EXPLANATION

100-50 Tulip Creek net sand (left side) and porosity

Cumulative production:

- Tulip Creek oil and gas (<100 MBO; >3 BCF)
- Tulip Creek oil and gas (100–500 MBO; 3–5 BCF)
- Tulip Creek oil and gas (500–2,000 MBO; 5–22 BCF)

Producing Well:

- 3rd Bromide
- Wilcox / Tyner in part (Northeast Oklahoma)
- Type section
- Roadcut
- Hinge fault
- Late fault zone
- Truncation limit
- Lineament
- Simpson / Viola outcrop

Tulip Creek net sand porosity (ft):

- 10–30
- >30

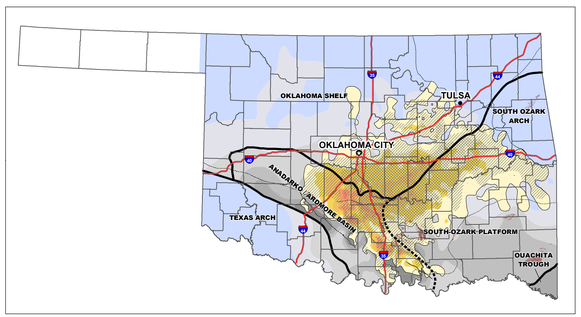
Tulip Creek net sand (ft):

- 10–50
- 50–90
- 90–130
- 130–210
- >210

Tulip Creek interval thickness (ft):

- 0–50
- 50–100
- 100–150
- 150–200
- 200–250
- >250

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



Tulip Creek sand body is interpreted to be a subaqueous fan delta with a detrital source from the northeast. Sand migration ceased at the basin edge in deeper water under higher accommodation rates as indicated by gray shades. In Tulsa and Wagoner Counties in northeastern Oklahoma, productive reservoirs that are classed as Tyner and Wilcox may be equivalent to the Tulip Creek.

SCALE 1:750 000
0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

Albers Equal Area Conic projection; North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)

PLATE 8
ISOPACH MAP OF THE TULIP CREEK SANDSTONE WITH POROSITY SUPERIMPOSED ON TULIP CREEK INTERVAL ISOPACH

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