## UPPER CRETACEOUS OUTCROP SECTION PUTAH CREEK, YOLO-SOLANO COUNTY LINE, CALIFORNIA Edwin H. Stinemeyer Consulting Micropaleontologest Bakersfield, California

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A thick section of Cretaceous and Jurassic sediments is well exposed for a considerable distance along the west side of the Sacramento Valley. These beds strike somewhat west of north and dip steeply to the east. The Creatceous sequence particularly has been subjected to intensive mapping and study by numerous workers, as it was realized early that essentially none of this section was exposed on the east side of the valley, and that many potentially gas-productive beds could be present in the outcrop on the west side. One of the best exposed sections is along Putah Creek which for some distance forms the boundary between Yolo and Solano Counties.

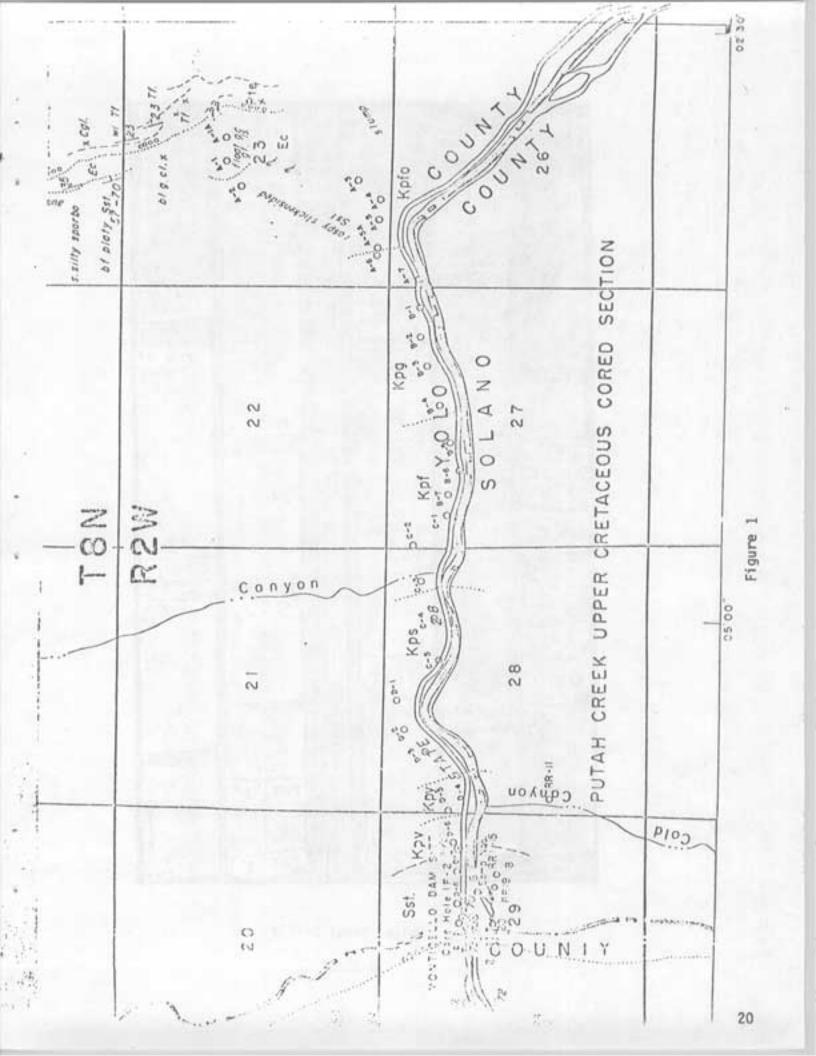
The earliest and one of the most important publications on this area was by J. M. Kirby in 1943 ("Upper Cretaceous Stratigraphy of the West Side of the Sacramento Valley South of Willows, Glenn County, California," Bull. AAPG, Vol. 27). From his mapping of the Upper Cretaceous "Chico Series" from Putah Creek on the south (T8N) to Logan Creek on the north (T19N) MDB&M, he divided the section into six formations: the Forbes, Guinda, Funks, Sites, Yolo, and Venado, in descending order. At that time, he and others thought that the County Line conglomerate underlying the Venado was the base of the Upper Cretaceous and was Cenomanian in age. Later work showed the fossils to be reworked and the Venado to be Turonian. At Putah Creek the uppermost formation, the Forbes (of the Campanian stage) is in unconformable contact with the Middle-Lower Eocene Capay formation. Among five sections measured, Putah Creek is the thickest and most important.

