## Summarised description

**Unit name**

Saint-Hubert Formation

**Code**

STH

**Status**

Formal Formation

**Parent unit**

none

**Child units**

none

**Characteristic description**

Light to dark bottle-green colour micaceous sandy shales with quartzitic sandstone intercalations.

**Age**

Late Lochkovian to early Pragian.

**Thickness**

400-600 metres

**Area of occurrence**

Southern and southeastern limbs of the Dinant Synclinorium, north of the Vencimont Fault, and on the northern margin of the Neufchâteau – Eifel Synclinorium.

**Type locality**

Composite type section along the Namur–Arlon railway at the Poix-Saint-Hubert station and along the Lomme River south of Mirwart.

**Alternative names**

none

**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 Saint-Hubert Formation, 23/09/2025. National Commission for Stratigraphy Belgium. https://ncs.naturalsciences.be/lithostratigraphy/Saint-Hubert-Formation

## Full description

**Unit name**

Saint-Hubert Formation

**Code**

STH

**Status**

Formal Formation

**Parent unit**

none

**Child units**

none

**Origin of the name**

After the town of Saint-Hubert in the Ardenne.

**Alternative names**

none

**Authors**

Gosselet (1880, p. 63): *Schistes et quartzites de Saint-Hubert*

**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 Saint-Hubert Formation mostly consists of micaceous sandy shales with quartzitic sandstone intercalations, all of light to dark bottle-green colour. In the lower part, reddish and variegated shale and sandstone, similar to those of the underlying Oignies Formation, still occur but in a smaller proportion than in the former. The boundary between both formations is therefore difficult to establish but is more conveniently defined above the last thick occurrence of red shale. Bundles, 10–12 m thick, of grey and bluish-grey sandstone beds, are scattered within the succession. They are continuous or lenticular and display commonly oblique stratifications and ripple-marks (Asselberghs, 1946; Boulvain & Ludet, 2024). Dissolved calcareous nodules filled up with pulverulent limonite commonly give a cellular aspect to the green shale. Upwards, the proportion of sandstone and quartzitic sandstone beds and lenses tends to increase, announcing the overlying, sandier Mirwart Formation. Where weathered, the sandstones are either rubified or whitened.

**Area of occurrence**

Southern and southeastern limbs of the Dinant Synclinorium, north of the Vencimont Fault, and on the northern margin of the Neufchâteau – Eifel Synclinorium.

**Type locality**

The composite type section is located both along the Namur–Arlon railway at the Poix-Saint-Hubert station and along the Lomme River south of Mirwart (Stainier, 1994).

**Age**

The green shale of the lower part of the Formation yielded an assemblage of miospores typical of the upper Lochkovian Siβ Zone in the Lomme River valley (Godefroid et al., 1982). In the Eau Noire River valley, the base is dated of the Z Zone whereas the upper part of the Formation yielded an assemblage indicating the upper Lochkovian to lower Pragian E Zone. The base of the Saint-Hubert Formation is therefore diachronous, being younger towards the north and the west (Steemans, 1989).

**Thickness**

The Formation displays a relatively constant thickness varying from c. 400 m in the Couvin area (Marion & Barchy, 1999) to c. 600 m in the Lomme River and Ourthe River valleys (Dejonghe, 2012; Blockmans et al., 2019).

**Lower boundary**

First green sandstone bed overlying the reddish shale and siltstone of the Oignies Formation or Fooz Formation.

**Upper boundary**

First thick bed of greenish or bluish quartzitic sandstone or siltstone with parallel or oblique stratification of the overlying Mirwart Formation.

**Regional correlations**

South of the Vencimont Fault, the Formation passes in the Ardenne Anticlinorium to the Laforêt Formation (in the Semois River valley) and to the Sainte-Marie Formation (east of Paliseul) in which a metamorphic facies enriched in ilmenite, magnetite, biotite and amphibole is locally developed. North-eastwards, along the southern margin of the Stavelot–Venn Inlier, the Saint-Hubert Formation progressively passes to the sandstone of the upper part of the Fooz Formation. Lenticular beds of green sandstone still exist between Bihain and Salmchâteau.

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