

PLIO QUATERNARY STRUCTURING OF HAMMA BOUZIAN BASIN, CONSTANTINE REGION (NORTH-EAST OF ALGERIA)

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Abstract

Hamma Bouziane Basin is the lowest point of the hydrogeological system in Constantine area. It is characterized by a plain topography (elevation between 450et550 m) and by the presence of a carbonate substratum (neritic) very karstified which are associated with ancient thermal events (development of quaternary travertine limestone).

lithostratigraphic column, shows the succession of two stratigraphic units: Cretaceous neritic substratum and Plio- Quaternary blankets .

Detailed mapping of Quaternary and active faults as well as tectonic measurements indicate that normal faulting has been the dominant tectonic regime north of Constantine region during quaternary phases .

Morphostructural map established from aerial photos shoes that this basin delimited by N30° striking faults ,is a section of the paleogeographic faults boundary of Constantine plateforme .This structure with probably Cretaceous heritage (Dj Bergli) was remobilized during the Plio -Quaternaire as normal fault.

Keywords: Hamma Bouziane basin, Neritic,morphostructural map, constantine area .