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鄂尔多斯盆地西缘乌拉力克组笔石带划分及对沉积演化的指示

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摘要 【目的】鄂尔多斯盆地西缘乌拉力克组发育一套海相笔石页岩,近些年在该套笔石页岩中不断发现有天然气显示,并可产生工业油流,表明乌拉力克组存在较大勘探潜力。探讨乌拉力克组的笔石发育特征,建立笔石生物地层格架,分析该组的沉积演化规律,为下一步油气勘探开发奠定基础。【方法】通过分析取心井的笔石特征,明确乌拉力克组的时代归属,开展单井笔石带划分并建立生物地层格架,结合岩性发育规律分析黑色页岩的空间演化,并依据笔石体的演化对海侵的响应探讨相对海平面的变化规律。【结果】(1)乌拉力克组隶属奥陶世中晚期达瑞威尔阶—桑比阶,并依据笔石发育特征将乌拉力克组分为四个笔石带,从下到上依次发育 *Pterograptus elegans* 带、*Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带、*Nemagraptus gracilis* 带、*Climacograptus bicornis* 带;(2)通过对比分析笔石带发育特征,认为研究区乌拉力克组北部 QT9 井附近发育完整的四个笔石带,南部缺失 *Pterograptus elegans* 与 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带;(3)乌拉力克组的 *Pterograptus elegans* 与 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带为两个海侵期,向上至 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带相对海平面逐渐降低。【结论】乌拉力克组底部的黑色页岩由 QT9 井的 *Pterograptus elegans* 带到 YinT2 井的 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带表现出强烈的穿时性,沿鄂尔多斯地块西缘向南地层逐渐变年轻,指示沉积中心逐渐向南迁移。

关键词 笔石带划分;生物地层格架;乌拉力克组;沉积演化

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0 引言

中奥陶世乌拉力克组笔石泥页岩层是近年来鄂尔多斯盆地西缘海相页岩气勘探的主要目的层。长庆油田在鄂尔多斯盆地西缘奥陶系中不断发现天然气显示,忠4井在乌拉力克组试气获得 4×10^4 m³/d 的工业气流,证明盆地西缘乌拉力克组发育有效海相烃源岩^[1-2],但目前对其地层及沉积环境演化特征认

识不足,制约着勘探进展。

笔石是一类生活在古代海洋中的动物,其命名最早由瑞典分类学家林奈于1735年创立的类化石属“Graptolithus”演变而来^[3]。笔石种类多、分布广、演化快、特征明显,被誉为奥陶纪、志留纪和泥盆纪早期地层研究的标准化石。笔石动物每隔几十万年就会产生新物种,且笔石的分布规律与沉积环境息息

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相关^[4-5]。前人通过分析笔石化石发育特征及组合样式,在不同地区笔石特征建立了多种笔石带划分方案,进而分析地层的发育特征,明确沉积演化规律。张娣等^[5]通过分析扬子西南缘五峰组—龙马溪组露头 and 钻井取心的笔石特征,建立等时地层格架,探讨笔石带的分布与沉积环境,明确优质页岩的发育特征及演化规律;梁峰等^[6]通过分析川南地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩笔石特征,建立了8个笔石带,认为黑色页岩的沉积时间与沉积速率在不同区块存在显著差异,黑色页岩沉积中心不断向北迁移;白灵麒等^[7]通过鉴定内蒙古苏尼特左旗北部巴彦呼舒组的笔石化石,认为该组地层时代为中—晚奥陶世,发育于近源大陆斜坡沉积环境。

自20世纪80年代以来,前人对于鄂尔多斯盆地西缘乌拉力克组的笔石带及时代归属问题开展了较多研究,但仍存在较大争议。例如:傅力浦等^[8]、马占荣等^[9]通过对比岩性及上下地层笔石特征,将鄂尔多斯桌子山地区的乌拉力克组划为 *Glyptograptus teretiusculus* 与 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 2个笔石带;张文华等^[10]认为乌拉力克组最多包含 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带底部;孙肇才等^[11]将乌拉力克组限定在

Glyptograptus teretiusculus 带,将该组对应于达瑞威尔阶最上部。由于前人研究仅局限在剖面露头,缺乏钻井取心资料,致使对鄂尔多斯盆地西缘乌拉力克组的笔石特征认识不足,导致地层划分及其发育模式尚不明确。另外,前人认为乌拉力克组为镶边台地沉积模式^[12-13],但未对其演化过程进行研究。

本文通过对鄂尔多斯盆地西缘乌拉力克组6口取心井的笔石进行鉴定,明确乌拉力克组时代归属,进一步划分研究区的笔石带,分析地层发育特征,建立生物地层格架,并在此基础上结合岩性特征讨论乌拉力克组的沉积演化规律,旨在为下一步油气勘探开发奠定基础。

1 区域地质概况

鄂尔多斯盆地西缘处于鄂尔多斯盆地东、西部构造交汇区,整体呈南北向展布(图1a),在早古生代,盆地西缘位于鄂尔多斯地块与古秦岭洋之间,具被动大陆边缘性质^[14-15]。受加里东运动与全球海平面变化的影响,在中晚奥陶世,其东部与华北地台接壤,西部延伸至贺兰海槽,也是祁连海所影响到的最东部^[9]。在中奥陶世克里摩里期,海侵范围达到最

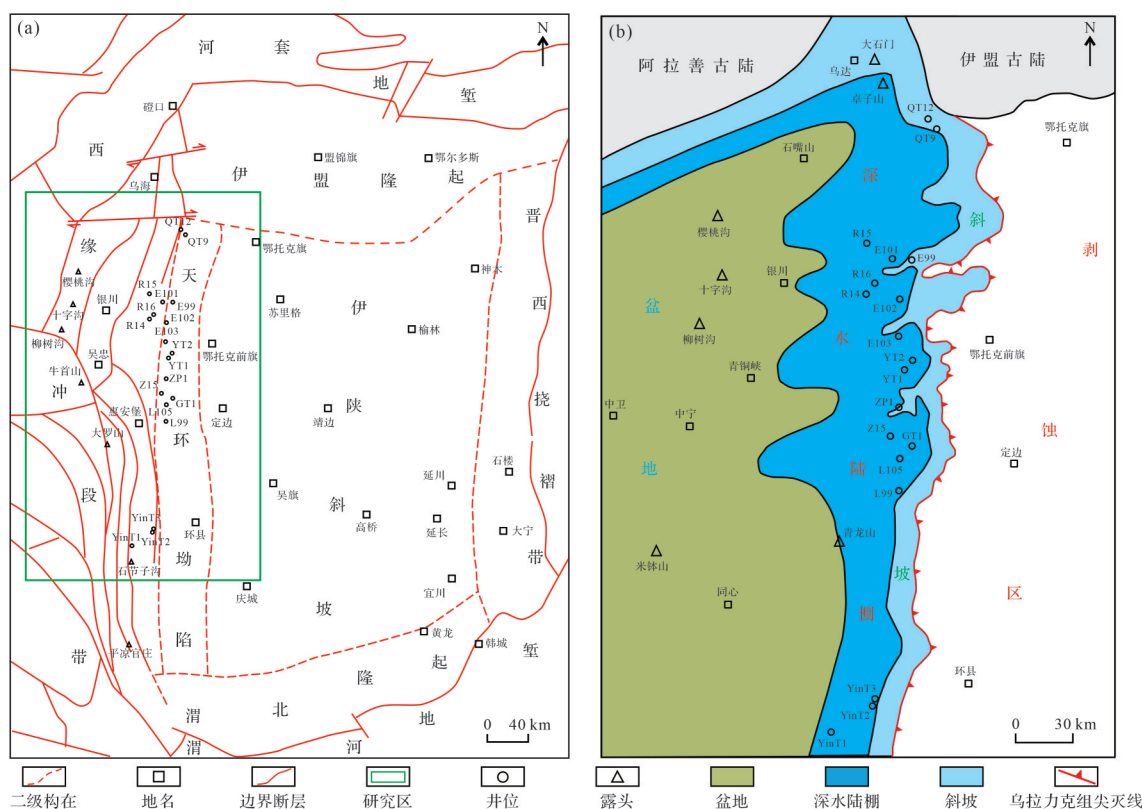


图1 (a)工区位置;(b)古地理展布图(据文献[12]修改)

Fig.1 (a) Location of study area; (b) paleogeographic distribution map (modified from reference [12])

大^[16],至乌拉力克组沉积时期,西缘地区继续裂陷,东部继续抬升,由东向西依次发育浅水灰质斜坡、深水陆棚和海槽等相带^[12](图1b)。晚奥陶世,海水向西南方向海退,致使西缘地区海相沉积结束^[17]。

研究区奥陶系中—上统依次发育三道坎组、桌子山组、克里摩里组、乌拉力克组与拉什仲组^[9](图2),奥陶系与上覆、下伏地层均呈不整合接触^[15,18],其中乌拉力克组发育大量的笔石化石,为笔石地层划分的研究奠定了较好的基础。本文通过笔石鉴定,在前人研究的基础上^[19-20]进一步理清了乌拉力克组的笔石带特征及层位归属,认为乌拉力克组属于中晚奥陶世达瑞威尔阶—桑比阶(图2),其自下而上发育 *Pterograptus elegans* 带(精美翼笔石带)、*Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带(蜿蜒江西笔石带)、*Nemagraptus gracilis* 带(纤细丝笔石带)、*Climacograptus bicornis* 带(双刺栅笔石带)。

2 工区内主要笔石特征及笔石带划分

乌拉力克组系指克里摩里组石灰岩之上的一

套以深灰色、灰黑色含笔石泥页岩,中夹数层灰色—深灰色泥质灰岩、灰岩的地层,其顶部泥页岩与拉什仲组底部石灰岩为界。目前对该套层系地层发育及演化模式没有清晰的认识,制约着页岩气勘探开发的进程。本文通过分析钻井岩心的笔石发育特征,建立笔石生物地层格架,分析地层及沉积演化规律。

2.1 乌拉力克组时代分析

通过对研究区 E102 井、E103 井、L105 井、QT9 井、R16 井、YinT2 井、QT12 井的取心段进行连续取样,根据笔石分枝情况、笔石枝生长方向、笔石始端与胞管的发育情况对研究区笔石的种属进行鉴定,明确笔石化石的垂向发育特征。研究区共识别出桑比阶两个笔石带和达瑞威尔阶上部的两个笔石带,共计笔石 28 属 47 种(表 1)。

工区内常见笔石化石(图 3)包括中晚奥陶世笔石 *Climacograptus bicornis* (图 3a)、*Cryptograptus marcidus* (图 3b)、*Crypto-graptus tricornis* (图 3g) 等。虽然也见有早奥陶世 *Kalpinograptus* 笔石属化石(图 3c),但此属化石分布时间较长;见有晚奥陶世桑比期

