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## Structural pattern of the Saïss basin and Tabular Middle Atlas in northern Morocco: hydrological implications

O. Dauteuil<sup>1</sup>, F. Moreau<sup>1</sup>, K. Qarqori<sup>2</sup>

1) UMR-CNRS 6118 Géosciences Rennes, University of Rennes 1, 35042 Rennes cedex, France

2) Earth Sciences Department, Faculty of Sciences, Moulay Ismail University, 11201 Zitoune 50000, Meknes, Morocco

### Abstract

The plain of Saïss is a fertile area of great agricultural production with major economic interests. Therefore, the improved knowledge about the water supply is imperative within a context of recurrent droughts and overexploitation of the groundwater. This plain is located in the Meknes-Fes basin and between two deformed domains: the Rif and Middle Atlas. The aquifers are fed by water coming from the Tabular Middle Atlas, for which the pathways are poorly constrained. This study provides new data to determine the water pathways based on a structural map produced from a novel analysis of SPOT images and a digital elevation model. This structural map reveals two fracture sets trending NE-SW and NW-SE. The first set is well known and corresponds to a main trend that controlled the tectonic and stratigraphic evolution of the study area. On the other hand, the NW-SE set was poorly described until now: it is both diffuse and widespread on the Tabular Middle Atlas. A comparison between the regional water flow trend, drainage pattern and structural map shows that the NW-SE fractures control the water flow from the Tabular Middle Atlas to the Saïss plain. A hydrological model is discussed where the water flow is confined onto Liassic carbonates and driven by NW-SE fractures. This study explains how a detailed structural mapping shows hydrology constraints.

**Keywords:** structural map, SPOT images, DEM, water circulation

### 1- INTRODUCTION

The Atlas chains developed from the inversion of the Jurassic rift or transtensional basins as a consequence of continental convergence between Africa and Europe during the Cenozoic. The mountain ranges are associated with high seismic activity revealing intense deformation and defining several domains with their

own history and structures (Chalouan et al., 2014). These domains are separated into less-deformed intraorogenic basins (Bargach et al., 2004; Barbero et al., 2011) (Fig. 1). The Saïss plain, associated with the Meknes-Fes basin, is one of these intraorogenic basins that separates the Rif orogen from the Middle Atlas. Terrigenous sediments, with ages ranging from the Miocene to the Pleistocene, fill this basin, which was isolated during the Miocene. The southern and northern limits correspond to thrusts that were active during the Late Miocene (Piqué et al., 2002; Frizon de Lamotte et al., 2011), and the Alpine convergence is usually assumed to have only slightly affected the basin. This unusual behaviour should be investigated to understand The regional structural analysis provided by SPOT images and digital elevation model (DEM) can be used to complete the existing data set.

The Meknes-Fes basin is a wide plain of major economic interest because of intense agriculture and the location of great cultural and touristic sites in the imperial cities of Fes and Meknes. All these human activities require large water resources that come from two aquifers: one that is deep in the Liassic units and a second shallow one in the Plio-Pleistocene deposits. The poor remediation of water rejected into the rivers (Perrin et al., 2014) imposes the use of water in the deep aquifer. The Tabular Middle Atlas, with a higher topography and higher rainfall, mainly supplies the two aquifers. Water flow connections between these two domains remain poorly constrained and must be investigated to improve the management of water resources in this region. The water pathways are controlled by several parameters including the rock porosity, lithology, fracture pattern and structure layering. However the investigation to determine these pathways is complex and requires combined approaches. Thus, we propose to use surface structural mapping based on by SPOT images and DEM interpretation, combined with drainage pattern and hydrological information, to determine the potential water pathways.

## **2- GEOLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL SETTINGS**

### **2.1- Geological framework**

The Middle Atlas and Rif mountains represent two major structural domains in northern Morocco that are separated by the Fes-Meknes basin (Fig. 1). The Middle Atlas shows two different geomorphic areas (Barcos et al., 2014): a northwest domain with tabular relief (the Tabular Middle Atlas or TMA), and a northeast-southwest domain with a mountainous relief linked to the High Atlas. The TMA represents a key area for the water supply of the Saïss plain associated with the Fes-Meknes basin. The TMA is a large karstic reservoir from which water flows out to the plain. However, the water circulation paths are not precisely constrained, and this is one of the aims of this study.

The TMA has a roughly flat topography at an elevation of 1100 m on the western side while the eastern side is higher (1400 m) and more incised. NE-SW linear and long valleys and NW-SE short valleys shaped the topography (Fig. 2). The western flat part is sparsely covered by vegetation while the eastern mountainous part is largely covered by vegetation, mainly forests. The southern border of the TMA corresponds to erosion scarp that forms a window on the basement of the TMA. To the north of the TMA, the Saïss basin forms a plain with a total surface area of 2,100 km<sup>2</sup> and northward regional tilting: 850 m in the south and 525 m in the north, i.e. an approximate regional slope of 1%. To the NE of the plain, the Fes sub-basin has a flat morphology that is 130 m lower than the western sub-basin. This plain is deeply incised on the borders of the western and northern

71 sides, while there are very few rivers in the middle and southern parts. The main streams trend NE-SW and E-  
72 W (Fig. 2). The Saïss plain and the TMA have the same geological evolution until the Cenozoic. Triassic  
73 evaporites unconformably cover the Palaeozoic basement that was deformed during the Hercynian orogeny.  
74 During the Liassic opening of the Tethysian Ocean, carbonates (limestones and dolomites) with significant  
75 thicknesses were deposited. In the study area, this extension trends NW-SE, which generated NE-SW blocs  
76 controlling the deposit centres. Then, a large depositional gap occurred until the Neogene and the evolution of  
77 the TMA and Saïss basin diverged (Ennadifi, 1975; Arboleya et al., 2004; Amraoui, 2005; Qarqori et al., 2012).  
78 During the Late Miocene, the Fes-Meknes basin in the north became a deep marine trough trending NE-SW and  
79 filled with a thick sequence of shales with turbidites (Charroud et al., 2007; Bachiri Taoufiq et al., 2008). Then,  
80 a main environmental change occurred during the Plio-Quaternary generating the depositional context, evolving  
81 from lacustrine to fluvial with lacustrine limestone, conglomerate and sandstone deposits. This change resulted  
82 in a general uplift of the whole study area. Also, the deposit of a significant amount of travertine on the northern  
83 edge of the TMA should be noted (Chamayou et al., 1975). Since the late Miocene, the TMA became a horst  
84 that was emerged until now. The Liassic carbonates were largely weathered, generating a large karstic plateau  
85 with the emergences of springs at the junction with the Saïss basin. During the Pleistocene, the plateau was  
86 locally covered by alkaline basalt lava flows coming from the Outgui volcano and flowing to the Saïss plain  
87 into the pre-existing valley. A recent GPS study (Chalouan et al., 2014) reveals that the contact between the two  
88 domains is affected by a slow divergence associated with normal faults with a dextral slip component, trending  
89 NE-SW.

90 The TMA displays two fault sets: one trending NE-SW corresponding to the main faulted zones that are  
91 well known in the Rif domain and in the Middle Atlas (Morel, 1989, Aït Brahim and Chotin, 1989; Aït Brahim  
92 et al., 2002; Frizon de Lamotte et al., 2009; Vergés and Fernandez, 2012) and a second one oriented NW-SE that  
93 has been less described (Amraoui, 2005). This latter trend is locally described in the Middle Atlas, Rif ranges  
94 (Aït Brahim et al., 2002) and Alboran basin (Vergés and Fernandez, 2012). The main NE-SW faulted corridors  
95 located on the TMA did not affect these recent basaltic flows. The structural framework of the Saïss basin is  
96 poorly defined because of the vegetation cover. Morel (1989), Aït Brahim and Chotin (1989), Amraoui (2005),  
97 Aït Brahim et al. (2002), and Frizon de Lamotte et al. (2009) described a set of NE-SW features for which the  
98 locations and types have been debated: normal faults, strike-slip faults or flexures.

