Contourite Sheet Sands: New Deepwater Exploration Target*

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Abstract

Arguably the largest known, present-day, deepwater sandy deposit is a contourite sand sheet located in the eastern Gulf of Cadiz on the Iberian continental slope. It extends from the Gibraltar oceanic gateway towards the northwest for at least 100 km along a mid-slope terrace at a mean water depth of 500-700 m. It covers an estimated area of around 4000 km², with a known thickness for a single unit being in excess of 10 m in a proximal location. High-resolution seismic data indicate that this unit is more probably 40 m thick. Deeper penetration (multichannel) seismic data further suggest there may be at least 800 m of sand-rich contourite section in the immediate subsurface. This is inferred to have a high net to gross ratio (>50% sand). Towards its distal extremity the sand sheet passes into three discrete contourite channels, the largest of which (the Cadiz Channel) funnels sand alongslope and downslope to water depths exceeding 1200 m. This channel is floored by a series of large active sand waves and, locally, by gravel lag deposits.

Preliminary sediment analyses of selected cores reveal clean, well-sorted sands that would potentially yield excellent reservoir characteristics on burial. This sand sheet is fed mainly from shelf sands that are fed downslope through proximal turbidity current channels and by shelf spillover processes onto the middle slope. The sands are then redistributed alongslope by powerful bottom currents formed from Mediterranean Overflow Water. They form part of a much larger well-established contourite depositional system in the Gulf of Cadiz, which becomes dominantly mud-rich in medial to distal parts as the bottom current velocity and hence transport capacity decreases away from the Gibraltar gateway. Certainly these same processes and deposits will have been equally active in the geological past, along other margins as well as the Iberian margin. We propose, therefore, that such contourite sands should form a serious and specific deepwater exploration target in the subsurface. However, more work is required on modern analogues such as the Cadiz Sand Sheet in order to better characterise and understand these novel reservoir targets.

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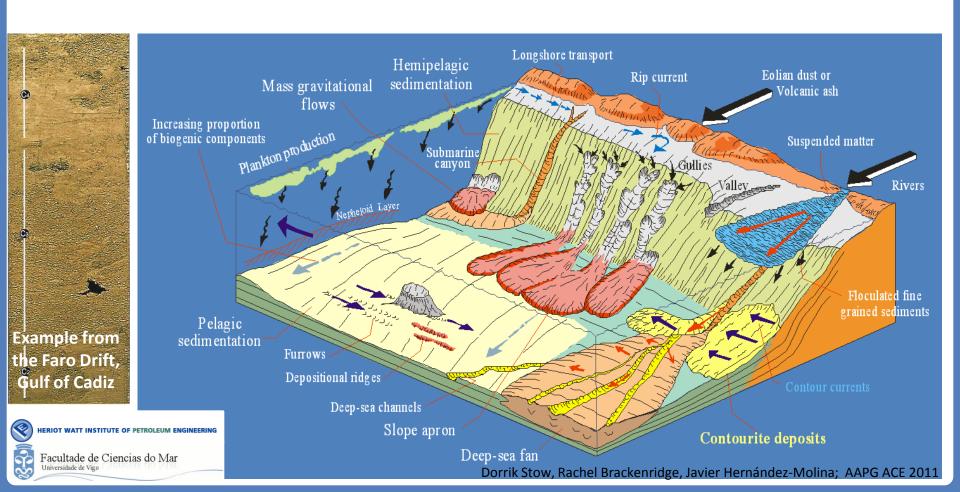
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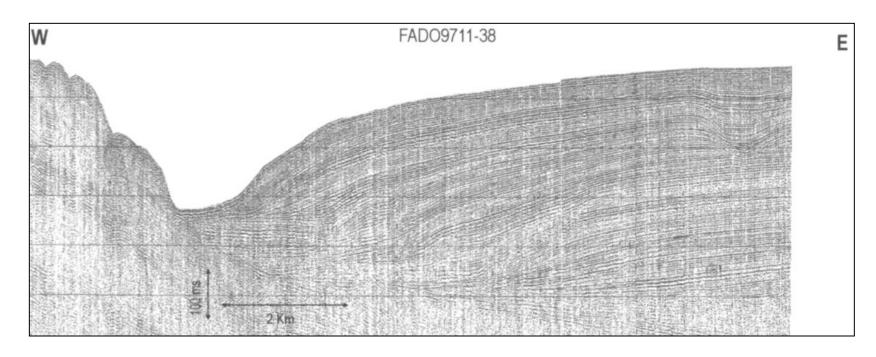
Outline

