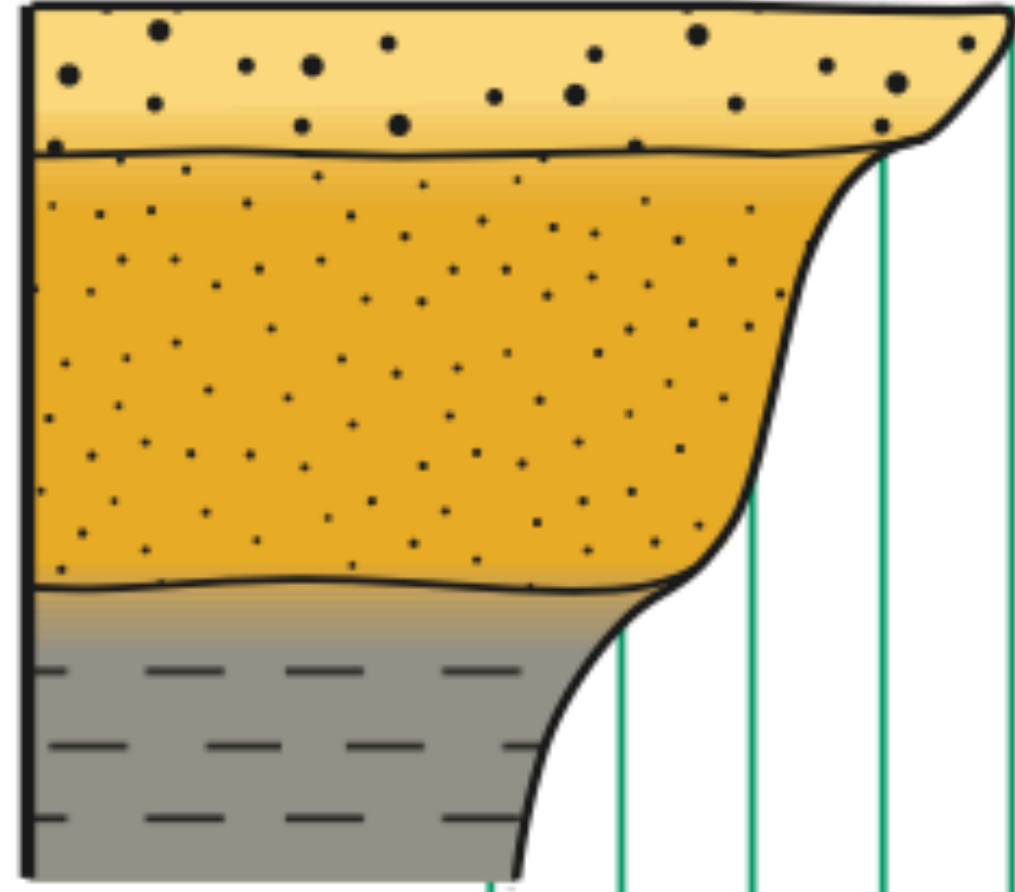






School of Geosciences

parasequence



(b)

clay

silt

f

m

c

sand



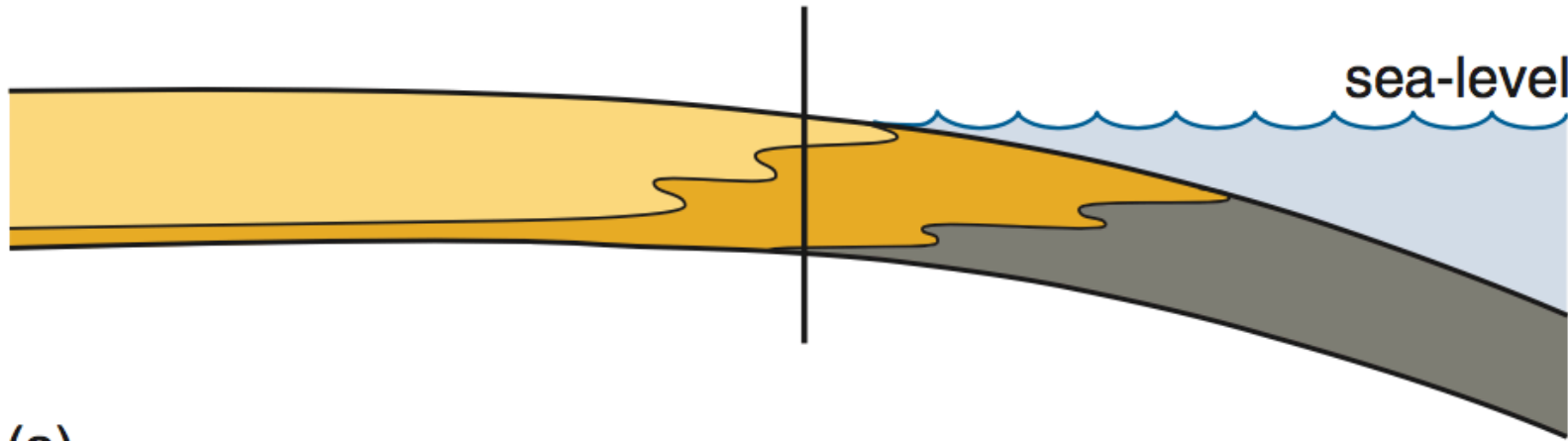


What will happen if there is an increase in the rate of creation of acc. space (i.e. a relative sea-level rise) such that it is greater than the rate of sed. supply?

