Sedimentology, biostratigraphy and palaeogeographic evolution of the Lower Cretaceous of the Ait Ourir basin, High Western Atlas, Morocco

Hadach, F.1,*; Algouti, Ah.1; Algouti, Ab.1; Mourabit, Z.1

1) Cadi Ayyad University, Faculty of Sciences Semlalia, Marrakech, Morocco, *E-mail: fatiha.hadach@gmail.com

The study of the Aptian-Albian terrains of the High Western Atlas, in the Ait Ourir basin, Morocco, allowed us to acquire new sedimentological, biostratigraphic and palaeogeographic data (Algouti et al., 2015, 2016; Hadach et al., 2017). The succession of the Tadhart limestones and dolomitic marls (Tadhart Formation), the Lemgo Formation and the formation of the sandy limestones of Oued Tidzi (Oued Tidzi Fm.) show ages of Gargasian, Clansayésian and Albian, respectively. For the first time in this sector reef species are described which characterize the Lemgo Formation. In addition, gastropods and rudists have been found.

The first two formations are transgressive, formed in an internal carbonate platform communicating with the open sea transitional from an intertidal to a subtidal depositional area. The Oued Tidzi Fm. is regressive, formed in a coastal environment with continental influences.