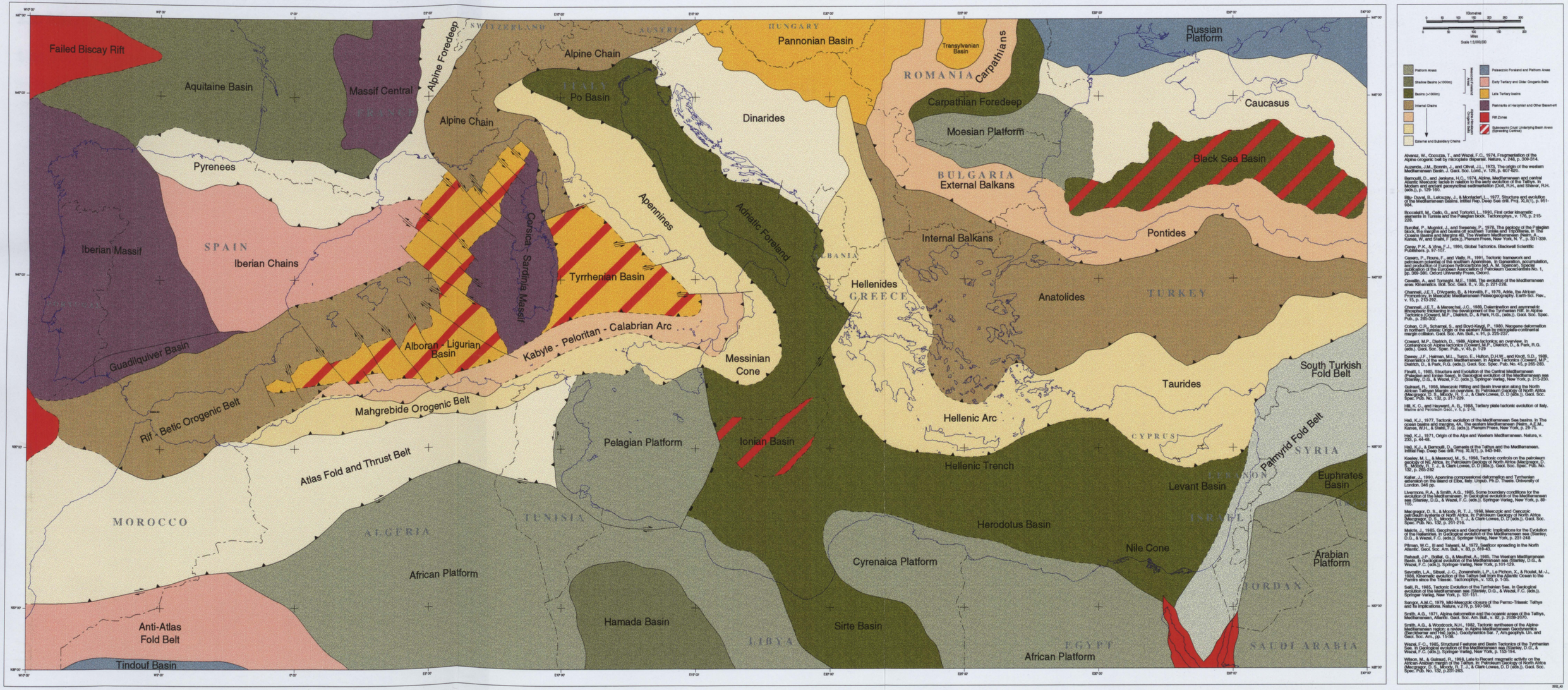



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Fig. 2.1. Principal tectonic elements in the Mediterranean region. Note the position of the Pelagian Platform in the Central Mediterranean. (refer to legend for a list of the publications that this figure was compiled from)

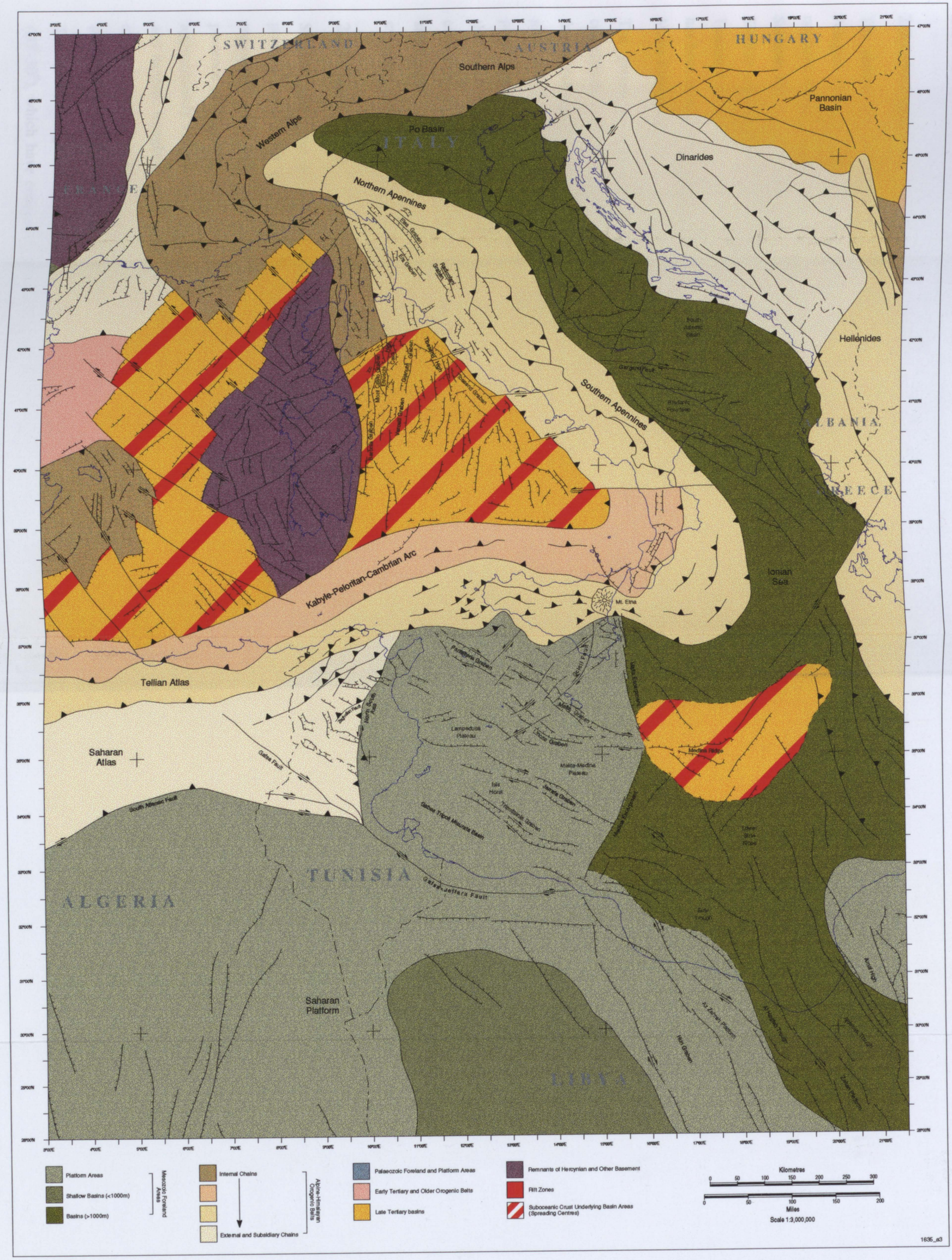



Fig. 2.10. Geological map of the Central Mediterranean region showing the main structural elements in the area (compiled from various sources including Alvarez et al. (1974), Auzende et al. (1973), Bernoulli & Jenkins (1974), Biju-Duval et al. (1977), Boccaletti et al. (1990), Burrollet et al. (1978), Casero & Roure (1991), Cavallin & Tornaghi (1986), Channel et al. (1979), Cohen et al. (1980), Dewey et al. (1989), Finetti (1985), Guiraud (1998), Hill & Hayward (1988), Hsu (1977), Keller (1990), Livermore & Smith (1985, Macgregor & Moody (1998), Makris (1985), Rehault et al. (1985), Savostin et al. (1986), Selli (1985), Sengor (1979), Smith (1971), Smith & Woodcock (1982), Wezel (1985), Wilson & Guiraud (1998).

