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祁连—柴达木—东昆仑新元古—中生代沉积盆地演化

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摘要: 祁连—柴达木—东昆仑处于中央造山带的中西部, 经历了复杂的构造演化史。将祁连—柴达木—东昆仑地区划分为19个地层分区, 在总结各地层分区沉积盆地特征基础上, 讨论了祁连—柴达木—东昆仑地区的构造—沉积演化史: 新元古代—早古生代, 随着北祁连洋、赛什腾—锡铁山洋、东昆仑洋开始张裂, 研究区为陆缘裂谷、洋盆沉积; 早古生代末3个洋盆陆续消减闭合, 开始造山阶段的前陆盆地和碰撞造山后的陆缘裂陷沉积; 寒武纪—早—中三叠世, 东昆仑阿尼玛卿洋经历了拉张—俯冲—闭合, 之后全区进入陆内断陷、坳陷盆地阶段, 研究区各地层分区的沉积盆地特征很好地记录了北祁连洋、赛什腾—锡铁山洋、东昆仑洋的开合及陆内造山等构造过程, 为重大构造事件提供了重要的沉积学证据。

关键词: 祁连—柴达木—东昆仑; 新元古—中生代; 沉积; 构造; 盆地演化。

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Evolution of Neoproterozoic-Mesozoic Sedimentary Basins in Qilian-Qaidam-East Kunlun Area

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Abstract: Qilian-Qaidam-East Kunlun area, located at the mid-western of the Central Orogenic Belt, has a complicated tectonic history. The tectonic-sedimentary evolution is discussed based on its sedimentary characteristics in this paper. During Neoproterozoic to Early Paleozoic, North Qilian Ocean, Saishiteng-Xitieshan Ocean, and East Kunlun Ocean opened, the study area developed continental-margin rift and ocean basin deposition. At the end of Early Paleozoic, foreland basin, continental-margin graben developed following the successive closing of the three oceans. From Cambrian to Early Triassic, A'nyemaqen Ocean completed an opening-closing cycle, and the study area began the phase of inland fault basin, downwarped basin deposits. The opening-closing cycles of ocean and intracontinent orogen are recorded in deposits of the study area, which provides sedimentary evidence for the above tectonic event.

Key words: Qilian-Qaidam-East Kunlun; Neoproterozoic-Mesozoic; sedimentology; tectonics; basin evolution.

0 引言

祁连—柴达木—东昆仑地区位于中央造山带的中西段, 夹持于中国塔里木、华北、扬子、羌塘克拉通之间, 其原型由柴达木、中祁连等微板块群及其北侧的北祁连洋、其间的赛什腾—锡铁山洋和南侧的东

昆仑洋组成(殷鸿福和张克信, 1998; 张国伟和柳小明, 1998; 陆松年等, 2006)。微板块的拼接、小洋盆的开合使祁连—柴达木—东昆仑构造演化中中央造山带的演化特点更加突显: 多岛洋、软碰撞、多旋回、复合造山(姜春发, 1993; 殷鸿福和张克信, 1998; 任纪舜等, 1999; 许志琴等, 2006; 杨经绥等, 2010)。本文

在系统分析青海、新疆、甘肃等省份1:50万大地构造相图及1:25万地质填图等成果的基础上,总结分析该区的沉积特征,并对该区的构造—沉积演化进行了讨论,更加深入地研究了该区及中央造山带的构造—沉积演化史。

1 沉积序列及其特征

本文的地层分区采用潘桂堂等(2009)的分区,祁连—柴达木—东昆仑地区划分为如下7个地层区,祁连地区包括:北祁连、中南祁连地层区;柴达木地区包括:宗务隆山—全吉、柴北缘、柴达木3个地层区;东昆仑地区分为:东昆南和东昆北地层区,并可进一步划分为19个地层分区(图1),岩石地层序列见图2a~2c,各地层分区沉积盆地类型划分见图3。

1.1 祁连地区

早古生代以前,青白口纪的混积陆表海(Qbme)沉积主要发育于中祁连地区,青白口纪东部盆地消失,西部在中元古代陆棚沉积的基础上继续接受沉积,形成龚岔群。南华—震旦时期为陆内裂陷盆地沉积(白杨沟群),中祁连地层区的龙口门组

冰川相冰砾砾岩组合是陆内裂谷沉积的标志(夏祖春等,1996;青海省地质调查院,青海省1:50万大地构造相图说明书,2012)。

早古生代早期(E-O)祁连地区形成两条明显的蛇绿岩带(图1),分别代表着北祁连洋和中南祁连弧后盆地的发育和消亡,其间走廊、走廊南山和中祁连3个地层分区底部均以早中寒武世黑茨沟组为代表,广泛发育双峰式火山岩(夏林圻,2001;杜远生等,2009)。后期北祁连洋和中南祁连为板块的边缘多岛弧盆发育(图2a~2c),走廊、走廊南山地层分区底部沉积车轮沟群、阴沟群的火山岩,中上部为米钵山组等碎屑岩以及斯家沟组灰岩(汪啸风等,2005);中祁连地层区以双峰系列火山岩(吾力沟组、雾宿山组)组合为主,少量碎屑岩沉积;党河南山—拉脊山地层区早期沉积以黑茨沟组火山岩(玄武岩、安山岩)为主,少量凝灰岩、砂泥岩,后期为含蛇绿岩的半深海浊积岩沉积(张克信等,1999);南祁连弧后盆地(Orb),早期沉积为半深海—深海浊积岩—开阔台地碳酸盐岩组合—陆源碎屑浊积岩,晚期为钙碱系列火山岩组合(青海省地质调查院,青海省1:50万大地构造相图说明书,2012)。杜远生等(2007)

