

Tuesday, March 21, 2006

The Sofitel Hotel • 425 Sam Houston Pkwy. North
Social 11:15 a.m., Luncheon 11:30 a.m.

Cost: \$31 Preregistered members; \$35 non-members & walk-ups

The HGS prefers that you make your reservations on-line through the HGS website at www.hgs.org. If you have no Internet access, you can e-mail reservations@hgs.org, or call the office at 713-463-9476 (include your name, e-mail address, meeting you are attending, phone number and membership ID#).

HGS Northsiders Luncheon Meeting

Northsiders Luncheon Meeting

by *Anthony E. D'Agostino (speaker)**
OMNI Labs, Inc.
Houston, Texas
J. Michael Party
Wagner & Brown, Ltd.
Midland, Texas

Facies and Sequence Stratigraphy of the Abo Formation in the Kingdom Field Area, Terry and Hockley Counties, West Texas

Study of conventional cores, well logs and seismic data in the Kingdom Field and other parts of the Abo shelf complex trend in eastern New Mexico and west Texas has led to new concepts about the style of deposition and techniques for stratigraphic subdivision of the Leonardian Abo Formation. The implications of paleogeographic restoration of the Abo shelf, combined with detailed description and interpretation of conventional cores from nine wells in Kingdom Field, has resulted in the identification of four important depositional facies that have significant control on reservoir character: supratidal/

terrestrial (up-dip and top seal), intertidal (reservoir grainstones), platform interior (reservoir barrier) and shelf-edge (secondary reservoir). A fifth facies, karst breccia, is also defined. This study reveals that the most productive facies in Kingdom Field (and along the trend) is the intertidal facies (peloid grainstones), not the shelf-edge facies (boundstone reef). High-resolution stratigraphic analysis combining Fischer plots, well log cross-sections, and 3D seismic data shows that at least three third-order sequence boundaries, associated with exposure of the shelf and significant karsting, are intraformational in nature. ■

Biographical Sketch continued on page 39

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HGS Northsiders Luncheon Meeting continued from page 25

Biographical Sketch

ANTHONY D'AGOSTINO is currently a Geologic Advisor for OMNI Laboratories in Houston. He has also worked for Atlantic Richfield, TD Geoscience and Petroleum Geoservices (PGS) in both the domestic and international areas. He received his BS in geology from Illinois St. University in 1978, and his MS from Northern Illinois University in 1980. Since completing his graduate research on Neogene benthic foraminifers of the Ross Sea Antarctica, his attention has been focused on projects in bio-, litho- and sequence stratigraphy, clastic and carbonate sedimentology, and



reservoir characterization. Major projects include studies of Miocene sand systems of the Gulf of Mexico, Paleogene Wilcox Group of the Gulf Coast, Oligocene of the Burgos Basin in Mexico, Eocene Misoa Formation of west-central Venezuela and several Paleozoic intervals of the Permian Basin and the U.S. mid-continent. He has published (singly or with co-authors) numerous biostratigraphy papers.

Over the past 2.5 decades Tony has been leader or co-leader of numerous ARCO, AAPG and SEPM field trips. He is a member of and has served in many leadership positions in AAPG, SEPM (national, Gulf Coast and Permian Basin sections), West Texas Geological Society, Houston Geological Society, the Pander Society and, the North American Micropaleontology Section of SEPM (NAMS), for which he was Secretary from 1996 to 2000.

HGS North American Dinner Meeting continued from page 33

zones that accommodated oblique-slip displacement during late Paleozoic time. The Val Verde Basin was the narrow foredeep in front of the Marathon orogenic belt during Mississippian to early Permian time.

Three main stages of late Paleozoic deformation can be recognized across most of the Permian Basin, based on significant changes in lithofacies distributions, various styles of deformation across the basin, and where active deformation occurred over time. Before late Mississippian time, the Permian Basin was a relatively stable tectonic region that was characterized by extensive shallow-water carbonate sedimentation. Minor *en echelon* folding reflected the initial regionally distributed right-lateral transpressional deformation that developed during late Mississippian–middle Pennsylvanian time. These folds probably record the earliest phase of reactivation of deep, late Precambrian–early Cambrian extensional fault systems that predated formation of the Tobosa Basin, an ancestral sag basin that existed prior to late Paleozoic foreland deformation and development of the Permian Basin. Soon after deposition of the Strawn carbonate ramp facies during a middle Pennsylvanian phase of relative tectonic quiescence, renewed and amplified right-lateral convergence (i.e., dextral transpression) enhanced structural relief along the flanks of the asymmetrically faulted anticlines that are widely distributed across the Permian Basin region. Variable erosion across the crests of these asymmetric anticlines created tectonically enhanced unconformities that may have influenced porosity and permeability distributions within sub-unconformity lower and middle Paleozoic strata. 3D seismic volumes from the southwest

Midland Basin show that some of these faulted anticlines also have resolvable fault and fracture systems that might have influenced production from Strawn and older strata. During late Pennsylvanian through Permian Wolfcampian time, widespread *en echelon* folding and faulting across the basin diminished, although right-lateral convergence continued and was mostly accommodated along the boundaries of the CBP as oblique-slip deformation and contraction. This last phase of deformation is dominantly expressed as steeply dipping reverse faults and asymmetrical flower structures along the boundary fault zones of the CBP. Major uplift of the CBP also occurred during this last phase of intraforeland deformation and the CBP served as the source for wedge-shaped, upper Pennsylvanian through Permian Wolfcampian synorogenic periplatform deposits. The entire area returned to tectonically stable conditions during Leonardian time, which allowed development of extensive carbonate platforms that built away from the structural margins of the CBP. ■

Biographical Sketch

STEVE DOROBK received his BS in geology from Ohio University and his PhD from Virginia Tech. He has been a faculty member in the Department of Geology & Geophysics at Texas A&M University since 1987 and is currently Professor and holder of the M.T. Halbouty Chair in Geology. He has worked in many sedimentary basins worldwide, and his current research focuses on the role of tectonic deformation in carbonate-platform evolution and reservoir distribution.