

# Seismostratigraphy of the Cayos Basin Colombia

Universidad Nacional de Colombia – Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos Luis A. Castillo, Profesor Asistente Dpto. de Geociencias Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Germán Vargas Cuervo, Profesor Asociado Dpto. de Geografía Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Roberto Aguilera, Consultor.

Copyright 2009, SBGf - Sociedade Brasileira de Geofísica

This paper was prepared for presentation during the 11<sup>th</sup> International Congress of the Brazilian Geophysical Society held in Salvador, Brazil, August 24-28, 2009.

Contents of this paper were reviewed by the Technical Committee of the 11<sup>th</sup> International Congress of the Brazilian Geophysical Society and do not necessarily represent any position of the SBGf, its officers or members. Electronic reproduction or storage of any part of this paper for commercial purposes without the written consent of the Brazilian Geophysical Society is prohibited.

### Abstract

The Cayos region is located in a basin that has been practically unexplored due to the lack of geophysical surveys (principally seismic prospection). This is a preliminary study between the ANH (Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburo ) and the Universidad Nacional de Colombia with seismic information seeking to show the oil Potential of the Cayos Basin. With this approximation the structural and stratigraphy feature is described, it is based on the geomorphology seismoestratigraphic and seismic interpretation. The Cayos Basin is on the top of the Caribbean Plate with 144.755 Km<sup>2</sup> of extension and located at the East of the Nicaragua platform and south of the Jamaican Platform. The mentioned area has a sedimentary package with the presence of uplifted blocks (horst); the sedimentary sequences are associated to the intrusion of the crystalline basement, with some tectonic influence. The geomorphology was initially describe, it is based on satellite images, it is possible to observe structural high geoforms, as well as the Cayos slope, thus geoforms are corroborate through the seismic information, which was used to establish the acoustic basement as well as unconformities and disconformities fount.

## Introduction

Seismic surveys located on the Colombian Caribbean, is characterized by 2D surveys from 1977 and 1982. The information can be complemented with well log data, two well log, gravimetric and aeromagetic data. This paper is a preliminary description of the seismoestratigraphy interpretation.

# Location

The Cayos Basin is located on the convergent Caribbean Plate; it extends from the Nicaragua platform and Jamaica platform. Is characterized by mounds and uplift blocks that describe the basement uplift, influencing the great depth sediments deposition.



Figura 1. Cayos Basin location.

## Method

The Cayos basin had been studied based in seismoestratigraphy description, that permit describe structural and geomorphologic features, identified in depth or in surface when are tied with surface prospection method, i.e., satellite images, photos, etc. Seismic analyses like attributes analyses permitted identified anomalies body associated to structural features and stratigraphy variations. The interpretation flux, indicate the sequence for seismoestratigraphic interpretation (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Interpretation sequence for Los Cayos Basin.

The satellite permits to describe some lineaments and features with possible tectonic influence into some sector of the Cayos Basin.

#### Seismoestratigraphy Interpretation

This section includes the stratigraphy and structural integration of interpretation information, from the horizon picking and fault plane identification (Fig.3). In the area were recognized at least four seismic units, that comprise sedimentary package overlying the acoustic basement.



Fig 3 Structural interpretation on Seismic profile, it is possible to observe the package sedimentary affected by a fault system due to tectonic effects in the survey area.

## **Structural Setting**

This area is part of the convergent margin of the Caribbean plate, its origin and evolution had been discussed, and most of the models establish that the Caribbean plate is migrating since the last Jurassic, and this migration is from the Pacific Position (Muñoz *et al*, 1997). Los Cayos Basin is been influenced by South American and Caribbean Plates, that are defined by lateral and normal system faults, interacting with some compression structures. The structural domain is characterized by normal system fault and some syncline.

The Seismic interpretation show a series of present-day structural elements, characterized by normal faults, anticline forms, mounds and blocks which indicate structural highs.

#### Seismoestratigraphic Interpretation

The stratigraphy information results from the two well tied to seismic line, it allowed recognized at least for sequences, limited by two unconformities and a concordance limit. It is important refer the Cayos Basin like a mixed carbonate-siliciclastic sedimentary system. The lower sequence is the basement; it is represented by the seismoestratigraphy unit free of reflections, which is limited by a strong reflector, reflector that corresponds to the unconformity that separate the basement from the first sedimentary package (unit C). Overlying is the unit B and A, that comprise parallel reflectors, with high amplitude.



Fig 4. Sedimentary sequence definition overlying the basement.

