

福建坂头组沉积特征及构造背景研究

岳来群¹ 游国庆² 郑 宁² 姚永坚³ 梁诗经⁴ 梁英波⁵ 甘克文⁵

(1. 国土资源部油气资源战略研究中心, 北京 100034; 2. 中国地质科学院地质研究所, 北京 100037; 3. 广州海洋地质调查局, 广东 广州 510075; 4. 福建省地质调查院, 福建 福州 350011; 5. 中石油勘探开发研究院, 北京 100083)

摘要: 福建下白垩统坂头组主要为一套温暖潮湿的湖泊相、河流相碎屑沉积, 化石丰富, 黑色页岩相对发育。以政和—大埔断裂为界, 坂头组在其西、东部差异明显, 目前有关坂头组的诸多问题亟待深入研究。本文通过野外地质调查、室内研究等, 认为早白垩世福建一带为火山较活跃的岛弧型沉积, 断陷盆地发育; 坂头组沉积时代为早白垩世阿普第期; 早白垩世福建等地断陷湖盆未曾发生持续性、大规模的快速下降, 碎屑沉积厚度不大; 坂头组不甚明晰的阶段性沉积特征, 揭示出受控于古太平洋板块与欧亚大陆相互作用, 也具有一定的期次性; 坂头期及其后的火山作用强烈, 对有机质以及烃的富集影响明显。如果台湾海峡一带也发育坂头组或与其相当的岩层, 或发育有时代较晚的黑色页岩、砂岩, 且具有一定的沉积厚度、规模, 将具有重要的石油地质意义。应继续加强坂头组地质研究以及其与上下层系的石油地质条件配置研究, 加强对于台湾海峡白垩系、古近系和新近系的石油地质研究, 也应加强后期岩浆活动的改造作用研究。

关 键 词: 福建坂头组; 沉积特征; 断陷盆地; 构造; 台湾海峡; 油气资源

中图分类号: P534.53 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1000-3657(2011)05-1220-12

1 概 述

福建下白垩统坂头组(K_1b)源自陈恺“坂头系”, 当时并未指定建组剖面, 以永安市城北 10 km 坂头自然村碎屑岩为标准^[1-2]。1965 年福建区调队改“坂头系”为坂头组(J_3b)。现坂头组指不整合于下渡组(K_1x)凝灰熔岩、熔凝灰岩等之上的一套陆相含火山质碎屑岩, 主要为灰色凝灰质砂岩、粉砂岩、黑色页岩夹薄层凝灰岩等, 其上为吉山组(K_1j)复成分砾岩整合覆盖。

坂头组于闽、浙陆域甚或台湾海峡较为发育^[3-5], 其黑色页岩厚度较大, 是区域内石油地质研究重点之一。目前能表明其为烃源岩的依据不多, 推测其粗碎屑、裂缝发育等岩石特征使其可成为“新生古储”之储层^①。前人对本区早白垩世或中生代沉积盆地等

研究多有所获^[6-7]。但诸多问题仍需探讨, 如坂头组时代争议较大、沉积环境研究较少、对其构造背景探讨不多、台湾海峡一带有否相当层系、有关其可能的烃源层物性特征研究不足等。本文采用野外地质调查与室内分析相结合的方法, 着重研究坂头组沉积时代、构造背景等, 其研究成果或可有益于台湾海峡及其两岸的油气地质调查。

2 坂头组沉积特征

2.1 区域展布与岩石特征

以政和—大埔断裂为界, 坂头组可划分为武夷(西部)、沿海(东部)地层小区(表 1), 以及海峡地层区(图 1)。西部主要出露于武夷山仙店、永安坂头, 泰宁举兰等地; 东部为柘荣仙源里、仙游游洋、永春田底等地, 各地可大致对比(图 2)。

收稿日期: 2010-03-14; 改回日期: 2011-04-09

基金项目: 国家重大科技专项 43“全国油气基础地质研究与编图”(2008ZX05043-005)和国家重点项目“中国地质构造区划与区域地质调查综合集成”(1212010811033)资助。

作者简介: 岳来群, 男, 1958 年生, 博士, 教授级高级工程师, 主要从事地质调查、勘探等工作; E-mail:yuelq2000@163.com。

①蒋炳权. 台湾海峡石油、天然气地质. 福建地质科技情报, 1988, (1): 41-57.

表1 福建省及邻区早白垩世早期岩石地层划分(简表)

Table 1 The division of Early Cretaceous strata in Fujian and neighboring areas

年代	岩石地层	武夷地层小区*	沿海地层小区*	浙西*	浙东*	广东*
白垩纪	晚白垩世	赤石群 (K_{2ch})	石牛山组 (K_{2sh})			
	早白垩世	石帽山群 (K_{1sh}) 吉山组 (K_{1j}) 坂头组 (K_{1b}) 下渡组 (K_{1xd})	石帽山群 (K_{1sh}) 小溪组 (K_{1x})	馆头组 寿昌组	馆头组	官草湖群
侏罗纪	晚侏罗世	南园组 (J_{3n}) 长林组 (J_{3c})	南园组 (J_{3n}) 长林组 (J_{3c})	黄尖组 劳村组	磨石山组	高基坪群
	中侏罗世	漳平组 (J_{2zh})	漳平组 (J_{2zh})	渔山尖组 (J_{2yj})	毛弄组 (J_{2mn})	漳平组 (J_{2zh})

