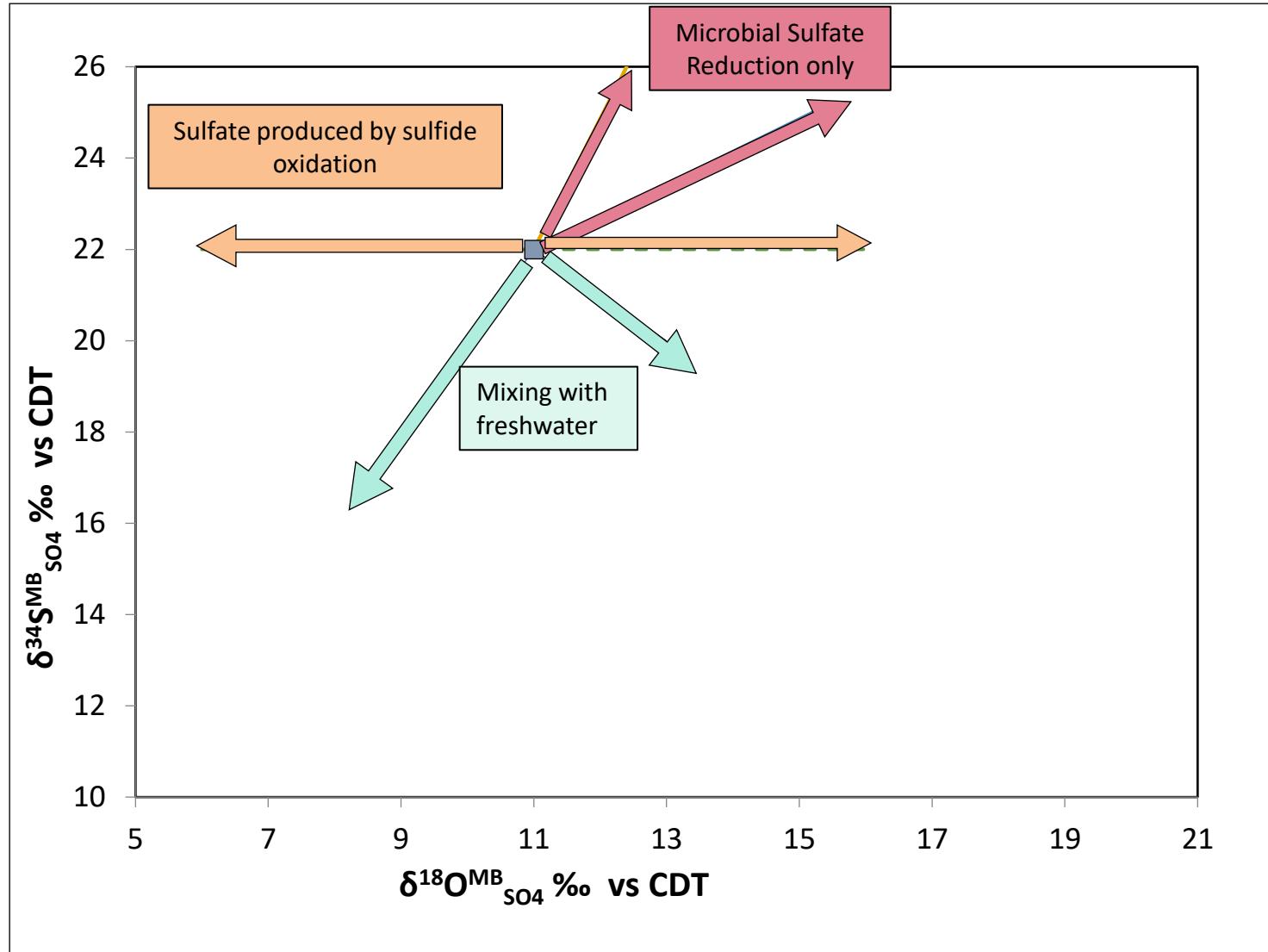
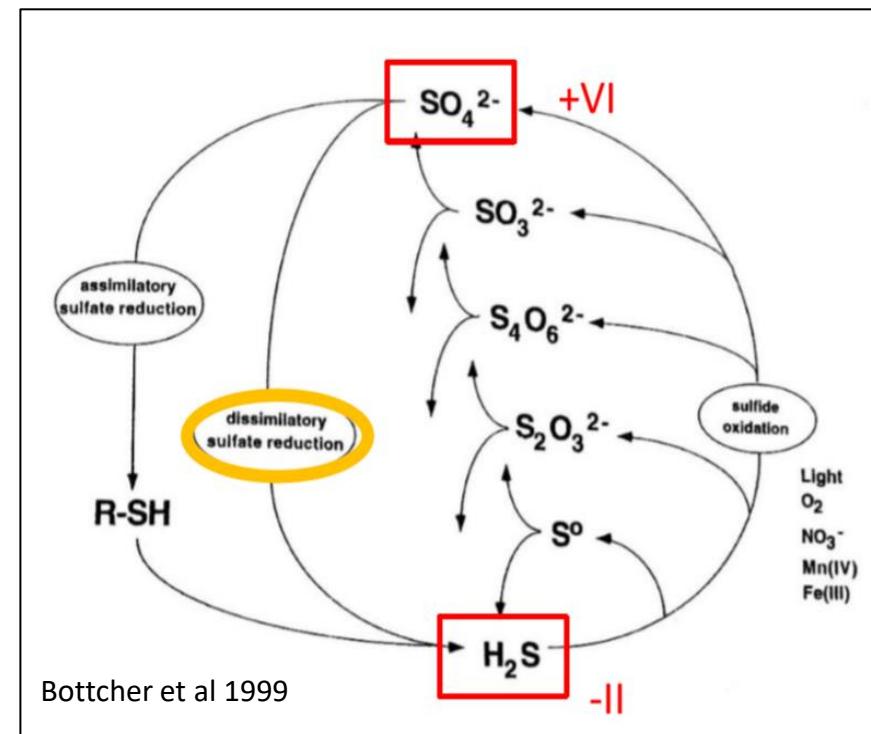
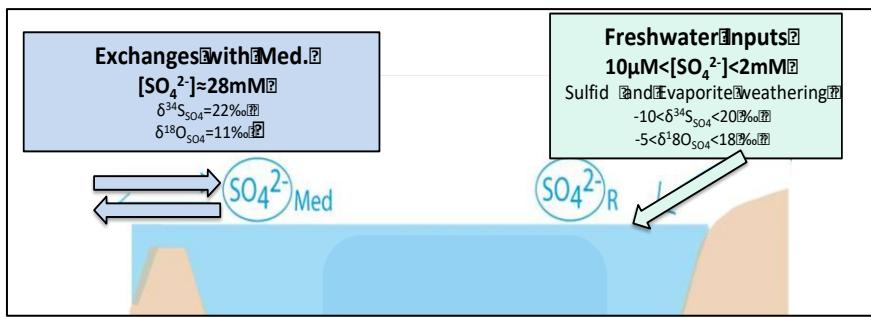




