

Sedimentological and geochemical features of anthropogenic travertine

The model of the roman hot spring of Jebel Oust, Tunisia

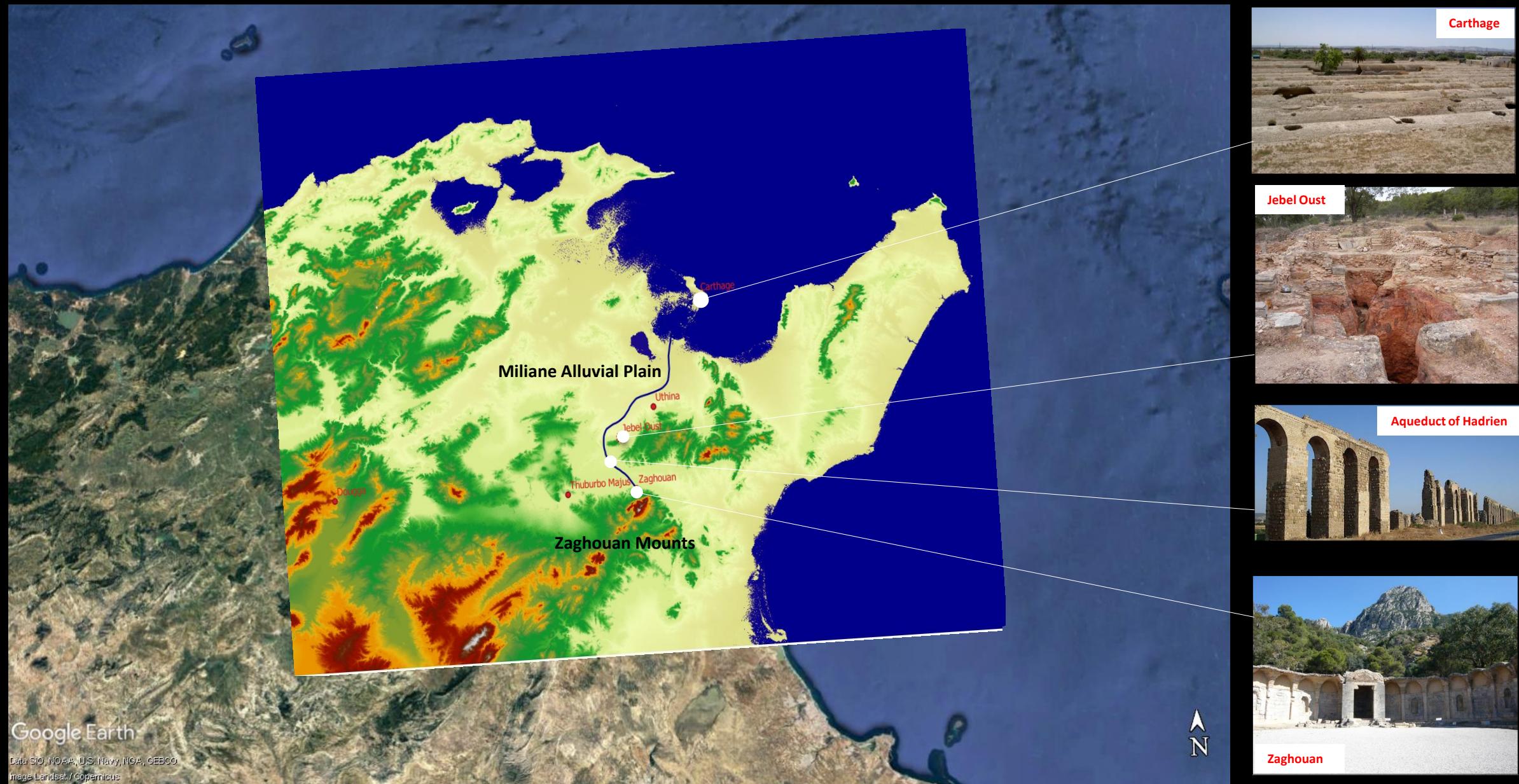
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UMR CNRS 7041 ArScAn
« Environmental Archaeology » Team Research