- Introduction to Contourites
 - What is a contourite?
 - Distribution
- Sandy Contourites
 - Case study: Gulf of Cadiz
 - Distribution
 - Characteristics
- Petroleum Potential
 - Reservoir potential
 - Seal/source/trap
 - Examples
 - Sequence stratigraphy?
- Conclusions



"Contourites are all those sediments deposited by or significantly affected by bottom currents acting in deep-water"





Erosional features

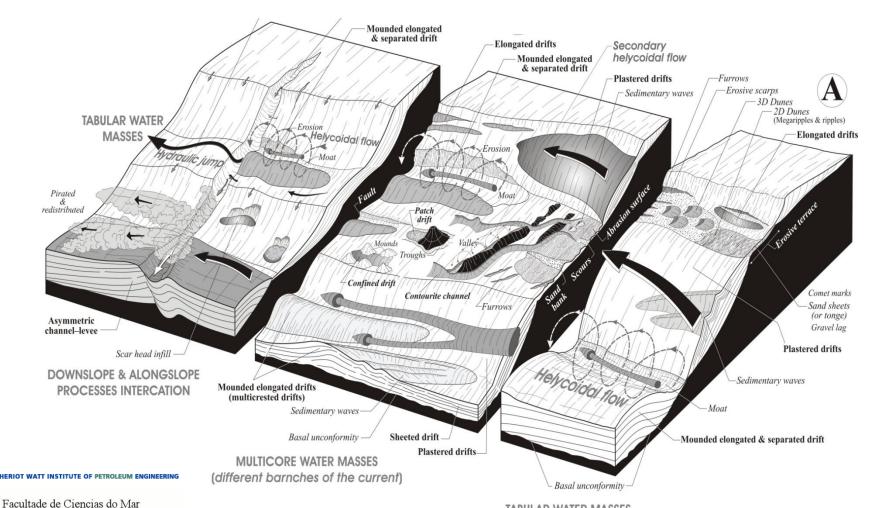
- Erosive terraces
- Abraded surfaces
- Contourite Channels
- Contourite moats

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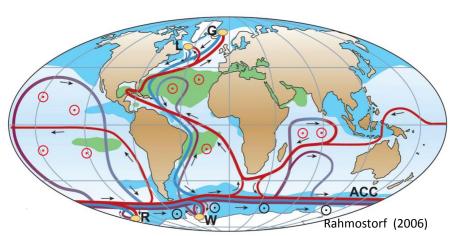
Depositional features

- Sheeted drifts
- Mounded elongate drifts (separated & detached)
- Channel-related (parch and fan drifts)
- Confined drifts
- Infill drifts
- Mixed drift systems

Make up complex *DEPOSITIONAL SYSTEMS* controlled by local morphology and bottom water velocities



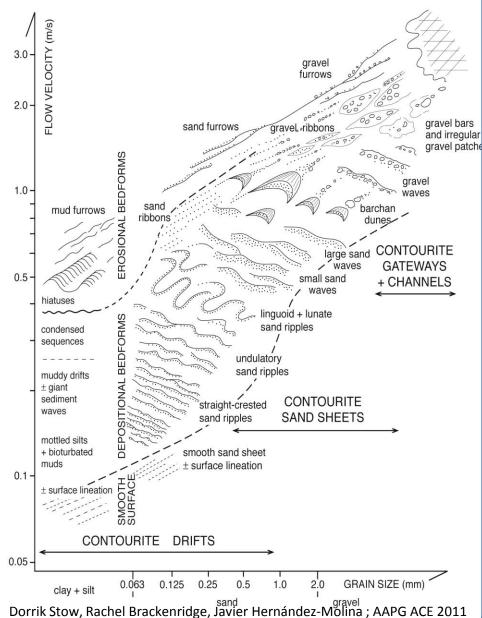
Universidade de Vigo



Deposited where;