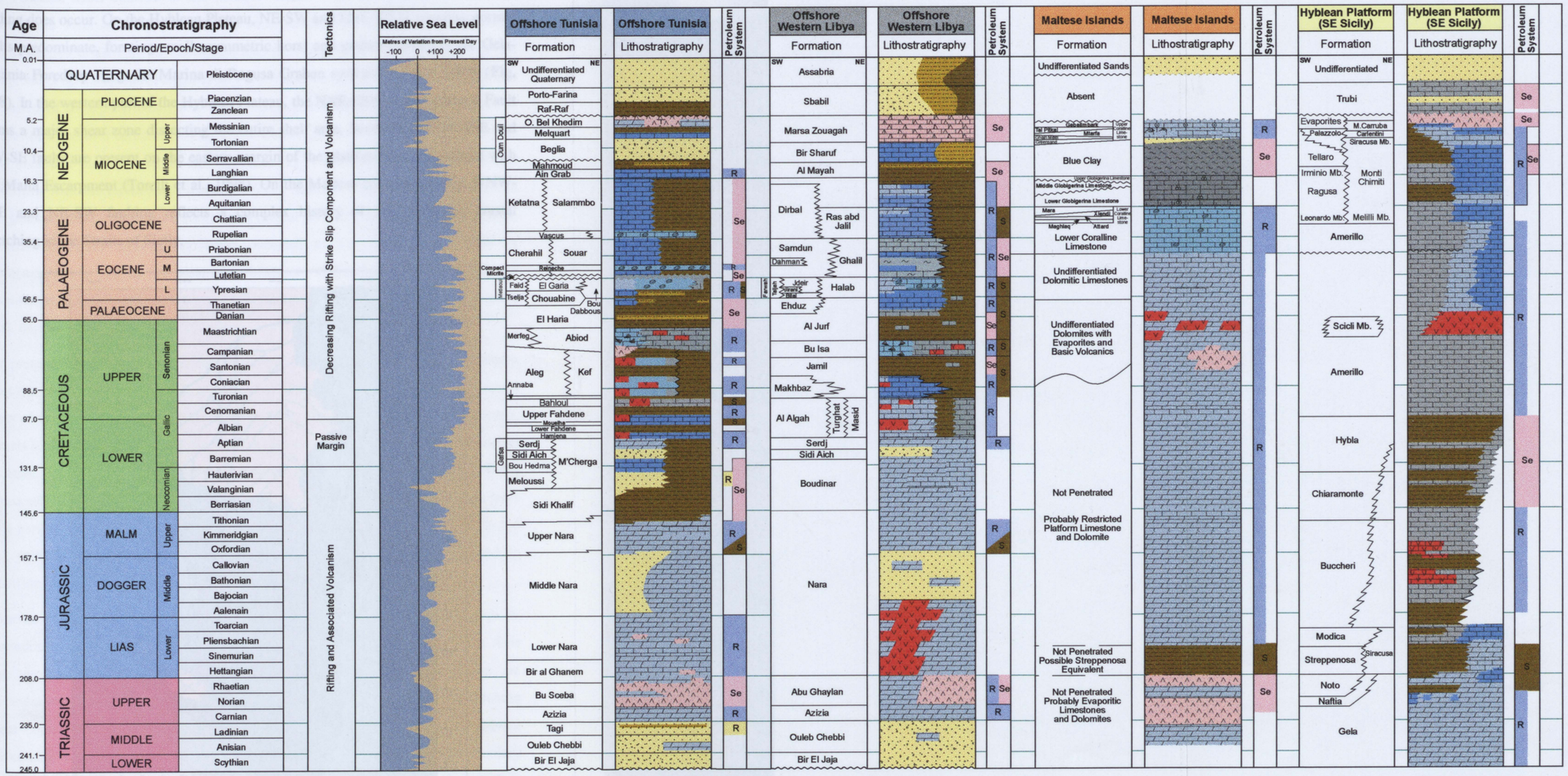



Fig. 2.17. Comparative Mesozoic and Tertiary stratigraphy from offshore Tunisia, offshore western Libya and the Maltese Islands (compiled from numerous sources including Burollet (1956), Pedley, (1974, 1975), Pedley et al. (1976), Patacca et al. (1979), Grasso & Lentini (1982), Bishop (1988), Anketell (1992), M'Rabat et al. (1995) and Beckett (1999).

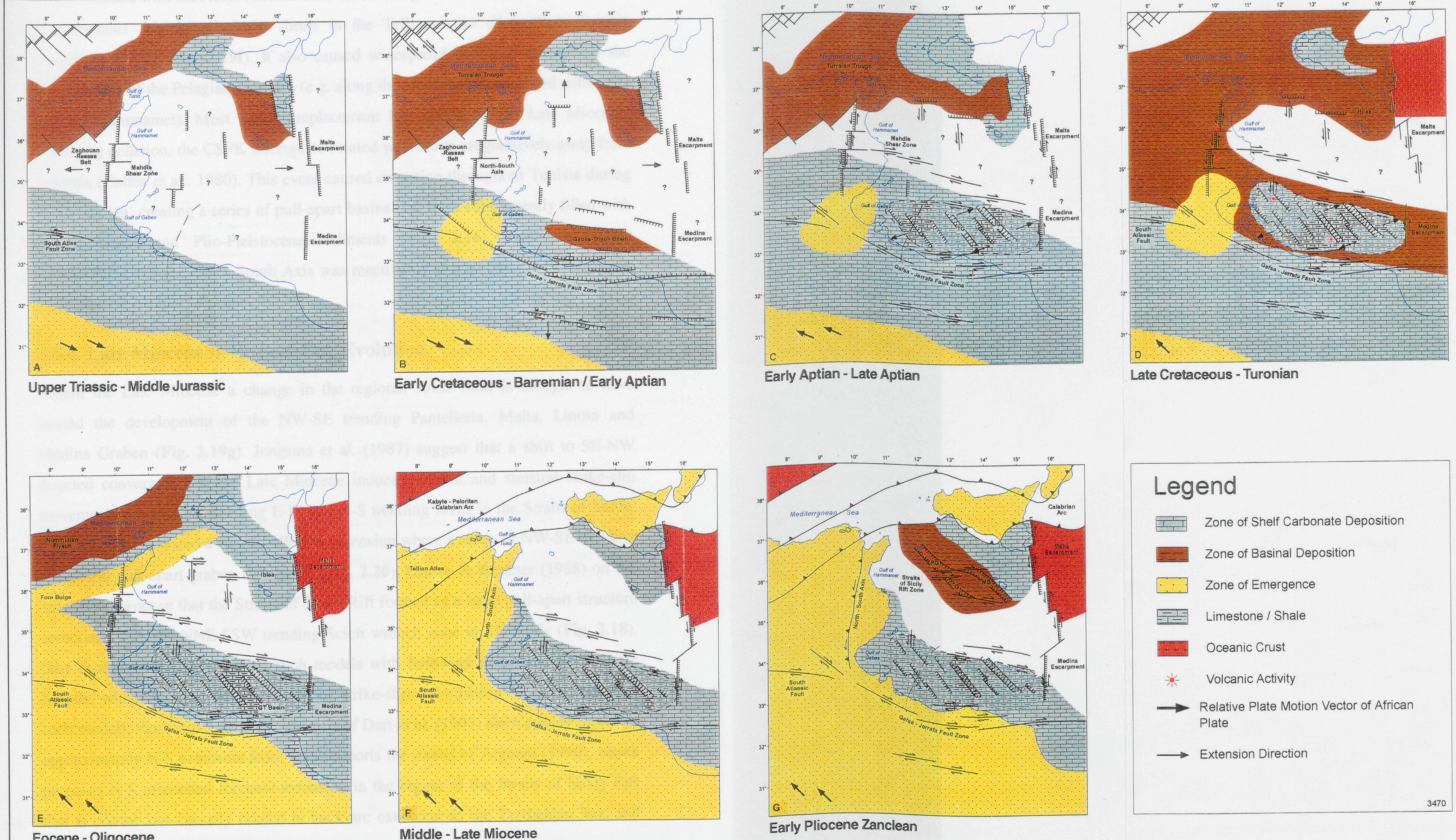



Fig. 2.19. Kinematic reconstructions depicting the evolution of the Pelagian Platform from the Traissic to the Present Day. (a) Upper Triassic to Middle Jurassic, (b) Early Cretaceous to Barremian/Early Aptian, (c) Early Aptian to Late Aptian, (d) Late Aptian to Turonian, (e) Eocene to Oligocene, (f) Middle Miocene to Late Miocene, and (g) Early Pliocene to Zanclean.

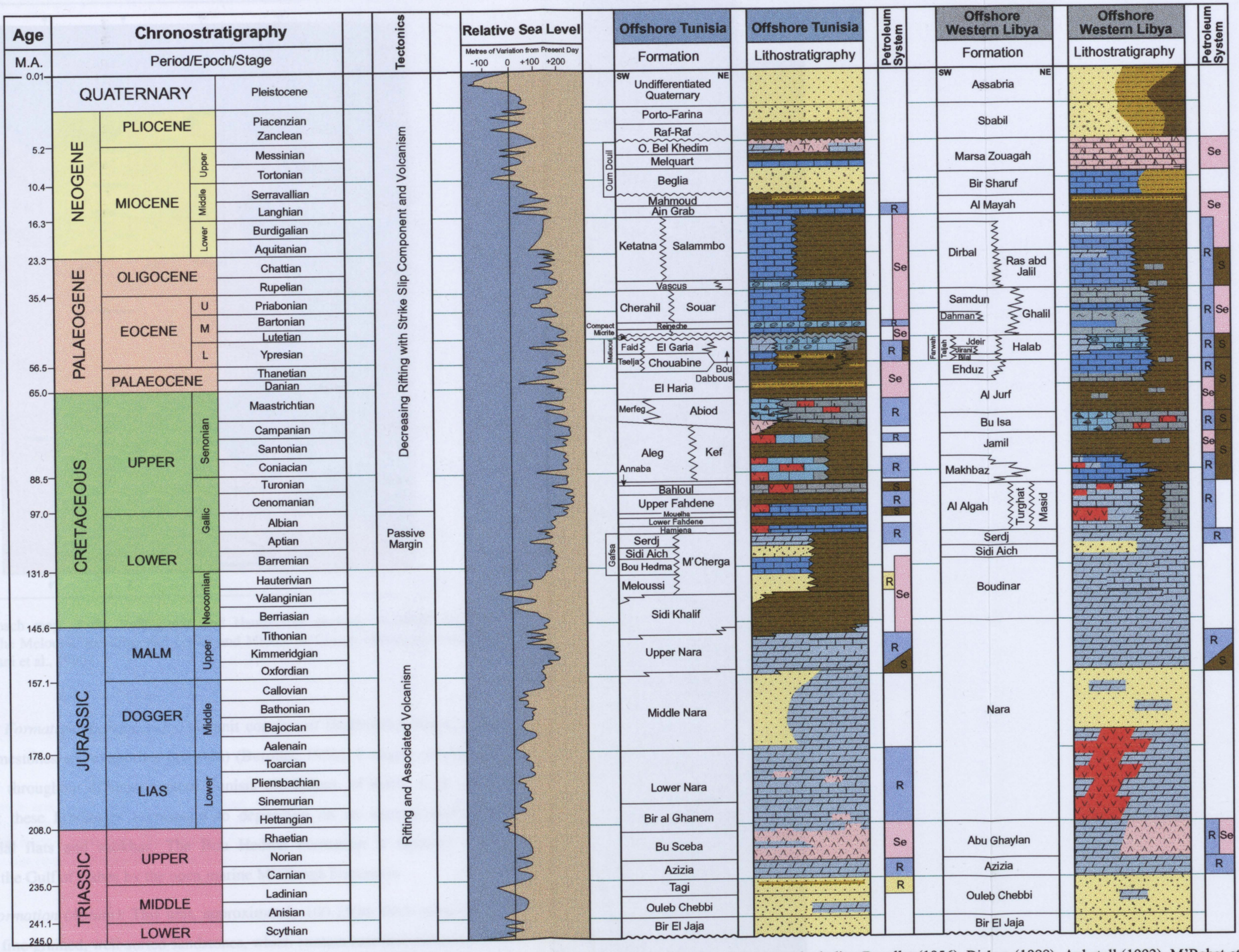



Fig. 3.3. Comparative Mesozoic and Tertiary stratigraphy from offshore Tunisia and offshore western Libya (compiled from numerous sources including Burollet (1956), Bishop (1988), Anketell (1992), M'Rabat et al. (1995) and Beckett (1999).

