

patchily distributed spar most common at grain-contacts, change abruptly across the water table to phreatic cements, displaying a uniform rim of rhombohedrons surrounding each grain. Vadose cements preserve primary porosity and increase variation in permeability more than phreatic cements.

The updip Smackover grainstone reservoirs in southern Arkansas are characterized by (1) early cements that predate hydrocarbon emplacement and that resemble the Joulter Cays freshwater cements, (2) preserved primary intergranular porosity, and (3) leached moldic porosity. Vadose imprint is characterized by poorly developed cement rims around grains, a grain-contact meniscus fabric producing rounded pores, and a patchy distribution of block spar with crystals that increase in size away from the grains. The meniscus fabric is only partly preserved where grain interpenetration has occurred during burial. Phreatic cements occur as moderately to well-developed non-isopachous rims around most or all of the grain margins. They line pores forming jagged boundaries, and are patchy to extensively developed showing an increase in crystal size away from the grain. The cement rims are commonly broken and separated from the grains during compaction. Compaction features and late cements are not distributed uniformly in the grainstones, owing perhaps to heterogeneous porosity and permeability patterns established by early cements.

HARRISON, FRANK W., JR., Consulting Geologist, Lafayette, LA

False River Field

On August 14, 1975, Chevron Oil Co. spudded the No. 1 Alma Plantation in Sec. 87, T6S, R11E, Pointe Coupee Parish, Louisiana. The objective was in Cretaceous rocks at a projected total depth of 22,500 ft (6,858 m). This became the discovery well for False River field. To this date, nine wells have been completed in the field from the Tuscaloosa Formation of early Late Cretaceous age at a depth of 19,800 ft (6,035 m). In addition, seven wells are being drilled or tested, and two have been completed as dry holes. The No. 1 Alma Plantation flowed at the rate of 20 MMcf of gas per day with a flowing tubing pressure of 11,600 psig (79,878 kPa). The initial shut-in reservoir pressure was 16,806 psig (115,776 kPa). From subsurface and seismic data, a structure appears to be buried below the base of the Austin Chalk. This structure is 20-mi (32 km) long and 10-mi (16 km) wide at a depth of approximately 19,000 ft (5,791 m), and is situated adjacent to the south side of a Cretaceous hinge line. This hinge line extends from Lake Bornege northwesterly across south-central Louisiana into southern Vernon Parish. From subsurface and seismic data it appears that the structure is depositional in origin.

HATHON, CHRIS, Marathon Oil Co., Houston, TX, and DUNCAN F. SIBLEY, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI

Authigenic Quartz in Devonian Black Shale

The Antrim Shale (Devonian, Michigan basin) con-

tains a large volume of authigenic quartz. The shale contains approximately 50% quartz by weight of which, in the >500 mesh-size fraction, 56% is polycrystalline. This is approximately twice the amount of quartz in most shales and 10 times the amount of polycrystalline quartz in the silt-size fraction of sandstones and shales. Scanning electron microscopy reveals an authigenic surface composed of hexagonal tabular plates which coalesce to form smooth grain surfaces. These plates have not been previously reported on quartz grains. Oxygen isotopes of quartz and carbonate phases are interpreted to indicate a gradual isotopic lightening of the pore fluids, from approximately -4 to -9 or -10 ppm. Most of the authigenic quartz has a $\delta^{18}\text{O} \approx 22$ ppm (SMOW).

HAUN, JOHN D., Colorado School Mines, Golden, CO

Petroleum Geology in 1980s

At no time in the history of petroleum geology has the need for marshaling our scientific knowledge and professional skill been more necessary than it is today. As a result of the mature stage of development in most United States petroleum-producing areas and recent concentration on close-in exploration targets, the barrels of oil equivalent (BOE) discovered per foot of new-field wildcat drilled has declined from 350+ in the late 1940s to 53 in the late 1970s.

If the decline in discovery per unit of drilling continues, and approximately the same rate of drilling is maintained, by 1990 the discoveries per foot in most new-field wildcat wells are projected to be 24 BOE. If the rate of exploratory drilling is increased in the early 1980s, the discovery rate will decline more drastically.

Our knowledge of oil and gas source materials, source-bed maturation, mechanisms and time of primary migration has expanded greatly during past decades and new insights will be added in the 1980s. Stratigraphic and sedimentational concepts, methods of identifying depositional environments, tectonic and structural principles, and details of geologic history will continue to play prominent roles in our intensive probing of the frontiers of geologic knowledge. Pressure-temperature relations, origins of abnormally high or low pressures, and the delineation of hydrodynamic versus hydrostatic conditions have become increasingly important in understanding trap formation; more precise measurements and interpretation are essential in future exploration.

The role of the geologist in interpreting geophysical measurements, especially in seismic stratigraphy and mechanical logs, will grow in importance. Knowledge of the principles of petroleum geology will continue to be important in oil- and gas-field development, in enhanced recovery, and in uranium, coal, geothermal, and tar-sands exploration or exploitation.

With these increasing complexities and the resulting professional opportunities, it is unfortunate that so few universities have a meaningful program specifically designed for educating petroleum geologists. The developing surplus of bachelor-level geology graduates probably will be followed in the late 1980s by a shortage, i.e.,