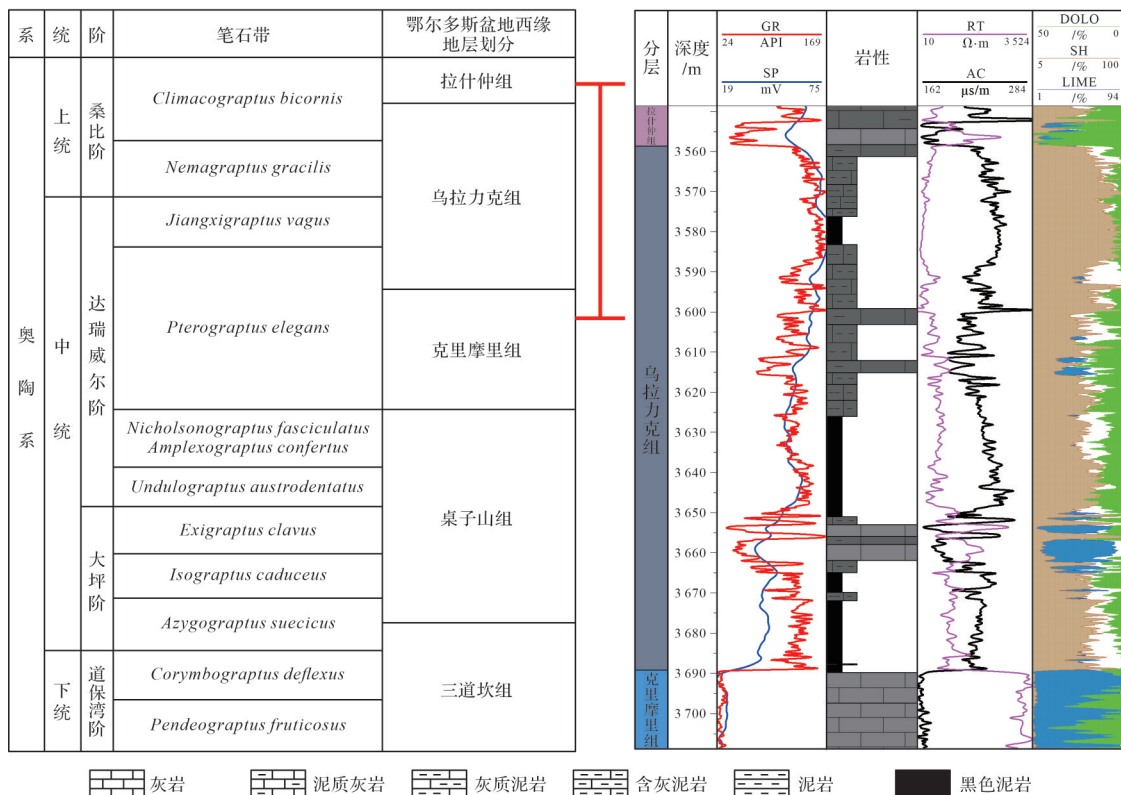


图2 研究区地层划分与笔石带发育特征

桌子山组与三道坎组对应的笔石带是前人依据牙形刺的对比得出(据文献[9])

Fig.2 Stratigraphic division and development of the graptolite zones in the study area

The graptolite zones in the Zhuozishan and Sandaokan Formations were determined based on conodont identification in previous studies (after reference [9])

表1 研究区各笔石带所含笔石种属及主要发育的钻井

Table 1 Graptolite species contained in each graptolite zone and main drilling wells for development in the study area

笔石带	属种	笔石带中所含化石包括	主要钻井
<i>Climacograptus bicornis</i> 带	17属23种	<i>Dicellograptus angulatus</i> , <i>Dicellograptus pumilus</i> , <i>Dicellograptus</i> sp., <i>Unicornigraptus xinjiangensis</i> , <i>Didymograptus</i> sp., <i>Archiclimacograptus arctus</i> , <i>Archiclimacograptus meridionalis</i> , <i>Archiclimacograptus modestus</i> , <i>Archiclimacograptus</i> sp., <i>Haddingograptus eurystoma</i> , <i>Haddingograptus flexibilis</i> , <i>Haddingograptus oliveri</i> , <i>Haddingograptus</i> sp., <i>Hustedograptus teretiusculus</i> , <i>Pseudazygograptus incurvus</i> , <i>Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi</i> , <i>Pseudoclimacograptus</i> sp., <i>Acrograptus</i> sp., <i>Jiangxigraptus salopiensis</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus sextans</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus</i> sp., <i>Syndygraptus sinensis</i> , <i>Ningxiagraptus yangtzensis</i> , <i>Dicranograptus sinensis</i> , <i>Amplexograptus</i> sp., <i>Pronormalograptus regularis</i> , <i>Pronormalograptus</i> sp., <i>Climacograptus bicornis</i> , <i>Climacograptus</i> sp., <i>Orthograptus apiculatus</i> , <i>Orthograptus paracalcaratus</i> , <i>Orthograptus</i> sp., <i>Orthograptus whitfieldi</i>	Z15、 YinT2、 L105
<i>Nemagraptus gracilis</i> 带	12属12种	<i>Dicellograptus pumilus</i> , <i>Dicellograptus</i> sp., <i>Dicellograptus angulatus</i> , <i>Dicellograptus geniculatus</i> , <i>Acanthograptus</i> sp., <i>Didymograptus</i> sp., <i>Archiclimacograptus caelatus</i> , <i>Archiclimacograptus</i> sp., <i>Archiclimacograptus angulatus</i> , <i>Archiclimacograptus meridionalis</i> , <i>Archiclimacograptus riddellensis</i> , <i>Archiclimacograptus arctus</i> , <i>Reteograptus geinitzianus</i> , <i>Haddingograptus oliveri</i> , <i>Haddingograptus</i> sp., <i>Haddingograptus eurystoma</i> , <i>Haddingograptus flexibilis</i> , <i>Haddingograptus</i> sp., <i>Hustedograptus teretiusculus</i> , <i>Pseudazygograptus incurvus</i> , <i>Pseudoclimacograptus</i> sp., <i>Pseudoclimacograptus acies</i> , <i>Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi</i> , <i>Acrograptus</i> sp., <i>Jiangxigraptus divaricatus</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus</i> sp., <i>Jiangxigraptus gurleyi</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus mui</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus salopiensis</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus exilis</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus sextans</i> , <i>Kalpinograptus</i> sp., <i>Glossograptus fimbriatus</i> , <i>Glossograptus hincksii</i> , <i>Dicranograptus brevicaulis</i> , <i>Dicranograptus ramosus angustus</i> , <i>Dicranograptus sinensis</i> , <i>Nemagraptus gracilis</i> , <i>Amplexograptus</i> sp., <i>Cryptograptus marcidus</i> , <i>Cryptograptus tricornis</i> , <i>Proclimacograptus angustatus</i> , <i>Pronormalograptus euglyphus</i> , <i>Pronormalograptus</i> sp., <i>Pronormalograptus acicularis</i> , <i>Climacograptus</i> sp., <i>Orthograptus whitfieldi</i> , <i>Orthograptus apiculatus</i> , <i>Orthograptus paracalcaratus</i>	L105、 YinT2、 R16、 QT9、 E102、 E103
<i>Jiangxigraptus vagus</i> 带	21属38种	<i>Dicellograptus geniculatus</i> , <i>Didymograptus</i> sp., <i>Archiclimacograptus</i> sp., <i>Reteograptus geinitzianus</i> , <i>Haddingograptus</i> sp., <i>Hustedograptus teretiusculus</i> , <i>Pseudazygograptus incurvus</i> , <i>Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi</i> , <i>Acrograptus</i> sp., <i>Jiangxigraptus mui</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus vagus</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus cf. vagus</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus sextans</i> , <i>Abrograptus formosus</i> , <i>Glossograptus fimbriatus</i> , <i>Dicranograptus sinensis</i> , <i>Cryptograptus tricornis</i> , <i>Orthograptus apiculatus</i>	R16、 QT9、
<i>Pterograptus elegans</i> 带	18属23种	<i>Orthograptus</i> sp., <i>Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi</i> , <i>Haddingograptus</i> sp., <i>Hustedograptus</i> sp., <i>Didymograptus</i> sp., <i>Pterograptus elegans</i> , <i>Kalpinograptus</i> sp., <i>Amplexograptus</i> sp., <i>pseudazygograptus incurvus</i> , <i>Hustedograptus teretiusculus</i> , <i>Cryptograptus tricornis</i> , <i>Archiclimacograptus modestus</i> , <i>Dicellograptus</i> sp., <i>Haddingograptus oliveri</i> , <i>Archiclimacograptus angulatus</i> , <i>Reteograptus geinitzianus</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus gurleyi</i> , <i>Archiclimacograptus</i> sp., <i>Cryptograptus marcidus</i> , <i>Haddingograptus eurystoma</i> , <i>Apoglossograptus uniformis</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus salopiensis</i> , <i>Dicellograptus geniculatus</i> , <i>Jiangxigraptus</i> sp., <i>Jiangxigraptus mui</i> , <i>Glossograptus fimbriatus</i> , <i>Archiclimacograptus meridionalis</i> , <i>Acrograptus</i> sp., <i>Pronormalograptus acicularis</i> , <i>Orthograptus apiculatus</i>	QT9

早期的带化石 *Nemagraptus gracilis* (图 3d) 以及达瑞威尔阶晚期化石 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* (图 3e) 与 *Pterograptus elegans* (图 3f)。综合笔石分布时限^[21](图 4)分析认为,乌拉力克组应为中奥陶世中晚期达瑞威尔阶—桑比阶。

2.2 各笔石带笔石发育特征

2.2.1 *Pterograptus elegans* 带

该带以带化石 *Pterograptus elegans* 的首次出现为底界标志^[20,22],该种在乌拉力克组乌海大石门剖面克里摩里组上段、新疆阿克苏四石场剖面萨尔干组首次出现^[23-24]。该种广泛分布于华南和塔里木的斜坡

相地层中^[20],还常见于北欧、美国、阿根廷等国,在全球广泛分布^[25]。本次研究中 *Pterograptus elegans* 带主要发育 *Pterograptus elegans* (图 5a), *Archiclimacograptus modestus* (图 5b), *Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi* (图 5c), *Hustedograptus teretiusculus* (图 5d), *Kalpinograptus* sp. (图 5e), *Cryptograptus tricornis* (图 5f), *Jiangxigraptus salopiensis* (图 5g), *Dicellograptus geniculatus* (图 5h), *Acrograptus* sp. (图 5i) 等笔石属种(其余的笔石属种见表 1,共识别出 18 属 23 种)。研究区 *Pterograptus elegans* 带的笔石化石主要分布在 QT9 井附近(图 5)。

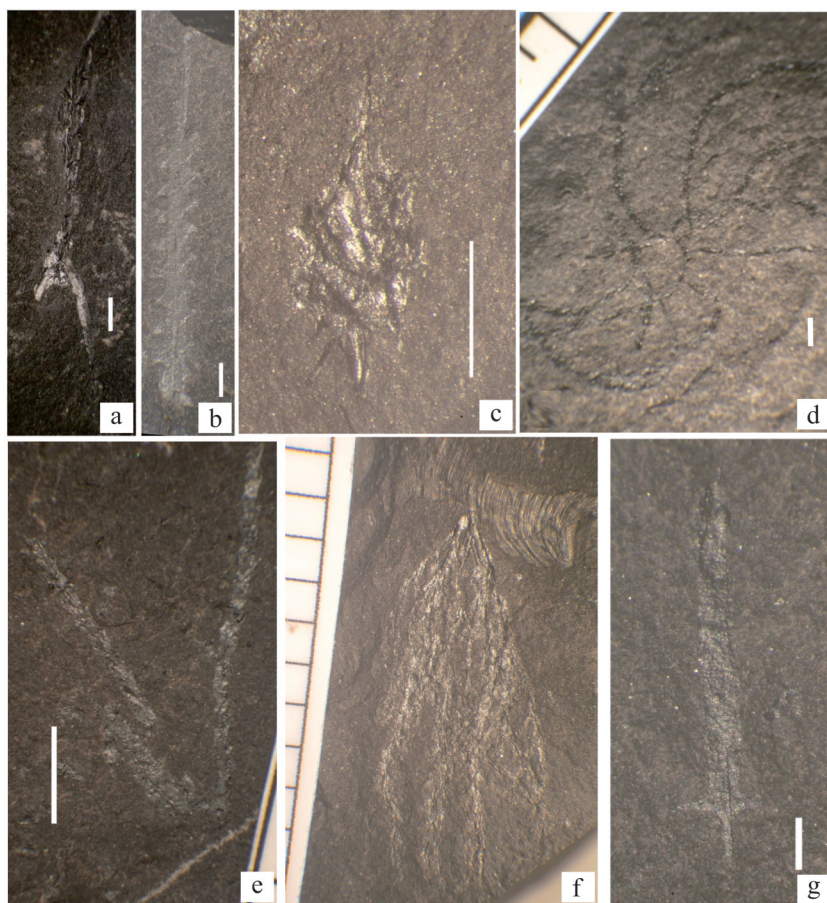


图3 乌拉力克组主要笔石特征

(a) *Climacograptus bicornis*, L105井, 4 256.28 m; (b) *Cryptograptus marcidus*, R16井, 2 880.06 m; (c) *Kalpinograptus* sp., QT9井, 4 742.14 m; (d) *Nemagraptus gracilis*, R16井, 2 880.06 m; (e) *Jiangxigraptus vagus*, R16井, 2 881.93 m; (f) *Pterograptus elegans*, QT9井, 4 746.06 m; (g) *Cryptograptus tricornis*, E102井, 3 947.33 m

