



GROUNDWATER AND SOCIETY: 60 YEAR OF IAH TOPIC 8, Session 8.03

Evaluation of the groundwater potentialities of the Yaounde (Cameroon) fissured hard rock aquifers

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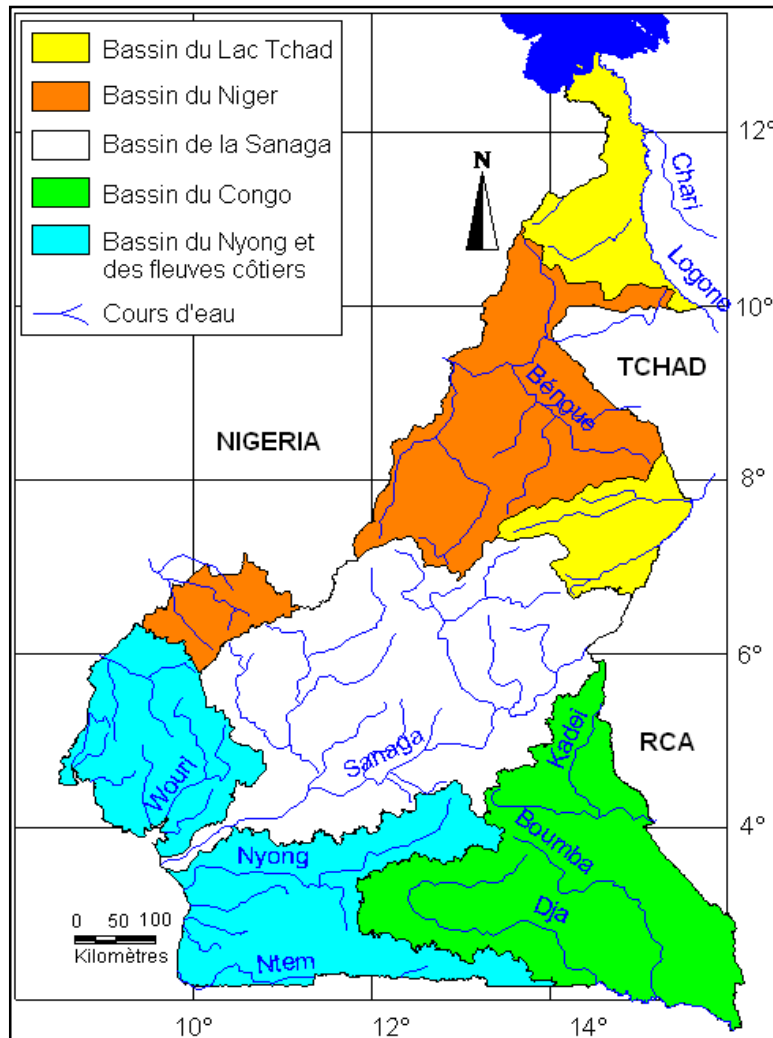
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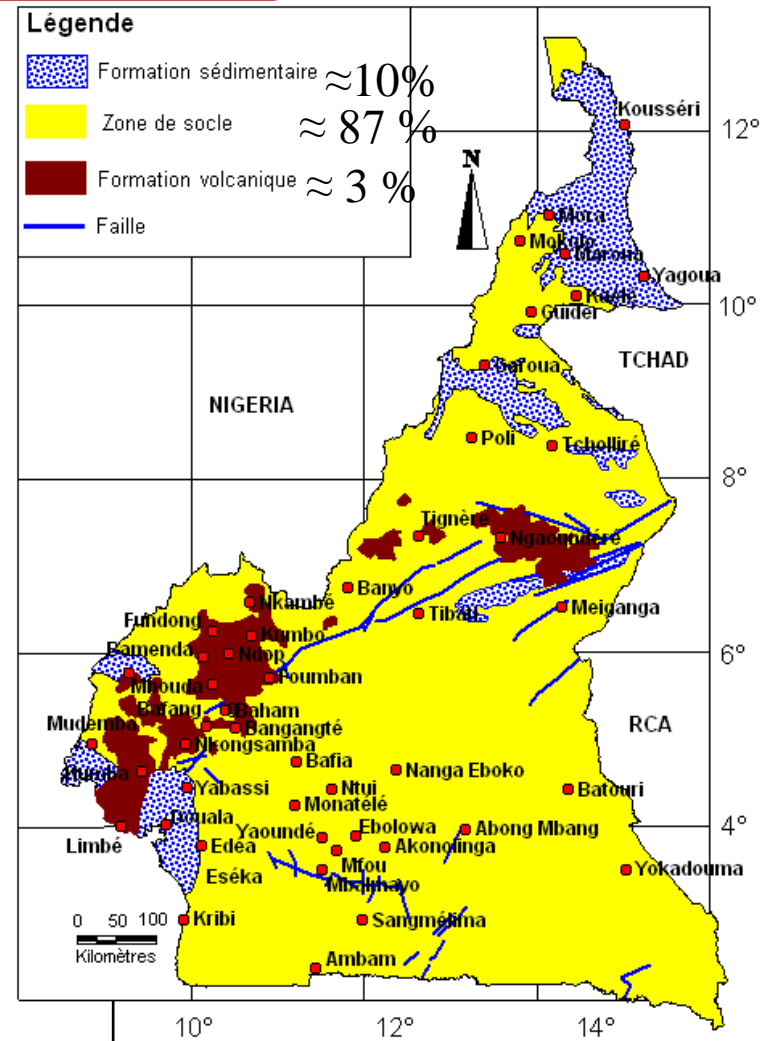


