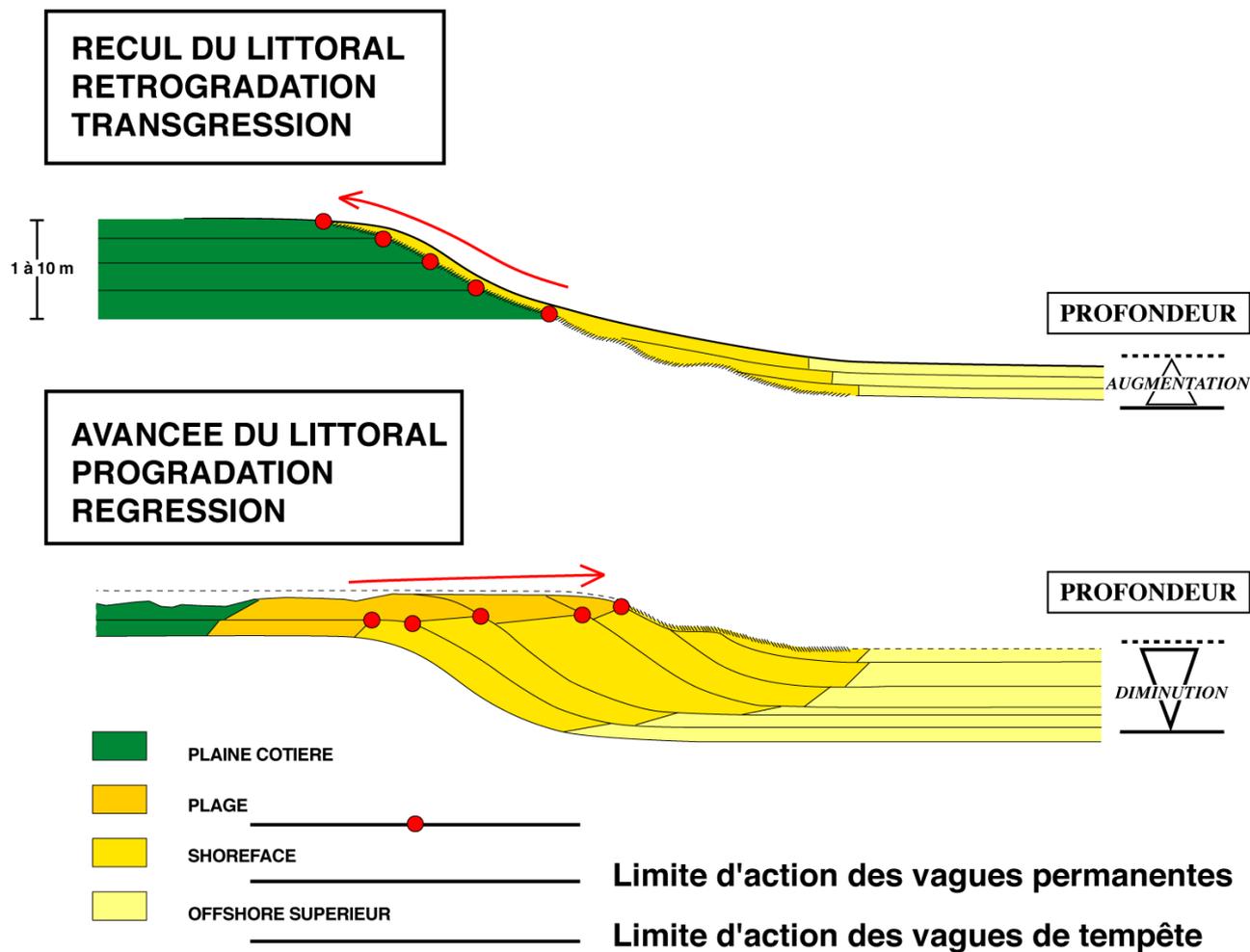
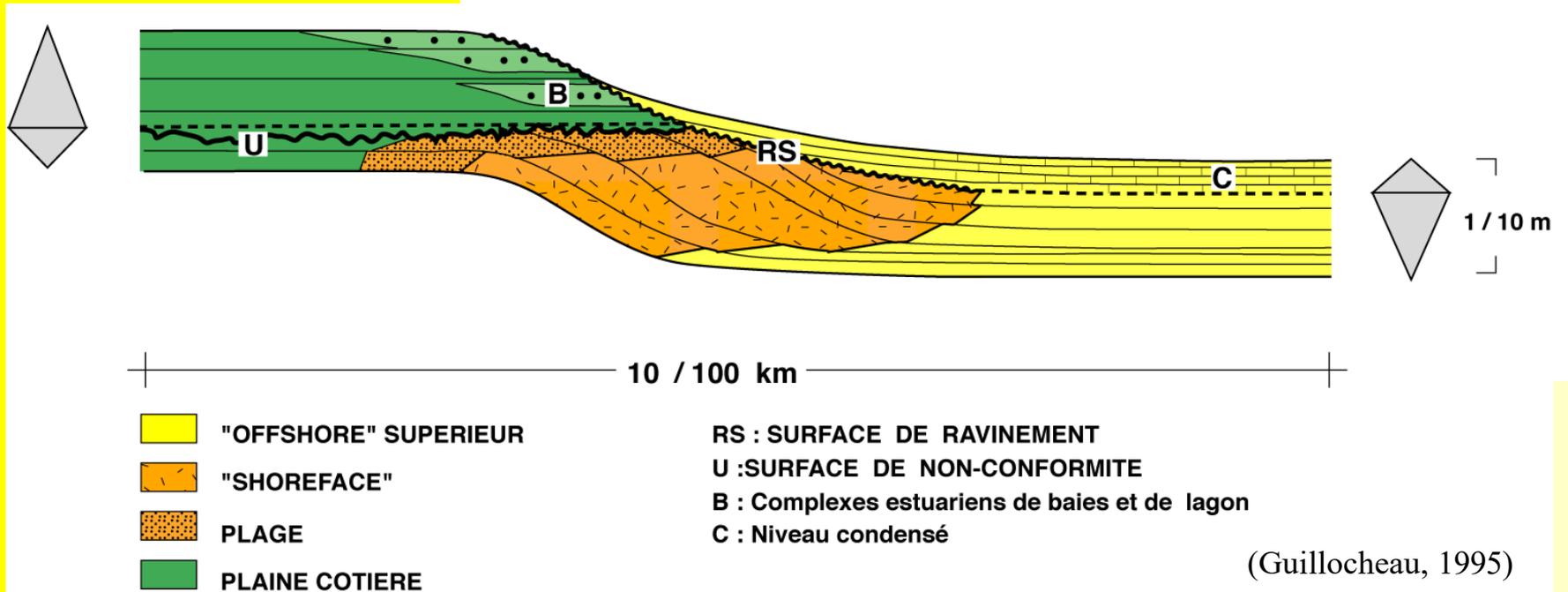


