

doi:10.3799/dqkx.2014.098

南天山古生代—中生代沉积盆地演化

高小芬^{1,2},林晓^{1,2*},徐亚东^{1,2},乐明亮^{1,2}

1.中国地质大学生物地质与环境地质国家重点实验室,湖北武汉 430074

2.中国地质大学地球科学学院,湖北武汉 430074

摘要:南天山位于塔里木—卡拉库姆板块和伊犁—哈萨克斯坦板块的碰撞造山带。前人研究表明,该区在古生代经历了洋盆的扩张、俯冲消减和碰撞造山;中生代则进入到陆内发展阶段。但由于该区特殊的地理位置和复杂的构造背景,洋盆的闭合时间及盆地演化的阶段依然存在诸多争论。在广泛收集地质资料的基础上,对我国境内南天山地层大区进行了地层分区,并对每个分区的古生代—中生代盆地沉积序列进行了详细分析,最终划分出5个演化阶段:寒武纪—奥陶纪,南天山洋从有限洋盆发展为成熟洋盆,洋盆性质为弧后盆地;早志留世,南天山洋盆开始俯冲消减,东部红柳河段洋盆在早泥盆世闭合,而西部的俯冲消减则延续至泥盆纪晚期;石炭纪—早二叠世,西部仍存在残余海盆。中二叠世,残余海盆消失,南天山西部碰撞造山,南天山造山带最终形成;中生代,该区进入陆内发展阶段,在三叠纪接受剥蚀夷平;侏罗纪,西部发展成为断陷盆地,东部继续接受剥蚀夷平;白垩纪,西部延续侏罗纪断陷盆地特征,东部则发育成拉分盆地。

关键词:南天山;古生代;中生代;沉积;构造;盆地演化。

中图分类号:P534;P542

文章编号:1000-2383(2014)08-1119-10

收稿日期:2013-04-12

Evolution of Sedimentary Basins in South Tianshan during Paleozoic-Mesozoic

Gao Xiaofen^{1,2}, Lin Xiao^{1,2*}, Xu Yadong^{1,2}, Yue Mingliang^{1,2}

1.State Key Laboratory of Biogeology and Environmental Geology, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, China

2.Faculty of Earth Sciences, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, China

Abstract: The South Tianshan is an orogenic belt formed due to the collision of the Tarim plate and Ili-Kazakhstan plate. Previous researches indicate that the South Tianshan evolved from expansion into subduction, and eventually into collision orogenesis in Paleozoic and it entered intracontinental development stage in Mesozoic. Debates about the time of collision and the evolution stages persist because of its special geographic location and complicated tectonic setting. In this paper, some stratigraphic sub-regions are determined according to geological records and sedimentary analysis. The evolution of these Paleozoic-Mesozoic sedimentary sequences is divided into the following five stages. As a back-arc basin, it developed from small oceanic basin to mature oceanic basin from Cambrian to Ordovician. The South Tianshan Ocean started subducting. Hongluluhe started closing in Early Silurian, with the eastern part of South Tianshan ocean completely closed in Early Devonian, while the southwest Tianshan continued subducting until the end of Devonian. During Carboniferous and Early Permian, residual basin still existed in the west. It disappeared in Permian and the west of the South Tianshan finally crashed to orogenic belt. In Mesozoic, it developed to intracontinental stage. The whole region has been denuded during Triassic. The western part became fault basins in Jurassic and continued in Cretaceous. The eastern part has been denuded during Jurassic and it developed into pull-apart basins in Cretaceous.

Key words: South Tianshan; Paleozoic; Mesozoic; sedimentology; tectonics; basin evolution.

基金项目:中国地质调查局项目(No.1212010733802);国家自然科学基金(No.41102070);生物地质与环境地质国家重点实验室自主研究课题(No.GBL11207);中国地质大学优秀青年教师基金(No.CUGL100210)。

作者简介:高小芬(1989—),女,硕士研究生,第四纪地质学专业.E-mail:golf_cug@126.com

* 通讯作者:林晓,E-mail:linxiao.cug@gmail.com

0 引言

天山沿纬向横亘于新疆中部,处于塔里木—卡拉库姆、伊犁—哈萨克斯坦几大板块交汇部位;在地质上划分为南天山、中天山和北天山(郑和荣等,2007;李曰俊等,2009).本文研究区域为南天山地层大区,西起吉尔吉斯斯坦、哈萨克斯坦,东延穿过新疆、甘肃至内蒙古和叶尔阿木德地区,南界在托什罕河—库尔干—野云沟—库尔勒一带,北界在科克苏河—巴伦台—库米什一带,大致与中天山南缘断裂构造带一致(图1).该区是塔里木—卡拉库姆、伊犁—哈萨克斯坦板块的碰撞造山带(刘本培等,1996;高俊等,2006;李曰俊等,2009).

南天山造山带经历了复杂的构造演化与地壳增生过程.新元古代,塔里木陆块和伊犁地块属于罗迪尼亞古陆的一部分,距今约700 Ma开始从中裂解出来;约700~540 Ma,沿那拉提南缘断裂一带发生陆壳裂解,伊犁陆块从塔里木板块中分离出来(蔡东升等,1995;高俊等,2006;李曰俊等,2009).那拉提山达鲁巴依一带蛇绿岩中玄武岩、辉长岩两个锆石Pb-Pb年龄值分别为 590 ± 11 Ma和 600 ± 15 Ma(杨海波等,2005),证明南天山洋盆此时已经形成.古生代,南天山经历了洋盆的扩张、俯冲消减和碰撞造山.由于该区特殊的地理位置和复杂的构造背景,前人对该区洋盆闭合时间及盆地演化阶段的认识还存在明显分歧.不少学者认为,洋盆最终关闭于二叠纪(郝杰和刘小汉,1993;蔡东升等,1995).也有部分学者认为,塔里木陆块与中天山地块在晚石炭世最终碰撞造山(高俊等,2006;舒良树等,2007).李曰俊等(2005,2009)则认为这两个地块在晚石炭世就可能已经拼接到一起,而南天山西部直到二叠纪末—三叠纪初才最终闭合.本文在广泛收集地质资料及

前人研究的基础上,对我国境内南天山地层大区进行了地层分区,并对古生代—中生代盆地的沉积序列进行了详细分析,以划分出南天山沉积盆地的演化阶段.

1 南天山地层分区及盆地沉积序列

本文在详细分析沉积序列的基础上,结合周边大型断裂构造,将南天山地层大区分为那拉提和南天山两个地层区,前者进一步划分为哈尔克山北坡和乌瓦门—拱拜子两个地层分区;后者含西南天山、哈尔克山南坡、艾尔宾山—库米什、碱泉、红柳河—洗肠井和恩格尔乌苏6个地层分区(图1).现将各地层分区的沉积序列及盆地类型划分方案分述如下.

