



周江羽, 王江海, An YIN, BK HORTON, MS SPURLIN. 青藏高原东缘古近纪粗碎屑岩沉积学及其构造意义[J]. 地质学报, 2017, 41(1): 1-11. [点此下载全文](#)

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基金项目: 国家重点基础研究发展规划项目(编号G1998040800)、国家自然科学基金(编号49972026, 39972026)(编号KZCXZ-SW-117)和美国国家自然科学基金项目联合资助的成果

DOI:

摘要点击次数: 124

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摘要:

青藏高原东缘古近纪盆地的填图和沉积学研究表明,在青藏高原东缘区域性走滑-挤压构造背景下形成的古层状的紫红色粗碎屑岩系。其沉积特征指示为一种近源快速堆积的泥石流和辫状河道沉积体,形成于干旱炎热气候。盆地充填序列、粗碎屑岩层序、动植物化石和盆地内岩浆岩⁴⁰Ar-³⁹Ar年代学等综合研究表明,古38~29 Ma。该时期与青藏高原东缘北段(横断山地区)古近纪盆地的形成和南段(兰坪-思茅地区)大盆地的裂解,青藏高原在晚始新世-早渐新世期间曾发生过整体的快速构造隆升。

关键词: [粗碎屑岩](#) [构造隆升](#) [古近纪盆地](#) [青藏高原东缘](#)

Sedimentology and Tectonic Significance of Paleogene Coarse Clastic Rocks in Eastern Tibet Plateau
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Abstract:

Field mapping and sedimentologic investigations of Paleogene basins in eastern Tibet suggest characteristics of widespread thick-bedded, purplish red, coarse-grained clastic series of Paleogene basins. Regional strike-slipping and thrusting indicate that the series is a proximal and rapid-accumulated fan surface braided river in a typical dry and hot subaerial alluvial fan environment. Basin filling and coarse clastic rocks, fauna and sporopollen associations and ⁴⁰Ar/³⁹Ar dating confirm that the rocks formed in Paleogene basins in the period of 38 ~ 29 Ma, nearly coeval with the formation of the northern segment (Hengduan Mountains area) and the disintegration of large basins in the southern segment. The sedimentologic characteristics of the Paleogene coarse-grained clastic rocks, basin tectonics and geochronology indicate that a rapid wholesale tectonic uplift may have occurred in the Tibetan Plateau from the Oligocene.

Keywords: [coarse clastic rocks](#) [tectonic uplift](#) [Paleogene basins](#) [eastern Tibet plateau](#)