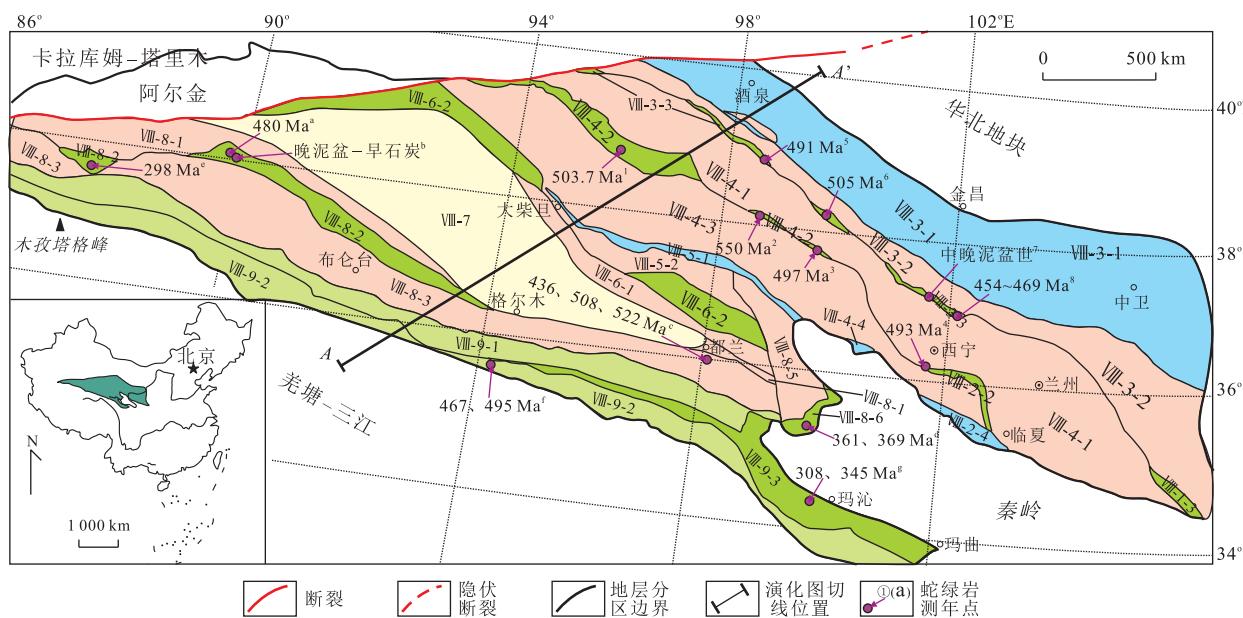


图1 祁连—柴达木—东昆仑地层分区示意

Fig.1 Sketch map of Qilian-Qaidam-East Kunlun strata region partition

VII-3-1.走廊;VII-3-2.走廊南山;VII-3-3.北祁连;VII-4-1.中祁连;VII-4-2.党河南山—拉脊山;VII-4-3.南祁连;VII-5-1.宗务隆山—沟里—冈察;VII-5-2.全吉;VII-6-1.柴北缘;VII-6-2.滩间山;VII-7.柴达木;VII-8-1.祁漫塔格北坡—夏日哈;VII-8-2.祁漫塔格;VII-8-3.北昆仑;VII-8-4.乌鲁塞赤河;VII-8-5.鄂拉山;VII-8-6.赛什塘—兴海;VII-9-1.东昆仑南坡;VII-9-2.木孜塔格—布青山;VII-9-3.玛多—玛沁;蛇绿岩年龄来源:a.崔美慧等(2011);b.杨金中等(1999);c.李怀坤等(2006)、陆松年(2002)、任军虎等(2009);d.王秉章等(2000)、张智勇等(2004);e.张祥信等(2009);f.边千韬等(2001);g.陈亮等(2001)、杨经绥等(2004);1.相振群等(2007);2.史仁灯等(2004);3.曾建元等(2007);4.黄增保等(2010);5.夏小洪和宋述光(2010);6.孟繁聪等(2010);7.汪双双等(2012);8.夏林圻等(1995);据潘桂堂等,2009修改

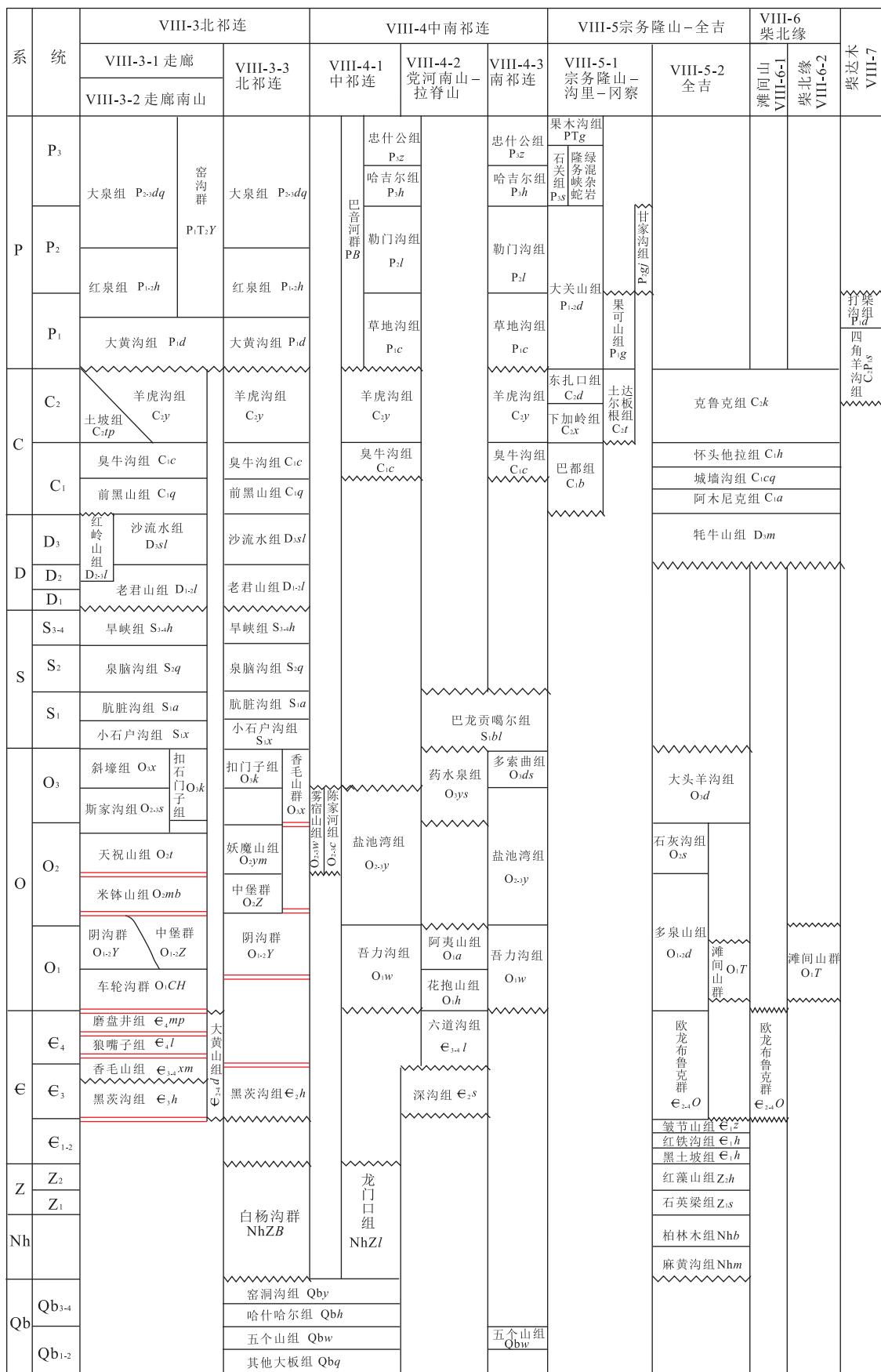


图 2a 祁连—柴达木—东昆仑新元古—中生代岩石地层单位序列

Fig.2a Neoproterozoic-Mesozoic lithostratigraphic unite sequence of Qilian-Qaidam-East Kunlun area

