

Summarised description

Unit name

Petites Tailles Formation

Code

PET

Status

Formal Formation

Parent unit

none

Child units

none

Characteristic description

Massive greenish to whitish quartzitic sandstone, conglomeratic and coarse-grained sandstone passing upwards to greenish to dark grey slaty shale and quartzophyllade.

Age

Pridoli or Lochkovian

Thickness

Unknown, probably a few tens of metres

Area of occurrence

The Formation is only known from small outliers on the southern margin of the Stavelot – Venn Inlier (Baraque Fraiture area).

Type locality

Scattered outcrops around the Petites Tailles village.

Alternative names

none

Authors

Geukens (1966)

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 Petites Tailles Formation, 23/09/2025. National Commission for Stratigraphy Belgium. https://ncs.naturalsciences.be/lithostratigraphy/Petites-Tailles-Formation



Full description

Unit name

Petites Tailles Formation

Code

PET

Status

Formal Formation

Parent unit

none

Child units

none

Origin of the name

After the village of Petites-Tailles (Houffalize),

Alternative names

none

Authors

Geukens (1966, p. 216): Quartzites des Petites-Tailles

Modified after

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

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Characteristic description

The lower part of the Formation includes massive greenish to whitish quartzitic sandstone, conglomeratic and coarse-grained sandstone with small white quartz pebbles and greenish slaty shale beds. The quartzitic sandstone commonly displays a brecciated facies due to the abundance of tectonic quartz veins. In the upper part, the greenish to dark grey slaty shale and quartzophyllade are proportionally more abundant than the quartzitic sandstone, though the latter is still present. Shaly sandstone with clasts of dark shale occur in the upper part.

Area of occurrence

The Formation is only known from small outliers on the southern margin of the Stavelot – Venn Inlier (Baraque Fraiture area).



Type locality

No continuous section exposes the Formation and the composition is mostly known from spot outcrops and isolated blocks scattered in the area situated between Tailles, Fraiture, Bihain and les Petites Tailles.

Age

The Petites Tailles Formation yielded no dating on element other than reworked Cambrian and Ordovician acritarchs and its age is supposedly post-Ordovician and 'pre-Gedinnian' after Geukens (1984). However, the occurrence of the basal conglomerate and the similarity of the quartzitic sandstone and slaty shale with some facies of the Waimes Member suggest an age similar or equivalent to the base of the Fooz Formation, i.e. late Pridoli to earliest Lochkovian.

Thickness

Unknown, probably a few tens of metres.

Lower boundary

Conglomeratic sandstone resting on the Lower Paleozoic rocks of the Stavelot – Venn Inlier.

Upper boundary

Unknown, the Formation existing only as outliers.

Regional correlations

South of les Petites Tailles, the Formation seems to pass to the Waimes Member of the Fooz Formation, either laterally or vertically, even if the lack of outcrops does not allow to demonstrate the transition.

References

Geukens, F., 1966. Problème stratigraphique relatif aux planchettes Odeigne-Bihain. Bulletin de la Société belge de Géologie, de Paléontologie et d'Hydrologie, 74/2-3 (pro 1965), 214–219.

Geukens, F., 1984. Problèmes tectoniques dans la partie sud-ouest du Massif de Stavelot. Bulletin de la Société belge de Géologie, 93/1-2, 27–31.