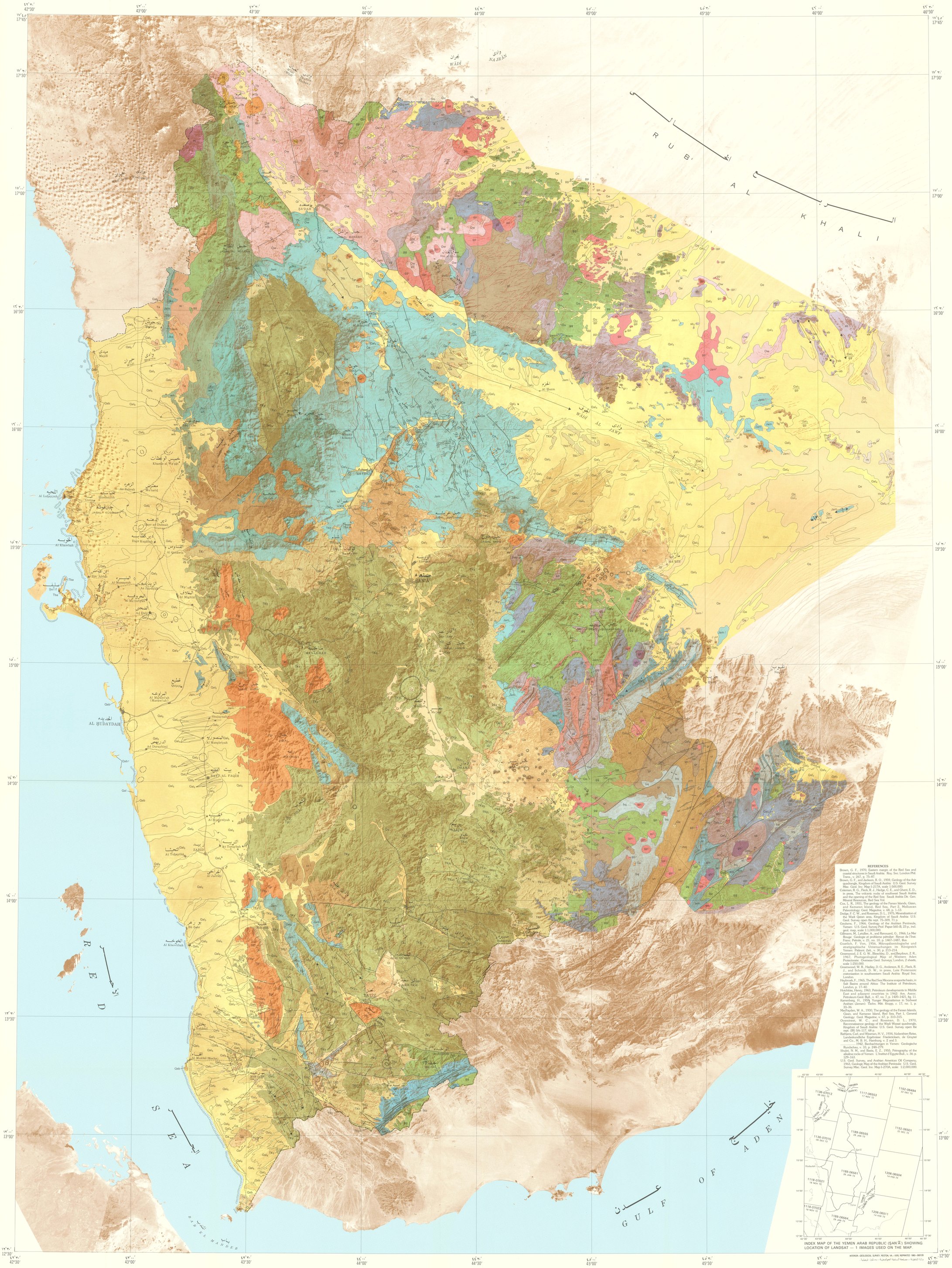
وزارة الداخلية
مصلحة المساحة الجيولوجية الامريكية
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

الجمهورية العربية اليمنية
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

مجموعات أبحاث مختلفة
خريطة رقم I-١١٤٣-ب
MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATIONS SERIES
MAP I-1143-B



CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

Qsb, Qu (Qal6, Qal5, Qal4, Qal3, Qal2, Qal1)	Qk, Ql, Qe, Qa (Qa6, Qa5, Qa4, Qa3, Qa2, Qa1)	Holocene; Holocene and Upper Pleistocene — QUATERNARY
Unconformity		
Ta, Tgr	Tba	Pliocene(?) or Miocene(?); Miocene(?) — TERTIARY
Unconformity		
TKy (TKy6, TKy5, TKy4, TKy3, TKy2, TKy1)	TKt	Tb, Tl — Lower Miocene? and Upper Oligocene; Eocene(?) — TERTIARY AND (OR) CRETACEOUS
Unconformity		
Jam, Jko		Upper Jurassic; Lower Jurassic — JURASSIC
Unconformity		
Ow		ORDOVICIAN
Unconformity		
gp, sy, gr, gg, d, gb, sf, sc, mq, bq, wh, th, sb, am, ur		PRECAMBRIAN

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

Double or fractional symbols indicate grouped formations: Symbols queried where identification doubtful.

Names and descriptions of geologic units, unless otherwise noted, are adopted from U.S. Geological Survey and Arabian American Oil Company, 1963, Geologic map of the Arabian Peninsula; U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map 270–A, and Brown, G. F., and Jackson, R. O., 1959, Geology of the Asir quadrangle, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: U.S. Geol. Survey Misc. Geol. Inv. Map I-217A, scale 1:500,000.

Qsb Silt, clay, and muddy sand; commonly saturated with brine and salt encrusted; in mud flats (sabkhas) along the Red Sea coast

Qu River-terrace deposits, alluvial fans, gravel, sand, and silt including unmapped alluvium which overlies rock salt at Jabal Kūshah, near Guma; numerous loess deposits particularly in the central plains. Wherever possible, alluvial deposits have been divided regionally on a basis of reflectance, natural vegetation and crops, altitude, and location into six subunits, as follows:
- Qal_6, alluvial gravel, sand, and silt restricted to channels and flood plains of present-day ephemeral streams
- Qal_5, alluvial gravel, sand, and silt on river terraces and fans, adjacent to and higher than the flood plains of present-day streams; generally darker than Qal_6; may include colluvium at base of foothills
- Qal_4, same as above, but darker and possibly older
- Qal_3, same as Qal_4, but higher and older
- Qal_2, same as Qal_3, but higher and farther inland from the Red Sea Coast
- Qal_1, alluvial gravel heavily coated with desert varnish, restricted to dissected river terraces on the south valley slope of Wādī Jawf, north of Jabal Bahrah and west of Wādī Raghwān

Qk Yellow and green marly limestone, white limestone, and reef limestone, undifferentiated, exposed on Kamarān Island. Fossiliferous, and of probable Pleistocene age (MacFadyen, 1930; Cox, 1931). Probably correlative with unmapped marine terrace deposits which disconformably overlie Plio-Miocene tuffaceous sandstone at the Al Luḥayyah diapirs

Ql Loess deposits, with calcareous concretions and caliche layers; fossil mollusks abundant locally; may include alluvial silt alternating with alluvial or colluvial gravel

Qe Eolian sand, commonly mobile

Qa Basalt flows and dikes; numerous scattered cones and craters; at places covered with tuff and volcanic bombs. May be rock and time equivalent of the Aden Volcanic Series in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; in the Ṣan'ā' region, lava flows have been divided regionally on a basis of reflectance into four subunits, as follows:
- Qa_4, very dark basaltic lobate flows, extruded in historical times, possibly in 3rd century A. D. (Rathjens, C., and Wissman, H. V., 1934, v. 2, p. 13; v. 3., p. 105, fig. 51; p. 162–163; Rathjens, C., and Wissman, 1942, v. 33, p. 276)
- Qa_3, dark basaltic flows
- Qa_2, thin basalt flows, discontinuous over older rocks; appears lighter gray than units Qa_3 and Qa_4 on LANDSAT–1 images
- Qa_1, basalt flows forming a continuous mantle over older rocks; Qa_3 and Qa_2 possibly are part of only one eruption phase

Tba BAID FORMATION—Gray, red, and green siliceous and tuffaceous shale and sandstone; also limestone and evaporite layers. Includes rock salt of salt domes at Aṣ Ṣālif and Jabal Qirmah, and at Jabal Kūshah near Guma. Generally unfossiliferous, but middle to late Miocene microflora reported by Klaus (*in* Heybrock, 1965, p. 34–35) from rock salt at Jabal Kūshah, and at Aṣ Ṣālif, and late Pliocene microfauna reported from marine sediments overlying salt (Goerlich, 1956, p. 213–214). Correlated with rocks of the Baid Formation exposed in Wādī Baid, Saudi Arabia, because of similar lithology (Gillmann, Letullier, and Renouard, 1966, p. 1479–1480, pl. 1, fig. 4).