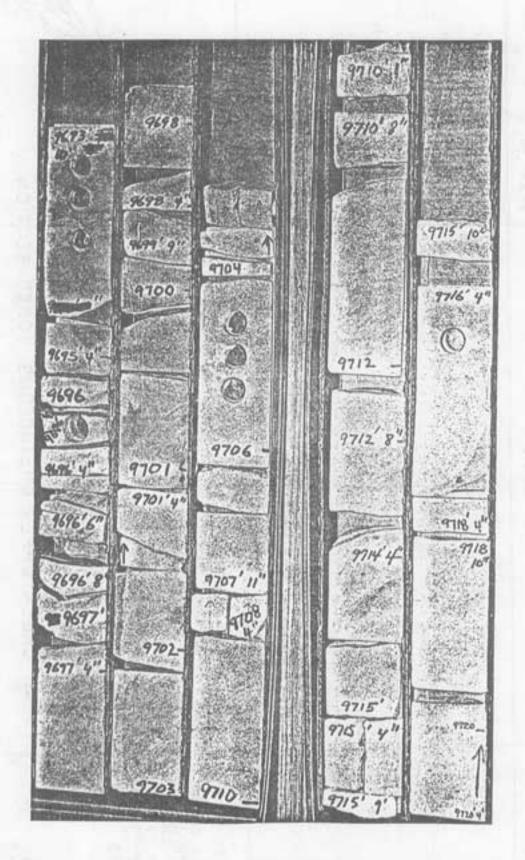
In 1945, P. P. Goudkoff published a paper on "Stratigraphic Relations of Upper Cretaceous in the Great Valley, California" in AAPG Bulletin, Vol. 29, No. 7. He assigned his foraminiferal stages and zones to Kirby's units, the Forbes being F'-1 and the Venado H Zone. In correlating his zones to Kirby's units in Cache Creek to the north and east, Goudkoff concluded that Kirby had mis-mapped the Funks, mistaking it for a basal shale in the Forbes formation, later referred to as the Dobbins G-1 Shale and Early Campanian stage.

Toward resolving the surface correlation problems from Putah Creek to Rumsey Hills, Shell Oil Co. conducted extensive surface sampling for foraminifera. It was difficult to get good samples along Putah Creek, so in 1951 a diamond core hole program was developed to get better samples and coverage. Thirty overlapping diamond core holes were drilled through 15,500 stratigraphic feet of section (see Figure 1). Shell carefully described, sampled, and preserved these cores, and we are fortunate to have this unique reference suite of cores for display at the Repository.

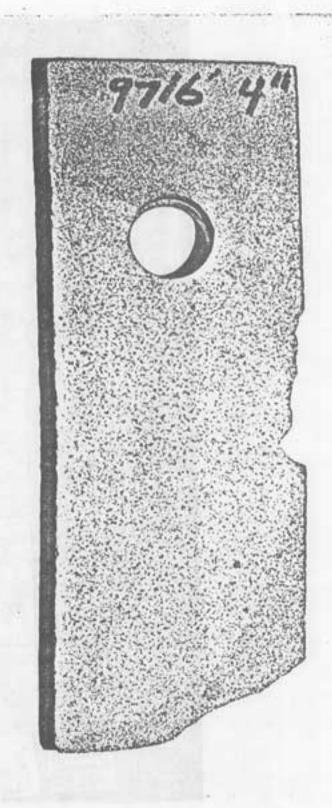
The Forbes formation, the stratigraphically uppermost part of the Cretaceous Putah Creek Section, is truncated, and carries Goudkoff's F'-1, nertic facies foraminifera with the index species <u>Marginulina curvisepta</u> (jonesi). In spite of this at least one paleontologist considers the fauna to be Goudkoff's E zone.

The Sacramento shale of the subsurface has been correlated to the uppermost Forbes at Putah Creek. This is probably valid as the Sacramento spans G, E, and part of F-1 zone. In any event, the Putah Creek Cretaceous is stratigraphically below the Winters sand.

