



Energy - Oil and Gas Research; Researchers from University of Texas at Austin Report Findings in Oil and Gas Research (Dip-related Changes In Stratigraphic Architecture and Associated Sedimentological and Geochemical Variability In the Upper Cretaceous Eagle Ford Group In ...)

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2019 MAY 10 (VerticalNews) -- By a News Reporter-Staff News Editor at Energy Weekly News -- A new study on Energy - Oil and Gas Research is now available. According to news originating from Austin, Texas, by VerticalNews correspondents, research stated, "A detailed, rock-based investigation of three Upper Cretaceous Eagle Ford Group cores situated behind, at, and downdip of the Lower Cretaceous Stuart City paleoreef-shelf margin in south Texas was conducted to understand stratigraphic, sedimentological, and geochemical relationships across this buried shelf margin. An understanding of how the Eagle Ford Group lithofacies vary across the paleoreef-shelf margin is currently lacking."

Funders for this research include Saudi Aramco, State of Texas Advanced Resource Recovery program at the **Bureau of Economic Geology**, The University of Texas at Austin, Mudrock Systems Research Laboratory program at the **Bureau of Economic Geology**, The University of Texas at Austin.

Our news journalists obtained a quote from the research from the University of Texas at Austin, "We therefore examined a dip section of three cores across the antecedent shelf margin and delineated seven Eagle Ford lithofacies: (1) massive argillaceous mudstone, (2) massive to laminated foraminiferal lime wackestone, (3) radiolarian and foraminiferal dolomitic to lime packstone, (4) massive to bio-turbated skeletal lime wackestone, (5) laminated foraminiferal lime packstone, (6) laminated inoceramid and foraminiferal lime grainstone, and (7) massive to bioturbated claystone. A basinward decrease in calcite from 60% to 48% is accompanied by an increase in clay minerals from 12% to 20%. The low-relief raised rim of the older, buried Stuart City paleoshelf margin may have acted as a barrier, dividing the Eagle Ford Group into two sedimentological systems: (1) a restricted drowned shelf to the north, and (2) an open-marine basinal setting to the south. The lower to upper Cenomanian Eagle Ford strata on the drowned shelf are cyclic and enriched in molybdenum, suggesting anoxic to euxinic water masses. The anoxic, open-marine, basinward strata are less cyclical and have a lower molybdenum (compared with the drowned shelf) content. Ash beds and gravity-flow deposits are rare south of the margin."

According to the news editors, the research concluded: "A depositional model was constructed of the lower and upper Eagle Ford formations."

For more information on this research see: Dip-related Changes In Stratigraphic Architecture and Associated Sedimentological and Geochemical Variability In the Upper Cretaceous Eagle Ford Group In South Texas. AAPG Bulletin, 2018;102(12):2537-2568. AAPG Bulletin can be contacted at: Amer Assoc Petroleum Geologist, 1444 S Boulder Ave, PO Box 979, Tulsa, OK 74119-3604, USA.

The news correspondents report that additional information may be obtained from A. Alnahwi, University of Texas - Austin, John A & Catherine G Jackson Sch Geosci, 23 San Jacinto Blvd & 23RD St, Austin, TX 78712, United States. Additional authors for this research include R.G. Loucks, S.C. Ruppel, R.W. Scott and N. Tribouillard.

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