General information

Lithostrat. unit	VIDAR FM
NPDID lithostrat. unit	187
Level	FORMATION
Lithostrat. unit, parent	ROGALAND GP

Level below

Lithostrat. unit

Description

Vidar Formation 1)

Name

Vidar was a son of the Norse god Odin.

Well type section

Norwegian well 2/1-4 from 3138 m to 3075 m, coordinates N 56°54'39.82", E 03°04'02.25" (Fig 5.50). No cores.

Well reference section

Norwegian well 1/3-1 from 3147 m to 3095 m, coordinates N 56° 51'21.00", E 02°51'05.00" (Fig 5.41). No cores.

Thickness

The Vidar Formation is 63 m thick in the type well and 52 m thick in the reference well.

Lithology

Homogenous limestone is the dominant lithology, but streaks of skeletal detritus and clasts of sandstone occur.

Basal stratotype

The lower boundary represents a sharp transition from the claystones of the Lista Formation or the marl of the Våle Formation to the overlying limestones of the Vidar Formation. This is marked by a distinct decrease in gamma-ray readings and an increase in velocity (Fig 5.41 , 5.50)

Characteristics of the upper boundary

The upper boundary represents a transition to the claystones of the Lista Formation, characterized by a dramatic increase in gamma-ray readings and a decrease in velocity (Fig 5.41 , 5.50).

Distribution

The Vidar Formation is present in the Central Trough (Fig 5.47). A similar limestone is found in well 16/1-1. This might be an equivalent to the Vidar Formation.

Age

Early Paleocene.

Depositional environment

Presence of reworked Upper and Lower Cretaceous material indicates that the Vidar Formation represents reworked chalk from the Shetland Group chalk facies as well as reworked marls and claystones from the Cromer Knoll Group. Mass flows from each side of the Central Trough are the most probable transport mechanism for this reworked material.

Source

- Isaksen, D. and Tonstad, K. (eds.) 1989: A revised Cretaceous and Tertiary lithostratigraphic nomenclature for the Norwegian North Sea. NPD-Bulletin No. 5, 59 pp.

Footnotes

- 1) The Vidar Formation has been better defined by Fritsen and Riis (unpublished).

References

- Fritsen, A. and Riis, F. (unpublished): A revised chalk lithostratigraphic nomenclature.

Wellbores penetrating

Wellbore name	Wellbore completion date	Top depth [m]	Bottom depth [m]
1/3-1	11.11.1968	3095	3147
1/3-3	24.03.1983	3059	3148
1/3-4	08.05.1983	2676	2688
1/3-5	11.02.1985	3153	3206
1/3-8	27.05.1997	3202	3278
1/3-9 S	31.07.1998	3254	3259
1/3-12 S	22.07.2010	3296	3339
1/6-7	12.07.1992	3168	3237
2/1-1	14.11.1972	3039	3104
2/1-4	03.08.1982	3075	3136
2/1-5	05.04.1983	3002	3101
2/1-6	12.08.1984	3128	3173
2/1-7	06.03.1985	3102	3157
2/1-8	23.11.1985	3065	3097
2/1-9	06.07.1991	3055	3143
2/1-9 A	08.03.1992	3055	3143
2/1-11	07.05.1997	3177	3252
2/1-12	10.02.1999	2813	2903
2/1-13 S	07.03.2009	3151	3254
2/1-14 S	28.02.2009	4640	4877
2/1-15	05.09.2013	2851	2931
2/1-16 S	13.07.2013	2890	2988
2/1-17 S	08.11.2019	3070	3159
2/3-2	13.08.1969	2290	2297
2/4-3	31.05.1970	3005	3023

2/4-9	09.10.1973	3092	3118
2/4-10	20.12.1973	3111	3150
2/4-11	09.04.1974	3060	3094
2/4-14	31.01.1989	3217	3262
2/4-14 R	06.04.1990	3229	3274
2/4-14 R2	14.04.1990	3217	3262
2/4-15 S	16.03.1990	3456	3497
2/4-15 SR	27.10.2003	3456	3497
2/4-16	04.11.1991	3238	3254
2/4-16 R	15.07.1992	3238	3254
2/4-17	29.02.1992	3118	3165
2/4-18 R	10.07.1994	3277	3311
2/4-22 S	22.02.2015	3147	3267
2/4-23 S	05.09.2015	3368	3405
2/5-12	22.02.2002	3087	3091
7/11-14 S	31.10.2021	3175	3227
7/12-2	23.09.1976	2628	2702
7/12-6	24.07.1981	2661	2702
7/12-10	29.08.1991	2861	2917
7/12-11	06.11.1991	2953	2962
7/12-12 S	17.03.1996	4020	4126
7/12-13 S	18.05.2012	3233	3286
8/10-3	06.10.2010	2527	2550
8/10-4 A	18.12.2011	2475	2495
8/10-4 S	27.10.2011	2469	2486
8/10-5 A	24.05.2014	1856	1860
8/10-5 S	04.03.2014	1819	1949
8/10-6 S	16.07.2014	1529	1543
8/10-7 S	04.01.2019	2486	2518

Wellbores with cores

Wellbore name	Wellbore completion date	Core length [m]