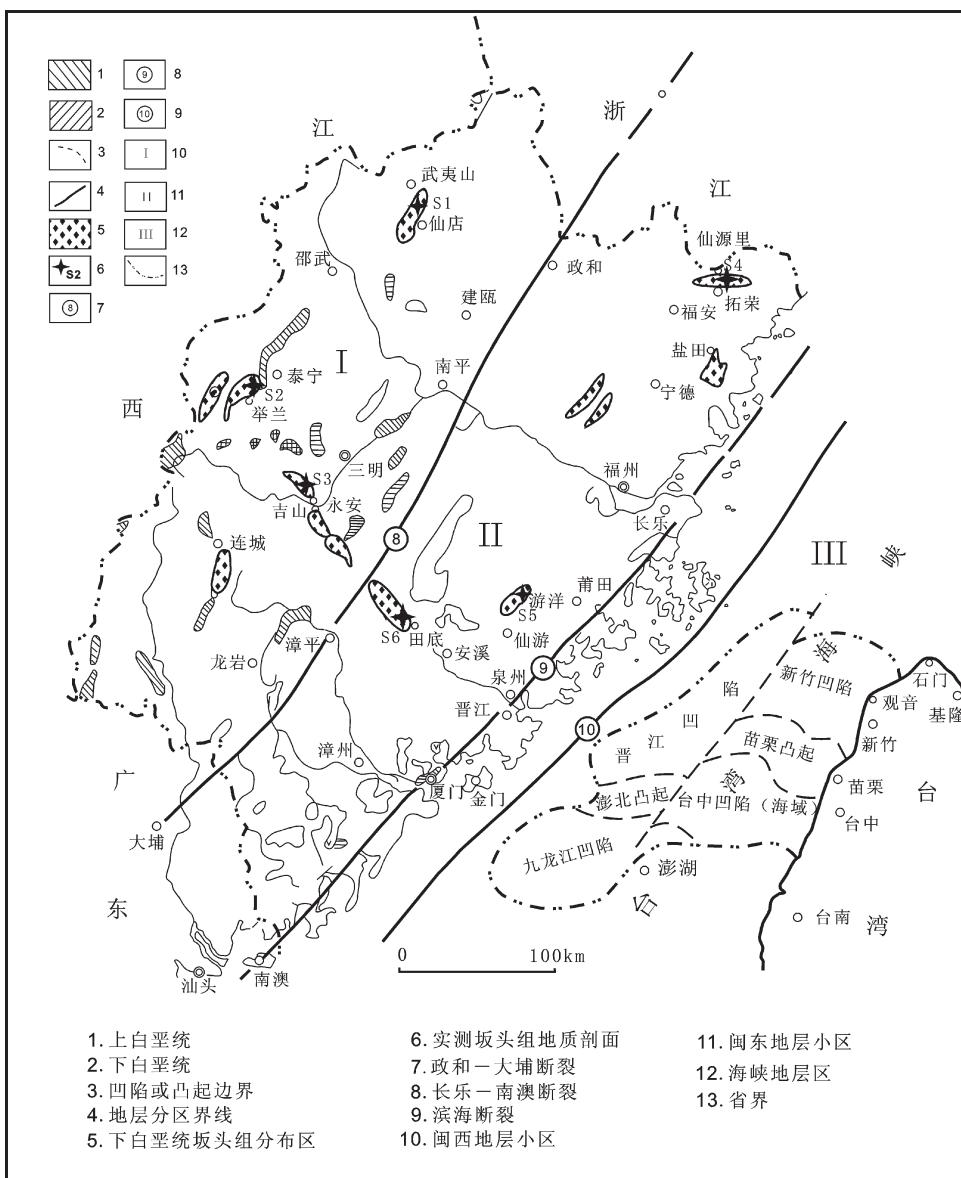


图1 福建下白垩统沉积分区及坂头组分布图

Fig.1 The distribution of Early Cretaceous Bantou Formation in Fujian

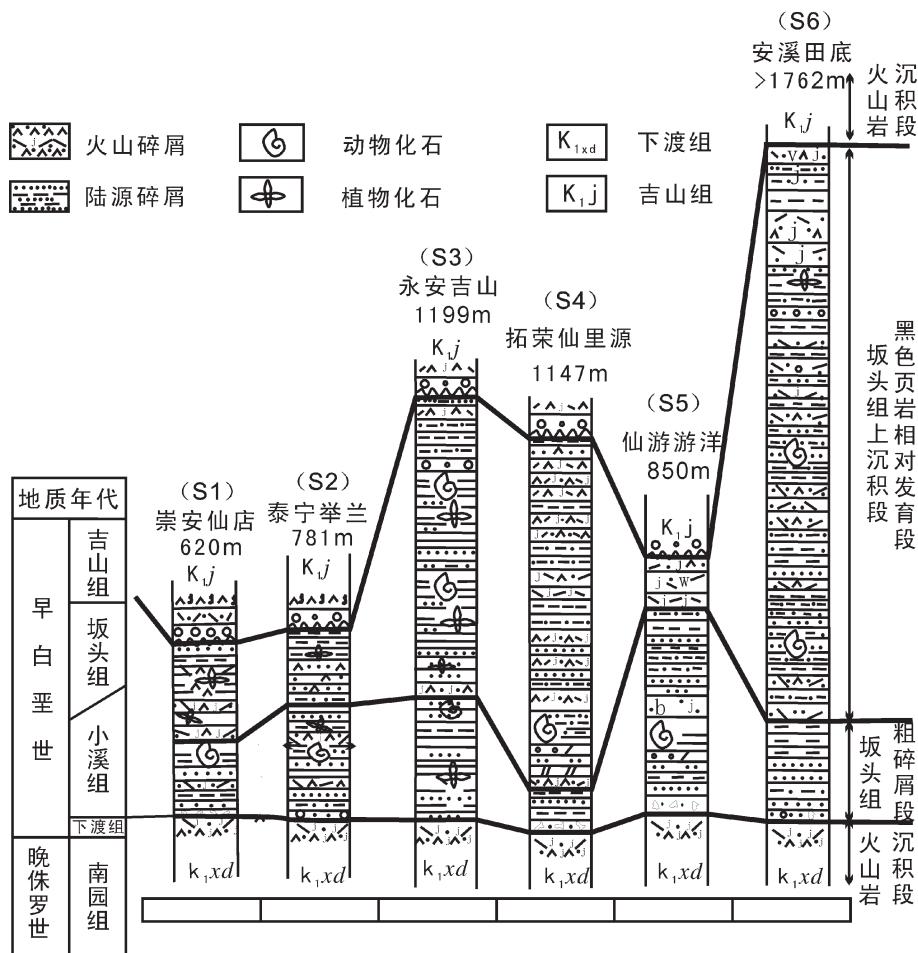


图 2 福建下白垩统坂头组柱状对比图
Fig.2 Correlation of Early Cretaceous Bantou Formation in Fujian

纵向上,坂头组之前为火山岩发育段,坂头组假整合于下渡组火山岩之上,坂头组底部多见有薄层砾岩、砂砾岩,与其下部的凝灰熔岩等相对比,显示出坂头组之前有剧烈的构造、岩浆活动。坂头组大致可分为两个岩性段,下部以粗碎屑岩、细碎屑岩或泥质岩类为主,由不稳定的底层粗碎屑岩始,渐变为细砂岩黑色页岩、泥岩等沉积,化石丰富;上部以细碎屑岩、黑色页岩、硅质页岩、硅质岩等沉积为主,植物等化石增多,显示出两种沉积背景。坂头组顶部石英砂岩、长石石英砂岩等出现,表明火山活动趋稳,碎屑成熟度渐高,沉积速率减缓。区域上坂头组岩性在政和一大埔断裂两侧差异明显。