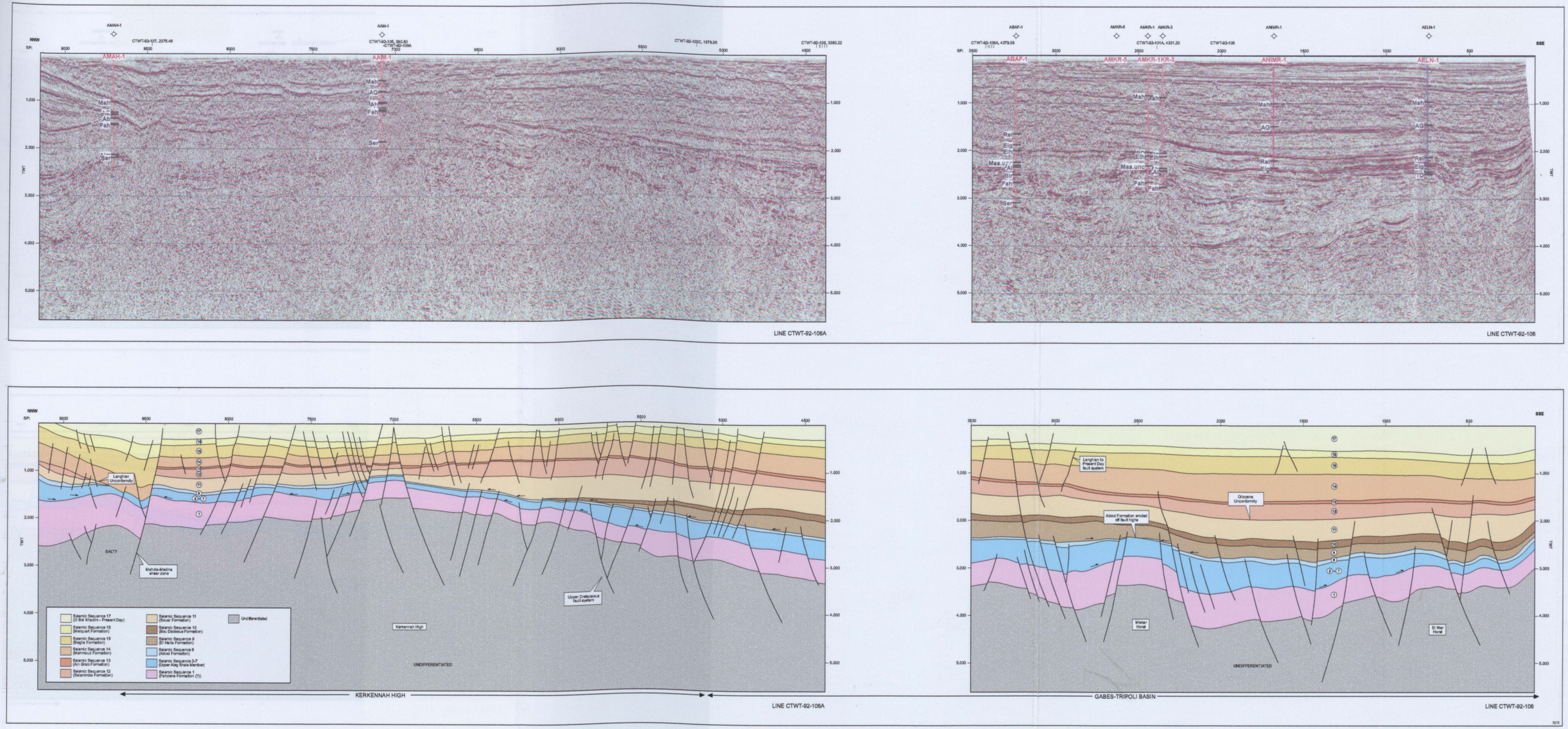



Fig. 3.21. Seismic lines CTWT-92-106 and CTWT-92-106A with respective line drawings showing a regional NNW-SSE section across the Gulf of Gabes region (refer to Figure 3.2 for the location of this seismic line)

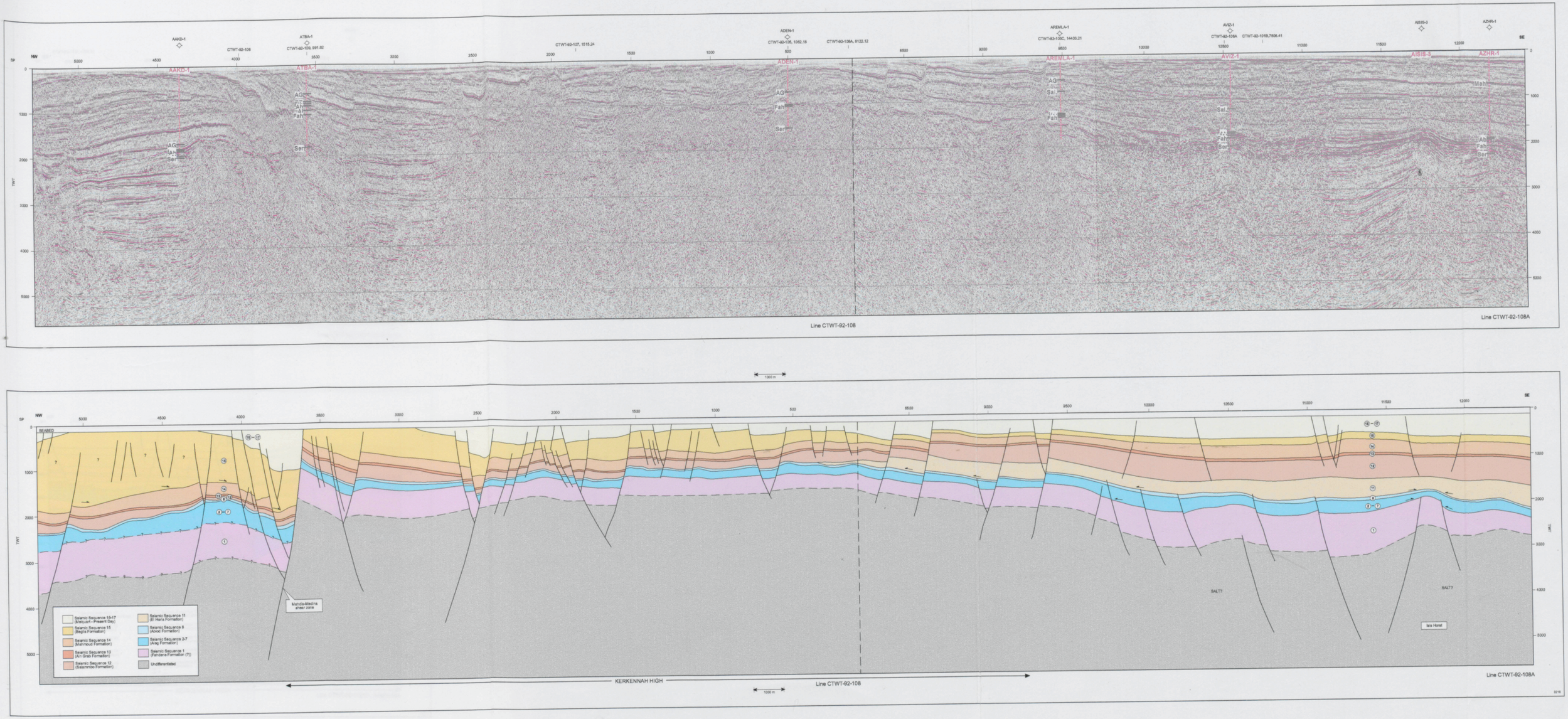
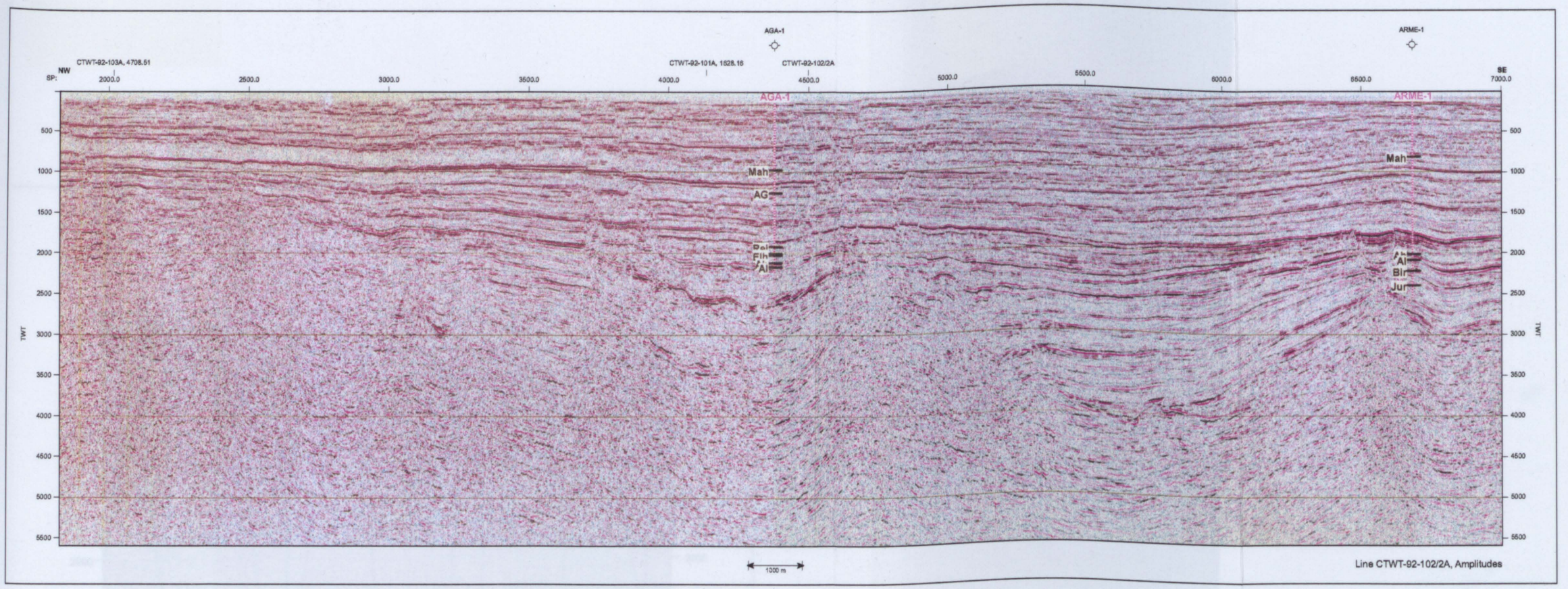



