

## **General Theme 1**

### **1.8**

Carbonate mounds in their widest sense are important and ubiquitous components of the sedimentary rock record throughout the Phanerozoic. Most have been formed by a variety of framework-building organisms such as corals, crinoids and bryozoans whose fossil remains commonly represent important components in these mounds. The processes of their formation and the environmental setting favoring it are still a matter of debate, basically because for long time it was assumed that hardly any true modern analogues to the widespread fossil carbonate mounds exist. However, the last two decades witnessed the discovery of thousands of modern carbonate mounds all along the margins of the Atlantic Ocean (and beyond), which mainly rely on cold-water corals as framework-builders. In size, shape and sedimentary structure these modern mounds bear many similarities to fossil carbonate mounds and, thus, might contribute as a true modern analogue to our overall understanding of carbonate mound formation. Here, we invite contributions dealing with fossil as well as modern carbonate mounds to trigger the dialogue between the communities focusing so far solely on the fossil or the modern carbonate mounds.