General Theme 2
2.3

In the following decades, deep-water sedimentation will be at the forefront of hydrocarbon exploration and academic concern because of the increased need to find new energy resources in deep-water frontier environments and the academic interest to study the record of sea level, current and climate history archived in deposits from deep-water settings.

Deep-water sedimentation on continental margins has been traditionally interpreted within the context of idealized siliciclastic or carbonate systems, depending on whether terrigenous or shallow marine carbonate producers dominate sediment supply. However, our evolving knowledge through high-resolution seafloor mapping, seismic data, oceanographic data and sedimentological sampling from modern slopes, as well as detailed and comprehensive outcrop studies of exhumed slope and basin deposits shows that sedimentation patterns and architectural elements in carbonate systems can be, in many cases, similar to those in their clastic counterparts.

This session aims to bring together researchers from different disciplines to share the latest advances in our fields. We seek contributions that provide a better understanding on sedimentation patterns in deep-water clastics and carbonate settings, focusing especially on the similarities between both systems. Contributions related to the seismo-stratigraphic facies are also welcome as well as studies on the reservoir or rock properties.