

DOUBLE PRESENTATION—JANUARY 28, 1987

ERNEST A. MANCINI—Biographical Sketch



Ernest A. Mancini, State Geologist and Oil and Gas Supervisor of Alabama, is a stratigrapher who specializes in the stratigraphy and petroleum geology of the Gulf Coastal Plain.

Dr. Mancini was educated at Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania (B.S., Biology, 1969), Southern Illinois University (M.S., Zoology, 1972), and Texas A&M University (Ph.D., Geology, 1974). Em-

ployed as an exploration geologist by Cities Service Company from 1974 to 1976, he worked both the onshore and offshore areas of California and Alaska.

He has been a member of the Department of Geology at the University of Alabama since 1976, where he teaches graduate courses in petroleum geology and paleontology. The author of numerous publications, he has explored several areas of interest, such as the petroleum geology of Alabama and the stratigraphy and paleontology of Texas, Alabama, and Alaska.

Dr. Mancini is listed in American Men and Women of Science and Who's Who in Technology Today. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Sigma Xi, Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists, American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Alabama Geological Society, Association of Gulf Coastal Plain Geologists, and International Geologic Correlation Program.

In the spring of 1981, Dr. Mancini was awarded the prestigious A. I. Levorsen Memorial Award and first place for Best Paper by the Gulf Coast Association of Geological Societies for his paper on the petroleum geology of southwest Alabama.

JURASSIC PETROLEUM TRENDS IN EASTERN GULF COASTAL PLAIN AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO

The petroleum potential of the Upper Jurassic strata in the Eastern Gulf Coastal Plain and Central and eastern Gulf of Mexico regions is excellent. At least three Upper Jurassic petroleum trends can be delineated in the region. An oil trend can be identified onshore in the area north of the regional peripheral fault trend and is interpreted to extend offshore into the area north of the Destin Anticline in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico. An oil and gas-condensate trend can be defined onshore between the regional peripheral fault trend and the Wiggins arch. This trend is projected to extend offshore into the area of the Destin Anticline. A deep natural gas trend can be delineated onshore south of the Wiggins arch and extended offshore into the Mississippi-Alabama shelf area. These trends are recognized by hydrocarbon types, basinal position, and relationship to regional structural features. The main petroleum source rocks for the Upper Jurassic hydrocarbons are Smackover carbonate mudstones.