区域上,西部区坂头组岩性较稳定。武夷山仙店为黑色页岩,夹灰绿色泥岩、粉砂岩、细砂岩,下部为

凝灰质粉砂岩夹凝灰岩,厚 620 m。泰宁举兰为灰绿色砂岩、泥岩、页岩等,上部夹粗粒长石石英砂岩、砂砾岩及火山角砾岩,沉积韵律发育,厚 781 m,钻孔中曾获取原油(蒋炳权^①,1988)。西部区永安市吉山乡坂头组剖面($117^{\circ}19'$, $25^{\circ}58'$)出露较完整,厚 1199 m,近年来经 3 次实测,对于岩性、化石等沉积特征认识不断加深(图 3)。该剖面坂头组区域延伸较稳定,下部多为灰黑色页岩、含砾砂岩,砾石为火山岩、花岗岩等。上部为黑色页岩、硅质页岩、沉凝灰岩、凝灰岩及砂质页岩等。其中黑色页岩富含有机质。顶部为石英砂岩等。

东部坂头组亦称小溪组(K_{1x})^[3]。综合分析,小溪组与坂头组基本相当,小溪组即为东部受到强烈火山活动影响的坂头组。柘荣仙源坂头组(小溪组)下

^①蒋炳权.台湾海峡石油、天然气地质.福建地质科技情报,1988,(1):41-57.

