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1 **Spatial distribution of bauxitic duricrusted laterites on the Bamiléké**
2 **plateau (West Cameroon): constrained GIS mapping and geochemistry**

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12 **Running Title:** Bauxitic duricrusts on the Bamiléké Plateau

13

14 **Abstract**

15 Estimation of the mineral resources potential is an important issue for most of developing countries. The
16 spatial distribution of lateritic landsurfaces and bauxite on the Bamiléké plateau (West Cameroon) has
17 been investigated with a Boolean modeling process into a GIS environment on the basis of geological
18 constraints namely elevation, rock types, landscape morphology and soil types. Field observation and
19 SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission) data allowed the differentiation of two lateritic surfaces
20 separated by a minimum altitude difference of about 60 m. These surfaces constrained by favorable rock
21 types, slope steepness and soil types provided a potential lateritic bauxitic area of 381 km² (17.2% of the
22 total study site), which matches the current bauxitic areas and evidences a large non-explored area in the
23 north of the study site. Field validation and the integration of legacy spatial data resulted in an area of
24 60.1 km² for potential bauxitic ores, i.e. obviously duricrusted landsurfaces (with 47.8 km² in the upper
25 surface and 12.3 km² in the lower surface). Geochemical data (mostly Al₂O₃ wt.%) obtained from
26 duricrust samples were treated by geostatistical methods and classical kriging interpolation to
27 discriminate between bauxitic and ferruginous laterites. This highlighted a geochemical trend from higher
28 alumina values on the upper surface (40-66 wt.%) to lower values on the lower surface (13-44 wt.%).
29 Finally, our study documents two indurated lateritic surfaces arranged in a staircase manner and having
30 different geochemical characteristics. The total bauxitic-rich surface is distributed in five different spots
31 throughout the study area and covers 56.2 km², while ferruginous laterites occupy a spot of 3.9 km². GIS
32 mapping approach of lateritic landsurfaces, accounting for reliable constraints, might be promising for
33 larger scale investigations of mineral resources in developing Countries.

34

35 Keywords: Bauxite; Boolean modeling; Kriging; Bamiléké plateau; Cameroon

36

37 **1. Introduction**

38 Many Third World Countries rely mainly on their natural resources to sustain their economic
39 development. In Cameroon, the exploitation of mineral resources has traditionally been a significant
40 component of the economy (Ntép Gweth, 2009). However, knowledge on the real potential of these
41 resources is generally limited by a lack of geo-exploration tool required for their reliable and
42 comprehensive assessment and classification at the national-wide level. In this country, the most
43 widespread ore deposits are lateritic bauxites, representing the 6th reserve in the world. Bauxites occur in
44 the Adamaoua and Western regions, and have been previously studied by many authors (Eno Belinga,
45 1968; Eno Belinga, 1972; Hiéronymus, 1973; Momo Nouazi et al., 2012; Morin, 1985; Nicolas and Eno
46 Belinga, 1969; Nyobe, 1987) using classical approaches of field survey and laboratory analyses.
47 Nowadays, GIS and remote sensing tools permit more accurate mapping of such resources by integrating
48 favorable geological constraints in a GIS-based model.

49 Our study aimed at satisfying the practical need for supporting bauxite exploration in Cameroon
50 with up-to-date maps, by defining the relation between bauxitic deposits and their geological
51 environment. For this purpose, we used a GIS-modeling approach, based on a well-established procedure
52 previously tested in several studies on mineral potential assessment (Bonham-Carter, 1994; Boroushaki
53 and Malczewski, 2008; Carranza, 2002; Carranza, 2009; Carranza et al., 1999; Carranza et al., 2008;
54 Cheng and Agterberg, 1999; Guha et al., 2013; Harris et al., 2008; Harris et al., 2001; Robinove, 1989;
55 Thiart and De Wit, 2000; Thole et al., 1979; Varnes, 1974; Zadeh, 1965). The approach deals with GIS-
56 based geologically constrained mineral potential mapping, a multistage strategy for delineating
57 mineralized zones (Reeves et al., 1990). Multivariate and multisource geo-exploration datasets were
58 combined to enhance favorable geologic features indicative of mineral deposit (Bonham-Carter, 1994;
59 Hodgson, 1990). Our interest was thus to know via the Boolean model of Varnes (1974) and Robinove
60 (1989), whether the spatial criteria linked to the genetic environment and landscape distribution of

61 bauxites can be used to define predictive map of bauxite occurrence for further field exploration and
62 geochemical survey.

63

64 **2. Physiography of the study area**

65 The study site lies between longitudes 09°56'-10°20'E, and latitudes 05°18'-5°45'N and covers
66 an area of 2209 km² within the Bamiléké plateau extending between 09°44'-10°33'E, and 04°10'-
67 05°56'N in West Cameroon (Figs. 1A and B). The main morphological features of this area is the Mount
68 Bambouto, culminating at the altitude of 2725 m (Fig. 1B), which is the third most important and highest
69 volcano of the Cameroon Volcanic Line (Déruelle et al., 1991). It covers the southern part of the West
70 Cameroon highland between the Bamoun plateau in the east, the Grassfields in the north and the Mbô
71 plain in the south and west.

72 The climate of the Bamiléké plateau is sub-equatorial, influenced by high altitudes, with 1600-
73 2000 mm mean annual rainfall and 18°C-20°C for the mean annual temperature.

74 The Cameroon Volcanic Line consists of a wide Cenozoic volcanic complex extruded on the
75 Neoproterozoic Panafrican granito-gneissic basement, which is also intruded by mafic and felsic plutons
76 (Kwekam et al., 2010). The volcanic complex is known to be the parent material for the plateau Bamiléké
77 bauxites. The new ⁴⁰K-⁴⁰Ar geochronological data showed three main periods of volcanic activity
78 extending from the Miocene (Burdigalian) (Marzoli et al., 1999) to the Pliocene (Nkouathio, 2006), and
79 uncommon lava spots extending up to ~0.5 My (Kagou Dongmo et al., 2010). Lavas geochemistry shows
80 a trend extending from basanites to trachytes or phonolytes.

