

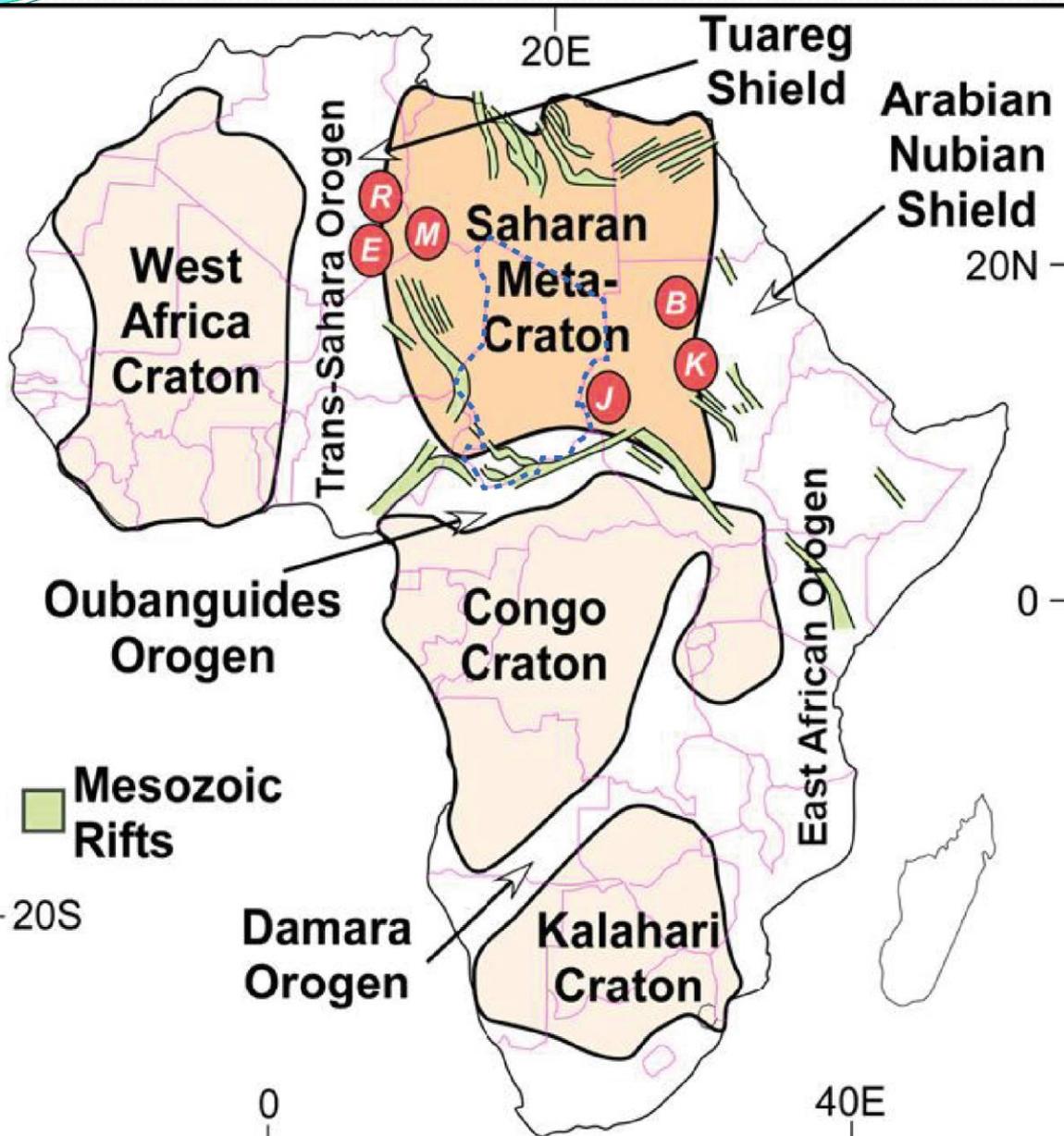


Workshop GeolAfrica 2021

GEOLOGIE DU SUD OUADDAÏ (TCHAD)

