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四川盆地晚三叠世碎屑组分对物源分析及印支运动的指示

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摘要：

沉积物源分析是认识盆山演化的重要途径。四川盆地上三叠统的砾岩碎屑、砂岩骨架颗粒、碎屑重矿物组源，它们分布于龙门山北段-中段、大巴山、龙门山南段、盆地东南和盆地南部。碎屑物源总体以“再旋回造山其中，龙门山北段-中段和龙门山南段以“再旋回造山带”类型为主，而盆地东南部和南部以“大陆板块”类型细分“混合造山带”及“碰撞造山和褶皱冲断带”两种类型，龙门山北段和龙门山南段均以“混合造山带”及“特征。盆地物源分布存在阶段性特征，早期，龙门山北段-中段、大巴山物源规模较大，盆地东南和南部规模较增大，各方向呈均衡分布格局，这与周缘板块构造活动的阶段性有关。晚三叠世，龙门山北段由西北向东南方向弱-强-弱的演变趋势。须二期，龙门山北段逆冲-推覆开始形成，并暴露水面遭受剥蚀，向盆地提供物源；须四进一步挤压抬升剥蚀，盆内沉积中心也由西北向东南迁移；须四期后，龙门山北段剥蚀区继续向东南推进，但格

关键词：四川盆地 上三叠统 碎屑组分 物源 印支运动

Upper Triassic clastic composition in Sichuan Basin, Southwest China: Implication fo and the Indosinian orogeny

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Abstract:

It is an important method to understand basin-range evolution in studying depositional prov provenances are found to exist in conglomerate clasts, sandstone framework grains and detrital he the middle- north part of Longmenshan, the Dabashan, the south part of Longmenshan, the South-Eas South to Sichuan Basin. The clastic depositional provenances are characterized by the recycled or middle-north part and the south part of Longmenshan, and the continental plate type representing South-East and the South to Sichuan Basin. The recycled orogen type can be subdivided into the co orogenic sandstones types with distribution in the north and the south of Longmenshan. The distri provenances diversifies in different stages. In the early stage, depositional provenances came fr Longmenshan and Dabashan mainly, with limited deposits coming from the South-East and the South t stage, because of periodic tectonic activity of circumferential plate, the south-east and south t sediment increasingly, leading to balanced distribution of depositional provenances. During Late suffered NW —SE directional compression, uplift, and denudation, with the intensity manifesting sequences. During the sedimentary period of member 2 of Upper Triassic, Longmenshan area began su and denudation, providing substantive sediments to Sichuan Basin. During the sedimentary period o with intensive tectonic activity, Longmenshan suffered compression and uplift continually, leadin depocenter from NW to SE. Afterwards, the denudation area advances from NW to SE continually, wit weakening gradually.

Keywords:Sichuan Basin Upper Triassic clastic composition provenance Indosinian orogeny