

Behind the Hybrid Curtain

The rise of mixed turbidite–contourite hydrocarbon systems.

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Hybrid sedimentary systems develop where drift or coast parallel bottom currents interact with turbiditic or gravity-driven flow. There will be few places where this interaction doesn't occur, but the dominance of one type of flow over the other is hugely variable around the margins of the world's oceans and has been through time. In the oil and gas industry we have employed a default turbidite mindset to understand deeper water clastics for two main reasons, scale and sample bias.

Contourite and hybrid deposits have been studied for decades, for example Stow et al., 1998, Mutti et al., 1980, 2014, Rebesco et al., 2014 and Hernandez-Molina et al., 2008. Yet in the exploration world we did not have to embrace these concepts fully until recent discoveries forced us to bridge an enormous gap in deepwater

sedimentology, between what is recognized at outcrop and what is observed on seismic data.

Hiding in Plain Sight

The effects of contourite systems on deepwater sediments can be subtle or even cryptic at outcrop scale. Deepwater shales, in particular, can look conformably bedded over hundreds of meters of outcrop. Slope channels may conceal the signs of contourite activity as they are dominated by basinward dip, incision and construction, and basin floor fans may have few current indicators to denote current flow direction on the basin floor. For this reason, global outcrops demonstrating clear contourite deposition are conspicuously rare in comparison to the number of examples visible on passive margin, regional seismic data. Either there is a problem preserving such

margins in the outcrop record, or it is difficult to recognize them. Of course, explorers looking for coarse clastic reservoirs are also drawn to fluvial input points, where flow from slope to basin floor is often dominated by currents flowing downslope: turbiditic flow. This introduces a sampling bias, in that turbidite-dominated sequences appear to adequately characterize the deepwater geology that explorers have been concerned with, without the need for consideration of the influence of contourite currents.

However, in recent years the availability of high-quality regional scale seismic images has drawn attention to the frequent presence of contourite-dominated bedforms. This mismatch between seismic expression and field studies could perhaps have been swept under the carpet; however, several recent notable discoveries

Figure 1: A variety of new traps in mixed systems. Fonnesu et al., 2020.