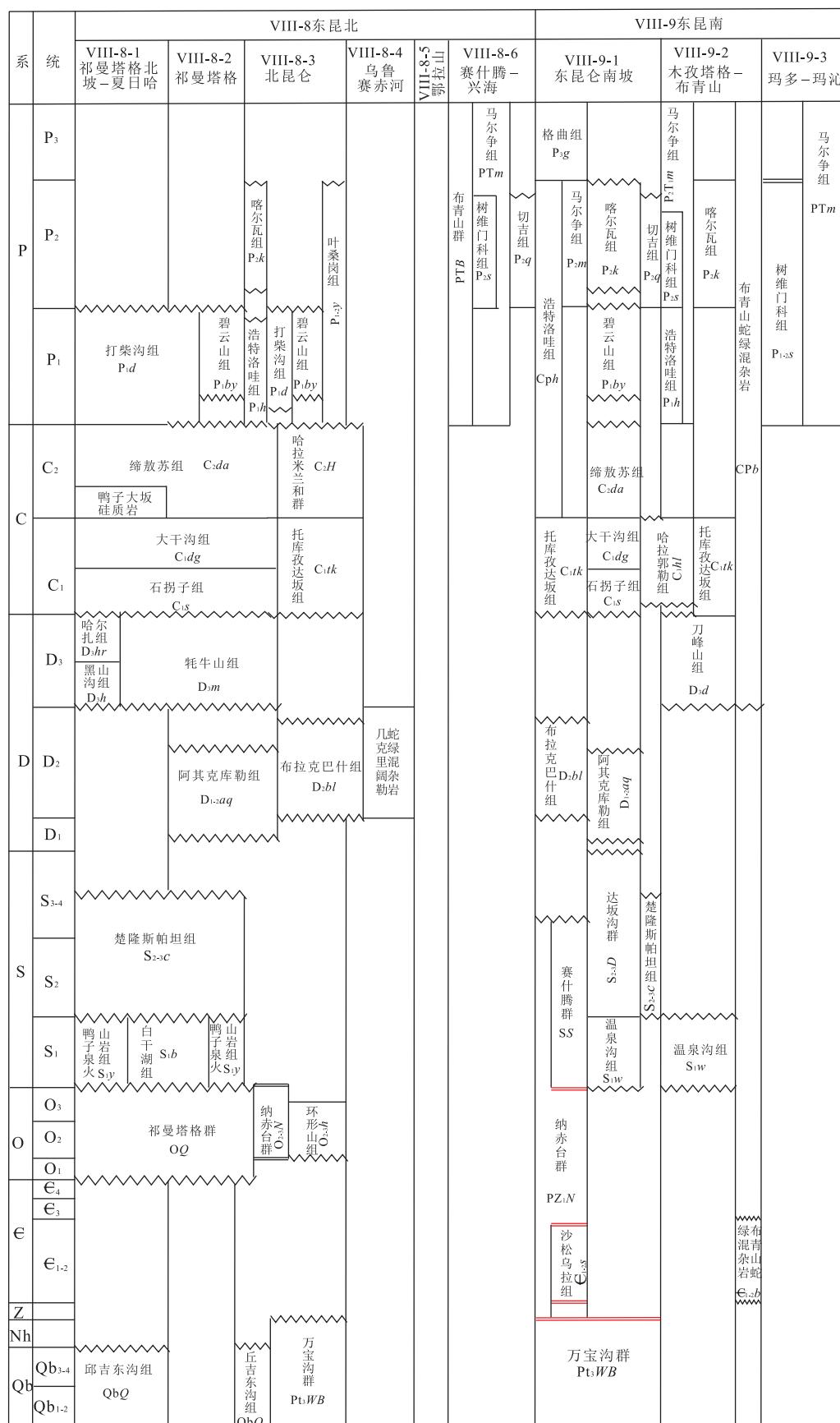


图2b 祁连—柴达木—东昆仑新元古—中生代岩石地层单位序列

Fig.2b Neoproterozoic-Mesozoic lithostratigraphic unit sequence of Qilian-Qaidam-East Kunlun area

