Abstracts of oral and poster presentations are invited. Please indicate your preference when submitting (oral physical, poster physical, oral online, poster online). All submissions will be peer-reviewed and published in an Abstract Volume. Please submit abstracts by e-mail (attached file in .doc, .docx or .rtf format) to: golovkinsky2024@kpfu.ru

**Deadline for abstract submission is September 01, 2024**

**FORMAT:** abstracts are limited to **one A4-sized page**; *margins* (top, bottom, left, right): 25 mm; *title*: upper and lower case, center justified; Arial, 14 pt bold; *authors' names*: upper and lower case, center justified, first name first, surname last, Arial, 12 pt.; *affiliation*: upper and lower case, center justified, Arial, 10 pt.; numbered superscripts should be used to indicate the affiliation of each author; *main text*: single-spaced text, Arial 12 pt. Line spacing 1.2 pt. Paragraph indentation 1 cm.

No references, images, or tables should be included in the abstract.

**Please avoid diagrams, illustrations, tables, references or graphics in the abstract.**

## A Palaeoproterozoic dolomite showing Phanerozoic-type dolomitization

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From Neoarchean to Neoproterozoic carbonate platforms were a distinctive feature and in many cases the dolomite content of these ancient platforms is high in comparison with those of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic. The Precambrian sedimentary record to about 3.5 Ga includes dolomites and limestones that likely precipitated as primary aragonite and calcite. Palaeoproterozoic carbonate sedimentation was marked by less spectacular occurrences of massively-precipitated aragonite and calcite. Precambrian dolomites may have also formed by precipitation directly from seawater or by dolomitization during very early diagenesis from fluids comparable with seawater. Precambrian dolomites are generally characterised by very well-preserved fabrics of the original carbonate grains and early cements, leading to arguments over primary versus replacement dolomite.

In India, the Palaeoproterozoic Vempalle Formation located in the Cuddapah Basin is characterised by the presence of a ~1.9 km-thick stromatolitic dolomite. A thorough geochemical examination of samples from a 1000 m long exposure in a freshly-cut canal section showed that 10–15 % of precursor limestone is still preserved in the Vempalle Formation in the form of remnant patches of calcimicrite and ooids with calcite spar cement. The ooids,