

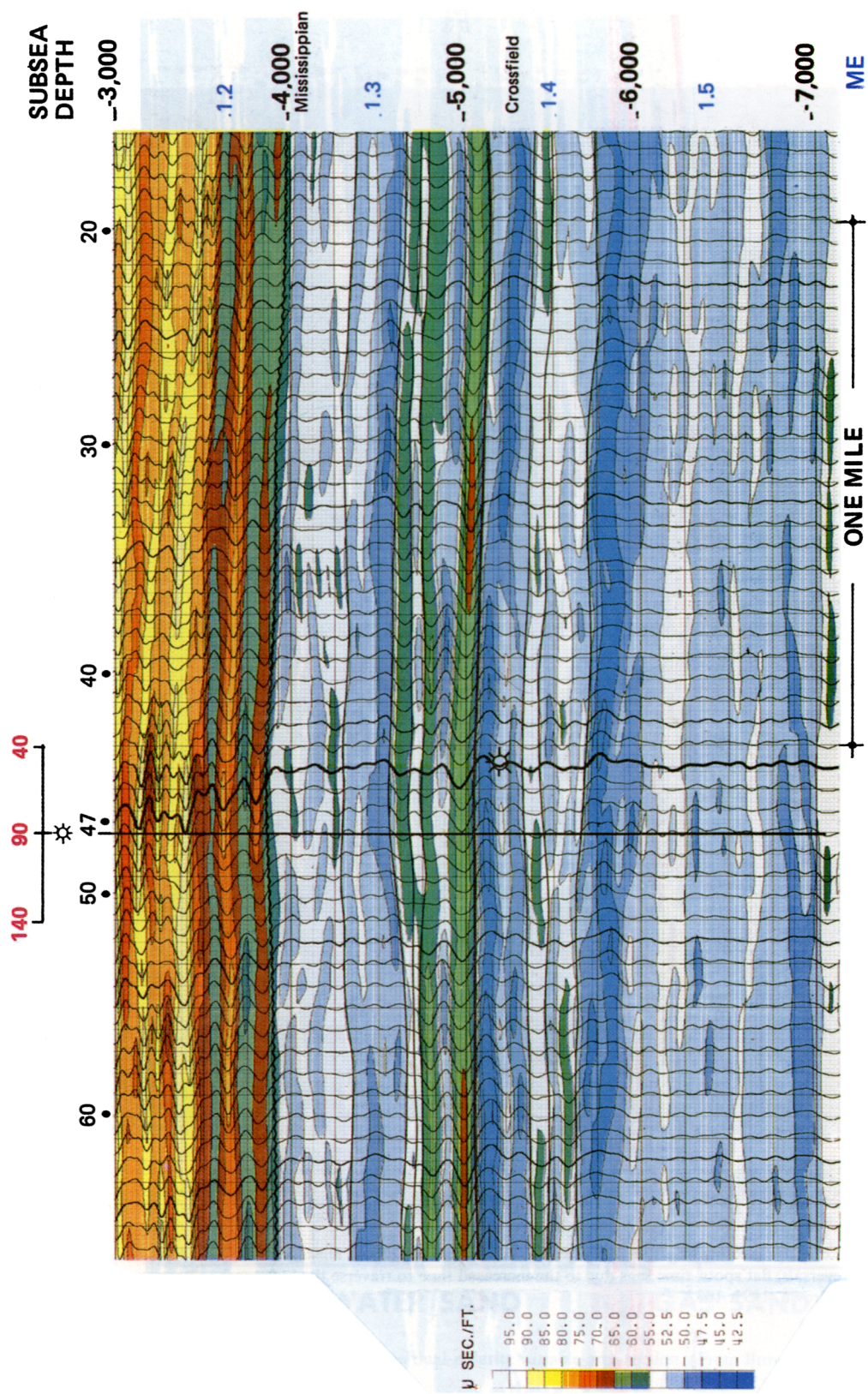


Plate 1 Seismic-log display (as transit time) of a portion of a seismic section in Alberta. Production comes from local porosity development in the Crossfield formation, which is associated with local velocity lowering. Low-frequency components and "ground truth" as to velocities associated with hydrocarbon accumulation were available from nearby well control. (Courtesy of Technica.)

