

29. The latter process is made possible by the increase in percentage of magnesium ions in the water, due to evaporation and to the precipitation of the calcium sulfate, which raises the magnesium/calcium ratio in the water.

30. C. G. St. C. Kendall, and Sir Patrick A. D'E. Skipwith, "Holocene Shallow-Water Carbonate and Evaporite Sediments of Khor al Bazam, Abu Dhabi, Southwest Persian Gulf," American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. 53 (1969), p. 854, 858-861.

31. Bebout and Maiklem, "Ancient Anhydrite Facies," p. 302, 304, 322-324.

32. J. G. C. M. Fuller and J. W. Porter, "Evaporite Formations with Petroleum Reservoirs in Devonian and Mississippian of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and North Dakota," American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. 53 (1969), p. 910-913.

33. Bebout and Maiklem, "Ancient Anhydrite Facies," p. 289-291, 322-324.

34. Ibid., p. 305, 326-327.

35. The modern sabkha areas which are usually described are only one cycle in thickness; however, Butler has described one on the Trucial Coast which is 8 miles wide, and is two cycles in thickness. (G. P. Butler, "Modern Evaporite Deposition and Geochemistry of Coexisting Brines, The Sabkha, Trucial Coast, Arabian Gulf," Journal of Sedimentary Petrology, v. 39 (1969), p. 71-72.)

36. It is of course very likely that there was a sudden change in sea level at the time of the Biblical Flood. This, however, was too recent an event to have been one of the sea level changes which took part in producing these coverings which are found deeply buried beneath 4,000 feet of well organized strata.