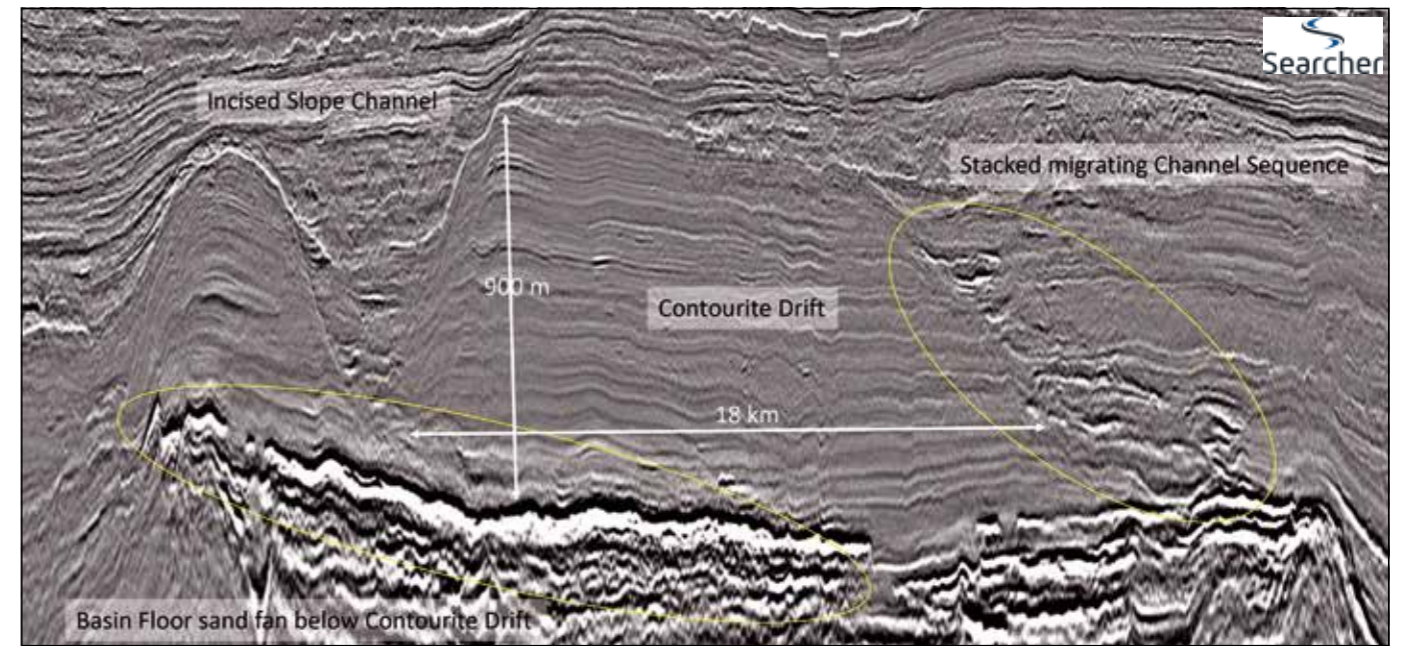
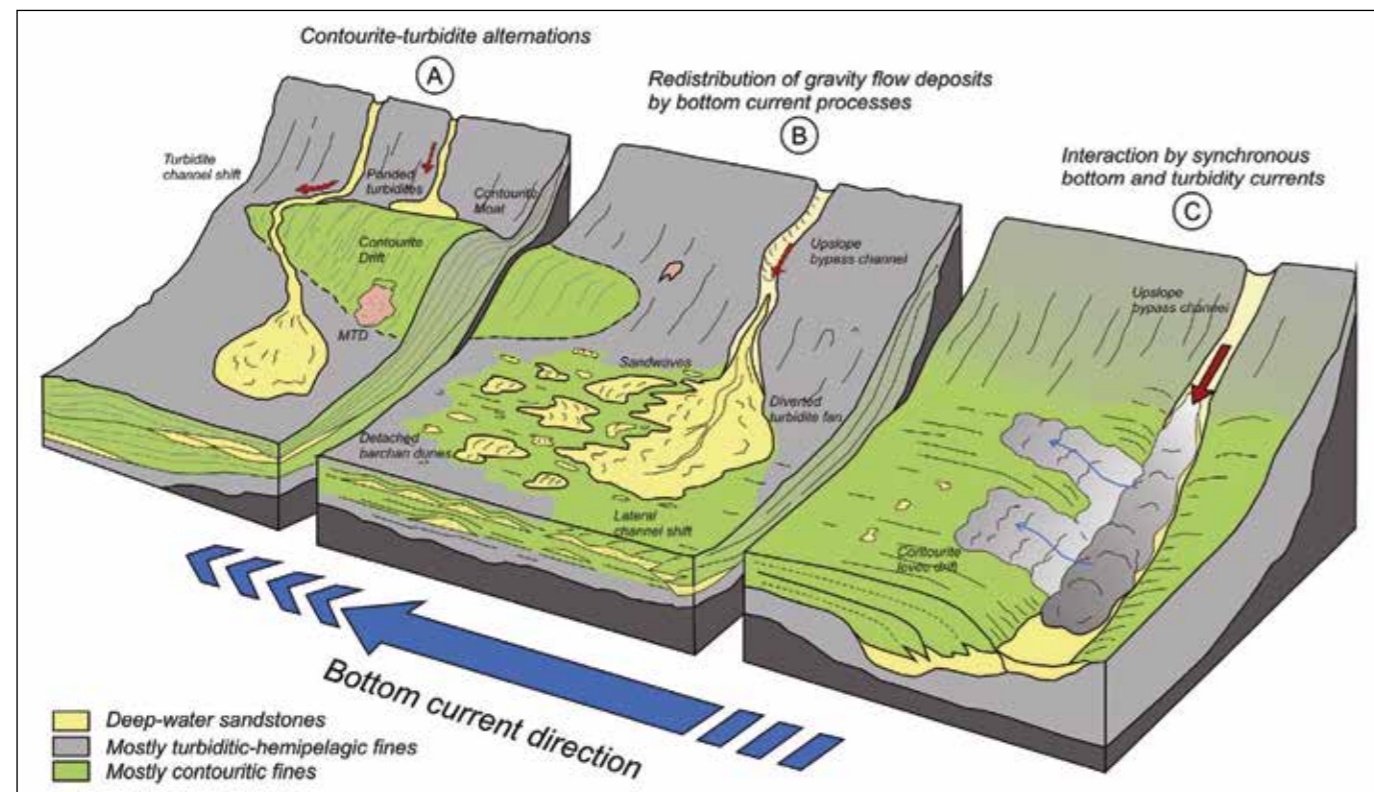


