

MANCHESTER
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The University of Manchester

North Africa Research Group



WORKSHOP 3

JURASSIC CARBONATES

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THEME 1
JURASSIC STRATIGRAPHY COMPARISONS

EAB and TARFAYA BASIN, CHA, CANADA AND PORTUGAL



Jurassic Stratigraphy

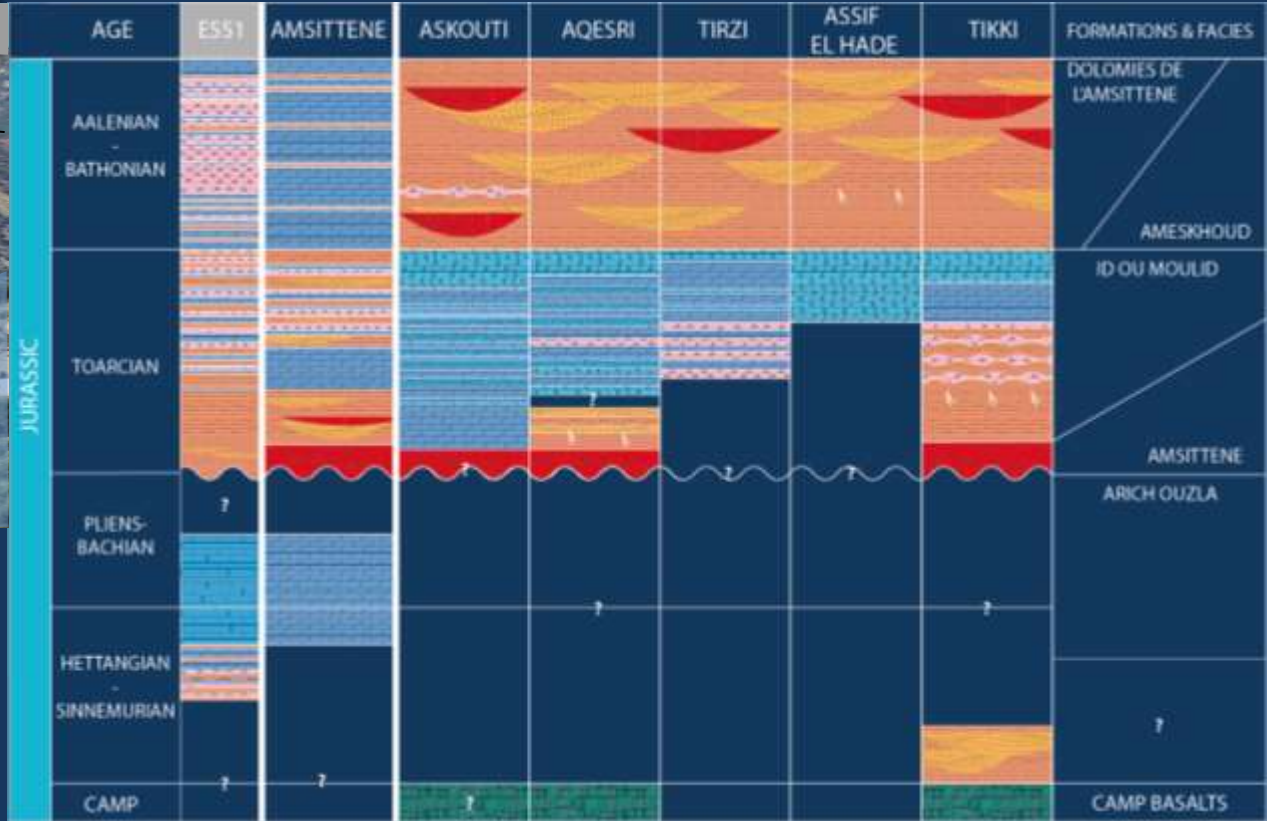
- 1) Essaouira-Agadir Basin Stratigraphy
- 2) Comparison with the **Central High Atlas**
- 3) Comparison with basins of the **Atlantic Margin**



ESSAOUIRA – AGADIR BASIN



LIAS - DOGGER *EAB*



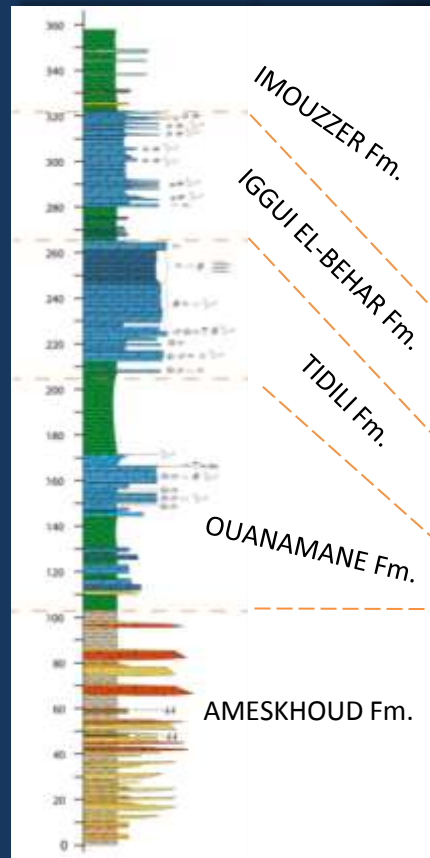
Toarcian: establishment of a carbonate platform across the basin