Une séquence transgressive / régressive



Une séquence transgressive / régressive : Le partitionnement volumétrique



Une séquence transgressive / régressive

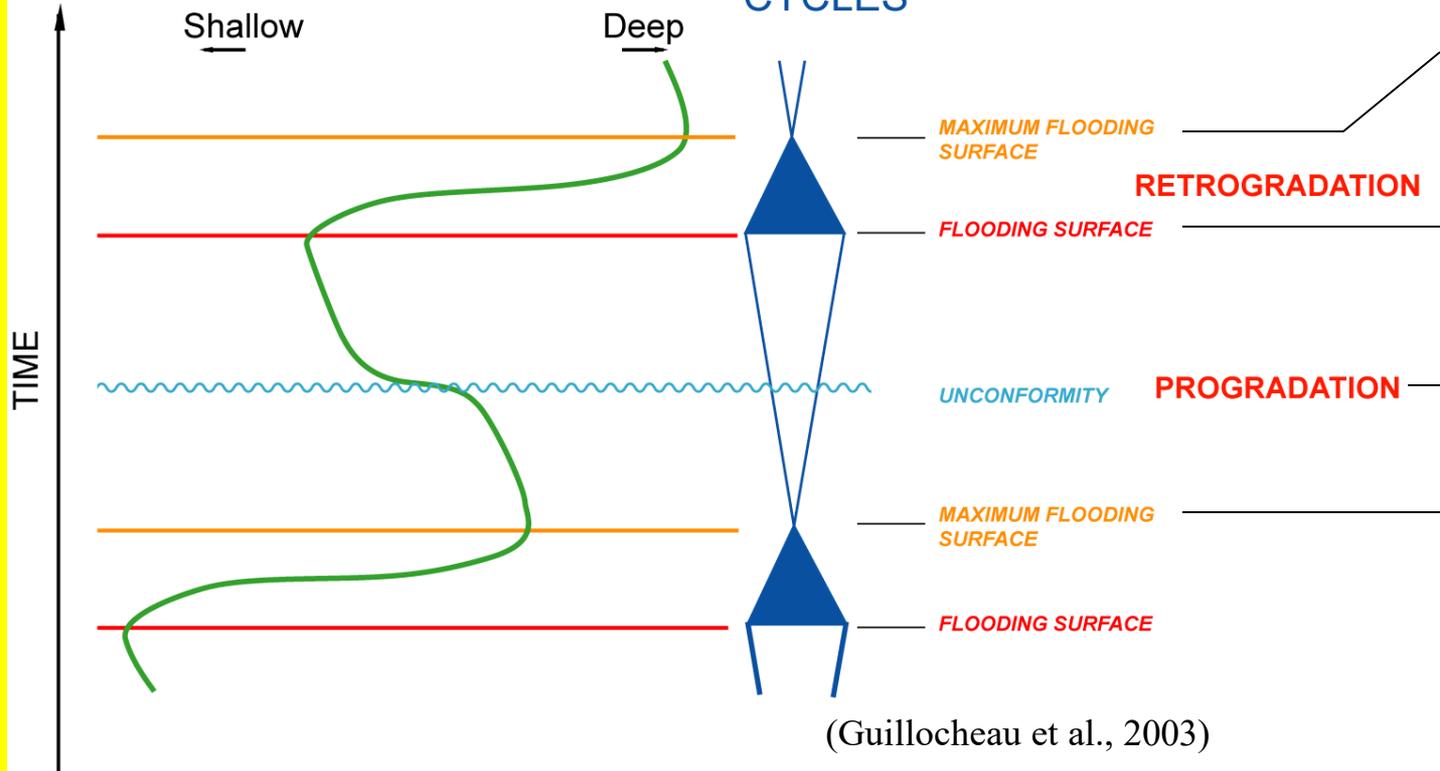
DEFINITION OF STRATIGRAPHIC CYCLES : [A] / [S] CYCLES

[A] / [S] =
PALEODEPTH /
PALEO-ALTITUDE

PROGRADATION/
RETROGRADATION
CYCLES

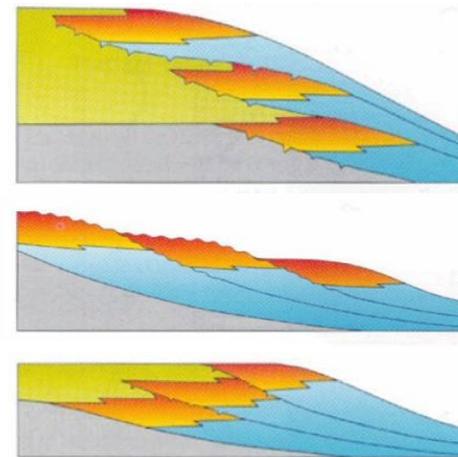
Shallow
←

Deep
→



RETROGRADATION

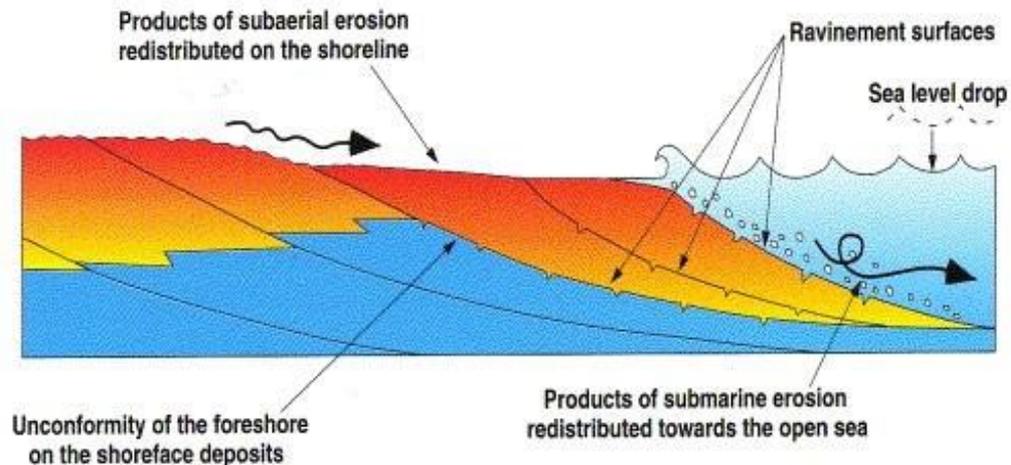
PROGRADATION



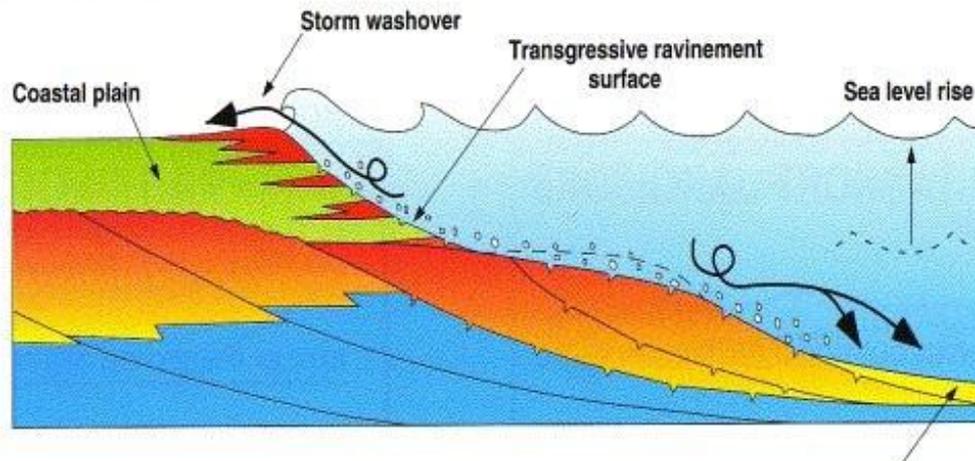
(Homewood et al., 1999)

(Guillocheau et al., 2003)

Une séquence en système terrigène



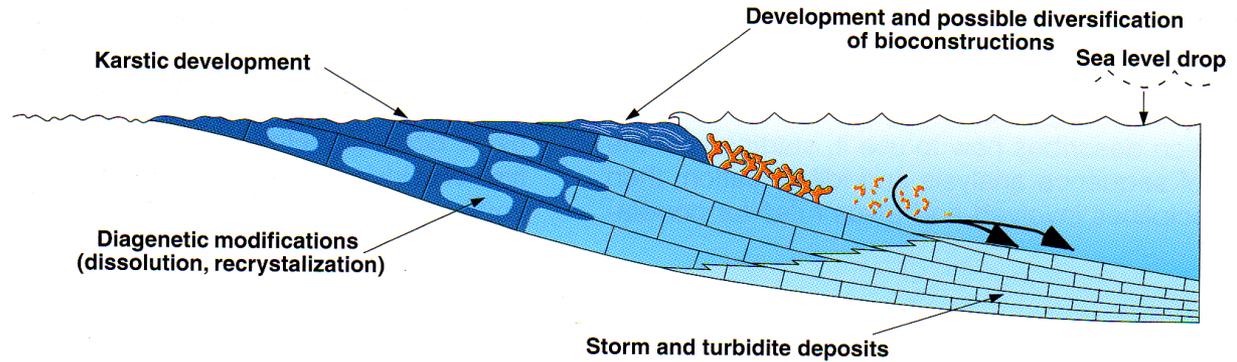
2 - TRANSGRESSIVE PHASE...



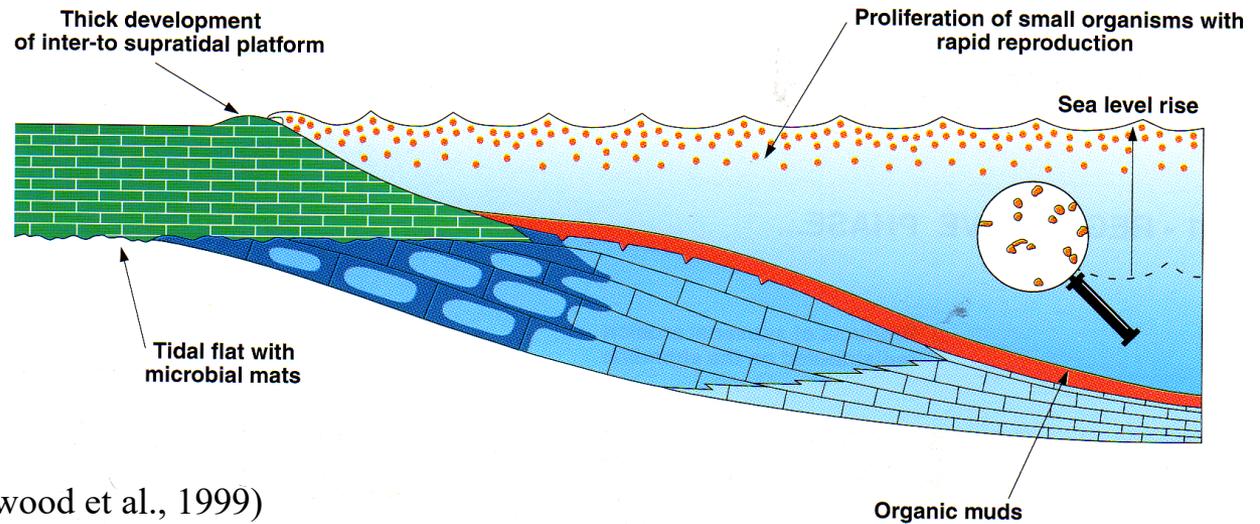
(Homewood et al., 1999)

Une séquence en système carbonaté

1 - REGRESSIVE PHASE ...

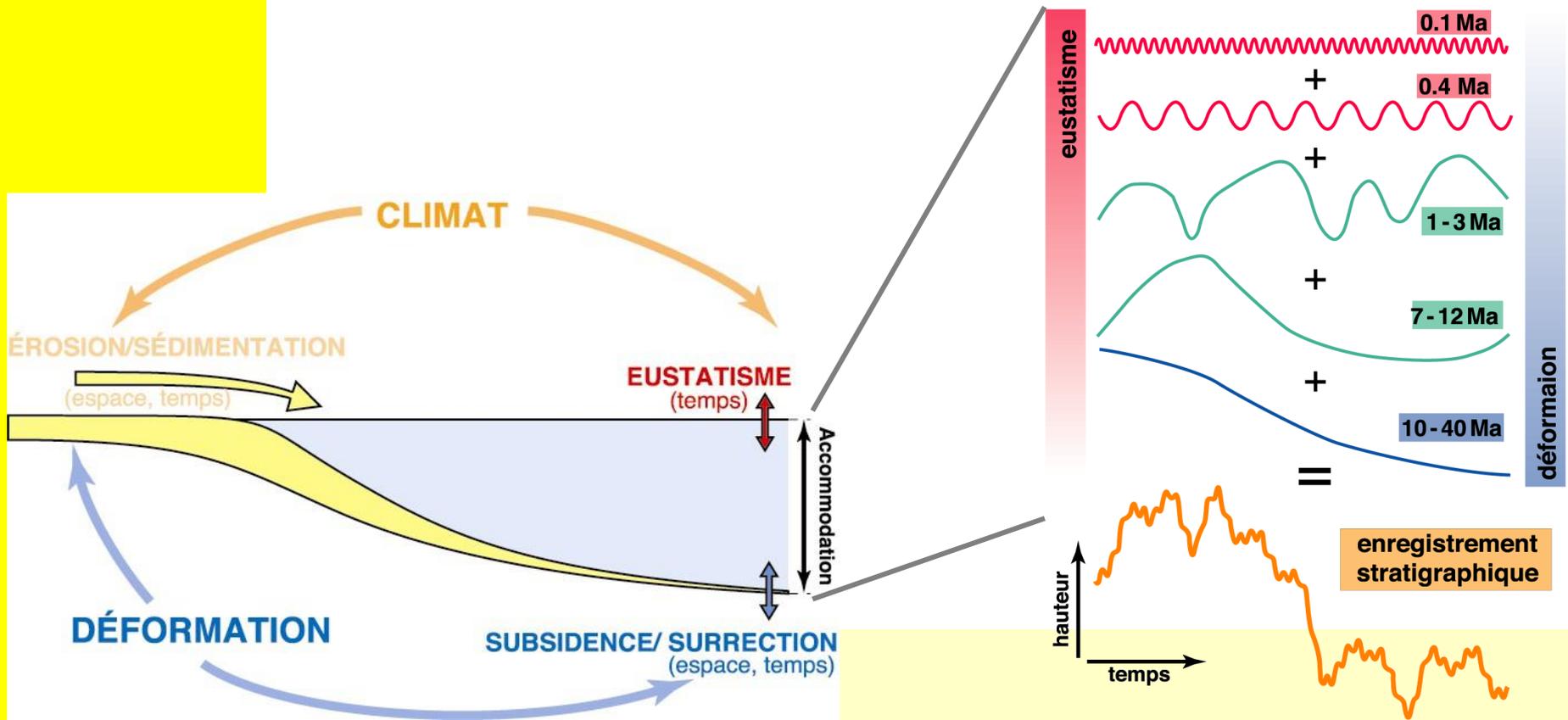


2 - TRANSGRESSIVE PHASE ...



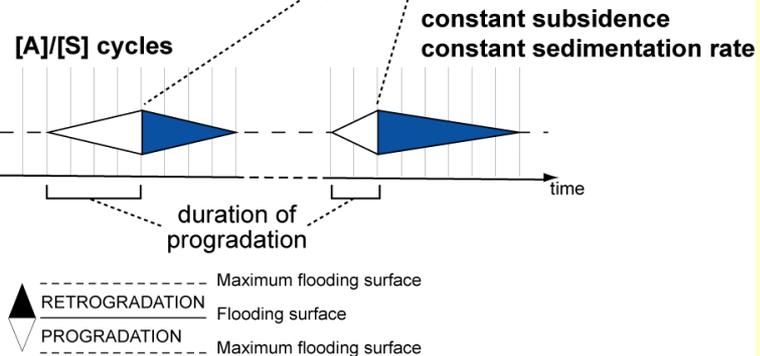
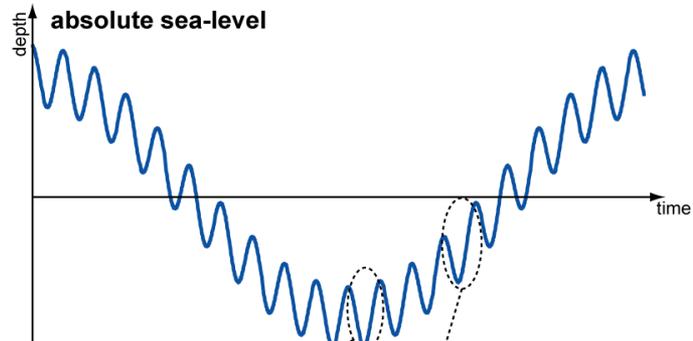
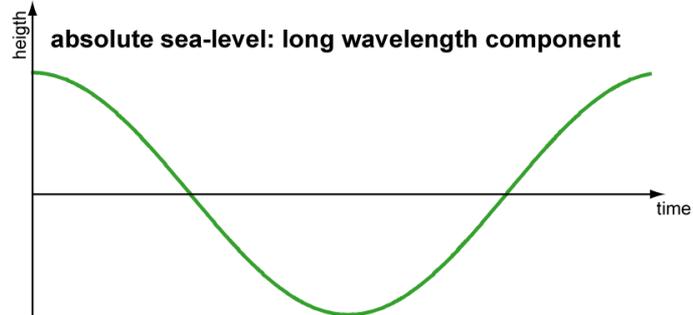
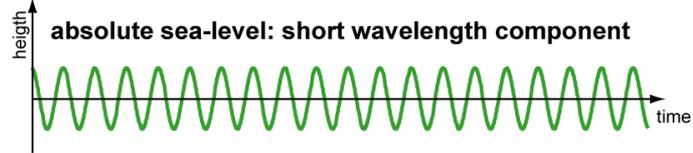
(Homewood et al., 1999)

