

EXPLORATION IN COMPLEX THRUST BELTS

**FIELD TRIP
(6 DAYS)**

Course Description

The Southern Adriatic Sea Region offers the opportunity to study two opposite verging thrust belts (the Southern Apennines and the Dinarides/Albanides). These thrust belt have deformed Mesozoic/Cenozoic carbonate units belonging to different depositional setting (shallow water, deep water settings) and are characterized by typical deformation geometries associated to thin- and thick-skin tectonics. A more than 500km long transect from Southern Italy to Southern Albania allows to observe the geometries and the deformation styles associated to the formation and evolution of this thrust belt and represent exceptional analogues for subsurface exploration in thrust belt settings.

The main objectives of the field trip are:

- observe the geological and structural organisation of a thrust belt
- recognise shallow and deep-water facies at reservoir scale within a regional scale depositional system and reason on their reservoir potential
- observe fault and fracture networks at the reservoir scale within a regional scale tectonic setting and reason on their impact to reservoir performance
- observe the impact of mechanical stratigraphy of reservoir characterisation
- observe how carbonate facies deposited in different settings can deform in different ways
- observe relationships between facies and fractures
- understand the relationships between outcrop and subsurface datasets
- recognise shallow and deep-water facies at reservoir scale within a regional scale depositional system and reason on their reservoir potential
- describe reservoir uncertainties and assess the value of additional data for reducing these in order to inform reservoir development and management decisions.

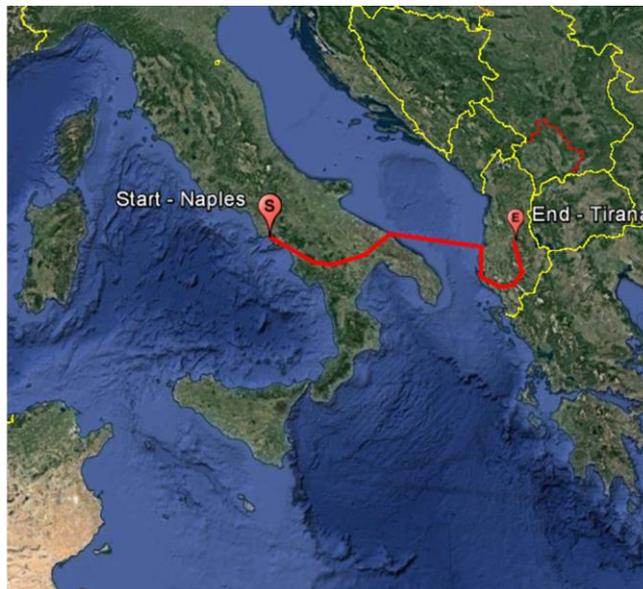
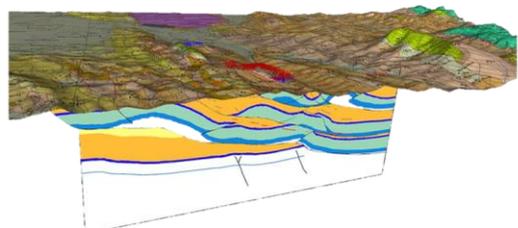
Itinerary

The field trip will start on the western coast of southern Italy (Naples), cross the entire Southern Apennines thrust belt to the eastern coast of Italy (Bari) and then move from the western coast of southern Albania to the internal mountain region at the border between Albania and Greece.

The main advantage of using the example of the Southern Apennines is that we can run through the drilling trajectory of the hypothetical well, not only vertically (using subsurface data) but also horizontally by moving from west coast outcrops (Naples area) to the east coast outcrops (Bari area). The same is valid for Albania where moving from the coast to the more internal part is like moving upward in an hypothetical well drilled in the region. The field trip starts in Naples (Italy) and ends in Tirana (Albania).

Participants

The course is designed for petroleum and production geologists, geomodellers, reservoir engineers and geophysicists working for the exploration, appraisal and development of fractured reservoirs. Ideally, the components of a subsurface team would greatly benefit from participating together.



for more information
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