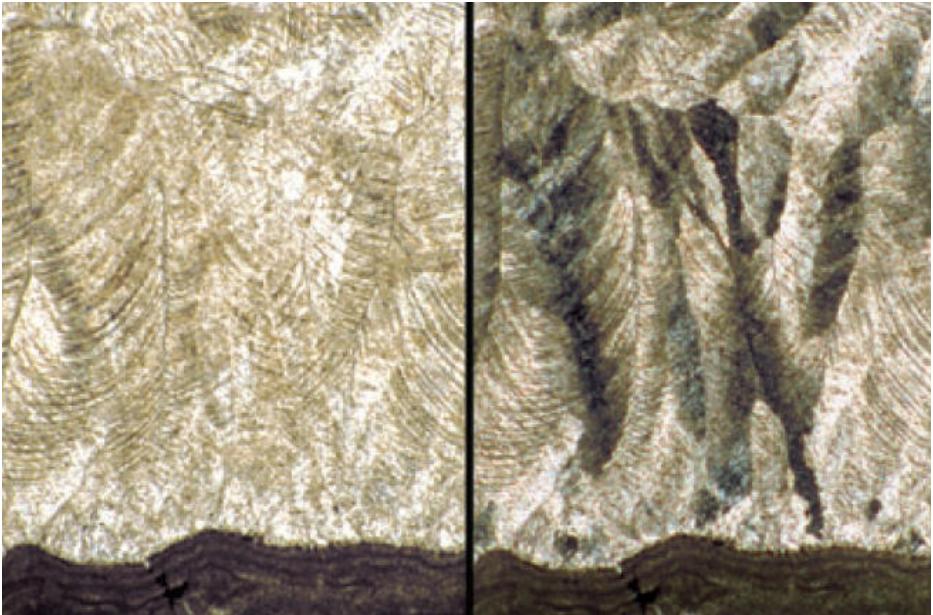


**Botryoidal:** Pore-filling cement made of individual and coalescent mamelons exhibiting discontinuous horizons, e.g. dust lines ranging in size from tens of microns to several centimeters. The cement consists of individual and compound fans, which in turn are composed of elongated euhedral fibers with a characteristic sweeping extinction in cross-polarized light. Aragonite. Usually marine (common in cavities of reefs and steep seaward slopes), but also known from burial environments. Syn.: Spherulitic. Pl. 145/1-3.



**Radial fibrous:** Large, often cloudy and turbid, inclusion-rich calcite crystals with undulose extinction. Size medium to coarse crystalline. Sometimes extending several millimeters in length, usually about 30 to 300 µm. Crystal length/width ratio 1:3 to 1:10. Crystals show a pattern of subcrystal units. Within each subcrystal that diverges away from the substrate an opposing pattern of distally-convergent optic axes occurs, caused by a curvature of cleavage and twin lamellae. Undulose extinction of subcrystals or subcrystal units are used in distinguishing three radial fibrous subtypes (see text). Often forming isopachous crusts. Phreatic-marine and burial. Pl. 27/2, Pl. 34/2; Fig. 7.9.

# La classification des roches sédimentaires



Ciment de calcite radiaxial-fibreux (Permien)  
from Scholle (HA = 2.1 mm)



Ciment de calcite radiaxial-fibreux (Permien)  
from Scholle (HA = 8 mm)

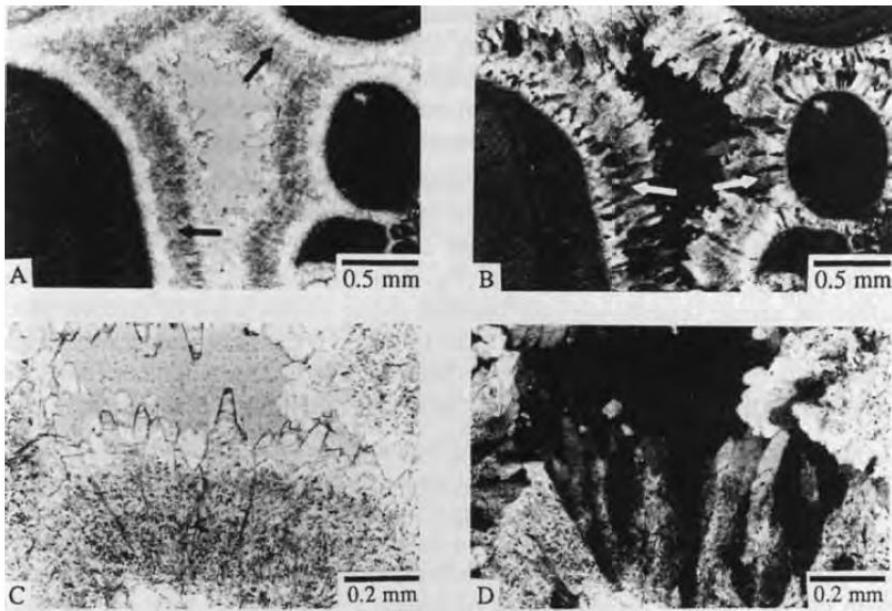
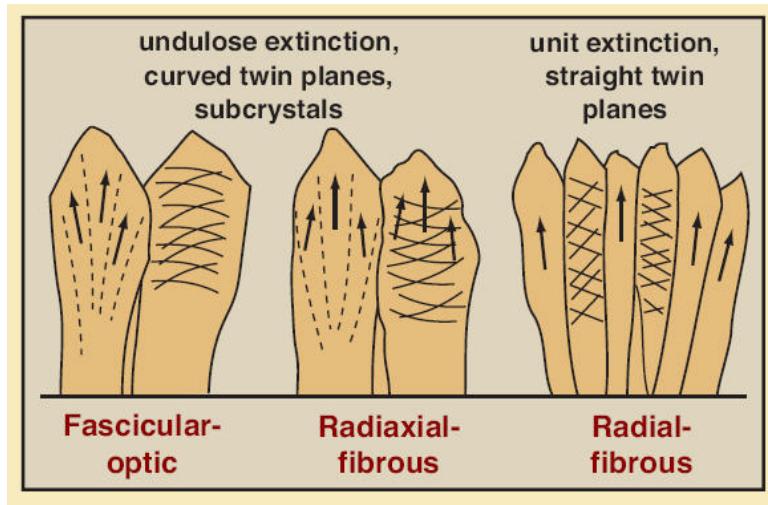


Fig. 4.14. Radial calcite cement, at 640 m (2100') F-1 well Enewetak Atoll. Rocks are Miocene in age. Note inclusion rich zone (arrows). Plain light. (B) Same as (A) Note irregular extinction patterns (arrows) characteristic of radial calcite under crossed polars. (C) Close view of (A) showing the inclusion rich zone. Plain light. (D) Same as (C), with crossed polars.