81

82 **3. Methods**

83 3.1. Conceptual model of bauxite occurrence

84 A conceptual and exploration model for evaluating the bauxite potential of the Bamiléké Plateau
85 was built based on geological criteria (Carranza, 2002; De Araújo and Macedo, 2002; Hodgson, 1990;

86 Reeves et al., 1990). Amongst the operators used for examining the spatial association of geological
87 features is the Boolean model, which is based on a reclassification of the input maps into only two classes
88 (Bonham-Carter, 1994; Carranza et al., 2008; Harris et al., 2001; Robinove, 1989; Thiart and De Wit,
89 2000; Varnes, 1974), i.e., the maximum and minimum evidential score classes (0 or 1). Reclassified maps
90 are combined logically according to a set of steps so-called inference network (Fig. 2), which reflects the
91 inter-relationships of processes controlling the occurrence of a geo-object and the spatial features
92 indicating the presence of this geo-object (Carranza, 2002; Carranza, 2009). Finally, the output of
93 combined evidential maps via Boolean logic modeling is a two class map; the first class represents
94 locations where all of the prospective recognition criteria are satisfied, whilst the second class represents
95 locations where at least one is unsatisfied (Carranza, 2009).

96 The study was carried out with ILWIS GIS software (ITC ILWIS Unit, 2001) using a three step
97 methodology including: (1) gathering spatial data into a GIS, (2) extracting spatial evidential data and
98 creating derivative maps to be used as spatial evidence of bauxite mineralization, (3) integrating the
99 spatial evidence map to create bauxitic potential map and validating the predictive map (Bonham-Carter,
100 1994).

101

102 3.2. Analysis of constraints

103 In our study, the criteria or constraints from the rock types, landscape morphology (elevation
104 ranges and slopes), and soil types were defined and linked to delineate favorable zones on the Bamiléké
105 Plateau. These zones are potentially duricrusted landsurfaces areas with alumina-rich surface materials,
106 which are characterized by deep and extremely leached soils (Hiéronymus, 1973; Momo Nouazi et al.,
107 2012; Nyobe, 1987).

108 Lateritic bauxites are known to form mainly by chemical weathering of rocks in which low silica
109 content favors crystallization of gibbsite instead of kaolinite (Tardy, 1993). However, many other studies
110 have also described bauxite formation from a variety of parent materials including basic and acid rocks

111 (Bildgen, 1973; Boulangé, 1984; Boulangé et al., 1997; Boulangé et al., 1996; Boulangé and Colin, 1994;
112 Chardon et al., 2006; Eno Belinga, 1972; Momo Nouazi et al., 2012; Soler and Lasaga, 2000).
113 Meanwhile, the geological substratum is an important factor contributing to the preservation of lateritic
114 bauxites from surface stripping (Boulangé, 1984). On the Bamiléké plateau, a variety of rocks derived
115 from complex magmatic and metamorphic events exist (Dumort, 1968; Kagou Dongmo et al., 2010;
116 Kwekam et al., 2010; Nkouathio et al., 2008), but the bauxites are formed exclusively upon volcanic
117 rocks (Momo Nouazi et al., 2012; Morin, 1985; Nyobe, 1987).

118 Bauxitic laterites generally occur on high elevation, low relief planation landsurface remnants
119 lying on flat or gently sloped surfaces (Grandin and Thiry, 1983; Chardon et al., 2006; Beauvais and
120 Chardon, 2013). These morphological characteristics allow localizing bauxitic laterites from altitudinal
121 levels and slope distribution (Riis and Fjeldskaar, 1992).

122 Bauxitic laterites are developed under a tropical climate that favors deep rock weathering and the
123 development in soils of a thick B-horizon resulting from lixiviation process (Boulangé and Colin, 1994;
124 Grandin and Thiry, 1983; Maignien, 1966; Pedro, 1968; Tardy, 1993). Commonly, bauxites described on
125 well-preserved landsurfaces show thickness extending up to 20 and 30 m (Grandin and Thiry, 1983;
126 Segalen, 1967). The presence or absence of the B-horizon in soils was used to determine potential areas
127 of bauxite development in the study area.

128

129 **4. Results**

130 4.1. Favorable constraints

131 *4.1.1. Favorable rock types*

132 Within the study site, volcanic rocks cover 64% of the total surface (Fig. 3A), comprising mainly
133 basalts (64%), trachytes (28%) and ignimbrites (6%), which have been formed since 19 My covering an
134 area of 1406 km² (Marzoli et al., 1999; Nkouathio et al., 2008). All these volcanic rocks currently show
135 evidence of deep weathering process (Tematio et al., 2004). Phonolites and volcanic ashes cover limited

136 areas (~1%) on the study site. These recent volcanic rocks range from 4 My for phonolites (Nkouathio et
137 al., 2008) to 0.48 My for volcanic ashes (Kagou Dongmo et al., 2010). The phonolites are found on
138 elevated dykes with no evidence of weathering. Volcanic ashes are very little altered exhibiting a very
139 thin non-differentiated profile (Tsopjio Jiomeneck et al., 2011). Taking into account all these data,
140 basalts, trachytes and ignimbrites are rock types with potential to control bauxite occurrences in the study
141 area.

142 *4.1.2. Favorable morphological features: elevation and slope*

143 On the Bamiléké plateau, legacy data and field observations have contributed to differentiate two
144 lateritic surfaces with minimum elevation of 1520 and 1580 m for the lower and the upper surface,
145 respectively (Fig. 3B). The 60 m height difference (Dh; Fig. 4) is a lithologically controlled feature
146 marked by flow scarps separating two types of volcanic materials. These are reported on the central and
147 the western part of the study site (Fig. 4) as a limit between the Mount Bambouto lava and the
148 surrounding shield (Nkouathio et al., 2008); and on the southeastern part by the Bangam flow scarp. The
149 lower surface is an undulated low relief landscape with few interfluves culminating up to about 1580 m,
150 corresponding mainly to the Doumbouo-Fokoué area (Fig. 3B; Fig. 4) between large remnants of the
151 upper surface (Fig. 3B). The upper surface includes the so called Fongo-Tongo deposit, the Loung deposit
152 and the Bangam deposit (Fig. 3B; Fig. 4) and a large unexplored area in the northern part of the study site
153 (Fig. 3B), whose the maximum altitude is not actually well defined although laterites have been described
154 up to about 1900 m.

