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新疆库木库里盆地新生代沉积序列与青藏高原第四纪晚期隆起的新证据

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摘要：

新疆库木库里盆地发育有巨厚的渐新统一更新统陆相沉积序列，记录了青藏高原西部自渐新世以来的隆起过程和幅度，盆地主夷平面形成于中中新世以后，上新世以前，该盆地中新世山旺生物群及上新世Cyprideis介形类动物群的发现显示了青藏高原中新世夷平作用这后的再次隆升并对中国自然环境变化产生了重大影响，导致中国西部生物组合由中新世晚期类似于现代江南山地的种类转变成为上新世以适应咸水环境为优势的组合，形成了西部内陆强蒸发的干旱环境，生物分异度大幅度降低，特别是库木里盆地晚更新世晚期乳动物化石的发现和含化石层的研究及区域对比，表明20－30ka以来高原存在一次幅度超逾百米的快速隆升。

关键词：青藏高原 新生代沉积序列 哺乳动物化石 第四纪 库木库里盆地 隆升

Cenozoic Sedimentary Sequence in the Kumkal Basin, Xinjiang and New Evidence for the Late Quaternary Uplift of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau

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Fund Project:

Abstract:

A continental sedimentary sequence of large thickness from Oligocene to Pleistocene is well developed in the Kumkal basin, Xinjiang, which recorded the process and scale of the uplift of the west part of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau. The main leveling plane was formed after the Miocene but before the Pliocene, a period featuring a change of biotic association from species like the ones in the present mountainous regions of South China to those suitable to salt-water environment. Geological data indicate that the scale of the uplift was fairly large and the horizontal movement was very strong in the western plateau. The features of mammal fossils in combination with the elevation of fossil beds and the characters of river erosion geomorphic features disclose that the uplift scale in this area is no more than 500 m since the late Pleistocene.

Keywords:Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau Cenozoic sedimentary sequence mammal fossils

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