

AZEGOUR'S MASSIF (WESTERN HIGH ATLAS MOROCCO) - AN EXAMPLE OF GEODYNAMICAL APPROACH THROUGH GEOCHEMICAL MAPPING.

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The hercinian granites of Morocco differ from the great majority of European granites of the same age and are not associated with migmatitic rocks of thermal domes. On the contrary, the emplacement of the Moroccan granites is essentially associated with tectonic mechanisms related with late orogenic phases of deformation. The Palaeozoic deformation of the western High Atlas was controlled by submeridional dextral shear-zones, which promoted the formation of a mega duplex structure. Inside this structure the ENE-WSW faults are en echelon. Granitical material such as the Azegour massif, was intruded in NW-SE (releasing band) directions, absorbing the shear tensions. Several small massifs besides the Azegour massif have had similar tectonic histories. The objective of this work is to explain how the in-filling of these releasing bands occurred. The Azegour massif is approximately 7 x 0,7 km long and it is orientated NW-SE. It is well exposed in a mountainous area with amplitudes of 0,4 km. Its geochemical mapping allows the establishment of transversal geometrical trends regarding the main axis NW-SE. This geometry against igneous conceptual models suggests that the material was repeatedly injected thereby progressively filling the opening. The model used further suggests that the material in the centre of the opening is younger in age.