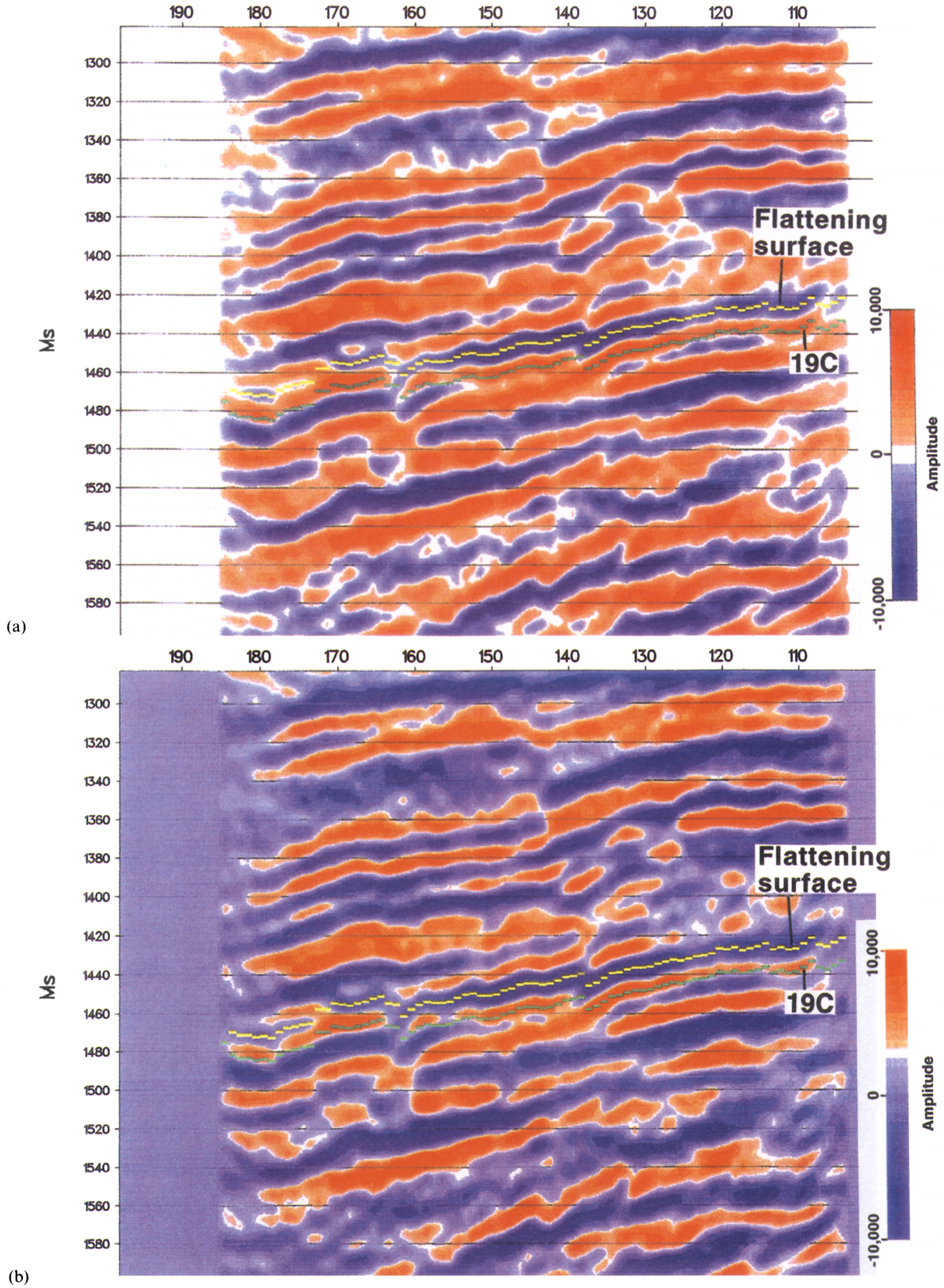

Plate 14 Portion of a seismic line showing the use of a nearby prominent reflection to flatten the event associated with the 19C reservoir. The event associated with the reservoir was identified using a VSP (fig. 12.13). (After Hardage, 1993; courtesy of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology.) (a) Common variable-density color coding; (b) biased color coding that helps show up geologically significant features.

