

**REEF-BASIN DISTANCE IN THE DEVONIAN OF THE CARNIC ALPS**

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**SIMILAR TECTONO-SEDIMENTARY EVOLUTIONS AND IMPORTANT LATERAL CHANGES IN A BLOCK-FAULTING SYSTEM**

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The eastern end of the Brabant Massif was affected by block-faulting tectonics at least during the Devonian and the Carboniferous. The limits and the relative movements of the blocks have been defined through the sharp lateral variations in the stratigraphy, the nature and the thickness of the deposits and from the evolution of these latter.

Five main tectonic units have been recognized (fig. 1, 2).

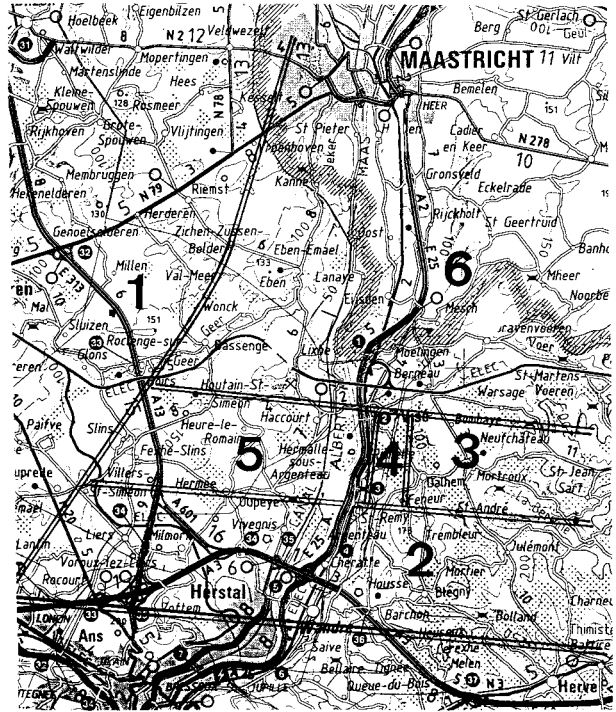


Fig. 1.- Main recognized tectonic units. For explanation see at fig. 2.

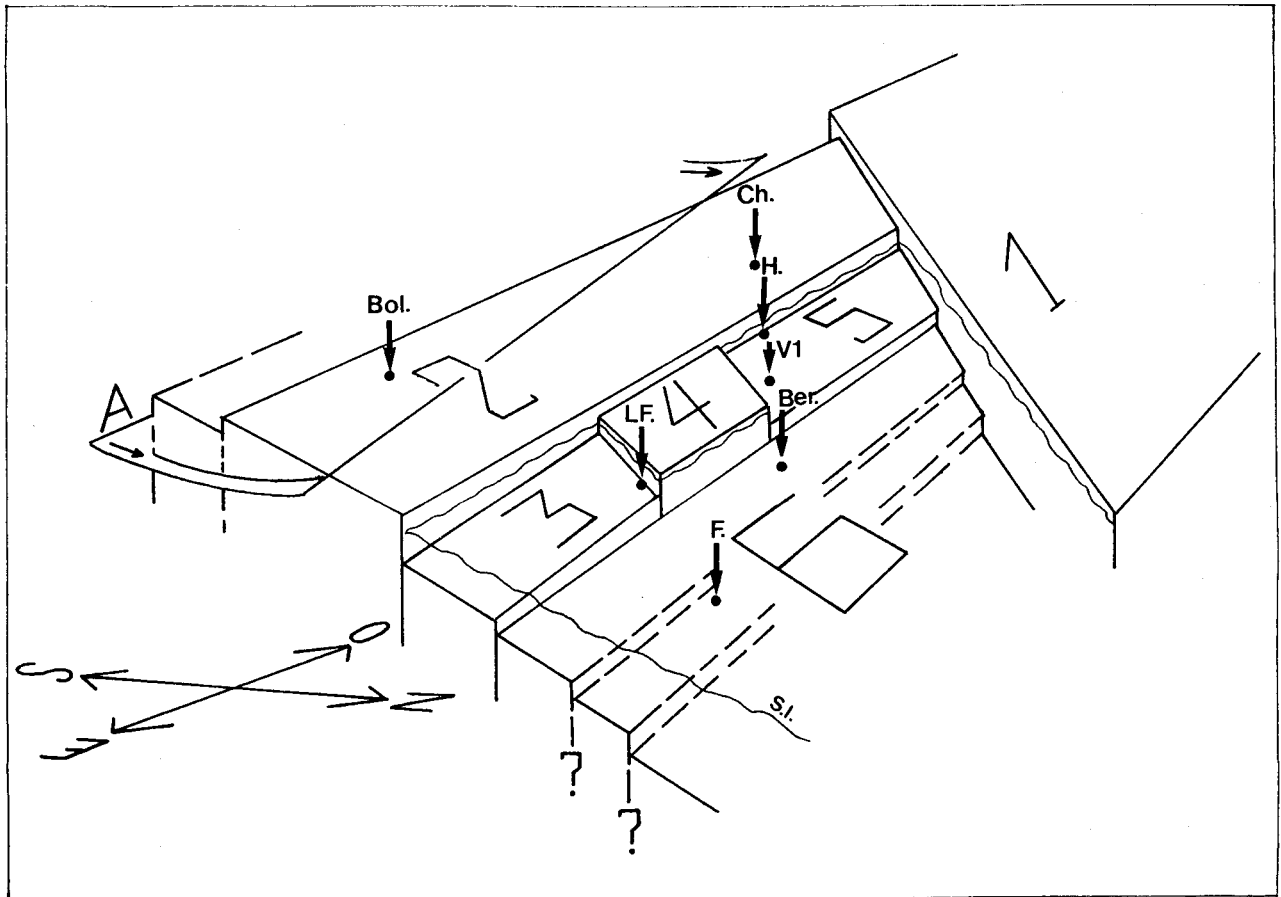


Fig. 2.- Schematic relative positions of the main recognized tectonic units (Upper Visean).

1. Eastern end of the eroded Brabant Massif (part of the B.M. not capped by Upper Paleozoic deposits); 2. Boozé - Val-Dieu blocks system; 3. Bombayé blocks systems; 4. Souvré block; 5. Hermalle-sous-Argenteau blocks system; 6. Maastricht blocks system; Bol.: Bolland boreholes; Ch.: Chertal borehole; H.: Hermalle-sous-Argenteau borehole; V1: Visé 1-1bis borehole; LF: La Folie quarry and borehole; Ber: Berneau railway cutting section; F: Fouron-le-Comte borehole; A: Asse fault; s.l. approximative sea level during the Upper Visean.