## 99 2.2- Hydrological context

100 The water supply for human activities in the Saïss plain comes from three locations: a shallow aquifer  
101 located in the Plio-Pleistocene sediments, a deep aquifer located within the Liassic dolomites and limestone, and  
102 springs located on the boundary between the TMA and the plain. Although rainfall mainly feeds the shallow  
103 aquifer, the deep aquifer is filled both by infiltration coming from the surface water and by deep circulations of  
104 water coming from the TMA (Amraoui, 2005; Belhassan, 2011). The recharge of aquifer located inside the Saïss  
105 basin is largely controlled by precipitation occurring in the TMA (Amraoui, 2005; Belhassan, 2011). The high  
106 elevations of the TMA favour rainfall that penetrates inside the Liassic dolomite karst. The rainfall can reach  
107 1000 mm/yr close to Ifrane, which is twice as high as in the plain (550 mm at Meknes, for instance). In the Atlas  
108 plateau, the surface run-off is restricted because of the presence of fractures and dissolution sinks forming the  
109 karst system at depth. The water primarily flows northward and comes out of the base of the TMA through

110 several springs mainly located between the area of Ribaa and Bittit (Bentayeb and Leclerc 1977). Essahlaoui et  
111 al. (2001) and Qarqori et al. (2012) used a geo-electrical tomography survey to explore the structural pattern at  
112 the junction between the TMS and the plain, close to the Bittit spring (Fig. 2). These geophysical surveys  
113 established a structural framework for the deep aquifer located in the Liassic formation. Qarqori et al. (2012)  
114 pointed out northward to north-westward water circulations in the Bittit spring through sub-vertical fractures and  
115 horizontal joints. However the fracture pattern driving the water flow has not been described in classical  
116 structural work. We propose to carry out a complete structural investigation to better constrain the water  
117 circulation filling the aquifers.

118

### 119 **3- METHODOLOGY AND DATA**

120 The first step of this study is to create the most comprehensive map possible of the structures  
121 affecting the area. Then the map is compared to local hydrogeological data to propose which deep and connected  
122 features are potential water drains. We focus more specifically on regional features, which connect the TMA to  
123 the Saïss plain. In the studied region, remote data such as satellite images or DEM provide widespread coverage  
124 that can be used to integrate the whole aquifer system from the filling area to the aquifer. The proposed  
125 methodology is based on a coupling between the analysis of the satellite imagery (SPOT images) and DEM data  
126 in order to extract pertinent lineations that may be related to the surface geology and not to human activities. The  
127 DEM was processed using the LandSerf software (version 2.3.1) developed by J. Wood. This kind of structural  
128 map is classically used in addition to field observations to infer the deformation history of a region. We improve  
129 the use of this map by comparing it to pre-existing hydrological work. Different processing techniques for the  
130 satellite images that are particularly adapted to extract hydrogeological information are proposed. These maps  
131 and the hydrological data were integrated into a GIS (QuantumGIS) and were interpreted by coupling the  
132 different images produced.

133

#### 134 **3.1- Satellite images**

135 Satellite images are powerful data to map geological objects over large areas. However, the vegetation  
136 masks the structural pattern in several places. In order to cover the entire Saïss plain region, seven SPOT images  
137 (Figs. 3 and 4) were used with a pixel size ranging from 2.5 m to 10 m and with different spectral modes (see the  
138 more detailed technical description in Table 1 and locations in Figure 3). We restricted the image processing to  
139 classical methods that can be used to extract structures: dynamic stretching, contrast enhancements (Fig. 4) and  
140 edge detections. We focused on methods extracting linear objects that can be interpreted as structural features  
141 (fractures, faults, schistosity and stratas). The edge extraction was done with Sobel filters composed of four  
142 diagonal matrixes of 5x5 pixels corresponding to the N-S, E-W, NE-SW and NE-SW directions, respectively  
143 (Fig. 5). These different calculations reveal several lineaments and features that are more visible on the TMA  
144 and more discrete on the plain of Saïss. These differences can be attributed to the vegetation, the development of  
145 which is largely controlled by human activities in the plain compared to the TMA, to the lithology of the  
146 basement (carbonate versus terrigenous sediment, respectively) and to the deformation history, which is different  
147 in the two domains. By combining the results provided by SPOT images with DEM interpretations, the  
148 differences due to human activities and to vegetation can be filtered out.

### 149 3.2- Digital topography

150 The relief provides information about geology because it is sensitive to the structure (fault, strata  
151 orientation) and to differential erosion induced by the lithological contrast. The digital topography can be  
152 processed to extract structural data (Dauteuil, 1995). We used SRTM DEM with a pixel size of 30 m to analyse  
153 the pattern of the topography and to extract features that will be compared to those coming from the analysis of  
154 the SPOT images (Fig. 3). The plain of Saïss displays a relatively flat morphology, and consequently we used  
155 geomorphic indexes to extract the structural and geological features that were subsequently correlated to the  
156 features mapped from the SPOT images. To extract the structural features, we used both the usual processing  
157 techniques, such as shaded images with different light directions (Fig. 6), and slope calculations (Fig. 7)  
158 (Dauteuil, 1995). We analysed the average slopes at different scales by estimating the azimuth and dip of a mean  
159 plane supported by points belonging to a moving window. The best-adjusted plane was calculated by a least  
160 squares fitting. Two windows were calculated: a small one (2.5 x 2.5 km) for the smaller scale and a large one  
161 (7.5 x 7.5 km) for the larger scale. The result of this slope analysis will be compared to the drainage pattern  
162 because of the strong a priori correlation between the water flows and slope direction. Finally, the feature  
163 network including the channel, isolated peaks and topographic ridges was extracted (Fig. 8) via processing with  
164 the LandSerf GIS software (Fisher et al., 2004; Wood, 2013).

## 165 4- RESULTS

### 166 4.1- Interpretation of the SPOT images

167 The SPOT images show large differences in the radiometric pattern between the TMA, Palaeozoic  
168 basement and plain. The Palaeozoic basement shows well-defined ridges trending at N030° with sparse  
169 vegetation (shown in red in the pseudo-colour image – Fig. 4). The TMA displays various radiometric types: the  
170 dark red colour corresponds to forests; the medium grey colour indicates volcanic flows and the heterogeneous  
171 grey-to-red areas delineate a mixture between grass and rock. Conversely to the basement, no main organized  
172 features are noticeable on the TMA, except in the NE part where wide and narrow linear valleys trend at N030°.  
173 Close to the border with the plain, some narrow and short valleys are oriented approximately N300°. In the Saïss  
174 plain, the radiometric pattern is very heterogeneous with several small patches of various colours (light grey,  
175 dark grey, white and red) with regular shapes. This pattern is driven by human activities (crop field, roads,  
176 farms, etc.). There is no main organization or linear feature, except for a tiny NW-SE-oriented trend associated  
177 with farming and small rivers, especially in the north of the plain, around the town of Meknes.

178 The results of the contour detection techniques confirm and highlight the previously described structural  
179 characteristics. Figure 5 provides representative zooms of two different Sobel processing operations with the  
180 dominant features. The direction of the lineaments in the TMA is relatively homogeneous compared to the well-  
181 shaped basement and fined-shaped plain. NNE-SSW features are well extracted on the basement in the south and  
182 in the TMA, while they are scarcer in the plain. A NW-SE trend dominates the structural pattern of the plain: the  
183 features are thin and close to each other. In addition, some NE-SW linear features are localized in corridors that  
184 have the same trend (upper image in Fig. 5). A large number of extracted lineaments are associated with farm  
185 fields. The MNT analysis must be used together with this SPOT contour image to identify the anthropogenic

186 lineaments. The combined analysis of remote images and DEM allow geological lineaments to extract. This  
187 NW-SE direction is scarcely reported in field studies while it appears clearly on satellite images.

#### 188 4.2- Topography analysis

189 The topography that is less sensitive to the vegetation may constitute powerful complementary data to  
190 extract tectonic features. The shaded images (Fig. 6) and slope calculations at different scales (Figs. 7a and 7b)  
191 display different relief patterns in the Palaeozoic basement, TMA and Saïss plain. Regardless of the scale, the  
192 Saïss plain has the gentlest slopes with highest values organized into narrow bands trending NW-SE and WNW-  
193 ESE, corresponding to permanent or semi-permanent rivers and to local anomalies on the topographic surface.  
194 As expected, the rugged relief of the TMA shows the highest values coming from elevated relief relative to the  
195 surrounding areas and the tectonics, seen both on the slope and in the shaded images. The slopes are mainly  
196 organized into NE-SW bands, except to the NE of El Hajeb where the TMA border displays NW-SE short  
197 valleys. The Palaeozoic basement clearly shows NE-SW reliefs with high slopes separated by narrow flat plains.  
198 At local scales, the slopes (2.5 x 2.5km window) do not display well-organized azimuth trends: the slopes plunge  
199 roughly perpendicular to the relief with a maximum toward the N to NNE. At a more regional scale (7.5 x 7.5  
200 km window), the slopes gradually plunge northward in the south to westward in the plain with a maximum  
201 trending NW. The Rif area shows slopes plunging NE to ENE. We compare the slope plunge to the river  
202 drainage direction in Figure 7: the river streams mainly trend N-S and NW-SE. These trends are slightly  
203 different by 10° from the maximum slope plunge, indicating that the regional slope partially drives the river  
204 trends and that another process should be inferred as a consequence (Fig. 7).

