Summarised description

Unit name

Hamoûle Member

Code

HML

Status

Formal Member

Parent unit

Hierges Formation

Child units

None

Characteristic description

Gravelly or conglomeratic sandstone usually fossiliferous.

Age

Late Emsian

Thickness

140 metres in the type section

Area of occurrence

South-eastern limb of the Dinant Synclinorium, between the Ourthe and Aisne River valleys.

Type locality

The Hamoûle Member is exposed along the Ourthe River south of Hampteau.

Alternative names

None

Authors

Stainier (1994)

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 Hamoûle Member, 23/09/2025. National Commission for Stratigraphy Belgium. https://ncs.naturalsciences.be/lithostratigraphy/Hamoûle-Member

Full description

Unit name

Hamoûle Member

Code

HML

Status

Formal Member

Parent unit

Hierges Formation

Child units

None

Origin of the name

After the locality Hamoûle in the Ourthe River valley south of Hampteau.

Alternative names

None

Authors

Stainier (1994, p. 91) *Membre d'Hamoûle*

The member was first introduced in the Hampteau Formation. Denayer et al. (2024) placed it within the Hierges Formation as the Hampteau Formation was identified as a facies of the Burnot Formation.

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 Hamoûle Member, 23/09/2025. National Commission for Stratigraphy Belgium. https://ncs.naturalsciences.be/lithostratigraphy/Hamoûle-Member

Characteristic description

Between the Ourthe River and the Aisne River valleys, the Hierges Formation is only represented by a the Hamoûle Member that is comprised between the Chooz and the Burnot formations. The Hamoûle Member starts with the occurrence of gravelly or conglomeratic sandstone overlying the red, green and mottled detrital rocks of the Chooz Formation. The sandstone is coarse-grained, quite often contain crinoids, brachiopods and ostracods.

Area of occurrence

South-eastern limb of the Dinant Synclinorium, between the Ourthe and Aisne River valleys.

Type locality

The Hamoûle Member is exposed along the Ourthe River south of Hampteau.

Age

Late Emsian, but the age is mostly extrapolated from the neighbouring formations.

Thickness

The Hamoûle Member is c. 140 m thick in the Ourthe River valley at Hampteau (Dejonghe, 2008).

Lower boundary

The first bed of sandstone that overlies the last red-coloured bed of the Chooz Formation.

Upper boundary

First thick bed of conglomerate of the Hampteau Facies of the Burnot Formation.

Regional correlations

In the Ourthe River valley near the Hampteau meridian, the lower part of the Hamoûle Member tends to entirely fade away whereas its upper part passes to the conglomerate of the Hampteau Facies of the Burnot Formation.

References

Dejonghe, L., 2008. Notice explicative de la carte géologique de Wallonie à l'échelle 1/25 000 : Hotton – Dochamps 55/5-6. Ministère de la Région wallonne, Direction générale des Ressources naturelles et de l'Environnement, Namur, 88 p.

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Stainier, P., 1994. HAM - Formation de Hampteau. In Godefroid, J. et al., Les formations du Dévonien inférieur du Massif de la Vesdre, de la Fenêtre de Theux et du Synclinorium de Dinant (Belgique, France). Mémoires pour servir à l'Explication des Cartes géologiques et minières de la Belgique, 38, 91–96.