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广西罗城—鹿寨地区石炭系沉积相类型及沉积环境演化 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

本文据区内6个石炭纪地层剖面的岩性组合,垂向层序及生物组合特征的研究,将沉积相区分为陆源碎屑潮坪台地和极浅水局限台地碳酸盐沉积以及半深水台盆沉积五种类型。研究表明,在石炭纪不同时期的沉积环境具有不类型比较复杂,具有陆源碎屑潮坪-三角洲-开阔台地-台盆环境组合形式;而中晚石炭世则主要为极浅水局限台地环境演化特点。本文指出台地向上变浅的机理是在总体浅进超覆的背景下由碳酸盐沉积物的快速沉积造成的。

关键词: [沉积相](#) [沉积环境演化](#) [石炭纪](#) [地层](#) [广西](#)

SEDIMENTARY FACIES TYPES AND EVOLUTION OF DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENTS OF THE CARBONIFEROUS LUOCHENG-LUZHAI REGION, GUANGXI [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Five sedimentary facies types have been distinguished according to 6 studies of the lithological assemblages and vertical sequence of the rocks at 6 Carboniferous sections in the studied region. Tidal-flat deposits, deltaic deposits, open-platform shallow-water carbonate deposits, restricted platform carbonate deposits and bathyal-water platform-basin deposits. The studies demonstrated that there were different depositional environment associations during different epochs of the Carboniferous: a clastic platform-platform basin environment association pattern may be prevailed during the early stage, an shallow-water platform environment during the middle and late stages, showing the features of shallowing-upward evolution generally. The shallowing-upward mechanism is considered to be caused by rapid deposition in the general setting of progressive overlap.

Keywords: [sedimentary facies](#) [evolution of depositional environments](#) [Carboniferous](#)

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