155 Remnants of bauxitic surfaces on the Bamiléké plateau are most often highly dissected due to the
156 combined effects of tectonic uplift, climate and drainage pattern (Morin, 1985), and are incised by steep
157 valleys. Landscape dissection results in two morphological features related to different incision stages.
158 The first one corresponds to isolated gently sloping interfluves (0 to 5°; Fig. 3C), which are covered by
159 continuous duricrusted laterites (Fig. 5A) and limited by steep slopes up to 76° (Fig. 5B). The second
160 feature corresponds to widespread elongated interfluves with convex summits showing slope classes

161 ranging from 0 and 15° (Fig. 3C). Well-preserved duricrusts occur on the lowest slopes, but are stripped
162 on increasing slopes steepness. This is obvious on a sequence at Doumbouo-Fokoué showing continuous
163 duricrust on the top, discontinuous duricrust on summit shoulder, and gravelly horizon on 15° slopes
164 marking the lower topographic limit of the lateritic surface (Fig. 5C). Landform units and slope classes
165 derived from SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topographic Mission) data were thus potential morphological
166 features for mapping bauxitic deposits. The favorable elevation ranges delineate a surface of 685 km² and
167 223 km² on the upper surface and lower surface, respectively (Fig. 3B). Favorable sloping land surface
168 covers a total surface of 1702 km² with slopes ranging between 5-15° over a surface of 1176 km² (Fig.
169 3C).

170 *4.1.3. Favorable soil classes*

171 Three major soil classes are recorded in the area: andosols, andic-ferralitic soils and ferralitic soils
172 (Tematio, 2005; Tematio et al., 2009; Tematio et al., 2004) corresponding respectively to andosols,
173 acrisols and ferralsols of the World Reference Base for soil classification (FAO-ISRIC, 2006; Jones et al.,
174 2013). These soils form a toposequence extending from andosols at the upper part of the Bambouto
175 volcano, to acrisols at the middle, and to ferralsols in lower part (Fig. 3D). The B-horizon is well
176 developed except in the andosols of high altitudes where cool climate prevents clay formation and instead
177 favors organo-metal complexes embedding Al and Fe (Tematio, 2005). This results in the development of
178 a thick organic horizon lying in most cases directly on the bedrock. These andosols are associated on
179 either side of the Mont Bambouto caldera edge with lithosols, which were strongly eroded and reworked
180 out by numerous landslides occurring from the top of the volcano to about 600 m altitudes westward.
181 Accordingly, only ferralsols and acrisols, which cover 1645 and 131 km², respectively, are considered for
182 the modeling process.

183

184 *4.2. Mapping the bauxitic potential*

185 Spatial evidences of bauxitic potential were constrained successively from different geological
186 features as described in section 3. First, the maps constrained by elevation and lithology displayed two
187 main areas of bauxite potential, i.e., the northern area made up mainly of the upper surface and the
188 southern area made up mainly of the lower surface (Fig. 6A). The total potential surface at this stage
189 covers 682 km² (538 km² and 144 km² for the upper and the lower surface, respectively). This surface was
190 further constrained with the favorable soil classes, and the resulting surface showed 422 km² with 291
191 km² for the upper surface and 131 km² for the lower surface. The spatial distribution pattern remains the
192 same as the first potential map, except that the upper surface was reduced in the northern part of the study
193 site (Fig. 6B).

194 Finally, the map derived from the altitudes, lithology, and soils was further constrained by the slope
195 map that resulted in a predictive bauxitic map characterized by large blank areas with dissected pattern
196 (Fig. 6C) corresponding to slopes ranging from 15 to 76°. The total potential surface is 381 km², i.e.
197 17.2% of the total studied zone. The slopes of 5-15° is the most represented (76%), showing that the
198 dominant morphological features for bauxite occurrence are the convex shaped summit of elongated
199 interfluves.

200

201 4.3. Validation of the predictive bauxitic laterites map

202 As shown in the inference network of Fig. 2, the map of the predictive bauxitic areas was an
203 intermediate step of the modeling process. Comparing this map with data from previous studies and field
204 campaigns was the final step to validate the efficiency of the model for evaluating the accuracy of bauxite
205 mapping. The validation consisted in (i) gathering data from different sources to precisely delineate
206 lateritic duricrusts, and (ii) integrating geochemical data interpolated by kriging to differentiate between
207 ferruginous and bauxitic laterites. The first step in validating the output map was carried out by a rough
208 comparison between the predictive map and the areas with previously studied bauxites deposits such as
209 Fongo-Tongo, Djeu and Loung-Ndoh (Morin, 1985; Nyobe, 1987), Doumbouo-Fokoué (Hiéronymus,

210 1973; Momo Nouazi et al., 2012; Morin, 1985), and Bangam (Hiéronymus, 1973; Morin, 1985). The
211 predictive map perfectly matches these areas and highlights a large northern site for which legacy data are
212 still lacking as shown on the figure 6C. Upon validation process, the predictive map delineate a surface of
213 60.1 km² of lateritic duricrusts on the Bamiléké plateau with 47.8 km² for the upper surface and 12.3 km²
214 for the lower surface (Fig. 6D).

