**Facies distribution within paralic deposits: Neslen Formation, Book Cliffs, Utah and Brent Group, Norwegian North Sea**

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Paralic deposits constitute major reservoirs in many fields on the Norwegian Continental Shelf. These reservoirs are generally heterogeneous, with rapid vertical and lateral alternations in lithology and, consequently, reservoir quality and connectivity. The outcrop analogue Neslen Formation in the Book Cliffs, Utah, has been used to further develop the conceptual understanding of the paralic infill, especially within interdistributary bays. Six upward-cleaning heterolithic to sand-prone bay-fill units are identified, which are bounded by high frequency flooding surfaces. Sedimentological facies interpretation is supported by ichnological analysis, which aids in the specification of sub-environments, the delineation of brackish environments due to salinity fluctuations, and the estimation of sedimentation rates and erosional events. The Middle Neslen Member represents an important outcrop analogue that has contributed to increased conceptual understanding of the reservoirs in the Brent Group, and improved predictability of distribution of reservoir properties.