Introduction



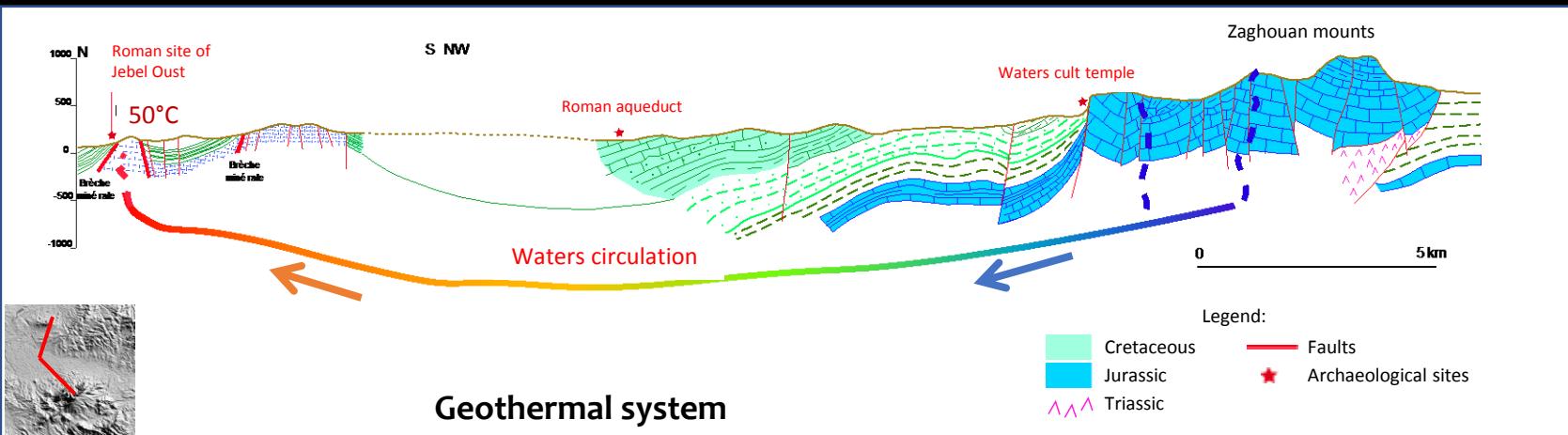


Introduction: the site of Jebel Oust

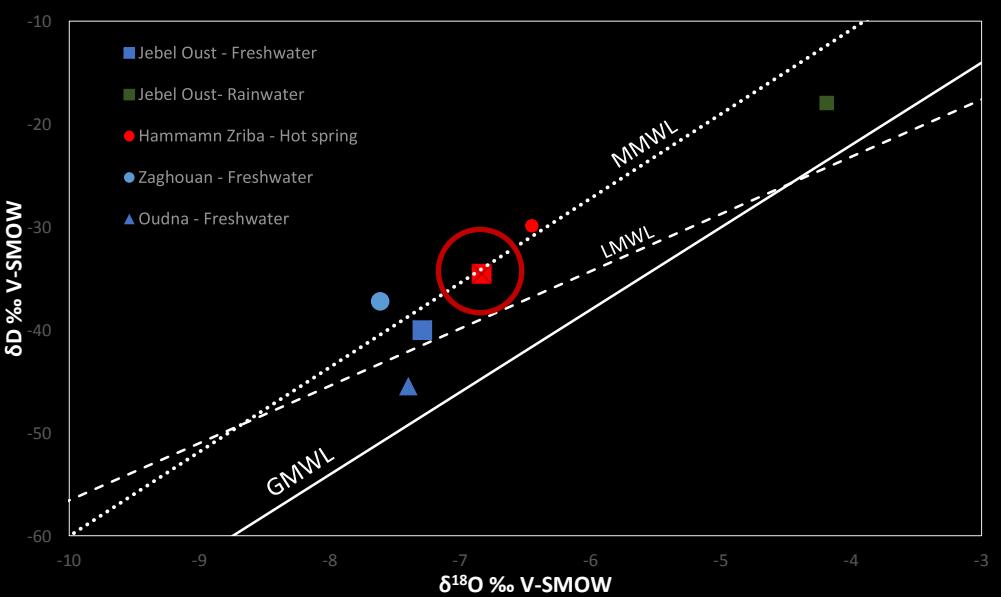
Roman settlements – 1st c. – 7th c. CE



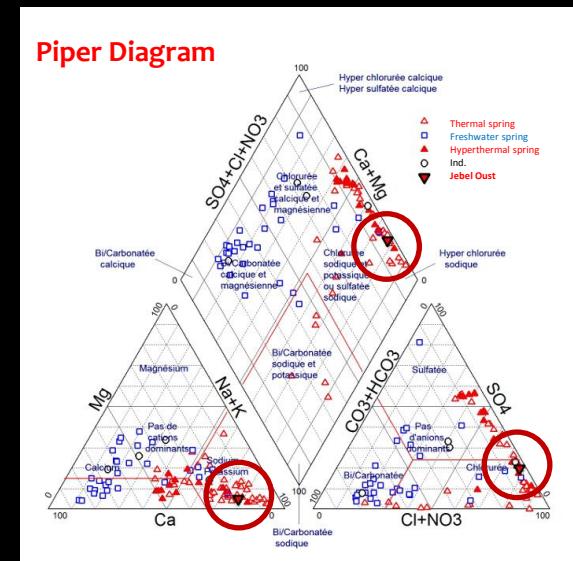
The hot spring and travertine-depositing waters



Waters isotopic (O/D) composition



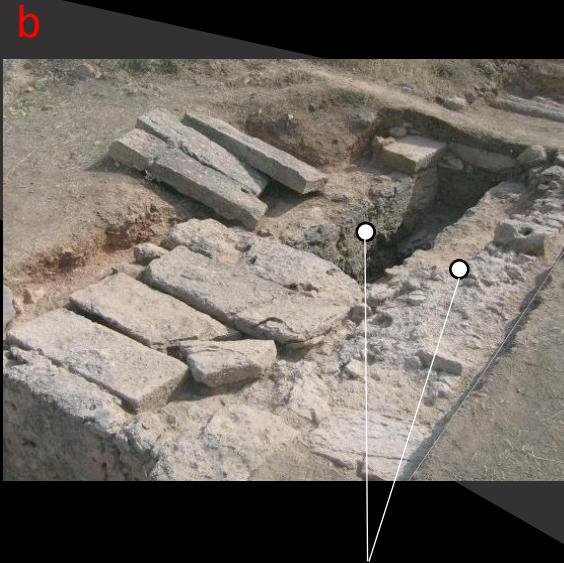
Mineral waters chemistry of Tunisia



