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摘要:

关于青藏高原隆升的时间有45 Ma、32 Ma、14 Ma等见解, 一直存在争议。本文以青藏高原腹地最大的红色盆地可可西里为例, 从古新世—中新世时期的沉积、生物、火山岩的特征等诸多方面, 阐述青藏高原显著开始隆升的时间、表现特点和作用, 并认为中新世初期, 青藏高原有一次强烈的降温事件; 在物质组分上, 以钙质粘土、埃达克(Adakitic)火山岩为主; 生物上以寒冷、干旱标志的裸子植物为主的植硅体; 中新世中期之后青藏高原全面抬升。

关键词: [青藏高原隆升](#) [植硅体](#) [可可西里盆地](#) [古新世—中新世](#)

Characteristics of North of Tibetap Plateau Uplift at Paleocene Miocene——The Evidence from Ke Kexili Basin [Download Fulltext](#)

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Abstract:

There have long been controversies with the precise time of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau uplifting, and the dating data are 45Ma, 32Ma and 14Ma, respectively. This paper takes the Ke Kexili Basin—the largest red basin in the hinterland of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau as an example to study the time of the the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau lifting, its features and effects in terms of sediments, biology and volcanic rocks since the Paleocene Miocene. Our study indicates that there was a decreasing event in temperature occurring at the plateau in the Paleocene Miocene. The composition is characterized by calcilutite and adakitic rock; the organism by phytolith composing mainly of gymnosperm. The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau was being lifted since the Middle Miocene.

Keywords: [Tibetap plateau uplift](#) [phytolith](#) [Ke Kexili Basin](#) [Paleocene](#) [Miocene](#)

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