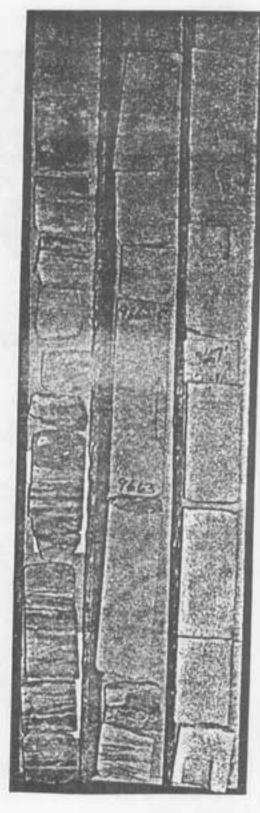




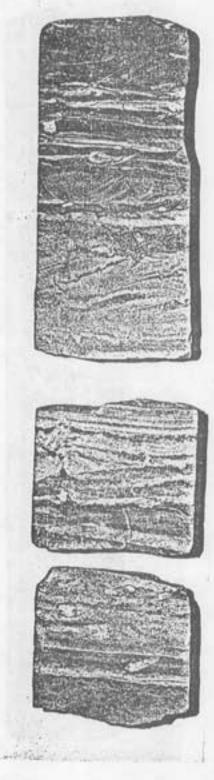
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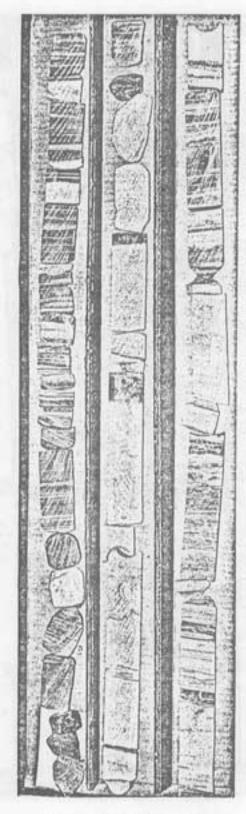
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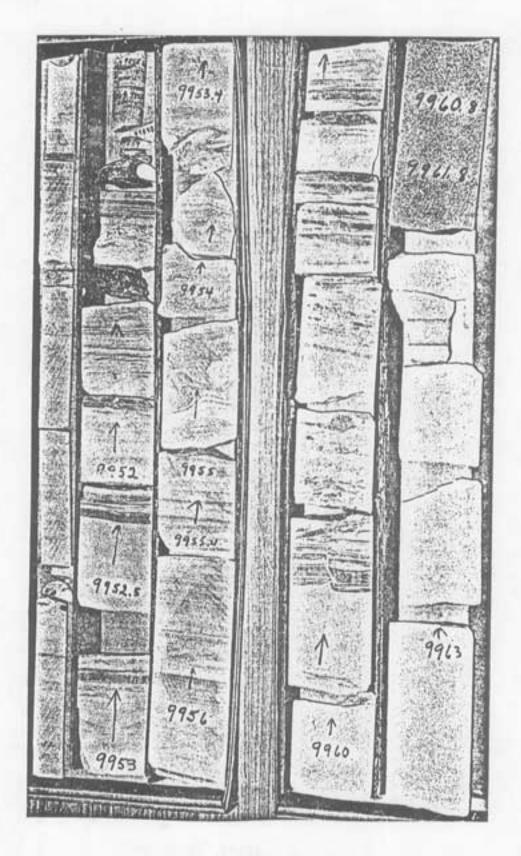
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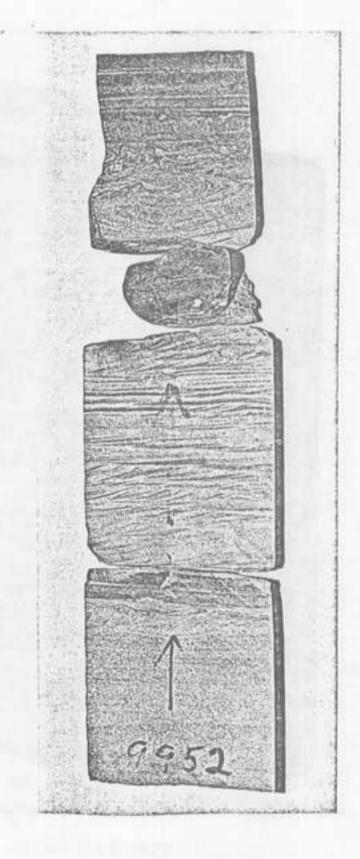
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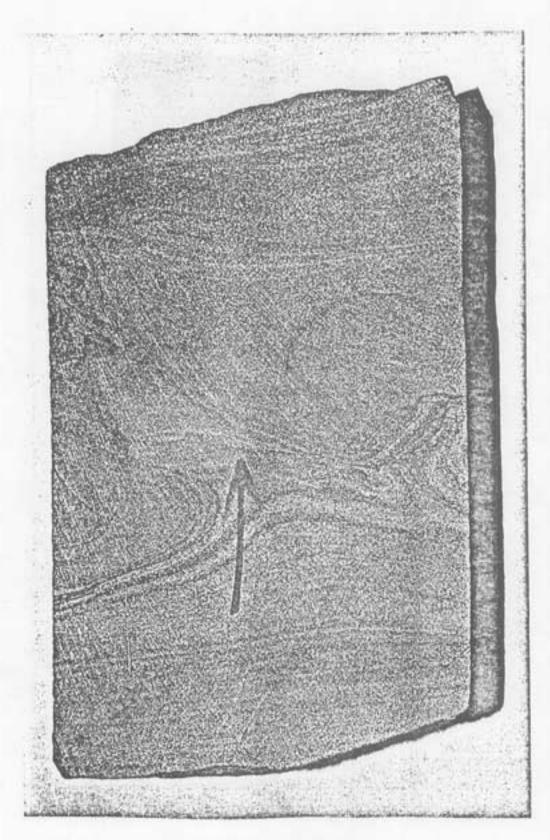
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Union "Sonol Sec" 6 4-15/5E



