

Index

Page numbers in *italics* refer to Figures. Page numbers in **bold** refer to Tables.

- 2D seismic data 1
 - carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 57–58, 60, 63, 71
 - deposition of the target interval 77
 - palaeobathymetry restoration 74–75, 74–76
 - Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 109
 - exploration and development of carbonate plays 7–9
 - Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 99–103
 - seismic modelling of outcrop carbonate systems 147, 153–157, 160
- 3D seismic data 1–2
 - Caribbean basin 6
 - characterization and origin of large Campanian depressions within the Chalk Group 250–251, 258
 - Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 106, 109
 - exploration and development of carbonate plays 6–9
 - isolated carbonate platform development in Central Lucionia, Borneo 37–38, 51
 - karstification scenarios 229
 - Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 89–90
 - seismic modelling of outcrop carbonate systems 147–148, 153–157
 - spectral decomposition extraction 15, 16
 - stratigraphic and seismic numerical forward modelling 189–194
- 4D seismic data 2, 4, 14
- acoustic impedance (AI) 37–38, 46, 138
- acoustic impedance model 156, **156**
- Adriatic Sea 164–168, 170, 172
- African Congo Basin, pre-salt carbonate reservoirs 11, 19
- aggradation, stratigraphic and seismic numerical forward modelling 188, 189
- Albian, Cretaceous platform-to-basin system of the Maiella Mountain 151
- amplitude v. offset (AVO) 15
- anaerobic oxidation of methane (AOM) 262
- antecedent topography
 - syn-post rift carbonate systems 122–123
 - syn-rift carbonate platforms 198
- Apulian Platform 148, 165, 170, 170–172
- Asian monsoons 31–32
- asymmetrical flanks 40–43, 41
- Australia, NW continental shelf, exploration and development of carbonate plays 7
- Barbados accretionary prism (Miocene) 76
- Barra Velha Formation
 - Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 107–109, 108, 111, 113–119, 113–120, 121
 - origin of clinoforms in lacustrine depositional environments 136, 139
 - seismic characterization and origin of clinoforms in lacustrine depositional environments 141
 - South Atlantic 11
- Base Cretaceous Unconformity (BCU) 271
- bathymetry
 - characterization and origin of large Campanian depressions within the Chalk Group 273
 - palaeobathymetry
 - carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 74–76
 - Early Cretaceous carbonate systems 120–122
 - Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 120–122
 - New Guinea, Pacific island 207
 - stratigraphic and seismic numerical forward modelling 180, 183
- benthic organisms 219
- Berriasian-Valanginian interval 98
- bioclastic (BIO) facies 10
- biogenic methane production 254
- biostratigraphy, drowned carbonate platforms 209–212, 215, 217
- bioturbation 249
- Bird's Head, New Guinea 205, 206, 221
- bivalves, origin of clinoforms in lacustrine depositional environments 135, 136, 140
- Bonaire, Island of 76
- Borneo, Central Luconia
 - assessing controls on isolated carbonate platform development 29–31
 - conclusions 52
 - data and methodology 37–38
 - facies architecture in isolated carbonate platforms 35–37
 - geological setting 30, 31–34
 - implications 51
 - interpretation 46–51
 - relationship of siliciclastics to ICP flanks 45–46
 - results 38–45
- Borneo, Niah's Cave 237
- Brazil
 - Campos Basin
 - bivalves 140
 - pre-salt carbonate reservoirs 11, 19, 107–109
 - stratigraphic chart 129
 - Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems in Presalt Section 105–106
 - conclusions 123–124
 - data and methods 109–111
 - discussion 120–123
 - geological setting and regional stratigraphy 106–107, 106–109
 - seismic stratigraphic architecture and morphology 111–120
- Bryne Formation 257, 258, 261
- Campanian depressions *see under* Danish Central Graben
- Campos Basin *see under* Brazil
- CarboCAT 180, 182, 194

- carbon isotope analysis 266, 266–267
