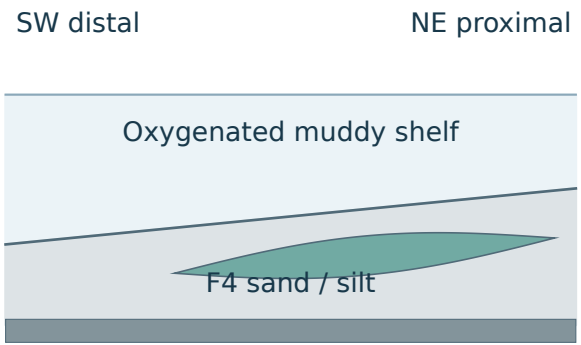
Bakken: marine → embayment → renewed marine flooding

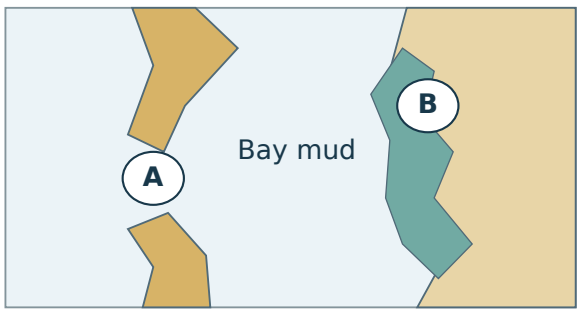
Three time slices from the regional model; the geometry of any corridor sand body still needs well control.

1 Marine shelf / ramp



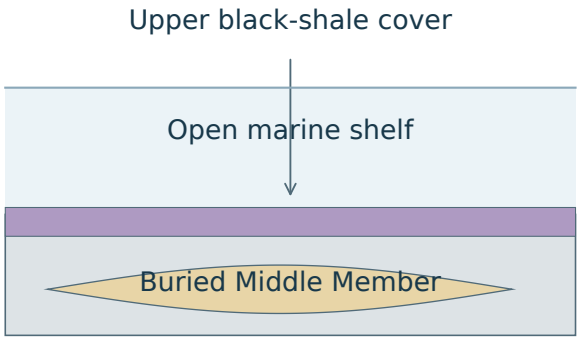
Lower black shale: shelf source interval

2 Brackish embayment



Localized sand bodies and mud baffles

3 Marine flooding



Source / seal role depends on burial

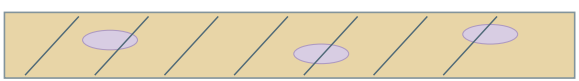
Nested reservoir-prone facies — all require preserved, connected pores

Marine: F4 offshore transition



Marine trend: regional and time-specific

A F6 bay-mouth sand



Clean sand can be cemented tight

B F7 / F8C tidal-flat sand



Mud drapes can reduce connectivity

Conceptual • not to scale • not a mapped paleoshoreline

Sources: Angulo & Buatois (2012), Fig. 11 p. 1033, Figs. 9–10 pp. 1030–1032; (2011), Table 2 p. 4.
Cement / pore example: Kohlruss & Nickel (2009), Rocanville core and thin section, Figs. 11–12 p. 10.