Fig.3 Main graptolites in the Wulalik Formation

(a) *Climacograptus bicornis*, well L105, 4 256.28 m; (b) *Cryptograptus marcidus*, well R16, 2 880.06 m; (c) *Kalpinograptus* sp., well QT9, 4 742.14 m; (d) *Nemagraptus gracilis*, well R16, 2 880.06 m; (e) *Jiangxigraptus vagus*, well R16, 2 881.93 m; (f) *Pterograptus elegans*, well QT9, 4 746.06 m; (g) *Cryptograptus tricornis*, well E102, 3 947.33 m

2.2.2 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带

该带以叉笔石 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 的首现为底界标志, 该种在全球分布范围广, 前人在全球多个剖面笔石鉴定中发现, *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 的首次出现往往位于 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带之下, 且其地层延限较短, 前人在多个地区建立了 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带^[26-27]。Chen *et al.*^[28] 也在中国西北地区建立了 *Jiangxi-graptusvagus* 带, 以取代传统的 *H.teretiusculus* 带, 为本次研究奠定了基础。本次研究中 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带(图6)主要发育 *Jiangxigraptus sextans* (图6a), *Jiang-xigraptus vagus* (图6b, d~e), *Abrograptus Formosus* (图6c)等笔石属种, 共识别出21属38种(表1)。研究区 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带化石主要分布在R16井、QT9井。

2.2.3 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带

该带以笔石化石 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 的首现为标志, 是晚奥陶世桑比阶下部带化石, 也是桑比阶底界的标志化石^[29-30]。在我国华北地块西缘^[31]、华南^[32]和塔里木^[33]等地均有发现。本次研究中 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带主要发育 *Archiclimacograptus caelatus* (图7a), *Haddingograptus flexibilis* (图7b), *Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi* (图7c), *Pseudazygograptus incurvus* (图7d), *Acrograptus* sp. (图7e), *Jiangxigraptus divaricatus* (图7f), *Kalpinograptus* sp. (图7g), *Glossograptus fimbriatus* (图7h), *Dicranograptus ramosus angustus* (图7i), *Nemagraptus gracilis* (图7j), *Cryptograptus marcidus* (图7k), *Orthograptus whitfieldi* (图7l)等笔石属种, 共识别出12属12种(表1)。该化石在工区内

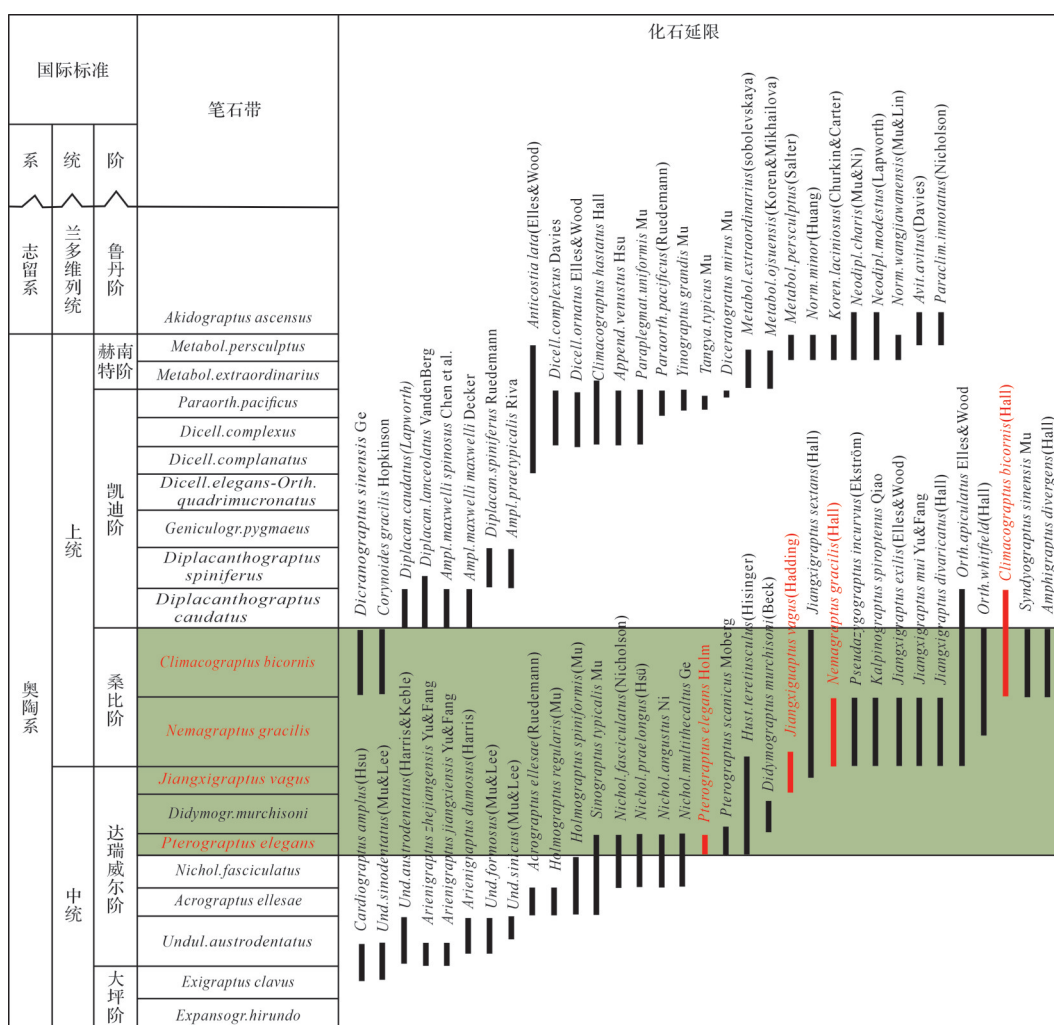


图4 奥陶系中—上统笔石延限图(据文献[21]修改)

Fig.4 Range of graptolites in the Middle to Upper Ordovician (modified from reference [21])

分布范围广,包括有L105井、YinT2井、R16井、QT9井、E102井、E103井。

2.2.4 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带

该带以 *Climacograptus bicornis* 的首现作为底界标志^[28]。该类笔石还分布在华北地块西缘的甘肃平凉^[31]、陕西陇县^[34]、塔里木柯坪^[21]、华南扬子区(庙坡组)^[35]和江南斜坡带(胡乐组)^[36]等地区。本次研究中 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带(图8)主要发育 *Climacograptus bicornis* (图8a, e~f), *Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi* (图8b), *Orthograptus apiculatus* (图8c)等笔石属种,共识别出17属23种(表1)。在研究区内主要存在于Z15井、YinT2井、L105井(图8)。

3 笔石带划分及分布特征分析

古生物化石是地层划分的重要依据。其中笔石

动物群随着时间的推移会迅速变化,在奥陶纪时期,笔石动物的种数与数量达到顶峰,生存环境也得到极大的扩展^[4]。由于受沉积环境影响较大,笔石可作为生物地层解释和岩石序列定年的主要对象^[37-38]。乌拉力克组发育大量笔石化石,通过分析取心井的笔石生物带特征,进一步明确乌拉力克组的地层发育模式。受取心段影响,本文对L105井、YinT2井、R16井、QT9井、E102井、E103井的笔石带进行划分,建立研究区的生物地层格架。其中R16井、E102井、E103井乌拉力克组顶部缺乏取心段,通过分析地层发育及演化特征认为其顶部可能存在 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带。

3.1 单井笔石带划分

3.1.1 L105井

L105井位于宁夏回族自治区吴忠市盐池县冯记

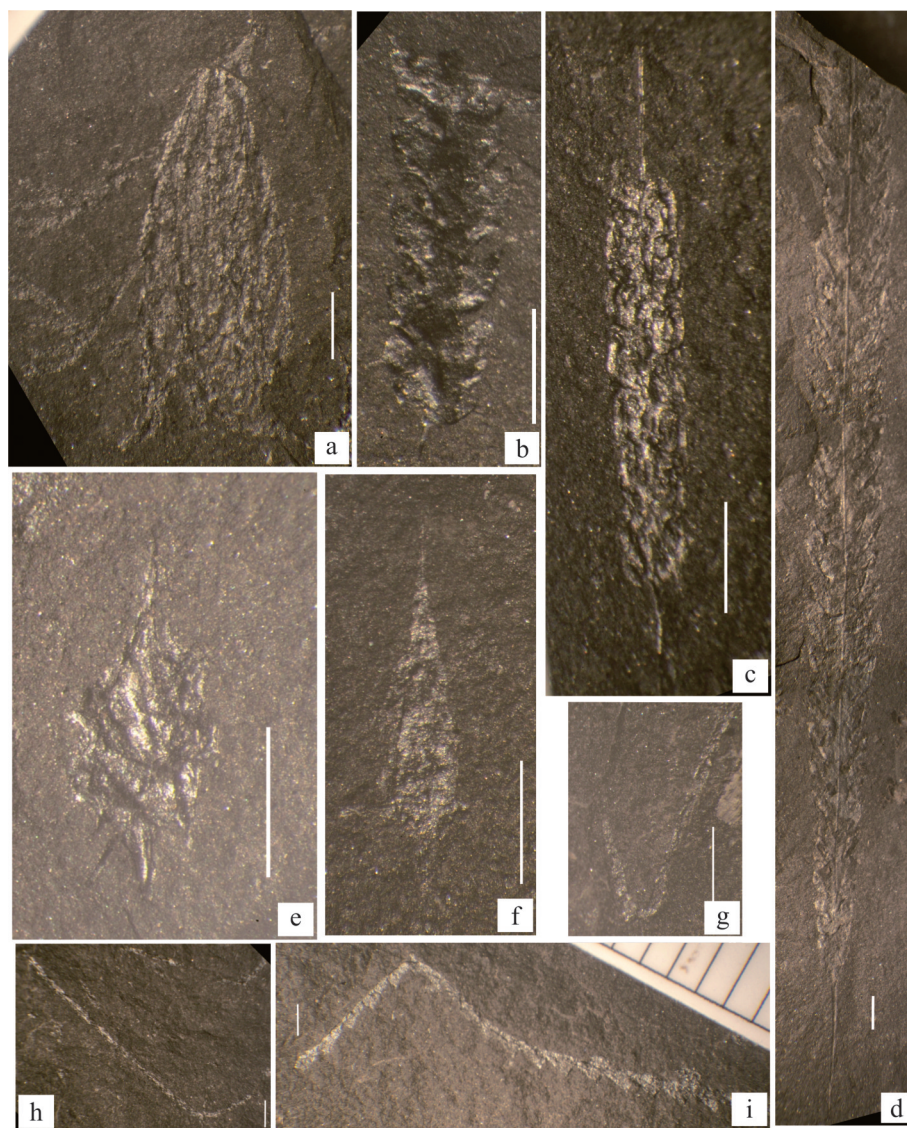


图5 *Pterograptus elegans* 带主要笔石化石特征 (QT9井, 白线比例尺为1 mm)

(a) *Pterograptus elegans*, 4 742.14 m; (b) *Archiclimacograptus modestus*, 4 742.14 m; (c) *Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi*, 4 742.60 m; (d) *Hustedograptus teretiusculus*, 4 753.55 m; (e) *Kalpinograptus* sp., 4 742.14 m; (f) *Cryptograptus tricornis*, 4 742.60 m; (g) *Jiangxigraptus salopiensis*, 4 748.53 m; (h) *Dicellograptus geniculatus*, 4 750.37; (i) *Acrograptus* sp., 4 755.95 m