- carbonate build-ups 227–228
 - conclusions 244–245
 - context and concepts 228–229
 - discussion 241–244
 - model construction and synthetic seismic procedure 229–237
 - results 237–241
 - see also* karstification
- carbonate platform architecture 5
- carbonate platform development
 - 2D and 3D seismic data 8–9
 - seismic data quality 1–2
 - see also* isolated carbonate platform development
- carbonate platform identification and characterization
 - SE Caribbean 57–59, 82–83
 - broader implications 80–82
 - geological setting 59–60, 59–61
 - gravity and magnetic data 69–72, 73
 - identification criteria **81–82**
 - methodology 61–62
 - possible platform offshore Tobago 72–80
 - seismic stratigraphy, geometries, and facies 62–69, **64**, 65–71, 73, 77
- carbonate plays, seismic surveys 5–7
- carbonate pore systems 2
- carbonate reservoirs
 - pre-salt reservoir types 10
 - South Atlantic
 - Lower Cretaceous presalt 105–106
 - as unique challenge 9–12
 - see also* pre-salt carbonate reservoirs
- carbonate seismic facies analysis 3–4
- Carboniferous deposits, North Sea Basin 251
- the Caribbean
 - active frontier and emerging basins 8
 - carbonate platform identification and characterization 57–59, 82–83
 - broader implications 80–82
 - geological setting 59–60, 59–61
 - gravity and magnetic data 69–72
 - identification criteria **81–82**
 - methodology 61–62
 - offshore Tobago 72–80
 - seismic stratigraphy, geometries, and facies 62–69, **64**, 65–71, 73, 77
 - Seroe Domi Fm 76
- cave networks 228–229, 243–244
 - see also* karstification
- Cenomanian, Cretaceous platform-to-basin system of the Maiella Mountain 151
- Cenozoic, carbonate build-ups 227, 228, 237
- Central Luconia *see under* Borneo
- Chalk Group *see under* Danish Central Graben
- climatic conditions, stratigraphic and seismic numerical forward modelling 182–184
- clinoforms
 - Early Cretaceous carbonate systems 105, 111, 113, 117–122
 - seismic characterization and origin of clinoforms in lacustrine depositional environments 127–128
 - conclusions 144
 - dataset 129
 - discussion 141–144
 - interpretation 139–141
 - Itapema Formation geological setting 128–129
 - rock properties 136–139
 - seismic mapping and seismic to well calibration 129–136
- clotted peloidal silica (CPS) facies 10, 10
- coastal karst 228, 236
- Congo Basin *see* African Congo Basin
- continuous-flow isotope ratio mass spectrometry (CF-IRMS) 258
- coquina successions 143
- Cretaceous
 - Base Cretaceous Unconformity 271
 - characterization and origin of large Campanian depressions within the Chalk Group 249, 251, 254–255, 256–257, 263–264, 267, 276
 - Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 105–106
 - conclusions 123–124
 - data and methods 109–111
 - discussion 120–123
 - geological setting and regional stratigraphy 106–109
 - seismic stratigraphic architecture and morphology 111–120
 - Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 89
 - conclusions 103
 - methods and data 89–98
 - results and discussion 98–103
 - study area 90
 - seismic characterization and origin of clinoforms in lacustrine depositional environments 127–128
 - conclusions 144
 - dataset 129
 - discussion 141–144
 - interpretation 139–141
 - Itapema Formation geological setting 128–129
 - rock properties 136–139
 - seismic mapping and seismic to well calibration 129–136
- Cretaceous platform-to-basin system of the Maiella Mountain
 - geological and stratigraphic framework 148–152
 - seismic modelling of outcrop carbonate systems 147–148
 - conclusions 172
 - discussion 164–172
 - methodology 153–157
 - synthetic PSDM modelling 159–164
- Danish Central Graben
 - characterization and origin of large Campanian depressions within the Chalk Group 249–251
 - conclusions 277–278
 - data and methods 256–258
 - discussion 276–277
 - geological setting 251–255
 - results – areas with Zechstein salt 260–261
 - results – areas without Zechstein salt 261–262