Différents ordres de séquences emboîtées

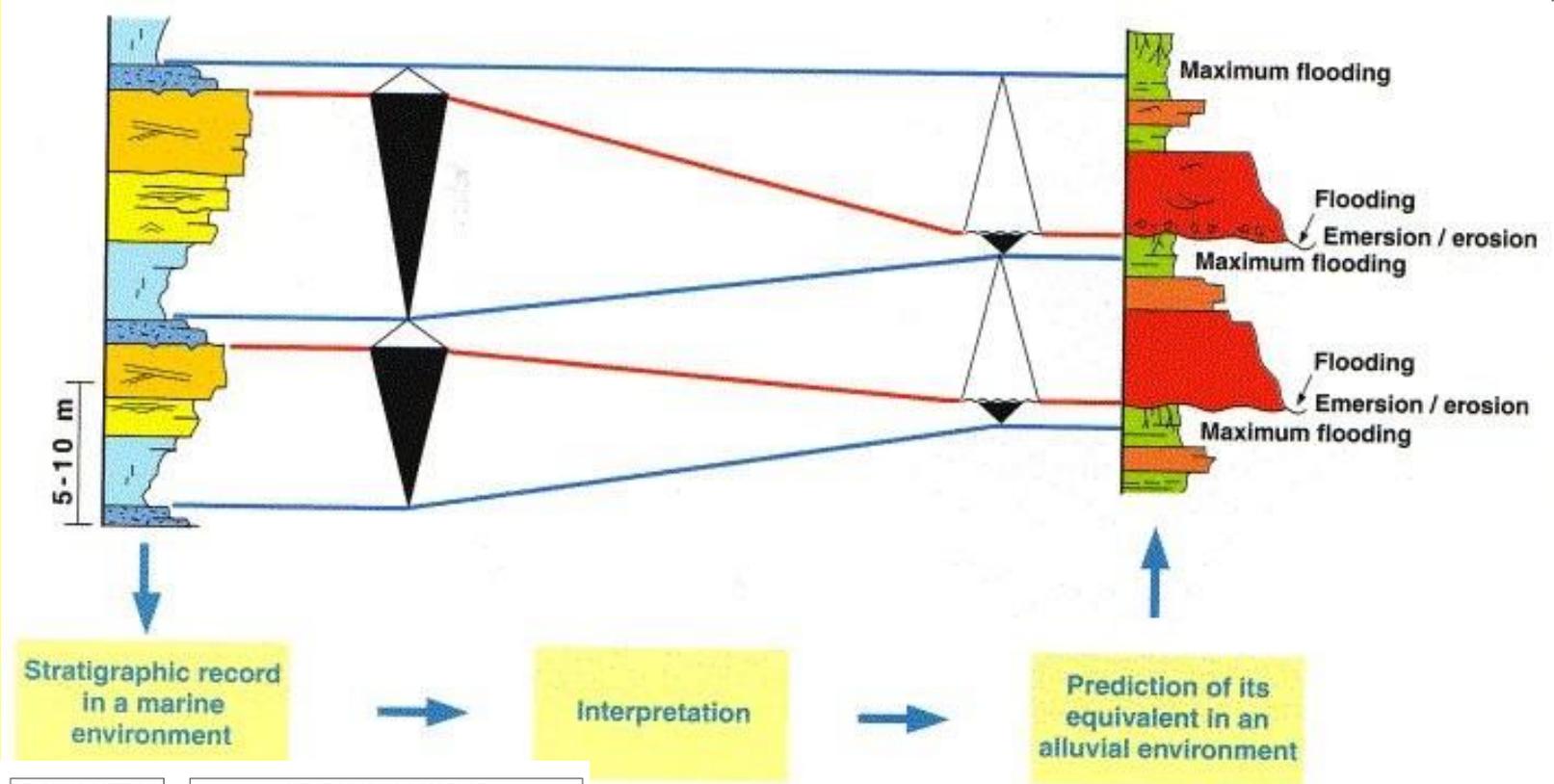


(Guillocheau, 1995)

Distorsion spatiale et temporelle



Distorsion spatiale et temporelle

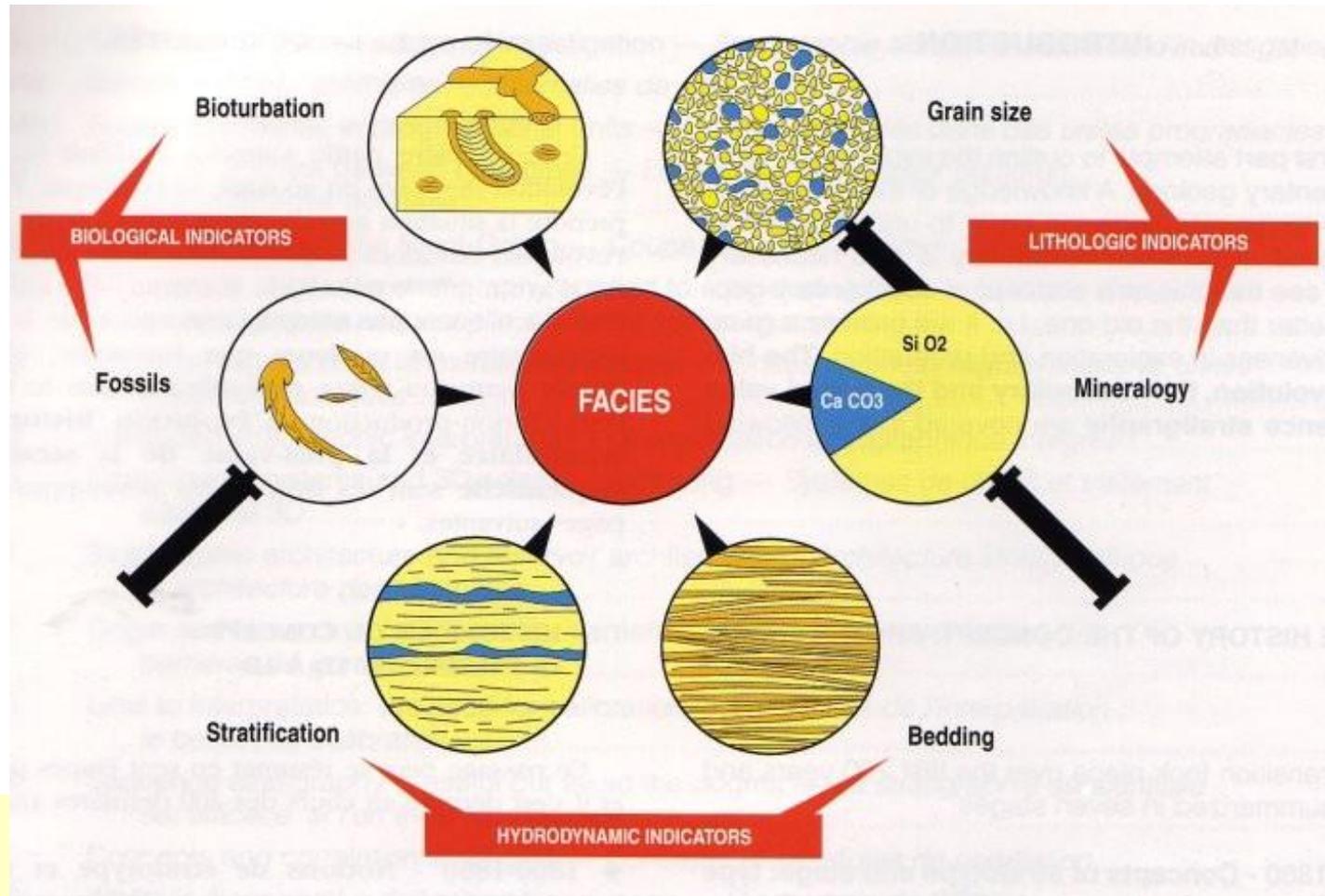


RELATIVE SEA-LEVEL VARIATION	STACKING PATTERN OF GENETIC UNITS	STRATIGRAPHIC RESPONSE OF GENETIC UNITS	
		MARINE USUAL MOTIF	CONTINENTAL USUAL MOTIF
LOW → HIGH	AGGRADATION	USUAL MOTIF	USUAL MOTIF
	RETROGRADATION	DISTORSION rise-dominated	RETROGRADATION
HIGH → LOW	AGGRADATION	USUAL MOTIF	USUAL MOTIF
	PROGRADATION	DISTORSION fall-dominated	PROGRADATION
	AGGRADATION	USUAL MOTIF	USUAL MOTIF

(GUILLOCHEAU, 1995)

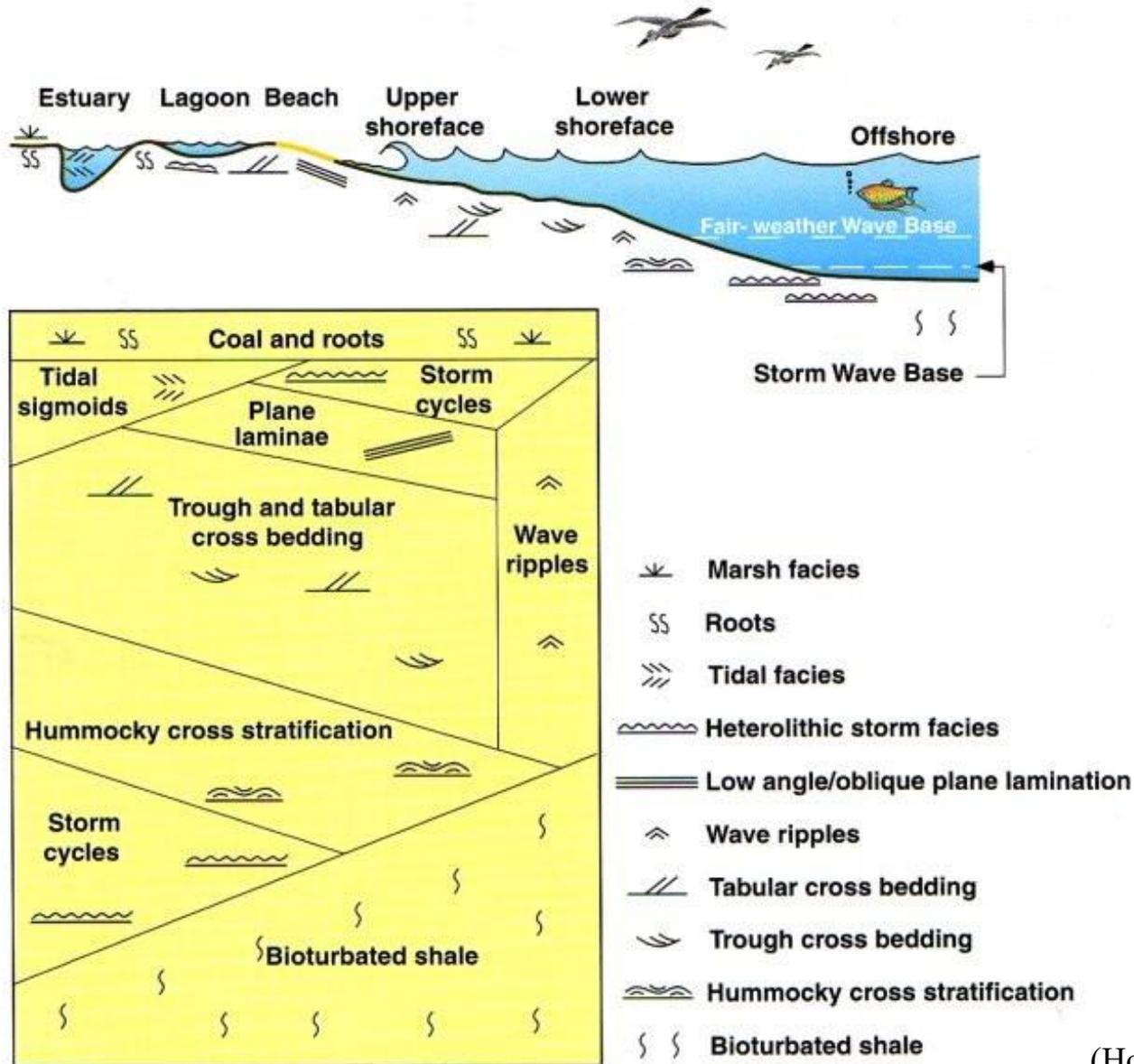
(Homewood et al., 1999)

La méthode du « stacking pattern »

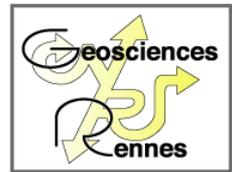


(Homewood et al., 1999)

