

李守军, 郑德顺, 蔡进功, 杨永红, 孙锡文, 杨品荣. 鲁北和鲁西南地区古近纪盆地沉积特征与控制因素探讨[J]. 地质

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[李守军](#) [郑德顺](#) [蔡进功](#) [杨永红](#) [孙锡文](#) [杨品荣](#)

[1]山东科技大学地球信息科学与工程学院, 山东泰安271019 [2]石油大学地球资源与信息学院, 山东东营257061
学研究院, 山东东营257015

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摘要:

鲁北地区和鲁西南地区古近纪盆地在地质、沉积和构造演化上都具有可对比性。鲁西南露头区古近纪地层及区古近纪古环境的恢复和沉积特征研究起到重要的参考作用。本文对两个地区的地层和沉积特征进行了对比。根据分布, 发现了在晚白垩世至早始新世鲁西南盆地发生时间有从南向北、由东向西推迟的规律。通过对鲁西南和济阳地区研究发现, 郯庐断裂在晚侏罗世至早始新世以左旋剪切活动为主, 派生了鲁西南和济阳塌陷NW向的断层; 早始新世南和济阳塌陷发育了近EW向的断层; 中、晚始新世是郯庐断裂右旋剪切活动强烈的时期, 鲁西南和济阳塌陷发育

关键词: [古近纪盆地](#) [地层](#) [沉积](#) [构造演化](#) [鲁北地区](#) [鲁西南地区](#) [郯庐断裂](#) [构造转型](#) [晚侏罗世](#) [早始新世](#) [晚白](#)

Sedimentary Characteristics and Controlling Factors of Basins in the North Shandong and Southwest Shandong in Palaeogene [Download Fulltext](#)

LI Shoujun, ZHENG Deshun, CAI Jingong, YANG Yonghong, SUN Xiwen, YANG Pinrong1) College of Geological Engineering, Shandong University of Science and Technology, Tai'an, 2710192) College of Geological Information, University of Petroleum, Dongying, 2570613) Research Institute of Geological Sciences of Company, Dongying, 257015

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Abstract:

In the Palaeogene, the strata, sedimentary and structural evolution in North Shandong can be compared with Southwest Shandong. The study on strata and sedimentary characteristics of palaeogene in the rock outcrop area play a great referable role to the recovery of palaeo-environment and the study on sedimentary characteristics in the rock-covered area of North Shandong. The strata and sedimentary characteristics of the two areas are compared in this paper. According to the sedimentary distribution of the Guanzhuang Group in Southwest Shandong, the regularity is found that basins are formed from south to north and east to west from Late Cretaceous to Early Eocene. According to the comparison of characteristics of sediment and faults between Southwest Shandong and Jiyang Depression, another regularity is found out that Tancheng-Lujiang fracture underwent sinistral share, the fault derived in Southwest Shandong and Jiyang Depression from the Late Jurassic to the Early Eocene; the fault is in the late Early Eocene, during which the EW-striking faults are formed in Southwest Shandong as its most active age of dextral share of Tancheng-Lujiang fracture is in the Middle and Late Eocene, during which faults are formed in Southwest Shandong and Jiyang Depression.

Keywords: [North Shandong](#) [Southwest Shandong](#) [Palaeogene](#) [sedimentary characteristics](#) [Tancheng-Lujiang transition](#)