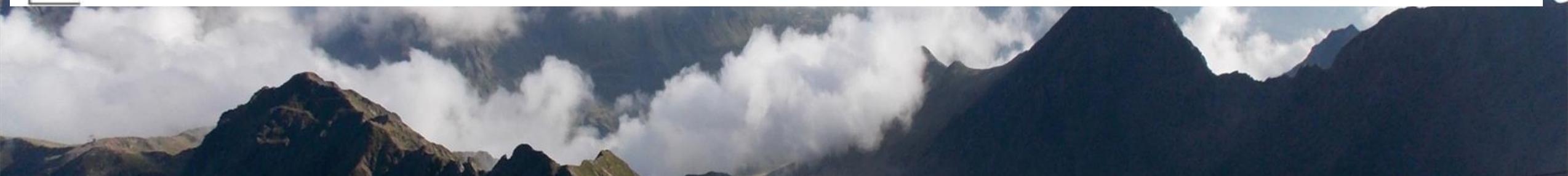
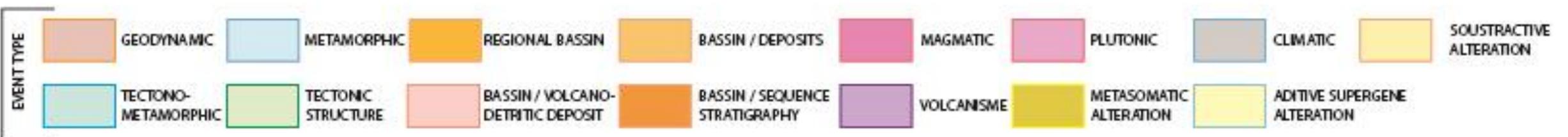
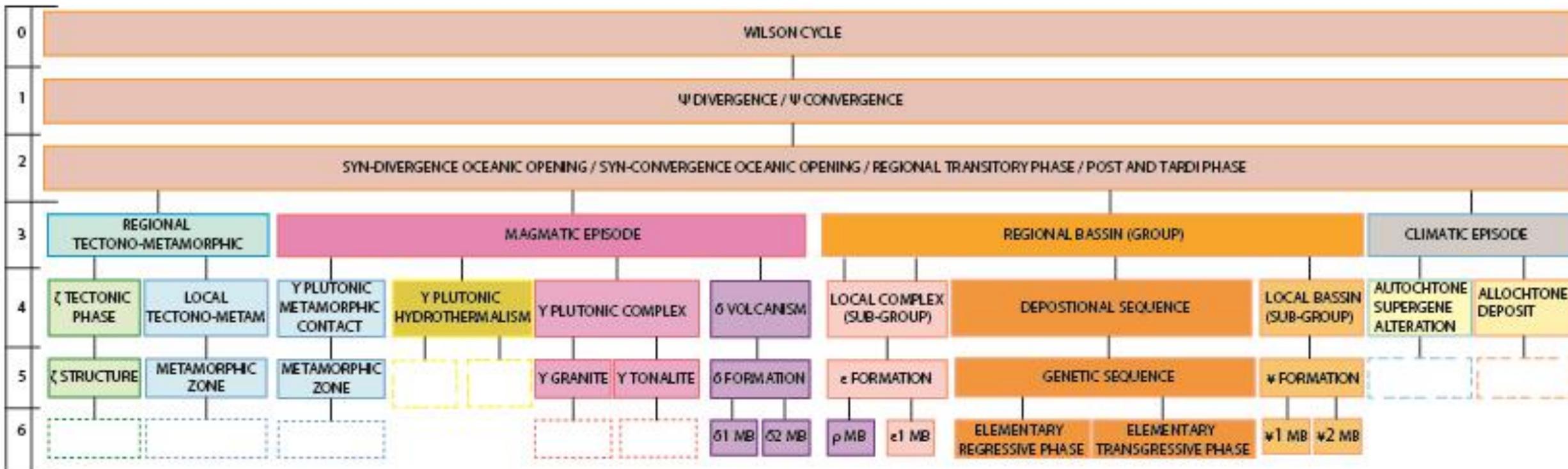


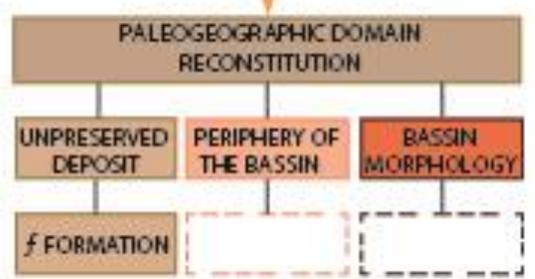
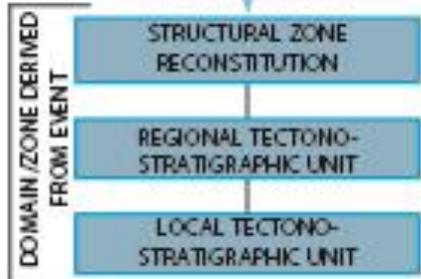
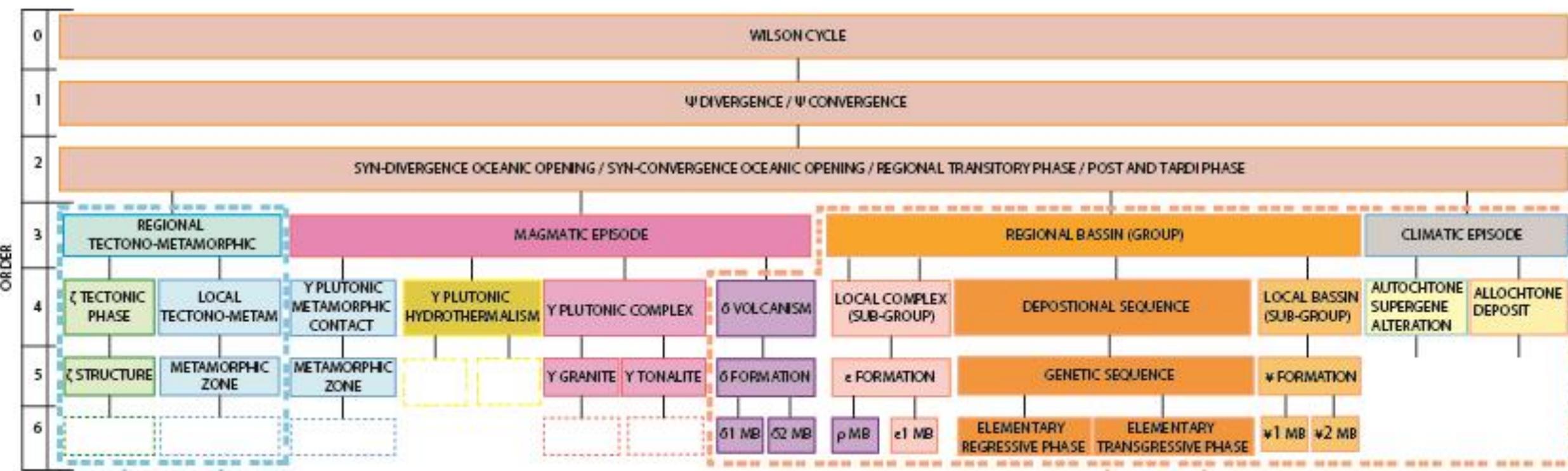
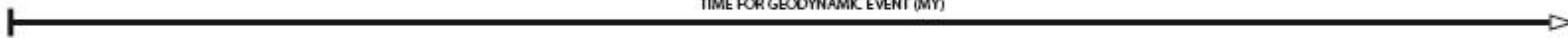
Introduction du principe de l'approche évènementielle



- **Tout objet « géologique » actuel, correspond à la somme (succession) de tous les évènements qu'il a subis depuis sa création jusqu'à nos jours (son histoire géologique...)**
- **Ces évènements sont reconnus par les traces qu'ils ont laissées dans la roche (chimiques ou structurales)**
- **Chaque évènement est calé dans le temps**
- **La genèse (formation) d'une roche est le premier Evènement (E0) qu'elle connaît**
- **Les évènements suivants qui se succèdent transforment l'objet jusqu'à nos jours**
- **Le nombre des évènements subis par une roche n'est pas limité**

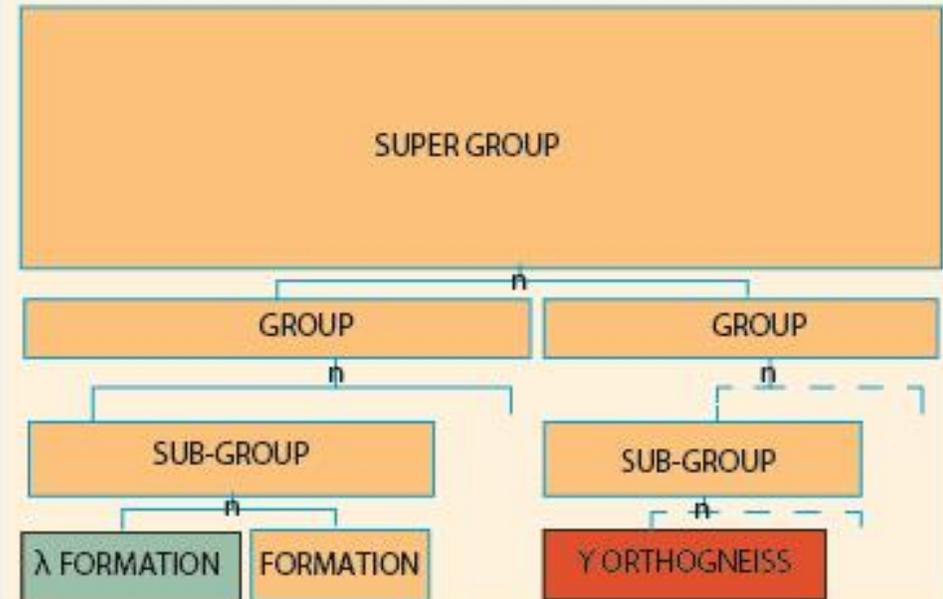
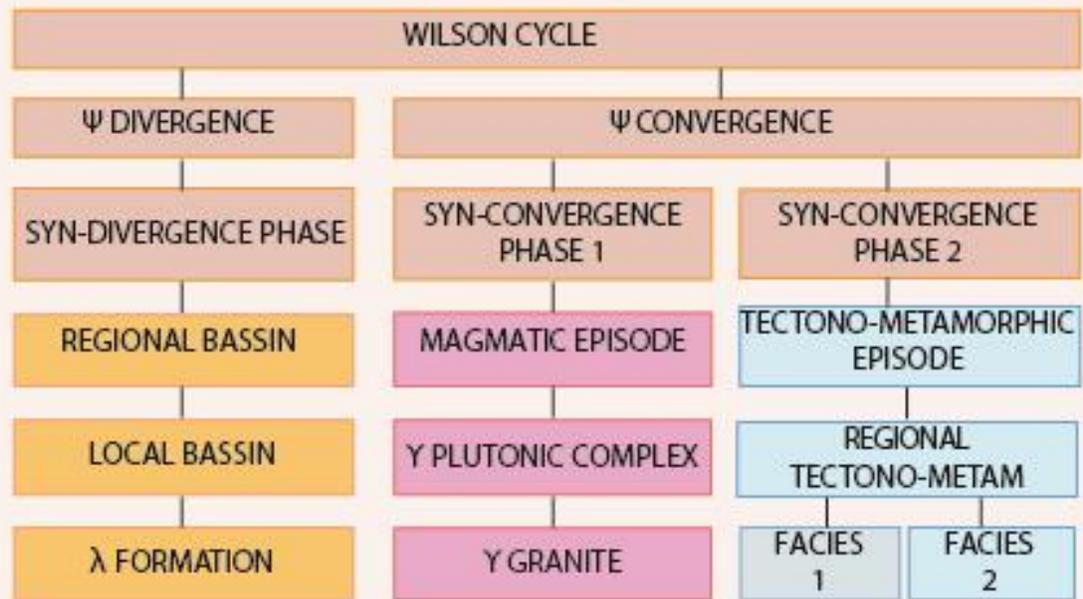
TIME FOR GEODYNAMIC EVENT (MY)





EVENT

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC

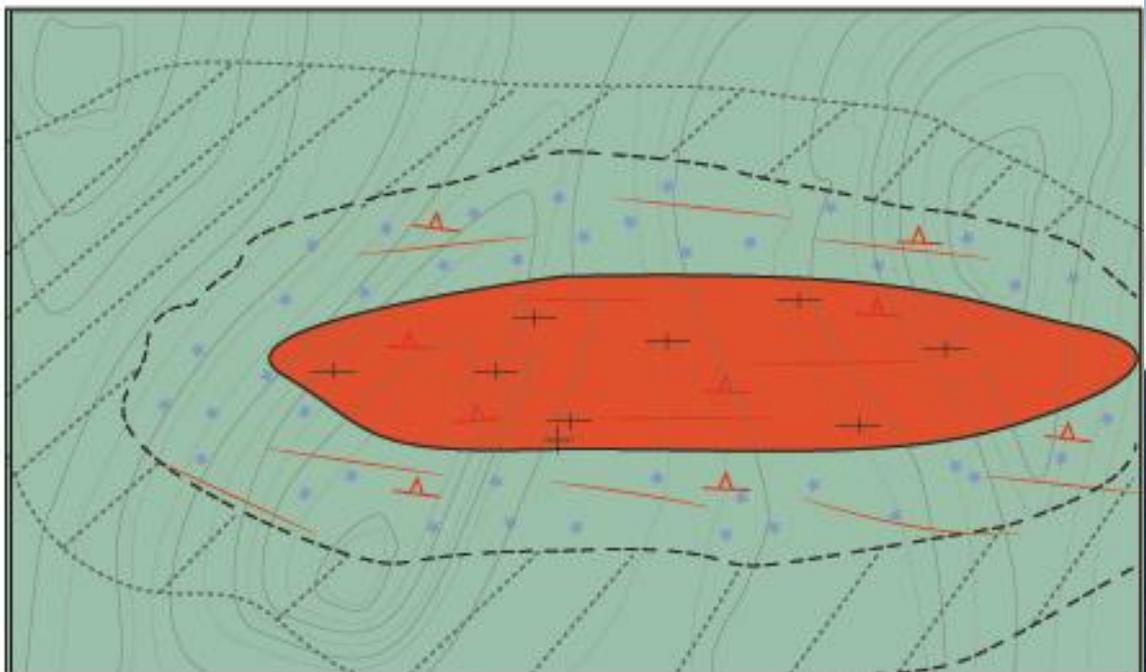


λ FORMATION

- E0 (dépôt)+E1 (Métam. Régional)
- E0 (dépôt)+E1 (Métam. Régional) facies 2
- E0 (dépôt)+E1 (Métam. Régional) facies 1

