Kerr and others, 1999
Data Set 35
Reference: Kerr, D.R., L. Ye, A Bahar, B.M. Kelkar, and S. Montgomery, 1999, Glenn Pool Field, Oklahoma: A case of improved production from a mature reservoir: American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, v. 83, n. 1, p. 1-18.
Author's affiliation: University of Tulsa (Kerr, Ye, Bahar, Kelkar); private consultant (Montgomery)
Age: Pennsylvanian (Desmoinesian)
Formation: Boggy Formation of Krebs Group
Informal Name: Bartlesville (Glenn) sandstone, considered as lower member of Boggy Formation Location: Glenn Pool field, northeastern Oklahoma, United States
Well: Self 82 well.
Depth range: 1440-1575 feet.
Depositional environment: fluvial-dominated deltaic system
Discrete genetic intervals (DGI) are defined as "lithostratigraphic units whose boundaries have chronostratigraphic significance, and whose definition in the case of the Bartlesville sandstone is equivalent to that of a parasequence in sequence stratigraphic parlance."
DGIs A-E are made up of meandering fluvial facies
DGI B and C: meandering channel-fill facies. "The lower channel-fill subfacies consists of moderately to well-sorted, medium-grained sandstone with medium-scale crossstratification. Middle channel-fill subfacies deposits include moderately sorted, lower medium-grained sandstones; poorly sorted, silty fine-grained sandstones; and mudstone to silty mudstone with carbonaceous debris."
DGI D and E: splay facies. "The splay facies has a characteristic coarsening-upward textural profile that results from interbedded silty mudstone and fine-grained sandstone grading upward to medium-grained sandstone."
DGI F: braided channel-fill facies:"These deposits consist of structureless to less commonly parallel-bedded, moderately to well-sorted upper medium to lower coarse-grained sandstones."
Lithology: mineralogical composition not discussed.
Alteration: not discussed.
Production: oil
Core measurement conditions: not given.
Data entry: manual entry from Figure 11 of the referenced paper.

