

华北寒武系二级海侵背景下的沉积趋势及层序地 层序列:以北京西郊下苇甸剖面为例

梅冥相

(中国地质大学地球科学与资源学院,北京 100083)

提要:为了达到在地层框架内划分和对比沉积岩的目的,以不整合面为主要地层面,将不整合面及其可以对比的整合面所限定的地层单位定义为沉积层序,并研究沉积层序内的沉积趋势变化,成为今天层序地层学的核心内容。在寒武纪,华北地台接受沉积的时间较晚,所以发育一个不完整的寒武纪地层序列。在该地层序列之中,从混积潮坪沉积到缓坡型碳酸盐台地沉积,组成一个二级海侵背景下的退积序列。在新的寒武系年代地层框架下,以北京西郊寒武系下苇甸剖面为例,重新审视华北地台寒武系层序地层特征,将为研究这一个关键地质历史时期贫乏骨骼的风暴海、随着后生动物辐射而微生物碳酸盐岩也在增加的特殊的沉积作用样式提供重要线索。

关键词:层序地层学;寒武系;下苇甸剖面;北京西郊

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1 引言

北京西山寒武系下苇甸剖面,是华北地台寒武系沉积现象较为丰富的地层剖面之一。对该剖面运用现代沉积学观念进行的开创性研究,是 20 世纪 80 年代中期孟祥化、乔秀夫和葛铭^[1]对竹叶状砾屑灰岩为代表的风暴沉积的详细描述和相序模式的建立。几乎在同时代,冯增昭等^[2]在对华北地台早古生代岩相古地理、王英华等^[3]对华北地台早古生代碳酸盐岩石学进行研究时,也曾经对该剖面进行了系统的沉积学研究。尔后,在乔秀夫和高林志^[4]对层序地层、王宗起和丁孝忠^[5]对寒武系底部的昌平组成因地层、范开强等^[6]对馒头组角砾岩的成因、王成述等^[7]对张夏组鲕粒灰岩的沉积相、章雨旭和万渝生^[8]对竹叶状灰岩的成因进行了系统的研究。上述研究成果为更大范围的华北寒武系层序地层研究和旋回地层分析^[10-16]奠定了极为重要的基础。高林志和乔秀夫新建立的“下苇甸组”^[17]以及张旭等^[18]对中

寒武统灰岩的微相分析等,还有王成述等^[9]对层序地层划分的高度总结,成为笔者在新的寒武系年代地层系统^[20-22]中重新审视下苇甸剖面寒武系层序地层划分的驱动力。

在中奥陶世生物大辐射事件^[23]之前的寒武纪至早奥陶世,生物骨骼尤其是后生动物骨骼还没有成为碳酸盐沉积物的主要物源,所以该时期的海洋被称为“贫乏骨骼的海洋”^[24];也由于该时期在全球范围的大部分地层之中总是发育特殊的以竹叶状砾屑灰岩为代表的风暴沉积,所以该时期还被誉为“风暴海”^[25-28]。在处于显生宙早期的这个承前启后的特殊地质时期,另外一个引人注目的沉积现象是:随着后生动物在寒武纪期间的辐射而微生物碳酸盐岩也在增加,形成了显生宙早期的第一幕蓝细菌钙化作用事件^[29-30],并进一步称为微生物碳酸盐岩的“寒武纪—早奥陶世复苏期”^[31-32]。北京西郊寒武系下苇甸剖面,为窥视“贫乏生物骨骼的风暴海”的沉积作用样式提供一个较为典型的实例。

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作者简介:梅冥相,男,1965年生,教授,主要从事沉积学与地层学研究;E-mail:meimingxiang@263.net。

2 层序地层概况

北京西郊地区的寒武系,在新的寒武系年代地层划分框架^[20-22]内,如图 1 所示,从下而上可以划分为:第二统上部的昌平组和馒头组;第三统的毛庄组、徐庄组、张夏组和崮山组;芙蓉统的长山组和凤山组^[33-36];大致相当于纽芬兰统(包括幸运阶和第二阶)以及第二统第三阶的地层,在该剖面缺失;大致属于第二统第四阶下部的昌平组平行不整合覆盖在新元古界景儿峪组之上(图 2-A);景儿峪组的顶界年龄值大致为 850 Ma^[37],而昌平组的底界年龄值大致为 515 Ma^[20-22],因此图 2-A 所示的平行不整合面所代表的地层间断时限超过 300 Ma。还要特别指出的是,多年来对华北寒武系所进行的岩石地层划分,即组大致对等于阶的方案^[34,38-39],在后来的岩石地层单位清理时进行了简化^[37],从下而上划分为:昌平组、馒头组、张夏组、崮山组和炒米店组;新厘定的昌平组和崮山组与以前的涵义^[34,38-39]基本一致,馒头组大致包括了图 1 所示的馒头组、毛庄组和徐庄组下部发育紫红色潮坪相泥岩夹清水潮坪相白云岩的地层,张夏组包括了图 1 所示的徐庄组上部、张夏组的以发育鲕状灰岩为特征的地层,炒米店组则大致相当于图 1 所示的长山组和凤山组。无疑,岩石地层单位的调整和清理^[37]更加符合岩石地层学的涵义^[40],但是,考虑到新厘定的寒武系岩石地层系统多数属于跨统的岩石地层单位,如新厘定的馒头组等,所以为了叙述方便本文暂时采用以前的岩石地层划分方案^[34,38-39]。

从根本上来讲,层序地层学主要研究地层叠置关系以及它们在年代格架内的变化;所有现行的层序地层学定义均强调^[41-42]:1)旋回性(即一个层序代表一个地层旋回在岩石记录中的产物);2)时间框架(即等时相和沉积体系的制图);3)成因相关的地层(即在一个与选择的观察尺度相关的体系域内,没有被认识到的明显的地层间断);4)可容纳空间和沉积作用的相互作用。简单地讲,就像岩石地层学研究的基本单位是“组”那样,层序地层学的基本单位就是“层序”。“层序”这个术语,从早期的由不整合面所限定的单元^[43]已经演变到一个由不整合面及其可以对比的整合面所限定的单元^[44-45];概念的演变意味着工作方法和术语体系的更新和革命。一个分水岭式的出版物,即 AAPG 地震地层学 26 号专辑

在 1977 年的出版^[46],将层序地层学带入了地层学实践的主流;另一个分水岭式的出版物,即 SEPM Special Publication 42^[47]的出版,意味着层序地层学的概念体系和方法学进入了一个成熟的阶段。毫无疑问,层序地层学是一个在沉积地质学的宽广领域中一个翻新了地层分析方法的最晚的一次概念革命^[48]。将不整合面理解为重要的地层界面,而且是重要的时间屏障而成为层序地层单位(层序)的分界面,是层序地层学的核心内容之一;再者,不整合是地层记录中最显眼的最壮观的地质现象之一,这种表现为地层的不协调接触关系的地层面的地质学涵义(构造地质学、地层学和沉积学涵义),一直是地质学家所关注和持续研究的重要内容之一^[40,49]。

鉴于上述层序地层学的这些基本理念,发育在图 2-A 所示的平行不整合面上的北京西郊下苇甸剖面的寒武系,根据沉积相序列特征所代表的旋回性或沉积趋势^[41-42,50-52],可以将该剖面的寒武系划分为 9 个三级层序(图 1),大致以徐庄组构成的三级层序的凝缩段所代表的海侵事件为界,这些三级层序大致代表了碳酸盐台地演化的两个阶段:发展阶段和成熟阶段^[11,14]。

如果说图 2-A 所示的寒武系与前寒武系之间的间断时间超过 300 Ma 曾经被定义为“蓟县运动”^[53]的平行不整合面,作为典型的类型 1 层序界面^[44-47]的话,那么,图 2-B 所示的寒武系顶部的明显的白云石化现象所代表的平行不整合面也可能属于类型 1 层序界面,因为该界面之下的地层代表的沉积环境变浅、上伏奥陶系冶里组块状碳酸盐泥丘^[54]灰岩之间的较为明显的环境突变现象,由该现象所代表的海平面下降事件还可以与北美地台对比而具有全球性^[11,13,16,55-56]。实际上,层序地层学出现若干模式的原因以及由此产生的若干概念体系的不协调,问题就出现在相对整合的地层序列之中如何进行层序划分和层序界面识别所存在的争议,导致了今天层序地层学更加强调“沉积趋势”研究的原因所在^[41-42]。

3 寒武系第二统的层序划分

北京西山下苇甸剖面的寒武系第二统,包括昌平组和馒头组,分别组成两个三级层序即 DS₁ 和 DS₂(图 1,图 3)。昌平组构成的三级层序 DS₁,底部为厚度 2 m 左右的含角砾白云岩,其中的角砾主要

