



西秦岭北缘上新统木梯寺砾岩成因

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西秦岭北缘上新统木梯寺砾岩成因 ——兼论青藏高原东北缘隆升

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摘要 青藏高原东北缘是何时卷入现今青藏高原动力学系统而隆升成为高原的组成部分一直存在争议。高原周缘上新世—第四纪广泛出现的粗砾岩多被认为是高原隆升的重要地质标志。西秦岭北缘构造带北侧出露的上新世积石山砾岩、甘家砾岩、韩家沟砾岩等都被认为是青藏高原东北缘快速隆升的地质依据,但这些砾岩由于第四纪以来隆升—侵蚀,多呈孤立块体分布在山顶。西秦岭北缘武山县新寺镇与高楼镇之间卧龙里一大坪一带山顶出露的一套粗砾岩(木梯寺砾岩)具有与漳县北出露的上新统砾岩相同或相似的特征,但却分布在西秦岭北缘断层之南,其研究对于西秦岭上新世隆升及构造边界确定具有重要的地质约束。通过对木梯寺砾岩的地貌特征、沉积旋回、岩性分段、砾石大小、分选性、磨圆度、砾石成分和古流向等较详细的研究,主要取得了如下认识:1)木梯寺砾岩是一套厚度约380 m,粒度粗且变化大、分选差、磨圆度低、旋回性清晰的洪积扇相和扇上季节性河道相互层的粗砾岩,高耸陡峭的山体地貌形态区别于下伏白垩系红色砂砾岩、砂岩的相对平坦地貌;2)扇上河道相砾岩中砾石叠瓦排列指示了自南向北的古流向,砾石成分以石灰岩、砂岩为主,含有少量花岗闪长岩、花岗岩砾石,指示了其物源区主要为西秦岭印支期造山带地层和侵入体;3)该套砾岩近水平的产状、特征性的地貌、典型的冲洪积扇组合,指示了其应该为山前近源、快速堆积体,这与漳县地区上新统韩家沟砾岩具有惊人的相似性,因此,认为这套砾岩与韩家沟砾岩是同时代、同成因的地层,即这套砾岩时代应该为上新世;4)木梯寺砾岩虽然与漳县上新统韩家沟砾岩相似,代表了西秦岭北缘上新世以来的挤压背景下的类前陆盆地沉积,指示了青藏高原东北缘(西秦岭地块)一次快速隆升,但其分布在西秦岭北缘断层之南,角度不整合在白垩系之上,那么上新世西秦岭向北逆冲和隆升的边界应该向南推移至少数十千米,但边界具体位置的确定还有待在西秦岭区域寻找类似砾岩的线索和对边界断层的识别研究。

关键词 西秦岭北缘;上新世;木梯寺砾岩;砾石特征;冲洪积扇

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0 引言

西秦岭北缘构造带广泛发育中生代—新生代不同时代、不同成因的陆相红层沉积地层^[1],而且发育一系列近东西向多期变形的区域性断层^[2-4],是研究青藏高原东北缘新生代陆内盆—山构造演化和青藏高原东北缘隆升以及印度—欧亚板块碰撞的远程地质响应的良好区域。西秦岭北缘构造带漳县—武山段白垩纪和新生代红层广泛分布,其中砾岩是分布最广、类型最多的岩石之一,如漳河两岸渐新统一中新统发育底部河流加积砾岩、砂砾岩、砂岩组合和内部发育的多套河流相—三角洲相砾岩层^[5],漳县漳河

北岸山顶出露的冲洪积扇粗砾岩等^[6],上白垩统下部河流相砾岩等^[7]。这些砾岩沉积特征、沉积环境和与区域断层的关系以及原始构造地貌和现今抬升侵蚀的构造地貌特征等研究,对于揭示青藏高原东北缘时空动力学过程及其印度—欧亚碰撞的远程响应等科学问题都具有重要意义。近年来,我们在西秦岭北缘构造带研究中,发现在武山县高楼镇和新寺镇之间山顶的卧龙里一大坪一带出露一套地貌独特、岩性单调的粗砾岩地层(国家重点文物保护单位木梯寺石窟就刻凿于该套砾岩中,因此我们将其命名为木梯寺砾岩),这套砾岩层与漳县北山顶出露的上新统韩家沟粗砾岩的地貌和岩石组合特征非常相

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似。这套粗砾岩在1:200 000陇西幅区域地质图中厘定为古近系^[8],而在1:250 000岷县幅区域地质图中则厘定为下白垩统磨沟组^[9],但根据这套砾岩与漳县北出露的上新统韩家沟砾岩基本相同的地质特征,我们认为其可能是上新统韩家沟砾岩的东延残留出露。若果真如此,那么上新世以来的西秦岭地块向北逆冲抬升,形成的西秦岭北缘以冲洪积扇为特征的磨拉石盆地边界应该向南推移。为解决这一疑惑,对这套砾岩的地貌特征、岩石组合、砾石特征以及下伏地层关系进行了较详细的研究,结果表明木梯寺砾岩与上新统韩家沟冲洪积扇粗砾岩为相同时代、成因相似的沉积地层,代表西秦岭北缘上新世

以来向北强烈逆冲形成的类前陆磨拉石盆地沉积的残留。

1 区域地质背景

西秦岭北缘构造带武山—漳县段主要由一系列区域断层和由断层所夹持的不同时代的地层块体所组成(图1)。构造带北侧为大面积出露的上新统红色砾岩、砂砾岩和黏土质砂岩及砂质黏土岩。构造带内主要分布了渐新统—中新统红色砾岩、砂砾岩、含砾粗砂岩、砂质黏土岩和紫红色—灰色泥岩、泥灰岩、灰岩及蒸发岩等多旋回沉积含盐岩系、上新统韩家沟粗砾岩^[10];下古生界李子园群、鸳鸯镇蛇绿混杂

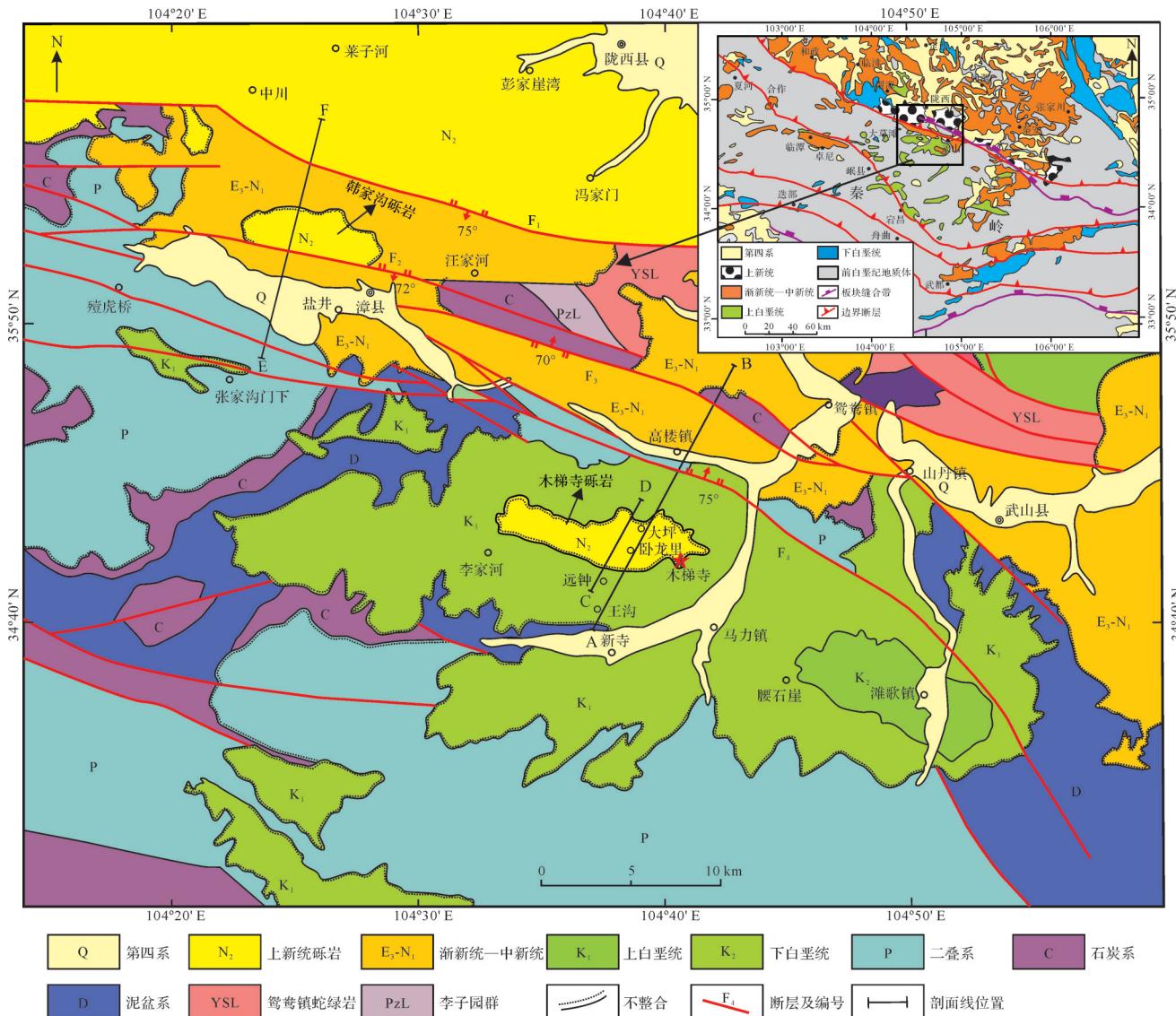


图1 西秦岭北缘漳县—武山县地区地质简图(修改自文献[9])