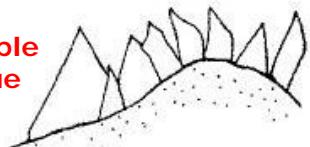
# La classification des roches sédimentaires

Calcite

Météorique

Enfouissement faible

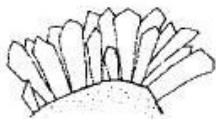
Marine-phréatique



**Dog tooth:** Sharply pointed acute calcite crystals of elongated scalenohedral or rhombohedral form, growing normal and subnormal to the substrate (grain surfaces, atop earlier cements). Crystals are a few tens to a few hundred micrometers long and have acute and sometimes blunted terminations. Often meteoric and shallow-burial but also marine-phreatic and hydrothermal. Syn.: Bladed scalenohedral cement, bladed prismatic calcite cement, dentate cement, scalenohedral calcite cement. Pl. 2/3, Pl. 31/5-6, Pl. 34/8.

HMC / Aragonite

Marine-phréatique



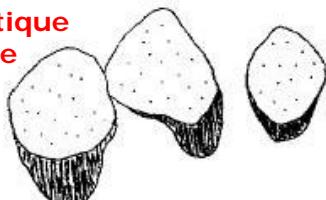
**Bladed:** Crystals that are not equidimensional and not fibrous. They correspond to elongate crystals somewhat wider than fibrous crystals (length/width ratio between 1.5:1 to 6:1) and exhibiting broad flattened and pyramid-like terminations. Crystal size up to 10 µm in width and between less than 20 and more than 100 µm in length. Crystals increase in width along their length. Commonly forming thin isopachous fringes on grains. Usually High-Mg calcite but also aragonite. Marine-phreatic (abundant in shallow-marine settings) and marine-vadose. Pl. 33/1, 3, 5, 8; Pl. 34/7.

Calcite

Météorique – Vadose

Météorique-Phréatique

Marine - Vadose



ciment  
microstalactique

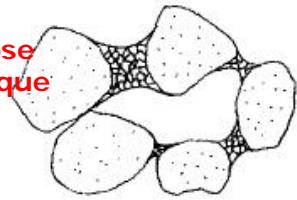
**Dripstone:** Pendant cement characterized by distinct thickening of cement crusts beneath grains or under the roofs of intergranular and solution voids. The cement forms on droplets beneath grains after the bulk of the mobile water has drained out of the pores, leaving a thicker water film at the lower surface of the grains. Forms typically gravitational, beard-like patterns. Predominantly calcite. Formed below the zone of capillarity and above the water table within the meteoric-vadose zone (often associated with meniscus cement), but also in the meteoric-phreatic and sporadically in marine-vadose diagenetic environments (e.g. inter- and supratidal, and beachrocks: aragonitic dripstone cement). Syn.: Gravitational cement, microstalactitic cement, microstalactitic druse cement, stalactitic cement. Pl. 34/6, Pl. 126/1.

Calcite

Météorique – Vadose

Météorique-Phréatique

Marine - Vadose

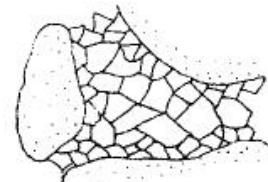


**Meniscus:** Calcite cement precipitated in meniscus style at or near grain-to-grain contacts in pores containing both air and water. Exhibits a curved surface below grains. Resulting intergranular pores have a rounded appearance due to the meniscus effect. Characteristically formed in the meteoric-vadose zone but may also occur in the phreatic-meteoric and the vadose-marine environment (beachrock). Pl. 14/1, Pl. 32/5-6, Pl. 33/4, Pl. 126/1.

Calcite

Météorique ou

Enfouissement



**Drusy:** Void-filling and pore-lining cement in intergranular and intraskeletal pores, molds and fractures, characterized by equant to elongated, anhedral to subhedral non-ferroan calcite crystals. Size usually >10 µm. Size increases toward the center of the void. Displays a characteristic fabric (see Fig. 7.12). Near-surface meteoric as well as burial environments. Syn.: Drusy calcite spar mosaic, drusy equant calcite mosaic. Pl. 10/2.

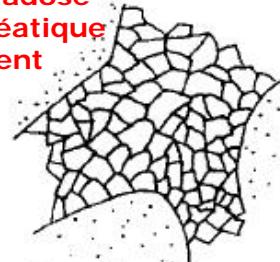
# La classification des roches sédimentaires

Calcite

Météorique – Vadose

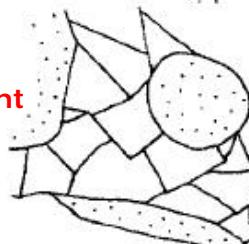
Météorique-Phréatique

Enfouissement



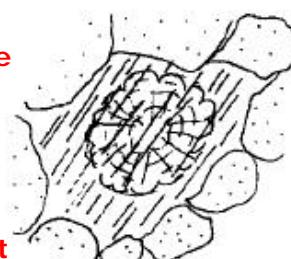
**Granular:** Calcite cement consisting of relatively equidimensional pore-filling small crystals. Common in interparticle pores, generally without distinct substrate control. Formed in meteoric-vadose, meteoric-phreatic and burial environments. Can also originate from recrystallization of pre-existing cements. Pl. 10/2.

**Blocky:** Calcite cement consisting of medium to coarse-grained crystals without a preferred orientation. Characterized by variously sized crystals (tens of microns to several millimeters), often showing distinct crystal boundaries. Xenotopic and hypidiotopic crystal fabrics common. High-Mg calcite or Low-Mg calcite. Typically in meteoric (meteoric phreatic and vadose) and burial environments; rare in marine hardgrounds and reefs. Precipitated after the dissolution of aragonite cements or grains or as late diagenetic cement filling remaining pore space. Blocky textures can also originate from recrystallization of pre-existing cements. Pl. 20/1, Pl. 28/2, Pl. 34/1.



HMC/LMC  
Météorique  
Enfouissement

**Syntaxial calcite overgrowth cement:** Substrate-controlled overgrowth around a host grain made by a single crystal (usually High-Mg calcitic echinoderm fragments). Overgrowth often in crystallographic lattice continuity with the host grain. Echinoderm overgrowth is often zoned. Color differences between the skeletal grain and the overgrowth cement can be conspicuous. Overgrowth cements from near-surface marine, vadose-marine and meteoric-phreatic environments are inclusion-rich and cloudy, in contrast to clear overgrowth from deep burial environments. Syn.: Grain overgrowth cement, syntaxial echinoderm cement, syntaxial cement rim, syntaxial overgrowth rim cement. Pl. 31/3-4, Pl. 34/3-4, Pl. 144/5; Fig. 7.10.