Dogger: regression to fluvial deposits

CALLOVIAN - OXFORDIAN EAB



Jbel Bourha: Proximal deposits



Iggui-El Behar Fm: **LAGOON**

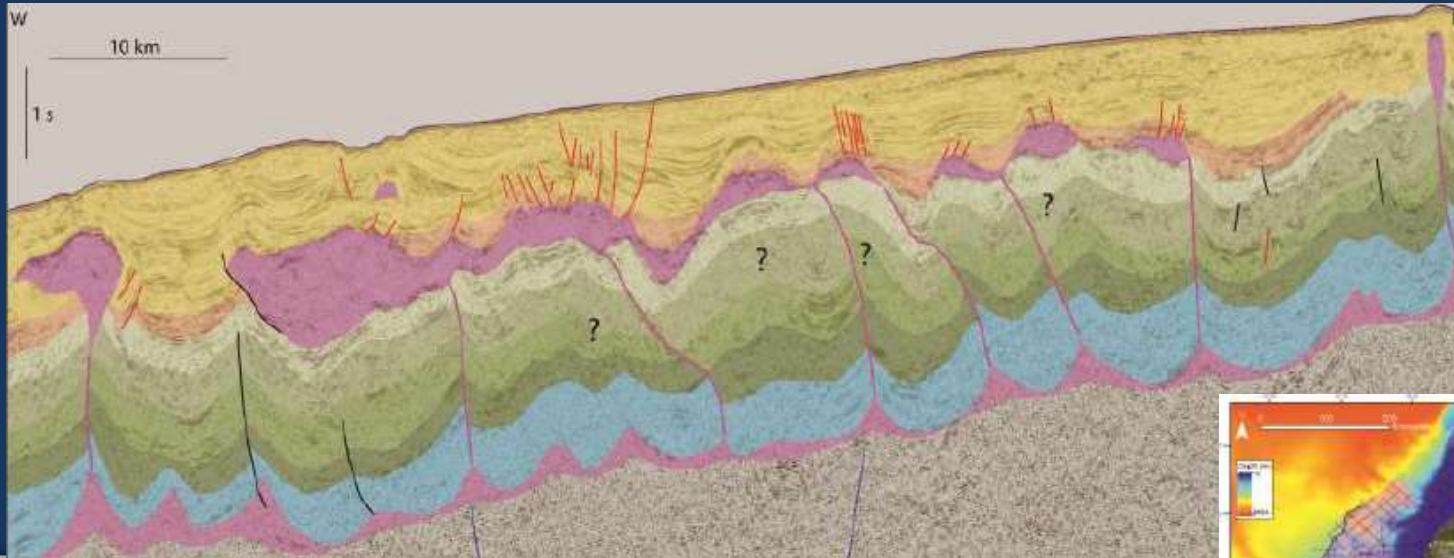
Tidili Fm: **CORAL REEFS**

Ouanamane Fm: **OPEN PLATFORM**



Modified after Pomar, 2001

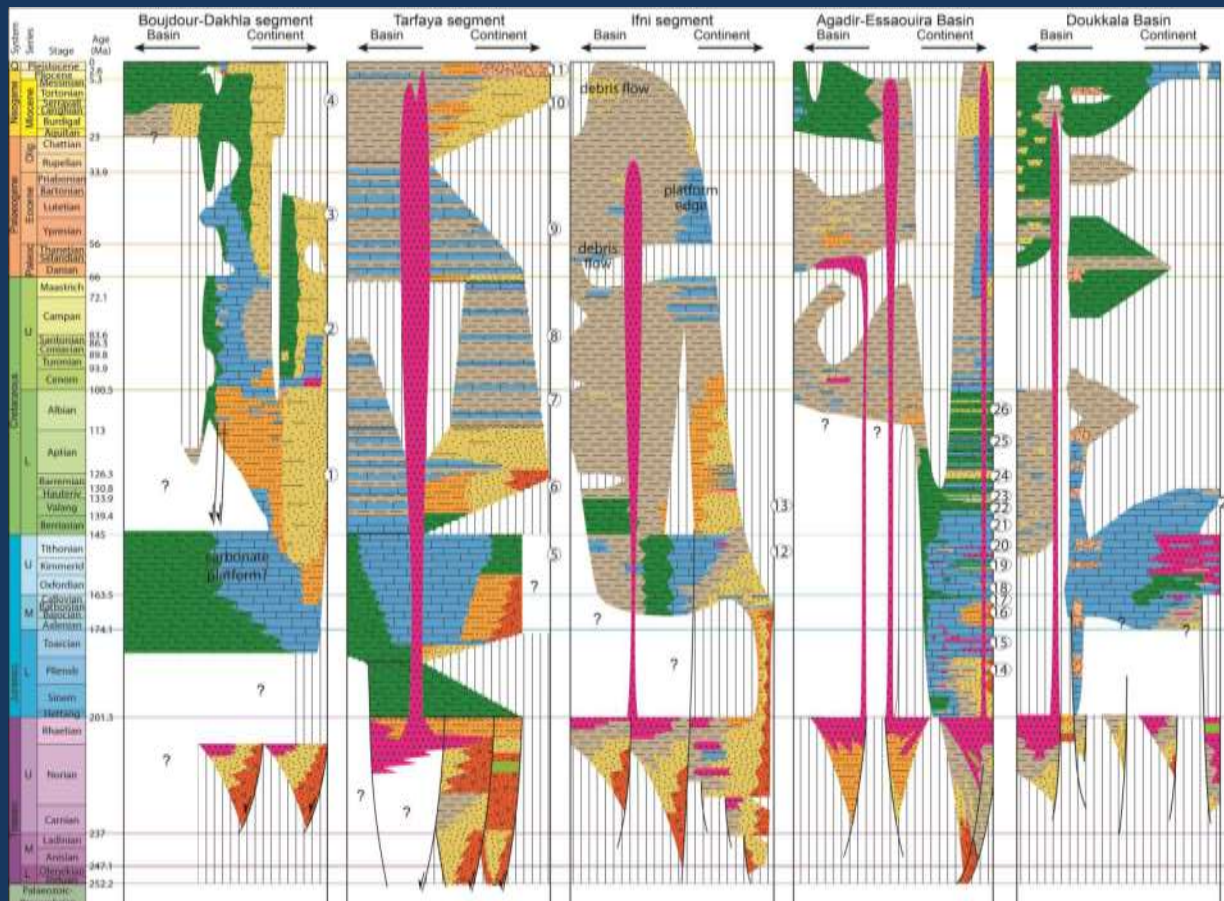
EAB OFFSHORE



- Mini Basins driven by diapir shortening
- Reactive diapirism?: Early – Middle Jurassic
- Passive diapirism (turtle structures) – Late Jurassic to Cenomanian
- Allochthonous salt tongues (propagate South and Seaward)

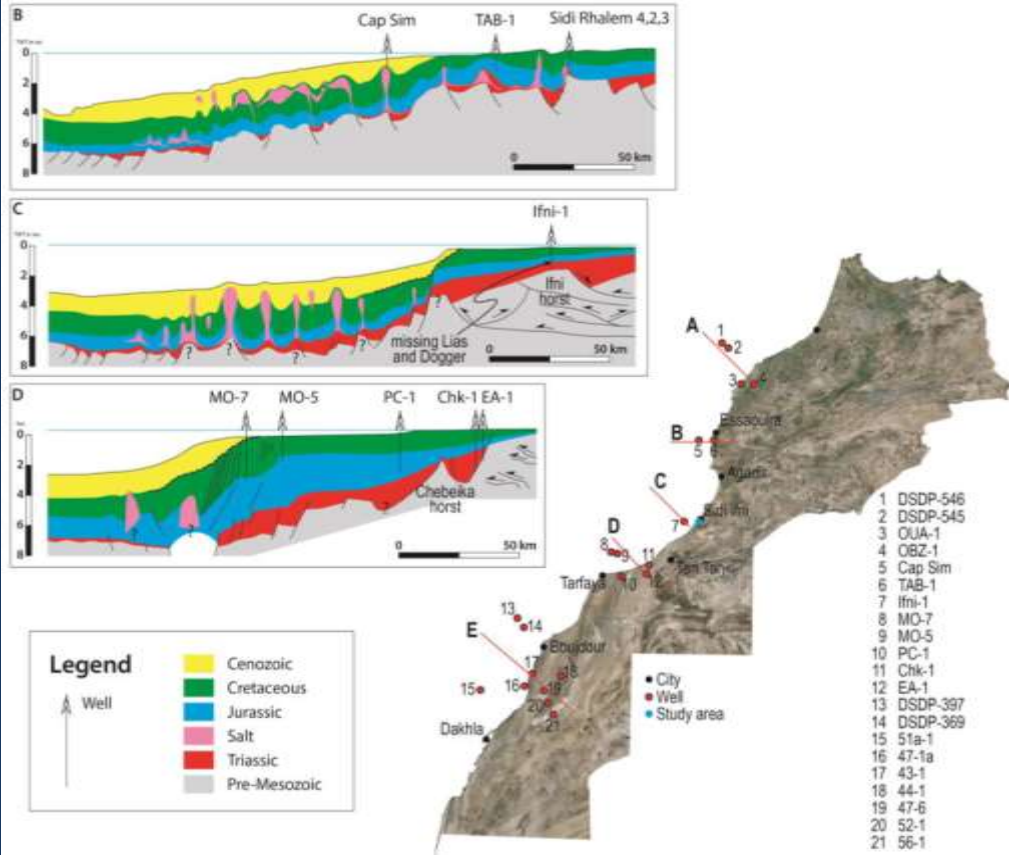


TARFAYA BASIN



Arantegui,
2018

TARFAYA BASIN

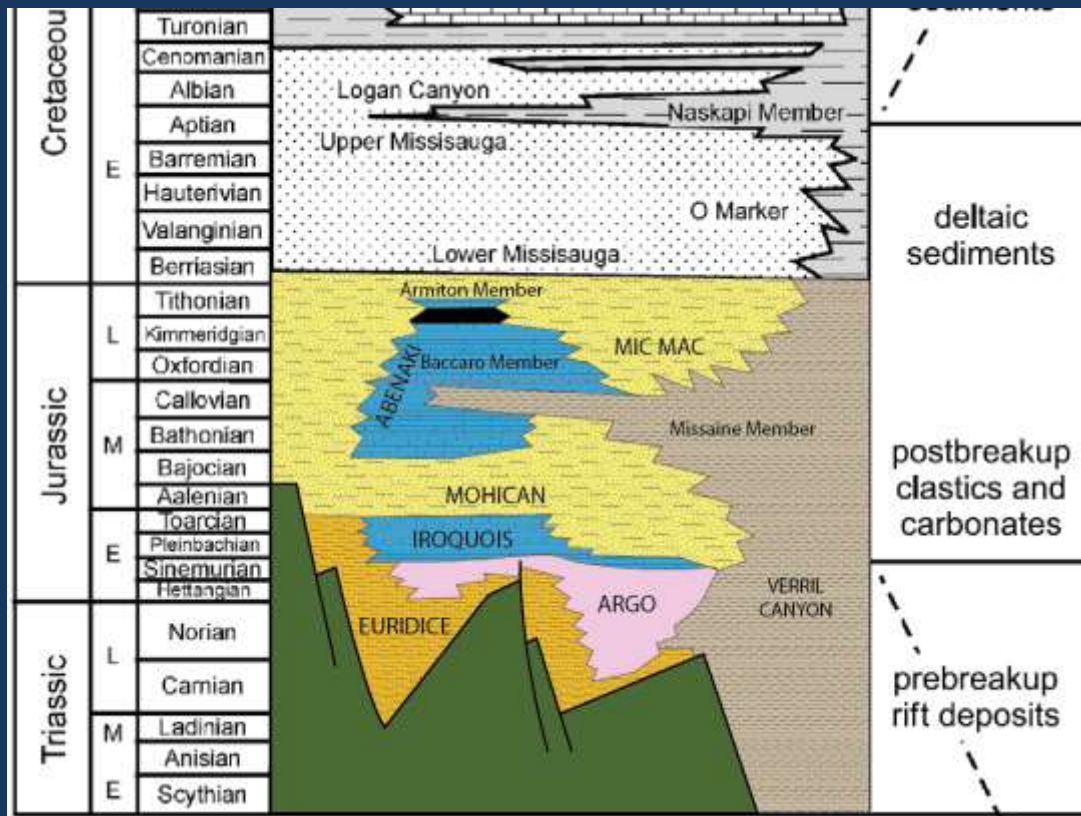


- Less diapiric influence
- Different diapirism style
- Dogger marine deposits
- Jurassic thinning dramatically towards the coast

