

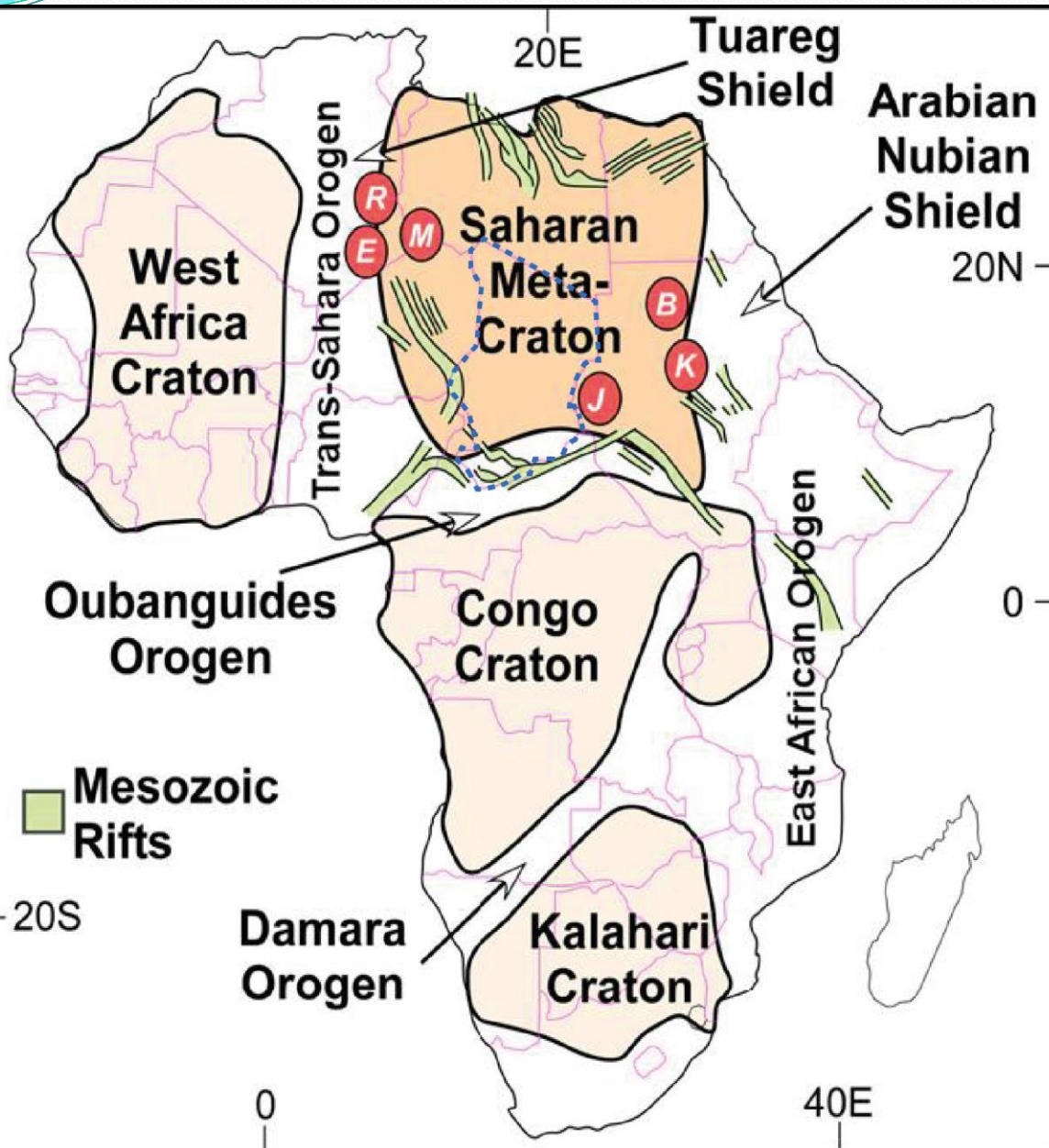


## Workshop GeolAfrica 2021

# GEOLOGIE DU SUD OUADDAÏ (TCHAD)

**PAR:**  
**DJEROSSEM NENADJI Félix**

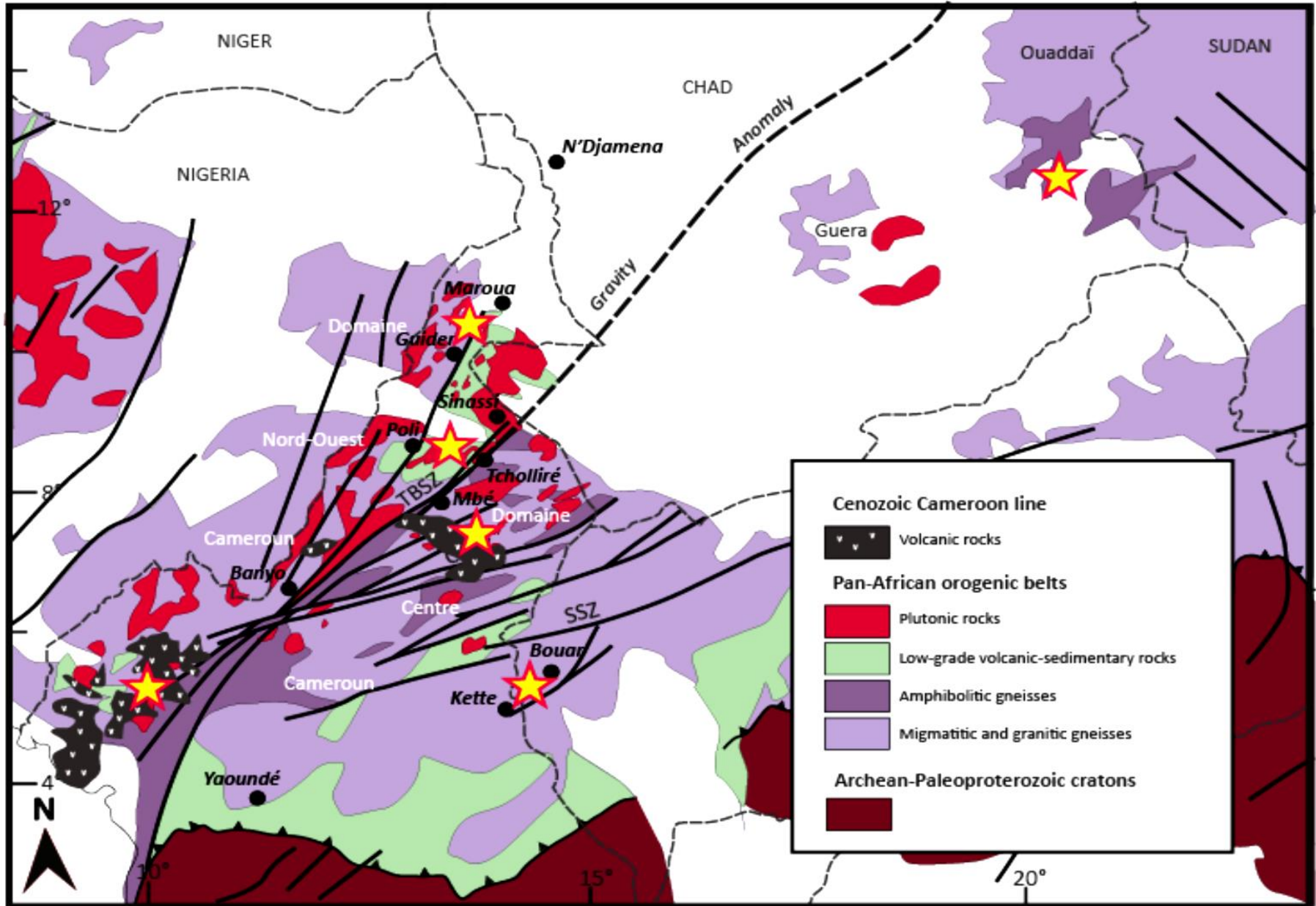
# Situation géologique du Ouaddaï



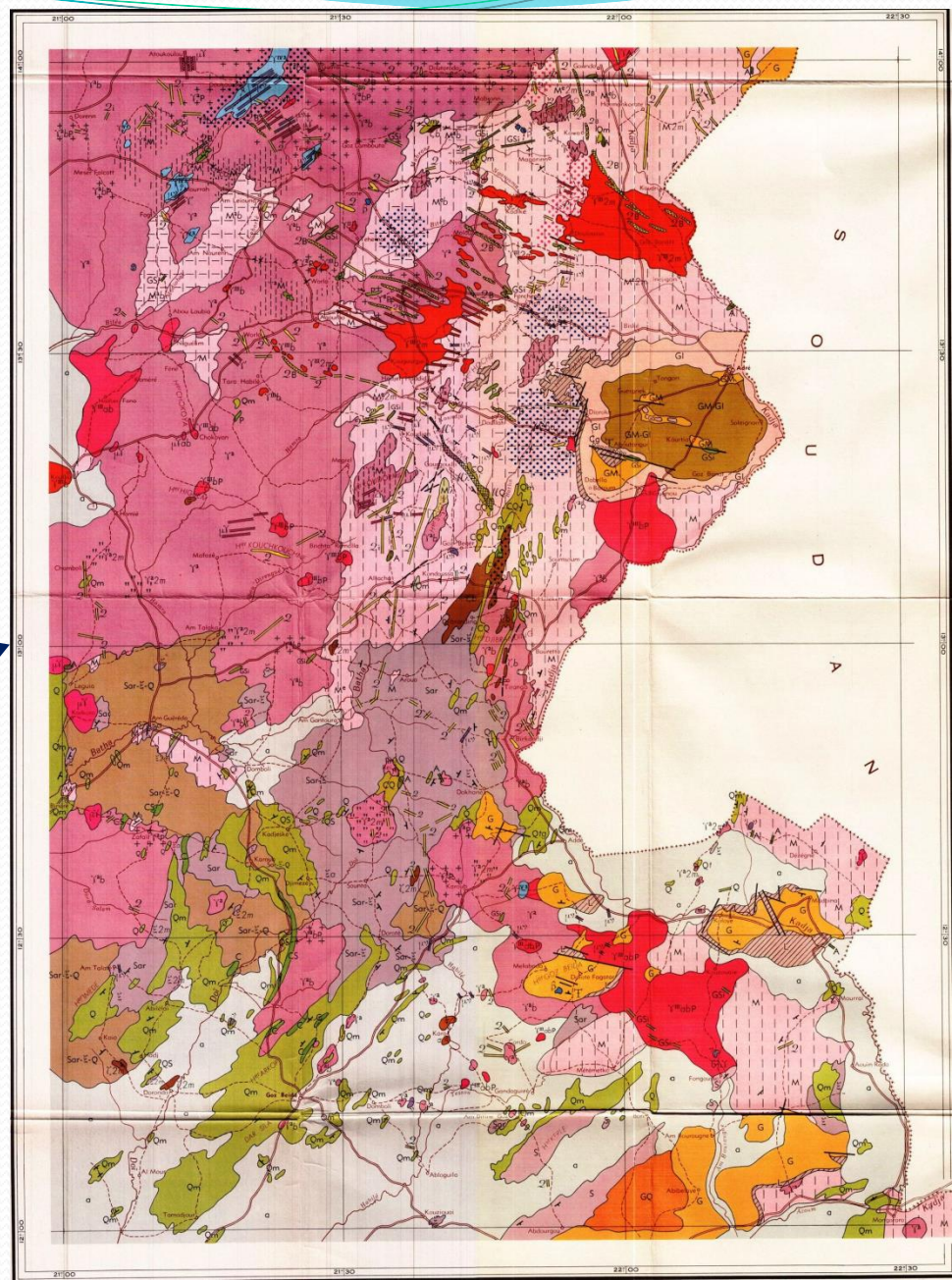
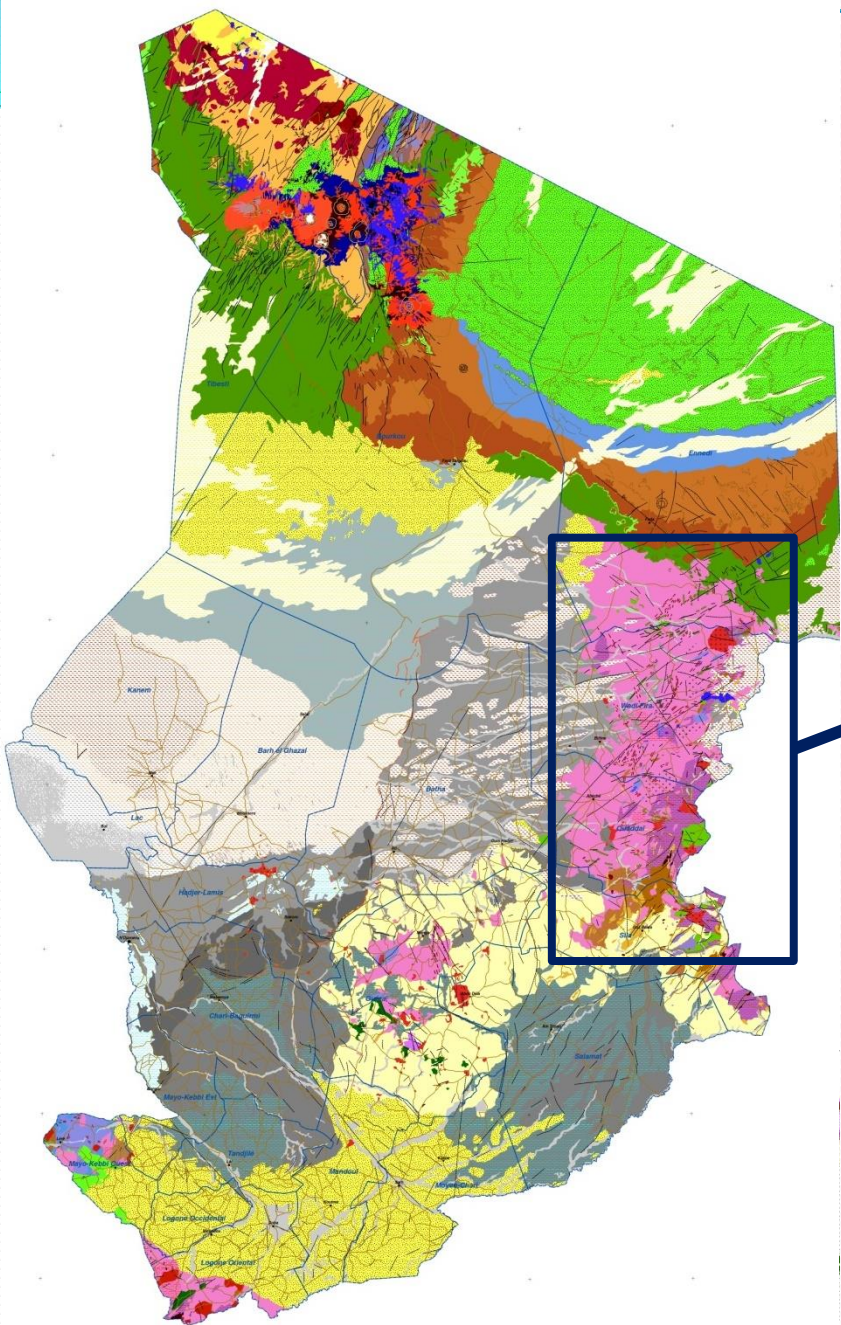
Ceintures orogénique, métacraton et craton Précambriens africains (Abdelsalam et al., 2011, modifiée d'après Meert and Lieberman, 2007).

B = Bayuda; J = Jebel Mara; R = Raghane Shear Zone; K = Keraf-Kabus-Sekerr Suture; U = Uweinat; M = Murzuq Craton; E = Eastern Hoggar.