PAR:
DJEROSSEM NENADJI Félix

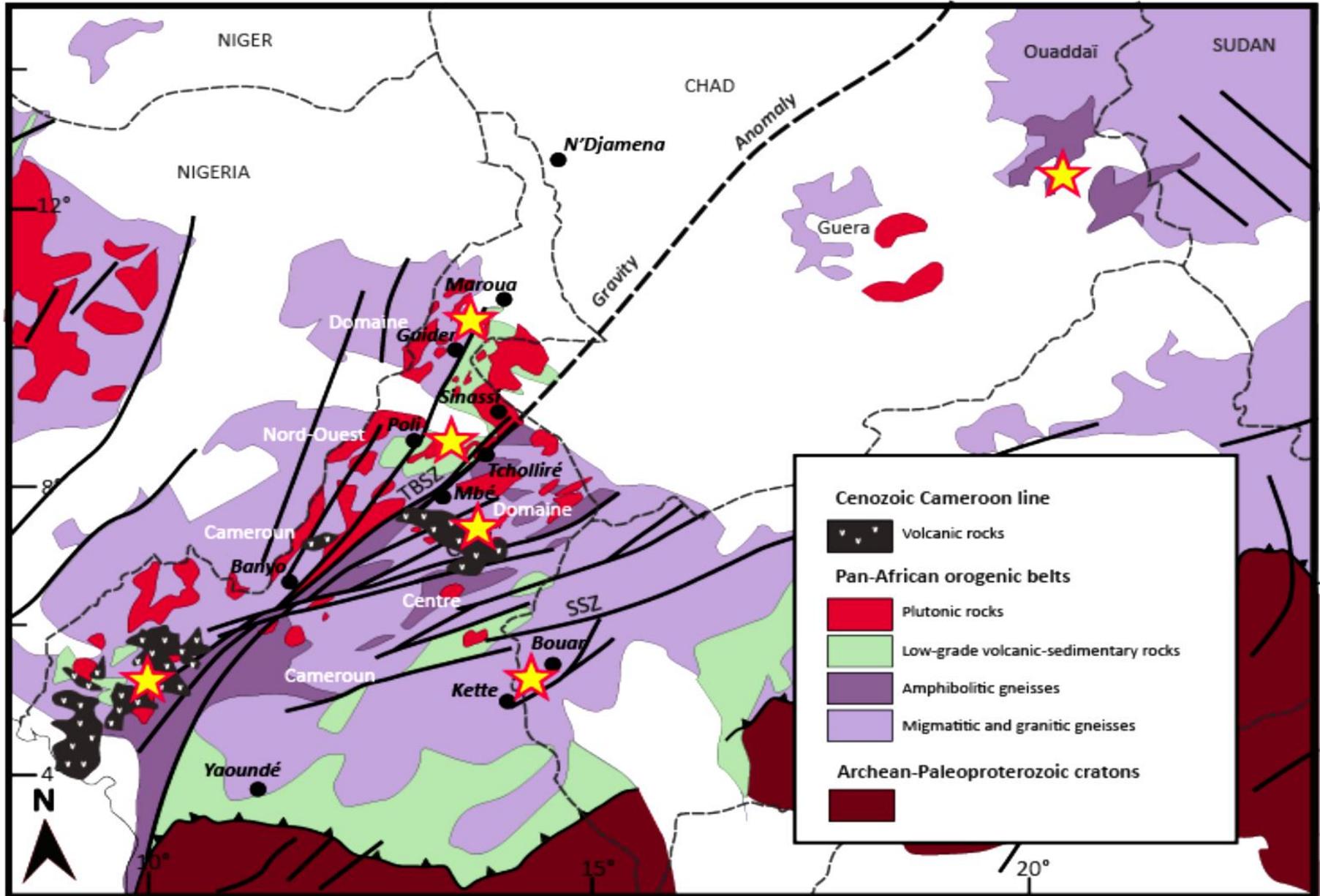
Situation géologique du Ouaddaï



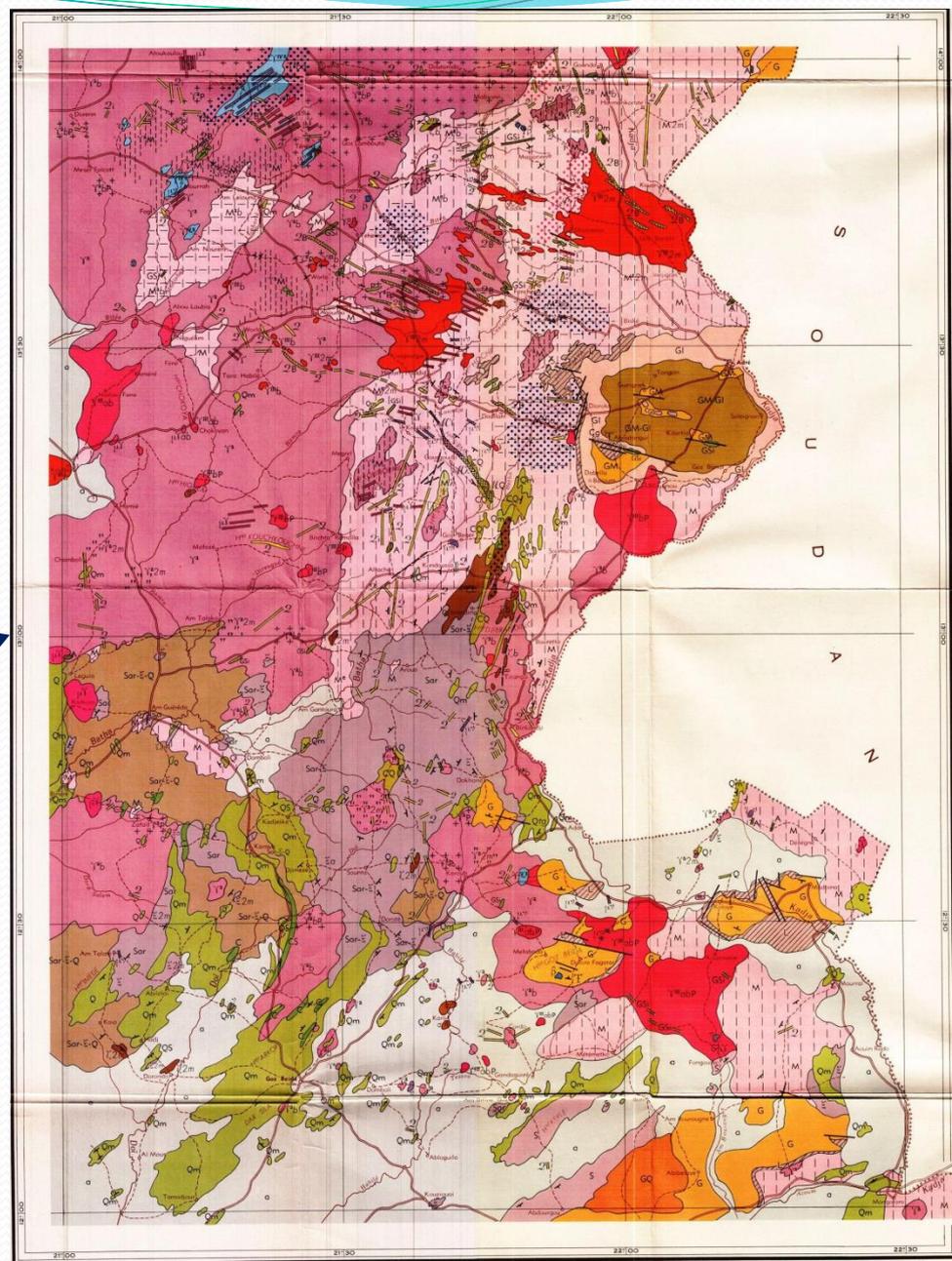
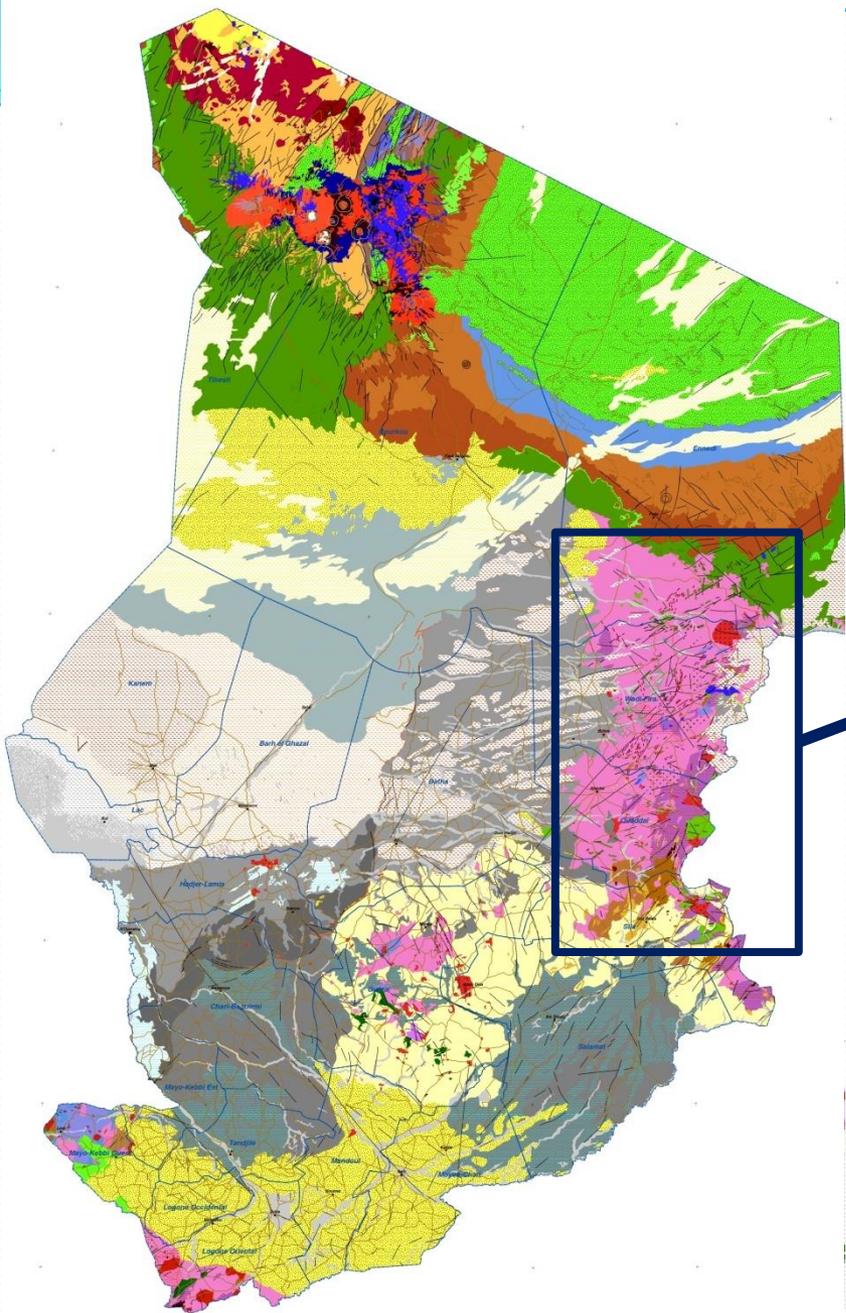
Ceintures orogénique, métacraton et craton Précambriens africains (Abdelsalam et al., 2011, modifiée d'après Meert and Lieberman, 2007).