Arantegui, 2018



SCOTIAN BASIN STRATIGRAPHY

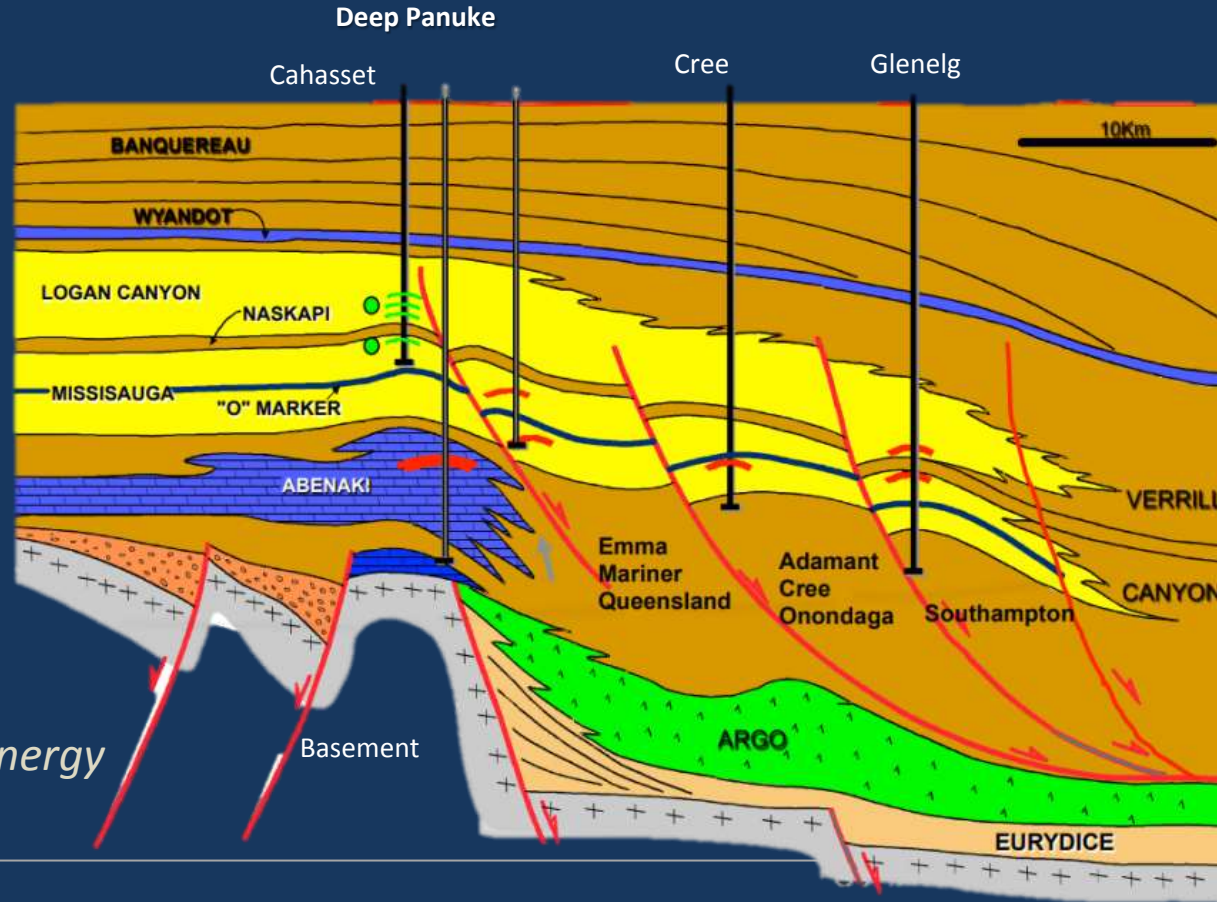


Comparison EAB

- Evaporite Formation
- *Upper Lias* - Carbonates
- *Dogger* - Clastics
- *Upper Jurassic* - Marine carbonates
- Upper Callovian transgression

Modified after
Weissenberger et al, 2006

SCOTIAN BASIN



*From Nova Scotia
Departement of Energy
(2011)*



CENTRAL HIGH ATLAS



ZAOUIAT/TAZOULT AREA



Malaval, 2016

BAJOCIAN

AALENIAN

TOARCIAN

PLIENSBACHIAN

MIXED SYSTEM
Siliciclastic shelf
 + oolites and coral reefs

CARBONATE SYSTEM
Bioconstructed platform
Lithotis & corals

BATHONIAN

BAJOCIAN

AALENIAN

TOARCIAN

CONTINENTAL SYSTEM

MIXED SYSTEM
 Carbonate - Shale

Mid ramp

CARBONATE SYSTEM

Oolite shoals
Coral reefs

Outer ramp

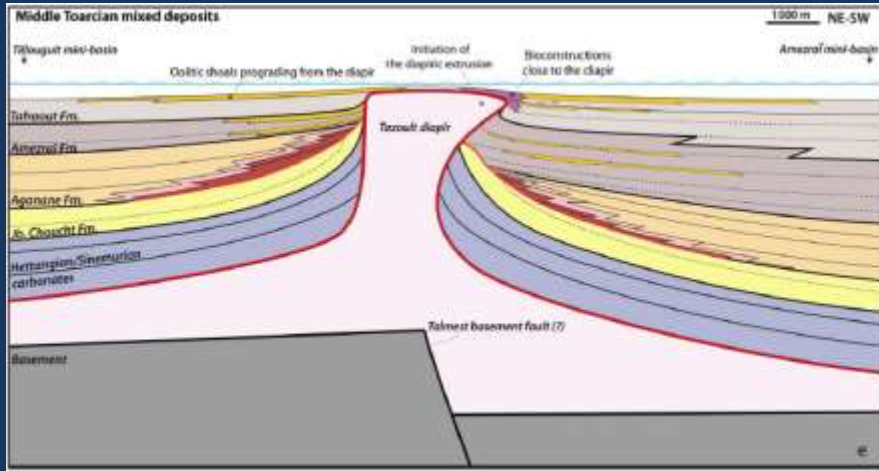
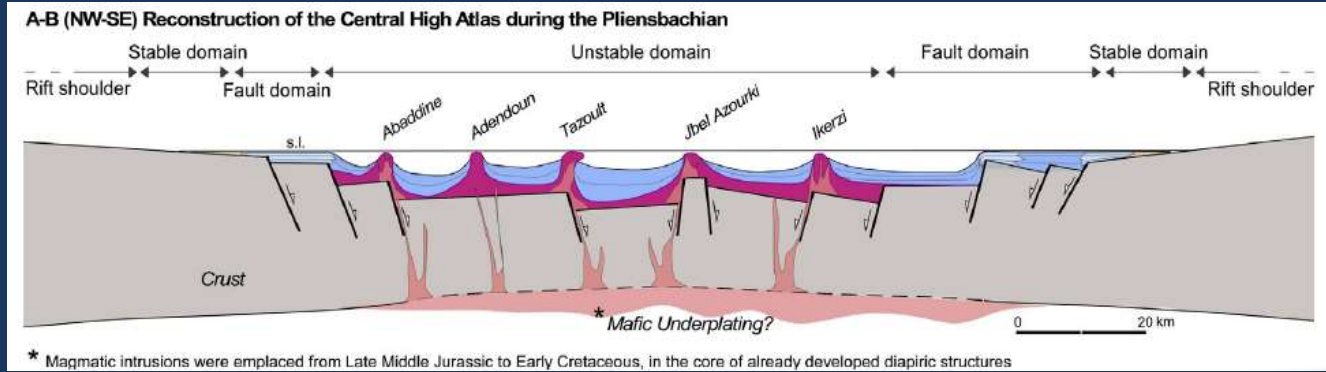
Joussiaume, 2016

IMILCHIL AREA



COMPARISON CENTRAL HIGH ATLAS

Verges et al., 2017



- Sedimentation in Mini-Basins
- Strong diapiric influence
- Dogger marine deposits
- Upper Bathonian/Callovian continental

Joussiaume, 2016

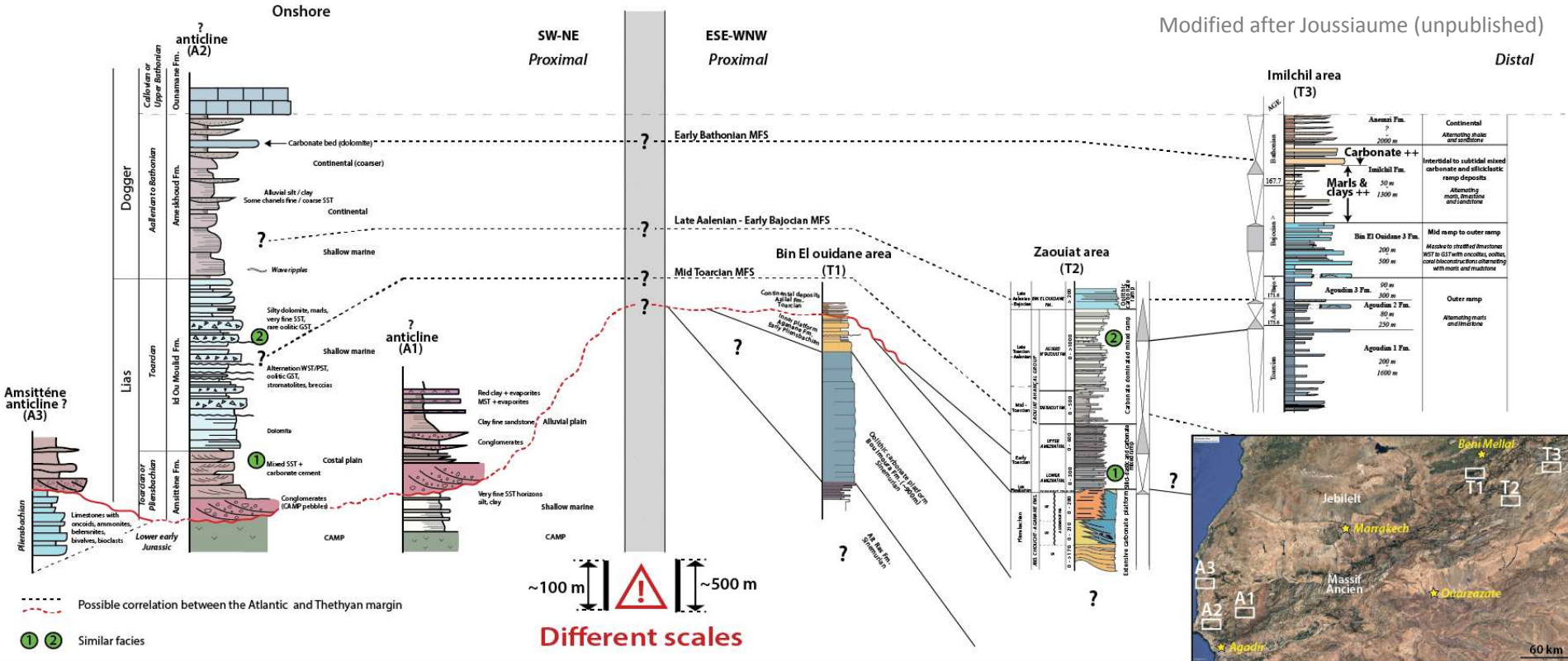
LIAS COMPARISON CHA

Atlantic margin

West Moroccan Arch Non subsiding area

Tethyan margin

Modified after Jossiaume (unpublished)



