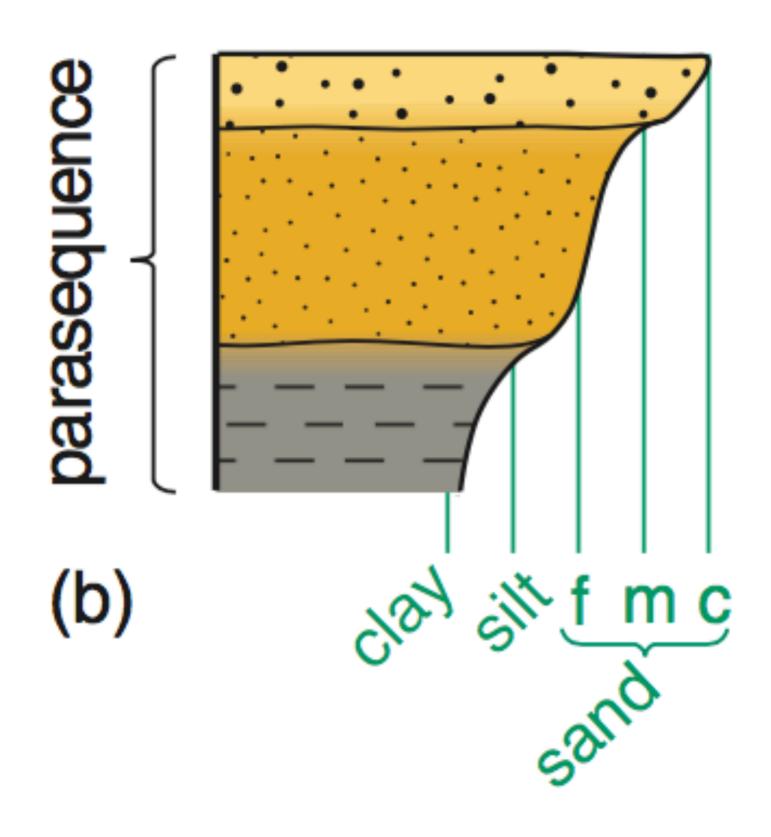
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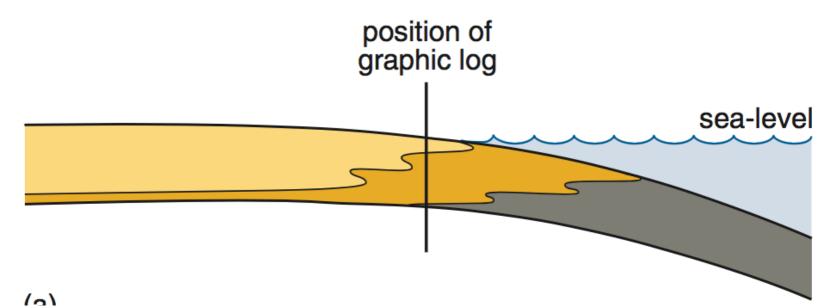






What will happen if there is an increase in the rate of creation of acc. space (i.e. a relative sea-level rise) such that it is greater than the rate of sed. supply?

Development of parasequences





transgression of the sea over the succession

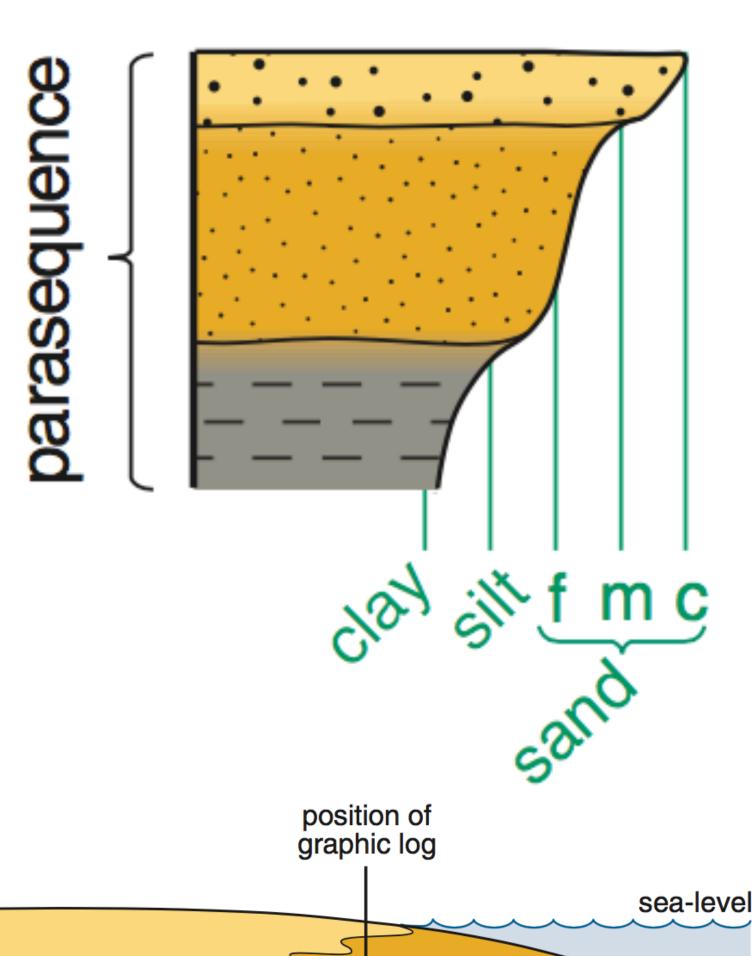


This transgression event is marked either by a much thinner set of facies representing transgression or, more often, by a distinct surface which caps the succession (called a flooding surface)