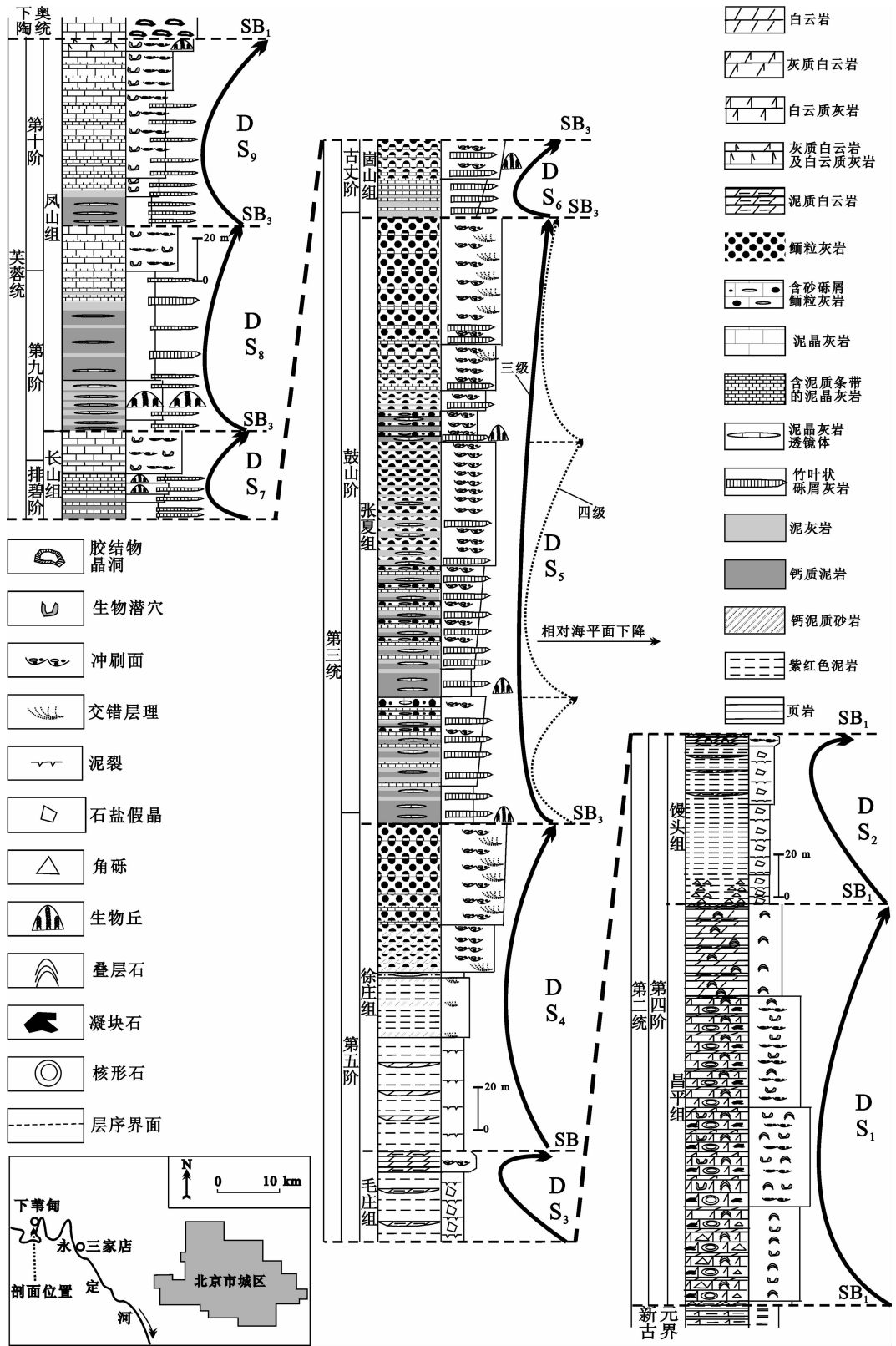


图 1 北京西郊下苇甸剖面寒武系层序地层划分

(DS₁ 至 DS₉ 分别代表 9 个三级层序;SB₁ 和 SB₂ 代表类型 1 界面与代表类型 2 界面,SB₃ 代表淹没不整合型层序界面)

Fig.1 Sequence-stratigraphic division of the Cambrian strata along the Xiaweidian section in western suburb of Beijing (DS₁ to DS₉ refer to 9 third-order sequences; SB₁ to SB₃ respectively stand for sequence boundaries belonging to different types, i.e. type 1, type 2 and type 3 were formed by a drowning unconformity)

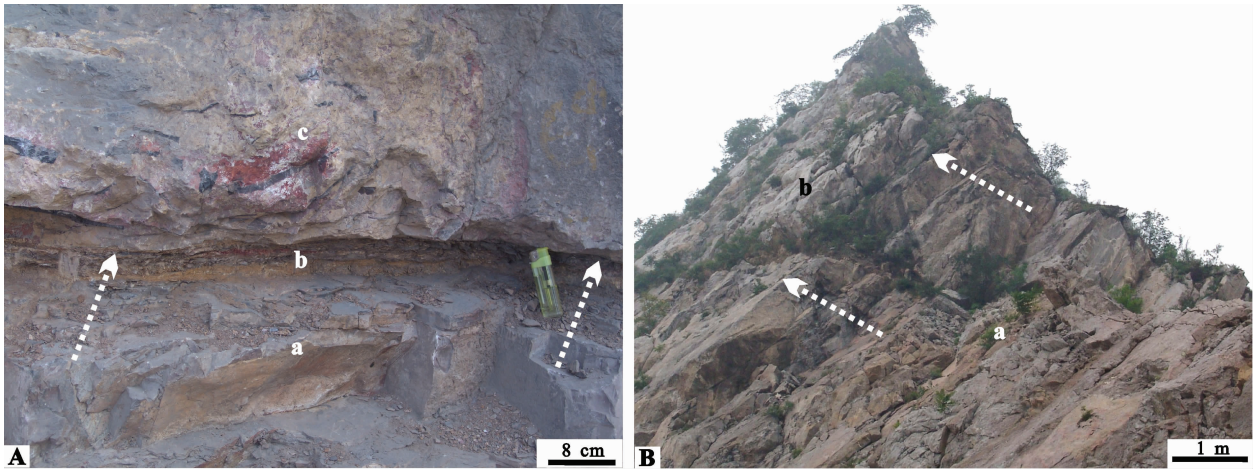


图 2 北京西郊下苇甸剖面寒武系的顶(A)和底界面(B)

A—寒武系的底界面,a 代表新元古界景儿峪组泥灰岩地层,b 为铁质杂色泥岩代表的古风化壳,c 为寒武系昌平组底部含有海侵角砾的白云岩地层,古风化壳顶部为平行不整合面组成的层序界面(箭头所指);B—寒武系的顶界面,a 代表寒武系凤山组顶部向上白云石化增强的碳酸盐岩地层,b 为奥陶系冶里组底部的块状碳酸盐泥丘灰岩,二者之间为一个暴露间断面所代表的层序界面(箭头所指)

Fig.2 Photos showing top (A) and bottom (B) boundaries of the Cambrian strata along the Xiaweidian section in the western suburb of Beijing

A—Bottom boundary of the Cambrian strata in the study area, a refers to marl strata of Neoproterozoic Jingeryu Formation, b represents paleo-weathering crust, c stands for dolomitic strata with breccias of Cambrian Changping Formation, a horizontal unconformity (in the arrow direction) forms a sequence boundary; B—Top boundary of the Cambrian strata in the study area, a refers to strata of dolomitic limestones with the upward intensification of dolomitization of Cambrian Fengshan Formation, b stands for massive limestones of carbonate mud mounds of Ordovician Yeli Formation, between which is an exposure punctuated surface that can be used as a sequence boundary (in the arrow direction)

来自于下伏新元古界景儿峪组的白云质灰岩(图 2-A),为长时间风化剥蚀作用形成的古喀斯特角砾、叠加在寒武纪海侵初期的潮间至潮上坪相碳酸盐岩沉积(白云岩)中的结果,属于底砾岩的范畴^[9];覆盖在该沉积之上的是一套厚度为 50 m 左右的潮下坪至潮间坪灰质白云岩和白云质灰岩,局部发育水平状及微波状叠层石,最为特征的是发育分布杂乱、大小不一的白云岩角砾(图 4),多为棱角状,形态不规则,最小为 2 mm,最大可达 30 cm,大多数为 1~5 cm。对于该套白云岩角砾的成因,王宗起和丁孝忠解释为重力流角砾岩^[9],乔秀夫和高林志^[4]也具有类似的观点并进一步认为形成这些角砾岩的驱动力是地震或飓风,将这套厚度数十米的角砾白云岩归为瞬时性的强水动力作用和改造的重力流沉积,这些认识为今后的进一步研究提供了正确的思考途径;但是,这种最大可达到数十厘米的角砾堆积物也可能是海啸沉积^[7],确切的成因机制还需要进行更大范围的追索才能得到合理的阐释。从底砾岩白云岩地层到这种成因还需要进一步研究的角砾白云岩地层,组成了三级层序 DS_1 的海侵体系域单元(TST;图 3)。昌平组中部,发育较多的核形石和凝块石的块状白云质

灰岩,可见生物潜穴和生物扰动构造,局部见波状叠层石,总体上属于高能潮下坪相沉积,这套地层组成三级层序 DS_1 的早期高水位体系域单元(EHST;图 3)。昌平组上部,局部见微波状叠层石的白云岩地层,构成三级层序 DS_1 的晚期高水位体系域单元(LHST;图 3),与 EHST 单元相比较岩层单层厚度变小、白云石化作用强度增强,代表沉积环境总体变浅的趋势。昌平组顶部,厚度数厘米至数十厘米的古喀斯特角砾白云岩透镜体或透镜层,表明了较长时间的暴露间断而表征了层序的顶界面为一个类型 1 层序界面^[44-47]。

总体上,馒头组组成三级层序 DS_2 ,其海侵体系域单元(TST;图 3)为一套厚度为 60 余米的紫红色块状含白云质泥岩,偶见石盐假晶,中下部发育较多的、成分与宿主岩石相似的大小大小(2 mm~2 cm)的角砾(图 5-A),这些泥岩角砾为盐溶-崩塌作用的产物^[6],从而说明这套红层沉积总体上属于蒸发潮坪环境或萨勃哈环境的产物,而且从下向上角砾越来越少而逐渐演变为蒸发潮上坪相的块状紫红色泥岩(图 5-B);该三级层序的高水位体系域单元(HST;图 3),为一套厚度只有 5 m 左右的潮坪相白

