



SCOTIAN SHELF BIOSTRATIGRAPHY AND MATURATION DATA KEROGEN-TYPE PLOTS

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The relative percentages of the four kerogen types, namely amorphogen, phylogen, hylogen and melanogen, are depicted graphically for nine Scotian Shelf wells. The depths indicated are from the rotary table.

Amorphogen is unorganized, structureless organic material, which may be finely disseminated or coagulated into fluffy masses; it is equivalent to the amorphous kerogen of Bayliss (personal communication, Organic Maturation Symposium, American Association of Stratigraphic Palynologists, 1975 Annual Meeting, Houston, Texas, U.S.A.). Phylogen is nonopaque recognizable plant matter that is not of a woody origin, such as plant cuticle, spores and dinoflagellate cysts; it is equivalent to the herbaceous kerogen of other authors. Hylogen includes nonopaque fibrous plant material of woody origin and is more commonly referred to as woody kerogen. Melanogen comprises all opaque organic material, and is equivalent to the coaly kerogen of other authors.

In the deeper and older sediments, the terrestrially sourced kerogen (phylogen, hylogen and melanogen) tends to predominate over the marine-sourced kerogen (amorphogen), thus confirming the commonly held opinion that the Scotian Shelf is predominantly a gas-prone

province. The kerogen analyses were first presented in Bujak et al. (1977a, b), Barss et al. (1980) and Lentin International Biostratigraphic Limited (1988).

REFERENCES

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PLATE-FORME NÉO-ÉCOSSAISE 9 BIOSTRATIGRAPHIE ET DONNÉES DE MATURATION DIAGRAMMES DES TYPES DE KÉROGÈNE

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Des copies supplémentaires de la carte peuvent être obtenues auprès de la Commission géologique du Canada, Centre géoscientifique de l'Atlantique, case postale 1006, Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse) B2Y 4A2 Canada tél (902) 426-2773, facsimilé (902) 426-4266.

ainsi l'opinion répandue que la plate-forme Néo-Écossaise serait surtout une province susceptible de receler du gaz. Les premières analyses de kérogène à avoir été présentées sont celles de Bujak et al. (1977a, b), Barss et al. (1980) et Lentin International Biostratigraphic Limited (1988).

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Dans les sédiments plus profonds et plus anciens, le kérogène d'origine continentale (phyrogène, hylogène et melanogène) a tendance à être plus abondant que le kérogène d'origine marine (amorphogène), confirmant