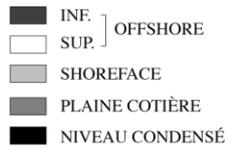
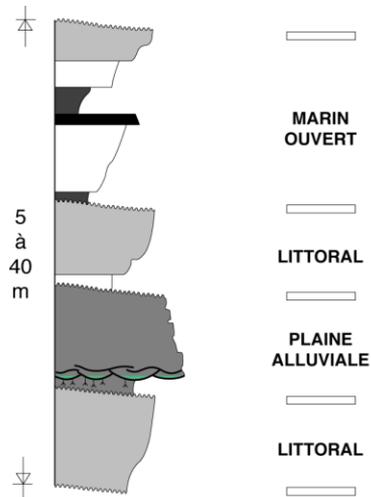
Le modèle de faciès



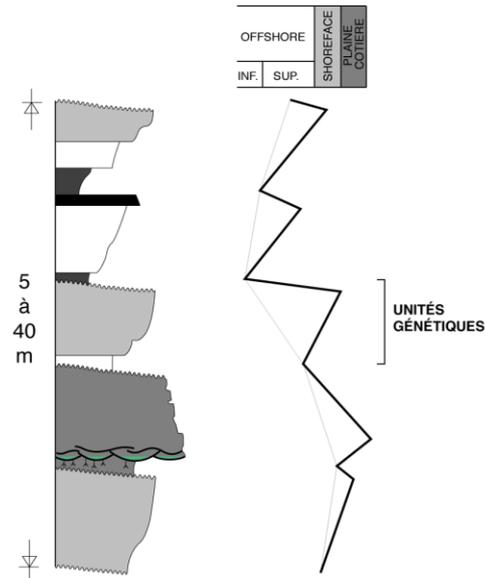
La méthode du « stacking pattern »



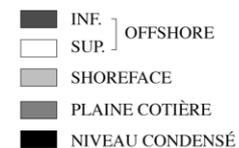
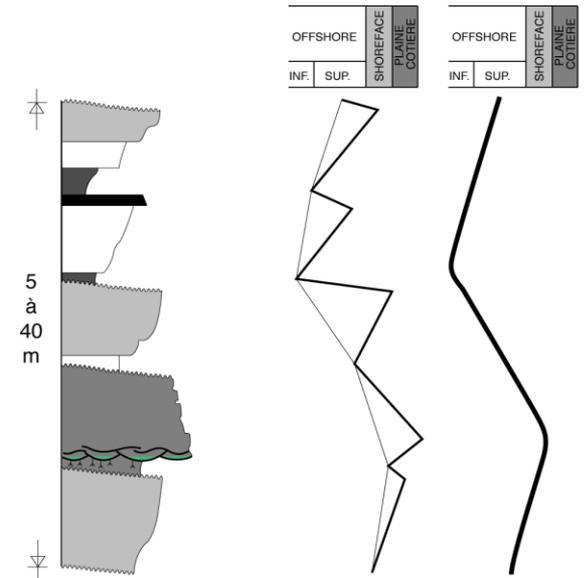
LEVÉ DE LOG IDENTIFICATION DES FACIÈS



IDENTIFICATION DES UNITÉS GÉNÉTIQUES

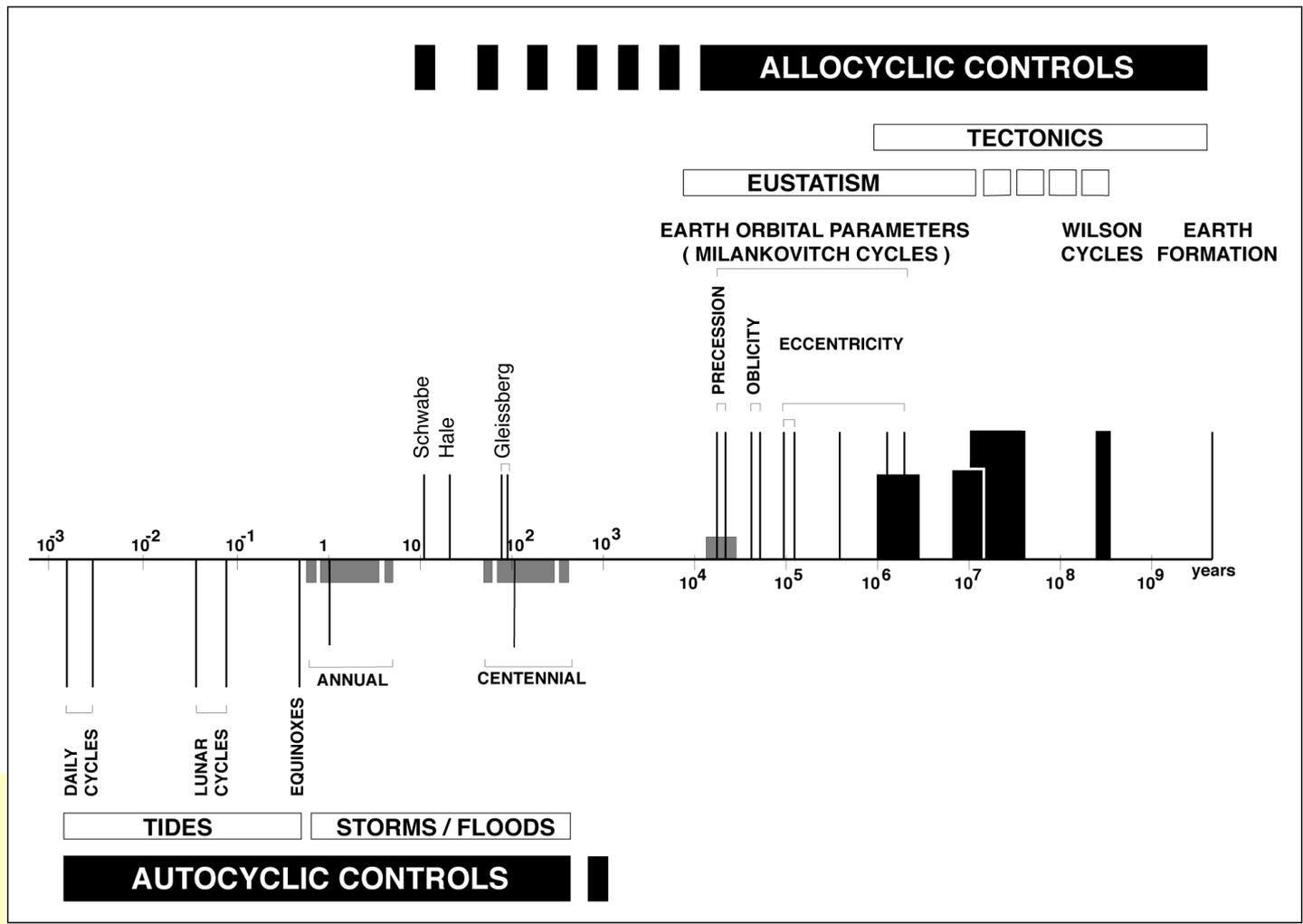
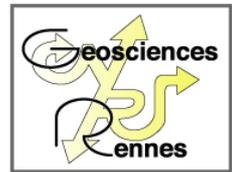


EMPILEMENT VERTICAL DES UNITÉS GÉNÉTIQUES



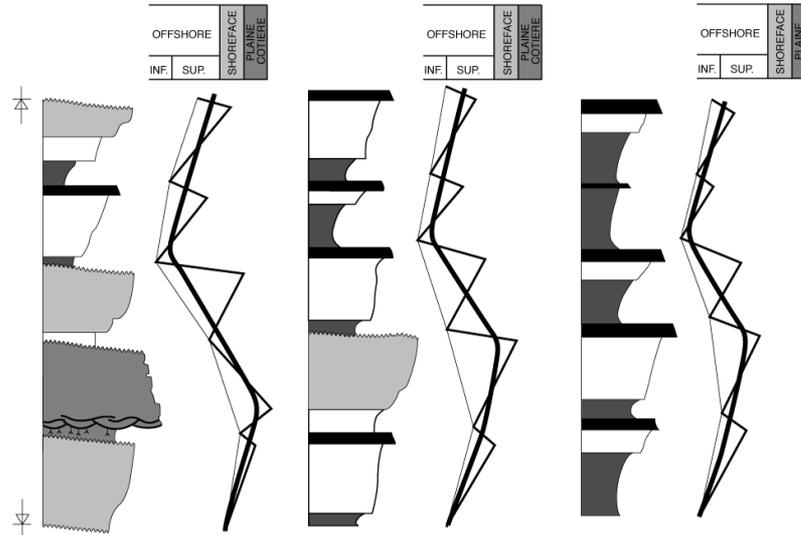
(Robin, 1997)

La méthode du « stacking pattern »

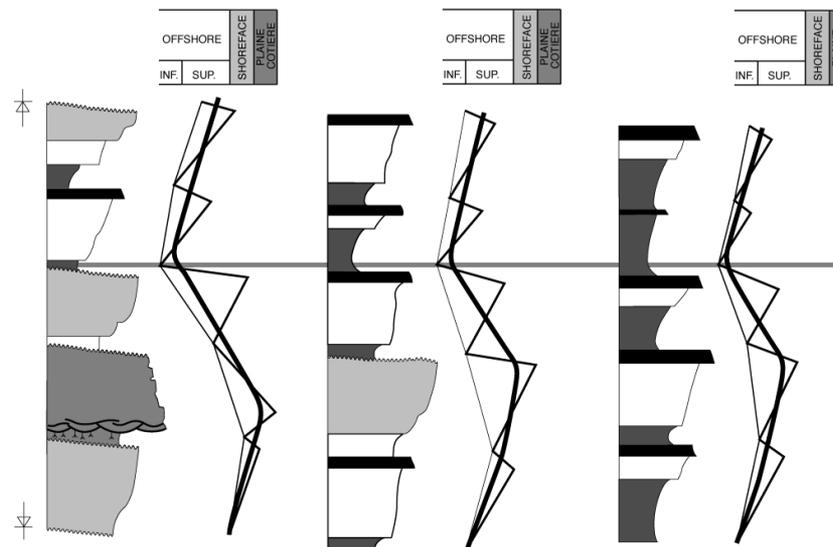


(Guillocheau, 1995)

La méthode du « stacking pattern »



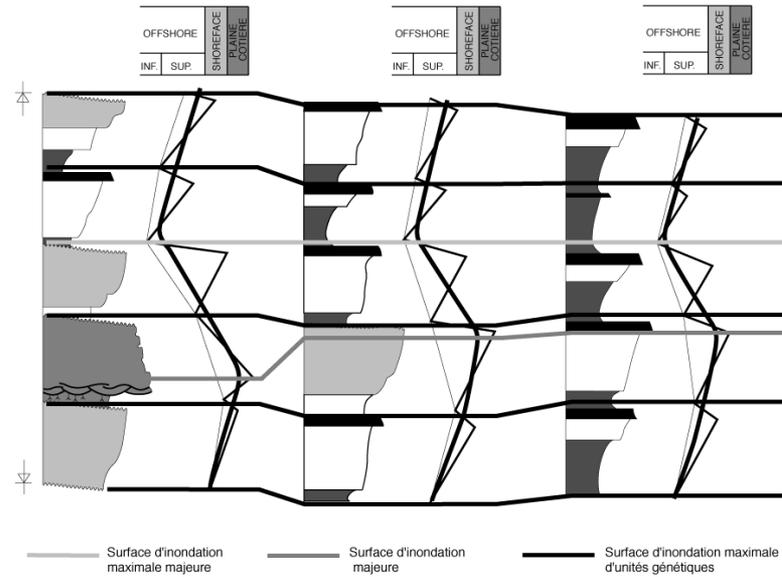
CHOIX D'UN NIVEAU DE RÉFÉRENCE



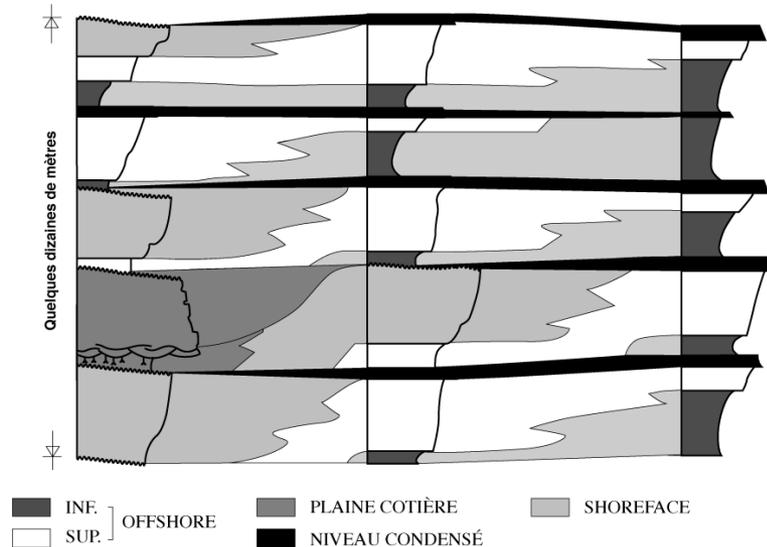
(Robin, 1997)

