

This distribution of shows around the Cormorant and Pelican Troughs suggest vertical migration is the key pathway for hydrocarbon movement. Structures close to the graben depocentres that are fault bounded (tilted fault blocks) to allow vertical migration of deeper sourced hydrocarbons would provide good prospects. However, structures toward the basin edge cannot be discounted as lateral migration may be less tortuous than the compartmentalised tilted-fault block play-types.