

UNIDADES DE TRABAJO: LOS CÓDIGOS DE LITOFACIES

Ambiente fluvial

Sr: Textura + estructura = Competencia + forma de lecho

Gmm: Textura + fábrica + estructura = Compet. + Mekan. Deposit. + Forma de lecho

Ambiente eólico

Spt : Textura + estructura + detalle = Competencia + forma de lecho + proceso depositacional

Ambiente Glacial + Abanicos aluviales

Dmm(r) : Textura + fábrica + estructura + interpretación =

Competencia + mecanismo depositacional + ordenameinto de la unidad depositacional + génesis

AMBIENTE FLUVIAL

LITHOFACIES TYPES AND VERTICAL PROFILE MODELS IN BRAIDED RIVER DEPOSITS: A SUMMARY

ANDREW D. MALLI

Geological Survey of Canada, 1977:
3003: 597-604

Table 1. Lithofacies and sedimentary structures of modern and ancient braided stream deposits (modified from Miall, 1977, Table 1).

Code	Lithofacies	Sedimentary structures	Interpretation
Gms	massive, multi-layered or graded	none	channel flow deposits
Gm	massive or crudely bedded	horizontal bedding, intercalation	longitudinal bars, lag deposits, point deposits
Gr	gravel, stratified	trough crossbeds	minor channel fills
Gp	gravel, stratified	gravel crossbeds	braided bars or point bar growth from outer bar remnants
Ds	sand, medium to coarse, may be pebbly	solitary (thalic) or grouped (tal) crossbeds	dunes (lower flow regime)
Dp	sand, medium to coarse, may be pebbly	solitary (thalic) or grouped (tal) crossbeds	braided, transverse bars, sand waves (lower flow regime)
Ds	sand, very fine to coarse	ripple marks of all forms	ripples (lower flow regime)
Dp	sand, very fine to coarse, may be pebbly	horizontal orientation, parting or slanting	planar bed flow (D and S, flow regime)
Ds	sand, very fine to coarse, may be pebbly	ripple marks of all forms	minor fills, transverse accretion, structures
Ds	erosional scars with crossbeds	acute crossbedding	minor fills
Ds	sand, fine to medium, may be pebbly	bracket, shallow scours, including fine-scale stratification	minor fills
Dm, Dms, Dms	fine sand	anastomosing to Ds, Dp, Dm	vertical deposits
Fs	silt, clay, mud	fine granulation, very small ripples	accretion or washing flood deposits
Fm	silt, clay, mud	horizontal to massive, with horizontal mudcracks	background deposits
Fm	mud, silt	massive, stratification, anastomosing	background pond deposits
Fs	silt, mud	ripples	overbank or channel deposits
C	coal, carbonaceous mud	planar, mud films	swamp deposits
P	carbonate	pedogenic features	soil

AMBIENTE ALUVIAL

Suriano y Limarino, 2009

Sedimentación pedemontana en las nacientes del río Jachal y Pampa de Gualilán, Precordillera de San Juan.
RAGA 65: 516-532.

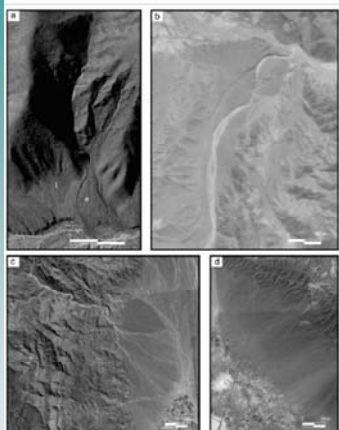
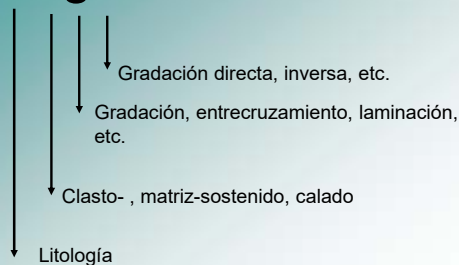
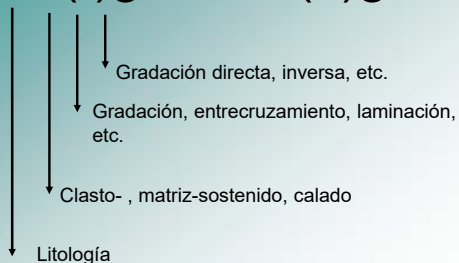