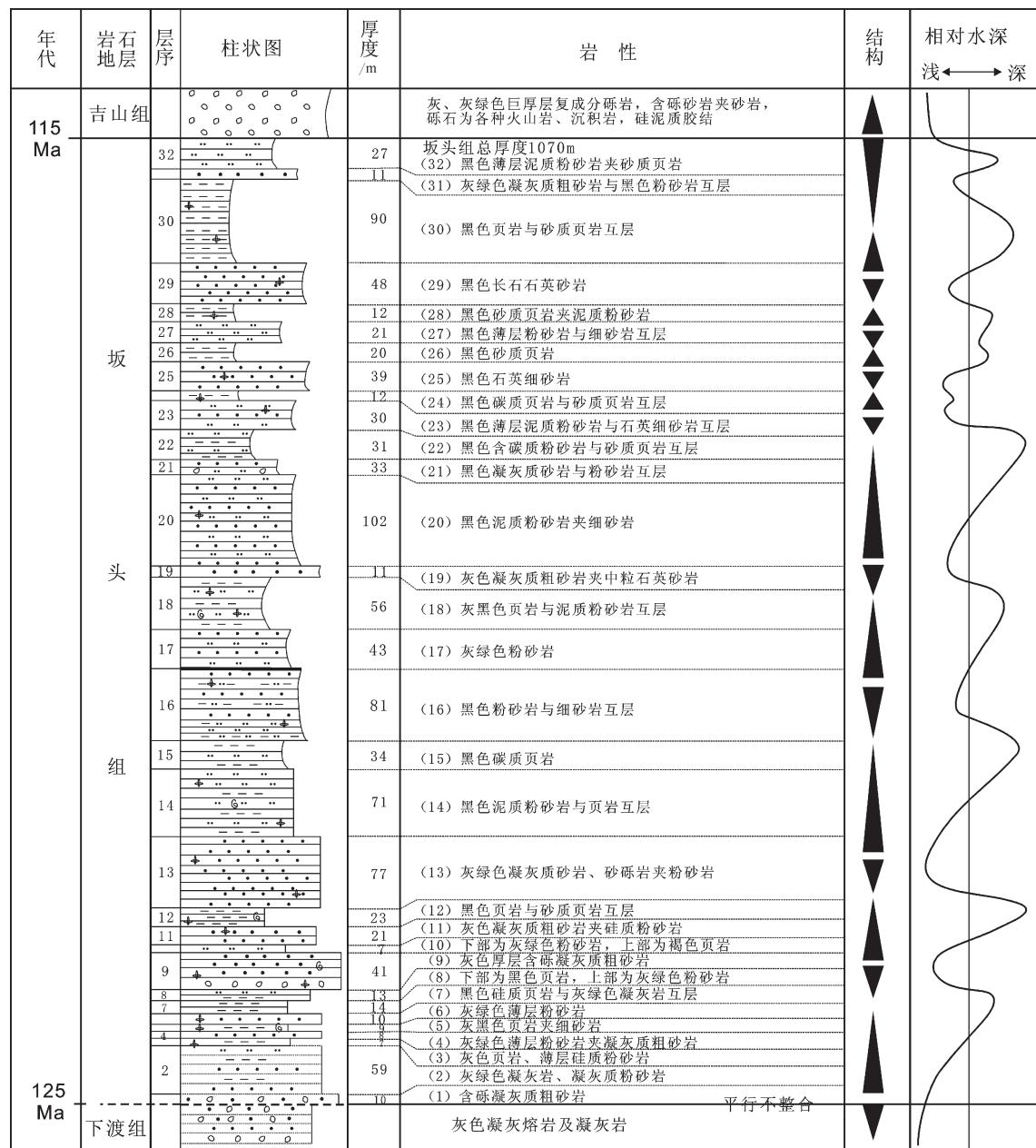


图3 福建永安市吉山乡早白垩世坂头组地层柱状图

Fig.3 Geological column of Early Cretaceous Bantou Formation in Jishan of Yongan County, Fujian Province

部为浅灰、灰色中薄层凝灰质砂岩、粉砂岩、页岩、硅质岩和流纹质晶屑凝灰岩等,厚约643 m;上部为紫灰色流纹岩、英安流纹质晶屑熔结凝灰岩等,厚503 m,顶部砂岩碎屑增多。仙游游洋坂头组下部为深灰、黑色钙质粉砂岩、黑色页岩、凝灰质粉砂岩等,上部为黑色页岩、硅质岩、黑色凝灰质砂岩等,厚度850 m。安溪坂头组厚1760 m,化石丰富,底部为含砾砂岩,下部为约380 m厚黑色砂质页岩、黑色泥

岩等,上部为约1200 m砂岩、黑色页岩、砂质页岩、硅质页岩、硅质岩等,顶部约100 m砂砾岩。坂头组各地变化较大,仅可概略对比。一般底部砂岩含砾,下部为正常碎屑岩夹火山物质,上部碎屑结构趋细,为砂岩、页岩、硅质岩等,顶部多砂岩、含砾砂岩。

2.2 化石特征

坂头组化石以永安吉山剖面较为丰富。吉山坂头组剖面(图3)自下而上植物化石有渐趋丰富之

势,似表明坂头期后期水体趋浅或陆域近水环境。蕨类为 *Ruffordia*(茹伏德蕨)-*Onychiopsis*(拟金粉蕨)组合(见于第4、9、11、14、15、27层),包括cf.*Klukia browniana*,(布朗克鲁克蕨相似种),*Cladophlebis browniana*(布朗枝脉蕨),*Sphenopteris* sp.(楔羊齿属未定种)等。茹伏德蕨-拟金粉蕨植物群最早出现时代不一,西欧为早白垩世,而中、日等远东区最早中侏罗世末期即已出现^[8],其中茹伏德蕨在早白垩世中晚期于西伯利亚、中国燕辽等地分布较盛^[9]。坂头组其他植物包括:*Pagiophyllum* sp.(尖叶杉属未定种)、*Cupressinocladius elegans*(长柏型枝),*Brachiphyllum obesum*(强壮短叶杉),*Elatocladius manchurica*(满洲枞型枝),*Pterophyllum* sp.(侧羽叶属未定种)等(第11、14、15、27层),以鳞片状叶松柏类为主^[10]。坂头组裸子植物花粉中见有晚侏罗世常见的*Classopollenites*,也普遍出现早白垩世中晚期的*Exesipollenites*,*Cicatricosporites*孢粉和*Schizaeoisporites*(莎草蕨科)孢子。

