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Nota di contenuto	SANDSTONE DIAGENESIS: Recent and Ancient; Contents; Introduction; Sandstone diagenesis: the evolution of sand to stone; Eogenesis (early diagenesis); Marine eogenesis; Formation of siderite-Mg-calcite-iron sulphide cconcretions in intertidal marsh and sandflat sediments, north Norfolk, Englan; Origin of authigentic carbonates in sediment from the deep Bering Sea; De glauconiarum origine; Low-Mg calcite marine cement inCretaceous turbidites: origin, spatial dis-tributionand relationship to seawaterchemistry; The concretions of the BearreraigSandstone Formation: geometry and geo-chemistry Non-marine eogenesis 1: warm and wet environmentsThe anatomy of an early Dinantian ter-racedfloodplain: palaeo-environmentand early diagenesis; Early diagenetic, siderite as an indicator of depositional environment in the Triassic Rewan Group, southern Bowen Basin, eas; Early diagenetic spherulitic siderites from Pennsylvanian palaeosols in the Boss Point Formation, Maritime Canada; Early diagenesis and its relationship to depositional environment and relative sea-level

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Nodular silcretes of the Cypress Hills Formation (upper Eocene to middle Miocene) of southern Saskatchewan, CanadaRock varnish in the Sonoran Desert: microbiologically mediated accumulation of manganiferous sediments; Models of rock varnish formation constrained by high resolution transmission electronic microscopy; Calcretes related to phreatophytic vegetation from the Middle Triassic Otter Sandstone of South West England; Zeolitic diagenesis of late Quaternary fluviolacustrine sediments and associated calcrete formation in the Lake Bogoria Basn,
Groundwater dolocretes from the Upper Triassic of the Paris Basin, France: a case study of an arid, continental diagenetic faMesogenesis (burial diagenesis); Quartz-related mesogenesis; Formation of quartz overgrowths in the Penrith sandstone (Lower Permian) of northwest England as revealed by scanning electro; A scale of dissolution for quartz and its implications for diagenetic processes in sandstones; Thin section and S.E.M. textural criteria for the recognition of cement-dissolution porosity in sandstones
A numerical model for porosity modification at a sandstone-mudstone boundary by quartz pressure dissolution and diffusive masOrigin of quartz cements in some sandstones from the Jurassic of the Inner Moray Firth (UK); Carbonate-cement-dominated mesogenesis; Geochemistry of carbonate cements in the Sag River and Shublik Formations (Triassic/Jurassic), North Slope, Alaska: implicati; Burial dolomitization and porosity development in a mixed carbonate-clastic sequence: an example from the Bowland Basin, nort; Clay and aluminosilicate mineral-related mesogenesis
DIAGENETIC ORIGIN OF GRAYWACKE MATRIX MINERALS

Sommario/riassunto

Diagenesis affects all sediments after their deposition and includes a fundamental suite of physical, chemical and biological processes that control the texture, mineralogy and fluid-flow properties of sedimentary rocks. Understanding the processes and products of diagenesis is thus a critical component in the analysis of the evolution of sedimentary basins, and has practical implications for subsurface porosity destruction, preservation and generation. This in turn is of great relevance to the petroleum and water industries, as well as to the location and nature of some economic mineral depos