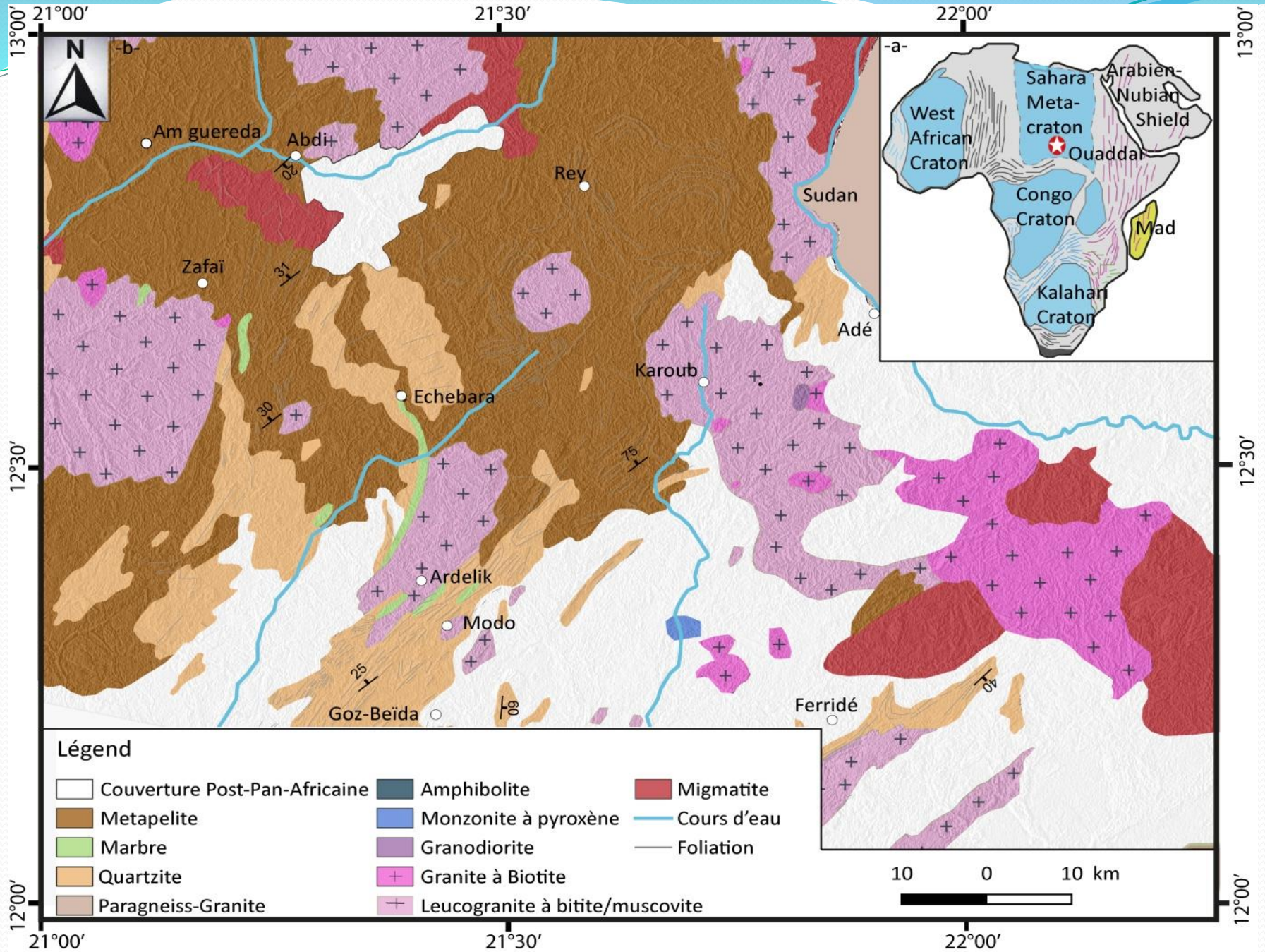
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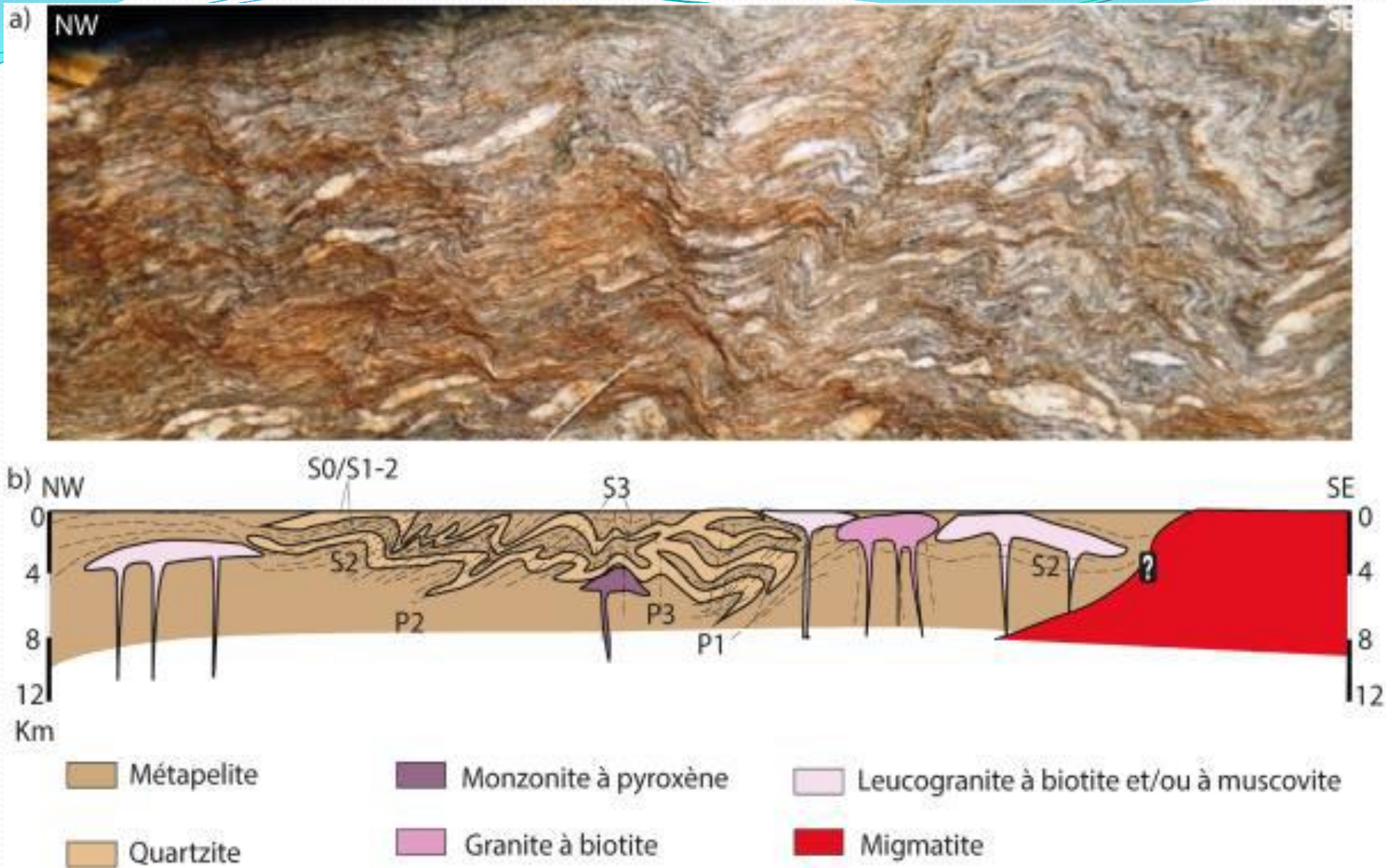
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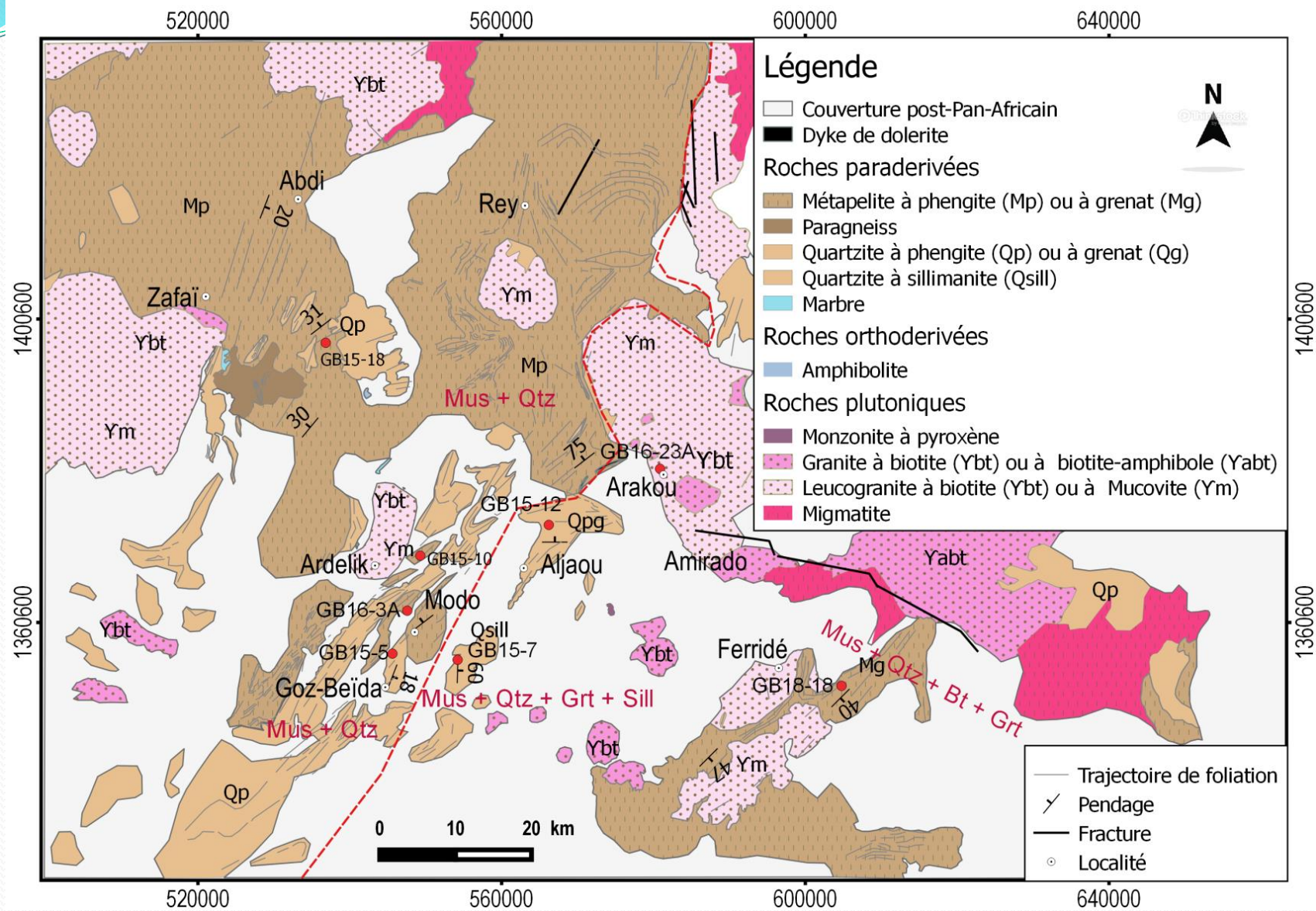
# Situation géologique du Ouaddaï



