

Sedimentary and Coal-Forming Characteristics of Tertiary in Jidong Basin of Heilongjiang Province

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Jidong basin is a semi-graben~graben-type basin formed in Himalayan orogeny period, It was controled by Dun-Mi Rift Zone (branch of Tan-Lu Rift Zone). It was mainly composed of rift in Eogene period , and was mainly composed of depressions in Neogene period.

This title studied it using Basin-Analysis of principle and method. Think in Eogene period, its sediment-fill squence was consist of six sediment lithological character-members and a top volcanic deposit-member.

Depositional enviroments was mainly consist of alluvial fan~lake deposit system. Separating seven sedimentary facies and many subfacies. Summarized six evolution stags of structure-deposit. In Neogene period, its sediment-fill squence was consist of three sediment lithological character-members and a top volcanic deposit-member. Depositional enviroments was mainly consist of river~lake deposit system. Separating four sedimentary facies. Summarized three evolution stags of structure-deposit.

The optimum coal-forming period are the periods before lake forming and after lake disapearing, and the optimum coal-forming environment and marsh in front of fan~flood plain~marsh lake. coal-forming was better in before lake forming than after lake disapearing, and was better Eogene system than Neogene system. Deposit and coal-forming had migration characters in Eogene period.