

IRP05

Microfacies and Petrographic study for Yamama formation in Ratawi field

A.H. Saleh* (University of Baghdad) & S. N.Al-Jawad (Ministry of Oil)

SUMMARY

The available thin section examination for Yamama formation in Ratawi field, Six cyclic type microfacies have been recognized for Yamama Formation (L. Beriasian - E. Valangenian) at Ratawi-3 (Rt -3) and Ratawi-4 (Rt-4) Wells , Those are as Follows : Peloidal packstone, Algal wackestone - packstone , Oolitic-Peloidal grainstone, Bioclastic wackestone - packstone, foraminifera wackestone and mudstone microfacies , the latter has been divided into two submicrofacies: argillaceous lime mudstone and sparse fossiliferous lime mudstone. The horizontal extension of these microfacies can be identified by studying log Characters variation and thin sections.

Skeletal grains included calculus Algae from both families' red and grain Algae, the red Algae concentration particular in the upper part of the formation and the fragments of these Algae is founded in the most Facies formation, the most important of these Algae species is (permocalculus ssp), the green algae is concentration in the Middle part of the formation and the most species founded in the Yamama formation is (Dasycladeans) which most of their skeletons were dissolved to be filled by sparry calcite cement.

And benthic foraminifera both small species such as Miliolid , Nautiloculina , Textularia , Trocholina and large foraminifera such as Pseudocyclammina , Everticyclammina, the non-skeleton grains included Oolites , pellets and micrite.