215 The second step aimed at differentiating between bauxitic laterites and ferruginous laterites. For
216 this purpose, a total of 65 samples randomly distributed in the study area were collected, analyzed for
217 geochemical data (Table. 1) and used for geostatistical analyses. The process of interpolation carried out
218 in this step consisted in determining the distribution of alumina weight percentage on regularly distributed
219 points (pixels) from randomly distributed analytical point values. The output of point interpolation is a
220 raster map, whose pixel values are calculated by interpolation from input point values. The kriging
221 method with a minimum mean interpolation error is currently used (Theodossiou and Latinopoulos,
222 2006). In this study, the kriging process established a spatial correlation between the spatial input values
223 at an optimal lag distance of 1 km. A spherical model fitted to the semi-variogram from this correlation
224 was used as interpolation function. The figure 7 shows the kriging map differentiating three main
225 geochemical areas. The first area is characterized by highest alumina values, confined on the upper
226 surface (comprising localities of Fongo-Tongo, Djeu, Loung-Ndoh and Bangam). The geochemical trends
227 are represented with alumina values decreasing from Fongo-Tongo to Djeu on the western part of the
228 lateritic map, and on the eastern part with a slight increasing trend toward the SE (Bangam). These areas
229 display interpolated alumina values extending from 44 up to 66 wt.% Al₂O₃. The second area is
230 delineated in the southern part of the lower surface at Fokoué and Sa, where alumina values extend from
231 40 to 44 wt.% Al₂O₃ with a slight decrease northward (Fig. 7). The third area is confined to the
232 Doumbouo region where ferruginous laterites are characterized by alumina content less than 40 wt.%,
233 varying from 39 to 13 wt.% Al₂O₃. The total bauxitic-rich surface of the Bamiléké plateau is then of 56.2
234 km², while ferruginous laterites cover a surface of 3.9 km².

235 5. Discussion

236 5.1. Spatial features evidence and predictive map of bauxite potential

237 The Boolean model applied in this study has resulted in an 82.8% reduction in the potential
238 bauxite area to be considered. The predictive map has indicated that the bauxite potential covers 17.2% of
239 the total study area, that perfectly matches known areas of bauxite deposits as derived from previous
240 studies on the Bamiléké plateau (Hiéronymus, 1973; Momo Nouazi et al., 2012; Morin, 1985; Nyobe,
241 1987). Out of the 17.2% bauxite potential from the predictive map, the total confirmed bauxitic area of
242 the Bamiléké plateau derived from validation steps only covers about 3% of the total investigated area
243 (56.1 km²). This reduced bauxitic surface can be explained by (i) the advanced stage of bauxitic
244 landsurface dismantling (Momo Nouazi et al., 2012), which induces the total stripping of duricrust on
245 interfluves with favorable genetic characteristics (rock and soil) and favorable morphological criteria; and
246 (ii) the flat and gently sloped areas in the northern part of the predictive map covered by unaltered basaltic
247 and trachytic flows. This methodology allows a regional scale evaluation of lateritic bauxites by
248 highlighting the low preservation and increasing dismantling of these lateritic surfaces, which had already
249 been noticed all over the remnants of the planation surfaces (see Momo-Nouazi et al., 2012). The criteria
250 used in this study are quite similar to those used by Carranza (2002) for determining the predictive map of
251 nickeliferous-laterites of the Isabel area in Philippines. The resulting map demonstrated the reliability of
252 the method in large areas with a limited number of mineral prospects. It is thus a relatively effective,
253 rapid, and cheap approach, which can be applied to assess a large number of mineral potential as
254 described by Bonham-Carter (1994). It can then be considered as a promising approach applicable to
255 other bauxitic regions of Cameroon such as the Adamaoua bauxitic landsurfaces with wide duricrusted
256 and gently sloped plateaus ($\leq 2^\circ$) developed on volcanic rocks (Eno Belinga, 1966; Vicat and Bilong,
257 1998) for a larger scale spatial regionalization.

258

259 5.2. Bauxites of the Bamiléké plateau and its economic potential

260 Bauxites of the Bamiléké plateau are distributed in five main spots named Bangam, Doumbouo-
261 Fokoué, Fongo-Tongo, Loung-Ndoh and Djeu with respectively 39.87 km², 8.44 km², 4.52 km², 1.78 km²
262 and 1.59 km². They contain essentially 40-66 wt.% of alumina that is less than those of Minim-Martap
263 (45–75wt%) but more than those of Ngaoundal-Ngaoundourou (46-48 wt.%) in the Adamaoua region
264 (Eno Belinga, 1966; Vicat and Bilong, 1998). The total bauxite reserve of the Bamiléké plateau is still not
265 quantified. However, some attempts based on (i) thickness data from limited number of pits and (ii)
266 surface evaluation by contouring have been performed on the Fongo-Tongo and the Doumbouo-Fokoué
267 spots with 46 million tons (Hiéronymus, 1973) and 9 million tons (Momo Nouazi et al., 2012),
268 respectively. These values are lower than those of the Adamaoua region of Cameroun. The Bangam spot
269 revealed by this study with the largest (39.9 km²) and richest bauxitic ore (45-66 wt.% alumina) has
270 unfortunately not been evaluated so far. Further researches on vertical extent of bauxite in this spot are
271 thus highly recommended here.

272

273 **6. Summary and conclusion**

274 This study has suitably combined spatial multisource data to define potential bauxitic laterites
275 distribution on the Bamiléké plateau, and evaluate the usefulness of including field observations, and
276 geochemical data processed by statistical method for improving the mineral mapping process. Genetic
277 criteria and a regolith landform model were successfully used to predict and precisely delineate areas of
278 bauxite occurrence, thereby highlighting a total bauxitic-rich surface of 56.2 km². The alumina content of
279 these duricrusts is quite high, but the large spatial distribution into five spots may render their bauxitic
280 exploitation quite expensive. However, results of this study can be considered as an important input into
281 the assessment and classification of lateritic ores in Cameroon.

282 At the national-wide level, the bauxitic laterites potential has not yet been fully assessed. Using
283 the approach developed in this study, the bauxite potential for the entire country could be achieved much
284 more cheaply than the traditional methods. The whole Cameroon volcanic line with deep weathered and

285 elevated volcanic shields provides most of the useful genetic and geomorphic criteria applicable for such
286 study.