Fig. 3.22. Seismic lines CTWT-92-108 and CTWT-92-108A showing a NW-SE section across the Kerkennah High (refer to Figure 3.2 for the location of this seismic line)



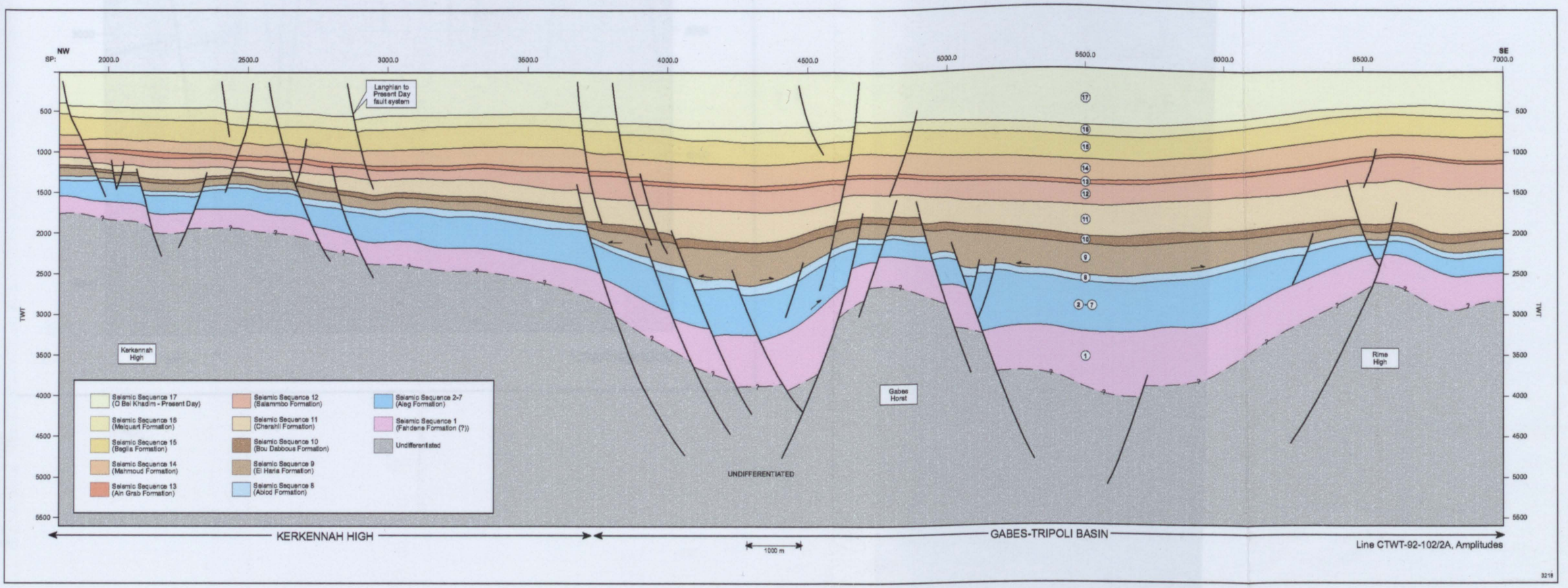




Fig. 3.23. Seismic line CTWT-92-102/2A showing a NW-SE section across the Western Margin of the Gabes-Tripoli Basin (refer to Figure 3.2 for the location of this seismic line)

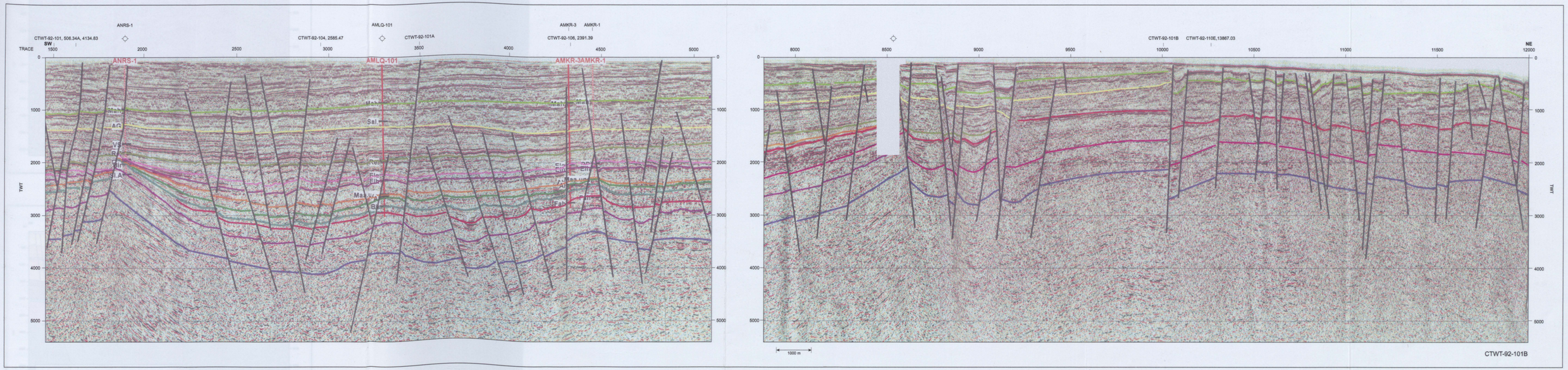
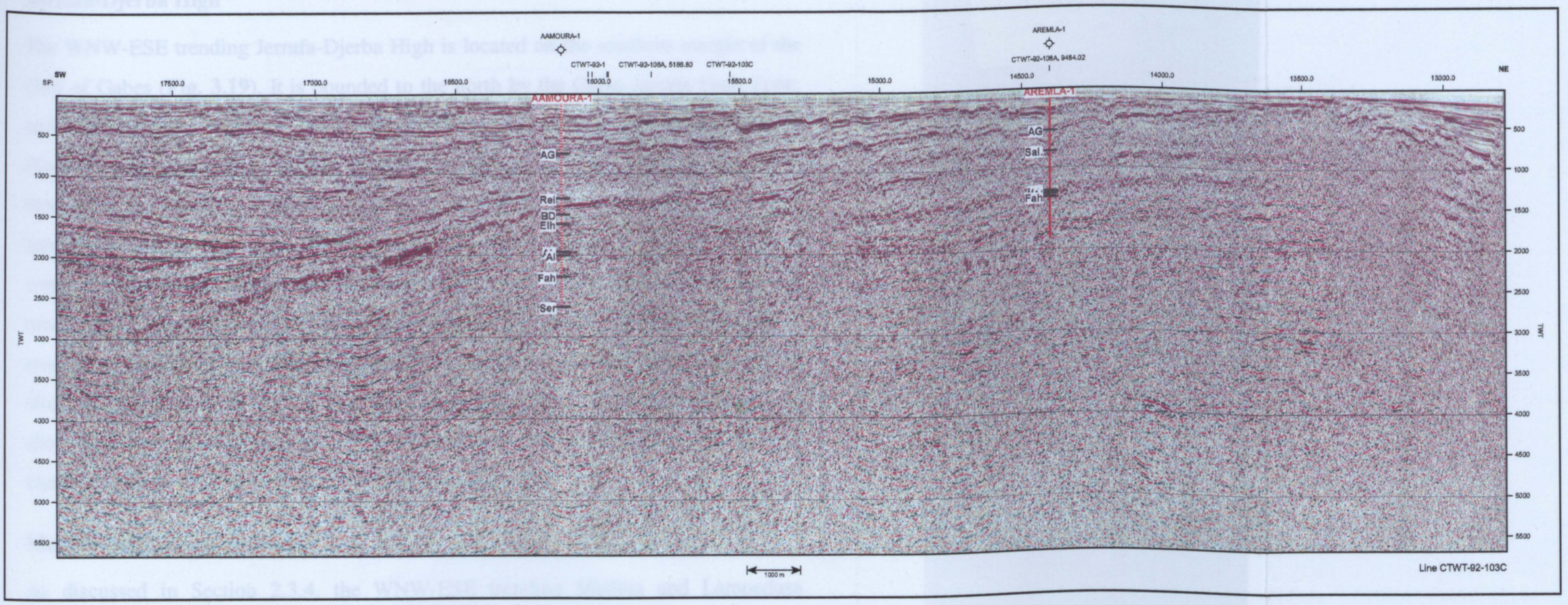



Fig. 3.24. Interpreted Line CTWT-92-101B from the Medina Plateau into the Western part of the Gabes-Tripoli Basin (after Chaabouni 2000) (refer to Figure 3.2 for the location of this seismic line)



