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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات



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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة
وبالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



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**STRATIGRAPHY OF THE CRETACEOUS
ROCKS
IN NORTHEASTERN SINAI, EGYPT**

**A THESIS
SUBMITTED IN THE PARTIAL FULFILMENT
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M.SC. DEGREE (GEOLOGY)**

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The present thesis is submitted to the Geology Department ,Faculty of Science, Tanta University in partial fulfilment of the the requirements of M.Sc. degree in geology.

Beside the research work materialized in this thesis, the candidate has attended the following courses for one year in the following topics:

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Declaration

I declare that the contents of
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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

1.1. General statement

The Sinai Peninsula lies to the northeast of Egypt and is separated geographically from the African continent by the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Suez. North of latitude 30° N, the topography comprises low alluvial plains as well as large uplifted Mesozoic synclines and anticlines, such as Gebel Araif El-Naqa, Gebel Maghara, Gebel Halal and Gebel Libni (Fig.1.1).

The alternating faulted domes, anticlines and synclines are a part of the well known "the Syrian Arc structures"(Krenkel, 1924). Northward, these structures sink seaward , due to Tertiary (Laramide) down-to-the basin faulting, and are hidden under the Plio-Pleistocene coastal plain and continental shelf deposits.

The north Sinai is covered by sediments which were deposited on a predominantly shallow platform and range from Triassic to Quaternary in age (Fig.1.2). A generalized lithostratigraphic column for northern Sinai is illustrated in Figure 1.3. (WEC,1984;1995).

According to Jenkins (1990) the Mesozoic sedimentation of north Sinai was cyclical and mostly controlled by the interplay of three factors. These factors include : a. the supply of clastic detritus shed northward off the