Figura 1. Fotografías aéreas de las nacientes del río Jachal y Pampa de Gualilán, Precordillera de San Juan. a) Canal meandroso. b) Canal braza. c) Depósito en abanico. d) Depósito complejo.

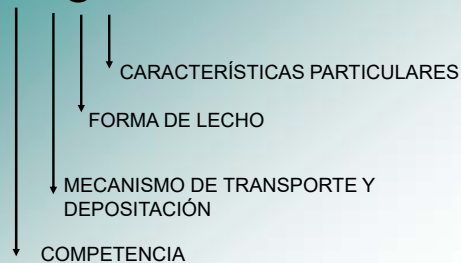
Bcg1



Bc(f)g1 o Bc(s)g1



Bcg1



Litofacies	Descripción	Interpretación	Presencia			
			1	2	3	4
Bst	Brechas en matriz clasto-soportadas entricadas	Deslizamiento de detritos seco	X	X		
Bst	Brechas en matriz clasto-soportadas fábrica planar	Deslizamiento de detritos seco	X	X		
Bsm	Brechas en matriz clasto-soportadas masivas	Deslizamiento de detritos seco / caída de roca / Deposición en masa	X	X	/	/
Bci	Brechas clasto-soportadas fábrica planar	Deslizamiento de detritos	X			
Acn	Aglomerados sin matriz clasto-soportadas masivas	Caída de roca	X			
Bmm	Brechas matriz-soportadas masivas	Fujo hipercéntrico colmado	X	X	/	
Bmd	Brechas matriz-soportadas fábrica planar	Fujo hipercéntrico cohesivo		X		
Bcm	Brechas clasto-soportadas masivas	Fujo fluido	X	X	X	X
Bch	Brechas clasto-soportadas entrel. horizontal	Fujo fluido, migración de barras longitudinales		X		
Bcgt	Brechas clasto-soportadas con gradación inversa	Fujo hipercéntrico no cohesivo		X		
Bcg2	Brechas clasto-soportadas con gradación normal	Fujo fluido		X		
Bci	Brechas clasto-soportadas entricadas	Fujo fluido		X		
Bcp	Brechas clasto-soportadas entricadas	Fujo fluido, migración de barras transversales	/	X		
Sdm	Areniscas quartzosas masivas	Deposición en masa		/		
Sdp	Areniscas quartzosas entricadas	Fujo fluido, migración de megapíndulos de crestas rectas		/		
Sm	Areniscas masivas	Deposición en masa		/		
Sgm	Fangositas quartzosas masivas	Fujo fluido y decantación	X	/		
Fi	Fangositas laminadas	Decantación		/		
Fm	Fangositas masivas	Decantación		/		

AMBIENTE GLACIARIO

Lithology (1987), 30, 301-320

Lithofacies types and vertical profile models; an alternative approach to the description and environmental interpretation of glacial diamict and diamictite sequences

NICHOLAS EYLES, CAROLYN H. EYLES and ANDREW D. MIELL
Department of Geology, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1, Canada

Table 3. Diagnostic criteria for recognition of common matrix-supported diamict lithofacies