Introduction



Hydrographic watersheds

Estimated bulk water $\approx 265 \text{ km}^3/\text{an}$



Hydrogeologic units

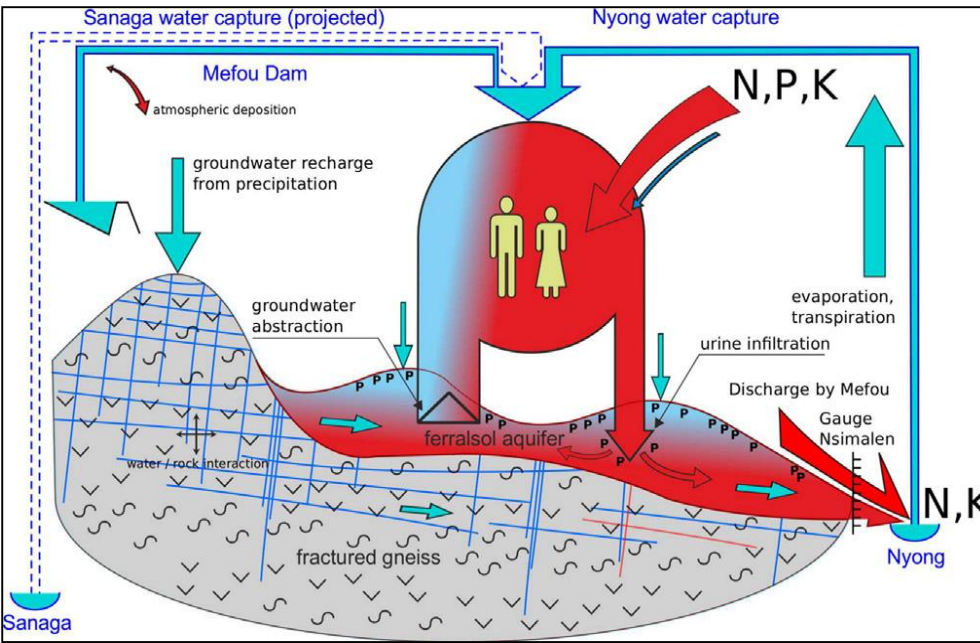
Estimated bulk water $\approx 56 \text{ km}^3/\text{an}$

INTRODUCTION

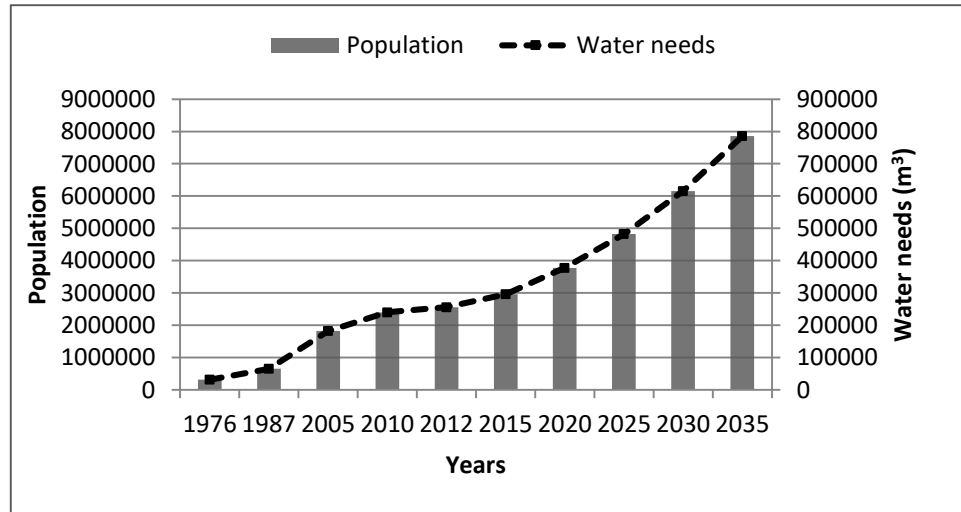
1- Rising needs:
 Average requirement=250 000 m³/j;
 Rush hours=300 000 m³/j ;
 Actual production station: 97 500 m³/j

2- Hydroclimatic and anthropogenic factors:

- Water intake level:
 early december 2011 =6.80 m;
 4.00 m in january 2012
- Low montly and interannual discharges:
 (-9 % , Ndam Ngoupayou et al., 2009)

