

# 扬子陆块北缘大洪山地区莲沱组物源分析

——来自沉积学和碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年代学的证据

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**摘要** 【目的】扬子陆块北缘大洪山地区莲沱组是华南新元古代中期重要的地层单元, 其形成时期和 Rodinia 超大陆裂解具有耦合性, 与第一次雪球地球 Sturtian 冰期启动时间具有先后性, 但其沉积时限和物源仍需进一步研究。【方法】通过该区域莲沱组碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年代学、古流向和砾石成分分析, 【结果】其沉积时限为 800~714 Ma; 碎屑锆石年龄显著峰值为 2 500 Ma、2 000 Ma、880 Ma 和 820 Ma, 次要峰值为 780 Ma; 物源来自下伏地层打鼓石群和花山群沉积的再旋回以及扬子陆块北缘的太古代至新元古代岩浆岩, 主体来自研究区北东方向。【结论】鄂西地区、鄂东南至赣西北地区、鄂西南至湘北地区和鄂北大洪山地区主体具有相似的太古代、古元古代和新元古代碎屑锆石年龄峰值, 根据扬子陆块北缘—东南缘岩浆岩分布特征, 指示扬子陆块区域上莲沱组物源主体具有北—北东向供给, 进而揭示该时期扬子陆块北缘—东南缘具有北高南低、北陡南缓的古地理格局。

**关键词** 扬子陆块; 新元古代; 莲沱组; 碎屑锆石; 古流向

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## 0 引言

物源分析是将沉积盆地与造山带紧密结合在一起的纽带, 能够反映沉积物物源、古地理格局、盆—山耦合关系、盆地性质和构造演化等信息<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 也能够反映超大陆旋回、板块构造等地球内部动力学信息<sup>[3-4]</sup>。古流向及玫瑰花状图能够有效提供物源方向, 是物源分析的基础方法之一<sup>[5]</sup>。另外, 沉积物中的锆石分布广、稳定性极强, 保存了大量的沉积盆地物源信息, 在物源研究中也得到广泛有效的运用<sup>[6]</sup>。

华南新元古代中期至晚期地层记录了 Rodinia 超大陆聚合与裂解、雪球地球以及生物大爆发等一系列全球重大地质事件<sup>[7-9]</sup>。莲沱组是华南新元古代中期重要的地层单元, 其形成于 Rodinia 超大陆裂解过程中, 又是第一次雪球地球 Sturtian 冰期启动之前的最后一套沉积地层<sup>[10-11]</sup>。因此其精确沉积时限、物源、沉积盆地性质等受到众多学者的关注, 也存在较多

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争论。例如,在地层对比方面,基于岩石风化指数(CIA)地球化学或寒冷气候的沉积标志的研究,认为莲沱组等同于扬子陆块东南缘溧水河组或长安组<sup>[12-14]</sup>;基于大量的锆石年代学证据表明,莲沱组与板溪群的上部、澄江组、开剑桥组、苏雄组、休宁组等地层相当,其形成时间为 ca. 800~720 Ma<sup>[15-20]</sup>;由于莲沱组与上覆地层不整合接触,且沉积间断时间未可知,因此扬子陆块不同区域莲沱组顶部年龄可能存在差异,从而地层对比存在差异。在物源研究方面,主要集中在碎屑锆石年代学研究,并认为莲沱组物源主要来源于扬子陆块太古代、古元代和新元古代岩浆岩<sup>[21-28]</sup>,然而碎屑锆石可能不仅仅来自岩体,是否具有再循环的锆石、其来源的方向等问题均需要进一步的研究。

本文对扬子陆块北缘大洪山地区莲沱组的碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年代学进行了分析,并结合古流向及砾石成分,探讨了该区域莲沱组的沉积时限和物源,从而对扬子陆块该时期的古地理格局提供约束。

