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中卫断裂带断层类型划分及其构造意义 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

中卫断裂带在晚更新世以来的左旋走滑运动中, 先存的挤压逆掩、逆冲断裂带发生了分化。某些断层或断段在晚更新世以来不再活动; 此外, 还发育了一些新断层。因此, 我们把中卫断裂带划分出三种断层类型, 即新生断层就是指: 在某次构造运动中新发育的断层。具体到中卫断裂带来说, 就是指晚更新世以来新发育的断层的产物。在早期的挤压逆掩运动中这些断层并不存在。通过对新生断层的调查研究可以获得以下资料。①断段; ②确定晚期构造运动的起始时代; ③估算断层的断错幅度和速率。继承性断层就是指: 在早期的挤压逆掩运动中, 在晚期的左旋走滑运动中继续活动。继承性断层的最大优点是包含了较多的信息量。①继承性断层记录性断层是中卫断裂带多期活动的见证; ②继承性断层是研究构造演化过程的重要依据。废弃断层就是指: 某些断段主体断裂带的一部分, 其活动习性与主体断裂带基本一致。当早期的构造运动终止之后, 这些断层或断段在后期是说这些断层被废弃。废弃断层的作用就在于它保留了早期构造运动的大部或全部信息, 这些信息基本上没有受后期运动而通过对废弃断层的研究可以获得早期构造运动的主要信息。①确定早期构造运动终止的年代; ②反演早期构造运动方式, 即粘滑和蠕滑。

关键词: [中卫断裂带](#) [断层分类](#) [废弃断层](#) [构造意义](#)

Classification of Fault Types on the Zhongwei Fault Zone and Its Tectonic Implication

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Abstract:

The left-lateral strike-slip movement of the Zhongwei fault zone since late Pleistocene has caused the preexisting overthrust faults in the zone. Some early-formed faults or fault segments continue to be active, others have become inactive. In addition, some new faults were developed since then. The faults in the zone therefore, can be classified into three categories: the newly-generated, the inherited and the re-generated fault refers to the fault that is developed newly during a certain tectonic movement. Within the fault zone, it refers to the one which has developed since late Pleistocene. Such a fault is the strike-slip movement of the Zhongwei fault zone, and did not exist during the early compressive or extensional movement. Investigation on these newly generated faults may provide the following information: (1) the feature of the fault since late Pleistocene; (2) the starting time of the late tectonic movement, and (3) the displacement of the fault. The inherited fault refers to the fault or fault segment that has existed before the late tectonic movement of the fault zone and has been still active after the movement. The prominent advantage of the fault is that the fault contains a lot of tectonic information: (1) the inherited faults recorded the information about the tectonic movements; (2) they are the witness to the multiple tectonic movements along the Zhongwei fault zone, an important basis for the study of the tectonic evolution history. The rejected fault refers to the fault or fault segment that was the part of the main fault zone and behaved in the same way as the main fault zone during the early tectonic movement. After the early tectonic movement, the fault or fault segment has become inactive during the subsequent tectonic movement, indicating that it was rejected. The fault may reserve most or all of the information about the early tectonic movement, which is basically not disturbed or destroyed by the late tectonic movement. The investigation of rejected faults can provide the following essential information about the early tectonic movement: (1) the ceasing time of the early tectonic movement; (2) the feature of the early tectonic stress field; and (3) the mode of faulting, i.e., strike-slip, normal, or thrust.

Keywords: [Zhongwei fault zone](#) [classification of fault types](#) [rejected fault](#) [tectonic implication](#)