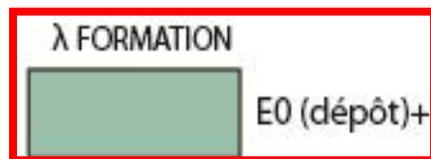
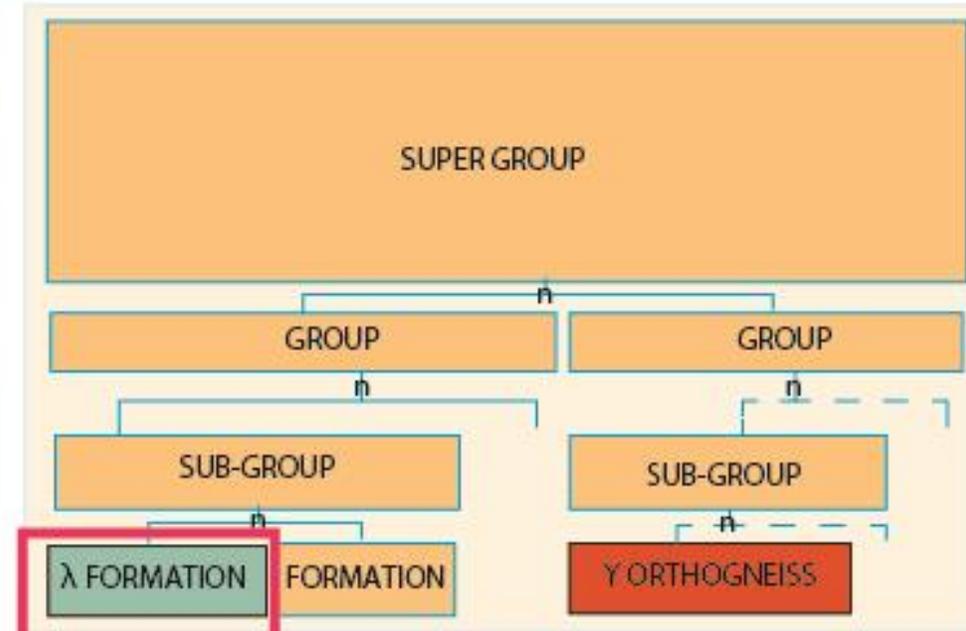
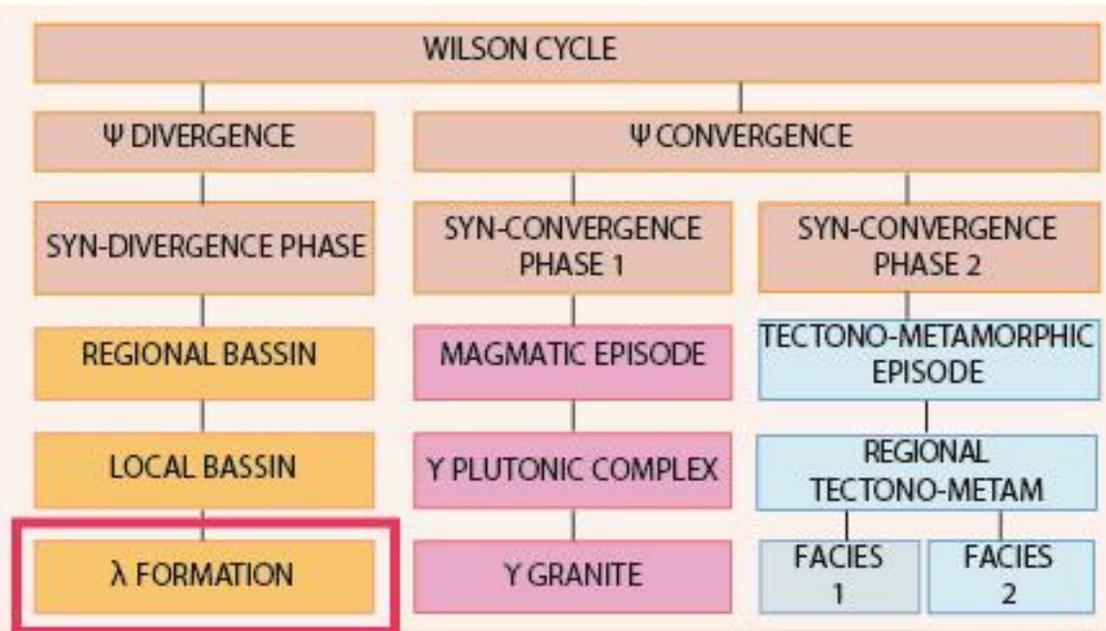
Y ORTHOGNEISS

- E0 (intrusion granite)+E1 (Métam. Régional)



EVENT

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC



E0 (dépôt)+E1 (Métam. Régional)

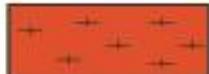


E0 (dépôt)+E1 (Métam. Régional) facies 2

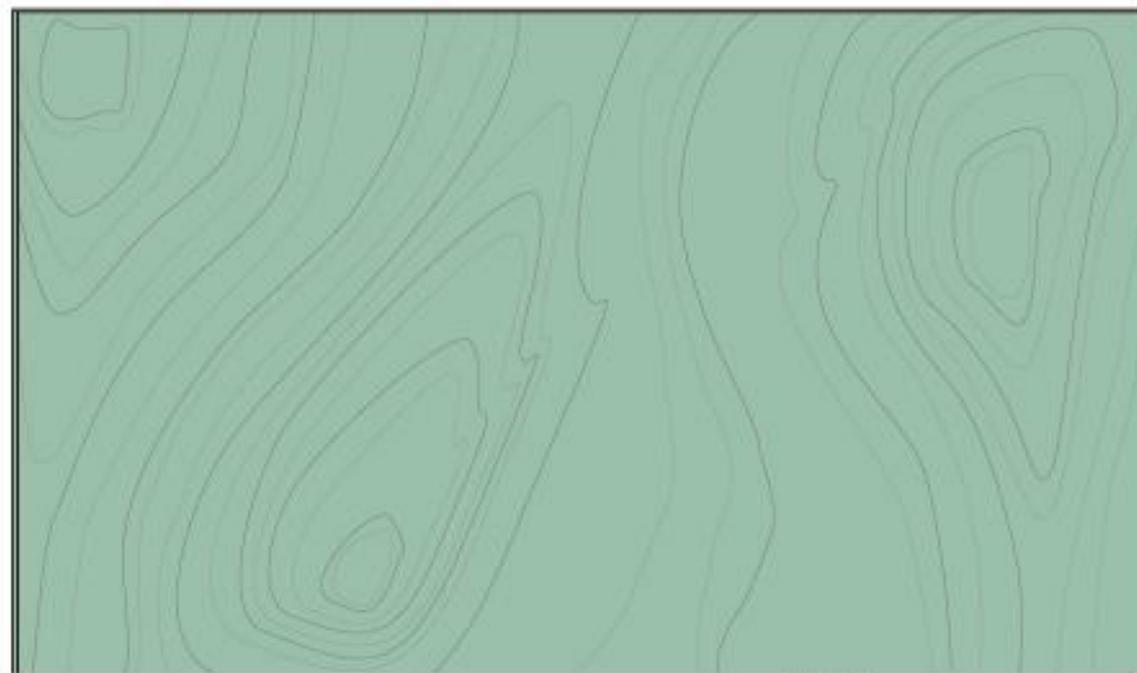


E0 (dépôt)+E1 (Métam. Régional) facies 1

Y ORTHOGNEISS

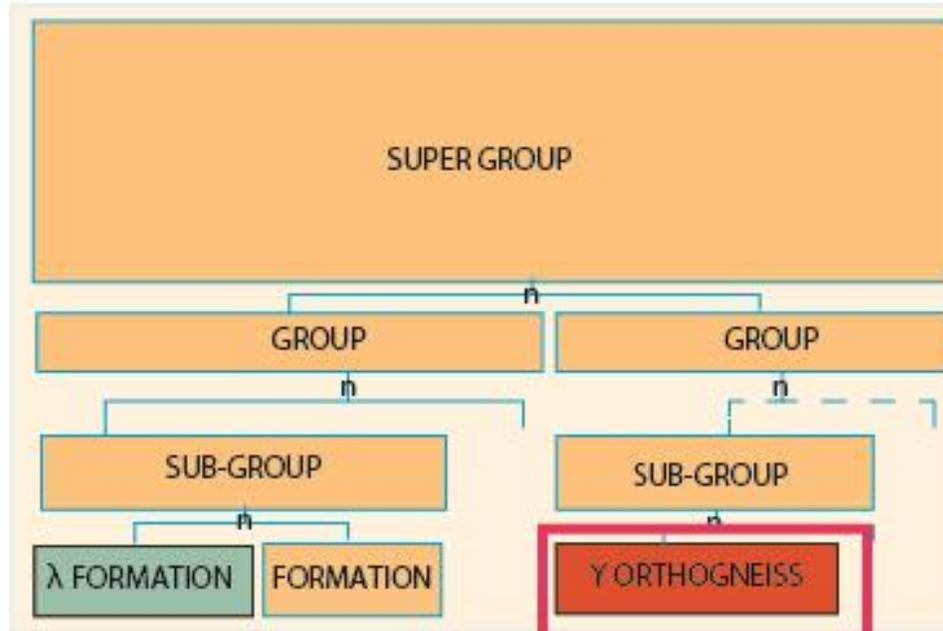
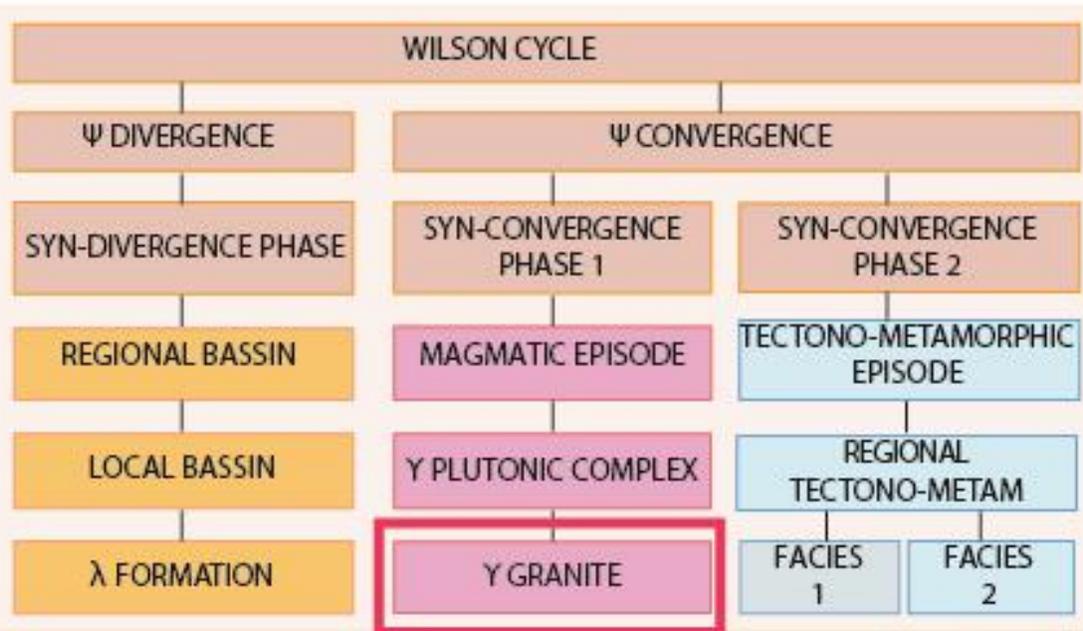


E0 (intrusion granite)+E1 (Métam. Régional)



EVENT

LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC



λ FORMATION



E0 (dépôt)+E1 (Métam. Régional)