 - results – evidence of hydrocarbon leakage in Pre-Chalk strata 258–259
 - results – methane-derived authigenic carbonate (MDAC) occurrences 262–267

- results – model for the formation of Campanian depressions 273–276
 - results – Santonian–Campanian depressions within the Chalk Group 267–273
- Darquain Field, Iran 242
- data quality *see* seismic data quality
- data-science methods 17
- depositional environment (EoD) 231, 232
- depositional processes 5
- Devonian Tengiz 243
- diagenesis 5, 13–16
- digital elevation model 154–155
- digital outcrop modelling 147–148
 - see also* Cretaceous platform-to-basin system of the Maiella Mountain
- direct hydrocarbon indicators (DHIs) 13–14
- drowned carbonate platforms
 - an integrated biostratigraphic, seismic reservoir characterization and numerical stratigraphic forward modelling approach 205
 - causes and expression of carbonate platform drowning 205–209
 - conclusions 222–224
 - data and methods 209–214
 - discussion 216–222
 - geological background 209
 - results 214–216
- Dupuit–Forchheimer theory 234
- Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 105–106
 - conclusions 123–124
 - data and methods 109–111
 - discussion
 - controls on sequence-stratigraphic architecture 122–123
 - depositional model of presalt carbonate systems and lake palaeobathymetry 120–122
 - geological setting and regional stratigraphy 106–109
 - seismic stratigraphic architecture and morphology 111–120
- ecology, syn-rift carbonate platforms 198–199
- Ekofisk Formation 252, 265, 266
- elastic properties 153
- energy generation, seismic data 18
- environmental conditions, stratigraphic and seismic
 - numerical forward modelling 182–184
- eustatic control
 - syn-rift carbonate platforms
 - impact on carbonate platform morphology 198
 - stratigraphic and seismic numerical forward modelling 185–187, 188–189, 191, 192, 193, 195
- extended elastic impedance (EEI) 15
- facies, syn-rift carbonate platforms 180–182, 196–197
 - see also* seismic facies
- Falcón Basin, Venezuela 76
- Farsund Formation 254, 257, 258
- fault nucleation 188
- Fe-bearing siliciclastics 71
- flank geometry
 - asymmetrical flanks 40–43, 41
 - isolated carbonate platform development 46–51, 74
 - relationship of siliciclastics to ICP flanks 45–46
 - symmetrical flanks 41, 43–45
- Florida Middle Ground Arch system 99
- fluid expulsion 250
- fluid facies probability (FFP) 211, 217, 221
- fluid flow, seismic characterization of fluid flow and diagenesis in carbonates 13–16
- footwall margins, syn-rift carbonate platforms 195
- forward modelling *see* seismic forward modelling
- frequency bands 91, 241
- frequency blends 4, 18, 92, 96
- full waveform inversion (FWI) 17
- gas and oil exploration 1
- Gato do Mato–Epitonium High (GdM-E) 106–107
- geobodies 2, 16, 17, 96, 101
- geomorphology *see* seismic geomorphology
- Geoteric™ software 90
- Ghyben–Herzberg principle 234
- glacioeustasy 32
- gravity data, carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 69–72, 72
- Gulf of Mexico
 - 3D seismic data 89–90
 - Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling
 - conclusions 103
 - methods and data 89–98
 - results and discussion 98–103
 - study area 90
- half-grabens
 - Danish Central Graben 254, 262, 276
 - syn-rift carbonate platforms 184, 191–194
- hanging-wall margins 196–197
- Hernando 3D seismic dataset 89–90
- high-amplitude reflective packages (HARPs) 262–263, 263, 268, 274
- Hordaland Formation 265, 267, 277
- horst carbonate platforms 194–195, 197
- hydrocarbon geology, Danish Central Graben 253–254
- hydrocarbon leakage 258–259, 261, 276
- hypogene karst 15–16
- ICPs *see* isolated carbonate platform development
- imaging
 - carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 61–62, 80–82
 - characterization and origin of large Campanian depressions within the Chalk Group 256–257
 - exploration and development of carbonate plays 5–7
 - future trends and opportunities 16–18
 - novel developments in modelling carbonates 12–13