287

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293

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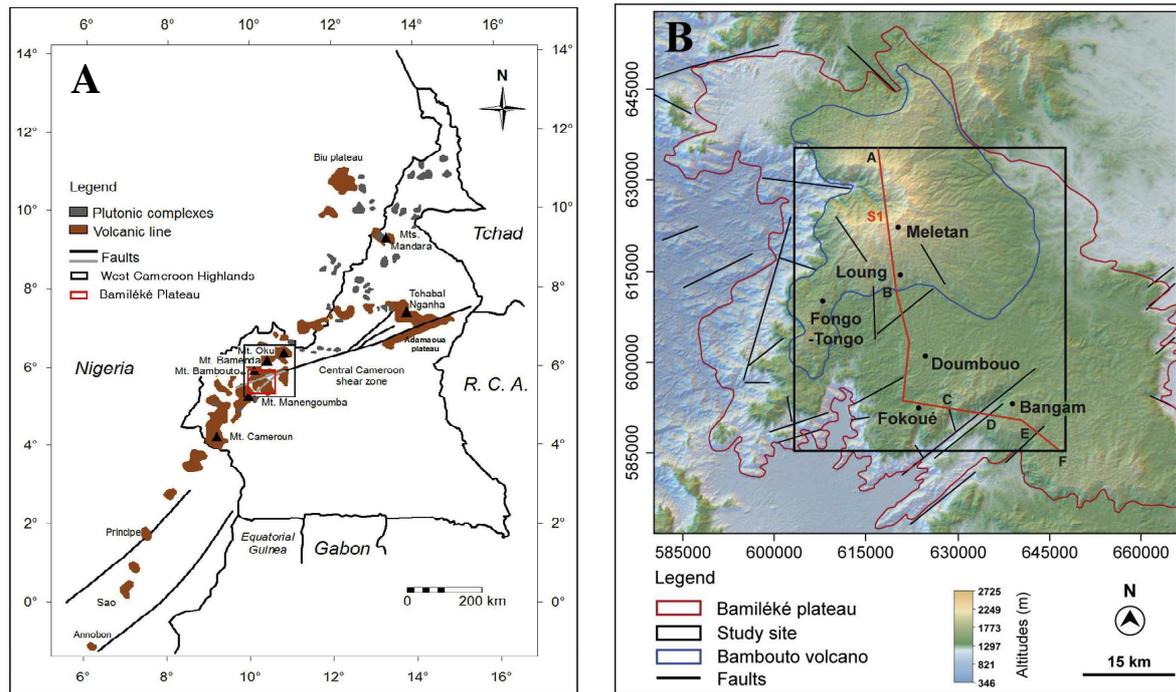
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441

442 Table 1. Alumina (wt.%) of diricrusted laterites on the Bamiléké Plateau

Lower surface		Upper surface							
Doumbouo-Fokoué		Fongo-Tongo		Bangam		Loung		Djeu	
Sample	Al ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Sample	Al ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Sample	Al ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Sample	Al ₂ O ₃ (wt%)	Sample	Al ₂ O ₃ (wt%)
DF1	31.3	FO1	50.8	BA1	51.1	LO1	57.3	DJ1	22.3
DF2	35.1	FO2	59.7	BA2	47.1	LO2	39.1	DJ2	27.2
DF3	52.6	FO3	34.0	BA3	48.4	LO3	54.7	DJ3	28.9
DF4	38.7	FO4	43.1	BA4	38.4	LO4	44.3	DJ4	47.3
DF5	37.6	FO5	44.4	BA5	38.3	LO5	53.7	DJ5	40.0
DF6	42.0	FO6	47.2	BA6	60.3	LO6	46.9	DJ6	35.2
DF7	44.5	FO7	49.4	BA7	60.4	LO7	54.9	DJ7	38.4
DF8	28.7	FO8	51.6	BA8	59.7				
DF9	35.9	FO9	48.2	BA9	46.8				
DF10	36.0	FO10	37.4	BA10	43.5				
DF11	35.0	FO11	44.0	BA11	42.8				
DF12	47.5	FO12	49.8	BA12	40.0				
DF13	49.5	FO13	57.5	BA13	47.3				
DF14	36.0	FO14	44.9						
DF15	33.3	FO15	50.1						
DF16	37.7	FO16	49.9						
DF17	13.8	FO17	39.3						

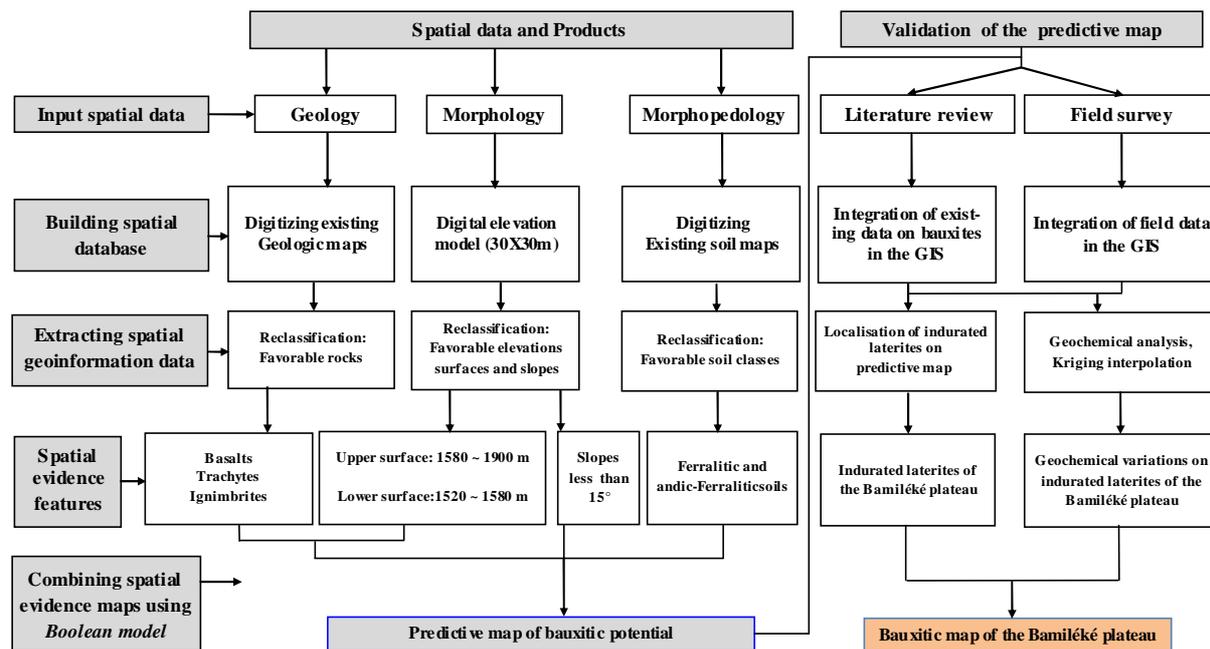
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445 Figure 1. A: Localization and structure of the Cameroon volcanic line (from Ballentine et al., 1997; and Ngako et
 446 al., 2006); B: morphology of the Bamiléké plateau. Letters A to F mark the major morphological changes
 447 along the cross section in figure 4.