La méthode du « stacking pattern »

CORRÉLATIONS DES UNITÉS GÉNÉTIQUES



HABILLAGE DES CORRÉLATIONS DES UNITÉS GÉNÉTIQUES EN MILIEUX DE SÉDIMENTATION



(Robin, 1997)

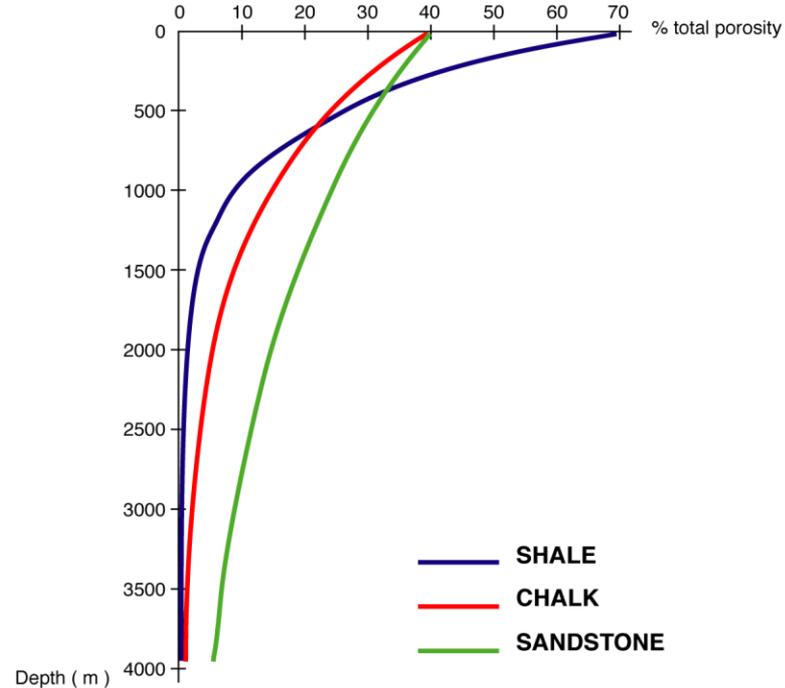
- **Lignes temps à haute résolution**
Corrélation par stacking pattern
des unités génétiques
- **Datation**
Biostratigraphie
Calage sur affleurements ou carottes
- **Porosité et lois de décompaction**
Cartes d'isolithologies
- **Paléobathymétries et paléoaltitudes**
Expression sédimentaire ou diagraphique

La mesure de l'accommodation

● Porosité et lois de décompaction

Cartes d'isolithologies

Lois de porosité en fonction de la profondeur



Prise en compte des phénomènes
de dissolution / recristallisation

● Paléobathymétries et paléoaltitudes

Approche sédimentologique,
biostratigraphique,
géochimique

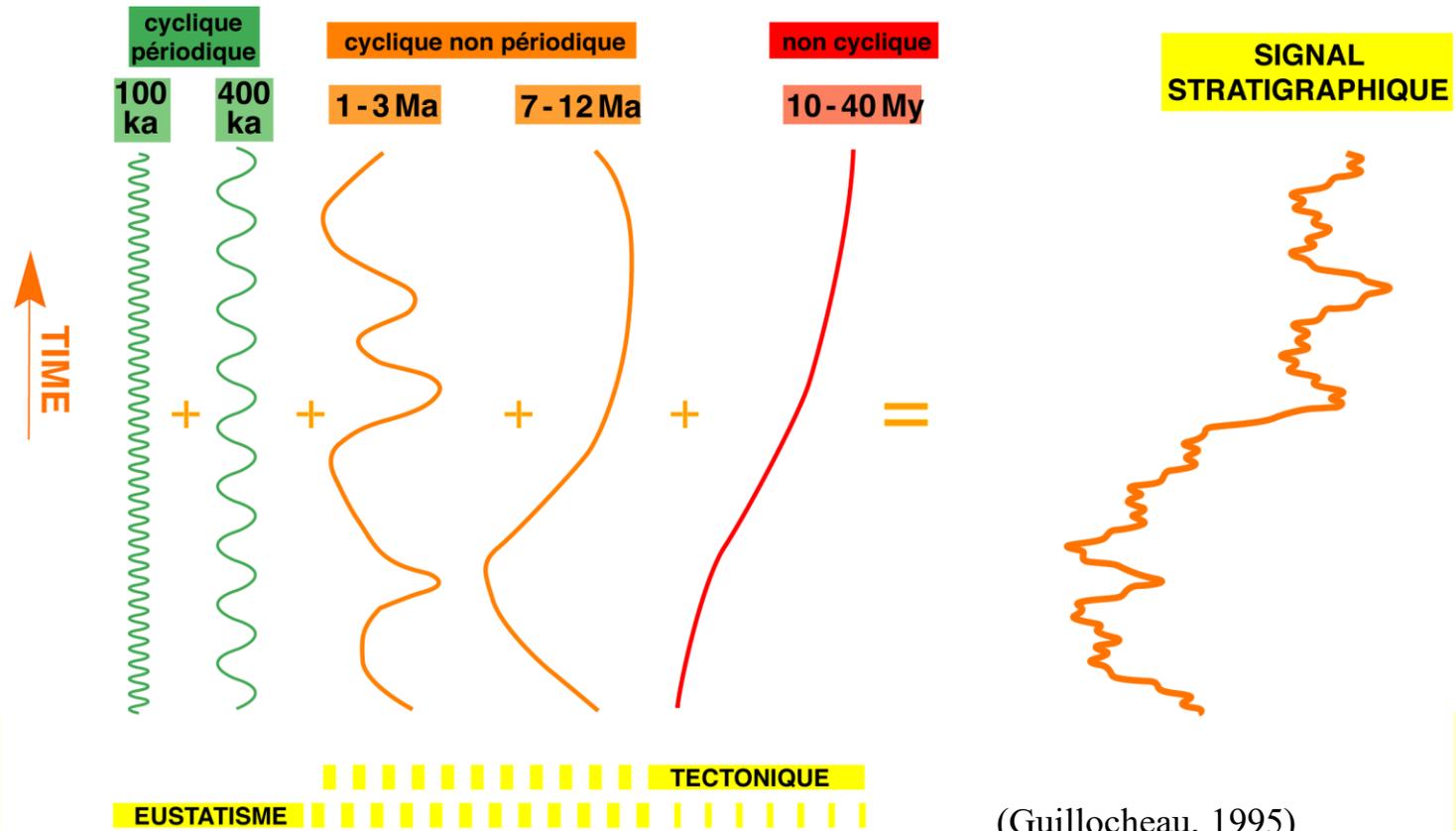
Résolution des études et barres d'erreur

L'actualisme en domaine marin et continental
en système glaciaire - non glaciaire

Apport de la géomorphologie
de la modélisation analogique
des systèmes sédimentaires

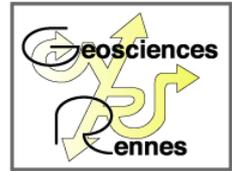
La mesure de l'accommodation

Signaux élémentaires de variation du niveau marin relatif



(Guillocheau, 1995)