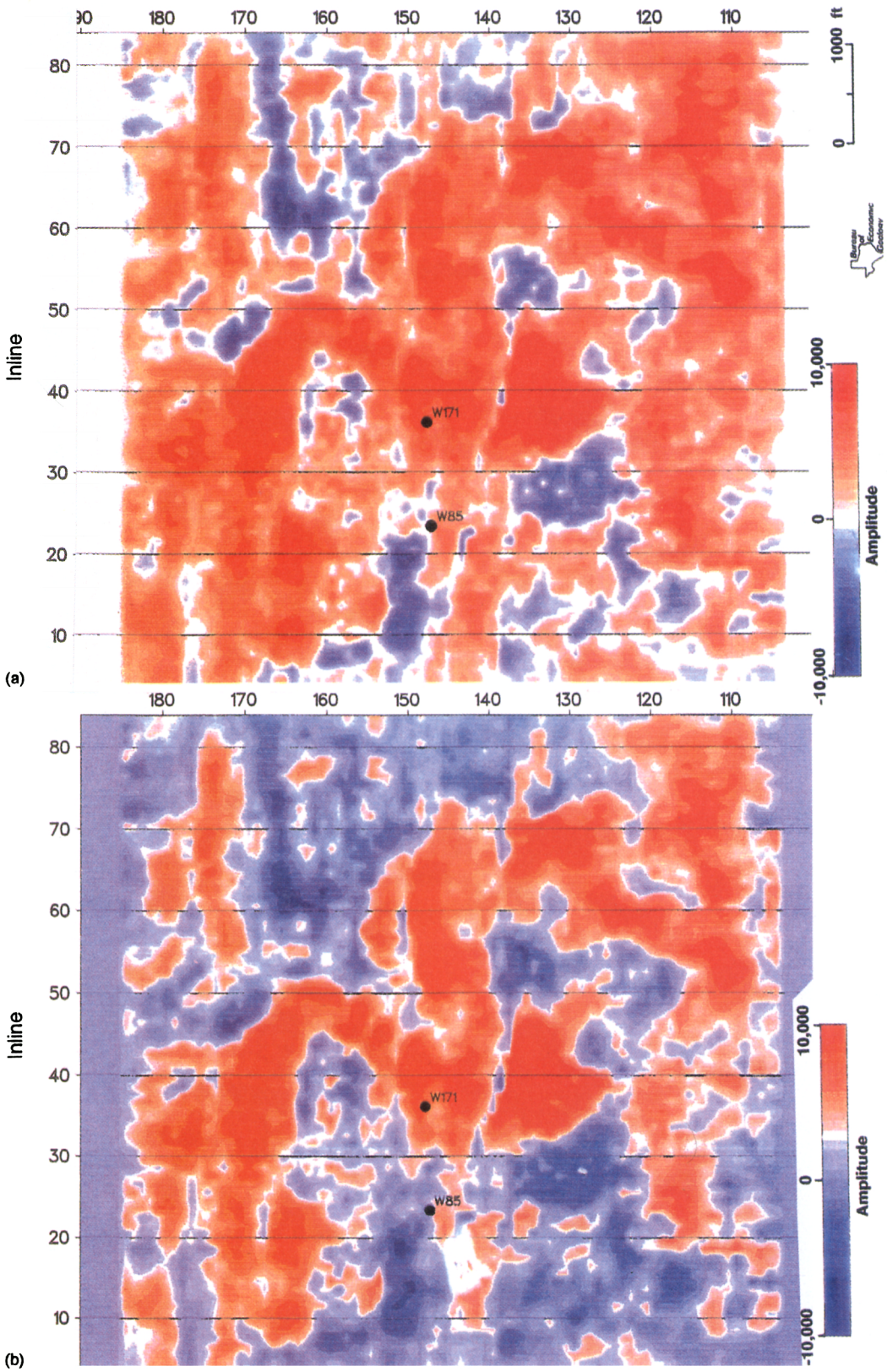

Plate 15 Horizon slices made as indicated in plate 14. An interpretation is shown in plate 16. (After Hardage, 1993; courtesy of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology.) (a) Common variable-density color coding; (b) biased color coding that helps define ancient stream deposition.