205 The geomorphic structure network (Fig. 8) confirms the difference in morphology patterns between the  
206 TMA, plain and Rif domain. The structure network is denser in the TMA and Palaeozoic basement than in the  
207 Saïss plain. In the plain, ridges are almost absent near the TMA while they are well developed in the NW part  
208 around the town of Meknes where they separate into channels, i.e. drains. The channels in the plain display a  
209 dendritic pattern close to the TMA border and long streams in the middle of the plain. Topographic ridges are  
210 absent on the southern border of the plain. This change in drainage pattern corresponds to a change in drainage  
211 direction from NNW-SSE to NW-SE. These changes in the drainage pattern characteristics and the limit of the  
212 topographic ridges correspond to a NE-SW trending band (Fig. 8) that separates the Saïss plain into two  
213 domains: the NW part and SE part. On the border with the TMA, a lot of drains are associated with springs  
214 located on the mid-slope of the relief between the two domains. In the TMA, the drainage pattern corresponds to  
215 an irregular dendritic pattern with well-nested topographic ridges and channels. The channels and ridges have  
216 short and wavy segments. The main and longer channels trend NE-SW.

### 217 **5- Interpretations**

#### 218 5.1- Structural pattern

219 The combined interpretation of the SPOT images and topography allows us to produce a structural map  
220 to establish the tectonic relationships between the TMA and plain (Fig. 9). The analysis also reveals that the  
221 structural pattern of the study area is driven by two perpendicular sets of lineaments: NE-SW and NW-SE.



222 The NE-SW structures dominate the shape of the TMA: they correspond to well-known features in the  
223 Atlas domain and Rif domain (Morel, 1989, Aït Brahim and Chotin, 1989; Aït Brahim et al., 2002; Frizon de  
224 Lamotte et al., 2009; Vergés and Fernandez, 2012). They affect the entire area, and some corridors display more  
225 fractures generating long valleys with a flat bottom. The displacements along these features cannot be  
226 determined from this analysis because of the lack of well-defined markers. However, the geomorphic shape of  
227 these features indicates both vertical and horizontal components in agreement with previous studies (Aït Brahim  
228 et al., 2002; Arboleya et al., 2004; Bargach et al., 2004; Frizon de Lamotte et al., 2009). This work points out  
229 that NE-SW features localized into restricted corridors affected the plain of Saïss (Fig. 9). These latter corridors  
230 were previously described as bends by Fassi (1999) and Amaraoui (2005): the Toudal bend, Kouidiart Zouarl  
231 bend, Souk Jemad El Gour bend and Boufekrane - Haj Kaddour bend. These features drive the orientation and  
232 type of drainage network, and correspond to discontinuous slope breaks. This direction was active since the  
233 Triassic and controlled the Triassic to middle Jurassic deposits (Piqué et al., 2002; Frizon de Lamotte, 2009) and  
234 the Miocene filling of the Saïss basin (Essahlaoui et al., 2000; 2001; Amaraoui, 2005). This structural set is  
235 partially imaged at depth with seismic profiles (Zizi, 2002) displaying a fault inside the Cenozoic deposits that is  
236 in agreement with stratigraphic correlations from boreholes (Charroud et al., 2007). Electrical surveys  
237 (Essalahoui et al., 2000) highlight a NW-SE structural trend that is well-organized at depth (4 km).

238 The NW-SE structural set was found in the whole study area with various patterns. In the TMA, it is  
239 diffuse and associated with narrow V-shape valleys. In some places, these features offset NE-SW structures  
240 indicating a strike-slip component. This trend is less described than the NE-SW features. Aït Brahim and Chotin  
241 (1989) and Vergés and Fernandez (2012) suggest strike-slip fault zones accommodating deformation transfer.  
242 The plain of Saïss is affected by tiny and diffuse NW-SE fractures. This deformation is widespread over the  
243 plain and corresponds to a set of short segments compared to the NE-SW band, which has longer and localized  
244 segments. The fractures of the NW-SE band control some permanent and semi-permanent rivers to the south of  
245 the town of Meknes. Close to the TMA, this set is not systematically associated with drainage features. In the  
246 depression of Fes, deformation appears to be less intense and less widespread. The associated features  
247 correspond to changes in the slope and with small rivers. The structural set was previously poorly described  
248 because it corresponds to a pattern of widespread fracturing that can be observed at the outcrop scale (Qarqori et  
249 al., 2011). The geophysical surveys did not describe this in depth, probably because it corresponds to diffuse  
250 features that are difficult to image with classical geophysical methods. However, an electrical survey (Essalahoui  
251 et al., 2002; Essahlaoui and El Ouali, 2003) displays anomalies trending NW-SE at 100 and 1000 m in the  
252 western part of the Saïss basin, fitting with this structural trend. Thus, the NW-SE features detected at the  
253 surface are present at depth.

254

## 255 5.2- Deformation timing

256 A deformation timing can be advanced from geological arguments and from the new observations  
257 coming from this study. First of all, the two sets of structures did not affect the volcanic flows dated as late  
258 Quaternary or the Pleistocene sediments; however, they do affect the Pliocene deposits, revealing that they  
259 occurred at the end of the Pliocene. The relative chronology between the two fracture sets can be determined

260 locally where the NW-SE fractures offset the NE-SW features. At the regional scale, the contact between the  
261 TMA and the Saïss basin trends NE-SW, and it is often locally offset by NW-SE faults. Therefore, the NW-SE  
262 features were generated after the NE-SW features. These faulted zones have been previously described (Aït  
263 Brahim et al., 2002; Piqué et al., 2002; Arboleya et al., 2004) and seem to control, at least partially, the  
264 depositional centres and deformation in these areas since the Late Triassic (Jabour et al., 2004; Frizon de  
265 Lamotte et al., 2009). They were interpreted as resulting from the reactivation of the Liassic fault systems during  
266 the different Mio-Pleistocene events. During the Late Miocene, this fault set played a major role in the  
267 generation of horsts and grabens. The larger horst is the TMA, which was isolated from the Saïss basin by a  
268 major normal fault (Aït Brahim et al., 2002). The elevated topography of the TMA was acquired at this time  
269 because no marine shales were described on this plateau. Inside the basin, the normal NE-SW faults confined  
270 several depositional centres with variable thicknesses. The deformation period corresponds to a NW-SE  
271 stretching. During the Pliocene, they were reactivated as steep thrusts probably with a strike-slip component  
272 (Bargach, et al., 2004; Charroud et al., 2007). This change in fault kinematics is consecutive to a rotation of the  
273 regional stresses. This deformation is not still very active because many of the features were sealed by lava flows  
274 and travertines during the Middle to Late Pleistocene.

275 The diffuse deformation generated late NW-SE features. This deformation is recent and happened  
276 during a short event. It partially controlled the erosion of the TMA by generating short valleys and the new  
277 setting of the rivers in the basin, especially around the town of Meknes. The deformation is associated with a  
278 NE-SW stretching and is compatible with the NW-SE to N-S trends of compression described by Bargach et al.  
279 (2004). The genesis of these feature sets favoured the location of a new drainage pattern, which was formed  
280 during a base level fall. This change in drainage reorganization corresponds to the palaeogeographic drying of  
281 the Pleistocene lake after a fast withdrawal compatible with the base level fall.

### 282 5.3- Hydrogeological outcomes

283 This work determined the fracturing pattern of the study area in order to propose which structure set is  
284 the most efficient to drain water from the TMA to the plain. We will investigate the possible structural  
285 pathways: the two fracture sets described before, and the stratigraphic layering, which corresponds to horizontal  
286 or sub-horizontal drains located both in the TMA and in the Fes-Meknes basin (Fig. 1). The most significant  
287 difficulty is to extrapolate 2D surface data to the 3D connected deep network. Due to the lack of geophysical  
288 surveys at the regional scale, we used indirect observations.

289 The first-order field evidence of water circulation coming from the TMA is the presence of many springs  
290 located at the junction between the TMA and the plain (Fig. 10), close to the unconformity between the  
291 dolomitic karst and the Palaeozoic basement (Zarhloule, et al. 2001; Amraoui 2005). They are mainly gathered  
292 in two places: west of El-Hajeb and west of Ain Bittit (Fig. 10). The springs around Ain Bittit are located in the  
293 area where the topographic transition between the TMA and plain is smooth compared to other places. This area  
294 is also characterized by recent deposits of travertine that are absent in other places on the northern border of the  
295 TMA (Ennadifi, 1975). The superposition of the springs on the fracturing map reveals that they are clearly  
296 located in the continuation of the NW-SE features of the TMA, and not in the continuation of the NE-SW

297 features. This result is in agreement with the interpretation of Qarqori et al. (2012), who proposed that NW-SE  
298 fractures are the main water drains.

