

巩恩普,董旭明,张永利,关长庆,孙宝亮. 贵州南部石炭纪叶状藻礁古生态学特征[J]. 地质论评, 2009, 55(5): 731-736

贵州南部石炭纪叶状藻礁古生态学特征 [点此下载全文](#)

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基金项目: 本文为国家自然科学基金资助项目“贵州紫云石炭纪珊瑚礁群落形成的初始条件与群落演化机制研究”(编号 40572014)的成果。

DOI:

摘要:

贵州紫云石炭纪叶状藻礁极为发育。叶状藻礁在沉积环境频繁变化作用下,与碎屑滩相、灰泥相共同形成独特的沉积序列。产于碳酸盐岩台地边缘的叶状藻生态适应范围较窄,不能忍受混浊的海水,喜欢清洁动荡中等水动力条件。野外很少见到相邻叶状藻片紧密生长在一起,其间空隙常充填亮晶方解石,表明叶状藻片具有一定的强度和韧性。蠕虫很可能参与了基底的建造,并成为叶状藻礁的先驱。

关键词: [石炭纪](#), [叶状藻礁](#), [古生态](#), [基底](#), [贵州](#)

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Abstract:

The Carboniferous phylloid algal buildups are widespread and well exposed in southern Guizhou. A unique depositional sequence consists of phylloid algal buildups, bioclastic banks and mud facies affected by frequent changes of depositional environments. The phylloid algae that grow on the margin of carbonate platform prefer to live in clean water with medium turbulence. Therefore the phylloid algae must be a narrow spectrum of ecological environment. Adjacent two leaves of phylloid algae rarely are tightly together in the growth form and the spaces between two leaves are often filled with sparry calcite. It indicates that phylloid algae thallus should be a certain tenacity and intensity. The worm may be taken part in the construction of buildup substrate, and they are the pioneer of phylloid algal buildup.

Keywords: [Carboniferous](#) [phylloid algal buildup](#) [palaecology](#) [substrate](#) [Guizhou](#)

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