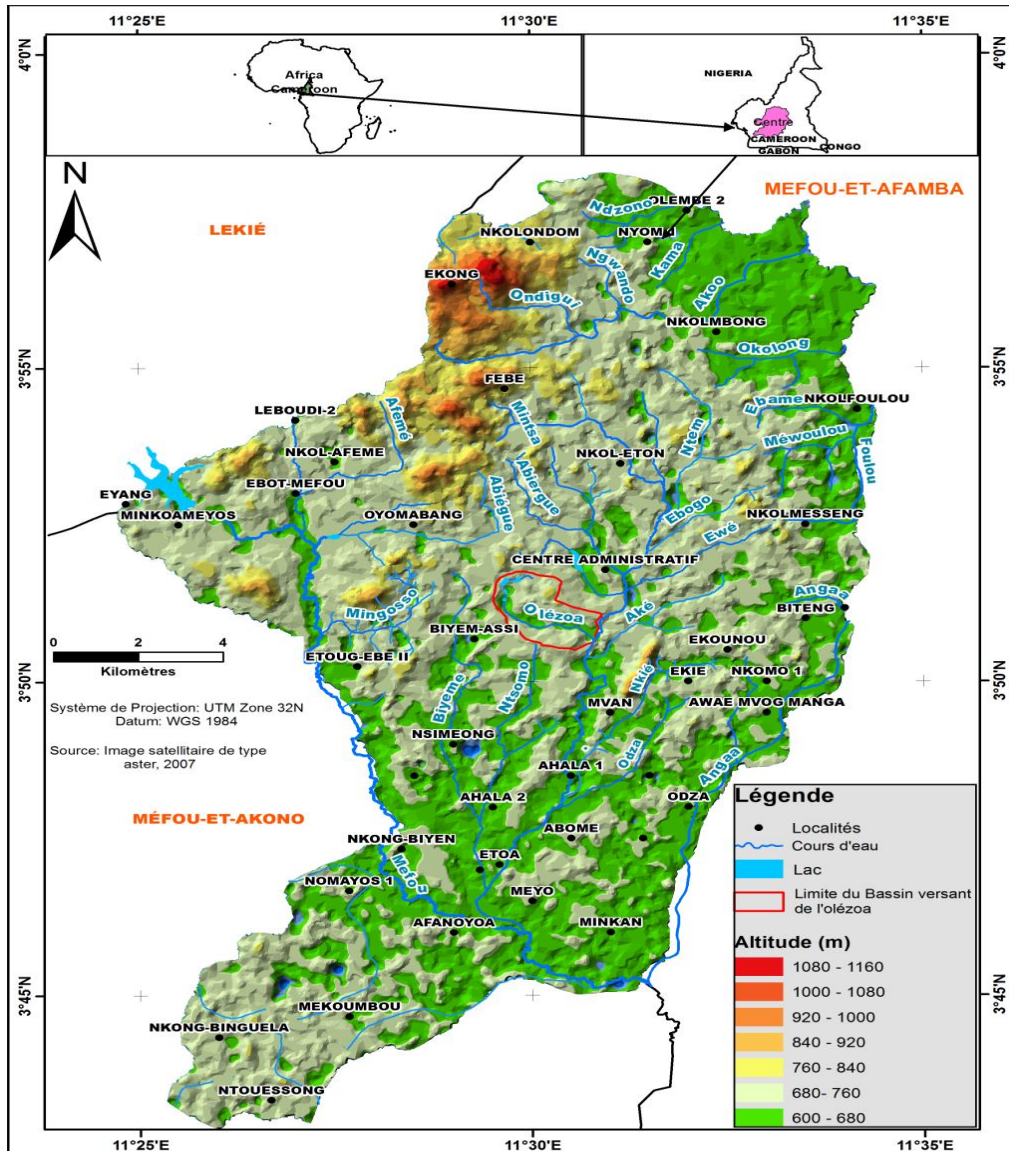


Water supply system in the Yaounde city (Kringel et al., 2016)



Relationship between population and water needs

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGICAL SETTING



Equatorial climate:

Annual average pluviometry: 1600 mm

Annual average temperature: 24°C

Morphology:

Residual reliefs at west (altitude 800 at 1200 m);

« Yaounde tray », average altitude 750 m.

Hydrography: Dendritic drainage network:

Tributary of Nyong and Sanaga watersheds at south-east and North-west respectively

Orohydrography of the Yaounde region

N° abstract: 1960

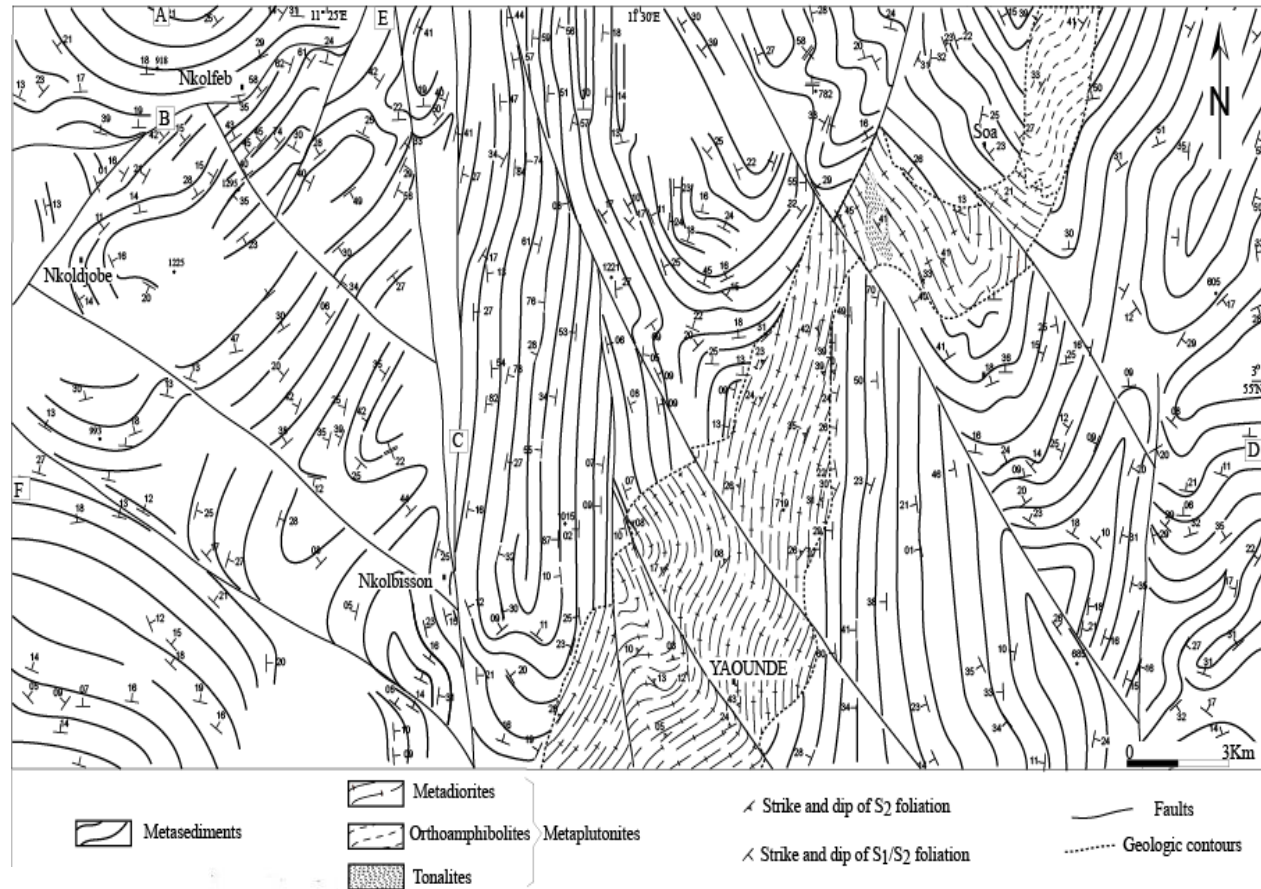
GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGICAL SETTING

➤ Panafican rocks (600-500 Ma)

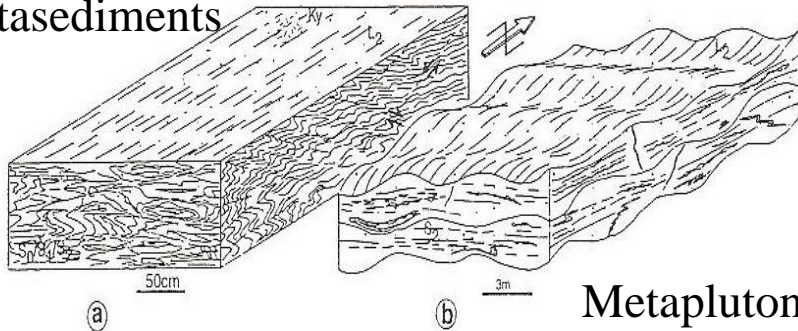
➤ 03 ductile deformation phases: D1, D2 and D3