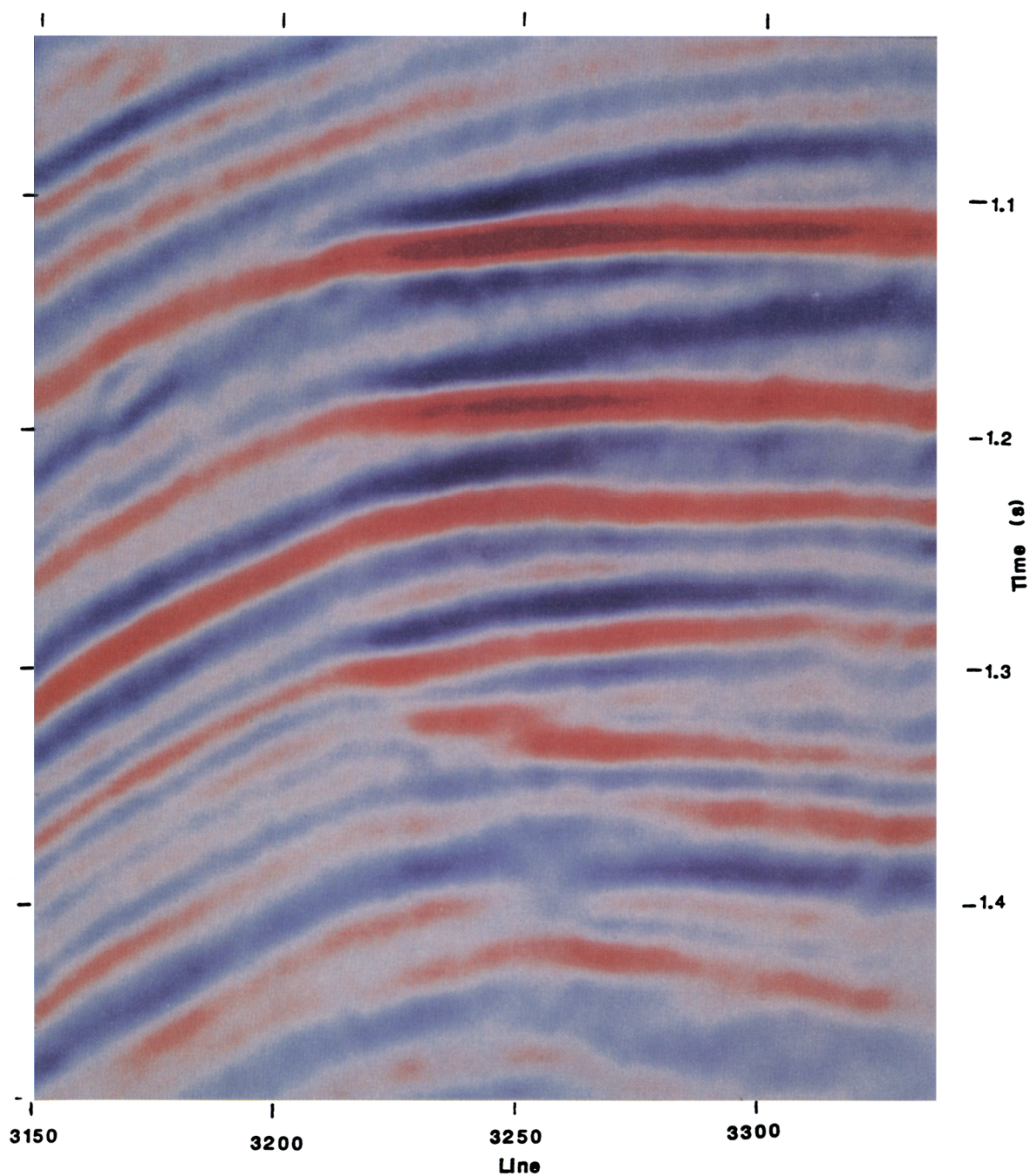


Plate 2 Bicolor display showing stacked hydrocarbon accumulations. Note high amplitudes (bright spots), polarity reversals, flat spots, time sags due to the increased time to traverse the hydrocarbon accumulations. (From Brown, 1991: 163.)