Code	Form	Description
Dmcs	Matrix-supported, massive	Structureless, mudflat/carbonate abrasion
Dmcs1	Dmcs with evidence of modification	Initially, appears structureless but careful mapping reveals evidence for a flow origin: graphic matrix nuclei (concentric, subparallel, and/or radial); flow-parallel, sub-parallel, and/or radial lineations; and/or evidence of flow-parallel, sub-parallel, and/or radial lineations. Distribution less than 10% of unit thickness.
Dmcs2	Dmcs with evidence of current reworking	Initially, appears structureless but careful mapping reveals evidence for a flow origin: graphic matrix nuclei (concentric, subparallel, and/or radial); flow-parallel, sub-parallel, and/or radial lineations; and/or evidence of flow-parallel, sub-parallel, and/or radial lineations. Distribution less than 10% of unit thickness.
Dmcs3	Matrix-supported, massive, sheared	See Fig. 2.
Dmcs4	Matrix-supported, stratified diamict	Obvious vertical differentiation or shear: rock matrix, distinct, stratification; more than 10% of unit thickness.
Dmcs5	Dmcs with evidence of modification	Flow origin. Frequently, graphic matrix nuclei (concentric, subparallel, and/or radial); flow-parallel, sub-parallel, and/or radial lineations; and/or evidence of flow-parallel, sub-parallel, and/or radial lineations. Distribution less than 10% of unit thickness.

Table 1. Lithofacies and sedimentary structures of low sinuosity and glaciofluvial stream deposits (modified from Muir, 1977)

Form Code	Lithofacies	Sedimentary structures	Interpretation
Dmcs	matrix, structureless, massive	none	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs1	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of modification	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs2	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of current reworking	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs3	matrix, structureless, massive, sheared	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs4	matrix, structureless, massive, stratified	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs5	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of modification	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs6	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of current reworking	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs7	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of modification	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs8	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of current reworking	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs9	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of modification	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs10	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of current reworking	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs11	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of modification	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs12	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of current reworking	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs13	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of modification	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs14	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of current reworking	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs15	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of modification	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs16	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of current reworking	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs17	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of modification	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs18	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of current reworking	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs19	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of modification	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial
Dmcs20	matrix, structureless, massive, with evidence of current reworking	horizontal bedding, stratification	glaciofluvial, fluvial, or glacial

LAS DIAMICTITAS Y SU CÓDIGO DE LITOFACIES Eyles et al (1983)

Litofacies descriptivas

Dm : matriz-soportado
Dc: Clasto-soportado
D-m: masivo
D-s : estratificado
D-g : gradado

Litofacies genético

D--(r): resedimentado
D--(c): re trabajado por corrientes
D--(s): cizallado

EL TÉRMINO RESEDIMENTADO EN EL SENTIDO DE EYLES ET AL (1983)

"The term 'resedimented' (r) is used here for diamicts that show evidence of movement and deposition by sediment gravity flow and slides ..."

POR LO TANTO DIFERENTE DE "RETRABAJADO"

EL TÉRMINO DIAMICTITA

Flint, Sanders y Rodgers (1960, abril) "Symmictite: a name for nonsorted terrigenous sedimentary rocks that contain a wide range of particle size" GSA Bulletin 71: 507-510
Terminología

- Paraconglomerado
- Fangolita conglomerádica
- Fangolita guijarrosa/Guijosa (pebbly mudstones)
- Boulder clay = till
- Gerollton fangolita Guijosa no glacial (Ackermann, 1951)

Symmicton anglismo derivado del griego symmeikton que se refiere a una mezcla de sustancias de cualquier naturaleza.

Symmictite el equivalente litificado para "any nonsorted or poorly sorted terrigenous sediment that consists of sand and/or larger particles in a muddy matrix. Size distribution is commonly bimodal or poly modal, with one or more modes in the coarse-grain range and one or more in the silt/clay sizes.

Sederholm (1924) brecha volcánica compuesta por diferentes tipos de rocas

DIAMICTITA Flint et al. (1960, diciembre GSA Bulletin 71: 1809-1810.