 - technological advances 1–5, 18–19
- initial gas-water contact (IGWC) 14
- Intra-Alagoas Unconformity (IAU) 109, 114, 116–117, 120, 122
- inverse modelling 12
- island karst 228
- isolated carbonate buildups 29
- isolated carbonate platform development
 - Borneo, Central Luconia 29–31
 - conclusions 52
 - data and methodology 37–38
 - facies architecture in isolated carbonate platforms 35–37
 - geological setting 30, 31–34
 - implications 51

- isolated carbonate platform development (*Continued*)
 interpretation 46–51
 relationship of siliciclastics to ICP flanks 45–46
 results 38–45
- Italy *see* Maiella Mountain Cretaceous platform-to-basin system
- Itapema Formation
 Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 109, 112
 geological setting 128–129
 seismic characterization and origin of clinoforms in lacustrine depositional environments 127–129
 conclusions 144
 dataset 129
 discussion 141–144
 interpretation 139–141
 rock properties 136–139
 seismic mapping and seismic to well calibration 129–136
- Itapema interval *III*, 112–113
- karstification 227–228
 conclusions 244–245
 context and concepts 228–229
 discussion 241–244
 model construction and synthetic seismic procedure 229–237
 results 237–241
- Korolev fields 243
- lacustrine systems
 controls on sequence-stratigraphic architecture 122
 palaeobathymetry
 carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 74–76
 Early Cretaceous carbonate systems 120–122
 Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 120–122
 New Guinea, Pacific island 207
 seismic characterization and origin of clinoforms in lacustrine depositional environments 127–128
 conclusions 144
 dataset 129
 discussion 141–144
 interpretation 139–141
 Itapema Formation geological setting 128–129
 rock properties 136–139
 seismic mapping and seismic to well calibration 129–136
- Lake Huron 142
 lake-scale water circulation 142
- Landmark Geoprobe™ software 90
- Lark Formation 252
- Libra Field 128, 128
- LIDAR laser 147
- lithofacies 3–4
 drowned carbonate platforms 211
 Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 92–93
- Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 89
 conclusions 103
 methods and data
 3D seismic data 89–90
 basic seismic interpretation 90–91
 rock physics and seismic forward modelling 92–98
 seismic stratigraphy and seismic geomorphology 91–92
 results and discussion
 2D seismic forward modelling and rock physics 99–103
 along-strike variability of the S1–S6 sequences 99
 seismic sequence stratigraphic architecture 98–99
 study area 90
- Lower Cretaceous Cotton Valley Group 89, 90, 103
- Luconia Province 231
- Luconia region *see* Borneo, Central Luconia
- Luconia Shoal 31
- Lula field, South Atlantic 105, 106–107
- machine learning 17, 80
- magnetic data, carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 69–72, 72, 73
- Maiella Mountain Cretaceous platform-to-basin system
 geological and stratigraphic framework 148–152
 seismic modelling of outcrop carbonate systems 147–148
 conclusions 172
 discussion 164–172
 methodology 153–157
 synthetic PSDM modelling 159–164
- Malampaya Field 231
- marine controls on sequence-stratigraphic architecture 122
- megabreccia bodies 151, 152, 160, 162–164, 166, 169
- Mero Field 139, 141
- Mesozoic
 Apulian Platform 165
 Cretaceous platform-to-basin system of the Maiella Mountain 148–149
 karstification 242, 244
 North Sea Basin 252
- methane-derived authigenic carbonate (MDAC)
 occurrences 250, 258, 262–267, 276
- Mexico, Golden Lane atoll 242–243
- microporosity, Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 98, 101–102, 102, 103
- Miocene
 carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean
 conceptual geoseismic model 72–80
 geological setting 59–60, 59–61
 gravity and magnetic data 69–72
 methodology 61–62, 62
 offshore Tobago 58, 72
 seismic stratigraphy, geometries, and facies 62–69, 64, 65–71
- Central Luconia, Borneo 32–33, 34, 35, 48–51