Union "Sonol Sec" 6 4-1S/5E



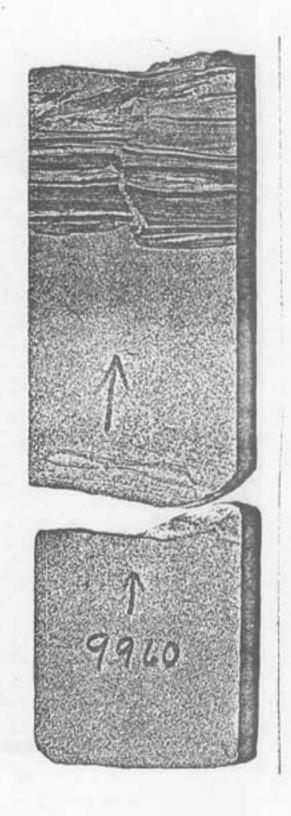
Union "Sonol Sec" 6 Depth: 9954' Slabbed surface



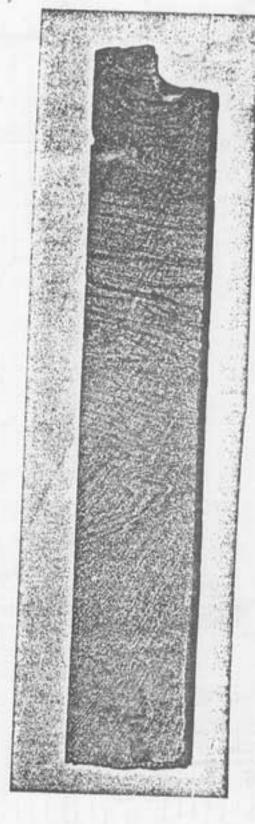
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Depth: 9954