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

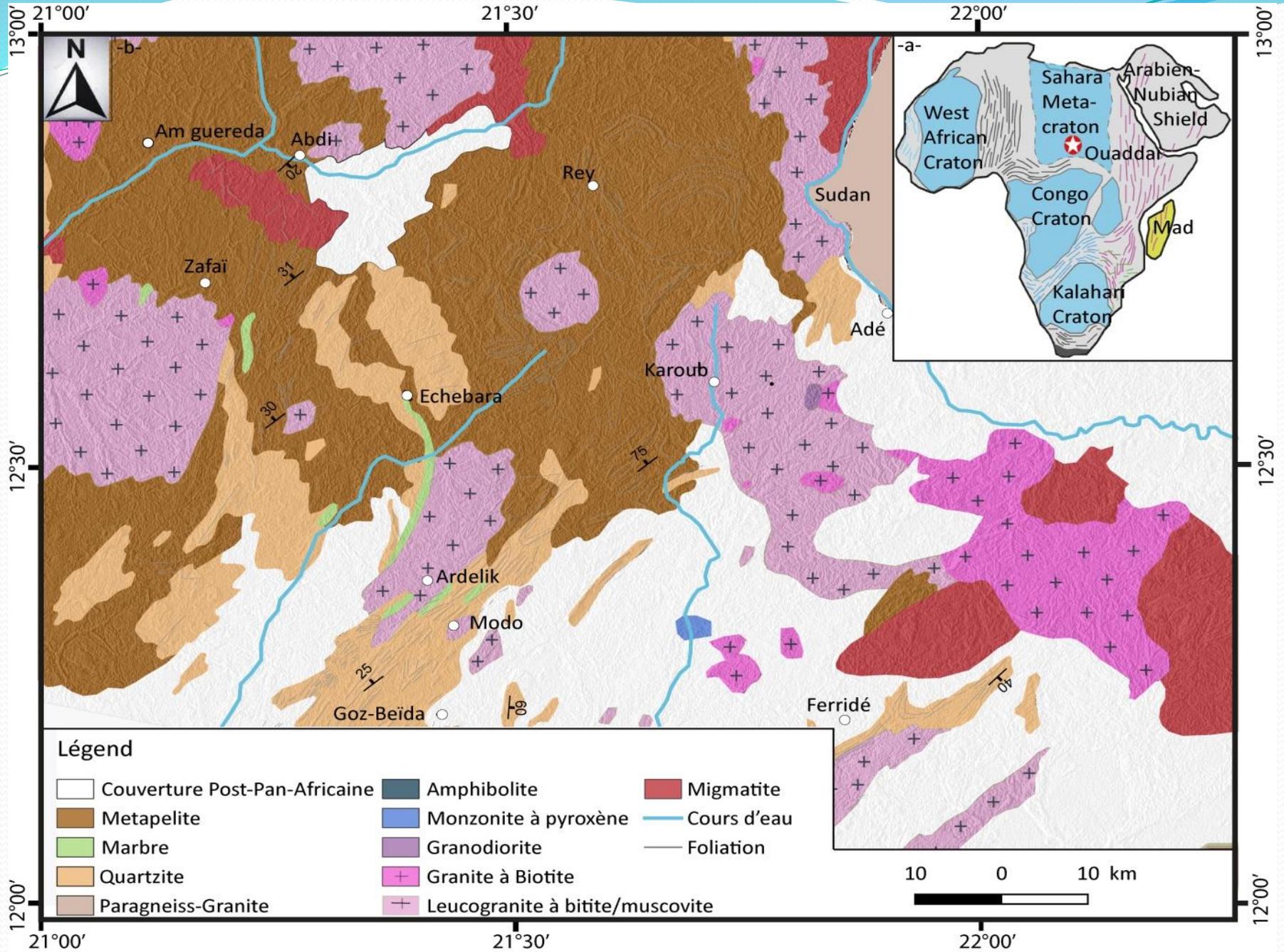
Situation géologique du Ouaddaï



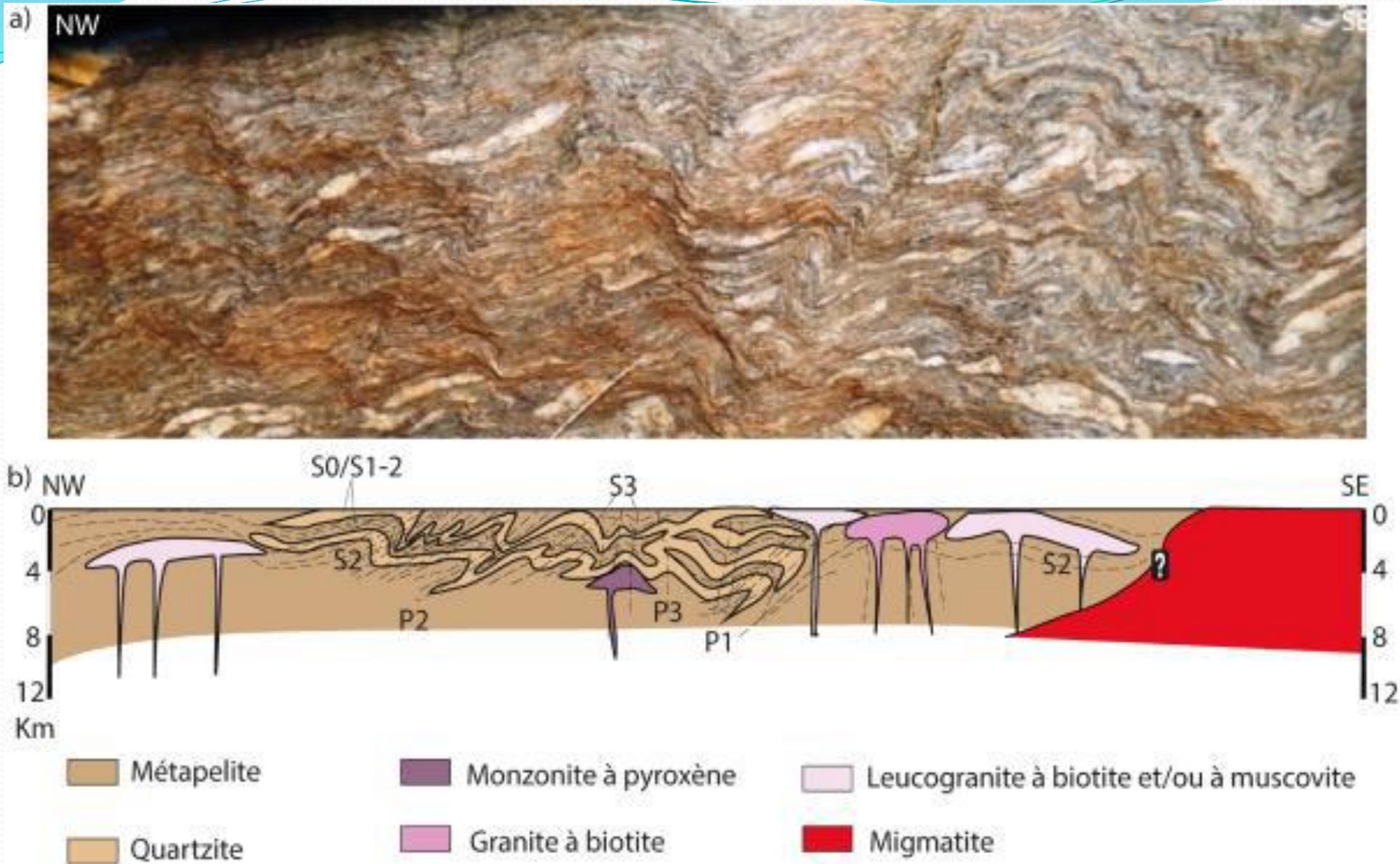
Situation géologique du Ouaddaï