Development of para sequences

position of  
graphic log

sea-level



(a)







**transgression of the sea over the succession**



transgression

This transgression event is marked either by a much thinner set of facies representing transgression or, more often, by a distinct surface which caps the succession (called a **flooding surface**)



relative sea-level rise

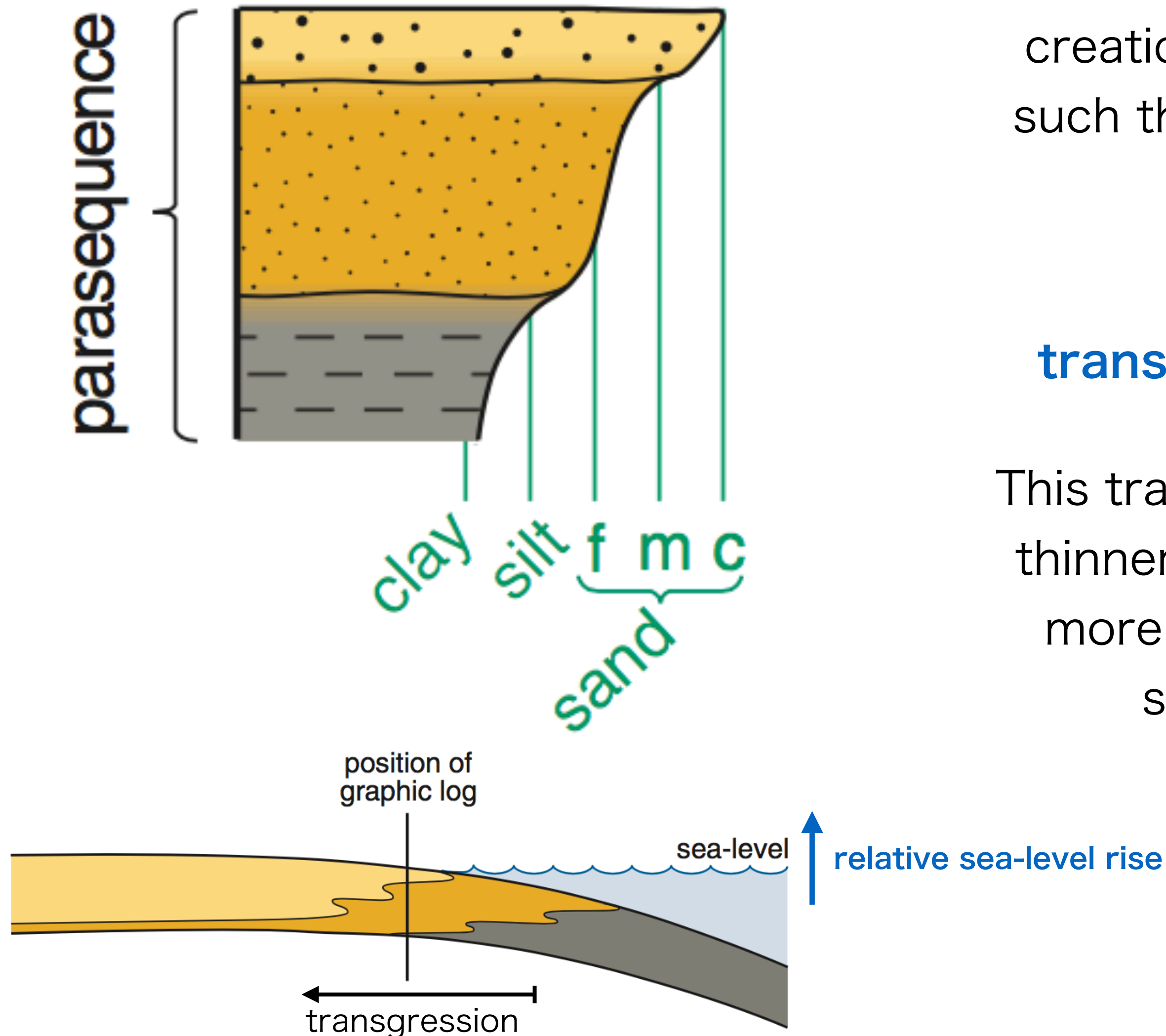
# Development of parasequences

What will happen if there is an increase in the rate of creation of acc. space (i.e. a relative sea-level rise) such that it is greater than the rate of sed. supply?