Fig.5 Main graptolite fossil features of the *Pterograptus elegans* zone (well QT9, white line = 1 mm)

(a) *Pterograptus elegans*, 4 742.14 m; (b) *Archiclimacograptus modestus*, 4 742.14 m; (c) *Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi*, 4 742.60 m; (d) *Hustedograptus teretiusculus*, 4 753.55 m; (e) *Kalpinograptus* sp., 4 742.14 m; (f) *Cryptograptus tricornis*, 4 742.60 m; (g) *Jiangxigraptus salopiensis*, 4 748.53 m; (h) *Dicellograptus geniculatus*, 4 750.37 m; (i) *Acrograptus* sp., 4 755.95 m

沟乡暴记春村, 依据岩性特征认为乌拉力克组深度介于4 242.00 m~4 301.00 m, 厚度为59.00 m, 取心井段为4 217.80~4 229.50 m与4 250.00~4 293.60 m, 该井在4 262.60 m出现 *Nemagraptus gracilis*, 其上约5.19 m出现 *Climacograptus bicornis*, 因此将 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带和 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带的界线置于后者在本井首现的位置4 257.41 m。从笔石群面貌看, 本井下部笔石化石均为 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带, 上部笔石化石均为 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带。其

中取心段4 217.80~4 229.50 m为拉什仲组, 其笔石特征属于 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带(图9)。

3.1.2 YinT2 井

银探2井地理位置隶属于甘肃省环县车道乡刘渠村, 构造位置属于鄂尔多斯盆地西缘冲断带, 乌拉力克组深度介于3 838.30~3 934.90 m, 厚度为96.60 m, 笔石鉴定段为3 860.00~3 884.90 m与3 922.60~3 929.60 m(图10)。根据笔石化石面貌, 该井乌拉力克的取心段组发育 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带下部和

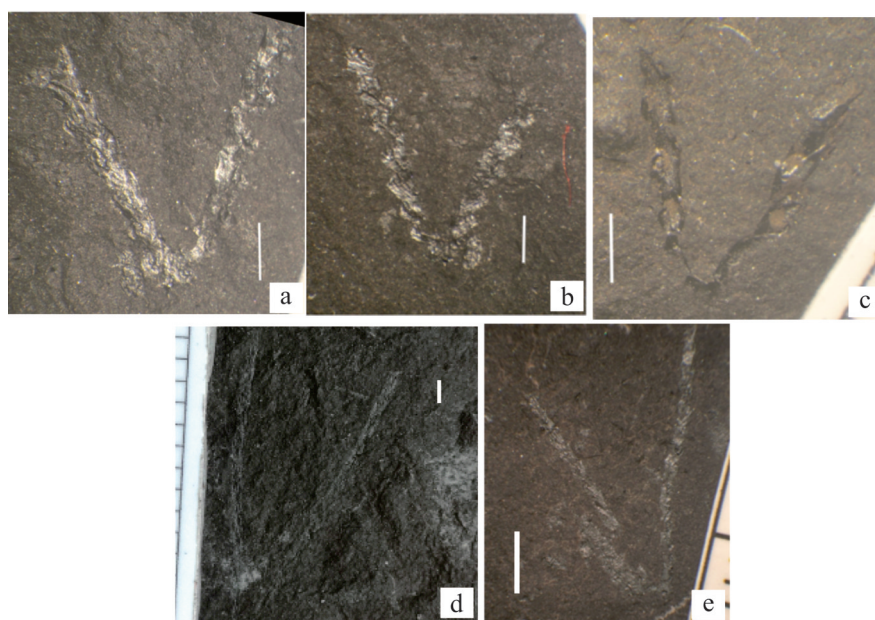


图6 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带主要笔石化石特征(白线比例尺为1 mm)

(a) *Jiangxigraptus sextans*, QT9井, 4 739.25 m; (b) *Jiangxigraptus vagus*, QT9井, 4 739.25 m; (c) *Abrograptus Formosus*, QT9井, 4 738.81 m; (d) *Jiangxigraptus vagus*, ZP1井, 井深4 274.00 m; (e) *Jiangxigraptus vagus*, R16井, 2 881.93 m

Fig.6 Characteristic graptolite fossils of the *Jiangxigraptus vagus* zone (white line = 1 mm)

(a) *Jiangxigraptus sextans*, well QT9, 4 739.25 m; (b) *Jiangxigraptus vagus*, well QT9, 4 739.25 m; (c) *Abrograptus Formosus*, well QT9, 4 738.81 m; (d) *Jiangxigraptus vagus*, well ZP1, 4 274.00 m; (e) *Jiangxigraptus vagus*, well R16, 2 881.93 m

*Nemagraptus gracilis*带上部,两带界线应在3 866.82 m和3 871.50 m之间,现将界线置于 *Climaocograptus bicornis*最初出现的3 866.82 m处。

3.1.3 R16井

R16井位于内蒙古自治区鄂尔多斯鄂托克前旗芒哈图乡哈沙图嘎查,构造上属于鄂尔多斯盆地西缘冲断带,乌拉力克组深度介于2 763.00~2 897.60 m,厚度134.60 m,笔石鉴定取样段为2 790.00~2 800.60 m和2 857.00~2 885.60 m(图11)。识别出 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 和 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 两个笔石带,尽管在2 880.06 m发现 *Nemagraptus gracilis*,但其下2 881.93 m所采集的笔石化石,仍呈现 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带的笔石面貌,因此将该带底界的界线置于2 881.93 m。2 884.17 m处见 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带下伏笔石带的带化石 *Jiangxigraptus vagus*, 尽管该化石可上延至 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带,而在2 882.93 m已见到该化石,同时,此处尚无其他化石,确认为 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带,故将2 884.17 m及以下地层置于 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带。

3.1.4 QT9井

QT9井隶属于内蒙古自治区鄂尔多斯鄂托克旗阿尔巴斯苏木赛乌苏嘎查,构造位置属于鄂尔多斯

盆地天环坳陷。其乌拉力克组深度介于4 622.50~4 670.80 m,厚度98.30 m,取样段深度介于4 738.00~4 758.80 m。本次研究共识别出 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 与 *Pterograptus elegans* 等两个笔石带。鉴于在4 742.14 m发现 *Pterograptus elegans*,其上4 741.42 m发现 *Jiangxigraptus vagus*,可大致确定两个笔石带,即下部的 *Pterograptus elegans* 带与上部的 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带,后者只采集了下部的笔石化石,该部分可与 Chen et al.^[28] 的 *Didymograptus murchisoni* 带对比。上述两个笔石带的界线暂置于 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 的首现位置,即4 741.42 m处(图12)。

由于邻井QT12在5 038.40 m识别出 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带的带化石,证明在该处上下发育 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带,并且该处发育大套泥灰岩与灰岩,与QT9井4 693.00~4 728.00 m的灰岩与泥灰岩可对比,故QT9井乌拉力克组也可能发育 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带,参考测井曲线变化特征暂将QT9井 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带与 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带界限置于4 718.60 m(图13)。前人通过对比牙形刺与笔石化石特征认为,克里摩里组发育 *Pterograptus elegans* 带^[9],故QT9井乌拉力克组的 *Pterograptus elegans* 带可下延至克里摩里组(图12)。

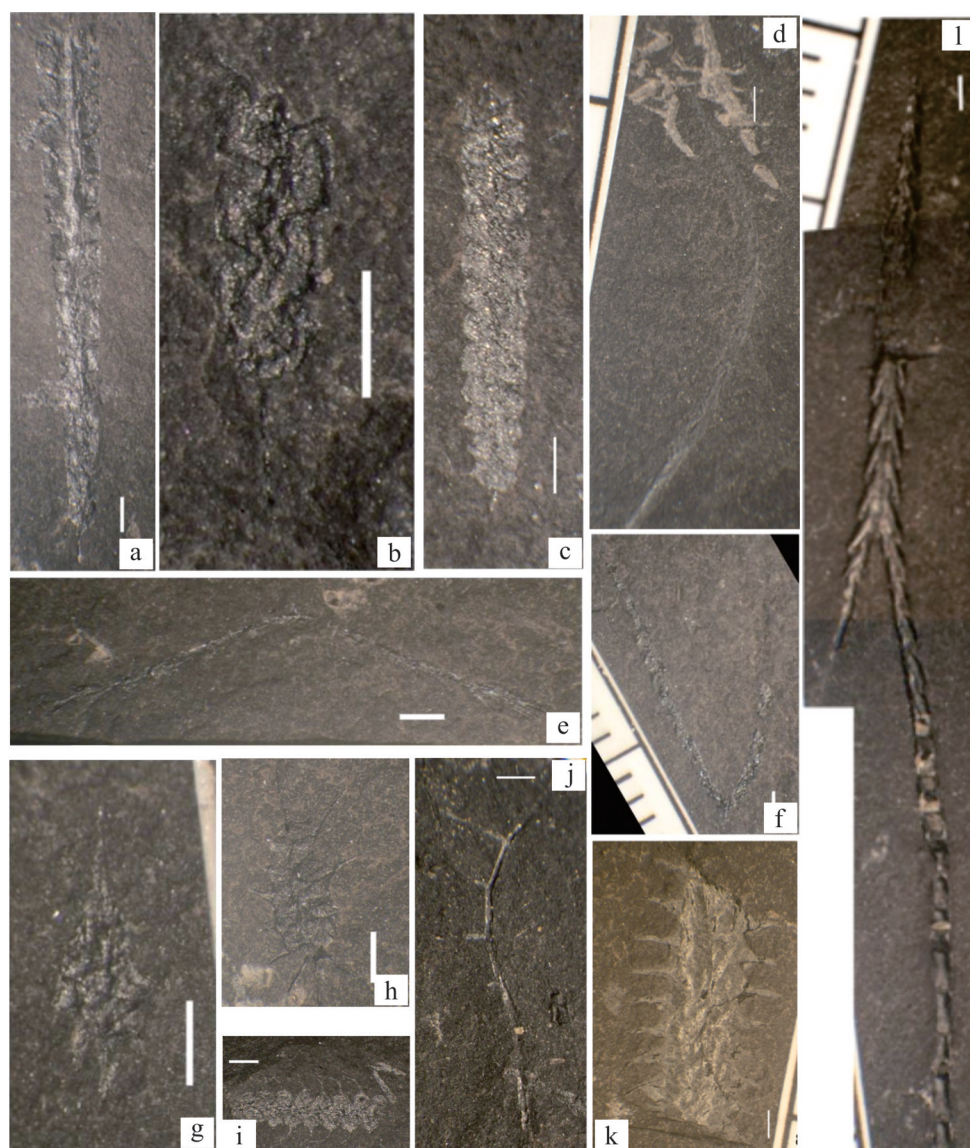


图7 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带主要笔石化特征(白线比例尺为1 mm)

(a) *Archiclimacograptus caelatus*, E103 井, 3 944.92 m; (b) *Haddingograptus flexibilis*, E102 井, 3 676.13 m; (c) *Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi*, E103 井, 3 946.81 m; (d) *Pseudazygograptus incurvus*, R16 井, 2 868.47 m; (e) *Acrograptus* sp., E102 井, 3 679.33 m; (f) *Jiangxiograptus divaricatus*, E102 井, 3 632.49 m; (g) *Kalpinograptus* sp., E103 井, 3 944.92 m; (h) *Glossograptus fimbriatus*, R16 井, 2 867.84 m; (i) *Dicranograptus ramosus angustus*, L105 井, 4 280.30 m; (j) *Nemagraptus gracilis*, L105 井, 4 262.60 m; (k) *Cryptograptus marcidus*, R16 井, 2 880.06 m; (l) *Orthograptus whitfieldi*, E102 井, 3 947.33 m

