## EXPLANATION

50-15 Seminole net sand thickness (left side) and porosity

20-10 Seminole net dolomite thickness (left side) and porosity

*Cumulative production:*

- Seminole (Viola) dolomite oil (70–250 MBO)
- Seminole (Viola) dolomite oil and gas (250–1,000 MBO; 2–8 BCF)
- Seminole (Viola) Sandstone oil ("1st Wilcox") (70–250 MBO)
- Seminole (Viola) Sandstone oil and gas ("1st Wilcox") (250–1,000 MBO; 2–8 BCF)

*Producing well:*

- Viola/Marshall/Trenton
- 1st Wilcox
- Roadcut
- Hinge Fault
- Late Fault Zone
- Lineament
- Truncation belt
- Land
- Interpreted coastal sand plain
- Simpson / Viola outcrop
- Seminole sand net porosity coverage
- Seminole dolomite net porosity coverage

*Seminole net sand (ft):*

- 5–25
- 25–45
- 45–65
- >65

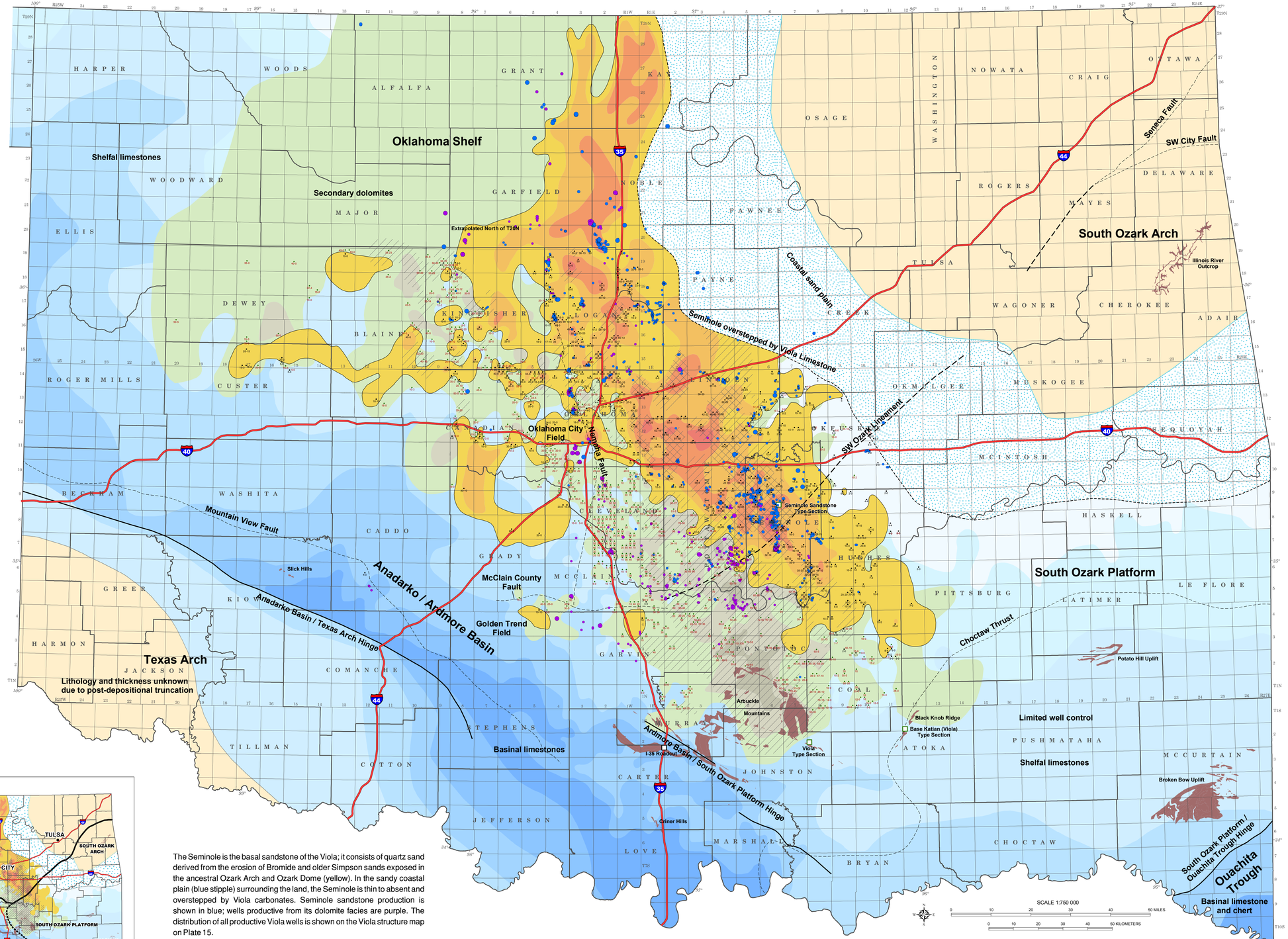
*Seminole net dolomite (ft):*

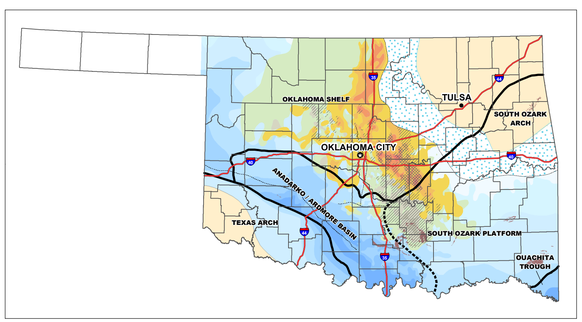
- 10–50
- 50–90
- >90

*Viola interval thickness* (ft):*

- 0–100
- 100–200
- 200–400
- 400–600
- 600–800
- 800–1,000
- >1,000

*The thickness is reconstructed in absence of well control and in truncated sections. If only one value shown, it is net sand.




The Seminole is the basal sandstone of the Viola; it consists of quartz sand derived from the erosion of Bromide and older Simpson sands exposed in the ancestral Ozark Arch and Ozark Dome (yellow). In the sandy coastal plain (blue stipple) surrounding the land, the Seminole is thin to absent and overstepped by Viola carbonates. Seminole sandstone production is shown in blue; wells productive from its dolomite facies are purple. The distribution of all productive Viola wells is shown on the Viola structure map on Plate 15.

# PLATE 10

# ISOPACH MAP OF SEMINOLE SANDSTONE ("1ST WILCOX") AND ASSOCIATED DOLOMITE FACIES (WITH POROSITY DISTRIBUTION FOR BOTH) SUPERIMPOSED ON THE VIOLA GROUP ISOPACH MAP

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