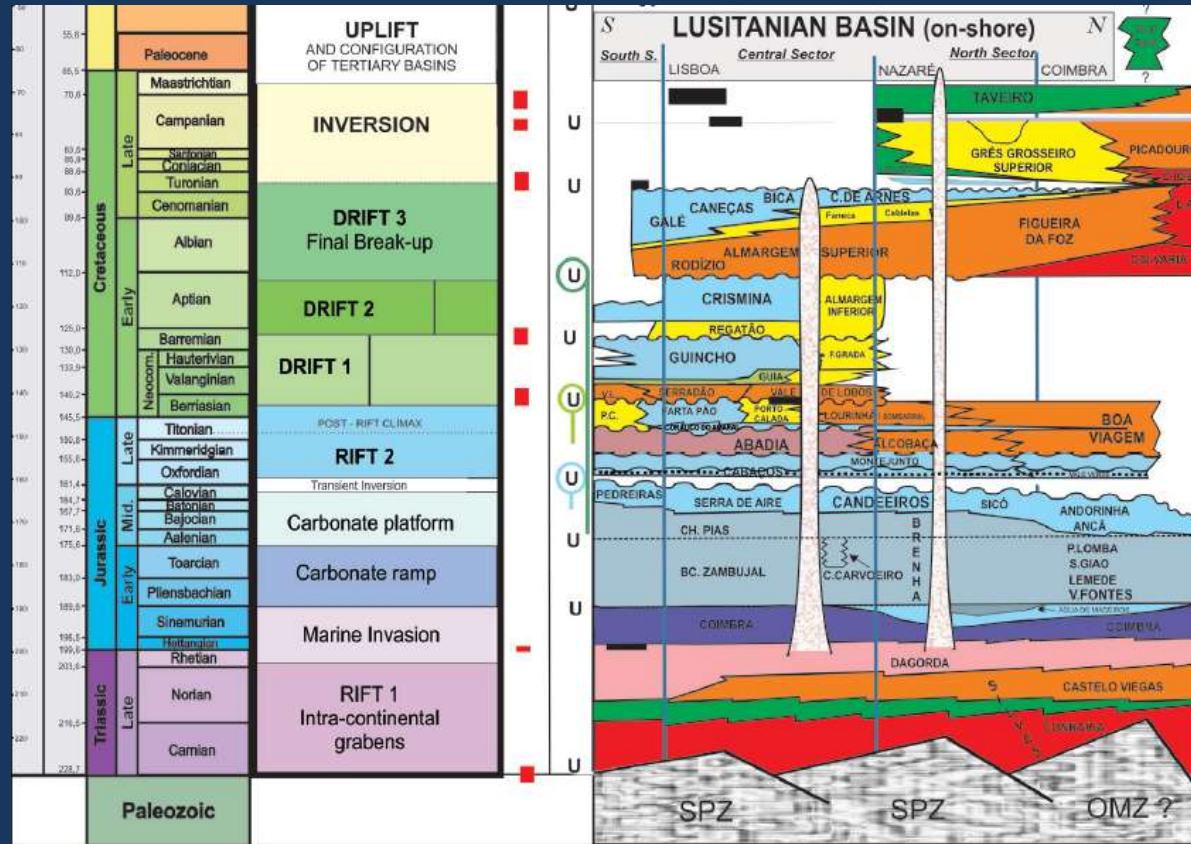


LUSITANIAN / ALENTEJO BASINS



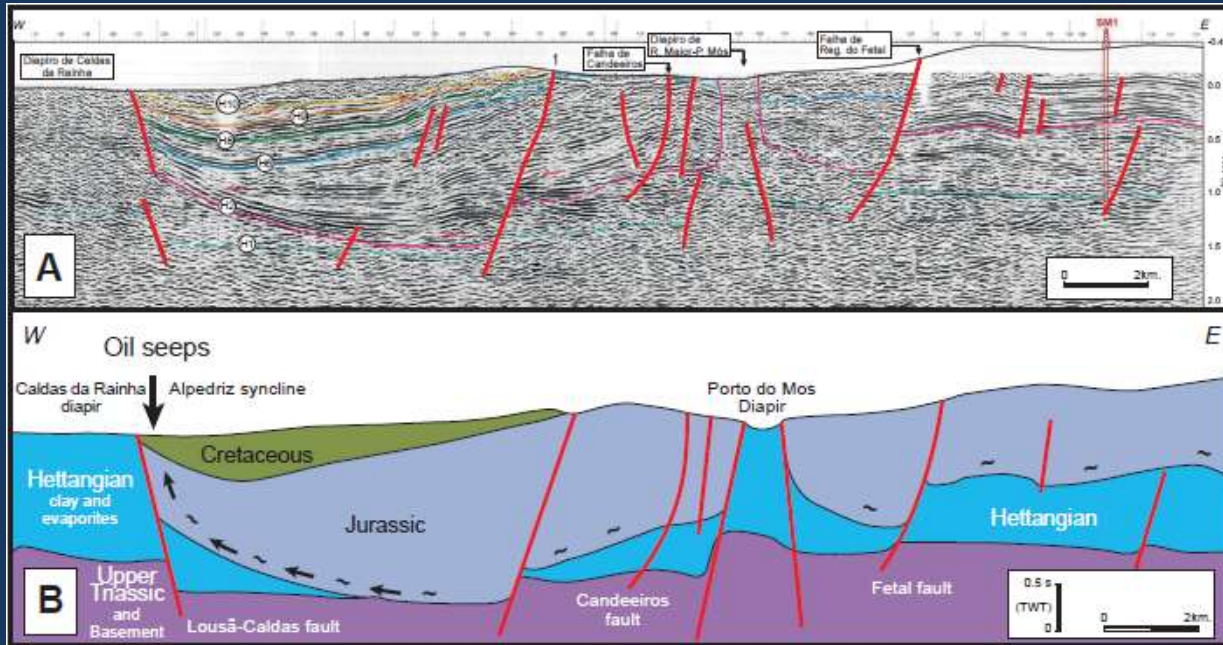
Salt diapirs
 → Fracturation
 → Porosity ↗

2 rift phases



After Pimentel & Pena dos Reis, 2016

LUSITANIAN / ALENTEJO BASINS



After Pimentel & Pena dos Reis, 2016

- Later diapiric influence
- Dogger marine deposits
- Siliciclastics from Kimmeridgian



TARFAYA BASIN OFFSHORE:

- Less diapirism
- Marine Carbonates Dogger

SCOTIAN BASIN:

- Very similar to EAB onshore

CENTRAL HIGH ATLAS:

- Dogger marine (CHA) /continental (EAB)
- Toarcian erosion in western part

LUSITANIAN BASIN:

- Two rift phases: different sedimentation (carbonates all Jurassic)
- Later diapirism influencing porosity

Essaouira-Agadir Basin

Dogger clastics origin?