E0 (dépôt)+E1 (Métam. Régional) facies 2

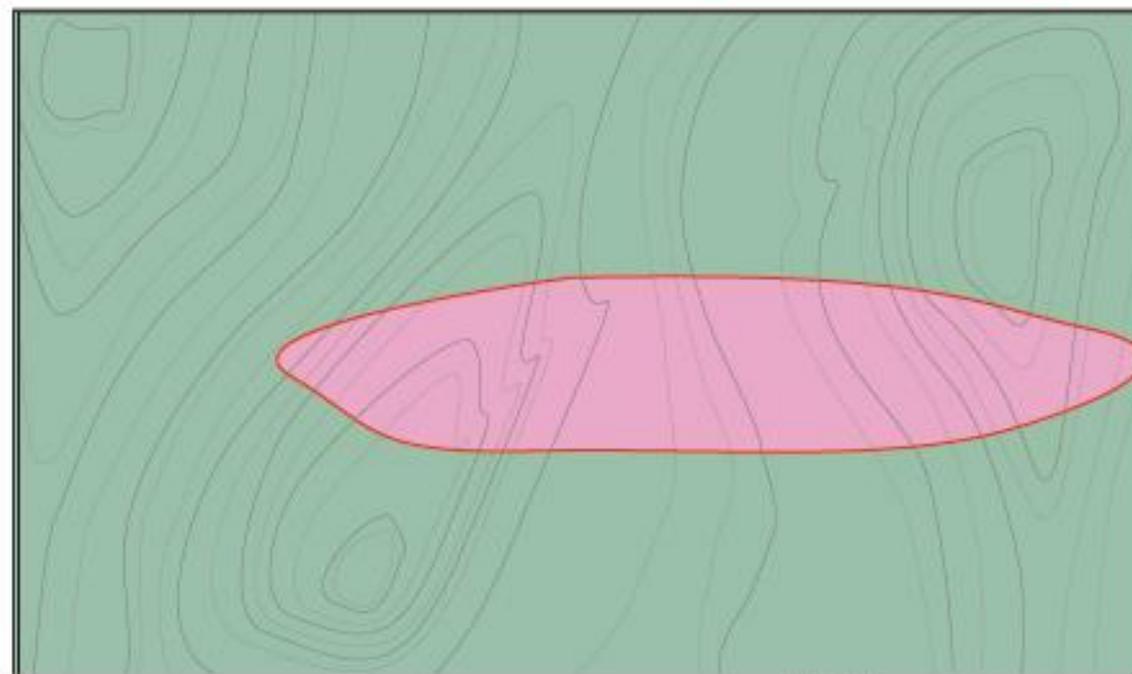


E0 (dépôt)+E1 (Métam. Régional) facies 1

ORTHOGNEISS

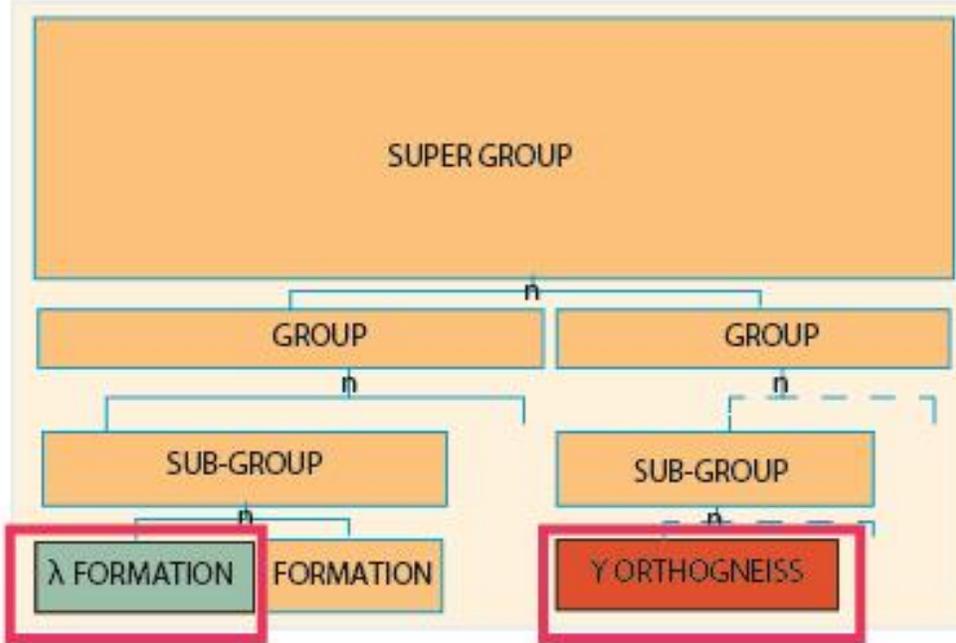
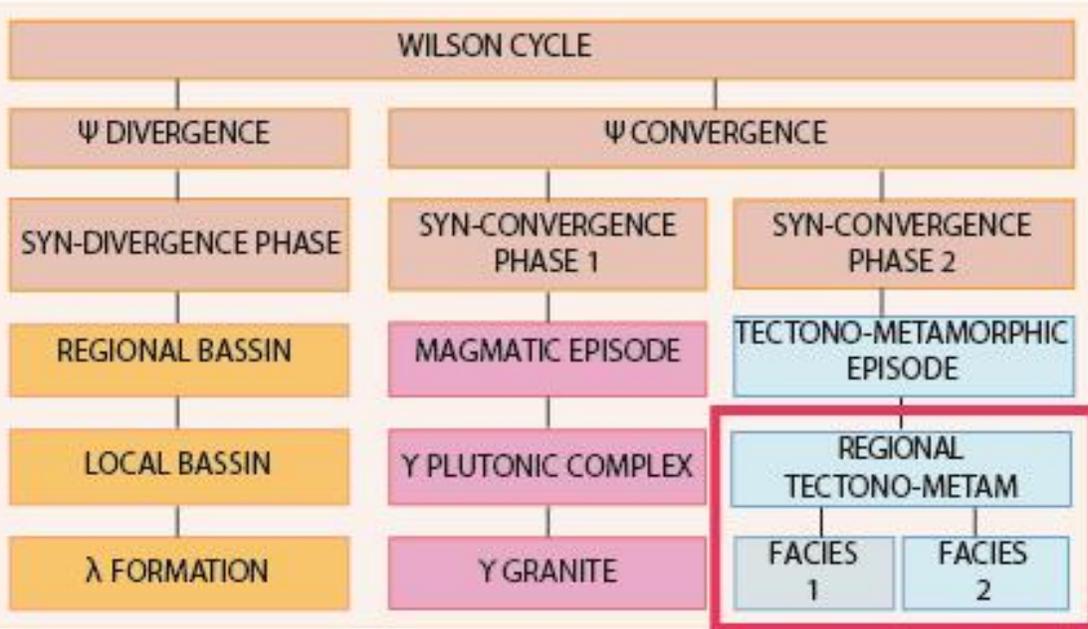


E0 (intrusion granite)+E1 (Métam. Régional)



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LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC

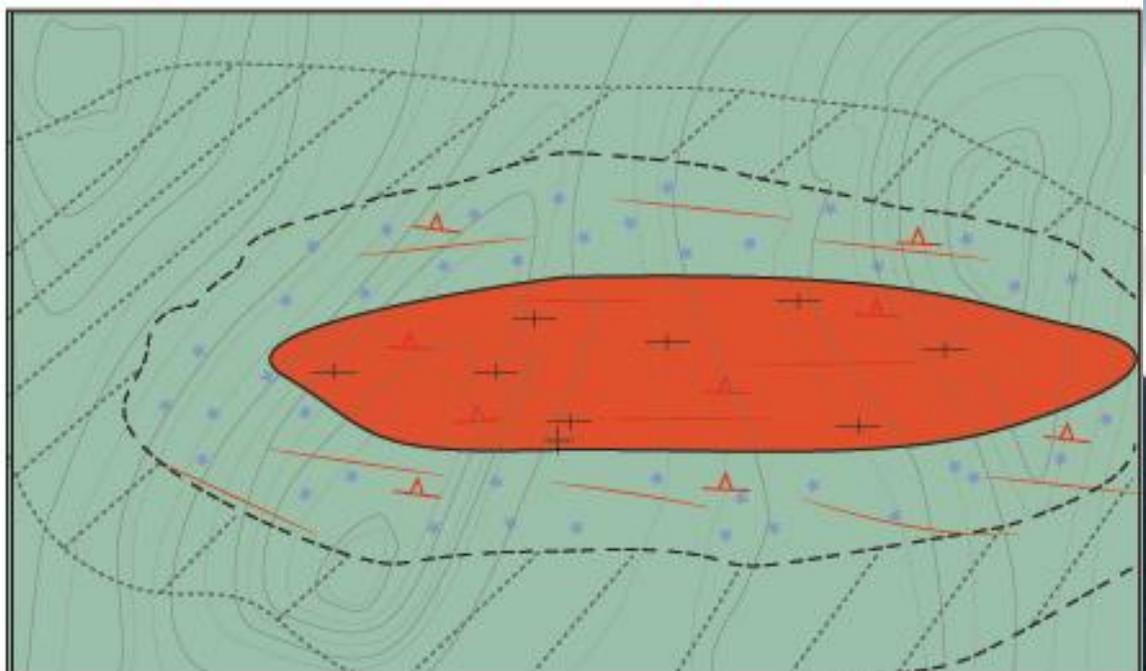


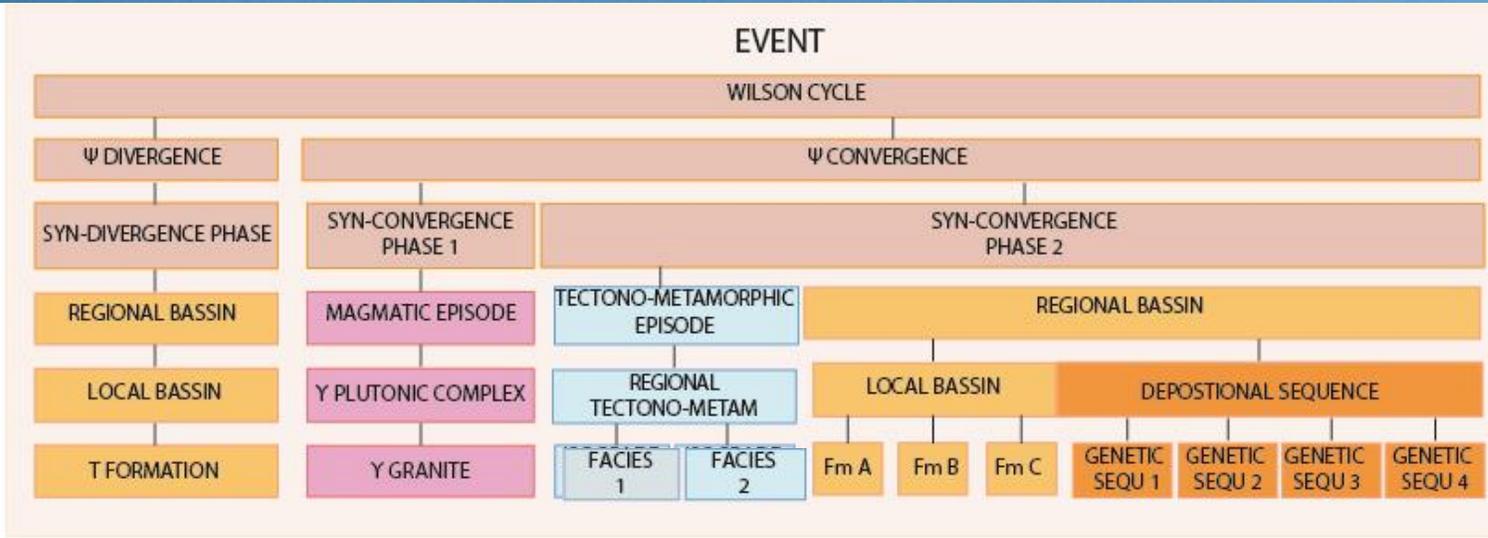
λ FORMATION

- E0 (dépôt)+E1 (Métam. Régional)
- E0 (dépôt)-E1 (Métam. Régional) facies 2
- E0 (dépôt)-E1 (Métam. Régional) facies 1

Y ORTHOGNEISS

- E0 (intrusion granite)+E1 (Métam. Régional)

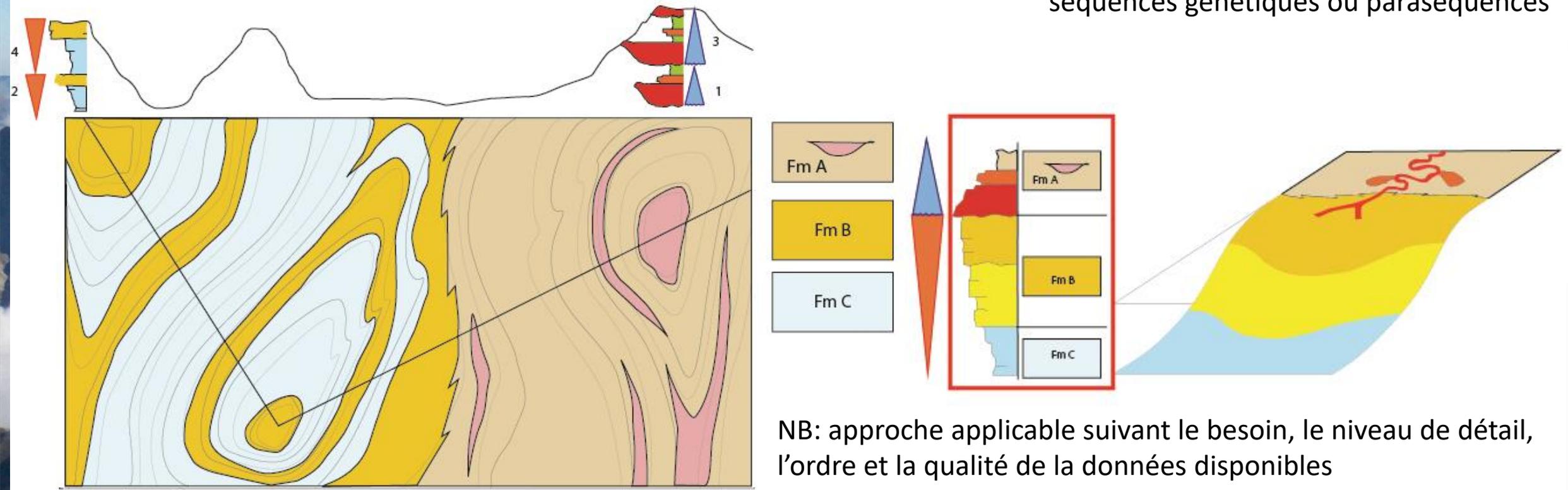




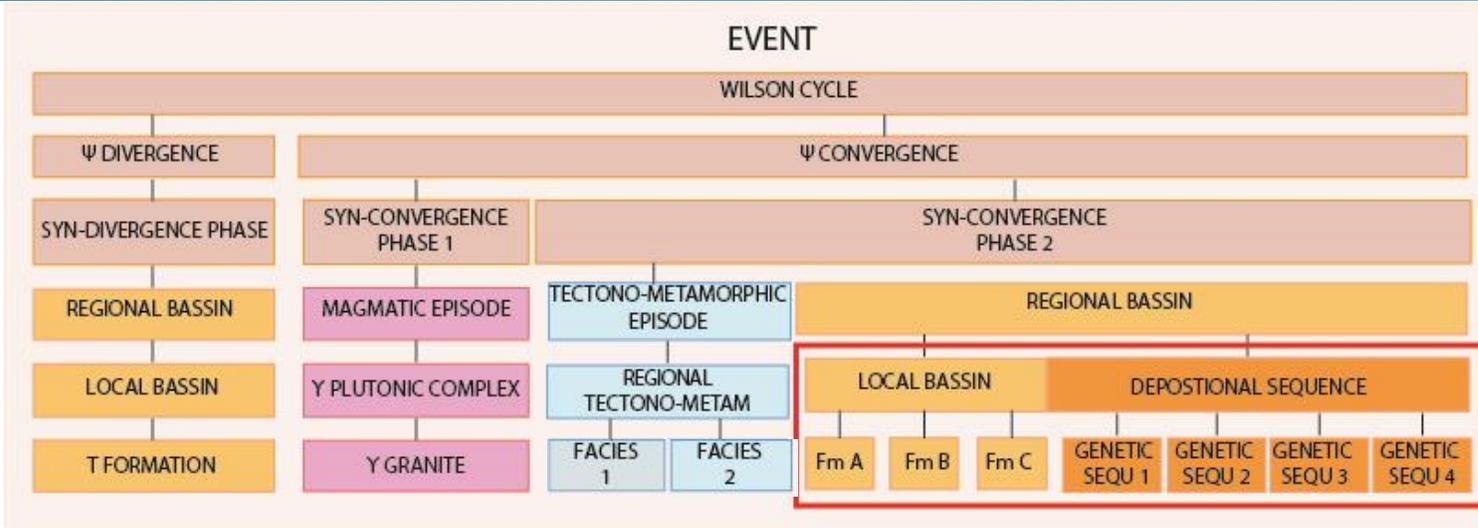
Exemple théorique d'application de la stratigraphie séquentielle dans l'approche évènementielle:

