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STRATIGRAPHY AND PALEONTOLOGY OF MARINE TRIASSIC ROCKS
IN AMPHOE MAE SOT-PHOP PHRA, CHANGWAT TAK, THAILAND

Miss Anchalee Weerahong

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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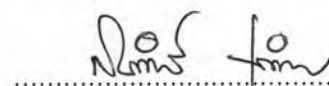


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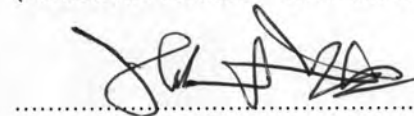
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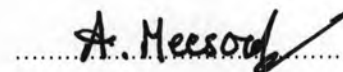
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อัญชลี วีระหงษ์ : ลำดับชั้นหินและบรรพชีวินของหินตะกอนทะเลยุคไทรแอสซิก บริเวณอำเภอแม่สอด-พบพระ จังหวัดตาก ประเทศไทย. (STRATIGRAPHY AND PALEONTOLOGY OF MARINE TRIASSIC ROCKS IN AMPHOE MAE SOT-PHOP PHRA, CHANGWAT TAK, THAILAND) อ. ที่ปรึกษา: ผศ.ดร.ฐาสินี เจริญสุติรัตน์, 133 หน้า.

การทำวิจัยในครั้งนี้มีจุดประสงค์เพื่อกำหนดลำดับชั้นหินตะกอนทะเลยุคไทรแอสซิก จำแนกชนิดซากดึกดำบรรพ์เรดิโอลาเรีย และให้ความชัดเจนอายุของหินตะกอนทะเล บริเวณอำเภอแม่สอด-พบพระ จังหวัดตาก ประเทศไทย หินตะกอนทะเลยุคไทรแอสซิกในพื้นที่ศึกษาสามารถจำแนกออกเป็น 3 ลักษณะปรากฏคือ หินปูนน้ำลึกประกอบด้วยเศษของซากดึกดำบรรพ์หอยกาบคู่ และซากดึกดำบรรพ์เรดิโอลาเรีย, หินทรายแทรกสลับนินดินดานเนือปูนพบซากดึกดำบรรพ์หอยกาบคู่จำพวก *Halobia* sp. ในหินดินดานเนือปูน และเชิร์ตพบซากดึกดำบรรพ์เรดิโอลาเรีย ผลการศึกษาพบซากดึกดำบรรพ์เรดิโอลาเรีย จำนวน 26 สกุล และ 43 ชนิด ดังนี้ *Oertlispongos* sp., *Pseudostylosphaera japonica*, *Pseudostylosphaera spinulosa*, *Pseudostylosphaera timorensis*, *Pseudostylosphaera* sp., *Triassospongosphaera* sp., *Eptingium manfridi manfridi*, *Eptingium* cf. *manfridi manfridi*, *Eptingium* sp., *Pentaspogodiscus symmetricus*, *Muellertortis cochleata cochleata*, *Triassocampe* cf. *deweveri*, *Triassocampe* sp., *Spongostephanidium japonicum*, *Spongostephanidium* sp., *Baumgartneria bifurcata*, *Falcispongos falciformis*, *Falcispongos* sp., *Staurolonche trispinosa*, *Canoptum rhaeticum*, *Canoptum laxum*, *Canoptum* cf. *levis*, *Canoptum* sp., *Vinassaspongos* sp., *Capnuchosphaera triassica*, *Capnuchosphaera* cf. *triassica*, *Capnuchosphaera* cf. *deweveri*, *Capnuchosphaera* sp., *Paronaella* sp., *Paleososaturnalis* sp., *Orbiculiforma* sp., *Hagiastrum augustum*, *Pentaspogodiscus* sp., *Dumitricasphaera* sp., *Poulpus* sp., *Castrum peronatum*, *Xiphotheca longa*, *Xiphotheca* sp., *Annulotriassocampe sulovensis*, *Zhamojdasphaera latispinosa*, *Kahlerosphaera* sp., *Ferresium* sp., *Canesium* sp. จากหลักฐานทางด้านบรรพชีวินวิทยา และลักษณะศิลาพรรณนา อายุของหินตะกอนทะเลในพื้นที่ศึกษากำหนดให้มีอายุระหว่าง Anisian ถึง Norian (ตอนกลางของยุคไทรแอสซิกถึงตอนปลายของยุคไทรแอสซิก) และแสดงให้เห็นการสะสมตัวของหินตะกอนที่บ่งถึงการสะสมตัวบริเวณบนไหล่ทวีปถึงบริเวณลาดทวีป