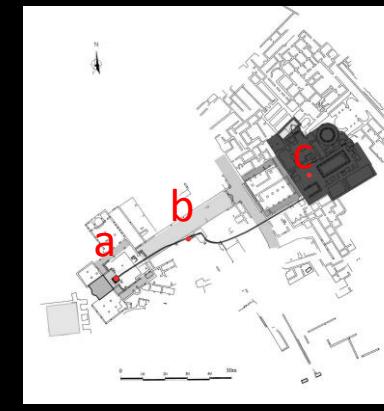
Travertine-depositing waters



Proximal slope



Travertine

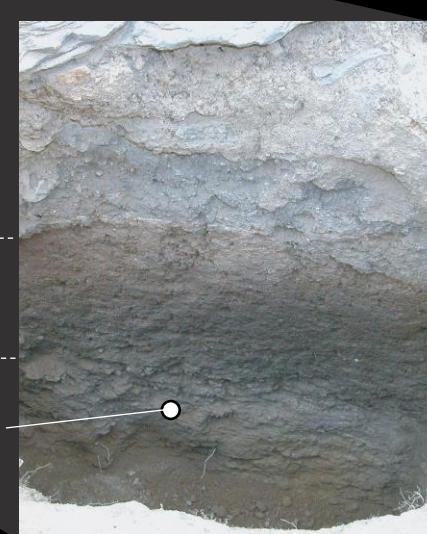


Distal slope

Human
foundation
structures

Rendzina Soil

Travertine



« Natural » travertine, under the Roman structures



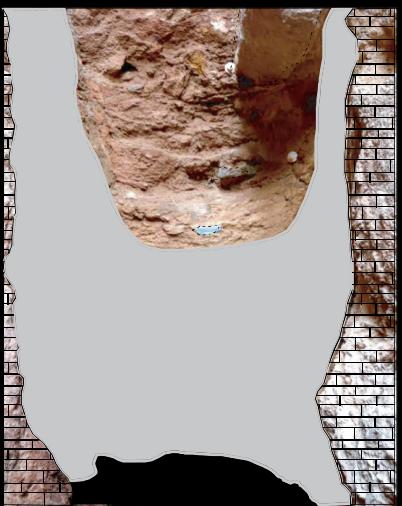
0
Vent 35 90 m
Proximal slope Distal slope