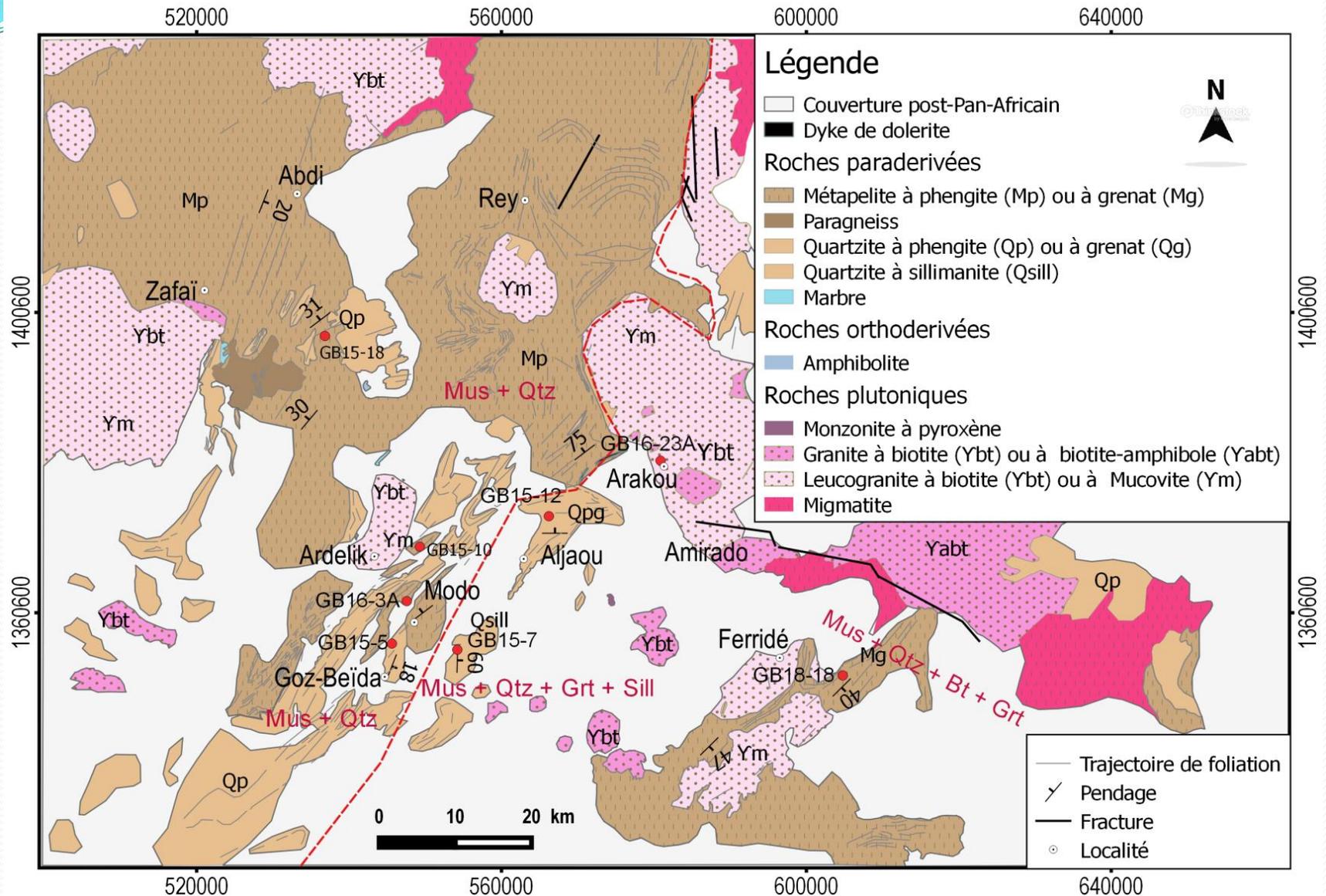
Situation géologique du Ouaddaï



Situation structurales du sud Ouaddaï

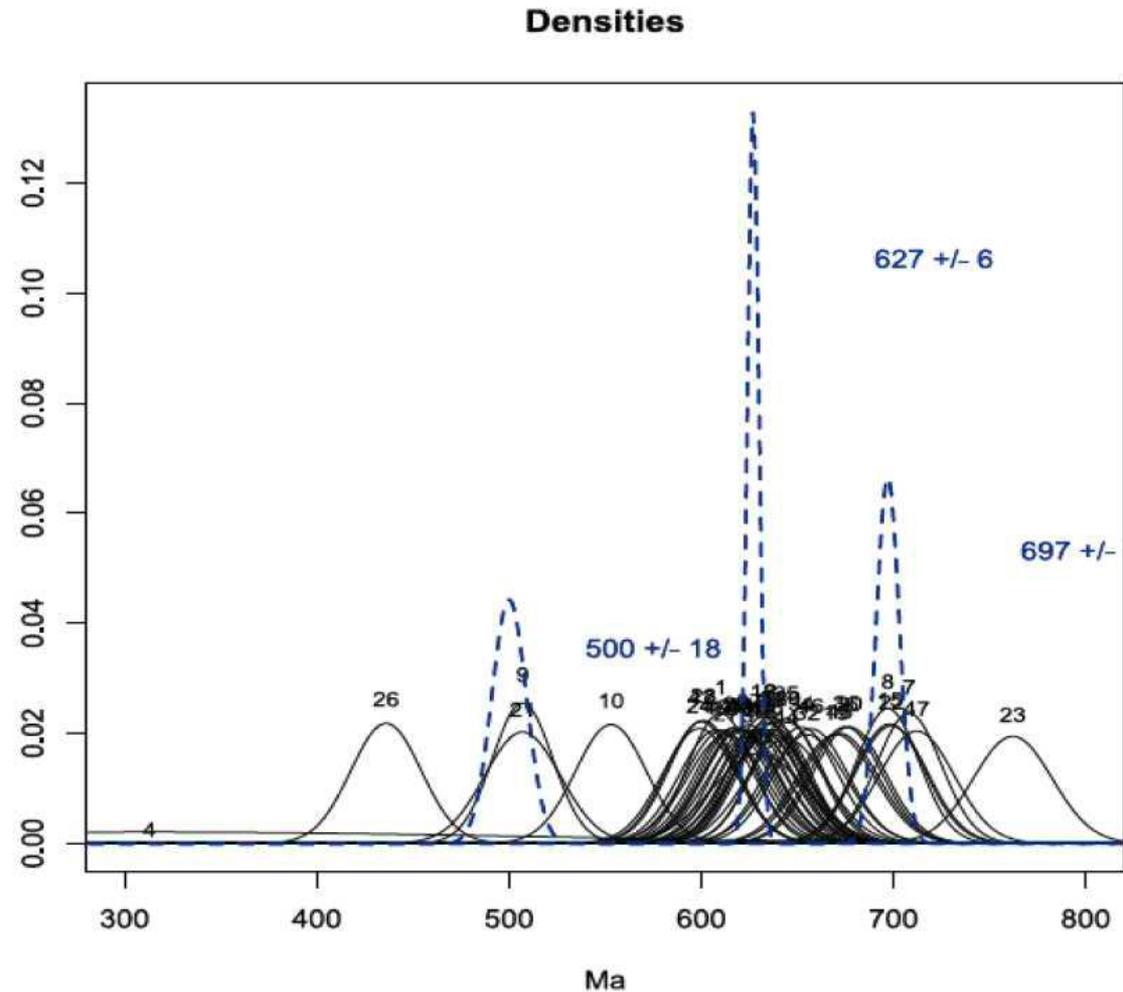
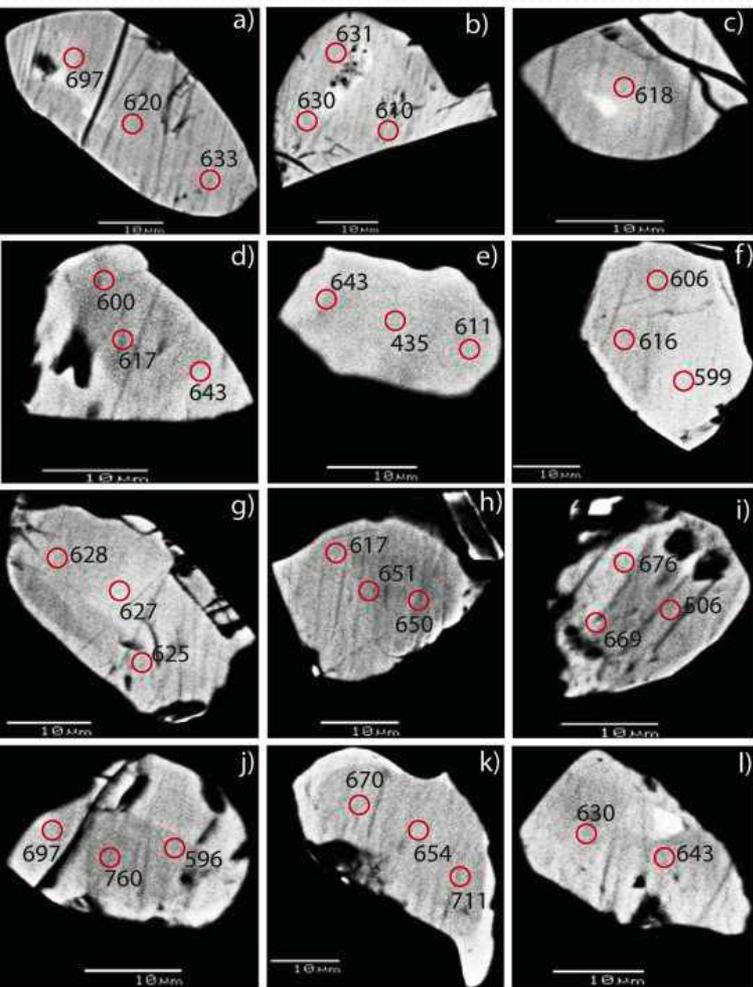