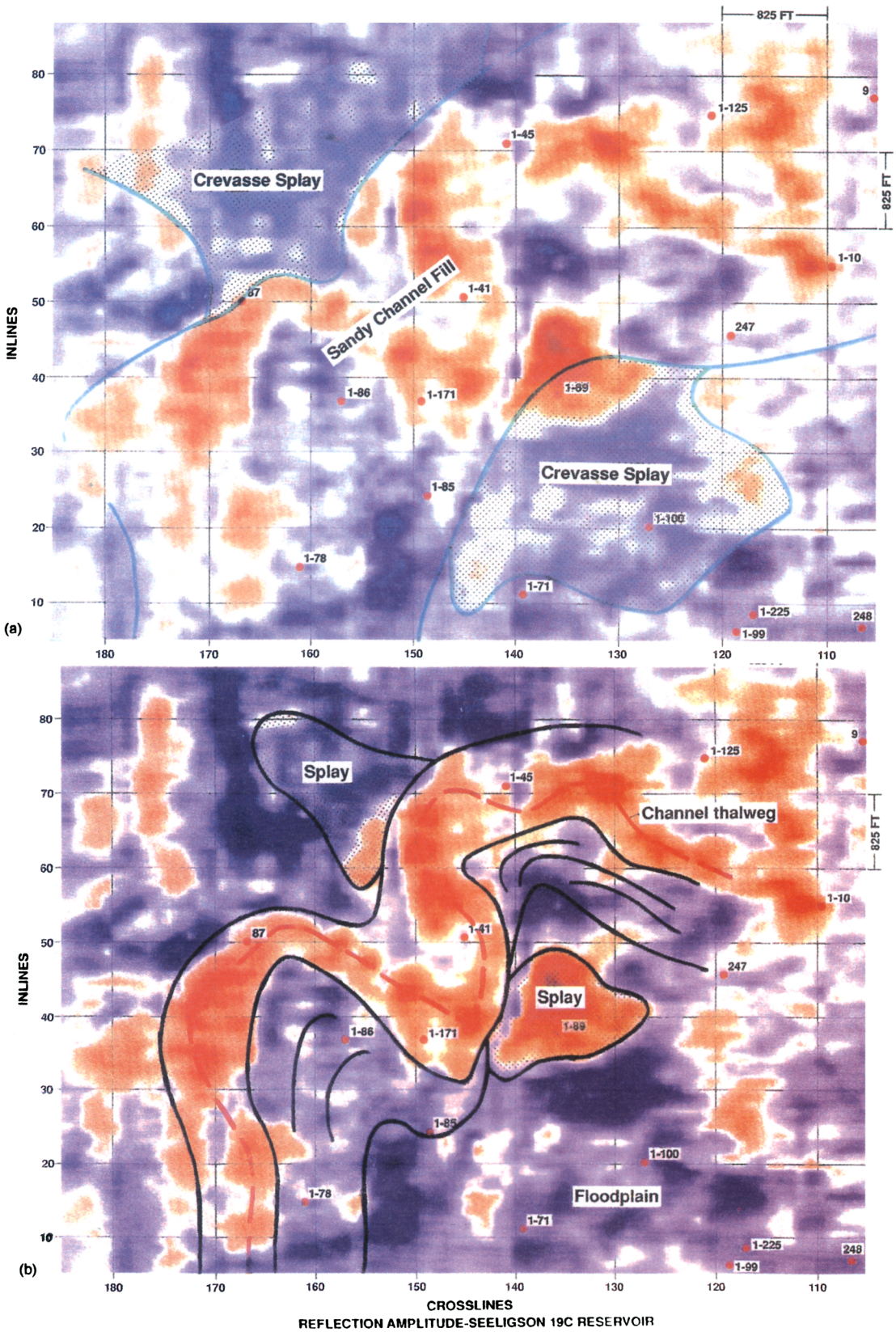

Plate 16 Pre- and post-3-D interpretations. (After Hardage, 1993; courtesy of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology.) (a) Interpretation based on well control and 2-D seismic data (blue lines), superimposed on horizon slice; (b) interpretation based on 3-D horizon slice and well data. Display parameters for (a) and (b) are slightly different.

