

NW NE NW 23, T. 29S., R. 41W.

15-187-20632

KENDRICK 23-1

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### SUMMARY

This 85-foot core is from productive lower Morrow Keyes Formation. The top of the core is positioned --- feet below the Morrow/Atoka contact. The base of the core is --- above the Pennsylvanian/Mississippian boundary. The core has been divided into four intervals that contains five lithofacies. This core represents a transgressive estuarine valley-fill sequence overlain by shoreface deposits.

The basal interval (**Unit 1**) consists of fine-grained sandstones, commonly massive and very rarely planar cross-bedded (lithofacies A). It records deposition in fluvial environments during a lowstand. A transgressive surface separates this unit from the overlying unit 2. **Unit 2** comprises flaser- and wavy-bedded fine-grained sandstones and siltstones with clay drapes (lithofacies C). This unit represents deposition in tidal flats and channels of the upper estuarine environment. **Unit 3** consists of dark gray to black shales with thin sandstone lenses (lithofacies D) interbedded with matrix-supported pebble conglomerates and very coarse- to medium-grained sandstones (lithofacies H). This unit records fine-grained sediment fall-out in the middle estuary close to the turbidity maximum with pulses of coarse-grained sedimentation derived from the estuary mouth and accumulated in tidal inlets, washover fans and flood deltas. The whole unit 3 reflects transgression of the estuary mouth bar over the central bay complex. Unit 3 is separated from unit 4 by the wave ravinement surface. **Unit 4** is composed of fossiliferous planar cross-bedded matrix- to rarely clast-supported conglomerates and very coarse- to medium-grained sandstones with stilolitized clay drapes (lithofacies I). This unit represents deposition in the seaward side of the estuary mouth bar and in upper shoreface environments.

## NOTES

### *UNIT 1*

Fine-grained sandstone; light gray to yellowish gray; massive to rarely poorly-defined high angle planar cross-bedding, some foresets delineated by small flattened coal intraclasts; carbonate cemented; glauconite and pyrite.

### *UNIT 2*

Fine-grained sandstone and siltstone; light gray to yellowish gray; wavy- and flaser-bedding (single and flaser-wavy), planar cross-bedding and ripple cross-lamination, mud drapes, reactivation surfaces, rare herringbone cross-stratification; carbonate cemented; glauconite and pyrite; bioturbation increases towards the top of the package.

### *UNIT 3*

Shale with thin sandstone lenses interbedded with matrix-supported pebble conglomerates and very coarse- to medium-grained sandstones; dark and light gray to black; parallel lamination in the shales; subangular to subrounded small to large pebbles and granules, conglomerate matrix fine- to coarse-grained sand, locally silty; silty matrix moderately bioturbated; abundant intraclasts; bioclasts rare to absent (articulate braquiopods, corals).

### *UNIT 4*

Matrix- to rarely clast-supported conglomerates and very coarse- to medium-grained sandstones; light and dark gray; high and low angle planar cross-bedding, stacked normally-graded intervals, stilolitized clay drapes, subrounded to subangular small to large pebbles and granules commonly oriented parallel to the foresets; conglomerate matrix fine- to medium-grained sand and silt; abundant intraclasts; moderate bioturbation; abundant bioclasts (crinoids, solitary and colonial corals, articulate braquiopods).

## INTERPRETED DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT

### *UNIT 1*

Fluvial channels (LST)

### *UNIT 2*

Sand-dominated upper estuarine channels (TST)

### *UNIT 3*

Mud-dominated estuarine central basin and back barrier estuary mouth (TST)

### *UNIT 4*

Upper shoreface and estuary mouth bar (TST to HST)









