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- Travertine is the most common spring deposit.
- Tufa is a more porous variety of travertine.
- Consist of CaCO₃ usually with a creamy to offwhite colour.
- Spring deposits form by precipitation of mineral matter dissolved in waters of hot or cold springs which emerge from permeable rocks or from weak zones in the earth's crust, like faults, fissures and fractures.

Introduction



- Spring deposits are preserved in many places in Namibia, but our knowledge about them and the fossils they contain is poor.
- The Damaraland in north-western Namibia has several well developed spring deposits.
- They form waterfall travertines, speleothems, swampland tufas and associated marls, hardpans, calcified leptosols and calcretes of various types.





Google earth 2014



Southeast of Oruvandje

Hardpan deposit

Omatapati Waterfall travertines





Okozonduno Waterfall travertines

Calcified roots



http://eofdreams.com



http://wi.mit.edu



By Dream Holipaper.com

Okozonduno fauna

http://en.wikipedia.org

- •Rodents
- •Birds
- •Bats
- •Frogs
- •Fish
- LizardsSnakes





Extinct rodent genus Stenodontomys:

Age: Pliocene
or older
Climate: humid

also known from South Africa: Makapansgat (Middle Pliocene) and Langebaanweg (Early Pliocene).

De Graaf, 1981: ecological requirements of extant rodents of Southern Africa indicates: a more humid palaeo-climate.

Ongongo Waterfall travertines



Colophospermum

Ficus

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Camel Camp Swamp tufa



Photo by M. Pickford

Conclusions



- Fossils can be used as indicators of environment and climatic change
- Fossils have already been successfully used for these purposes all around the world



Acknowledgements



- Mr Eckhart Freyer for indicating the deposits to us
- the French Embassy in Namibia (His Excellency, M. J.-L. Zoël)
- the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, UMR 7207 and CR2P (CNRS, MNHN)
- Dr Schneider, Director of the Geological Survey of Namibia
- Namibian National Heritage Council for authorisation to carry out this research
- Thom Pita, Abel Tjamburo, Jemau Rutjani Moriri and Nangula Vatillva, who assisted us in the field

