Significance of Sedimentological and Ichnological Relationships between Various Substrate Types in an Intertidal Marine Environment

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Abstract

Studying trace genesis and resultant burrow architecture, density and depth in relation to various physico‐chemical conditions that are present at the time of firmground colonization is important to aid in furthering our understanding of similar biogenically generated structures in the rock record (Gingras et al., 2001). Paleoecological information concerning *Glossifungites* Ichnofacies suites is just as important as the potential sequence stratigraphic value that they may hold (Gingras et al., 2001). This study aims to assess the sedimentological, ichnological and potential stratigraphic relationships between associated softground, stiffground, firmground and woodground substrate occurrences in a modern, wave‐dominated, tidally‐influenced, intertidal marine environment in relation to select analogous ancient outcrop examples.

Reference Cited

Gingras, M.K., Pemberton, S.G., Saunders, T., 2001. Bathymetry, sediment texture, and substrate cohesiveness; their impact on modern *Glossifungites* trace assemblages at Willapa Bay, Washington. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 169, 1-21.