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北美地质演化与钾盐成矿 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

北美大陆拥有世界上最大的钾盐矿床,北美大陆的钾盐储量占全球已探明钾盐储量的一半。本文在总结地质演化历史的基础上,重点分析了晚古生代地台沉积序列及其与钾盐矿床形成的关系,指出钾盐主要形成于欠补偿于海陆交互的克拉通边缘地堑/裂谷盆地中;钾盐层主要位于海相台地序列的最后一个旋迴(Kaskaskia序列)过渡阶段(Absaroka序列),当海相台地转化为前陆盆地之后,就不再有钾盐矿床的形成。北美晚古生代钾盐矿床与北美大陆古赤道位置密切相关。钾盐矿床的形成是构造-盆地-古气候等多种因素耦合的结果,钾盐找矿是有章

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The Evolution of North America and the Formation of Potash Deposits [Download Full](#)

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Abstract:

North America possesses the biggest single potash deposits and half of the potash reserves. This paper summarizes the major tectonic elements and geological evolution of North America, then reviewed them in detail. By relating the potash deposits with the geological settings, we know that potash best compensated intracratonic platform basins, and could also developed in graben or rifted marginal basins, occurred in the last marine platform sequences (Kaskaskia), and the Absaroka sequences represented terrestrial facies to terrestrial facies. As to foreland basins, no potash found there yet. The extensive potash deposits in North America in Paleozoic Era was associated closely with the position of paleoequator. Potash deposits are the combination of tectonic, depositional and climatic conditions, so the prospect of potash should be

Keywords: [North America](#) [Geological Evolution](#) [Potash Deposits](#)

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