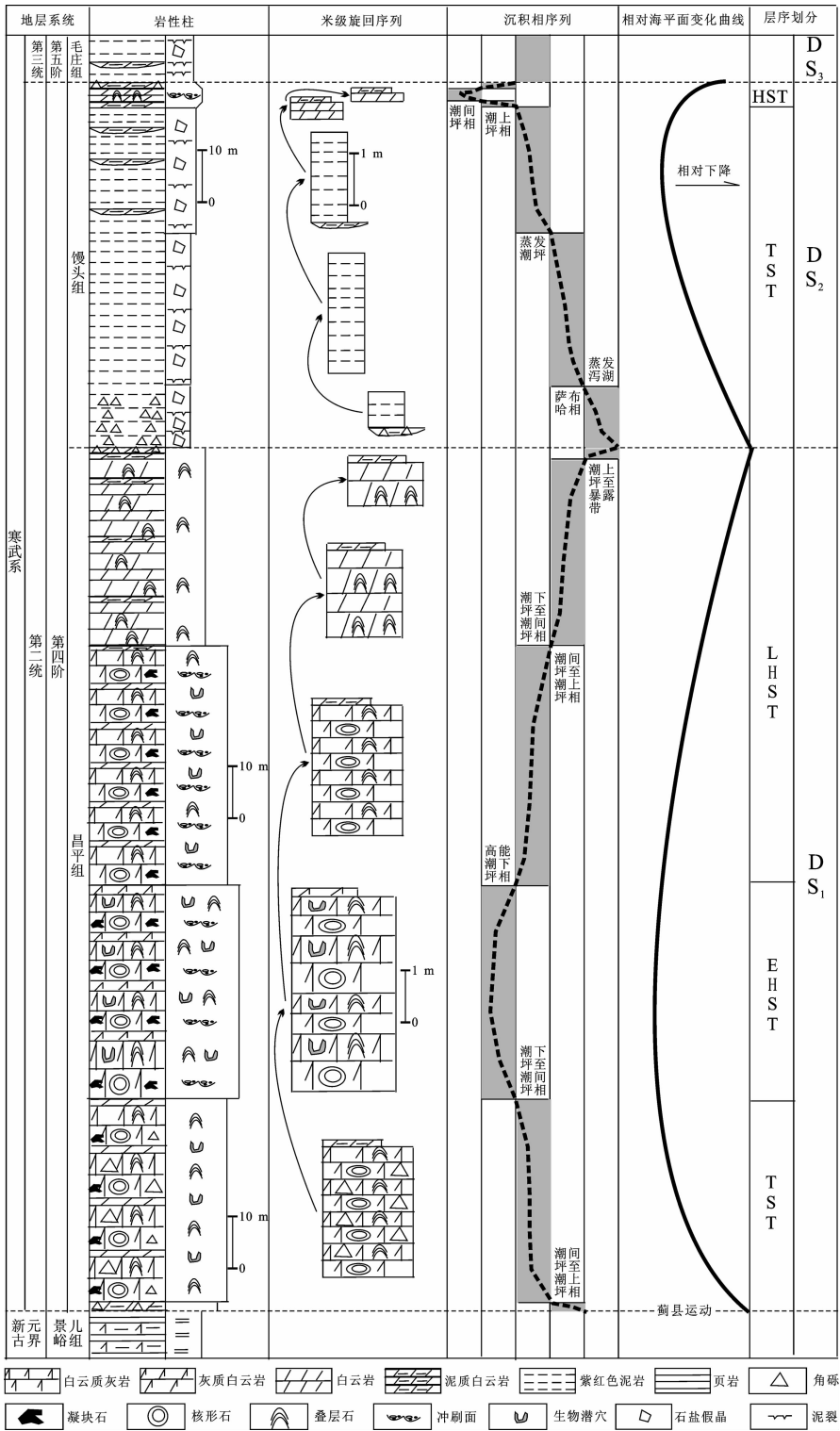


图 3 下苇甸剖面寒武系第二统层序划分

DS₁ 和 DS₂ 分别代表两个三级层序, TST 为海侵体系域, EHST 和 LHST 分别代表早期和晚期高水位体系域, HST 为高水位体系域的总称

Fig.3 Sequence-stratigraphic division for Series 2 of the Cambrian strata along the Xiaweidian section
 DS₁ and DS₂ respectively represent 2 third-order sequences, TST is the transgressive system tract, EHST and LHST respectively refer to the early and the late high-stand system tract



图 4 昌平组下部的白云岩角砾

Fig.4 Dolomitic breccias in the lower part of the Changping Formation along the Xiaweidian section

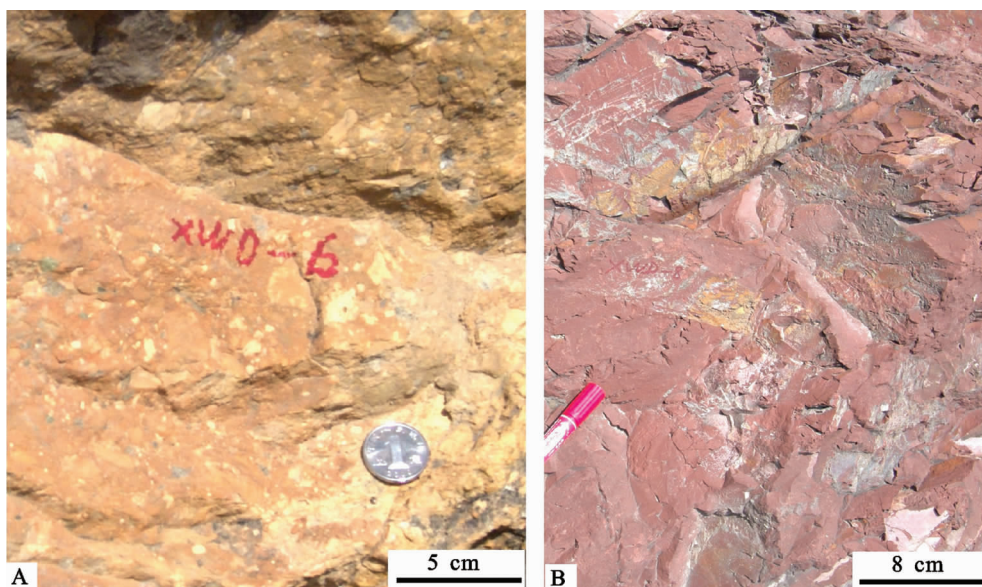


图 5 下苇甸剖面馒头组下部的蒸发潮坪红层沉积

A—馒头组底部发育大大小小的白云质泥岩组成的盐溶—崩塌角砾的蒸发潮坪或萨勃哈沉积的泥岩；
B—馒头组中部的紫红色块状蒸发潮坪相泥岩构成的红层沉积

Fig.5 Photos showing “red-bed” deposits of evaporate tidal-flat in the middle and lower parts of Mantou Formation along the Xiaweidian section

A—Mudstones with breccias of dolomitic mudstones resulting from salt dissolution and dilapidation and making up the lower part of Mantou Formation, which is the deposit of evaporate tidal flat or sabkha; B—Massive “red-bed” deposits of evaporate tidal flat constituting the middle part of Mantou Formation

云岩,在该白云岩地层的中部发育波状叠层石,为海平面停滞期陆源细粒沉积物供应减少的清水潮坪背景下的沉积。

4 寒武系第三统的层序划分

如图 3 和图 6 所示,北京西郊下苇甸剖面的寒武系第三统,发育较为完整,包括毛庄组、徐庄组、张夏组和崮山组,它们分别构成 4 个三级沉积层序即 DS₃ 至 DS₆。大致以三级层序 DS₄ 的凝缩段单元——陆棚相灰绿色粉砂质钙质泥岩所代表的海侵加深作用为转折点,研究区域从以馒头组和毛庄组为代表的潮坪相红层沉积转变为大套碳酸盐沉积,意味着碳酸盐台地从发展阶段向成熟阶段的重大转变^[11,13]。

毛庄组构成的三级层序 DS₃,其沉积相序列所代表的沉积趋势,类似于馒头组所构成的三级层序 DS₂。该层序的中下部为厚度超过 30 m 的蒸发潮坪相块状紫红色白云质泥岩(类似于馒头组中部的、如图 5-B 所示的红层沉积),稍微不同的是夹有较多的泥质白云岩透镜体,反映了沉积环境有所变深的特点,这套地层组成三级层序 DS₃ 的 TST 单元(图 6)。构成三级层序 DS₃ 的 HST 单元(图 6)是一套厚度 10 m 左右的水潮坪相白云岩地层。因此,三级层序 DS₃ 的顶界面和底界面均具有相似性,为下伏地层向上变浅、上覆地层逐渐加深的沉积相转换面。

徐庄组构成的三级层序 DS₄,下部为一套潮上坪至潮间坪相的细粒碎屑岩红层沉积,这套地层构成该三级层序的 TST 单元(图 6)。其中夹有较多的白云岩透镜体或透镜层,表明其沉积环境相对于毛庄组构成的三级层序 DS₃ 的 TST 单元要深一些;更为明显的是,该套细粒碎屑岩红层沉积,自下而上由紫红色逐渐变为紫褐色,伴随着颜色变化的是其中所夹的紫褐色泥质粉砂岩条带或透镜体逐渐增加,这些特征明显地说明了形成于海平面上升、而沉积环境逐渐加深的特点。随着 TST 单元所代表的沉积环境的逐渐加深过程,在徐庄组中部发育一套厚度为 2~3 m 的灰绿色粉砂质钙质泥岩(图 7-A),这种属于陆棚相的相对较深水的沉积,组成了三级层序 DS₄ 的凝缩段(CS)单元(图 6),代表了一个较大幅度的海侵作用过程。在该三级层序的 HST 单元之中,类似于凝缩段沉积的中薄层粉砂质钙质泥岩、与厚层块状鲕粒灰岩一起组成若干潮下型碳酸盐岩米级旋回^[58-59](图 7-B),频繁地加深淹没节拍是这种

类型的米级旋回的基本特点,厚层块状高能鲕粒灰岩(图 7-C)的发育代表了一个高能鲕粒滩的发育,与 TST 单元形成了鲜明的对照。

北京西郊下苇甸剖面的寒武系张夏组,以发育颗粒滩相高能鲕粒灰岩为特征(图 8-A),还发育深水生物丘灰岩(图 8-B)、常常夹有风暴砾屑灰岩透镜体和透镜层的中至深缓坡相泥质条带泥晶灰岩(图 8-C)以及陆棚相钙质泥岩(图 8-D)。这些特征迥异的岩性,尤其是图 8-D 所示的陆棚相钙质泥岩与图 8-A 所示的颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩形成了强烈的反差,意味着深水非滩相沉积与滩相沉积之间的有规律的变化^[14,60-61];更为特征的是,图 8-E 所示的块状鲕粒滩相灰岩中所发育的具有不太清晰的柱状叠层石生物丘灰岩,与图 8-B 所示的泥晶生物丘灰岩形成了鲜明的对照,反映了寒武纪时期微生物碳酸盐岩^[29-32]发育和产出的多样性特点。岩性和岩相的多样性,以及从岩相序列到沉积相序列所代表的沉积作用不同层次的旋回性特征,成为识别和划分张夏组“复合海平面变化旋回和层序”(即由 3 个四级亚层序组成的一个三级层序 DS₅;图 6)的主要依据。

从陆棚相钙质泥岩到块状颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩,组成一个总体向上变浅的沉积相序列,该序列组成一个三级层序即 DS₅;其内部还可以进一步划分为 3 个次级的沉积相序列,这 3 个序列组成 3 个四级亚层序(图 1 和图 6)。该三级层序的底界面(图 9-A)和顶界面(图 9-D),具有凝缩性质的深水陆棚相钙质泥岩地层直接覆盖在高水位体系域颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩之上,形成较为典型的淹没不整合型层序界面^[60-66]。更为有趣的是,张夏组内部的第一个和第二个四级亚层序的顶界面(图 9-B 和 9-C),与图 9-A 所示的三级层序的底界面和图 9-D 所示的三级层序的顶界面相比较,具有相同的沉积学属性;这些长周期三级层序和四级亚层序的界面,甚至于与图 9-E 所示的米级旋回界面也具有相似的沉积学属性。也就是说,构成张夏组三级层序以及四级亚层序的界面,类似于 Exxon 层序地层学模式中的“海泛面”^[44-47],这些界面从本质上讲与每一个潮下型米级旋回的界面没有太大的区别,均表现为一个向上突然加深的沉积间断面,只是厚度和规模上存在明显差异,所以,三级层序和四级亚层序均构成较为典型的淹没不整合型层序^[61-66]。这些特征表明,层序地层学划分是在传统地层学意义上的“相对的综合序列”^[40,49]中进行的。旋回