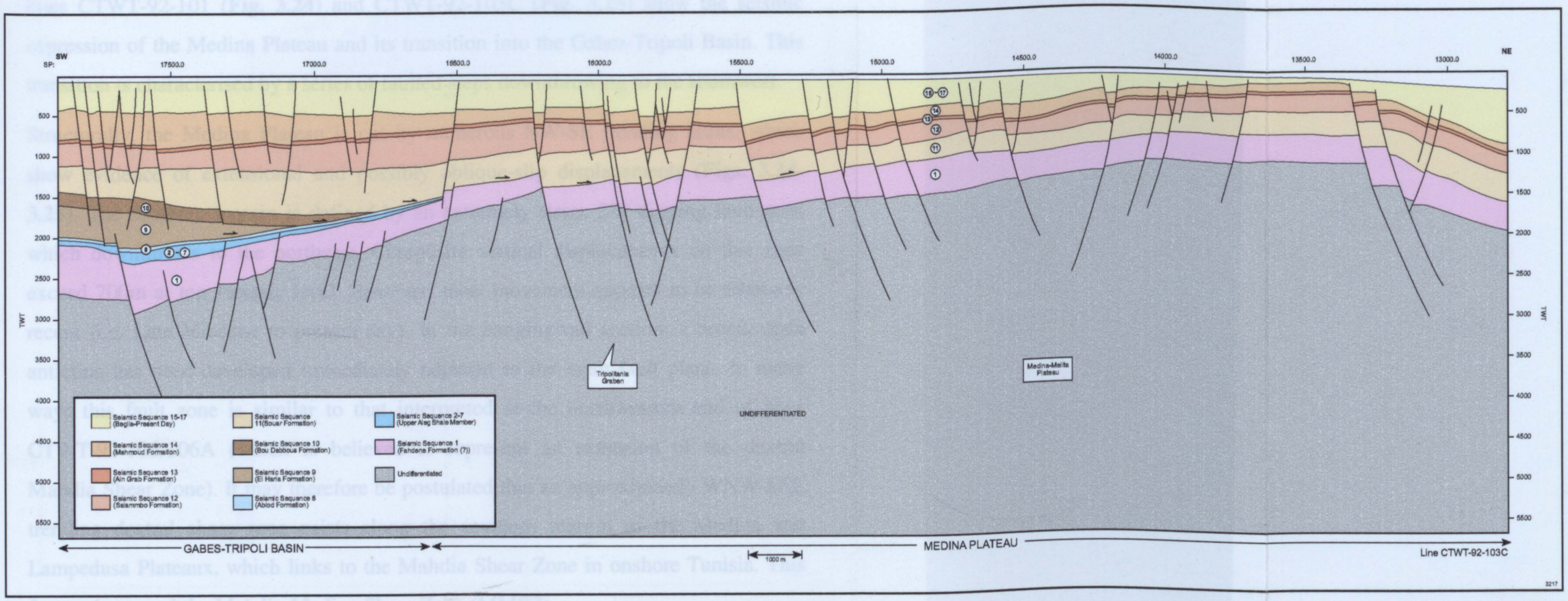




Fig. 3.25. Seismic line CTWT-92-103C showing a NE-SW section from the Medina Plateau into the Gabes-Tripoli Basin (refer to Figure 3.2 for the location of this seismic line)

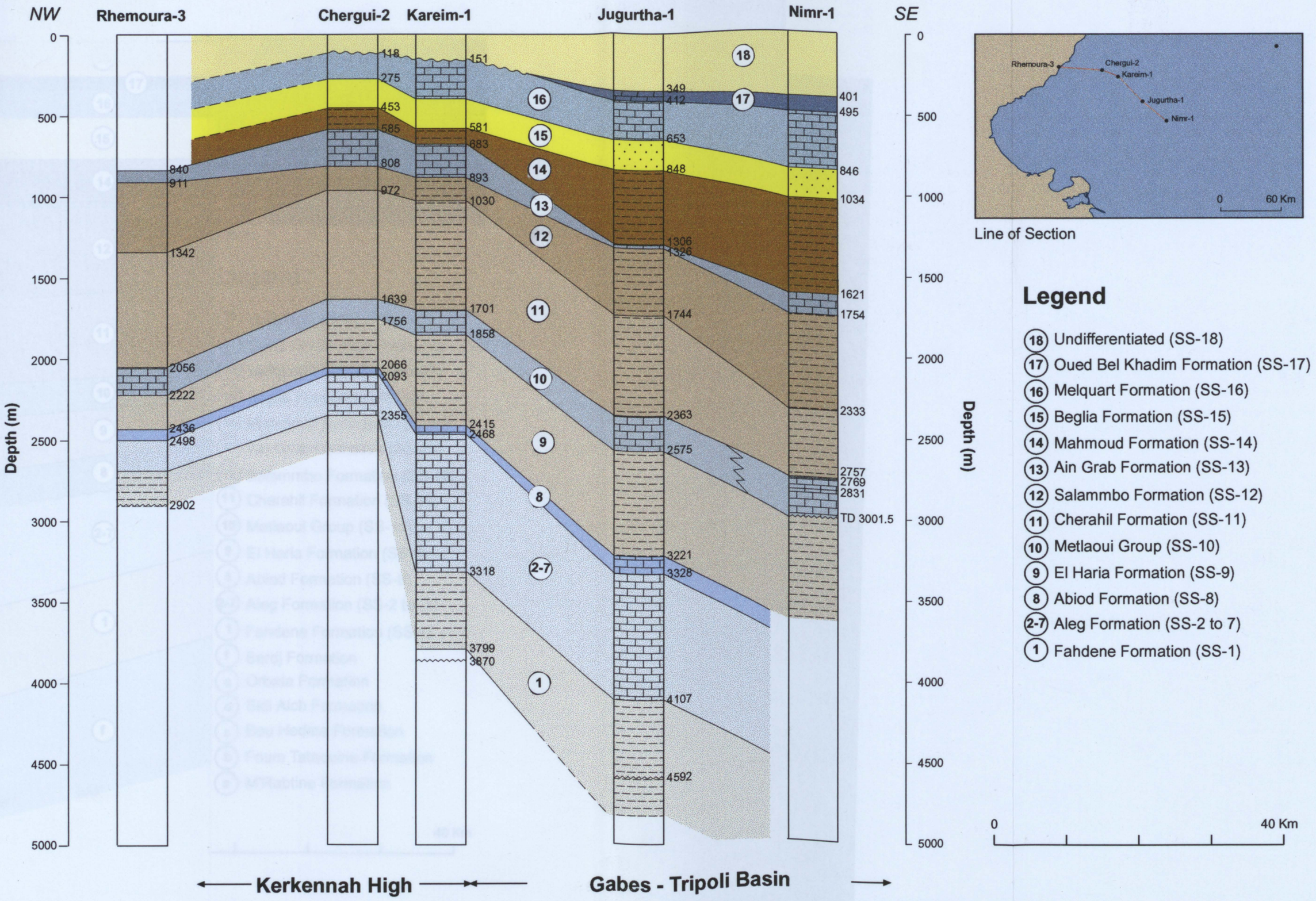



Fig. 3.37. WNW-ESE trending stratigraphic correlation across the Gulf of Gabes illustrating the significance of the Kerkennah High and the Gabes-Tripoli Basin

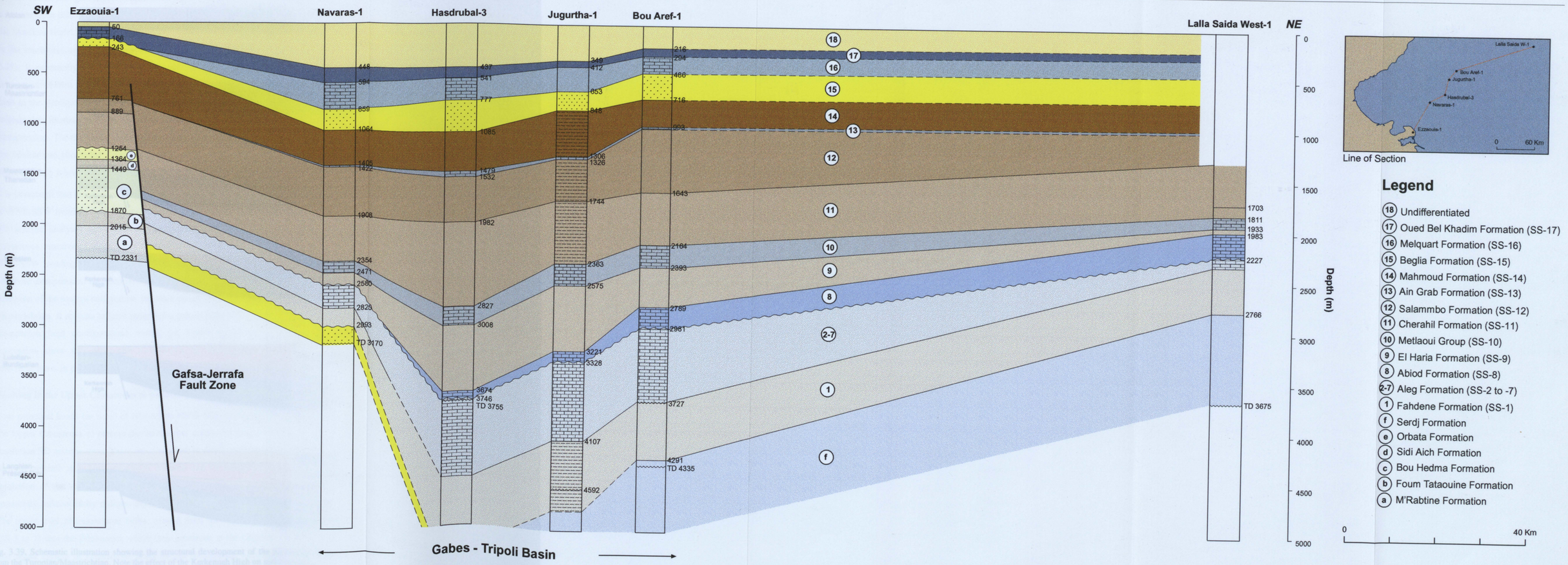
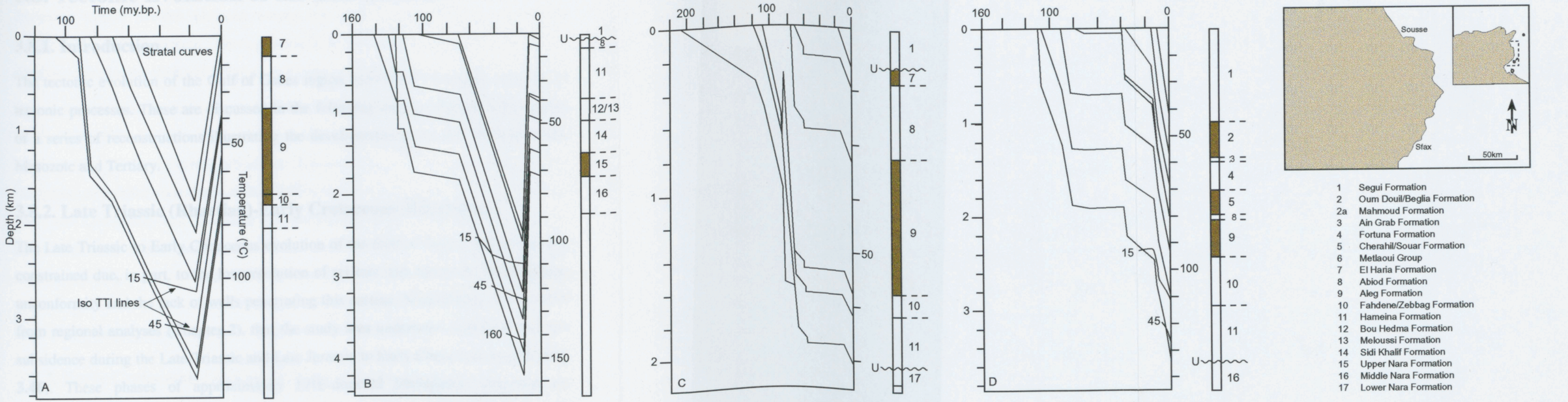