1.1 那拉提地层区

那拉提地层区位于南天山地层大区的北缘,包括哈尔克山北坡和乌瓦门—拱拜子两个地层分区:(1)哈尔克山北坡地层分区(图2),在古生代—中生代出露的地层仅为晚—末志留世科克铁克达坂组($S_{3-4}k$);该组岩性分为上、下两段,下段为粉砂岩、砂岩,上段为灰岩夹少量粉砂岩;(2)乌瓦门—拱拜子地层分区(图2),其分布于额尔宾山北侧的古洛沟—乌瓦门—拱拜子地区,该区出露的最老地层为和静县那拉特山一带的晚—末志留世的巴音布鲁克组($S_{3-4}by$);该组下部为砂岩、凝灰岩,上部为凝灰岩、火山角砾岩、安山玢岩.马中平等(2008)通过对微量元素、Sr-Nd同位素等进行分析,认为本组属于典型的岛弧火山岩.这标志着南天山洋在志留纪已经开始向中天山岛弧之下俯冲.晚志留世—早泥盆世,沿乌瓦门断裂断续分布有乌瓦门—包尔图蛇绿岩套($S_{3-4}D_1W$),岩石遭受强烈蚀变,所见岩石主要有蛇纹岩、斜辉橄榄岩、二辉橄榄岩、辉石岩(新疆维吾

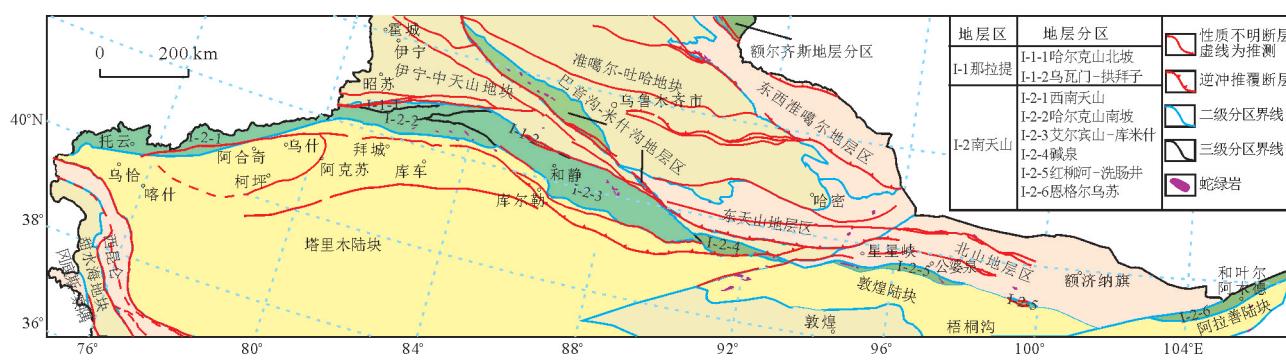
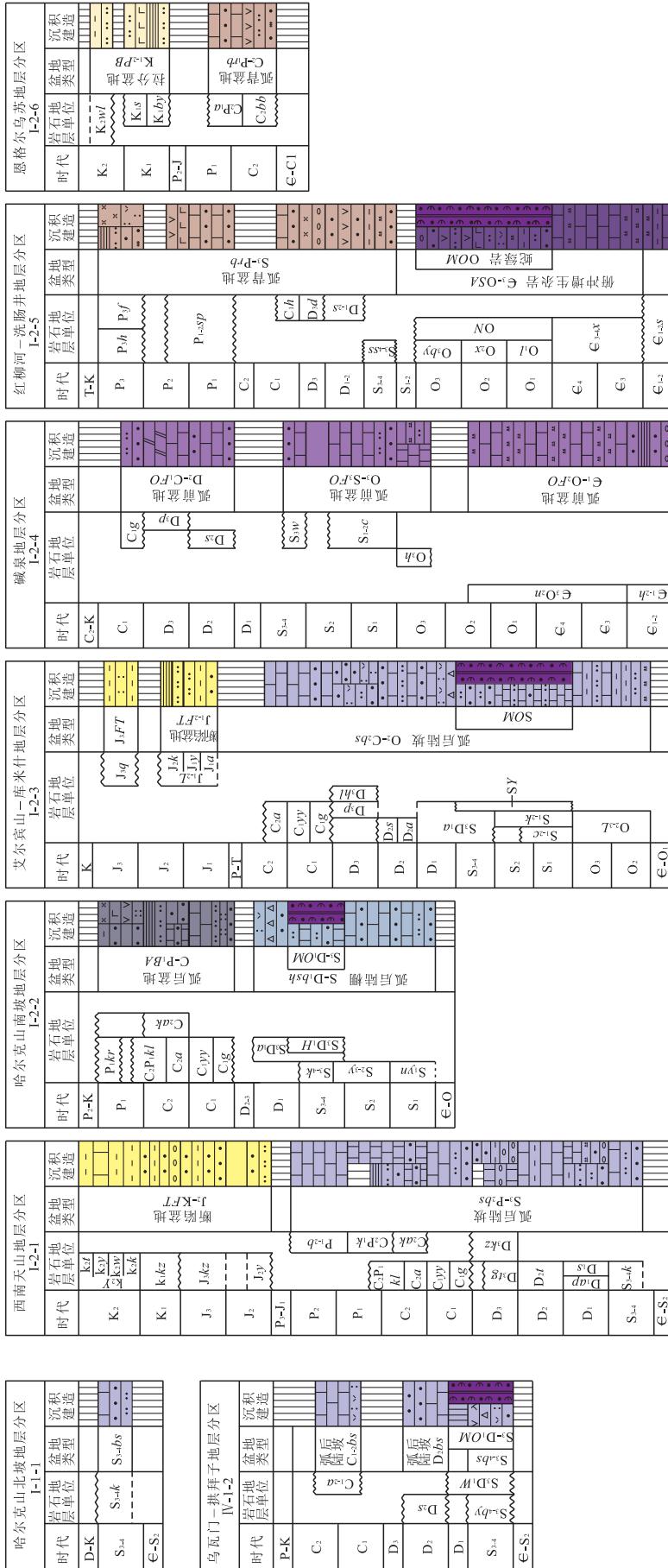


图1 南天山地层分区及地理位置(据潘桂棠等,2009修改)

Fig.1 The South Tianshan stratigraphic subregion

南天山地层分区I-2-2



尔自治区地质矿产勘查开发局,新疆维吾尔自治区 1 : 250 000 和静幅建造构造图,2009).

本区在泥盆纪—石炭纪沉积了萨阿尔明组($D_2 s$)和阿克沙克组($C_{1-2} a$),岩性以灰岩为主,局部夹有细粒碎屑岩,产腕足、珊瑚及层孔虫,指示浅海碳酸盐岩台地沉积相(蔡东升等,1995).这标志着板块间的俯冲消减并未使南天山碰撞造山,在石炭纪还存在残余海盆.