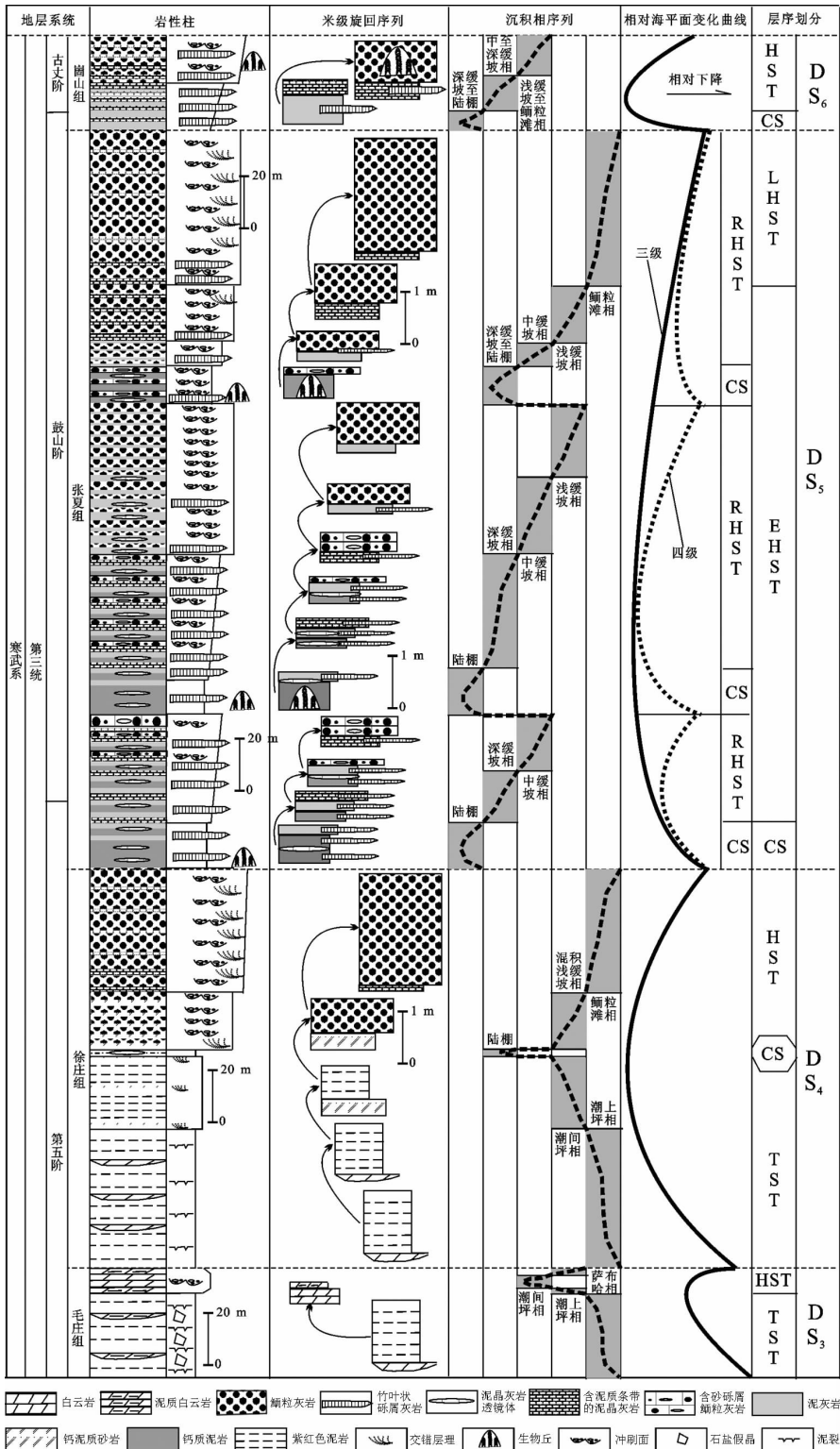


图6 下苇甸剖面寒武系第三统层序划分

DS3至DS6分别代表4个三级层序,CS为凝缩段,TST为海侵体系域,EHST和LHST分别代表早期和晚期高水位体系域,HST为高水位体系域的总称

Fig.6 Sequence-stratigraphic division for Series 3 of the Cambrian strata along the Xiaweidian section
 DS3 to DS6 refer to 4 third-order sequences, CS stands for the condensed section, TST is the transgressive system tract, EHST and LHST respectively refer to the early and the late high-stand system tract and HST marks the high-stand system tract

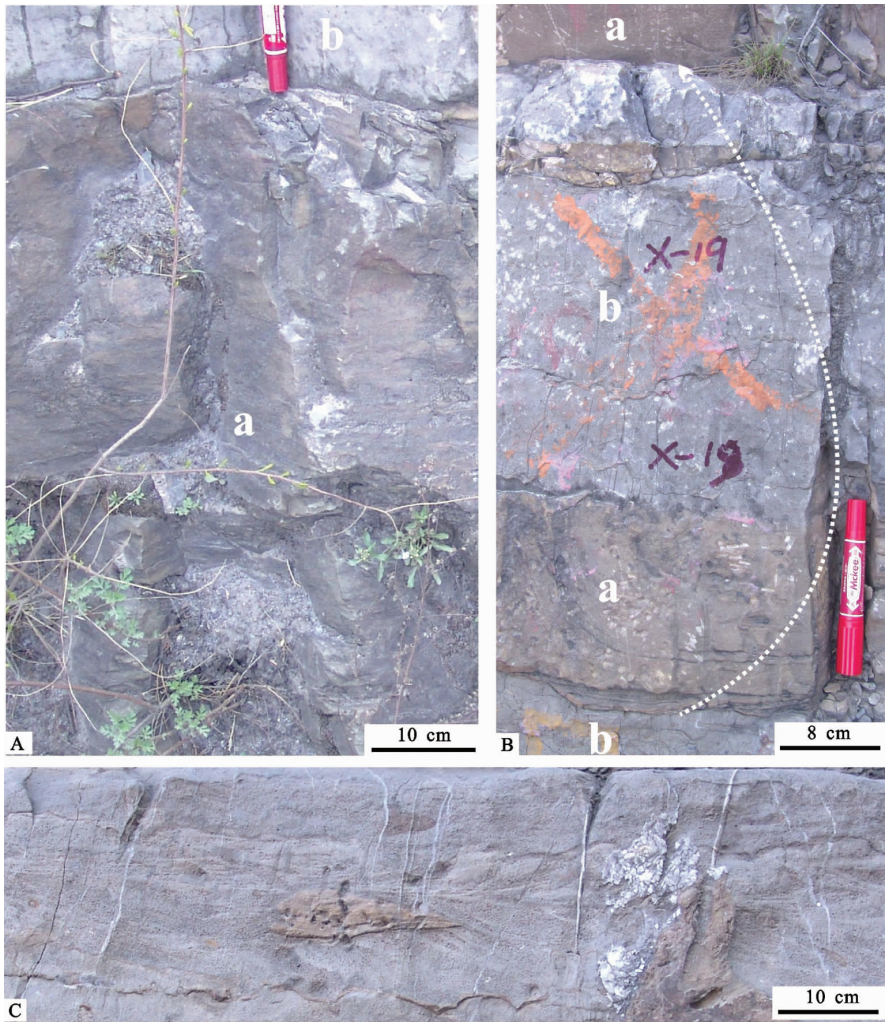


图 7 徐庄组中、上部的岩石学特征

- A—徐庄组中部的厚层块状陆棚相粉砂质钙质泥岩(a),构成三级层序 DS₄ 凝缩段单元,其上为鲕粒灰岩(b);
- B—徐庄组上部中薄层陆棚相粉砂质钙质泥岩(a)与厚层块状颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩(b)组成的潮下型碳酸盐岩米级旋回(箭头所示);
- C—徐庄组上部颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩中的大型鱼骨状交错层理

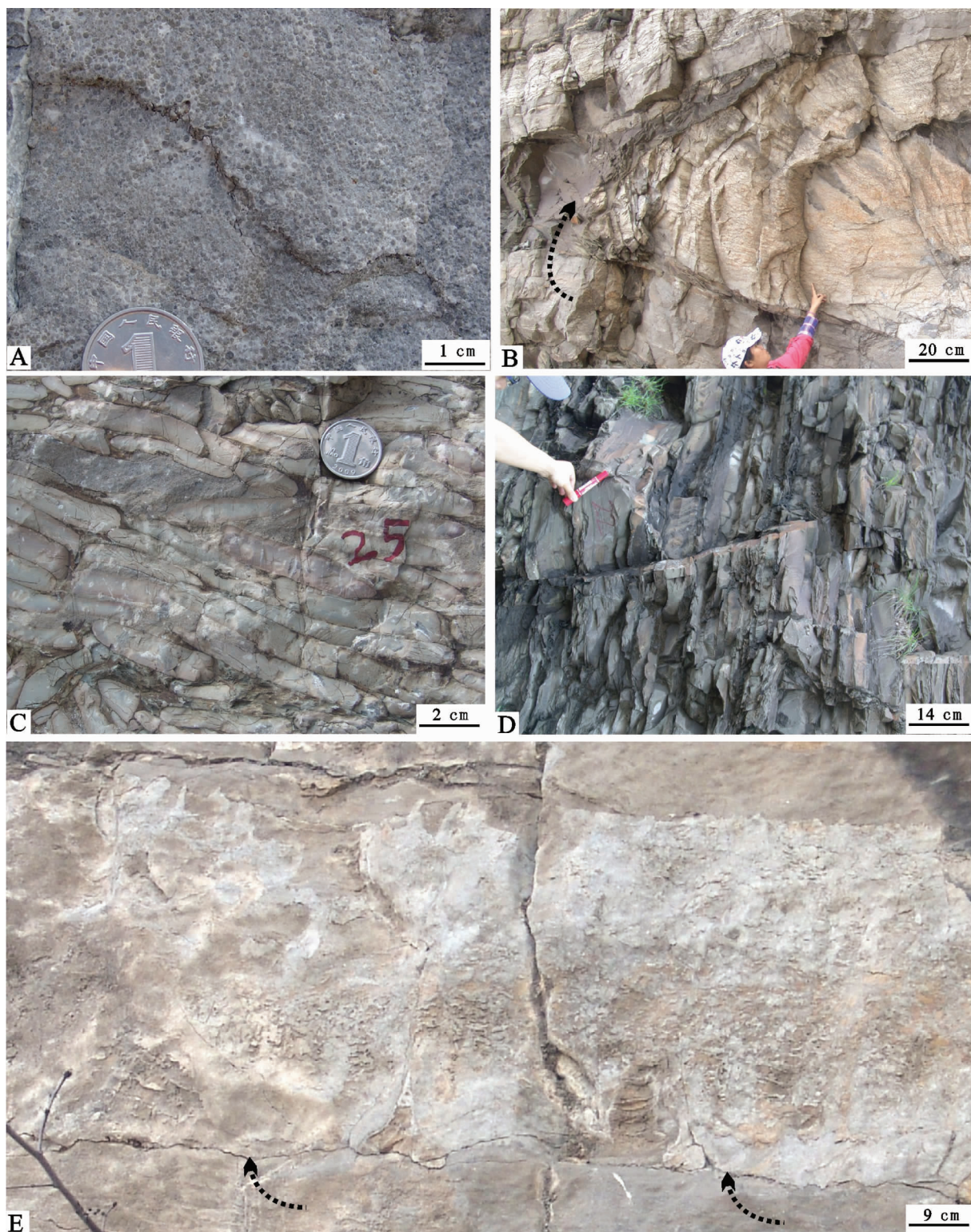
Fig.7 Photos showing petrological features of the middle and upper parts of Xuzhuang Formation

