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Scientific Program and Abstracts

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PYRENEAN SITES WITH *CAPRINA CHOFFATI* DOUVILLÉ, 1898

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POSTER

The taxon *Caprina choffati* was described by [1] from samples provided by P. Choffat coming from the *Polyconites* levels of the Upper Albian (Mortoniceras inflatum Zone) of Portugal [2]; the species succeeds, in its Estremaduran outcrops, the levels with *Knemiceras uhligi*. Later on, this fauna has been recovered *in situ* and both palaeontological and stratigraphical data characterising it have been confirmed and refined after the revision of the type outcrops [3], [4]. A new mention of *C. choffati*, this time associated to *Pseudotoucasia santanderensis* [5], happened thirty years later in the Upper Albian of the Santander province [6]. Finally, in recent times the species has been recognised in the Albian of Sant-Anne d'Evenost, in Provence [7].

In the intermediate Pyrenean domain, only the scarcity and misunderstanding of the calcareous Upper Albian could justify the absence of such rudist since one valve having affinities with this species had been mentioned in the sub Pyrenean Upper Albian of the eastern margin of the chain (*Caprina* aff. *choffati* in [8]). After the end of the seventies, the detailed examination of the central north Pyrenean cretaceous flyschs has allowed the identification of the Upper Albian in three formations presumed to be exclusively Cenomanian. First of all at the base of the Oust (Ariège) flysch, where the ferruginous **Calcaires de Paloubard** and the associated breccias have provided, apart from significant microfaunas [9], [10], scarce sections of caprinids [11] later identified as *Caprina choffati*. Then, in the **Calcaires de Balacet** (70 m, Ariège) where the last meters, pink, exploited as marble until 1976, offer remarkable coral bioconstructions in which *C. adversa* [12], in fact *Caprina choffati*, had been cited associated to *Pseudotoucasia santanderensis* [13]. Finally, in the **Calcaires de Sarrancolin** (300 m, Hautes-Pyrénées) whose top, equally pink and exploited as marble, is rich - amongst other species- in *Caprina adversa* [14], [15] and where ulterior micropalaeontological

studies have confirmed its Cenomanian age. However, the first uniformly grey two hundred and fifty meters of these limestones contain, among others, specimens of *Caprina choffati* as debris [16] or as beautiful, unquestionable and abundant natural sections.

Ultimately, *Caprina choffati* is well represented in the Upper Albian of the Pyrenees where it represents an easy-to-identify outstanding marker. For this reason, in a mid-Cretaceous rudist based zonation, the creation of a *Caprina choffati* biozone seems to impose.

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SEDIMENTOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TURONIAN RUDIST-RICH PROVEN RESERVOIRS IN CENTRAL TUNISIA

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POSTER

In Tunisia, Middle Turonian carbonates are mainly deposited in Central and South Eastern parts of Tunisia, along a trend extended from Kasserine to the northern part of the Gulf of Gabes. This trend illustrates an extended platform occupying the Central South-Eastern Tunisia and favouring the deposition of shallow-marine carbonates locally rich in entire and fragmented rudists.

However, from the Western part to the South-Eastern part of this platform, series exhibit lateral changes in facies, depositional environments, diagenetic features and reservoir properties.

These carbonates are oil and/or gas-bearing in several onshore and offshore fields. They are producing oil in Rhemoura, Gremda, Guebiba (in the onshore of Sfax area) and gas in Miskar field (Gulf of Gabes; [1] [2]).

The present study is based on core petrographical analyses of a proven Turonian reservoir producing oil in the Sfax area (Central-Eastern Onshore).

Sedimentological studies show that these Early-Middle Turonian carbonates are organised into pluridecimeteric shallowing upward cycles each comprising three units corresponding, from base to top, to:

- Bedded slightly argillaceous wackestones containing floating rudist debris and sometimes calcispheres.
- Massively bedded partly dolomitised packstones rich in entire joined rudists.
- Bedded wackestones-packstones containing miliolids, oncoliths and gastropods.

Comparatively to the Jebel Bireno section [3], surveyed at Kasserine area, including relatively high energetic cycles starting with bioclastic limestones rich in sorted rudist debris and some geniculate forms [4], [5] and ending entire rudist-rich lithosomes [6], [3], the South-Eastern part of the Turonian carbonatic platform appears relatively more restricted.

In terms of reservoir properties, the highest values of helium porosity (reaching 27%) and permeability (reaching 700mD) were measured in rudist-rich carbonates. Pores which are partly filled with oil mainly correspond to the Radiolitids cells. In addition, some diagenetic features such as dolomitisation have created additional pores and have clearly enhanced the reservoir potential of these rudist-rich carbonates

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THE SLIŠKOVIĆ COLLECTION OF RUDIST BIVALVES AT THE MUSEUM OF SARAJEVO

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POSTER

Teofil Sliško (1926-1991) was an active field geologist and a keen curator of the fossils housed at the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina (*Zemaljski muzej Bosne i*