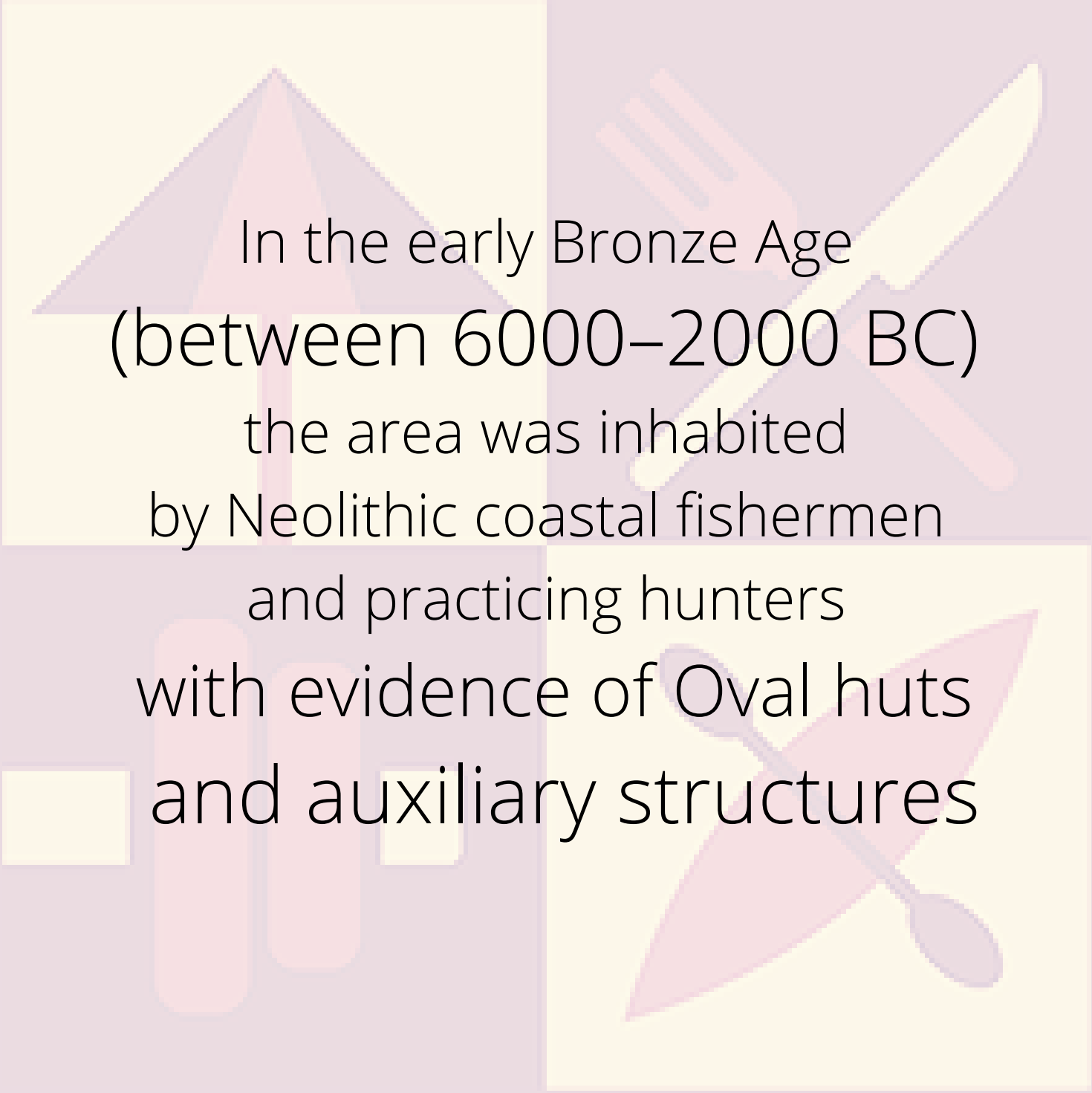


History and culture

Ras al hamra is a tertiary calcareous promontory, (which means, high land that is full of carbonated lime stone.)

The area comprises numerous rocky projections and small creeks, that inserts itself between flat beaches of batinah , to the west and the rocky coast line, to the east, which extends to raas al had.



In the early Bronze Age
(between 6000–2000 BC)
the area was inhabited
by Neolithic coastal fishermen
and practicing hunters
with evidence of Oval huts
and auxiliary structures

Geography

The Ras Al hamra limestone is of Paleocene-Eocene age (which means Related to the period between 56 mil to 34 mil years ago) covering a part of the Arabian Plate Mega sequence. The rocks formed by sedimentation in a tectonically produced extensional basin.

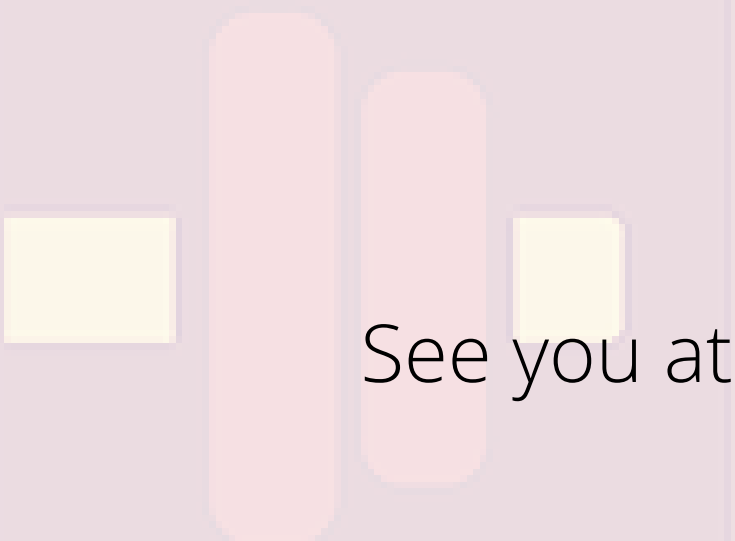
The main lithofacies types (texture, mineralogy, grain size, and the depositional environment that produced it) are identified as foraminifera and dasycladacean wackestone (Basically Plankton and algae in mud/rock) deposited in an inner platform low energy environment and larger benthic foraminifera grainstone and packstone and coral boundstone from a medium to higher energy environment.

Ras Al Hamra carbonates have undergone physical compaction, chemical compaction (pressure solution), dissolution and cementation.

(Im sorry, I got tired explaining. These words are hard)



These rocks have lived through time and have the memories of every individual that graced this area.



See you at RAHRC 2.0