

夏国清, 伊海生, 李盛俊, 武向峰. 滇东南中三叠世拉丁期沉积体系与层序地层格架下的聚锰特征[J]. 地质论评, 2010

滇东南中三叠世拉丁期沉积体系与层序地层格架下的聚锰特征 [点此下载全文](#)

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基金项目: 本文为“十一五”国家科技支撑计划项目(编号 2006BAB01A12 5)的成果

DOI:

摘要:

为了研究海平面变化对含锰岩系的影响, 找到沉积型锰矿层的分布规律。本文综合利用地层剖面岩相组合、等分析了滇东南地区中三叠世拉丁期含锰岩系的沉积体系与其空间配置格局。在此基础上, 通过对不同古地理背景别, 建立了研究区中三叠世拉丁期的层序地层格架。总结了锰矿层位的空间叠置关系及其形成机制, 指出海平面最有利于锰矿沉积成矿, 并提出研究区锰矿成矿模式: 由于海平面区域性下降, 由构造活动或风化淋滤带来的锰富集, 伴随新一轮海平面快速上升, 促使凹陷或者低洼部位更加封闭缺氧, 达到锰矿进一步富集, 最终在蓝绿藻类

关键词: [含锰岩系](#) [沉积体系](#) [层序地层](#) [聚锰特征](#) [中三叠世拉丁期](#) [滇东南](#)

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Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to study sea level changes on the impact of manganese ore and its depositional systems and spatial distribution as well as temporal evolution of the manganese-bearing stage of Middle Triassic in Southeast Yunnan are analyzed based on the lithofacies associations, sedimentary facies and biological fossils from stratigraphic sections. Ladinian sequence stratigraphic frameworks is established and identification of sequence and system tracts surfaces under different paleogeographical backgrounds and spatial superimposed relationships and formation mechanism of manganese deposits, and preliminary a formation model. It is suggested that low deposition rates period of rapid sea-level rising is most favorable for manganese ore formation. Manganese ore-forming model is established in the study area: regional sea-level fall from tectonic activity or leaching weathering, enrichment in the depression or low-lying land, with next promote these position more closed and poor oxygen, further enrichment of manganese, finally mineralization process of bluegreen algae.

Keywords: [manganese bearing sequence](#) [depositional system](#) [sequence stratigraphy](#) [manganese accumulation](#) [Triassic Ladinian Stage](#) [Southeastern Yunnan](#)

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