Fig.1 Geological map of the Zhangxian-Wushanxian area in the northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains
(modified from reference [9])

岩、泥盆系大草滩群、石炭系巴都组和下加岭组、二叠系大关山组等西秦岭印支造山带地层^[9,11]。构造带南侧则大面积分布白垩系陆相红色沉积地层和泥盆系、石炭系、二叠系等西秦岭造山带地层。其中二叠系由上统石关组细粒长石石英砂岩、岩屑石英砂岩、粉砂质页岩与生物灰岩、角砾状灰岩、泥灰岩互层和中统大关山组灰白—深灰色微晶灰岩夹砂屑灰岩、生物碎屑灰岩、泥质粉砂质板岩组成;石炭系由上统下加岭组的深灰—灰褐色钙质岩屑砂岩、石英砂岩、钙质粉砂岩、砂屑灰岩夹泥灰岩、粉晶灰岩、炭质板岩和下统巴都组深灰—浅灰色长石石英砂岩、石英砂岩、钙质岩屑砂岩、粉砂质板岩、粉砂岩夹泥灰岩夹少量煤线组成;泥盆系大草滩群主要由紫红色—紫灰色—灰绿色含细砾长石石英砂岩、长石石英砂岩、细砂岩、粉砂岩及粉砂质泥岩互层组成;李子园群由黑云二长变粒岩、灰色黑云变粒岩夹浅灰色长石石英岩、灰色黑云变粒岩、二长浅粒岩、黑云纤闪石角岩、透闪石大理岩组成;鸳鸯镇蛇绿岩(YSL)由绿帘阳起片岩、阳起斜长片岩、黑云斜长角闪岩、含石榴石绿帘钠长角闪岩等变质基性—中基性火山岩和蛇纹岩、滑石片岩等变质超基性岩组成。需要说明的是,西秦岭北缘构造带及两侧的中生代—新生代陆相红色沉积地层由于岩石组合的某些相似性和尚缺乏可靠的古生物化石、年代学数据的约束,年代地层格架一直存在不同方案^[1,8-9],如:陕西地质局区测队1:20万陇西幅地质图把武山滩歌镇—马力镇—新寺镇一带大片出露的红色砾岩、砂砾岩、砂岩地层和漳县北韩家沟砾岩及构造带以北大面积分布的粗砾岩厘定为老第三纪,把漳河两岸出露的一套砾岩、砂岩、泥岩、泥灰岩和含盐地层厘定为新第三纪,把漳县韩家沟砾岩下伏地层厘定为下白垩统河口群^[8];而甘肃地质调查院修编的1:25万岷县幅地质图则依据宕昌—车拉盆地红层地层中发现的早白垩世古生物化石证据将其厘定为下白垩统,把武山滩歌镇—马力镇—新寺镇一带这套红色砾岩、砂岩地层和漳县漳河南岸盐井镇一带的红色岩系修订为下白垩统磨沟组和车拉组,把漳县北韩家沟砾岩修订为上白垩统麦积山组,其下伏红色砾岩、砂砾岩、砂岩等地层厘定为下白垩统河口群,构造带以北大面积分布的粗砾岩厘定为新近纪固原群^[9]。近十年来,对西秦岭及北缘构造带中生代—新生代红层地区研究,在马力镇—新寺镇一带发现构造带南侧的白垩系上部发

育的一套厚层红色砂岩实为一套沙漠相砂岩^[7],类似的沙漠相砂岩在哈达铺盆地、岷县盆地和蒲河等地的白垩系上部也有保存^[12]。这与宕昌—车拉盆地的下白垩统河湖相沉积地层完全不同,根据区域地层接触关系和岩石地层及沉积环境对比,把这套底部为河流相砾岩、砂砾岩、含砾粗砂岩和砂质黏土岩和上部的沙漠相砂岩地层厘定为上白垩统^[13];根据西秦岭北缘构造带内新生代地层的沉积旋回序列、沉积岩石组合及沉积环境、角度不整合接触关系、漳县含盐地层的中新世孢粉组合特征^[10]、底部砂砾岩新近获得磷灰石裂变径迹年龄和武山盆地古地磁年代^[14]等,结合与临夏盆地^[15-17]、循化—贵德盆地新生代沉积地层^[18-19]对比,把西秦岭北缘构造带武山—漳县一带的新生代地层分为两个构造层,即渐新统一中新统的巨厚的红—灰、粗—细的河流相—洪泛相—三角洲相—湖相的多旋回沉积和角度不整合其上的上新统韩家沟砾岩^[10,20]。其中渐新统一中新统含盐地层为伸展断陷盆地沉积^[21],而上新统韩家沟砾岩为西秦岭北缘逆冲断层控制的类前陆磨拉石粗碎屑岩沉积^[6,20]。本文研究对象是在西秦岭北缘构造带南侧大片分布的白垩系顶部覆盖的一套地貌独特、岩石组合与漳县上新统韩家沟砾岩相似的一套粗砾岩地层(图1)。

2 木梯寺砾岩基本地质特征

木梯寺砾岩出露在西秦岭北缘南边界断层F₄以南的卧龙里—大坪—山顶之上(图1,2),角度不整合在下伏大面积出露的白垩系红色厚层状河床相砾岩和沙漠相砂岩之上(图2c~e),木梯寺砾岩的陡峭山体地貌与下伏白垩系相对平坦的地貌形成显著反差(图2)。砾岩出露最低海拔高度为1 800~2 000 m,最高海拔高度为2 400~2 600 m。砾岩层产状近水平,厚度约380 m,主要由巨厚层—厚层中粗砾岩—中砾岩层组成。

木梯寺砾岩总体特征为砾石大小混杂,分选差,磨圆度低,多为次棱角状和次圆状,砂砾质胶结,基质支撑为主,局部颗粒支撑,可见下粗上细的递变层理,砾石成分主要为各种石灰岩、砂岩,可见少量花岗闪长岩或花岗岩砾石(见后述),指示了洪积砾岩的特征^[22-23]。虽然木梯寺砾岩岩性比较单调,但垂向上具有旋回性变化,不同层位的砾石大小、成分和磨圆度还有差异,可以辨别洪积扇亚相和扇上季节性