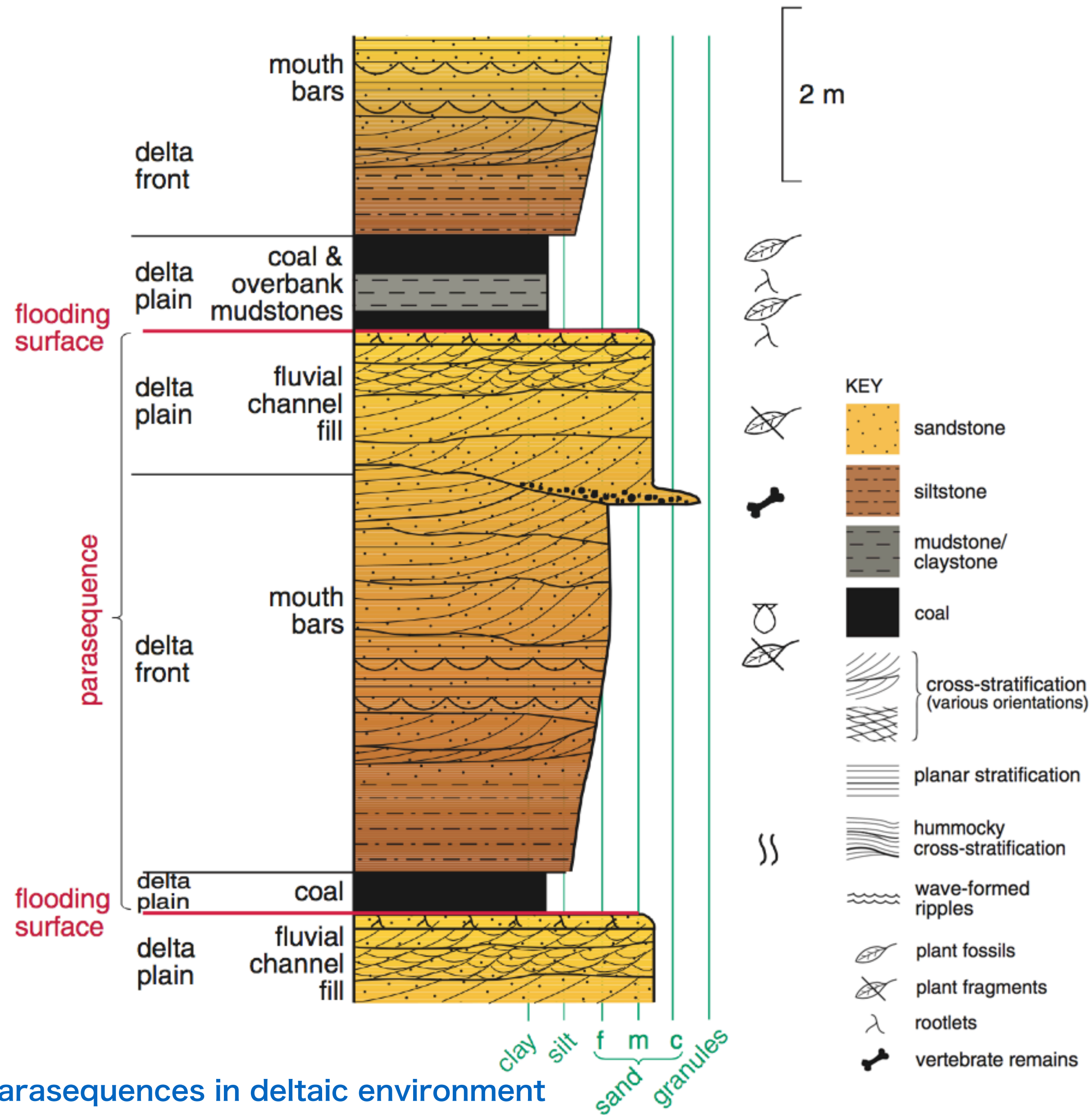


**transgression of the sea over the succession**

This transgression event is marked either by a much thinner set of facies representing transgression or, more often, by a distinct surface which caps the succession (called a **flooding surface**)



# Development of parasequences



Following transgression, a new parasequence will start to build out on top of the first one, utilizing the accommodation space that was newly created as relative sea-level rose.

Parasequence characteristics:

- **thickness:** 1 to tens of m
- **lateral extent:** tens to thousands of km<sup>2</sup>

They are the smallest bed-scale cycle commonly observed in the sedimentary record and the smallest unit usually considered in sequence stratigraphical analysis.