

การลำดับชั้นหินตามลักษณะของหินตะกอนเนื้อประสมบางส่วนยุคไทรแอสซิกในพื้นที่ตอนใต้ของอำเภอเมือง  
แม่ฮ่องสอน จังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน ตะวันตกเฉียงเหนือของประเทศไทย



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LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY OF SOME TRIASSIC CLASTIC ROCKS IN SOUTHERN PART OF AMPHOE  
MUANG MAE HONG SON, CHANGWAT MAE HONG SON, NORTHWESTERN THAILAND

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ณัฐพล ศรีนาค : การลำดับชั้นหินตามลักษณะของหินตะกอนเนื้อประสมบางส่วนยุคไทรแอสซิกในพื้นที่ตอนใต้ของอำเภอเมืองแม่ฮ่องสอน จังหวัดแม่ฮ่องสอน ตะวันตกเฉียงเหนือของประเทศไทย. (LITOSTRATIGRAPHY OF SOME TRIASSIC CLASTIC ROCKS IN SOUTHERN PART OF AMPHOE MUANG MAE HONG SON, CHANGWAT MAE HONG SON, NORTHWESTERN THAILAND) อ. ที่ปรึกษา ผศ. วิโรจน์ดาวฤกษ์, อ. ที่ปรึกษาร่วม : รศ. ดร. ปัญญา จารุศิริ จำนวน 191 หน้า ISBN 974-17-2176-5

พื้นที่ศึกษาครอบคลุมพื้นที่ประมาณ 2,240 ตารางกิโลเมตร โดยศึกษาหินตะกอนที่สะสมตัวในทะเลในยุคไทรแอสซิกบริเวณพื้นที่แม่ฮ่องสอน-แม่สะเรียง ทางตะวันตกเฉียงเหนือของประเทศไทยซึ่งรู้จักในชื่อของกลุ่มหินแม่สะเรียง จากลักษณะการเรียงลำดับชั้นและศิลาพรรณสามารถแบ่งออกอย่างไม่เป็นทางการ 3 หมวดหินคือ หมวดหินกองสุขุม หมวดหินประตูเมือง และหมวดหินแม่แลบ โดยเรียงจากล่างไปบนตามลำดับ กลุ่มหินแม่สะเรียงวางตัวบนหินยุคเพอร์เมียน ความหนารวมทั้งสิ้นมากกว่า 900 เมตร หมวดหินกองสุขุมมีการวางตัวล่างสุดประกอบด้วย 2 ลักษณะปรากฏคือ หินกรวดมนตอนล่าง และหินทรายประเภทลิวติค ความหนาของหมวดหินนี้ 150 ถึง 250 เมตร หมวดหินประตูเมืองประกอบด้วย 4 ลักษณะปรากฏคือ หินโคลนและหินทรายสีเทาเข้ม หินเชิร์ตแทรกสลับหินโคลน หินกรวดมนแทรกสลับหินทราย และหินทรายและหินดินดาน ความหนา 200 ถึง 770 เมตร และหมวดหินแม่แลบประกอบด้วย 3 ลักษณะปรากฏคือ หินโคลนเนื้อปูนประสานแทรกสลับหินทราย หินดินดานเนื้อซิลิกาแทรกสลับหินโคลน และหินทรายขนาดกลาง ซากดึกดำบรรพ์ที่พบเป็นพวกหอยสองฝาจำพวก *Halobia* sp. ความหนา 80 ถึง 120 เมตร จากลักษณะศิลาพรรณ โครงสร้างภายในหินตะกอน รูปร่าง และซากดึกดำบรรพ์ บ่งถึงการสะสมตัวในเนินตะกอนรูปพัดใต้ทะเลของทะเลลึก

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จากการลำดับชั้นหินและซากดึกดำบรรพ์ กลุ่มหินแม่สะเรียงมีอายุระหว่างไทรแอสซิกตอนกลางถึงตอนปลาย

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ROCKS IN SOUTHERN PART OF AMPHOE MUANG MAE HONG SON,

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The marine Triassic rocks in the Mae Hong Son-Mae Sariang area in northwestern Thailand have long been known as Mae Sariang Group. The study area of approximately 2,240 square kilometers is located in Mae Hong Son Provinces. In this study, the Mae Sariang Group is proposed and lithostratigraphically subdivided into 3 formations, namely, Kong Sum, Pra Trumuang, and Mae Leab formations, respectively, in ascending order. The Mae Sariang Group overlies the marine Permian rocks. The total thickness above 900 meters.

