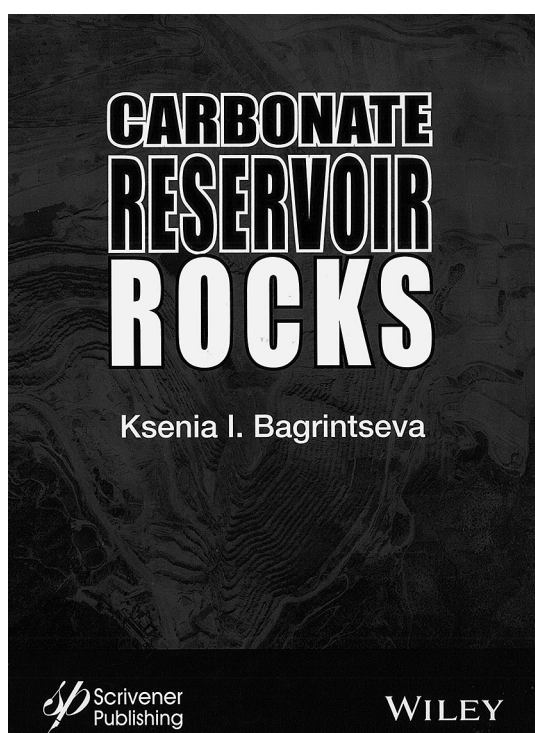


## Book reviews

**Carbonate reservoir rocks**, by K. I. Bagrintseva, 2015. Scrivener Publishing and John Wiley & Sons, Beverly. 334 pages. Hardcover: GBP 150.00, EUR 202.50. ISBN 978-1-119-08357-3.



I must admit that I have been having mixed feelings after reading this book in that some parts can be viewed as an important and valuable source of data, but others leave me to be desired.

The most rewarding chapters are those dealing with natural oil and gas reservoirs in carbonate rocks of the Pre-Caspian and Timan-Pechora provinces and of the Yurubchenskoe gas and oil field (Chapters 5-7). The data compiled have previously been difficult to access mainly because they were initially published in Russian. Here the reader can find a range of high-quality data on the lithology of productive sequences, major reservoir rock types and void space structures, as well as detailed descriptions of wells, reservoir properties, void space morphology, degree of fracturing and more. However, a clear general map is lacking, and the reader has to find out for himself/herself where the localities mentioned in the text are. Moreover, I also like

the attachment '*Void space morphology of carbonate rocks, saturated with luminophore*' in which the author presents pictures and provides parameters of 28 representative rock samples from the gas and oil fields described.

However, I do think that the title of this book is completely misleading, and would better have been specified as follows, '*Properties of Palaeozoic carbonate rock reservoirs of selected localities in the eastern European Platform and Asian oil and gas fields*'. Having been published in 2015, I would have expected to find an up-to-date and comprehensive picture of carbonate reservoirs. Instead there is very detailed information on Palaeozoic carbonate reservoirs from a selection of localities on the eastern European Platform and in the Asian provinces, spread out over almost 160 pages. In fact, these data are highly useful but because of the misleading title, potential readers interested in this subject may never know of their existence.

Going further, the contents of the book are not well balanced. Some sections provide basic knowledge, while others are too detailed or presuppose professional knowledge on the reader's part (e.g., Chapter 8). In my opinion, the reader should be cautious when going through chapters 2 and 3. The reason is that the author provides only basic information here on carbonate rocks and carbonate sedimentary systems, quoting secondary-source contributions by Russian scientists. It is difficult to accept such an approach, because numerous original sources are completely ignored. What is more, with few exceptions, the author fails to quote any new contributions, but falls back on old papers from the 1950s to 1990s.

In subsection 4.1, entitled, '*Method by Bagrintseva: The New Technique of Fracturing and Vugularity Evaluation through the Capillary Saturation of the Carbonate Rocks with Luminophore*', the author presents an interesting and simple method for quantitative and qualitative analysis of rock fractures. However, this cannot be said to be new because it was already worked out in the 1970s and 1980s. Additionally,

I could not find any current data on 'Noriol' and "Noroil-A' which are recommended by the author as the best luminophors for this method. In the next subsections, also other methods of Russian researchers are outlined.

All together, I think that this book may be useful for readers who have a working knowledge of carbonate sedimentary systems and petroleum ge-

ology, and are looking for detailed data on specific gas and oil fields, and methods used by Russian researchers to determine fracturing, porosity and permeability of carbonate reservoirs.

*Monika Kowal-Linka  
Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland  
mokowal@amu.edu.pl*