# Situation structurales du sud Ouaddaï

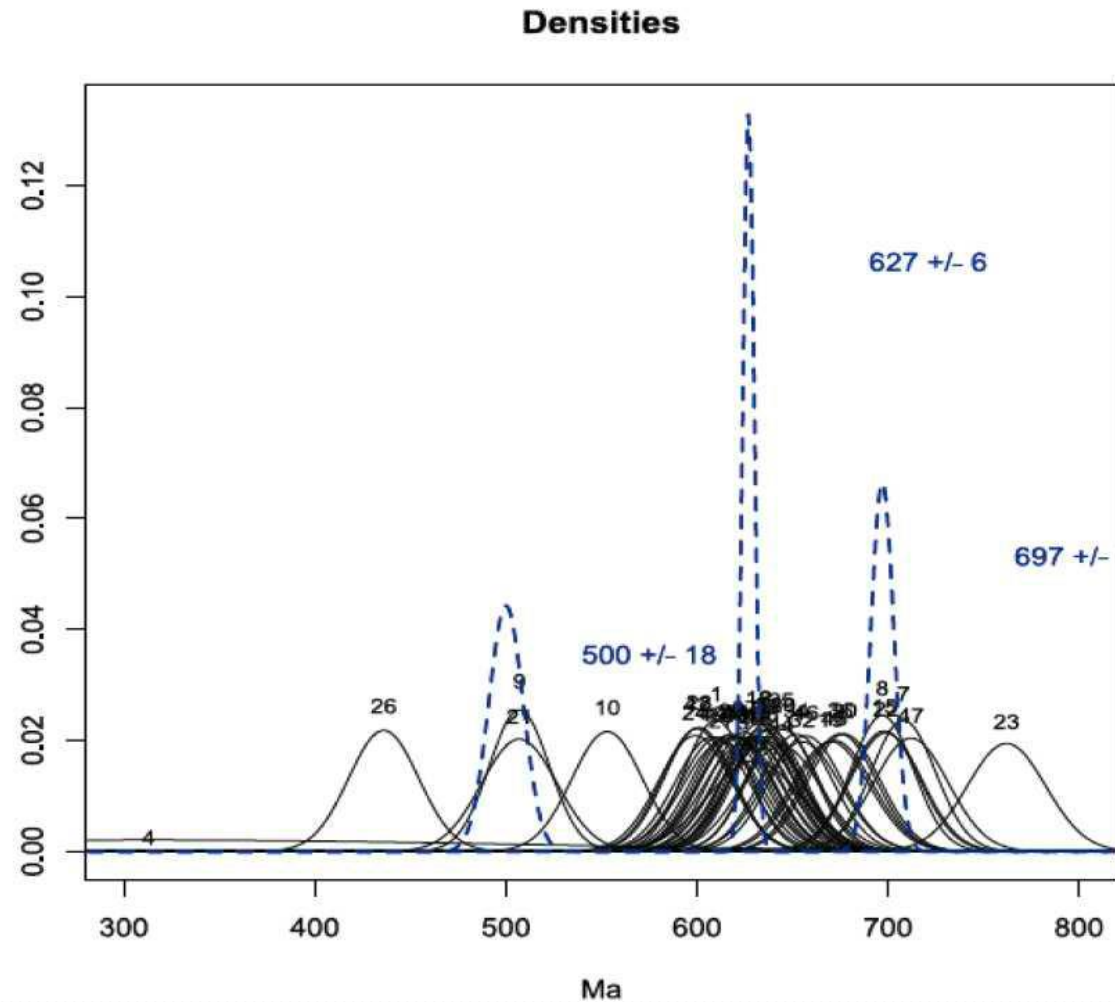
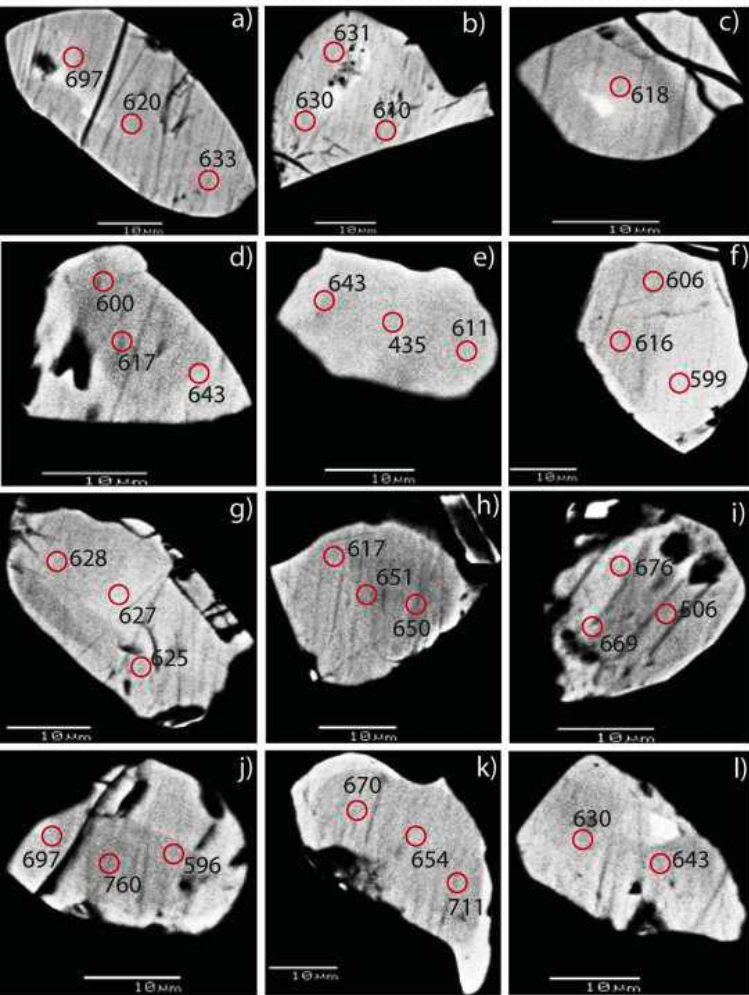