Enregistrement métamorphique du sud Ouaddaï



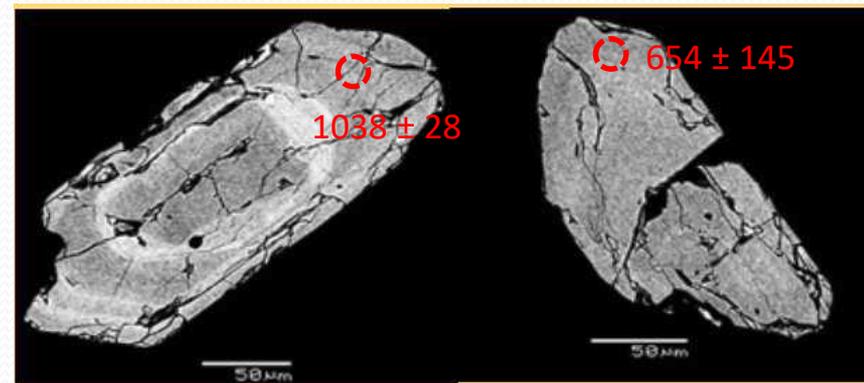
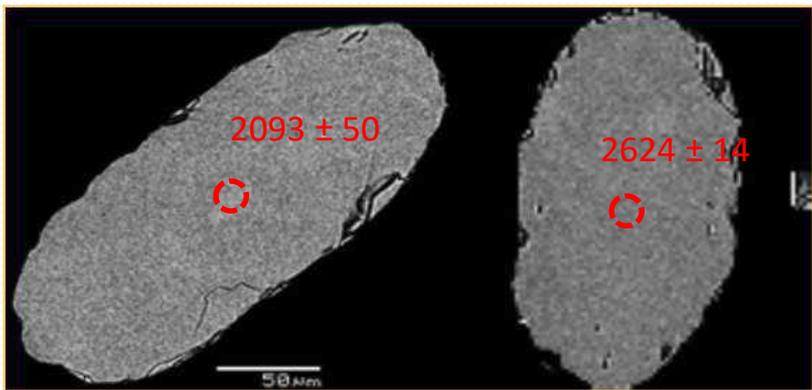
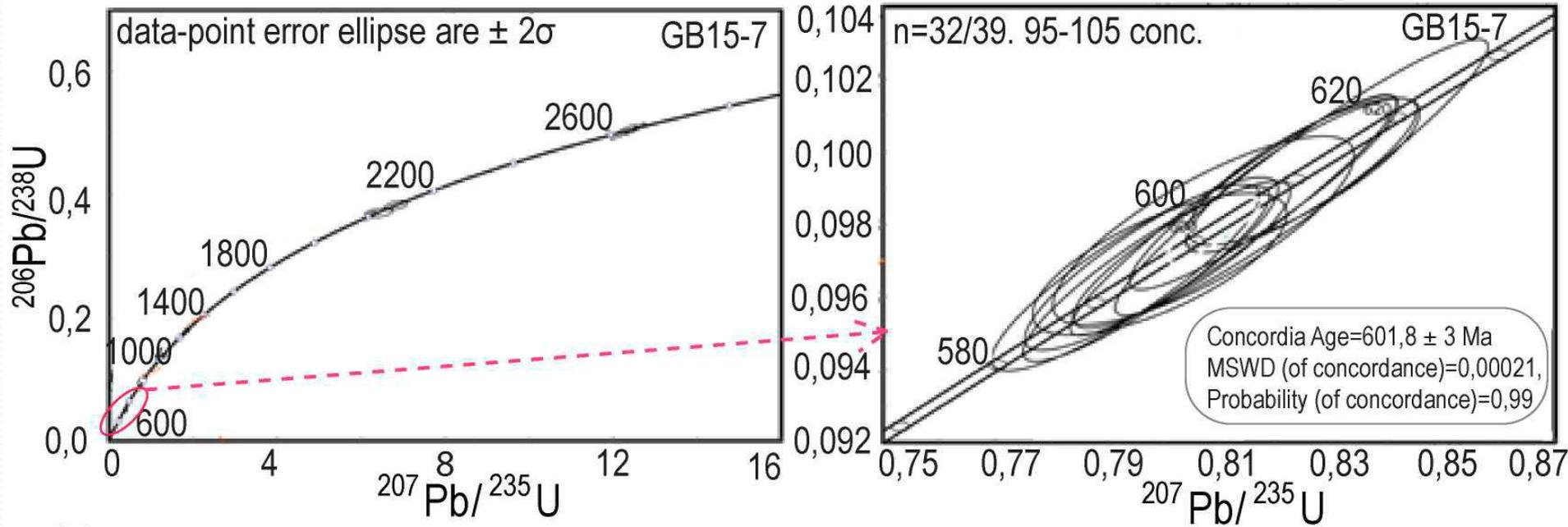
Métamorphisme (627 – 602 Ma)

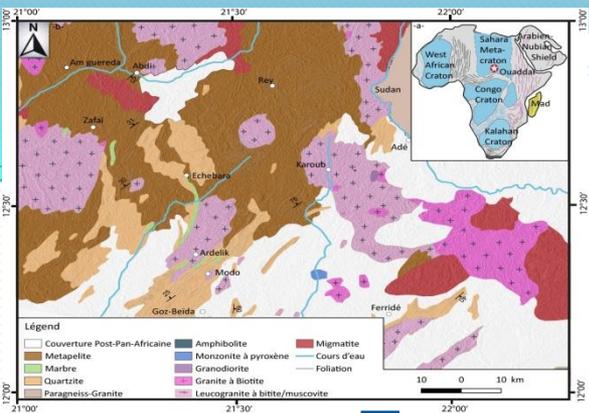
Enregistrement métamorphique du sud Ouaddaï



Métamorphisme (627 – 602 Ma)