 characterization and origin of large Campanian depressions within the Chalk Group 276
 Cretaceous platform-to-basin system of the Maiella Mountain 150

- drowned carbonate platform modelling 207, 214, 216–217, 220
- monsoon winds, Central Luconia, Borneo 31–32, 48–49, 51
- Neogene
 - carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean **64**
 - palaeogeography of Central Luconia, Borneo 32
 - SE Asia
 - exploration and development of carbonate plays 7–8
 - technological advances in study of 2, 4
 - New Guinea Limestone Group (NGLG) 205, 209
 - New Guinea, Pacific island 206
 - an integrated biostratigraphic, seismic reservoir characterization and numerical stratigraphic forward modelling approach 205
 - causes and expression of carbonate platform drowning 205–209
 - conclusions 222–224
 - data and methods 209–214
 - discussion 216–222
 - geological background 209
 - results 214–216
 - Niah's Cave, Borneo 237
 - North Sea Basin 250–252, 252
 - see also* Danish Central Graben
 - Norwegian Barents Sea 7–8
- oil and gas exploration 1
- oligophotic 78
- Oxfordian-Kimmeridgian 99
- oxygen isotope analysis 266, 266–267
- Pacific island *see* New Guinea, Pacific Island
- palaeo-sea level (PSL) 234
- palaeobathymetry
 - carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 74–76
 - Early Cretaceous carbonate systems 120–122
 - Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 120–122
 - New Guinea, Pacific island 207
- palaeoceanography, Borneo 31–32
- palaeocurrents 142, 143
- palaeoenvironments, future trends and opportunities 17
- palaeoescarpments 162, 168, 169, 170–172
- palaeogeography, Borneo 31–32, 51
- palaeokarst
 - carbonate build-ups 229, 236–237, 241–243
 - Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 91–92, 92, 98
 - origin of clinoforms in lacustrine depositional environments 137
- palaeowinds, Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 123
- Palaeozoic
 - karstification 244
 - Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 98
 - Norwegian Barents Sea 7–8
- Paleocene, characterization and origin of large Campanian depressions within the Chalk Group 249
- pelagic strata 184, 189, 192, 195
- Perla Field, Venezuela 76–78
- permeability
 - carbonate build-ups 231, 232, 235
 - Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 98, 101, 102, 103
- Permian Zechstein salt 276
- Petex Move 62
- platform lagoons, Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 98
- platform-to-basin system *see* Maiella Mountain
- Cretaceous platform-to-basin system
- platform-to-slope carbonate systems 148
- Pliocene, carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 69
- porosity
 - carbonate build-ups 227–239, **230**, 232–233, 236
 - drowned carbonate platform modelling 211, 221–222
 - Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 98, 100, 100–103, 101, 102
 - seismic characterization and origin of clinoforms in lacustrine depositional environments 141
 - seismic characterization of fluid flow and diagenesis in carbonates 13
- post-rift geometries 198
 - see also* syn-rift carbonate platforms
- post-stack time migration (PostTM) 148, 157, 158
- Pre-Alagoas Unconformity (PAU) 109, 135–136, 139, 141
- pre-salt carbonate reservoirs
 - Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems in Presalt Section 105–106
 - conclusions 123–124
 - data and methods 109–111
 - discussion 120–123
 - geological setting and regional stratigraphy 106–109
 - seismic stratigraphic architecture and morphology 111–120
 - interpretation of pre-salt seismic geometries 11
 - origin of clinoforms in lacustrine depositional environments 127
 - reservoir types 10
 - South Atlantic 9–12
- pre-stack time migration (PSTM) 256–257
- present-day gas-water contact (PGWC) 14
- prestack depth migration (PSDM) synthetic seismic modelling 148, 156–157, 158, 159–164
- prestack time migration (PSTM) 37–38
- Quaternary, technological advances in study of 4
- ray tracing 153