The Kong Sum formation consists of 2 lithofacies; the lower conglomerate and the lithic sandstone. The total thickness varies 150 to 250 meters. The Pra Trumuang formation consists mainly of 4 lithofacies; the dark gray mudstone and sandstone, the chert interbedded mudstone, the conglomerate interbedded sandstone, and the sandstone and shale, respectively. The total thickness varies from 200 to 770 meters. The Mae Leab Pong formation predominantly consists of the calcareous mudstone and sandstone, the siliceous shale interbedded mudstone, and the medium sandstone in ascending order. The calcareous mudstone with abundant *Halobia* sp. indicatives in the Triassic age. The total thickness varies from 80 to 120 meters. The lithology, sedimentary structures, geometry, and fossil assemblages reflect deep-water submarine fan environment.

Stratigraphically and paleontologically, the age of the Mae Sariang Group should be assigned as Middle to Upper Triassic.

Detrital chromian spinels probably indicate the provenance from ultramafic and basaltic volcanics for the Mae Sariang Group spinels. Evidences from geochemical as well as petrographical investigations reveal that the detrital chromian spinels of the Mae Sariang Group occurred in response to mid-ocean ridge and intraplate basalt.

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## CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT IN THAI.....	iv
ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
CONTENTS.....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ix
LIST OF TABLES.....	xvi
EXPLNATION OF SYMBOLS AND ABBRIVATIONS.....	xvii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Location and geography.....	2
1.2 Objectives of the study.....	4
1.3 Study methodology and scope of work.....	4
1.4 Data sources and previous investigations.....	6
CHAPTER 2 GEOLOGY .....	10
2.1 Regional distribution of Triassic rocks.....	10
2.1.1 Introduction.....	10
2.1.2 Historical backgrounds.....	10
2.1.3 Distribution and paleoenvironments.....	14
2.2 Regional stratigraphy of the study area.....	41
2.3 Igneous rock.....	45
2.4 Geological lineament.....	46
CHPTER 3 LITHOSTRATIGRAPHY OF TRIASSIC ROCKS IN MAE HONG SON AREA.....	48
3.1 Stratigraphic classification and nomenclature.....	48
3.2 Measured sections.....	49
3.2.1 Section A.....	52
3.2.2 Section B.....	59
3.2.3 Section C.....	59
3.2.4 Section D.....	73
3.2.5 Section E.....	73
3.2.6 Section F.....	81

## CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	Page
3.2.7 Section G.....	81
3.3 Composite section.....	91
3.4 Stratigraphy.....	91
3.4.1 The Kong Sum formation.....	98
3.4.2 The Pra Trumuang formation .....	100
3.4.3 The Mae Leab formation .....	108
3.5 Geological structures of the Mae Hong Son area.....	112
3.5 Petrography.....	114
CHAPTER 4 DETRITAL CHROMIAN SPINELS.....	129
4.1 General Statement.....	129
4.2 Previous work-significance of detrital chromian spinels.....	131
4.3 Characteristic of detrital chromian spinels in sandstones.....	131
4.3.1 Accumulation and distribution.....	132
4.3.2 Petrography of detrital chromian spinels.....	132
4.3.3 Geochemical characteristics of detrital chromian spinels.....	137
CHAPTER 5 DISCUSSION.....	143
5.1 Depositional environments and the ages of Mae Sariang.....	143
5.1.1 Depositional environments	143
5.1.2 Ages	149
5.2 Sandstone Provenance.....	150
5.3 Tectonic setting using detrital chromian spinels.....	150
5.4 Tectonic senario of the Mae Hong Son area.....	161
CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION .....	164
REFERENCES.....	167
APPENDIX.....	184
VITA.....	191