1.2 南天山地层区

1.2.1 西南天山地层分区 西南天山在晚志留世—中二叠世沉积了大片浅海相、滨浅海相碳酸盐岩和碎屑岩,偶夹火山岩(图 2).其中晚志留世科克铁克达坂组($S_{3-4} k$)岩性与哈尔克山北坡地层连续.

该区早泥盆世沉积了阿帕达尔康组($D_1 ap$)障壁海岸沉积,萨瓦亚尔顿组($D_1 s$)滨浅海砂岩—粉砂岩—泥岩组合.中泥盆世沉积的托格买提组($D_2 t$)分为两段,下段为灰岩与燧石岩互层;上段下部为黑—深灰色绢云片岩夹薄层灰岩,上部为深灰、浅灰色中厚层灰岩.晚泥盆世,在坦盖塔尔地区沉积了坦盖塔尔组($D_3 tg$),该组下部为灰岩夹片岩,上部为灰岩夹砾岩,产腕足类 *Atrypa*, *Hypothyridina*, *Schizophoria* 及 *Cyrtospirifer*,时代拟定为晚泥盆世早期;在阿合奇地区沉积了克兹尔塔格组($D_3 kz$),岩性为砂岩、砾岩夹泥岩(侯鸿飞等,2000).

早石炭世,该区沉积了甘草湖组($C_1 g$)砂岩、砾岩和野云沟组($C_1 yy$)灰岩,属滨海—浅海相沉积,甘草湖组与下伏坦盖塔尔组不整合接触,与上覆野云沟组整合接触.晚石炭世,在阔克沙勒岭地区沉积了阿衣里河组($C_2 a$)灰岩夹碎屑岩和喀拉治尔加组($C_2 kl$)浅海相陆源碎屑岩,其中阿衣里河组与下伏野云沟组呈整合接触(金玉玕等,2000a).

晚石炭世—中二叠世,在霍拉山—野云沟一带沉积了艾克提克组($C_2 ak$)灰岩夹碎屑岩沉积、康克林组($C_2 P_1 k$)滨浅海相沉积和巴立克立克组($P_{1-2} b$)灰岩,其中艾克提克组底部夹有薄的煤层,与下伏克兹尔塔格组不整合接触(周洪瑞等,1998;金玉玕等,2000a).

侏罗纪,沉积了杨叶组($J_2 y$)和库孜贡苏组($J_3 kz$)陆相碎屑岩.白垩纪,西部托云一带受塔里木盆地海侵的影响,早白垩世沉积了克孜勒苏组($K_1 kz$)海陆交互沉积,由暗红色砾岩、砂岩、砂质泥岩组成;晚白垩世沉积了英莎吉群($K_2 Y$)泻湖相、浅海相沉积,岩性为碎屑岩,部分伴有膏盐、灰岩(郝诒纯等,2000;郭宪璞等,2002).

1.2.2 哈尔克山南坡地层分区 志留纪—早泥盆世,哈尔克山南坡(图 2)出露有依南里克组($S_1 yn$)、伊契克巴什组($S_{2-3} y$)、科克铁克达坂组($S_{3-4} k$)、阿尔皮什麦布拉克组($S_3 D_1 a$)和哈尔克山南支蛇绿岩($S_3 D_1 H$)(新疆维吾尔自治区 1 : 250 000 喀赞其幅建造构造图).早志留世依南里克组为一套变质的碎屑岩、碳酸盐岩.中—晚志留世伊契克巴什组为灰白、白色中—厚层方解石大理岩夹黑云角闪变粒岩及少量二云长英质角闪片麻岩,原岩为海相碳酸盐岩—碎屑岩夹酸性火山岩沉积(林宝玉等,1998).上一顶志留世科克铁克达坂组岩性与哈尔克山北坡地层分区连续.上志留世—早泥盆世阿尔皮什麦布拉克组分为两段,下段为中细粒石英砂岩夹粉砂岩,上段为片理化粉砂岩、细砂岩、凝灰岩、凝灰质砂砾岩、火山角砾岩,为陆缘碎屑浅海相沉积(新疆维吾尔自治区地质矿产开发局,天山地区大地构造相沉积岩专题底图(1 : 500 000),2010).哈尔克山南支蛇绿混杂岩分布于库勒湖、独库公路、霍拉山一带,主要由地幔橄榄岩、辉长辉绿岩、基性熔岩和放射虫硅质岩组成(高俊等,1995).

石炭纪—早二叠世依次沉积有甘草湖组($C_1 g$)、野云沟组($C_1 yy$)、阿衣里河组($C_2 a$)滨海—浅海相沉积,艾克提克组($C_2 ak$)灰岩夹碎屑岩沉积,喀拉治尔加组($C_2 kl$)浅海相陆源碎屑岩建造,库尔干组($P_1 kr$)陆相沉积碎屑岩建造,表明石炭纪—早二叠世,该区沉积环境由海到陆的变化,其中甘草湖组与下伏地层呈不整合接触,阿衣里河组夹铝土矿或铝土页岩,艾克提克组底部夹有薄的煤层(金玉玕等,2000a).

1.2.3 艾尔宾山—库米什地层分区 艾尔宾山—库米什中—晚奥陶世硫磺山群($O_{2-3} L$)为浅海—半深海环境沉积的碎屑岩及碳酸盐岩.早—中志留世沉积的叉口组($S_{1-2} c$)分为两段,下段为浅海砂岩—粉砂岩组合,上段为碳酸盐岩组合.库米什东南地区沉积了柯尔克孜塔木组($S_{1-2} k$),岩性为灰岩夹碎屑岩(图 2).

志留纪,榆树沟地区出露有一套蛇绿混杂岩(SY),杨经绥等(2011)对斜长花岗岩和斜长岩锆石进行 U-Pb 同位素测年,其年龄平均值分别为 439.3 ± 1.8 Ma 和 435.1 ± 2.8 Ma.该套蛇绿岩主要分布于榆树沟—铜花山—硫磺山一带,已被构造肢解,主要由超镁铁岩、堆晶岩、熔岩类组成(徐向珍等,2011).

晚志留世—早泥盆世沉积了阿尔皮什麦布拉克

组($S_3 D_{1a}$)滨浅海碎屑岩,中泥盆世,沉积了阿拉塔格组(D_{2a})灰岩夹碎屑岩,与其上萨阿尔明组(D_{2s})整合接触,萨阿尔明组下部为一套富含火山物质的沉积岩系,上部为一套碳酸盐岩浊积岩沉积,在灰岩中含有较丰富的生物化石,有四射珊瑚 *Acathopylum kumxiense*、腕足 *Eosirifer* sp.、*Spinatripa* cf. *subbifidaeformis*、*Desquamatia* sp.、*Gypidula* sp. 等,其时代为中泥盆世(周洪瑞等,1998)。

晚泥盆世,在辛格尔地区沉积了破城子组($D_3 p$),下部为凝灰熔岩、凝灰砂岩、砂岩、粉砂岩、灰岩;中部为凝灰砂岩夹凝灰熔岩、凝灰砾岩及灰岩;上部为石英斑岩、凝灰熔岩、凝灰角砾岩、凝灰砂岩夹少量灰岩透镜体(侯鸿飞等,2000).该组岩层构造变形强烈,不对称褶皱、劈理都非常发育,显示遭受到强烈的挤压(王立社等,2005).部分地区沉积了褐岭组($D_3 hl$)溢流相火山岩组合,岩性为凝灰岩、砂岩,部分变质为千枚岩、片岩(新疆维吾尔自治区地质矿产开发局,天山地区大地构造相沉积岩专题底图(1:500 000),2010).

