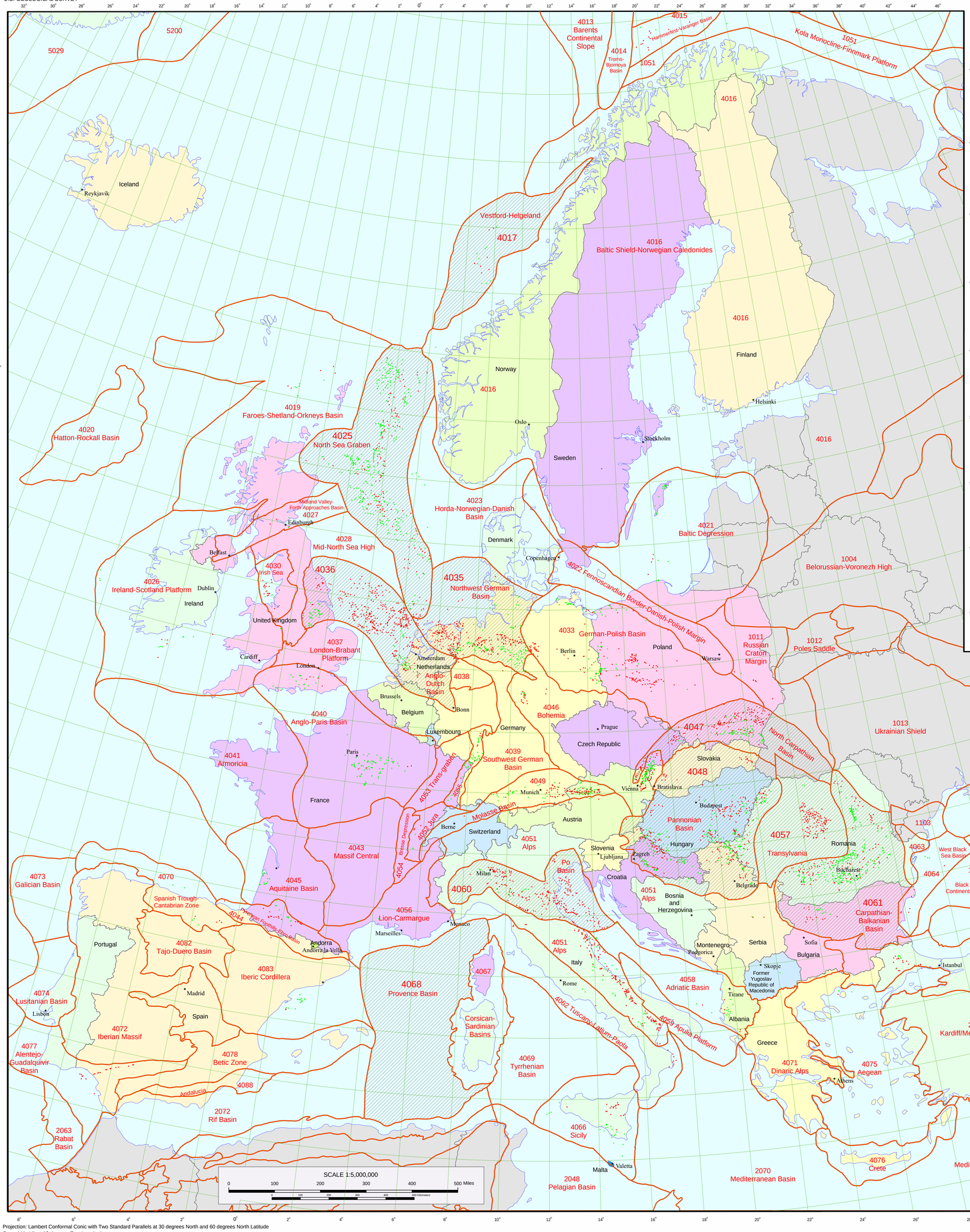

EXPLANATION

- Oil field center point
- Gas field center point
- Geologic province boundary, province code indicated by red numeral
- Political boundary
- Selected capital or major city
- Line of latitude or longitude, two degree interval
- Geologic province assessed in U.S. Geological Survey World Assessment 2000

ABOUT THIS MAP

This digitally compiled map is part of a worldwide series of maps on CD-ROM released by the U.S. Geological Survey's World Energy Project. The goal of the project is to assess the undiscovered, technically recoverable oil and gas resources of the world. For data management purposes, the world was divided into eight energy regions based on political boundaries and corresponding approximately to the economic regions of the world as defined by the U.S. Department of State. This map covers Europe including Turkey, and includes Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Vatican City. (See index map below.)

The region is divided into geologic provinces (Klett and others, 1997). Each province has a set of geologic characteristics that distinguish it from surrounding provinces. These characteristics may include the dominant lithologies, the age of the strata, and the structural style. Offshore province boundaries are generally defined by the 2000 meter bathymetric contour. Each province is assigned a unique number. Because geologic trends are independent of political boundaries, some provinces overlap two regions and two or more countries. The code numbers of those provinces that lie entirely within Europe begin with the number 4. The codes numbers of those provinces that lie within Turkey or the Eastern Mediterranean region begin with the number 2. The code numbers of those provinces that lie parly within another region may start with a 1, for the Former Soviet Union, or a 2 for the Middle East and North Africa. All the provinces are listed in Klett and others (1997). Iceland is not included in any geologic province defined by the U.S. Geological Survey.

Details of the data sources and map compilations are given in the metadata files on the CD-ROM and in the list of References. The center point locations of oil and gas fields are plotted based on the locations in the Petroconsultants database (1996) and are used with their pemission.

This map is compiled using Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI) Arc/INFO software.

Political boundaries and cartographic representations on this map are taken, with permission, from ESRI (1992), they have no political significance and are displayed as general reference only. Portions of this database covering the coastlines and country boundaries contain intellectual property of Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI), copyright (C) 1992 and 1996, Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. all rights reserved.

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Projection: Robinson

This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed for U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards and nomenclature. Any use of trade names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. government.

Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic with Two Standard Parallels at 30 degrees North and 60 degrees North Latitude
Central Meridian: 12 degrees East Longitude