



郑绵平, 袁鹤然, 张永生, 刘喜方, 陈文西, 李金锁. 中国钾盐区域分布与找钾远景[J]. 地质学报, 2010, 84(11): 1523-

中国钾盐区域分布与找钾远景 [点此下载全文](#)

[郑绵平](#) [袁鹤然](#) [张永生](#) [刘喜方](#) [陈文西](#) [李金锁](#)

中国地质科学院盐湖与热水资源研究发展中心, 国土资源部盐湖资源与环境重点实验室, 中国地质科学院矿产

基金项目: 中国地质调查局项目(编号 1212010918025、1212010011810)、国家自然科学基金重点项目及联合U0833601)

DOI:

摘要点击次数: 267

全文下载次数: 234

摘要:

中国大陆是由不同古气候环境下的若干小陆块(克拉通)、微陆块和造山带拼合而成, 既可与其他大陆块、中国海、陆相盆地构造环境和成盐成钾的某些特殊性, 表现为: 具有成盐多期性; 成盐时代的差异性; 成盐作相盆地规模较小; 盐盆地后期变动大和液态矿产等特点。构造基底性质对钾盐盆地形成的具有关键性控制作用; 准稳定在局部稳定构造区利于聚盐成钾。中国主要的古代盐盆地多产于“准克拉通(陆块)”、特别是海相的陆块中, 该区是找钾的关键地区。且规模较大的叠合结构可溶盐沉积多发育于较稳定的陆核中。按中国成盐盆地成矿域、扬子盐类成矿域、塔(里木)柴(达木)盐类成矿域以及羌北—滇西盐类成矿带, 并分别讨论其

关键词: [钾盐区域分析](#) [构造基底控制成钾](#) [成盐成钾的特殊性](#) [盐类成矿域](#) [找钾远景](#)

Regional Distribution and Prospects of Potash in China [Download Fulltext](#)

[ZHENG Mianping](#) [YUAN Heran](#) [ZHANG Yongsheng](#) [LIU Xifang](#) [CHEN Wenxi](#) [LI Jinsuo](#)

R & D Center for Saline Lake and Epithermal Deposit, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Key Laboratory of Mineral Resources and Environment, Ministry of Land and Resources, Institute of Mineral Resources, CAGS, Beijing

Fund Project:

Abstract:

China was formed by amalgamation of several small continental blocks (cratons), micro blocks with different paleoclimatic settings. It may be correlated with other continental blocks but has its own characteristics, therefore the tectonic environments of China's marine and continental saline basins and salt basins may have some specific characteristics: multiple phases of salt formation, difference in salt forming processes and diversity of component materials, as well as small scale and great changes of saline basins in the late stage and occurrence of liquid mineral deposits. The basement exerted a key controlling effect on the formation of potash basins. The stable tectonic region is favorable for potash concentration in a quasi stable region, and quasi stability was favorable for salt concentration in a local stable tectonic region. Most China's major ancient saline basins occur in "quasi stable tectonic region", especially all the marine saline basins occur in continental blocks with the Precambrian basement. This is a key for potash search. Most relatively large scale soluble salt deposits with a superposed structure are located in relatively stable continental nuclei. According to the characteristics of the tectonic domains where potash basins are located, the North China, Yangtze and Tarim Qaidam salt minerogenetic domains and the Yunnan salt minerogenetic belt may be distinguished. Their salt and potash prospects will be discussed.

Keywords: [regional analysis of potash](#) [structural basement controlled potash formation](#) [specific characteristics](#) [salt minerogenetic domain](#) [potash prospects](#)