A—Thick-bedded to massive silty mudstones of shelf facies (a) in the middle part of Xuzhuang Formation making up the condensed section of the DS₄ deposits, with overlying silty mudstones (a) being oolitic limestone (b); B—Subtidal meter-scale cycle (in the arrow direction) made up of both silty mudstone of shelf facies (a) and thick-bedded oolitic limestone (b) in the upper part of Xuzhuang Formation; C—large-size fishbone-shaped cross-beddings within massive oolitic limestone in the upper part of Xuzhuang Formation

的岩相序列组构特征与三级层序或四级亚层序的沉积相序列组构也具有相似性,从而表明了“旋回含旋回”^[60-61]的特点,也表明了旋回性沉积记录明显的层次性。

属于寒武系第三统上部的崮山组(图 1 和图 6),与张夏组构成的三级层序 DS₅ 类似,下部为陆棚相至深缓坡相泥灰岩夹钙质泥岩地层,其中夹深水泥晶生物丘灰岩(图 10-A)和具有凝缩性质的竹叶状砾屑灰岩透镜体(图 10-B);向上逐渐变浅为浅

缓坡至颗粒滩相厚层鲕粒灰岩为主的地层(图 10-C 和 10-D),这些厚层鲕粒灰岩与薄层泥质条带泥晶灰岩组成潮下型米级旋回^[58-59],而且在厚层块状颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩中发育柱状叠层石生物丘灰岩(图 10-E),这种具有一定抗浪性和明显的地势起伏的块状碳酸盐岩构造还可以归为“微生物礁”^[64]而与图 10-A 所示的小型深水泥晶生物丘形成鲜明的对照,从而表现出这些可以归为“碳酸盐泥丘”的特殊沉积构造^[30,67-69]的产出环境和发育形态的多样性。



A—鲕粒灰岩,张夏组上部;B—张夏组中部发育在陆棚相钙质泥岩中的深水生物丘灰岩,在箭头所指出泥晶生物丘灰岩尖灭在陆棚钙质泥岩之中;C—张夏组中部中缓坡相泥质条带泥晶灰岩中的风暴竹叶状砾屑灰岩;D—张夏组底部的陆棚相钙质泥岩;E—张夏组上部枯桩鲕粒滩相灰岩中的浅水叠层石生物丘灰岩(箭头所指),与照片B所示的深水生物丘灰岩形成鲜明的对照

图8 北京西山下苇甸剖面张夏组主要岩性照片

Fig.8 Photos showing main petrological types of Cambrian Zhangxia Formation along the Xiaweidian section in Western Hills area of Beijing

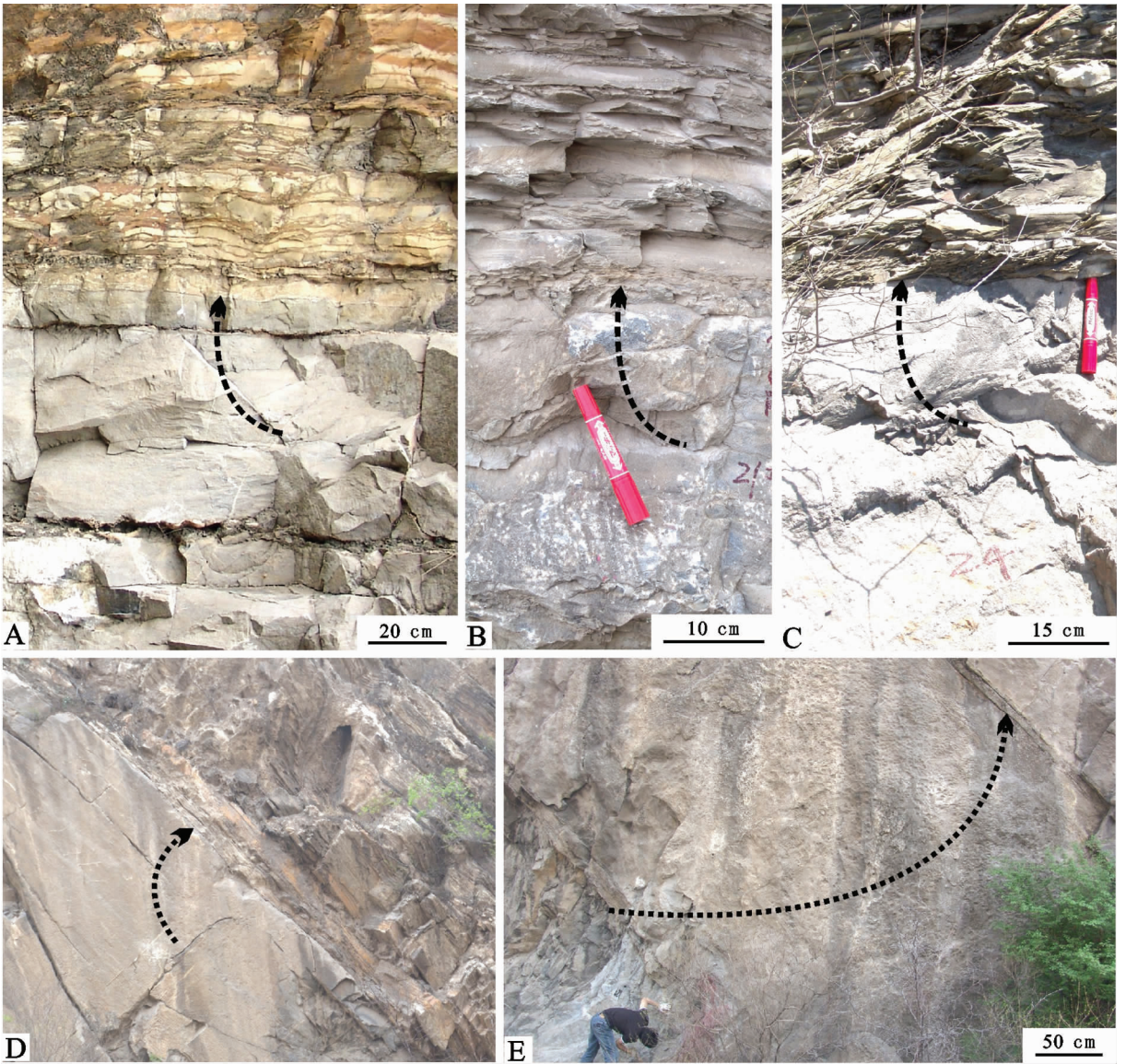


图 9 北京西山下苇甸剖面寒武系张夏组中的旋回和层序的界面

A—张夏组组成的三级层序的底界面(箭头所指);B—张夏组第一个四级亚层序的顶界面(箭头所指);C—张夏组第二个四级亚层序的顶界面(箭头所指);D—张夏组组成的三级层序的顶界面(箭头所指);E—张夏组顶部的潮下型碳酸盐岩米级旋回(箭头所指),由厚度只有 5~10 cm 的深缓坡相泥质条带泥灰岩与厚度超过 5 m 的块状鲕粒滩相灰岩所组成

Fig.9 Photos showing the boundary of cycles and sequences in Cambrian Zhangxia Formation along the Xiaweidian section in Western Hills area of Beijing

A: Bottom sequence-boundary of the third-order sequence made up of Zhangxia Formation (in the arrow direction); B: Top boundary of the first fourth-order subsequence within Zhangxia Formation (in the arrow direction); C: Top boundary of the second fourth-order subsequence within Zhangxia Formation (in the arrow direction); D: Top sequence-boundary of the third-order sequence made up of Zhangxia Formation (in the arrow direction); E: Subtidal carbonate meter-scale cycle (in the arrow direction) constituted by both deep-ramp muddy banded marls with the thickness of 5-10 cm and massive oolitic grainstones with the thickness of about 5 m

因此,崮山组构成一个总体向上变浅序列,该沉积相序列组成一个较为典型的淹没不整合型沉积层序^[61-64],即 DS₆。这个层序的底界面以崮山组底部的陆棚相泥灰岩地层直接覆盖在下伏的张夏组块状颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩地层之上为特征(图 8-D);相似地,该三级层序

的顶界面(图 10-C),以崮山组顶部的厚层块状浅缓坡相至颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩地层直接被上覆的芙蓉统底部的陆棚相泥灰岩地层所覆盖为特征。

