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Hydrocarbon Potentiality Of The Egyptian Red Sea Province

Red Sea is Oligocene / Miocene rift basin which might be set up due to the break-up of the basement blocks and then as a result of separation of African Craton from Arabia block. The early initiation of rifting and uplifting of rift shoulder sediments might be started in the Eocene/Oligocene . The second phase of rifting is within Middle Miocene and it may be currently active. The subsurface data enable to assess and clarify the stratigraphic and tectonic peculiarities of the area, however, there is a stratigraphic irregularities met through the geological column of the area. These are related to the development of three mega sequences which are marked by major unconformities. The basinal troughs are rich source rocks yielding oil and gas in deep source kitchen, charging slightly the up dip of the sequences. Due to a few wells were drilled on a regional highs, some sequences within a basinal troughs are considered a prolific source rocks in the area. Unfortunately the drilling did not coming up into production. This is might be related to the geological factors (e.g facies change and structural setting). So we expect the deepest parts to be highly prospective for oil and gas.