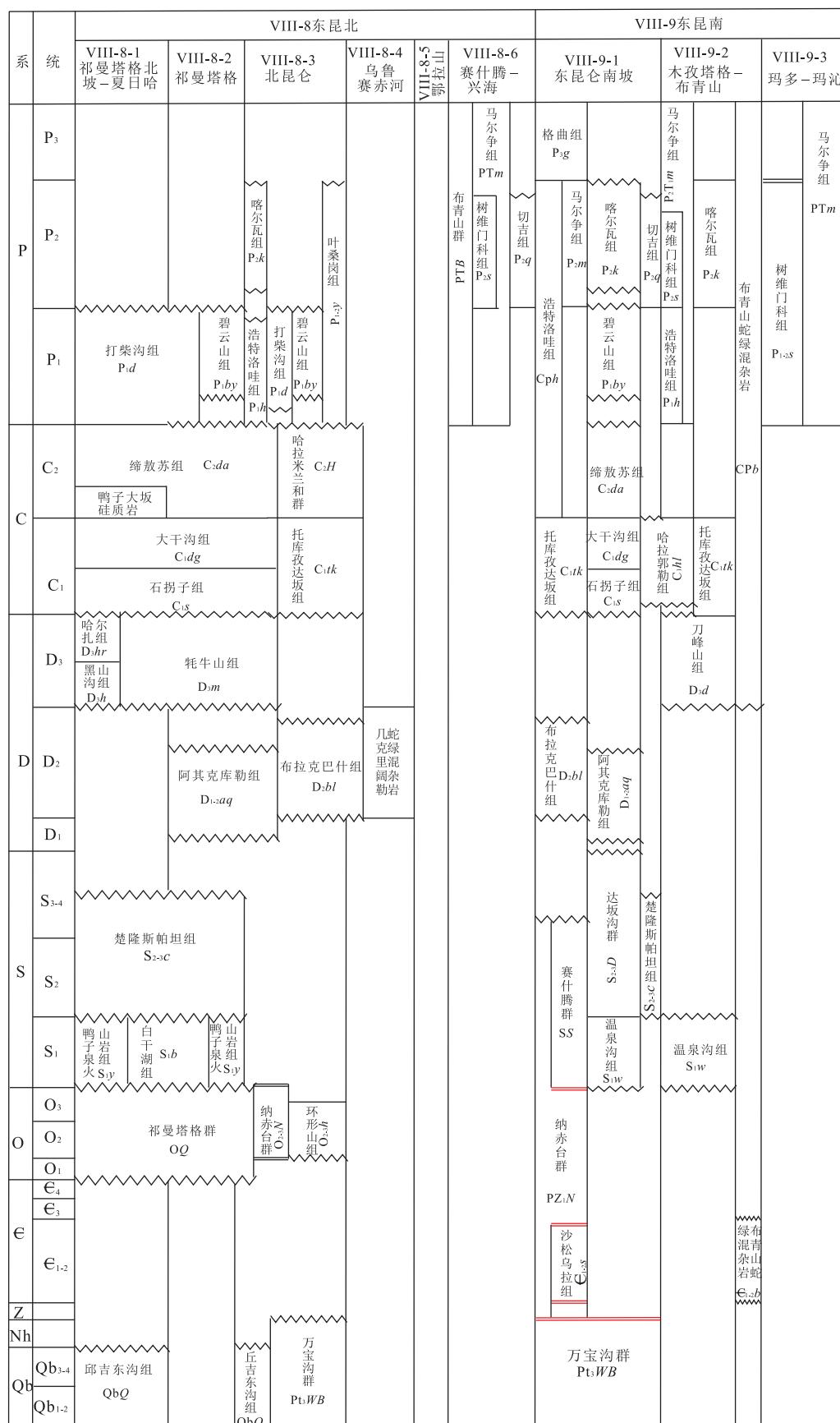


图 2c 祁连-柴达木-东昆仑新元古-中生代岩石地层单位序列

Fig.2c Neoproterozoic-Mesozoic lithostratigraphic unite sequence of Qilian-Qaidam-East Kunlun area

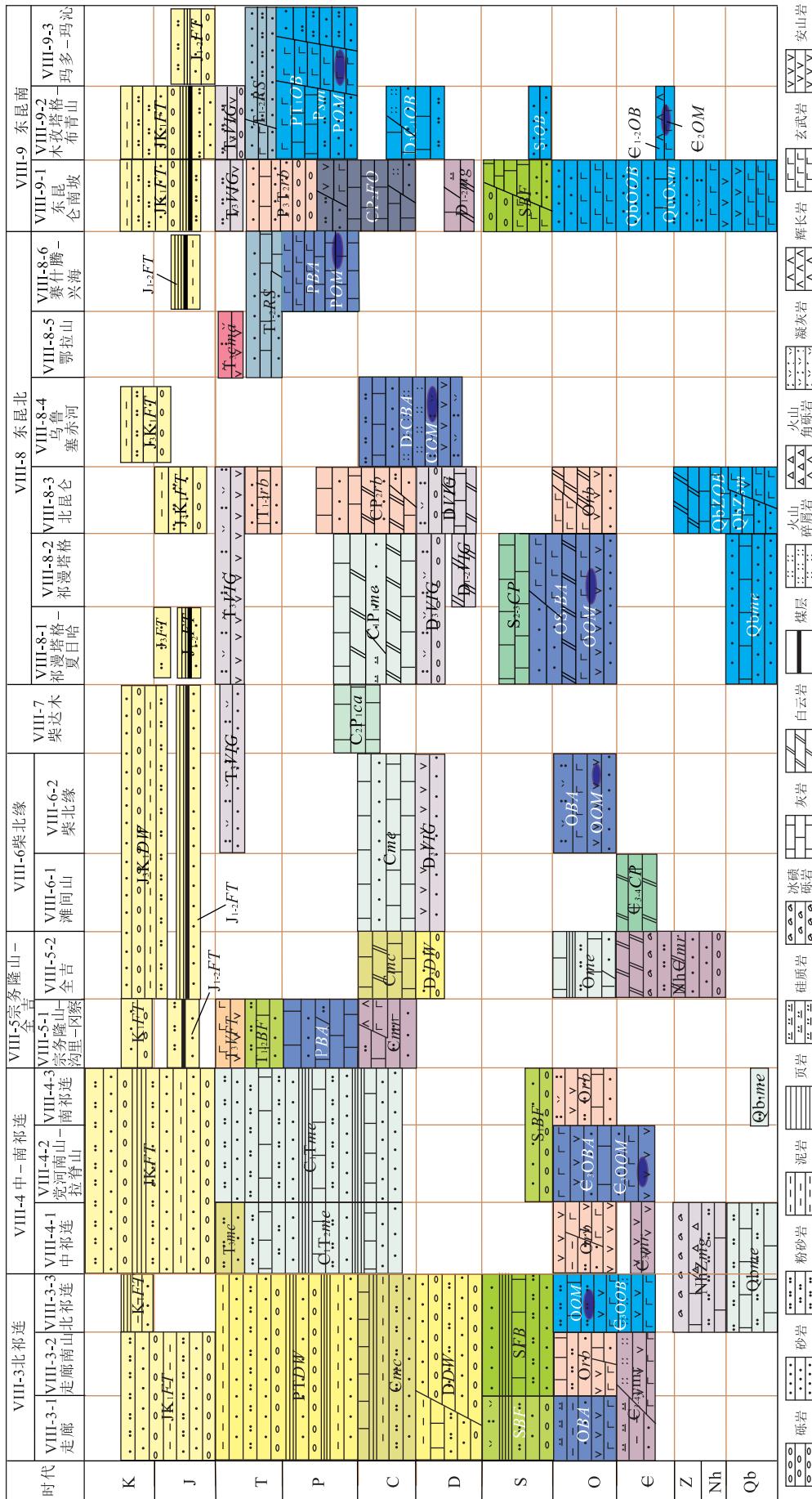


Fig.3 Neoproterozoic-Mesozoic sedimentary basin classification of Qilian-Qaidam-East Kunlun area
图3 祁连—柴达木—东昆仑沉积盆地划分