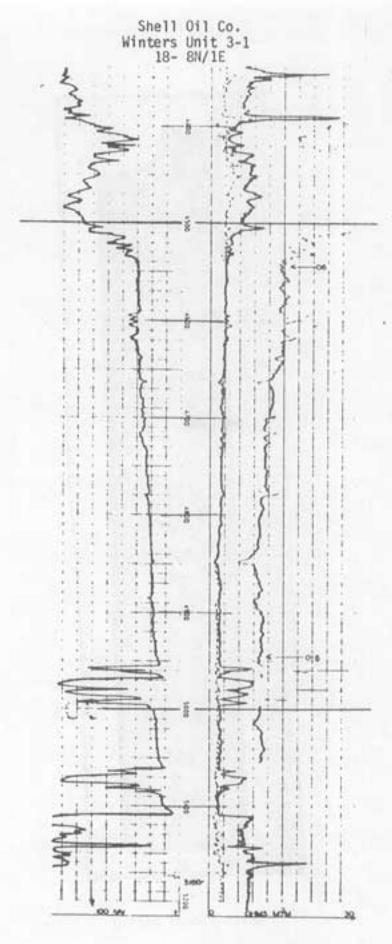
reverse side



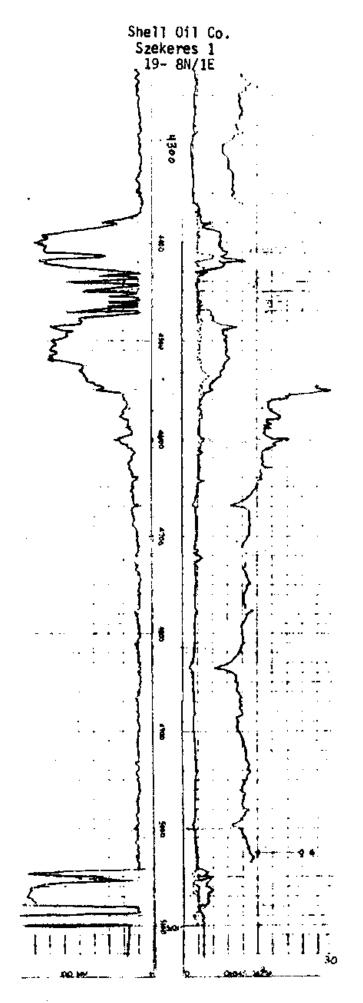
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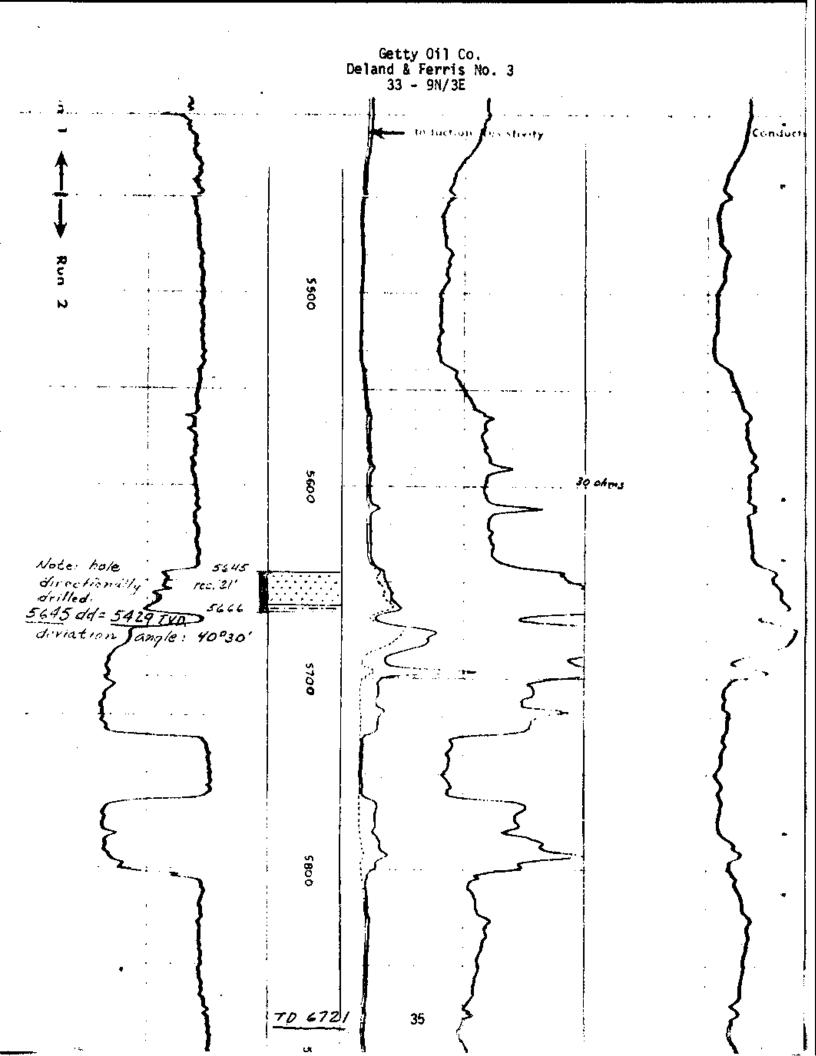


Union "Sonol Sec" 6 



SHELL OIL CO. THE WINTERS AREA WINTERS LINE 3-1





GETTY OIL COMPANY Deland & Ferris #3 740'N & 190'E from SW corner Sec. 33-9N/3E Todhunters Lake Field, Yolo County