坂头期脊椎动物化石较多。鱼类化石多现于下部。见*Mesoclupea* cf. *shouchangensis*(寿昌中鲚鱼)(第4、9层),此可与浙江寿昌组早白垩世淡水鱼类^[11](浙江地矿局,1989)对比,沉积环境一致。除*Mesoclupea* cf. *shouchangensis*(寿昌中鲚鱼)化石外,亦见*Paraclupea* sp.(副鲚鱼),*Isospondyli* indet.(等椎目)等(第4、9层),为淡水近岸环境。浙江相当层位的资料表明^[11],坂头期属于恐龙繁盛的时代。

介形虫为坂头组顶部的代表性化石组合之一,为 *Darwinula*(达尔文介)-*Damonella*(达蒙介)组合,或 *Cypridea*(女星介)-*Darwinula*-*Mongoliaian*(蒙古介),*Rhinocypris*(刺星介)-*Cypridea*-*Mongolianella* 组合,代表种属为:*Rhinocypris jurassica*(侏罗刺星介)、*Cypridea*(C.) *shouchangensis*(寿昌女星介)、*Mongolianella* *zerussata*(捷鲁萨特蒙古介)等(第29层)。

坂头组昆虫类 *Mesopanorpa*-*Ephemeroptesis*(中蝎蛉-拟浮游组合)(第11层),见水生的*Linicorixa* sp.(划线蝽),亦见*Lycoriomima* sp.(小狼毛蚊),*Tinactum* sp.(动摇蚊),*Ephemeroptesis trisetalis*(三尾拟浮游),*Penaphis circa*(全近蚜虫),*Chironomaptera melanura*(黑薄翅摇蚊)等,为近岸陆地湖泊、河流相沉积。

坂头组下部见 *Yanjiestheria* sp.(延吉叶肢介)、*Neodiesteria* sp.(新叠饰叶肢介),*Y. chekiangensis*(浙江

延吉叶肢介),*Y. sinensis*(中华延吉叶肢介)等;上部叶肢介较繁杂,见有 *Orthestheria intermedia*(中间直线叶肢介)、*Orthestheria* sp.(直线叶肢介)等(第11、14、17、27层)。虽然坂头组下部见有相当于晚侏罗世—早白垩世北方热河生物群 *Lycopelta*-*Eosetheria*-*Ephemeroptesis* 特征的化石,但其上部的叶肢介与晚侏罗世延吉叶肢介等相比更为演进,时代更新。

坂头组化石似有“三段式”组合:其下部鱼类较丰富,上部植物、叶肢介丰富,可能恐龙众多,顶部介形虫丰富。自下而上有水体渐浅缩减、气候趋干燥之势。至于中部大量出现的昆虫类或能揭示出另有不同的环境,值得探讨。

2.3 坂头组时代特征

有关坂头组的时代争议较大,或统归为晚侏罗世—早白垩世^[8,12-13];或晚侏罗世^[3,14-16](严兆兰①,1979);或早白垩世^[9-10,17-22]。

坂头组与下伏下渡组呈假整合接触,与上覆吉山组整合接触。从沉积建造、接触关系分析,坂头组为灰色、黑色为主的含火山质碎屑沉积,火山碎屑应源自下伏的下渡组、南园组等。南园组为典型火山岩组合,广布于浙、闽及粤东,火山活动始于154.7~152.1 Ma 的基墨里期^[23],有实测数据表明其高峰期为127~124 Ma^[24],本文认为止于贝利阿斯期(约130 Ma)甚或其晚,虑及误差,下渡组、坂头组时代至早应为124 Ma之后;从上述岩石特征分析,坂头组为晚侏罗世大规模火山活动期后断陷盆地中所发育的河湖相沉积,为气候温湿的还原环境,而上覆吉山组、石帽山群等则为干燥炎热气候条件下氧化环境产物,石帽山群火山岩时代峰值集中于116~113 Ma^[24],虑及误差,坂头组初始沉积应不晚于113 Ma;从植物化石分析,坂头组所产植物化石以 *Manica* 等为主,伴生少量松柏类等属种。就植物组合而言,坂头组时代应为早白垩世早期,此与前人^[25]研究一致。就鱼类化石分析,坂头组时代与浙江寿昌组相当,寿昌组时代为116~105 Ma^[4,26],因而坂头组应不晚于105 Ma。昆虫 *Ephemeroptesis*(拟浮游类)动物群较宜归为早白垩世早期,此亦与已有资料一致^[27]。

总之,尽管已获年代数据因工作时间、采样、测定方法、精度、操作者等诸多不同有交叉、相悖之虞,但可以确定坂头组大体为阿普第期(Aptian Stage)沉

①严兆兰.附件西部晚侏罗世晚期—晚白垩世介形类化石初步分析研究.附件地质科学论文汇编,1979.

