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摘要:

珠峰地区的三叠系形成于大陆拉伸背景。自下而上可划分为12个三级沉积层序和5个层序组,分属于2个中250Ma), Anisian阶早期(约239Ma), Carnian阶初期(约231Ma) 和Norian早期(约223Ma)的4个海侵事件最为重志。藏南地区在三叠纪经历了从泛大陆到大陆裂谷的构造演化,早一中三叠世以陆表海盆地浅水环境为主,晚三三叠世晚期,与长期全球海平面下降相伴随,过量的陆源碎屑输入造成该地区由深水盆地转为河流作用明显的三

关键词: 三叠系 层序地层 海平面变化旋回 沉积演化 西藏 珠穆朗玛峰

Triassic Sequence Stratigraphy and Sedimentary Evolution in the Qomolongma Area, Soufrom Epicontinental Sea to Basin  $\underline{Download\ Fulltext}$ 

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Fund Project:

## Abstract:

The Triassic in the Qomolongma area, southern Xizang(Tibet), was deposited under an extensithe Pangea supercontinent to continental rift. From the Induan to Rhaetian, 12 depositional sequer recognized, which can be grouped into 5 sequence sets and belong to 2 mesose-quence (2nd-order). I respectively at the beginning of the Triassic (ca. 250 Ma), Early Anisian (ca. 239 Ma), Early Carl Norian (ca. 223 Ma), are particularly of significance and can be used as markers for stratigraphic continents. The study shows that during the Triassic the Qomolangma area experienced a sedimentary epicontinental sea to rift basin with the turning point at the Late Carnian (ca. 228 Ma). During Triassic, the area was under epeiric sea, with carbonate ramp to mixed shoal environments predoming strong extension initiated listric faulting and rapid basement subsidence, thus resulting in the late Norian to Rhaetian, it manifested as a rapid basin filling process in the area. Coupled with level fall in the latest Triassic, the excessive terriginous influx led to the shifts of environment to shore and finally to fluvial plain.

Keywords: Triassic sequence stratigraphy sedimentary evolution Qomolangma area southern Tibet