**Toarcian erosion:
Exhumation WMA?**

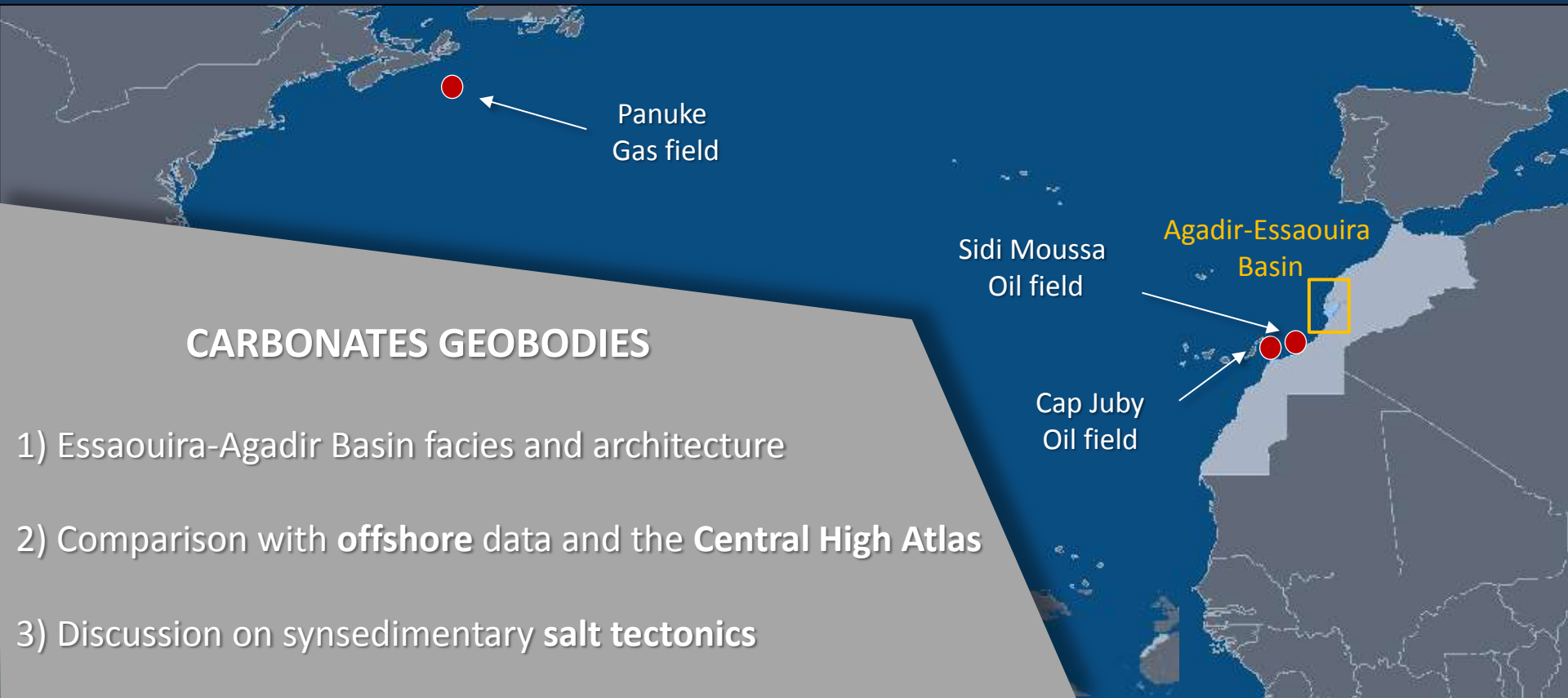
**Fractures related
Porosity ?**



THEME 2

ARCHITECTURE OF CARBONATES GEOBODIES

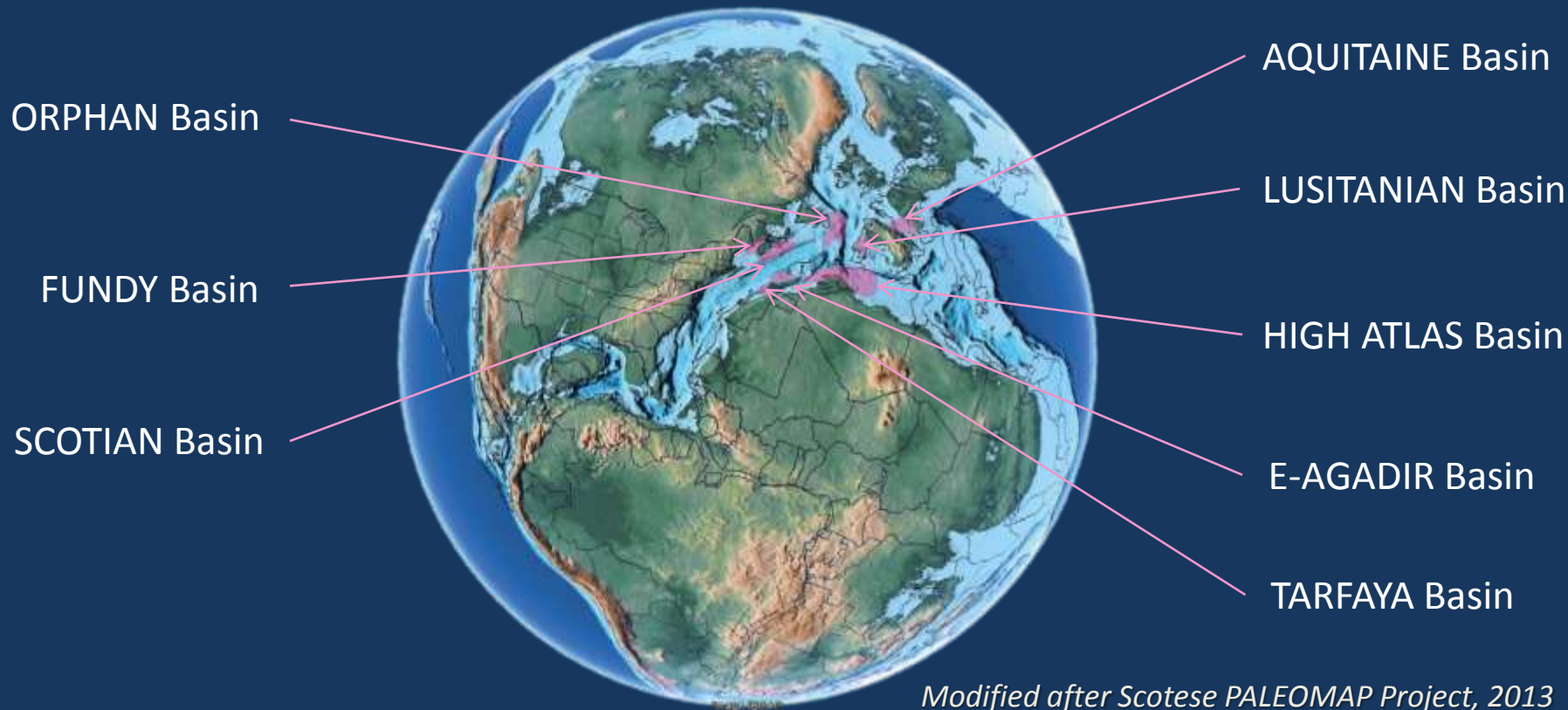
CALLOVIAN – OXFORDIAN GEOBODIES



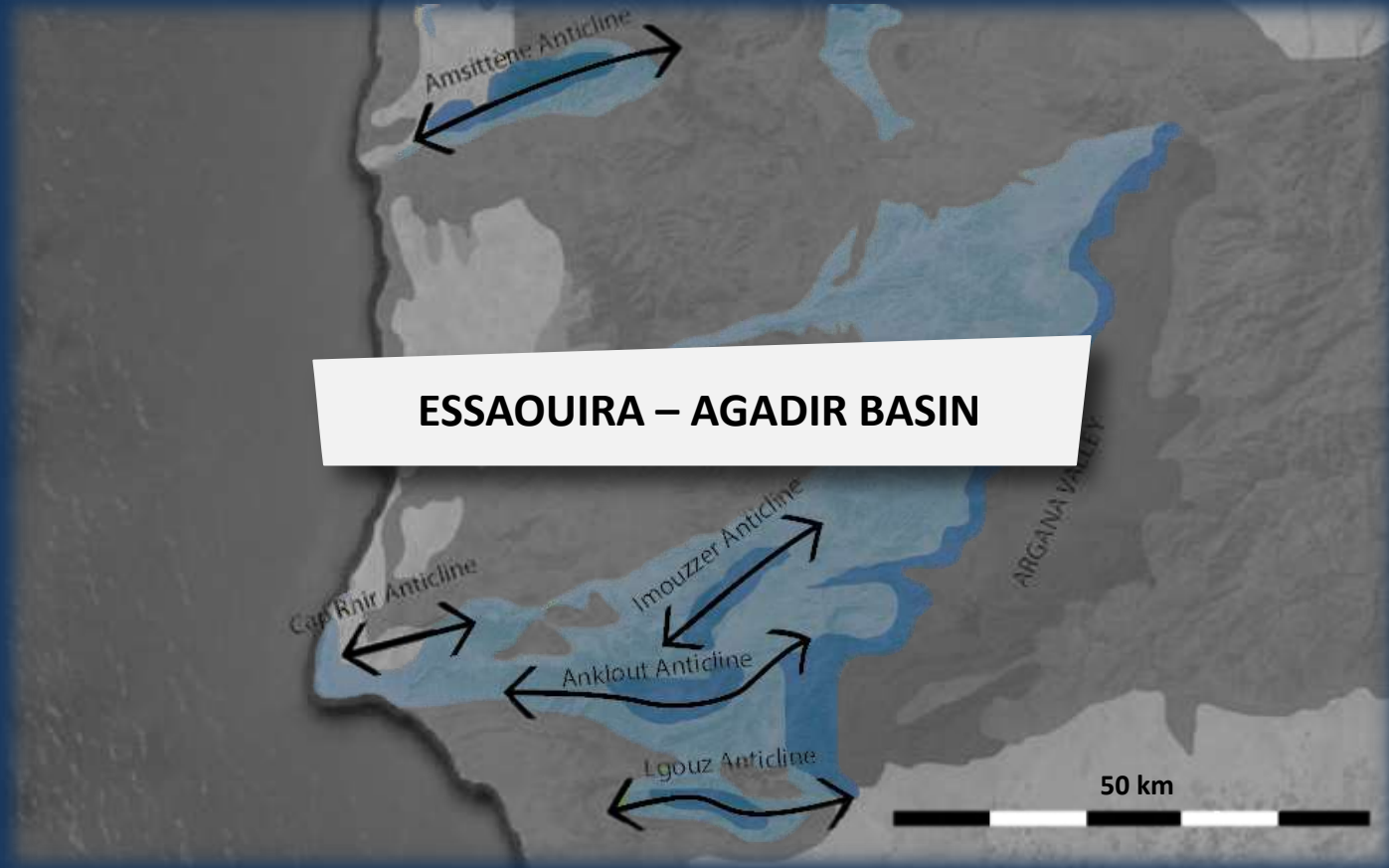
CARBONATES GEOBODIES

- 1) Essaouira-Agadir Basin facies and architecture
- 2) Comparison with **offshore** data and the **Central High Atlas**
- 3) Discussion on synsedimentary **salt tectonics**

MIDDLE-LATE JURASSIC BASINS



Modified after Scotese PALEOMAP Project, 2013



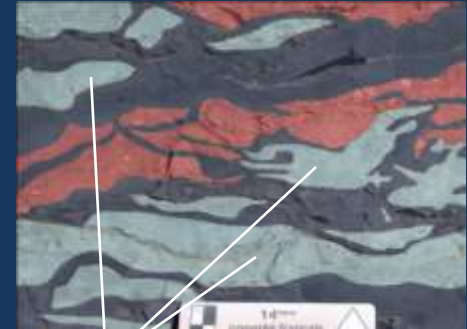
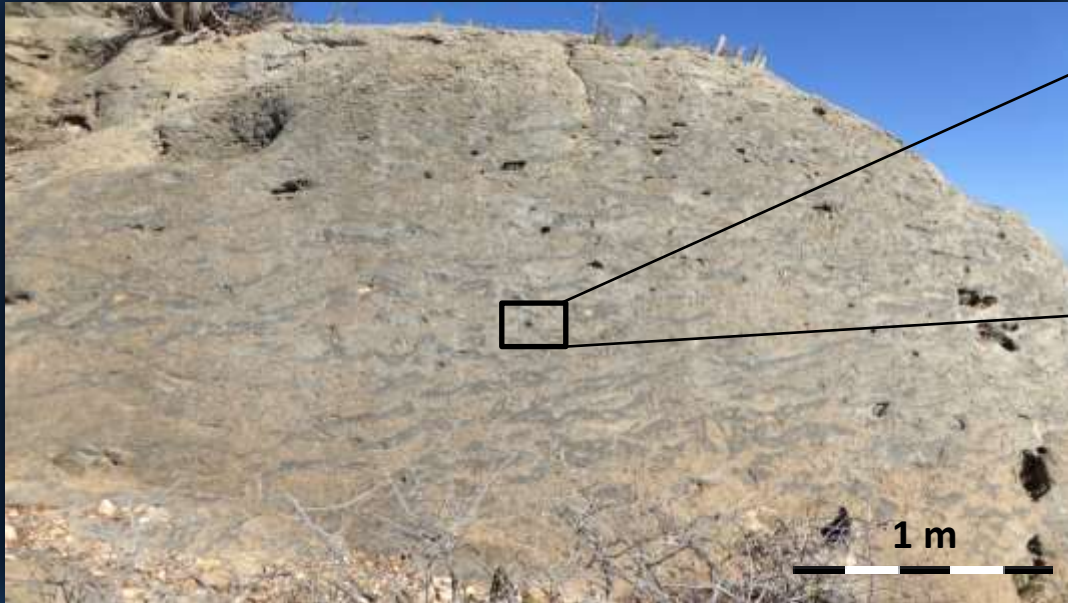
TIDILI FORMATION



