<<泰国的侏罗系>>

图书基本信息

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前言

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-Pacifc 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.

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内容概要

DuringtheJurassic,Chinaandenvironsasadomainwasborderedbythewesternpalaeo-Pacifcineastandbytheтethysinwest,anditwasconnectedtoRussiainnorthandlocatedatthejunctionbetweenthewesternpalaeo-PacificandnortheasternTethys.TheJurassicrocksofChinaandenvironsarethereforethelargestgeologicalbodywhichhasrecordedvariousgeologicaleventshappenedintheTethyan,subborealandpalaeo-Pacificrealmsbothinmarineandnon-marinesystems.

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插图：The geology of many regions has been described previously by various workers, e.g. Cotter (1924), Heim and Herschi (1939), Brown et al. (1951), Ward and Bunnag (1964), Sato (1961), Komalarjun and Sato (1964), Sato (1975), Braun and Jordan (1976), Hagen and Kemper (1976), Kemper et al. (1976), Kemper (1976), Chonglakmani (1983), Chonglakmanietal. (1985), Meesooketal. (1985), Charoenpravatetal. (1985), Tantiwanit et al. (1987), Fontaine and Suteethorn (1988), Sato and Westermann (1991), Beauvais and Fontaine (1993), Meesook (1994), Meesook and GrantMackie (1994), Meesook and Grant-Mackie (1996), as follows:The limestone of Ban Yang Puteh, 12 km southeast of the Mae Sot District near a tributary of Huai Mae Ku, was thought to be a continuation of the Kamawkala limestone of eastern Myanmar (Cotter, 1924).During reconnaissance geological surveys in northern Thailand, Heim and Herschi (1939) mentioned the presence of a Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous formation about 18 km south of Mae Sot District. Some small fossils were found in nodular layers and kidney-shaped concretions of limestone occurring in a "red formation". The nature and details of these fossils were not indicated.Resulting in mineral exploration conducted jointly by geologists of the United States Geological Survey and Thai Department of Mineral Resources, the first geological map of Thailand was published in 1951 on scale of 1 : 2,500,000 (Brown et al., 1951). They also described the general stratigraphy of Thailand and recorded ammonites identified asErycites, Tmetoceras and Ludwigia at Ban Yang Puteh and at a limestone outcrop 3 km to the south-southwest, indicative of early Middle Jurassic age.Hayami (1960) studied the bivalves including Eomiodon chumponensis n sp. in argillaceous sandstone at Haat Sai Ri and Pak Nam Chumphon of Chumphon Province and concluded a probable Jurassic age.

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编辑推荐

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