D1 and D3 compressional phases (E-W at NW-SE); 01 D2 extensionnal phase (N-S at NE-SW)

➤ 01 brittle deformation phase (D4): N-S, NW-SE et NE-SW



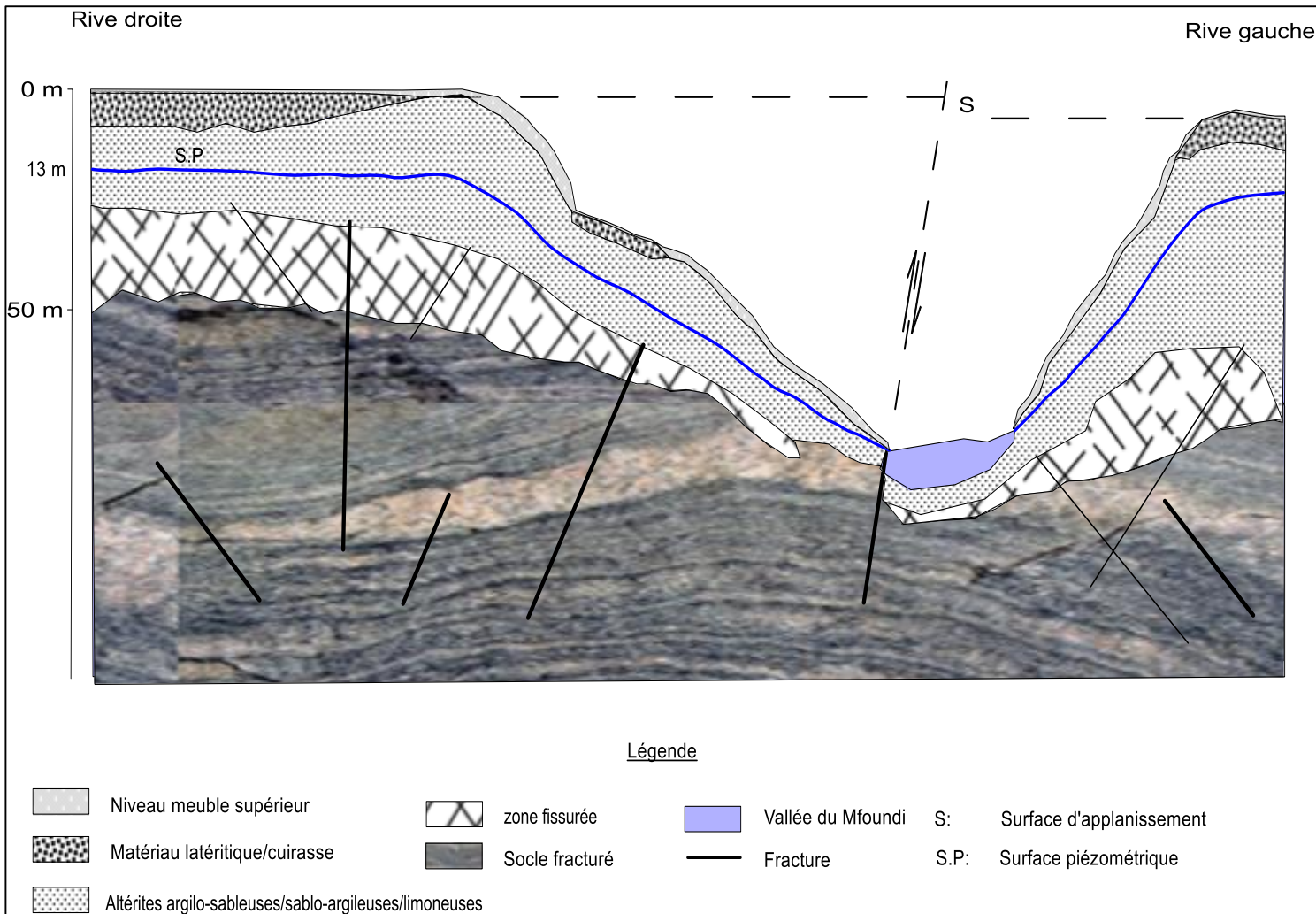
Metasediments



Metaplutonites

Geological map (Mvondo et al., 2003; 2007)

GEOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGICAL SETTING



Soils type: ferrallitic;
Hydromorphic;

