A SPECIAL TROPICAL ISLAND BEACH

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In England, is it raining? Is it pouring? Are you wet? Are you cold? Miserable?

Well, how about a change?

Then, how about a visit to a warm tropical beach with palm trees swaying in a gentle soft breeze, pure-white sands, and a gorgeous blue-green sea with gentle waves lapping on the deserted shore.

It is not a dream but a real place!



Joulters Cay, Bahamas (photo: Kendall, 2005)

And what about those pure-white sands?

Well, on tropical islands, the sands are usually carbonate (limestone) sands composed of many different skeletal remains.

But on this particular island, things are different.



Bahamas (maps from: Kendall, 2005)

Here the white sands are *"ooids"*, and the island is one of the three Bahamian Joulters Cays, off the northernmost tip of Andros Island.



Bahamas (map from: Kendall, 2005) The *ooid* deposits are in large mobile shoals located between the Cays, or islands.



Joulters Cay, Bahamas (photo: Kendall, 2005)



Bahamas (map from: Kendall, 2005) The shoals here are a series of bars on a large shallow sand flat of about 400 km2 in size.



Ooid beach deposits Joulters Cay, Bahamas (photo: Kendall, 2005)



Joulters Cay, Bahamas (photo: Kendall, 2005)

The islands are also composed of *cemented ooids* (called *"oolite*"), [sometimes called *egg-stones* in the USA] forming sand ridges, about 3m high and 50m apart.



Ooid sand deposits on the beach (photo: Kendall, 2005)

Great, you say, but what is an "**ooid**"?

An *ooid* is a small (ranging from 0.25 to 1 mm in diameter), round, or oval, concretion, resembling fish-roe, with many successive concentric layers about a central nucleus. The nucleus is usually a foraminifer, algal particle, or a shell fragment.

The *ooid* is formed chemically in warm agitated shallow water by bacteria and algae precipitating aragonite (a form of calcium carbonate).

Here, this author investigated these *ooids* under the microscope, in the following micrographs of thin-sections.



Ooids and a grapestone (composed of ooids) under crossed-polars X120 magnification





Ooids and a grapestone (composed of ooids) under crossed-polars X340 magnification



Ooids and a grapestone under crossed-polars, retardation plate, X340 magnification



Ooids and a grapestone (X340 magnification) under crossed-polars

The **ooid** is a thing of beauty - the tangential aragonite crystals show a pseudo-uniaxial cross under crossed-polars X340 (below).



Ooids showing the pseudo uniaxial-cross



Joulters Cay ooids at X340 magnification.

Ooids were embedded in blue epoxy resin. The half-round, white (top photos) and black (bottom photos) objects at the center base of photo are a small air-bubble in the blue epoxy.

(Top left) polarized light in air: ooid banding and the outer band appears dark: central nucleus more obvious: interior banding distinct with some indications of past signs of initial spalling or chipping.

(Top right) polarized light under oil: ooid banding and the outer band appears even darker: blue plastic is clearer and lighter: central nucleus less distinct: interior banding less distinct with less clear past signs of initial spalling.

(Bottom left) crossed-polarized light in air: ooid banding determined as freshly deposited micritic cement: ooid interior more distinct and center ooid interior banding

(Bottom right) polarized light under oil: ooid banding appears even darker: central nucleus less distinct: pseudo uniaxial-cross clearly seen

It is interesting to note that oolite, rock composed of ooids, is found throughout the fossil record, from the Pre-Cambrian of Antarctica to modern-day Bahamas and Arabian Gulf.

So, sands on a tropical island can be unique.

Next time you visit a warm tropical island beach, it might be worth your while to bring a microscope rather than a bucket and shovel.



Joulters Cay ooids, Bahamas (photos: Kendall, 2005)



Oh, well - Back to reality.

In England, is it still cold and raining outside?