



第八届中国侏罗系大会地层丛书

沙金庚 史晓颖 周忠和 王永栋 主编

辽宁西部侏罗系与白垩系概览

姜宝玉 姚小刚 牛亚卓 饶 馨 李启剑 / 编著



中国科学技术大学出版社



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Outline of the Jurassic and Cretaceous Systems in Western Liaoning,
NE China

Jiang Baoyu, Yao Xiaogang, Niu Yazhuo, Rao Xin & Li Qijian

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96 Jinzhai Road

Hefei, Anhui

P. R. China

Printed in Hefei

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序

侏罗纪(200~145Ma)是地球历史上地质作用非常活跃的重要时期,发生了许多重大的全球性地质、地理、气候、生物和成矿事件。在这个时期,中国及其邻区东濒古太平洋,西通特提斯,北连俄罗斯,南临古西太平洋—东特提斯交汇地带。因此,中国及其邻区的侏罗系是记录发生在特提斯区、亚北方区和太平洋区海洋及大陆中各种侏罗纪重大事件的理想载体。

国际侏罗系大会是以侏罗系为主题、四年一度的国际学术研讨活动。来自世界各国的侏罗系专家学者汇聚一堂,围绕侏罗纪的地层学、古生物学、古地理学、古生态学、古气候学、沉积学、地球化学、古地磁学、构造学、天文地质学、矿产与资源、地学教育、地质遗产保护等问题展示和交流他们的最新研究进展和成果、技术和思想,并预测未来的地球发展,讨论联手合作应对全球变化的对策和研究方向。

第八届国际侏罗系大会将于今年8月在中国举行。地层学是研究地球历史和生命与环境协同演化的基础。为了使来自世界各国的与会者和国际侏罗系同行更多地了解和关注中国乃至亚洲的海相与非海相侏罗系及其研究进展,我们组织编写了五本以介绍中国及其邻国泰国侏罗纪地层为主的丛书:《四川盆地陆相三叠系与侏罗系》,《新疆北部的侏罗系》,《辽宁西部侏罗系与白垩系概览》,《西藏特提斯侏罗系》和《泰国的侏罗系》。其中,前两部书描述了中国西部四川和新疆北部大型陆相盆地的侏罗纪和部分三叠纪地层;第三本书概述了中国辽西盛产世界著名的热河生物群化石库的侏罗纪和白垩纪地层;第四本介绍了中国西藏南部的特提斯型侏罗系(将于会后出版),第五本记述了泰国的海相侏罗系与非海相侏罗纪地层、动物群组成、古生态、古环境、矿产以及构造和古地理。

这套地层丛书的出版,得到了国际地球科学计划 IGCP506 项目、国家自然科学基金委员会、中华人民共和国科学技术部、中国科学院和四川省射洪县人民政府等的支持与资助(见各书致谢语)。除了主编外,陈丕基、孟繁松、张师本、章森桂、卢辉楠、张允白等教授对丛书初稿进行了认真的评阅,并为作者们提供了非常有益的建议和帮助。没有作者们的通力协作和努力、章森

桂等编辑的辛勤工作,丛书就不可能按期出版。我们对以上各单位、作者、评审专家和编辑等的鼎力支持表示由衷的谢忱! 由于组织编写的时间仓促和工作量较大,书中难免会存有不少错误,敬请同仁和读者鉴谅。

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2010 年 7 月 19 日

PREFACE

The Jurassic period (200~145 Ma) witnessed a number of important geological, geographical, climatological, biological and metallogenical events happened globally.

During the Jurassic, China and environs as a domain was bordered by the western palaeo-Pacific in east and by the Tethys in west, and it was connected to Russia in north and located at the junction between the western palaeo-Pacific and northeastern Tethys. The Jurassic rocks of China and environs are therefore the largest geological body which has recorded various geological events happened in the Tethyan, subboreal and palaeo-Pacific realms both in marine and non-marine systems.

The International Jurassic Congress is an international scientific forum on the Jurassic held once every four years sponsored by the International Subcommittee on the Jurassic System. The Jurassic experts and students from around the world gather together to present their recent work and research results on the topics of geology, stratigraphy, palaeontology, palaeobiology, palaeogeography, palaeoecology, palaeoclimatology, sedimentology, geochemistry, palaeomagnetism, tectonics, astronomic geology, and mineral and energy resources, as well as ideas on geosciences education and geoheritage protection, to predict the Earth's future, and to discuss the international collaborations focus on such issues as challenges of global change.