Ta Hypabyssal andesite and diabase intrusives, commonly glomeroporphyritic, and in dike swarms

Tgr Alkali granite and diorite in subvolcanic plugs, stocks, and plutons (Kamenberg, 1959, v. 17, no. 1, p. 33–36); leucocratic granite locally has primary flow banding. Crests of unbreached plugs may be overlain by hydrothermally altered rocks of the Yemen Volcanics, locally in northwestern part of the Yemen Arab Republic mapped as Tertiary laccoliths (U.S. Geol. Survey and Arabian American Oil Co., 1963). Some granitic plutons as at Jibal Ṣabir, south of Ta'izz
- 22.7±0.9 m.y. is reported for a granite sample from Jabal Ṣabir collected by R.O. Jackson (Field No. RGJ–1), and analysed by R. F. Marvin, H. H. Mehnert, and Violet Merritt (Marvin, 1974, written commun. to G. F. Brown). A similar K-Ar age (22.0±0.7 m.y.) is reported by Marvin (1974, written commun. to Brown) for a syenite sample which had been collected from a plug cutting a laterite deposit in the Sirat Plateau, Saudi Arabia, by Brown (Field No. 5198).

Tb Alkali basalt flows. Erosional remnants on laterite (Tl) developed over Precambrian crystalline rocks; basalts probably equivalent to As Sirat volcanic rocks of Saudi Arabia (Coleman, and others, 1975) for which isotopic ages of 25 to 29 m.y. are reported (Brown, 1970, p. 75–87); may be equivalent to Yemen Volcanics sub-unit TKy_6

Tl Laterite and saprolite, mainly white, may be yellow or red, developed on upper surface of Precambrian crystalline rocks by prolonged weathering during Eocene (?) time, to 50 meters in thickness; probably equivalent to laterite in As Sirat Mountains, Saudi Arabia (Brown and others, 1959)

TKy YEMEN VOLCANICS, undivided—Bedded alkalic flows and pyroclastic rocks including but not restricted to rhyolite, comendite, pantellerite, trachyte, andesite, basalt, and ankaramite (Shulert and Basta, 1955, v. 35, p. 129–163), with interbedded lentcles of fluviatile and lacustrine sand, clay, and shale; locally contains fresh-water Oligocene-Miocene fossils; upper surfaces of many volcanic beds weather to reddish paleosols a few centimeters to a few meters thick, particularly in middle and upper parts of the sequence; whole sequence of Yemen Volcanics at least 2,000 meters thick. Term Yemen Volcanics introduced here to replace former name Trap Series (Geukens, 1966), to emphasize presence of thick sequence of highly fractionated felsic volcanic rocks. Wherever possible, the Yemen Volcanics have been divided regionally on basis of reflectivity and stratigraphic succession into six subunits, as follows:
- TKy_6, dark basaltic flows
- TKy_5, generally leucocratic felsic tuffs with some dark basaltic flows, associated with the formation and collapse of a circular volcanic structure, 8.5 km in diameter, in the north-central part of the area covered by LANDSAT–1 image 1189-06561
- TKy_4, predominantly felsic and tuffaceous, with some basaltic flows, underlies TKy_6 and TKy_5
- TKy_3, predominantly felsic and tuffaceous; older than TKy_4
- TKy_2, predominantly felsic and tuffaceous; older than TKy_3
- TKy_1, predominantly basaltic, but includes green felsic conglomerate, porphyritic trachyte, and tuffs; overlies the Tawīlah Group.

In certain areas the rock types are shown on the maps by symbols without definite boundaries, owing to the uncertainty of establishing the contact between subunits or between a subunit and the undivided Yemen Volcanics on the basis of reflectance.