## 1 地质背景

华南板块由扬子陆块和华夏陆块沿江南造山带拼合而成<sup>[29-31]</sup>。扬子陆块位于华南的北部,其北缘经秦岭—大别—苏鲁造山带与华北板块相邻,西北经龙门山断层与松潘—甘孜地块和碧口地块相接,西南邻哀牢山—松马断裂,东南缘经江南造山带与华夏陆块相连<sup>[32]</sup>(图 1a)。

大洪山地区位于扬子陆块北缘鄂北一带,横跨随州市、京山市和钟祥市。该区域出露中元古代打鼓石群,新元古代花山群、莲沱组、随县群、南沱组、陡山沱组及灯影组。莲沱组下伏地层包括打鼓石群、及花山群的洪山寺组和六房咀组,其中,打鼓石群岩性主要为硅质条带白云岩、板岩及砾岩,花山群的洪山寺组以砾岩、含砾砂岩及少量泥岩为特征,六房咀组则以玄武岩—砂、泥岩沉积序列为特征<sup>[33-34]</sup>。本次研究对象莲沱组主要分布于黄草坡—娘娘寨—周关一带,呈 NW—SE 向长条状展布(图 1b)。地层总厚度约为 570 m,与下伏地层花山群为角度不整合接触(图 2a),与上覆地层南沱组呈平行不整合接触(图 2b)。莲沱组分为两个岩性段,一段以紫红色厚层—巨厚层杂色砾岩及粗粒岩屑长石砂岩为主;其中,砾石成分主要为砂岩、泥岩、白云岩、玄武岩、花岗岩、片麻岩等,分选和磨圆较差,粒径介于 0.2~20 cm(图 2c~e)。二段主要以紫红色巨厚层砂岩、含砾长石岩屑砂岩、粗粒岩屑长石砂岩及含粉砂质泥岩为特征,发育板状交错层理、平行层理及冲刷面等沉积构造(图 2f~i)。前人根据莲沱组沉积充填序列、沉积构造等,认为研究区莲沱组整体为冲积扇沉积,其中,底部为扇根泥石流沉积,中部为扇中河道沉积为主,而中上部为扇端河道沉积及片流沉积<sup>[27]</sup>。根据莲沱组岩性粒度变化及充填序列,一段应为冲积扇的扇根至扇中沉积,二段应为扇中至

