Situation and paleobiogeographic evolution of western and eastern Morocco from the Cambrian to the Caradoc

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The palynological study of Palaeozoic levels in 10 wells and 2 cross sections in western and eastern Morocco has permitted to establish the inventory of organic microfossils: Acritarchs and Chitinozoans. The different associations yield from the middle Cambrian to the lower Caradoc have allowed the setting of a biozonation which consists of 6 biozones based on Chitinozoans and Acritarchs.

The biozones distinguished were based on index taxa of Chitinozoans and Acritarchs which coexist with biostratigraphic microfossils in Morocco or in others regions referred to. This biozones allowed :

- The indication or the precision of many subdivisions within the Palaeozoic of the studied areas (middle Cambrian, middle Arenig + Llanvirn, lower Caradoc).
- The setting of local, regional and intercontinental correlations, subsequently : Anti-Atlas, Moroccan Meseta, Algeria, Libya, North America, Canada and Europe.
- The paleobiogeographic evolution traced from the middle Cambrian to the lower Caradoc has demonstrated that the position of Morocco between north Gondwana and Avalonia zone at the lower Palaeozoic has associated this area to different geological phenomena.