

HGS CONTINUING EDUCATION



Hunter Yarborough will open the 1979-1980 series of Continuing Education Programs with his short course entitled "Exploration of Plate Margins". The program will be held in the Exxon Auditorium beginning Thursday, September 20 from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. and continuing Friday, September 21 from 8:00 a.m. until noon.

Hunter Yarborough, a geologist / geophysicist with Hunter Yarborough & Associates, Inc., attended the University of Texas, receiving a degree in geology with highest honors and minors in physics and petroleum engineering. Two years were spent in graduate studies. During World War II, he served as an officer and aviator of the U.S. Navy both in the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. Following the war, Mr. Yarborough worked for Exxon conducting geological, geophysical, and geochemical programs in the exploration for oil and gas. He has been active in all phases of geological, geophysical and geochemical research, and has traveled over much of the surface of the earth working and consulting with active exploration groups.

Mr. Yarborough is a Certified Petroleum Geologist; a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists; a Fellow of the Geological Society of America; a member of the American Geophysical Union; a Registered Professional Engineer, and a member of Sigma Gamma Epsilon and Rho Kappa. He has served as Distinguished Lecturer of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, and has given technical addresses on oil finding and energy and mineral problems to most of the universities and geological and geophysical societies of the United States. In addition to many professional awards and recognitions, he is a two-time recipient of the A. I. Levorsen Memorial Award. Mr. Yarborough is a member of the Governor's Energy Advisory Council for the State of Texas, and Executive Vice-President of Global Exploration, Inc.

EXPLORATION OF PLATE MARGINS (Abstract)

Most of the major hydrocarbon accumulations occur in basins formed during the Mesozoic and the Cenozoic. Many of these basins, their contained sediments, and their structural and stratigraphically trapped oil and gas appear to be genetically related to the hypotheses of Plate Tectonics.

Of particular interest are those basins that formed at plate boundaries. Three fundamental methods of basin development according to type of plate margin deformation are reviewed: extensional (pull-apart), "compressional" (subduction, collision) and shear (wrench, transform, strike-slip, collision). Basin types, structural styles, sedimentary histories and hydrocarbon accumulations are reviewed for different plate margins.

The structural and sedimentary histories and the hydrocarbon potential for margins of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean and the Pacific are reviewed and

appraised. Also, the structural style and the hydrocarbon potential of orogenic belts related to plate boundaries are discussed.