

Summarised description

Unit name

Quareux Conglomerate Bed

Code

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Status

Formal Bed

Parent unit

Fooz Formation

Child units

none

Characteristic description

Conglomerate and coarse-grained sandstone, forming metre-thicks lenticular beds.

Age

Upper Pridoli to lowermost Lochkhovian

Thickness

0 to 10 metres

Area of occurrence

Margins of the Stavelot Inliers (Eastern limb of the Dinant Synclorium, Vesdre area and Theux tectonic Window).

Type locality

In the Fond de Quareux locality in the Amblève River valley, upstream Remouchamps.

Alternative names

Poudingue de Quar(r)eux

Authors

Gosselet (1888)

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 Quareux Conglomerate Bed, 23/09/2025. National Commission for Stratigraphy Belgium. <https://ncs.naturalsciences.be/lithostratigraphy/Quareux-Conglomerate-Bed>

Full description

Unit name

Quareux Conglomerate Bed

Code

-

Status

Formal Bed

Parent unit

Fooz Formation

Child units

none

Origin of the name

From the Fond de Quareux locality in the Amblève River valley, upstream Remouchamps.

Alternative names

Poudingue de Quar(r)eux

Authors

Gosselet (1888, p. 253): *poudingue de Quarreux*

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 Quareux Conglomerate characterised by pebble-supported conglomerate with centimetric to decimetric quartz and quartzite pebbles in a very hard greyish to greenish quartzitic matrix. Dark sandstone and tourmalinite pebbles also occur. The conglomerate tends to fade away in some places, passing to coarse-grained sandstone. On the contrary, it locally becomes very coarse-grained with poorly rounded sub-metric blocks (e.g. Ninglinspo River valley). The conglomerates deposited in fluvial settings (Graulich, 1951; Neumann-Mahlkau, 1970).

Area of occurrence

The Quareux Conglomerate is present in the Vesdre area, around the Stavelot–Venn Inlier and the Theux Window. It also occurs along the northern-eastern limb of the Dinant Synclinorium between Tancremont and Dochamps.

Type locality

The basal beds are exposed in the Amblève River valley in the Fond de Quareux.

Age

The base of the Formation is diachronous, becoming younger from the south-east to the north-west. South-east of the Stavelot–Venn Inlier, the Waimes Member, overlying the basal conglomerate yielded brachiopods (e.g. *Quadrifarius dumontianus*, *Shaleria rigida*) indicative of the Pridoli (Boucot, 1960). In the Theux Window and Vesdre area, the miospores present in the lower fossiliferous horizon indicate the Lochkovian R to M α zones. In the type section at Dave, the oldest beds indicate the Lochkovian Si α Zone, hence a slightly younger age. The age of the upper part varies also from the Lochkovian Si β Zone in the west, to the G Zone in the east (Steemans, 1989a, b).

Thickness

The Quareux Conglomerate varies in thickness from 0 to c. 10 m in the Amblève River valley (Marion et al., in press).

Lower boundary

Base of the conglomerate resting unconformably upon the Cambrian-Ordovician rocks of the inliers

Upper boundary

First bed of coarse-grained lithic ('arkose') sandstone of the overlying Waisme Member.

Regional correlations

The Quareux Conglomerat passes westwards to the Ombret Conglomerate and southwards to the Linchamps Conglomerate (Fépin Formation). The Bois de Chaumont Formation is a lateral equivalent resting locally on the Condroz Inlier north of the Midi–Eifel Thrust Fault.

References

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