石炭纪,沉积了甘草湖组($C_1 g$)、野云沟组($C_1 yy$)和阿依里河组($C_2 a$)滨—浅海相碳酸盐岩夹碎屑岩,甘草湖组与下伏破城子组呈角度不整合接触(金玉玕等,2000a;王立社等,2005).侏罗纪,沉积了阿合组($J_1 a$)、杨霞组($J_1 y$)、克孜勒努尔组($J_2 k$)和齐古组($J_3 q$)碎屑岩,部分层位夹有煤层.

1.2.4 碱泉地层分区 早—中寒武世,碱泉地层(图2)沉积了黄山组($E_{1-2} h$),岩性为砂岩夹页岩及少量灰岩,底部为厚层砾岩.晚寒武世—中奥陶世,沉积了南灰山组($E_3 O_2 n$),为浅海陆棚硅质岩、灰岩不均匀互层,与下伏黄山组整合接触.晚奥陶世沉积的呼独克达坂组($O_3 h$)为灰色中厚层状—块状微晶灰岩夹生物碎屑灰岩,局部地段出现灰色薄层状灰岩及含硅质成分较高的厚层状—块状微晶灰岩,沉积环境为开阔陆棚相—前斜坡相(张兵等,1997).

早—中志留世,沉积了叉口组($S_{1-2} c$),下段为浅海砂岩—粉砂岩组合,上段为台地潮坪—局限台地碳酸盐岩组合(新疆维吾尔自治区地质矿产开发局,天山地区大地构造相沉积岩专题底图(1:500 000),2010).晚志留世,沉积了卧龙岗组($S_3 w$),下段为台地潮坪—局限台地碳酸盐岩组合,上段为浅海砂岩—粉砂岩组合(新疆维吾尔自治区地质矿产开发局,天山地区大地构造相沉积岩专题底图(1:500 000),2010).

中泥盆世的萨阿尔明组(D_{2s})分为两段,下段

为台地潮坪—局限台地碳酸盐岩组合,上段为海岸沙丘—后滨砂岩组合.晚泥盆世破城子组($D_3 p$)为碳酸盐岩组合.早石炭世早期,沉积了甘草湖组($C_1 g$)滨海—浅海相碎屑岩,偶夹火山碎屑岩,与下伏破城子组角度不整合接触.

1.2.5 红柳河—洗肠井地层分区 红柳河—洗肠井(图2)地跨新疆、甘肃、内蒙古,西从甘肃新疆交界的红柳河,经牛圈子直达甘肃内蒙古交界处的洗肠井一带.底寒武世—早寒武世,沉积了双鹰山组($E_{1-2} s$),为一套碳泥质硅质板岩、千枚岩、硅质岩及生物灰岩.中—晚寒武世西双鹰山组($E_{3-4} x$)为深海硅质岩、灰岩沉积,下以砂质灰岩或硅质岩与双鹰山组生物灰岩分界,其上整合沉积早奥陶世罗雅楚山组($O_1 l$)浅海一半深水相硅质岩、浊积岩沉积(杨合群等,2009).中奥陶世,沉积了咸水湖组($O_2 x$),为一套浅海相火山岩、碳酸盐岩组合,下段为中性火山熔岩、凝灰岩等,中段为细碎屑岩夹碳酸盐岩夹硅泥质岩,上段为中基性火山岩(杨合群等,2009).晚奥陶世白云山组($O_3 by$)为一套滨海相细碎屑岩、粗碎屑岩夹碳酸盐岩及少量火山岩,岩性有粉砂岩、砂岩、页岩、砾岩、灰岩、安山岩、英安岩等(杨合群等,2009).

奥陶纪,在甘肃马鬃山煤窑北2 km处出露有较为完整的牛圈子混杂岩(ON),已被构造分解为构造岩片等,蛇绿岩变形变质强烈,韧性剪切发育,糜棱岩化普遍(任秉琛等,2001;武鹏等,2012).

晚—末志留世,在黑鹰山一带分布有碎石山组($S_{3-4} ss$),为一套浅海相碎屑岩组合,岩性为板岩、砂岩夹灰岩、硅质岩.早—中泥盆世,出露有3个井组($D_{1-2} s$),分布在方口山—金场沟一线,为海陆交互相—滨海相碎屑岩夹中—中酸性—酸性火山岩和碎屑岩岩系,其中碎屑岩具有一定粒序,自下而上粒度变细,火山岩为一个喷发旋回,喷发以溢出为主,晚期为爆发式,并有几个喷发间歇期,形成陆源碎屑沉积,不整合于双鹰山组之上(杨合群等,2009).晚泥盆世,出露有墩墩山组($D_3 d$),为一套中酸性火山岩,仅底部见一层砾岩,与其下3个井组不整合接触,分布范围一致(杨合群等,2009).石炭纪,出露的地层仅有早石炭世早期的红柳园组($C_1 h$),分布在马鬃山以南红柳干沟东一带,为一套碎屑岩夹碳酸盐岩和火山岩组合(杨合群等,2009).

早—中二叠世,沉积了双堡塘组($P_{1-2} sp$),为一套海相陆缘碎屑岩系,夹灰岩透镜体,个别地段夹有基性火山岩(杨合群等,2009).晚二叠世,沉积红岩

井组(P_3h)湖泊砂岩—粉砂岩建造组合。在敦煌市以北方山口地区沉积方山口组(P_3f)陆相中酸性喷发岩,下部为紫色火山角砾岩夹含砾凝灰熔岩、熔凝灰岩、凝灰质砂页岩,上部由灰绿色中性含砾熔凝灰岩逐渐过渡到灰褐色流纹岩(金玉玕等,2000b;杨合群等,2009)。

1.2.6 恩格尔乌苏地层分区 恩格尔乌苏(图2)出露的最老地层为晚石炭世本巴图组(C_2bb),主要由杂色碎屑岩夹中基性火山岩及灰岩组成,其上连续沉积阿木山组(C_2P_1a)浅海相夹火山岩相沉积(金玉玕等,2000b)。

