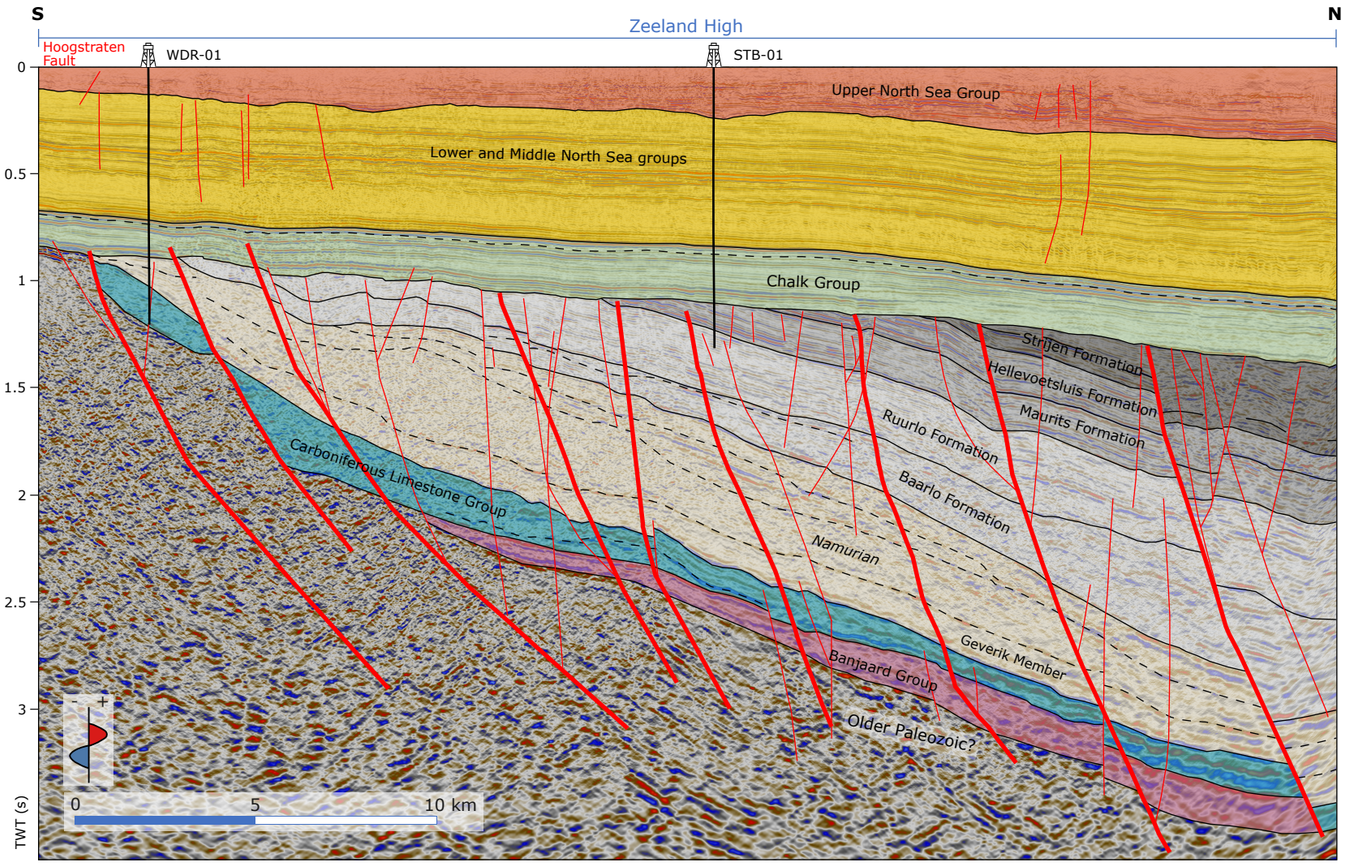
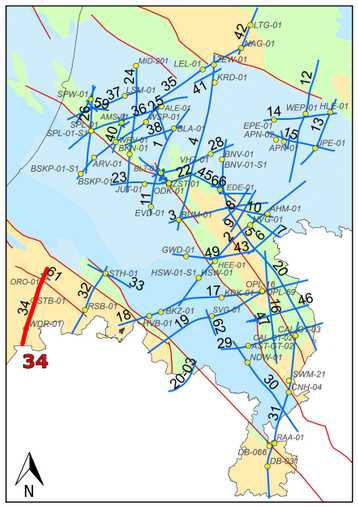


LOCATION MAP



LEGEND

Cenozoic
- Upper North Sea Group
- Lower and Middle North Sea groups

Mesozoic
- Chalk Group
- Rijnland Group
- Schieland Group
- Altena Group
- Upper Germanic Trias Group
- Lower Germanic Trias Group
- Permo-Triassic Undifferentiated

Paleozoic
- Permian Undifferentiated
- Zechstein Group
- Lower and Upper Rotliegend groups
- Limburg Group
- Carboniferous Limestone Group
- Devonian
- Ordovician
- (Pre-)Cambrian

SYMBOLS

- Well location
- Well
- Major fault
- Fault
- Crossing SCAN line
- Group/formation boundary
- Informal units

Altena Group
- Brabant Formation
- Werkendam Formation
- Posidonia Shale Formation
- Aalburg Formation
- Sleen Formation

Limburg Group
- Stephanien
- Westphalien-D
- Westphalien-C
- Westphalien-B
- Westphalien-A
- Namurien

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Line 34 runs from south to north across the Zeeland High. The northernmost part shows a rather large-offset fault that demarcates the stepping-over to the Oosterhout Platform. The part of the Zeeland High that is covered with Carboniferous strata is referred to as the Campine block. It shows a relatively complete tilted and faulted Limburg Group that is unconformably overlain by the Upper Cretaceous Chalk Group. The Carboniferous strata rest the London-Brabant Massif and are regionally dipping towards the north. Here on the Zeeland High, the Carboniferous Limestone Formation is thickly developed close to the London-Brabant Massif in the south. An older Paleozoic (Devonian and older?) interval can be seen below the Carboniferous Limeston Group. The overlying Upper Carboniferous interval represent Namurian and Westphalian strata of the Limburg Group, which gradually thins southward toward the London-Brabant Massif. The coal-rich Ruurlo and Maurits formations are marked by strong seismic reflectivity and dominate the Upper Carboniferous interval. The entire Carboniferous interval is downfaulted and deformed into a roll-over anticline just north of the (listric) Hoogstraten Fault, visible in the southernmost part of the seismic line. The absence of Triassic and Jurassic strata on the Zeeland High and their presence further northward within the RVG reflect significant uplift and erosion during the main Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous rifting phase. The Chalk Group on the rift shoulders is deposited during and after Campanian (Sub-Hercynian) tectonic inversion and is relatively thick. Several intervals with distinct seismic facies can be recognized that may correspond to (Belgian equivalents of) the Gulpen Formation and the Maastricht and Houthem formations. The Upper Cretaceous Chalk Group is overlain by a thick North Sea Supergroup sequence.

TNO Geologische Dienst Nederland

The interpretation presented here is based on available public data and is subject to inherent uncertainties. Additional information (e.g. lithological descriptions, depositional environment) of lithostratigraphic units can be found on DINOloket Stratigraphic Nomenclature website by clicking the hyperlinks on each labelled formation or group name.