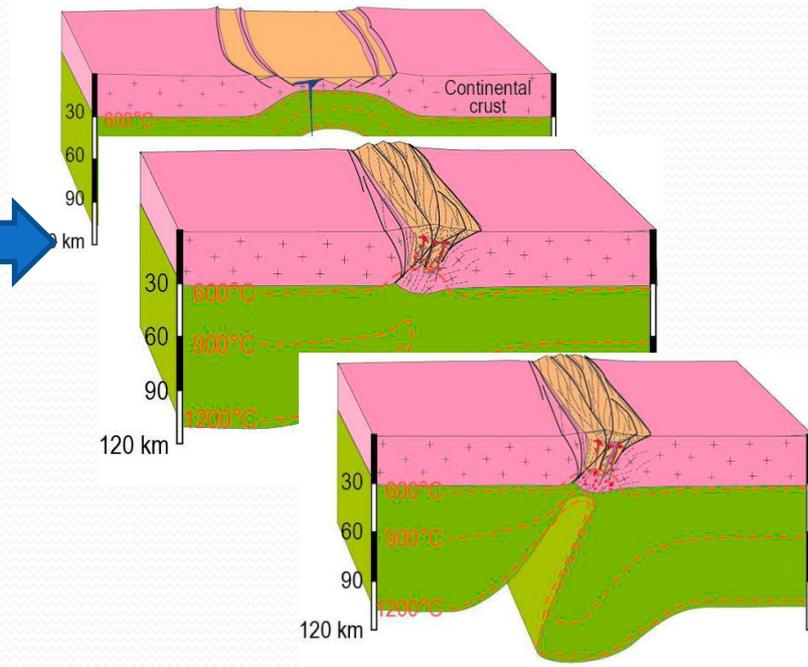
Ages du métamorphisme au sud Ouaddaï





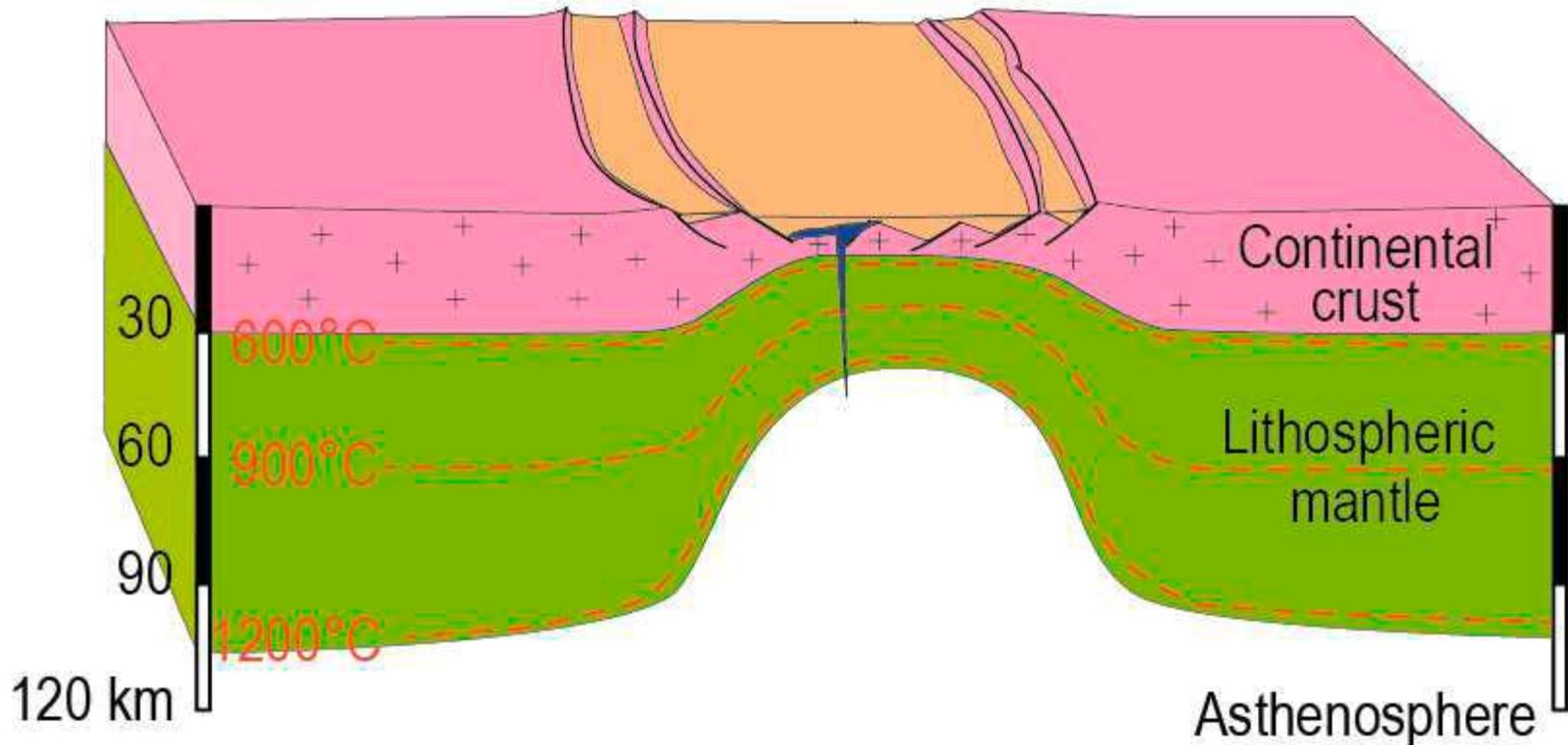
GEOCHIMIE (éléments majeurs et en traces)
ISOTOPIE (Sm-Nd)
GEOCHRONOLOGIE (U-Pb, Lu-Hf)

