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# PALYNOLOGICAL REPORT ON ESSO PRAWN A-1 WELL, 3204 - 10,477 FEET

This account incorporates a summary of results obtained from a palynological investigation of almost sixty core (conventional and sidewall) samples taken from Prawn A-1 well between 3204 feet and 10,477 feet. The majority of samples yielded plant microfossils and some well preserved and abundant spore-pollen assemblages were obtained from sediments between 3938 feet and 6651 feet. Palynological residues extracted from samples at and below 7060 feet exhibit a decrease in preservation quality from fair at 7060 feet to poor and fragmented below 9500 feet. Moreover, few of the samples below 7060 feet provided good concentrations of spores, pollen, and microplankton although wood and cuticular fragments are usually abundant.

The palynological evidence cited below indicates that Eocene sediments were encountered between 3933 - 57 feet and that the remainder of the section examined between 4120 feet and 10,477 feet is of Cretaceous age(Upper Aptian/Albian - uppermost Cretaceous).

## DISTRIBUTION OF MICROFLORAL ASSEMBLAGES AND AGE OF SEDIMENTS

3204 feet and 3680 feet: Samples from these levels failed to yield spores, pollen, and microplankton.

3933-57 feet: These horizons provided a well preserved microflora in which Duplopollis orthoteichus, Proteacidites incurvatus, P. grandis, and Nothofagidites cinctus were observed. The spore-pollen flora is referred to the Duplopollis orthoteichus Assemblage of Eocene age.

4120 feet - 4962 feet: Well preserved spores and pollen extracted from the sediments include Tricolpites pachyexinus, T. sabulosus, Nothofagiditen