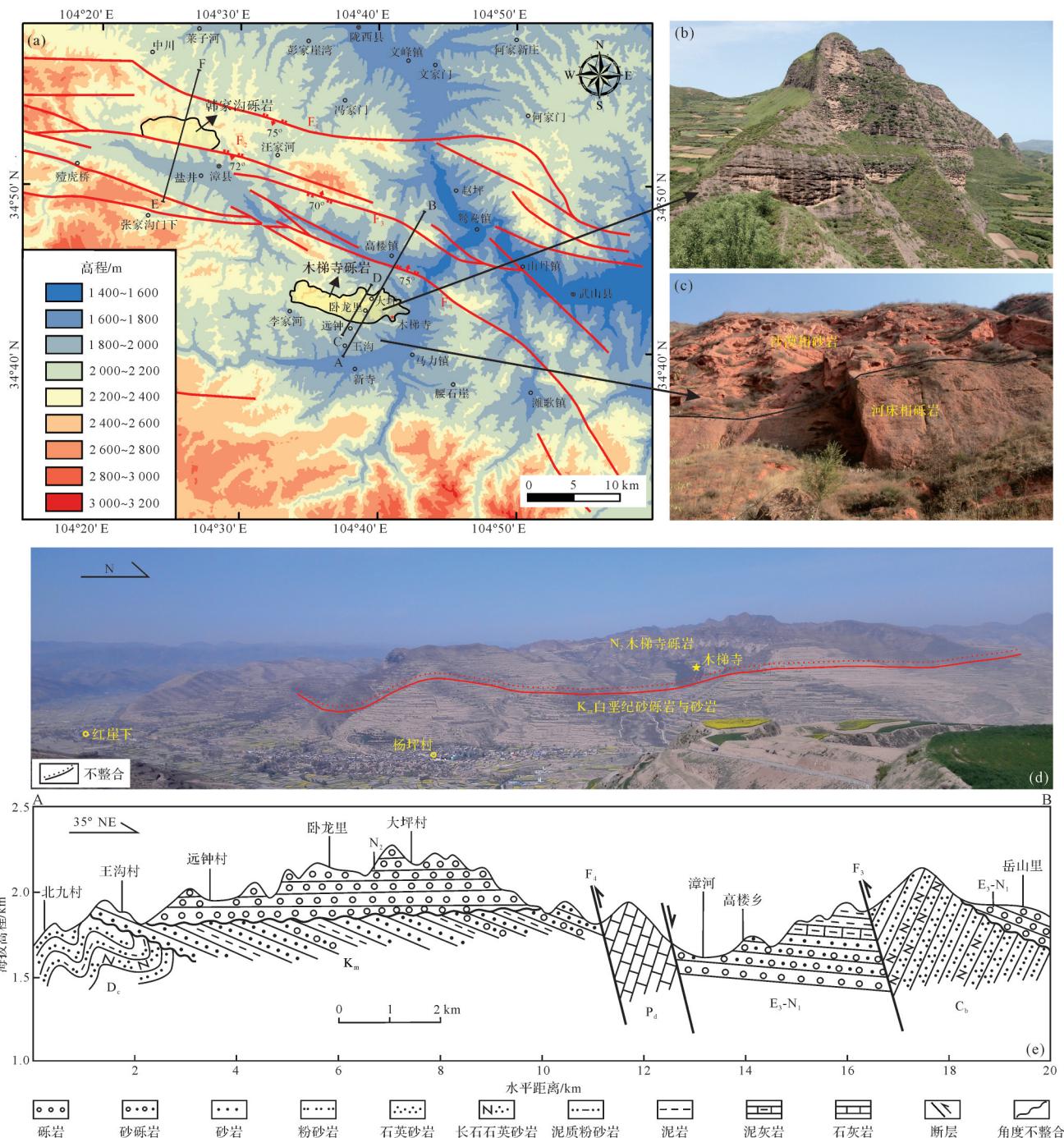


图2 西秦岭北缘漳县—武山县地区地貌特征和木梯寺砾岩地质剖面图

(a) 武山—漳县区域数字高程图(示木梯寺砾岩和韩家沟砾岩出露高程);(b) 近水平的木梯寺砾岩地貌形态;(c) 木梯寺砾岩下伏的上白垩统红色厚层河床相砾岩和沙漠相砂岩;(d) 木梯寺砾岩与下伏上白垩统之间的角度不整合;(e) 图1中的A—B剖面图

Fig.2 Geomorphologic features and geological profile of the Muti Temple conglomerate in the Zhangxian-Wushanxian area, northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains

(a) digital elevation map of the Zhangxian-Wushanxian area showing the exposed elevation of the Muti Temple and Hanjiagou conglomerate; (b) nearly horizontal Muti Temple conglomerate's erosion topography; (c) Upper Cretaceous fluvial facies conglomerates and desert facies sandstones underlying the Muti Temple conglomerate; (d) unconformity between the Muti Temple conglomerate and Upper Cretaceous fluvial facies conglomerates and desert facies sandstones; (e) A-B Profile location seen in Fig.1

河道亚相^[22-26]。根据木梯寺砾岩垂向上沉积岩石特征的变化,自下而上大致可以分为6个岩性段,分别为洪积砾岩层、扇上河道砾岩层、洪积砾岩层、扇上

河道砾岩层、洪积砾岩层、扇上河道砾岩层(图3)。岩性段①为洪积砾岩层,砾石的磨圆、分选较差,以棱角状与次棱角状为主,大小混杂,砾石最大直径为

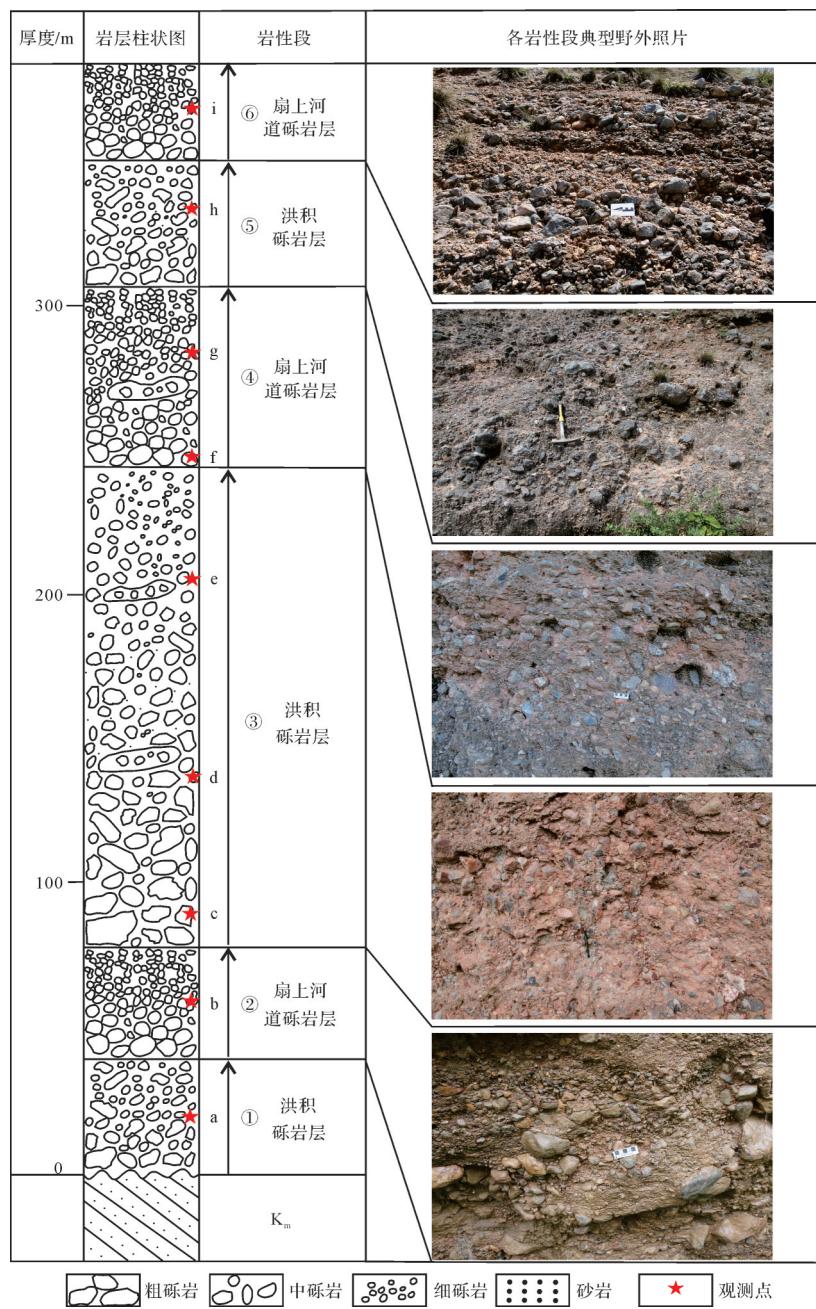


图3 西秦岭北缘武山县地区木梯寺砾岩地层综合柱状图

Fig.3 Comprehensive histogram of the Muti Temple conglomerate in the Wushanxian area,
northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains

20~25 cm, 基质支撑, 砂砾质胶结, 砾石成分主要为浅灰色与土黄色的灰岩、砖红色与紫红色的砂岩以及少量乳白色、紫色的石英; 岩性段②为扇上河道砾岩层, 以中粗砾岩为主, 砾石磨圆度较好, 次圆状砾石所占比例相对较多, 砾石扁平定向显示出斜列的特征, 砾石成分以灰色、灰红色灰岩为主, 并含有部分砂岩; 岩性段③主要为洪积砾岩层, 其中夹有透镜状扇上河道相砾岩, 砾石整体上分选较差, 大小混

杂, 磨圆度差, 以棱角状一次棱角状为主, 排列无定向性, 砂砾质胶结的杂基支撑结构为主, 局部为颗粒支撑, 砾石成分主要为灰黑色与灰白色的灰岩和砖红色、土黄色的砂岩以及乳白色的石英, 也可见少量的花岗闪长岩或花岗岩砾石; 岩性段④为扇上河道砾岩层, 以厚层的中粗砾岩为主, 砾石扁平斜列明显, 砾石成分主要为各种灰岩, 其次为长石石英砂岩、石英砂岩, 部分砾石中有方解石脉填充, 旋回性