Fig.7 Main graptolite fossil characteristics of the *Nemagraptus gracilis* zone (white line = 1 mm)

(a) *Archiclimacograptus caelatus*, well E103, 3 944.92 m; (b) *Haddingograptus flexibilis*, well E102, 3 676.13 m; (c) *Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi*, well E103, 3 946.81 m; (d) *Pseudazygograptus incurvus*, well R16, 2 868.47 m; (e) *Acrograptus* sp., well E102, 3 679.33 m; (f) *Jiangxiograptus divaricatus*, well E102, 3 632.49 m; (g) *Kalpinograptus* sp., well E103, 3 944.92 m; (h) *Glossograptus fimbriatus*, well R16, 2 867.84 m; (i) *Dicranograptus ramosus angustus*, well L105, 4 280.30 m; (j) *Nemagraptus gracilis*, well L105, 4 262.60 m; (k) *Cryptograptus marcidus*, well R16, 2 880.06 m; (l) *Orthograptus whitfieldi*, well E102, 3 947.33 m

3.1.5 E102 井

E102 井属于内蒙古自治区鄂尔多斯鄂托克前旗布拉格苏木哈沙图嘎查,构造位置属于鄂尔多斯盆地天环坳陷,乌拉力克组深度介于 3 559.40~3 691.70 m,样品取样段深度介于 3 630.00~3 636.00 m 和 3 676.00~3 698.60 m。由于该井笔石化石保存较差,且未发现带化石,但笔石化石的面貌总体呈现

Nemagraptus gracilis 带的特点,鉴于 *Glossograptus hincksi* 在下部 3 685.21 m 出现,该种是 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带下伏笔石带的典型分子,但前人在 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带中也有发现^[23],故 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带与下伏笔石带的界线不明确。与 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带共生的笔石分子 *Jiangxiograptus sextans*、*Cryptograptus tricornis*、*Pseudazygograptus incurvus* 出现于 4 677.30 m

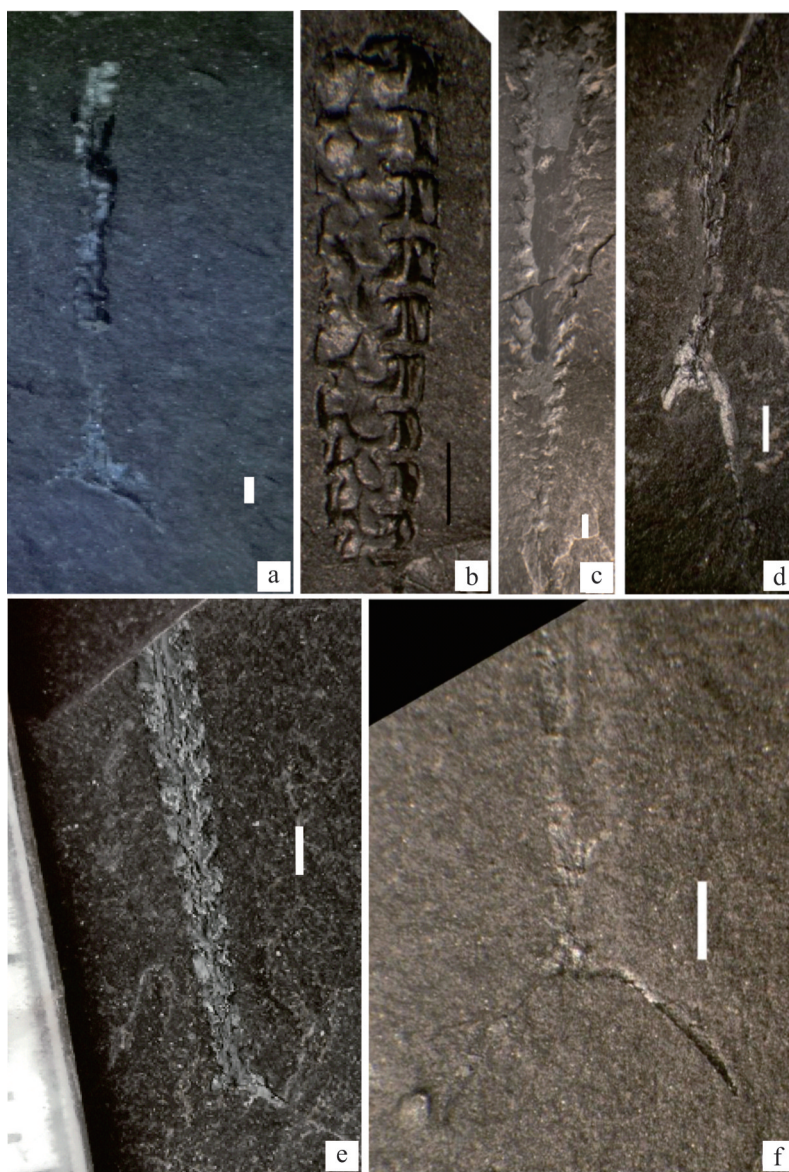


图8 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带主要笔石化石特征(白线比例尺为 1 mm)

(a) *Climacograptus bicornis*, Z15 井, 4 210.24 m; (b) *Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi*, L105 井, 4 250.74 m; (c) *Orthograptus apiculatus*, L105 井, 4 255.67 m; (d) *Climacograptus bicornis*, L105 井, 4 256.28 m; (e) *Climacograptus bicornis*, YinT2 井, 3 862.61 m; (f) *Climacograptus bicornis*, L105 井, 4 257.41 m

Fig.8 Main graptolite fossil characteristics of the *Climacograptus bicornis* zone (white line = 1 mm)

(a) *Climacograptus bicornis*, well Z15, 4 210.24 m; (b) *Pseudoclimacograptus scharenbergi*, well L105, 4 250.74 m; (c) *Orthograptus apiculatus*, well L105, 4 255.67 m; (d) *Climacograptus bicornis*, well L105, 4 256.28 m; (e) *Climacograptus bicornis*, well YinT2, 3 862.61 m; (f) *Climacograptus bicornis*, well L105, 4 257.41 m

处,距乌拉力克组底界约 11.00 m,暂将 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带底界放至乌拉力克组与克里摩里组界线处(图 14)。

3.1.6 E103 井

E103 井位于内蒙古自治区鄂托克前旗上海庙镇特布德嘎查,构造位置位于鄂尔多斯盆地天环坳陷,其乌拉力克组深度介于 3 889.50~3 950.00 m,

取样段为 3 943.40~3 960.20 m。该井笔石化石保存较差,根据笔石化石的总体面貌,尽管未发现 *Nemagraptus gracilis*,但与其共生的笔石,特别是 *Pseudazygograptus incurvus*、*Cryptograptus tricornis*、*Orthograptus apiculatus*、*Jiangxigraptus sextans*、*Retograptus geinitzianus* 等笔石化石的发现,表明该段黑色页岩应属 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带,但顶底界限不明确