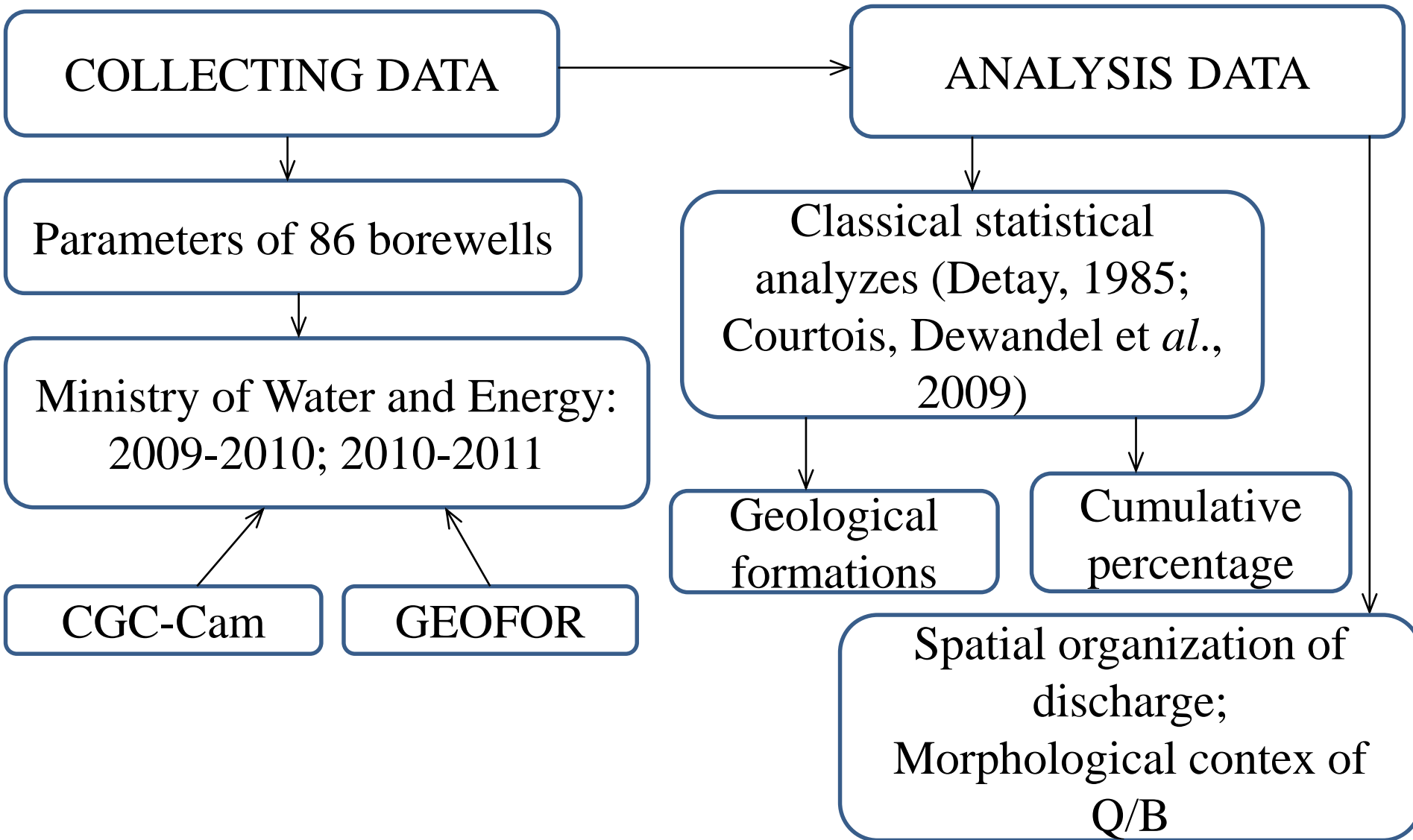
Stage organization of
crust iron areas

Ancient weathering
(700-780 m altitude;

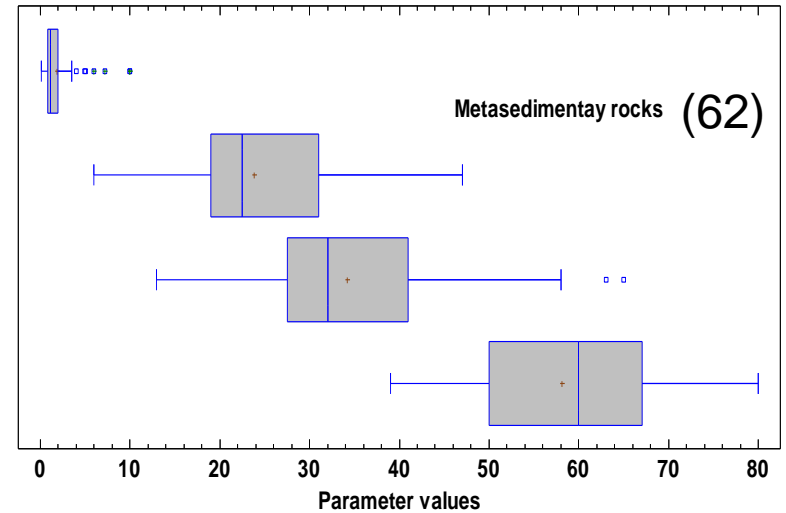
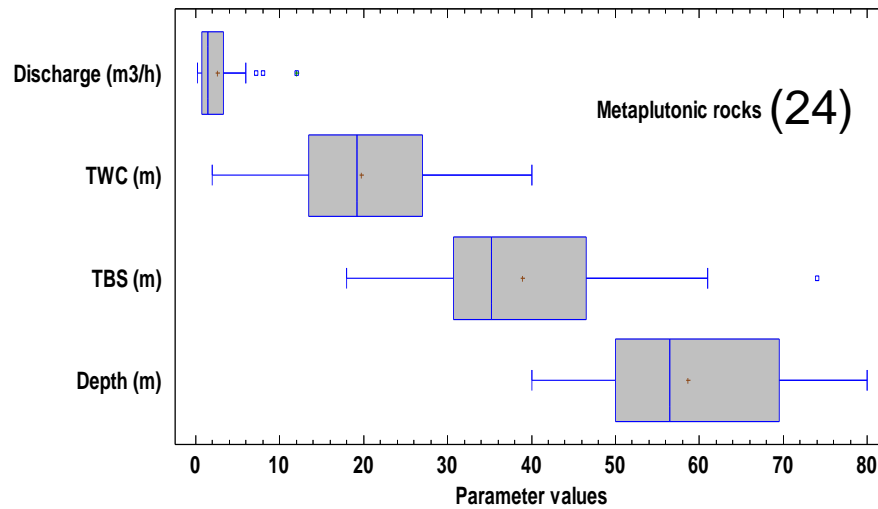
« Recent weathering »
> 780 m altitude

Weathering mantle in the Mfoundi watershed

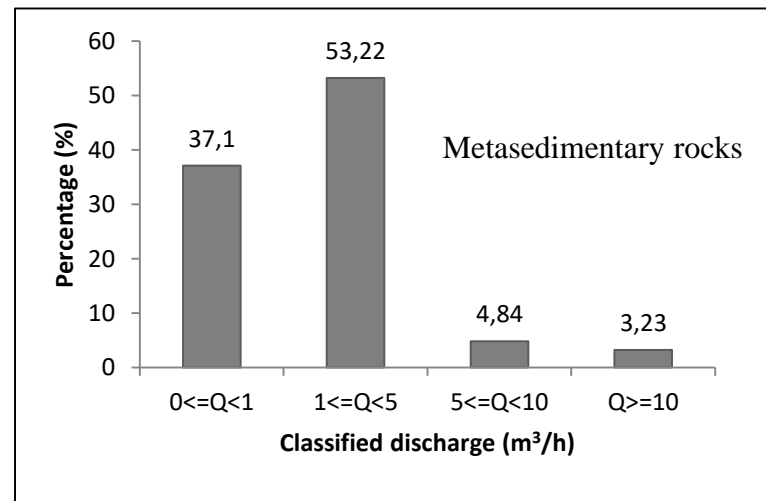
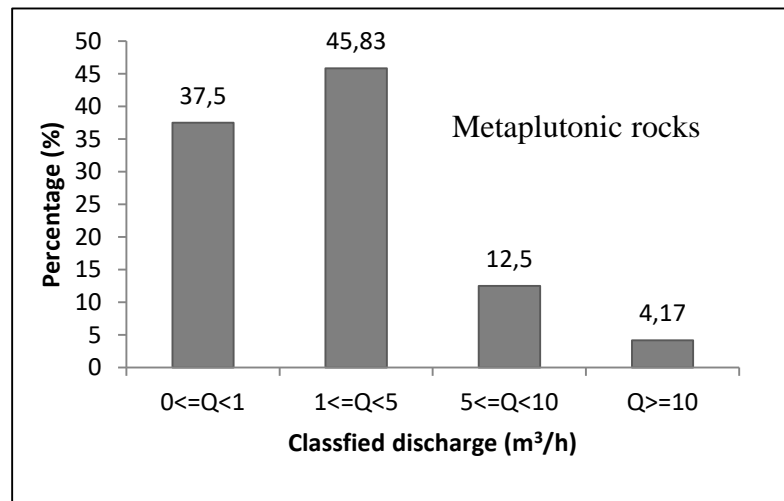
Methodologic approach