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1.1	Index map of Thailand showing location of the study area in Mae Hong Son province. .... 3
1.2	The summarized flow chart illustrating methodology used in this study. .... 5
2.1	Map of Thailand showing distribution of Triassic sedimentary rocks (modified after Department of Mineral Resources, 1999). .... 11
2.2	Geological map of the Petchabun-Phu Kradung area. .... 15
2.3	Map diagram showing lithostratigraphic type section of the Huai Hin Lat Formation (after Iwai et al., 1966). .... 17
2.4	(a) Lithostratigraphic reference section of the Huai Hin Lat Formation, Nam Phrom Dam section (Chonglakmani and Sattayarak, 1978), (b) Lithostratigraphic reference section of the Huai Hin Lat Formation, Ban Dat Fa section (Chonglakmani and Sattayarak, 1978). .... 18
2.5	(a) Stratigraphic columnar sections of the Lampang Group in Lampang and Phrae Basins, (b) Stratigraphic correlation of rock sequences in Lampang and Phrae Basin, (c) Part of map of Thailand showing location of the basins studied by modified from Chaodumrong and Burrett (1992). .... 22
2.6	Map of western Thailand showing distribution of Triassic sediments of the Mae Sariang Group (Bunopas, 1976) and the Mae Moei Group (von Braun and Jordan, 1976). .... 26
2.7	Composite stratigraphic columns, Kamawkale and Mae Sot area (von Brown and Jordan, 1976). .... 28
2.8	(a) Section A-A' highway Mae Sot-Tak, east of Mae Sot., (b) Section B-B' Kamawkale area, Mae Nam Moei, (c) Section C-C', Kamawkale Area, Mae Nam Moei (von Bruan & Jordan, 1976). ... 29
2.9	Geological map of Thong Pha Phum area (Hagen & Kemper, 1976). .... 31

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page	
2.10	Generalized geological map of the area northwest and west of Si Sawat (Kemper, Maronde, and Stoppel, 1976). . . . .	32
2.11	Simplified geological map of the Chaiburi Formation in the Phattalung area, Peninsular Thailand (Ampornmaha, 1995). . . . .	36
2.12	The Chaiburi Formation includes five micro facies in each section.	37
2.13	Stratigraphic sequences of the Pong Nam Ron Formation in eastern Thailand. . . . .	39
2.14	(a) Submarine fan and its facies distribution at continent margin (Mutti and Ricci Lucchi, 1972), (b) Tribudite sequences observed in the passive and active margin (Shanmugam and Moiola, 1988).	40
2.15	Regional geologic map of Mae Hog Son area showing area (modified from Charusiri et al., 1994, Department of Mineral Resources, 1999). . . . .	42
2.16	Major structure and geologically lineament from Landsat TM5 imagerises. . . . .	47
3.1	Detailed measured sections, illustrated throughout the thesis, are draw using the above keys (modified from Selly, 1996). . . . .	50
3.2	Map showing locations of study sites in Mae Hong Son area (black box in a) and locations (b) illustrating the network of the national and provincial highway. . . . .	51
3.3a	Geological map of Ban Huai Pong site (modified after Charoenprawat et al., 1985). . . . .	53
3.3b	Cross section A at Ban Huai Pong study site, Mae Hong Son, showing A geologic section along line AA' and B section at Ban Huai Pong village showing detailed Triassic rock units. . . . .	54
3.3c	Stratigraphic column of Triassic rocks at Ban Huai Pong (section A). . . . .	55
3.4	The location of measured section, Section A at Ban Huai Pong, Amphoe Muang Mae Hong Son (grid reference 885065 to 910042, map sheet 4547 II). . . . .	56
3.5	Calcareous mudstone with abundant fossils of <i>Halobia</i> sp. . . . .	57

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
3.6a Geological map of Ban Sape site (modified after Boriphatkhosol et al., 1990). .....	60
3.6b Cross section B at Ban Sape study site, Khun Yuam, showing geological section along BB'. .....	61
3.6c Stratigraphic column of Triassic rocks at Ban Sape (Section B). ..	62
3.7 The location of measured sections. (A, B) Section B at Ban Sape, Amphoe Khun Yuam (grid reference 811933 to 857895, map sheet 4546 I). .....	63
3.8a Geological map of Ban Pra Trumuang site (modified after Boriphatkhosol et al., 1990). .....	66
3.8b Cross section C at Ban Pra Trumuang, Khun Yuam, showing A geological section along line CC' and B section at Ban Pra Trumuang village showing detailed Triassic rock units. ....	67
3.8c Stratigraphic column of Triassic rocks at Ban Pra Trumuang (SectionC). .....	68
3.9 The location of measured sections. (A, B, C, and D) Section C at Ban Pra Trumuang, Amphoe Khun Yuam (grid reference 798801 to 830803, map sheet 4546 I). .....	69
3.10a Geological map of Huai Na site (modified after Boriphatkhosol et al., 1990). .....	74
3.10b Cross section D at Ban Huai Na study site, Mae La Noi, showing A geological section along line DD' and B section at Ban Huai Na village showing detailed Triassic rock units. ....	75
3.10c Stratigraphic column of Triassic rocks at Ban Huai Na (Section D). .....	76
3.11a Geological map of Huai Hin Lak Fai site (modified after Jindasuth et al., 1990). .....	79
3.11b Cross section E at Huai Hin Lak Fai study site, Mae La Noi, showing A geological section along line EE' and B section at Huai Hin Lak Fai stream showing detailed Triassic rock units. ....	80
3.11c Stratigraphic column of Triassic rocks at Huai Hin Lak Fai (Section E).....	81

