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从生物化石的性质和分布分析秦岭上升的阶段性与幅度 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

本文从生物化石的性质、分布的与我国南、北方同期生物群的对比, 分析了秦岭从中生代晚期以来各个时期上升的幅度。秦岭在三叠纪末期成陆后即开始隆起, 但隆起幅度有限。白垩纪与古新世该区地形高低悬殊不大。早第三纪中、后期秦岭有一次强烈的隆起活动, 地形起伏, 且对动物的迁移起了明显的阻碍作用。相继产生的夷平作用使晚第三纪秦岭区内的动物仍与区外的保持着较好的往来交流。早更新世末期秦岭再次表现出了垂直运动的特点。由于

关键词: [秦岭](#) [化石分布](#) [隆起](#) [生物化石](#) [上升幅度](#) [中生代](#)

THE UPLIFT STAGES AND AMPLITUDES OF THE QINLING MOUNTAINS BY ANALYING THE DISTRIBUTION AND CHARACTER OF THE FOSSILS FOUND IN THE MOUNTAINS [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

The Qinling Mountains are an important boundary of geology, geography and zoology in China, and its large-amplitude uplift has been one of the most striking geological events in eastern China since the Late Mesozoic. The study of the uplift stages and amplitudes of the Qinling Mountains is helpful to understand profoundly such important problems as the present climate, geology, geography and zoology of China. The paper analyzes the uplift amplitudes of the Qinling Mountains in various periods since the Late Mesozoic on the basis of the distribution and characters of fossils in the area as well as the comparison with contemporaneous biotas of the north and the south of China. Qinling became land and was uplifted at the end of the Triassic, but the uplift amplitude was limited. In the Cretaceous and Paleocene, the topographic relief was not sharp. During the middle and late Paleogene an intense uplift occurred in Qinling Mountains, and the sharp relief had an obvious obstructive effect on the migration of animals. The subsequent planation caused animals in the Qinling Mountains to maintain a good intercourse with those out of the mountains in the Neogene. The Qinling Mountains once again displayed the feature of vertical movement in the terminal Early Pleistocene. The uplift amplitudes at the east and west ends of the Qinling Mountains were obviously not the same because of the influence of the uplift of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

Keywords: [Qinling](#) [fossil distribution](#) [uplift](#)

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