

(内蒙古自治区第十地质矿产勘查开发院, 内蒙古 赤峰024005)

提要: 研究区位于内蒙古自治区奈曼旗和库伦旗南部。构造区划属于华北板块北缘的天山-赤峰活动带 [1]。区内晚石炭世地层以陆源碎屑岩和碳酸盐岩沉积为主。二者在空间上具有相变关系。按微相组合或基本层序、沉积构造、生物特征及其空间分布规律, 可划分出滨岸相、潮坪相、台后盆地相及台地相 4 种岩相, 8 个微相。它们构成一个较为完整的海进层序, 属于海侵体系域沉积。反映华北板块北缘晚石炭世海槽属于被动陆源盆地-即陆表海环境。

关键词: 华北板块北缘; 岩相古地理; 陆表海

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Carboniferous lithofacies-paleogeography in the southern part of Tongliao, Inner
Mongolia
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Abstract: Located in the Naiman Banner and southern Hure Banner, Inner Mongolia, the study area tectonically belongs to the Tianshan-Chifeng mobile belt on the northern margin of the North China plate. The Late Carboniferous strata in the area consist dominantly of terrestrial clastic rocks and carbonate rocks, which have a facies change relation in space. According to the microfacies assemblage or essential sequence, sedimentary structures, biological features and their spatial distribution characteristics, four facies, namely littoral facies, tidal-flat facies, back-platform basin facies and platform facies, and eight microfacies may be distinguished; they form a relatively complete transgressive sequence, belonging to deposits of the transgressive systems tract. This suggests that the Late Carbonate sea trough on the northern margin of the North China plate is a passive terrestrial basin, i. e. the epicontinental environment.

Key words: northern margin of the North China plate; lithofacies-paleogeography; epicontinental sea