- 1) Log de terrain ou de données de forage
- 2) Faire correspondre les unités lithostratigraphiques de la carte avec les données des forages ou inversement
- 3) Grace à la stratigraphie séquentielle, et lorsque cela est possible on identifie les séquences génétiques ou paraséquences

Lithostratigraphic map



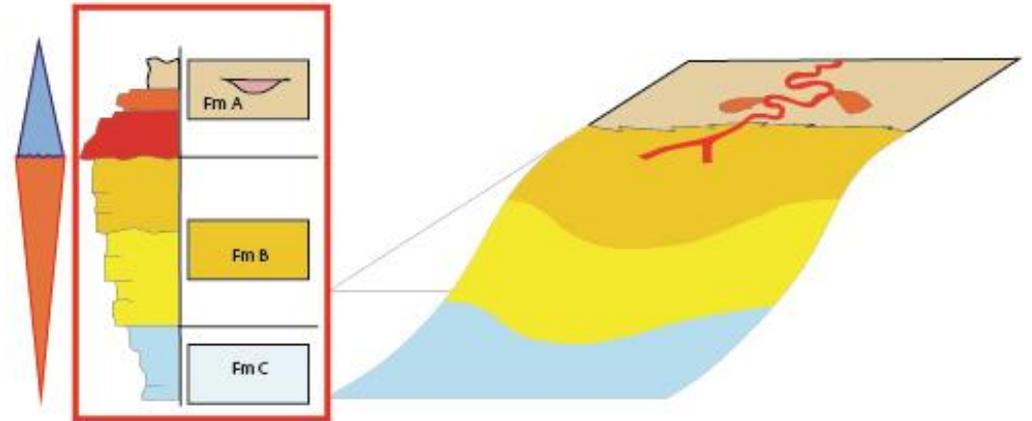
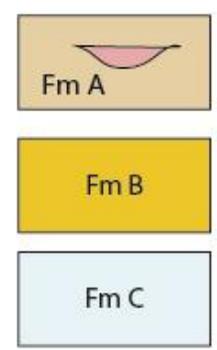
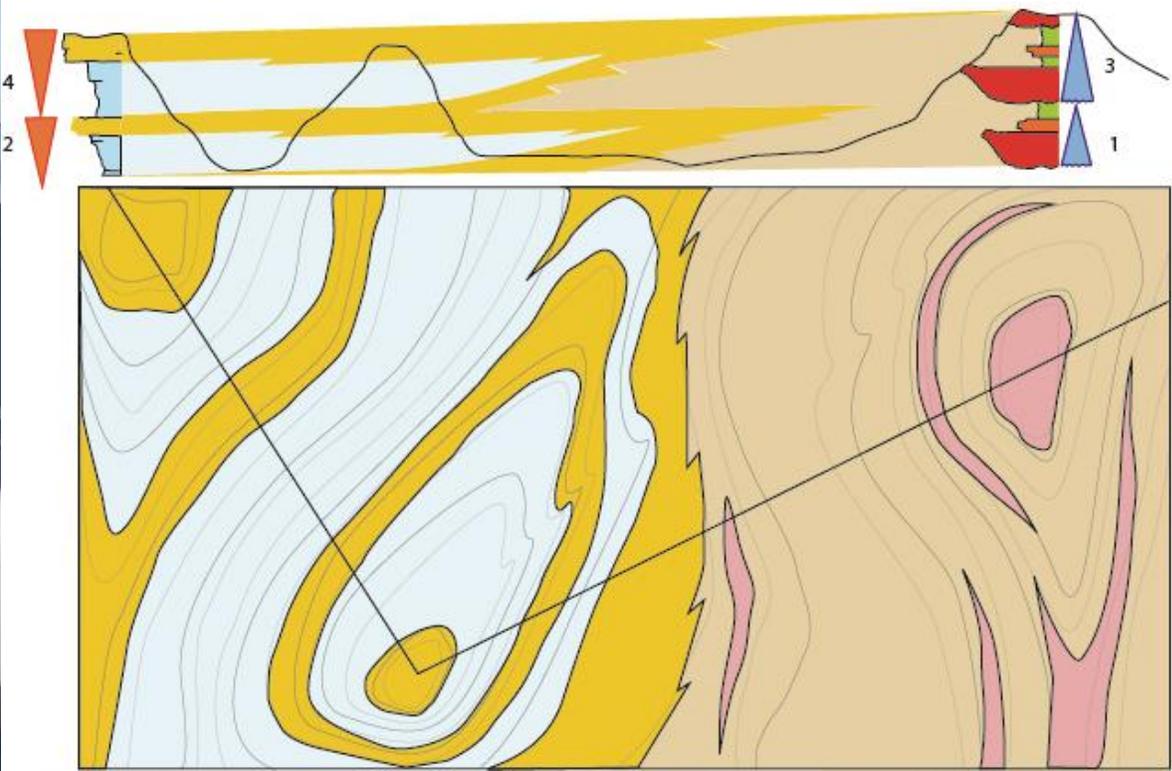
NB: approche applicable suivant le besoin, le niveau de détail, l'ordre et la qualité de la données disponibles



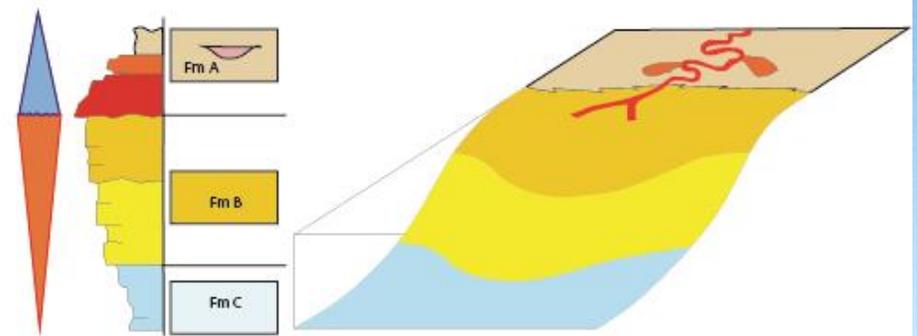
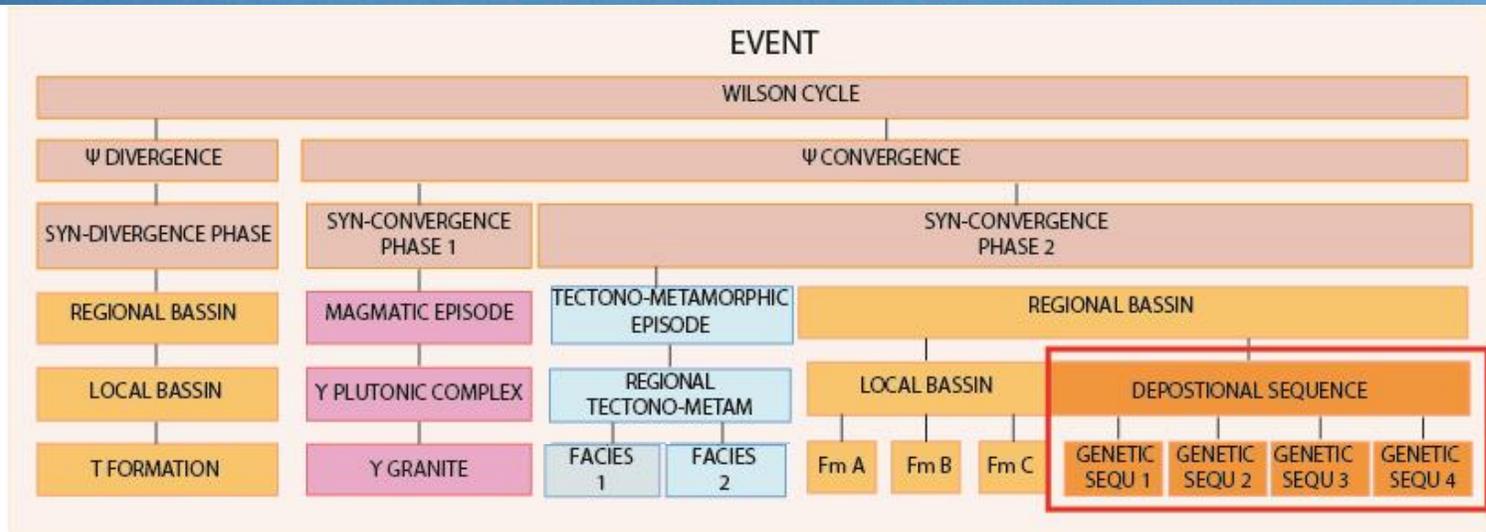
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Lithostratigraphic map

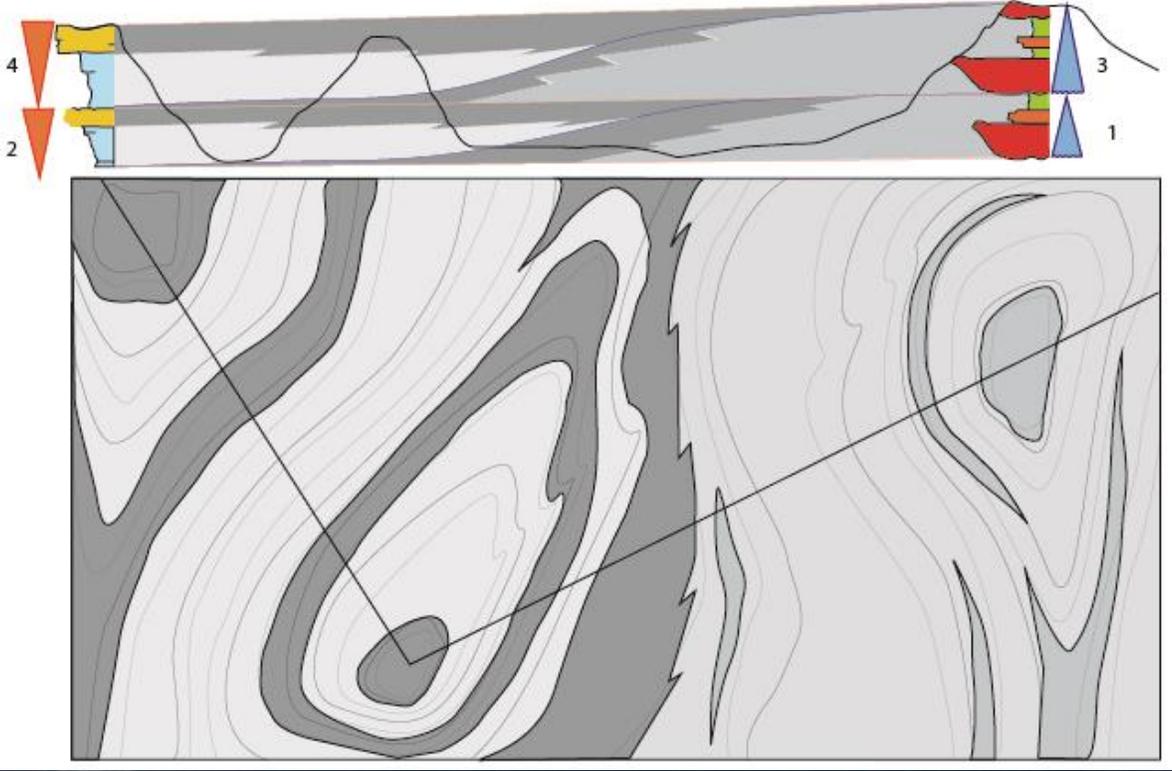
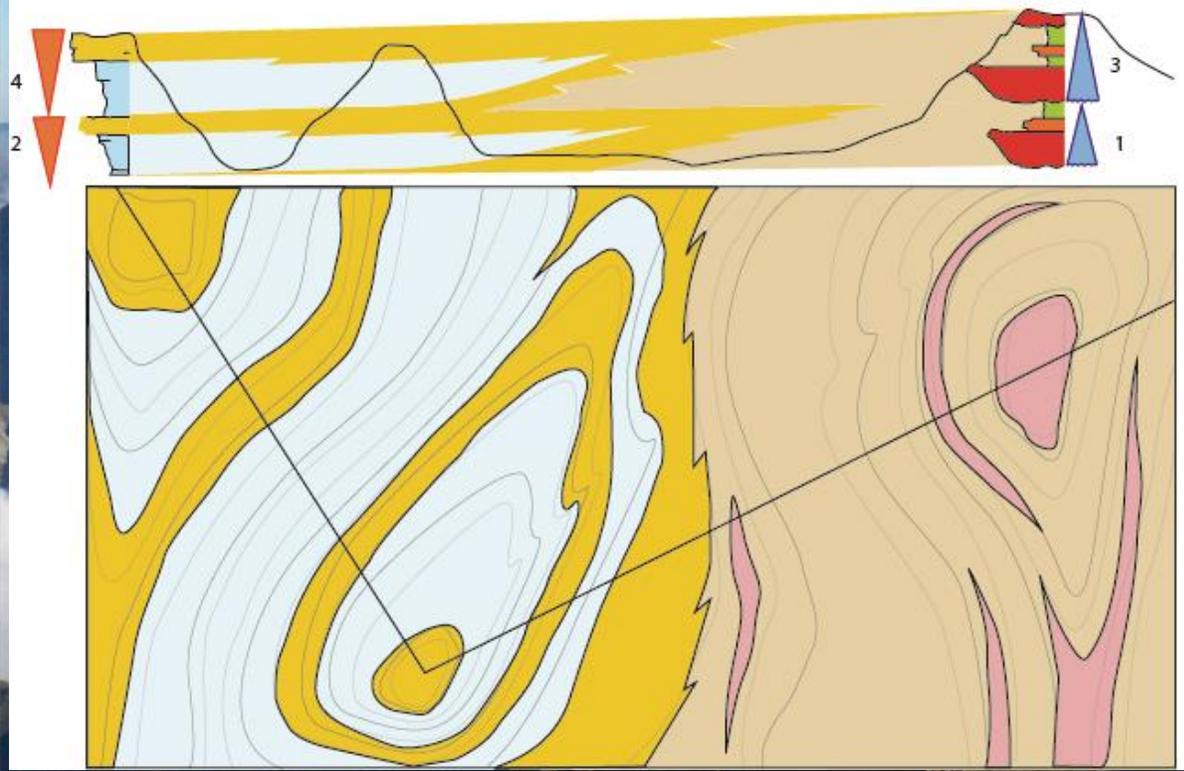