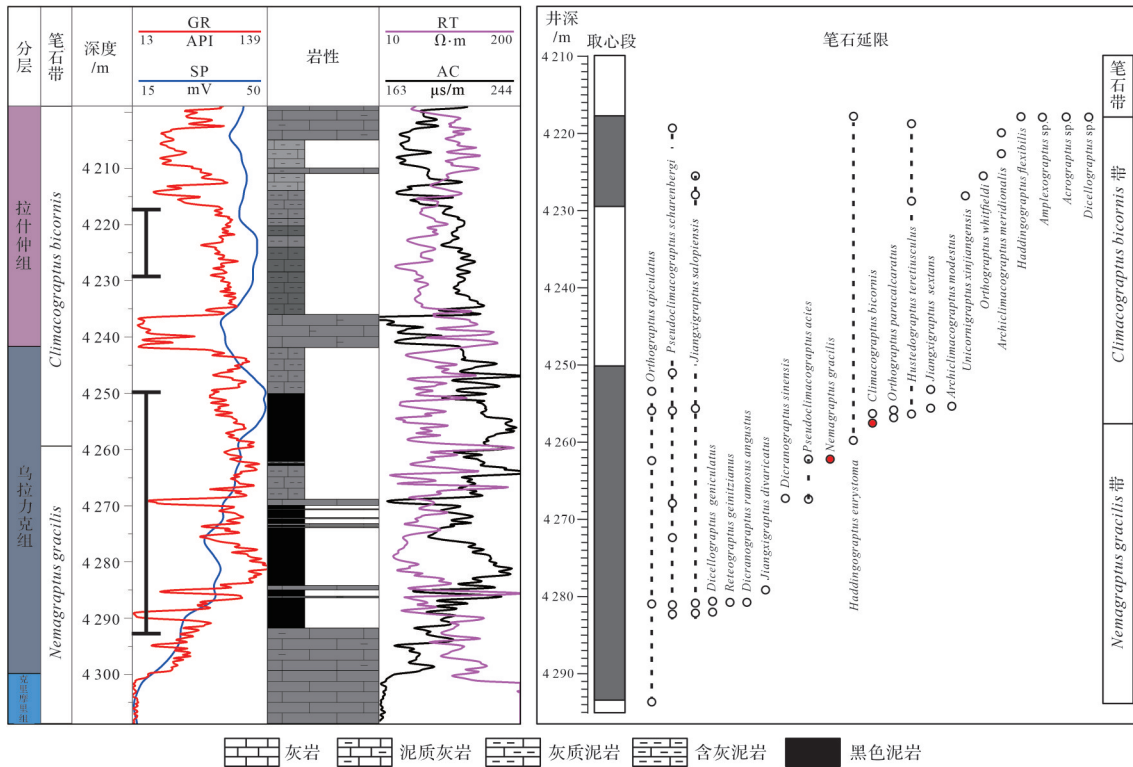


图9 L105井乌拉力克组笔石延限图

Fig.9 Graptolite range chart for the Wulalike Formation at well L105

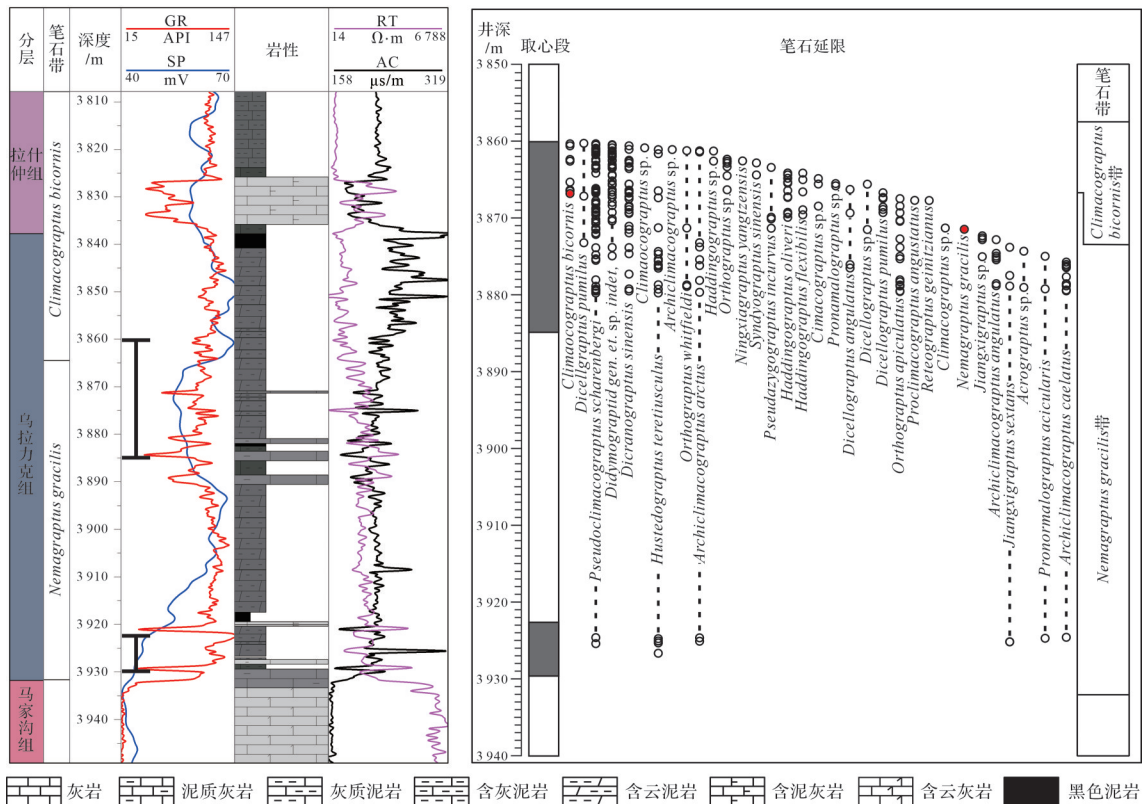


图10 YinT2井乌拉力克组笔石延限图

Fig.10 Graptolite range chart for the Wulalike Formation at well YinT2

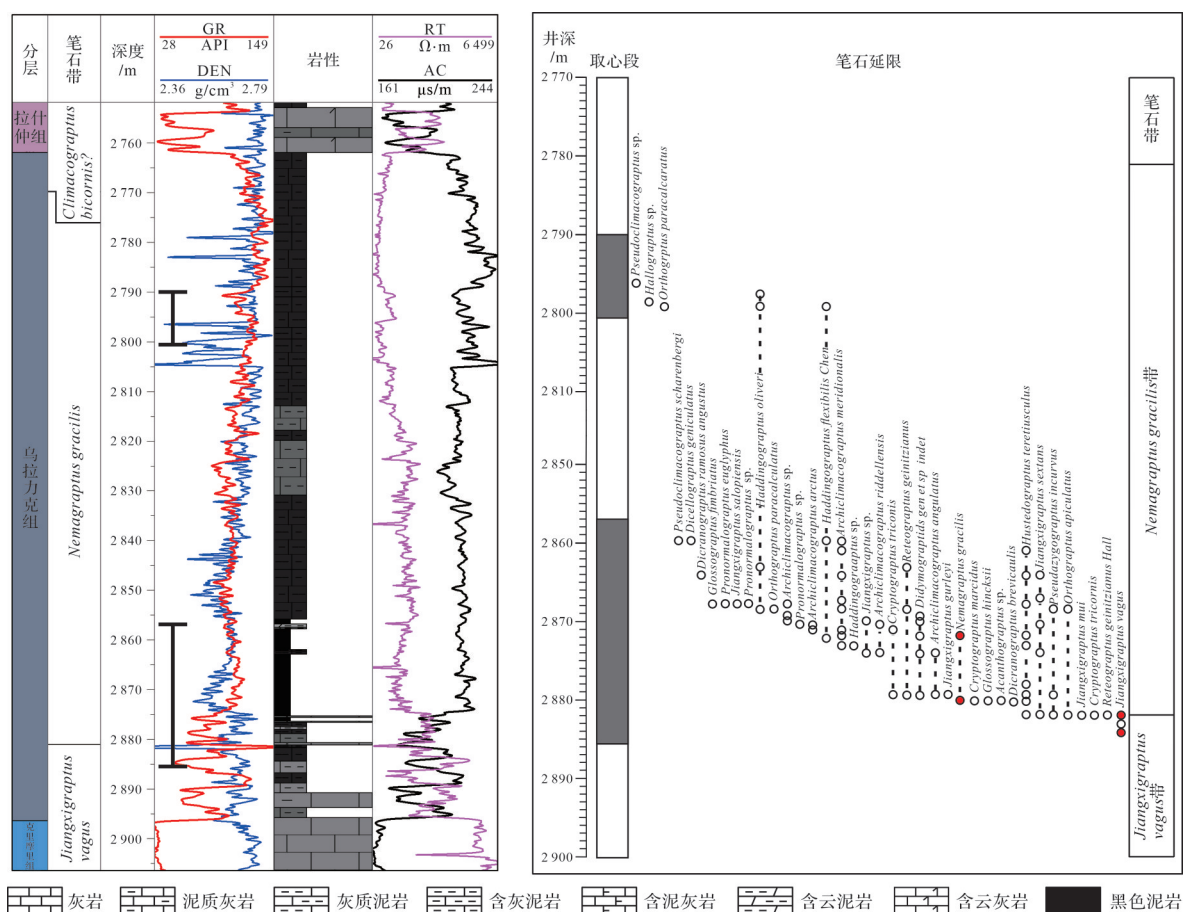


图 11 R16 井乌拉力克组笔石延限图

Fig.11 Graptolite range chart for the Wulalike Formation at well R16

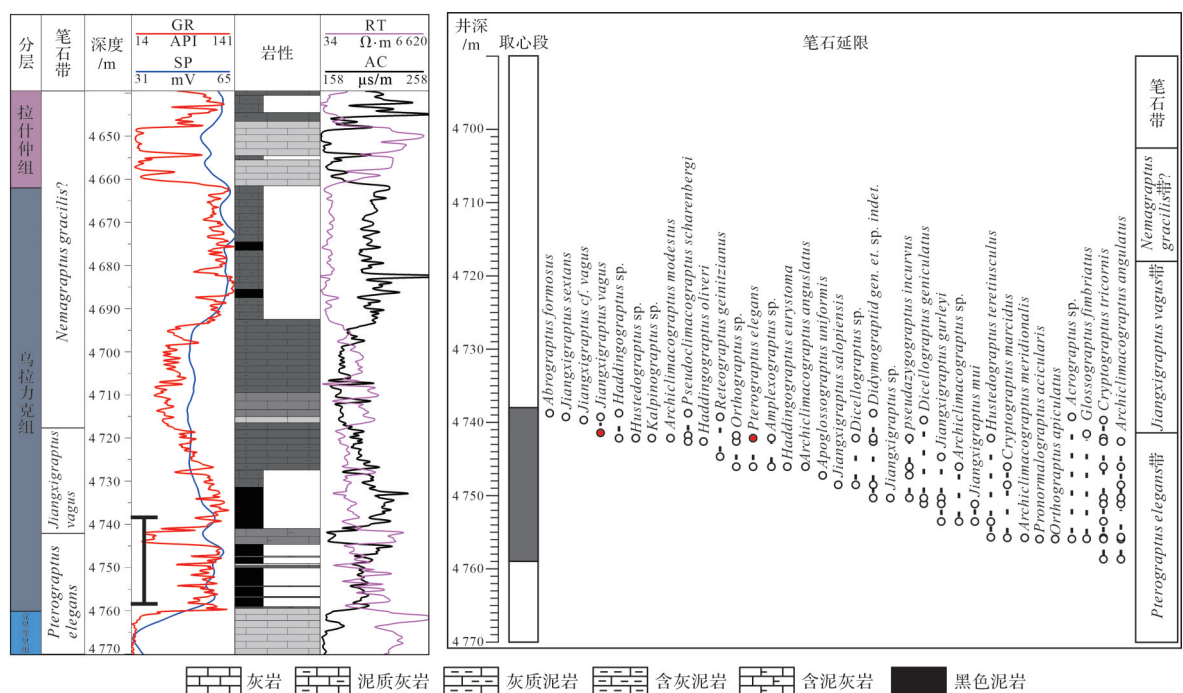


图 12 QT9 井乌拉力克组笔石延限图

Fig.12 Graptolite range chart for the Wulalike Formation at well QT9

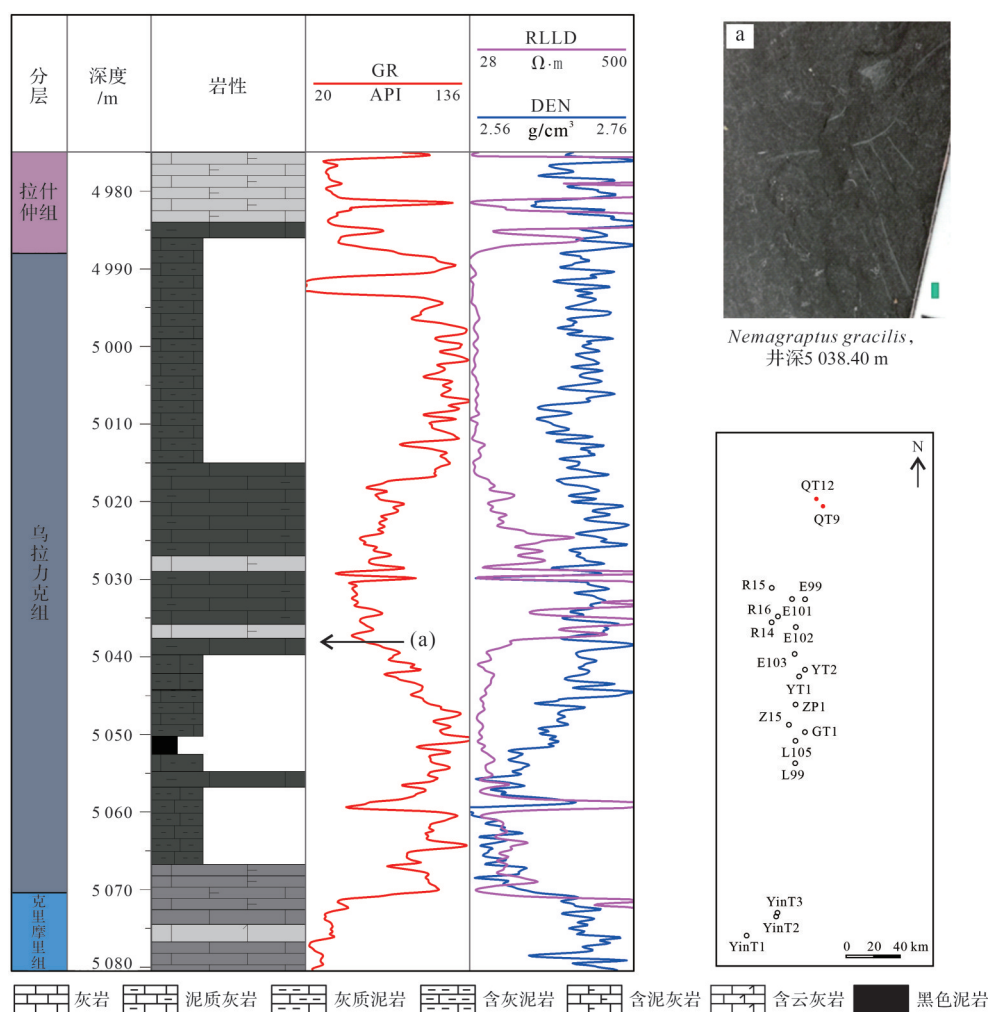


图 13 QT12 井乌拉力克组单井柱状图

Fig.13 Single well histogram of the Wulalike Formation at well QT12

(图 15)。由于 *Pseudazygograptus incurvus* 笔石化石在 3 959.00 m 以上出现, 据乌拉力克组底界 9.50 m, 暂将 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带底界置于乌拉力克组底界。

3.2 生物地层格架建立

研究区位于鄂尔多斯盆地中央古隆起西部, 奥陶系时期受构造活动与海侵的影响, 致使研究区发育大量深灰色—黑色页岩、灰质泥岩、泥质灰岩及灰岩^[39-40], 沉积环境复杂, 导致对地层展布及发育特征认识不足。本文通过分析研究区 6 口钻井取心段的笔石带特征, 建立生物地层格架(图 16)。

受取心的限制, E102 井、E103 井与 YinT2 井的 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带底界无法确定, 但经笔石鉴定认为, 这些井的取心段的底部整体表现为 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带。由于取心段 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 及与其共生的笔石距乌拉力克组底界相对较近, 例如 YinT2 井, *Jiangxigraptus sextans* 笔石化