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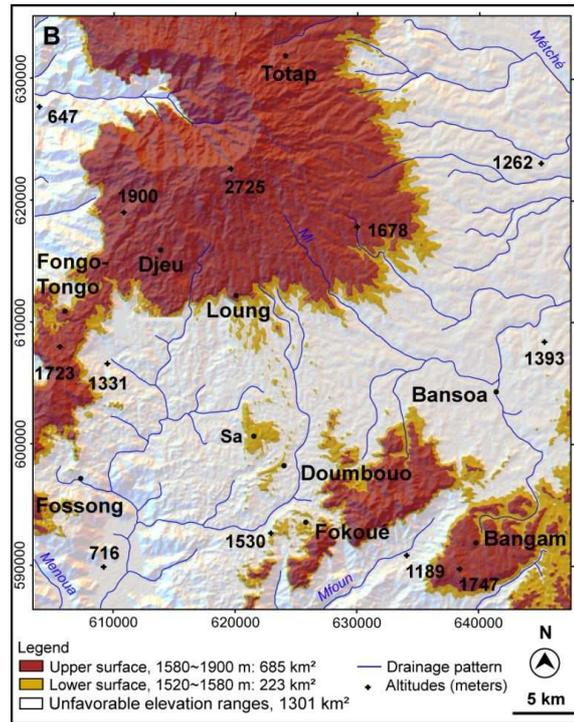
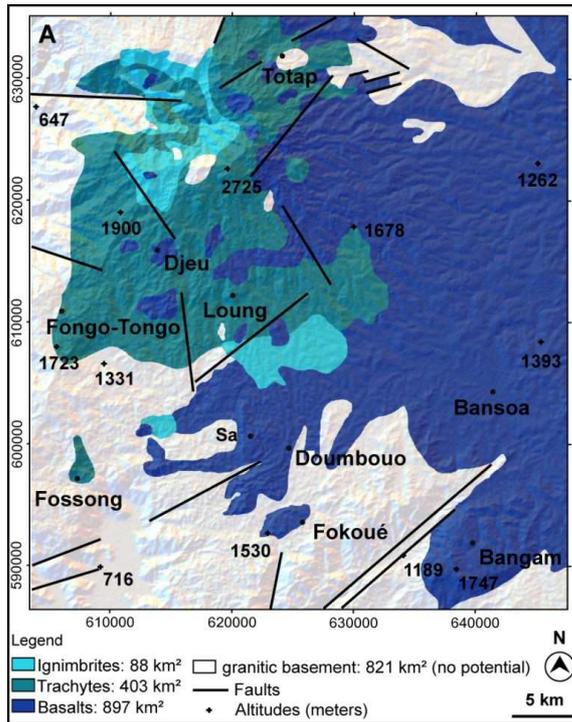
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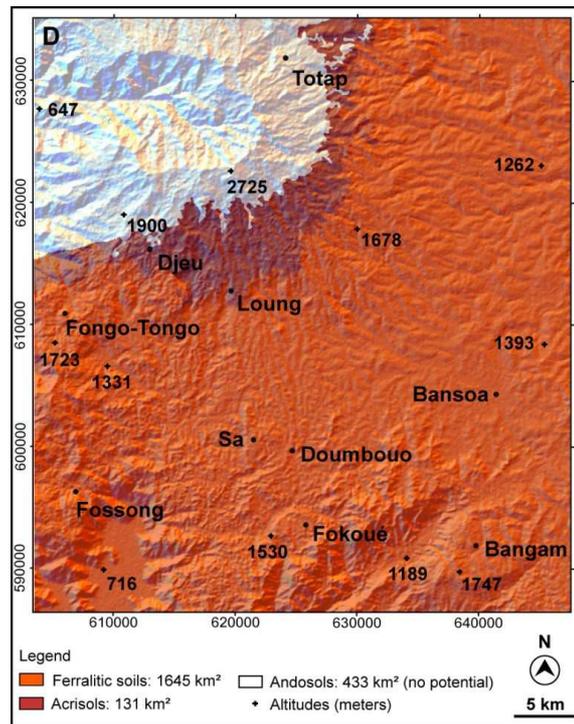
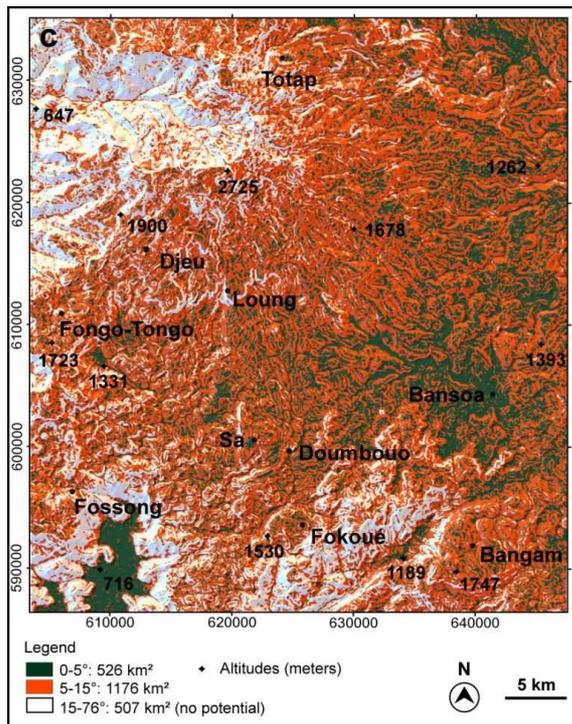
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Figure 2. Methodology applied to undertake geologically constrained mapping of the Bamiléké plateau bauxites