早白垩世早期,沉积山麓相—滨湖相—湖相巴音戈壁组(K_1by),下部为砾岩、砂岩夹砂砾岩、页岩;中部为灰岩;上部为页岩、油页岩夹泥质粉砂岩。早白垩世晚期,沉积了苏红图组(K_1s),下部为安山岩、玄武岩夹砂砾岩;上部为粉砂质泥岩、泥质粉砂岩、玄武岩互层夹薄层泥灰岩。晚白垩世,河湖相乌兰苏海组(K_2wl)不整合于苏红图组之上,岩性主要为泥岩夹粉砂岩、砂岩,底部含玄武岩,上部含薄层石膏(郝治纯等,2000)。

2 南天山沉积盆地演化

南天山沉积盆地的演化是随着古洋盆的扩张→俯冲消减→碰撞造山→陆内演化而向前发展的。结合南天山各地层分区的沉积序列所指示的沉积环境的变化,该区古生代—中生代沉积盆地的演化被划分为5个阶段(图3)。

寒武纪—奥陶纪,南天山洋从有限洋盆演化为成熟洋盆(图3a)。卢华夏等(1996)估算,南天山古洋盆在奥陶纪已经达到宽约6000 km。寒武纪,东部碱泉地层分区和红柳河—洗肠井地层分区沉积了大量的硅质岩、灰岩,表明此时洋盆已经达到一定的深度。中—晚奥陶世,在红柳河—洗肠井及其以北的公婆泉—马鬃山一带,沉积有岛弧火山岩;同时东部发育有大量蛇绿岩,红柳河—洗肠井地层分区奥陶纪牛圈子蛇绿岩锆石年龄为 446.5 ± 4.0 Ma(武鹏等,2012)、Rb-Rs同位素年龄为 463 ± 18 Ma(任秉琛等,2001),红柳沟蛇绿岩中辉长岩的锆石SHRIMP年龄为 479 ± 8 Ma(杨经绥等,2008);中—晚奥陶世,岛弧火山岩与蛇绿岩并存,证明东部红柳河段洋盆在中—晚奥陶世处于拉张与俯冲消减并存的阶段。西部,达鲁巴依辉长岩锆石Pb-Pb年龄为 $590 \sim 600$ Ma(杨海波等,2005);榆树沟蛇绿混杂岩中麻

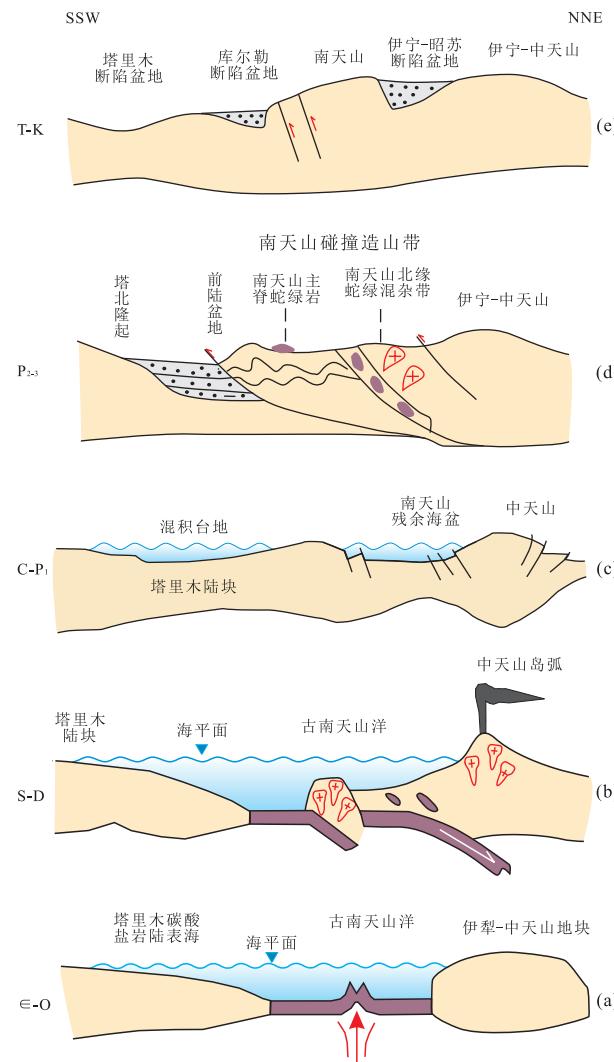


图3 南天山沉积盆地构造演化

Fig. 3 Tectonic evolution of the sedimentary basins in the South Tianshan

粒岩锆石的核部SHRIMP U-Pb年龄为 $452 \sim 640$ Ma(周鼎武等,2004);锆石U-Pb年龄为440 Ma(王润三等,1998);铜花山蛇绿混杂岩中的斜长花岗岩锆石U-Pb年龄为 406.6 ± 2.5 Ma(黄岗等,2011),说明西南天山洋盆在前寒武纪就已经形成,寒武纪—奥陶纪处于扩张阶段。

关于南天山古洋盆的性质,学者也有不同的意见,认为其可能为弧后洋盆(董云鹏等,2005;马中平等,2006)、有限洋盆(王作勋等,1990)或广阔大洋(李曰俊等,2005,2009)。马中平等(2006)和董云鹏等(2005)分别对库勒湖蛇绿岩和乌瓦门蛇绿岩主元素、微量元素、稀土元素、Sr-Nd-Pb同位素等地球化学特征进行了详细的分析,认为它们形成环境为弧后盆地,表明南天山洋盆的性质为弧后盆地。

早志留世,南天山洋盆开始俯冲消减。东部,与红柳河—洗肠井地层分区相邻的公婆泉地区,广泛分布有早志留世晚期黑尖山组(*Shj*)和中志留世公婆泉群(*SG*)。黑尖山组为浅海相沉积的碳质、硅质、钙质碎屑岩—泥岩岩系,上部含笔石;公婆泉群岩石以中基性—中酸性火山岩、火山角砾岩、火山碎屑岩为主,具有活动陆缘火山岛弧的特点(杨合群等,2009),反映出早志留世,东段洋盆继续收敛。西部,在乌瓦门—拱拜子地层分区出露有晚—末志留世巴音布鲁克组典型的岛弧火山岩,真正洋壳俯冲的时间要稍早于火山喷发的时间;那提拉山二长花岗岩锆石年龄为436 Ma(朱志新等,2006),这标志着西南天山洋在早志留世也已经开始向伊犁—中天山岛弧之下俯冲(图3b)。

泥盆纪初,在东部红柳河—洗肠井和恩格尔乌苏两个地层分区,海陆相粗碎屑岩不整合于早古生代地层之上,属加里东造山后磨拉石沉积(杨合群等,2009);郭召杰等(2006)对红柳河蛇绿岩进行Ar-Ar测年,表明洋盆闭合至少在410 Ma前就已经完成,证明东部红柳河段洋盆在早泥盆世就已经闭合。洋盆闭合后,东部继续发育岛弧火山岩直至二叠纪,为弧背盆地发展阶段。西部,泥盆纪沉积了大片碳酸盐岩,并出露有晚志留世—早泥盆世乌瓦门—包尔图蛇绿岩、哈尔克山南支蛇绿岩,周鼎武等(2004)对榆树沟蛇绿岩中两个麻粒岩相变质基性火山岩样品中锆石进行U-Pb测年,所获得的变质锆石年龄分别为 392 ± 7 Ma和 390 ± 11 Ma,代表了蛇绿岩块体经历麻粒岩相变质改造的年龄;同时,西部破城子组岩层构造变形强烈,不对称褶皱、劈理都很发育,显示遭受到强烈的挤压;证明西部洋盆在泥盆纪晚期还处于俯冲消减阶段。

