**Parasequence Identification**

**Lithofacies Descriptions**
- MD - Bimodal sequences linked in multiple CSS and thickening-upward sequences ranging from TnP to TnM.
- CC - Growth to dark gray shales.
- BB - Dark, thin shale with abundant fossils, including bivalves, echinoderms, brachiopods, and gastropods. Presence becomes sparse towards and at base of unit.
- AA - Symmetrical, thin varved clays, with well-rounded to sub-rounded grains.
- Z - Sandstone, white, medium to thick bedded, with sedimentary structures and interbedded with sandstones.
- Y - Well sorted, fine-grained sandstone, light-gray to medium-gray, cross-bedded, with well-developed ripple marks.
- X - Cross-bedded sandstone, fine to medium grained, with well-developed cross-bedding and ripple marks.
- W - Laminated sandstone, fine to medium grained, with well-developed lamination and interbedded with sandstones.
- U - Humic lenses at base changing to planar bedded sand at top.
- T - Stony lime bed, thin to very thin, gray to white, with abundant fossils, including bivalves, echinoderms, brachiopods, and gastropods.
- S - Fine-grained sandstone, light gray to medium gray, well sorted, with well-developed cross-bedding and ripple marks.
- F - Cross-bedded sandstone, fine to medium grained, with well-developed cross-bedding and ripple marks.
- E - Cross-bedded sandstone, fine to medium grained, with well-developed cross-bedding and ripple marks.
- D - Laminated sandstone, fine to medium grained, with well-developed lamination and interbedded with sandstones.
- C - Bimodal sequences linked in multiple CSS and thickening-upward sequences ranging from TnP to TnM.
- B - Deep, gray conglomerate with brachiopods, echinoderms, and thick varved clays, with well-developed lamination and interbedded with sandstones.

**Strip Log**

**Systems Tracts And Parasequences**

**Relative Sea Level**