- reef strata, syn-rift carbonate platforms 185–187, 188, 190, 195–196, 198
- relative geological time (RGT) model 250–251
- remote sensing, seismic modelling of outcrop carbonate systems 147
- reservoir scale 2
- rock physics
 - drowned carbonate platforms 210–211
 - Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 92–98, 97
- rock properties, lacustrine depositional environments 136–139, 141

- Santonian-Campanian depressions, Danish Central Graben 267–273
- Santos Basin, S. Atlantic 107–109, 108, 112–113, 114, 115–116, 128, 129
see also Itapema Formation
- São Paulo Plateau 107–109
- sea-level fluctuation
 Central Luconia, Borneo 33–34
 drowned carbonate platforms 219–220
 karstification scenarios 234
 syn-rift carbonate platforms
 impact on carbonate platform morphology 198
 stratigraphic and seismic numerical forward modelling 183, 185–187, 188–189, 191, 192, 193, 195
- seabed imaging, technological advances 4
- seismic attribute analysis 90
- seismic attributes
 3D data gathering and uses 1, 2, 4, 8, 16
 assessing controls on isolated carbonate platform development 37–38, 47, 49
 carbonate platform identification and characterization 62, 63
 karst modelling 227
 technological advances 1, 7, 18
- seismic characterization of fluid flow and diagenesis in carbonates 13–16
- seismic data quality 1
- seismic facies
 carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 62–69, 64, 73–74
 Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 109, 110, 111, 112–120
 origin of clinoforms in lacustrine depositional environments 127, 131
- seismic forward modelling
 drowned carbonate platforms 205
 causes and expression of carbonate platform drowning 205–209
 conclusions 222–224
 data and methods 209–214
 discussion 216–222
 geological background 209
 results 214–216
 Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 92–103
 syn-rift carbonate platforms
- seismic geomorphology 1–2
 Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 97
 syn-rift carbonate platforms 199
- seismic imaging
 carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 61–62, 80–82
 characterization and origin of large Campanian depressions within the Chalk Group 256–257
 future trends and opportunities 16–18
 novel developments in modelling carbonates 12–13
 technological advances 1–5, 18–19
- seismic inversion
 drowned carbonate platforms 210–211, 214–215, 216, 218–219, 221, 222
 future trends and opportunities 17
- seismic modelling
 Cretaceous platform-to-basin system of the Maiella Mountain 147–148
 conclusions 172
 discussion 164–172
 geological and stratigraphic framework 148–152
 methodology 153–157
 synthetic PSDM modelling 148, 159–164
 novel developments in modelling
 carbonates 12–13
 syn-rift carbonate platforms 179–180
 carbonate factories 180–182
 climatic conditions 182–184
 conclusions 199–200
 horst carbonate platforms 194–195
 model formulation, initial conditions and parameters 180
 results 184–190, 195–199
 structural model and initial bathymetry 180
 transfer zone carbonate platforms 190–193
- seismic stratigraphy
 Central Luconia, Borneo 33–34
 Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 111–120, 122–123
 Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 91–92, 98–99
 North Sea Basin 250
 seismic surveys 5–7
 seismic velocity 81, 98, 102, 211, 214
 Sekau Formation 221, 222
 sequence stratigraphy 5
- Seroe Domi Fm, the Caribbean 76
- shale, Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 93
- shelf margins, Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems 112, 113, 120, 121, 123
- siliciclastics
 carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 69
 Cretaceous platform-to-basin system of the Maiella Mountain 150
 relationship of siliciclastics to ICP flanks 45–46
 slope apron, facies architecture in isolated carbonate platforms 35–36
- source-rocks, North Sea Basin 250, 256–257, 275
- spectral decomposition 6, 15, 16, 17, 90–93, 98
- spherulite fibrous fan (SFF) facies 10, 10, 11
