Conventional and Unconventional Hydrocarbons and Reservoirs

Hydrocarbons \ *Reservoirs*	Conventional (porous and permeable sedimentary rocks)	Unconventional (mostly impermeable sedimentary rocks)
Unconventional	**Tar sands (a.k.a. heavy oil, bitumen, and oil sands)** (e.g., Orinoco and Athabasca tar sands)	**Oil shale** (e.g., Piceance Basin) **Coal gasification/ liquifaction** **Methane hydrates** (e.g., continental slopes; polar regions)
Conventional (flowing alkane-rich hydrocarbons)	**Conventional oil and natural gas** (e.g., Middle East, North Sea, US Gulf Coast; Gulf of Mexico)	**Tight oil** (e.g., Bakken; Eagle Ford) **Tight gas** (e.g., Austin Chalk; Niobrara Chalk) **Shale gas** (e.g., Marcellus and Barnett shales) **Coalbed methane** (e.g., Powder River Basin)

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