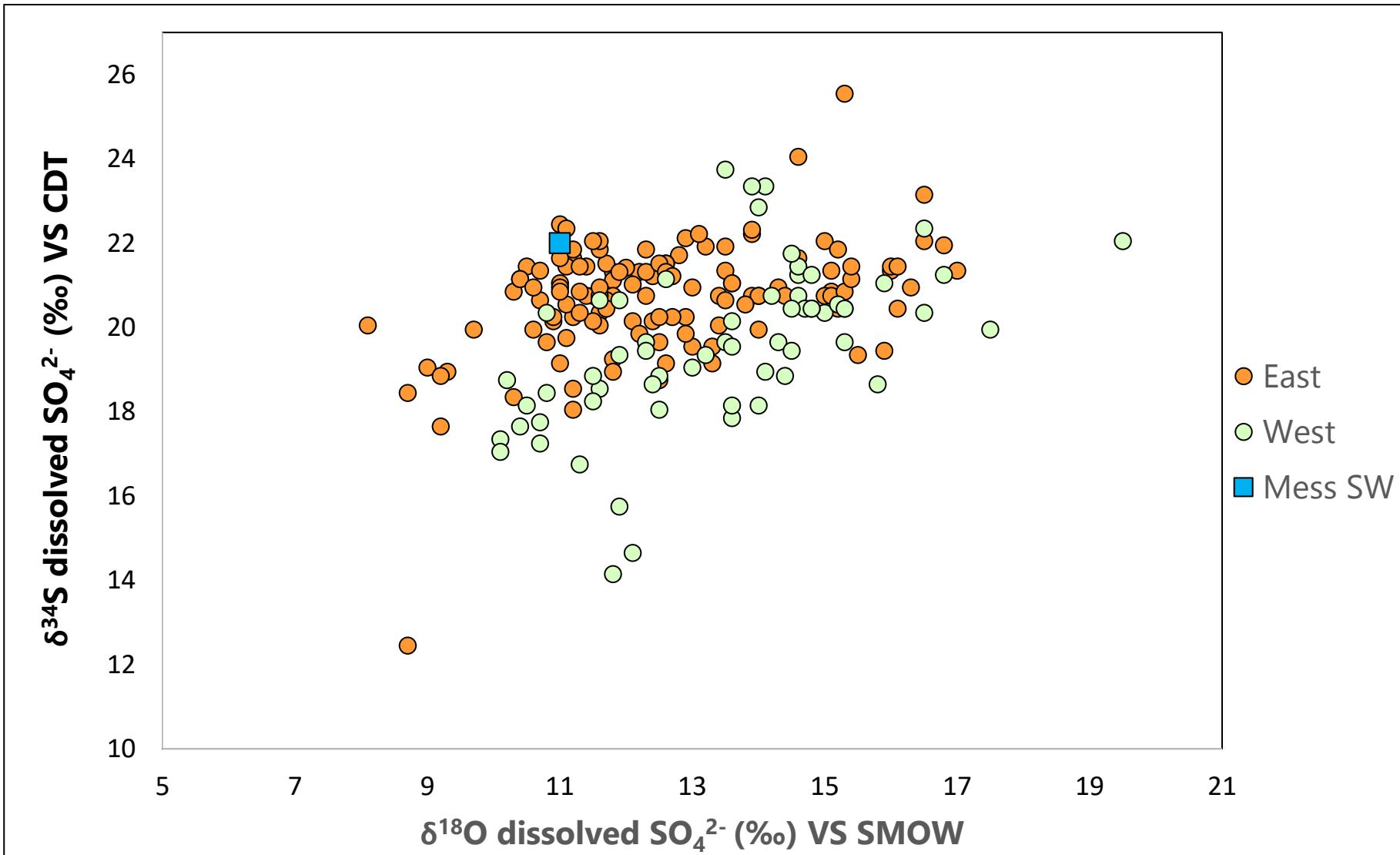
The biogeochemical sulfur cycle during the formation of the Mediterranean Salt Giant