扇端沉积。

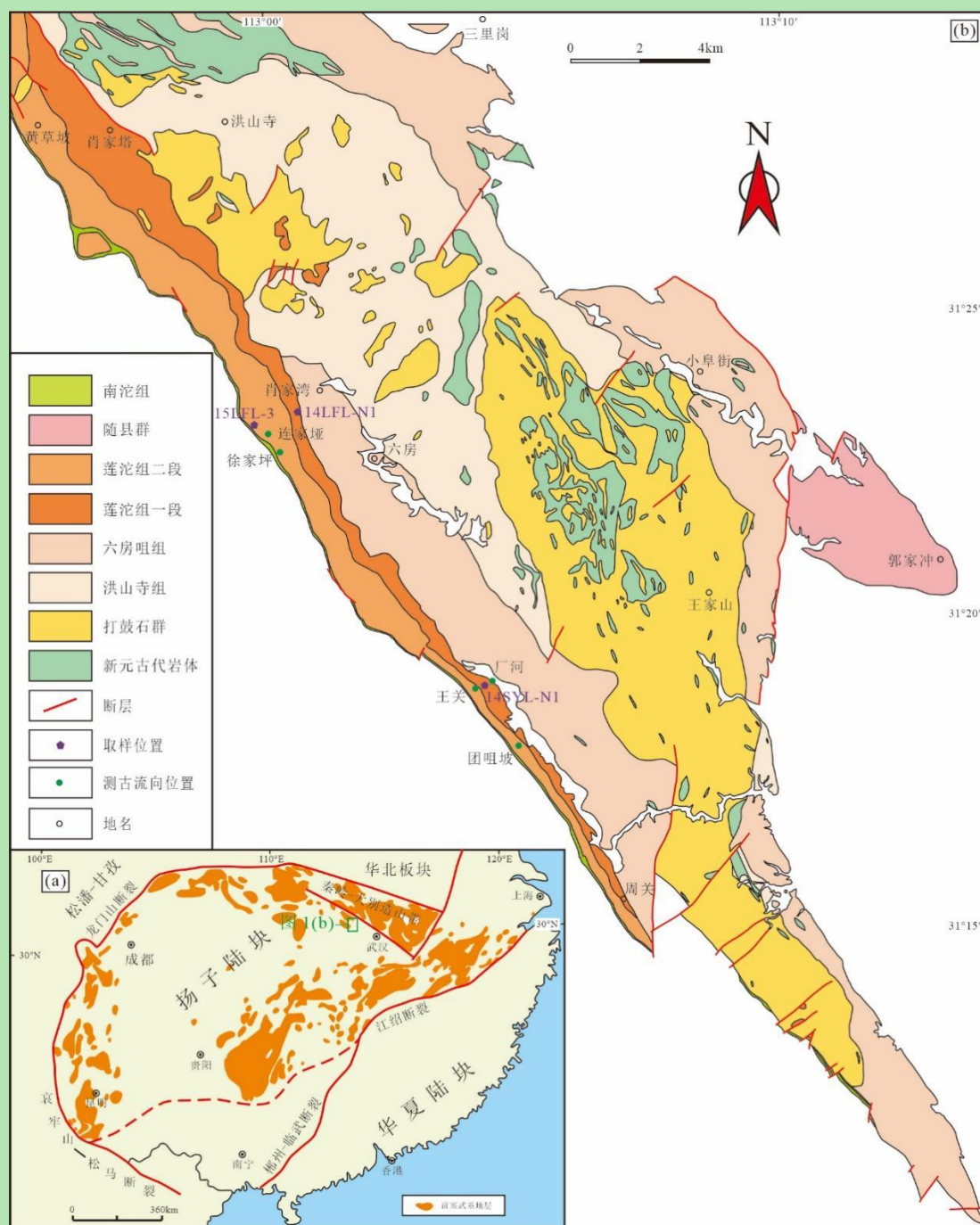


图1 (a) 华南扬子陆块前寒武纪地质简图(据文献[30,32]修改); (b) 扬子陆块北缘大洪山地区前寒武纪地质简图(据文献[35-36]修改)

Fig.1 Precambrian geological schematic maps of (a) the Yangtze Block, South China (modified from references [30,32]); and (b) Dahongshan area, northern Yangtze Block (modified from references [35-36])

