EXPLANATION

- 50 Upper McLish net sand thickness

Producing well:

- Tyner / Wilcox / McLish in part (Northeast Oklahoma)
- McLish (may include Basal Mclish and Birdseye in southern Oklahoma)
- Roadcut
- Type section
- Truncation limit
- Lineament
- Hinge fault
- Late fault zone
- Simpson / Viola outcrop

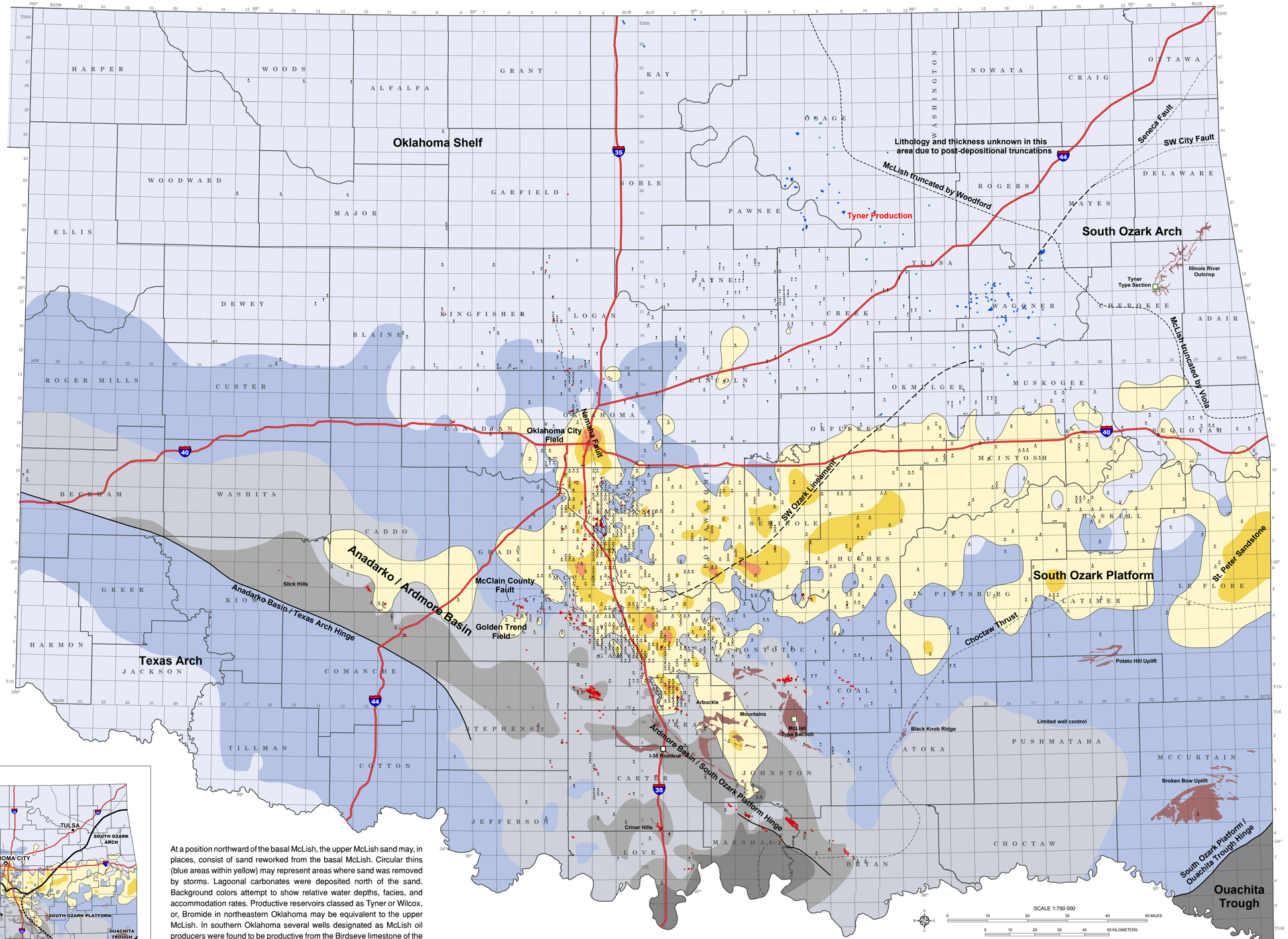
Upper McLish net sand (ft):

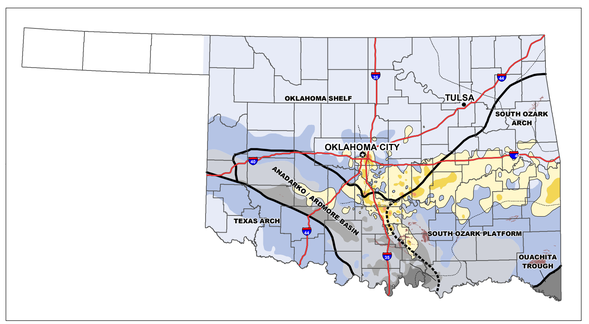
- 25–50
- 50–75
- >75

Upper McLish interval thickness (ft):

- 0–100
- 100–200
- 200–300
- 300–400
- >400

*The thickness is reconstructed in absence of well control and in truncated sections.





At a position northward of the basal McLish, the upper McLish sand may, in places, consist of sand reworked from the basal McLish. Circular thins (blue areas within yellow) may represent areas where sand was removed by storms. Lagoonal carbonates were deposited north of the sand. Background colors attempt to show relative water depths, facies, and accommodation rates. Productive reservoirs classed as Tyner or Wilcox, or, Bromide in northeastern Oklahoma may be equivalent to the upper McLish. In southern Oklahoma several wells designated as McLish oil producers were found to be productive from the Birdseye limestone of the Oil Creek shale.

PLATE 7
ISOPACH MAP OF THE UPPER MCLISH SANDSTONE SUPERIMPOSED ON MCLISH INTERVAL ISOPACH

By
Raymond Suhm

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