

neof ormation of gypsum, its petrification and his thickening (especially in levels 3 and 4). In case, for the level 1 and 2, under the influence of groundwater, and where the Ionic richness of the soil solution helps the transformation by aggradation of some silicate minerals. This process is unprecedented in these Saharan regions (the case of chlorite which the peak amplitudes are important values in level 2 compared to those in levels 3 and 4), or even to their eventual neof ormation,. For newly gypsum remains the most distinguished in the procession, it grows at the expense of other secondary minerals. However the diffractometric results reveal that the consolidation of the scabs and crusts in the level 2 is posterior to the formation of this glaciated

In this work, we found the inexistence of such approaches for these regions and failures arising therefrom. Soil studies conducted previously in the Saharan regions [8] [9] [10] are still limited in space to interpret the pedogenic processes in a spatial and temporal framework as is the case types of floors such as paleosols. We currently have in this region can geomorphological sketches that offers passable data. These studies would move from the simple soil soil to a more detailed morphopedologique map and exploitable by any other discipline, because have may engraft on cartographic studies of various nature (map of cultural aptitude, risk map.)

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