

Microfacies and Depositional Environment Aptian-Albian Deposits (Dariyan Formation) in Sivand and Dashtak Anticlines in NW of Shiraz

Mazaher Yavari

*N.I.O.C. Exploration Directorate, 1st Dead-end, Seoul St., NE Sheikh Bahaei Sq. P.O.Box 19395-6669 Tehran-IRAN
m.yavari@hotmail.com*

Microfacies and depositional environments aptian – albian deposits (dariyan formation) in sivand and dashtak anticlines in north west of shiraz (in high zagros area, north of dezful embayment) were investigated in this study. the thickness of aptian – albian sediments (dariyan formation) in sivand section is 330 m and in dashtak section is 263 m. this formation is consists of medium to thick bedded limestone interbedded shale. the dariyan formation overlies neocomian sediments (gadvan formation) conformably and is underlain by cenomanian deposits (kazhdumi formation) unconformably. field and microscopic studies in these sections lead to recognize three different kinds of facies. these facies belong to open marine, barrier and lagoon environments. open marine facies include: bioturbated bioclast lime mudstone and shale), radiolaria bioclast lime wackestone, (planktonic foraminifera bioclast lime wackestone), microfacies a4 (sponge spicula bioclast lime wackestone), a5 (calciturbidite facies). barrier facies compose of: bioclast grainstone, peloid bioclast grainstone, peloid bioclast intraclast grainstone. lagoon facies include: bioturbated bioclast lime mudstone and shale, peloid orbitolina bioclast lime wackestone / packstone, peloid bioclast intraclast packstone. studied facies reveal that the sedimentary model in this area is similar to carbonate shelf. expanse of good porosity with oil indications in aptian – albian deposits in area investigated show, these sediments could be considered as a reservoir horizon in this region.

Key words: *environments, dariyan, dashtak, sivand, calciturbidite, peloid*