



SCOTIAN SHELF BIOSTRATIGRAPHY AND MATURATION DATA SELECTED WELLS

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Additional copies of this map may be obtained from the Geological Survey of Canada, Atlantic Geoscience Centre, P. O. Box 1006, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 4A2 Canada (Ph: 902-426-2773; FAX: 902-426-4266).

Figures 1-4 show plots of biostratigraphic, paleoenvironmental and maturation data in four wells. These wells are Mic Mac J-77, Sauk A-57, Louisbourg J-47, and South Griffin J-13. They are arranged approximately west to east. It is important to note that a full range of data is not available for all wells and all columns may not be present in each plot.

Depths from the rotary table are indicated at the extreme left in each plot. Calibration against the international standard ages, as determined by palynology, is shown in column 1 and, as determined micropaleontologically (i.e. by inorganic-walled microfossils), in column 9. The ages shown in column 1 follow the scheme proposed by Harland et al. (1982) except that the Portlandian is used as the youngest Jurassic age since the best comparison for the Scotian Shelf Late Jurassic palynological zones is with coeval British zones for which the Portlandian age is employed. The ages shown in column 9 follow the scheme proposed by Palmer (1983). Columns 2 and 8 show the alphanumeric codes for the palynological and micropaleontological zones, respectively; see Tables 1-5 on map sheet Biostratigraphy and Maturation 1 (this volume) for an explanation of these codes.

Lithostratigraphic units are shown in column 3. The downwell variation in proportion of the various kerogen types is shown in column 4 (A = amorphogen, P = phrogen, H = hylogen and M = melanogen). Column 5 shows the thermal alteration index (TAI). Column 6 shows vitrinite reflectance values. Column 7 shows bathymetry as determined from the micropaleontological assemblages (NM = nonmarine, TR = terrestrial, IN = inner neritic, ON = outer neritic, UB = upper bathyal, MB = middle bathyal and LB = lower bathyal).

The sources of information are as follows: palynological ages and zones - Barss et al. (1979) and Lentin International Biostratigraphic Limited (1988); lithostratigraphic information - J. A. Wade (unpublished data); kerogen and TAI data - Barss et al. (1980); vitrinite reflectance - M. P. Avery and P. A. Hacquebard (unpublished data); bathymetry and micropaleontological ages and zones (Ascoli, 1988; 1990).

Figure 5 shows depositional rate curves for the four wells as assessed from biostratigraphic data. The hori-

zontal age scale follows Palmer (1983); the vertical scale is thickness of accumulated sediment. The slope of each curve is proportional to the rate of sedimentation and compactional effects were not modelled. A horizontal dashed line indicates that no sediment of that age was observed.

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PLATE-FORME NÉO-ÉCOSSAISE BIOSTRATIGRAPHIE ET DONNÉES DE MATURATION PUITS SÉLECTIONNÉS

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Des courbes des taux de sédimentation des quatre puits, évalués d'après les données biostratigraphiques, sont présentées à la fig. 5. L'échelle horizontale des âges est celle proposée par Palmer (1983); l'échelle verticale est celle de l'épaisseur des sédiments accumulés. La pente de chaque courbe est proportionnelle au taux de sédimentation et il n'a pas été tenu compte des effets de la compaction. Un trait interrompu horizontal indique qu'aucun sédiment de cet âge n'a été observé.

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