299 The TMA is mainly composed of Liassic karst affected by NE-SW fault-driven corridors and NW-SE  
300 widespread features. The two features affect the Mesozoic units at depth and could be drains for the circulation  
301 of water. These drains can favour both rainfall percolations at depth, because their sub-vertical dip, and lateral  
302 water connectivity at depth. This work points out that the NW-SE structures drive the lateral connectivity at  
303 depth and favour karst development by increasing the carbonate dissolution generating the karstic caves. Two  
304 hypotheses are proposed to explain the low connectivity of the NE-SW features: 1) they either juxtapose blocks  
305 with contrasted porosity, or 2) they are sealed with clay coming from the Miocene shales. Amraoui (2005) and  
306 Belhassan (2011) conducted a detailed analysis of the hydrology of the deep aquifer both in the TMA and the  
307 plain. Based on a large piezometer dataset, these authors built a map of the depth of the water table and deduced  
308 a northward flow of the water (Fig. 10). They proposed flow lines for which the trends are perfectly compatible  
309 with the water circulations along the NW-SE features both in the TMA and the plain of Saïss.

310 Figure 11 illustrates a model of water circulation from the TMA to the Neogene basin of Fes-Meknes  
311 taking into account both the previously described hydrological data and the new structural pattern stemming  
312 from this work. The precipitation occurring on the elevated relief of the TMA percolate into the Liassic  
313 dolomites across a fracture drain. A Triassic clay layer above the unconformity with the basement confines the  
314 circulation into the carbonate layers. The northward general dip of the stratigraphic layers of the TMA drives a  
315 northward migration of the water confined in the carbonate layers. The northern margin of the TMA is formed  
316 by a set of blocks of Mesozoic units limited by faults (Chalouan et al., 2014). These blocks collapse toward the  
317 deepest parts of the basin. The vertical throw along the normal faults is low enough to not disconnect the water  
318 paths to the basin. In addition to this regional pattern, the drainage is driven by NW-SE fractures that constitute a  
319 widespread network both in the TMA and in the basin. The combination of the regional faults trending NE-SW  
320 and the NW-SE fracture set generates a complex pattern of blocks that are more or less disconnected depending  
321 on the fault throws.

322

## 323 **6- Conclusions**

324 This study proposes a model of structural relationships between the Saïss basin and Tabular Middle  
325 Atlas. It points out the efficiency of combining an analysis using both SPOT images and DEM to propose a  
326 structural map. Two fault sets were extracted: a well-known one trending NE-SW and a new one oriented NW-  
327 SE, both affecting the TMA and the basin. The NE-SW structures correspond to faulted corridors in the TMA  
328 and tiny flexures in the basin, initiated during a NW-SE extension occurring in the Late Miocene and  
329 corresponding to reactivated Liassic faults. The NW-SE structures correspond to a diffuse and ubiquitous  
330 deformation that affected the whole study area. This direction of deformation is clearly visible on satellite  
331 images after processing on the slope map of the MNT, while it was somewhat identified in previous studies on  
332 the region. These fracture sets control the dissolution of carbonates in the TMA forming the karst network and  
333 the development of the drainage pattern in the plain. We examined the consequences of this structural pattern in  
334 terms of hydrology, especially for the water connectivity between the TMA and the basin. A comparison with

335 hydrological data reveals that these NW-SE features constitute the main connectivity for the deep-water  
336 circulations from the TMA to the basin. At least, we propose that water pathways are connected via diffuse  
337 fracture porosity rather than by a localized drainage system. This study highlights the fact that a study combining  
338 classical structural methods and hydrological data may significantly constrain the hydrology of an area.

339

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344 and the editor whose comments improved the initial manuscript.

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347 **Figure Captions.**

348 **Figure 1:** Location of the study area. a) Location map with the topography of northern Morocco, b) 3D view of  
 349 the study area using Google Earth (image data: Google, DigitalGlobe) with the main morpho-structural  
 350 units (red lines), c) N-S geological cross-section showing the different units.

351 **Figure 2:** Simplified geological map of the study area modified from a geological map (Ennadifi, 1975 and  
 352 Amraoui 2005).

353 **Figure 3:** Map of the study area with the data used in this study. The red squares identify the SPOT images with  
 354 the index number in the red tag. The relief map in the background is taken from the SRTM database with a  
 355 pixel size of 90 m.

356 **Figure 4:** Mosaic of the SPOT images used in this study. Table 1 summarizes the main characteristics.

357 **Figure 5:** Extraction of the contours based on the convolution techniques carried out using a diagonal matrix  
 358 (Sobel filters). To better illustrate the processing, we only display two zooms of the two Sobel processing  
 359 operations. Upper image: zoom of the middle part of the Saïss plain showing a NE-SW lineament  
 360 highlighted by a N-S diagonal matrix. Middle image: zoom of the NE-SW lineaments of the TMA  
 361 extracted with a NW-SE diagonal matrix.

362 **Figure 6:** Shaded images of the topography: a) light coming from the north, b) light coming from the east.

363 **Figure 7:** Distribution of the slopes at different scales. The adjusted plane was calculated in window of varying  
 364 sizes (grey grid): a- 2.5 x2.5 km, b-7.5x7.5 km. The red lines indicate the trend and the relative value of the  
 365 slope. On the left side, we plot: i) the polar diagrams of the azimuth versus the plunge of the slope and ii)  
 366 the rose diagrams of the slope directions (in red) and river orientations (in blue).

367 **Figure 8:** Topographic surface network. The ridges in yellow and the channels in blue were extracted from the  
 368 DEM with the Landserf software using a method developed by Wood (2000) and Schneider and Wood  
 369 (2004). This processing technique well illustrates the contrasted topography between the plain and the  
 370 TMA. It can be used to distinguish between several domains in the plain with different ridge and channel  
 371 networks.

372 **Figure 9:** Structural map of the detected features on the right with a shaded relief as the background. In the left  
 373 column, a half rose diagram of the fault orientation. The lower diagram in the left column displays the  
 374 length distribution of the features.

375 **Figure 10:** Water pathways and fractures in the study area. The contour of the water table and the theoretical  
 376 water flows are taken from Amraoui (2005) and Belhassan (2011). The deep water circulates toward the  
 377 northwest. The flow direction fits with the NW-SE features both in the TMA and in the Saïss basin. The  
 378 spring locations come from the geological map and from Amraoui (2005) and Belhassan (2011).

379 **Figure 11:** Schematic section of the TMA and Saïss plain showing the inferred hydrological relationships  
 380 between the three aquifers: the karst of the TMA, the superficial free aquifer and the deep confined aquifer  
 381 of the plain. The water circulation coming from the karst of the TMA is driven both by regional faults  
 382 trending NE-SW and by a widespread fracture trending NW-SE. The two structural sets generate a complex  
 383 pattern inside the basin making it difficult to implement the drilling.

384

385 **Table 1** Main characteristics of the SPOT images.

Scene	SPOT	upper left corner	upper right corner	lower left corner	lower right corner	Image type	Pixel size	Date
<b>0161003-2</b>	5	N34°1'49" W4°57'41"	N33°53'34" W4°19'18" 3	N33°22'3" W4°29'7"	N33°30'16" W5°7'17"	PAN	5 m	2006-10-14
<b>0161003-1</b>	2	N033°57'32" W005°42'14"	N033°51'31" W005°04'05"	N033°25'56" W005°51'31"	N033°19'57" W005°13'36"	XS	20 m	2007-10-21
<b>0161003-3</b>	5	N33°58'40" W4°58'39"	N33°50'25" W4°20'17"	N33°18'53" W4°30'6"	N33°27'6" W5°8'14"	PAN	5 m	2006-10-14
<b>0161003-4</b>	4	N033°51'02" W005°17'04"	N033°45'23" W004°38'24"	N033°19'22" W00525'49"	N033°13'45" W004°47'23"	XI	20 m	2007-02-28
<b>0189121-1</b>	4	N034°00'46" W005°45'22"	N033°54'46" W005°07'15"	N033°29'10" W005°54'38"	N033°23'12" W005°16'45"	XI	20 m	2006-01-18
<b>0157076-1</b>	5	N34° 34'13" W5° 21'30"	N34° 26'37" W4° 43'28"	N33° 55'2" W4° 52'48"	N34° 2'36" W5° 30'36"	PAN	5 m	2006-11-30
<b>0157076-2</b>	5	N33° 44'34" W5° 36'17"	N33° 36'59" W4° 58'37"	N33° 5'23" W5° 7'48"	N33° 12'56" W5° 45'16"	HI	10 m	2006-11-30

