**Ore Bodies and Mineral Deposits Continued**

**Sedimentary Deposits**

When shallow seas evaporate, they leave behind layers of minerals, typically gypsum or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Where coral reefs once existed, you can often find deposits of calcite or limestone. This is because all of these things contain  
  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as their main ingredient.

A special type of sedimentary deposit, often found in streams, is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_...



**Placer Deposits**

The most common mineral to be deposited by placers is gold.

Gold is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so it’s easily weathered and eroded by streams.

Gold is very dense (has a high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_), so it gets   
  
deposited where the water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



**Metamorphic Deposits**

In geology, the term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the   
  
application of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
  
Together, these act to recrystalize “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” material   
  
into “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” material.

Examples:

Coal + low heat/pressure = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Graphite + high heat/pressure = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_