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黔南晚石炭世造礁珊瑚 *Ivanovia cf. manchurica* 古生态特征及成礁机制探讨 [点此下载全文](#)

[关长庆](#) [巩恩普](#) [张永利](#) [孙宝亮](#)

东北大学地质系, 辽宁沈阳110004

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摘要:

黔南晚石炭世生物礁造礁生物研究主要以藻类为主, 如叶状藻、管孔藻等。近几年, 随着研究的不断深入, 我们又陆续发现一些新型的造礁生物。其中重要的一种造礁生物是 *Ivanovia cf. manchurica* 群体泡沫状珊瑚。通过野外观察和室内工作, 我们认为: *Ivanovia cf. manchurica* 是黔南晚石炭世的重要造礁生物, 在晚石炭世地层中普遍发育, 其古生态特征在不同环境中具有明显差异, 生长方式明显不同, 构成独特的生态类型。*Ivanovia cf. manchurica* 主要有四种生长方式: 覆盖式、缠绕式、包裹式和孤立分布式。其不同生长方式、古生态类型决定着是否成礁以及成礁方式和礁体规模。其中覆盖式、缠绕式两种生长类型多构成大小不一的礁体, 而包裹式、孤立分布式生长类型则分布零散, 成礁性不明显。*Ivanovia cf. manchurica* 礁体的发现和造礁生物研究, 丰富了晚石炭世生物礁的类型, 为 F/F 事件后石炭纪礁体重建提供了典型实例, 有助于石炭纪礁体研究工作的深入开展。

关键词: [黔南](#) [晚石炭世](#) [群体珊瑚](#) [古生态](#) [成礁机制](#)

Palaeoecological Characteristic of *Ivanovia cf. manchurica* Coral and the Reef Mechanism of the Late-Carboniferous in the South of Guizhou Province [Download Fulltext](#)

[GUAN Changqing](#) [GONG Enpu](#) [ZHANG Yongli](#) [SONG Baoliang](#)

Geology Department of Northeastern University, Shenyang, 110004

Fund Project:

Abstract:

The study of reef-building biota of the Late-Carboniferous in Southern Guizhou rely mainly on alga, such as phylloid-algal and siphonopore algal. In recent years, as what has been studied was deepened, we find some new-type reef-building beings. One of the most important beings are *Ivanovia cf. manchurica* colony-systise coral. Observe through the field and office work, we argue that *Ivanovia cf. manchurica* were one important reef-building beings and generally developed well. In stratum of the Late-Carboniferous palaeoecological characteristic has obvious differences in different environments and the way grows to form the unique ecological type. It has four kinds of growth ways mainly, covering, twining, wrap up and isolated distribution. The ways and the types are determined whether to become reefs and become reef ways and scale of reef. Covering and twining types form more reef not uniform size while wrap up and free-standing types distribute scattered. The reef of *Ivanovia cf. manchurica* discovery and reef-building biological research enrich the Late-Carboniferous biota types. After the F/F, it offer typical instance and help the reef-building beings research deep to launch the Carboniferous period.

Keywords: [southern Guizhou Province](#) [Late-Carboniferous](#) [colonial coral](#) [palaeoecology](#) [reef-building mechanism](#)

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