

LEGEND OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAP AND THE GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS
(the Quaternary deposits have been omitted but their thickness is indicated on a separate map and on the geological sections)

KW Quaternary deposits

TERTIARY

Aachen Gravel Member (Pliocene)

Coarse river sand with abundant gravel, flint pebbles and well rounded sandstones. This member covers the uppermost river terrace along the Dyle. Thickness: 2-3 m (black dots on the map and on geological section 2).

D1 Diest Sand Formation (Upper Miocene)

Dark greyish sand with up to 5% glauconite, on an average. Continuously with cross-stratification, in the upper part with thin layers of violet clay. The thickness reaches up to 60 m as a result of the filling of deep ENE-oriented erosion channels. The glauconitic sands are mostly oxidized and rust-coloured, and frequently ferruginous sandstone layers are found.

Bb Boldenberg Sand Formation (Middle Miocene)

Yellow medium sand with marked micas and little glauconite. At the base a gravel of blue egg-shaped flint. Up to 12 m thick in the north-east.

Bm Boom Clay Formation (Lower Oligocene)

Grey fat clay with silty intercalations characterized by the regular occurrence of large oblate carbonaceous concretions (septaria). Up to 20 m thick. The lower *Ferhagen Member* is always present. In the north-east the upper *Putte Member* occurs, containing dark clay layers with a high organic (vegetal) matter content.

Bi Bilzen Formation (Lower Oligocene)

Various perimarine facies deposited during the regression between the marine "Tongerian" and Rupelian cycles.
Kerkom Sand Member
Yellow, rather coarse river sand with cross-stratification, deposited in an estuarine erosion channel. Up to 6 m thick (small black dots on the geological sections 1 and 5).

Boutersom Member

Lagoonal facies along the estuary. Mainly green fat clays with intercalations of sand lenses, sometimes with abundant brackish water shells. Up to 5 m thick.

The Hoogbetsel Clay Bed at the base contains an important vertebrate fauna.

Sh Sint - Huibrechts - Hern Sand Formation (Upper Eocene)

Very fine sand, moderately glauconitic, always micaceous and with a varying clay content. The following Members can be distinguished:
Neeroppen Sand
Greenish fine sand. The glauconite grains are mostly concentrated in laminae and thereby accentuate the bioturbation structures. Up to 10 m thick.

Grimmenringen Sand

Sticky glauconitic and micaceous very fine sand, in outcrops mostly brownish as a result of weathering. The lowermost layers are very clayey. At the base some coarse quartz grains and irregular black pebbles, mostly hard quartzites, suddenly appear. Up to 12 m thick.

Ma Maldegem Formation (Middle Eocene)

MaAs-Ur "Asse Clay" (= Asse and Ursel Member)

Dark green-grey silty and sandy clay with glauconitic horizons.

MaWe Wommel Sand Member

Grey and green glauconitic sand with a varying clay content.

Ld Lede Sand Formation (Middle Eocene)

Yellowish white fine sand, very calcareous (50 % on an average), slightly glauconitic. Contains several regular layers of calcareous sandstone up to 20 cm thick. At the base a thin layer of coarse sand with quartz granules and well rounded shells. Up to 15 m thick. At elevated sites the sands are frequently decalcified.

Br Brussels Sand Formation (Middle Eocene)

Coarse to fine sands with a varying carbonate content. The glauconite content is mostly low and consolidation of the sand is very common. The following Members can be distinguished:
Calcareous Sand of Diegem
Yellowish white fine sand with a high carbonate content (up to 50 %). The calcite and opal-cemented sandstone of Diegem occurs in irregular layers. Maximum thickness of this Member: 15 m (broken lines on the geological sections 1 and 3).

Calcareous Sand of Gobertange

Yellowish white fine sand with a very high carbonate content (up to 60 %), containing regular layers of white siliceous limestone. Maximum thickness of this Member: 15 m (dashed lines on the geological sections 2 and 5; on the geological map the location of the Gobertange limestone is indicated with the same symbol).

Nearlige Sand

Glauconitic medium sand, deposited in thinner cross-bedded layers beside and above the following Member. Original carbonate content up to 20 %. Frequently siltified ("cave stones"). Up to 20 m thick (only yellow colour on the geological sections).

Kraaiberg Sand

Yellow coarse glauconitic sand (10-20 % sand), deposited by strong tidal currents in thick cross-bedded layers in a NNE oriented erosion channel near Antwerpen to Kraaiberg. Sometimes more than 40 m thick. Low original carbonate content. Stratifications of thin horizontal thin layers and vertical bioturbations are common (small squares on the geological sections).

