Conodonts from the Chappel Limestone of Texas

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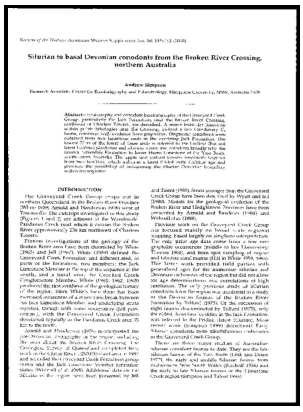
Silurian to basal Devonian conodonts from the Broken River Crossing, northern Australia

Description: -
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Short story -- Authorship -- Handbooks, manuals, etc.
Criminal law (Islamic law)
Criminal law -- Pakistan.
Paleontology -- Texas -- Llano Region.
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[Conodonts from the Chappel Limestone of Texas] / [by Wilbert H. Hass].

There are two primary objections to such a correlation: 1 The two limestone units represent very different depositional environments; the reef complex facies of the subsurface is unknown on the outcrop, where the formation rarely exceeds 45 feet 14 meters and is most often found to be less than a meter.

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Figure 7: FACIES MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN REEF TERRAIN: Map after Henry, 1982. Dedrick Survey, A-176 , both the basal shale member and the major shale member are absent over the crest of a large reef core, but the minor shale member, though often thinned, is invariably present in its entirety.

Staff View: Conodonts from the Chappel Limestone of Texas

These beds range in thickness from roughly 100 feet 30 meters near the reef cores to perhaps 30 feet 9 meters at the point where they grade laterally into the inter-reef beds.

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Bedded reef flank rocks often underlie the reef cores, but the cores are never found to be overlain by flank beds. The dipmeter log is particularly useful in identifying the abrupt contact between the reef flanks and the unstratified rocks of the reef core. For best results viewing and printing PDF documents, it is recommended that you download the documents to your computer and open them with Adobe Reader.

Geological Consulting

Other times it may be necessary to drill 50 feet 15 meters , 100 feet 30 meters , or even more into the reef before it is reached. Some calcareous material was no doubt contributed by reef flank biota, including algae and other frame builders, so that there is a narrow transition zone from unbedded core material to well-bedded flank material. Volumetrically the Chappel reef flanks are much larger than the cores.

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The reef core, of course, is represented by the egg yolk, and the reef flank debris are represented by the egg white. Mississippian-aged bioherms associated with the Barnett Shale are known from several counties in the Fort Worth Basin. The Chappel Limestone is occasionally oil productive, but it does not constitute a major regional reservoir.

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