The 8th International Jurassic Congress will be held in China in August of 2010. To provide a better introduction for all the congress participants and colleagues worldwide about the current study on the Jurassic in China and environs, and to highlight the major progresses in global marine and non-marine Jurassic studies made by the Chinese and Asian Jurassic workers, we have compiled a series of books on the Jurassic stratigraphy, consisting of five books, including "The terrestrial Triassic and Jurassic Systems in the Sichuan Basin, China", "The Jurassic System of northern Xinjiang, China", "Outline of the Jurassic and Cretaceous Systems in western Liaoning, NE China", "The Tethyan Jurassic of southern Tibet, China", and "The Jurassic System of Thailand". The first two books mainly describe the non-marine Jurassic and part Triassic strata of the largest basins in Sichuan of southwestern China and northern Xinjiang of western China, the third one outlines the Jurassic and Cretaceous strata that yield the famous Jehol Biota and other lagerstätten in western Liaoning Province, northeastern China, the fourth one introduces the Tethyan marine Jurassic in southern Tibet, southwestern China (to be published after the congress), and the last one describes the marine and non-marine Jurassic strata, faunal associations, palaeoecology, palaeoenvironment, tectonics and palaeogeography of

Thailand.

This series of stratigraphic books are dedicated to the 8th International Congress on the Jurassic System and the UNESCO-IUGS International Geoscience Programme IGCP 506. This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the Ministry of Science and Technology, PRC, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Shehong County People's Government of Sichuan Province. We sincerely thank Professors Chen Peiji, Meng Fansong, Zhang Shibei, Zhang Sengui, Lu Huinan and Zhang Yunbai for critically reading the manuscript and providing helpful discussions and comments for the authors. Special thanks are due to Prof. Zhang Sengui, the executive editor, for enormous assistance in editing.

We would like to finally thank all the related institutions, referees, authors and editors for their support and apologize for mistakes in the books due to hasty organization and preparation as well as limited time.

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August 19th, 2010



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**CONTRIBUTIONS TO
THE 8TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
ON THE JURASSIC SYSTEM**

Chief Editors:

Sha Jingeng, Shi Xiaoying, Zhou Zhonghe & Wang Yongdong





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绪 言

东北地区侏罗系、白垩系广泛分布于一系列北东或北北东向展布的断陷盆地中,其中不仅含有丰富的煤炭(如鸡西,勃利,双鸭山,鹤岗和阜新煤矿)(黑龙江东部中生代含煤地层研究队,1986)和油气资源(如大庆和辽河油气田)(叶得泉等,1990),还产有广泛分布于东亚地区(中国北部和东部、蒙古、西伯利亚)陆相动植物群(燕辽生物群或道虎沟生物群和被誉爲早白垩世化石宝库的热河生物群)。同时,东北地区东部的陆相侏罗系、白垩系中还夹有多期海相夹层和火山岩。这些海相化石和火山岩绝对年龄对于划分包括我国北部和东部以及俄罗斯西伯利亚和蒙古在内的东亚地区乃至全球的陆相侏罗系和白垩系都具有重要意义(GW, 1982、顾知微,1983、1995; 郝诒纯等, 1982; 沙金庚, 1999、2002; Sha Jingeng et al. , 2002、2003; 周忠和等, 2009)。辽宁西部侏罗纪、白垩纪地层沉积连续、化石丰富、研究程度高,多年来一直作为东北地区侏罗系、白垩系的代表(顾知微, 1962、1983; 郝诒纯等, 1982、1986; 王思恩等, 1985; 顾知微、蔡华伟, 2000; 陈丕基, 2000)。上世纪 90 年代以来,一些保存精美的珍稀的动植物化石,如早期鸟类(侯连海等, 1995; Hou Lianhai & Chen Peiji, 1999; zhou Zhonghe et al. , 2009)、长毛恐龙(季强、姬书安, 1996、1997; Chen Peiji et al. , 1998; Ji Qiang et al. , 1998; Xu Xing et al. , 1999、2000、2004; 周忠和、汪筱林, 2000; 周忠和等, 2000)、原始哺乳类动物(Hu Yaoming et al. , 2001、2010; Ji Qiang & Ji Shuan, 1999; Luo Zhexi et al. , 2003)、早期被子植物及被子植物花粉(Sun Ge et al. , 1998、2002; 王宪曾、任东, 2000; 冷琴, 2002)和滑体两栖类(姬书安、季强, 1998; 高克勤等, 1998; 王原、高克勤, 1999)等相继在辽西地区热河群中被发现。本世纪初期开始,大量保存精美的脊椎动物和昆虫化石,包括有尾两栖类 *Jeholotriton paradoxus* (王原, 2000、2004), *Chunerpeton tianyien-sis* (Gao Keqin & Shubin, 2003), *Liaoxitriton daohugouensis* (Wang Yuan, 2004); 翼龙 *Jeholopterus ningchengensis* (Wang Xiaolin et al. , 2002), *Pterorhynchus wellnhofers* (季强、袁崇喜, 2002; Czerkas & Ji Jiang, 2002), 恐龙 *Epidendrosaurus ningchengensis* (Zhang Fucheng et al. , 2002), *Pedopenna daohugouensis* (Xu Xing & Zhang Fucheng, 2005), *Anchiornis huxleyi* (Hu et al. , 2009), 早期哺乳动物(哺乳形) *Castorocauda lutra-similis* (Ji Qiang et al. , 2006) 和大量的昆虫类(任东等, 2002; 张俊峰, 2002; Rasnitsyn & Zhang Haichun, 2004)相继在位于内蒙古自治区、河北省和辽宁省三省区交界处的内蒙古宁城县山头乡道虎沟村中侏罗统海房沟组(或称九龙山组)中被报道。这些发现极大地推动了东北侏罗系、白垩系的研究。古生物学方面,陈丕基、金帆(1999)、张弥曼(张弥曼, 2001; Chang Miman et al. , 2003)和季强(2004)等多部专著对热河生物群研究进行了系统的总结,孙革等(2001)对义县组所含被子植物及伴生的植物群进行了总结。地层学方面,沙金庚等(沙金庚, 1990、1991、1992a、1992b、1999、2002; Sha Jingeng & Fürsich, 1993a、1993b、