Fig. 3.38. NE-SW trending stratigraphic correlation across the Gulf of Gabes illustrating the significance of the Gabes-Tripoli Basin and the Gafsa-Jerrafa Fault Zone.




1 Segui Formation
2 Oum Douil/Beglia Formation
2a Mahmoud Formation
3 Ain Grab Formation
4 Fortuna Formation
5 Cherahil/Souar Formation
6 Metlaoui Group
7 El Haria Formation
8 Abiod Formation
9 Aleg Formation
10 Fahdene/Zebbag Formation
11 Hameina Formation
12 Bou Hedma Formation
13 Meloussi Formation
14 Sidi Khalif Formation
15 Upper Nara Formation
16 Middle Nara Formation
17 Lower Nara Formation

Fig. 3.49. Decompacted geohistory plots for selected boreholes in Central Tunisia. (a-b) western side of the North-South Axis, (c-i) eastern side of the North-South Axis (modified after Anderson, 1991).

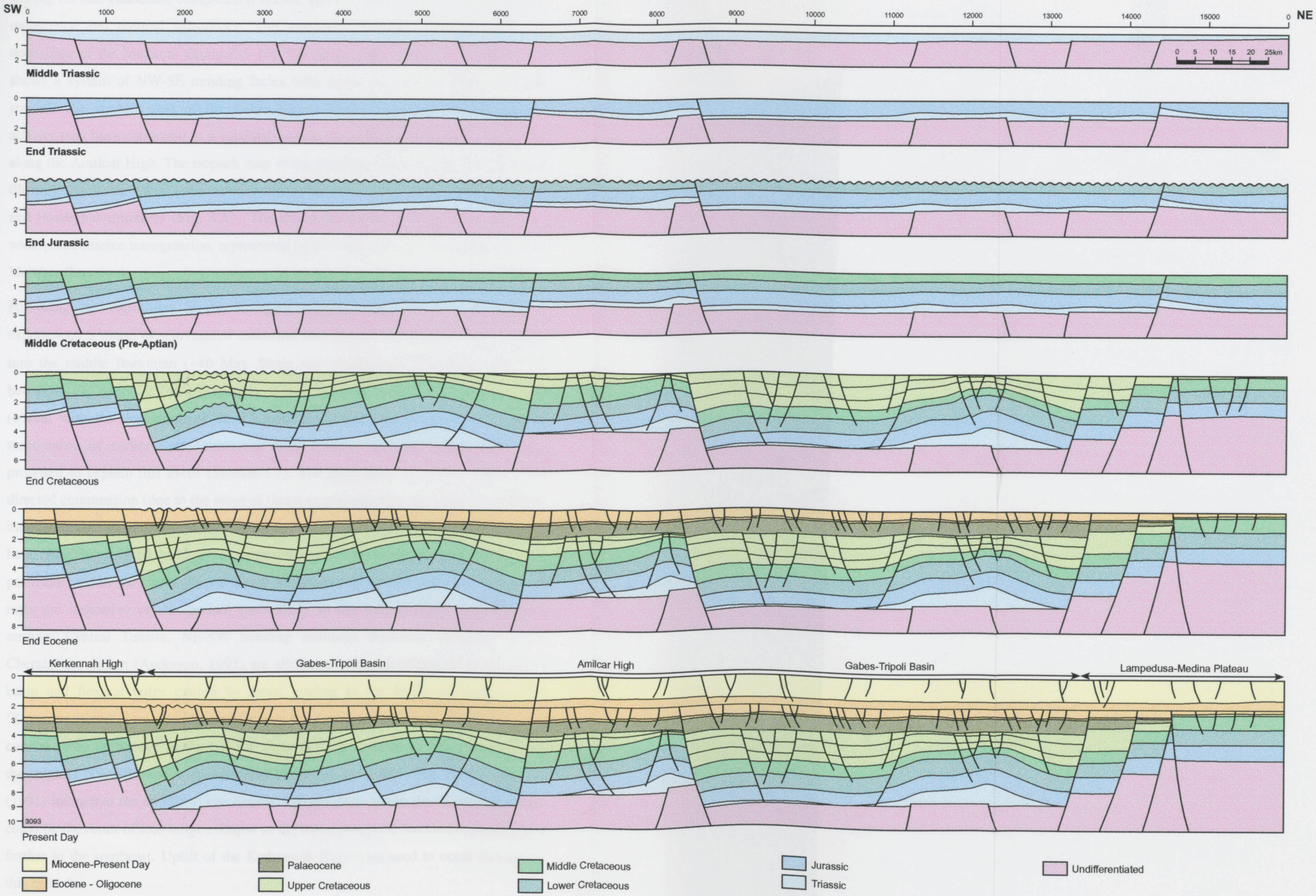



Fig. 3.50. Series of sequential restorations showing the structural evolution of the Gulf of Gabes region.