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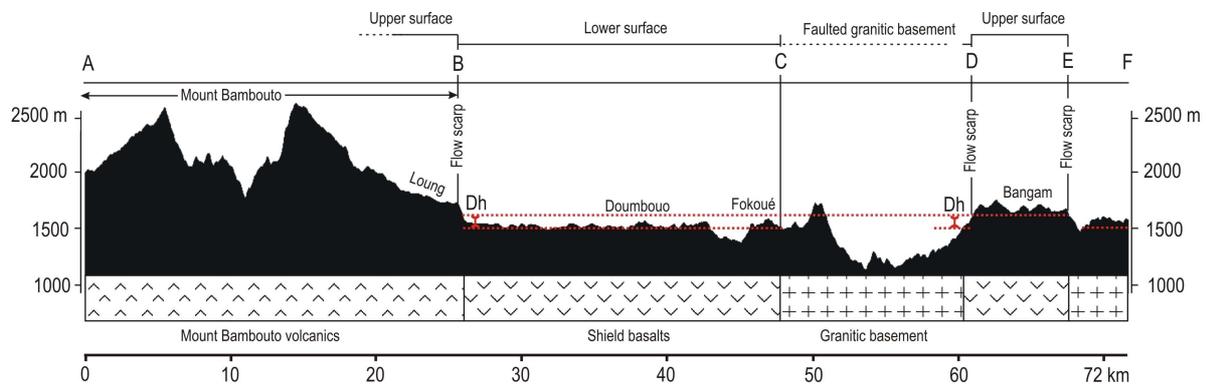


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Figure 3. Favorable constraints maps. A: rocks; B: elevation ranges; C: slopes; D: soil

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Figure 4. Cross section showing the vertical and lateral distribution of lateritic surfaces. Section S1 on figure 1B

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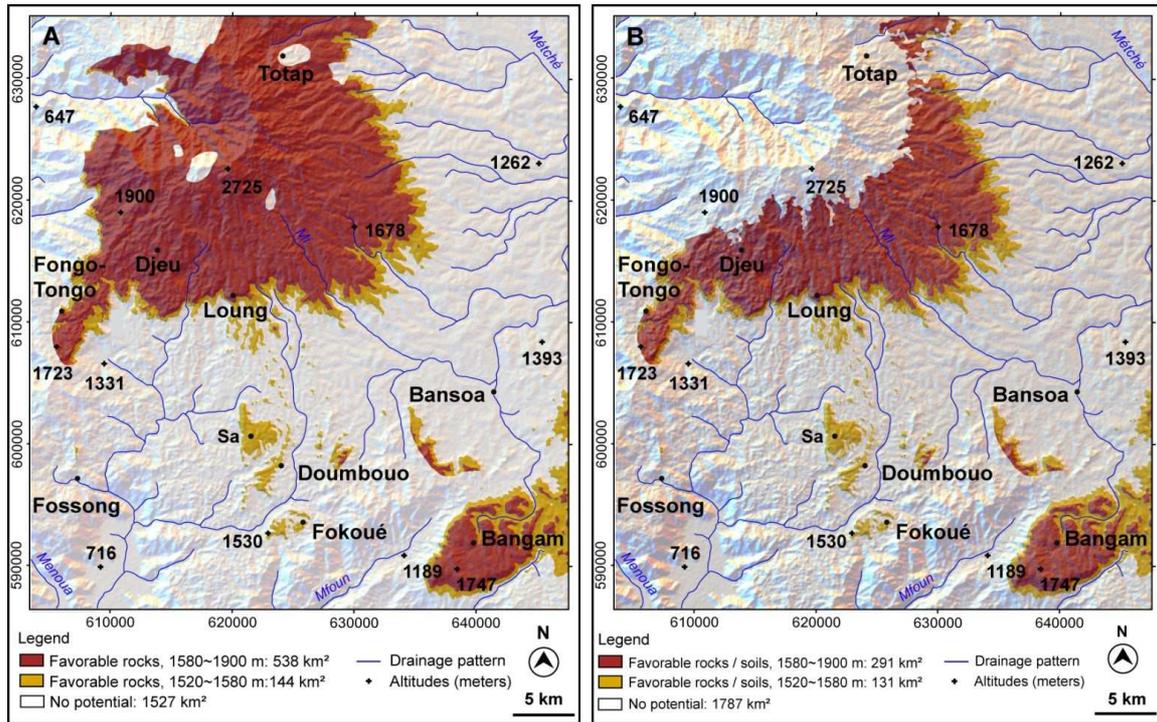


