



鄂尔多斯晚三叠世湖盆古气候及古水体特征的恢复及其地质

Geologic significance of the palaeolatitudinal change and the character of connate water in the Ordos Basin

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#### 中文摘要

本文研究了鄂尔多斯晚三叠世湖盆古气候变迁及古水体特征。研究表明:鄂尔多斯晚三叠世湖盆古纬度为北纬31.030°,比现在鄂尔多斯湖盆气候温暖潮湿,生物繁盛,能够形成有机质丰富的烃源岩。利用泥岩B、Sr、Ba元素测试结果及Sr/Ba比值法,以及岩相学方法,认为长8期—长6期湖盆是一个淡水湖盆,从长8期—长7期—长6期湖盆水体范围与深度经历了收缩—扩大—收缩的过程,纵向上构成了一个淡水湖盆。这一认识对于鄂尔多斯盆地晚三叠世油气勘探的实际意义。

#### 英文摘要

This study presents the palaeolatitudinal change and the character of connate water in Late Triassic of Ordos Basin. Ordos ancient lake-basin in Late Triassic was 31.030N, it was 40 more than the present latitude. So we can presume that Ordos Basin in Late Triassic was warm and humid, creatures were abundant, and organic substance were rich, which could generate oil source rock of abundant organic matter. Using the results of B, Sr, Ba element in mudstone, and contrast it with element geochemistry index, Ordos Basin from Ch8 to Ch6 period and deepness of lake-basin had experienced course of shrinkage-spread-shrinkage during Ch8, Ch7 and Ch6, which constituted a freshwater lake basin. This认识 is important significance about prospect for oil-gas in Ordos Basin when late Triassic.