石炭纪—早二叠世,在西部仍存在残余海盆(图3c)。刘羽等(1994)、李玮等(2007)和舒良树等(2007)在西南天山地区硅质岩中发现大量的放射虫化石,鉴定出的放射虫时代为晚泥盆世—早石炭世。晚石炭世早期,西南天山地区广泛沉积了阿依里河组灰岩,与下伏早石炭世野云沟组灰岩整合接触。乌瓦门—拱拜子地层分区早石炭世晚期—晚石炭世早期沉积了阿克沙克组浅海碳酸岩盐台地相沉积,西南天山地层分区早二叠世—中二叠世早期沉积了巴立克立克组黑色、灰色薄层状、中厚层状微晶生物碎屑灰岩、生物碎屑泥晶灰岩。在新源县分布有早二叠世乌郎组陆相裂隙喷发岩,其顶部层位的粗面玄武岩Pb-Pb同位素年龄为 285 ± 30 Ma,指示时代为早

二叠世(潘明臣等,2011)。库车前陆盆地晚二叠世有比尤勒包谷孜组厚层磨拉石沉积(纪云龙等,2003),证明西部在中二叠世碰撞造山,至此,南天山造山带才最终形成(图3d)。

随着中二叠世中天山地块与塔里木陆块碰撞造山,南天山地区全面褶皱回返,三叠纪接受剥蚀夷平,缺乏沉积(图2)。侏罗纪,该区西部和东部盆地演化有所差异:新疆进入板内伸展阶段,断层控制着沉积,西部进入断陷盆地发展阶段(图3e),南天山与塔里木盆地交接带沉积的早侏罗世厚层碎屑岩与古生代地层呈正断层接触(舒良树等,2004);东部继续接受剥蚀夷平,缺乏沉积。白垩纪,西部延续侏罗纪的板内伸展、断陷作用,盆地性质为断陷盆地,同时受特提斯海侵的影响,沉积了早白垩世克孜勒苏组碎屑岩、晚白垩世英莎吉群泥岩、灰岩;东部则进入拉分盆地发展阶段,沉积碎屑岩偶夹玄武岩。

3 结论

南天山地层大区为古生代碰撞造山带,通过详细的沉积序列分析,本地层大区被划分为2个地层区8个地层分区,并进一步划分为5个沉积盆地演化阶段。寒武纪—奥陶纪,本地层大区发育大量蛇绿岩,蛇绿岩锆石年龄说明南天山洋盆在寒武纪—奥陶纪处于扩张阶段,从有限洋盆发展为成熟洋盆,其盆地性质为弧后盆地。早志留世,南天山洋盆开始俯冲消减,广泛发育志留纪岛弧火山岩;泥盆纪初,在东部红柳河—洗肠井和恩格尔乌苏两个地层分区,海陆相粗碎屑岩不整合于早古生代地层之上,证明东部红柳河段在早泥盆世就已经闭合,而在西部,发育有早泥盆世蛇绿岩和早—中泥盆世连续灰岩沉积,晚泥盆世沉积遭受强烈的构造变形而与上覆地层呈角度不整合,表明西部的俯冲延续至泥盆纪晚期。早石炭世,西部发现大量放射虫化石,并有早石炭世—早二叠世连续灰岩沉积,证明在石炭纪—早二叠世,西部仍存在残余海盆。中二叠世,西部碰撞造山,南天山造山带最终形成,库车前陆盆地沉积晚二叠世比尤勒包谷孜组厚层磨拉石。中生代,南天山进入碰撞后发展阶段,在三叠纪接受剥蚀夷平;侏罗纪,西部为断陷盆地发展阶段,东部继续接受剥蚀夷平;白垩纪,西部延续侏罗纪断陷盆地特征,东部则发育成拉分盆地。

