

NOON MEETING—DECEMBER 10, 1980

DAVID K. DAVIES—Biographical Sketch



Dr. David K. Davies is an internationally recognized geologist whose specialty is the analysis of sandstones and sandstone reservoirs. He received his BS and PhD degrees in geology from the University of Wales, Swansea (1962, 1966), and his MS degree in geology from Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge (1964). For the past 14 years, he has been both a university professor of geology and a consultant

to the oil, gas, and uranium industries. He has been a professor at Texas A&M University, University of Missouri at Columbia, and Texas Tech University, where he also served as Chairman of the Department of Geosciences and Director of the Reservoir Studies Institute.

Currently, Dr. Davies is President of Davies, Almon and Associates, an international geological consulting company. He is author or co-author of more than 80 publications in professional journals, and is a Fellow of the Geological Society of America, member of AAPG, SEPM, International Association of Sedimentologists, SPE, and the West Texas Geological Society. He is a Registered Professional Geologist.

Dr. Davies has received numerous professional honors and recognitions, including the A. I. Levorsen Award of the AAPG for his original and creative research in the field of sandstone reservoirs. He has also been a Fulbright Scholar, as well as an Invited Distinguished Lecturer on Sandstone Reservoirs to Canada, Japan, and Australia.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN DELTAIC AND "DEEP WATER" SANDS, GULF COAST PROVINCE, BASED ON ANALYSIS OF SMALL SAMPLES (Abstract)

The Tertiary to recent geologic record of the Gulf Coastal Province includes significant amounts of sand deposited in deltaic and "deep water" environments. Interpretation of the correct environment of deposition of any deltaic or deep-water sand is of significance because depositional environment controls the trend, shape, and, at times, the dimensions and quality of sand reservoirs. Interpretation of depositional environment is best undertaken using conventional cores. In the Gulf Coastal Province, conventional cores are taken infrequently, whereas sidewall cores and cuttings samples are much more abundant. These small samples can be used for environmental interpretations at a sophisticated level.

Petrographic analysis of thin sections prepared from a wide range of Gulf Coast sidewall cores and cuttings samples demonstrates that quantifiable changes in composition and texture can be used to differentiate between deltaic and "deep water" sands. These data can be particularly informative when used in conjunction with gamma ray, S.P., and resistivity curves from geophysical logs.