### Results

The following interpretation represent the preliminary study of the Los Cayos Basin, based in seismic interpretation, where could be described the characteristic of the structural and geology features found on the Colombian Caribbean.



Figure 5. Map from the first horizon referent to the top of the sedimentary sequence.

The four surfaces could be visualized in a 3D view, where could be described the boundaries from the three sedimentary package (Fig. 6)



Figure 6. Seismic surfaces interpolated from the horizons.

## Acknowledgments

The author like to acknowledgments to the ANH (Agencia Nacional de Hidrocarburos) by the support with the geophysical information, which include seismic lines, well log information, reports, gravimetric and geological data. Also, thanks to the ANH (Bogota - Colombia) by the permission to public this expanded abstract. The Universidad Nacional de Colombia, with the geography and Geophysics group that make possible this work.

### References

**Barboza, G., Fernandez, J., Barretos, J., Bottazzi, G.** 1997. Costa Rica, petroleum geology of the Caribbean margin. The Leading Edge, v.16, no.12, p. 1787-1794.

Barckhausen, U., Ranero, C. R., von Huene, R., Cande, S., Roeser, H. 2001. Revised Tectonic boundaries in the Cocos Plate off Costa Rica: Implications for the Segmentation of the Convergent Margin and for Plate Tectonic Models. *Journal of Geophysical Research* 106, 19207-19220

Cattaneo, A., Trincardi, F., Langone, L., Asioli, A., Puig, P. 2004. Clinoform generation on Mediterranean margins. *Oceanography*, 17 (4): 66-79.

Ercilla, G., Alonso, B., Ferran, E., Chiocci, F. L., Baraza, J., Farran., M. 2002. The Magdalena Turbidite System (Caribbean Sea): present-day morphology and architecture model. *Marine Geology* 185, 303-318.

Gonthier, E., Faugères, J.C., Gervais, A., Ercilla, G., Alonso, B. 2002. Quaternary sedimentation on the Demerara rise and sediment wave construction (Northeastern South America). In: Wynn, R. B. and Stow D. A. (Ed.), Recognition and interpretation of dee-water sediment waves: implications for paleoceanography, hydrocarbon exploration and flow process interpetation. *Marine Geology* 192(1-3), 189-214.

Klaucke, I., D. G. Masson, C. J. Petersen, W. Weinrebe, and C. R. Ranero. 2008, Multifrequency geoacoustic imaging of fluid escape structures offshore Costa Rica: Implications for the quantification of seep processes, *Geochem. Geophys. Geosyst.*, 9, Q04010, doi:10.1029/2007GC001708.

Martín, J., Palanques, A., Puig, P. 2007. Near-bottom horizontal transfer of particulate matter in the Palamós Submarine Canyon (NW Mediterranean). *Journal of Marine Research*, 65: 193-218.

McIntosh, K.; Ahmed, I.; Silver, E.; Kelly, R.; Ranero, C. R.; Flueh, E.; Berhorst, A. 2002. Nicaragua/Costa Rica Marine Geophysics Update. MARGINS Newletters, No 8, Spring 2002, 3-5.

Muñoz, A., Baca., D., Artiles, V., Duarte M., Barboza, G. 1997. Nicaragua, petroleum geology of the Caribbean margin. The Leading Edge, v.16, no.12, p. 1799-1805.

Phipps Morgan, J., Ranero, C.R., P.Vannucchi. 2008. Intra-Arc extension in Central America: Links between plate motions, tectonics, volcanism, and geochemistry, *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* 267, 453–467, doi: 10.1016/j.epsl.2008.05.004.

Puig, P., Ogston, A.S., Guillén, J., Fain, A.M.V., Palanques, A. 2007. Sediment transport processes from the topset to the foreset of a crenulated clinoform (Adriatic Sea). *Continental Shelf Research*, 27: 452-474. doi: 10.1016/j.csr.2006.11.005.

Ranero, C. R., I. Grevemeyer, H. Sahling, U Barckhausen, C. Hensen, K. Wallmann, W. Weinrebe, P. Vannucchi, R. von Huene, and K. McIntosh. 2008, Hydrogeological system of erosional convergent margins and its influence on tectonics and interplate seismogenesis. *Geochem. Geophys. Geosyst.*, 9, Q03S04, doi: 10.1029/2007GC001679.

**Robledo, A., Ramirez V., Luna, O.** 2000. Evaluacion Potencial Petrolifero del Area Caribe Noroeste (Cayos). ICP. Informe Final, 89 p.