NB: approche applicable suivant le besoin, le niveau de détail, l'ordre et la qualité de la données disponibles



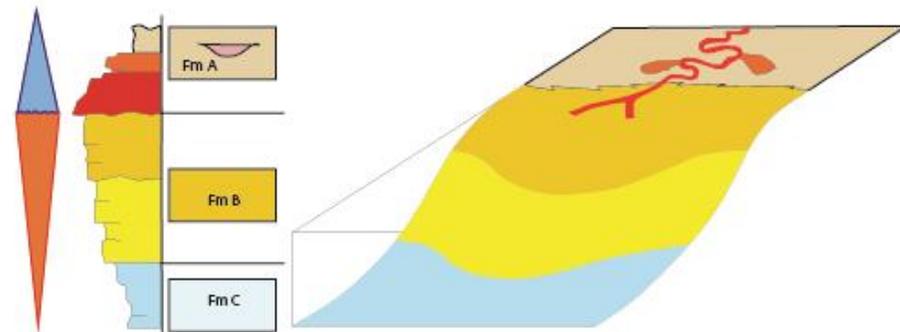
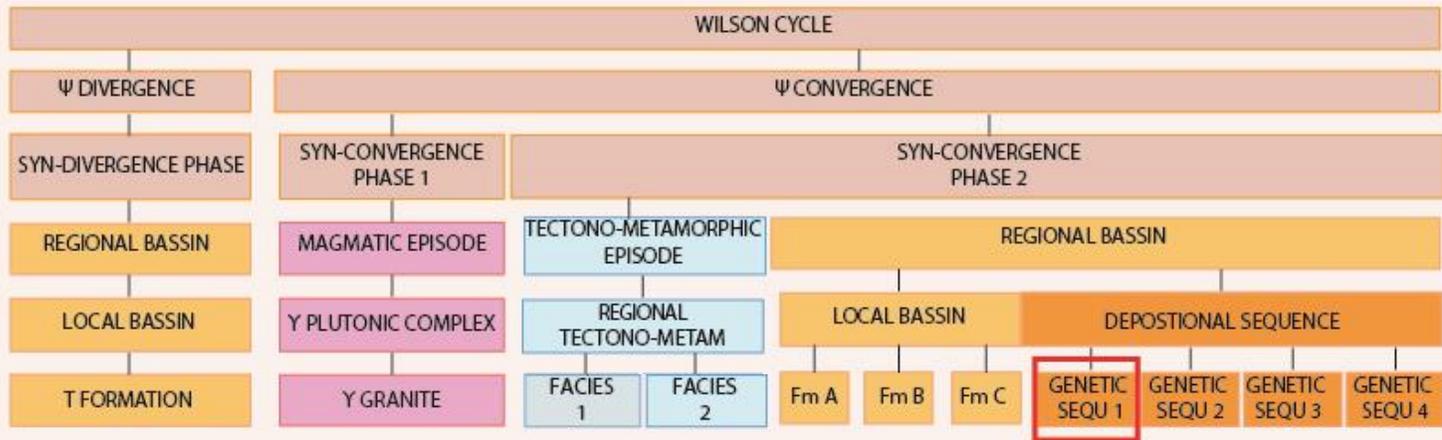
Lithostratigraphic map

Event map

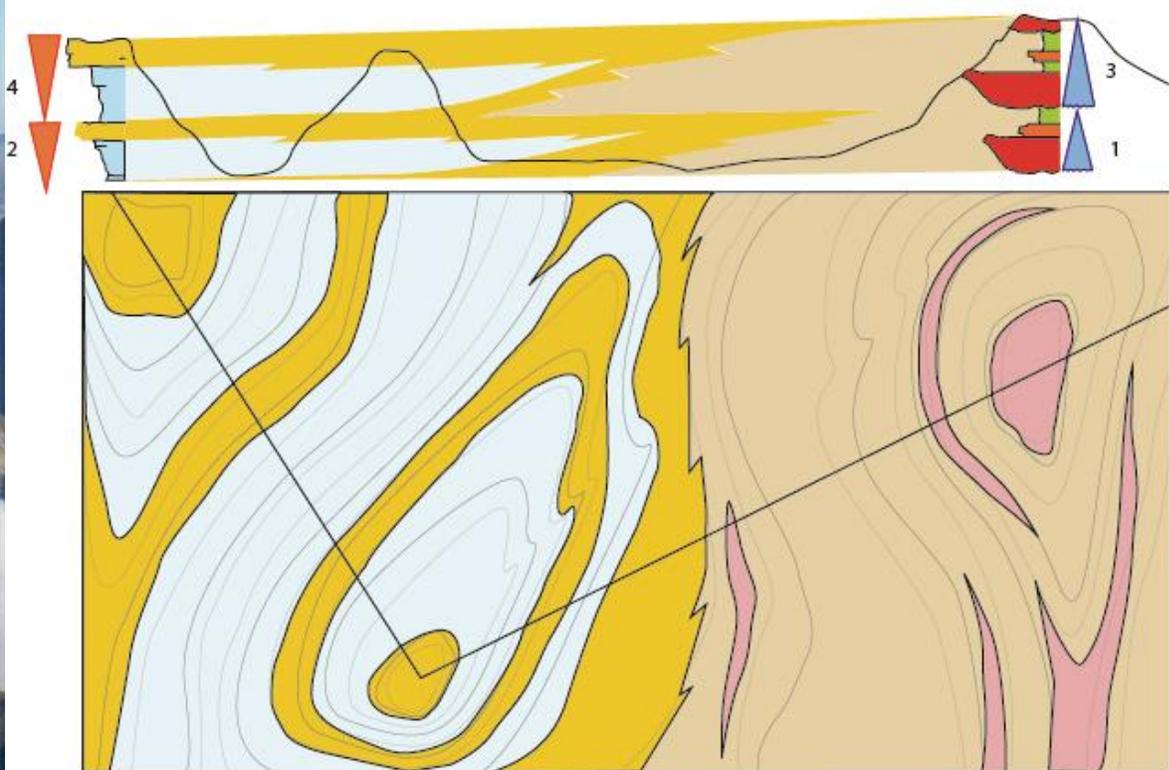


EVENT

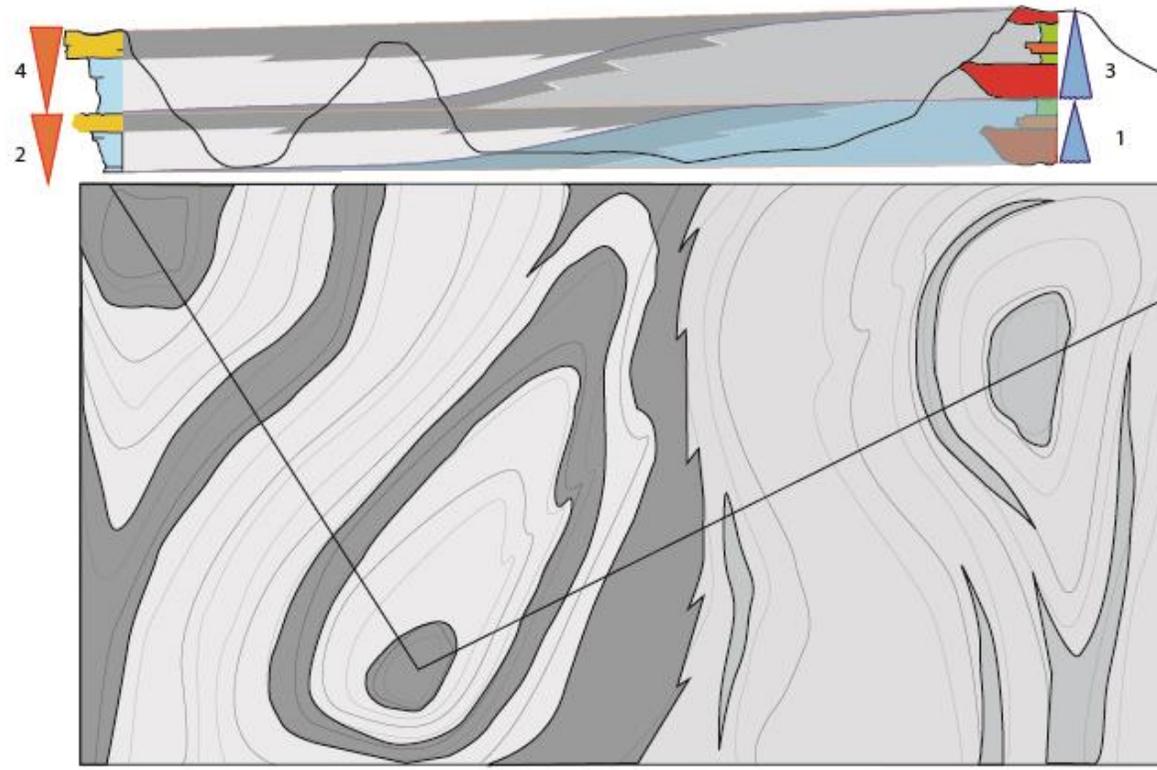
WILSON CYCLE



Lithostratigraphic map

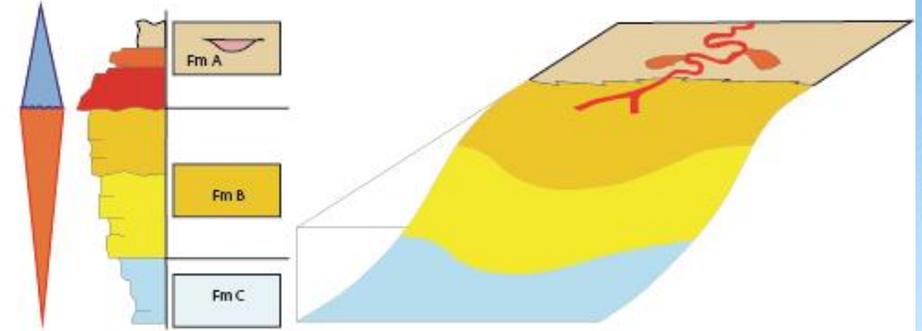
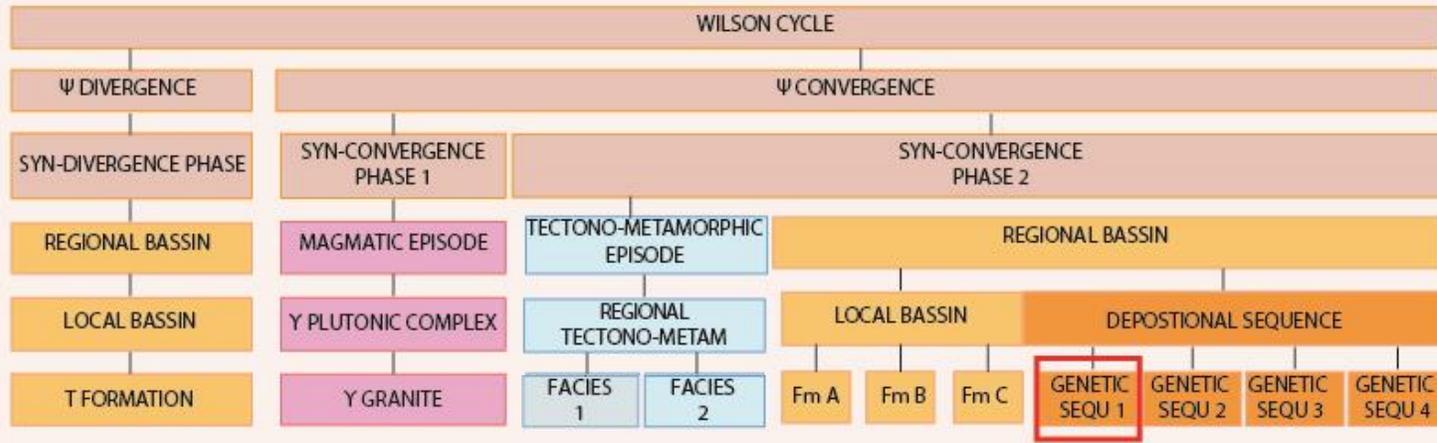


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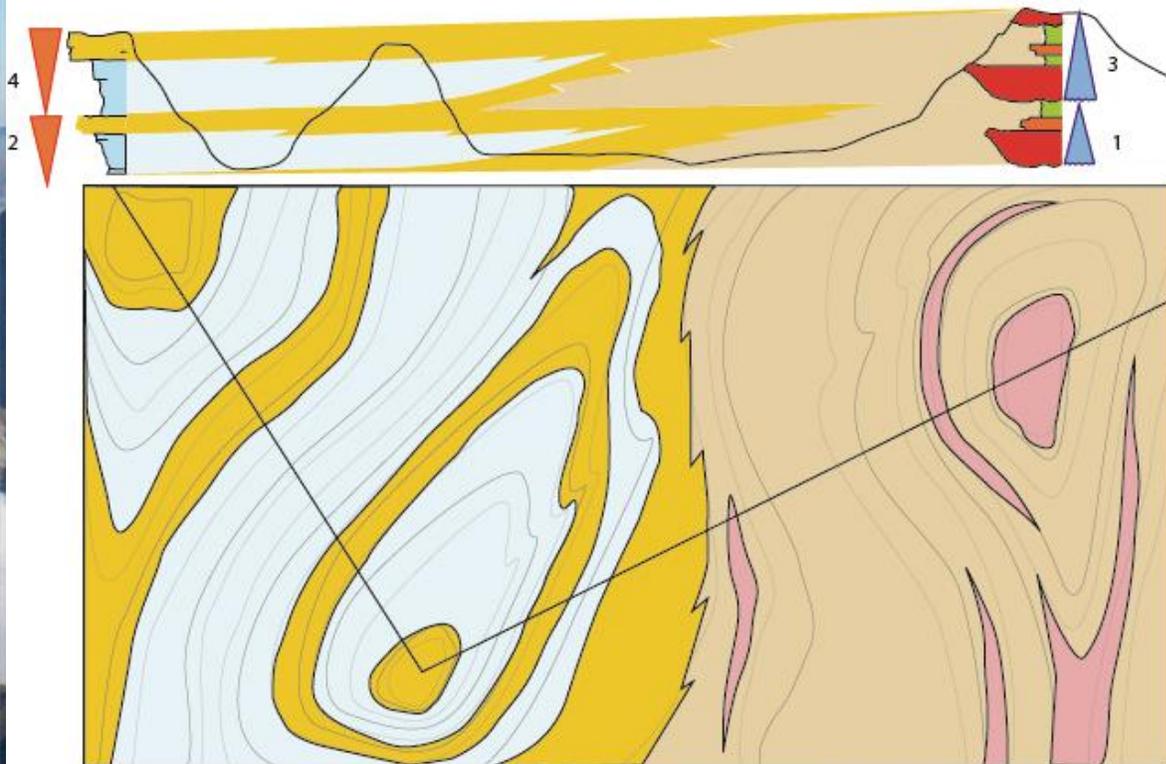


