

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 25

- W. F. VON DREHLE: Anomalous beach ridges of Sangamon(?) age 2:00
- A. P. WRIGHT, E. O'DONNELL: Shoreline and beach changes on Honeymoon Island, Pinellas County, Florida, 1967-1971 2:20
- F. W. STAPOR, W. F. TANNER: Errors in pre-Holocene carbon-14 scale 2:40
- J. E. BANKS, M. E. HUNTER: Post-Tampa, pre-Chipola sediments exposed in Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, and Wakulla Counties, Florida
- R. S. MURALI: Wave-power gradient—approach to Holocene depositional history 3:00
- A. H. BOUMA: Leveed channel deposits, turbidites, and contourites in deeper part of Gulf of Mexico 3:20
- R. REZAK, W. R. BRYANT: Geology of West Flower Gardens Bank 3:40
- T. H. MISSIMER: Growth rates of beach ridges on Sanibel Island, Florida 4:00
- 4:20

## FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26

- W. F. TANNER: West Louisiana chenier plain history 9:00
- C. W. POAG: Late Quaternary sea levels in Gulf of Mexico 9:20
- A. H. BOUMA, B. W. HOLLIDAY, C. W. POAG, G. L. HALL, B. S. APPELBAUM: Role of geologist in environmental impact study 9:40
- K. A. HODGKINSON: Stone City and Cook Mountain (middle Eocene) scaphopods from southeast Texas 10:00
- R. S. BARNETT: Reinstatement of *Nummulites helprini* Hantken, 1886 10:20
- D. J. ECHOLS, D. M. CURTIS: Paleontologic evidence of mid-Miocene refrigeration from subsurface marine shale, Louisiana Gulf Coast 10:40

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 26

## Calcareous Nannofossil Applications in Gulf of Mexico-Caribbean Region Symposium

Chairman: L. A. SMITH

- L. A. SMITH: Calcareous nannofossil applications in Gulf of Mexico-Caribbean region 1:00
- S. GARTNER: Calcareous nannofossil studies—state of art 1:30
- B. M. SHAFFER: Lower Cretaceous nannofossil biostratigraphy in Gulf region—review 2:00
- J. B. RISATTI: Nannoplankton biostratigraphy of upper Bluffport Marl-lower Prairie Bluff Chalk interval (Upper Cretaceous) in Mississippi 2:20
- W. W. HAY, J. C. STEINMETZ: Probabilistic analysis of distribution of late Paleocene-early Eocene calcareous nannoplankton 2:40
- T. R. WORSLEY, G. BLECHSCHMIDT, B. SNOW: Probability-based analysis of area-time distribution of Oligocene calcareous nannofossils 3:00
- W. H. AKERS, P. E. KOEPEL: Age of some Neogene formations, Atlantic coastal plains, United States and Mexico 3:20
- J. B. SACHS, H. C. SKINNER: Late Pliocene-early Pleistocene nannofossil stratigraphy in north-central Gulf Coast 3:40
- S. W. WISE, JR.: Calcareous nannofossil datum

- levels associated with Pliocene-Pleistocene boundary 4:00
- I. B. BROHM: Coccoliths from Desoto Canyon region, Gulf of Mexico 4:20
- N. SCHNEIDERMANN: Deposition of coccoliths in compensation zone of Atlantic Ocean 4:40
- DISCUSSION 5:00

## ABSTRACTS

## AHR, W. M., Texas A&amp;M Univ., College Station, Tex. CARBONATE RAMP—ALTERNATIVE TO SHELF MODEL

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One of the most common depositional models for carbonate rocks is the "shallow shelf." This model typically is constructed to show a nearly flat platform and a clearly defined shelf-slope break. Typically, there are detrital carbonates on the platforms, reefs or banks at the shelf-margin and basinal rocks seaward of the reefs. The usual analogs are the Florida-Bahamas (recent), the Cretaceous of Texas and northern Mexico (Edwards-El Abra), and the Permian of West Texas-New Mexico (Capitan model).

Less commonly presented, but very important, is the ramp depositional model. The ramp model is an inclined platform that extends basinward without a pronounced break in slope. Carbonate facies, therefore, are not protected necessarily by a shelf-margin barrier. Reefs and facies patterns of the detrital carbonates tend to be distributed in bands which parallel the coastline and reflect the greater wave and current activity near the mainland shore.

A modern example of the ramp model is the Campeche Bank. The detrital carbonates of the Campeche Bank are in concentric bands which range from grainstones and boundstones in shallow, agitated water to mudstones and wackestones on the seaward reaches of the ramp. Coral-algal reefs are common, but they do not occupy a position at the "margin" of the ramp.

The ramp model is appropriate to explain the Jurassic carbonates of the Smackover and Cotton Valley around the ancestral Gulf of Mexico. The Jurassic ramp is modified by, and facies patterns are complicated by, salt tectonics.

AKERS, W. H., and P. E. KOEPEL, Chevron Oil Co., New Orleans, La.

## AGE OF SOME NEOGENE FORMATIONS, ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAINS, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

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Calcareous nannoplankton indicate a middle Pliocene age for the Yorktown, Jackson Bluff, Concepcion, and Agueguexquite Formations and for unnamed beds near Sayula, Mexico. Planktonic Foraminifera are additional evidence for a younger age than formerly assigned to these beds.

BANKS, J. E., and M. E. HUNTER, Coastal Petroleum Co., Pinellas Park, Fla.

## POST-TAMPA, PRE-CHIPOLA SEDIMENTS EXPOSED IN LIBERTY, GADSDEN, LEON, AND WAKULLA COUNTIES, FLORIDA

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A new stratigraphic unit, the Torreya Formation, is proposed, based on a revised cross section along the Apalachicola River, including core holes near the river. A post-Tampa, pre-Chipola age for the unit is indicated by a study of its fauna.

The new unit is designated for strata containing a macrofauna including *Pododesmus scopelus* Dall and a microfauna with *Miogypsina globulina* Michelotti. It includes beds now mapped as equivalents of either