致谢:本文撰写过程中用到了甘肃省地质调查院、新疆维吾尔自治区地质调查院、内蒙古自治区地

质调查院、中国地质调查局发展研究中心、西安地质调查中心、成都地质调查中心等单位提供的大量基础资料,在此表示衷心感谢。

References

- Cai, D.S., Lu, H.F., Jia, D., et al., 1995. Paleozoic Plate Tectonic Evolution of Southern Tianshan. *Geological Review*, 41(5): 432—443 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Dong, Y.P., Zhou, D.W., Zhang, G.W., et al., 2005. Tectonic Setting of the Wuwamen Ophiolite at the Southern Margin of Middle Tianshan Belt. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 21(1): 37—44 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao, J., Long, L.L., Qian, Q., et al., 2006. South Tianshan: A Late Paleozoic or a Triassic Orogen? *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 22(5): 1049—1061 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Gao, J., Tang, Y.Q., Zhao, M., et al., 1995. The Formation Environment of Ophiolites in Haerk Mountains, Xinjiang. *Earth Science—Journal of China University of Geosciences*, 20(6): 682—688 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo, X.P., Ding, X.Z., He, X.X., et al., 2002. New Progress in the Study of Marine Transgressional Events and Marine Strata of the Meso-Cenozoic in the Tarim Basin. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 76(3): 299—307 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo, Z.J., Shi, H.Y., Zhang, Z.C., et al., 2006. The Tectonic Evolution of the South Tianshan Paleo-Oceanic Crust Inferred from the Spreading Structures and Ar-Ar Dating of the Hongliuhe Ophiolite, NW China. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 22(1): 95—102 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hao, J., Liu, X.H., 1993. Ophiolite Melange Time and Tectonic Evolutional Model in South Tianshan Area. *Scientia Geologica Sinica*, 28(1): 93—95 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hao, Y.C., Su, D.Y., Yu, J.X., et al., 2000. China Stratigraphic Canon: Cretaceous. Geological Publishing House, Beijing (in Chinese).
- Hou, H.F., Cao, X.D., Wang, S.T., et al., 2000. China Stratigraphic Canon: Devonian. Geological Publishing House, Beijing (in Chinese).
- Huang, G., Zhang, Z.W., Dong, Z.H., et al., 2011. Zircon LA-ICP-MS U-Pb Age of Plagiogranite from Tonghuashan Ophiolite in Southern Tianshan Mountains and Its Geological Implications. *Geology in China*, 38(1): 94—102 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ji, Y.L., Ding, X.Z., Li, X.C., et al., 2003. Triassic Paleogeography and Sedimentary Facies of the Kuqa Depression, Tarim basin. *Journal of Geomechanics*, 9(3): 268—274 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jin, Y.G., Fan, Y.N., Wang, X.D., et al., 2000a. China Stratigraphic Canon—Carboniferous. Geological Publishing House, Beijing (in Chinese).
- Jin, Y.G., Shang, Q.H., Hou, J.P., et al., 2000b. China Stratigraphic Canon—Permian. Geological Publishing House, Beijing (in Chinese).
- Li, W., Hu, J.M., Gao, W., et al., 2007. Discovery of a Devonian-Lower Carboniferous Radiolarian Assemblage in the Korgan Area, South Tianshan Mountains. *Geology in China*, 34(4): 584—591 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, Y.J., Sun, D.L., Wu, H.R., et al., 2005. Permo-Carboniferous Radiolaria from the Wupatarkan Group, West Terminal of Chinese South Tianshan. *Chinese Journal of Geology*, 40(2): 220—226 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, Y.J., Yang, H.J., Zhao, Y., et al., 2009. Tectonic Framework and Evolution of South Tianshan. *Geotectonica et Metallogenesis*, 33(1): 94—104 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lin, B.Y., Su, Y.Z., Zhu, X.F., et al., 1998. China Stratigraphic Canon: Silurian. Geological Publishing House, Beijing (in Chinese).
- Liu, B.P., Wang, Z.Q., Zhang, C.H., et al., 1996. The Tectonic Framework and Evolution of Southwestern Tianshan. China University of Geosciences Press, Wuhan (in Chinese).
- Liu, Y., Wang, N.W., Yao, J.X., 1994. New Data of Radiolaria and Its Significance in the Kuqa area, Xinjiang. *Xinjiang Geology*, 12(4): 344—350 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lu, H.F., Jia, D., Cai, D.S., et al., 1996. The Evolution of Tarim Plate and the West Tianshan. In: Tong, X.K., Liang, D.G., Jia, C.Z., eds., *The Research Progress of Petroleum Geology in Tarim Basin*. Science Press, Beijing, 235—245 (in Chinese).
- Ma, Z.P., Xia, L.Q., Xia, Z.C., et al., 2006. Geochemical Characteristics of Basalts: Evidence for the Tectonic Setting and Geological Significance of Kulehu Ophiolite, South Tianshan Mountains. *Acta Petrologica et Mineralogica*, 25(5): 387—400 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ma, Z.P., Xia, L.Q., Xu, X.Y., et al., 2008. Geochemical Characteristics and Petrogenesis of the Early Paleozoic Igneous Rocks from Bayinbuluke, Southern Tianshan. *Acta*

- Petrologica Sinica*, 24(10): 2289—2300 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Pan, G.T., Xiao, Q.H., Lu, S.N., et al., 2009. Subdivision of Tectonic Units in China. *Geology in China*, 36(1): 1—28 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Pan, M.C., Yu, H.F., Liang, Y.W., et al., 2011. Geochemistry of Volcanic Rocks of the Lower Permian Wulang Formation in Wulasitai Area, Xinjiang. *Geology and Resources*, 20(6): 452—457 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ren, B.C., He, S.P., Yao, W.G., et al., 2001. Rb-Sr Isotope Age of Niuquanzi Ophiolite and Its Tectonic Significance in Beishan District, Gansu. *Northwestern Geology*, 34(2): 21—27 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Shu, L.S., Guo, Z.J., Zhu, W.B., et al., 2004. Post-Collision Tectonism and Basin-Range Evolution in the Tianshan Belt. *Geological Journal of China Universities*, 10(3): 393—404 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Shu, L.S., Wang, B., Zhu, W.B., 2007. Age of Radiolarian Fossils from the Heiyingshan Ophiolitic Mélange, Southern Tianshan Belt, NW China, and Its Tectonic Significance. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 81(9): 1161—1168 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, L.S., Xia, L.Q., Dong, Y.P., et al., 2005. Geological Meaning of Unconformity of Dip between the Lower Carboniferous Strata and Its Underlying Strata. *Northwestern Geology*, 38(1): 26—30 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, R.S., Wang, Y., Li, H.M., et al., 1998. Zircon U-Pb Age and Its Geological Significance of High-Pressure Terrane of Granulite Facies in Yushugou Area, Southern Tianshan Mountain. *Geochimica*, 27(6): 522—527 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang, Z.X., Wu, J.Y., Lü, X.C., 1990. The Polycyclic Tectonic Evolution and Mineralization of Tianshan. Science Press, Beijing (in Chinese).
- Wu, P., Wang, G.Q., Li, X.M., et al., 2012. The Age of Niuquanzi Ophiolite in Beishan Area of Gansu Province and Its Geological Significance. *Geological Bulletin of China*, 31(12): 2032—2037 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xu, X.Z., Yang, J.S., Guo, G.L., et al., 2011. The Yushugou-Tonghuashan Ophiolites in Tianshan, Xinjiang, and Their Tectonic Setting. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 27(1): 96—120 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang, H.B., Gao, P., Li, B., et al., 2005. The Geological Character of the Sinian Dalubayi Ophiolite in the West Tianshan, Xinjiang. *Xinjiang Geology*, 23(2): 123—126 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang, H.Q., Li, Y., Zhao, G.B., et al., 2009. Stratigraphic Correlation and Its Significance of Xinjiang-Gansu-Inner Mongolia Join Area. *Northwestern Geology*, 42(4): 60—75 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang, J.S., Shi, R.D., Wu, C.L., et al., 2008. Petrology and SHRIMP Age of the Hongliugou Ophiolite at Milan, North Altun, at the Northern Margin of Tibetan Plateau. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 24(7): 1567—1584 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang, J.S., Xu, X.Z., Li, T.F., et al., 2011. U-Pb Ages of Zircons from Ophiolite and Related Rocks in the Kumishi Region at the Southern Margin of Middle Tianshan, Xinjiang: Evidence of Early Paleozoic Oceanic Basin. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 27(1): 77—95 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang, B., Yuan, Y.J., Xu, H.S., 1997. Geochemical Characteristics and Classification of Koxemqek and Hudukdaban Formations. *Xinjiang Geology*, 15(1): 28—33 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zheng, H.R., Cai, G.L., Li, T.J., 2007. The Evolution of Foreland Basin and the Tectonic Style of Fold-Thrust Belt in the South and the North Tianshan. Geological Publishing House, Beijing (in Chinese).
- Zhou, D.W., Su, L., Jian, P., et al., 2004. Zircon U-Pb SHRIMP Ages of High-Pressure Granulite in Yushugou Ophiolitic Terrane in Southern Tianshan and Their Tectonic Implications. *Chinese Science Bulletin*, 49(14): 1411—1415 (in Chinese).
- Zhou, H.R., Zhang, C.H., Wang, Z.Q., et al., 1998. Study on Integrated Stratigraphy of Paleozoic of South Tianshan Orogen. *Xinjiang Geology*, 16(4): 291—298 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu, Z.X., Wang, K.Z., Zheng, Y.J., et al., 2006. Zircon SHRIMP Dating of Silurian and Devonian Granitic Intrusions in the Southern Yili Block, Xinjiang and Preliminary Discussion on Their Tectonic Setting. *Acta Petrologica Sinica*, 22(5): 1193—1200 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- ### 附中文参考文献
- 蔡东升,卢华复,贾东,等,1995.南天山古生代板块构造演化.地质评论,41(5):432—443.
- 董云鹏,周鼎武,张国伟,等,2005.中天山南缘乌瓦门蛇绿岩形成构造环境.岩石学报,21(1):37—44.
- 高俊,龙灵利,钱青,等,2006.南天山:晚古生代还是三叠纪碰撞造山带?岩石学报,22(5):1049—1061.
- 高俊,汤耀庆,赵民,等,1995.新疆哈尔克山蛇绿岩的形成环