Cored 5645'-5666': Recovered 21' (5645 dd = 5429 tvd) (Conventional 4 3/8" core)

hole deviation: 40030'

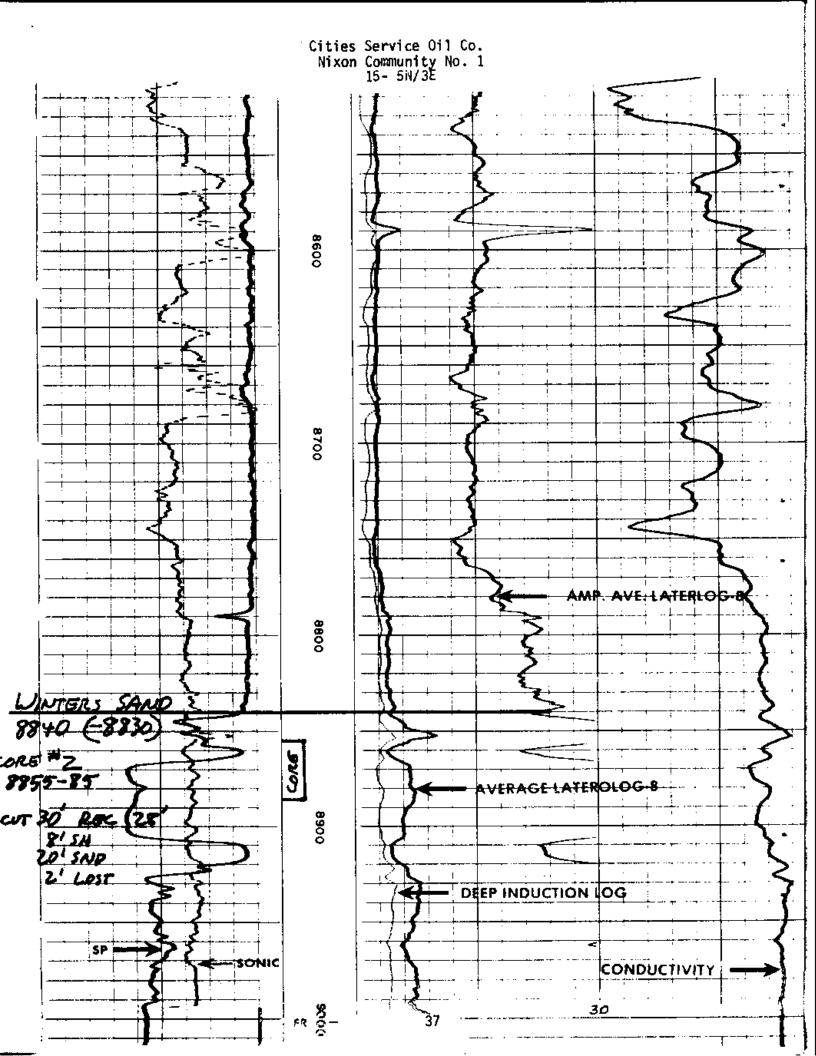
## CORE DESCRIPTION

## <u>Depth</u>

5645'-5662'

Sandstone, light gray to gray-white, fine to very fine grained, well sorted, subangular, predominantly quartz with occasional feldspathic inclusions and minor kaolinitic fragments. Good megascopic porosity. Loosely consolidated upper 10' with frequent siltstone laminae ranging in thickness from paper-thin up to 1 cm. Sand to silt ratio approximately 80-20. Occasional dark gray to black carbonaceous lamination. Becoming more indurated and consolidated in lower 7' with increased frequency of siltstone laminae. (Note: this lower segment of the core could not be displaced from the core barrel on location and was later recovered in the lab). Siltstone, gray, finely arrenaceous, hard, well indurated with anastamosing carbonaceous streaks, grading downward into slightly sandy gray shale at the base. Observable bedding planes 35°-45°.

