Summarised description

Unit name

Braux Member

Code

BRO

Status

Formal Member

Parent unit

Anloy Formation

Child units

none

Characteristic description

Thick beds of grey then reddish fine-grained sandstone with some shaly and silty intercalations.

Age

Lochkovian

Thickness

80 m

Area of occurrence

south of the Vencimont Fault all along the northern limb of the Neufchâteau–Eifel Synclinorium.

Type locality

Western bank of the Meuse River valley between Joigny and Braux (France).

Alternative names

Quartzophyllades (oligistifère) de Braux

Authors

Gosselet (1880)

Modified after

Denayer, J. & Mottequin, B., 2024. Lower Devonian lithostratigraphy of Belgium. Geologica Belgica, 27/3-4, 115–154.

Date

23/09/2025

Cite as

Denayer, J. & Mottequin, B., 2025. The Braux Member, 23/09/2025. National Commission for Stratigraphy Belgium. https://ncs.naturalsciences.be/lithostratigraphy/Braux-Member

Full description

Unit name

Braux Member

Code

BRO

Status

Formal Member

Parent unit

Anloy Formation

Child units

none

Origin of the name

After the village of Braux, near Bogny-sur-Meuse (France)

Alternative names

Quarzophyllades de Braux

Authors

Quarzophyllades oligistifères de Braux in Gosselet (1880, p. 62)

Modified after

Denayer, J. & Mottequin, B., 2024. Lower Devonian lithostratigraphy of Belgium. Geologica Belgica, 27/3-4, 115–154.

Date

23/09/2025

Cite as

Denayer, J. & Mottequin, B., 2025. The Braux Member, 23/09/2025. National Commission for Stratigraphy Belgium. https://ncs.naturalsciences.be/lithostratigraphy/Braux-Member

Characteristic description

In the Semois (Semoy) River valley, the dominantly sandy Braux Member, starts with 50–100 cm thick beds of argillaceous to quartzitic (or carbonate), fine-grained sandstone overlying the slate of the Mondrepuis Formation. Some shaly and silty intercalations occur. The dominant colour is grey at the base, becoming greenish grey to reddish in the upper part of the member.

Area of occurrence

The Braux Member is a lenticular body that can be traced only south-west of Petit-Fays and up to Arreux (France) where it disappears below the Jurassic cover.

Type locality

The type sections of the *Quartzophyllades de Braux* is situated on the western bank of the Meuse River valley between Joigny and Braux (France). In Belgium, the Braux Member is exposed in the disused quarries along the road N973, north-west of Bohan.

Age

The member has not yielded any biostratigraphic elements, so its Lochkovian age is extrapolated from the lateral equivalent Oignies Formation.

Thickness

The Braux Member is 80 m thick (Belanger & Ghysel, 2017a, b).

Lower boundary

First thick beds of argillaceous to quartzitic (or carbonate), fine-grained sandstone overlying the slate of the Mondrepuis Formation.

Upper boundary

Disappearance of the sandy facies and progressive appearance of the bluish colour of the overlying Joigny Member.

Regional correlations

Between the Rocroi and Serpont inliers, in the vicinity of Gedinne, the red colour typical of the Oignies Formation disappears and the rock displays greenish, bluish or purplish-grey colours, together with the appearance of chlorite, ilmenite and biotite due to the local increase of metamorphism imprint.

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Asselberghs, E., 1946. L'Éodévonien de l'Ardenne et des régions voisines. Mémoires de l'Institut géologique de l'Université de Louvain, 14, 1–598.

Belanger, I. & Ghysel, P., 2017a. Carte géologique de Wallonie : Vivy – Paliseul 64/5-6. 1/25 000. Service public de Wallonie, Agriculture, Ressources naturelles et Environnement, Namur and its explanatory booklet, 48 p.

Belanger, I. & Ghysel, P., 2017b. Carte géologique de Wallonie : Bouillon – Dohan et Muno 67/1-2 et 6. 1/25 000. Service public de Wallonie, Agriculture, Ressources naturelles et Environnement, Namur and its explanatory booklet, 60 p.

Gosselet, J., 1880. Esquisse géologique du Nord de la France et des contrées voisines. 1er fascicule : Terrains primaires. Société géologique du Nord, Lille, 167 p.