

Biozonation and Correlation of BDX-1 and BDX-2 Wells of Deep Offshore Niger Delta Using Calcareous Nannofossils*

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Abstract

The need for absolute age determination and refined zonation of the deep offshore Niger Delta area has made calcareous nannofossil very useful over other fossils, though they still compliment each other. This study is aimed at subdividing the sequence within the depth intervals of the two wells into zones (Figure 1 and Figure 2). 124 and 220 ditch cutting samples for BDX-1 and BDX-2 wells respectively were analyzed for nannopalaontology. The calcareous nannofossils species identified were used to make biostratigraphic deductions, using the standard zonation schemes (Figure 3 and Figure 4).

The zones encounter in this study are *Cyclicargolithus floridanus* zone (NN6), *Discoaster bollii* zone (NN7-NN8), *Discoaster hamatus* zone (NN9), *Minylitha convalis* zone (NN10), *Discoaster berggrenii* zone (NN11a), *Discoaster quinqueramus* zone (NN11b), *Ceratolithus spp.* zone (NN12), *Gephyrocasa spp.* zone (NN13) and it ranges from Middle Miocene to Early Pliocene. This zones were derived based on the First and Last occurrences of marker species as well as their relative abundance. Stratigraphic positioning was used to mark the top and the base of NN7 and NN8 interval, since the boundary between the two can not be determined. The presence of *Ceratolithus spp.* at the upper part of BDX-2 marks the boundary of Miocene-Pliocene.

The two wells correlate with each other based on the related zones derived (Figure 5). The resulting biozonation has further helped to subdivide the Deep Offshore Niger Delta Neogene sequence into easily recognizable biostratigraphic units which will enhance oil exploration in the area.

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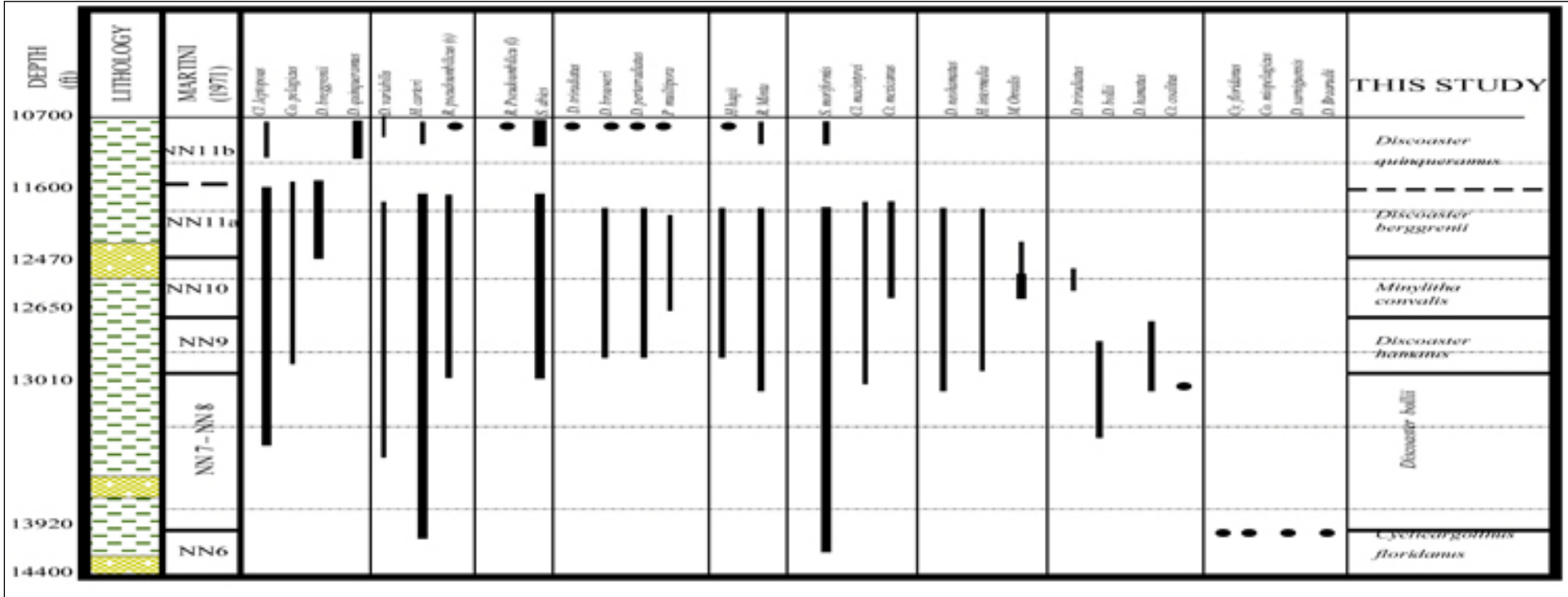