根据寒武系黑茨沟组和奥陶系的硅质岩的地球化学特征认为,北祁连早古生代处于大陆边缘深水盆地的多岛洋背景。

早古生代晚期祁连北部全面进入陆相沉积,北祁连泥盆系老君山组、沙流水组地球化学特征表明,其为典型的造山带前近源磨拉石沉积(黄虎等,2009; Xu et al., 2010)。中南祁连只在党河南山—拉脊山和南祁连地层分区分布早志留世砂岩、粉砂岩等陆源碎屑细浊积岩组合(巴龙贡嘎尔组)。早、中泥盆世北祁连主体为山前和山间盆地陆相粗碎屑磨拉石沉积(老君山组)。晚泥盆世造山带西段造山作用强烈,形成剥蚀区,东段造山作用微弱,发育泥岩—粉砂岩夹砂岩组合(沙流水组),属湖相沉积(杜远生等,2009)。

石炭纪北祁连形成以臭牛沟组为代表的中细碎屑岩夹碳酸盐岩沉积,属海陆交互陆表海沉积。二叠纪—三叠纪时发生海退,该地区发育一套湖泊—河流—湖沼沉积序列(大黄沟组、窑沟群、西大沟组、南营儿组)(汪啸风等,2005;甘肃省地质调查院,甘肃省1:50万大地构造相图说明书,2010)。石炭—三叠纪中南祁连主体(中祁连、党河南山—拉脊山、南祁连)早期臭牛沟组、羊虎沟组为细碎屑岩夹碳酸盐岩;二叠纪巴音河群为陆源碎屑—碳酸盐岩组合,其地球化学特征表明其为混积陆表海相沉积(王苏里和周立发,2012);早中三叠世郡子河群为碳酸盐岩—碎屑岩组合,晚三叠世主要为碎屑岩沉积(王永等,1995),由以上沉积序列可以看出祁连地区在石炭纪—晚三叠纪发育陆表海—三角洲—陆内盆地的海退沉积序列。

祁连地区侏罗纪—白垩纪发育小型断陷盆地(JK₁FT)(图2a~2c),如潮水盆地、玉门旱峡盆地、靖远盆地,主要沉积河流相和湖泊相砂砾岩夹粉砂岩和泥岩,地层序列见图3(汪啸风等,2005;甘肃省地质调查院,甘肃省1:50万大地构造相图说明书,2010)。

1.2 柴达木地区

南华纪—寒武纪全吉地块沉积全吉群(Nh E₁₋₂Q)碎屑岩和欧龙布鲁克群(E₃₋₄O)碳酸盐岩,全吉群是一套典型的边缘型裂陷沉积序列,火山岩锆石年龄为800 Ma,是Rodinia超大陆在新元古代早期解体阶段的产物(李怀坤等,2003)。全吉地块早奥陶世早期多泉山组(O₁₋₂d)为开阔台地碳酸盐组合,晚期海水变深,接受远滨砂泥岩沉积;中奥陶世沉积范围缩小,沉积中心向西北偏移至塔塔楞河

河口南,主要以碳酸盐岩为主,晚奥陶世结束了盆地沉积历史,陆续出现不整合面(图3)(汤良杰等,1999,2000;青海省地质调查院,青海省1:50万大地构造相图说明书,2012)。

早古生代柴达木地区沉积出露也比较少,中晚寒武世滩间地层分区沉积了一套以灰岩、白云岩为主(欧龙布鲁克群)的碳酸盐岩台地沉积。奥陶系滩间山群包含碎屑岩组和火山岩组。基于野外地质特征、古生物组合、同位素年龄、构造—热事件等的综合分析,认为滩间山群形成于早—晚奥陶世,时限496~440 Ma(李峰等,2007)。其岩石组合具有岛弧背景的建造特点,地球化学特征也显示具有火山弧的构造属性(王惠初等,2003)。

泥盆纪柴达木地区开始接受沉积,晚泥盆系牦牛山组与其下地层为角度不整合接触,为磨拉石夹火山岩沉积(汤良杰等,2000;张耀玲等,2010)。石炭纪柴达木地区发育一套整合于牦牛山组之上的连续性沉积:阿木尼克组海陆交互砂泥岩夹砾岩建造组合、城墙沟组开阔台地碳酸盐建造组合、怀头他拉组陆源碎屑—碳酸盐岩建造组合和克鲁克组局限台地碳酸盐岩建造组合(青海省地质调查院,青海省1:50万大地构造相图说明书,2012)。晚石炭世—早二叠世,沉积中心由北向南移动,主要沉积于柴达木板块,岩性也变为以白云岩、灰岩为主的碳酸盐岩沉积(四角羊沟组、打柴沟组)。柴达木北缘宗务隆—同仁隆务峡—夏河甘家一线,沉积土尔根达坂组玄武岩、辉长岩等陆缘裂谷火山岩;二叠纪以碎屑岩沉积为主,属弧后盆地沉积(张克信等,2007; Kou et al., 2009);三叠纪早期沉积以砾岩、砂岩、粗砂为主,少量的碳酸盐岩,后期主要沉积砂岩,属弧后前陆盆地沉积。三叠纪末期沉积一套火山岩序列(日脑热组),安山岩锆石U-Pb年龄为221±8.8 Ma(青海省地质调查院,青海省1:25万贵南县幅区域地质调查报告,2007)。柴北缘的木格尔—切让—水塔拉一带以及柴达木盆地的东南缘沉积鄂拉山组弧后碰撞安山岩—英安岩一流纹岩建造组合,以火山地层形式呈北北西向展布,同位素年龄值为231±8 Ma(Rb-Sr)、217±5 Ma(K-Ar)(天津地质矿产研究所,1:25万都兰县幅区域地质调查报告,2004;夏楚林等,2011;青海省地质调查院,青海省1:50万大地构造相图说明书,2012)。张洪美等(2011)根据鄂拉山组的主量、微量、稀土元素进行构造环境判别,认为鄂拉山火山岩的构造环境为岛弧带—板内造山带火山岩区。