HMC  
Vadose-marine  
Météorique-  
Phréatique

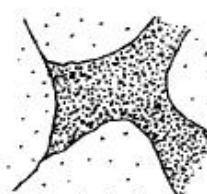
différent de

Enfouissement

**Peloidal microcrystalline cement:** Characterized by a peloidal (or pelleted) fabric composed of tiny peloids (size <100 µm) within a microcrystalline calcite matrix. The peloids consist of micrite-sized crystals bearing a radiating halo. Shallow-marine. Common in modern and ancient reefs. Possible interpretations: Chemical and/or microbially induced precipitation (Sect. 4.2.2). Pl. 8/5.



calcite  
Marin peu  
profond



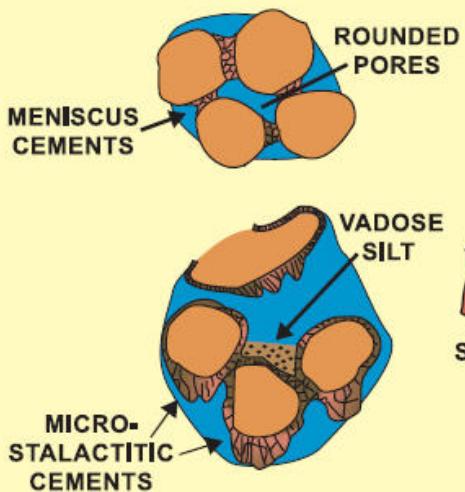
calcite  
Marin peu  
profond

**Microcrystalline or micrite cement:** Micron-sized curved rhombic crystals. Forms thin coatings around grains, lines intraskeletal pores, fills pores completely or constructs bridges between grains (contributing to meniscus cement). Mg-calcite. Micritic cement fringes should be distinguished from micrite envelopes (Sect. 4.2.3). Often associated with peloidal cements. Pl. 31/3-4, Pl. 32/1-4, Pl. 33/2.

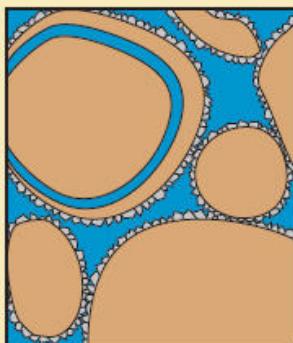
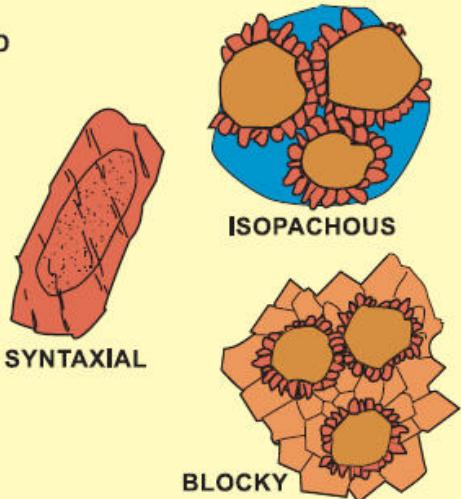
# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## Ciments et diagenèse vadose

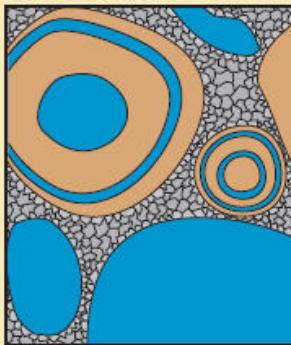
### VADOSE ZONE



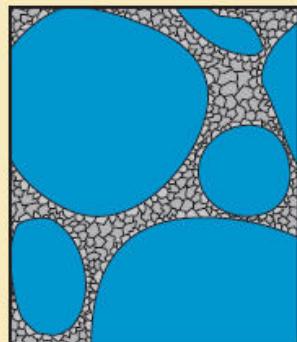
### PHREATIC ZONE



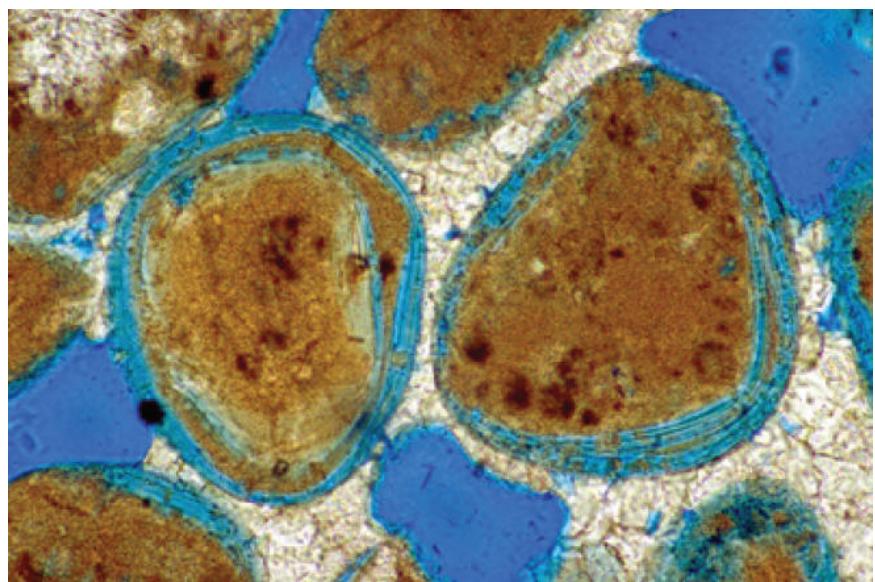
Partial phreatic cementation;  
incipient grain leaching



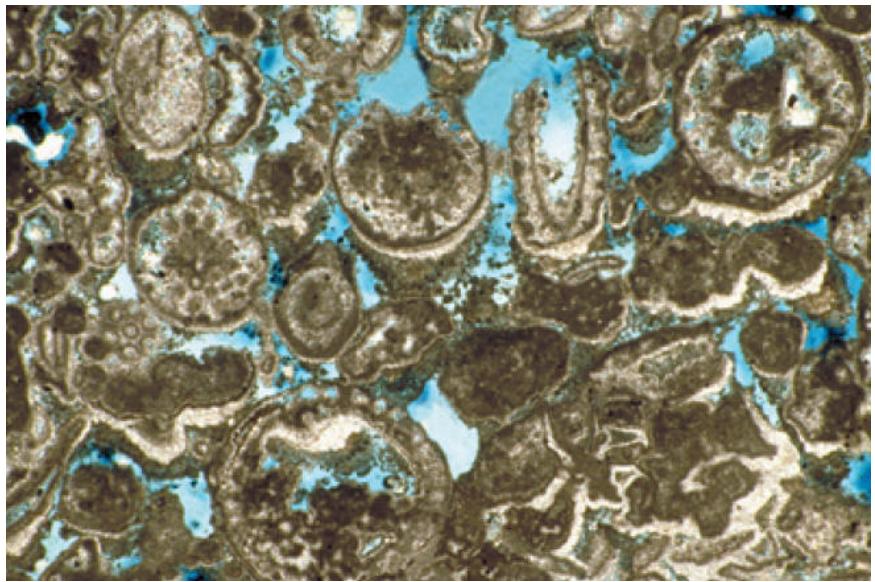
Complete phreatic cementation;  
moderate grain leaching