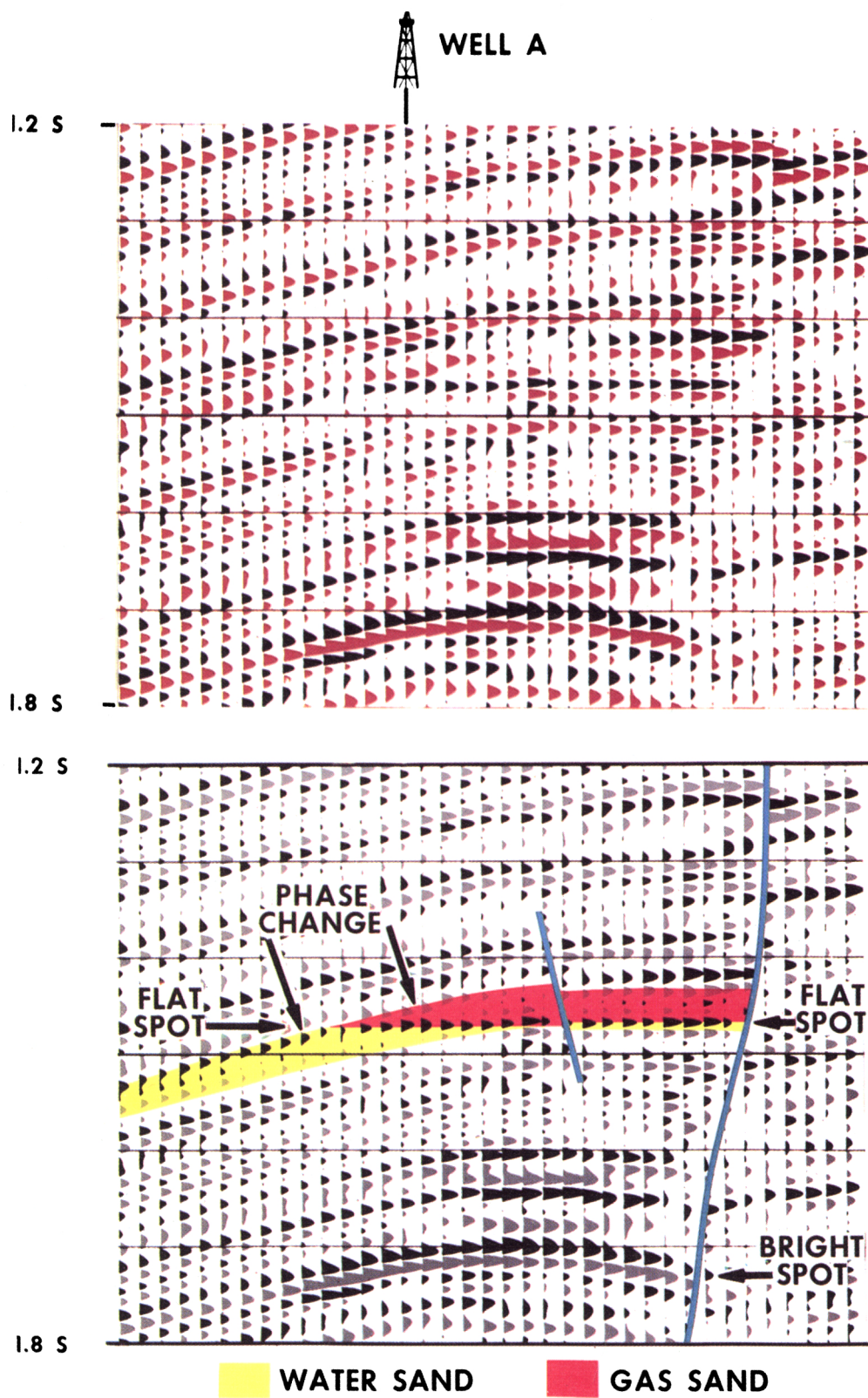


Plate 3 Hydrocarbon indicators shown on dual-polarity variable-area section. (From Brown, 1991: 139.)
 (a) Variable-area section; (b) interpretation.