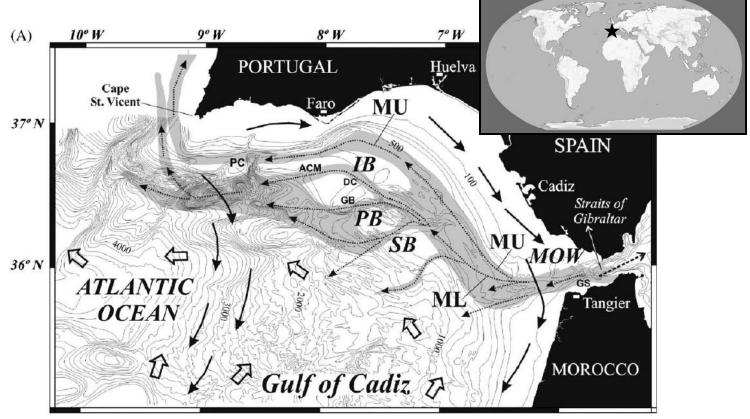
- BW currents reach sufficient velocities
- Where BW currents occur over a prolonged period of time
- Where there is a sediment supply





The Gulf of Cadiz Contourite Sand Sheet

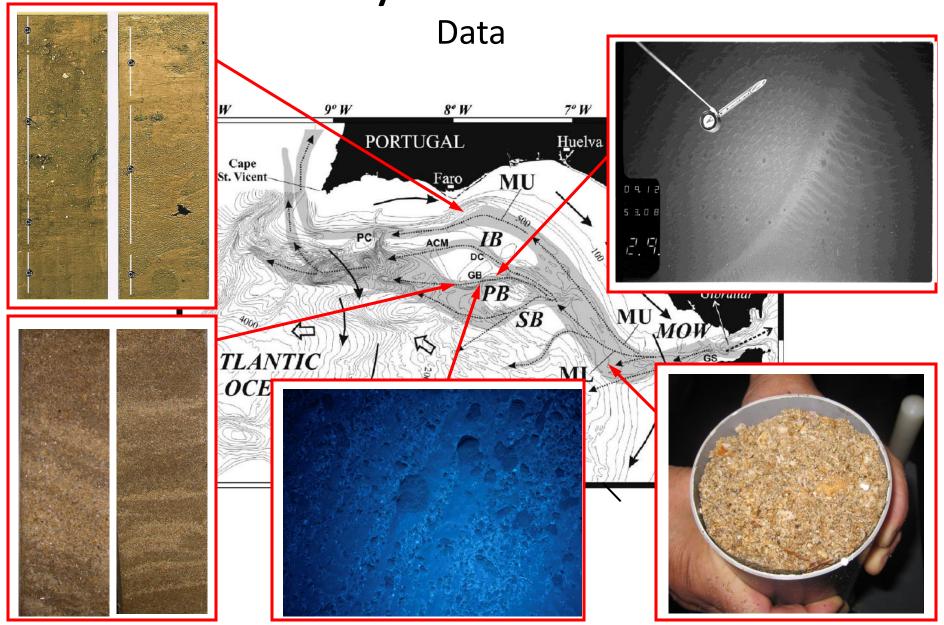
Case Study



Hernandez-Molina (2006)

