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Paleomagnetism of Abu Aggag and Sabaya Formations at Kalabsha, South Western Desert of Egypt.

Reem Mostafa, Ahmed Khashaba, Ibrahim El-Hemaly, Emad Takla, Mohamed Abdel Aal, and Hatem Odah
National Research Institute of Astronomy and Geophysics, 11421 Helwan, Cairo, Egypt (hatemodah@nriag.sci.eg)

Two profiles have been sampled from the Nubia Sandstone at Aswan, south Western Desert: The 1st profile has been taken from Abu Aggag Formation and the 2nd one was from Sabaya Formation (23.25 oN, 32.75 oE). 136 oriented cores (from 9 sites) have been sampled. Abu Aggag Formation is of Late Cretaceous (Turonian) and Sabaya Formation is of Early Cretaceous (Albian-Cenomanian). The studied rocks are subjected to rock magnetic measurements as well as demagnetization treatment. It has been found that hematite is the main magnetic mineral in both formations. Four profile sections (normal polarity) from Abu Aggag Formation, yielded a magnetic component with D = 352.7°, I = 36.6° with [U+F061]95 = 5.2° and the corresponding pole lies at lat. = 82.8 °N and long. = 283.1 °E. Five profile sections (normal polarity) from Sabaya Formation, yielded a magnetic component with D = 348.6°, I = 33.3° with [U+F061]95 = 5.8° and the corresponding pole lies at lat. = 78.3 °N and long. = 280.4 °E. The obtained paleopole for the two formations lies at lat. = 80.5 °N and long. = 281.7 °E. The obtaind components are considered primary and the corresponding paleopole reflects the age of Nubia Sandstone when compared with the previously obtained Cretaceous poles for Egypt.