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杭州湾地区15000a以来层序地层学初步研究 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

本文从杭州湾地区末次冰期以来的地质背景入手, 分析了该区晚第四纪地层层序、深切河谷形成和演化等。末次冰期低海平面时河流侵蚀切割老地层, 在本区形成40—110 m深的河谷, 谷底为区域不整合面, 自海向陆方向和平行海岸线方向均为一不等时面, 是I类层序边界。冰后期地层为一个完整的I类层序, 但存在多个小的间断面。初始海泛面也是穿时的, 在深切谷地带是滞流沉积物与溯源堆积物之间的界面, 在河间地则为古土壤层的顶界面;

关键词: [杭州湾](#) [冰后期](#) [层序地层学](#) [晚第四纪](#)

SEQUENCE STRATIGRAPHIC STUDY ON THE HANGZHOU BAY SINCE 15000 a B. P. [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

This paper analyses the stratigraphic sequence of the Late Quaternary and formation and evolution of the incised valley in the Hangzhou Bay area, on the basis of the geological setting. During the last glaciation, the ancient river incised lowstand old strata, forming a large incised valley with depths of 40-110 m. At the bottom of the valley, there is an unconformity, which is non-isochronous in the landward direction and along the coastline, indicating a typical type-I sequence boundary. The postglacial sequence is a complete type-I sequence but includes many diastems. The first flooding surface is also non-isochronous, which appears as a boundary between the lag deposits and the retrogressive aggradation in the incised valley and as the top of the paleosol at the interfluvies. The middle of the shallow marine muddy layer dated at 7000-6500 a B. P., represents the maximum flooding surface, which is the only isochronous surface in the depositional sequence. The fluvial flood-plain sediments of the transgressive system tracts is the main exploratory target of industrial biogas.

Keywords: [Hangzhou Bay](#) [postglacial age](#) [incised valley](#) [sequence stratigraphy](#)

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