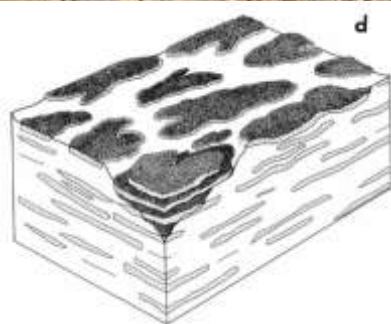
TIDILI FORMATION



DIMORPHAREA DOMINATION

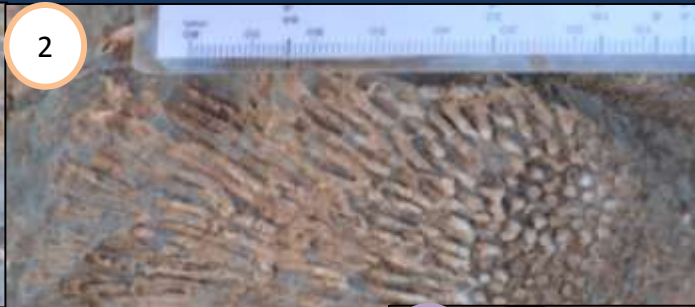
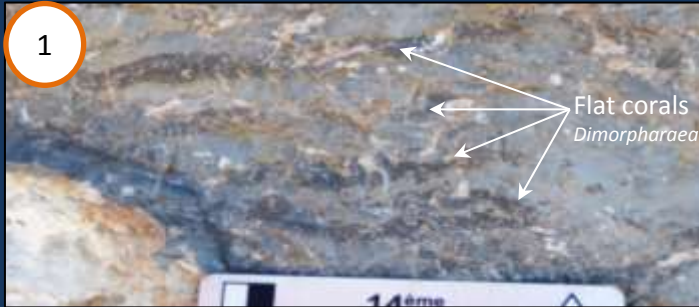


Dimorpharea



Associated with a marly matrix or a bioclastic WST/PST matrix, locally encrusted

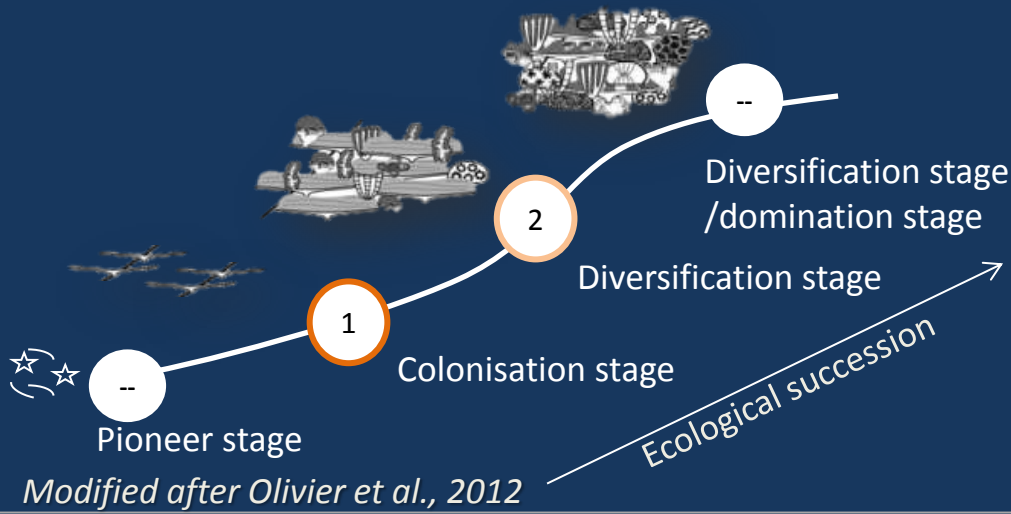
TIDILI FORMATION



Dolomitic Bst
corals (platy, branching),
serpulids, brachiopods...

Dolomitic F/Rst (W/Pst)
coral fragments, crinoids,
shells...

OXFORDIAN REEF ECOLOGICAL SUCCESSION



Dolomitic fine P/Gst : shelly fragments,
brachiopods, gastropods ...