Results

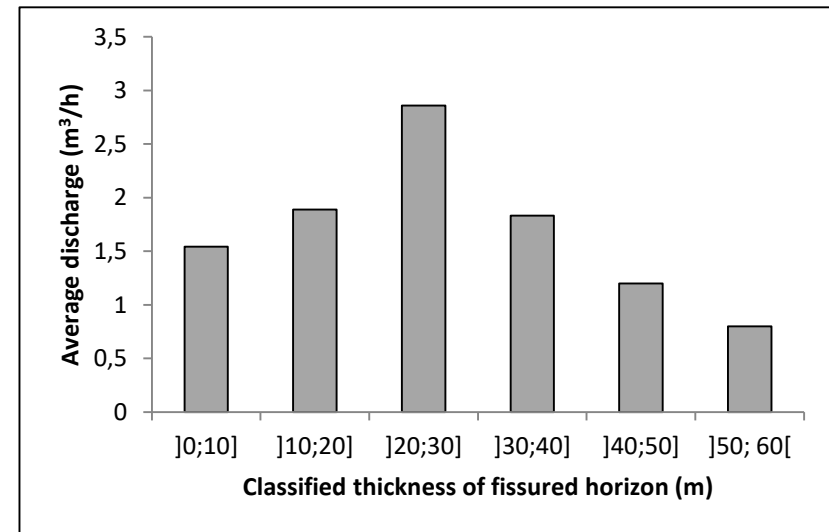
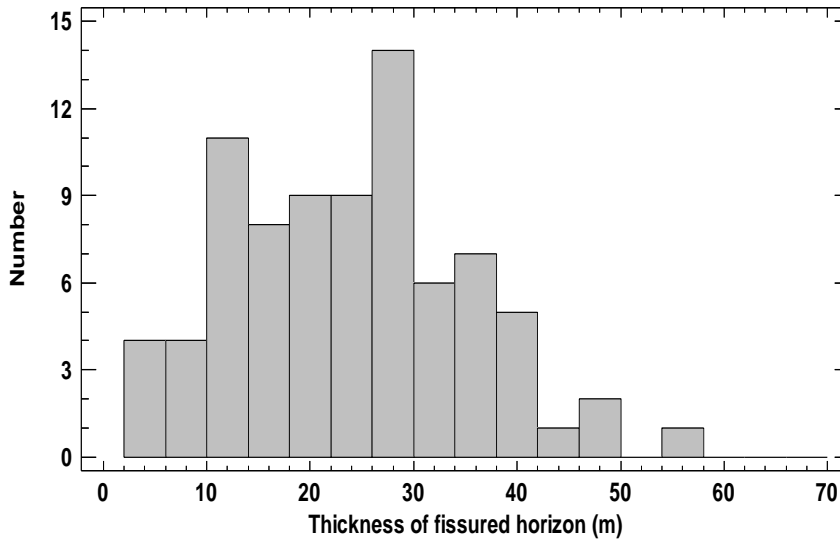
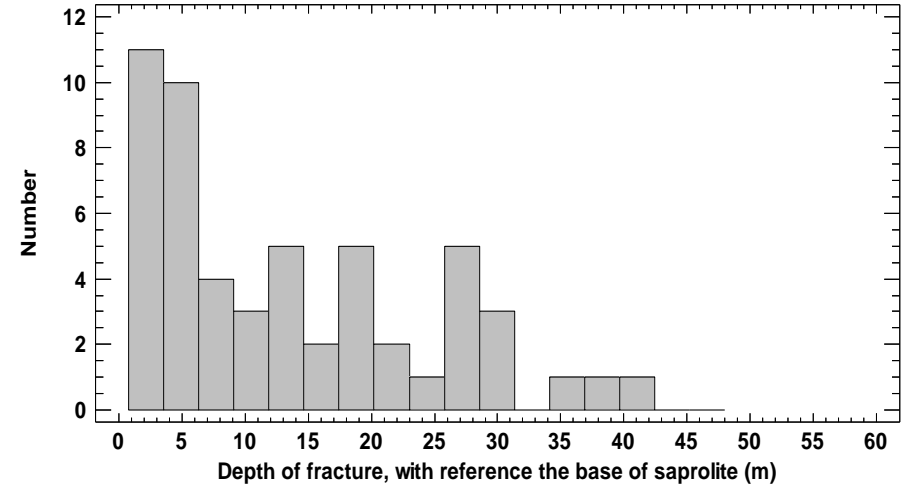
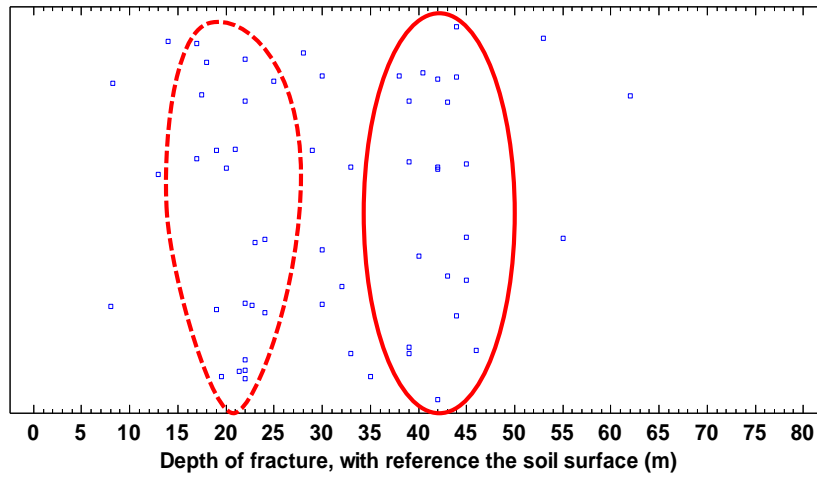