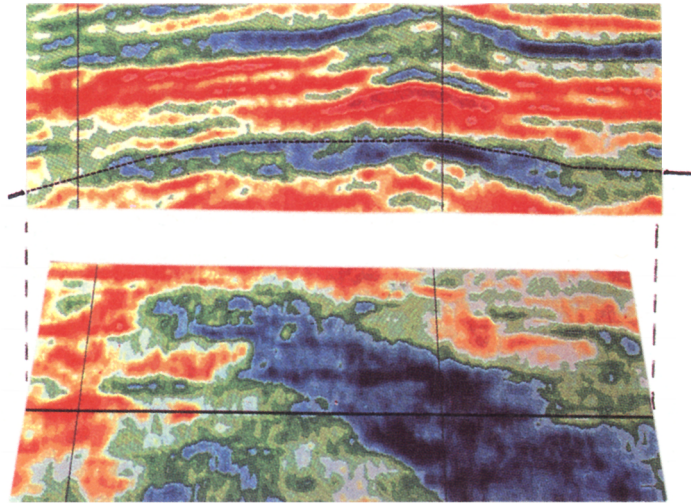


Plate 4 A vertical section (top) from a 3-D volume inverted to seismic-log form and a horizon slice (bottom) over a hydrocarbon accumulation. (Courtesy of CGG.)

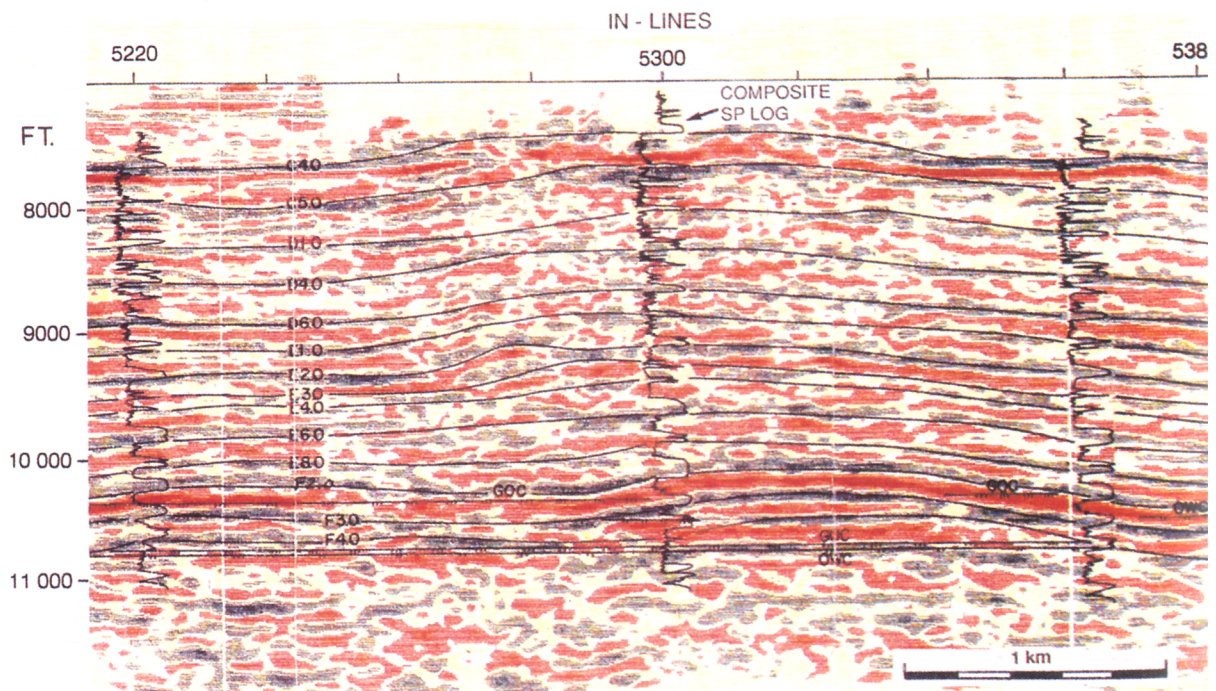


Plate 5 Fault slice, Nun-River Field, Nigeria. This section 75 m from a complexly curved fault plane shows bright spots and flat spots to indicate hydrocarbons trapped against the fault. (From Bouvier et al., 1989.)