ภาควิชา.....ธรณีวิทยา.....ลายมือชื่อนิติ.....
 สาขาวิชา.....โลกศาสตร์.....ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา.....
 ปีการศึกษา.....2549.....ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม.....

KEY WORD: TRIASSIC / RADIOLARIA / CHERT / MAE SOT

ANCHALEE WEERAHONG: STRATIGRAPHY AND PALEONTOLOGY OF MARINE TRIASSIC ROCKS IN AMPHOE MAE SOT-PHOP PHRA, CHANGWAT TAK, THAILAND. THESIS ADVISOR: ASST.PROF.THASINEE CHAROENTITIRAT, Ph.D., 133 pp.

The aims of this study are to define lithostratigraphy of marine Triassic sedimentary rocks, identify radiolarians and clarify the geological age of these rocks in Amphoe Mae Sot-Phop Phra, Changwat Tak, northwestern part of Thailand. Marine Triassic rocks in the study area can be subdivided into 3 facies: pelagic limestone, turbidite sequence and chert sequence. The pelagic limestone is composed of well bedded gray and dark gray limestone with abundant radiolarian faunas and bivalve fragments, intercalated with thin black calcareous shale containing *Halobia*. Turbidite sequence consists of fine- to coarse-grained and thin- to thick-bedded sandstone interbedded with thin calcareous shale. *Halobia* has been observed in calcareous shales. Bedded chert is composed mainly of 3-10 cm thick, well bedded chert intercalated with thin shale containing abundant radiolarians. Radiolarians observed in bedded chert belong to 26 genera and 43 species: *Oertlispongos* sp., *Pseudostylosphaera japonica*, *Pseudostylosphaera spinulosa*, *Pseudostylosphaera timorensis*, *Pseudostylosphaera* sp., *Triassospongosphaera* sp., *Eptingium manfridi manfridi*, *Eptingium* cf. *manfridi manfridi*, *Eptingium* sp., *Pentaspogodiscus symmetricus*, *Muellertortis cochleata cochleata*, *Triassocampe* cf. *deweveri*, *Triassocampe* sp., *Spongostephanidium japonicum*, *Spongostephanidium* sp., *Baumgartneria bifurcata*, *Falcispongos falciformis*, *Falcispongos* sp., *Staurolonche trispinosa*, *Canoptum rhaeticum*, *Canoptum laxum*, *Canoptum* cf. *levis*, *Canoptum* sp., *Vinassaspongos* sp., *Capnuchosphaera triassica*, *Capnuchosphaera* cf. *triassica*, *Capnuchosphaera* cf. *deweveri*, *Capnuchosphaera* sp., *Paronaella* sp., *Paleososaturnalis* sp., *Orbiculiforma* sp., *Hagiastrum augustum*, *Pentaspogodiscus* sp., *Dumitricasphaera* sp., *Poulpus* sp., *Castrum peronatum*, *Xiphotheca longa*, *Xiphotheca* sp., *Annulotriassocampe sulovens*, *Zhamojdasphaera latispinosa*, *Kahlerosphaera* sp., *Ferresium* sp., *Canesium* sp. Based on the evidences of paleontology and petrology, the age of the rocks in the study area should be assigned as Anisian to Norian (Middle to Late Triassic) and they show that the rocks were accumulated on continental shelf to slope.

Department.....Geology..... Student's signature.....
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