386

387

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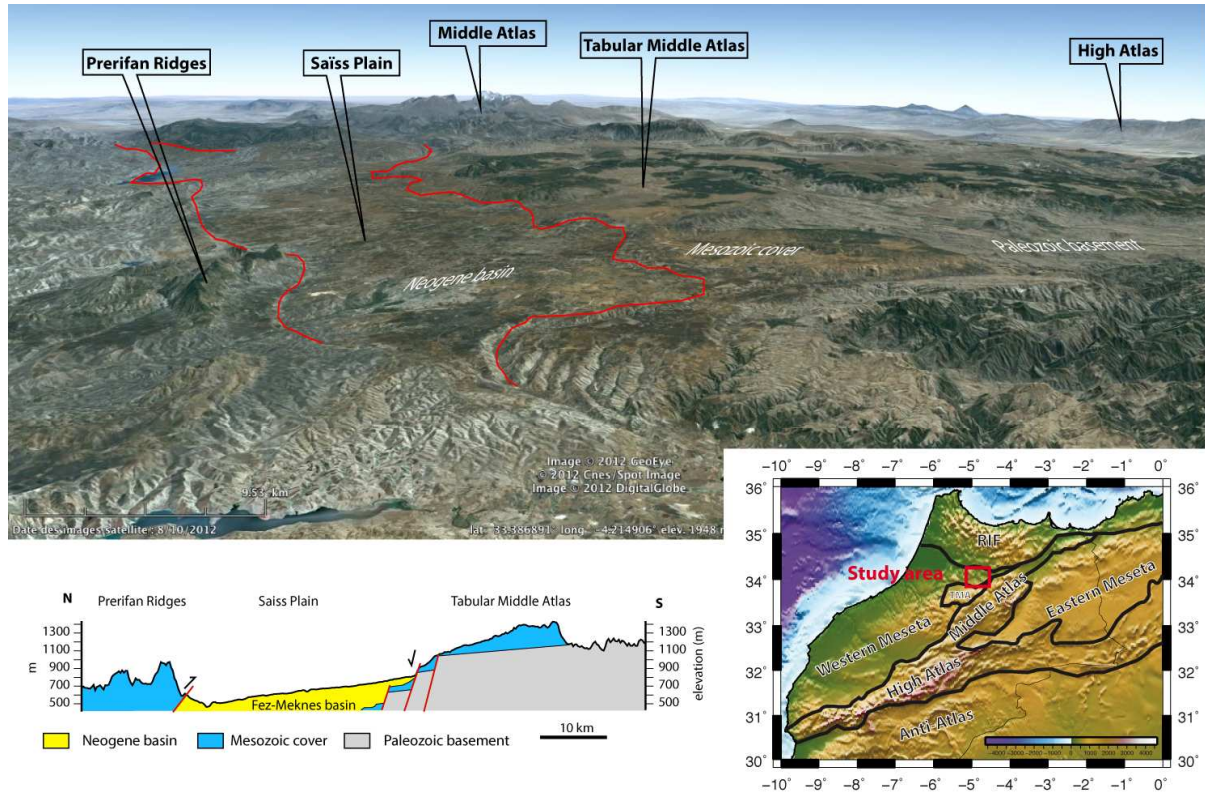


