

TRANSGRESSIVE SYSTEMS TRACT DEPOSITS WITHIN A LATE QUATERNARY SEQUENCE: AN EXAMPLE FROM THE KOREA STRAIT SHELF

PARK, S.C. and YOO, D.G. Chungnam Nat. Univ.; Korea Inst. of Geol., Taejon, Korea

Sequence analysis of high-resolution seismic reflection profiles from the Korea Strait shelf reveals that the transgressive systems tract within late Quaternary sequence consists of a succession of backstepping depositional arrangements of seven sedimentary units. These sedimentary units, each with different seismic facies, constitute two distinct realms (paralic and marine) separated by a ravinement surface. The paralic realm lying below the ravinement surface consists of sediment preserved from shoreface erosion, whereas the marine realm overlying the ravinement surface consists of the sediment supplied through shoreface erosion during landward transgression. During the Holocene transgression, various combinations of different successive events, including construction and erosion of paralic deposits and deposition of marine units, resulted in three stratigraphic architectures represented by shelf margin, mid-shelf, and inner shelf types.