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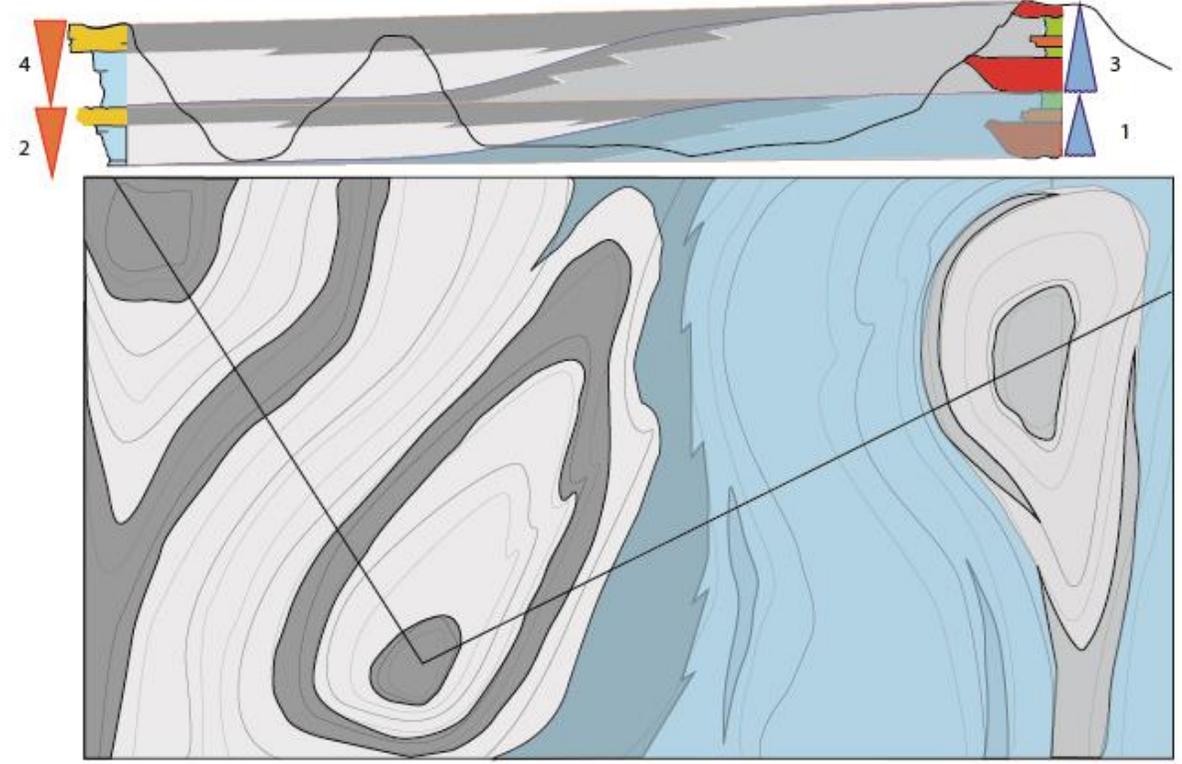
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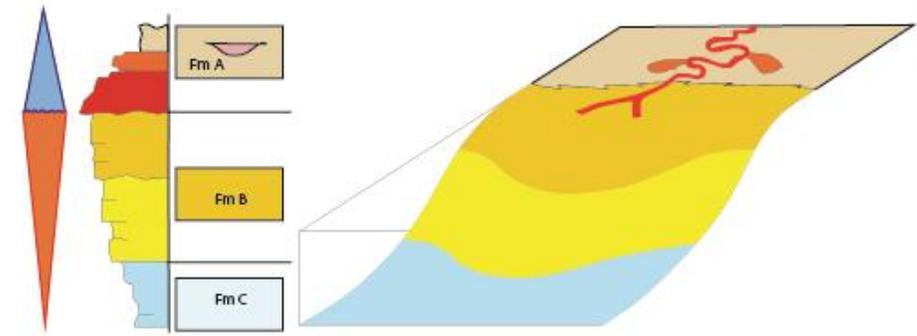
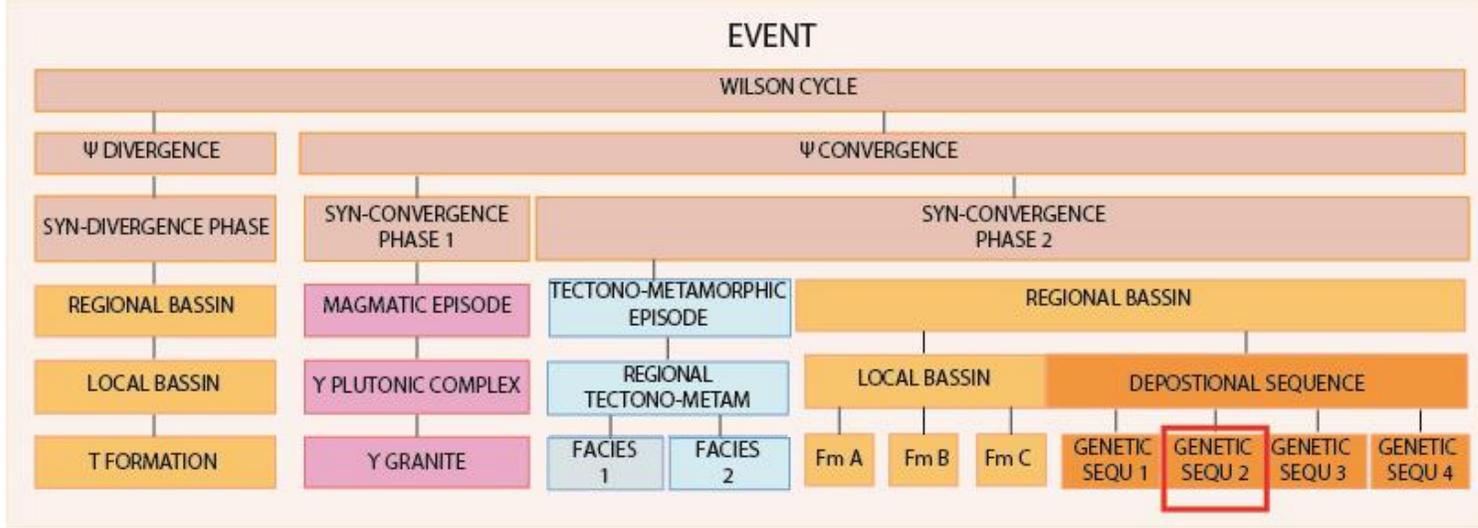


Lithostratigraphic map



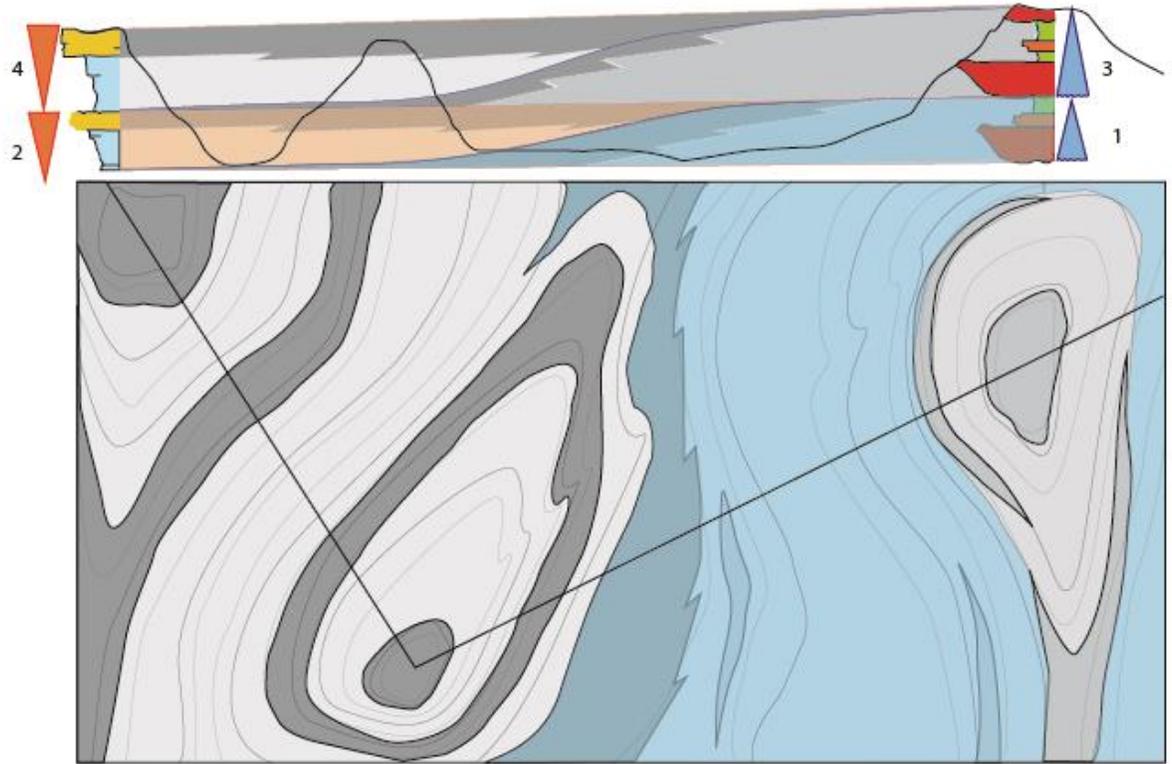
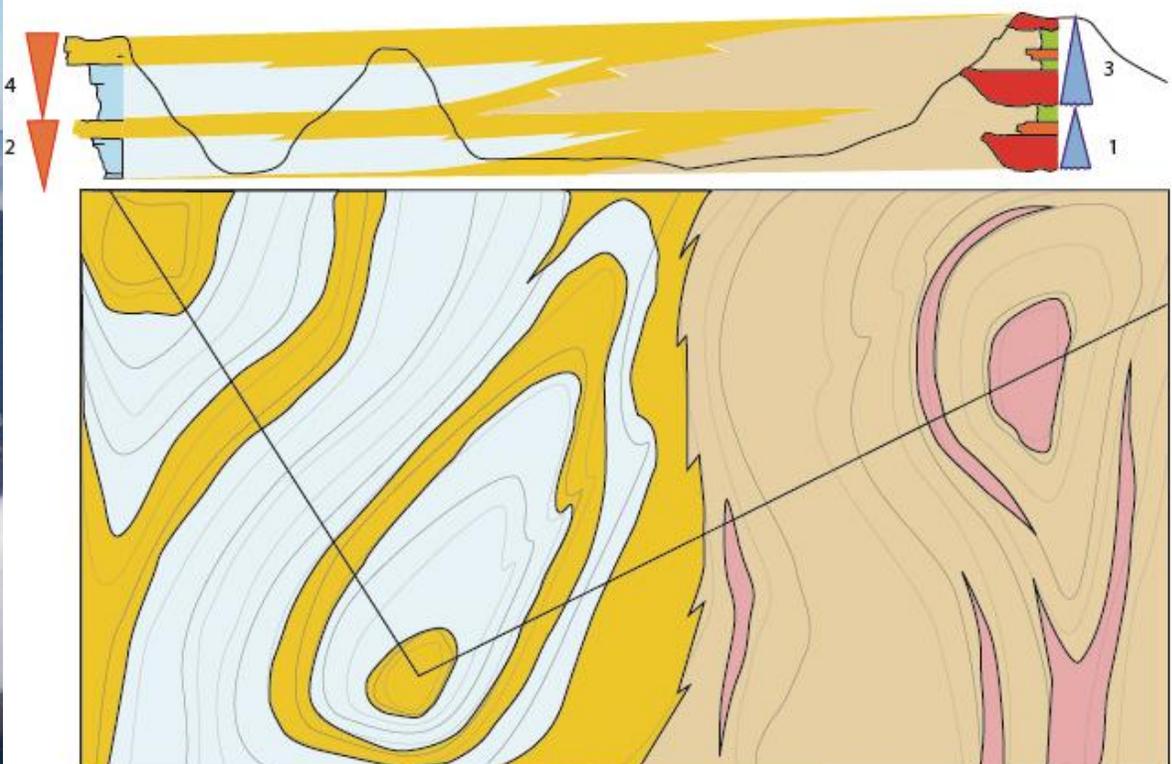
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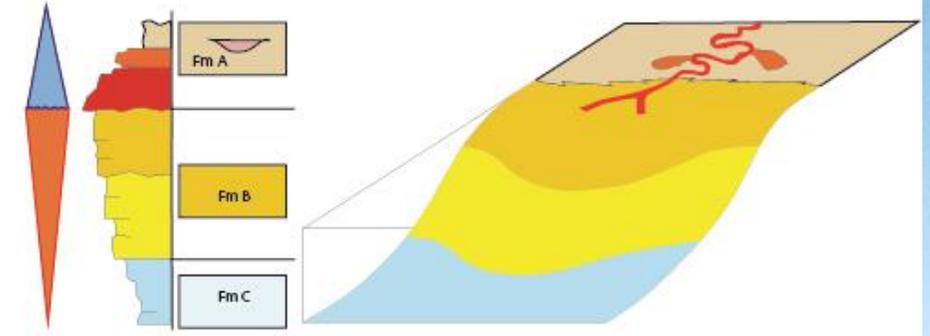
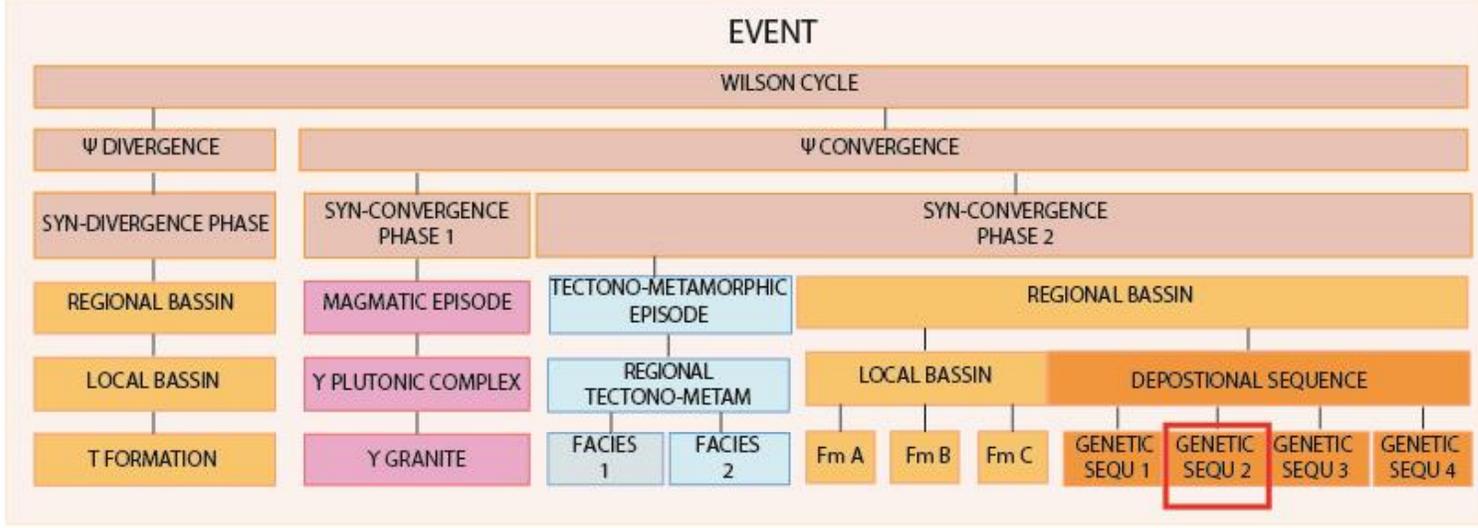