Figure 1

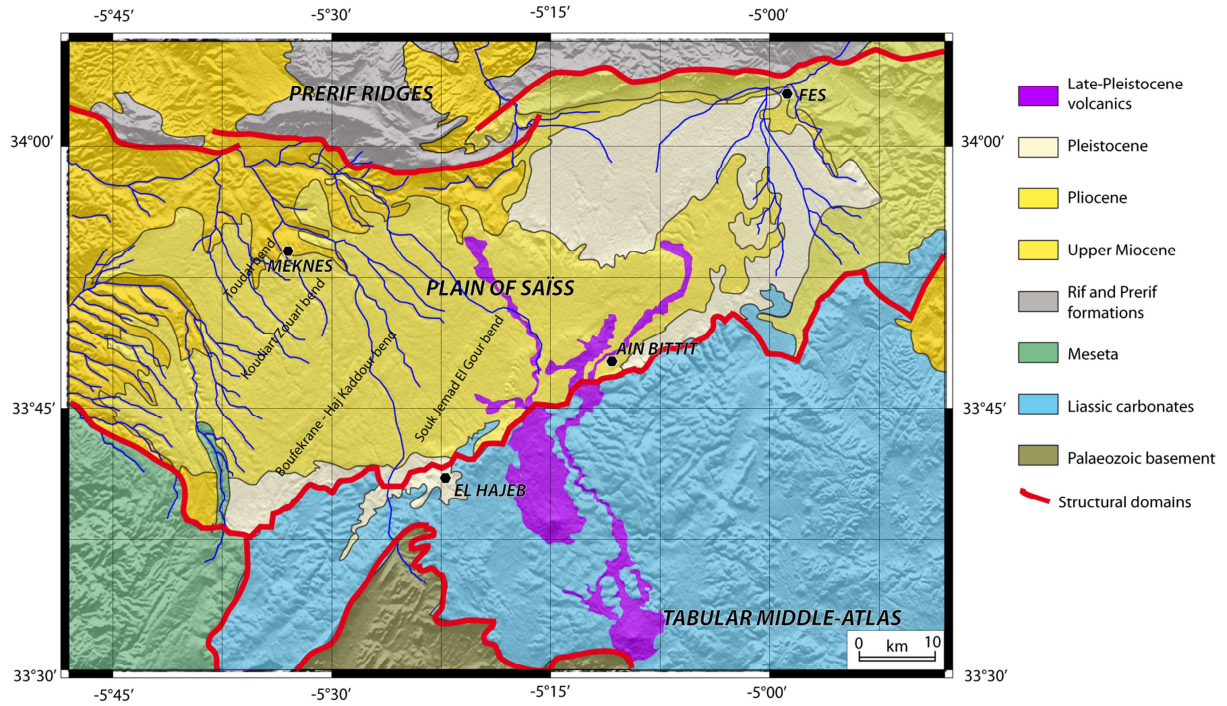


Figure 2

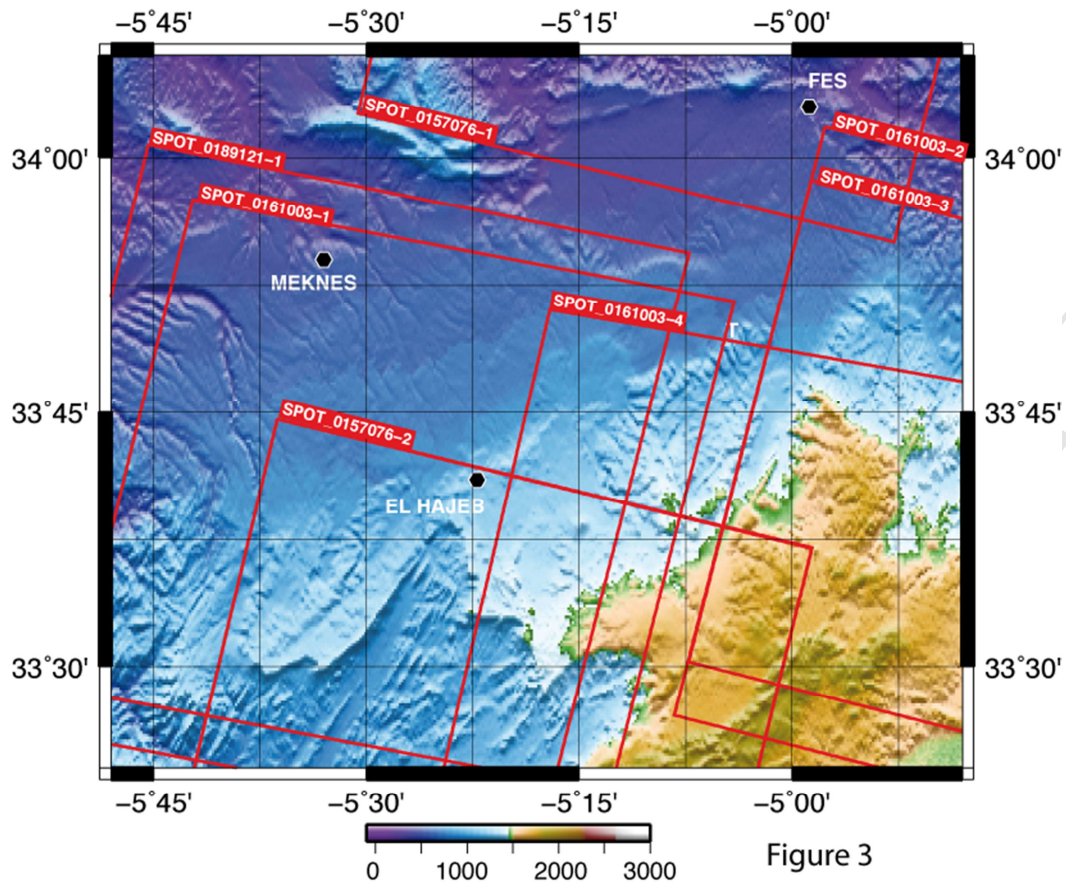
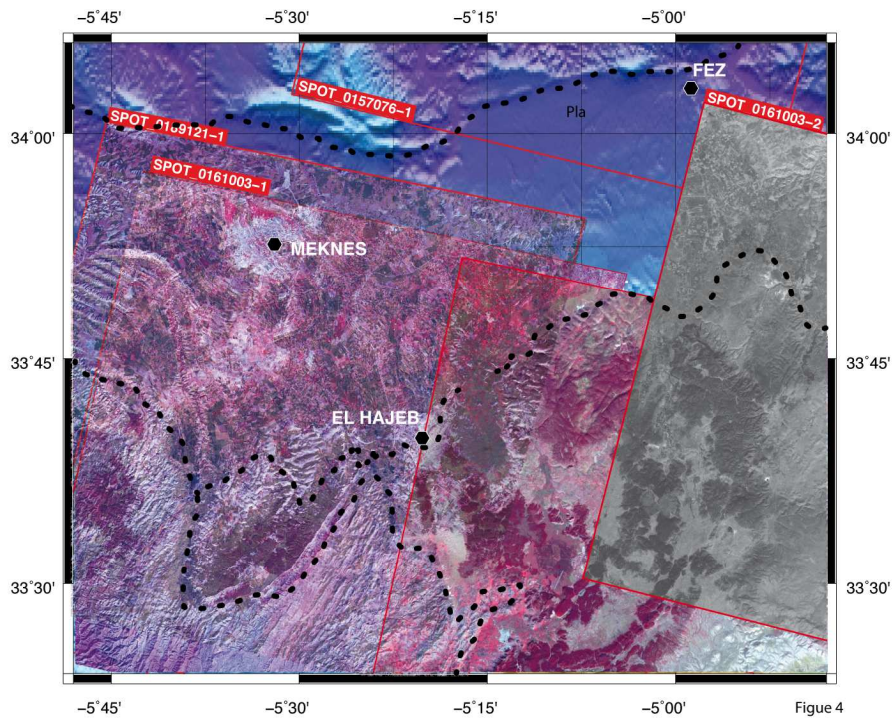
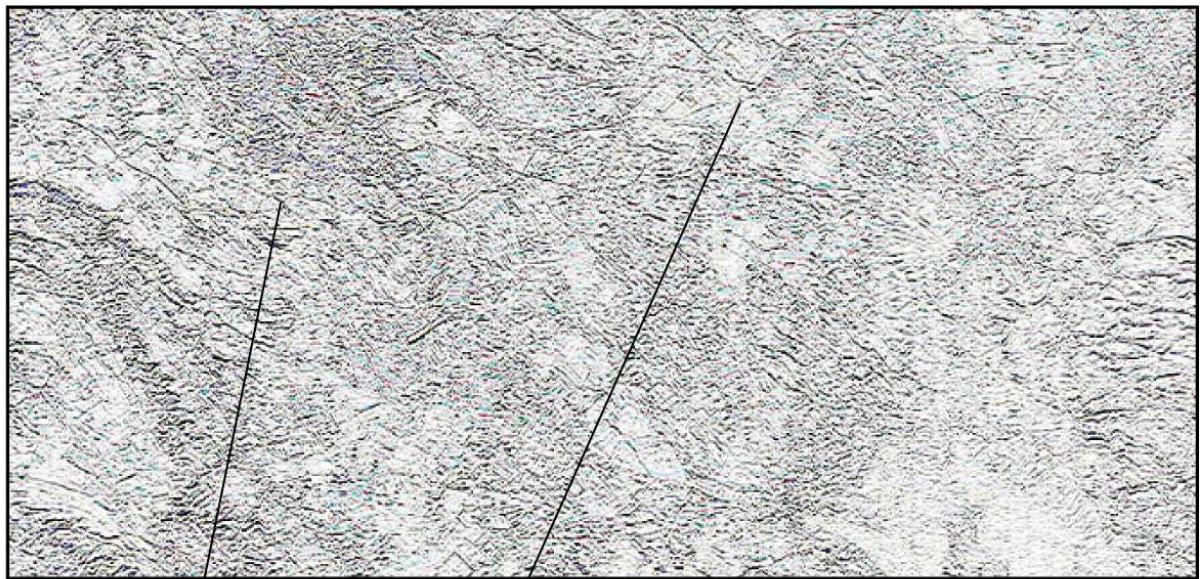


Figure 3



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N-S convolution matrix (5x5 pixels)



NW-SE convolution matrix (5x5 pixels)

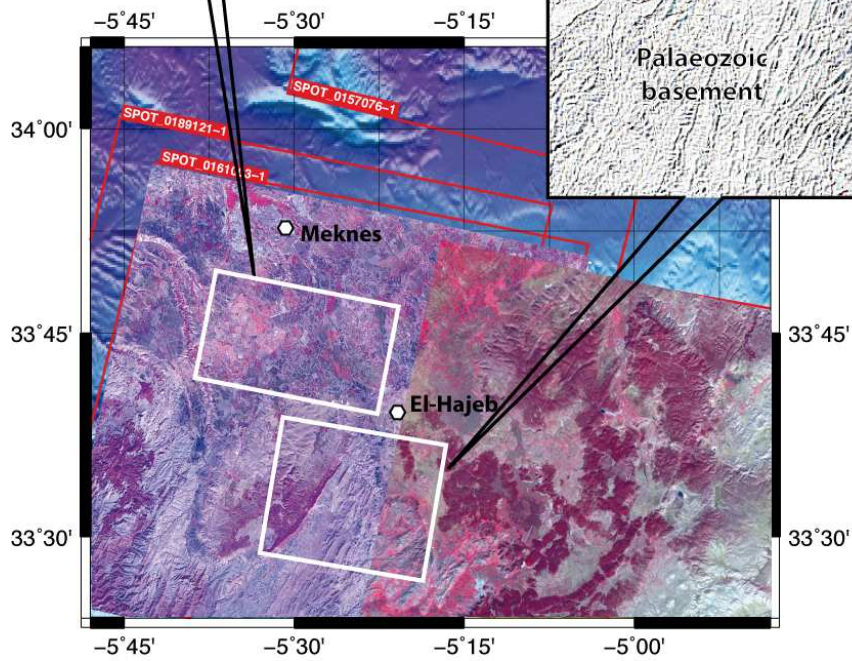
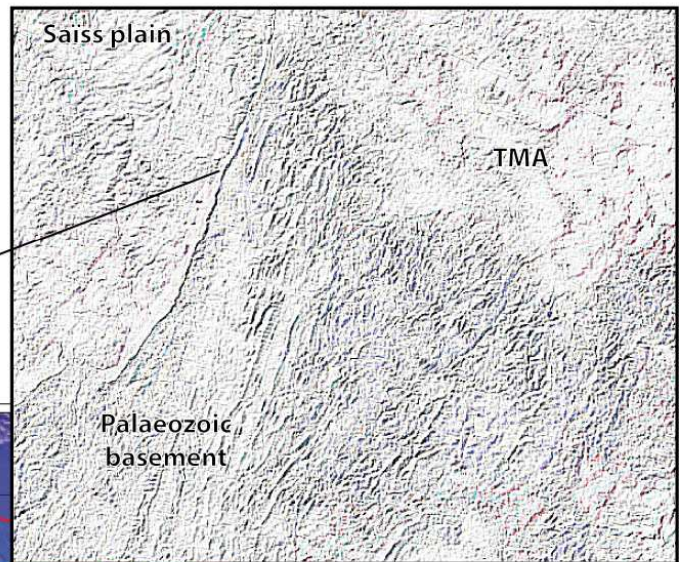