Decalcification of the Brussels Sands is a common feature in areas of high relief.

Ko Kortrijk Formation (Lower Eocene)

Mainly clay, locally covered by very fine sand.

Blaarbeek Sand Member

Grey and greyish very fine sand, frequently laminated, with intercalations of thin clay layers. Up to 15 m thick. Probably a lateral equivalent of the Mons-en-Pévèle Sand Member (white dots on the geological map and on the geological sections). The sand locally covers grey and brownish clay with some silty and sandy intercalations. Maximum thickness of the clay: 30 m. Possibly a lateral equivalent of the Saint-Maur Clay Member.

Ti Tienen Formation (Upper Paleocene)

Various perimarine facies deposited during the regression between the marine Landenian and the Tienenian (epicene). Some sand in fluvial channels, lens-shaped layers of brown coal, white homogeneous dolian sands. Black clays with thin lenses are marsh deposits. Near-surface silification of sand (Dombroek of Rommersom) and the remains (Gileleid-Wood of Overaat) (on the geological map and on the geological sections the location of the Rommersom-quartzite is indicated with vertical lines).

Hn Hannut Formation (Upper Paleocene)

Marine very fine glauconitic sediments, sometimes sandy, silty and clayey and with a high carbonate content in the lowest part. Opal-cemented sands are common.

Hoegaarden Sand Member

Yellowish green slightly glauconitic and green glauconitic fine sand transitioning into clayey sand in the lower layers. Up to 15 m thick. Probably a lateral equivalent of the Grandgille Sand Member.

Lincot Member

Grey-green and green sandy clay and silt alternating with clayey glauconitic very fine sand, frequently with opaline cement. The lowermost layers have a high carbonate content and a lighter colour. At the base few dark grey rounded flint pebbles. Up to 40 m thick.

Hs Heers Formation (Upper Paleocene)

Grey very fine sand with glauconitic sand at the base, divided into the following Members:

Gelinden Marl

Grey very fine sand with a high carbonate content (up to 75 %), containing a rich microfauna and imprints of leaves. Up to 20 m thick.

Orp Sand

Green fine glauconitic sand. Up to 4 m thick.

CRETACEOUS

Gu Gulpen Chalk Formation (Lower Maastrichtian and Upper Campanian)

White chalk with thin layers sometimes covered by whitish yellow rather poorly cemented calcareous with layers of grey flint nodules. The surface of the Paleozoic basement is locally characterized by a well marked relief (up to several tens of m), to be considered as a paleorelief formed before the Cretaceous.

Hv Herve "Simecite" Formation (Lower Campanian)

Green clay with glauconitic sand at the base: transgressive base of the Cretaceous. Up to 10 m thick.

PALEOZOIC BASEMENT

CA Strongly folded rocks of the Caledonian Brabant Massif, mainly Cambrian quartzites and slates (in the northern part of the map sheet younger Lower Paleozoic rocks may be present and therefore the symbol P is used on the geological sections). The surface of the Paleozoic basement is locally characterized by a well marked relief (up to several tens of m), to be considered as a paleorelief formed before the Cretaceous.

LEGENDE DE LA CARTE GEOLOGIQUE ET DES COUPES GEOLOGIQUES
(Les dépôts quaternaires ne figurent pas sur la carte, mais l'épaisseur du Quaternaire est présentée sur une carte séparée et sur les coupes géologiques)

ZEICHENERKLÄRUNG ZUR GEOLOGISCHEN KARTE UND ZU DEN GEOLOGISCHEN PROFILSCHNITTEN
(Die Quartäralagerungen wurden nicht eingezeichnet doch ihre Mächtigkeit ist auf einer separaten Karte sowie auf den Profilschnitten angegeben)

LEYENDA DEL MAPA GEOLÓGICO Y DE LOS PERFILES GEOLÓGICOS
(Los depósitos cuaternarios no están representados, pero el espesor del Cuaternario está indicado en un mapa separado y también en los perfiles).

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Kerkom Sand Member
Yellow medium sand, slightly clayey, with many bioturbation structures and sometimes large shells. Thickness: 5-8 m. At the base a characteristic gravel with black flint pebbles.

Bo Borgloon Formation (Lower Oligocene)

Various perimarine facies deposited during the regression between the marine "Tongerian" and Rupelian cycles.

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