侏罗—白垩纪,柴达木全区发育湖相沉积,早期为大煤沟组湖相含煤碎屑岩组合,晚期滨、浅湖相泥岩—粉砂岩组合(采石岭组、洪水沟组、大牙沟组)(图 2a~2c)。

1.3 东昆仑地层区

早古生代以前东昆仑祁漫塔格地区沉积丘吉东沟组陆表海远洋砂岩建造,产青白口纪叠层石 *Spiroiphyton quidoongguense* 及微古植物: *Trematosphaeridium* sp., *Laminarites*, *Lignum* sp., *Oscillatoriopsis* sp., *Lignun* sp. 等(青海省地质调查院,青海 1:25 万库朗米其提幅区域地质调查报告,2004).昆北与昆南发育时限较长的洋盆(QbZOB),分布着较多的海山(Qbsm),沉积主要为万保沟群火山岩组洋岛拉斑玄武岩建造组合和碳酸盐岩组海山碳酸盐岩建造组合,二者为整合接触,分布于红永河脑、万保沟、耶沙埂能及更什龙等地(杨经绥等,1987;蔡雄飞和魏启荣,2007;青海省地质调查院,青海省 1:50 万大地构造相图说明书,2012).魏启荣等(2007)根据万保沟群地球化学特征认为其火山岩主要为典型的洋岛玄武岩,形成于东昆仑中元古代时期的有限洋盆.奥陶纪时东昆南沉积主要分布在骆路沟一带,伴随洋盆沉积,在阿尼玛卿的西段布青山等地区形成早古生代 MORB 型布青山蛇绿岩(边千韬等,1999,2001;陆松年,2002;李怀坤等,2006;任军虎等,2009;崔美慧等,2011).奥陶纪东昆北沉积祁漫塔格群:下段陆源碎屑浊积岩组合,中段钙碱系列火山岩组合,上段浅水碳酸盐岩组合,属弧后盆地沉积(崔美慧等,2011);早志留世(S₁)在祁漫塔格的西段鸭子泉地区沉积中基性岛弧火山岩、熔岩(鸭子泉火山岩组),其岩石地球化学特征显示其形成与俯冲的岛弧有关(肖爱芳,2005).

志留纪东昆仑沉积区主要分布在西部的祁漫塔格地区,沉积楚隆斯帕坦组碳酸盐岩夹少量的陆缘碎屑,属碳酸盐岩台地沉积.东昆仑南坡早期温泉沟组为前陆盆地前期典型的复理式沉积,中晚志留世以达坂沟群碳酸盐岩夹碎屑岩沉积为主,延续前陆盆地沉积(赵振明等,2010).该时期在木孜塔格—布青山地层区残余由各种岩屑砂岩、粉砂岩、泥岩组成的一套深海一半深海复理石沉积(赵振明等,2010).

泥盆纪东昆仑主体沉积一套陆相、滨浅海相的碎屑岩、碳酸盐岩和中酸性火山岩组合(黑山沟组、哈尔扎组),为典型的裂陷伸展型磨拉石建造,是晚古生代裂陷伸展盆地演化的标志(陈守建等,2007).在东昆仑造山带西端(乌鲁赛赤河)早中泥盆世沉积

布拉克巴什组火山碎屑岩组合,代表了塔里木盆地南缘加里东末期俯冲造山阶段的一套火山岛弧沉积(叶占福等,2004),伴随产生几克里阔勒蛇绿混杂岩和阿克苏库勒蛇绿混杂岩.

石炭纪—早中二叠世祁漫塔格地区主要为以石拐子组为代表的碳酸盐岩沉积,中间夹有碎屑岩段,与下伏地层呈角度不整合接触;昆北沉积托库孜大坂组和哈拉米兰组的碎屑岩夹有碳酸盐岩,是一套碳酸盐岩—细碎屑岩混积陆表海沉积(青海省地质调查院,青海省 1:50 万大地构造相图说明书,2012).二叠纪东昆仑东端赛什腾—兴海地层区为弧后盆地,分布二叠纪布青山蛇绿混杂岩(图 1,表 2).石炭纪—中二叠世时期,东昆南主要为系统的洋盆—弧前盆地—弧后盆地沉积(图 2a~2c),呈断块分布于克其克孜南、浩特洛洼、拉玛托洛胡等地,区域上沉积相变化较大,在浩特洛洼地区,主要为一套相对稳定的碳酸盐岩沉积(浩特洛洼组);在西端克其克孜南为一套相对活动的中酸性火山岩建造,而在东端拉玛托洛胡一带及东给措纳湖西侧相变为一套相对活动的陆源碎屑岩、碳酸盐岩沉积(树维门科组)(中国地质大学(武汉)地质调查院,1:25 万东给措纳湖幅区域地质调查报告,2000;林启祥等,2001).

晚二叠世—中三叠世东昆南早期格曲组沉积水下扇砾岩夹砂岩—开阔台地碳酸盐岩建造组合,后期洪水川组、闹仓坚沟组及希里可特组转化为滨浅海碎屑岩—火山岩建造,由弧前盆地转为弧背盆地沉积(青海省地质调查院,青海省 1:50 万大地构造相图说明书,2012).早—中三叠世时期,东昆仑进入残余海盆沉积阶段,部分地区(南坡和北昆仑地层分区)为弧背盆地沉积,木孜塔格布青山地层分区和玛多—玛沁地层分区主要为树维门科组碳酸盐岩及马尔争组碎屑岩沉积(中国地质大学(武汉)地质调查院,1:25 万东给措纳湖幅区域地质调查报告,2000);北昆仑早三叠纪沉积一套碎屑岩夹少量流纹—英安质凝灰熔岩(洪水川组),中三叠早期为碳酸盐岩沉积(闹仓坚沟组),晚期为陆缘碎屑岩沉积(希里可特组);东昆仑东端(鄂拉山、赛什腾—兴海、木孜塔格—布青山、玛沁—玛多等地区)主要沉积陆缘碎屑岩,夹有碳酸盐岩或火山岩(王秉璋等,2000).晚三叠世东昆仑地区形成造山带内受断裂控制的拉张型山间裂陷盆地,昆北形成鄂拉山组后碰撞安山岩—英安岩—流纹岩建造组合,其锆石 U-Pb 年龄范围为 197~229 Ma(青海省地质调查院,青海省 1:50 万大地构造相图说明书,2012);昆南主要

为碎屑岩沉积(云雾岭组),夹有火山岩(八宝山组).

侏罗—白垩纪东昆仑地区断陷盆地(JK_1FT)发育,如兴海断陷盆地、木孜塔格走滑断陷盆地等.沉积陆相河流或湖泊碎屑岩,早中侏罗世以大煤沟组、羊曲组为代表,沉积湖相含煤碎屑岩.晚侏罗—早白垩世,以浅湖—滨湖亚相的库孜贡苏组、克孜勒苏组为代表(新疆维吾尔自治区地质调查院,新疆1:50万大地构造相图说明书,2012).

2 构造—沉积演化

在总结各地层区沉积特征的基础上,结合大地构造沉积环境,将祁连—柴达木—东昆仑地区的沉积盆地进行了划分(图3),各个沉积盆地的沉积物很好地记录了该区的构造活动历史,对盆地沉积物的分析可以使笔者更好地理解盆地及周围地区的构造历史.下文将结合各地层区的沉积特征和沉积盆地划分,从沉积对构造事件响应的角度对祁连—柴达木—东昆仑的构造—沉积历史进行分析.