Figure 5

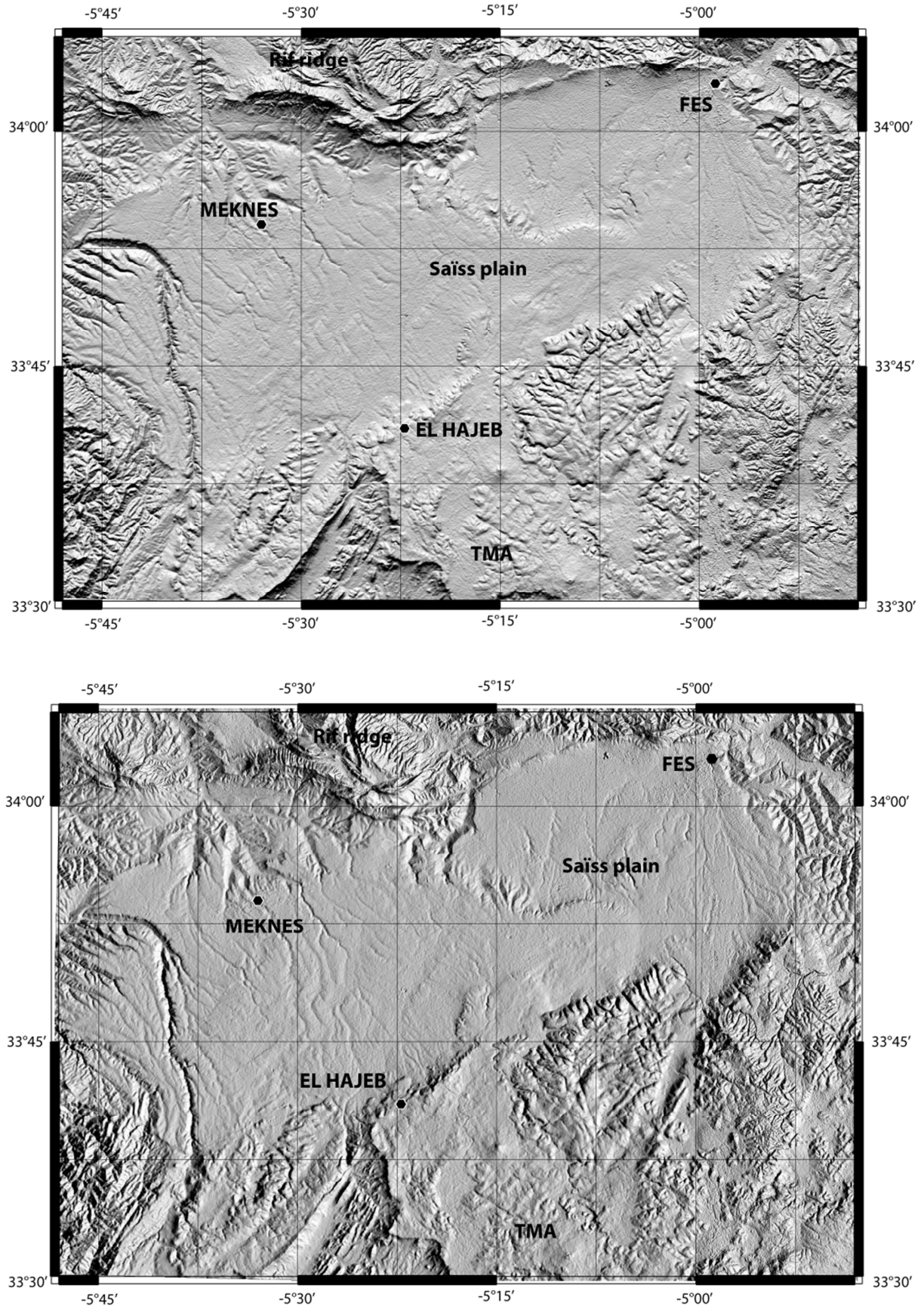
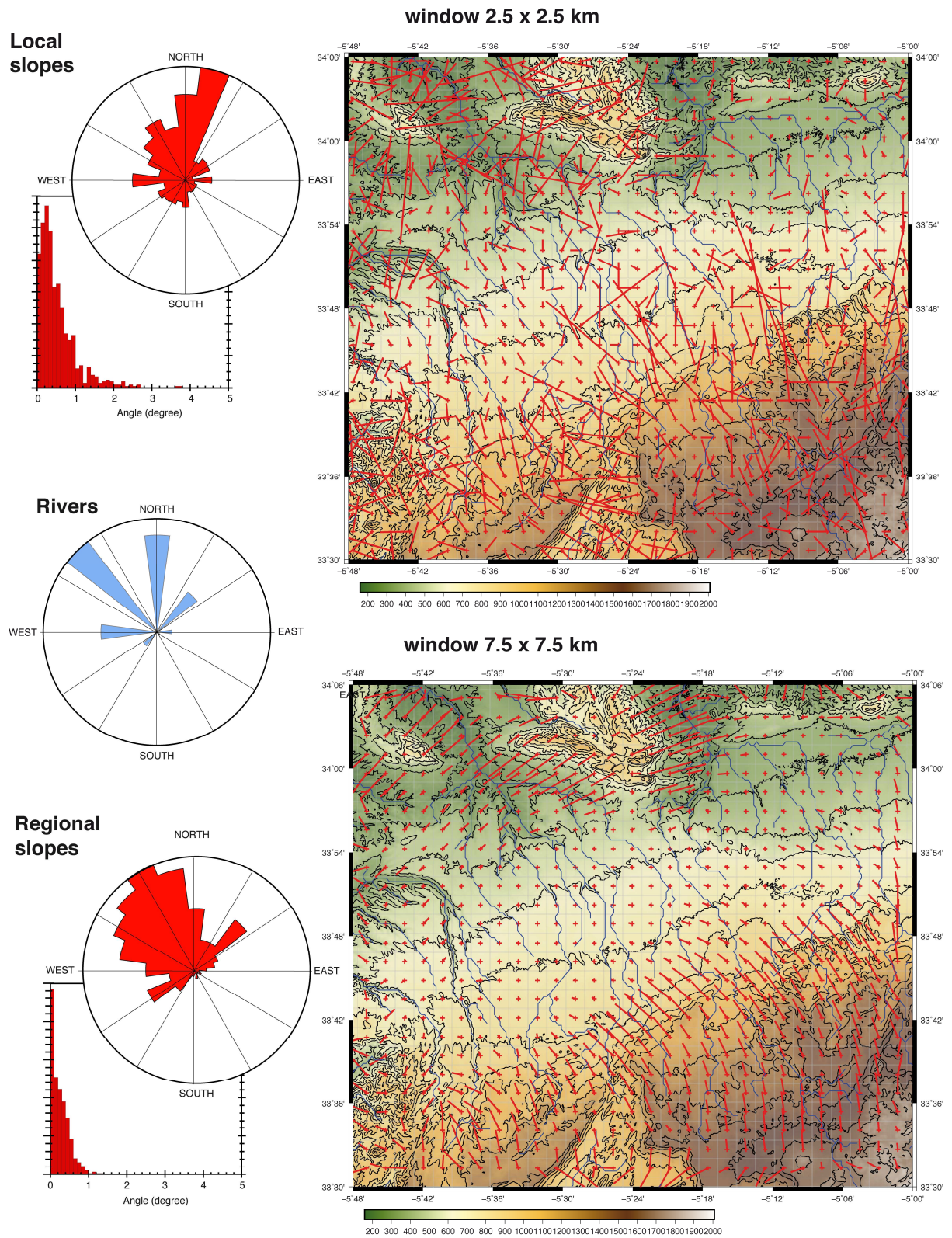
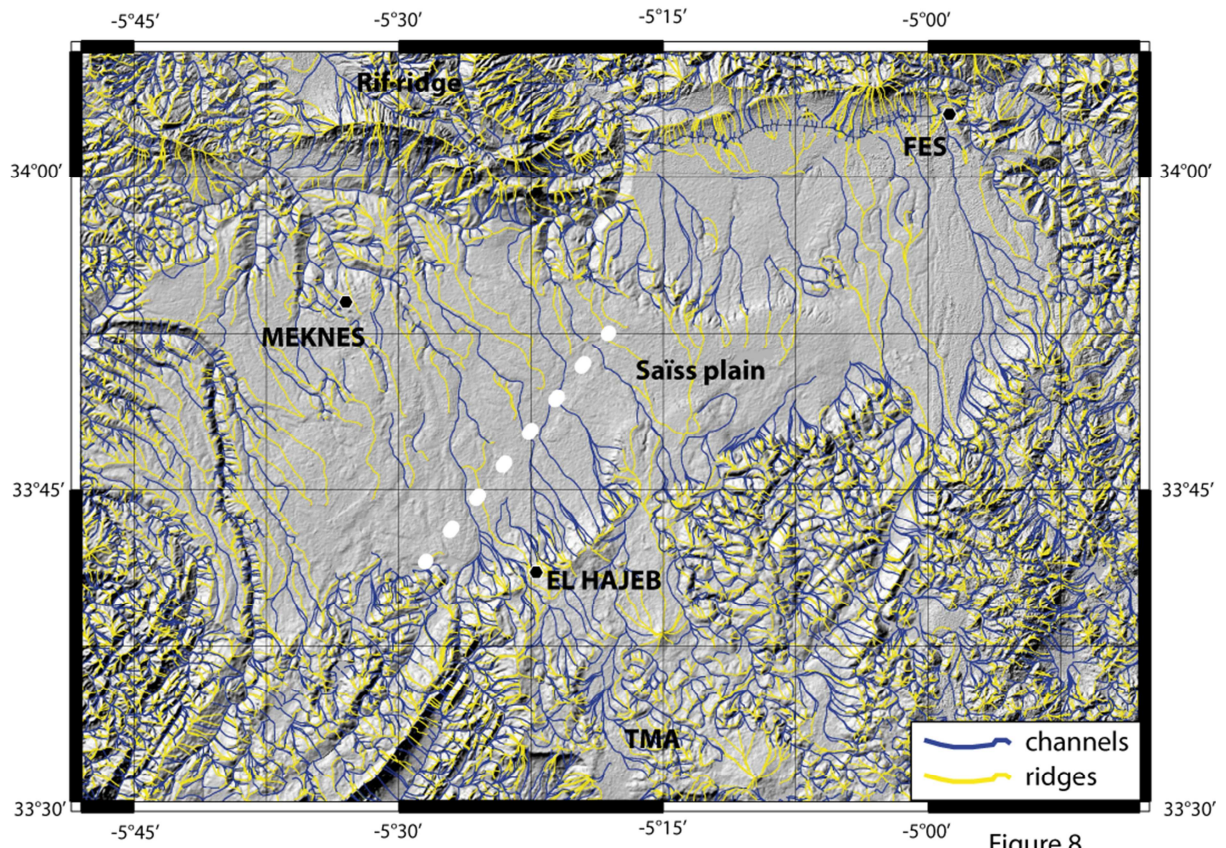


