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摘要:

青藏高原北部可可西里盆地是高原腹地最大的第三纪沉积盆地,分布着厚度达5737.5m的新生代沉积。本剖面 and 地质观察点资料,采有典型剖面精确古地磁测年为基础的时间框架,开展沉积层序、岩筒特征、沉环境和可可西里盆地新生代(约56Ma至约16Ma)划分为7个演化阶段,其中在30Ma至约23Ma期间盆地经历抬升变形,没有阶段(约56Ma至30Ma),盆地沉积中心逐渐向北、向东迁移,盆地南缘和西缘的构造逆冲作用逐步加强,而且右短,反映青藏高原腹地早期隆升过程中依靠南北向地壳缩短和北东向逆冲扩展作用来实现的。在早中新世(约2:低度变形,表明此期间高原以差异隆升为主。

关键词: [沉积盆地](#) [青藏高原隆升](#) [新生代](#) [可可西里盆地](#) [年代地质学](#) [地质构造](#)

Reconstruction of Depositional History of the Cenozoic Hoh Xil Basin [Download Full](#)

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Abstract:

The Hoh Xil basin with Cenozoic sediments as thick as 5737.5 m is the largest Cenozoic sedimentary hinterland of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. This paper presents the reconstruction of a seven-stage Cenozoic Hoh Xil basin from 56 to 16 Ma, except a sedimentary hiatus between 30 and 23 Ma, when there was no sedimentation because the basin was uplifted and deformed. The study is based on comprehensive core sequences, lithologic characteristics, depositional environments and palaeocurrent directions, with field measured sections and geologic sites distributed in the entire basin. A palaeomagnetostratigraphic section provides a geologic time outline with lithologic columns. The results show that the deposition migrated northward and eastward during the first six stages (56-30 Ma). The migration could be produced by thrusting on the south and west margins of the Hoh Xil basin. In addition, a strong north-southward thrusting occurred in the late Oligocene. The authors thus deduce that the early uplifting processes of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau could be produced by the north-southward shortening and northeastward thrusting growth. During the early Cenozoic, a low-grade deformation happened in the Hoh Xil basin sediments. This could indicate that the uplift was based on the differential uplift.

Keywords: [sedimentary basin evolution](#) [Qinghai-Tibet Plateau uplift](#) [Cenozoic](#) [Hoh Xil](#)