较清晰;岩性段⑤为洪积砾岩层,砾石以中粗砾岩为主,局部含较大的孤砾,个别砾石直径可达20 cm,砾石的扁平面定向性较差;岩性段⑥为扇上河道砾岩层,该岩性段位于这套砾岩的最上部,砾石以中粗砾岩为主,颗粒支撑,最大砾石直径分布在25~30 cm的范围内,整体磨圆度好,砾石成分以灰色的灰岩为主,其次为红棕色砂岩与石英,颗粒支撑。砾岩的砾石大小、形态、排列和成分是砾岩成因的重要标志,对砾岩砾石特征的研究可以为砾岩形成的水动力条件、构造环境、气候环境以及搬运距离等提供重要的地质信息^[27-29]。特别是砾岩的垂向变化是构造—气候—水动力条件变化的重要指示^[30]。为揭示这套砾岩成因环境和物源区变化及其与西秦岭地块隆升的关系,对这套砾岩不同层位的砾石大小、形态、成分及垂向变化等开展了较为系统的观测和统计分析。

3 木梯寺砾岩砾石特征

通过在野外露头观测砾石粒径、成分、磨圆度以及砾石的排列规律与扁平砾石的产状等,可为砾岩地层的沉积作用过程及物源分析提供了重要线索与依据^[31]。本文以武山县高楼—新寺地区出露较好的木梯寺砾岩地层剖面为主要研究对象,根据砾岩的总体变化特征,在不同岩性段上共选取9个典型露头观测点(图4),在每个测点内圈出约1 m²的方形区域,然后对区域内大于1 cm砾石的粒径、成分、磨圆以及最大扁平面的产状要素进行统计分析^[32]。

3.1 砾岩中砾石粒径分布及变化

砾石粒径是指砾石颗粒的大小,通过砾石粒径分析可以为砾石搬运距离和水动力条件提供重要信

息。一般来说,由物源区进入沉积区的碎屑颗粒的粒径随搬运距离和水动力条件变化而变化,颗粒较细的碎屑物移动速度更快,距离物源区的距离越远,反之,颗粒较粗的碎屑物距离物源区的距离更近。同时,碎屑物的大小对于判别沉积环境水动力条件具有很好的作用,砾石粒径越大水动力条件越强,例如,在冲积扇上,扇根与扇中部位的水动力较强,沉积物的粒径大,而在扇缘处,水动力减弱,沉积物较细,常由砂岩、粉砂岩等组成。在一些地区,例如降水、河道宽度、纵向坡降等因素会对河流水动力造成一定的影响,降水的周期性变化使得砾石粒径分布呈一定的规律,所以砾径也常常作为判断气候干湿的重要指标^[22-23,33]。

研究区各测点的砾石粒径是在每个测点选定的区域内随机选取大于100块砾石进行测量。通过对木梯寺砾岩9个观测点的砾石粒径分布直方图(图5)分析可以发现,砾石粒径分布范围很广,整体分选性较差,但粒径为1~4 cm的砾石呈一定的峰态,而在4~10 cm范围内的砾石含量降低,但明显呈多低峰分布,分布较为分散,变化不明显。9个测点的砾石粒径含量累计曲线(图6)基本平行,差异性表现在平均粒径变化,但粒径在1~4 cm范围内的累计曲线斜率较大,这一粒径范围的砾石含量为60%~80%。

3.2 砾岩砾石磨圆度特征

砾石在搬运过程中通常会受到一定的磨损,其原始棱角被磨圆的程度,称为砾石磨圆度。砾石颗粒的搬运沉积过程和沉积环境对磨圆度具有重要的影响,通过研究砾石的磨圆度,不仅可以推测其物源区性质与沉积物搬运介质条件,也可以反演出碎屑颗粒的磨蚀以及再搬运过程^[22-23,34]。通常,砾石的磨损程度越高,其距物源区越远,反之则距物源区越

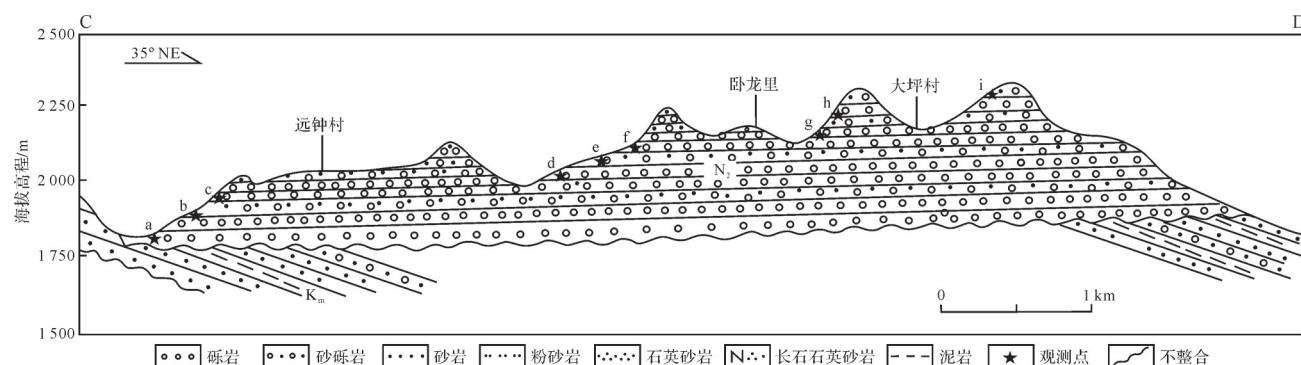


图4 西秦岭北缘武山县地区木梯寺砾岩剖面图(剖面位置见图1中C—D)

Fig.4 Muti Temple conglomerate stratigraphic section in the Wushanxian area, northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains (C-D profile location seen in Fig.1)

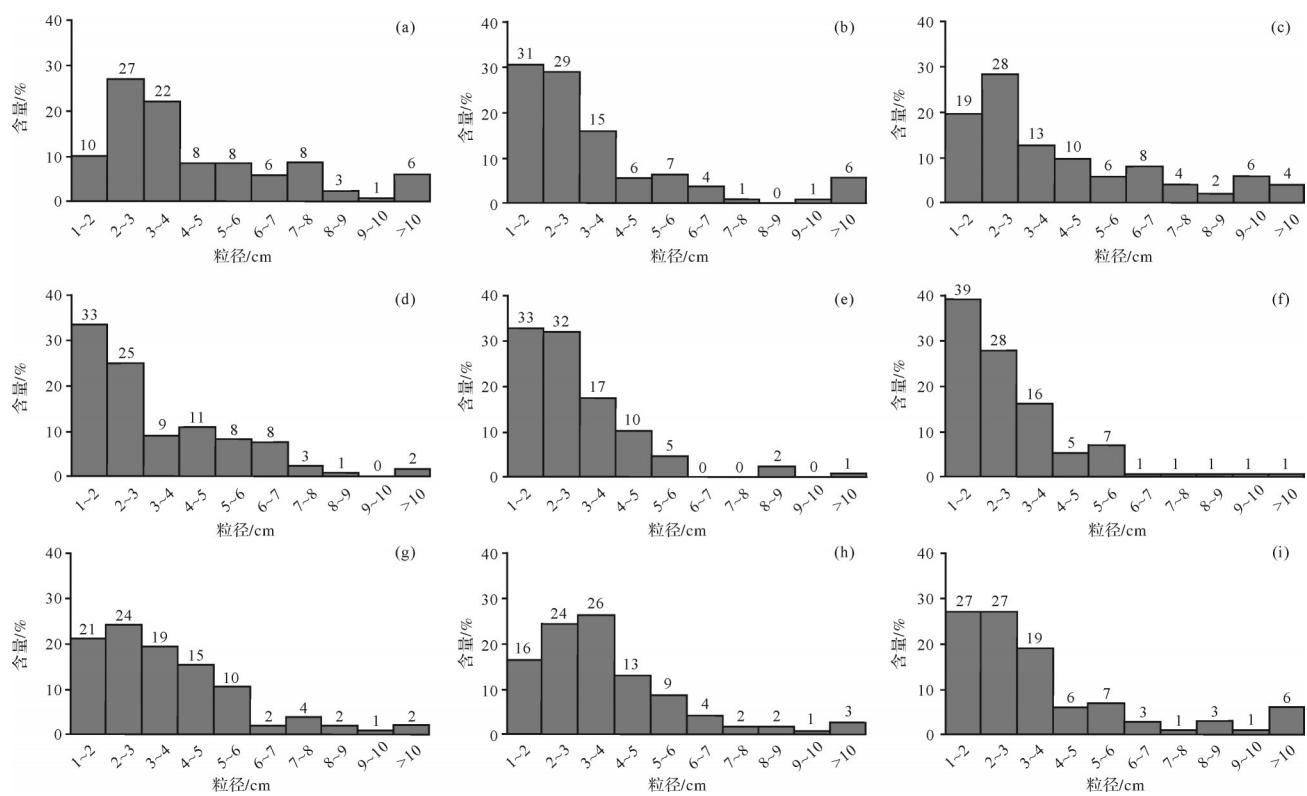


图5 西秦岭北缘武山县地区木梯寺砾岩砾石粒径分布直方图

Fig.5 Histogram of gravel diameter distribution of the Muti Temple conglomerate in the Wushanxian area, northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains

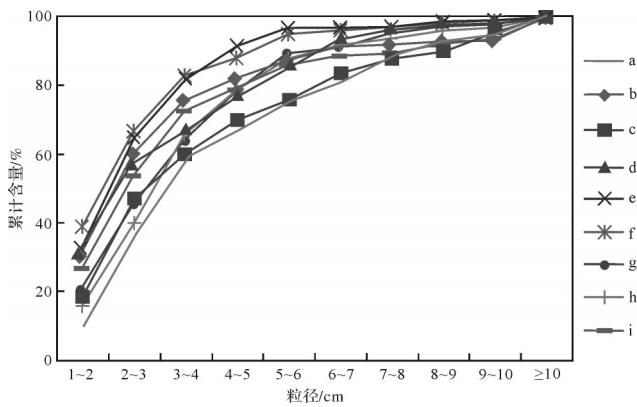


图6 西秦岭北缘武山县地区木梯寺砾岩砾石粒径分布累积曲线图

Fig.6 Cumulative curve of gravel diameters for the Muti Temple conglomerate in the Wushanxian area, northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains

近。同时,岩石的硬度与内部颗粒组成及结构对磨圆度也有极大的影响,这就决定了即使在相同的搬运条件下,砾石磨圆度也会有一定的差别。在河流搬运过程中,如灰岩这类硬度小的岩石极易被磨圆,而如石英岩这类硬度大的岩石受到的磨损较小^[35]。

对不同层位的9个砾岩观测点的砾石磨圆度进

行统计,从图7可以得出,9个测点的砾石磨圆度全部以次棱角状为主,所占比例约为60%,其次为棱角状与次圆状,所占比例都在20%左右,圆状的砾石比例最小,全部都在5%以下。从图8中还可以得出,这套砾岩下部层位中的一些测点次棱角状砾石占比超过70%,随着测点海拔的升高,次棱角状与次圆状砾石占比差距逐渐缩小,而圆状砾石在不同层位的占比较为稳定。

综上表明,这套砾岩并没有经过长距离的搬运,总体上应为近源碎屑物质快速搬运堆积的产物。

3.3 砾岩砾石成分特征

砾岩的砾石成分可以大致反映物源区位置以及不同基岩地层的地表分布情况。同时,砾岩砾石成分在垂直方向上的变化对于研究物源区的地壳隆升与剥露过程、构造地貌演化等都具有重要意义^[36]。木梯寺砾岩砾石成分以石灰岩、砂岩和石英岩为主,可见少量花岗闪长岩、花岗岩砾石。并且部分砾岩层中砾石叠瓦现象指示了总体古水流方向为由南到北(见后述),这与漳县地区的韩家沟砾岩的古流向相近。本次研究对9个不同层位的砾岩观测点的砾石

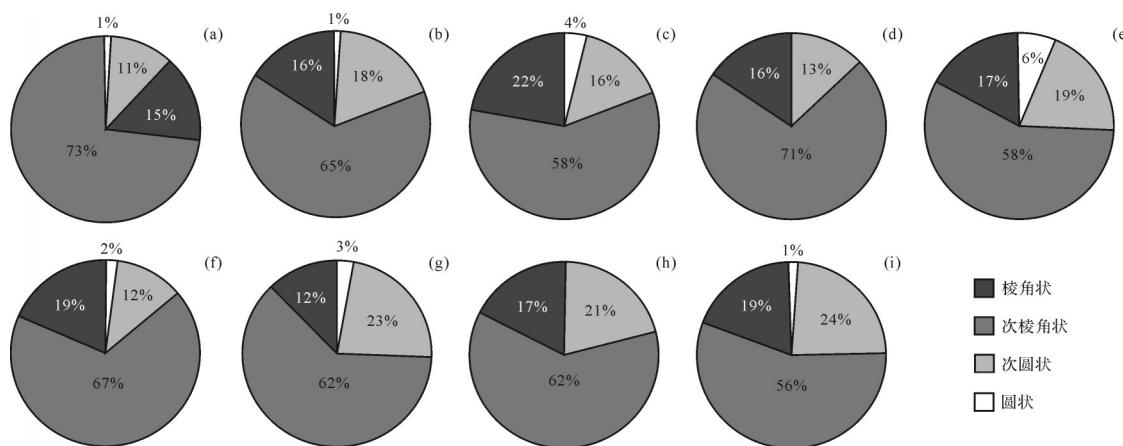


图7 西秦岭北缘武山县地区木梯寺砾岩砾石磨圆度统计图

Fig.7 Statistical map of gravel roundness of the Muti Temple conglomerate in the Wushanxian area, northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains

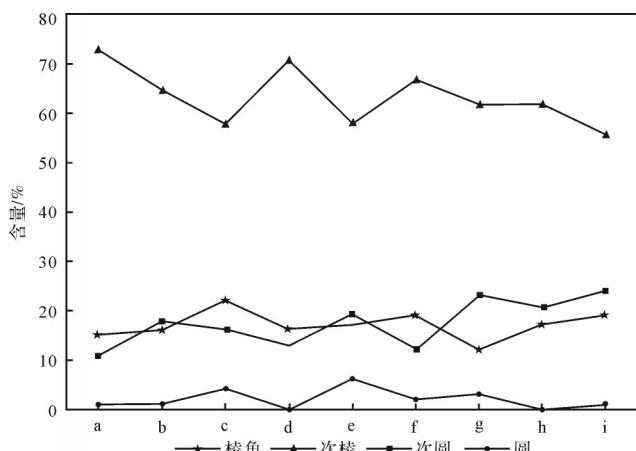


图8 西秦岭北缘武山县地区木梯寺砾岩砾石磨圆度变化图

Fig.8 Variation of gravel roundness for the Muti Temple conglomerate in the Wushanxian area, northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains

成分进行了统计分析,结果如图9、图10所示。木梯寺砾岩的砾石成分特征总体相似,以石灰岩、砂岩的砾石为主,其次为石英岩,个别层位含有花岗岩或花岗闪长岩砾石。观测点a、b、c、d、f、g、i的不同砾石成分在占比上有所差别,观测点c、g、i的灰岩砾石占比高达70%,而e、h两个观测点中砂岩砾石含量较高,占比在50%以上(图9),仅在观测点g中含有3%的侵入岩砾石。非常有规律的是木梯寺砾岩自下而上的砾石成分变化清晰显示出灰岩与砂岩成分互为消涨的关系(图10),这可能反映了物源区的变化。从区域地层分布来看,泥盆系主要为各种砂岩,而靠近西秦岭腹地的却是大面积出露的二叠系、三叠系各种灰岩地层,因此,砾岩砾石灰岩成分增多说明物源区扩大,而减少则说明物源区缩小。

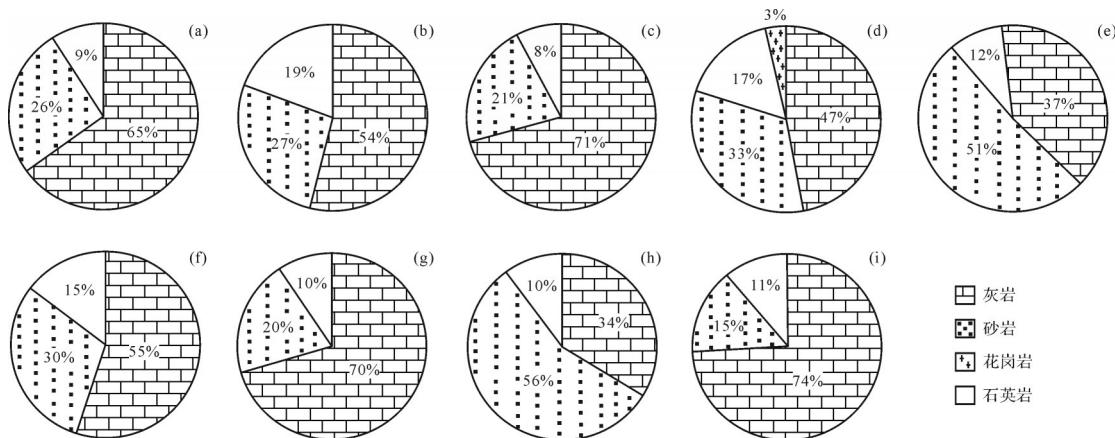


图9 西秦岭北缘武山县地区木梯寺砾岩砾石成分统计图

Fig.9 Gravel lith-composition of the Muti Temple conglomerate in the Wushanxian area, northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains

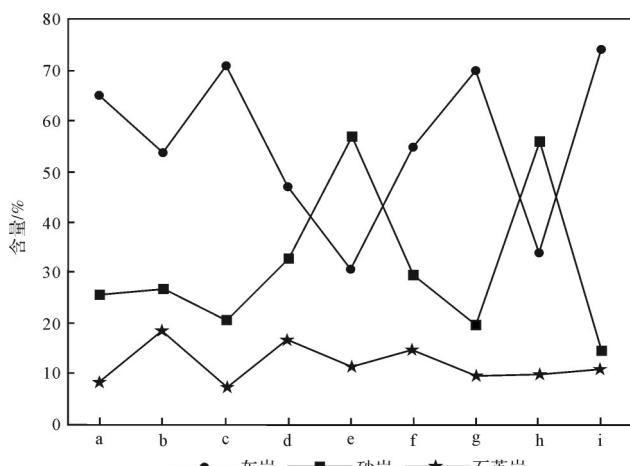


图 10 西秦岭北缘武山县地区木梯寺砾岩砾石成分变化图

Fig.10 Variation in gravel litho-composition of the Muti Temple conglomerate in the Wushanxian area, northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains

4 木梯寺砾岩古流向测量

砾岩形成的古水流方向可以通过测量砾石最大扁平面的产状要素来确定。单个砾石的产状可以通过测量其最大扁平面的倾向与倾角来表示,而砾岩层的古流向则要通过大量砾石扁平面产状的测量和数据统计分析,确定总体古流向趋势^[37]。木梯寺砾岩多数砾石排列是无序的,不具备研究古流向的条件,

但砾岩层中洪积砾岩层夹的扇上河道砾岩或单独的扇上河道沉积砾岩段中,尽管砾石叠瓦斜列现象与典型的河流相砾岩相比发育程度差很多,但仍可找到部分古流向标志(图11a,b)。本次对9个观测点砾石扁平面产状进行测量,并重点选取了具有明显叠瓦斜列的砾石进行测量。

由于木梯寺砾岩地层产状平缓,倾角大约为10°,对于恢复古水流方向的影响较小,所以本次研究对砾岩层最大扁平面产状不进行校正。根据9个测点的数据,绘制了砾石ab面产状玫瑰花图(图11c)。从图11c中可以看出,虽然在某些观测点古水流方向相对分散,但总体上古水流方向为由南到北。统计表明,凡是古流向数据分散的,多为洪积扇砾岩层,而古流向相对集中的则为扇上河道砾岩层。

5 木梯寺砾岩时代、成因及地质意义

5.1 木梯寺砾岩时代问题讨论

如前所述,木梯寺粗砾岩在1:20万陇西幅区域地质图中厘定为古近系^[8],而在1:25万岷县幅区域地质图中则厘定为下白垩统磨沟组^[9],但多是根据区域地层对比,缺乏古生物化石和准确的年代学数据约束。为了限定木梯寺砾岩的时代,将木梯寺砾岩与西秦岭北缘漳县地区的韩家沟砾岩的分布、地貌、地质特征做了比较,发现:1)韩家沟砾岩与木梯寺砾岩

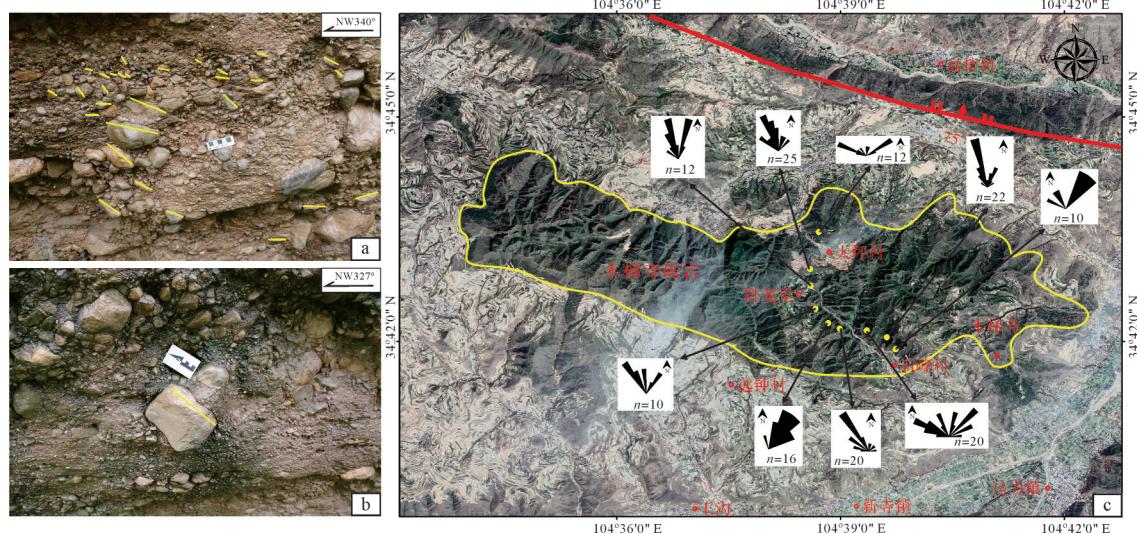


图 11 西秦岭北缘武山县地区木梯寺砾岩古水流方向统计图
(a, b) 木梯寺砾岩中扇上河道砾岩中砾石叠瓦斜列照片指示的古流向; (c) 木梯寺砾岩古流向统计图

Fig.11 Statistical chart of paleocurrents from the Muti Temple conglomerate in the Wushanxian area, northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains

(a, b) paleocurrent indicator of imbricated gravels of upper fan channel deposits in the Muti Temple conglomerate; (c) statistical chart of paleocurrent in the Muti Temple conglomerate

同样分布在山顶之上,海拔高度相近(图2a、图12),产状都呈近水平;2)单调厚层砾岩侵蚀的地貌形态(图13a,b)与木梯寺砾岩地貌特征(图2b,d、图11c)相似;3)中砾岩—粗砾岩为主,扇砾岩(图13c)和扇上河道粗砾岩(图13d-f)互层与木梯寺砾岩基本相同;4)砾石成分以灰岩、砂岩为主,少量花岗闪长岩、花岗岩,其中灰岩和砂岩砾石含量呈互为消长关系^[6]与木梯寺砾岩相同;5)扇上河道砾岩砾石叠瓦斜列指示的自南向北的古流向^[6]与木梯寺砾岩相同。上述韩家沟砾岩与木梯寺砾岩基本地质特征的相同或相似性(表1),说明两者应该为同时代、同环境的沉积地层。漳县韩家沟砾岩角度不整合于渐新统—中新统河湖相沉积地层之上,其时代为上新世^[5,10]。虽然木梯寺砾岩角度不整合于上白垩统红色砾岩和砂岩之上,但木梯寺砾岩的分布、地貌和岩石地层特征及沉积环境与韩家沟砾岩相同或相似性,认为木梯寺砾岩时代同样为上新世。