TKt TAWILAH GROUP AND MEDJ-ZIR SERIES undivided—Continental type coarse crossbedded sandstone with lenses of conglomerate and gravel; interbedded shale and sandstone in lower part; overlies rocks of Jurassic age or the basement complex; includes the Medj zir Series, consisting of crossbedded sandstone with locally fossiliferous calcareous sandstone and shale; upper part of sandstone locally rich in hematite; the Medj-zir Series cannot be separated with certainty from the Tawilah Group on basis of stratigraphic relations or reflectance

Jam AMRAN SERIES—Limestone, marl, and shale; lower part locally includes detrital beds. The series is overlain by a less widespread Upper Jurassic transition zone of gypsum, clay, marl, shale, sandstone, and some limestone. Of Callovian to Kimmeridgian age. In the extreme northwestern part of the Yemen Arab Republic formerly designated the Hanifa Formation (Brown and Jackson, 1959)

Jko KOHLAN SERIES—Green shale with sandstone and conglomeratic bands in lower part; sandstone and some conglomerates in upper part. Contact with overlying Amran Series is gradational. May be in part Triassic in age, in the extreme northwestern part of the Yemen Arab Republic, formerly designated as the Kiusma Formation (Brown and Jackson, 1959)

Ow WAJID SANDSTONE—Partly crossbedded, locally conglomeratic sandstone; includes common quartz granule and pebble zones; of Ordovician age (Brown, 1970); formerly designated as Permian or older (U.S. Geol. Survey, and Arabian American Oil Co., 1963)

gp Peralkaline granite, gp, and syenite, sy, generally in circular plugs, stocks, and ring dikes

sy

gr Calc-alkaline granite, gray and pink, generally massive; includes some quartz monzonite, may have been intruded during second and third episodes of the Hijaz tectonic cycle recognized in southwestern Saudi Arabia (Greenwood and others, 1975, p. 23)

gg Gneissic granite, gneissic granodiorite, and injection gneiss; commonly intruded by swarms of mafic dikes, contains numerous septa and inclusions of schist and gneiss; may have been intruded during second episode of Hijaz tectonic cycle

d Diorite, d, and gabbro, gb; may have been intruded during second episode of the Hijaz tectonic cycle

gb

sf Slate, pelitic schist, and quartzite, sf; chlorite-schist, graphitic schist, sc; low-grade metamorphosed sedimentary rocks possibly of second and first episodes of Hijaz tectonic cycle

sc

mq Marble, quartzite, and biotite gneiss, mq; biotite schist, biotite gneiss, and quartzite, bq, intruded by dikes of gneissic pink granite, diorite, and gabbro; medium- and high-grade metamorphosed sedimentary rocks possibly of second and first episodes of Hijaz tectonic cycle

bq

sb Mafic volcanic and metavolcanic rocks, with some interlayered metagraywacke and metaconglomerate, consisting of andesite, meta-andesite, metabasalt, greenstone, and chlorite schist, sb; hornblende gneiss, and amphibolite, am; possibly of second and first episodes of Hijaz tectonic cycle

am

ur Predominantly granite, gneiss, and mica schist with subordinate quartzite, hornblende schist, and marble

wh Chlorite-sericite schist, amphibole schist, graphite schist, marble, quartzite, slate, conglomerate, and greenstone

th Thanīya Group, contorted and cleaved metasediments consisting of graphitic calcschist, quartzite, phlogopite marble, chert, and associated volcanics

Qe Jam Area includes two undifferentiated units; the color pattern arbitrarily indicates the younger unit.

Geologic contact

Fault - Showing relative horizontal movement; U, upthrown side; D, downthrown side; dashed where approximately located

Mafic dikes

Lineament:
- Showing major lineament, possibly a fault
- Showing linear or curved trends of uncertain nature or origin: in regions of granitic and sedimentary rocks, most likely to be joints or faults not readily detected on LANDSAT–1 images; in regions of metamorphic rocks, most likely joints or foliation trends

Anticline - Showing trace of axial plane and bearing and plunge of axis

Syncline - Showing trace of axial plane and bearing and plunge of axis

Horizontal fold, form unknown

Monocline - Showing trace of axis; arrows indicate downfolded side

Strike and dip of bedding

Strike and dip of foliation

Small volcanic plug

Structurally controlled volcanic alignment, or curved volcanic trend; of Tertiary or Quaternary age

Large volcanic crater rimcrest

Coral reef

Mineral deposit

× Fe Locality of mineral deposit shown by position of symbol; kind of deposit shown by abbreviations, as follows: *Cu*, *Ni*, Copper- and nickel-bearing sulfide vein. Evidence of ancient mining, possibly for copper and gold. *Sn*, Cassiterite-bearing quartz veins in granite; no evidence of mining. *Fe*, Limonite, goethite, and hematite in gossan formerly mined for iron ore; stratigraphic position and appearance of deposit resembles gossan exposed to the north in Saudi Arabia at Wādī Wassat (Overstreet, and Rossman, 1970), and Wādī Qatan (Dodge, and Rossman, 1975)

× Sal Salt

× F Fossils

◊ Abandoned exploratory oil well (Hotchkiss, 1963, p. 1421)

•24 Rock samples collected by Grolier, Feb. 1976

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INDEX MAP OF THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (ṢAN'Ā') SHOWING LOCATION OF LANDSAT — 1 IMAGES USED ON THE MAP.