Gentle slope depositional model

The « anthropogenic » travertine

Vent - Sanctuary



Proximal slope - Aqueduct

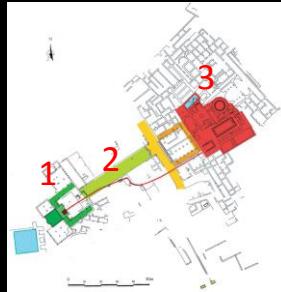


Distal slope - Baths

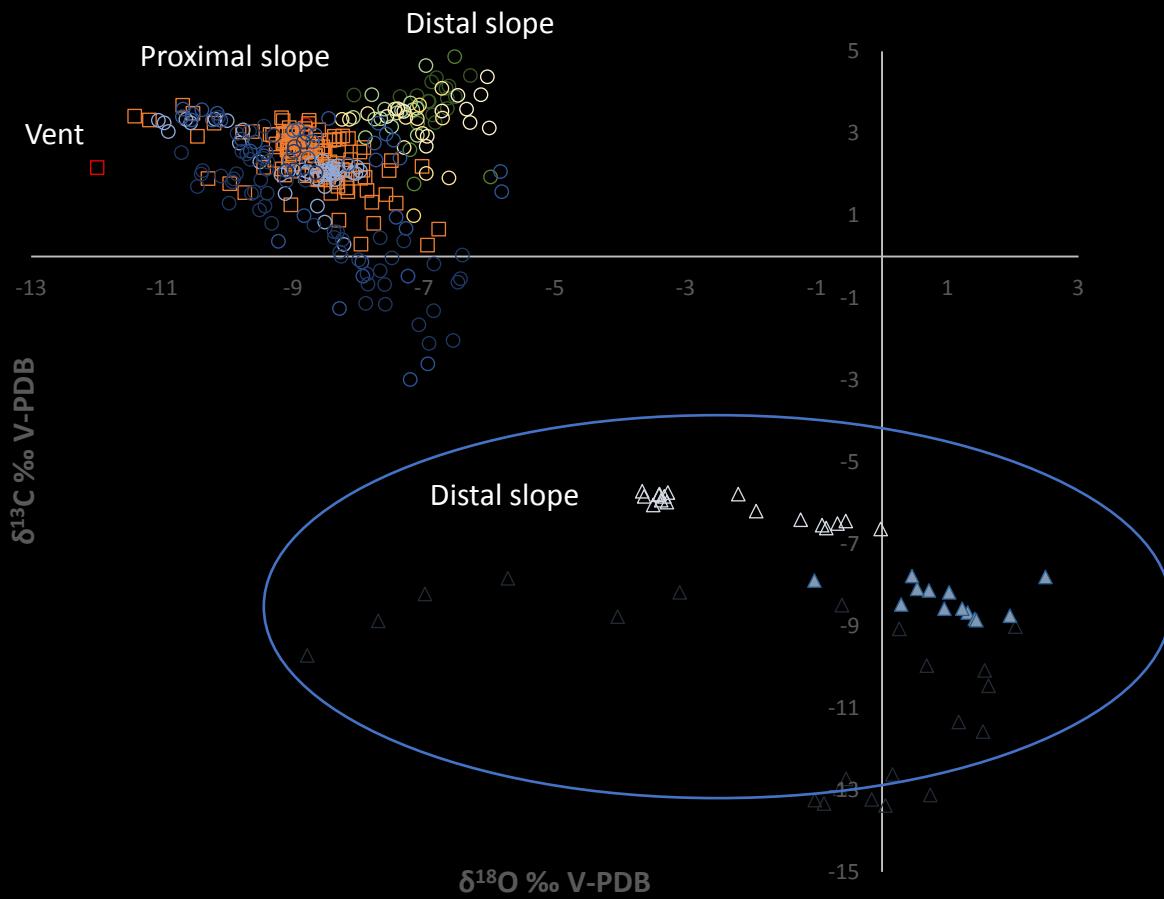
Pools



Pipes