石出现的位置距黑色页岩底界约 6.00 m, 故暂将这些井乌拉力克组的 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带底界置于乌拉力克组底界(图 16), 由于样品缺失无法确定 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带是否可以下延至克里摩里组。L105 井中与 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 笔石共生的笔石化石 *Reteograptus geinitzianus* 距黑色页岩底界约 19.00 m, 但由于该井的黑色页岩厚度相对于 YinT2 井、E103 井较薄, 地势相对较高, 其乌拉力克组页岩的沉积时代相对于 E103 井与 YinT2 井较晚, 故将该井乌拉力克组的 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带也暂定于乌拉力克组底界(图 16)。

通过笔石生物带划分发现, 乌拉力克组底部页岩从 QT9 井的 *Pterograptus elegans* 生物带到 R16 井的 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 生物带和 E102 井、YinT2 井的 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 生物带是跨时的。QT9 井 *Pterograptus elegans* 的出现, 表明乌拉力克组页岩首

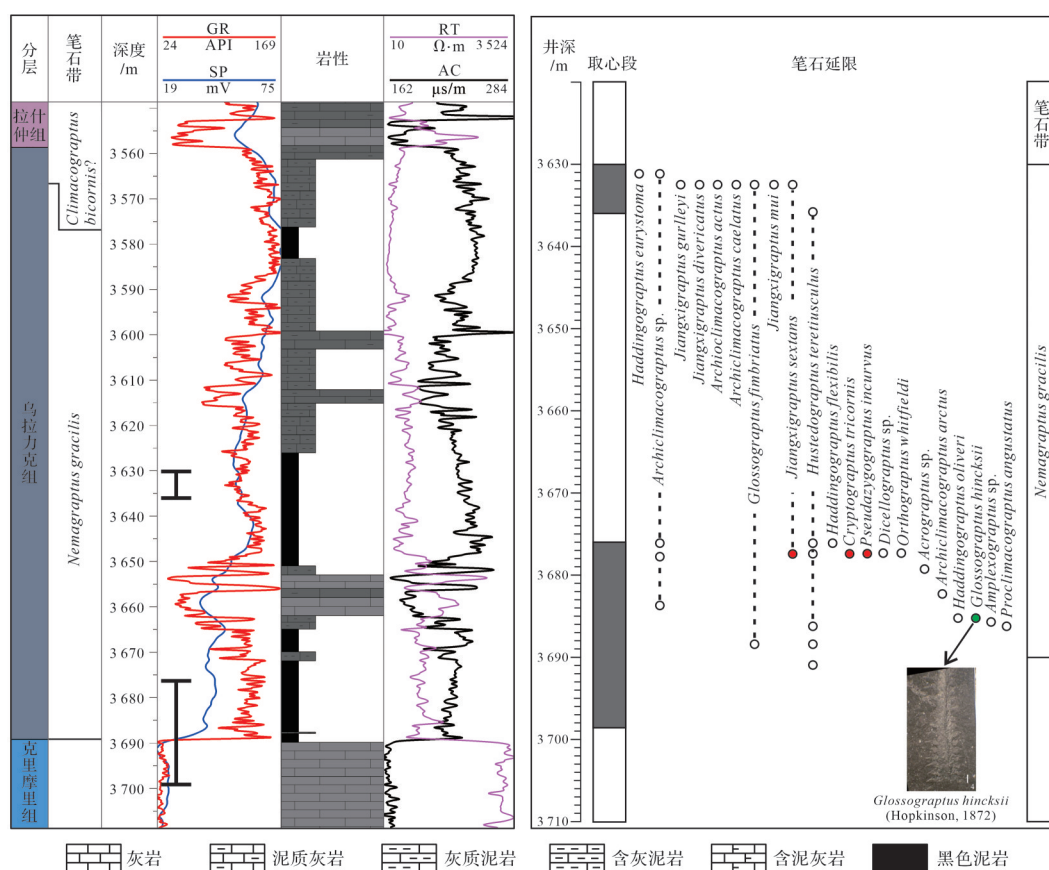


图 14 E102 井乌拉里克组笔石延限图

Fig.14 Graptolite range chart for the Wulalike Formation at well E102

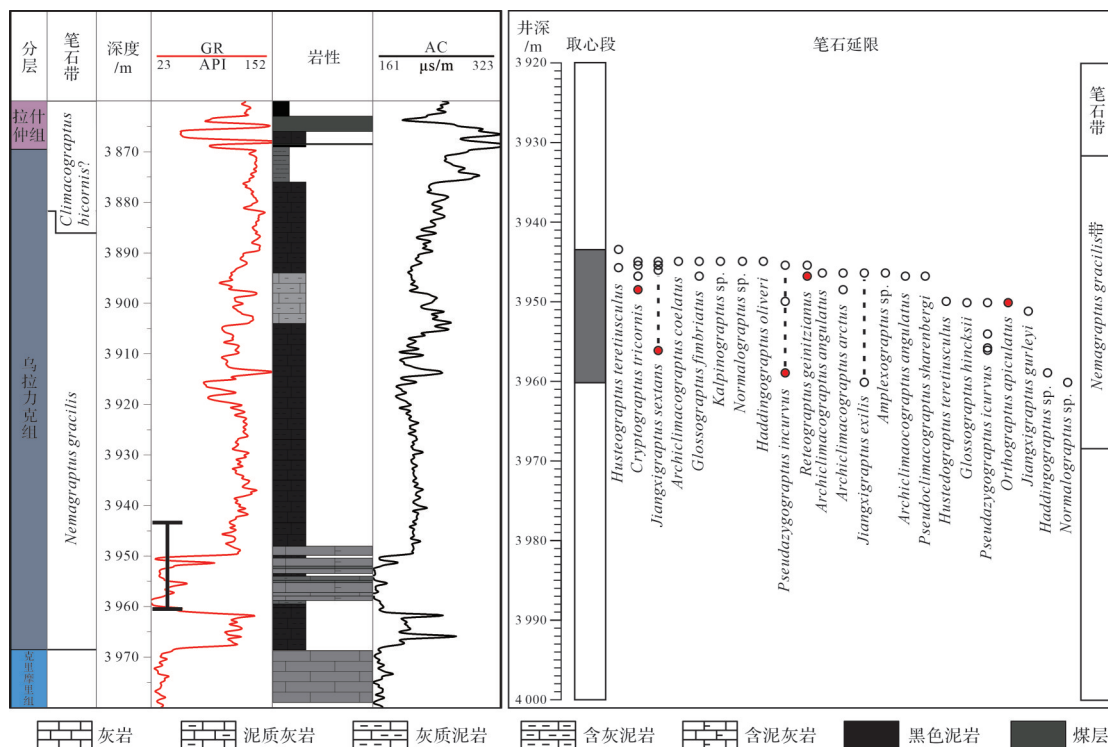


图 15 E103 井乌拉里克组笔石延限图

Fig.15 Graptolite range chart for the Wulalike Formation at well E103

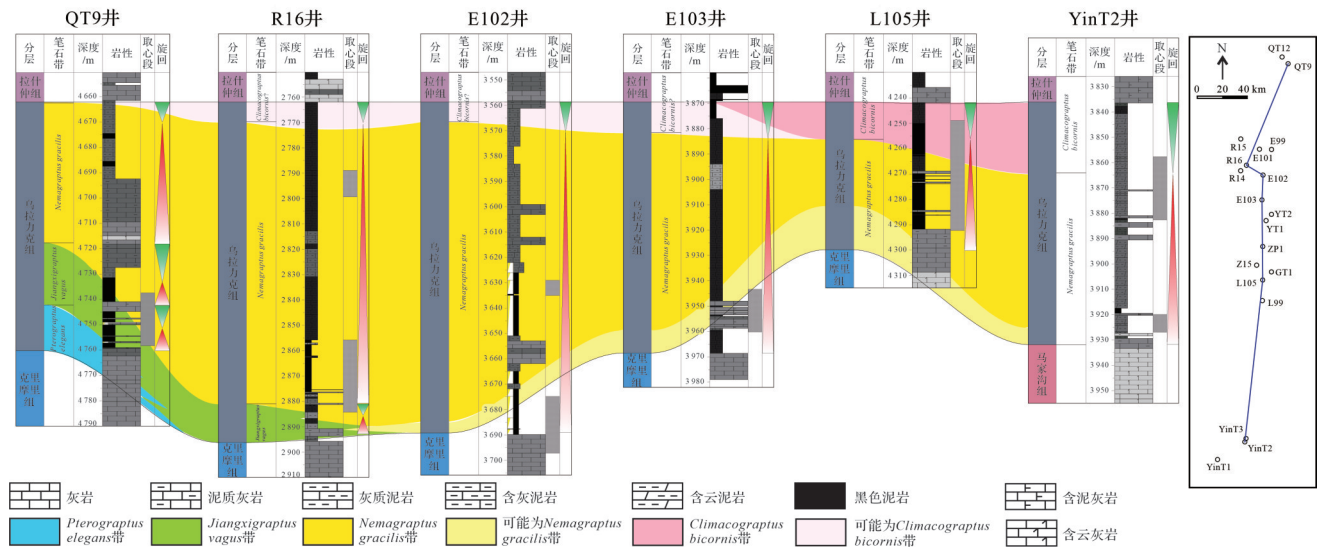


图 16 QT9 井—YinT2 井乌拉力克组笔石生物地层格架

Fig.16 Biostratigraphic framework for graptolites in the Wulalike Formation, wells QT 9 to YinT 2

先在 QT9 井一带沉积,至桑比早期,黑色页岩迁移至 R16 井一带以南进行沉积,沉积中心向南迁移,故乌拉力克组底部黑色页岩的分布具有强烈的穿时性,具有沿鄂尔多斯地块西缘向南变年轻的趋势。

陈旭等^[23]分析 QT9 井北部的内蒙古乌海大石门剖面的笔石化石,建立了克里摩里组—乌拉力克组的笔石分带(图 17),但其对乌拉力克组的划分与本文所采用的划分方案有一定差异。目前,大多数学

者将克里摩里组大套灰岩以上的页岩作为乌拉力克组^[9,12,14,41-42],本文也采用该方案。对比认为大石门剖面的乌拉力克组同样发育 *Pterograptus elegans* 带,而乌拉力克组底部的页岩时代可能延伸至 *Cryptograptus gracilicornis* 层,故大石门剖面乌拉力克组底部页岩的形成时代可能更老,与本文所述的黑色页岩由北向南逐渐变年轻的观点吻合。张成弓^[43]对中央古隆起的构造演化分析认为,在中—晚奥陶世(乌拉力克组—拉什仲组),研究区整体呈现自东向西,自北向南,地层厚度逐渐增加,且秦祁海域范围逐渐缩小,沉积区向南逐渐萎缩,与本文沉积中心向南迁移的研究结果不谋而合。

4 讨论

4.1 黑色页岩的穿时性对沉积演化的探讨

对于黑色页岩的穿时性,存在两种可能。其一是在 *Pterograptus elegans* 带 QT9 井黑色页岩沉积时,南部可能为克里摩里组的碳酸盐岩台地相沉积;至桑比早期,R16 井一带及其以南,成为沉积中心,也即因北部碳酸盐岩台地的向南扩增,黑色页岩向南迁移至本区;至桑比晚期,黑色页岩更向南迁移至 L105 井、YinT2 井一带(图 18)。这种发育模式表现为一个“降积准层序组叠置”的典型特征,即每个单元向海、向下迁移,各单元之间相变明显^[44],界面以下为深水相(黑色页岩沉积为主),界面以上为浅水相(以灰岩沉积为主),构成向上变浅的叠置样式(图 18),黑色页岩穿

