

秦岭金属矿床成矿系列与大陆造山带构造动力学背景
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摘要: 根据构造单元?构造演化及其矿床组合, 将秦岭造山带划分为4个成矿集中区: 小秦岭古陆活化区?熊耳山裂谷增生区?南秦岭被动陆缘断陷区和碧口地体古拼合带?分别构成4个成矿系列: 花岗-绿岩带型金-铁矿床系列?陆相火山岩型金-钼矿床系列?沉积岩型金-铅锌-汞锑矿床系列?海相火山岩型金-银-多金属矿床系列与超基性岩型镍-金矿床系列?矿床系列表现出同生成矿作用和后生叠加改造成矿作用的演化, 同生成矿作用与造山带形成早期(古生代及其以前)广泛的地幔羽或热点活动有关, 后生成矿作用是在盆山转化和陆内构造-岩浆活动时期(120~340Ma)完成的?

关 键 词: 金属矿床; 成矿系列; 矿化集中区; 秦岭造山带; 大陆动力学

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Minerogenetic series of metallic ore deposits in the Qinling Mountains and tectonodynamic background of the continental orogenic belts

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Abstract: On the basis of the tectonic units, tectonic evolution and deposit association, the Qinling orogenic belt is divided into four mineralization concentration areas: the Xiao Qinling craton activation area, Xiong'er shan rift accretion area, South Qinling passive continental-margin down-faulted area and Bikou terrane paleo-assemblage zone, which separately form four minerogenetic series: the granite-greenstone belt-type gold-iron minerogenetic series, continental volcanic-hosted gold-molybdenum minerogenetic series, sedimentary-hosted gold-lead-zinc-mercury-antimony minerogenetic series and marine volcanic-hosted gold-silver polymetallic and ultrabasic-hosted nickel-gold minerogenetic series. Syngenetic mineralization is related to extensive mantle or hot spot activities in the early stage (Paleozoic and its preceding stage) of format of the orogenic belt; post-genetic mineralization was accomplished during the basin-range transformation and intracontinental tectono-magmatic activities (at 120-340Ma).

Key words: metallic ore deposit; minerogenetic series; mineralization concentration area; Qinling orogenic belt, continental dynamics