5662'-5666'

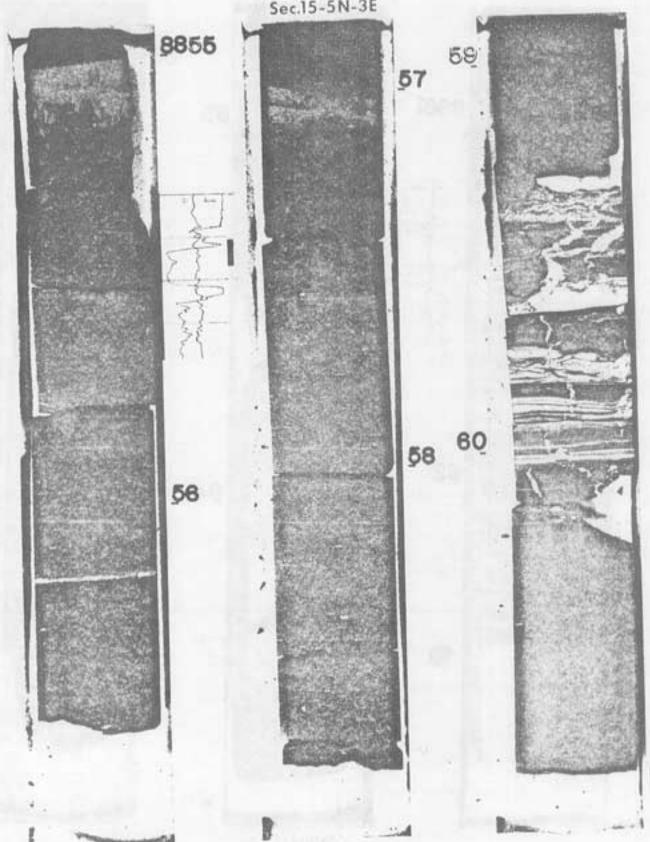


C.S.O.

Nixon Community No. 1

Solano Co, Cal.

Sec.15-5N-3E



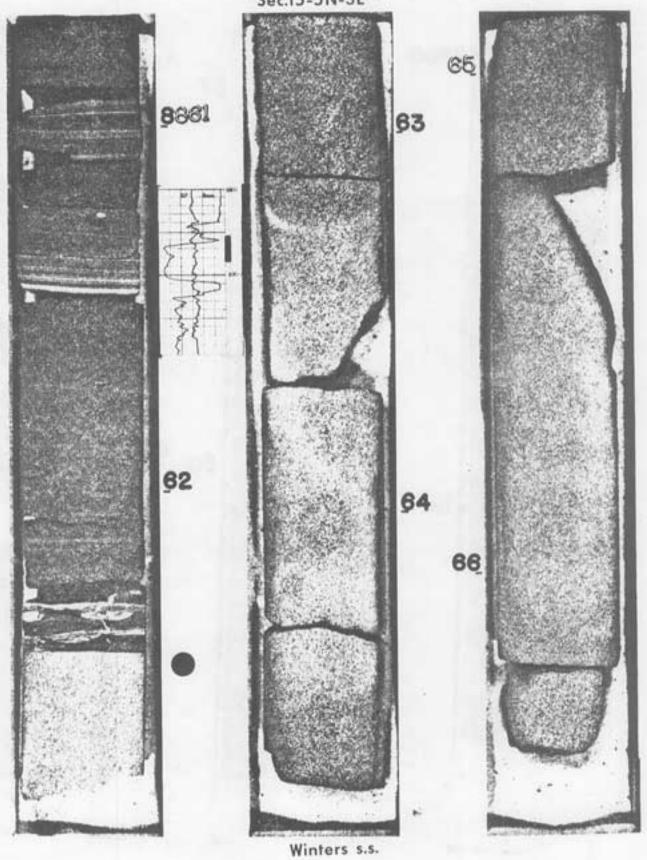
Winters s.s.

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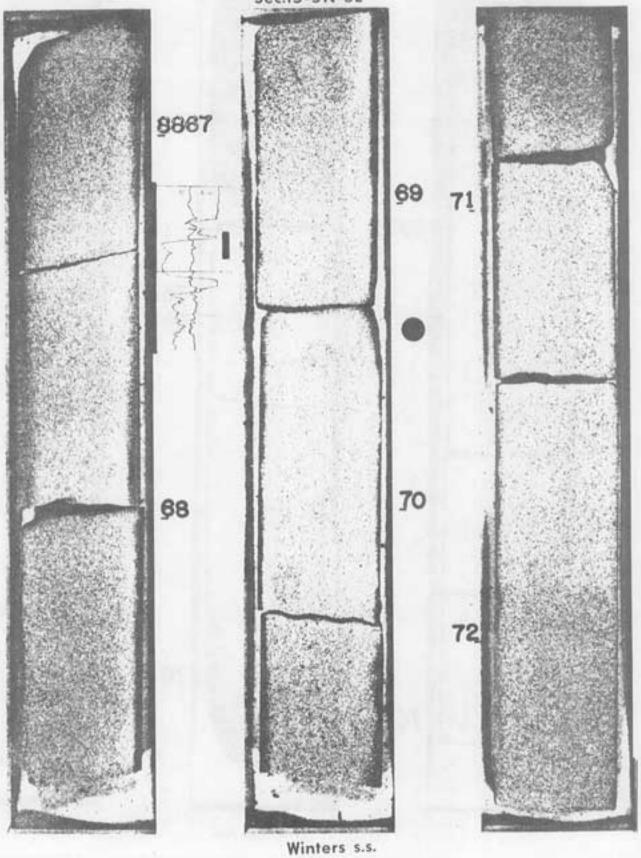