Figure 2: Hybrid migrating channel system (on right-hand side) from offshore Mexico (Courtesy Searcher). This stacking style is analogous to Rovuma. Note beneath the drift is a large bright soft reflector interpreted to be a sandy basin floor fan that the shale contourite drift has migrated over creating a reservoir-seal pair.

in contourite-dominated sequences have required a re-evaluation of the importance of contourites' influence on deepwater exploration models.

In a brilliant paper which catches the particular trapping style of the supergiant Coral gas accumulation, offshore Mozambique, Fonnesu et al., 2020, describe a number of ways that turbidite currents may interact with contourite currents to create new plays. On the left of Figure 1 (A), turbidites running down the slope (or across the basin floor) bump into contourite drifts, either depositing sand in the updip drift moat or causing the turbidite channel to meander around the drift. In the centre of the diagram (B), coarse-clastics move to the basin floor and deposit as fans, but these are redistributed by high-velocity bottom currents, creating isolated sand dunes (Mutti et al., 1980) and one supposes, migrating sand waves.

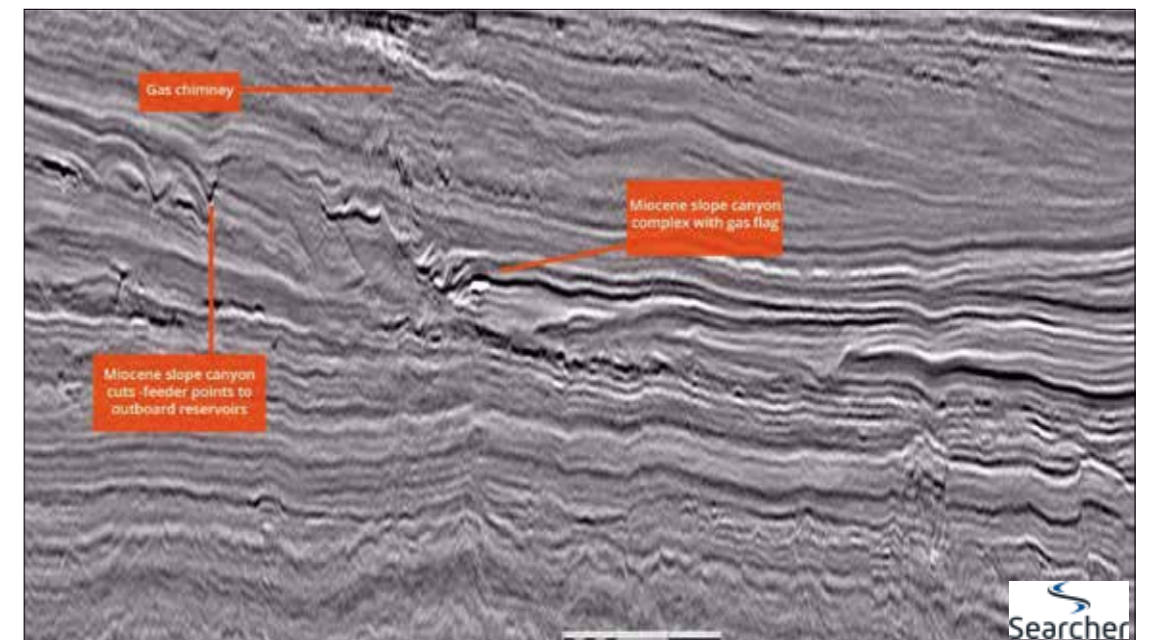
On the right-hand side of Figure 1, (C), a contourite current interacts with a turbidite flow whilst it is running down the slope, stripping away the cloud of fine mud in the flow with which it builds the far levee (generating asymmetric levees), and/or new mounded or sheeted drifts off-channel, leaving

high net-to-gross sands behind. The action of these latter currents in a constructional slope setting forces the channel to migrate laterally, setting up traps and seals. There are many excellent examples of this from many margins of the world, including offshore Mexico (Figure 2) and the Malvinas Basin in Argentina (Figure 3).