# Enregistrement métamorphique du sud Ouaddaï



Métamorphisme (627 – 602 Ma)

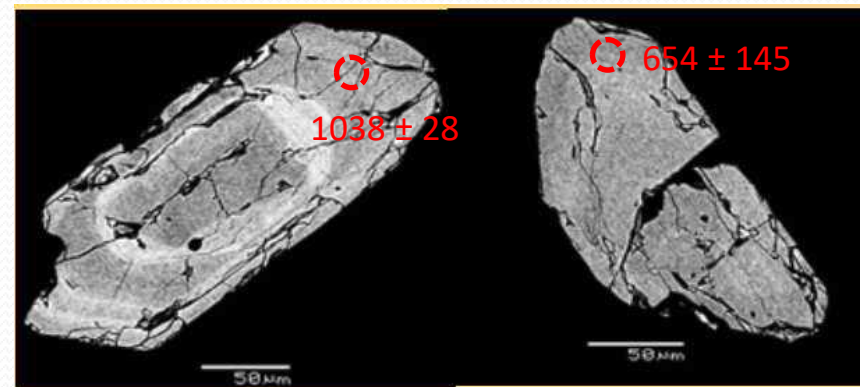
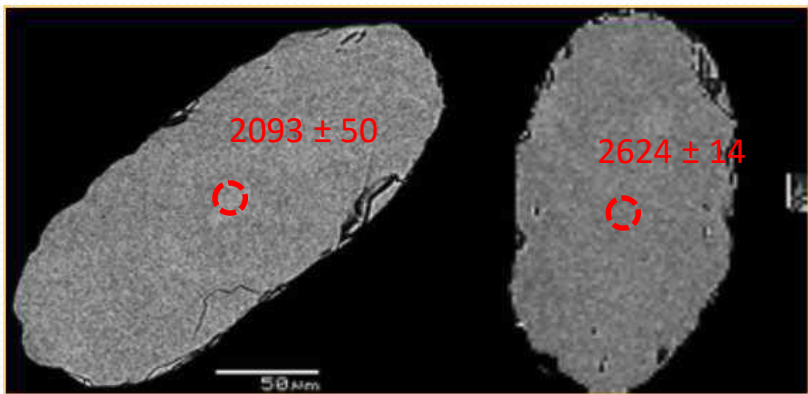
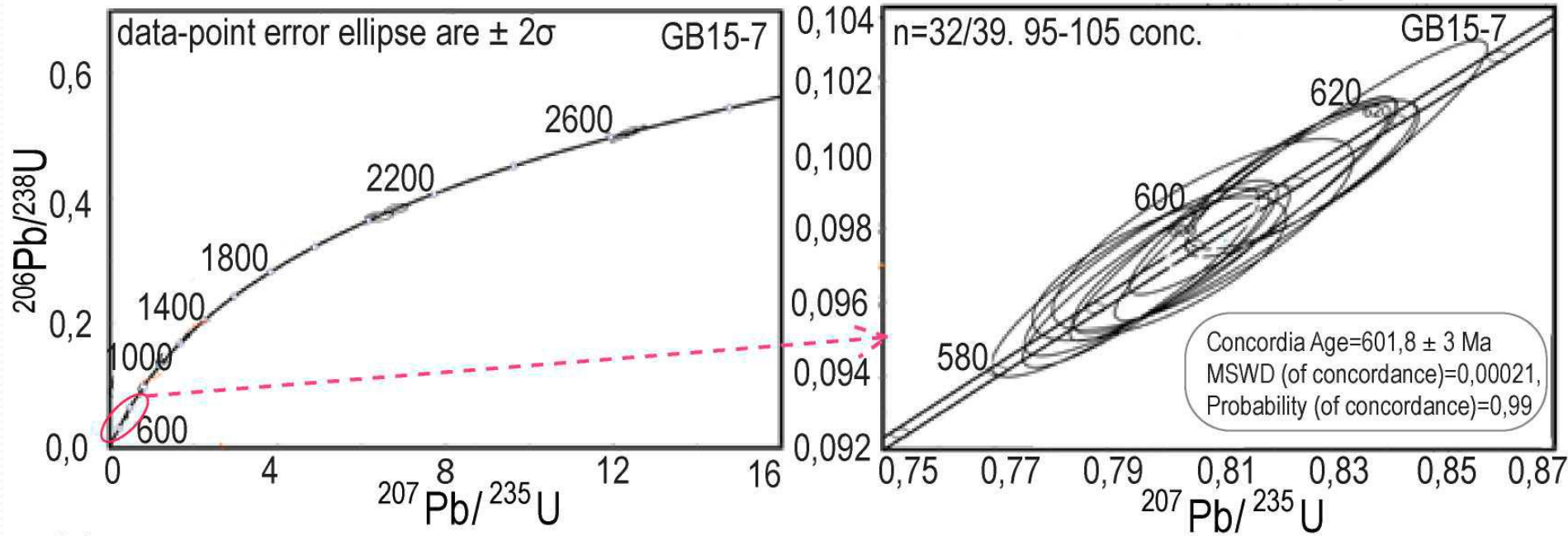
# Enregistrement métamorphique du sud Ouaddaï

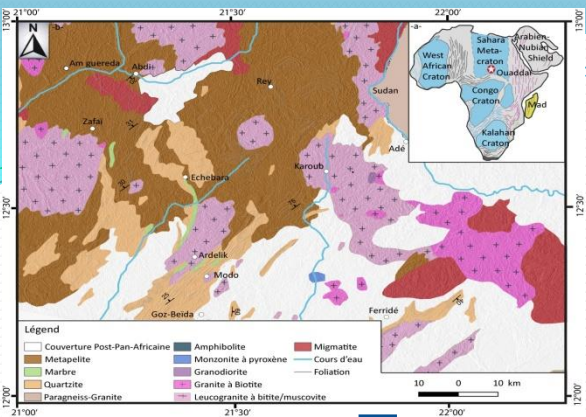


Métamorphisme (627 – 602 Ma)