综上所述,北京西郊下苇甸剖面的寒武系第三统,代表了从以发育红层沉积为特征的潮坪沉积体

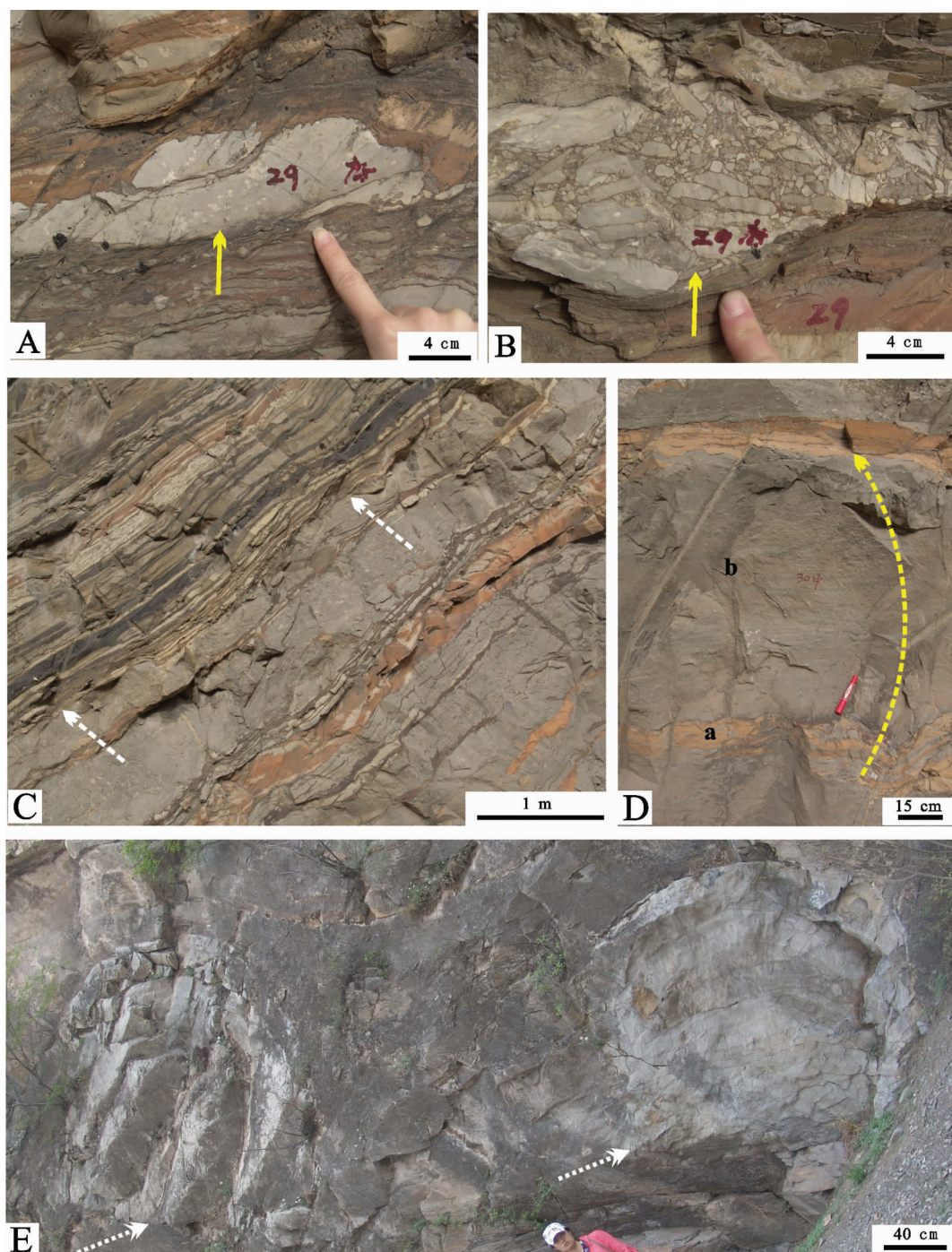


图 10 下苇甸剖面崮山组的基本特征

A—崮山组底部的产在陆棚相钙质泥岩中的小型泥晶生物丘(箭头所指);B—崮山组底部产在陆棚相钙质泥岩中的竹叶状砾屑灰岩透镜体(箭头所指);C—崮山组顶部的淹没不整合型层序界面(箭头所指);D—崮山组上部的潮下型碳酸盐米级旋回(箭头所指),由深缓坡相泥质条带薄层泥晶灰岩(a)与厚层颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩(b)组成;E—崮山组上部块状颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩中的浅水柱状叠层石生物丘灰岩(箭头所指)

Fig.10 Photos showing sedimentological features of Gushan Formation along the Xiaweidian section

A—Small micritic bioherm (in the arrow direction) developed within shelf calcareous mudstones in the bottom part of Gushan Formation;
 B—Lens of edgewise conglomerates (in the arrow direction) developed within shelf calcareous mudstones in the bottom part of Gushan Formation;
 C—Sequence-boundary of the drowning unconformity type (in the arrow direction) at the top of Gushan Formation;
 D—Subtidal meter-scale cycle (in the arrow direction) developed in the upper part of Gushan Formation, which is composed of both thin-bedded deep-ramp micrite with muddy bands (a) and thick-bedded oolitic grainstone (b);
 E—Shallow-water bioherms (in the arrow direction) made up of column stromatolites within massive oolitic limestone in the upper part of Gushan Formation

系、到以发育颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩为特征的缓坡型台地的转变时期的地层序列,前者代表了碳酸盐台地的发展阶段,后者代表了碳酸盐台地的成熟阶段^[11,13]。在碳酸盐台地的成熟阶段,3套高能鲕粒滩相沉积,主要发育在三级层序的高水位期尤其是晚期高水位期,即三级层序 DS₄ 至 DS₆ 的 HST 或 LHST 单元 (图 1、图 6、图 7-B 和 C、图 8-A 和 E、图 9-E 以及图 10-D 和 E), 这种还不能简单地归为“台地边缘滩相”的鲕粒滩的发育特征,成为研究区域寒武系第三统的一个引人注目并需要进一步研究和描述的壮观的沉积学现象;其次,在三级层序 DS₅ 和 DS₆ 中,那些发育在深水陆棚相钙质泥岩和深缓坡相条带状泥灰岩中的小型泥晶生物生物丘灰岩(图 8-B 和 10-A),与发育在高能颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩中的柱状叠层石生物丘灰岩(或微生物礁灰岩^[54];图 8-E 和图 10-E),代表了寒武纪后生动物辐射时期微生物碳酸盐岩也在增加的特殊沉积现象^[30-32],也间接地说明了这些生物丘所代表的成因还存在争议的“碳酸盐泥丘”^[54,68-71]产出环境的多样性,还代表了受到复杂的微生物新陈代谢活动控制的特殊的有机矿化作用^[72]

所形成的“原地自生泥晶工厂”^[73-74]发育环境的多变性,形成了在寒武纪早期古杯动物构成的造礁生态系^[67,70]崩溃之后、一个贫乏骨骼的风暴海^[24-28]的另一个壮观的沉积学现象。

5 寒武系芙蓉统的层序划分

芙蓉统作为全球寒武系最上部的一个统^[20-22],在北京西郊下苇甸剖面大致包括长山组和凤山组^[33-35],相当于后来又重新厘定的炒米店组^[36](图 1)。该剖面的芙蓉统,与寒武系第三统比较,最为显著的特点是很少发育颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩。

除了在长山组顶部发育厚度不超过 2 m 的鲕粒灰岩透镜体、以及在凤山组上部发育较多的潮坪相白云质灰岩和灰质白云岩地层(上文的图 2B 所示)以外,长山组和凤山组中的三级层序的底界面均表现为图 11 所示的岩性变化面;浅缓坡至中缓坡相以含泥质条带厚层块状泥晶灰岩、与上覆的陆棚相至深缓坡相含泥晶灰岩透镜体的钙质泥岩或泥灰岩之间的突然变化为其特征(图 11),这种沉积环境的突然加深代表的快速海侵作用特点成为识别淹没不

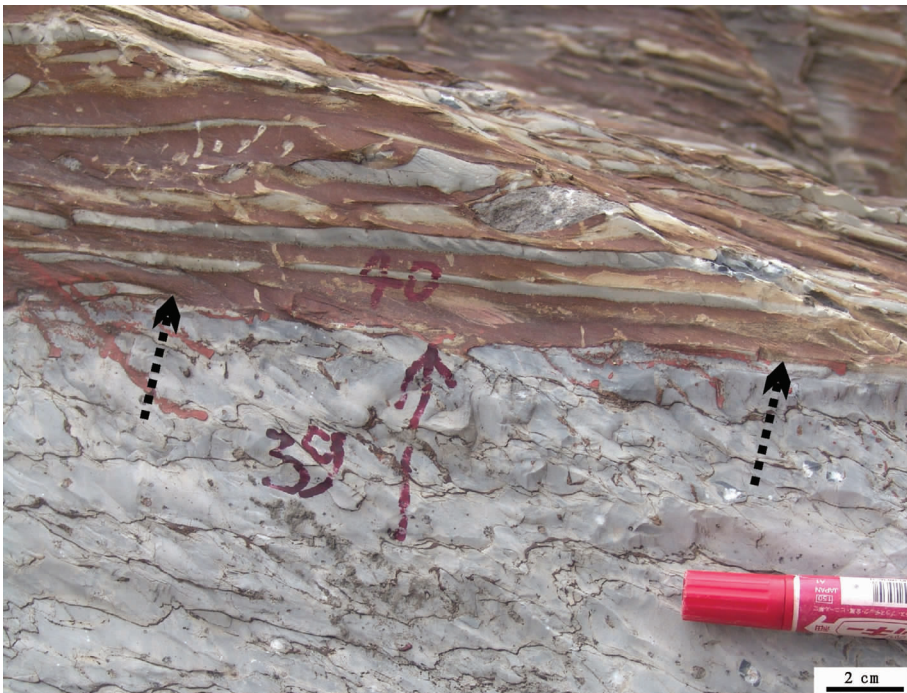


图 11 下苇甸剖面芙蓉统沉积岩石学变化特征所反映出的层序界面以凤山组中部的层序界面(箭头所指)为代表,即三级层序 DS₈ 的顶界面

Fig.11 Photo showing variation features of sedimentary rocks that reflect the sequence boundary of Furongian Series along the Xiaweidian section

A sequence-boundary in the middle part of the Fengshan Formation (in the arrow direction), i.e. top boundary of the third-order sequence DS₈