积所成,甚或阿尔比期(Albian Stage)之初,即为115~110 Ma。

2.4 岩相古地理特征

坂头组沉积相区域变异较大,对比困难。湖泊相是坂头组的主要沉积相,多为灰色、黑色中薄层状泥质砂岩、泥质砂岩夹薄层状黑色泥岩、黑色页岩互层,湖盆边缘以细粒砂岩为主,在福建西、东部均可见及;河流相分布较局限,且以坂头组顶部较发育。坂头组陆生、水生化石资料均表明其沉积环境为淡水的浅水体等相沉积,碎屑物成熟度低。坂头组中的火山岩以喷发相为主,岩性多为流纹岩、英安岩等。火山盆地多见于东部区,明显地呈北东向条带状展布。

坂头期地貌当为丘陵,地势平缓,总体为非对称断陷盆地,湖泊、沼泽广布,发育有含火山质碎屑岩,包括炭质页岩、泥岩等,成熟度低。坂头期湖水总体较浅,阳光充足,利于生物繁衍,因而植物、叶肢介和鱼类等多门类化石丰富。坂头期初期,由于火山岩基底起伏不平,坂头组底部堆积了含火山质砂砾岩等。坂头期早期,盆地沉降多为坳陷,水体渐深,环境由氧化趋为还原、封闭,湖相黑色页岩、泥岩和泥灰岩、硅质岩发育,富含有机质。坂头期为盆地的断陷阶段,断裂发育,水域深、浅取决于断裂性质、产状,差异甚大,多发育黑色页岩、硅质岩、凝灰岩等。末期构造、火山活动趋静,河流相发育。

坂头期西、东部区地理环境差异明显,各盆地沉积的起始和封闭(结束)时限不一,沉积厚度不一(图2)。西部盆地在接受沉积过程中,晚期也伴随有火山喷发,形成了以砂、泥岩夹火山岩的火山沉积组合。东部沉积环境受火山活动影响较西部大,盆地形态受火山构造控制,大多与北东向构造线吻合,呈串珠状,规模一般为30~70 km²,其在接受正常碎屑沉积过程中,多有酸性熔浆、火山碎屑等沉积,含火山质碎屑岩厚度可厚达近千米,碎屑粒度细小,岩层厚度变化不大,反映出蚀源区地形平缓,剥蚀较弱,碎屑堆积与沉降速率相当,水体稳定且较浅。政和—大埔构造带两侧的坂头组火山碎屑含量有异,缺少洪积相急剧坍塌堆积的粗大碎屑物,层薄,展布局限,仅在盆中有一定的延伸。

3 构造背景

就深部地质构造而言,福建属于华南岩石圈块体^[28],晚侏罗世末至早白垩世末,福建及台海一带区

域构造演化大致为四期:初期始自晚侏罗世末,即活动于坂头期之前,本区域为古太平洋板块北西向俯冲于欧亚大陆板块之下的大陆边缘火山岩带^[29],遭受挤压,进而诱发地壳减薄^[30~34],表层拉张,早期发育的深大断裂带复活,又新生了一系列北东向和北西向深、大断裂带,与其相对应的是坂头组之前陆地火山岩发育,以南园组(J_{3n})、下渡组(K_{1xd})等为代表的火山活动强烈,其构造环境属于与安第斯型相似的陆缘岛弧^[35~37],有学者谓之俯冲增生带^[38]。次期为坂头期早期的坳陷阶段,古太平洋板块等向欧亚板块俯冲减弱,构造总体以柔性变形的沉降为主,虽仍有深大断裂活动,但火山活动较弱,形成了伸展力学机制为主导^[39~44]的断坳(湖)盆地^[45],该类盆地较晚白垩世及其后的裂陷盆地^[46]沉降幅度小,碎屑堆积速率低,表现为坂头组下部砾岩不发育,沉积中心零散,多为湖相黑色页岩等沉积,韵律不清晰等。第三期为坂头期后期,古太平洋板块与欧亚板块对冲活动加剧,亦为中国大陆边缘发生裂陷、解体最为鼎盛的时期^[47~48],深大断裂活跃,以断块(盆地)差异性运动为主,总体呈区域性隆升,水体快速缩减,各地岩性对比困难,但总体仍发育黑色页岩、砂质页岩及硅质岩等。第四期亦为坂头期之末,上述板块间对冲趋缓,构造活动趋静,差异性断块升降不明显,以河流相沉积为主,碎屑物成熟度高。

在岛弧型构造背景下,板块边缘的早白垩世坂头期深大断裂带决定了福建西、东部坂头期沉积的差异(图4),不同区域坂头组等特征有别。其实政和—大埔断裂活动具有地史上的继承性,至少自早古生代以来即为一清晰的线状构造,作为一条深大断裂或曰韧性剪切带等而长期备受关注^[3]。某些物探资料亦可佐证其长期存在,如在横穿该带北段、南段的武夷山—宁德和宁化—泉州物探剖面中,均可见及中下地壳地震波速等值线的突变(拐点),表明断裂带两侧莫霍面差异明显,但近年来该断裂带的存在受到质疑,尤其是地壳厚度等资料^[49]似乎否定其存在。但基于野外中生界及中生代的岩浆岩、构造等实际资料在其两侧所展现的巨大差异,其仍属于向东缓倾的深大断裂(图4)。从更广阔的区域分析,政和—大埔断裂仅是上虞(浙)—丽水(浙)—莲花山(粤东)断裂带的一段^[50~51]。

