GEOLOGICAL REVIEW

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基金项目:

DOI:

摘要:

生物地层学、事件地层学和层地层学综合研究表明,华南浅海相区与Siphonodellapraesulcata带和S.sulcata带之间的界线相当的泥盆系—石炭系的界线不仅高于Cystophrentis带楔界,而且还应高于引起Cystophrentis绝灭的海退事件层的顶界。

关键词: 泥盆系 石炭系 综合地层学 地层学 生物地层学

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Fund Project:

Abstract:

In the present paper an attempt is made to discuss the Devonian-Carboniferous Boundary (DCB) of neritic areas in South China based on a combined study of biostratigraphy, event stratigraphy and sequence stratigraphy. Biostratigraphical data indicate that in the neritic facies areas of South China, the DCB marked by the first appearance of Siphonodella sulcata in the evolutionary series of the conodont Siphonodella praesulcata Zone should be drawn between the rugose coral Cystophrentis Zone and Pseudouralina Assemblage Zone, i. e. the Cystophrentis-Pseudouralina Interval-Zone. The top of the regressive event bed near the DCB is lower than the present boundary between the 5. praesulcata and 5. sulcata, but higher than the top of the regressive event bed causing mass extinction of Cystophrentis. Sequence stratigraphical study shows that the regressive event bed near the DCB constitutes the shelf margin systems tract (SMST) of a depositional sequence (SQ1) in both neritic and pelagic areas. The top of the SMST of SQI is slightly lower than the base of the sulcata Zone in pelagic areas. In neritic areas of South China, therefore, the Devonian - Carboniferous boundary is marked by the most distinct transgressive surface within the Cystiphren-tis-Pseudouralina Interval Zone, i. e. the base of the TST of SQ1. This boundary coincides with the top of the regressive event bed and approximately corresponds to the base of the Pseudouralina Assemblage Zone.

Keywords: boundary Devonian and Carboniferous synthetic study event stratigraphy sequence stratigraphy biostratigraphy China

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