AMBIENTE EÓLICO

Geohorizon 2012

High-resolution ultrasonic measurements as proxies to resolve clastic reservoir heterogeneity in a salt-cemented gas reservoir
Claudio Miro Filomena, Harald Stollhofen, and Kees van Ojik

1° descriptivo 2° interpretativo

Table 1. Lithofacies, Sedimentary Fabrics, and Process-Related Interpretation of Fluvioeolian Deposits of the Middle Salling Sandstone Member in Well L9-FF-101, Offshore Netherlands

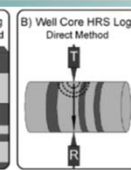
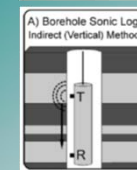
Code	Grain Size	Characteristics	Gamma-Ray (API)	Interpretation
AeD-x	Fine to medium sandstones	Very well to well sorted, cross-bedded, high structural and compositional maturity	20-35	Eolian dune deposits
AeD-h	Fine to medium sandstones	Very well to well sorted, massive, high structural and compositional maturity, mottling, root casts and/or calcareous rhizoids	20-35	Strongly bioturbated (homogenized) eolian sandstone
Sd	Fine to medium sandstones	Well sorted, weakly plane to low-angle cross-bedded, rippled, in parts shallow erosive bases	30-35	Sand-flat deposits (alternating eolian sand sheet and shallow braided sheet-flood deposits)
Sd*	Very fine to fine sandstones	Horizontally to wavy bedded, slightly clayey, small clay intracasts, carbonate and/or anhydrite nodules	35-45	Damp eolian sand-flat deposits
Md*	Clay-rich fine sandstones	Plane-bedded, mottled texture, large carbonate and anhydrite nodules	<75	Mud-flat deposits

*Clay-bearing lithologies with strong bedding-related anisotropies, which are less suitable for the calculation of high-resolution sonic data-derived porosity profiles.

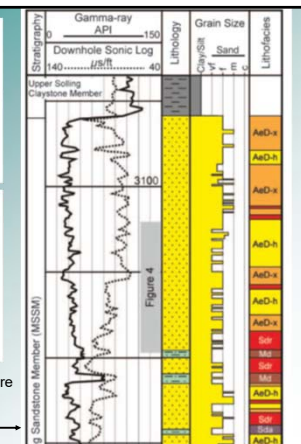
Aeolian dune

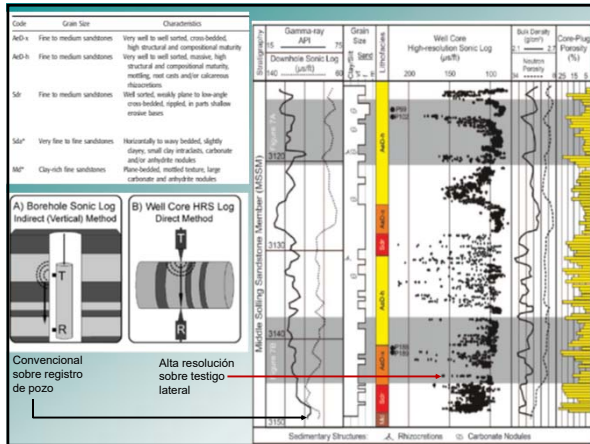
Sand flat

High-resolution ultrasonic measurements as proxies to resolve clastic reservoir heterogeneity in a salt-cemented gas reservoir
Claudio Miro Filomena, Harald Stollhofen, and Kees van Ojik



Convencional sobre registro de pozo Alta resolución sobre testigo lateral







Donde Z limo, C arcilla, M fango y s arena. En minúscula adjetivan como arcillosa, fangosa, etc