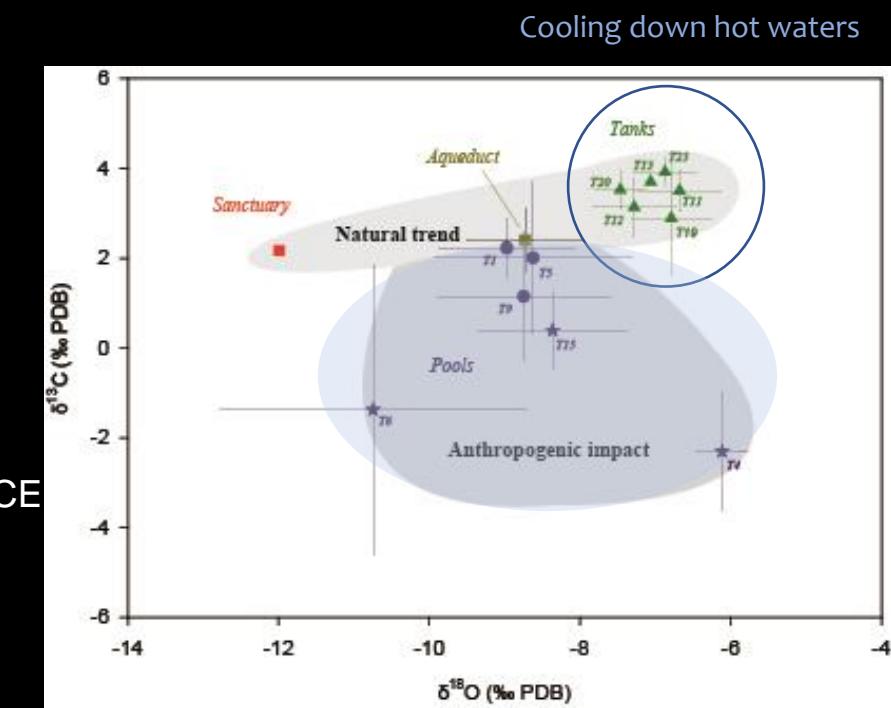
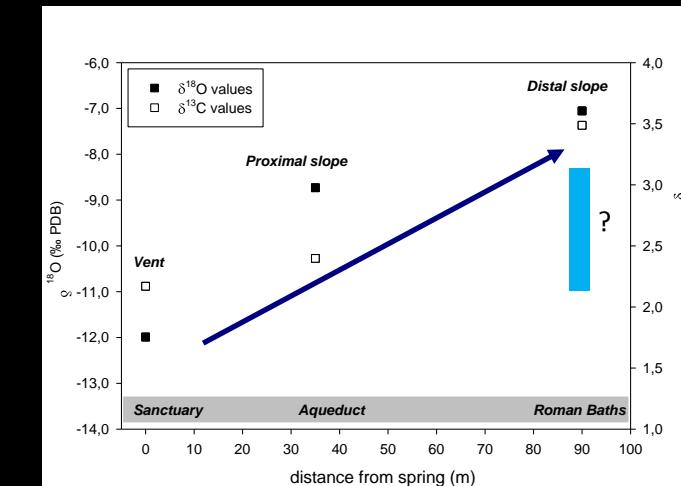
The « anthropogenic » travertine



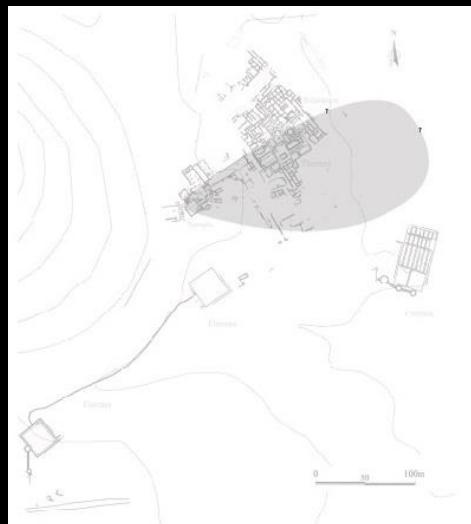
Waters management

Seneca (Nero period – 1st c. CE
Natural Questions, III, 24.