Laetitia Guibourdenche, Pierre Cartigny, Francesco Dela Pierre,
Marcello Nataleccchio, Antonio Caruso, and Giovanni Aloisi

Oxygen and sulfur isotopes of sulfate (SO_4^{2-}) are sensitive to mixing and microbial processes



UPPER GYPSUM RECORD :
data available from Onshore and Offshore record

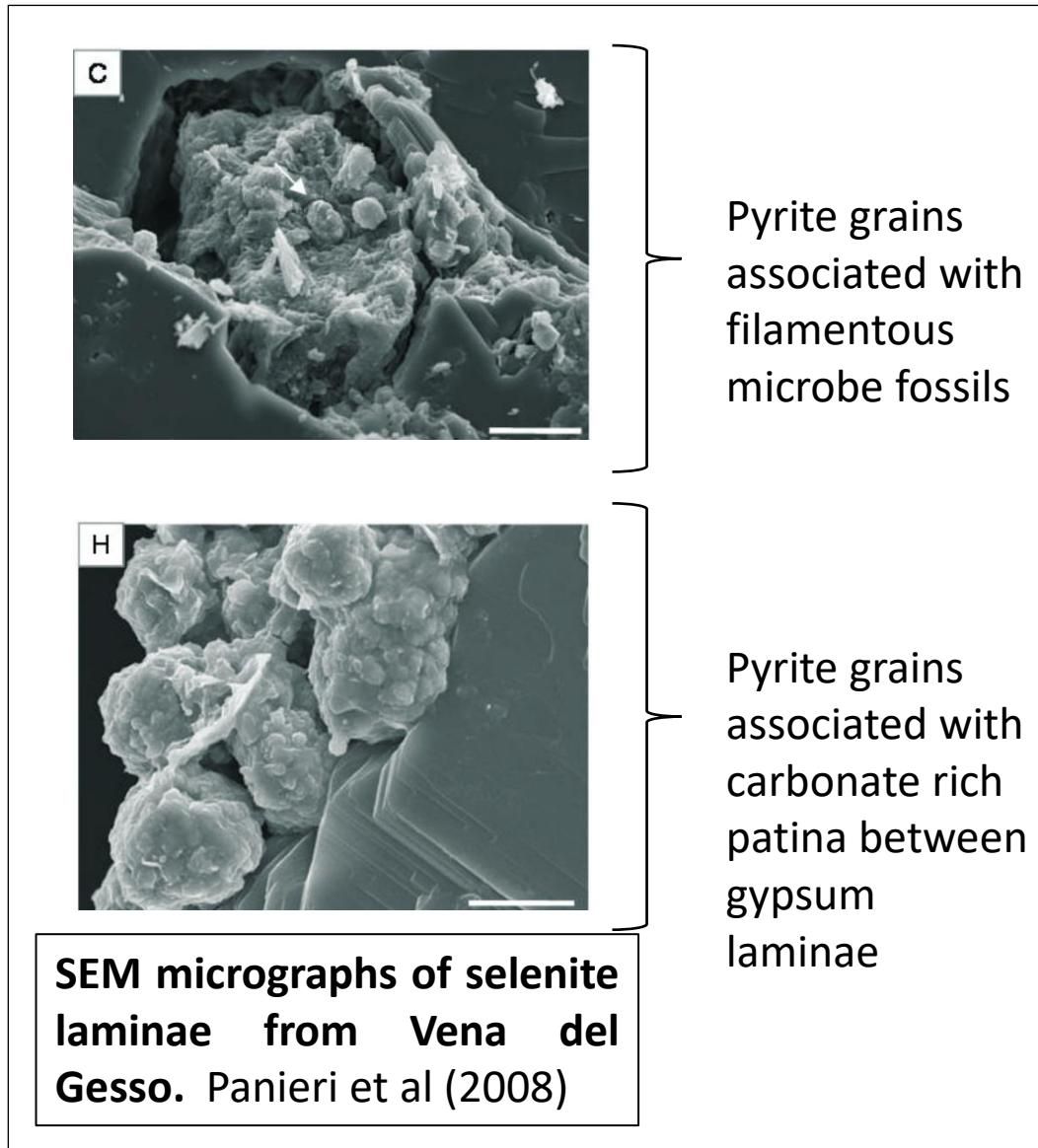


Important informations are also hidden in sulfide-bearing minerals...

