



黎敦朋, 赵越, 刘健, 潘燕兵, 裴军令, 何哲峰. 青藏高原西北缘晚新生代构造变形研究[J]. 地质学报, 2010, 84(3): 245-252.

青藏高原西北缘晚新生代构造变形研究 [点此下载全文](#)

[黎敦朋](#) [赵越](#) [刘健](#) [潘燕兵](#) [裴军令](#) [何哲峰](#)

中国地质科学院地质力学研究所, 北京, 100081; 福州大学紫金矿业学院, 中国地质科学院地质力学研究所, 北京, 100081
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摘要:

晚新生代, 印亚碰撞的远程效应使青藏高原周缘发生了强烈的构造变形和隆升作用, 然而不同学者对高原却大相径庭, 在高原隆升时代上未能形成共识。本文通过对青藏高原西北缘晚新生代褶皱冲断带的构造变形、沉积的综合研究, 依据古新统至中新统地层的连续沉积和产状的协调一致, 提出青藏高原西北缘在古新世—中新世才形成, 并基于褶皱、生长地层、楔顶沉积和冲断带中局部不整合等标定青藏高原西北缘强烈构造变形的时代为上新构造变形发生于西域砾岩沉积结束阶段, 即~1.1—0.7 Ma的昆黄运动最终使中更新世以前地层全面褶皱—抬升, 之间的角度不整合, 这为青藏高原西北缘晚新生代的构造变形提供了关键的构造地质学证据; 同时, 根据磷灰石原西北缘的主要隆升可能是在上新世—早更新世通过高原边缘的边界断层系以后展式逆冲扩展作用抬升形成的, 厚度提出西域砾岩很可能主要来自高原边缘地形变化最剧烈的陡坡带, 支持西域砾岩属构造成因的认识。

关键词: [构造变形](#) [后展式逆冲扩展](#) [上新世—早更新世](#) [青藏高原西北缘](#)

Late Cenozoic tectonic deformation on the northwestern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau
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[lidunpeng](#) [zhaoyue](#) [liujian](#) [panyanbing](#) [peijunling](#) [hezhefeng](#)

College of Zijin Mining, Fuzhou University, Fuzhou, Fujian, P. R. China and Institute of Geomechanics, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Beijing, P. R. China

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Abstract:

Late Cenozoic the long-range effect of Indo-Asia collision due to strong tectonic deformation and uplift of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. However, different scholars think that age of strong tectonic deformation and uplift of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, it failed to reach a consensus that the age of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau uplift. Through research of tectonic deformation, sedimentation, magmatic activity and physiographic response in the northwestern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau late Cenozoic, according to Paleocene to Miocene strata successively and strata dips, coherence, author thinks that a strong regional tectonic deformation had taken place on the northwestern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau at the Paleocene - last Miocene. According to the sediment of wedge-top and local unconformity contact in thrust-fold belt, Pliocene-early Pleistocene age of tectonic deformation is the strongest on northwestern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, tectonic deformation has been taken place in the last ages of Xiyu conglomerate, sedimentary, namely Kunlun 0.7 Ma was made general folds and uplift of strata of pre-medio-pleistocene, finally. It provides geological evidence on age of tectonic deformation on the northwestern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau late Cenozoic. The conclusion was drawn that uplift of the northwestern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is formed by thrust propagation of overstep propagation. This suggests that Xiyu conglomerate should be formed in margin region which terrain change is biggest. The results of fission track modeling, support standpoint that Xiyu conglomerate attributed to tectonic genesis.

Keywords: [tectonic deformation](#) [thrust propagation of overstep propagation](#) [Pliocene - early Pleistocene](#) [margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau](#)

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