坂头期乃至早白垩世福建东部火山活动较西部活跃的原因在于深大断裂活动所诱发的岩浆活动。

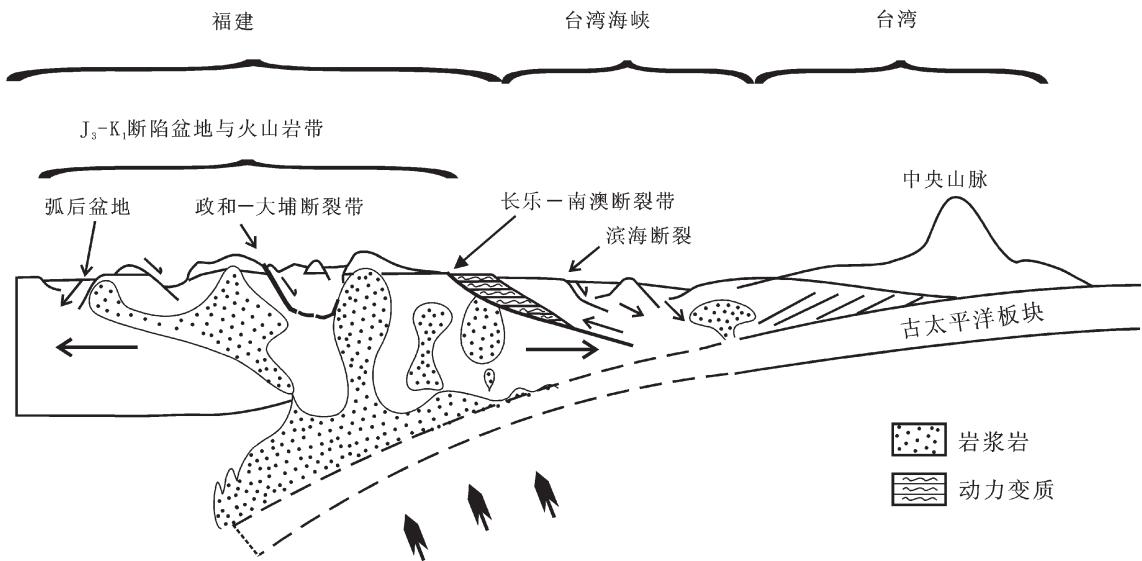


图 4 早白垩世断陷盆地构造环境示意图

Fig.4 Schematic diagram showing tectonic background of Early Cretaceous terrestrial fault basin

即政和—大埔构造带与长乐—南澳断裂带等一并诱发较大规模的岩浆活动以及钙碱性火山岩喷发,独具特色的碎斑熔岩以及熔凝灰岩等较发育。东部坂头组沉积的动力学机制也与长乐—南澳断裂的继承性活动密切相关。长乐—南澳构造带也曾多期活动,断裂带上零星分布的变质岩变质年龄或可上推至前寒武纪。坂头期该两条构造带再次进入活跃期,该活跃期发生于 135~115 Ma,但也有资料认为可能为 120~110 Ma^[52~53],是断陷盆地成盆的主要因素之一,与该活跃期相对应的则是上述小湖盆浅水体环境下的阿普第期碎屑及火山碎屑沉积(115~110 Ma)。

坂头期构造背景分析的实践意义在于由陆及海地指导台湾海峡一带的石油地质勘探。台海一带沉积基底应与闽、浙等陆域相同或近似。早白垩世该区域发生拉张断拗作用,或许亦有坂头组或相当于坂头组沉积。在本区域近台湾一侧海域,目前与其相当或较其略晚的云林组(K_{1y})则为海相长石砂岩、页岩和灰岩等,仅含少量火山岩^[54],或见海相沉积^[55~57],吕宋岛西部的巴拉望一带钻孔中也见有上侏罗统、下白垩统沉积^[58],表明坂头期或其后台湾海峡南部可能为近海环境,更为直接的资料是在嘉义、北港一带的钻孔中的下白垩统海相地层中获阿普第期 *Philoceratid* 科菊石①以及 YPT-1 井孔深 1717~2942

m 见阿普第期到早阿尔比期被子植物属 *Confertisulcites* 和孢粉 *Tricolpopollenites*^[59]; 在本区域近福建一侧海域, 渔山组资料^[60]与坂头组极近; 台东纵谷一带含勾鞭藻的天祥组(K_{1t})千枚岩夹变质石英砂岩也成生于岛弧环境, 与坂头组相当^[61]。早白垩世初, 福建与台湾可能仍为一体, 约 135 Ma(提塘期—贝利阿斯期)古太平洋板块等可能于今台湾东侧向欧亚板块俯冲加剧, 导致台湾海峡一带地壳加速拉张减薄, 断块差异性运动强烈, 断坳(陷)盆地等发育, 海峡区具有厚层陆缘碎屑的容纳空间。坂头组沉积之后的阿普第晚期(Aptian)(110~100 Ma), 福建等地急剧隆升, 地壳拉张(减薄)达到顶峰, 深大、陡倾断裂更趋活跃, 形成了更为猛烈的石帽山群(K_{1sh})紫红色火山岩喷发, 笔者认为此符合闽浙运动特征^[62]。

构造背景对于油气成藏的条件至关重要^[63~64], 其一, 海峡一带应赋存有坂头组或与其相当层位沉积, 或陆相, 或海相, 或海陆交互相; 其二, 该拉张构造背景对于随之而来的上白垩统、新生界而言奠定了碎屑物容纳空间, 如台湾海峡尤其是九江凹陷、晋江凹陷始新世最厚分别为 5 400 m 和 3 800 m, 巨厚碎屑物堆积、埋藏显然有利于成烃乃至成藏。需要指出的是, 中新世之后台湾海峡沉积则明显受控于

①蒋炳权.台湾海峡石油、天然气地质.福建地质科技情报,1988,(1):41~57.

