

Russendorp lignite bed (abandoned, Mol Formation)

Unit name: Russendorp lignite bed (abandoned)

Hierarchical unit name: Mol Formation

Type: Abandoned as formal stratigraphic term for the bed

Code: -

Author(s) :

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Alternative names:

Origine of the name: -

Status: Abandoned

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<http://ncs.naturalsciences.be/lithostratigraphy/Russendorp-lignite-bed>

Characterizing description

A thin lignitic-peaty layer occurring above or in the upper part of the Maatheide Member.

Type section, type locality, type borehole, or type geophysical borehole

The Russendorp lignite bed was studied for palynology in the top of the former 'Maatheide Links'(MHL) sand pit and correlated with a lignitic-peaty layer just north of the Campine Canal in the Russendorp locality (Gullentops and Vandenberghe, 1995a). On the Geological map 17 Mol the outcrop of the Russendorp lignite bed is mapped in a small area west of the Reusel Fault (Gullentops and Vandenberghe, 1995b).

In recent interpretations of boreholes near and to the east of the Rauw Fault zone, the Russendorp lignite bed was tentatively indicated in the top of the Maatheide Member based on an elevated gamma-ray signal (Vandenberghe et al., 2020, fig.5). However experience in the area shows that the Russendorp lignite bed is just one of more lignitic-clayey streaks that can occur occasionally in the Maatheide Member and that no systematic correlation is possible. Therefore it was concluded to abandon the Russendorp lignite bed as a formal lithostratigraphic unit (Vandenberghe et al., 2020).

Description upper boundary

The lignite bed occurs in the top of the Maatheide Member.

Description lower boundary

The lignite bed occurs in the top of the Maatheide Member.

Thickness

At maximum 1 m thick , based on gamma-ray signal.

Occurrence

The outcrop of the Russendorp lignite bed is mapped west of the Reusel Fault on the Geological map 17 Mol (Gullentops and Vandenberghe, 1995b). It may occur within the upper part of the Maatheide Member to the east of the outcrop zone although, it is not certain that always the same lignitic-peaty horizon is involved.

Regional correlations

According to palynological analysis by Dricot (reported in Gullentops and Vandenberghe, 1995a), the vegetation was different from the vegetation in the Maat Lignite Bed occurring deeper in the Mol Formation, although the palynological stratigraphy is still late Pliocene Reuver as is the Maat Lignite Bed.

Age

See LIS file Mol Formation for information on the age of the Mol Formation units.

Dataset

Data in the LIS are part of the [DOV-Neogene data collection](#), including links to the GSB-collection data sheets.

References

Gullentops, F. & Vandenberghe, N., 1995a. Toelichtingen bij de geologische kaart van België, Vlaams Gewest: kaartblad 17, Mol [1/50 000]. Belgische Geologische Dienst en Ministerie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap, Afdeling Natuurlijke Rijkdommen en Energie, Brussel, 65 p.

Gullentops, F. & Vandenberghe, N., 1995b. Geologische kaart van België, Vlaams Gewest: Mol, kaartblad 17. 1/50 000. Belgische Geologische Dienst en Afdeling Natuurlijke Rijkdommen en Energie, Brussel.

Vandenberghe, N., Wouters, L., Schiltz, M., Beerten, K., Berwouts, I., Vos, K., Houthuys, H. Deckers, J., Louwye, S., Laga, P., Verhaegen, J., Adriaens, R. & Duser, M., 2020. The Kasterlee Formation and its relation with the Diest and Mol Formations in the Belgian Campine. *Geologica Belgica* [En ligne], Volume 23, number 3-4 - The Neogene stratigraphy of northern Belgium, 265-287 URL : . <https://popups.uliege.be/1374-8505/index.php?id=6530>