Spotting 'Hybrids' on Seismic

The identification of hybrid systems relies on the recognition of a series of diagnostic criteria derived from the integration of observations (Sansom, 2018). Yet, once you get your eye in, it is hard to interpret a deepwater regional seismic line without spotting contourite influence. There are several possible contourite manifestations that have been described due to the

Figure 3: Hybrid migrating channel system (Miocene slope canyon complex) from the Malvinas Basin, Argentina.



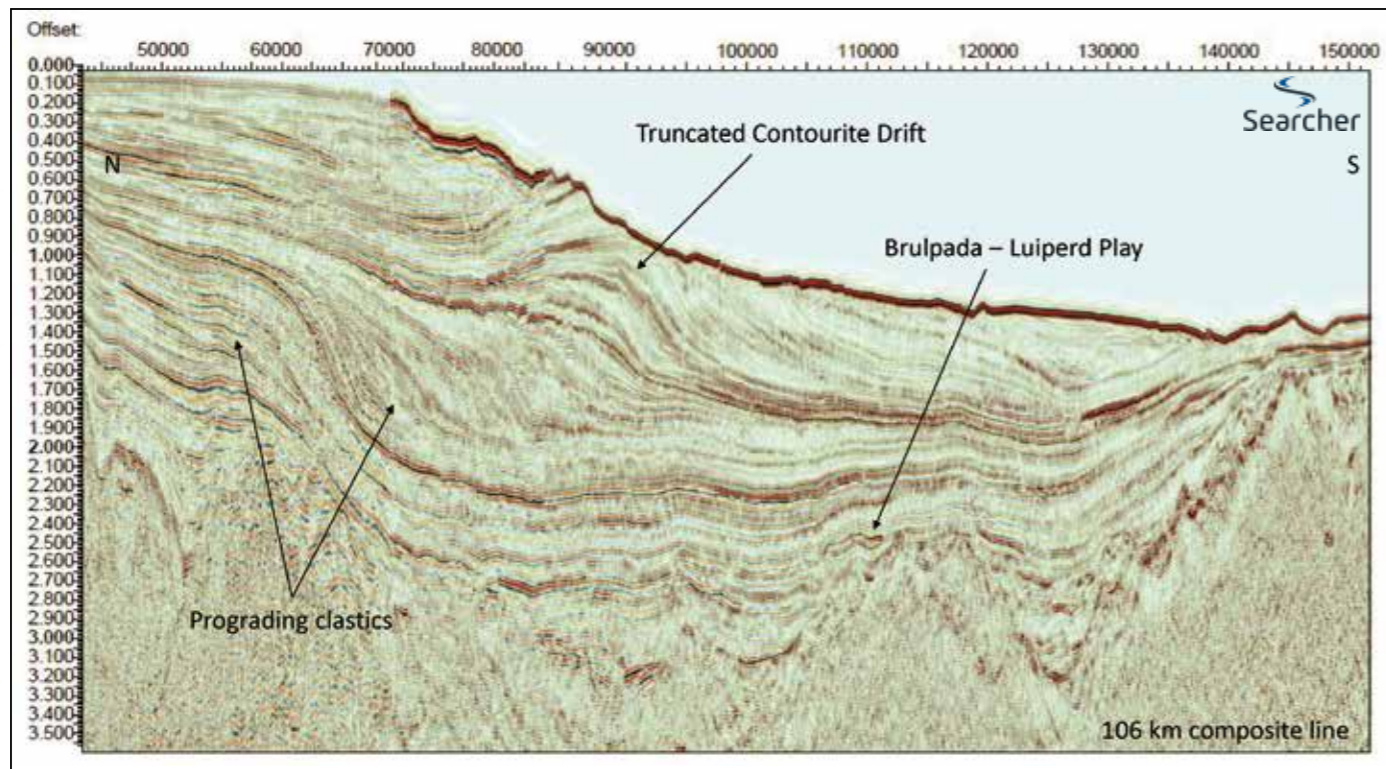


Figure 4: Giant (truncated) contourite drift, South Outeniqua Basin, South Africa. Note the bright, soft reflectors beneath the drift which again illustrate a potential reservoir-seal pairing.

mixing of sediment input direction, slope and basin topology, clastic grain-size and orientation.

