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# 西昆仑山前乌泊尔逆冲推覆带构造特征

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**摘要**: 乌泊尔逆冲推覆带自南向北可划分出 3 排构造,分别为西南部的西昆仑逆冲推覆体、东北部的乌泊尔弧形逆冲推覆断裂以及夹于它们之间的乌泊尔盆地。对野外露头与地震剖面的综合分析表明,乌泊尔逆冲推覆断裂沿古近系底部的膏泥岩层滑移,并向上逆冲推覆至地表,近地表处的强反射不整合波组对应的地层为下更新统下部;乌泊尔逆冲推覆构造始于晚上新世,且一直持续活动至今。乌泊尔逆冲推覆断裂呈东、西两端抬升、中部下凹的鞍状形态。断裂东段为侧断坡,构造具走滑特征;西段呈强显露型逆冲至地表。

**关键词**: 昆仑山;乌泊尔盆地;乌泊尔逆冲推覆带;乌泊尔逆冲推覆断裂;构造特征

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# Structural characteristics of Wuboer thrust belts in the foreland of West Kunlun Mountain

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**Abstract**: The Wuboer thrust belt consists of three rows of thrusts from south to north, including the West Kunlun thrust body in the southwest part, the arc Wuboer Fault in the northeast part, and the Wuboer Basin between above two parts. The field observation and structural analysis of seismic section show that the Wuboer Fault slides along the anhydrite-mudstone layer located at the bottom of Eogene and thrusts up to ground surface. The bright unconformity reflection wave near the surface responds to the bottom of the Lower Pleistocene. The Wuboer thrust construction started at the Late Pliocene and is active at present. The east and west lips of Wuboer Fault are higher than middle part of that. The fault is shaped with saddle. The east fragment of structure is side ramp and characterized by strike slip. The west fragment of structure thrusts up to ground surface.

**Key words**: Kunlun Mountain; Wupoer Basin; Wupoer thrust belt; Wupoer Fault; structural characteristic

帕米尔弧形构造的形成过程是塔里木盆地西部新生代期间一个非常重要的地质事件,它使西昆仑与南天山造山带在塔里木盆地西部交汇,同时在西昆仑与

覆断裂为界,平面上呈向北突出的弧形展布。根据地貌特征,可将乌泊尔断裂分为两段:西—中段为强显露型,沿断裂带发育河谷;东—东南段为隐伏型。乌泊尔