Meteoric porosity  
inversion;  
complete grain  
leaching



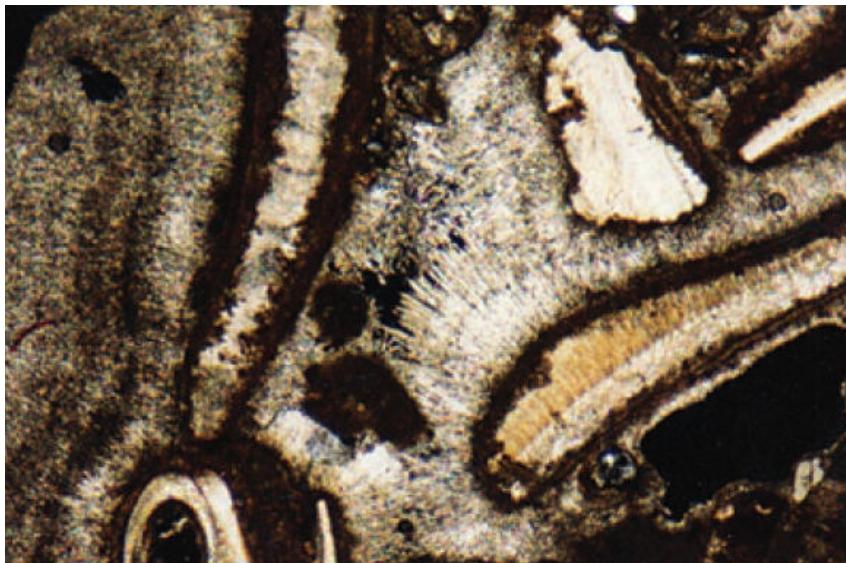
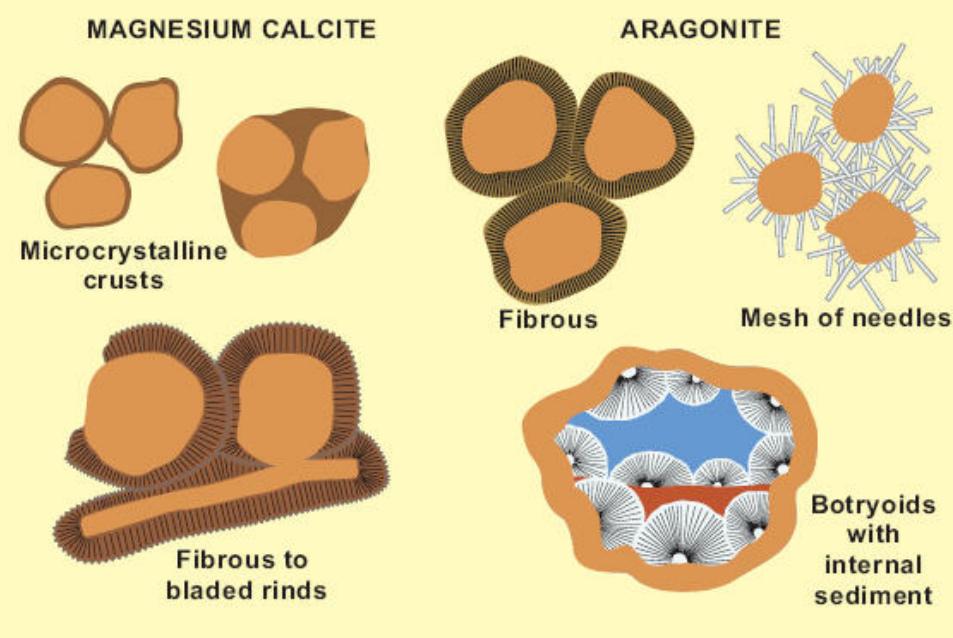
Ciment vadose (calcite équante, blocky en ménisque)  
from Scholle (HA = 0.6 mm) Holocène (éolianite)  
dissolution du cortex des oolithes superficielles



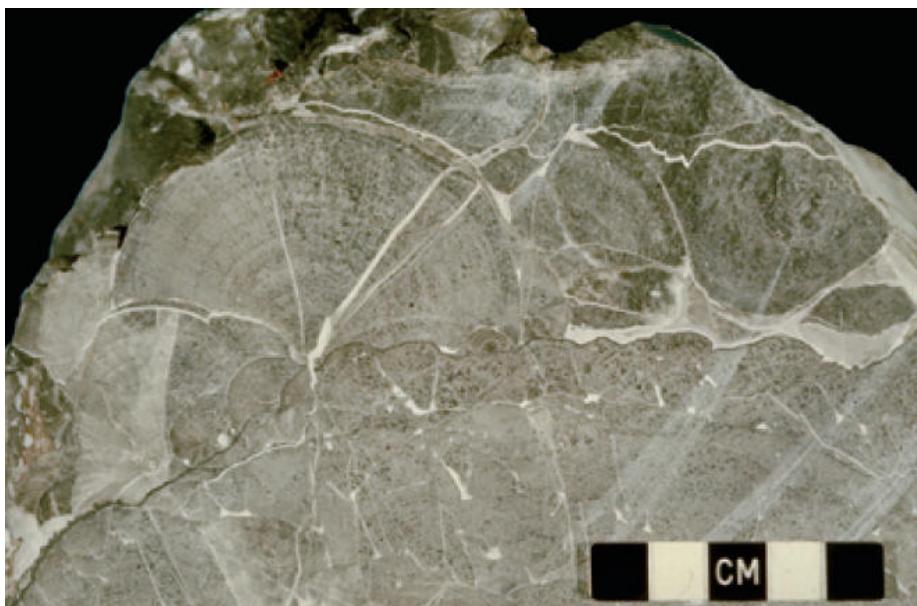
Ciment vadose (calcite microstalactitique)  
from Scholle (HA = 7 mm) Permien

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

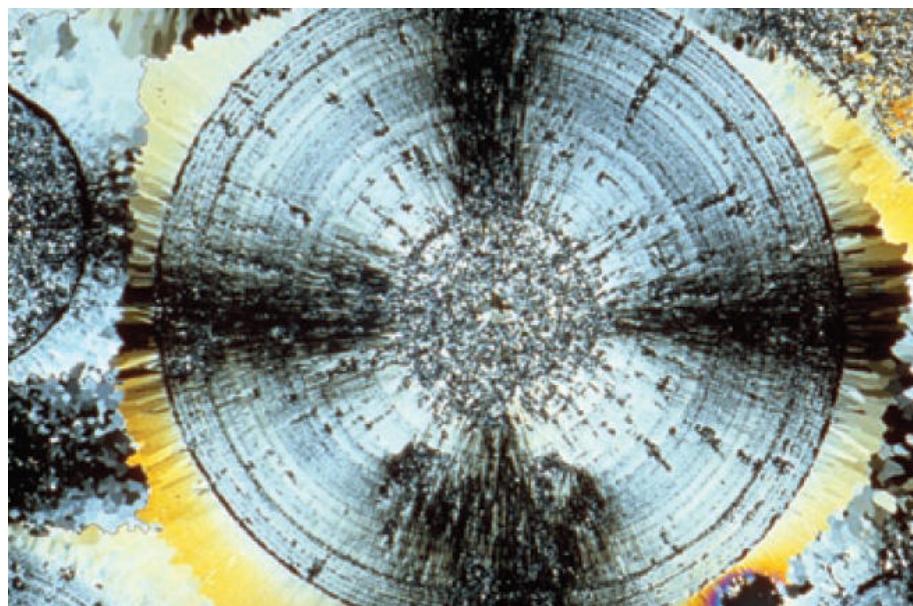
## Ciments et diagenèse marine



Sédiments Holocene, Abu Dhabi avec une enveloppe de micrite HMC épaisse entourant les grains (HA = 2.25 mm)