Figure 1. Nannofossil distribution of BDX-1 well.

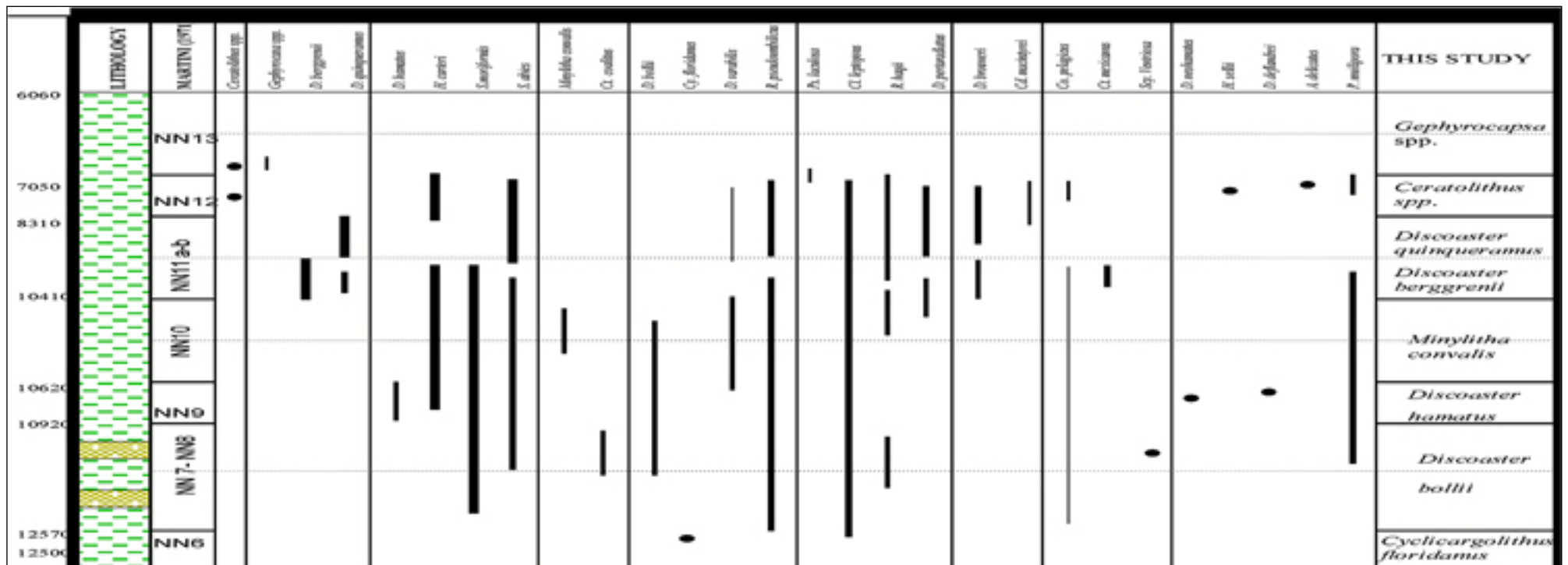


Figure 2. Nannofossil distribution of BDX-2 well.