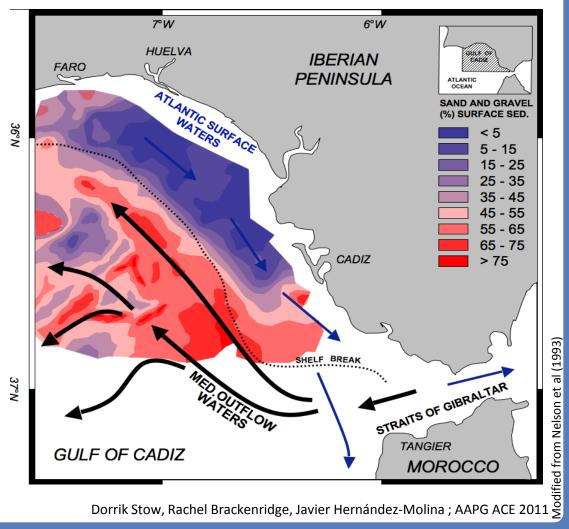
GULF OF CADIZ





Gulf of Cadiz Sand Sheet

Sand distribution in the **Gulf of Cadiz**

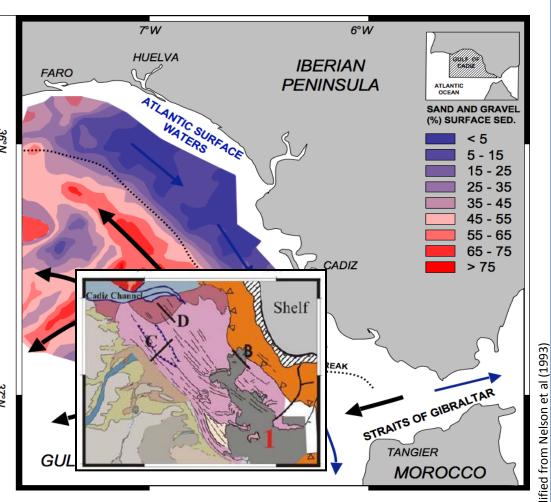


Gulf of Cadiz Sand Sheet

LARGEST KNOWN SINGLE SAND SHEET IN DEEPWATER AT PRESENT

- Located proximally to the Straits of Gibraltar
- Estimated area; 4000 km²
- Extends along the midslope for at least 100 km
- Water depth 500-700 m
- Thickness: 800+m?
- High NTG





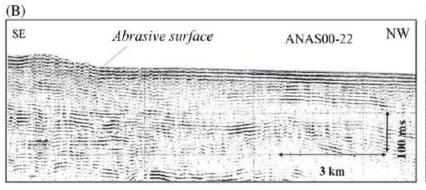
-rom Hernandez-Molina et al (2006)

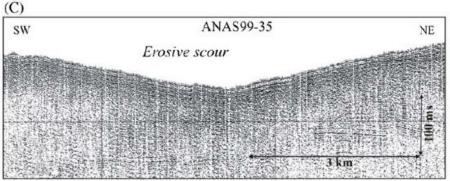
Sandy Contourites

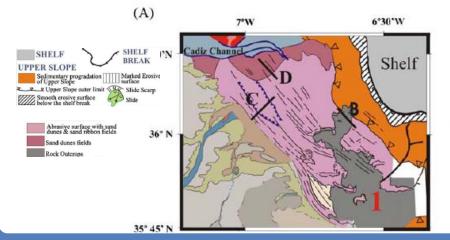
Gulf of Cadiz Sand Sheet

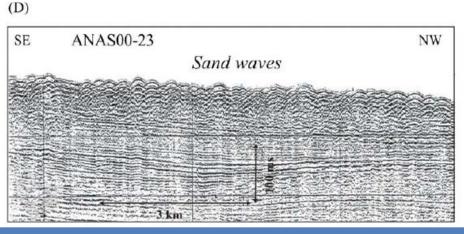
Identification on seismic;

Erosive surfaces; linear features; orientated morphology; bedforms; high amplitude seismic facies





