

<p>Chemical. CaCO₃. Interlocking texture, crystals too fine to see. Light brown, grey, or white.</p>	<p>Chemical. CaCO₃. Layers of crystals - formed from evaporation of water.</p>
<p>Chemical. SiO₂. Interlocking texture, crystals too fine to see. White, red, brown, black, or green.</p>	<p>Chemical. SiO₂. Occurs as black nodules, usually surrounded by powdery white rind.</p>
<p>Clastic. Organic. CaCO₃. WHITE (usually); Macroscopic gravel-sized shell fragments; Loosely cemented; porous.</p>	<p>Clastic. Organic. CaCO₃. WHITE (usually); Macroscopic sand-sized shell fragments; Loosely cemented; porous.</p>
<p>Clastic. Organic. CaCO₃. WHITE (usually); Microscopic mud-sized shell fragments; Loosely cemented; porous.</p>	<p>Clastic. Organic. SiO₂. WHITE (usually); Macro/microscopic shell fragments. Loosely cemented; porous.</p>
<p>Clastic. Detrital. Mud-sized grains. Compact (does break along layers).</p>	<p>Clastic. Detrital. Mud-sized grains. Massive (doesn't break along layers).</p>
	<p>Clastic. Detrital. Sand-sized grains. K-feldspar is abundant, giving the rock a red appearance.</p>
<p>Clastic. Detrital. Sand-sized grains. Quartz is the dominant grain. No K-feldspar.</p>	<p>Clastic. Detrital. Sand-sized grains. Grains consist dominantly of rock fragments.</p>
<p>Clastic. Detrital. Gravels, sands, and muds. Poorly sorted. Grains are angular.</p>	<p>Clastic. Detrital. Gravels, sands, and muds. Poorly sorted. Grains are rounded.</p>

Limestone (Crytalline or Evaporitic Limestone)	Limestone
Chert (Flint)	Chert
Limestone (Calcarenite)	Limestone (Coquina)
Diatomite (Chert)	Chalk (Limestone)
Mudstone	Mudstone (Shale)
Sandstone (Arkose)	
Sandstone (Greywacke)	Sandstone (Quartz Sandstone)
Conglomerate	Breccia

