MAP CREDITS

Base Map -- plotted from the Computer Assisted Mapping package, U.S. Geological Survey.
Bathymetry -- compiled by Tau Rho Alpha, U.S. Geological Survey, from the following sources:
Baranov, A. N., and others, eds., 1967, The world atlas (2nd ed): Moscow, Chief Administration of Geodesy and Cartography, 250 p.
Fisher, R. L., Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, unpublished mapping, various scales.
King, P. B., 1969, Tectonic map of North America: U.S. Geological Survey, scale 1:5,000,000.
Uchipi, E., 1971, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, unpublished mapping.

These world maps (excluding South America and the Caribbean) were compiled by A. B. Coury and T. A. Hendricks. South America and the Caribbean were compiled by T. F. Tyler.

Sources of data for this map are contained in the more than 400 references published as U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 79-201.by A. B. Coury Additional data sources in the form of unpublished reports and maps and written and oral communications came from A. A. Meyerhoff, Consultant, Tulsa, Oklahoma; B. F. Scales, D. A. Hauck, K. S. Harding, J. A. Boyd, and D. J. Patrick, all of Texaco, Inc., Houston, Texas; A. W. Bally, Shell Oil Company, Houston, Texas; D. F. Barnes, W. P. Brosgé, J. E. Case, M. Churkin, Jr., A. A. Grantz, W. B. Hamilton, L. B. Magoon, R. G. Martin, Jr., G. W. Moore, G. Plafker, E. W. Scott, I. L. Tailleur, and M. J. Terman, all of the U.S. Geological Survey. Cartographic assistance was provided by F. E. Lennartz.

DISCUSSION

In the early 1960's, J. F. Pepper and G. M. Everhart of the U.S. Geological Survey compiled maps showing the major sedimentary basins of the land areas of the world. These maps were the inspiration for the present work which was begun in 1974.

This present work depicts areas, both onshore and offshore, that either contain known oil or gas deposits or that are favorable for their occurrence. These areas consist mostly of basins containing unmetamorphosed sedimentary rocks of greater than 1,000 meters thickness. Also included are some platforms and uplifts, foldbelts, and thinner rock sequences.

Where the offshore limits of a basin were not known, the 200 or 2500 meter isobaths were used as a boundary.

MAP OF PROSPECTIVE HYDROCARBON PROVINCES OF THE WORLD

By
A. B. Coury and T. A. Hendricks
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