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滇东南中三叠统法郎组锰矿床成因的新认识 [点此下载全文](#)

[杜秋定](#) [伊海生](#) [惠博](#) [武向峰](#) [陈三运](#) [陈广义](#)

中国地质调查局成都地质矿产研究所, 成都, 610082; 成都理工大学沉积研究院, 成都, 610059; 成都理工大学沉积
理工大学沉积研究院, 成都, 610059; 成都理工大学沉积研究院, 成都, 610059; 成都理工大学沉积研究院, 成都,

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摘要:

产于滇东南中三叠世拉丁期法郎组地层中的锰矿床, 锰矿石出现氧化锰矿与碳酸盐锰矿混合存在现象, 没
因。矿石中一般都含有生物碎屑。我们对采自这一地区的斗南、岩子脚、老乌, 土基冲等典型矿床的锰矿石样品,
描电镜观察, 同时应用X射线衍射对矿石矿物成份作了相应分析。观察到这些矿石中的鲕、豆状结构是由蓝绿藻类
构造, 具有核形石特有的核心和包壳, 其明—暗纹层相间的显微结构特征可以与现代深海大洋铁锰结核相类比。
的观察和对锰矿物生成时介质环境的讨论, 初步研究结果表明, 锰矿形成可能位于古氧化还原界面附近, 该区锰矿
关。

关键词: [锰质核形石](#) [微生物成因](#) [氧化还原界面](#) [中三叠统法郎组](#) [滇东南地区](#)

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Abstract:

The manganese deposit in the Ladinian Falang Formation of the Middle Triassic, produced in the
research areas both have Mn oxide and Mn carbonates, which is sedimentary not obviously metamorphism and
bioclast. Concentric rings structure are obviously observed in oolitic and pisolitic manganese ores
manganese ore samples are systematically observed from typical deposits in Dounan, Yanzijiao, Laowu
microstructures of oolitic and pisolitic ores are detailed described on the observation of microscop
these concentric laminar structures in manganese deposits are origin of blue-green algae microorganism
oncolitic structures. They have nucleus and encrustation fabric that can be compared with present F
ocean environment. The preliminary study results show that Mn enrichment in this region probably re
activity, also finding biotritus in the manganese ore, which means manganese ore close to the redox

Keywords: [Manganese oncolite](#) [microbiogenic](#) [redox level](#) [the Falang Formation](#) [Middle Triassic](#) [S](#)

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