# JURASSIC AND OLDER BEDS WITH RELATION TO THE GULF OF MEXICO

Roy T. Hazzard 1

### **ABSTRACT**

Tentative correlations of the Jurassic and older beds of the Gulf Coast area are presented. The relationship of the Jurassic to older underlying beds from Alabama to Southwest Texas and the structure of older beds is stressed.

1 Roy T. Hazzard, Gulf Oil Corporation, Shreveport, Louisiana.

## COTTON VALLEY TREND FIELDS IN NORTHEAST LOUISIANA

John H. Crump<sup>1</sup>

#### ABSTRACT

Expanded markets and prices for natural gas and products have resulted in comprehensive exploratory programs and in significant reserve discoveries since 1945 when large-diameter high-pressure pipeline outlets were afforded to the eastern market. Income from gas properties doubled and, in cases, tripled and several modern gasoline plants were constructed.

Drilling and exploration moved gradually eastward from Cotton Valley field and centered in Claiborne, Lincoln, Union and Ouachita Parishes. Early in 1952 a significant easterly extension was made which will doubtless lead to future exploration and drilling in Richland, Franklin and Madison Parishes for Cotton Valley production. Careful sub-surface interpretation of existing data coupled with geophysical work, could lead to important discoveries along sand pinch-out or strand lines. Observations made and correlated progressively with the drilling of each additional well have aided materially in field extension and reduced the total number of exploratory wells required to drill out strand line fields and to record new discoveries.

This paper has been prepared principally to familiarize geologists from other areas with what has transpired within the recent past and what might reasonably be expected for the future with extended exploratory effort in the Cotton Valley sandstone reservoirs in Northeast Louisiana.

Southwest Gas Producing Company, Inc. Monroe, Louisiana

#### A CONTRIBUTION TO ELECTRICAL LOGGING INTERPRETATION OF SHALY SANDS

A. Poupon, M. Loy, and M. Tizier

#### ABSTRACT

Simple qualitative methods are explained for identifying those shaly sands in a well that are most likely to contain oil. A need for more precise measurement of the variables that enter shaly sand analysis is indicated. Field examples are given to illustrate the methods.

A theoretical discussion of the quantitative interpretation of shaly sands is given as a basis for discussion and as a guide for the future. While not generally capable of practical application at the present time because of the lack of sufficient accuracy of the electric log data, these methods may become more feasible in the future as a result of the improved logging methods now being introduced.

<sup>1</sup> Schlumberger Well Surveying Corp., Houston, Texas