青海西部可可西里湖地区晚三叠世诺利期地层的发现及其意义

朱迎堂[1,2]， 郭通珍[1]， 张雪亭[1,3]， 杨延兴[1]， 彭 琛[1]， 彭 伟[1]
（1.青海省地质调查院，青海 西宁 810012；2.成都理工大学，四川 成都610059；
3.中国地质大学，北京 100083）

摘要：三叠纪巴颜喀拉山群是可可西里湖地区最为发育的海相沉积地层，主要分布于可可西里—巴颜喀拉沉积盆地内。通过1∶25万可可西里湖幅区域地质调查，在饮马湖、马兰山一带发现了三叠纪地层最高层位，收集到了丰富的沉积岩相资料，表明为陆棚—海陆交互相沉积。采集到大量古生物化石，其时代为晚三叠世诺利期。从而认为巴颜喀拉山群顶部砂岩组为该沉积盆地闭合期的产物。

关键词：青海可可西里湖地区；三叠纪巴颜喀拉山群；诺利期；陆棚—海陆交互相沉积
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Discovery of Triassic Norian strata in the Hoh Xil Lake area, westem Qinghai, and ils geological significance

ZHU Yingtang[1,2],GUO Tongzhen[1],ZHANG Xueting[1,3],YANG Yanxing[1], PENG Chen[1],PENG Wei[1]
(1. Qinghai Institute of Geological Survey,Xining,810012,Qinghai,China;
2.Chengdu University of Technology,610059,Sichuna,China;
3.China University of Geoscience,Beijing,100083,Beijing)

Abstract:The Triassic Bayan Har Mountain Group is the best developed marine sedimentary strata in the Hoh Xil Lake area, mainly distributed in the Hoe Xil－Bayan Har sedinmentary basin. During the 1∶25000 regional geological mapping of the Hoh Xil Lake Sheet in 2000,the highest horizon of the Triassic strata was found in the vicinity of Yinma Lake and Malan Mountain and adundant data of sedimentary.facies were collected these These data indicate that the sedimentary rocks are continental－paralic sediments.Large quantities of paleontological fossils collected show a Late Triassic Norian age.Thus it may de considered that the Sandstone Formation at the top of Bayan Har Mountain Group c onsists of a sheil－paralic sediment.

Key words: Hon Xil Lake area, Qinghai; Triassic Bayan Har Mountain Group, Norian, sheil－paralic sediment