Athel G. Unklesbay, Columbia, Mo.
Raymond E. Peck, A. K. Miller, A. C. Trowbridge
Walter Hillman Walne, Jr., Midland, Tex.
John I. Moore, P. D. Moore, F. H. McGuigan
Sam Nail Webb, Jackson, Miss.
B. W. Allen, J. Garst, Frederic F. Mellen
Robert Womack, Jr., New Orleans, La.
H. N. Hickey, H. T. Richardson, Brame Womack

A.A.P.G. PACIFIC SECTION MEETING, LOS ANGELES, NOVEMBER 17–18, 1949. ABSTRACTS

THURSDAY MORNING, 9:30–12:00
AMBASSADOR HOTEL THEATER

Presiding: JOHN E. KILKENNY, Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Company, Los Angeles
JOHN H. BEACH, Independent Exploration Company, Bakersfield

9:30 (1) GEOLOGY OF WEST SLOPE OF TEMBLOR RANGE, BETWEEN BITTERWATER CREEK AND SAN DIEGO CREEK

Otto Hackel and Roy W. Turner, Independent Exploration Company, Bakersfield, California.

The stratigraphy of the area studied is similar to that of the west side of the San Joaquin Valley. The Pliocene(?) Paso Robles formation unconformably overlaps Miocene to Cretaceous sediments. Upper to middle Miocene (Monterey group) shales and sands are generally lying on Eocene sandstones or are overturned under them. These Eocene (Canoas) sandstones are found in depositional or fault contact with the Cretaceous core of the Temblor Range. Structurally the region is a strongly deformed wedge of sediments between the San Andreas fault zone on the west and the Cretaceous massif on the east. The apex of this wedge is to the northwest and deformation and overturning of the sediments increase in that direction. Anticlinal or fault closures are not readily discernible in the field. Wells in the area have encountered non-commercial oil sands of lower Miocene age. These oil sands or any other lower Miocene beds are not found in the outcrop; hence, a strong possibility exists of finding stratigraphic accumulations of oil in the regionally high portions of the sedimentary wedge.

9:45 (2) SAN ARDO, A STRATIGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Thomas A. Baldwin, Jergins Oil Company, San Ardo, Calif.

The San Ardo oil field occurs in a stratigraphic trap at the updip shale edge of the Lombardi sand (upper Miocene). The water table of the field was warped synclinally during early Pleistocene time. The San Ardo field accumulated therefore during the Pliocene. Pliocene sediments of the area are described and termed the "San Ardo group," including three partly interbedded and time equivalent facies, Pancho Rico, Etchegoin, and Paso Robles.

It is shown that the shorelines or buttressed edges of sands occurring in the Salinas area have not been favorable for accumulation. It is suggested that Pleistocene structures should be discounted during future exploration in the Paso Robles-Salinas area.

10:15 (3) GEOLOGY OF RUSSELL RANCH AND SOUTH CUYAMA OIL FIELDS, CUYAMA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

Rollin Eckis, Richfield Oil Corporation, Los Angeles.

Since the discovery of high-gravity oil in the Cuyama Valley on June 13, 1948, development and exploration have proceeded at a rapid pace. As of October 15, 1949, these operations had resulted in the discovery of two oil fields, and completion of 151 producers, with a restricted daily production of 29,200 barrels. Thirteen development wells and six wildcats were currently drilling.

The two oil fields lie in the western part of the valley. Development to date in the Russell Ranch field covers an area approximately 4½ miles long and ½ mile wide. Trending southeasterly from the top of White Rock Bluff, it straddles the Cuyama River, lying partly in San Luis Obispo County and partly in Santa Barbara County. Production here is from two sand zones, Dibblee, the upper, and Colgrove, the lower. Both are of lower Miocene age. The oil field occurs on a northeast-dipping mono-