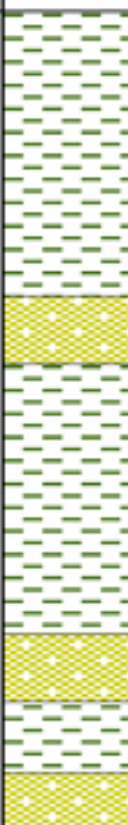
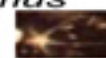



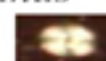
DEPTH (ft)	LITHOLOGY	CHRONO	MARTINI (1971)	OKADA & BUKRY (1980)	THIS STUDY	ZONAL CHARATERISTICS / BIOEVENTS
10700		Late Miocene	NN11	CN9	<i>Discoaster quinquerramus</i>	← ?Top <i>Discoaster quinquerramus</i> (5.6 Ma)
11600						← Dominance of <i>Discoaster berggrenii</i> over <i>Discoaster quinquerramus</i>
12470					<i>Discoaster berggrenii</i>	← Top <i>Catinaster mexicanus</i> (7.8 Ma)
12650			NN 10	CN 8	<i>Minylitha convalis</i>	← Base <i>Discoaster berggrenii</i> (8.6 Ma)
13010			NN 9	CN 7	<i>Discoaster hamatus</i>	← Top <i>Discoaster hamatus</i> (9.4 Ma)
13920		Middle Miocene – Late Miocene	NN 7–NN 8	CN 5b–CN 6	<i>Discoaster bollii</i>	← Base <i>Discoaster hamatus</i> (10.7 Ma)
						← ?Presence of <i>Catinaster coalitus</i>
14400		Middle Miocene	NN6	CN5a	<i>Cyclicargolithus floridanus</i>	← Top <i>Cyclicargolithus floridanus</i>
						

Figure 3. Biozonation of BDX-1 well.

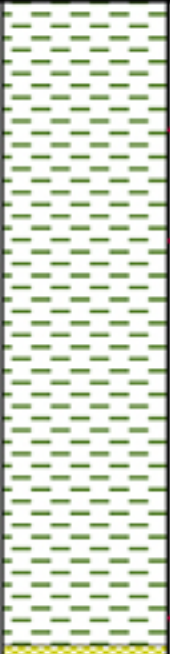








DEPTH (ft)	LITHOLOGY	CHRONO Epoch / Age	MARTINI (1971)	OKADA & BUKRY (1980)	THIS STUDY	ZONAL CHARACTERISTICS / BIOEVENT
6060		Early Pliocene	NN13	CN10c	<i>Gephyrocapsa</i> <i>spp</i> 	Base <i>Gephyrocapsa</i> spp. (small)
7050		Late Miocene – Early Pliocene	NN12	CN10a–CN10b	<i>Ceratolithus</i> <i>spp</i> 	Presence of <i>Ceratolithus</i> spp.
8310		Late Miocene	NN11	CN9a – CN9b	<i>Discoaster</i> <i>quinqueringus</i> 	Top <i>Discoaster</i> <i>quinqueringus</i> (5.6 Ma)
9720					<i>Discoaster</i> <i>berggrenii</i> 	Dominance of <i>Discoaster</i> <i>berggrenii</i> over <i>Discoaster</i> <i>quinqueringus</i>
10410					<i>Minylitha</i> <i>convallis</i> 	Top <i>Catinaster</i> <i>mexicanus</i> (7.8 Ma)
11620					<i>Discoaster</i> <i>hamatus</i> 	Base <i>Discoaster</i> <i>berggrenii</i> (8.6 Ma)
11920					<i>Discoaster</i> <i>bollii</i> 	Top <i>Discoaster</i> <i>bollii</i> (9.1 Ma) Top <i>Discoaster</i> <i>hamatus</i> (9.4 Ma)
12570		Middle Miocene– Late Miocene	NN7–NN8	CN5b –CN6	<i>Cy. floridanus</i> 	Base <i>Discoaster</i> <i>hamatus</i> (10.7 Ma)
12630		Middle Miocene	NN 6	CN 5a		Base <i>Catinaster</i> <i>coalitus</i> (11.3Ma) / Base <i>Discoaster</i> <i>bollii</i>
						Top <i>Cyclicargolithus</i> <i>floridanus</i>

Figure 4. Biozonation of BDX -2 well.