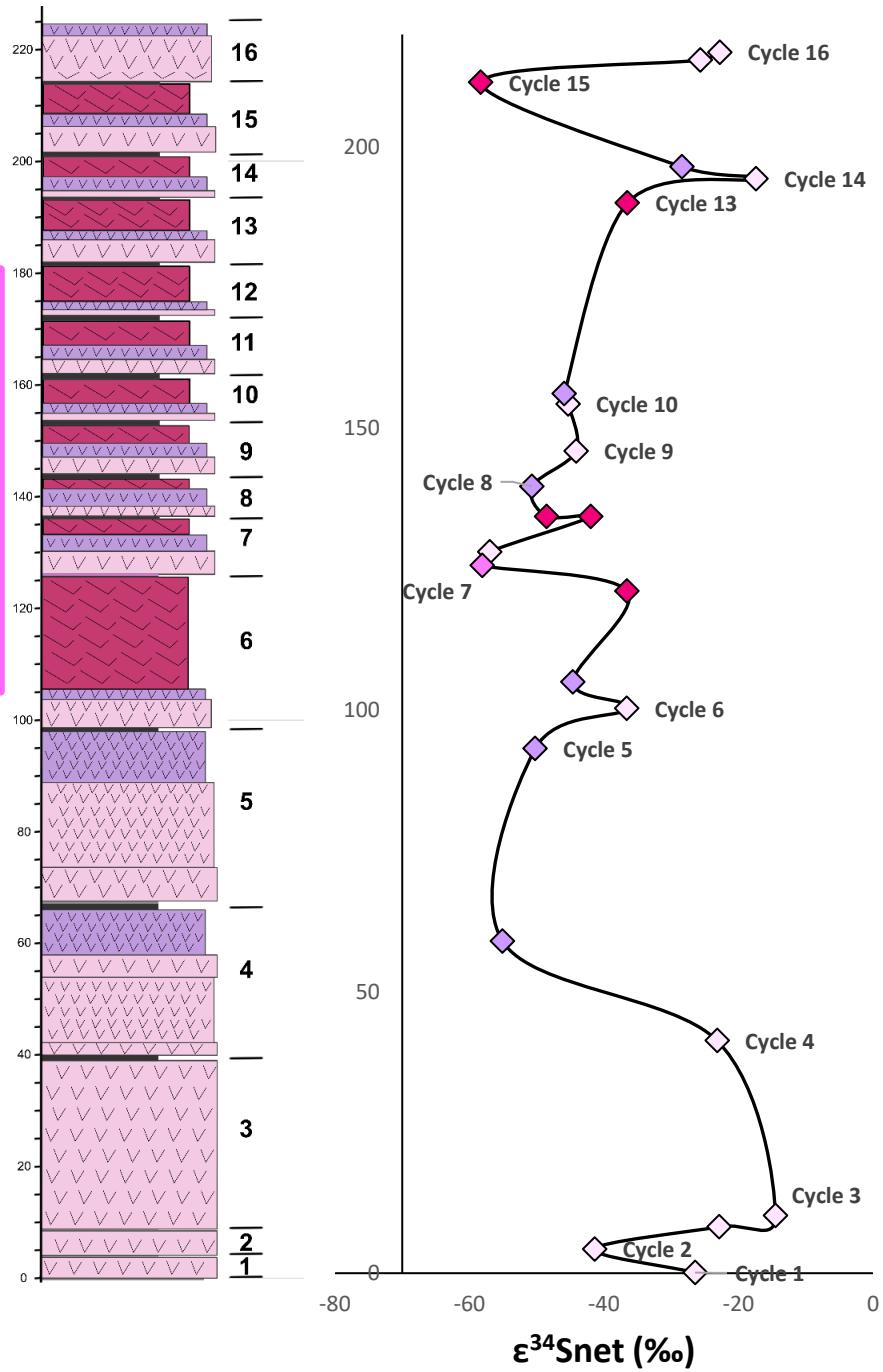
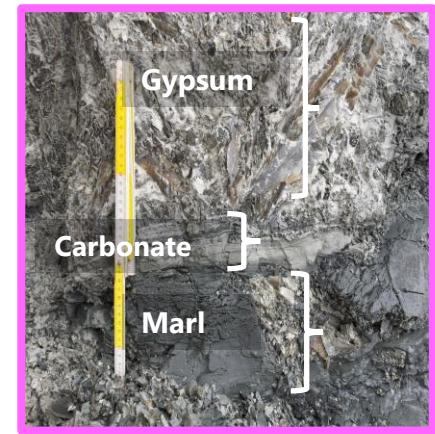
Microbial Sulfate Reduction :

$$\text{SO}_4^{2-} + 2\text{CH}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{S} + 2\text{HCO}_3^-$$

Pyrite Formation :

$$\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{FeS} \rightarrow \text{FeS}_2 + \text{H}_2$$


Pyrite (FeS_2) analyses



Combining both Sulfide and Sulfate bearing minerals :

Insights from the Vena del Gesso Section

$$\varepsilon^{34}\text{S}_{\text{net}} \approx \delta^{34}\text{S}_{\text{pyrite}} - \delta^{34}\text{S}_{\text{gypsum}}$$



Modified from Lofi et al 2018