TWC : thickness of weathering cover; TBS: thickness of below of the saprolite



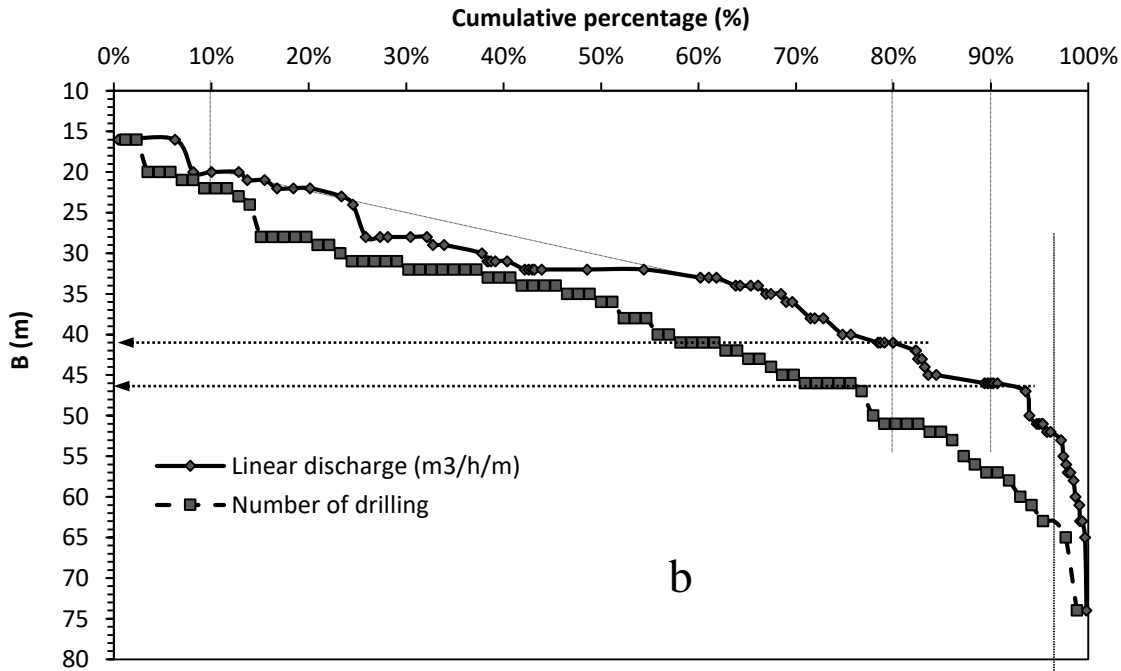
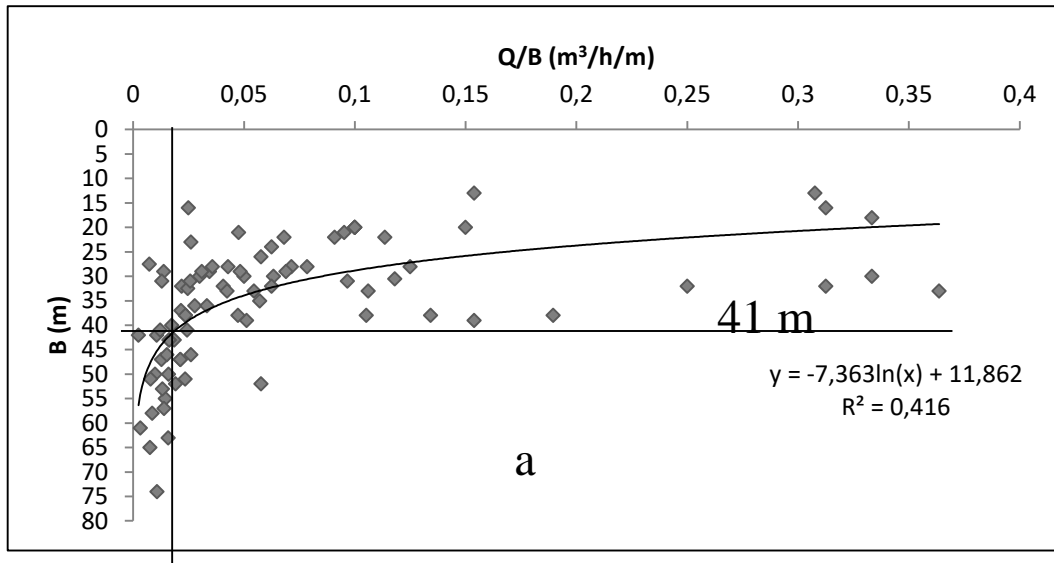
Productivity of geological formations

