Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0037-0738(18)30046-0

DOI: doi:10.1016/j.sedgeo.2018.03.006

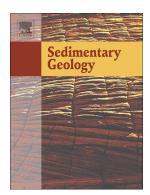
Reference: SEDGEO 5322

To appear in:

Received date: 2 January 2018
Revised date: 7 March 2018
Accepted date: 8 March 2018

Please cite this article as: Benzhong Xian, Junhui Wang, Chenglin Gong, Yu Yin, Chuzhi Chao, Jianping Liu, Guodong Zhang, Qi Yan, Classification and sedimentary characteristics of lacustrine hyperpycnal channels: Triassic outcrops in the south Ordos Basin, central China. The address for the corresponding author was captured as affiliation for all authors. Please check if appropriate. Sedgeo(2018), doi:10.1016/j.sedgeo.2018.03.006

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Classification and sedimentary characteristics of lacustrine hyperpycnal channels: Triassic outcrops in the south Ordos

Basin, central China

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Abstract

Subaquatic channels are known as active conduits for the delivery of terrigenous sediments into related marine and lacustrine basins, as well as important targets for hydrocarbon exploration. Compared to submarine channels, lacustrine subaqueous channels created by hyperpycnal flows are understudied. Using well-exposed outcrops collected from three different locations in the southern Ordos Basin, central China, morphologies and architecture of a channelized hyperpycnal system were studied and classified. Six facies associations represent sedimentary processes from strong erosion by bedload dominated hyperpycnal flows, to transitional deposition jointly controlled by bedload and suspended-load dominated hyperpycnal flows. On the basis of channel morphologies, infilling sediments and sedimentary processes, the documented channels can be classified into four main categories, which are erosional, bedload dominated, suspended-load dominated, and depositional channels. In very proximal and very distal locations, erosional channels and depositional channels serve as two

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