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LABORATORY FOR APPLIED PALYNOLOGY

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Palynological analyses Well 6407/1-2

2910m (cuttings)

Assemblage dominated by Tertiary pollen (Caryapollenites, Sequoiapollenites, Faguspollenites and other types triporate and polyporate pollen). However, the presence of Aquilapollenites spp. shows that Late Cretaceous beds have been penetrated and that Tertiary material is caved at this horizon.

3030m (cuttings)

Caved Tertiary pollen assemblages still dominate at this horizon. Additional Late Cretaceous dinoflagellates like Lancinidinium biconiculum, Hexagonifera chlamydata, Odontochitina operculata, Spiniferites ramosus, Chatangiella niiga, Alterbia acuminata and other species of the Chatangiella - Alterbia group are present. This shows that Late Cretaceous (Campanian) beds have been penetrated.

3050m (cuttings)

Tertiary and Late Cretaceous elements are present. Quality of sample is poor due to large amounts of added lignite.

3085m (cuttings)

In addition to the Tertiary and Late Cretaceous (Campanian) assemblages recorded above, species like Paleoperidinium cretaceum, Cauca parva, Paleohystrichophora infusoroides, Hystrichodinium amphiacanthum, Cribroperidinium sp., Appendicisporites sp. and Spinidinium spp. have been recorded from this horizon. This suggests that Albian - earliest Cenomanian beds have been penetrated.

3105m (cuttings)

This sample represents a complete change in palynofacies by the introduction of abundant poorly preserved greyish wood fragments. Rare spores and fragmented dinoflagellates obviously belonging to this assemblage are too poorly preserved to give a reliable age indication. The presence of Ovoidinium verrucosum is further evidence of Albian - earliest Cenomanian beds in this well.

3115m (cuttings)

Tertiary and Late Cretaceous elements are still common. The presence of several specimens of P. infusoroides and Wallodinium lunum represents the Albian - earliest Cenomanian assemblage.

Common poorly preserved wood fragments and rare spores similar to those recorded from 3105m are present, but the age of this material is not known. However, fragments of advanced dinoflagellates of the same preservational appearance indicate a Cretaceous age also for this element.