relative sea-level rise

Development of parasequences



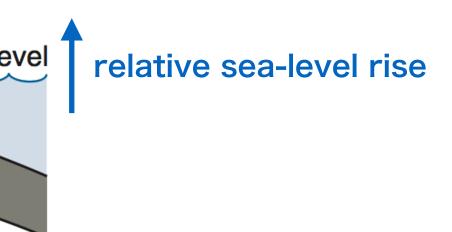
transgression

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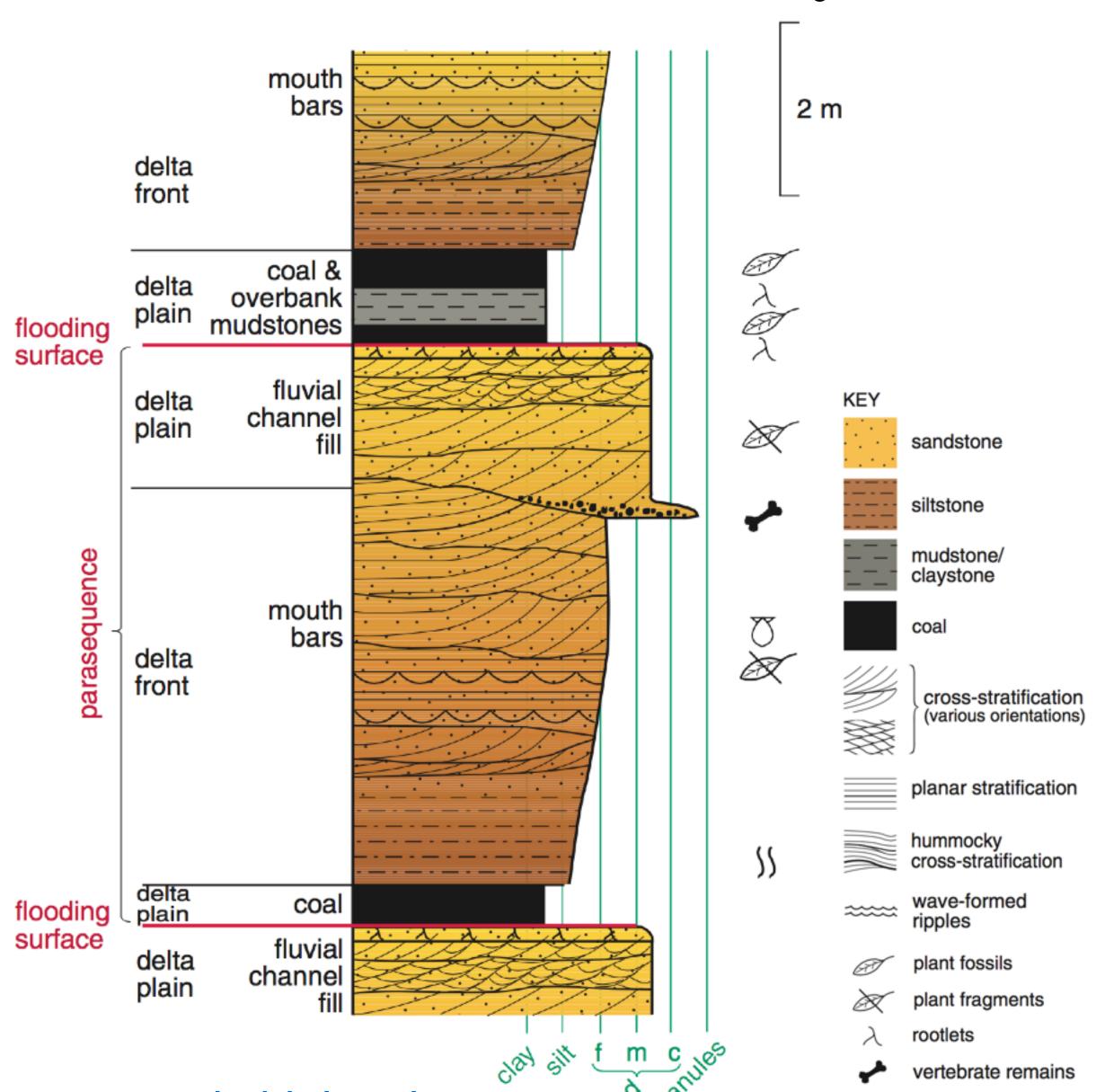


transgression of the sea over the succession

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 km²

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