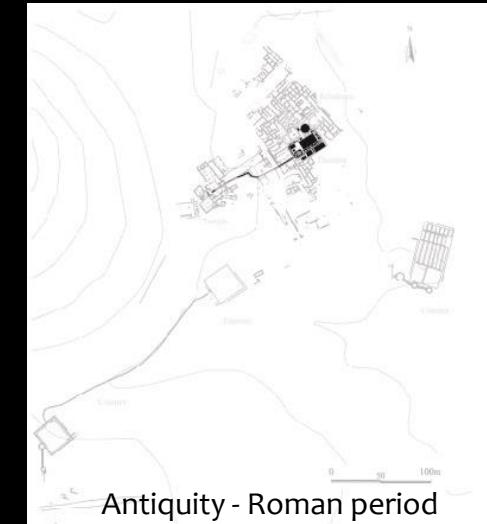
Mixing hot waters
and freshwater



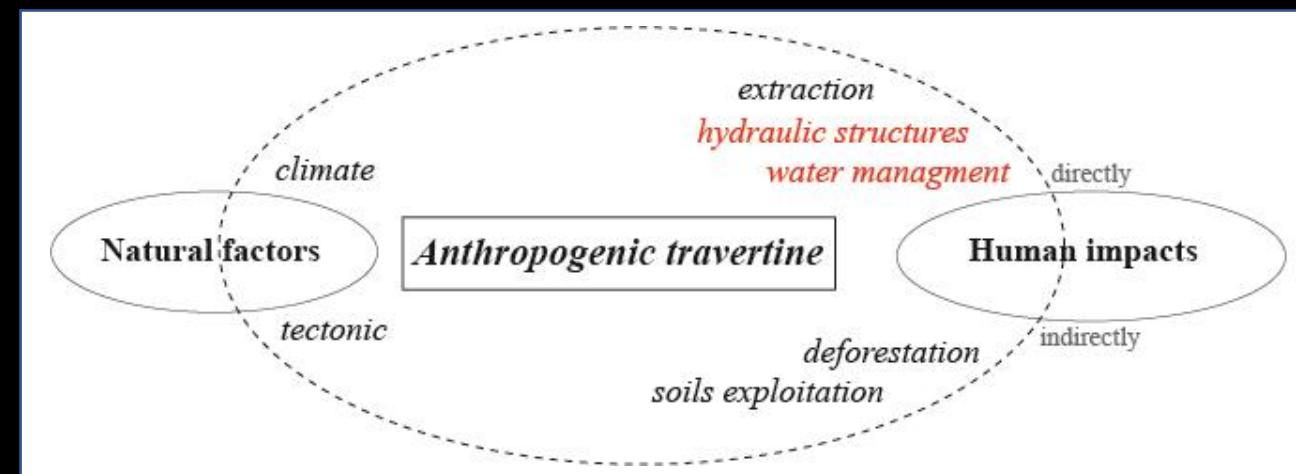
« Natural » Travertine



Anthropogenic Travertine

**Human activities**

- Control on Travertine morphology
- Diversity of Travertine facies
- Complex geochemical signals



To complete the model...



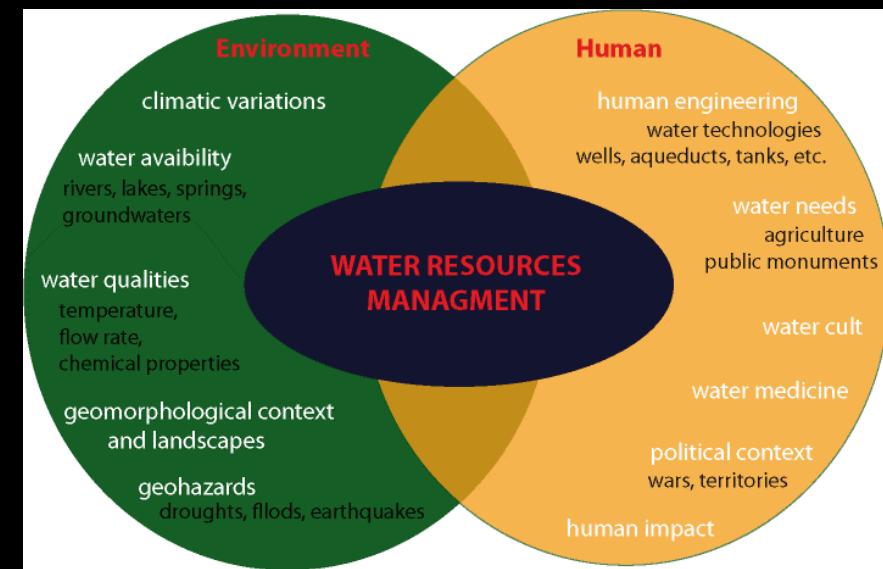
Isère (France)



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Latium (Italy)



Pamukkale (Turkey)



Ficoncella (Italy)

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Thank you