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**Depositional Geometry and Morphology of a Modern Confined Sandy Lobe (Eastern Corsican Margin, Western Mediterranean)**

The present study is focused on the recent distal lobe of a confined turbidite system along of the eastern margin of Corsica. The lobe is located at less than 1000 m water depth. It is 60 m thick and covers 70 km<sup>2</sup>. Several scales of depositional features are seen in very high resolution seismic data, which are quite comparable with those of onland outcrops. The lobe can be divided into units and subunits. Small channels are observed (5 m deep and 100 m wide). The basin where lobe deposit occurs has a tank form. It is confined by a lateral slope and associated slump deposits toward the East and by slumps of the continental shelf toward the West. The paleotopography created by previous lobe and/or channel deposits or slumps confined the lobe deposit into topographic trough. This different order of confinement controlled the location of the lobe deposit and its general morphology. More complex processes are observed that induce specific morphologies and geometries. Into the lobe, flows seem to be still concentrated in small channels leading to erosional processes. Flow dynamic is also controlled by previous unit and subunit deposits, each new lobe subunit tending to occupy the low area created by the previous subunits. We see that the three-dimensional geometry of the lobe is directly controlled by the degree of confinement of the gravity currents and thus to the pre-existing morphology. The confinement and lithology of the lobe has a great impact on the reservoir properties.