Ciments botryoides (Permien) from Scholle  
HA = 16 cm



Ciments marins fibreux à prismatiques  
(Jurassique) from Scholle (HA = 0.5 mm)

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

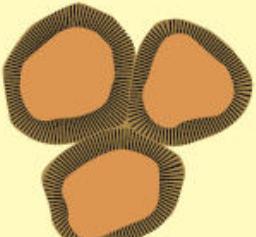
## Ciments et diagenèse marine

MAGNESIUM CALCITE

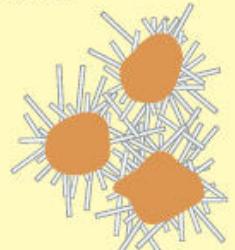


Microcrystalline  
crusts

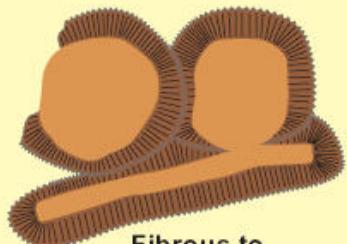
ARAGONITE



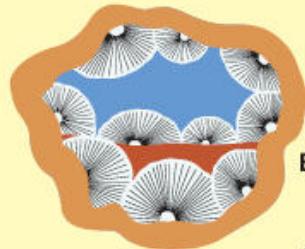
Fibrous



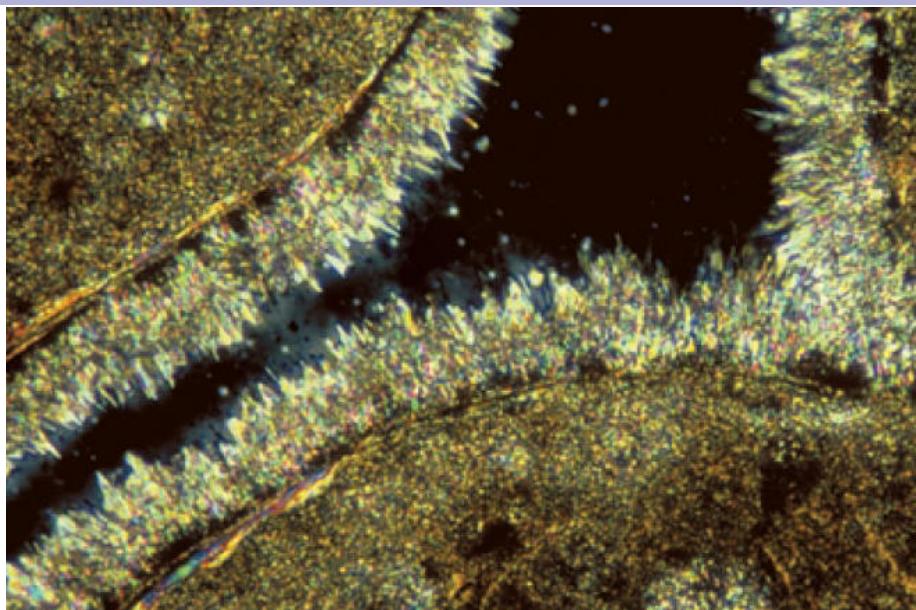
Mesh of needles



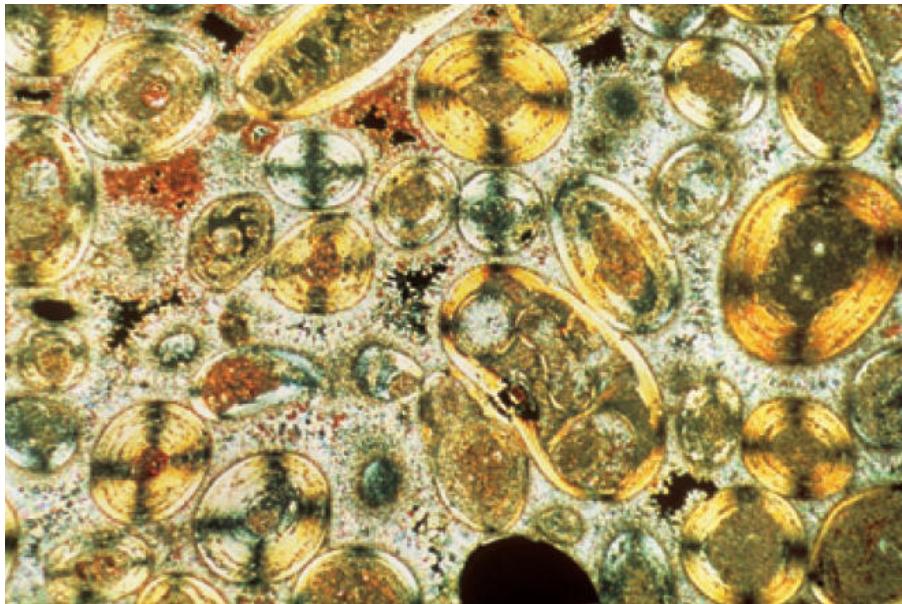
Fibrous to  
bladed rinds



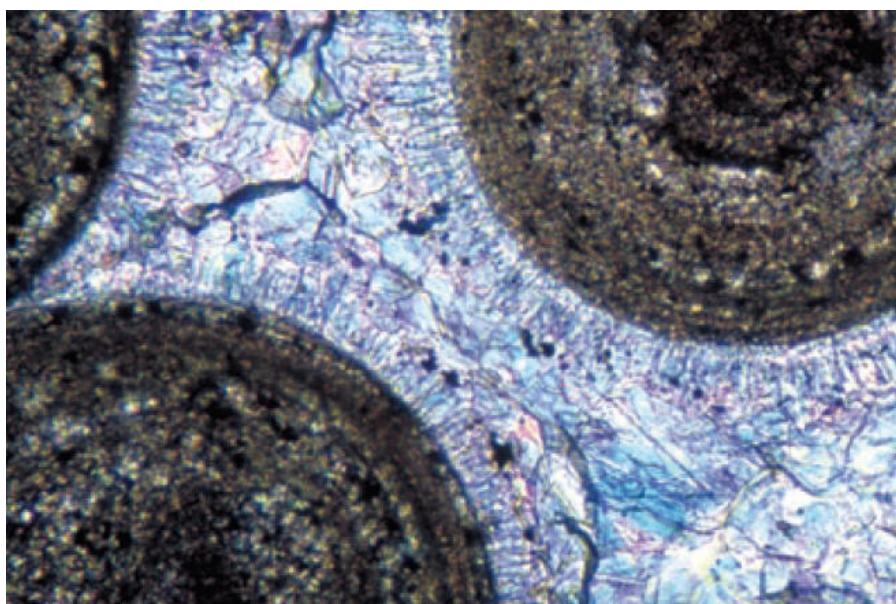
Botryoids  
with  
internal  
sediment



Ciment marin fibreux en aragonite, beachrock récent  
(Bahamas) from Scholle (HA = 0.42 mm)



