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INITIAL MICROFACIES AND LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY OF PERMIAN CARBONATE SEDIMENTS IN
THE VICINITY OF KHAO LAMPHEAN, AMPHOE NONG MUANG, CHANGWAT LOP BURI

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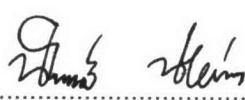
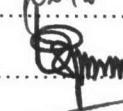
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การวิจัยนี้มีจุดประสงค์เพื่อศึกษาลักษณะปูรากภูในระดับจุลภาคและการลำดับชั้นตามลักษณะหินของตะกอนการบ่อนเนตอาญาเพอร์เมียนในพื้นที่ศึกษา นอกจากรายละเอียดทางวิชาการแล้ว ยังได้ศึกษาอนุกรรมวิธานของชากระดับร่องบ่อร่องและฟิวชัลลินิกที่พบ รวมทั้งการสังเคราะห์สภาพแวดล้อมการสะสมตัวของตะกอน

การศึกษาศิลารร美化โดยละเอียดจาก 310 ตัวอย่างซึ่งเก็บตามลำดับชั้น จากแนวการตรวจวัดชั้นหิน 5 แนว ชั้นหินมีความหนารวม 553.5 เมตร พบร่องบ่อร่องและฟิวชัลลินิกออกเป็น 9 ชุด ลักษณะได้แก่ 1) แพคใบโอมิไคร์ทของสาหร่าย 2) ใบโอมิครู ไดท์ของเศษเปลือกหอย 3) เออนครีโนท์ 4) สปาร์สใบโอมิไคร์ทเนื้อดิน 5) แพคใบโอมิครู ไดท์ของฟอเรน 6) สเปร์สใบโอมิไคร์ทและฟอร์สซิลเฟอร์รัสมิไคร์ท 7) ใบโอดีโนท์ 8) ใบโอดีโนท์ชนิดเม็ดกลมเล็ก และ 9) ใบโอมิไคร์ทชนิดเม็ดกลมเล็ก และ แบ่งลำดับชั้นหินตามลักษณะหินออกเป็น 4 หมู่หินจากล่างขึ้นบน ได้แก่ 1) หมู่หิน 1 (ความหนา 90 เมตร) มีชั้นชีวภาพของปะการังเป็นลักษณะสำคัญ 2) หมู่หิน 2 (ความหนา 55 เมตร) ประกอบด้วย แพคใบโอมิไคร์ทของตะกอนหลักชนิด 3) หมู่หิน 3 (ความหนา 58 เมตร) มี ใบโอดีโนท์ และ ใบโอดีโนท์ชนิดเม็ดกลมเล็กเป็นลักษณะเด่น 4) หมู่หิน 4 (ความหนา 42.5 เมตร) มีแพคใบโอมิไคร์ทของสาหร่ายเป็นลักษณะเด่น ชากระดับร่องบ่อร่องสกุล *Waagenophyllum*, *Multimurinus*, *Ipciphyllum* และ *Sinopora* ฟิวชัลลินิกพบว่าเป็น สกุล *Colania*, *Chusenella*, *Verbeekina* และ *Codonofusiella* และชนิด *Sumatrina cf. longissima* ซึ่งบ่งอาณาจักรของชั้นหินออกเป็น 5 ชั้น แต่ตอนล่างถึงตอนบนของ Capitanian สภาพแวดล้อมการสะสมตัวของตะกอนเชื่อว่าอยู่ในทะเลเต็มบริเวณลักษณะสัมพันธ์กับหย่อมพื้นที่ปะการัง ถึงทะเลเต็มในลักษณะสัมพันธ์กับท้องคลื่น ได้ระดับน้ำขึ้นลงสูงสุด

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NITIPON NOIPOW : INITIAL MICROFACIES AND LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY OF
PERMIAN CARBONATE SEDIMENTS IN THE VICINITY OF KHAO LAMPHEAN,
AMPHOE NONG MUANG, CHANGWAT LOP BURI. THESIS ADVISOR :
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The objective of this study is to establish the lithomicrofacies and lithostratigraphy of the Permian carbonate succession in the study area. Additional attempts have been made to identify fossils of corals and fusulinids and to reconstruct the depositional environment of Permian carbonate sediments.

Five measured sections, totally 553.5 meters long, were examined and 310 stratified rock samples were carefully studied by petrographic method. Nine microlithofacies were distinguished, namely, 1) algal packed biomicrite , 2) shell fragments biomicrudite, 3) encrinite, 4) argillaceous sparse biomicrite, 5) foraminiferal biomicrudite, 6) sparse biomicrite, 7) biosparite, 8) biopelsparite, and 9) biopelmicrite. The lithostratigraphy of the studied sequence can be divided into four members, notably, 1) member I (90 meter-thick) characterized by the coral biostromes, 2) member II (55 meter-thick) comprising of mixed bioclasts and peloidal micritic rocks, 3) member III (58 meter-thick) characterized by biosparite and biopelsparite with algae and forams, 4) member IV (42.5 meter-thick) consists dominantly of algal packed biomicrite. The coral fossils discovered are: *Multimurinus* sp., *Ipciphyllum* sp., *Waagenophyllum* sp., *Sinopora* sp., and fusulinid fossils of: *Colania* sp., *Sumatrina* cf. *longissima*, *Chusenella* sp., *Verbeekina* sp., *Codonofusiella* sp. indicating Lower to Upper Capitanian age. The depositional environment was believed to be subtidal zone in middle and inner ramps and locally restricted by patchy reefs.

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