整合型层序界面^[61-66]的主要标志。正是根据这些变化特征,可以将研究区域的芙蓉统划分为3个三级层序即DS₇至DS₉(图1和图12)。那些以陆棚相钙

质泥岩夹泥灰岩和泥晶灰岩透镜体的地层,组成三级层序的凝缩段单元,中缓坡相泥质条带泥晶灰岩,从下向上泥质条带变薄变少,这种特别的泥晶灰岩

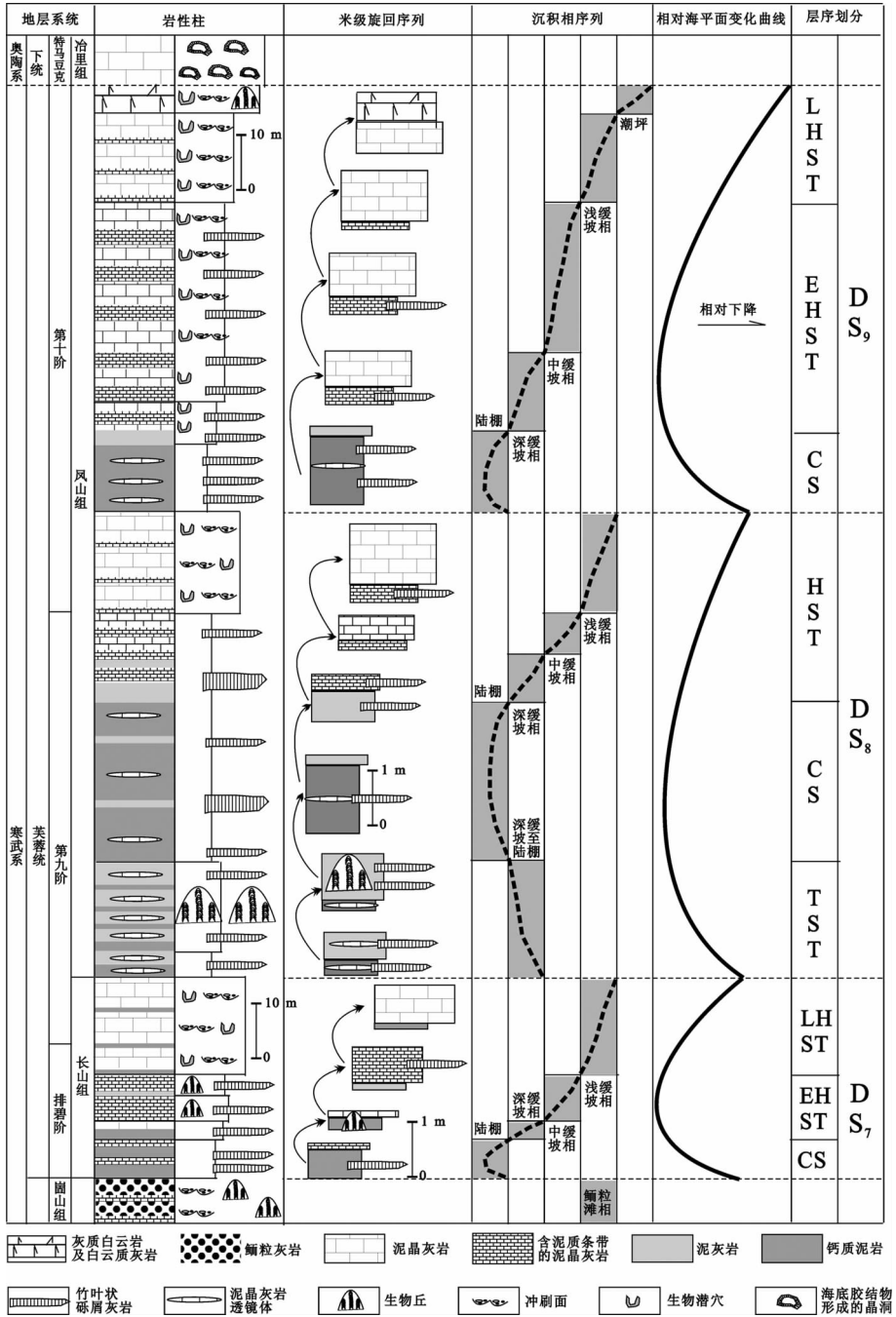


图12 下苇甸剖面寒武系第三统层序划分

DS7至DS9分别代表3个三级层序, TST为海侵体系域, EHST和LHST分别代表早期和晚期高水位体系域, HST为高水位体系域的总称

Fig.12 Sequence-stratigraphic division of Cambrian Furongian Series along the Xiaweidian section
DS7 to DS9 refer to 3 third-order sequences, CS stands for the condensed section, TST is the transgressive system tract, EHST and LHST respectively refer to the early and the late high-stand system tract and HST marks the high-stand system tract

不但成为图 13 所示的竹叶状砾屑灰岩构成的风暴沉积的物源, 而且构成三级层序的高水位体系域沉积。

与寒武系第三统中上部的地层相似(图 1 和图

6), 在下苇甸剖面的芙蓉统碳酸盐岩地层之中发育由竹叶状砾屑灰岩透镜体或透镜层组成的风暴沉积^[1,8,13,25-28], 这些风暴沉积至少可以归为以下几种类型: 1) 原地型沉积, 竹叶状砾屑灰岩以透镜体或透镜

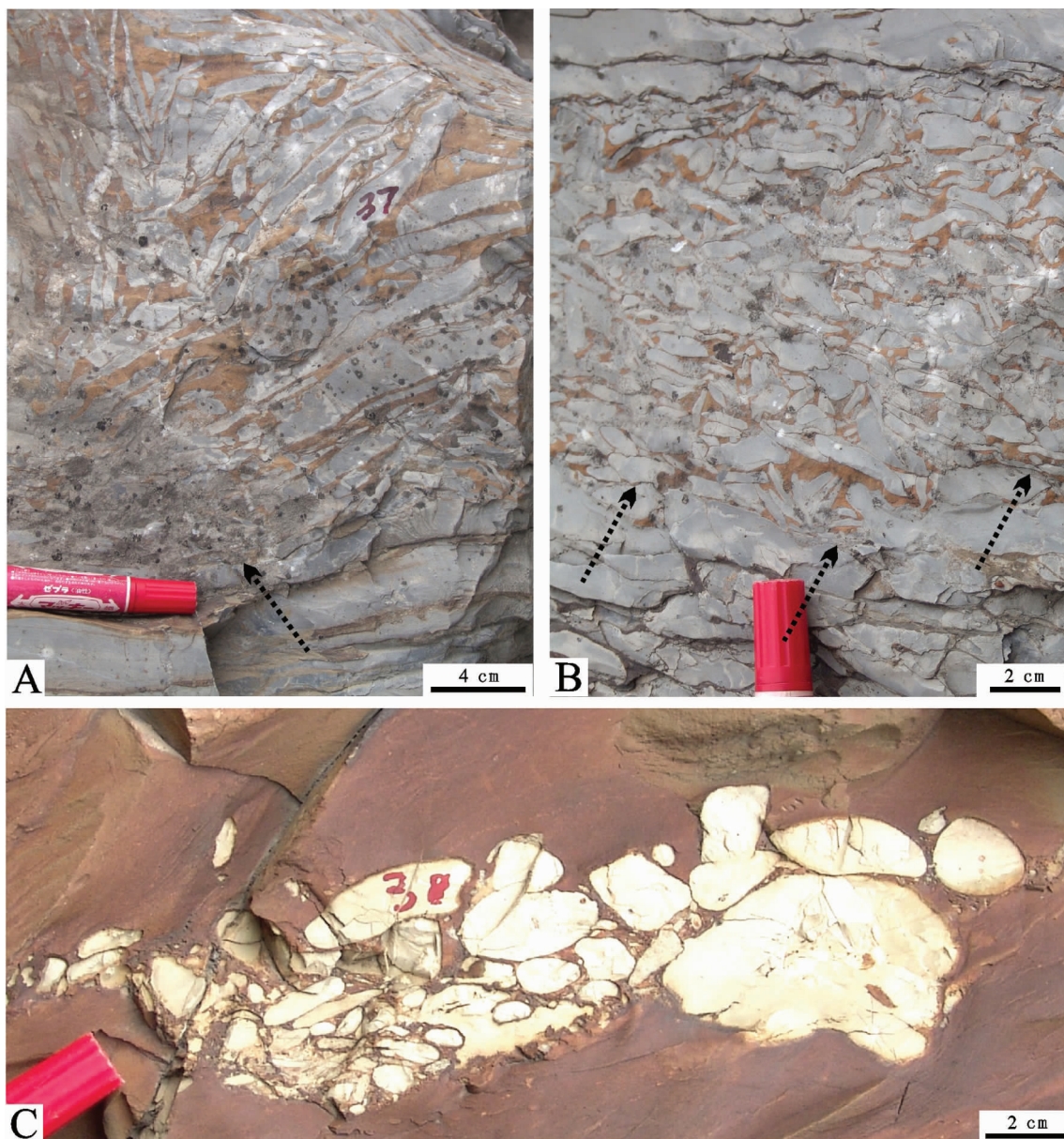


图 13 下苇甸剖面芙蓉统中的竹叶状砾屑灰岩组成的风暴沉积

A—发育在冲刷面(箭头所指)之上的原地型竹叶状砾屑灰岩透镜层构成的风暴沉积, 风山组下部; B—发育在冲刷面(箭头所指)上的准原地型竹叶状砾屑灰岩组成的风暴沉积, 风山组下部; C—发育在陆棚相钙质泥岩中的竹叶状砾屑灰岩构成的异地型风暴沉积, 风山组中部

Fig.13 Photos showing the storm deposit made up of edgewise calcirudites of Furongian Series along the Xiaweidian section A—Autochthonous storm deposit making up of lenticular beds of edgewise conglomerates overlying a scoring surface (in the arrow direction) in the lower part of Fengshan Formation; B—Para-autochthonous storm deposit made up of lenticular beds of edgewise conglomerates that overlie a scoring surface (in the arrow direction) in the lower part of Fengshan Formation; C—Allochthonous storm deposit made up of lens of edgewise conglomerates in the middle part of Fengshan Formation

层的形式填充在大型冲刷面之上(图 13-A),砾屑几乎保留在原地,还残留着原生的条带状泥晶灰岩的样式,可能为一次风暴事件的产物,而且是强风暴作用期间的风暴旋涡流撕裂条带状泥晶灰岩的结果,说明了那些(泥质)条带状泥晶灰岩具有早期石

化作用的特点而且是风暴沉积的物源;2) 准原地沉积(图 13-B),数毫米至数厘米大小的竹叶状砾屑充填在一个大型冲刷面之上,砾屑多为次棱角状和次圆状而表现出受到水流改造过的特点,砾屑具有叠瓦状也具有反叠瓦状排列的特点,说明了受到多次