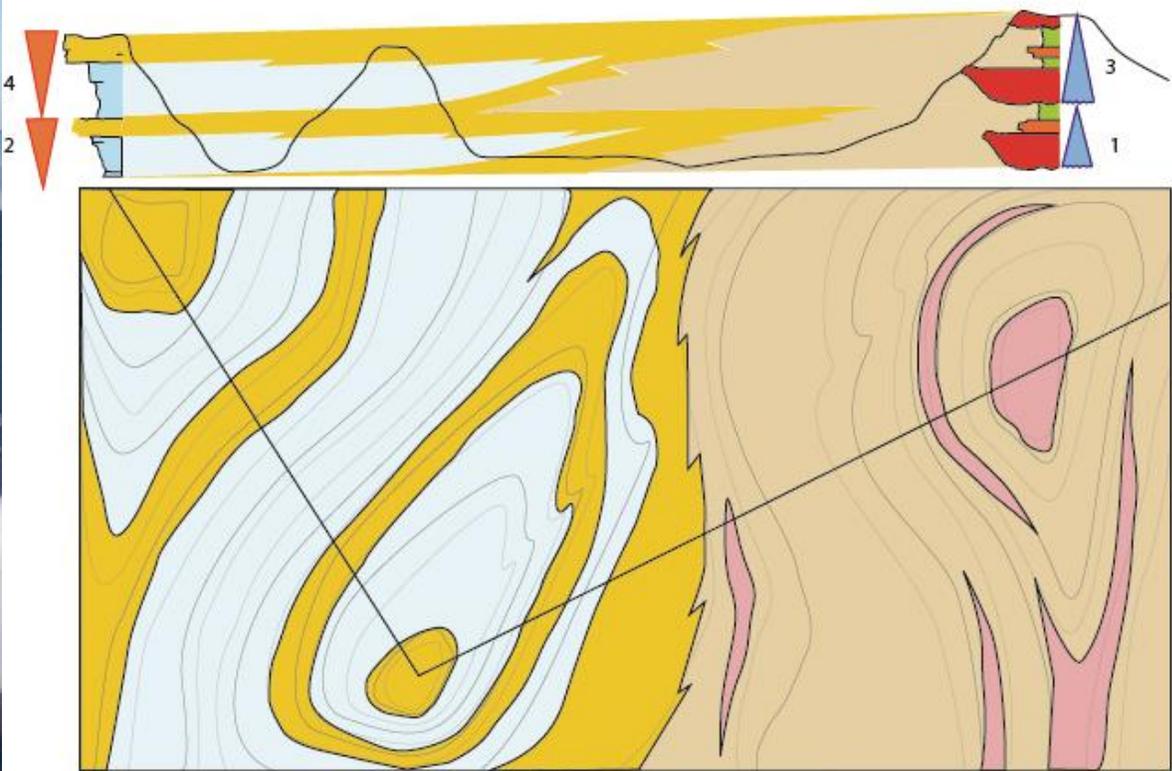
Lithostratigraphic map

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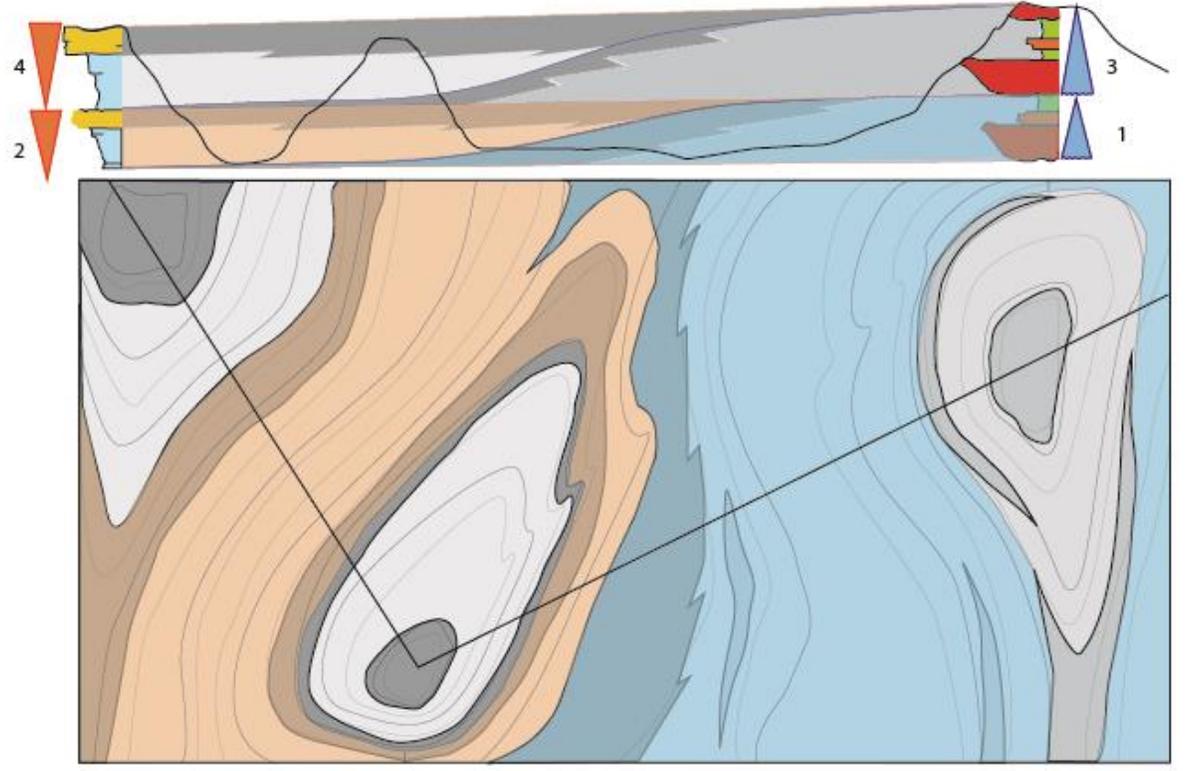




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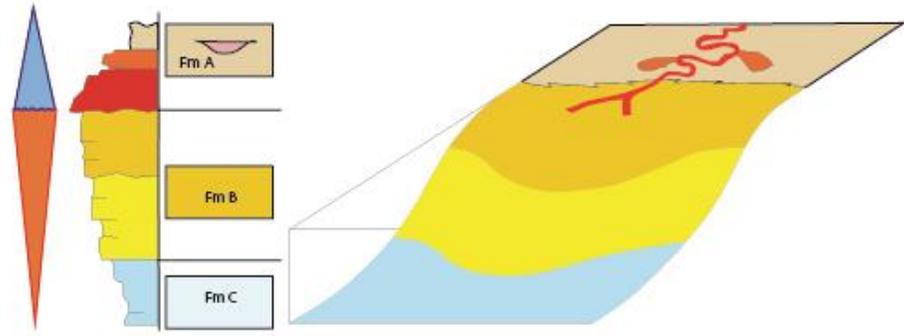
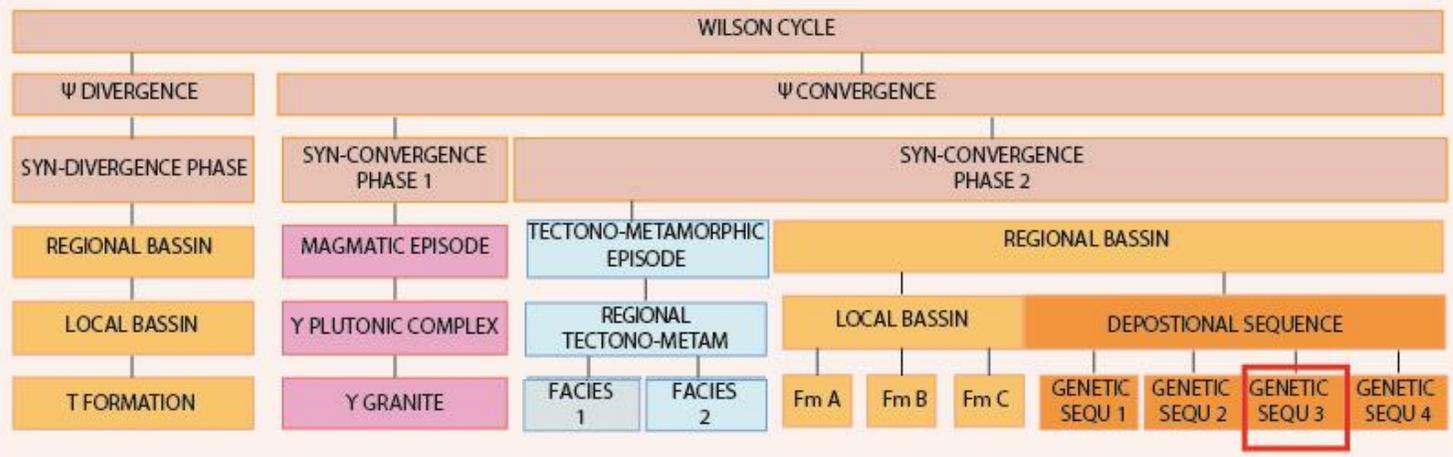