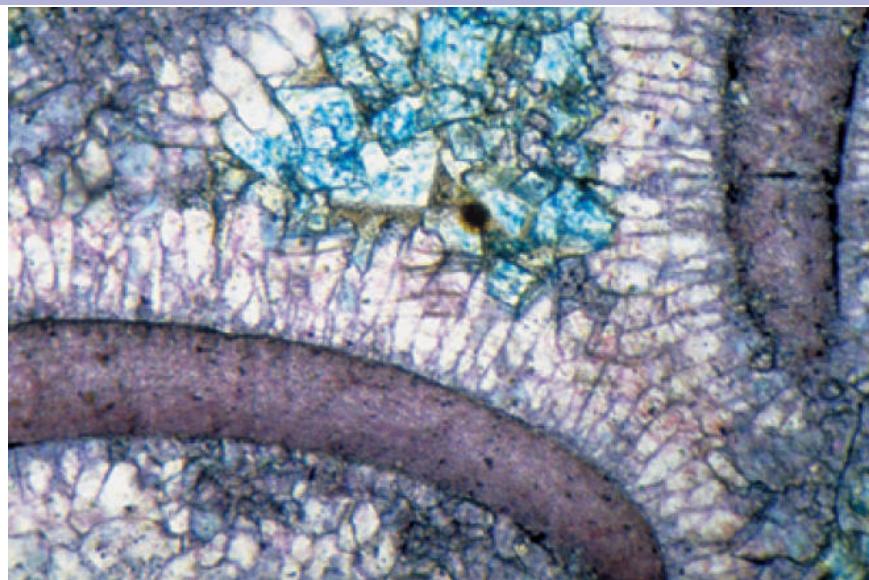
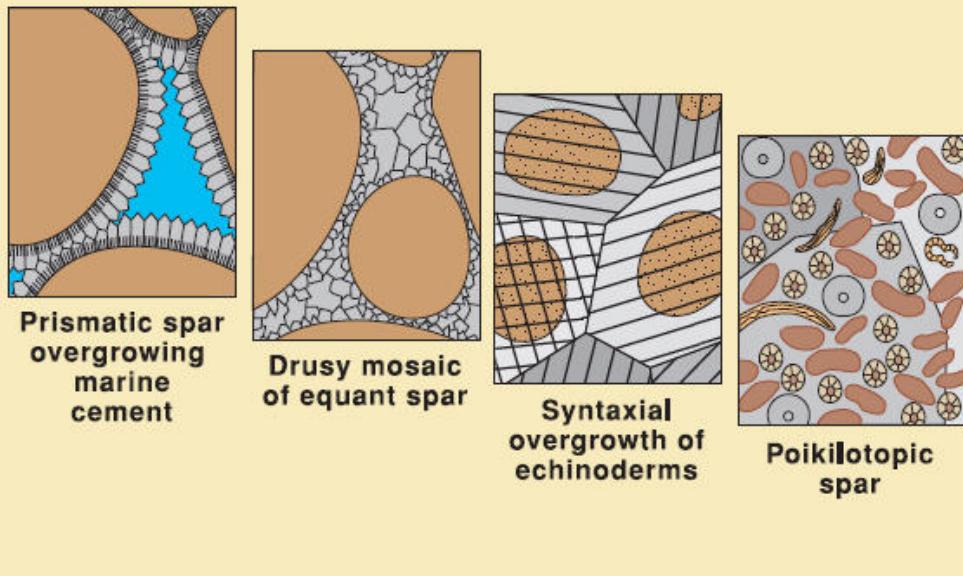
Ciment fibreux isopaque d'aragonite, Bahamas  
(Holocène) from Scholle HA = 3 mm



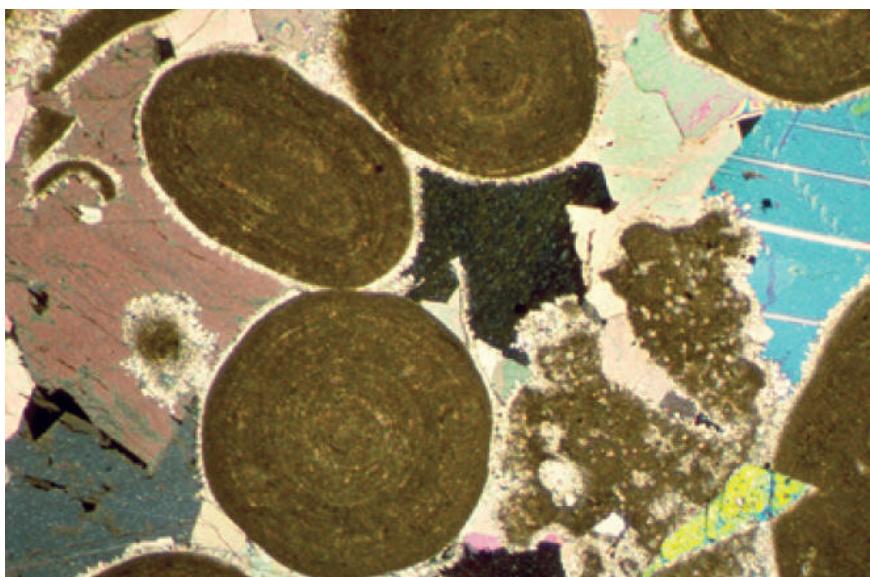
Ciment marin de calcite prismatique (Carbonifère)  
après ciment fibreux d'aragonite (HA = 0.5 mm) from Scholle