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
3.12a	Geological map of Ban Mae Leab site (modified after Jindasuth et al., 1990). .....	82
3.12b	Cross section F at Ban Mae Leab study site, Mae La Noi, showing A geological section along line FF' and B section at Ban Mae Leab village showing detailed Triassic rock units. ....	83
3.12c	Stratigraphic column of Triassic rocks at Ban Mae Leab (Section F). ....	84
3.13	The location of measured sections. (A, B) section F at Ban Mae Leab, Mae La Noi (grid reference 812322 to 834303, map sheet 4545 I). ....	85
3.14a	Geological map of Ban Huai Pho site (modified after Department of Mineral Resources, 1990). ....	87
3.14b	Cross section G at Ban Huai Pho study site, Mae Sariang, showing A geologic section along line GG' and B section at Ban Huai Pho village showing detailed Triassic rock units. ....	88
3.14c	Stratigraphic column of Triassic rocks at Ban Huai Pho (Section G). ....	89
3.15	The location of measured sections. (A,B) Section G at Ban Huai Pho, Amphoe Mae Sariang (grid reference 799926 to 826938, map sheet 4545 II). ....	90
3.16	Correlation diagram for the Triassic rocks at the southern part of Amphoe Muang Mae Hong Son. ....	94
3.17	Composite section of the Mae Sariang Group. ....	95
3.18	Diagram of most famous classification of sandstone (after Folk, 1974). ....	97
3.19	Interpret Triassic rocks from image satellite scale 1:250,000 consists Triassic (Tr <sub>1</sub> , Tr <sub>2</sub> , and Tr <sub>3</sub> ) and Pre-Triassic. ....	99
3.20	Dark gray mudstone and sandstone lithofacies, showing moderate stratified mudstone at Ban Huai Pho, Amphoe Mae Sariang. ....	102
3.21	The chert interbedded mudstone lithofacies, (A) at Ban Pra Trumuang site; (B) at Ban Huai Na site; (C) at Ban Huai Pho site. ....	103

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
3.22	The conglomerate interbedded sandstone lithofacies, (A) at Ban Sape site;(B) at Ban Pra Trumuang site. ....	105
3.23	The sandstone and shale lithofacies, (A) at Ban Sape site; (B, C) at Ban Pra Trumuang site. ....	106
3.24	The sandstone and shale lithofacies, (A) cross bedding at Ban Sape site; (B, C) cross bedding at Ban Pra Trumuang site; (D) flute casts at Ban Pra Trumuang site. ....	107
3.25	The Mae Leab formation, (A) dark gary mudstone at Ban Huai Pong site; (B) siliceous shale interbedded shale at Ban Mae Leab site. ....	109
3.26	Calcareous shale and sandstone lithofacies at Huai Hin Lak Fai site. ....	110
3.27	Siliceous shale interbedded mudstone lithofacies, showing well stratified siliceous shale and mudstone, at Ban Huai Pong site. ...	111
3.28	Rosette diagram plotted beds of the schmidt method plotted. ....	115
3.29	Rosette diagram plotted faults of the study area. ....	116
3.30	Rosette diagram plotted fractured of the study area. ....	117
3.31	Photomicrograph of poorly sorted, medium-grained arkose of Permian rocks, Sample no. 001209-5, showing clasts of quartz feldspar, and rock fragments, x40. ....	120
3.32	Photomicrography of moderate sorted, fine-grained lithic arkose of dark gray mudstone and sandstone, Sample no. 001209-1, showing of quartz, feldspar, and rock fragments, x40. ....	122
3.33	Photomicrography of chert of chert interbedded mudstone, Sample no. 000829-4, showing radiolarian and non-clastic texture, x40. ..	123
3.34	Photomicrography of well sorted, fine-grained feldsparitic litharenite of Sandstone interbedded shale, Sample no. 000830-15, showing clasts of quartz, feldspar, and rock fragments, x40.	125
3.35	Photomicrography of well sorted, medium-grained arkose (Sample no. 000828-3), showing clasts of quartz, feldspar, and muscovite, x40. ....	126

