Mona maghraby

بسم اللّه الرحمن الرحيم

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني

Mona maghraby

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم باللّه العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها

علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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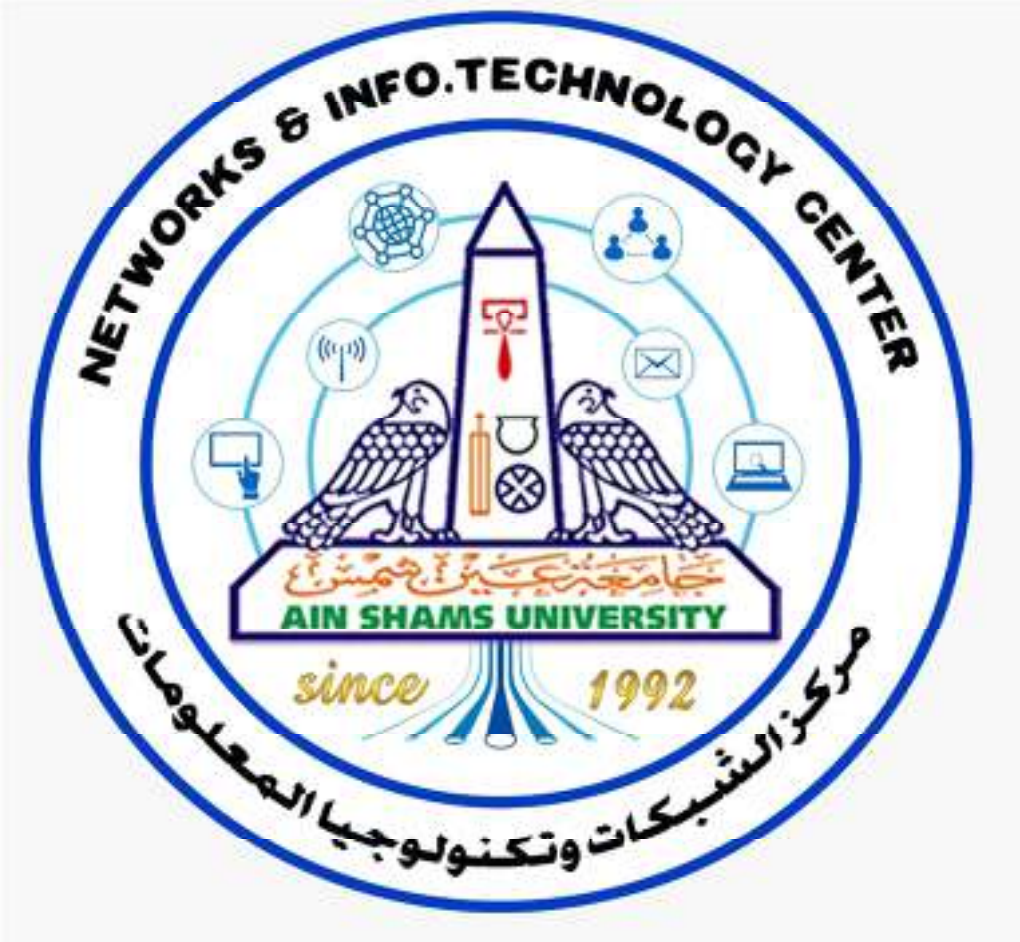

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة
وبالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

SEDIMENTOLOGY AND SUBSURFACE GEOLOGY OF THE MIOCENE CARBONATES, SOUTHERN PART, GULF OF SUEZ, EGYPT

By

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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The Gulf of Suez is located in the northeastern part of Egypt (Fig.1). It is nearly bounded by latitudes 27 41' - 30 00' N and longitudes 32 22' - 34 10' E. It extends in northwest-southeast direction for about 300 Km long and an average of 30 Km wide. The prospective sedimentary basin area is 30,000 km^2 with a sediment prism up to six kilometer thick. It is by far the richest oil province in Egypt. To date, more than 40 oil fields with an estimated 25 billion barrels of oil in place have been discovered in the Gulf of Suez. Two-thirds of the proven reserves in the Gulf of Suez are found in the Miocene Clastic sequences, of which the Kareem sands are the main producer (El Morgan Field). Remaining major reserves are in the Paleozoic to the Lower Cretaceous Nubia Sandstones (Ramadan and October Fields).

Because it's great importance from geologic and economic points of view the Gulf of Suez region has attracted the attention of a large number of eminent workers as Said (1962), Beleity (1982), Kulke (1982), Nagaty (1982), Cofer et al. (1984), Fawzy et al. (1984), Hassouba et al. (1984), Sultan et al. (1984), Aissaoui (1986), El Hddad (1986), Moretti and Chenet (1986), Perry (1986), Evance (1987), Patton and Nellson (1988), Richardson (1988), Schuetz (1988), Vigano and Patton (1988), Youssef et al (1988), Coffield (1989), Rogers et al (1989), Ayouty (1990), Meshref et al. (1992), Moustafa (1992) and Vargo et al. (1993).