Stratigraphic Traps II, a volume in the Treatise of Petroleum Geology Atlas of Oil and Gas Fields

compiled and edited by **Norman H. Foster and Edward A. Beaumont**, published by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

Review by **Christopher G. Kendall**

This excellent AAPG text is one of series being published by AAPG which are intended to help geologists become aware of the variety of ways oil and gas are trapped and to serve as a reference text for the kind of fields being described and the basins in which they occur. The compilers have tried to standardise the format of the text so the reader can track down a particular field character from field to field and from basin to basin. Authors permitting, they have done this exceedingly well and are getting better!

As might be expected the papers in this volume are focused on fields whose hydrocarbon traps are largely stratigraphic in character. The first six papers in this volume concern fields trapped in carbonate reservoirs and the latter six papers are on fields in siliciclastic reservoirs.

The carbonate fields include: the Alabama Ferry Field in the shelf carbonates of the Cretaceous Glen Rose Formation of East Texas; the Rospo Mare Field of the shallow karstified unconformity bound Lower Cretaceous Cupello formation on the north east side of the Apulian platform in the Adriatic of Italy; the Walker Creek Field in the shallow water Smackover grain carbonates (Reynolds Oolite) from the Jurassic of Arkansas; the Bindley Field in open marine Bryozoan - Crinoid mounds in the Mississippian "Warsaw" Formation of the northern edge of the Anadarko basin; the Lexington field in tidal channel sands of the Pennsylvanian Morrow A sandstone and the oolite bar limestones of the Mississippian Meramecian St Louis Formation of the Anadarko basin; the Newburg and South Westhope Fields on the eastern margin of the Williston basin in a mix of Mississippian Charles Formation dolomites and limestone and the Triassic Spearfish Formation sandstones where they unconformably the Charles.

The clastic fields include: the East Texas Field in nearshore marine sandstones from the Upper Cretaceous Woodbine of east Texas where it is unconformably overlain by the Austin Chalk; the East Clinton Field in the fluvial sands of Pennsylanian Upper Red Fork Sand incised into the underlying topography of the Anadarko basin; the Stockholm Southwest Field in the fluvial sandstones of the Pennsylanian Morrow of the Anadarko basin; the Sorrento Field in the fluvial valley fill sandstones of the Pennsylanian Morrow of the Denver basin in Colorado; the Port Acres Field in submarine fan sandstones of the Oligocene Anahuac and upper Frio of the Gulf Coast; and Lagoa Parda Field in the deep water turbidites of the Eocene Urcutuca Formation of the Espirito basin of Brazil.

The papers describing these fields are uniformly well written, some a little shorter than others but all containing a wealth of valuable, well referenced information. Most papers are illustrated with maps and cross-sections of the fields, some have photomicrographs and photographs of the reservoir lithology while some are illustrated with some seismic data. I enjoyed reading this book and think it a valuable addition to the libraries of those interested in both the exploration and exploitation of stratigraphic traps, particularly those working in the geographic regions that the fields are from. Once again I take off my hat to AAPG for a great book.