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摘要:

本文综合我国有关沉积和古生物资料,尤其对有孔虫的研究和对各门类化石资料的综合分析,认为我国东部期海侵,晚白垩世海侵主要发生在松辽盆地,,与早期海侵相应的半咸水沉积为青山口组一段,晚期相应的半咸水三纪古新世到始新世早期,与其相应的半咸水沉积,如:苏北一南黄海盆地泰州组二段和阜宁组,三水盆地布心经始新世晚期到渐新世,与其相应

关键词: 海浸 沉积 油气藏 晚白垩世

THE RELATION OF LATE CRETACEOUS AND EARLY TERTIARY TRANSGRESSIONS TO HYDROCARBONS IN CHINA $\underline{Download\ Fulltext}$

Qiu Songyu Lu Bingli

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Abstract:

Did transgressions occur during the Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary in eastern China? And related to hydrocarbons? The two questions are of interest to many geologists. Through many years o well as other fossils such as Dinoflagellates, stromatoliths, Polychaeta burrows, marine ostrocods, fishes, the authors hold that in the Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary there occurred respectively transgression, which resulted in the formation of brackish deposits. They are as follows in ascendi of the Qingshankou Formation in the Songliao basin in the Senomanian; 2) the 1st and 2nd members o the Songliao basin and the Zhutian Member of the Nanxiong Forma-tion in the Nanxiong basin in the Tale 2nd member of the Taizhou Formation and Funing Formation in the Subei-South Yellow Sea bas Buxin Formation in the Sanshui basin and the Yuan-Jiang Formation in the Dongting depression of the Paleo-cene to early Eocene; 4) the Chunhuazhen, Shahejie and Dongying Formations in the Bohai Gulf Formation of the Baise basin and Nanning basin in the Beibu Gulf subsidence area and the Qianjiang in the Qianjiang depression of the Jianghan basin in the late Eocene to Oligocene. These specious b favorable for the generation and accumulation of hydrocarbons, and mostly constitute the main sourc Mesozoic-Cenozoic petroleum-bearing basins in eastern China.

Keywords: <u>Late Cretaceous transgression</u> <u>Early Tertiary transgression</u> <u>bra-ckish deposits</u> <u>hydroca</u>ı