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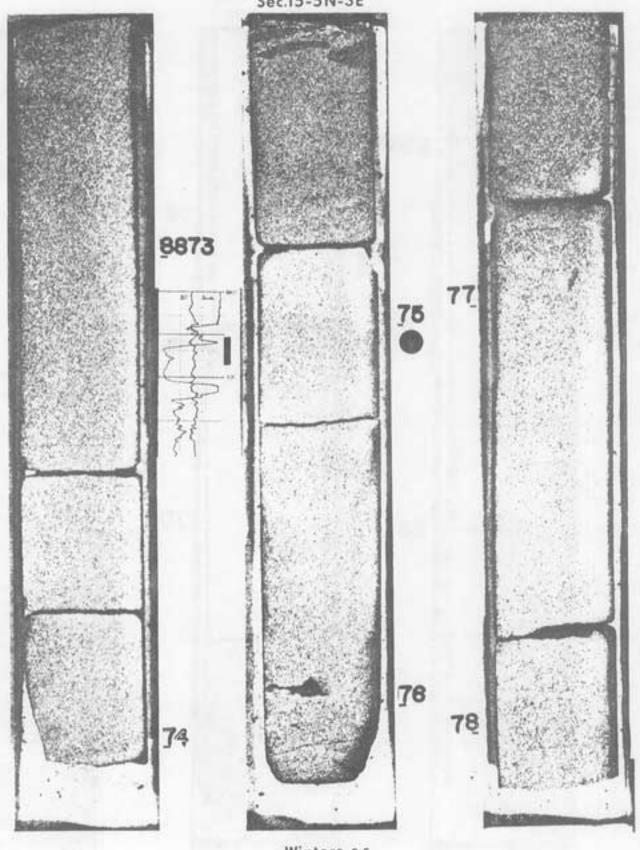


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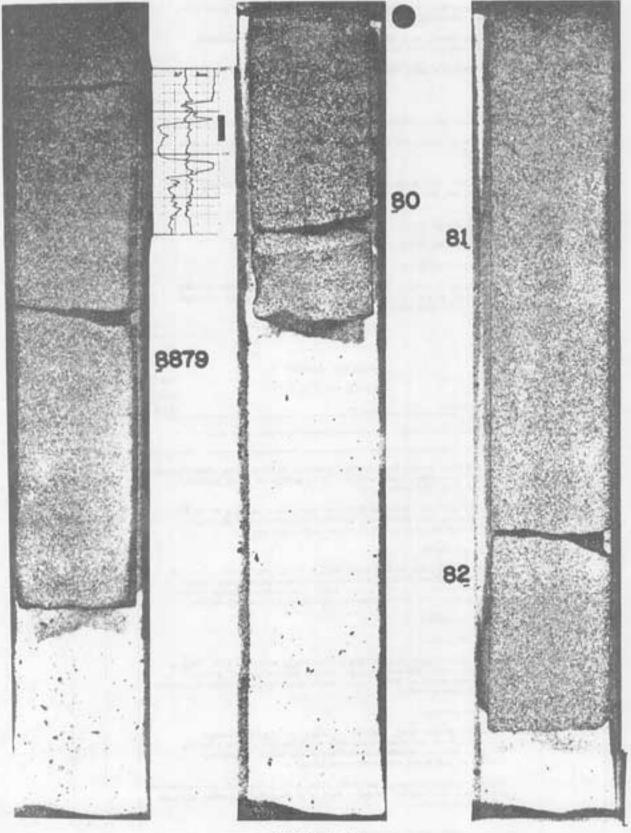
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