La mesure de l'accommodation



Accommodation = $f(\text{tectonique, eustatisme})$

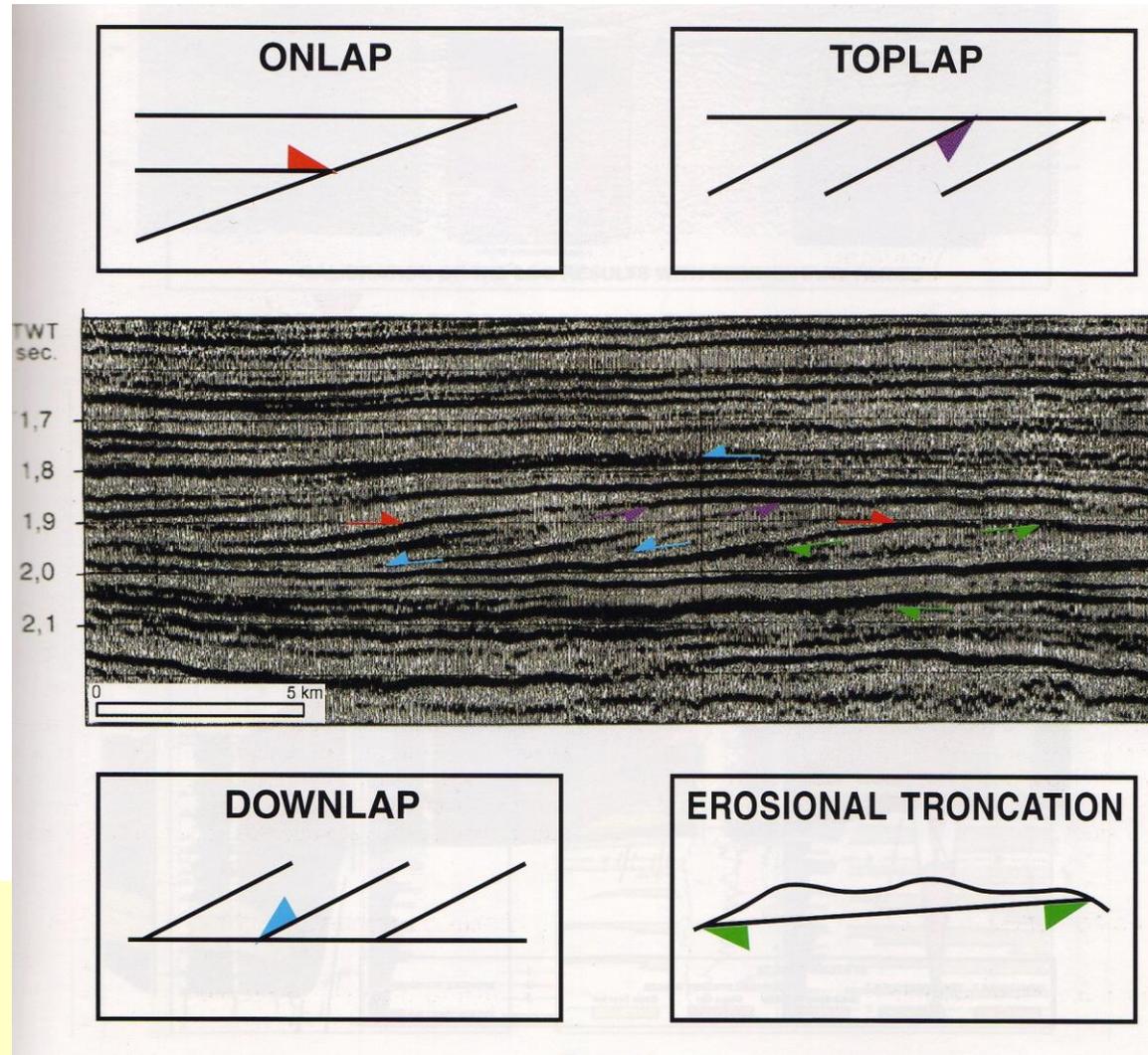
Tectonique = $f(\text{temps, espace})$

Eustatisme = $f(\text{temps})$

Accommodation grande longueur d'onde = eustatisme

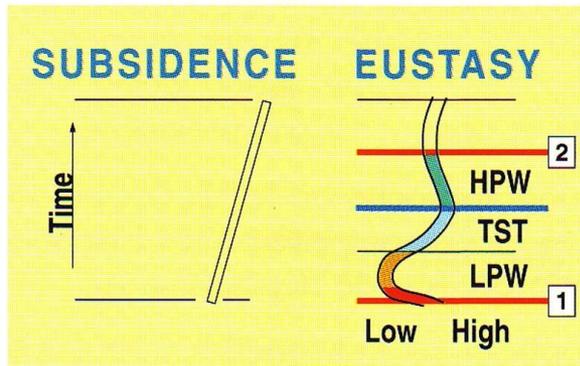
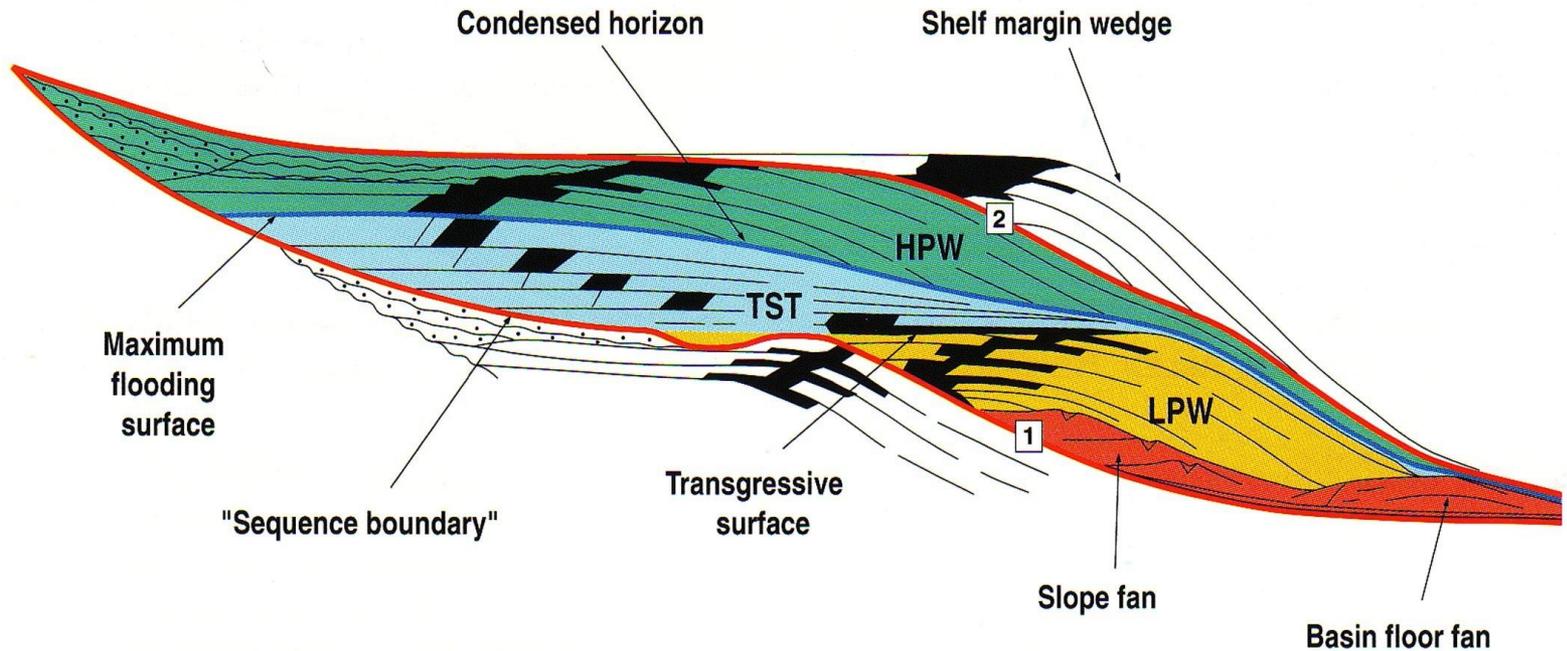
Accommodation courte longueur d'onde = tectonique

La stratigraphie sismique



(Homewood et al., 1999)

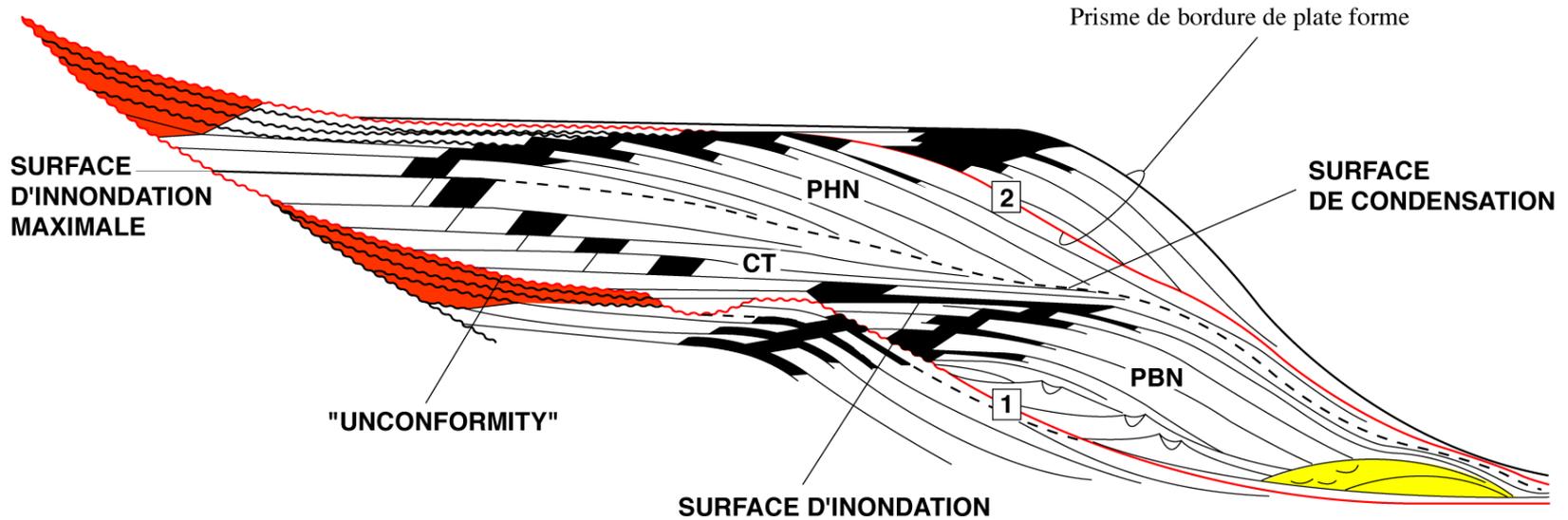
La « limace » d'Exxon - Vail



HPW : Highstand Prograding Wedge
TST : Transgressive Systems Tract
LPW : Lowstand Prograding Wedge

(Homewood et al., 1999)

La « limace » d'Exxon - Vail



SUBSIDENCE

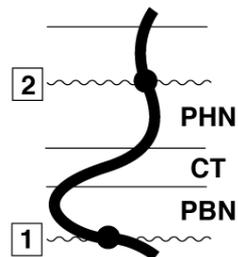
Bas Haut

↑ Temps



EUSTATISME

Bas Haut



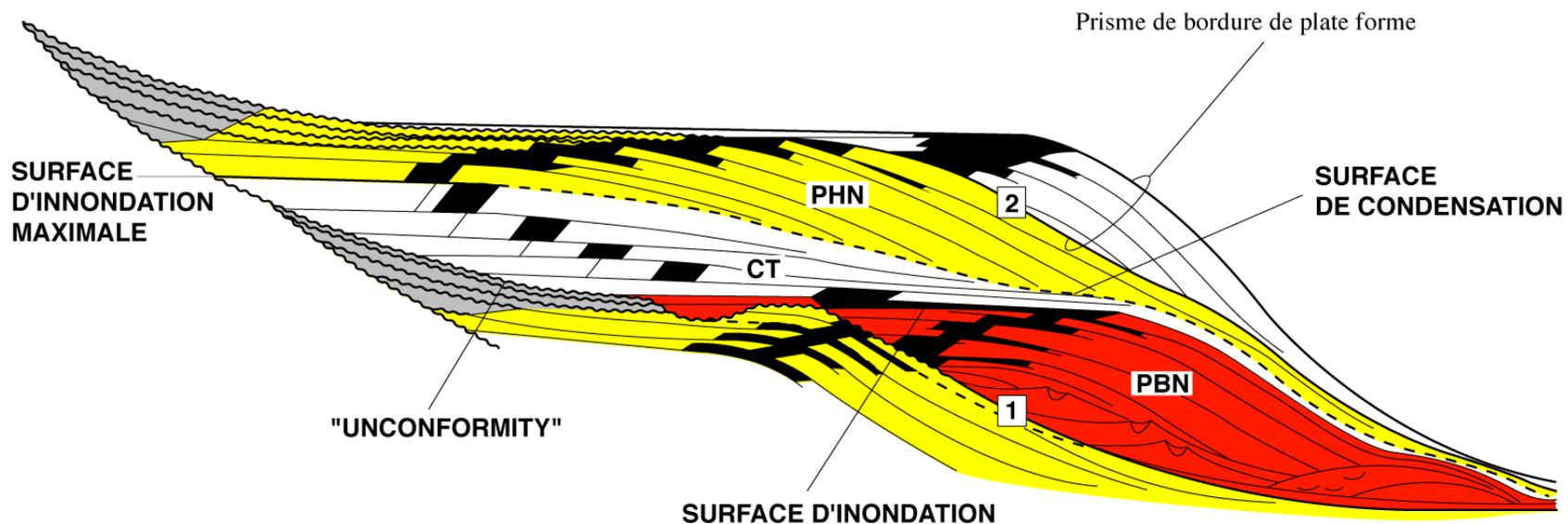
PBN : Prisme de Bas Niveau

CT : Cortège Transgressif

PHN : Prisme de Haut Niveau

(Posamentier *et al.*, 1988)

La « limace » d'Exxon - Vail



SUBSIDENCE

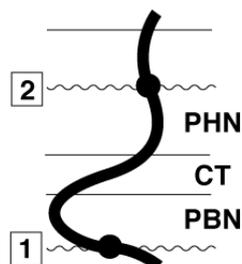
Bas Haut

↑
Temps



EUSTATISME

Bas Haut



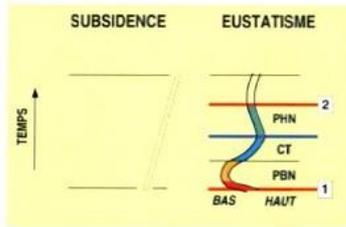
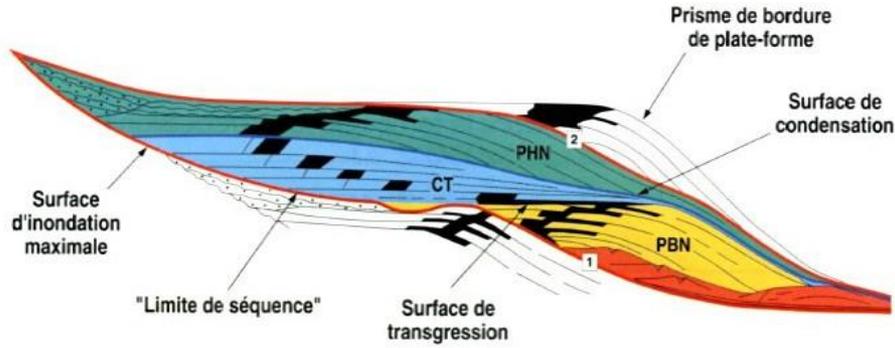
PBN : Prisme de Bas Niveau

CT : Cortège Transgressif

PHN : Prisme de Haut Niveau

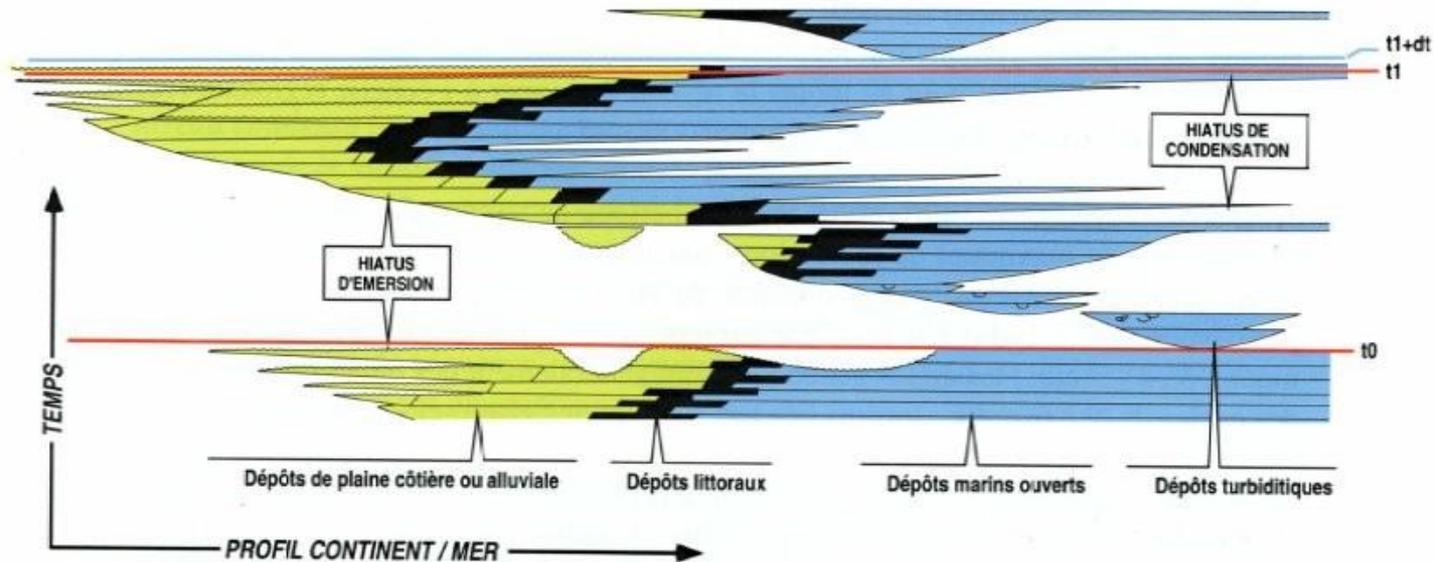
(Posamentier *et al.*, 1988)