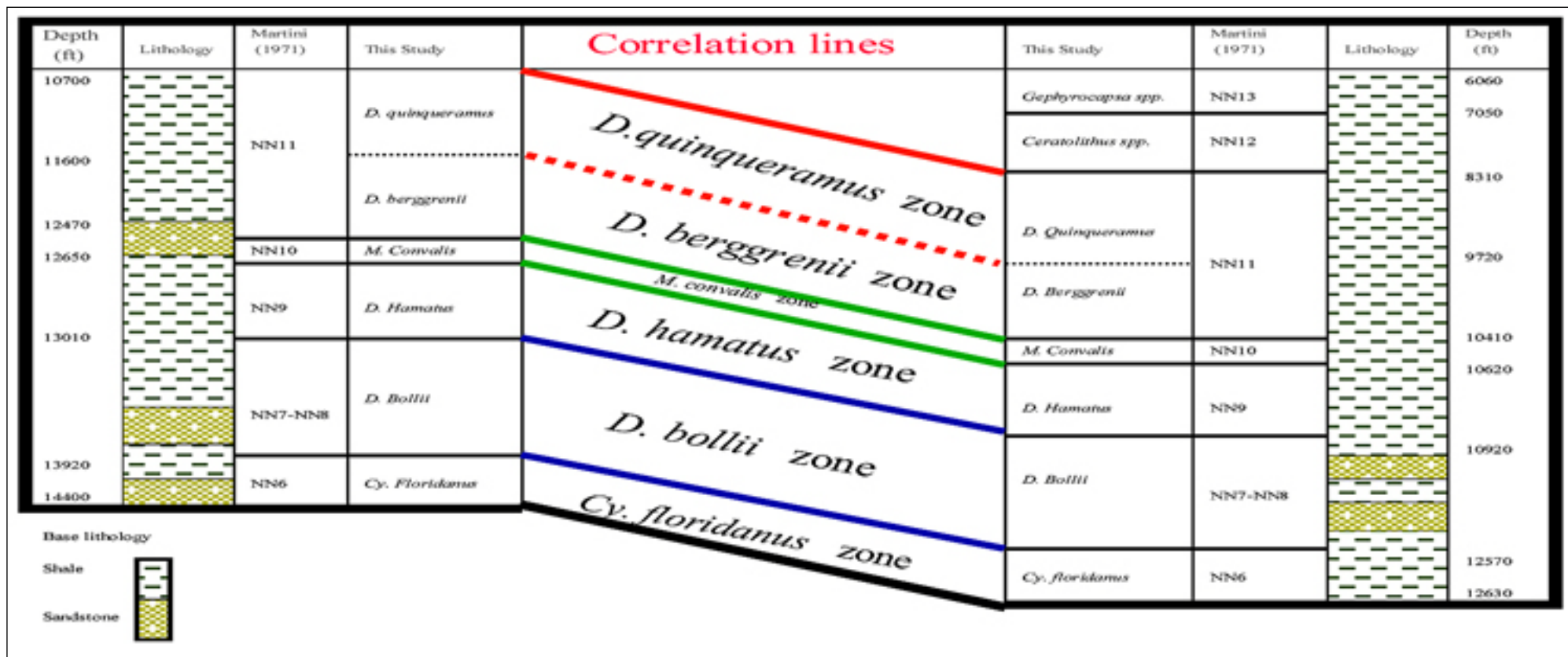


Figure 5. Correlation table for BDX-1 and BDX-2 wells.

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