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Sequence stratigraphy of the Triassic Period: Case from the Dashtak and Khaneh-Kat formations, the Zagros Basin, Iran

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PII: S0920-4105(18)30278-X

DOI: 10.1016/j.petrol.2018.03.092

Reference: PETROL 4833

To appear in: Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering

Received Date: 13 December 2017

Revised Date: 6 March 2018
Accepted Date: 27 March 2018

Please cite this article as: Rahmani, O., Khoshnoodkia, M., Mohseni, H., Hajian, M., Sequence stratigraphy of the Triassic Period: Case from the Dashtak and Khaneh-Kat formations, the Zagros Basin, Iran, *Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering* (2018), doi: 10.1016/j.petrol.2018.03.092.

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14 **Abstract**

The Dashtak and Khaneh-Kat formations in the Zagros Basin were deposited during 15 the Triassic Period and are mainly composed of carbonate-evaporate rocks. The 16 17 depositional environment of these formations ranged from supratidal and tidal flat to lagoonal and shoal ramp. However, the lack of evaporite sediments indicates that the 18 Khaneh-Kat formation was deposited in a relatively deeper setting in which no more 19 20 evaporites were present. In the study area, the Dashtak formation has acted as an 21 effective seal for giant gas reservoirs entrapped within the Dehram Group, whereas 22 the Khaneh-Kat formation appears to have neither of the characteristics of a cap 23 rock. This study revealed that the Dashtak formation is divided into four sequences 24 (middle to late Triassic) and the Khaneh-Kat formation consists of five sequences 25 (middle to late Triassic). The uppermost sequence of the Dashtak formation was removed by post- depositional erosion in the SE despite its complete preservation in 26

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