



FORAMS 2006

Microfaunal analysis of an interval of the oil well Tiémié 1, Southwestern Côte d'Ivoire. Paleoenvironmental implications

Digbehi Zéli Bruno & Ouffoue Kouamé Blaise

*Université de Cocody, UFR of Sciences de la Terre et des Ressources Minières, 22 BP 582
Abidjan 22, Côte d'Ivoire - digbehizelib@yahoo.fr*

Microfaunal analysis of the interval 1350-1590 m of the well Tiémié 1 leads to distinguish two facies:

- 1) a non-fossiliferous facies corresponding to the sub-interval 1350-1370 m. Lithologically, the top (1350m) consists of clay while the lower part (1370 m) is mainly sandy.
- 2) a fossiliferous facies occurs in the interval 1390-1590 m which primarily consists of clay.

Planktonic foraminiferal assemblages are dominated by the genera *Whiteinella*, *Hedbergella* and especially *Heterohelix*, with rare *Guembelitra* and *Archaeoglobigerina*.

In the interval 1390-1590 m the species identified are *Whiteinella archaeocretacea*, *Whiteinella baltica*, *Hedbergella delrioensis*, *Hedbergella planispira*, *Hedbergella simplex*, *Heterohelix reussi*, *Heterohelix moremani* and *Guembelitra cenomana*.

This assemblage suggests a Turonian age. The abundance of planktonic foraminifera testifies to an external platform environment under oxygenated conditions.