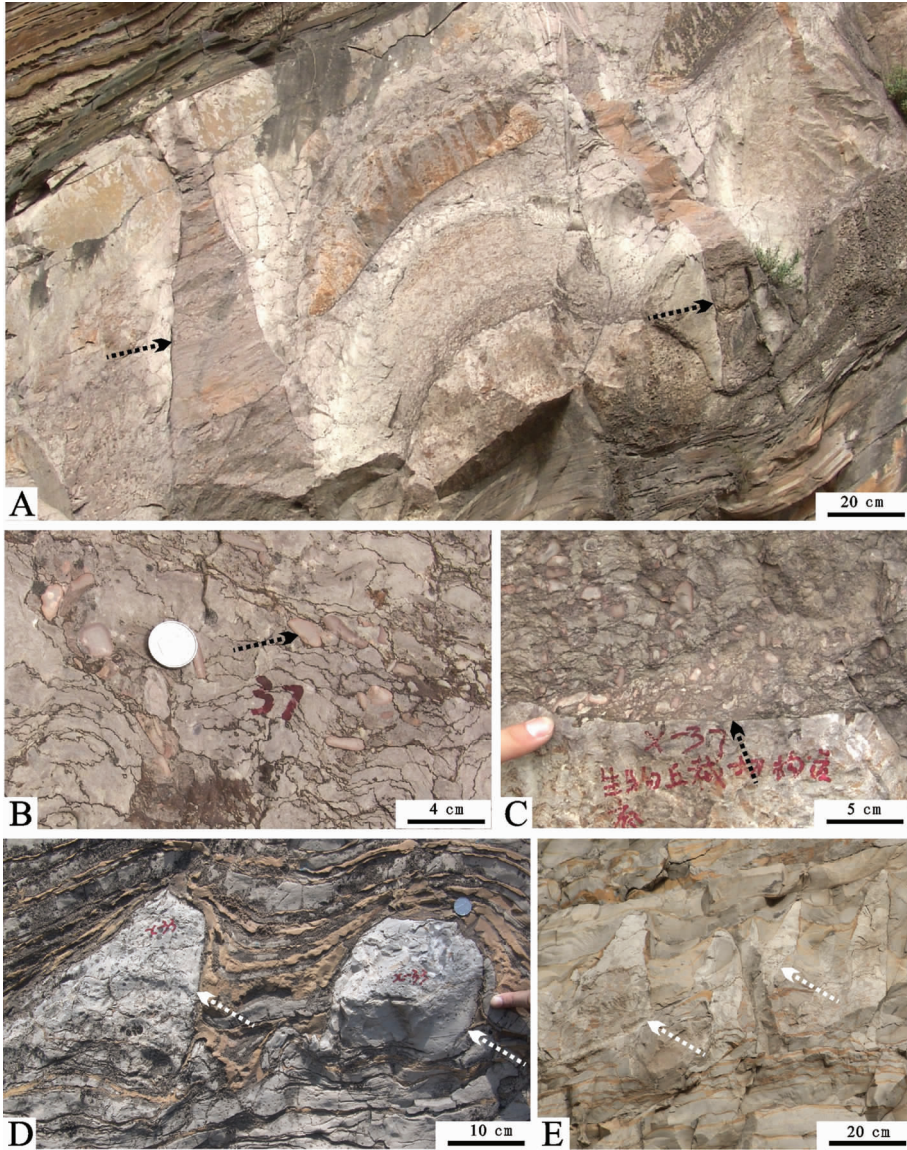


图 14 下苇甸剖面芙蓉统中的生物丘

A—大型柱状叠层石生物丘灰岩,内部发育充填竹叶状砾屑灰岩的大型水道(箭头所指),风山组下部;B—A 所示的大型生物丘灰岩之中捕获竹叶状砾屑(箭头所指)的柱状叠层石灰岩;C—未切穿照片 A 所示的大型生物丘的“水道”(箭头所指);D—长山组上部的小型泥晶生物丘灰岩(箭头所指);E—长山组顶部的小型泥晶生物丘泥晶灰岩(箭头所指)

Fig.14 Photos showing bioherms in Furongian Series along the Xiaweidian section

A—Bioherm limestones made up of columnar stromatolites in which large channels are developed (in the arrow direction) and filled with edgewise conglomerates in the lower part of Fengshan Formation; B—Columnar stromatolitic limestones capturing edgewise conglomerates ((in the arrow direction) within the large-size bioherm limestones as shown in photo A; C—Large channel ((in the arrow direction) that fails to cut through the large stromatolitic bioherm as shown in photo A; D—Small micritic bioherms ((in the arrow direction) in the upper part of Changshan Formation; E—Small micritic bioherms (in the arrow direction) at the top of Changshan Formation

风暴流作用的特点,但是,这些砾屑明显来源于条带状泥晶灰岩而且受到短距离的搬运;3) 异地型风暴沉积(图 13-C),这种类型的风暴沉积产在陆棚相钙质泥岩之中,砾屑本身与围岩岩性差别明显而且呈突变接触,砾屑多为次棱角状和次圆状,大小不一,分选极差,局部见叠瓦状和反叠瓦状排列,应该属于强风暴回流从更加浅水的背景中带来的风暴碎屑流在深水背景下的沉积。各种类型风暴沉积的发育,成为寒武纪风暴海^[26-27]的表征,而风暴介壳缩聚层的缺乏又反映了寒武纪贫乏生物骨骼海洋^[24]的基本特点。

与竹叶状砾屑灰岩所表征的寒武纪贫乏骨骼的风暴海的沉积作用特征相对应,下苇甸剖面芙蓉统的另一个壮观的沉积现象是那些大大小小的生物丘灰岩组成的块状碳酸盐岩构造(图 14)。同样发育在较为深水的背景下,图 14-A 所示的大型生物丘(或生物层)在横向上可延伸数千米,厚度为 2~4 m,内部发育柱状叠层石,与图 10-E 所示的颗粒滩相鲕粒灰岩中的具有明显地势起伏和抗浪性的“微生物礁”存在较大的差异。发育在风山组下部的三级层序 DS₇ 的凝缩序列中的叠层石生物层,则发育在较深水的陆棚相钙质泥岩之中,其中发育切穿或未切穿生物丘的被竹叶状砾屑灰岩填充的“水道沉积”(图 14-A 和 14-C),在叠层石灰岩的上部总是或多或少地捕获者少量竹叶状砾屑(图 14-B);这种发育在深水背景中的由柱状叠层石组成的生物丘,特殊的沉积组构叠层石的发育与 Pratt^[75-76]所描述的北美寒武纪深水叠层石碳酸盐泥丘具有类似之处,与图 10-E 所示的“微生物礁”比较,说明了与微生物新陈代谢活动相关的钙化作用所形成的块状碳酸盐岩构造产出环境的多样性。更为特别的是,这种大型的发育柱状叠层石的生物丘,在产出规模上,与图 14-D 和 14-E 所示的那些属于厘米级别的泥晶灰岩构成的小型泥晶生物丘形成了鲜明的对照,从而表明:这些贫乏造礁后生动物的碳酸盐泥丘^[54,67-71]、或微生物礁^[54]、或生物丘^[77-78]、或深水泥丘^[75-76]所代表的底栖泥晶工厂^[73-74]产出环境的多样性,也反映了与微生物活动相关的复杂的有机矿化作用^[72]所蕴含的很多需要进一步阐释的问题。

从寒武系第三统上部到芙蓉统,在缓坡型台地的大背景下,三级层序的界面多为淹没不整合型层序界面^[61-66],这种界面上的三级沉积层序由凝缩段

(CS)和高水位体系域(HST)组成,类似于扬子地区的下寒武统^[79]、和二叠系—三叠系之交的台地淹没事件之后的下三叠统的层序地层^[80]的相序组构,这种与台地淹没事件相关的层序地层的沉积样式是否具有普遍性^[41-42,61-66],还有待于进一步研究。

6 结 语

从潮坪相沉积到缓坡型碳酸盐台地沉积构成了北京西郊下苇甸剖面的寒武系的基本沉积序列特征,代表了碳酸盐台地从发展阶段到成熟阶段的演变过程,其中发育了一个总体处于二级海侵背景下的三级沉积层序序列。在台地的成熟阶段,受控于多次台地淹没事件的若干淹没不整合型沉积层序的发育过程之中,在寒武系第三统中上部的三级海平面高水位期发育鲕粒滩,伴随着鲕粒滩的发育和消亡,各种类型的风暴竹叶状砾屑灰岩和产出环境多样的泥晶生物丘或微生物礁,构成了寒武纪时期贫乏骨骼的风暴海的基本沉积作用样式,同时还代表了随着后生动物辐射而微生物碳酸盐岩也在增加的沉积作用特征。因此,该剖面在层序地层框架内的沉积序列,为研究寒武纪早期古杯动物造礁生态系崩溃之后、中奥陶世生物大辐射事件之前的沉积作用样式提供了一个较为典型的实例。

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Depositional trends and sequence-stratigraphic successions under the Cambrian second-order transgressive setting in the North China Platform: a case study of the Xiaweidian section in the western suburb of Beijing

MEI Ming-xiang

(School of Earth Sciences and Natural Resources, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China)

Abstract: In order to conduct the division and correlation of sedimentary rocks within stratigraphic frameworks, the author holds that the core for sequence-stratigraphic studies should be described as follows: the unconformity is used as the main stratigraphic surface, the stratigraphic unit bounded by the unconformity and its relative conformity is defined as the depositional sequence, and the depositional trend within the depositional sequence is regarded as the elementary content. During the Cambrian period, the North China Platform accepted sedimentation relatively late, and hence only half-mature stratigraphic succession was developed. In this Cambrian stratigraphic succession, a sedimentary succession from the mixed tidal-flat to the ramp carbonate deposits made up a retrogressive succession under the second-order transgressive process. It is necessary to resurvey the sequence-stratigraphic features for the Cambrian in the North China Platform according to the new chronostratigraphic system, with the Xiaweidian section in the western suburb of Beijing as an example. Therefore, this study will provide insight for further understanding the depositional pattern of the skeleton-poor stormy sea during the Cambrian marked by the increase of microbial carbonate together with the radiation of metazoan.

Key words: sequence stratigraphy; Cambrian; Xiaweidian section; western suburb of Beijing

About the first author: MEI Ming-xiang, born in 1965, doctor and professor, engages in the study of sedimentology and stratigraphy; E-mail: meimingxiang@263.net.