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VA.—1978, REPRINTED 1983—GS7120
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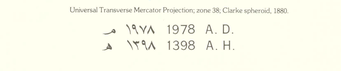
NOTE

The gossans in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at Wādī Wassat (Overstreet and Rossman, 1970), and at Wādī Qatan (Dodge and Rossman, 1975) were formed over extensive deposits of stratabound massive and disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite in Precambrian volcanogenic rocks. Should the iron deposits near Ṣa'dah, which are known to extend tens of kilometers northwest, and similar deposits be gossans over massive sulfide, then the region mined for iron northward from the vicinity of Ṣa'dah and Maṣwān to the border between the Yemen Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia merit geologic, geophysical, and geochemical exploration for bare metals, nickel, silver, gold, and molybdenum

المقياس ١:١٠٠٠٠٠
Scale 1:500 000



Universal Transverse Mercator Projection; zone 38; Clarke spheroid, 1880.

يونيفرسال ترانسفورس ميركاتور بروجيكشن ، المنطقة رقم ٣٨ ، كلارك سفيرويد ، ١٨٨٠

١٩٧٨ 1978 A. D.
١٣٩٨ 1398 A. H.

اعيد طبعه ١٤٠٣ REPRINTED 1983 A. D.

خريطة جيولوجية للجمهورية العربية اليمنية (صنعاء)

موريس ج . جروليير ووليام سي أوفرستريت

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC (ṢAN'Ā')

By Maurice J. Grolier and William C. Overstreet

Base map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey from NASA Land Satellite imagery, Landsat-1 multispectral band 7 and miscellaneous source maps of the Yemen Arab Republic.

International boundaries shown are approximate alignments only and are not to be regarded as authoritative concerning either position or political status of the countries represented.

اعدت مصلحة المساحة الجيولوجية الامريكية هذه الخريطة من رقائع تصوير القمر الصناعي "لاند ساتالايت" التابع لوكالة الفضاء الامريكية . ومن خط المسار السابع بطبقاته المركبة للتصوير الصناعي "لاندسات" . ومن خرائط اخرى مقدمة من الحكومة اليمنية العربية الجنوبية .

ان الحدود الدولية المبينة على هذه الخريطة هي مجرد خطوط تقريبية فقط . ولا يجب اعتبارها حدودا رسمية سواء بالنسبة لموقع اية دولة او ملاقها السياسي .

قام بمراجعة التفسيرات الجيولوجية في الحقل في يونيو ويوليو ١٩٧٥ كل من م . ج . جرولير ، و . ب . اوفرستريت ، محمد بكر الزهره ، و م . ك . ، و في فبراير ١٩٧٦ م . ج . جرولير .

Geologic interpretation field checked in June and July 1975 by M. J. Grolier, W. C. Overstreet, Mohammed Mukred Ibrahim, and G. C. Tibbitts, Jr., and in February 1976 by M. J. Grolier.

اعدت هذه الخريطة من قبل مصلحة المساحة الجيولوجية الامريكية بالتعاون مع الهيئة المركزية للتخطيط ووزارات الاقتصاد والزراعة ومصلحة البترول والمعادن بالجمهورية العربية اليمنية تحت اشراف وكالة التنمية الدولية التابعة لوزارة الخارجية الامريكية .

Prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey in cooperation with the Central Planning Organization, the Ministries of Economy and Agriculture, and the Mineral and Petroleum Authority of the Yemen Arab Republic, under the auspices of the Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State.

يمكن الحصول على هذه الخريطة من الهيئة المركزية للتخطيط بصنعاء، عاصمة الجمهورية اليمنية العربية . ومن مصلحة المساحة الجيولوجية الامريكية في رستون ، فرجينيا ، بالولايات المتحدة الامريكية

Copies of this map are available from the Central Planning Organization, Ṣan'ā', Yemen Arab Republic, and at the U.S. Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia, U.S.A.