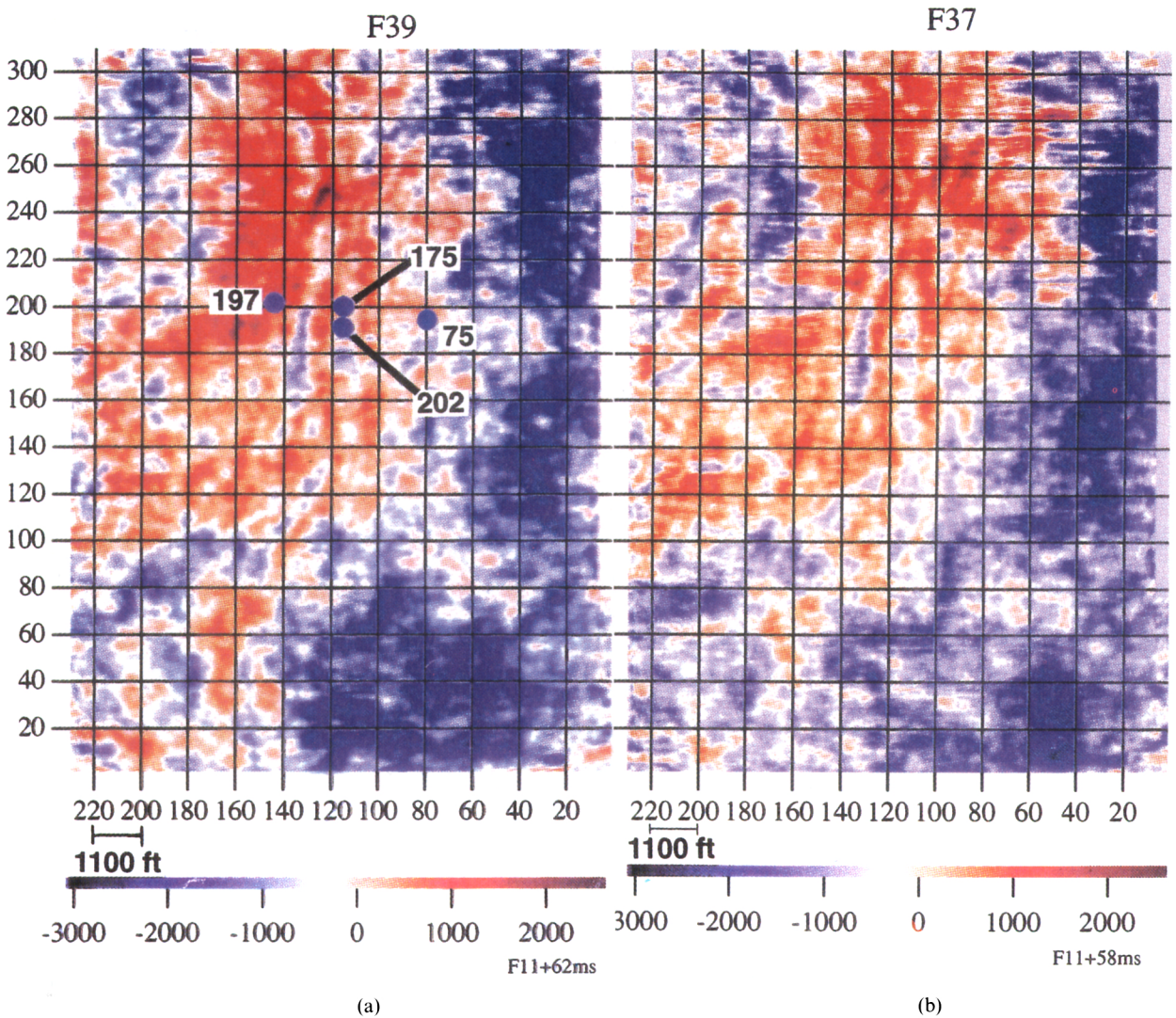

Plate 17 Horizon slices 4 ms apart where a number of channel systems are separated by small depth differences; the separation is about λ/5, or 8 m. Significant changes help define separate channel systems even though the separation is slightly below the theoretical resolvable limit. (After Hardage, 1993; courtesy of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology.) (a) Horizon slice 62 ms below the flattening pick. See fig. 12.14 for a diagram showing four wells whose reservoirs are not connected. (b) Horizon slice 58 ms below the flattening pick.