新元古代末至早古生代早期,由于 Rodinia 超大陆的裂解,出现了 2 个大洋体系:秦祁昆多岛洋洋体系和古亚洲大洋体系,华北、塔里木、扬子等陆块形成,其间存在柴达木、中祁连等微陆块(Cordani *et al.*, 2003; Li *et al.*, 2003; 陆松年等, 2004; Metelkin *et al.*, 2006; Zhang *et al.*, 2006).北祁连、柴达木南缘宗务隆山地区出现陆缘裂谷(NhZmg、NhCmg)沉积,东昆仑主体洋盆(QbOB)、海山(Qbsm)沉积.

早古生代早期(E_{3-4})的秦祁昆多岛洋洋主域仍处于裂解状态(图4),走廊南山、北祁连、中祁连的黑茨沟裂谷玄武岩—玄武安山岩组合和黑茨沟陆源碎屑浊积岩组合、拉脊山的深沟裂谷玄武岩—安山岩—英安岩组合和深沟远滨泥岩—粉砂岩夹砂岩组合,均属陆缘裂谷($E_{3-4}mr$)沉积物,是研究区早古生代早期大陆裂解的沉积响应(张彦杰等, 2002; 曾俊杰等, 2009);柴达木北缘形成大陆裂谷盆地,全吉地块发育一套典型的边缘裂陷槽型沉积序列(全吉群)(李怀坤等, 2003).奥陶纪,研究区北祁连洋、阿尼玛卿洋洋壳开始俯冲,分别在北祁连、柴达木、东昆仑形成具有沟弧盆体系的被动陆缘(图4)(Yang *et al.*, 2002; Zhang *et al.*, 2007; 杜远生等, 2009; 刘战庆等, 2011; Li *et al.*, 2013).对于本次洋壳俯冲的沉积响应主要表现为:(1)北祁连发育两条蛇绿岩带,其物质组成也反映北祁连早古生代为一个具沟

弧盆体系的大洋盆地(表1)(杜远生等, 2009);(2)东昆北早古生代 SSZ 型蛇绿岩的形成(表2);(3)北祁连弧后(OBA)、弧背(Orb)盆地沉积的阴沟群火山岩地球化学特征表明其形成于中等成熟度的岛弧环境(张招崇等, 1997);中南祁连盐池湾组等地层明显具有弧后盆地(OBA)次深海相沉积特征(张国英, 2004);柴达木滩间山群、东昆北祁漫塔格群岩石组合具有岛弧背景的建造特点,地球化学特征也显示具有火山弧的构造属性(王惠初等, 2003; 崔美慧等, 2011);(4)奥陶系沉积地层与下伏地层出现区域性角度不整合或断层接触(图2a~2c).

北祁连洋经历了加里东期洋壳双向俯冲消减阶段之后,早志留世开始初始碰撞,走廊南山岛弧带隆升,开始前陆盆地沉积(SBF、SFB),早志留世的复理石浊积岩或水下磨拉石沉积为这一过程提供了有力证据(杜远生等, 2009; Yang *et al.*, 2009).随着赛什腾—锡铁山洋在晚奥陶世消减,在大约 440 Ma 闭合,柴达木地区出现区域性不整合面(图2)(Chen *et al.*, 2007; 吴才来等, 2010; Yu *et al.*, 2012).

泥盆—石炭纪阿尼玛卿洋持续向北俯冲,晚志留世—早、中泥盆世祁连地区开始碰撞造山(图4),该时期主要的盆地沉积响应有:(1)北祁连地区沉积老君山组典型的伸展构造背景下的山前和山间坳陷盆地(DDW)的陆相粗碎屑磨拉石沉积(老君山组),中南祁连地层缺失,表明此时北祁连造山带已初步形成(莫宣学等, 2007; 杜远生等, 2009);(2)柴达木总体处于弧后环境中,发育弧后裂陷(D_3VIG)、坳陷盆地(D_3DW)沉积(张克信等, 2004);(3)昆北出现含火山岩的裂陷盆地沉积(阿其克库勒组、布拉克巴什组);(4)经过泥盆纪的短暂侵蚀、夷平,石炭纪祁连、柴达木地区普遍接受海陆交互陆表海(CT_1me 、 Cme)含煤碎屑岩—碳酸盐岩及膏盐沉积(汤良杰等, 1999).

由于阿尼玛卿洋持续向北俯冲,东昆北产生后期的 SSZ 型蛇绿岩(表2)(刘战庆等, 2011),昆中、宗务隆山二叠纪出现短暂的弧后小洋盆(PBA)沉积(图4)(王永等, 1995; 赵生贵, 1996; 莫宣学等, 2007).三叠纪晚期,东昆仑及邻区反转成陆,东昆仑陆缘弧陆缘裂陷(T_3VIG)发育(殷鸿福和张克信, 1997; 张克信等, 1999; 王秉璋等, 2000; 杨经绥等, 2005).