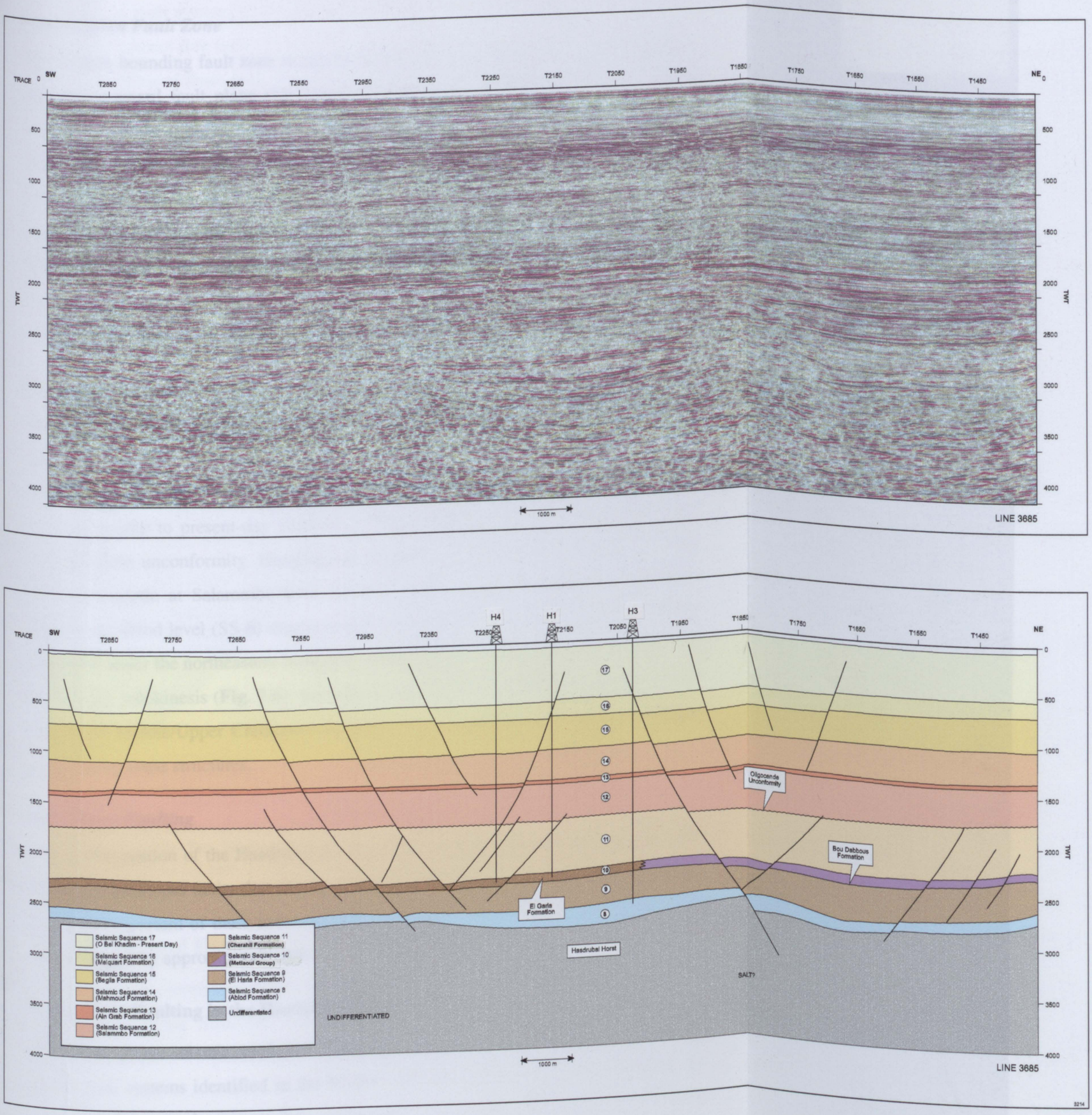
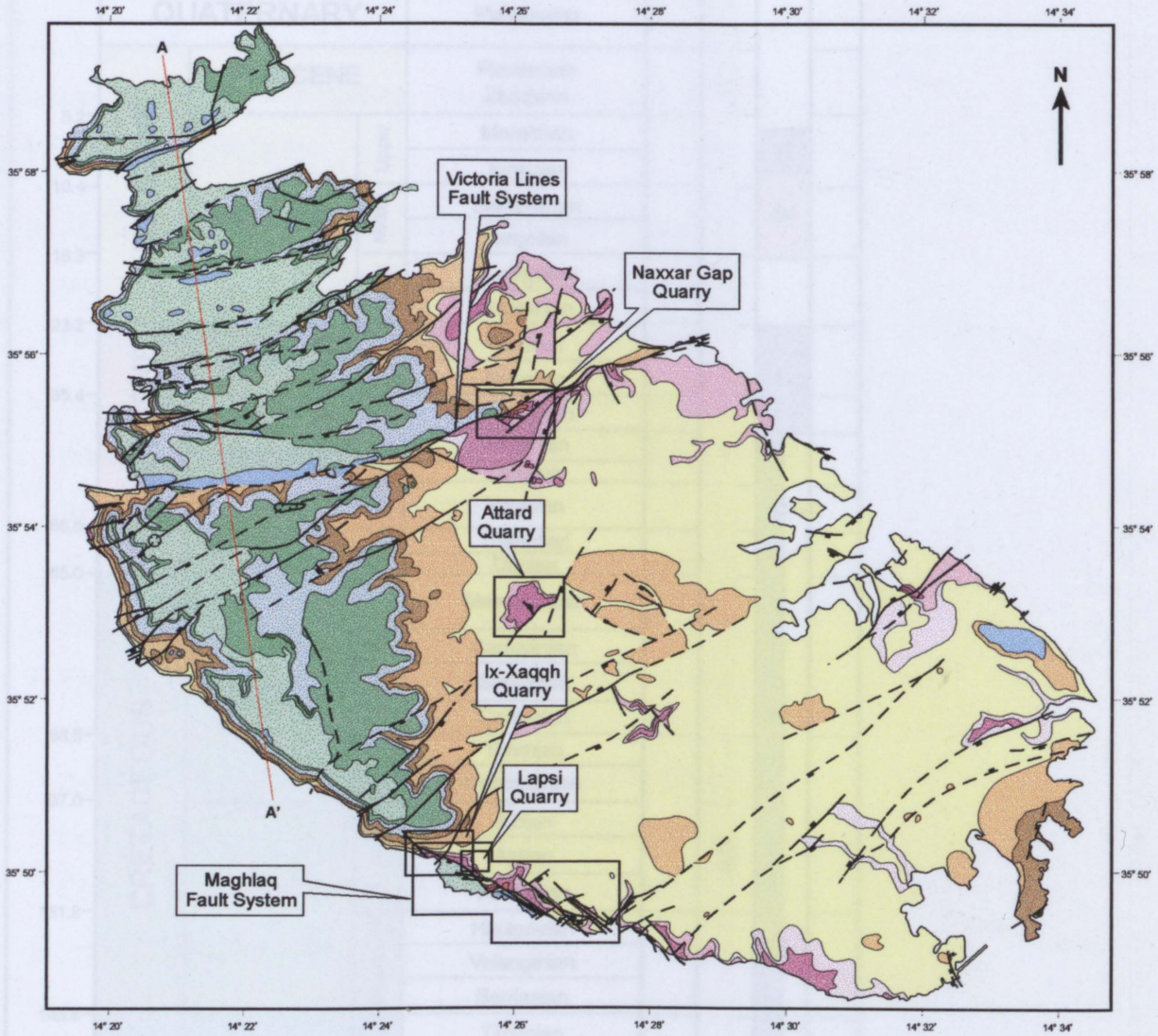
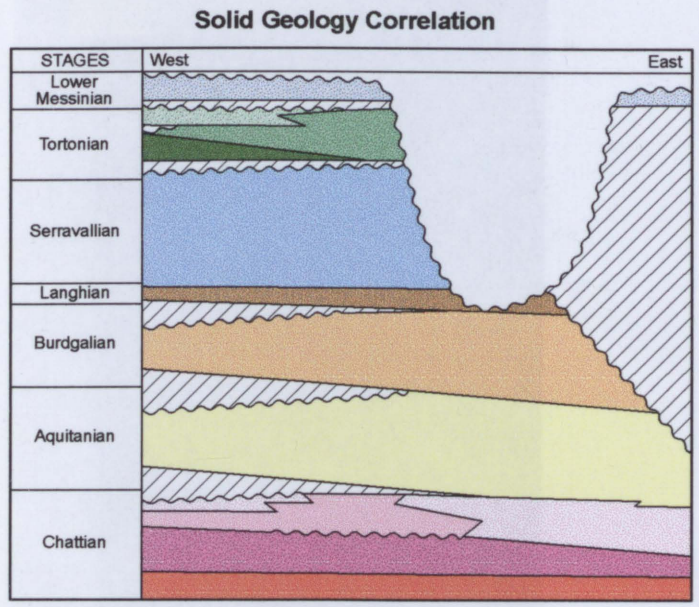
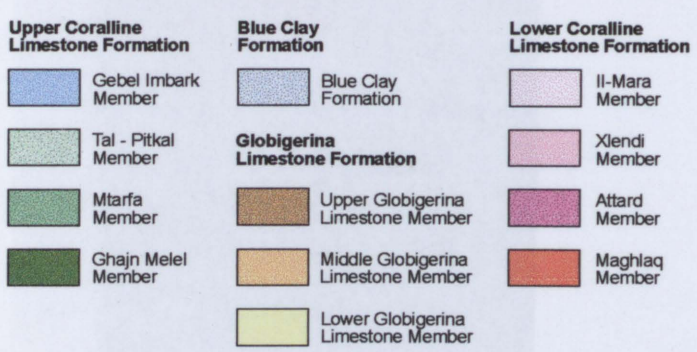



Fig. 7.6. Seismic line 3685 showing the main structure in the Hasdrubal Accumulation.



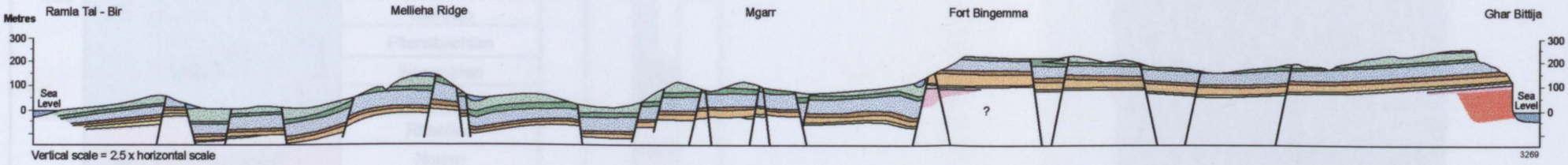




Fig. 8.3 Geological Map of Malta showing the Main Study Areas (Modified from Debono & Xerri, 1993: Geological Map of the Maltese Islands - Sheet 1, Malta).

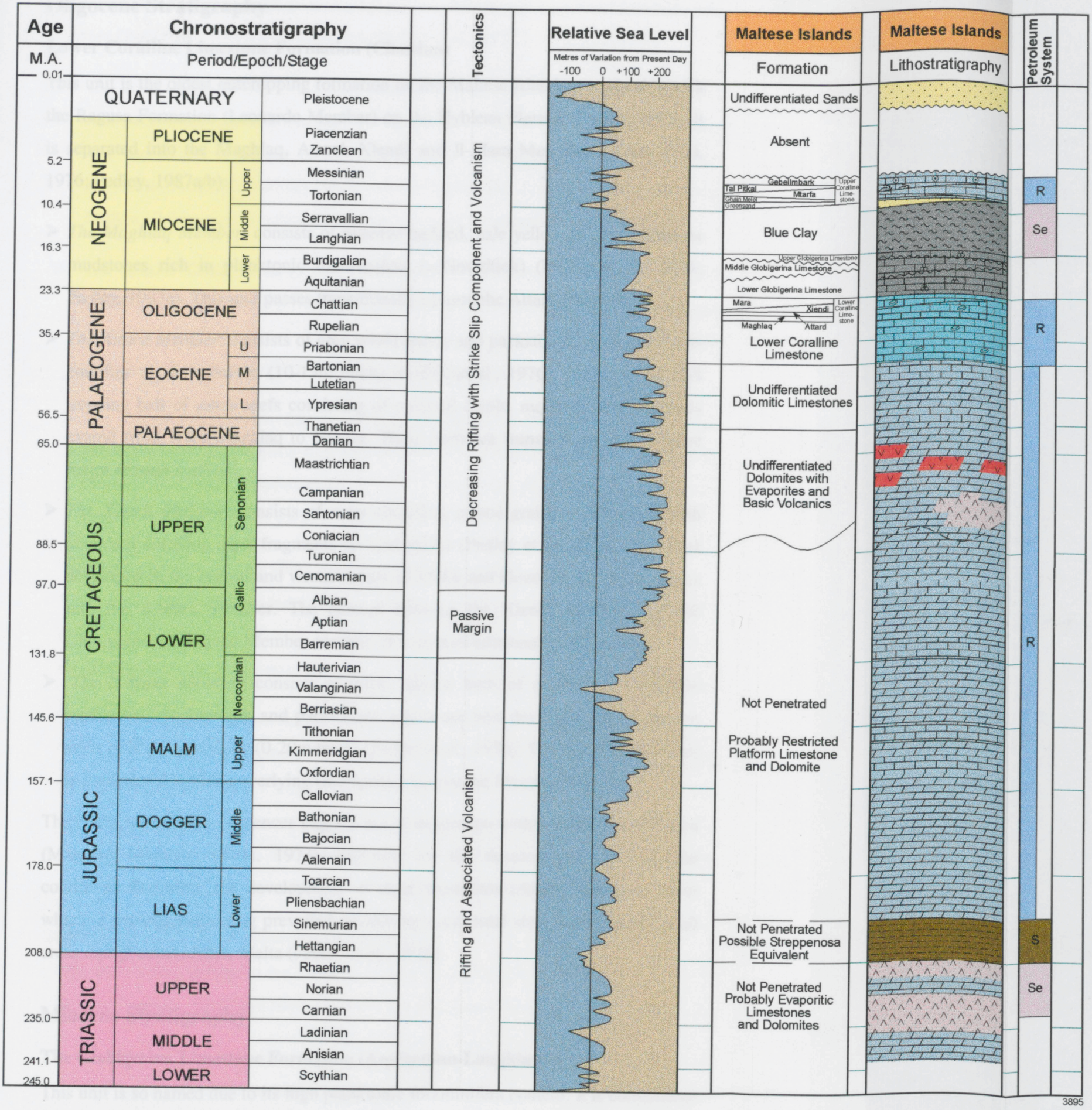
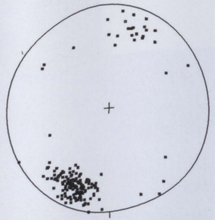