- 境.地球科学——中国地质大学学报,20(6):682—688.
- 郭宪璞,丁孝忠,何希贤,等,2002.塔里木盆地中新生代海侵和海相地层研究的新进展.地质学报,76(3):299—307.
- 郭召杰,史宏宇,张志诚,等,2006.新疆甘肃交界红柳河蛇绿岩中伸展构造与古洋盆演化过程.岩石学报,22(1):95—102.
- 郝杰,刘小汉,1993.南天山蛇绿混杂岩形成时代及大地构造意义.地质科学,28(1):93—95.
- 郝治纯,苏德英,余静贤,等,2000.中国地层典:白垩系.北京:地质出版社.
- 侯鸿飞,曹宣铎,王士涛,等,2000.中国地层典:泥盆系.北京:地质出版社.
- 黄岗,张占武,董志辉,等,2011.南天山铜花山蛇绿混杂岩中斜长花岗岩锆石LA-ICP-MS微区U-Pb定年及其地质意义.中国地质,38(1):94—102.
- 纪云龙,丁孝忠,李喜臣,等,2003.塔里木盆地库车坳陷三叠纪沉积相与古地理研究.地质力学学报,9(3):268—274.
- 金玉玕,范影年,王向东,等,2000a.中国地层典:石炭系.北京:地质出版社.
- 金玉玕,尚庆华,侯静鹏,等,2000b.中国地层典:二叠系.北京:地质出版社.
- 李玮,胡建民,高卫,等,2007.新疆南天山库尔干一带泥盆纪—早石炭世放射虫组合的发现.中国地质,34(4):584—591.
- 李曰俊,孙德龙,吴浩若,等,2005.南天山西端乌帕塔尔坎群发现石炭一二叠纪放射虫化石.地质科学,40(2):220—226.
- 李曰俊,杨海军,赵岩,等,2009.南天山区域大地构造与演化.大地构造与成矿学,33(1):94—104.
- 林宝玉,苏养正,朱秀芳,等,1998.中国地层典:志留系.北京:地质出版社.
- 刘本培,王自强,张传恒,等,1996.西南天山构造格局与演化.武汉:中国地质大学出版社.
- 刘羽,王乃文,姚建新,1994.新疆库车地区放射虫新资料及其意义.新疆地质,12(4):344—350.
- 卢华夏,贾东,蔡东升,等,1996.塔里木与西天山板块构造演化.见:童晓克,梁狄刚,贾承造,编,塔里木盆地石油地质研究新进展.北京:科学出版社,235—245.
- 马中平,夏林圻,夏祖春,等,2006.南天山库勒湖蛇绿岩形成环境及构造意义.岩石矿物学杂志,25(5):387—400.
- 马中平,夏林圻,徐学义,等,2008.南天山北部巴音布鲁克早古生代火成岩的地球化学特征与岩石成因.岩石矿物学杂志,24(10):2289—2300.
- 潘桂棠,肖庆辉,陆松年,等,2009.中国大地构造单元划分.中国地质,36(1):1—28.
- 潘明臣,于海峰,梁有为,等,2011.新疆吾拉斯台一带下二叠统鸟郎组火山岩地球化学特征.地质与资源,20(6):452—457.
- 任秉琛,何世平,姚文光,等,2001.甘肃北山牛圈子蛇绿岩铷—锶同位素年龄及其大地构造意义.西北地质,34(2):21—27.
- 舒良树,郭召杰,朱文斌,等,2004.天山地区碰撞后构造与盆地演化.高校地质学报,10(3):393—404.
- 舒良树,王博,朱文斌,2007.南天山蛇绿混杂岩中放射虫化石的时代及其构造意义.地质学报,81(9):1161—1168.
- 王立社,夏林圻,董云鹏,等,2005.天山地区下石炭统与下伏地层角度不整合接触的地质意义.西北地质,38(1):26—30.
- 王润三,王焰,李惠民,等,1998.南天山榆树沟高压麻粒岩地体锆石U-Pb定年及其地质意义.地球化学,27(6):522—527.
- 王作勋,邬继易,吕喜朝,1990.天山多旋回构造演化及其成矿.北京:科学出版社.
- 武鹏,王国强,李向民,等,2012.甘肃北山地区牛圈子蛇绿岩的形成时代及地质意义.地质通报,31(12):2032—2037.
- 徐向珍,杨经绥,郭国林,等,2011.新疆天山地区榆树沟—铜花山蛇绿岩特征和构造背景.岩石学报,27(1):96—120.
- 杨海波,高鹏,李兵,等,2005.新疆西天山达鲁巴依蛇绿岩地质特征.新疆地质,23(2):123—126.
- 杨合群,李英,赵国斌,等,2009.新疆—甘肃—内蒙古衔接区地层对比及其意义.西北地质,42(4):60—75.
- 杨经绥,史仁灯,吴才来,等,2008.北阿尔金地区米兰红柳沟蛇绿岩的岩石学特征和SHRIMP定年.岩石学报,24(7):1567—1584.
- 杨经绥,徐向珍,李天福,等,2011.新疆中天山南缘库米什地区蛇绿岩的锆石U-Pb同位素定年:早古生代洋盆的证据.岩石学报,27(1):77—95.
- 张兵,袁永江,徐海山,1997.库松木切克组与呼独克达坂组的地球化学特征及其划分对比.新疆地质,15(1):28—33.
- 郑和荣,蔡国立,李铁军,2007.天山南北前陆盆地演化及褶皱—冲断带构造样式.北京:地质出版社.
- 周鼎武,苏梨,简平,等,2004.南天山榆树沟蛇绿岩地体中高压麻粒岩SHRIMP锆石U-Pb年龄及构造意义.科学通报,49(14):1411—1415.
- 周洪瑞,张传恒,王自强,等,1998.南天山造山带综合地层学研究.新疆地质,16(4):291—298.
- 朱志新,王克卓,郑玉洁,等,2006.新疆伊犁地块南缘志留纪和泥盆纪花岗质侵入体锆石SHRIMP定年及其形成时构造背景的初步探讨.岩石学报,22(5):1193—1200.