Visible in seismic sections are different styles of drifts; either mounded when they can be of giant size (Figure 4) and either isolated or nested, or drifts that are slope-leveled or sheeted (plastered, or abyssal). Drifts are commonly comprised of silt or shale and represent the resting place for the fine-grained material shed into a basin. In the example from Mexico shown in Figure 2, a fine-grained drift has been deposited over a basin floor fan creating a classic reservoir-seal pair. This relationship is also visible on Figure 4 in the South Outeniqua Basin of South Africa and has been reported in many other contourite-influenced margins.

What is less visible on seismic is the result of clastic sediment enhancement by winnowing of fine material from turbidity currents. To deduce the possible effect of these, we need to look for the channels that move against the current, driven by contourites building levees down-dip.

On the slopes of the Malvinas Basin, we observe constructional channel sand systems between large silt- and mud-rich drifts showing a distinctive crab-wise migration through time (Figure 3). In equivalent sequences in Rovuma, the quality of sand is particularly high in these drilled systems as the fines have been removed from the gravity flow and deposited around the channels as silt- and mud-rich levees and drifts.

These migrating channels (see Figure 1, C) are key in detecting the influence of contourites, and the winnowing of fines is the absolute product of this influence. A deposit of high sand content reflects more effective winnowing by

contourite currents, which is often seen to be associated with a higher amplitude in the axis of the channel. Indeed, in the Tano Basin of Ghana, the tell-tale westward stepping stacking of channels in the Tweneboa, Enyenra, Ntomme (TEN) Field is due to contourite flow across the channel during deposition. The high quality of the sand in these channels will, at least in part, be due to this influence. Whereas in the past the sand content of the channel system may have been ascribed to the sand content of the sediment mix forming the turbidite flow, we now suggest that high sand content channels may have been enhanced by contourite activity, and lower net coarse-clastic content channels have not.

This is interesting because contourite currents are not constant in time or constant down any given slope. Episodic activity through time reflects a variety of controls from the way oceans communicate, such as the opening of gateways to climatic controls such as atmospheric CO₂. Variation in contourite strength and even direction down-slope, reflects the stratification of oceans with depth into 'slabs' of water of varying density (defined as isopycnal units). Practically, it means that a turbidite being winnowed upslope may not continue to be winnowed down-slope, or vice-versa. This complicates but does not preclude using the presence of contourite activity to correlate stratigraphically.

A common visualization of contourite coarse clastics, are prograding units on the basin floor that comprise contourite sand waves. These occur where high-energy currents cross the basin floor and interact with basin floor sand fans. They are so striking that often they have been interpreted as prograding deltaics, but they actually represent deepwater

and ultra-deepwater sand deposits. The recognition of these sand wave bodies can be astonishingly fruitful for explorationists, as they are often very thick (500–700m offshore Uruguay) and having been winnowed and redeposited, may comprise sand-rich units.

Do Contourites and Mixed Systems Help Explorers?

Key examples of prolific discoveries associated with hybrid turbidite–contourite systems include the Rovuma Basin, offshore Mozambique (Mamba Complex 85 Tcf), the Tano Basin, offshore Ghana (Jubilee and TEN Fields), the Fan-1 discovery, offshore Senegal, the Tortue and Orca discoveries, offshore Mauritania, the Yakaar discovery, offshore Senegal and the Barra Complex discovery in the Sergipe Basin, offshore Brazil (Barra complex, 3 billion STOIP). None of these accumulations could have occurred if these deposits had not been shaped by contourite currents.

Hydrocarbon system elements analysis considers the presence,

effectiveness and timing elements of source, reservoir, trap and seal. In this framework, the influence of contourite currents is particularly pertinent to reservoir effectiveness, trap and seal. Such analysis using regional seismic datasets, has led to the identification of a series of undrilled hybrid-system plays offshore Mexico, Peru, Argentina, South Africa and Papua New Guinea. The huge potential of these trapping systems indicates that this depositional system will now comprise a focus area for deepwater exploration globally.

Due to scale, sample bias and a lack of necessity, 'hybrid' turbiditic–contouritic sedimentary systems are only just beginning to be recognized as a significant new breed of exploration targets. Both, what can be seen on seismic (contourite influence bedforms) and what is inferred from contourite activity (winnowed turbidites yielding high net-to-gross sands in reservoir targets), is proving to be an essential tool in identifying these exciting hydrocarbon trapping systems.

References

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