

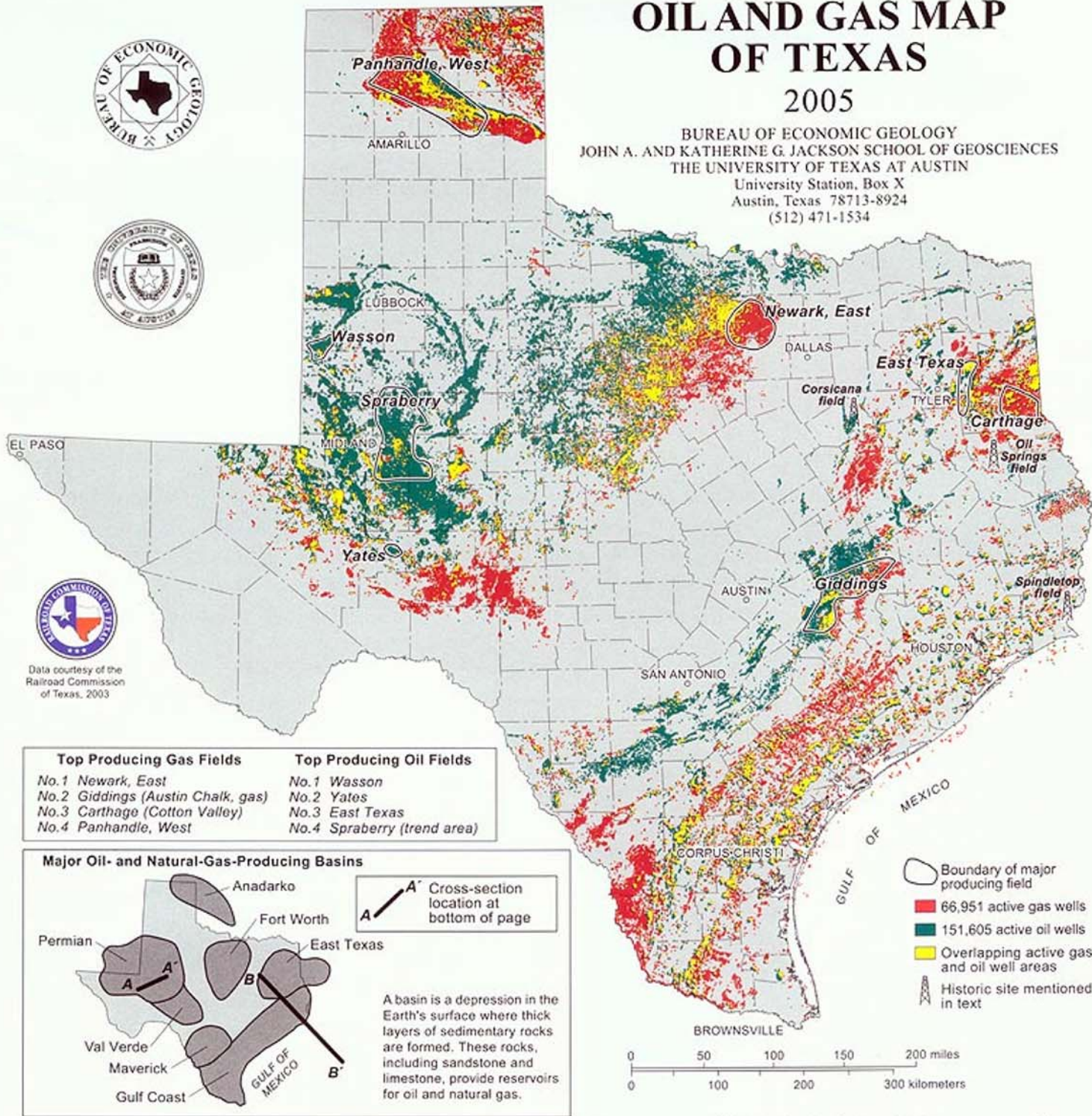
# OIL AND GAS MAP OF TEXAS

2005

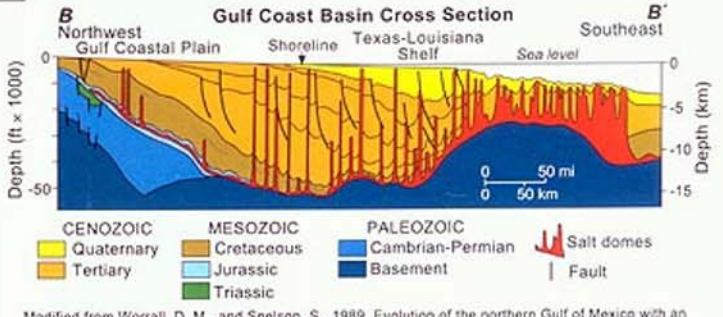
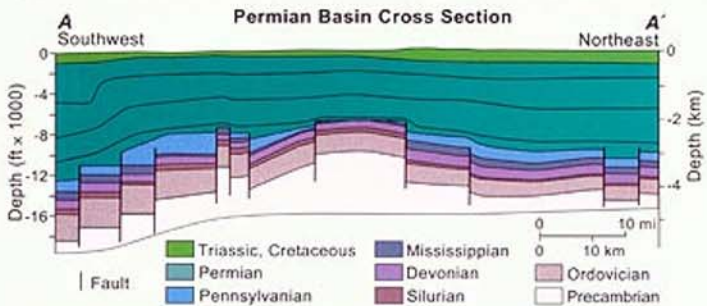
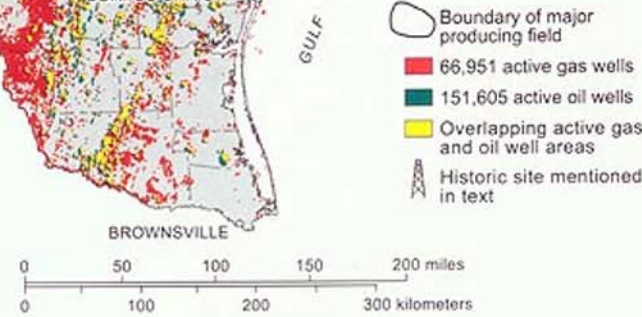
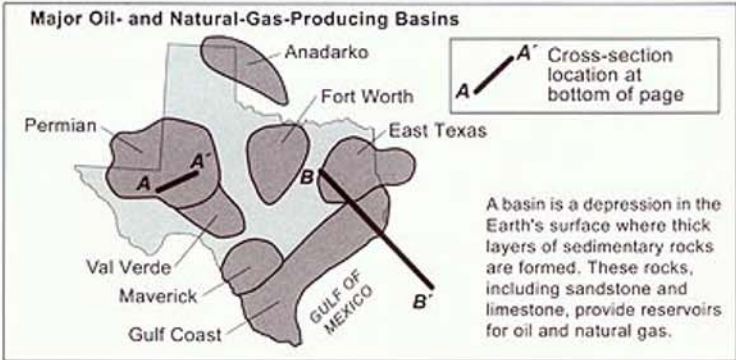
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Data courtesy of the Railroad Commission of Texas, 2003



| Top Producing Gas Fields          | Top Producing Oil Fields    |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| No.1 Newark, East                 | No.1 Wasson                 |
| No.2 Giddings (Austin Chalk, gas) | No.2 Yates                  |
| No.3 Carthage (Cotton Valley)     | No.3 East Texas             |
| No.4 Panhandle, West              | No.4 Spraberry (trend area) |



Modified from Bebout, D. G., and Meador, K. J., 1985, Regional cross sections—Central Basin Platform, West Texas: The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology, 4 p., 11 pls.

Modified from Worrall, D. M., and Snelson, S., 1989, Evolution of the northern Gulf of Mexico with an emphasis on Cenozoic growth faulting and the role of salt tectonics, in Bally, A. W., and Palmer, A. R., eds., The geology of North America—an overview: Geology of North America, v. A, p. 97-138.

More than half of the oil and gas production from Texas comes from the Permian Basin of West Texas. Nearly three-quarters of this production comes from carbonate rocks of Permian age.

Most oil and gas production in the Texas Gulf Coast comes from Tertiary-aged sandstones. Many reservoirs are associated with faults and salt domes.