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Fig. 1

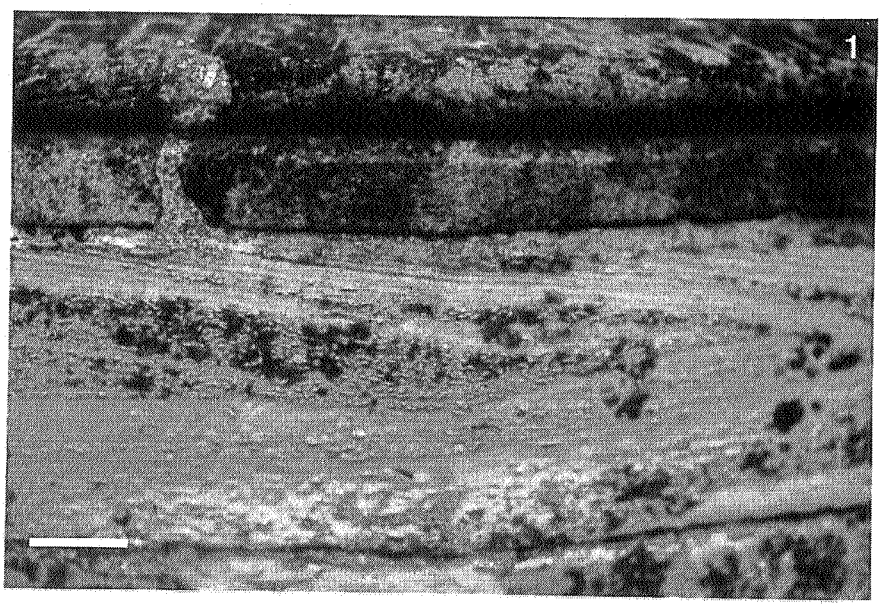
Structures on the surface of nummulitic limestone, used as building stones (scale bar represents 5 cm).

Fig. 2

Nummulitic limestone. The nummulite tests and the broken bivalve shell consist of non-ferroan calcite (red). The epitaxial rims around the fossils, and the sparite crystals show a blue stain, indicating the presence of ferrous irons in the calcite. Glauconite is found as large grains and as infilling in a foraminifera test. In the large nummulite in the center, the difference between the epitaxial rims and the micritic sedimentary infilling is clearly observed. (Belg. Geol. Survey borehole at Flobecq, 99 W 2/26; scale bar represents 1 mm).

Fig. 3

Thin section of a part of a limestone layer without nummulites. Lamination, due to an alternation of quartz-rich and calcareous deposits, is clearly visible. the cement consists of ferroan calcite. (Zandbergen cemetry, scale bar represents 1 mm).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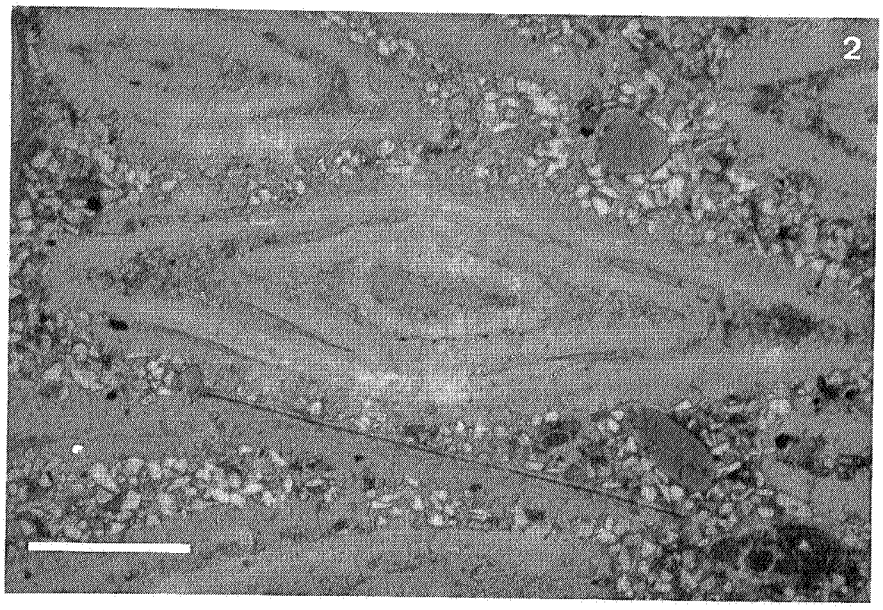
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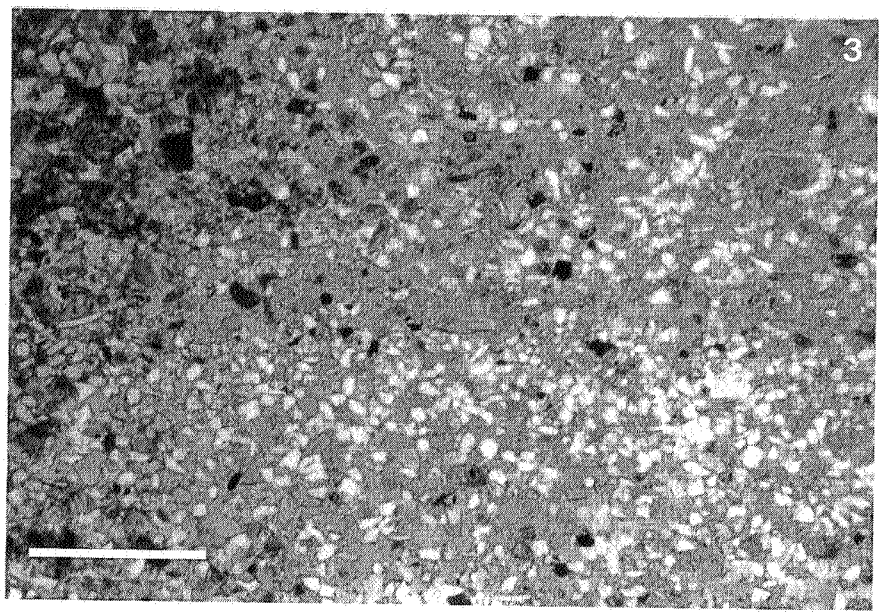
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