中新世初(23.3 Ma)形成的菲律宾板块活动^[65-66]。此后,可能不利于油气成藏的因素渐强,闽、海峡、台自西而东依次渐强地受控于菲律宾板块俯冲于欧亚板块、南海地块俯冲于菲律宾板块两种运动的叠合,其力学机制更趋复杂,超浅成岩浆活动强烈^[67]。

4 结 论

1)福建一带坂头组为一套含火山碎屑湖相沉积,成熟度低,搬运距离短;沉积厚度较薄,东部较西部厚度较大,火山物质含量高。推测长乐—南澳东侧的台湾海峡地区也应局部发育有坂头期或与之相当的沉积,局部坂头组或为海相。

2)福建坂头组时代约为阿普提期(115~110 Ma),于约500万年时段内,碎屑沉积速率慢,且东部位居浙闽粤火山岩发育带,较高的热流值加速了生烃甚或以致其过成熟,目前对于油气生、储、盖等条件配置等仍研究甚少,亟待加强。

3)坂头组成生受控于古太平洋板块和欧亚板块联合作用,坂头期断坳(陷)盆地、火山洼(盆)地等发育,且以小型居多,分布零散。早期,古太平洋板块与欧亚板块相向运动趋缓,盆地已坳陷为主;后期板块活动再次加剧,以断陷为主,末期板块活动再次趋缓,先期盆地隆升为陆。

4)除坂头期之前的火山岩发育阶段外,坂头期沉积大致可分为3期:坂头期早期,炭质页岩、砂岩、砂质页岩等发育,化石丰富;后期,沉积了一套硅质岩、硅质页岩、黑色页岩等,东部富含火山碎屑;末期,沉积了一套富含石英、长石的碎屑物,成熟度较高。

5)对福建陆域而言,仅就目前资料,坂头组尚难言为油气资源勘探目标层系;对台湾海峡而言,则急需加强对上中生界、新生界等相关层系的岩石特征、产状及生储盖配置研究。

6)本区燕山晚期运动(闽浙运动)、喜马拉雅运动等所导致的大量超浅成岩浆穿刺侵入于上述区域的白垩系、古近系、新近系中,是未来尤应予以关注的。

致谢:本研究得到了李廷栋院士的指导,野外地质调查先后得到了原福建区调队、福建地调院有关专家的帮助,昆虫化石研究曾受益于中国地质博物馆张志军研究员,谨致诚谢。

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Sedimentary characteristics and tectonic background of Bantou period in Fujian

YUE Lai-qun¹, YOU Guo-qing², ZHENG Ning², YAO Yong-jian³, LIANG Shi-jing⁴,
LIANG Ying-bo⁵, GAN Ke-wen⁵

(1. Strategic Research Center of Oil & Gas Resources, Ministry of Land and Resources, Beijing 100034, China;

2. Institute of Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing 100037, China; 3. Guangzhou Marine Geological Survey, Guangzhou 510075, China; 4. Geological Survey of Fujian Province, Fuzhou 350013, China; 5. Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Development, PetroChina, Beijing 100083, China)

Abstract: The Early Cretaceous Bantou Formation in Fujian Province is of river and lacustrine facies of fragmental sediments with well-developed black shales. The lake and swamp were widely distributed, which could be assigned to mild mid-latitude climate geographical environment. It has rich and different kinds of fossils. The Zhenghe-Dabu fault zone is a boundary, with which Fujian continent can be easily divided into west and east parts. There are obvious differences in appearance and characteristics of Bantou Formation in these two parts. There are some problems concerning Bantou Formation which deserve further studies. In this paper, knowledge was obtained through scientific investigation by the combination of field survey with in-door analysis. The sedimentary period of Bantou Formation belonged to Aptian Stage in an active island arc belt in Early Cretaceous. Graden basins were extensively developed, which subsided at the early stage and was faulted at the late stage. The tectonic background of Bantou Formation resulted from the interaction between palaeo-Pacific plate and Eurasian plate, with the crust thickness subtracted probably in partial areas. There were no continuous large scale subsidence of graden basin in Early Cretaceous in Fujian and Taiwan Strait, and the source rocks and reservoirs with considerable thickening could be hardly formed. Oil and gas potential can hardly be delineated without the knowledge of thickened detrital deposition and good allocations. As thermal events were violent volcanic movements in Fujian and Taiwan Strait from Cretaceous to Cenozoic, they might have strongly affected the transformation and migratory concentration of organic materials at the late stage of Early Cretaceous. The understanding obtained by the authors is of great significance, showing that the investigation of tectonic, lithofacies and palaeogeographic factors is very important in oil and gas exploration in Bantou Formation.

Key words: Bantou Formation in Fujian; sedimentary characteristics; terrestrial fault basin; tectonic; Taiwan Strait; oil and gas resources

About the first author: YUE Lai-qun, male, born in 1958, senior engineer, engages in geological study, survey and exploration; E-mail: yuelq2000@163.com.