5.2 木梯寺砾岩成因及地质意义

如前所述,木梯寺砾岩具有厚度大、粒径粗且大小混杂、分选差、以次棱角—圆状为主,颗粒支撑和基质支撑等特征,说明其具有山前快速堆积的洪积扇粗砾岩沉积的基本特征^[22-23,25-26],并且古流向总体自南向北、砾石成分与其南部秦岭造山带泥盆系—石炭系—二叠系等各种砂岩、灰岩和区域出露的花岗闪长岩、花岗岩相对应。这与西秦岭北缘构造带漳县地区的上新统韩家沟砾岩沉积特征^[6,20]具有惊人的相似性,指示其时代为上新世^[10]。郭进京等^[20]曾提出了上新统韩家沟砾岩代表了以西秦岭北缘断层为边界,西秦岭地块向北的逆冲隆升过程中类前陆盆地粗砾岩,并且认为是印度板块—欧亚板块汇聚碰撞的挤压动力学远程效应的地质记录。但木梯寺砾岩却分布在北缘断层之南,如果木梯寺砾岩与韩家沟砾岩都为上新世的类前陆粗砾岩沉积,那么,西秦岭北缘断层可能并不是西秦岭地块上新世以来向北逆冲隆升的构造边界。木梯寺砾岩和韩家沟砾岩为代表西秦岭北缘类前陆盆地的粗砾岩沉积的南边界到底在何处,从目前地质资料分析,西秦岭北缘的上新世磨拉石盆地边界就不是现在西秦岭北缘断裂系,从砾岩中砾石大小和砾石成分分析,其盆地南边界至少向南推移20~50 km,是否退至宕昌—岷县—临潭断层系是值得进一步研究的地质问题,这还有待于对西秦岭地块内类似沉积记录的寻找和对区域边界断层的追索研究。另外,无论是木梯寺砾岩还是韩家沟砾岩,都是扇根粗碎屑堆积,那么按照一般冲洪积扇应该发育扇根、扇中和扇缘三个地质单元^[22-23,27],在西秦岭北缘以北广义的陇西盆地内是否保留了扇中和扇缘沉积记录也是值得今后进一步研究的问题。

5.3 木梯寺砾岩对青藏高原东北缘的地质约束讨论

青藏高原东北缘何时卷入印度—欧亚板块碰撞汇聚形成的青藏高原构造地貌系统,学者们一直存在不同认识。Tapponnier *et al.*^[38]认为包括西秦岭在内的青藏高原东北缘仅是上新世高原;王成善等^[39]认为青藏高原东北缘是8 Ma以后逐渐隆升成为青藏高原的组成部分;李吉均等^[15,40-41]认为青藏高原的整体快速隆升始于3.6 Ma以来的青藏运动,而开始于1.1~1.6和0.15 Ma的昆仑—黄河运动及共和运动,则使高原最终达到现今高度,也就是说现今青藏高原东北缘隆升是上新世3.6 Ma以来的地质事件,以临夏盆地积石山砾岩出现为标志。郭进京等^[20]曾讨论

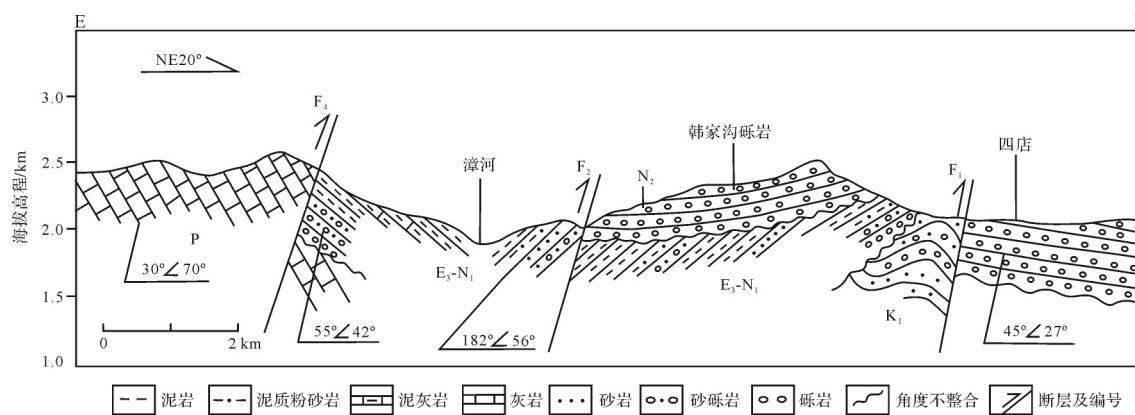


图12 西秦岭北缘漳县地区E—F地质剖面图(剖面位置见图1中E—F,修改自文献[6])

Fig.12 E-F geological profile in the Zhangxian area, the northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains
(E-F profile location seen in Fig.1, modified from reference [6])

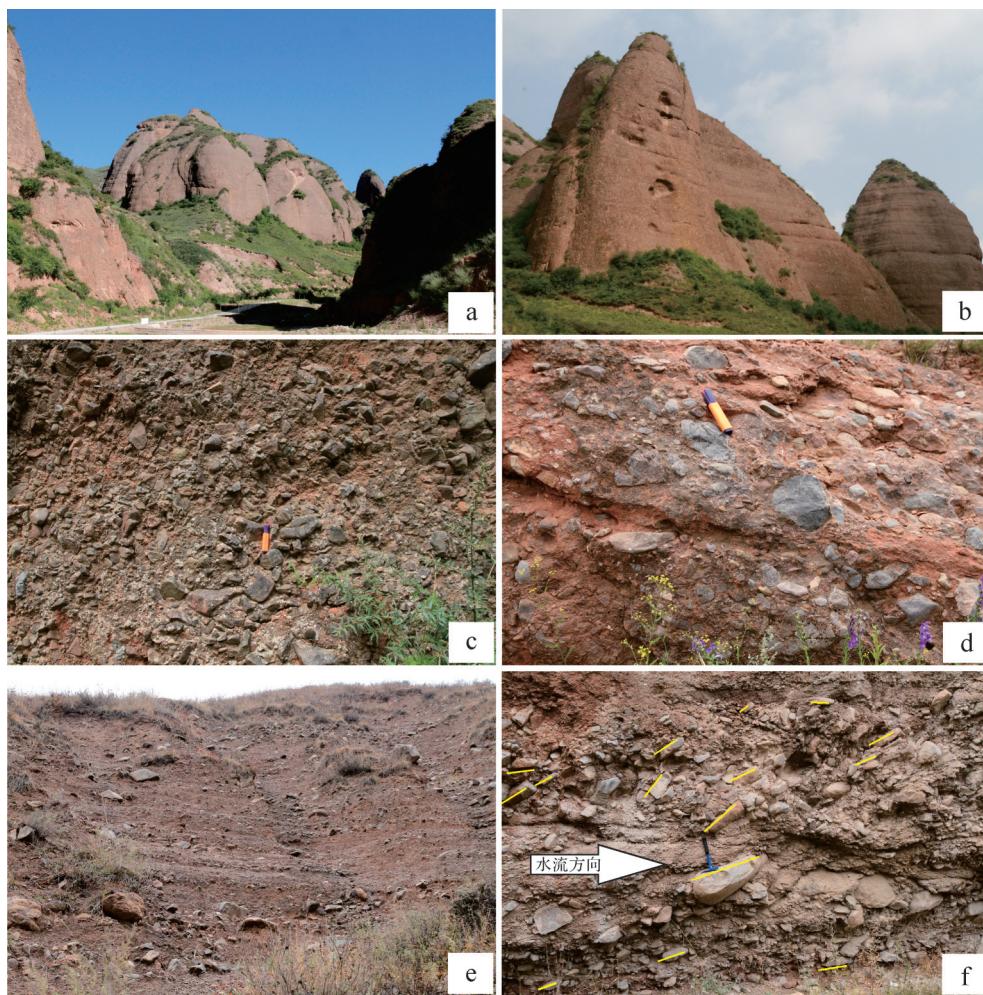


图13 西秦岭北缘漳县地区上新统韩家沟砾岩特征图

(a,b)韩家沟砾岩丹霞地貌特征;(c)底部洪积砾岩层,分选、磨圆差,砂岩砾石为主;(d)河道砾岩层,砾石有一定磨圆,以灰岩砾石为主;(e)扇上河道砾岩层,含有巨大砾石,总体较细,递变层清晰;(f)典型扇上河道砾岩,含15~26 cm花岗岩砾石,砾石扁平面斜列较好,指示了自南向北的流向

Fig.13 Characteristics of the Pliocene Hanjiagou conglomerate in the Zhangxian area, northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains

(a, b) Danxia landform characteristics of the Hanjiagou conglomerate; (c) alluvial conglomerate layer with poorly sorted, lower roundness and major sandstone gravel at the bottom of the Hanjiagou conglomerate; (d) channel facies conglomerate with subround-rounded and major limestone gravels; (e) the upper-fan channel facies conglomerate layer with huge gravels, the overall finned grain size, and clear sedimentary cycle and crude normal gradation bedding; (f) typical upper-fan channel facies conglomerate layer with 15-26 cm granite gravels and well-imbricated gravels indicating the paleocurrent from south to north

了西秦岭北缘漳县地区上新统韩家沟砾岩对青藏高原东北缘隆升的约束,认为青藏高原东北缘真正隆升成为现今青藏高原系统组成部分是上新世末期或第四纪以来的地质事件。西秦岭北缘漳县盆地的上新统韩家沟砾岩、临夏盆地的积石山砾岩^[15,29]和循化—贵德盆地的甘家砾岩^[18-19]代表上新世以来西秦岭一次重要的快速隆升事件,西秦岭的快速隆升以西秦岭北缘断层向北高角度逆冲和其北的具有类前陆盆地的粗砾岩出现为标志^[20]。事实上,青藏高原周缘上新世以来的粗砾岩分布很广^[42-43],如祁连山北缘河西走廊的疏勒河砾岩、玉门砾岩、酒泉砾岩^[30,44-46]、

