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东昆仑早一中二叠世生物礁建造特征 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

本文从造礁群落演替、层序地层和海平面升降等方面, 结合大地构造引起基底沉降的证据, 论述了东昆仑与东昆仑生物礁中包含6种造礁群落, 各群落生物组成和结构与环境因素密切相关, 4个生物礁发育阶段中群落演替与层序界面1个和SB 2界面4个, 可划分出5个三级层序。层序的沉积相序显示清晰, 按曲线形态将海平面升降归为4个反映的古地理环境变迁, 推论出石炭纪至早一中二叠世造礁期柴达木地块与羌塘地块间聚合离散的4个构造期。牙落的演化阶段、海平面升降周期和大地构造期彼此吻合, 证明生物礁建造与各控制因素间具密切制约关系。海西的开—合转换, 为生物大规模造礁创造了长期稳定的环境。

关键词: [生物礁](#) [早一中二叠世](#) [控制因素](#) [造礁作用](#) [东昆仑](#)

Reef-building Mechanism in the Early-Middle Permian, the East Kunlun [Download Full](#)

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Abstract:

Reef-building was controlled by the community succession, sea-level elevation and basement. Six kinds of reef-building communities have been sorted out, which possessed different composition ecological sets. Types and thrivingness of communities were distinctive and replaced one after another during reef development. Sedimentary cyclothems are clearly discernible in the reef-facies strata, which include 14 sequences and fourteen types of parasequences. These sequences represent varied degrees of rising sea level, which limited community distributions and reef-building velocities. Based on the analysis of sea level elevation and paleo-geographic variation in the working area, four stages of tectonic evolution distinguished, which made up two open-closing cycles between the Qaidam plate and the Qiangtang in the open-closing transitional period of the mid-late Hercynian, while southern margin of the Qaidam condition continuously.

Keywords: [East Kunlun reefs](#) [the Early-Middle Permian](#) [reef-building factors](#)