GEODYMIQUE DU SUD OUADDAÏ



Histoire géodynamique du sud Ouaddaï

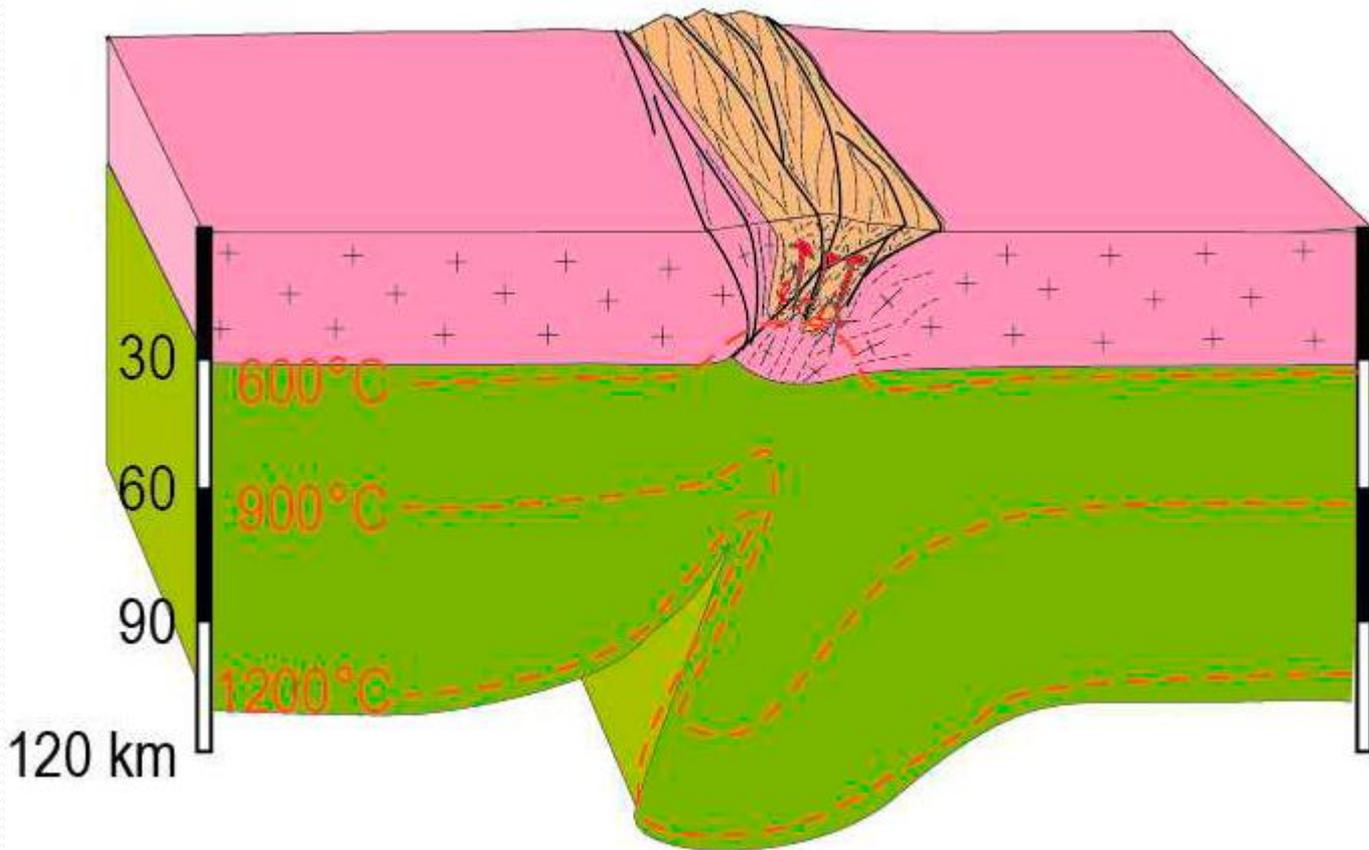
1 Ga et – 635 Ma



- Dépôt détritique
- Magmatisme mafique

Histoire géodynamique du sud Ouaddaï

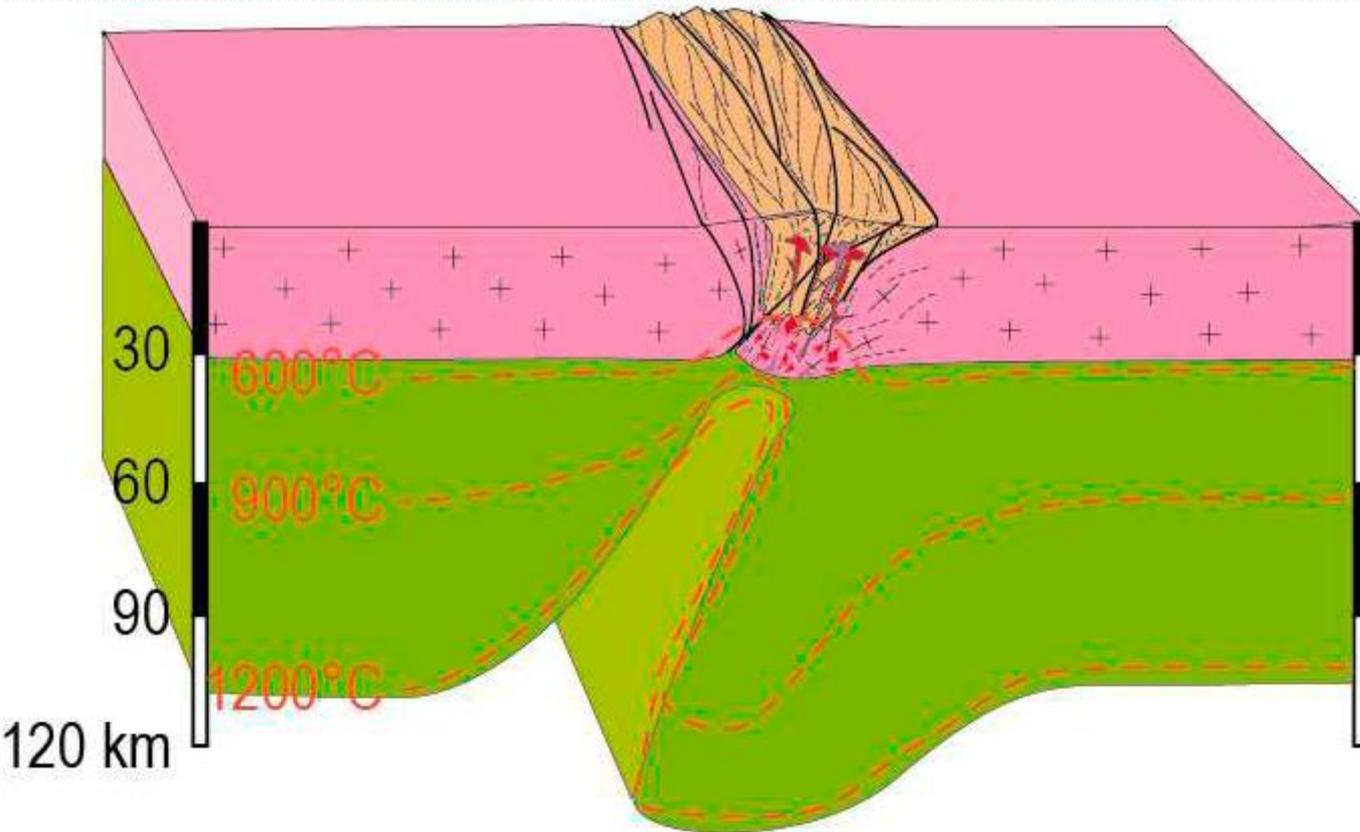
635-600 Ma



- Métamorphisme MP/MT, déformation
- Magmatisme peralumineux.