STANDARDIZING TEXTURE AND FACIES CODES INTRODUCIENDO LITOFACIES



Texture		Attribute		Lithofacies Codes - Examples	
Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
G	gravel	m	massive	v0 gr	Graded sandy gravel
gS	sandy gravel	bs	bioturbated	s0 sand	Sandy muddy sand with dissolution fabric
gM	muddy gravel	b	burrowed	o	Clastically bedded, muddy sand
gMg	muddy, sandy gravel	b-lam	laminated	M0 mud	Slightly sandy, muddy sand
			burrowed-laminated	S-1	Massive sand
s	sand	w	wavy bedding	bs	Bioturbated sand
sM	muddy sand	f	flaser bedded	S	Burrowed sand
gS	gravelly sand	gr	graded	S-1	Crossbedded sand
gM	gravelly muddy sand	s-lam	laminated	S-1	Slightly laminated sand
gMg	muddy gravelly sand	c	convoluted	m0 s	Flaser bedded slightly muddy sand
			chastic bedded	S	Burrowed muddy sand
M	mu	cs	cross-bedded	m0 g	Burrowed to graded gravelly, muddy sand
sM	sandy mud	s	sorting		
gM	gravelly mud	r	rippled	gM g	Microplatet mud
gMg	gravelly mud	r-lam	ripple laminated	S	Lenticular bedded, slightly sandy mud
gMg	gravelly mud	s-lam	laminated	S	Burrowed sandy mud
		ml	massive	(v0) s	Lenticular bedded, slightly sandy mud
sl	slightly gravelly	int	interstratified	S	Burrowed sandy mud
(sl)	slightly sandy	d	dissolution fabric	R	Rooted, slightly gravelly sandy mud
(slM)	slightly muddy	tr	trace roots	(sl) s	Burrowed sandy mud
(slM)	slightly clayey	ri	rooted		
(slM)	slightly silty	org	plant debris		
		di	discarded		
		ri-mud	root-mottled	S/S	Interbedded sand and sand, gravel dominant
C	clay	r	rythmically laminated	G	Graded sand and sand, sand dominant
Z	z	bed	bed	Q/S	Very bedded sand and mud (interbedded)
cl	clayey	bs	bioturbated	S	Lenticular bedded sand with subordinate sand
s	silty	p	peloidal	M/S	Interbedded mud and gravel, mud dominant
cl	clayey	bs	bioturbated	(ml)M	Rhythmic lenticular bedded sand and
P	pebbled	lig	lignitic		interbedded sand and gravel, mud

STANDARDIZING TEXTURE AND FACIES CODES INTRODUciendo COMPOSICIÓN, CEMENTACIÓN Y FÁBRICA

A Composition Codes			
	% Bioclasts	Prefix	S/B ratio
Siliciclastic	< 30%	none	S
Mixed	30 - 70%	mx	
Bioclastic	> 70%	bio	B

B Cementation Code		Prefix
cemented		cem
uncemented		none

C Fabric Codes		Suffix
clast - supported		- c
matrix - supported		- m
clast/matrix - supported		- c/m
not applicable (N/A)		none

Sólo para sedimentos no diagenizados

Una transición entre clasto y matriz soportada muchas veces derivada de bioturbación

"STANDARDIZING TEXTURE AND FACIES CODES" INTRODUciendo COMPOSICIÓN, CEMENTACIÓN Y FÁBRICA

mx d gm S b -cem m

Arena (*cem indica no arenisca*) gravillosa fangosa, matriz soportada, bioturbada, composicionalmente mezcla de material siliciclástico y bioclástico, parcialmente cementada

sG x -c

Grava (o conglomerado) arenoso, clasto-soportado con estratificación entrecruzada.

LOS CÓDIGOS DE LITOFACIES: CONCLUSIONES

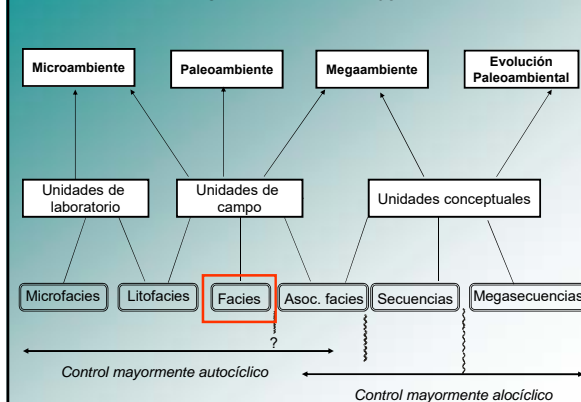
Principles of Paleocurrent Analysis 79

Table 4.1. Facies classification. (Modified from Miall 1976.)

