

乳癌病人手臂運動促進量表的前趨測試

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Abstract

A large area in the foothills of southwestern Taiwan is composed mainly of very thick marine mudstone sequence that is intercalated with thin-bedded sandy layers. Not only is it difficult to identify the bedding plane or boundary in the mudstone sequence, but also it is very difficult to establish correlations with different formations. In this study, planktonic foraminifera isotope stages were used to construct a detailed age model for stratigraphic correlation in the Lower Guitingkeng Formation for the first time. For microfossils in ancient marine sediments, a likely factor that may overprint the pristine original geochemistry record is post-depositional diagenesis. However, a previous study showed both carbon and oxygen isotopic compositions shifting toward a more negative value for the evaluation of diagenetic artifacts of deeply buried sediments that have been uplifted on land. The Pliocene/Pleistocene boundary for shells of foraminifera in the study area is free of carbonate recrystallization. Correlation between oxygen isotope stratigraphy in this study and deep-sea sediments shows that the oxygen isotope stages are from 63 to 73 and that the age is from 1.755 to 1.955Ma. In this study, the oxygen isotope composition of stage 66 is more positive than that of nearby stages, which is in need of further investigations.