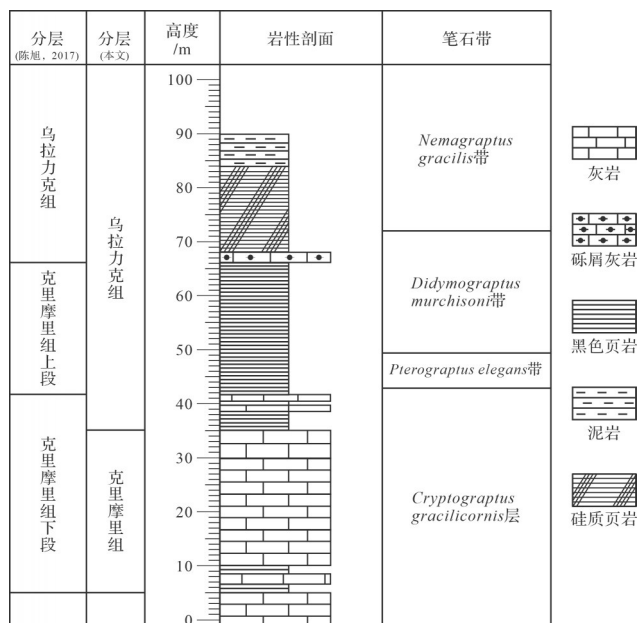
图 17 内蒙古乌海大石门剖面笔石分带图
(据文献[23]修改)

Fig.17 Graptolite zonation in the Dashimen Section in Wuhai, Inner Mongolia (modified from reference [23])

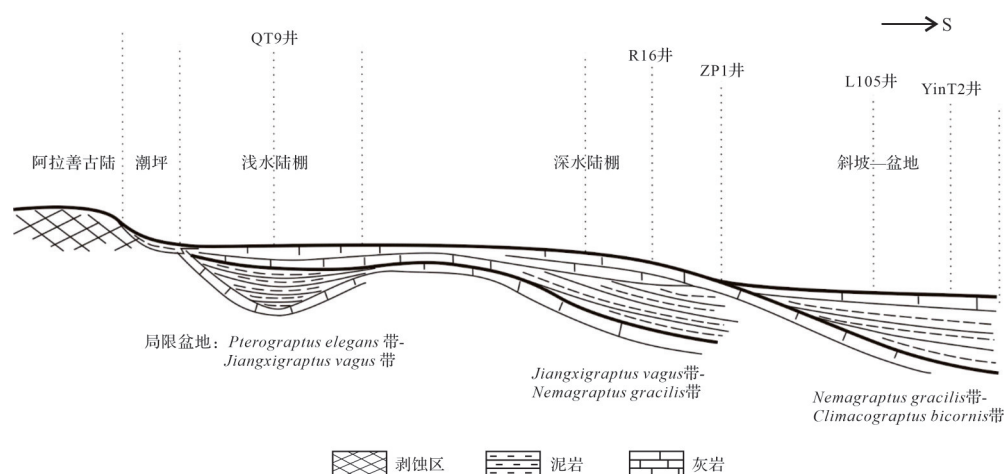


图18 乌拉力克组黑色笔石页岩的演化模式

Fig.18 Evolution model of black graptolitic shale in the Wulalike Formation

过强制性海退界面。乌拉力克组内的一些砾屑灰岩层底面可能就是强制性海退界面。但是该模式需要确定工区南部乌拉力克组底部灰岩与QT9井乌拉力克组顶部灰岩的时代,由于取心的限制本文未获取相关的岩心样品,难以获取二者的时代信息。

其二是乌拉力克组页岩的穿时性也可能是由海侵沉积以及在最大海泛面之后在高水位体系状态下的进积过程所造成,黑色页岩向南或向西南方向进积,北部水体向上逐渐变浅。这种模式依然缺乏南部乌拉力克组黑色页岩下方的灰岩时代来证明,并且还需确定研究区的物源方向。由于目前资料的限制,对于乌拉力克组黑色页岩穿时性的成因还需在之后的研究中收集更多的岩心样品,结合地震资料做进一步探讨。

由于工区北部QT9井—E103井乌拉力克组顶部未取心,导致无法明确 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带是否在乌拉力克组顶部发育,但根据降积准层序组叠置的模式,工区北部乌拉力克组 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带可能逐渐缺失, *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带上延至拉什仲组。前人通过对内蒙古桌子山地区的笔石化石分析认为拉什仲组底部含 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 笔石化石,推断 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带可延伸至拉什仲组,也可证明乌拉力克组的 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带由南向北可能逐渐缺失^[21]。

4.2 乌拉力克组海平面的相对变化

依据生物进化论理论,生物与其生存环境之间存在着相互影响、相互制约的密切关系。在沉积环境改变的同时,笔石生存环境也发生了改变,影响着

笔石的发育特征及笔石遗体的保存状态^[45],通过分析笔石的发育特征可反映沉积环境的变化^[5,46]。前人研究认为,在中奥陶世达瑞威尔阶—晚奥陶世桑比阶发生了非常引人注目的笔石特化事件,包括笔石体的复杂化、体壁退化、胞管褶皱等^[47],该时期的笔石特化事件可能形成于一个具有丰富营养物质的安静水体环境。上述特化事件与最大海泛面相吻合,暗示在最大海泛期,笔石生物为应对生存环境所发生的适应性变革,一是增加浮游能力,二是增强摄食能力,三是应对被捕食的生存竞争压力^[47-49]。这期间的特化事件,突出表现在 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带和 *Pterograptus elegans* 带,换言之,这两个笔石带沉积期间,是鄂尔多斯盆地发生海侵的两个重要时期,但前者的范围局限,后者的分布范围明显广于前者。图19为工区内笔石复杂化的典型代表。 *Nemagraptus gracilis* (图19b)由两个纤细的单列笔石枝组成,每个主枝外侧着生若干辐射状排列的次枝, *Pterograptus elegans* (图19c)下斜生长的主枝及从主枝上交互生长的侧枝组成, *Syndyograptus sinensis* (图19a)由两个主枝和数对次枝(幼枝)组成。与普通的笔石相比,笔石枝明显增多,呈现复杂化。

基于岩性及复杂化笔石体的发育认为,研究区乌拉力克组存在两个海侵期。首先为乌拉力克组底部,其泥岩与下伏克里摩里组灰岩接触,说明水体加深,工区北部QT9井附近发育 *Pterograptus elegans* 带,而工区南部不发育,说明海侵从工区北部开始; *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带同样在QT9井附近发育,岩性由泥岩、灰质泥岩过渡为灰岩,伽马曲线值降低,说明

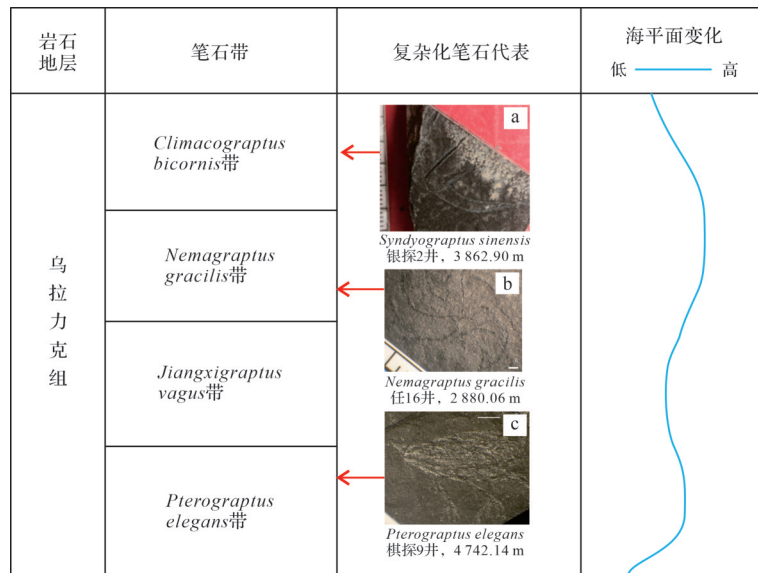


图 19 笔石形态的复杂化与相对海平面变化

Fig.19 Complexity of graptolite morphology relative to sea-level change

乌拉力克组 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带是一个海退期; 而 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带全区发生大范围海侵, 岩性以泥岩与灰质泥岩为主, 乌拉力克组开始大面积沉积; 对于 *Climacograptus bicornis* 带, 本次研究只在工区南部发现相应的笔石化石, 其岩性由泥灰岩过渡为顶部拉什仲组的灰岩, 说明该时期整体为一个海退期。

5 结论

(1) 研究区乌拉力克组笔石化石鉴定表明, 其时代为奥陶世中晚期达瑞威尔阶—桑比阶, 可划分为4个笔石带(自下而上: *Pterograptus elegans*、*Jiangxigraptus vagus*、*Nemagraptus gracilis*、*Climacograptus bicornis*)。研究区北部主要发育 *Pterograptus elegans* 与 *Jiangxigraptus vagus* 带, 南部以 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带为主。

(2) 笔石带划分揭示出乌拉力克组黑色页岩由鄂尔多斯盆地西缘北部向南逐渐变年轻, 表明沉积中心逐渐向南迁移。乌拉力克组整体为海进—海退的过程, 期间存在两次海侵期, 发育于 *Pterograptus elegans* 与 *Nemagraptus gracilis* 带, 前者海侵范围相对局限, 主要发生在工区北部, 后者海侵范围较广, 促使乌拉力克组在盆地西缘大范围沉积。

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Division of Graptolite Zones in the Wulalike Formation at the Western Margin of the Ordos Basin: Implications for sedimentary evolution

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Abstract: [Objective] A set of black marine graptolitic shales is developed in the Wulalike Formation at the western margin of the Ordos Basin. In recent years, natural gas has continually been discovered in this set of shales and an industrial level of oil flow has been produced, demonstrating that the Wulalike Formation has significant exploration potential. This study examines the development of the graptolites and establishes a biostratigraphic framework as a basis for analyzing the sedimentary evolution of the Wulalike Formation. [Methods] The age range of the Wulalike Formation was clarified by analyzing the graptolite content of individual cored wells and comparing the graptolite range. Single-well graptolite zones were identified and biostratigraphic frameworks were constructed on that basis,

and the distribution of the graptolite zones is discussed. The spatial evolution of the black shale was analyzed in combination with the lithological development. Sea-level variation was also considered based on the response of graptolite morphological complexity to marine transgression. [Results] (1) The Wulalike Formation was developed during the Darriwilian-Sandbian stages at the end of the middle- and beginning of the Upper Ordovician. The Wulalike Formation is divided into four graptolite zones from bottom to top: the *Pterograptus elegans* zone, *Jiangxigraptus vagus* zone, *Nemagraptus gracilis* zone and *Climacograptus bicornis* zone. (2) From a comparative analysis of their development, it is believed that all four graptolite zones are developed in the northern Wulalike Formation of the study area in the vicinity of well QT9, while the *Pterograptus elegans* and *Jiangxigraptus vagus* zones are absent in the southern part of the Formation. (3) Two marine transgression periods are indicated by the *Pterograptus elegans* and *Nemagraptus gracilis* zones in the Wulalike Formation, transitioning upward into the *Climacograptus bicornis* zone and then into the Lashizhong Formation, during which time the sea level gradually lowered. [Conclusions] The black graptolitic shale at the bottom of the Wulalike Formation shows strong diachronism from *Pterograptus elegans* in well QT9 to *Nemagraptus gracilis* in well YinT2. Along the western margin of the Ordos Block, the strata are gradually younger to the south, and the deposition center gradually migrates southward. The diachronism is typically manifested as “degradational stacking”, evident as an upward-shallowing stacking pattern that indicates a forced marine regression interface. Alternatively, the diachronism of the black shale may be due to marine transgression deposition and progradation in a highstand systems tract, resulting in the progradation of the black shale towards the south or southwest. Due to the limitations of core sampling, in subsequent studies the causes of the diachronism of the black shale will require determination of the formation ages of the limestone at the top and bottom of the Wulalike Formation, along with verification by seismic data. The establishment of a biostratigraphic framework in this study based on the graptolite zonation provides important guidance for understanding the stratigraphic and sedimentary evolution of the Wulalike Formation at the western margin of the Ordos Basin.

Key words: graptolite zone division; biostratigraphic framework; Wulalike Formation; sedimentary evolution