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
3.36 Photomicrograph of poorly sorted, medium-grained arkose (Sample no. 001211-9), showing clasts of quartz , feldspar, and rock fragments. ....	128
4.1 End member compositions in the spinel group as represented in a spinel prism. ....	130
4.2 Localities of detrital chromian spinel-bearing sandstone. ....	133
4.3 Photomicrographs of detrital chromian spinels in sandstone, Mae Hong Son Group showing brown to dark brown-colored, subhedral to euhedral habit. Polish-thin section without nicois. ....	135
5.1 Triassic paleogeography (modified Chonglakmani, 1999). ....	146
5.2 Vertical facies sequence in relation to plan-view morphology of an idealized deep-water submarine fan system (column after Mutti and Ricchi-Lucchi, 1978). ....	147
5.3 Schematic block diagram of a deep-water submarine fan setting and sediment supply system (from Lewis, 1982). In this diagram the Permian, Triassic, and Jurassic strata of the Mae Hong Son-Mae Sariang area are also assigned. ....	148
5.4 QFL diagram for Triassic sandstone in the Mae Hong Son area. Provenance fields are after Dickenson and other (1983). ....	151
5.5 Bar graphs showing ranges of Cr/(Cr+Al) ratios (or Cr#) of chromian spinels in various provenance (modified from Arai, 1994) as compared with that Mae Sariang Group. ....	153
5.6 Relationships between Cr# and TiO <sub>2</sub> content of chromian spinels of Mae Sariang sandstones in comparison with fields of intraplate basalts, MORB (Mid-oceanic ridge) and are magmas proposed by Arai (1992). ....	154
5.7 Relationships between $Fe^{3+}/(Cr+Al+Fe^{3+})$ and TiO <sub>2</sub> content of chromian spinels of Mae Sariang sandstones in comparison with fields of intraplate basalt, MORB and are magmas proposed by Arai (1992). ....	155

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
5.8	Ternary plot $Al^{3+}$ , $Fe^{3+}$ , and $Cr^{3+}$ values in chromian spinels in comparison with fields of stratiform mafic/ultra complexes, Alpine-type peridoties and Alaskan-type peridoties quoted by Cookenboo et al. (1987). .....	157
5.9	Plots of Cr# versus Mg# of detrital chromian spinels of Mae Sariang Group in comparison compositional field of Alpine-type peridotite and stratiform complexes proposed by Dick and Bullen (1984). .....	158
5.10	Simplified tectonic settings band upon Cr# and Mg# for mafic and ultramafic rocks from mid-ocean ridge (MOR) and fracture zone (FZ), to arc, ocean islands (OI), ophiolite (OPH) complexes, continental rifts and stable cratons (Haggerty, 1979). .....	159
5.11	Typical spinel compositions from various sea-floor (potential Alpine-type ophiolite) and continental-crust origins. No scale implied. ....	160
5.12	Tectonic reconstruction of Shan-Thai during Permian-Cretaceous, Mae Hong Son-Mae Sariang area. ....	162

## LIST OF TABLE

xvi

Table		Page
2.1	Stratigraphic column of investigation (not to scale), (Kemper, Maronde, and Stoppel, 1976). .....	33
3.1	Detailed measured section A (Ban Huai Pong Site), grid references 885065 to 910042 (4547 II). .....	58
3.2	Measured section B, grid reference 811933 to 857895 (4546 I). ...	64
3.3	Measured section C, grid reference 798801 to 830803 (4546 I). ....	70
3.4	Measured section D, grid reference 935481 (4546 II). .....	77
3.5	Measured section E, grid reference 886379 (4545 I). .....	81
3.6	Measured section F, grid reference 812322 to 834303 (4545 I). ....	86
3.7	Measured section G, grid reference 799926 to 826938 (4545 II). ...	92
4.1	EPMA analysis of detrital chromian spinels in the Tr <sub>2</sub> sandstone of the Mae Sariang Group, Mae Hong Son. ....	140
5.1	Summarized the characteristics of the Mae Sariang Group. ....	144



## EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Explanation of physiography terms.

Ban.....	Village
Amphoe .....	District
Changwat.....	Province
Doi.....	A prominent peak of a mountain
Huai.....	Stream
Khao.....	Mountain
Khuan.....	Hill (southern of Thailand only)
Khlong.....	Stream
Ko.....	Island
Mae Nam.....	River