

Morhostructuration of Hmar Lakhdad Mounds (Anti-Atlas, SE of Erfoud, Morocco)

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The Hmar Lakhdad area, situated within the eastern Anti atlas mountain range, some 20 Km Southeast of Erfoud, provides very good exposures of lower and middle Devonian mounds, mostly developed in the Emsian.

Four families of tabulate corals are abundant in the Hmar Lakhdad: Auloporids, Dendroporids and Striatoporids are very frequent in the micritic mounds (named "Kess-Kess"), and Favositids are rather common in the argillaceous limetrobnes overlying the mounds.

Statcal analysis of the tabulate corals distribution shows an evident lateral variation. The western part of the mound range is characterised by o facies with Bainbridgia, the central part by a facies with tubular auloporids and ornate dendroporids, and the eastern part by a facies with tubular auloporids. Each facies corresponds with a part of the range limited by two normal faults. The tabulate corals distribution shows also an evident north-south variation.

The coral distribution is an agreement with the identification of the origin of cinerits and a tectonic study.

The cartographic cinerits of the north eastern Tafilalt shows that the biosedimentary mounds of Hmar Lakhdad are developed on south side of an emsian volcanic.

The structuration on tilted blocs of eastern Tafilalt is conbtroled by both faults: Erfoud fault and Tesdrmine fault.

Key words. Anti-Atlas, Morocco, Devonian mounds, Tabulate, morphostructuration.