serrated shape to middle-high amplitude serrated box shape or bell (funnel)shape to low-amplitude reverse serrated shape; *R* changes from dense serrated high resistance to serrated high-middle resistance and then disperse serrated middle-low resistance.

2. Delta: The logs of regressive constructive deltas show that the appears to be a sequence assemblage changing from smooth line associated with low-middle amplitude funnel shape to funnel, finger or box shapes of middle-high amplitude to box or bell shape of middle-high amplitude, and *R* is relatively low.

3. Fluvial: Land-based rivers are developed gradually from braid channels to meandering channels; *SP* shows shapes from box with fine sawtooth to bell or separated box to bell assemblage maintained by middle amplitude. *R* changes from serrated middle-high value to middle-lower value.

4. Deep-water turbidite fan: These curves are difficult to be distinguished from that of subaqueous alluvial fan, it is therefore necessary to see about its occurrence location.

鄂尔多斯盆地形成机制、演化及油气勘探方向学术讨论会在西安举行

由陕西省石油学会石油地质专业委员会召开的鄂尔多斯盆地形成机制、演化及油气勘探方向学术讨论会，于4月上旬在西安举行。参加会议的有生产、教学、科研等17个单位的47位代表，共提交论文28篇。

会议对鄂尔多斯盆地的变迁历史、形成时期、构造属性、局部构造、周围新生代断陷盆地、西缘逆冲推覆构造、定边-吴堡东西向构造、沉积环境、沉积岩特征、构造与油气关系等，进行了学术交流和讨论。

会议还着重讨论了盆地生油气条件、保存条件、储层与盖层特点、圈闭类型和勘探方向，比较一致的认识是：盆地西部坳陷区是最有利的勘探地区，而要找到石油，关键是要把构造搞清楚。具体地说，前缘外带推覆体下面的原地块区是找油气的远景区；六盘山盆地-南西华山逆冲带下，是有利的勘探地区。有的学者认为，盆地北部处于生油晚期，也是寻找油气藏的有利地区；盆地南部广大地区为寻找气藏的远景区。还有同志提出，定边-吴堡东西向构造带是下古生界油型气和上古生界煤成气聚集的远景地段。

从生油气时代来看，除中生界、上古生界的油气之外，下古生界地层全，有好的盖层，现已打了35口井，其中18口有油气显示，因而具生成油气的有利条件，应引起大家的重视。钻入中元古界的探井有4口，资料证明也有找气远景。

该专业委员会决定，下次将举行鄂尔多斯盆地非构造油气藏勘探学术讨论会。

（郭贤才）