N

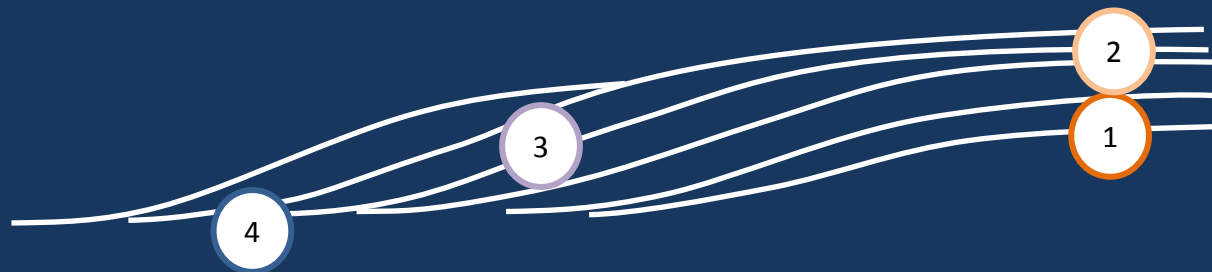
TIDILI FORMATION

S

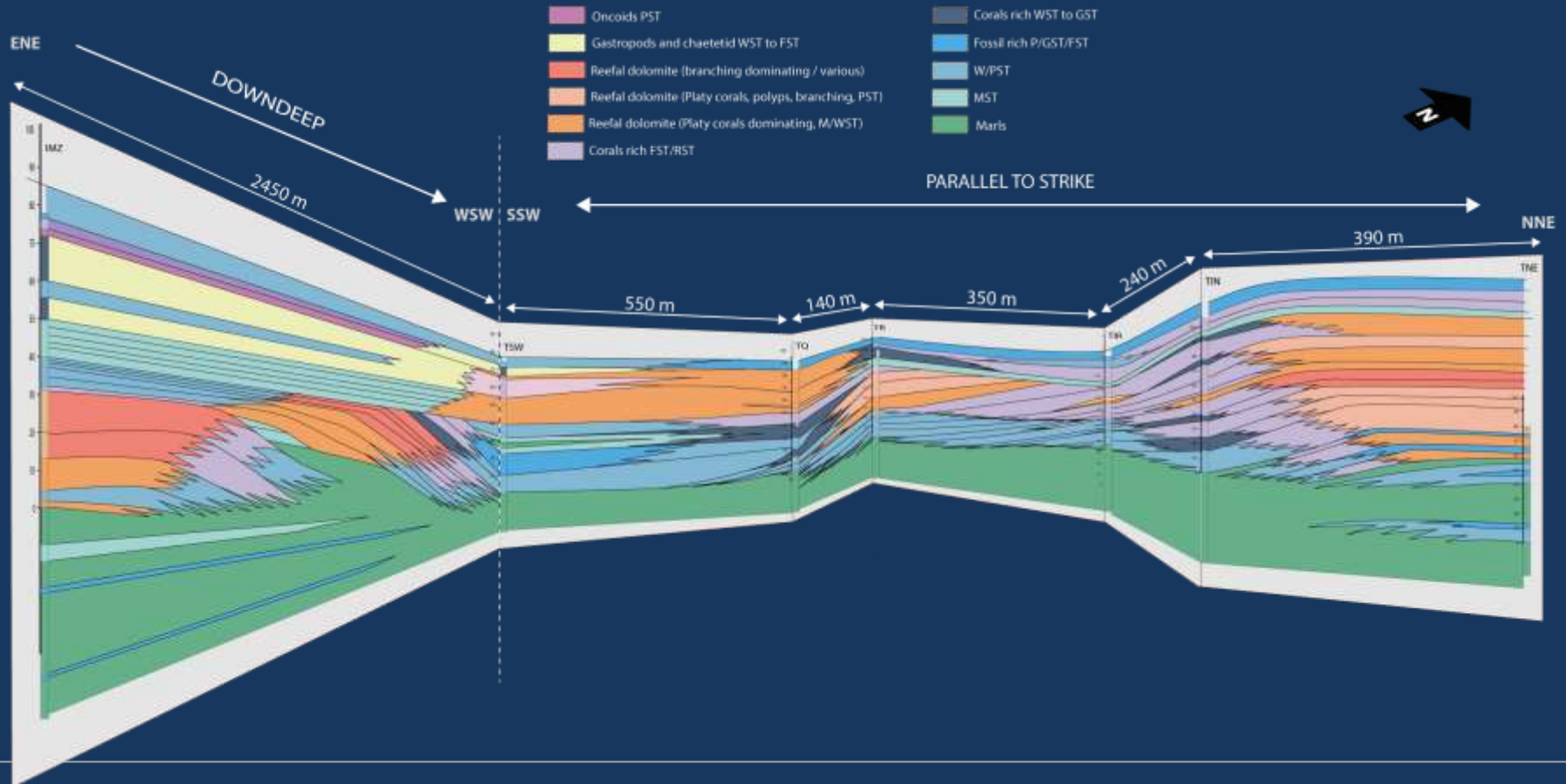


Large clinofolds offlapping the reef structure

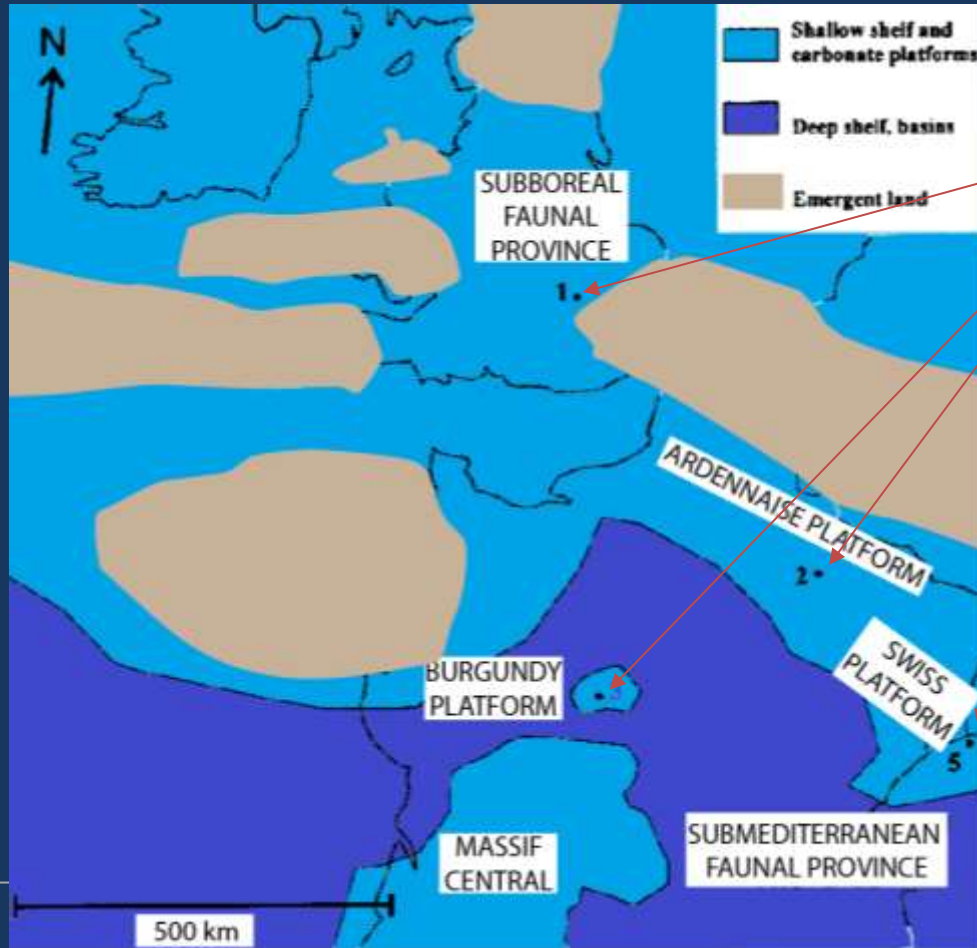
REEF EDGE / CLINOFORMS



TIDILI FORMATION



CENTRAL EUROPE



Upper Jurassic Microsolenoid Biostrom development

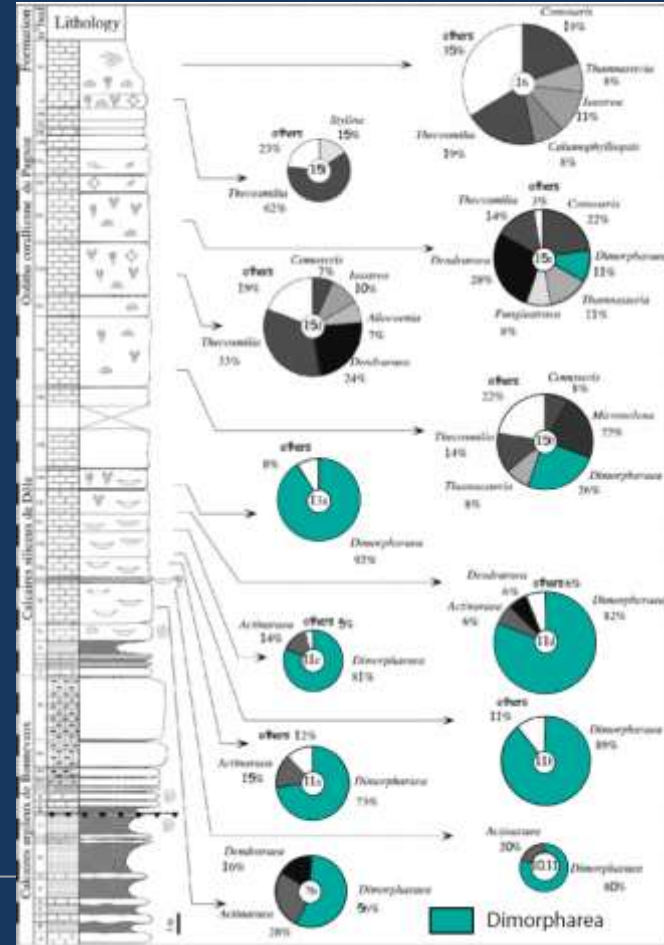
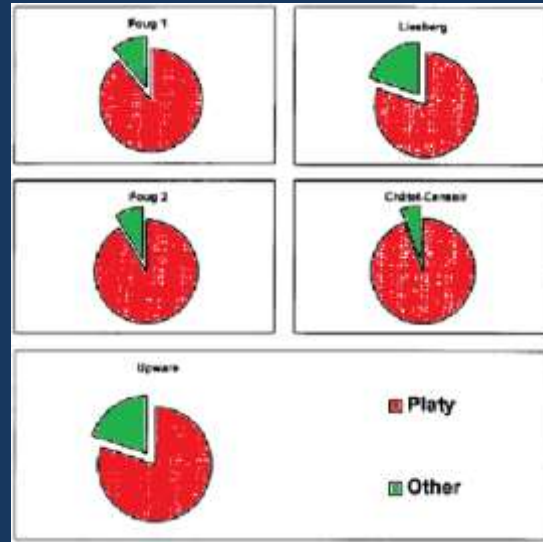
- Microsolenoid Biostrom very common during Upper Jurassic
- Low relief, laterally very extensive
- Micritic matrix with unsorted bioclasts
- Low generic diversity
- Low light, background sedimentation rate, low energy

CENTRAL EUROPE

JURAS-Oxfordian

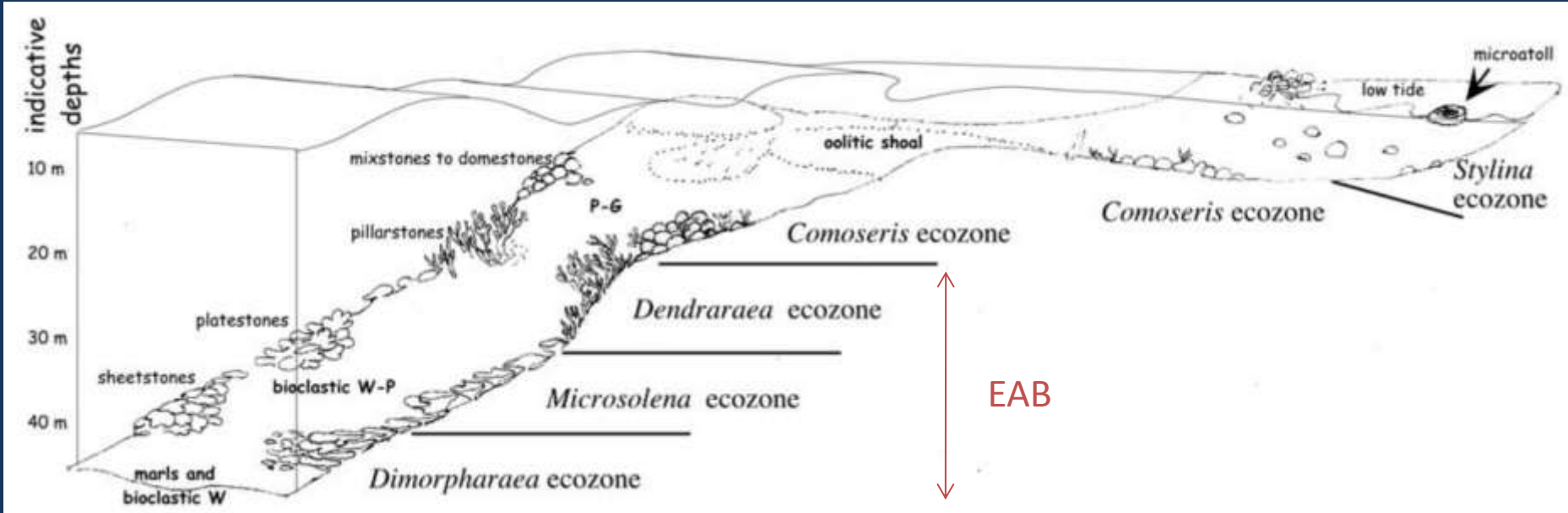
Insalaco, 1996

SWISS
FRANCE
ENGLAND



Purer limestones: *Microsolena* dominates
 High siliciclastic component: *Dimorpharea* dominates
 → better sediment-dispelling capabilities