- stratigraphic numerical forward modelling
 drowned carbonate platforms 205
 causes and expression of carbonate platform drowning 205–209
 conclusions 222–224
 data and methods 209–214, 213
 discussion 216–222
 geological background 209
 results 214–216
 syn-rift carbonate platforms 179–180
 carbonate factories 180–182
 climatic conditions 182–184
 conclusions 199–200
 horst carbonate platforms 194–195
 model formulation, initial conditions and parameters 180
 results 184–190, 195–199
 seismic modelling 184
 structural model and initial bathymetry 180
 transfer zone carbonate platforms 190–193

- stratigraphy
 - carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 57, 62–69, **64**
 - Central Luconia, Borneo 33–34, 37
 - characterization and origin of large Campanian depressions within the Chalk Group 250, 251, 254, 258, 263–264, 270, 277
 - Cretaceous platform-to-basin system of the Maiella Mountain 148–152, 150
 - Early Cretaceous carbonate systems 122–123
 - Lower Cretaceous carbonate platform modelling 90–91
 - New Guinea, Pacific island 208
 - pre-salt carbonate reservoirs 11–12
 - seismic characterization and origin of clinoforms in lacustrine depositional environments 129, 135, 143
 - spectral decomposition extraction 16
 - syn-rift carbonate platforms 196–198
 - see also* biostratigraphy; seismic stratigraphy
- stratigraphy-to-seismic 211–212, 214
- subaerial exposure 186
- Suez Rift 184
- Sugar Loaf High 107, 113, 114–116, 120, 122–123
- Sunda Shelf 31
- symmetrical flanks 41, 43–45
- syn-post rift carbonate systems *see* Early Cretaceous syn-post rift carbonate systems
- syn-rift carbonate platforms
 - stratigraphic and seismic numerical forward modelling 179–180
 - carbonate factories 180–182
 - climatic conditions 182–184
 - conclusions 199–200
 - horst carbonate platforms 194–195
 - model formulation, initial conditions and parameters 180
 - results 184–190, 195–199
 - seismic modelling 184
 - structural model and initial bathymetry 180
 - transfer zone carbonate platforms 190–193
- synthetic PSDM modelling *see* prestack depth migration (PSDM) synthetic seismic modelling
- technological advances
 - carbonate platform identification and characterization 80–82
 - future trends and opportunities 16–18
 - seismic characterization of carbonate platforms and reservoirs 1–4
 - seismic imaging 1–5, 18–19
- tectonic activity
 - the Caribbean 8
 - carbonate platform identification and characterization 76
 - characterization and origin of large Campanian depressions within the Chalk Group 250, 251, 253
 - syn-rift carbonate platforms 198
- tectonostratigraphy
 - Central Luconia, Borneo 32–33
 - North Sea Basin 250
 - Tethys ocean 148–149
 - tilted transversely isotropic (TTI) 209, 210–211
 - Tobago *see under* the Caribbean
 - Tor Formation 252, 265, 266
 - transfer zone carbonate platforms 190–193, 197
 - transverse tilted isotropy (TTI) 17
 - Tupi-Lula High (TLH) 106–107, 118, 123
 - two-way time (TWT) 37–38
- Upper Burman Limestone (UBL) formation 14
- velocity model 16, 17, 61, 80
- Venezuela
 - Falcón Basin 76
 - Perla Field 76–78
- vertical amplitude columns (VACs) 260, 271, 273–274
- vertical dim zone (VdZ) 271
- vertical discontinuity zones (VDZ) 271
- vertical seismic profile (VSP) 17
- Virtual Seismic Atlas 7
- volcanic activity
 - carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 59–60, 78
 - the Caribbean 8
- volcaniclastics, carbonate platform identification and characterization in the SE Caribbean 71
- well data logs 258
- wind direction
 - stratigraphic and seismic numerical forward modelling 183–184, 187–188
 - syn-rift carbonate platforms 198
- wind-driven waterbodies (WWB) 142
- wing geometries, Central Luconia, Borneo 37, 48
- Wylie time-average relationship 13
- Yawee Limestone 205, 209–210, 212, 214–218, 220
- Zechstein salt
 - characterization and origin of large Campanian depressions within the Chalk Group
 - areas with 260–261
 - areas without 261–262
 - hydrocarbon leakage 276