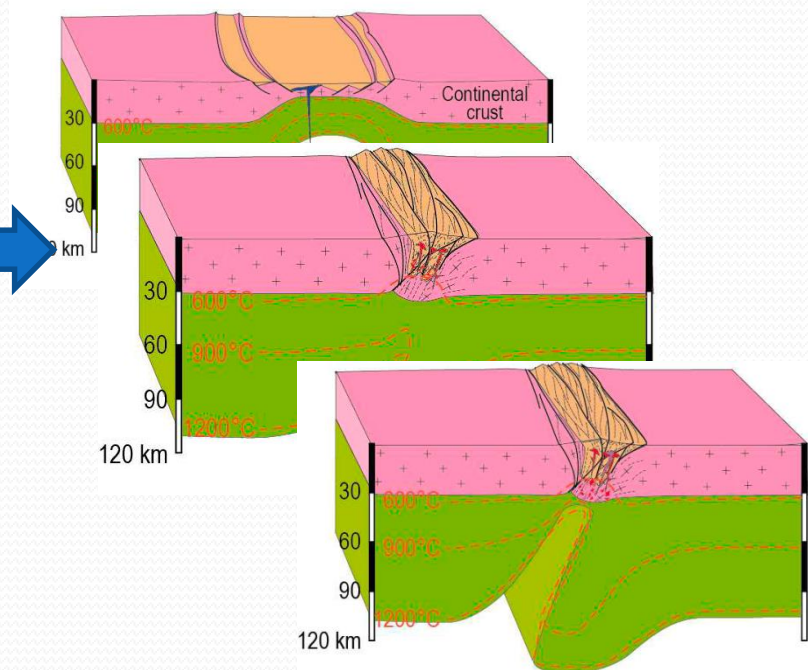
# Ages du métamorphisme au sud Ouaddaï





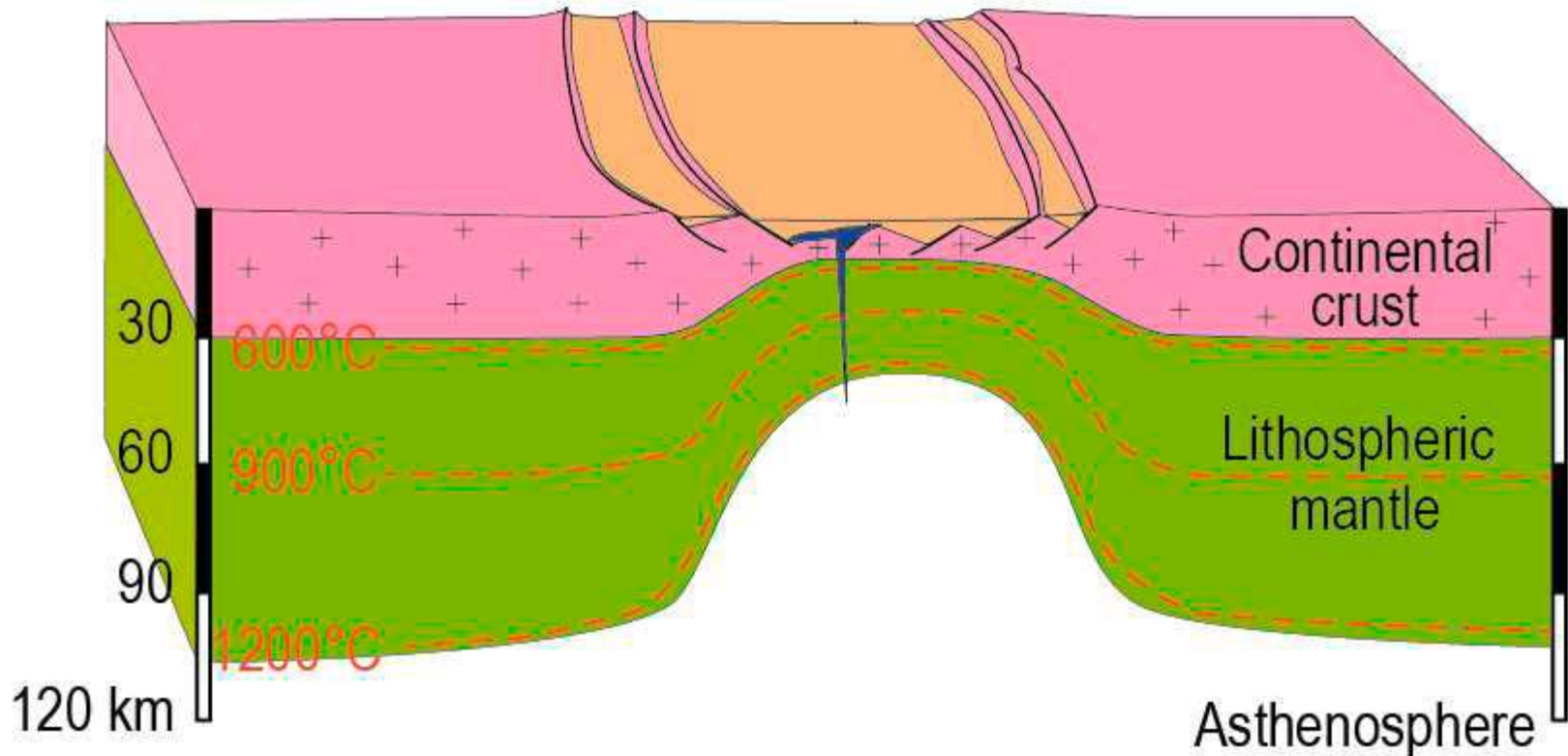
**GEOCHIMIE (éléments majeurs et en traces)**  
**ISOTOPIE (Sm-Nd)**  
**GEOCHRONOLOGIE (U-Pb, Lu-Hf)**