CENTRAL EUROPE



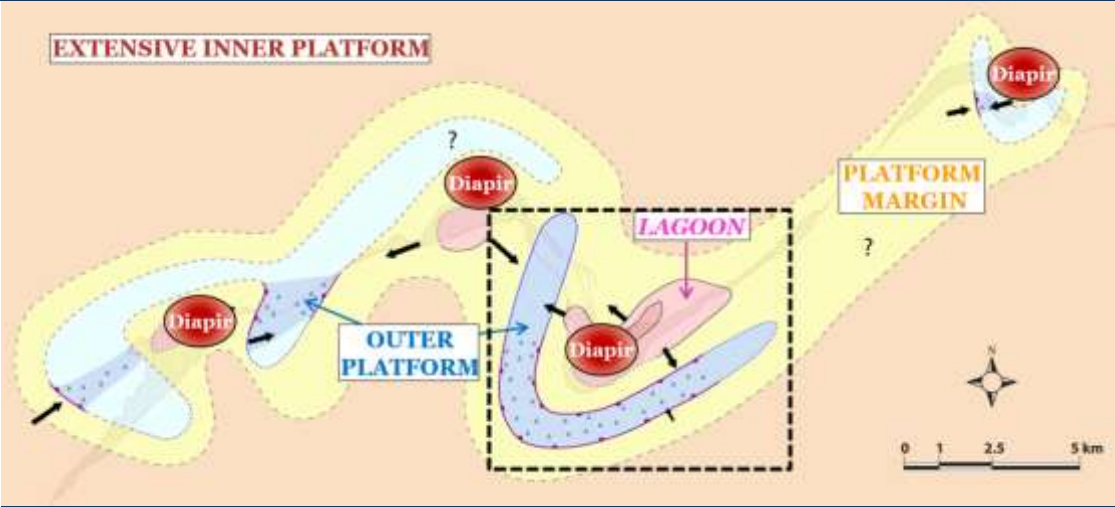
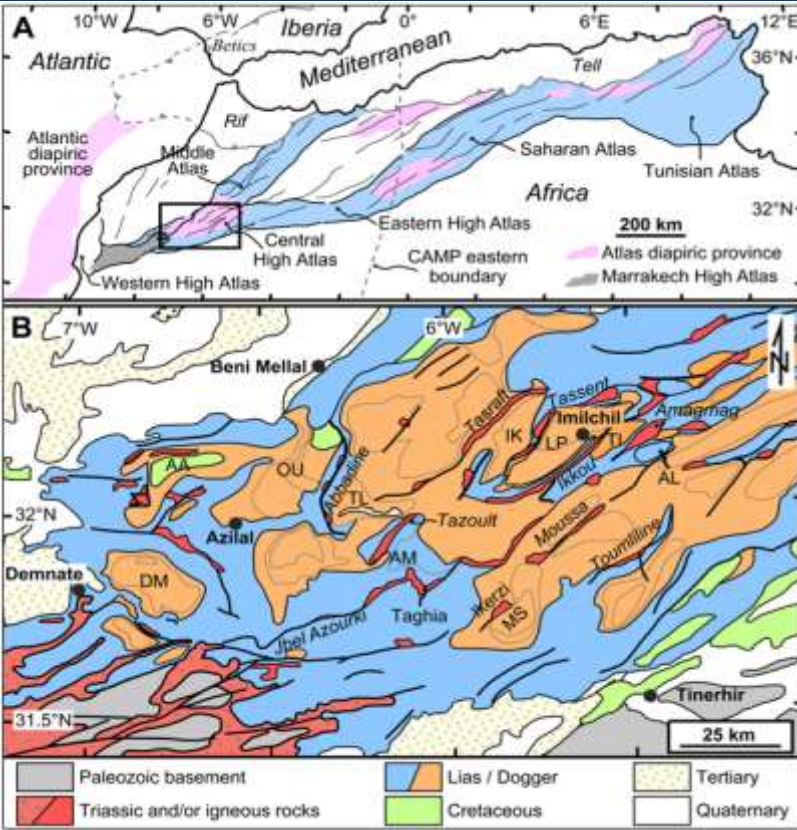
Bionomic zonation of the corallian platform of Bonnevaux-le-Prieur (Juras)

Lathuiliere et al., 2005

→ Patchy reefal frameworks

→ Relation with textures of juxtaposed sediments (WPG)

CENTRAL HIGH ATLAS



- Extensive diapirism
- Salt withdrawal and diapirism influence
- Carbonate platform and hemipelagic deposits
- Rapid facies variation

CENTRAL HIGH ATLAS



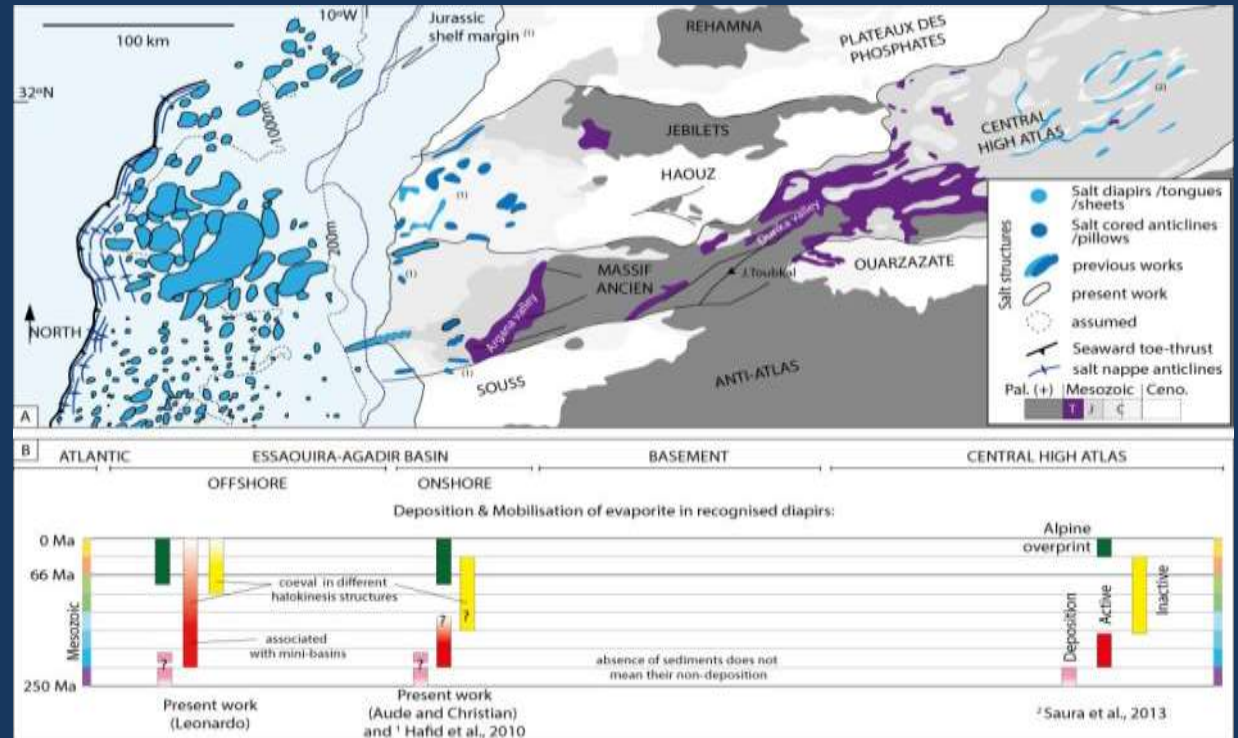
Geometries linked to structural evolution

Onshore salt anticlines:

- Clastics distribution
- Reefs geometries (CHA)

Offshore salt diapirs:

- Mini basins
- Small scale platforms
- Strong facies control



Work from R. Charton, unpublished

DISCUSSION

AGADIR-ESSAOUIRA BASIN ONSHORE:

- No strong diapirism evidence (turtle back salt domes?)
- Extensive biostromes with low coral diversity
- Various buildups sizes and geometry, no reef

For EAB Offshore

CENTRAL EUROPE:

- Similar coral associations / facies
- Dimorpharea high tolerance to higher background sedimentation rates

Why different to Nova Scotia?
Clastic influence?

CENTRAL HIGH ATLAS:

- Strong influence of diapirs on the architecture
- Rapid facies variations on the edges of the diapirs

NOVA SCOTIA:

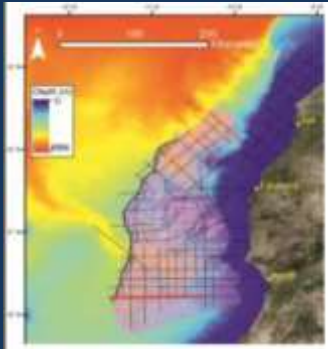
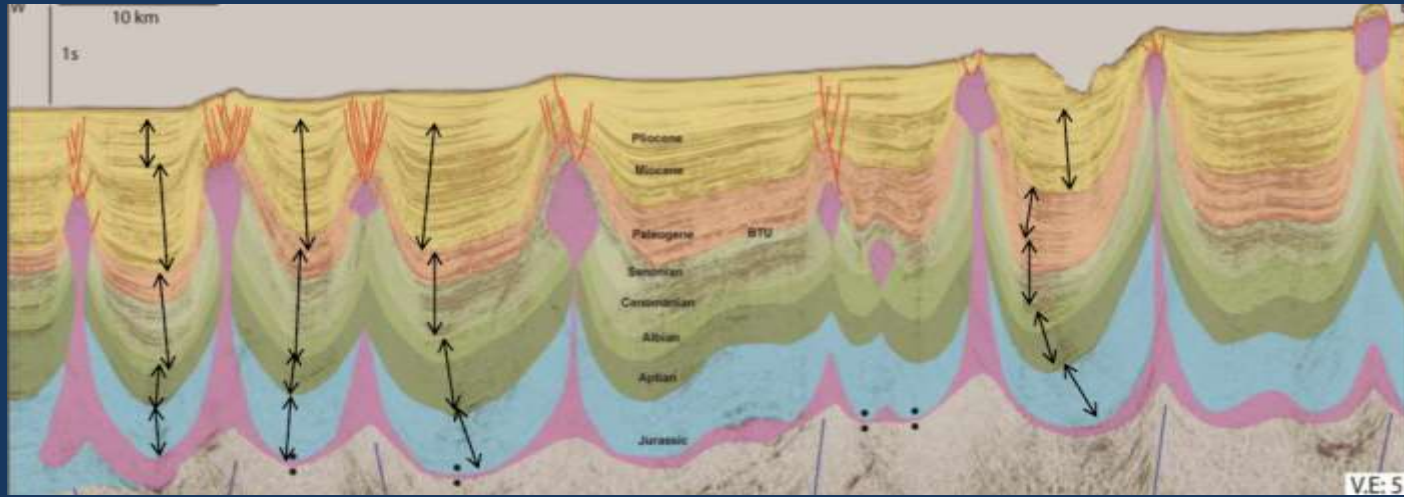
- Abenaki Formation: thrombolite-stromatolite buildups and calcareous sponges

Thanks to our sponsors:



Special thanks :





- Squeezed and tea-drop diapirs (symmetric and up-right structures)
- Intense folding & thicknesses variations across minibasins
- Minibasins driven by **DIAPIR SHORTENING** – abrupt depocentre shift

- Reactive diapirism?: Early – Middle Jurassic
- **Passive diapirism** (turtle structures) – Late Jurassic to Cenomanian
- Active diapirism - Late Cretaceous- recent

Ongoing work Leonardo Muniz-Pichel

CAP GHIR - EAB