随着中三叠世末东昆仑南缘阿尼玛卿洋的闭合,祁连—柴达木—东昆仑地区均进入陆内演化阶段.侏罗纪以来,欧亚大陆南缘特提斯洋伸展张裂、

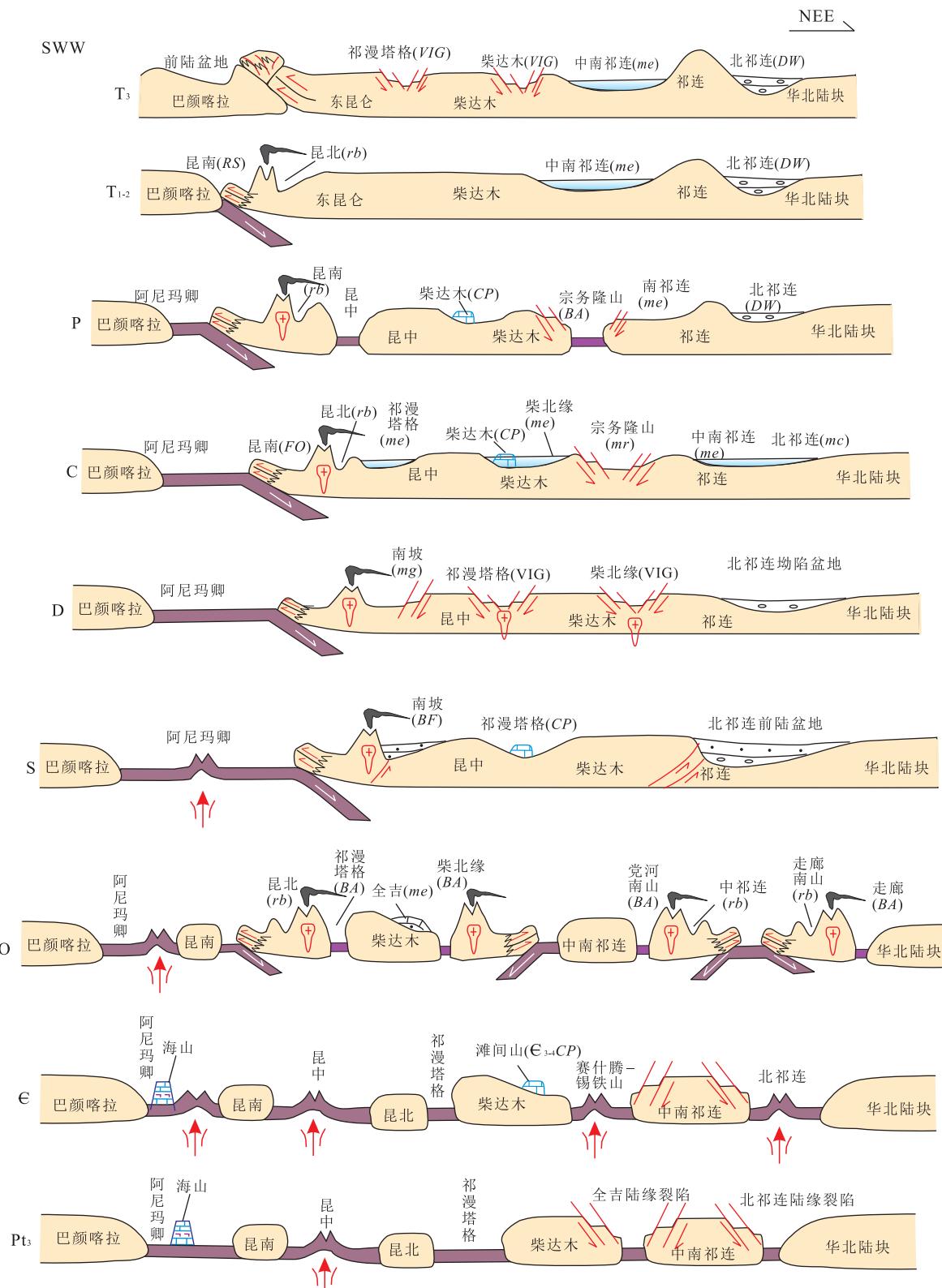


图4 祁连—柴达木—东昆仑地区震旦纪—三叠纪构造—沉积演化示意

Fig.4 Sketch cross-sections of the Sinian period-Triassic tectonic-sedimentary evolution of Qilian-Qaidam-East Kunlun area

据姜春发,1993;汤良杰等,2000;莫宣学等,2007;杜远生等,2009修改;盆地类型代号参见图2

表1 北祁连早古生代蛇绿岩测年汇总

Table 1 Early Palaeozoic ophielite dating summary of North Qilian area

代号	名称	年龄(Ma)	测试对象	数据来源
南带	① 熬油沟	503.7	① ② ③ 均为辉长岩:锆石	相振群等,2007
	② 玉石沟	550	SHIRMP U-Pb	史仁灯等,2004
	③ 东草河	497		曾建元等,2007
	④ 水洞峡	493	玄武岩:Sm-Nd	黄增保等,2010
北带	⑤ 九个泉	491	辉长岩:锆石 SHIRMP U-Pb	夏小洪和宋述光,2010
	⑥ 大岔大坂	505		孟繁聪等,2010
	⑦ 乌鞘岭	中晚奥陶世		汪双双等,2012
	⑧ 老虎山	454~469	火山熔岩:Sm-Nd	夏林圻等,1995

表2 东昆仑两期蛇绿岩测年汇总

Table 2 Two-phases ophielite dating summary of East Kunlun area

代号	地点	年龄(Ma)	测试对象(或证据)	数据来源
早期	a 祁漫塔格山鸭子泉	480	中基性火山岩:LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb	崔美慧等,2011
	b 都兰县清水泉	436	辉绿岩脉:LA-ICP-MS 锆石 U-Pb	任军虎等,2009
		507.7	麻粒岩:SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb	李怀坤等,2006
		522	辉长岩:TIMS 锆石 U-Pb	陆松年等,2002
e	布青山	奥陶纪	中、晚奥陶世疑源类:辉长岩 467 Ma(锆石 U-Pb);辉长辉绿岩 495 Ma(Ru-Sr)	边千韬等,2001
晚期	a 祁漫塔格山鸭子泉	晚泥盆—早石炭世	含早石炭世放射虫;侵入岩体年龄:370 Ma	杨金中等,1999
	c 苦海—赛什腾	368.6	玄武岩: ⁴⁰ Ar- ³⁹ Ar	张智勇等,2004
		360.5	辉长岩: ⁴⁰ Ar- ³⁹ Ar	王秉璋等,2000
	d 木孜塔格	297.7	玄武岩:全岩 K-Ar	张祥信等,2009
f	木孜塔格	早石炭世	硅质岩中放射虫组合: <i>Albaillella indensis</i> Zone	兰朝利等,2001
	玛沁县	345	玄武岩: ⁴⁰ Ar- ³⁹ Ar	陈亮等,2001
	德尔尼	308	玄武岩:SHRIMP 锆石 U-Pb	杨经绥等,2004

俯冲消减和碰撞闭合以及印度板块与欧亚板块碰撞(Tapponnier *et al.*, 1986; Rowley, 1996; 许志琴等, 2011),祁连—柴达木—东昆仑地区在山前或山间形成的一系列北西西向的断陷(JKFT)、坳陷盆地($J_3 K_1 DW$)沉积很好地记录了这一过程(汤良杰等, 1999)。

3 结语

本文详细叙述了祁连、柴达木、东昆仑地区,7个地层区,19个地层分区的详细沉积特征,在此基础上划分了各地区共20种沉积盆地类型。

祁连—柴达木—东昆仑地区的构造演化就是北祁连洋、赛什腾—锡铁山洋、东昆仑洋的张开、俯冲消减、闭合,研究区的盆地沉积特征完整地记录了该区的构造—沉积演化过程,文中重点论述了北祁连

洋、阿尼玛卿洋洋壳俯冲消减,北祁连碰撞造山,阿尼玛卿洋闭合造山等构造事件的沉积响应,提供了以上重大构造事件沉积学证据。

致谢:本文撰写过程中得到了中国地质调查局发展研究中心、各地质调查中心提供的大量基础资料;西安地质矿产研究所王永和研究员、地质大学王国灿教授对论文的修改提出宝贵建议;撰写程中梁银平博士提供了帮助,在此一并表示衷心感谢!

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