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REEF- AND ROCK-BUILDING ROLE OF ORGANISMS

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Abstract

The key of reef- and rock-building role of organisms is to explain their paleoecologic characters and reef-building functions. Different reef-building organisms in shapes, such as massive, lamellar or tubular, branching, encrusting and indefinite shapes of vagrant or floating organisms, can construct five kinds of autochthonous limestones in distinct ways: framestone, coverstone, baffestone, bindstone and biocementstone. The same shape of reef-building organisms may have similar reef-building functions and forming mechanisms even in various geological times. That is, framestones, baffestones and some coverstones may form primary framework of reef; bindstones, biocementstones and some coverstones generally construct the secondary framework of reef.

塔北联合勘探又获可喜地质成果

自从塔北沙雅隆起雅克拉构造上的沙参2井喜获优质高产工业油气流之后,地矿部决定尽快扩大战果,组织了各有关地区局的三十多个石油勘探队,组成一支六千多人的勘探大军,对该隆起三万多平方公里的面积进行大规模的多工种联合勘探,找到了一批有利于贮存油气的圈闭构造,并在其不同构造部位部署了一批探井,经过一年多的精心施工,已有沙7和沙4两口井在中—浅层不同程度地见到了油气显示。

沙7和沙4井分别位于雅克拉构造上沙参2井东偏北约5 km和10 km处。沙7井已打5450 m,钻入地层:第四系厚42.5 m;上第三系库车组厚2695 m,康村组厚983 m,吉迪克组厚565.5 m,苏维依组厚121.5 m;下第三系库姆格列木群厚510.5 m;白垩系厚428 m;侏罗、三叠系厚69.5 m;寒武系厚34.5 m(未穿)。寒武系为灰色粉晶—泥晶白云岩,砂屑、砾屑白云岩夹白云质泥岩,含三叶虫等化石。

经对沙7井寒武系白云岩层进行了油气测试获得高产油气流;沙4井在钻井过程中进行了中途测试,也获油气流。

经初步分析,原油比重0.7923,粘度1.96厘泊,含蜡量1.9%,含硫量0.18%,凝固点-18℃,初馏点61.7℃,属于优质原油。天然气成分:甲烷78—88%,乙烷2.8%,丙烷1.51—1.6%……,含氮6.7—15.3%。

至此,雅克拉构造上已有三口井出油,控制了一定的含油气面积;含油气层位又有新的突破。表明雅克拉是具有一定规模的古生代海相油气田。而雅克拉构造仅是沙雅隆起十多个可能含油气圈闭之一,故该油气田的发现进一步证明了沙雅隆起是一个大有潜力的含油气远景区。

(康玉柱)