Fig. 8.4 Mesozoic and Tertiary Stratigraphy from the Maltese Islands (compiled from Pedley, 1974, 1975, Pedley et al., 1976, Patacca et al., 1979 & Beckett, 1999)

| | Throw (m) | Spacing (m) | Hangingwall Deformation Zone (m) | Footwall Deformation Zone (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seismic scale fracture distribution (>12m throw) | 12 to 150+ | 100 to 200+ | ~40 to 150+ | ~20 to 70+ |
| Sub-seismic scale fracture distribution (1-12m throw) | 1 to 12 | 5 to 100 | - | - |
| Sub-seismic scale fracture distribution (<1m throw) | <0.01 to 1 | 0.05 to 5 | 0.1 to 0.3 | - |

Relationship between seismic and sub-seismic scale faulting and fracturing in the Maghlaq System. The range of values shown, have been approximted from field data.



Equal Area Stereographic Projection:
Preferred direction: 74°/206°

Stereographic projection showing poles to fractures/faults over the entire area.




Fig. 8.29 Summary of the relationship between seismic and sub-seismic scale fault and fracture distributions at outcrop along the Maghlaq fault system.

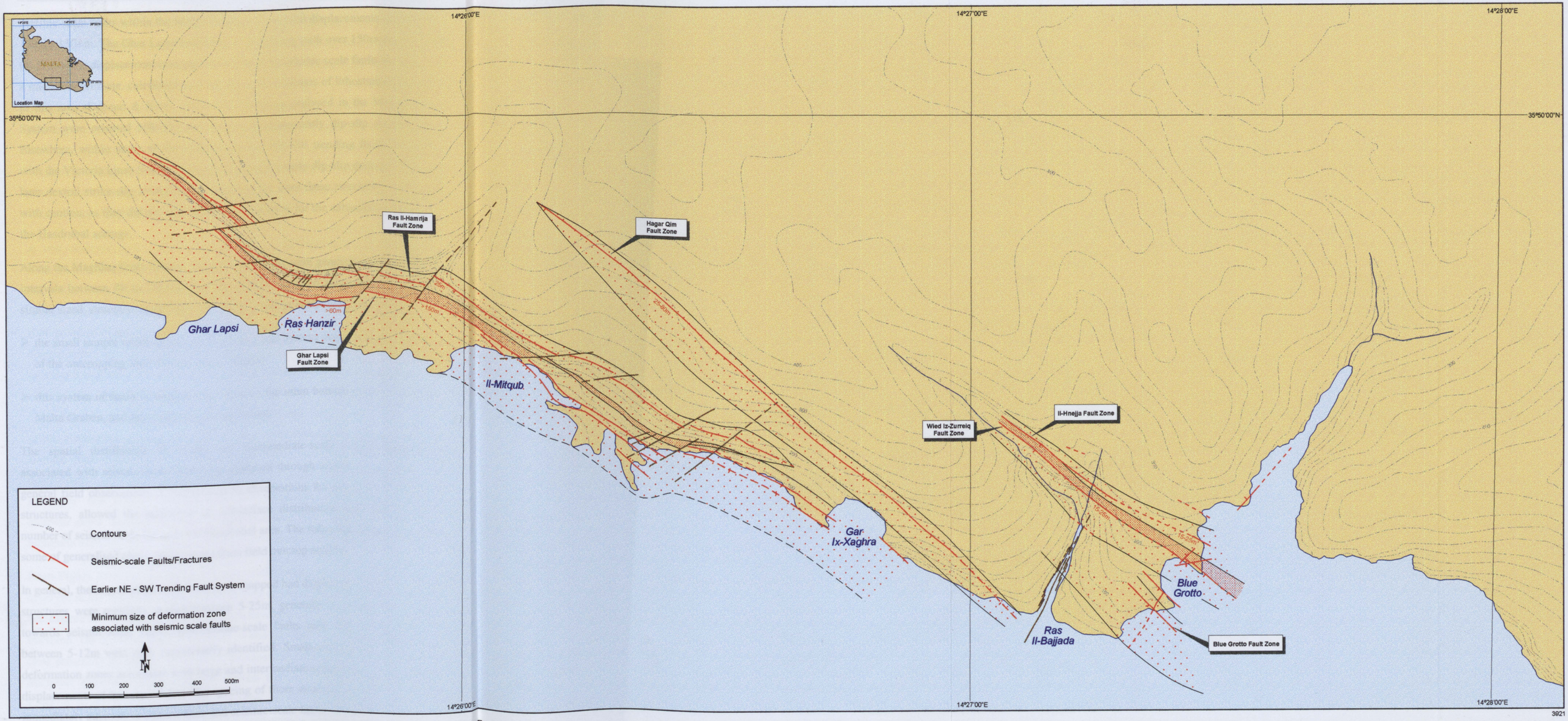



Fig. 8.30. Minimum size of Deformation Zones Associated with Seismic Scale Faults along the Maghlaq Fault System

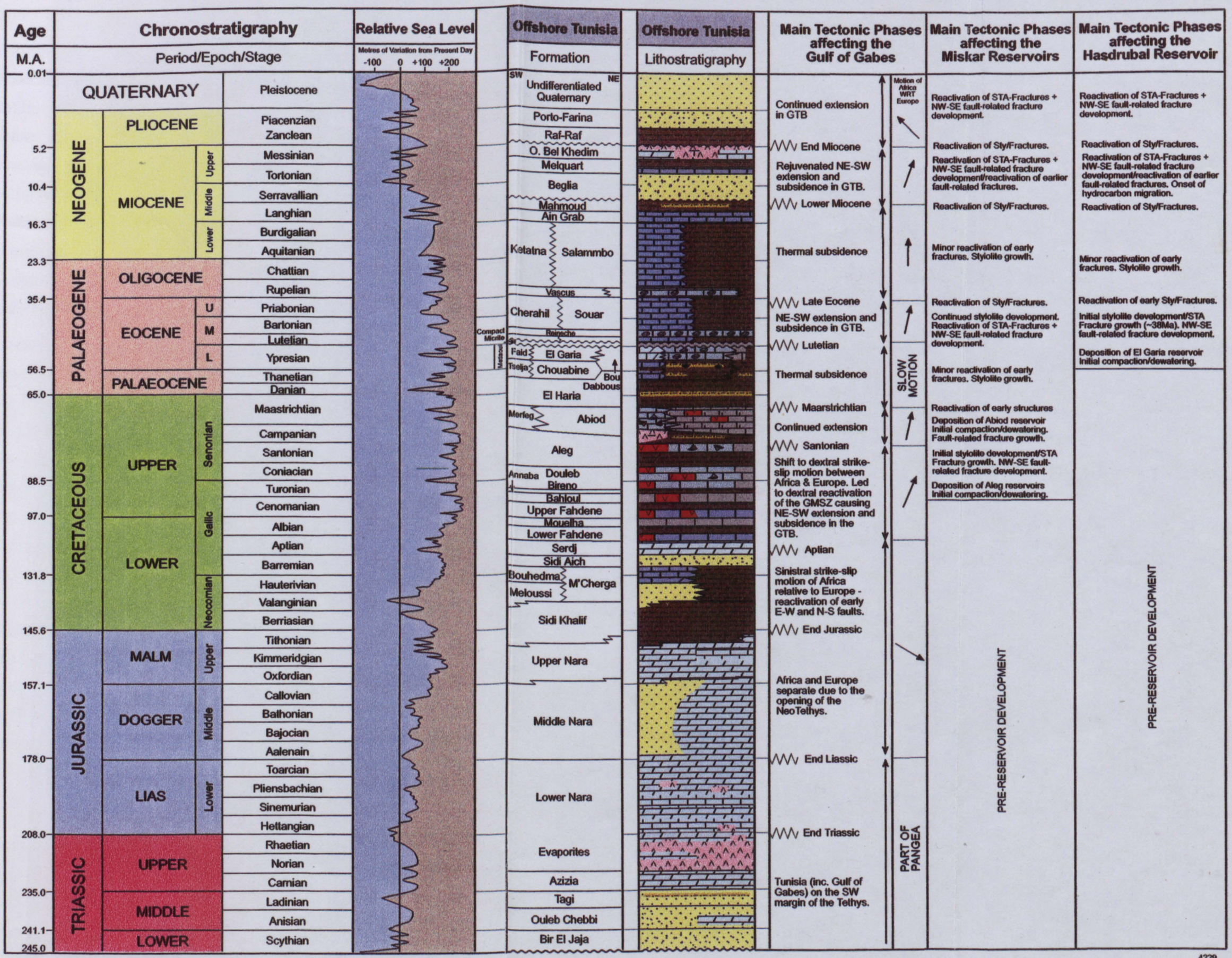



Fig. 9.2. Main tectonic phases affecting the structural development of the Gabes-Tripoli Basin, and hence the Miskar and Hasdrubal reservoirs