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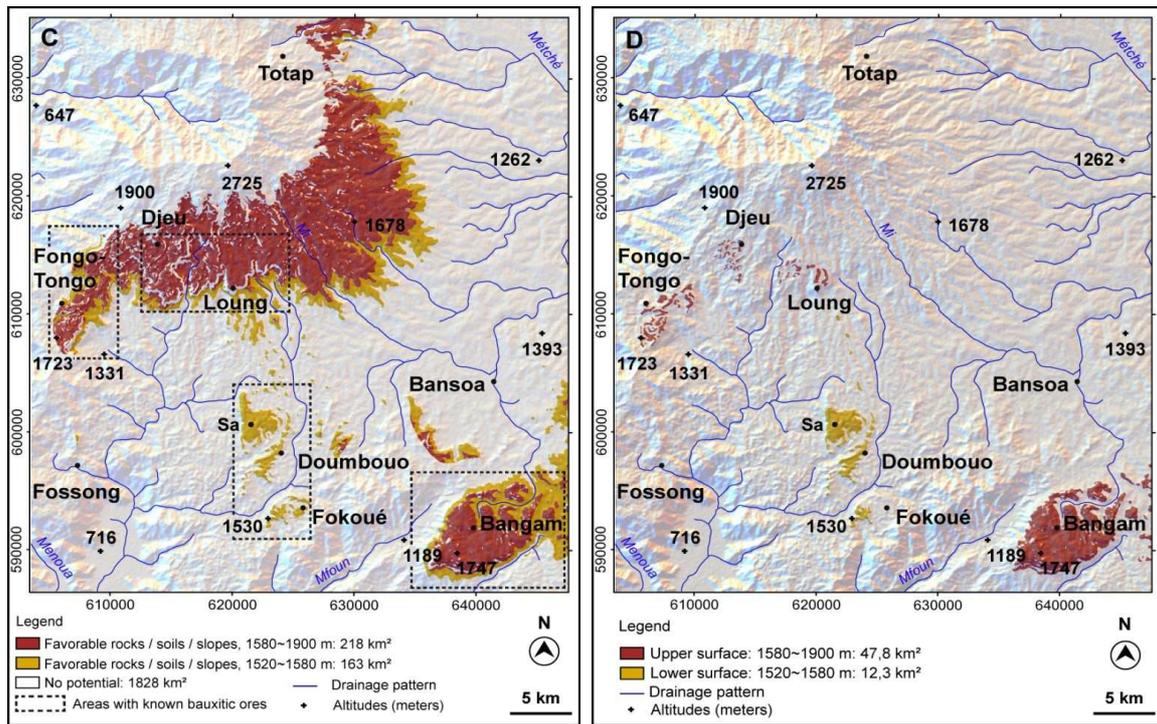
461 Figure 5. Morphological distribution of duricrust on the Bamiléké plateau. A: continuous duricrust on flat
462 interfluves; B: steep slope limiting flat duricrust on the top; C: convex slope showing evidence of
463 duricrust dismantling

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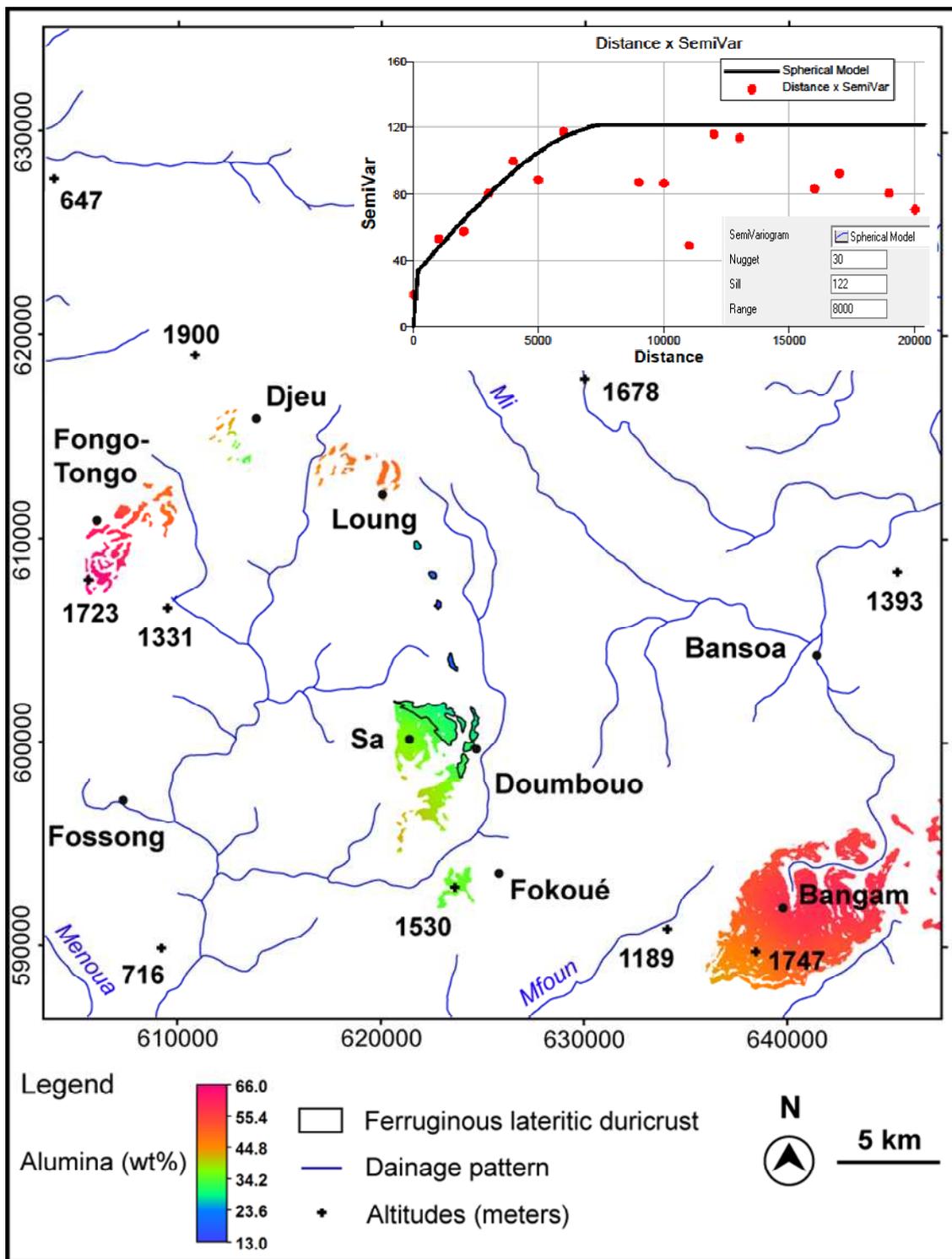
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467 Figure 6. Potential maps and field validation results. A: favorable elevation ranges constrained with favorable rock
 468 types; B: A constrained with favorable soil classes; C: B constrained with favorable slopes; D: map of
 469 indurated laterites of the Bamiléké plateau.



470

471 Figure 7. A: Semi-variogram model; B: map showing the distribution of alumina percentages on indurated laterites

472 of the Bamiléké plateau