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

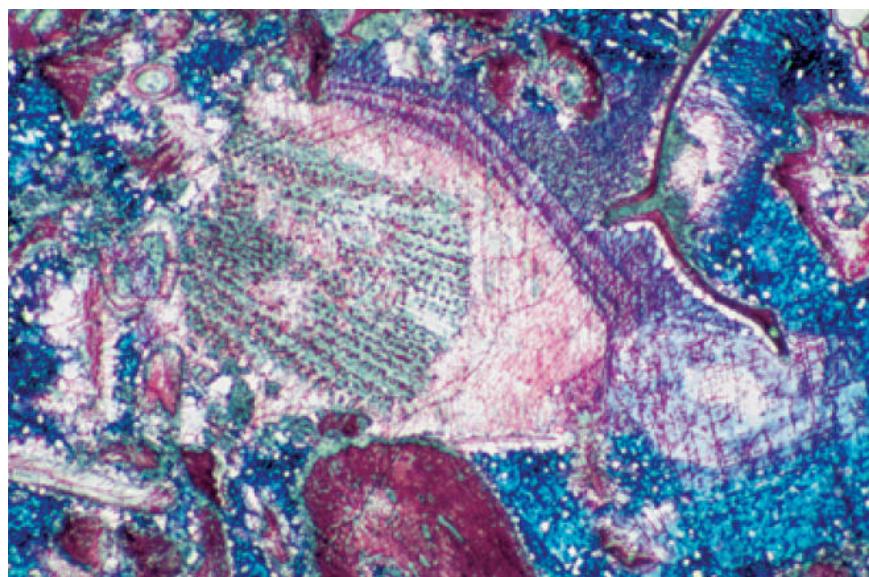
## Ciments et diagenèse d'enfouissement



Calcite ferrifère prismatique sur trilobite, suivi par dolomite ferrifère (Ordovicien) from Scholle HA = 0.65 mm



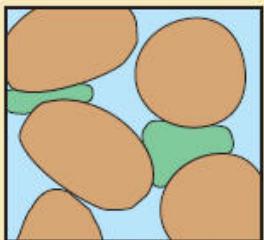
Ciment poikilotopique dans un grainstone oolithique (Jurassique) from Scholle HA = 1.2 mm



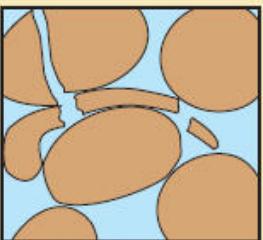
Ciment syntaxial entourant un débris d'Echinoderme (Permien)from Scholle HA = 3 mm