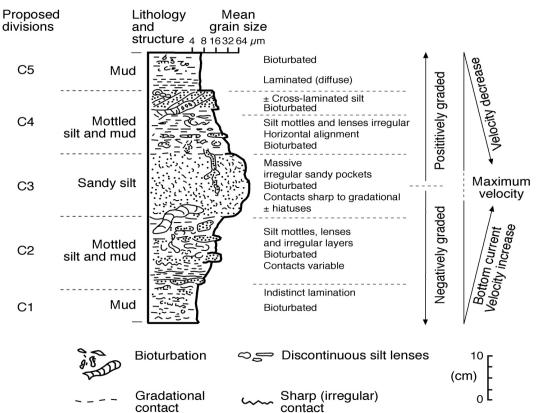


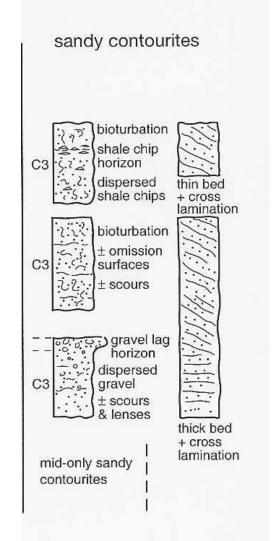


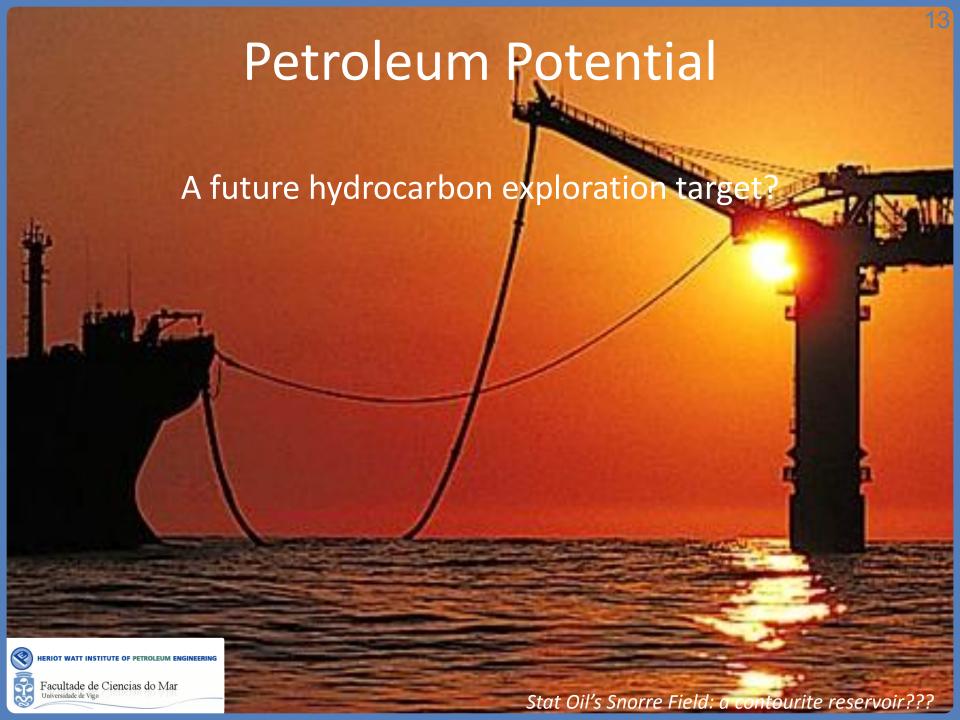
Gulf of Cadiz Sand Sheet

Identification in cores

Gradational changes between facies







Petroleum Potential RESERVOIR POTENTIAL

CLEAN SANDY CONTOURITE FACIES
A future petroleum reservoir target!



High NTG, clean well-sorted sands demonstrated to exist where bottom water velocities and sediment supply allow



Petroleum Potential SEAL POTENTIAL

MUDDY CONTOURITE FACIES & NORMAL PELAGIC SEDIMENTATION Good seal potential

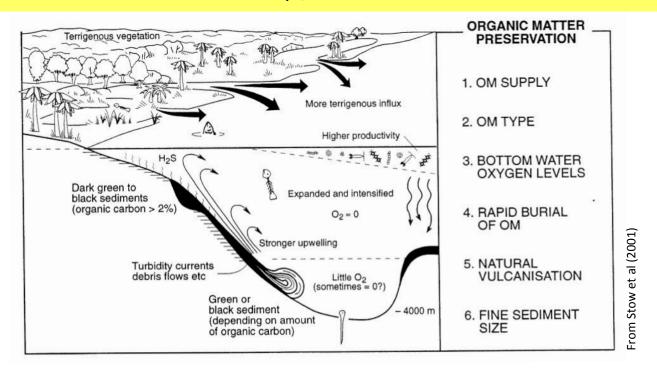


- Slowing velocities (due to changing oceanographic conditions) can lead to mud deposition
- Good stratigraphic trapping potential



Petroleum Potential CHARGE

SLUGGISH FLOW OR EXTERNAL SOURCE ROCK REQUIRED



- Deepwater sources known to be in existence and producing.
- No reason to presume contourites don't contain high TOC