## GEODYMIQUE DU SUD OUADDAÏ



# Histoire géodynamique du sud Ouaddaï

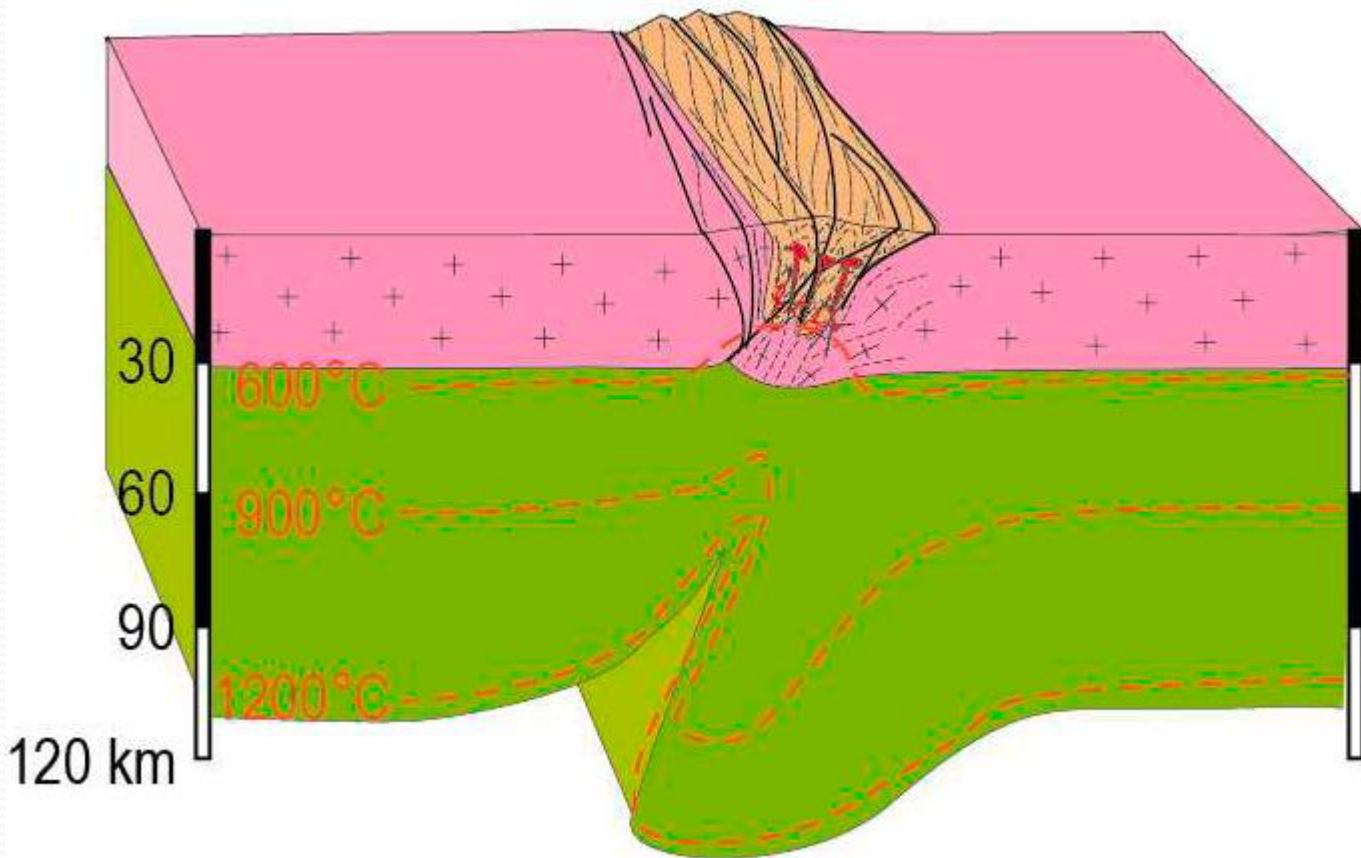
1 Ga et – 635 Ma



- Dépôt détritique
- Magmatisme mafique

# Histoire géodynamique du sud Ouaddaï

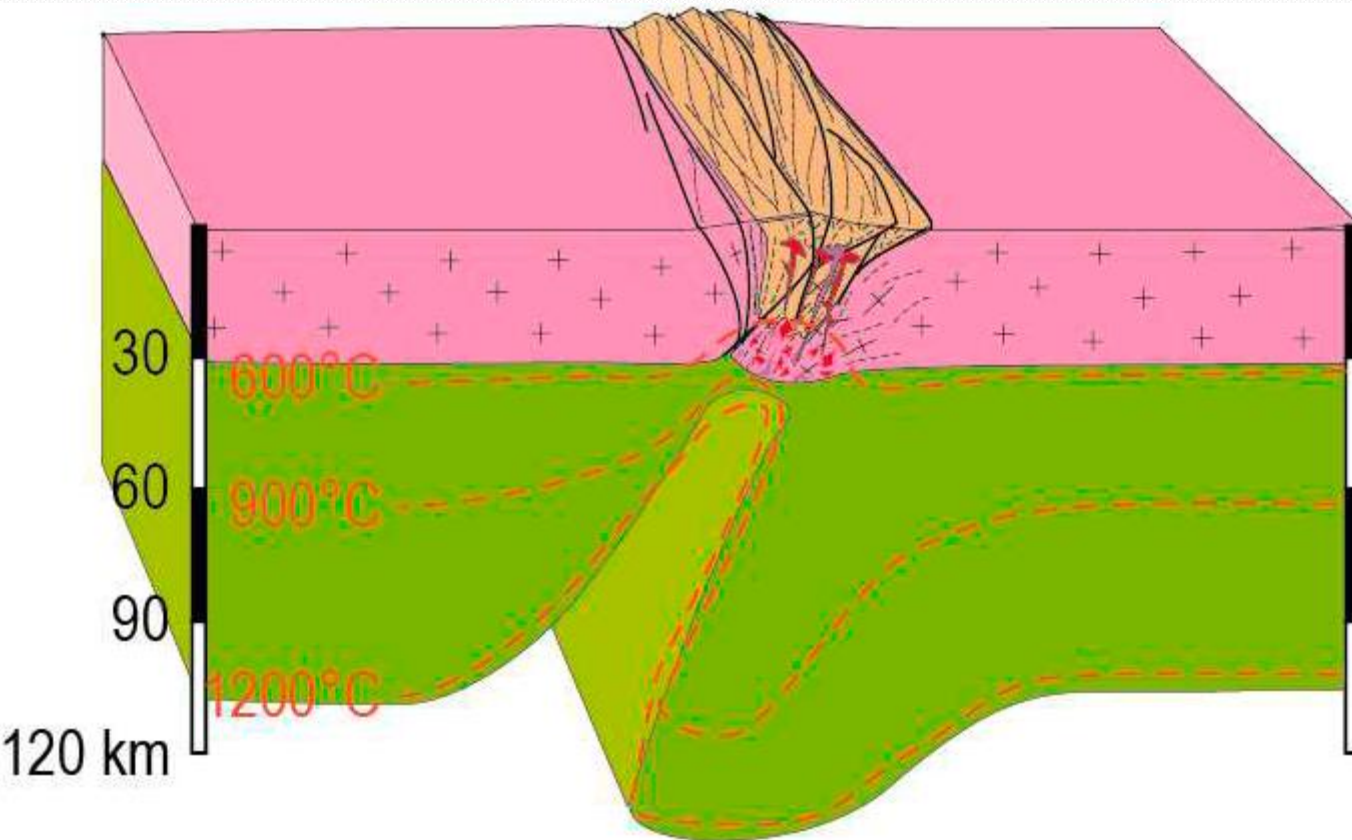
635-600 Ma



- Métamorphisme MP/MT, déformation
- Magmatisme peralumineux.