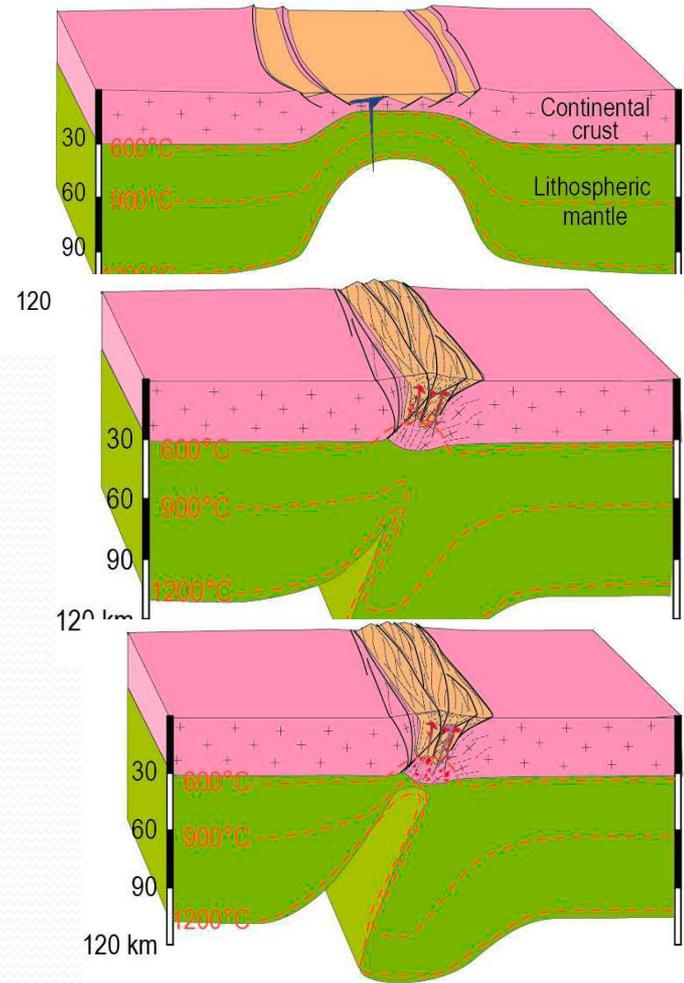
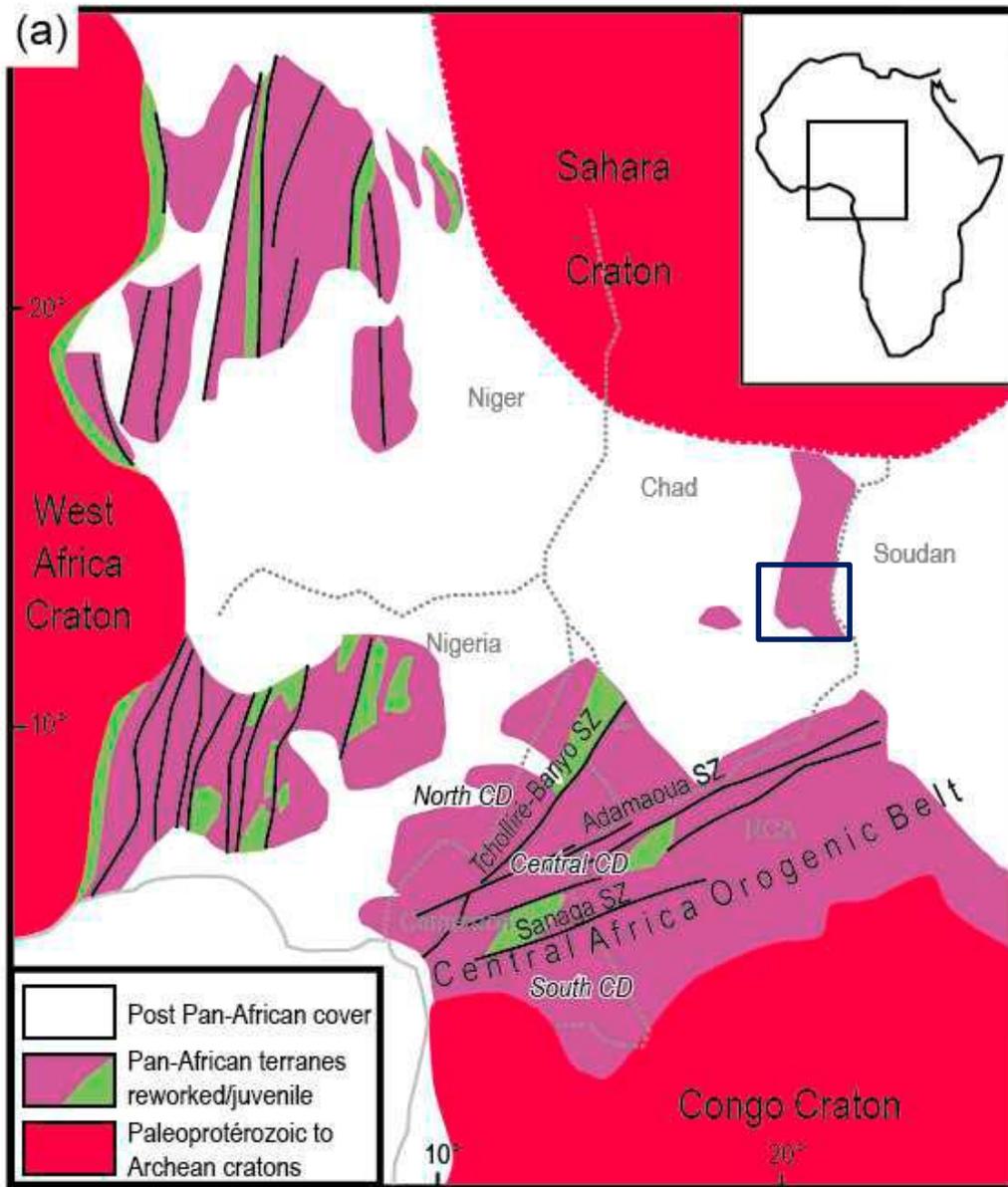
Histoire géodynamique du sud Ouaddaï

538 Ma



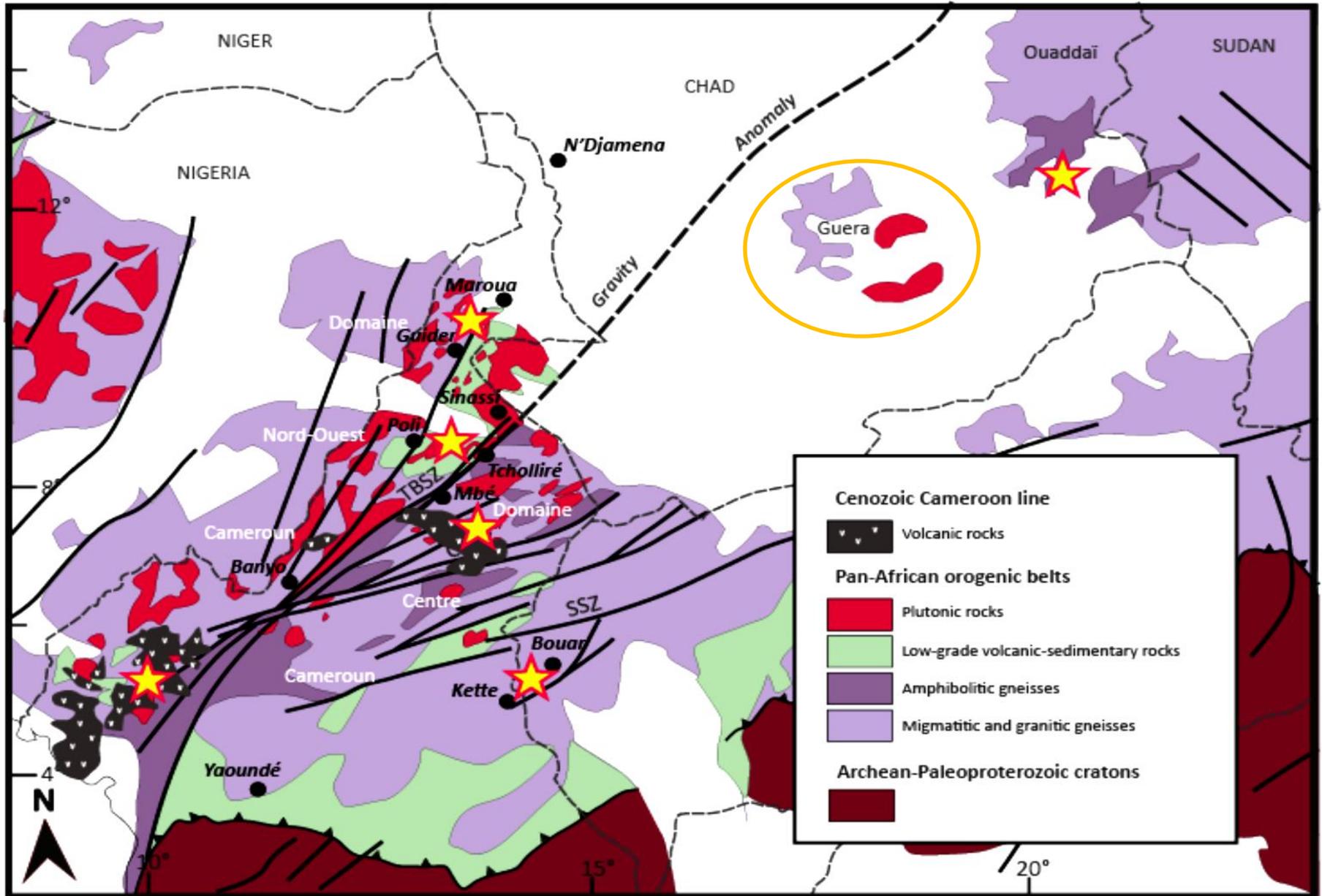
-Magmatisme HKCA

Conclusion





Merci pour votre aimable
attention



Dykes de gabbro



Enclaves mafiques



Dykes de dolerite