Results

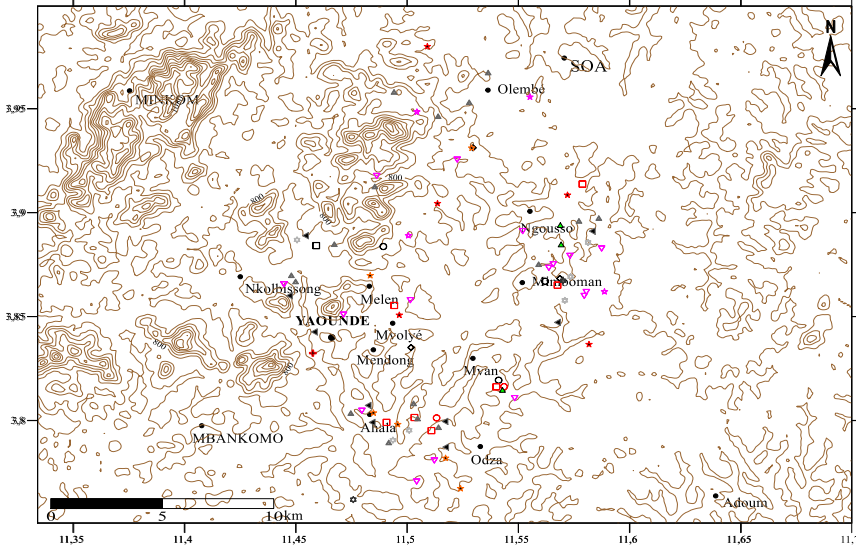


Zonation of the fissured hard rock

Results

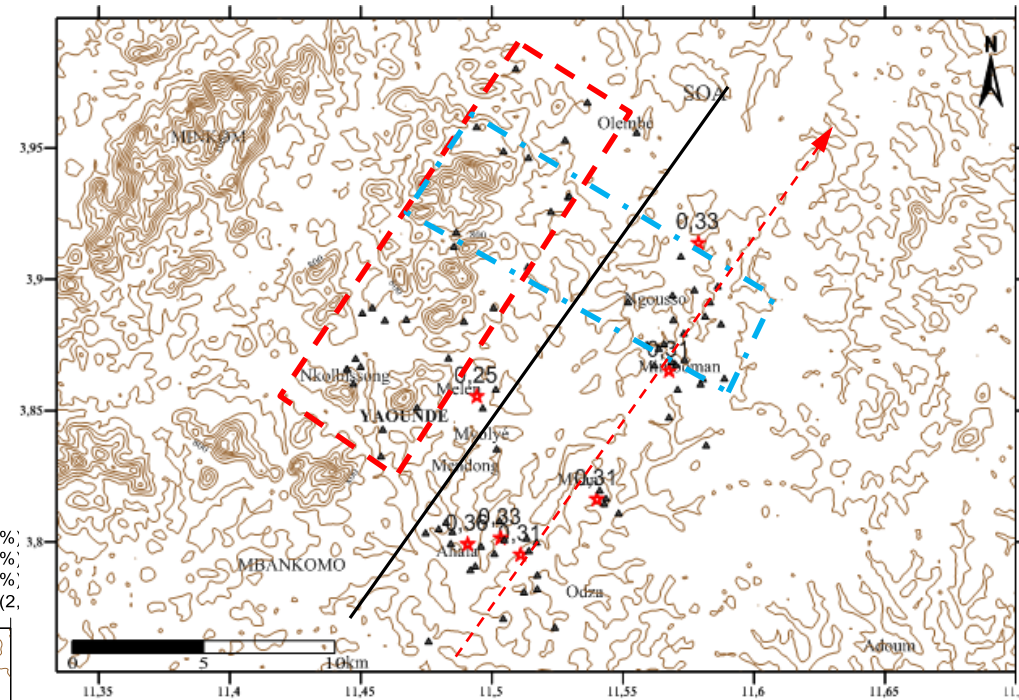


Results



LEGEND

- Localities
- ★ Q/B=0,10 (5,88%)
- ◇ Q/B=0,11 (3,53%)
- ⊕ Q/B=0,12 (1,18%)
- Q/B=0,13 (2,35%)
- Q/B=0,15 (3,53%)
- Q/B=0,19 (1,18%)
- Q/B=0,25-0,36 (8,23%)
- △ Q/B=0,00-0,01 (18,82%)
- ▽ Q/B=0,02 (20%)
- ◀ Q/B=0,03 (10,59%)
- ★ Q/B=0,04 (4,71%)
- ★ Q/B=0,05 (7,06%)
- ☆ Q/B=0,06 (7,06%)
- ▲ Q/B=0,07 (3,53%)
- ☆ Q/B=0,08-0,09 (2,35%)

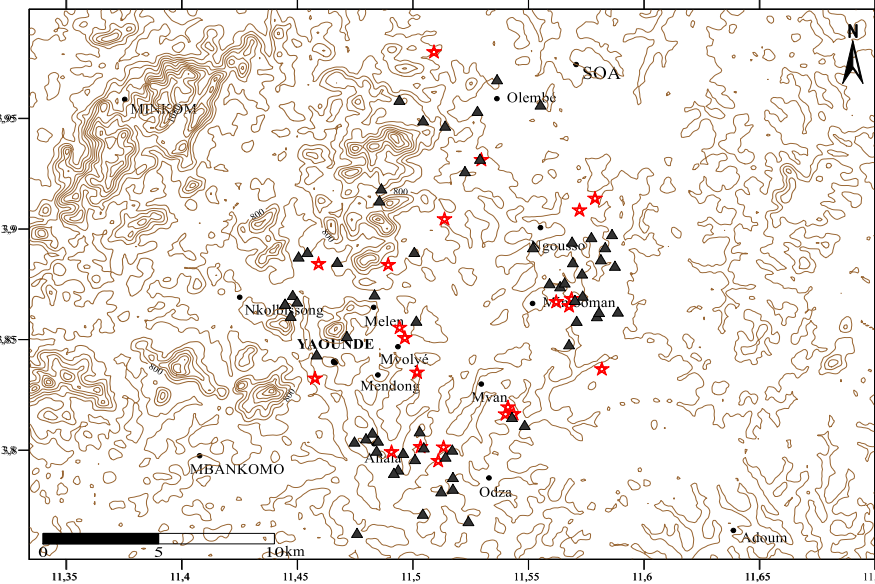


LEGEND

- ★ Q/B>0,2 m³/h/m (8,24%): average discharge= 7,86 m³/h; average Q/B=0,31 m³/h/m
- ▲ Q/B<0,2 m³/h/m (91,76%): average discharge=1,51 m³/h; average Q/B=0,05 m³/h/m

NW: high altitude (Q/B<0.2)
 SE: low altitude (Q/B>0.2)
 Q/B<0.2: SW-NE and NW-SE

At Q/B> 0.3: SW-NE



LEGEND

- ★ Q/B>0,1 m³/h/m (26%): average discharge=4,84 m³/h; average Q/B=0,18 m³/h/m
- ▲ Q/B<0,1 m³/h/m (74%): average discharge=1,06 m³/h; average Q/B=0,03 m³/h/m

N° abstract: 1960

Spatial distribution of Q/B in relationship with the morphology