1994; Sha Jingeng et al. , 1994、2003、2006; Sha Jingeng, 2007a)、顾知微等(Gu Zhiwei et al. , 1997; 顾知微、于菁珊, 1999)和姜宝玉等(姜宝玉、冯金宝, 2001; Jiang Baoyu et al. , 2004; Jiang Baoyu & Sha Jingeng, 2006)通过与黑龙江东部产有晚侏罗世—早白垩世的双壳类带化石 Buchiids 和白垩纪菊石的海相夹层的海陆交互相沉积的对比,对东亚地区陆相侏罗系、白垩系的划分与对比进行了探讨。同时,郭胜哲等(2001)和张立冬等(2001)在北票和义县地区开展了 1/5 万区域地质调查,王五力等(2003)又进行了义县阶标准地层剖面(马神庙—宋八户剖面)地区地质略图的填图工作。在火山岩研究方面,张招崇等(1994)、陈义贤等(1997)、史卜庆等(1998)、王来春等(1999)、陈树旺等(2001, 2002)、李伍平等(2001, 2002)等对辽西中生代的火山岩特征及其成因进行了进一步的研究。同时,辽西地区燕辽生物群和热河生物群的古生态学和沉积环境(任东等, 1996; 和政军等, 1997; 程日辉等, 1997; 王思恩, 1999; 张立冬等, 2001; Jiang Baoyu & Sha Jingeng, 2007; Fürsich et al. , 2007 等)、同位素测年(P. E. Smith et al. , 1995; 罗清华等, 1999; C. C. Swisher et al. , 1999、2002; 王松山等, 2001a、2001b、2001c; 柳永清等, 2006; Yang Wei et al. , 2007; Yang Wei & Li Shuguang, 2008)、古地磁学(潘永信等 2001; 朱日祥等, 2002; Zhu Rixiang et al. , 2007 等)及中生代的构造格局(杨庚等, 2001; 王根厚等, 2001 等)等方面的研究都得到了加强。沙金庚等(Sha Jingeng et al. , 2008)还对我国东北部古气候、古地理、古生物群落演化和煤与油的形成和聚集的进行了总结。

借国际侏罗系大会在中国举办这一契机,本书对近二十年来我国辽西地区侏罗系、白垩系研究取得的进展进行简要的回顾,重点阐述侏罗系、白垩系划分和对比研究、特别是海相地层与陆相地层对比和同位素测龄方面所取得的进展。姚小刚和李启剑起草第三章地层,饶馨起草第四章主要门类化石组合,牛亚卓参与编写第五章地层对比与时代讨论;姜宝玉编写其他章节并负责全文的统稿和审定工作。限于笔者的知识结构和时间关系,本书会存在很多不足之处,敬请批评指正。沙金庚研究员鼓励笔者编著此书,在编写过程中提供大量的宝贵资料和意见,并审阅全文;周忠和研究员审阅初稿并提出许多修改意见;王原研究员提供了大量最新资料;在此笔者表示诚挚的谢意!本书的编写得到了国家自然科学基金会(No. 40672077, 40632010)和科技部 PRC(2006FY120400) 的资助。