阿尔金地区的石包城砾岩^[47]、西昆仑北缘和天山南缘的西域砾岩^[48]等,但关于这些粗砾岩到底是气候成因^[42-43],还是与高原隆升有关的构造成因^[15,18,44],或是构造隆升与气候的共同耦合作用^[45,49-50],还存在不同认识。从所讨论西秦岭北缘上新世木梯寺砾岩和韩家沟砾岩具有的粗砾扇砾岩和扇上河道砾岩特征来看,粒度粗大、分选和磨圆差,砾石成分与西秦岭造山带出露的砂岩、灰岩和侵入岩相匹配,说明其为近源快速粗碎屑扇形堆积,这种砾岩形成虽然有气候因素(如干旱或寒冷气候下强烈物理风化造成丰富的碎屑来源),但粗大的砾石,特别是巨大的砾石存

表1 西秦岭北缘武山县地区木梯寺砾岩与漳县地区韩家沟砾岩地质特征对比

Table 1 Comparison of geological characteristics from the Muti Temple conglomerate in Wushan county and the Hanjiagou conglomerate in Zhangxian county, northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains

砾岩地层	木梯寺砾岩	韩家沟砾岩
地质特征		
地貌特征	分布在山顶部	分布在山顶部
下伏地层与接触关系	下伏地层为上白垩统 角度不整合	下伏地层为渐新统一中新统 角度不整合
地层产状	近水平或倾缓	近水平或倾缓
岩石特征	岩性单调的厚层粗砾岩,砾石大小混杂,分选差;磨圆度低,以次棱角一次圆状为主,砾石成分主要为各种石灰岩、各种砂岩,少量花岗闪长岩、花岗岩;	岩性单调的厚层粗砾岩,砾石大小混杂,分选差;磨圆度低,以次棱角一次圆状为主,砾石成分主要为各种石灰岩、各种砂岩,少量花岗闪长岩、花岗岩;
古流向	砾石叠瓦排列仅发育扇上河道砾岩,总体指示自南向北的古流向	砾石叠瓦排列仅发育扇上河道砾岩,总体指示自南向北的古流向
沉积环境与沉积相	冲洪积扇粗砾岩,扇砾岩和扇上河道砾岩互层	冲洪积扇粗砾岩,扇砾岩和扇上河道砾岩互层
地层时代	上新世(类比确定)	上新世

在,必然要有相应的高差巨大的地貌条件,而这种条件则需要构造隆升的背景,因此,我们认为木梯寺砾岩和韩家沟砾岩主要是构造成因,即西秦岭地块在印度—欧亚碰撞汇聚的动力学扩展到西秦岭,断层快速逆冲形成了高差巨大的地貌,才为砾岩堆积提供了必要条件。但木梯寺砾岩和韩家沟砾岩现今都分布在山顶之上,这就意味着砾岩堆积之后,西秦岭及北缘区域经历整体抬升和侵蚀夷平,现今地貌状态应该是第四纪以来地壳大规模不均匀隆升的结果。当然这种认识,还有待对整个青藏高原周缘上新世以来的粗砾岩进行详细对比研究来佐证。

6 结论

通过对西秦岭北缘武山县新寺镇与高楼镇之间的卧龙里一大坪一带出露的具有独特地貌特征的一套粗砾岩的沉积旋回特征、不同层位砾岩的砾石结构与成分特征、古流向等较详细观测研究,取得如下初步认识。

(1) 木梯寺砾岩层主要由岩性单调的厚层—巨厚层粗砾岩组成,保留厚度约380 m,呈近水平角度不整合覆盖在下伏白垩系红色沙漠相砂岩和河流相砾岩之上,以高耸陡峭的山体地貌形态区别于其他地层。

(2) 木梯寺砾岩厚度大、粒径粗且大小混杂、分选差、以次棱角一次圆为主,颗粒支撑和基质支撑、古流向总体自南向北、砾石成分与其南部秦岭造山带泥盆系—石炭系—二叠系等砂岩、灰岩和出露的花岗闪长岩、花岗岩相对应,指示了其主体为一套山前近源、快速堆积的冲洪积扇砾岩组合。

(3) 木梯寺砾岩近水平的产状、特征性的地貌、典型的冲洪积扇组合与西秦岭北缘构造带漳县地区上新统韩家沟砾岩具有惊人的相似性,说明这套砾岩与韩家沟砾岩是同时代、同成因的,即这套砾岩时代应该为上新世。

(4) 武山地区的木梯寺砾岩与漳县地区韩家沟砾岩,都指示青藏高原东北缘西秦岭地块上新世以来在挤压背景下的类前陆盆地粗砾岩堆积。但这套砾岩堆积之后,西秦岭及北缘区域曾经历了一次整体抬升和侵蚀夷平,造成砾岩现今残留出露在山顶夷平面,西秦岭北缘(青藏高原东北缘)现今地貌状态应该是第四纪以来地壳大规模不均匀隆升的结果。

(5) 木梯寺砾岩出现在西秦岭北缘断层带以南,表明上新世西秦岭地块向北逆冲的构造边界不应该是西秦岭北缘断层,砾岩构造边界可能至少向南推移20~50 km,但具体位置还有待进一步研究。

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Genesis of the Pliocene Muti Temple Conglomerates in the Northern Margin of West Qinling Mountains: Implication for the uplift of the northeastern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau

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Abstract: It is controversial when the northeastern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau was involved in the present dynamic system of the present Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and uplifted into a part of the plateau. Pliocene-Quaternary coarse conglomerates are widely distributed around the plateau margins, which are considered as important geological indicators for the uplift of the plateau. The Pliocene Jishishan conglomerate, Ganjia conglomerate, and Hanjiagou conglomerate, outcropped on the north side of the northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains, are considered as the geological evidence for the rapid uplift of the northeastern margin of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. However, due to the uplift erosion that has occurred since the Quaternary, these conglomerates are mostly distributed in isolated blocks on the top of the mountain. In the Wolongli-Daping area between Xinsi town and Gaolou town, Wushan county, the northern margin of the West Qinling Mountains, a set of coarse conglomerates (Muti Temple conglomerates, abbreviated as MTC) outcropped on the top of the mountain have the same or similar characteristics with the Pliocene Hanjiagou conglomerates outcropped in northern Zhangxian county, but they are distributed south of the northern margin fault of the West Qinling Mountains. Based on the detailed study of the geomorphic features, sedimentary cycles, lithologic segmentation, gravel size, sorting, roundness, gravel composition, and paleocurrent direction of the MTC, the following understandings are obtained: (1) the MTC is a set of conglomerates with coarse grain size and large variation, poor sorting, bad roundness, and clear cyclicity; interbedded coarse conglomerates with alluvial fan facies, seasonal channel facies on the fan, and its high and steep mountain landform are different from the relatively flat landforms of the underlying Cretaceous red conglomerate, glutenite, and sandstone; (2) The gravel imbricate arrangement in the channel facies on the fan conglomerate indicates a paleocurrent direction from south to north, and the gravel composition is mainly composed of limestone and sandstone, with a small amount of granodiorite and granite gravel, which indicate that its provenance area is mainly the West Qinling Indosinian orogenic belt strata and intrusions to the south; (3) The nearly horizontal occurrence, characteristic landform, and typical alluvial-fluvial fan conglomerate assemblage shows that it is a near source and rapid accumulation body, which is strikingly similar to the Pliocene Hanjiagou conglomerate in the Zhangxian area. Therefore, it is suggested that the MTC and Hanjiagou conglomerate have the same age and origin, that is, the age of the MTC should be Pliocene; (4) The MTC is similar to the Pliocene Hanjiagou conglomerate with the attribute of foreland-like molasses in Zhangxian. Both should be part of the geological records of a rapid uplift of the northeastern margin of the Qinghai Tibet Plateau (West Qinling block). However, the MTC is distributed to the south of the northern margin fault of the West Qinling and covered the Cretaceous in unconformity. The north boundary of the thrusting and uplifting of the West Qinling during the Pliocene should be pulled back a few ten kilometers to the south. The exact location of the boundary still needs similar conglomerate preservation clues and identified boundary faults in the West Qinling area.

Key words: northern margin of West Qinling Mountains; Pliocene; Muti Temple conglomerate; gravel characteristics; alluvial fan