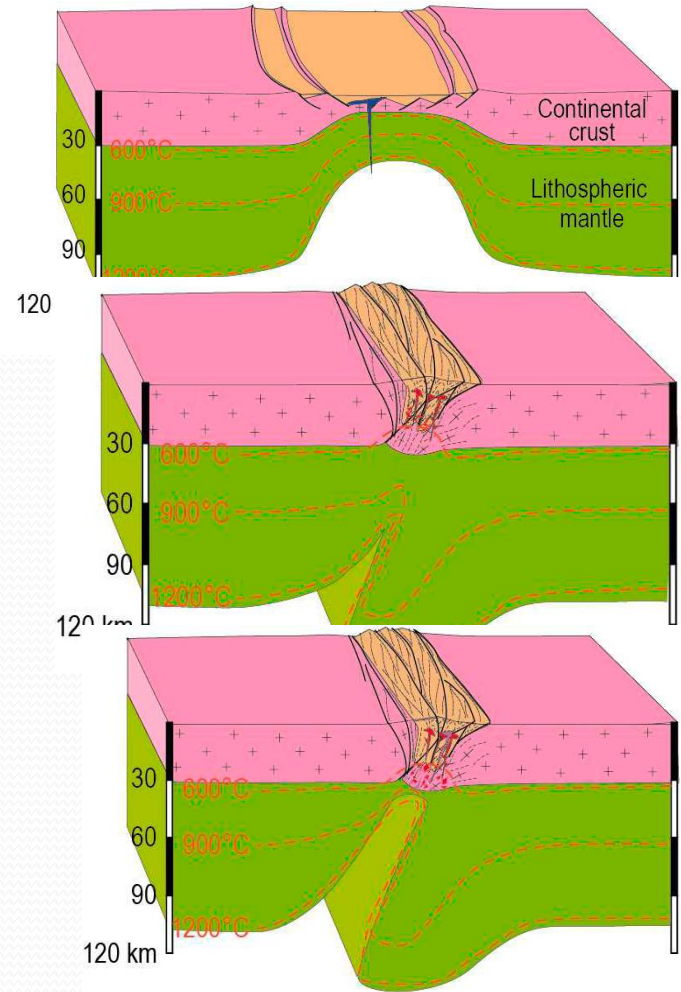
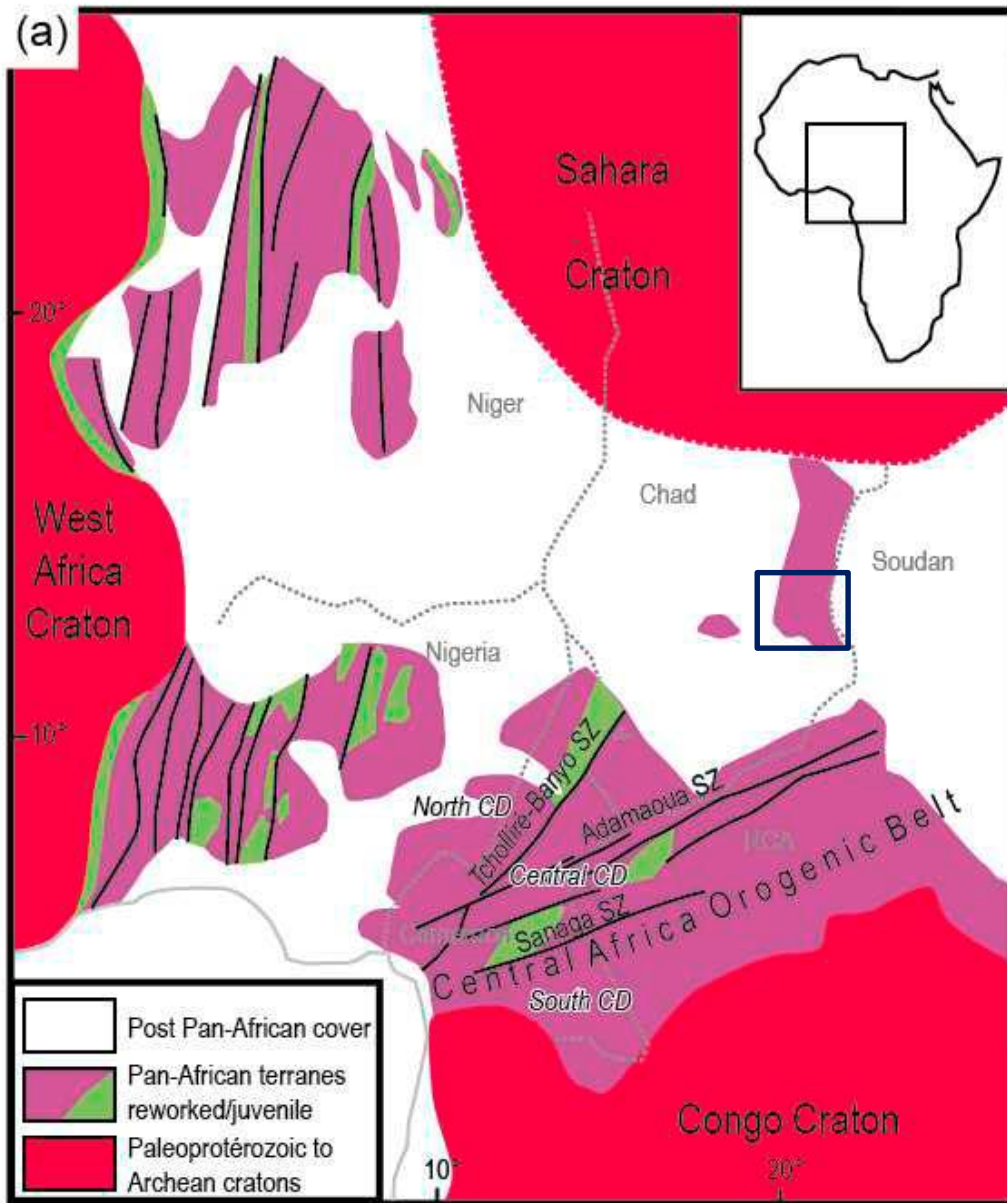
# Histoire géodynamique du sud Ouaddaï

538 Ma



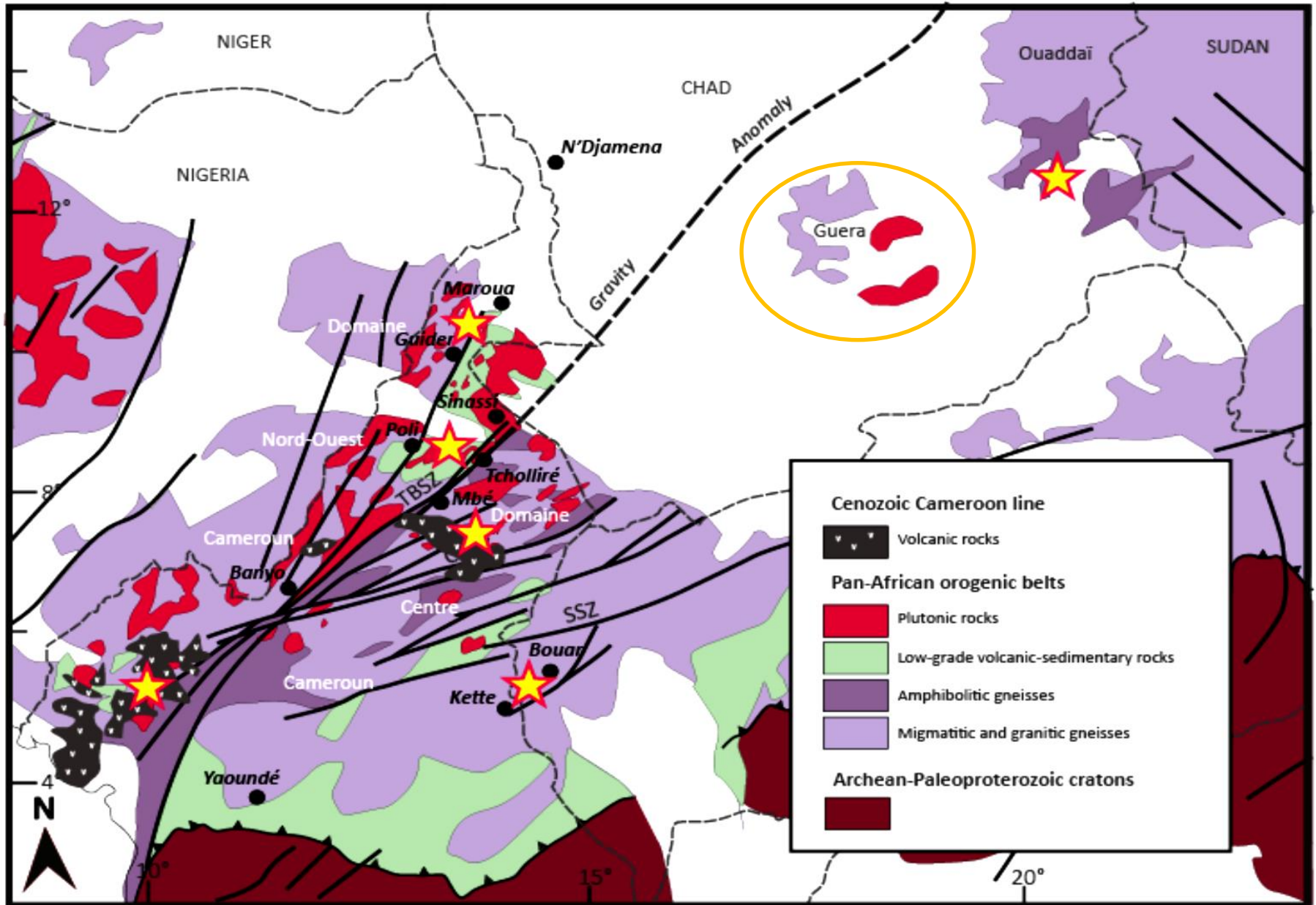
-Magmatisme HKCA

# Conclusion





Merci pour votre aimable  
attention





# Dykes de gabbro



# Enclaves mafiques



# Dykes de dolerite