La « limace » d'Exxon - Vail



PBN : Prisme de Bas Niveau
 CT : Cortège Transgressif
 PHN : Prisme de Haut Niveau

(Homewood et al., 1999)



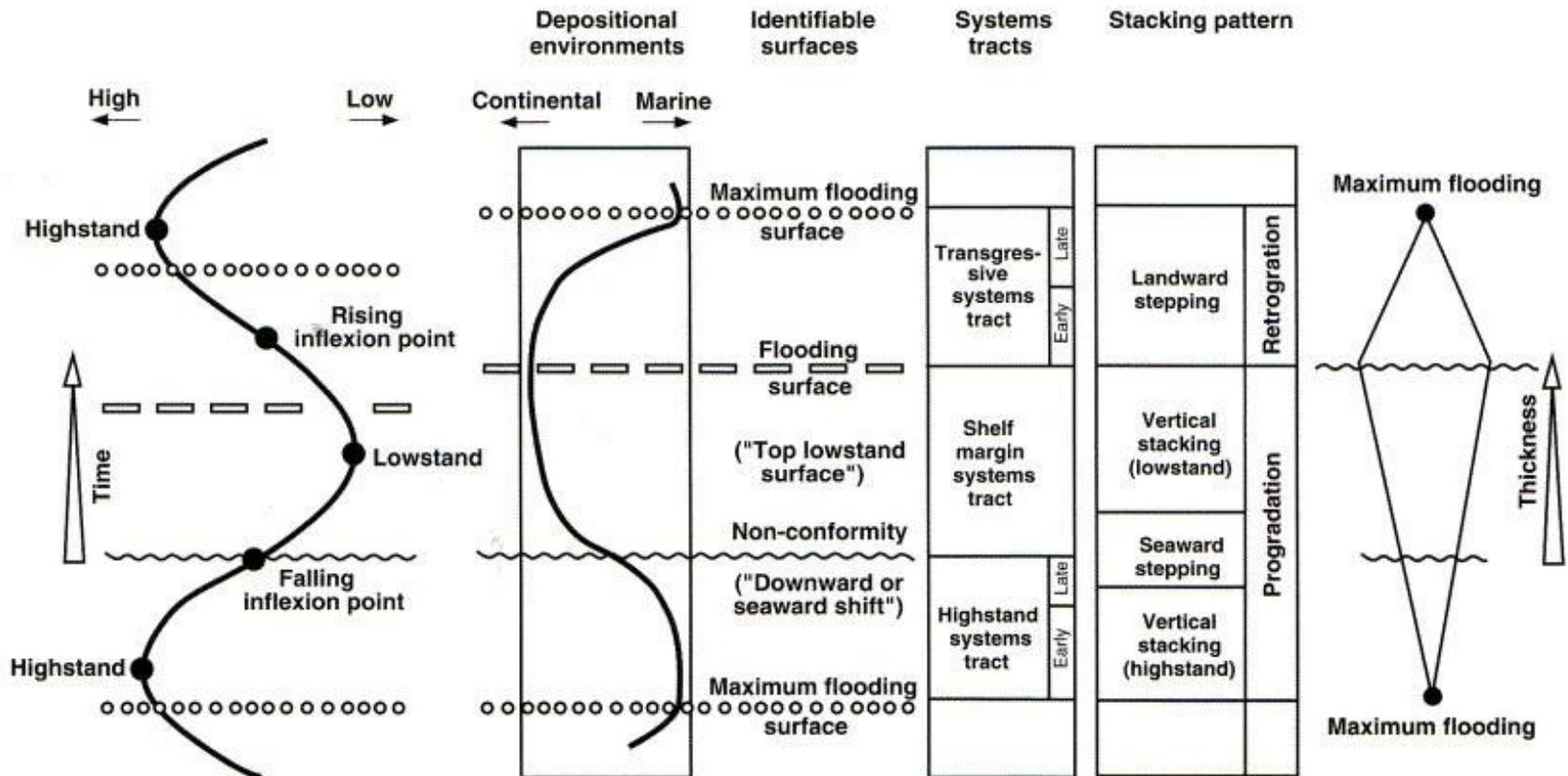
stratigraphie séquentielle / sismique

DIAGRAM IN RELATION TO TIME

DIAGRAM IN RELATION TO THICKNESS

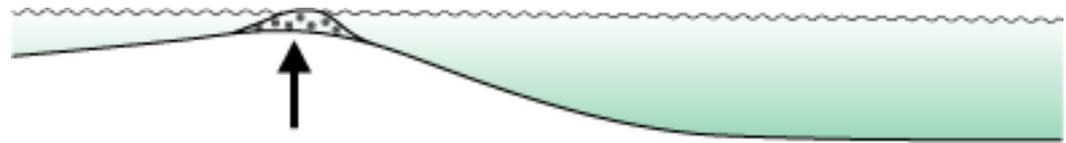
RELATIVE SEA LEVEL VARIATION

STRATIGRAPHIC RESPONSE

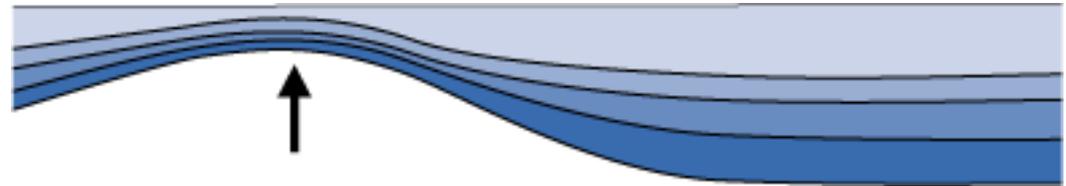


interactions subsidence sedimentation

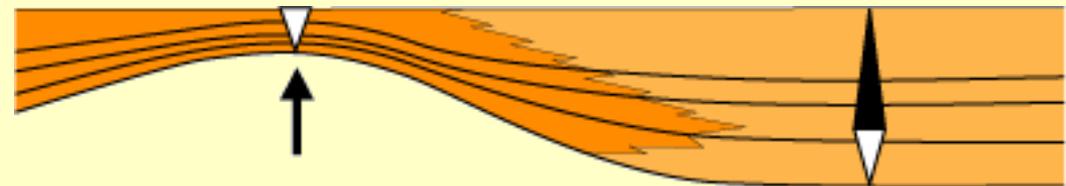
subsidence \rightarrow depositional profil