Figure 6







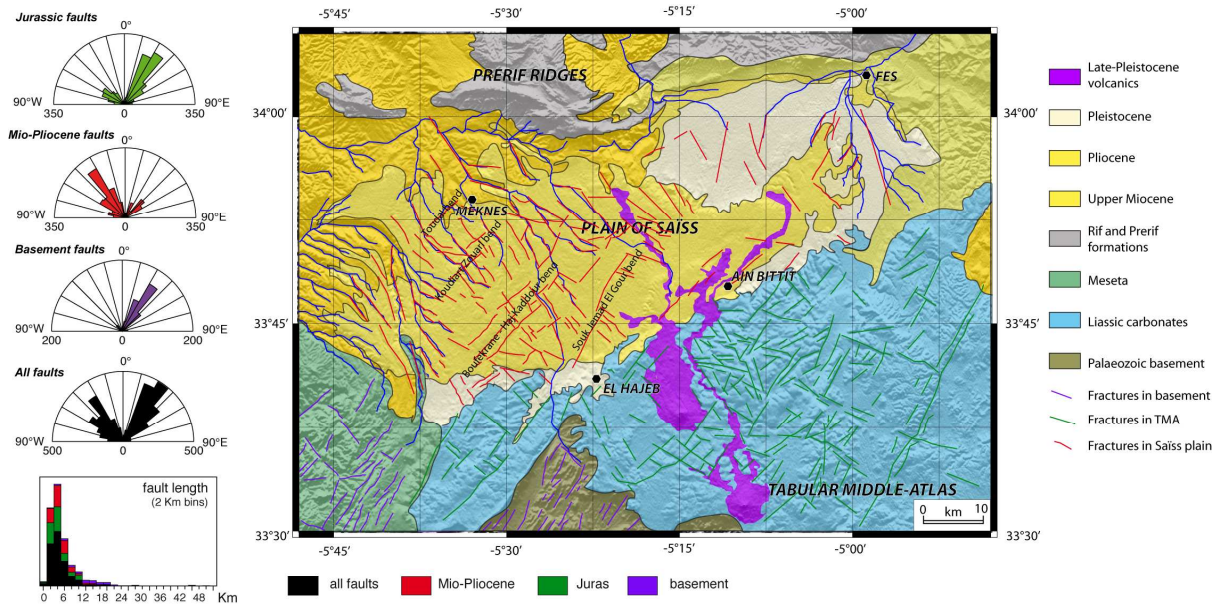


Figure 9

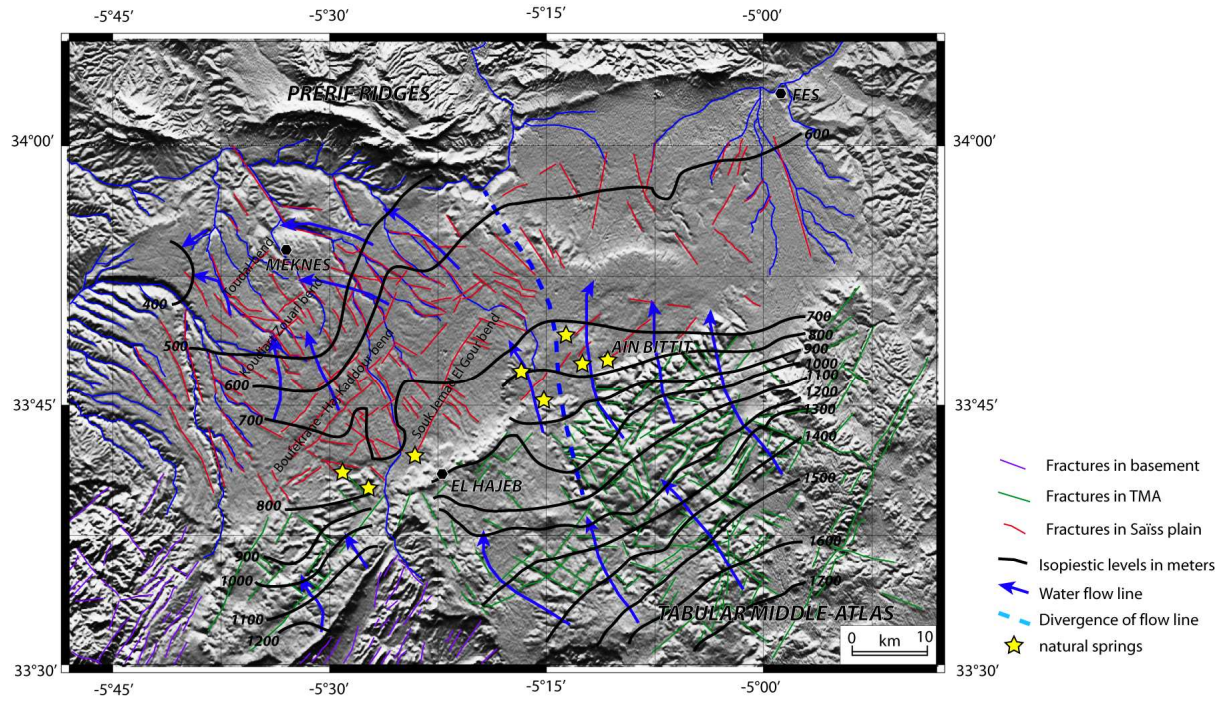


Figure 10

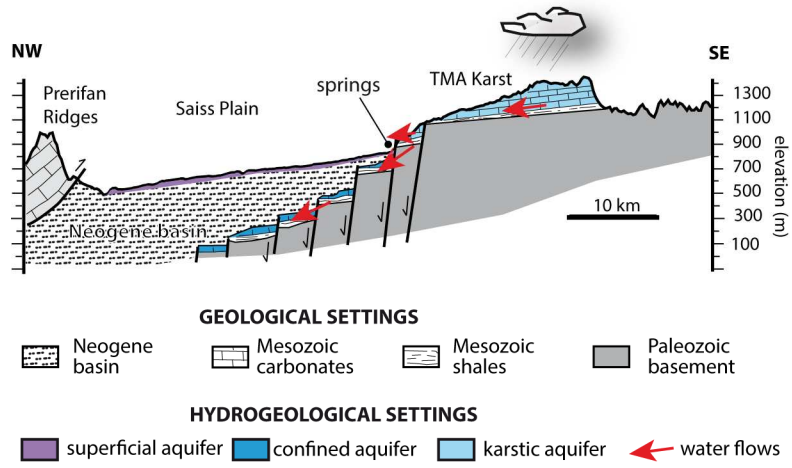


figure 11

**Research Highlights:**

- We mapped fracture pattern in Saïss basin and Middle-Atlas with SPOT images and DEM.
- We pointed out a new fracture set trending NW-SE in addition to famous NE-SW trend.
- The NE fractures control the water paths from the Middle-Atlas to the Saïss basin.
- We propose a model of water circulation from the TMA to the Saïss basin.