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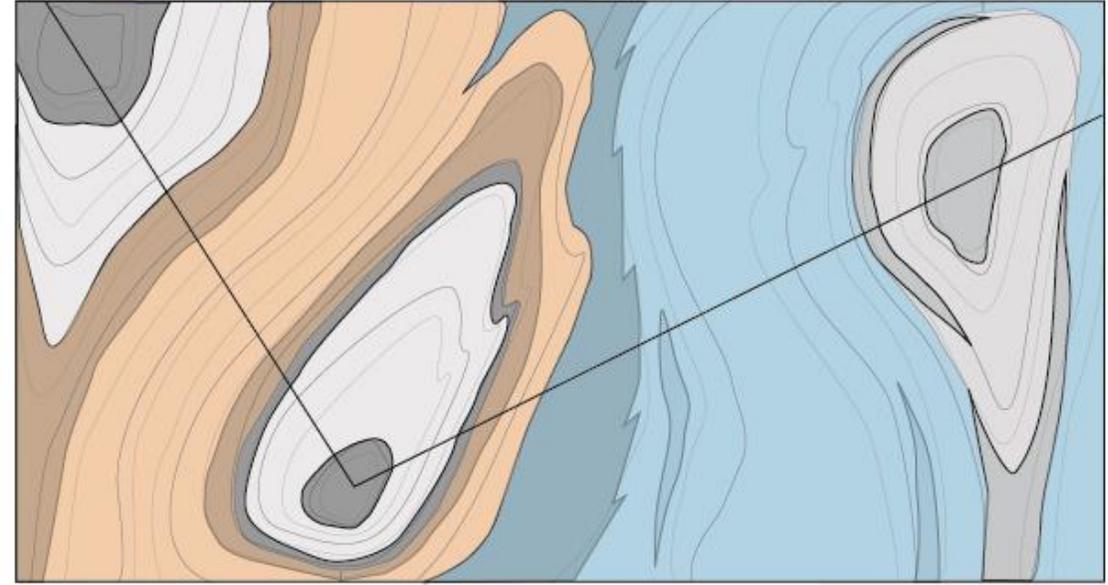
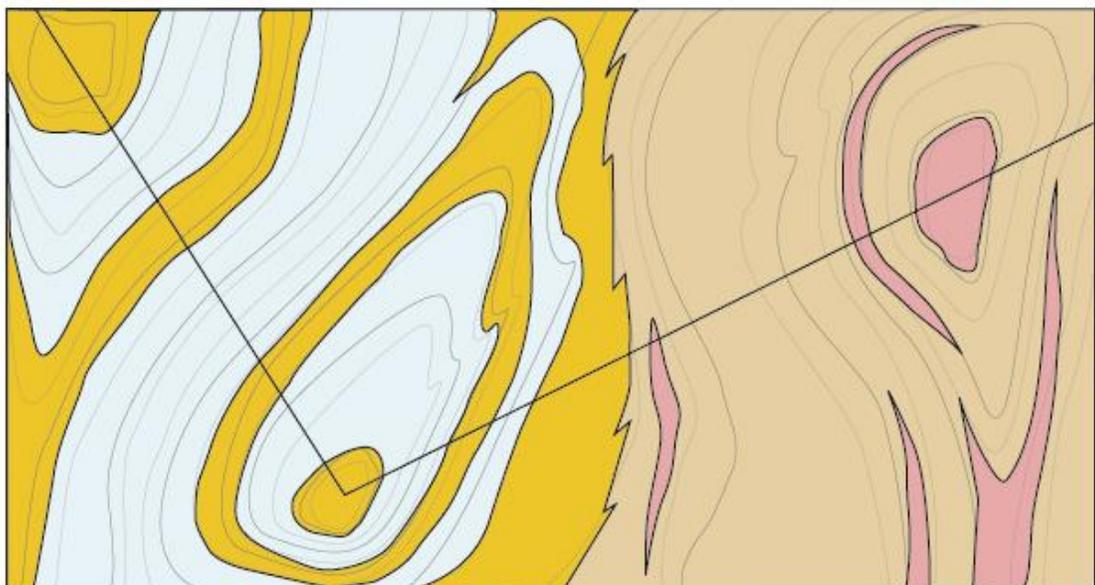
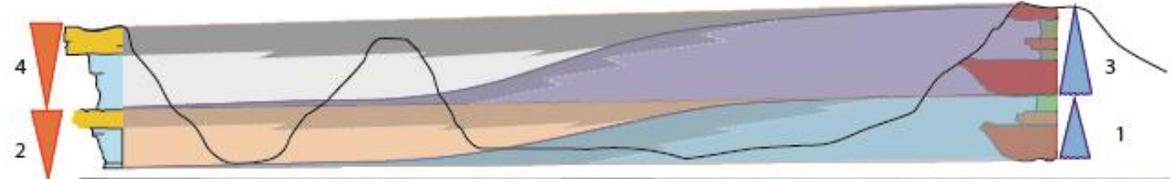
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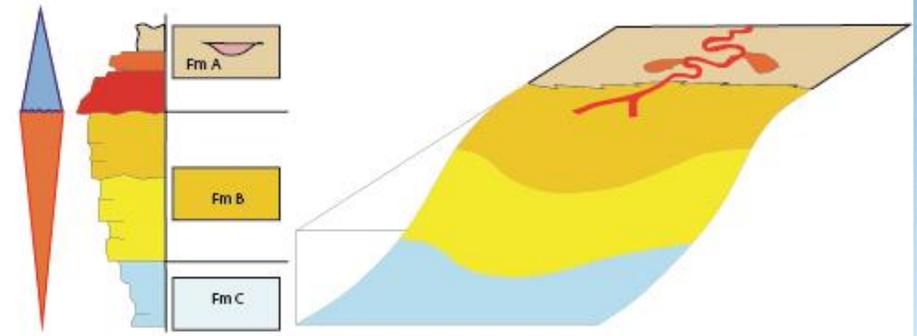
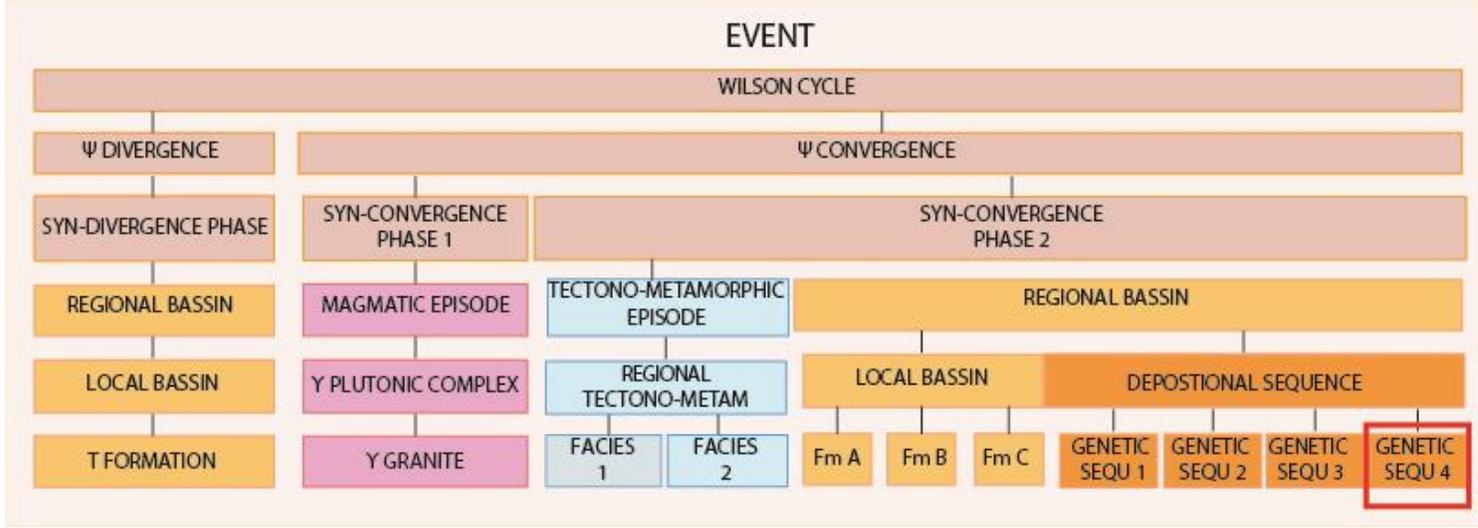
WILSON CYCLE



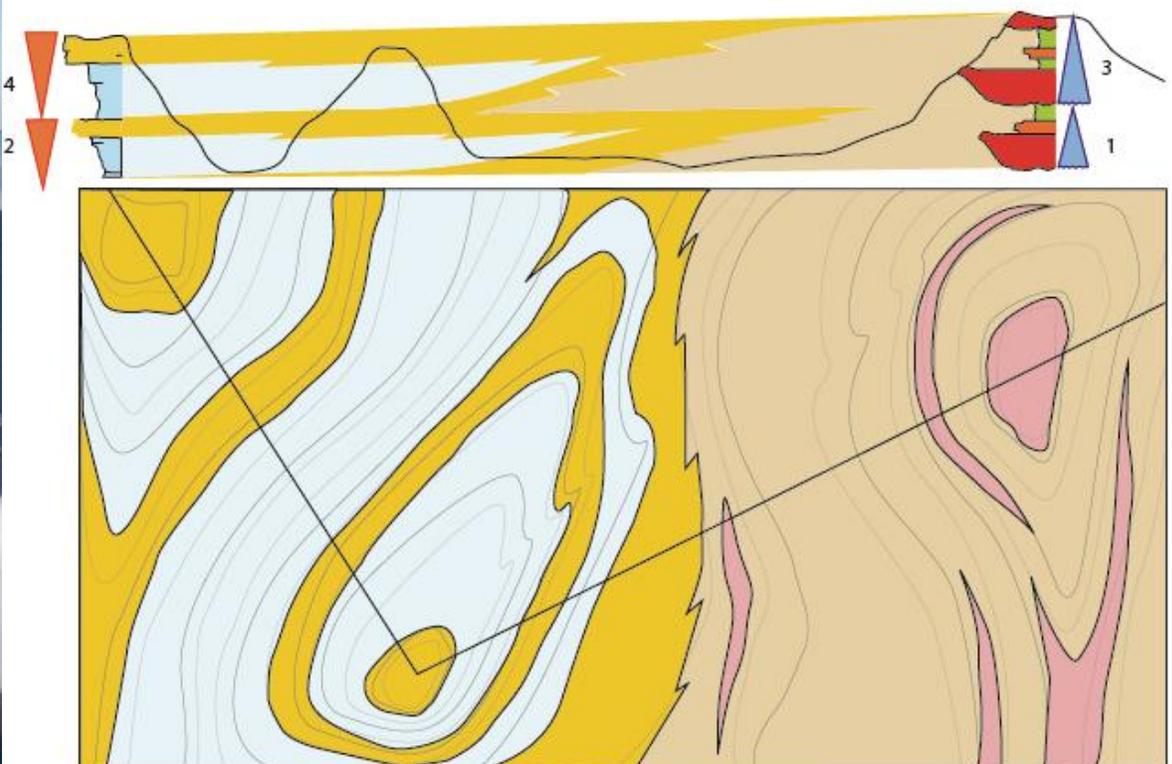
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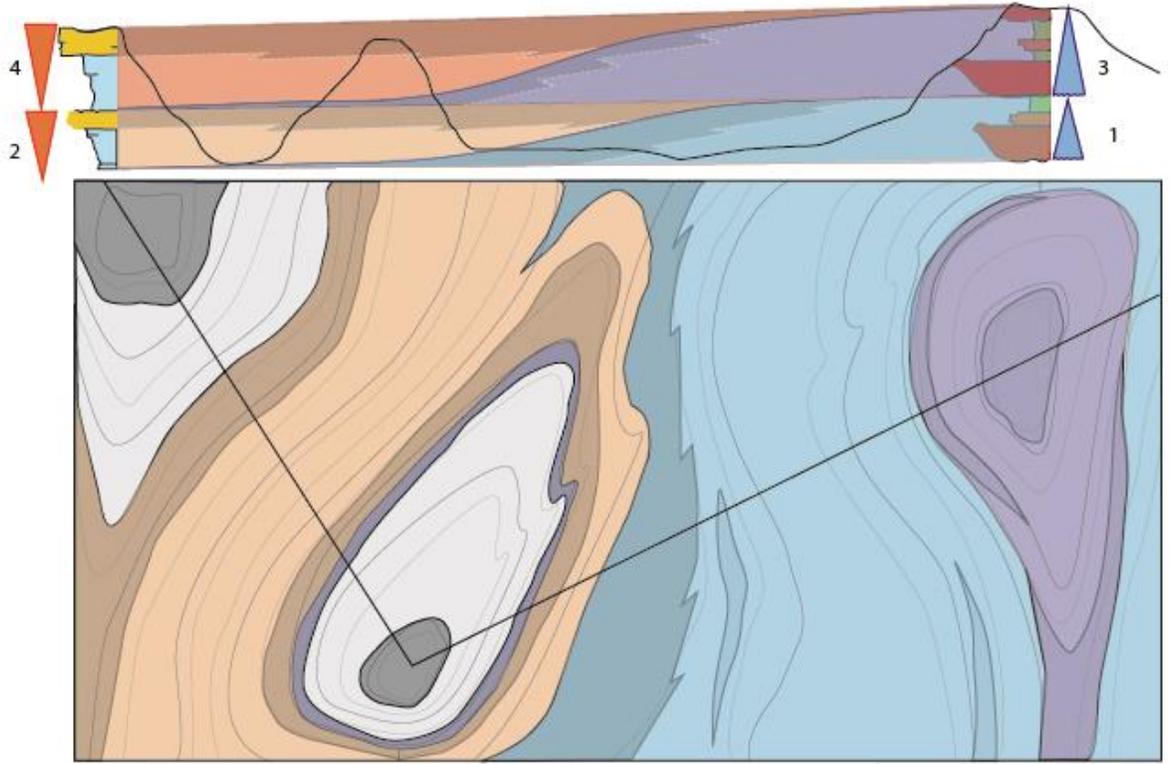


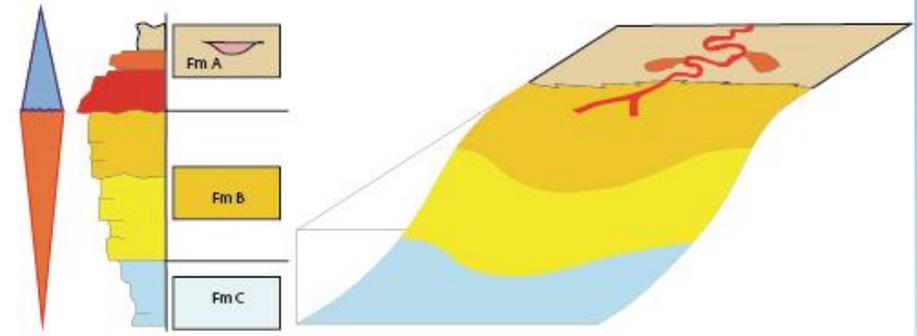
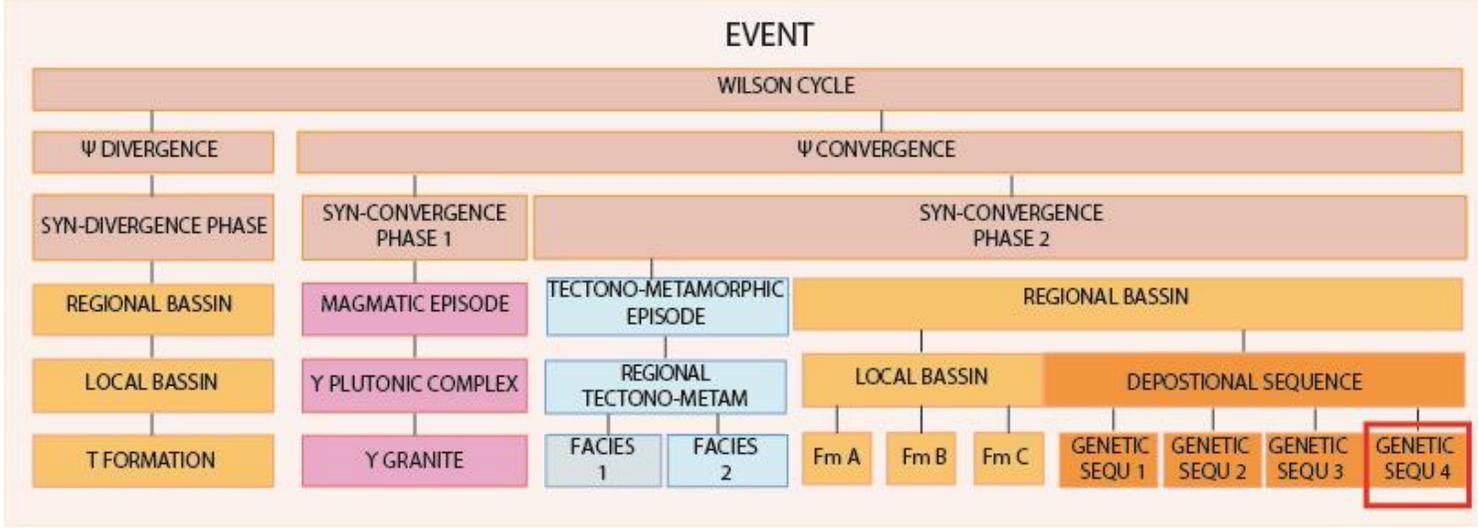


Lithostratigraphic map



Event map





Lithostratigraphic map

Event map