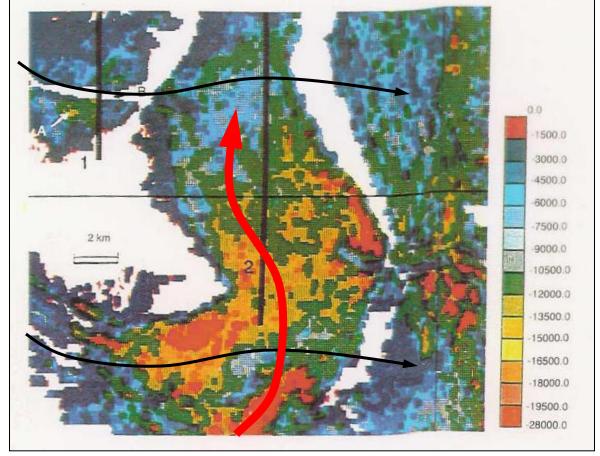
Modified from Mutti et al (XXXX)

Petroleum Potential BUT DOES IT WORK?

Marlim Oilfield, Campos Basin

Upper reservoir = a re-worked turbidite CONTOURITE

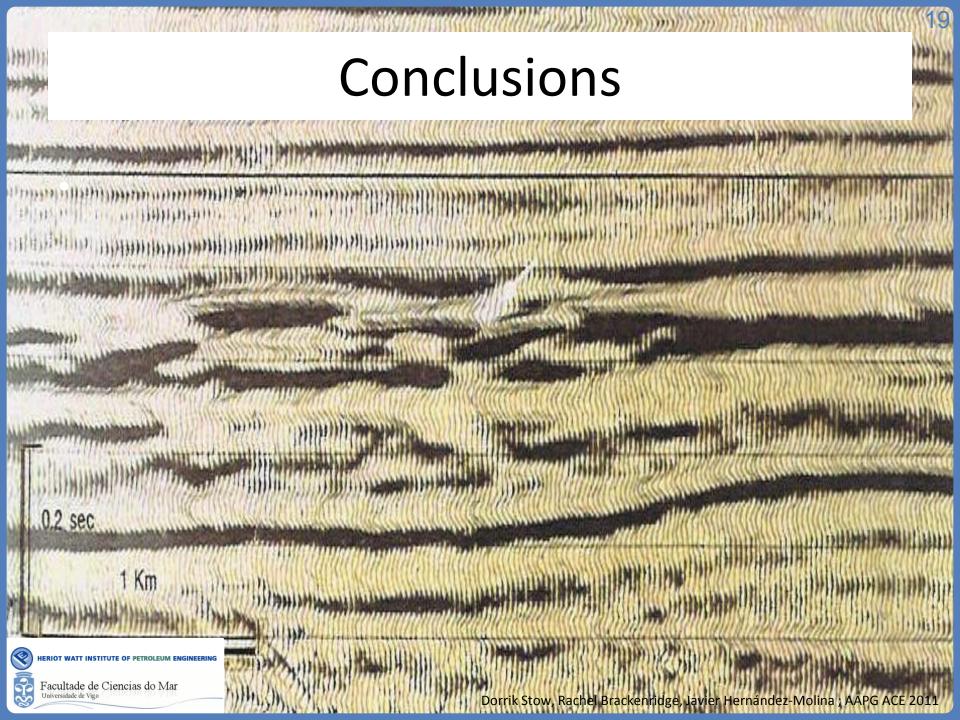
Top Oligocene amplitude Map shows alongslope trends and downslope features.





Petroleum Potential BUT DOES IT WORK?

- Marlim Oilfield, Campos Basin
 Part re-worked turbidite CONTOURITE reservoir
- Snorre Oilfield, North Sea
 Isolated massive sand body: Contourite?
- Gulf of Cadiz?
- Gulf of Mexico?
- Unidentified contourite plays elsewhere??
 - Greenland?
 - Arctic?



Conclusions

- Contourite sand sheets are best prospect
- High-energy bottom current systems can produce clean contourite sands with good poroperm
- Extensive lateral sand development & connectivity
- Sufficient sand supply required
- Good potential for muddy contourite seal
- Good potential for stratigraphic traps
- Good source rock potential along continental margins

Conclusions

- Contourites have the potential to provide good reservoir, seal and trapping mechanisms.
- Greater knowledge is required to distinguish from turbidites
 --> very different reservoir management applies
- Many prospective regions are located where contourites currently exist or are likely to have existed in the past!

