

General Theme 3

3.3

Ichnology applied to facies analysis and sequence stratigraphy has experienced an explosive development during the last couple of decades. However, our knowledge of the different depositional environments is still uneven. The vast majority of ichnologic studies applied to facies analysis and paleoenvironmental reconstruction deals with ichnofaunas from siliciclastic successions rather than carbonates or volcanoclastics and from marine rather than continental settings. In siliciclastic marine settings, both shallow- and deep-marine ichnofaunas have received similar attention. However, ichnologic studies in shallow-marine environments have attained better integration with sedimentologic data than those in deep-marine settings. In turn, the ichnology of wave-dominated shallow-marine environments has been explored in more detail than their tide-dominated counterparts. The ichnologic content of sandy shores is much better known than that of muddy coasts. Also, end members with respect to wave and tidal dominance are better understood than mixed systems. With respect to ichnologic applications in sequence stratigraphy, most research has focused on siliciclastics but carbonates have received less attention. The objective of this session is to explore stratigraphic successions and modern depositional systems representing environments that have been mostly overlooked from an ichnology perspective.