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塔拉斯-费尔干纳断裂带南端构造转换及其新生代区域构造响应 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

塔拉斯费尔干纳断裂(TF)为中亚最大规模的断裂,其向南是否贯穿塔里木盆地西部研究较少,带来对其新生代运动性质的争论。研究表明,T F断裂在喀什凹陷以小规模的右旋走滑断裂逐渐消失,断层东盘以逆冲断层系的水平缩短变形,调节新生代右旋走滑位移,与巴楚隆起的阻挡作用相关。区域构造分析表明,随着帕米尔北缘逆冲断层系向北扩展,喀什凹陷中新生代沉积形成密集分布的线性褶皱和逆冲断层带。帕米尔高原向北仰冲触发TF不同区段在新生代差异性构造复活,发生大规模右旋位移及其南端构造转换(逆冲带隆升和前陆盆地发育)。新生代大断裂差异性复活及其构造调节,造成帕米尔构造节东西两侧不对称的构造样式。

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The Structural Transfer at the Southern End of Talas-Ferghana Fault and Its Regional Tectonic Response in the Cenozoic [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

Talas-Ferghana fault(TF)is is a major right-lateral strike-slip fault in the central Asia.One unresolved issue is the its southward extension and propagation across the Tarim basin.Based on remote sensing geology,field observation and and geophysical survey,it is suggested that the Cenozoic TF terminated in the Kashi depression(KD)by minor dextral strike-slip faults.The dextral shearing along TF is accommodated by thrusting systems at its eastern block,which resulted in contrasting structures on the both sides of TF in the western Tarim basin.The Kashi depression located between the Pamir and TF is a foreland basin filled by thick Cenozoic molasses sequence.With the northward thrusting of Pamir,a series of E-W to NW folds and thrusting faults developed in the Mesozoic to Cenozoic sequences.Wi th the blocking of Bachu uplift,the dextral shearing with TF is transferred into horizontal shortening along Keping thrust belt to the east.Regional tectonic analysis indicates that the northward thrusting of Pamir plateau has reactivated TF in the Late Cenozoic,with dextral shearing and structural transferring.As a result,The pamir show asymmetric structural pattern on its both sides.

Keywords:[Cenozoic](#) [dextral shearing](#) [foreland basin](#) [thrusting system](#) [Central Asia](#)

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