

Sedimentary Lacustrine Facies from the Stanleyville formation (DRC)

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The Congo basin, located in the Democratic Republic of Congo, is the largest sedimentary basin of Africa. Mesozoic sediments of this intra-cratonic basin outcrop along its eastern edge, south of Kisangani (former Stanleyville). The study of 9 cores (the cores were made available during a project with the MRAC/KMMA) drilled for mining purposes in the Stanleyville formation in the eastern region of the RDC resulted in the identification of the 8 sedimentary facies here presented, and characterizing a typical lacustrine environment. The spatial and temporal evolution of such facies illustrates the lacustrine model proposed by Bohacs et al, in 2000.

The eight identified facies highlighted in the poster are: (1) Fine-Grained Stromatolites, (2) Organic - rich mudstones, (3) Muddy Lake Plain, (4) Greenish Marls, (5) Greenish Calcareous Sandstones, (6) Clean Sandstones, (7) Conglomerates and (8) Flood Deposits.