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

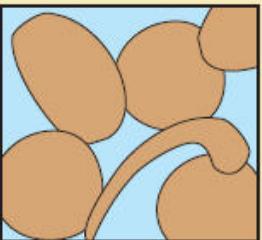
## Ciments et diagenèse d'enfouissement



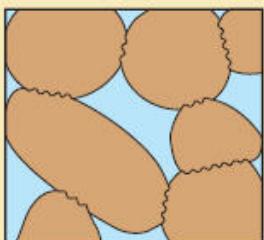
Plastic deformation  
of soft grains



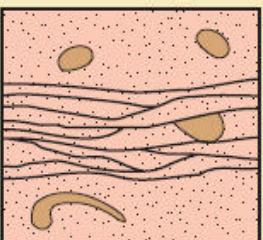
Brittle fracture  
of grains



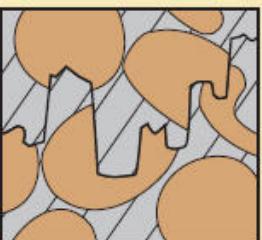
Concavo-convex  
contacts



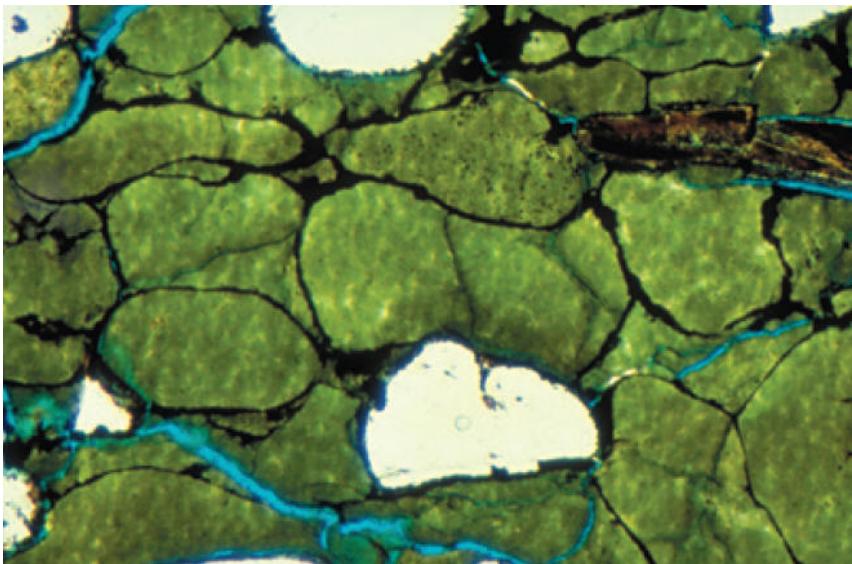
Sutured contacts  
between grains



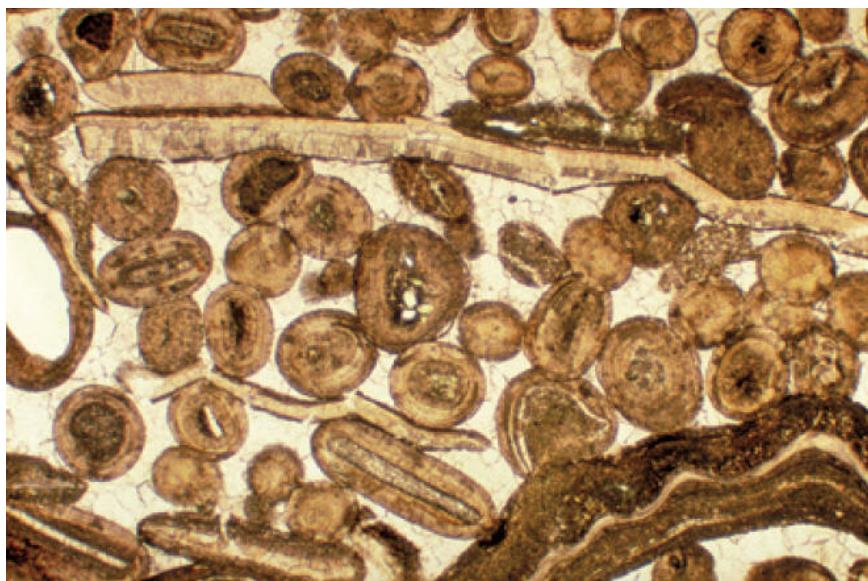
Dissolution  
seams



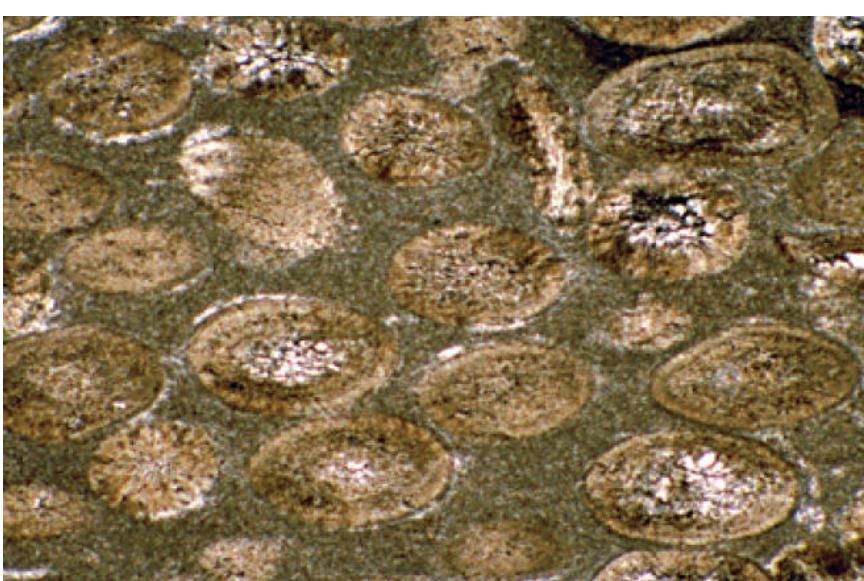
Late-stage  
stylolites



Compaction de grains de glauconite  
(Cambrien) from Scholle HA = 1.6 mm



Compaction de grainstone oolithique, fracturation cassante  
des bivalves (Carbonifère) from Scholle HA = 5 mm



Compaction d'oolithes (Cambrien)  
from Scholle HA = 3.1 mm

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

## 5) La porosité

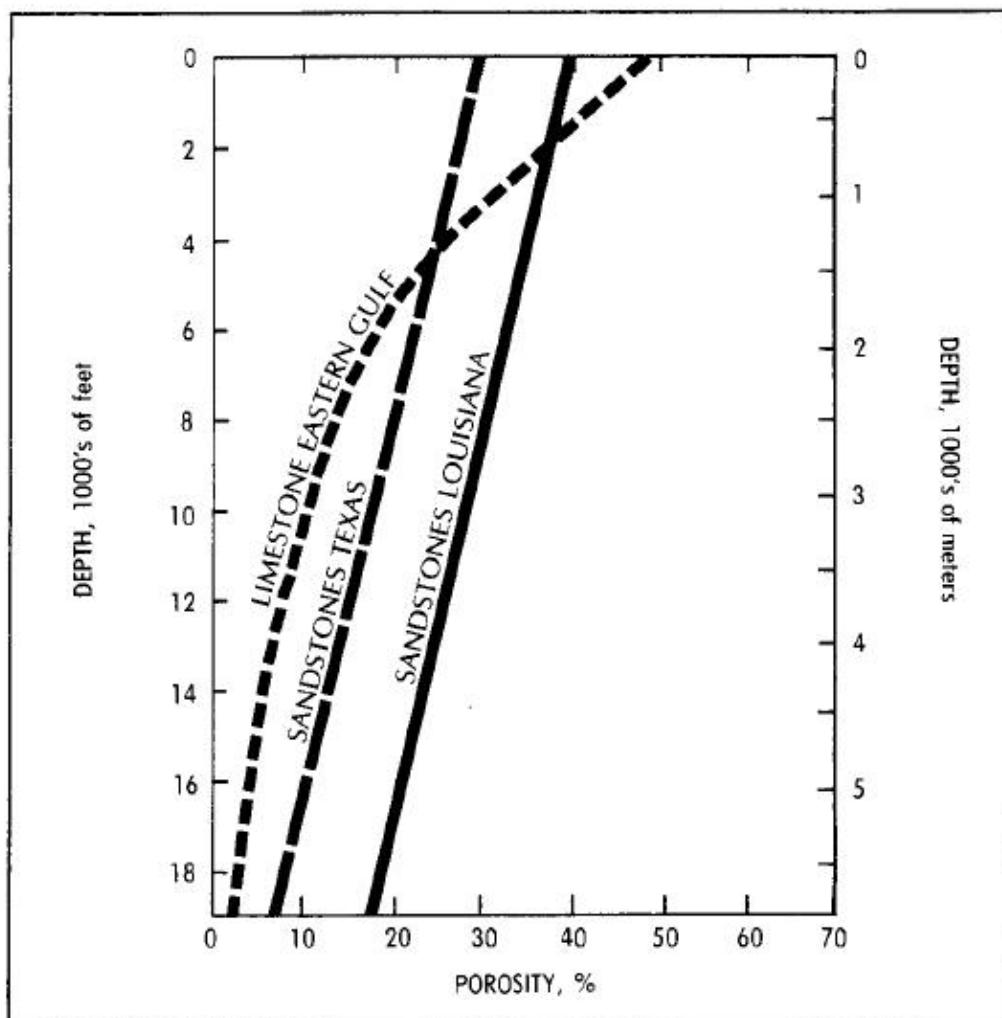


Fig. 1.12. Graph showing porosity-burial depth relationships for carbonates and sandstones across the Gulf of Mexico. (Limestone data from Halley and Schmoker, 1983; sandstone data from Loucks and others, 1979.) Used with permission of AAPG and SEPM.

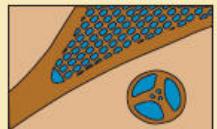
concerne ce qui reste vide entre les grains, à l'intérieur des cavités et des ciments ...  
Intérêt: ??

# La classification des roches sédimentaires

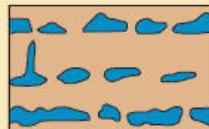


Inter-particle

## Fabric Selective Porosity Types



Intra-particle



Fenestral



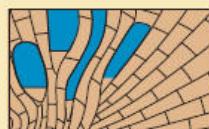
Inter-crystal



Shelter



Moldic



Growth framework

## Choquette & Pray (1970) basic fabric-selective porosity types

A diagrammatic representation of the basic fabric-selective porosity types used in the Choquette and Pray (1970) carbonate porosity classification. What is meant by fabric selectivity is that the porosity is controlled by the grains, crystals, or other physical structures in the rock and the pores themselves do not cross those primary boundaries.

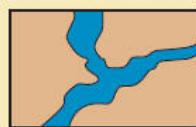
## Choquette & Pray (1970) basic non-fabric-selective or variable porosity types

A diagrammatic representation of the basic non-fabric-selective or variably fabric-selective porosity types used in the Choquette and Pray (1970) carbonate porosity classification. These are all porosity patterns that actually or potentially can cross-cut primary grains and depositional fabrics. They also include porosity types that potentially can be much larger than any single primary framework element.

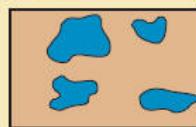
### Not Fabric Selective



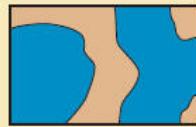
Fracture



Channel

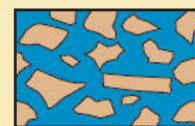


Vug



Cavern

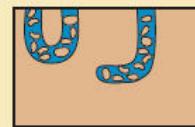
### Fabric Selective or Not



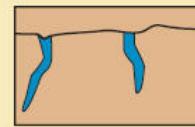
Breccia



Boring



Burrow



Shrinkage