

河北兴隆地区中元古界串岭沟组沉积环境与相模式

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摘要: 串岭沟组常以页岩为其主要岩性组合?兴隆地区串岭沟组据岩性?岩相组合?垂直相序及厚度变化可划分为3个区: 西北区?过渡区和东南区, 其中西北区岩性组合为泥岩夹薄层细砂岩, 厚49~62m; 过渡区为泥岩?细砂岩夹两套厚60~240m不等中粗粒砂岩, 厚度达600m; 东南区以泥页岩为主, 厚度大于530m?它们在横向上呈指状交错关系, 其沉积环境隶属于小潮海岸型障壁岛-泻湖沉积体系?

关键词: 沉积环境; 相模式; 串岭沟组; 兴隆地区

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Sedimentary environment and facies model of the Mesoproterozoic Chuanlinggou Formation
in the

Xinglong area, Hebei

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Abstract: The lithologic association of the Chuanlinggou Formation consists mainly of shales. According to the lithology and lithofacies association, vertical facies sequence and change in thickness, three areas may be distinguished: the northwest area, transitional area and southeast area. The lithologic association of the northwest area is composed mainly of mudstone with thin-bedded fine sandstone, 49-62m thick; that of the transitional area, mudstone and fine sandstone with two beds of medium- to coarse-grained sandstone varying in thickness from 60 to 240m, with a total thickness of 600m; that of the southeast area, mainly mudstone-shale, >530m thick. Laterally they interfinger each other and their sedimentary environment belongs to the barrier island-lagoon system of microtidal coastal type (tidal range 0-2m).

Key words: sedimentary environment; facies model; Chuanlinggou Formation; Xinglong area