Conventional and Unconventional Hydrocarbons and Reservoirs

**Unconventional**
- Tar sands (a.k.a. heavy oil, bitumen, and oil sands) (e.g., Orinoco and Athabasca tar sands)
- Methane hydrates (e.g., continental slopes; polar regions)
- Coal gasification/liquifaction
- Oil shale (e.g., Piceance Basin)
- Coalbed methane (e.g., Powder River Basin)

**Conventional**
- Conventional oil and natural gas (mobile/flowing hydrocarbons) (e.g., Middle East, North Sea, US Gulf Coast; Gulf of Mexico)
- Tight oil (e.g., Bakken; Eagle Ford)
- Tight gas (e.g., Austin and Niobrara chalks)
- Shale gas (e.g., Marcellus and Barnett shales)

**Reservoirs**
- Conventional (porous and permeable sedimentary rocks)
- Unconventional (mostly impermeable sedimentary rocks)