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西藏冈巴古新世地层及构造作用的影响 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

西藏冈巴地区出露有完整的晚白垩世至古近纪地层, 地层中化石丰富, 根据化石研究准确地进行了地层时代-古代系界线位于宗山组和基塔拉组之间, 以底栖有大孔虫Orbitoides-Omphalocyclus动物群的消亡和Rotalia始现为标志。界线上下岩层为假整合接触, 期间有一短暂的暴露面。古新世的砂砾岩直接覆于晚白垩世的陆棚沉积岩变代表一次构造运动, 印度大陆北缘与冈底斯南缘直至白垩纪末均具有明显的浅海生物地理分区现象, 期间被浅海相动物群在该地显示同一生物地理区系特征, 说明两大陆间深水盆地的阻隔已消失, 南北生物地理区同归于古生物特征为印度-亚洲板块的起始碰撞时间研究提供了基础资料, 据此推测大陆早期碰撞发生在白垩系-古近世中-晚期碳酸盐台地遭受不断的挤压与变形, 进一步说明大陆的碰撞在古新世之初就已发生。沉积地层的破碎压的结果。

关键词: [古新世地层](#) [构造作用](#) [西藏](#) [冈巴地区](#) [大陆碰撞](#) [白垩纪](#)

Palaeocene Strata in Gamba, Tibet and Influence of Tectonism [Download Fulltext](#)

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Fund Project:

Abstract:

Complete Late Cretaceous to Palaeogene strata are exposed in the Gamba area, Tibet. The strata are classified according to the fossil study. The boundary between the Cretaceous-Palaeogene is located between the Zongshan Formation and Jidula Formation and is marked by the benthonic foraminifer Orbitoides-Omphalocyclus assemblage and the first occurrence of the Rotalia assemblage. The contact between the strata above and below the boundary is unconformable, with the Palaeogene sandy conglomerate directly overlies the Late Cretaceous shelf carbonate deposits. The change of the deposits represents a tectonic movement. The northern margin of the Indian continent and the Gangdise had both shown the distinct phenomenon of shallow-sea biogeographic provincialism till the beginning of this period they were separated by a deep-sea basin. At the beginning of the Palaeogene the shallow-sea features of the same biogeographic realm in the area, suggesting that the separation of the two continents had disappeared and the northern and southern biogeographic provinces belonged to a single realm. The transformation of the sediment types and stratigraphic and palaeontological characteristics provide a basis for study the timing of initiation of the collision between the Indian and Asian plates. According to the early continent-continent collision took place at the time (-65 Ma) of the Cretaceous-Palaeogene collision, the Palaeogene carbonate platform underwent continued compression and deformation, which further indicates that the collision had taken place at the beginning of the Palaeogene. The fracturing and olistostromes are the result of collision and compression.

Keywords: [Gamba](#) [Palaeocene](#) [continental collision](#) [Tibet](#)