Facies code	Facies	Sedimentary structures	Interpretation
Gm	Matrix-supported, massive gravel	Weak grading	Massive debris flow (high-strength, viscous)
Gsg	Matrix-supported gravel	Inverse to normal grading	Pseudoplastic debris flow (low strength, viscous)
Gci	Clast-supported gravel	Inverse grading	Clast-rich debris flow (high strength), or pseudoplastic debris flow (low strength)
Gcm	Clast-supported massive gravel	-	Pseudoplastic debris flow (inertial bedload, turbulent flow)
Gh	Clast-supported, crudely bedded gravel	Horizontal bedding, imbrication	Longitudinal bedforms, lag deposits, sieve deposits
Gi	Gravel, stratified	Trough cross-beds	Minor channel fills
Gp	Gravel, stratified	Planar cross-beds	Transverse bedforms, debris growths from older bar remnants
Si	Sand, fine to very coarse, massive to stratified	Solitary or grouped trough cross-beds	Sinuosa-crested and linguoid (3-D) dunes

Los códigos son simples herramientas de trabajo que deben ser modificadas según las necesidades y no implican una interpretación predeterminada. En un futuro cercano su empleo será necesario para la construcción de modelos matemáticos

UNIDADES DE TRABAJO



Unidades de trabajo: FACIES

- ❑ **FACIES “ Un intervalo estratigráfico caracterizado por su litología, estructuras sedimentarias, forma de bancos, ciclicidad u otros rasgos que permitan su caracterización en el registro geológico ”**
- ❑ **Es una unidad de trabajo orientada a la caracterización paleoambiental por lo tanto no incluir en una misma facies depósitos de diferentes ambientes**

NOMENCLATURA DE LAS FACIES

Debe ser siempre objetiva y no interpretativa, preferentemente descriptiva

Facies = Asociaciones de facies

Gressly (1838)

Todas las características físico, químicas y biológicas de una roca sedimentaria que reflejan su ambiente deposicional

Selley (1970)

A sedimentary facies is a mass of rock which can be defined and distinguished from others by its geometry, lithology, sedimentary structures, paleocurrent pattern and fossils

AGI (1984) Definition (American Geologic Institute):

The aspect, appearance, and characteristics of a rock unit, usually reflecting the conditions of its origin; especially as differentiating it from adjacent or associated units

Oxford University

A group of sedimentary facies used to define a particular sedimentary environment. For example, all the facies found in a fluvial environment may be grouped together to define a fluvial facies association.

PROBLEMAS: 1. Facies, Litofacies y Asociaciones de facies tienen diferente significado según el trabajo !!! 2. La simplicidad !!!

FACIES SEDIMENTARIAS

Aspectos generales

1. SON UN AGRUPAMIENTO DE LITOFACIES
2. RESULTAN "UNIDADES ROCA" DEFINIDAS BÁSICAMENTE PARA SEPARAR ROCAS SEDIMENTADAS EN DIFERENTES AMBIENTES DEPOSITACIONALES

Preguntas

- QUÉ REALMENTE REPRESENTA UNA FACIES SEDIMENTARIAS ?
- EN QUE MEDIDA EL ESPACIO DE ACOMODACIÓN SEDIMENTARIO ESTÁ REPRESENTADO EN UNA FACIES ?
- DIFERENCIAS ENTRE FACIES SEDIMENTARIA Y UNIDAD PALEOGEOMORFOLÓGICA
- ES CONVENIENTE USAR EL TÉRMINO FACIES SEDIMENTARIAS EN AMBIENTES ACTUALES ?