subsidence \rightarrow sedimentary thickness

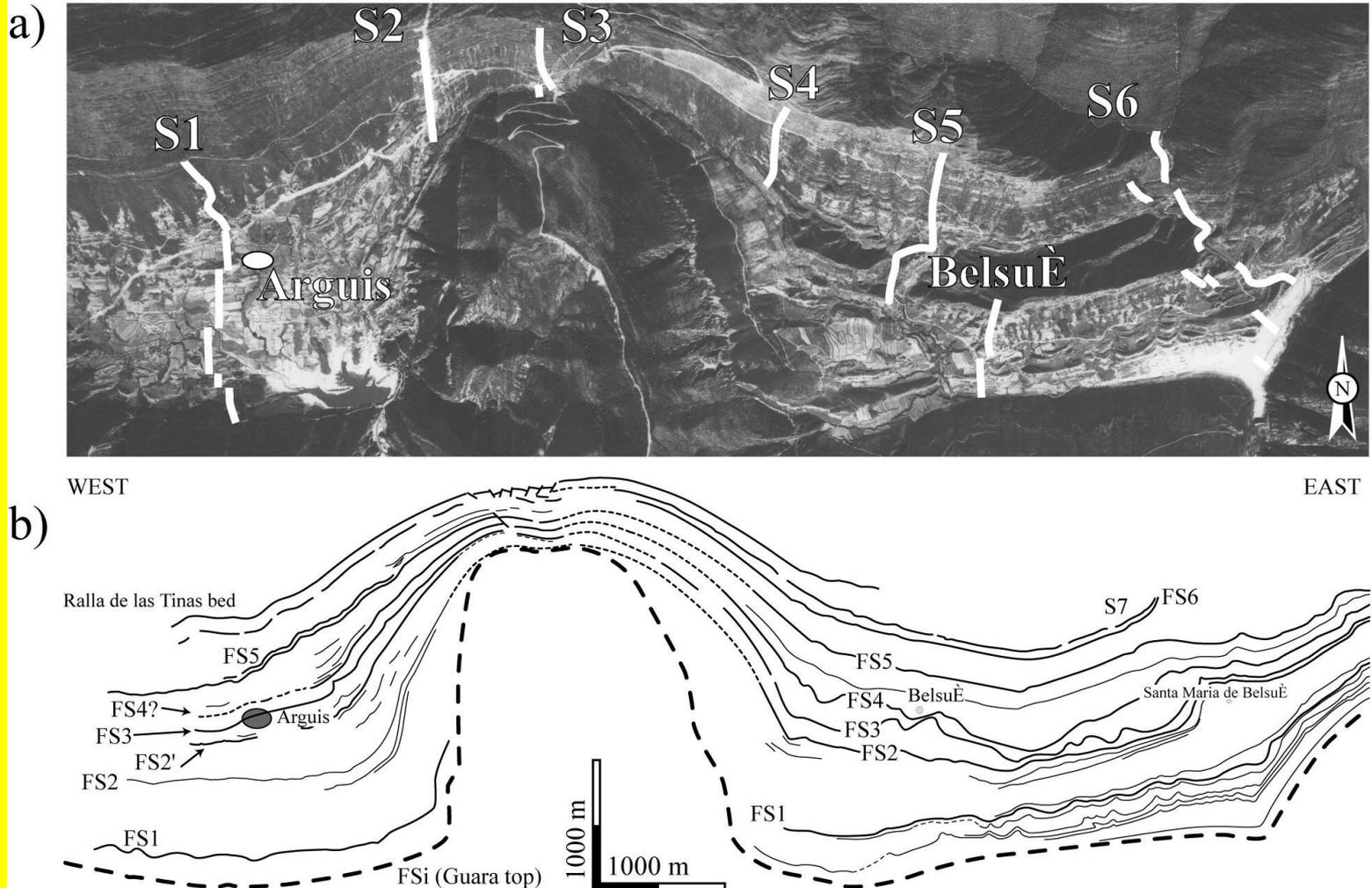


subsidence \rightarrow stratigraphic sequences



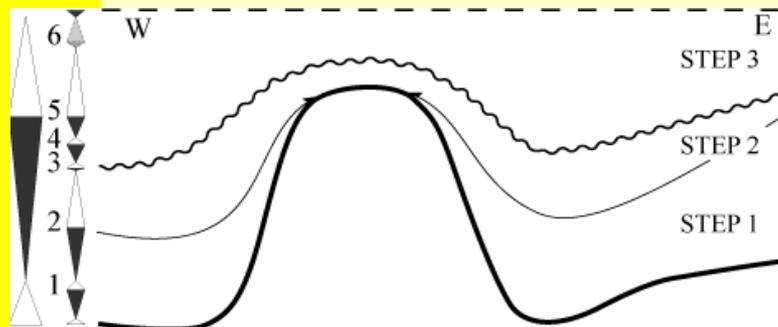
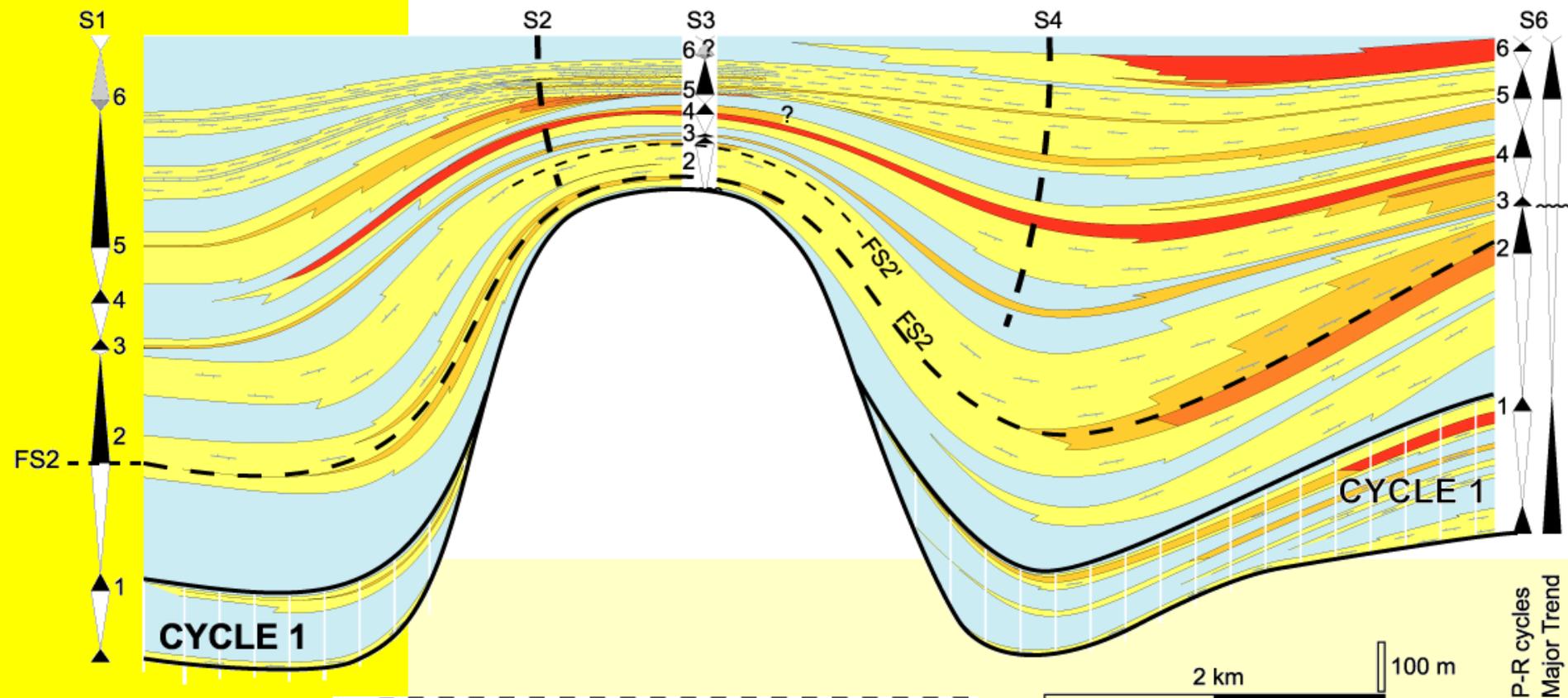
(Robin et al., 2005)

L'exemple de l'anticlinal d'Arguis



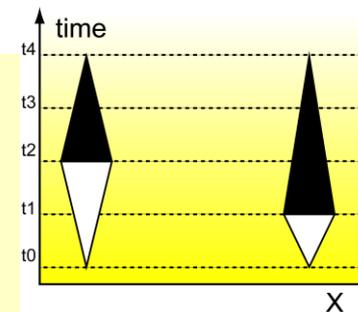
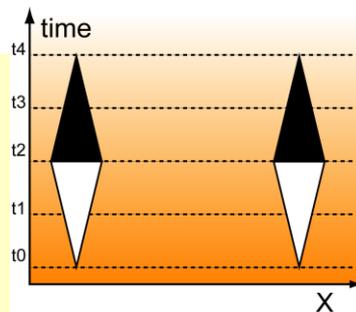
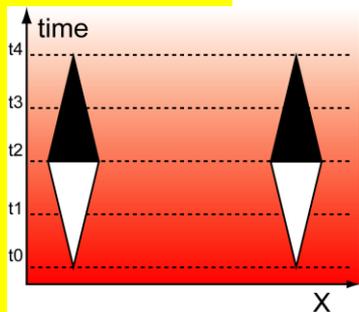
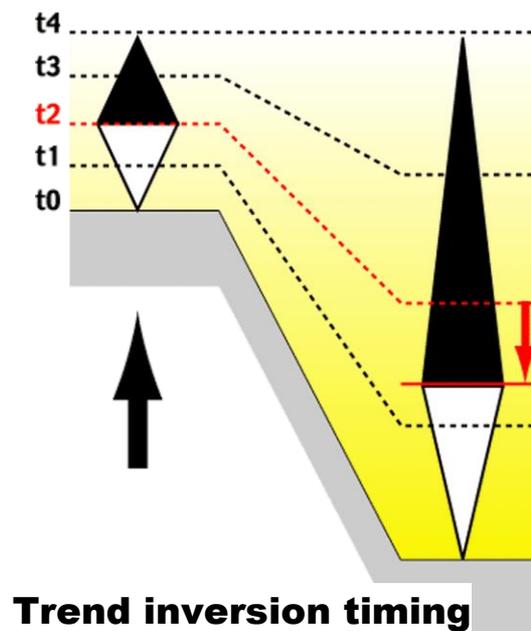
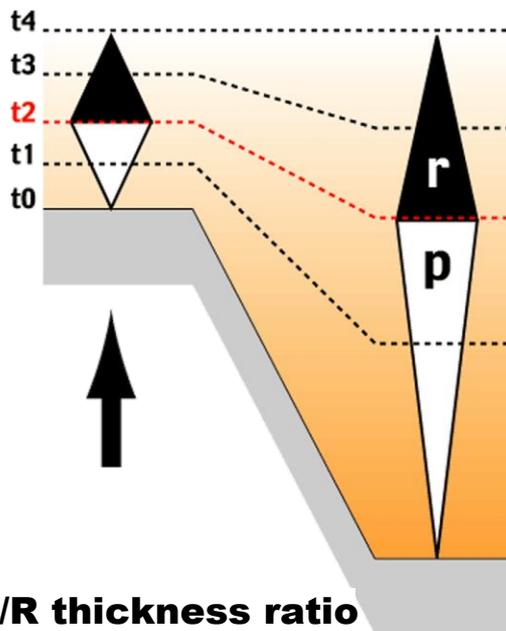
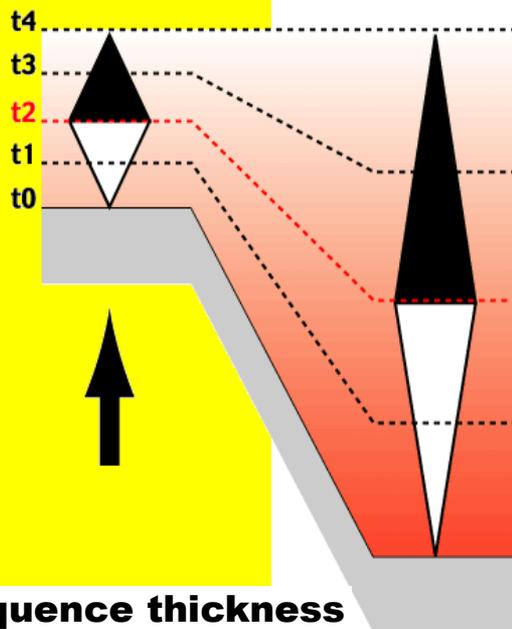
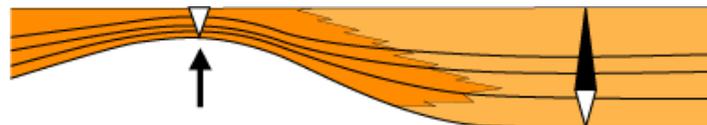
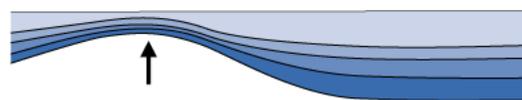
(Castelltort et al., 2003)

Un anticlinal syn-sédimentaire

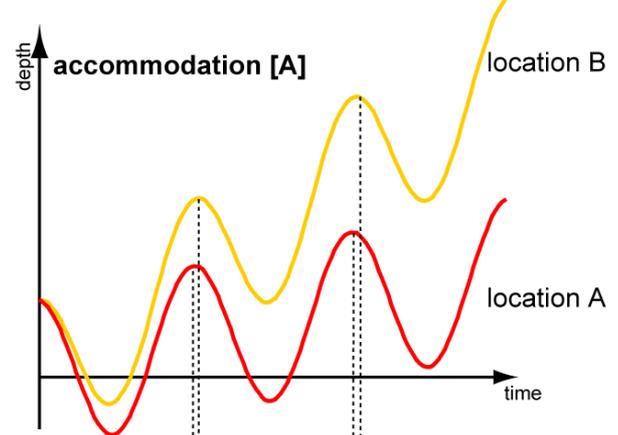
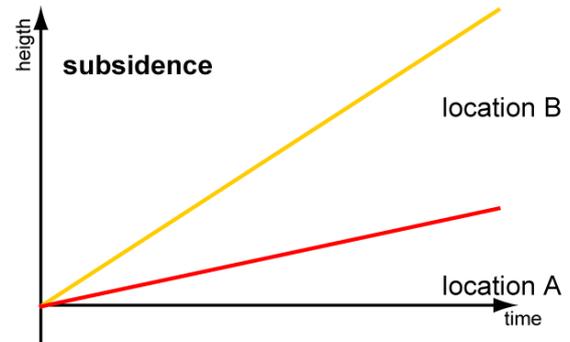
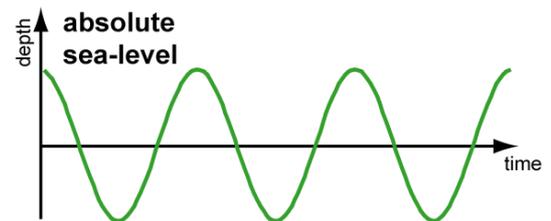
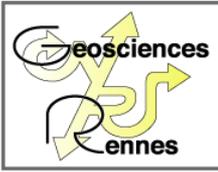


(Castelltort et al., 2003)

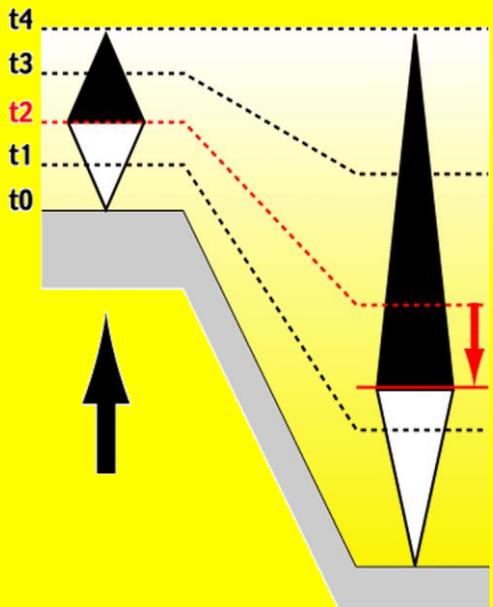
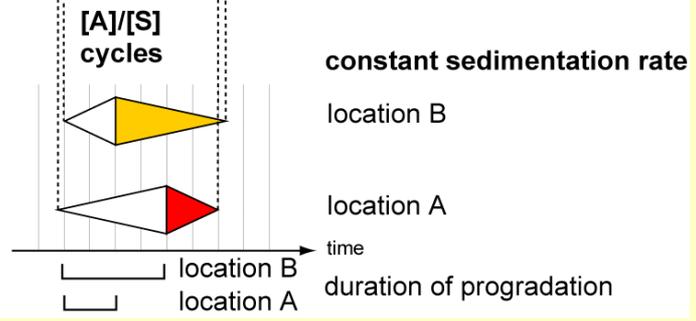
deformation stratigraphic architecture



Distorsion spatiale et temporelle



(Robin et al., 2005)



Trend inversion timing