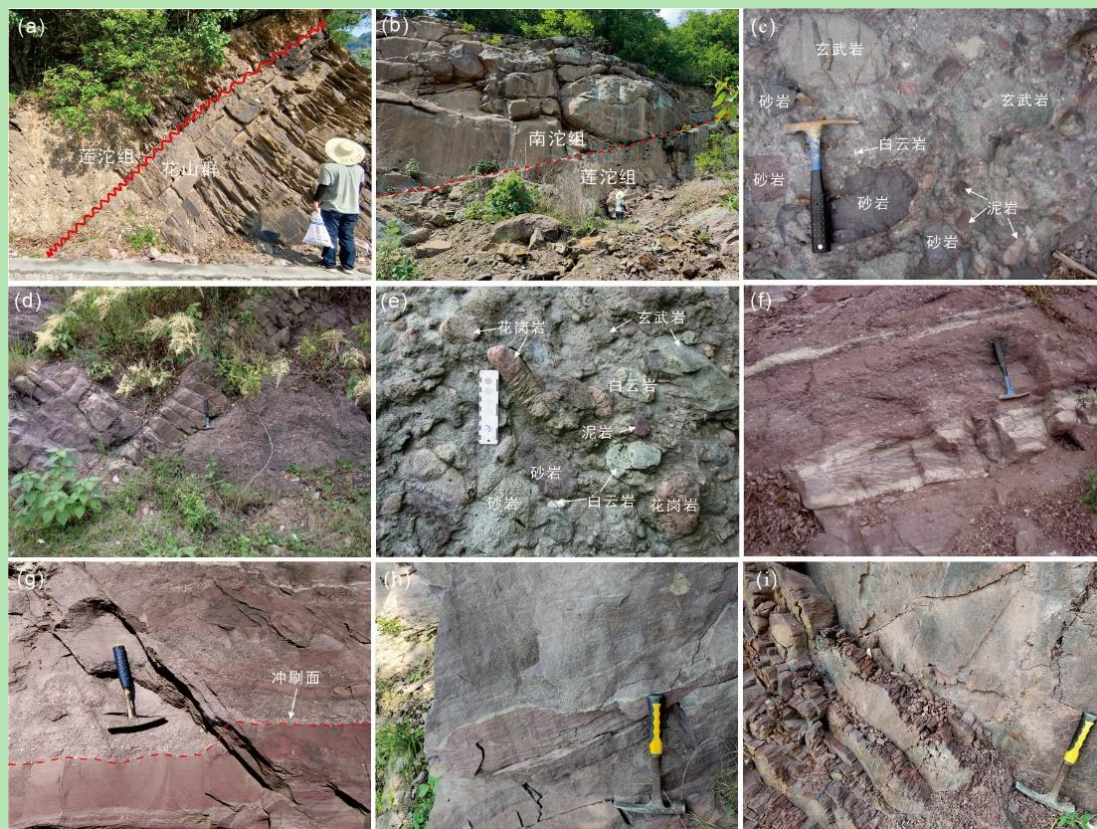


图2 扬子陆块北缘大洪山地区莲沱组典型野外照片

(a) 徐家坪莲沱组一段与花山群界线；(b) 团咀坡莲沱组二段与南沱组界线；(c) 厂河莲沱组一段紫红色砾岩，砾石成分主要为砂岩、泥岩、白云岩、玄武岩等；(d) 厂河莲沱组一段紫红色砾岩夹厚层含砾中—粗砂岩；(e) 陈家湾莲沱组一段杂色砾岩，砾石成分主要为砂岩、泥岩、白云岩、玄武岩、花岗岩等；(f) 王关莲沱组二段紫红色中厚层状细砾岩、含砾岩屑长石砂岩，发育板状交错层理；(g) 徐家坪莲沱组二段紫红色含砾中—粗砂岩夹泥岩，发育冲刷面；(h) 徐家坪莲沱组二段厚层块状紫红色砂岩，发育平行层理；(i) 团咀坡莲沱组二段中—薄层紫红色泥岩

Fig.2 Typical field photographs of Liantuo Formation in Dahongshan area, northern Yangtze Block

## 2 样品与方法

### 2.1 样品概述

本文莲沱组样品采自湖北京山大洪山地区肖家湾至厂河一带(图 1b)。样品(14LFL-N1)采自莲沱组一段底部，肖家湾西南处约 1 km，GPS 坐标点位为  $31^{\circ} 23' 15''$  N,  $113^{\circ} 00' 42''$  E；该样品具砂状结构，块状构造；碎屑颗粒由石英、斜长石、钾长石及岩屑组成，大小在 0.15~0.90 mm 左右；分选性和磨圆度差，颗粒支撑，接触式胶结，胶结物为铁质；杂基为黏土矿物、粉砂；斜长石大部分发育强烈绢云母化及黏土化；岩性为中粗粒铁质长石砂岩(图 3a)。样品(14SYL-N1)采自剖面莲沱组一段中上部，GPS 坐标点位为  $31^{\circ} 18' 46.6''$  N,  $113^{\circ} 04' 24.4''$  E；具有砂状结构，块状构造；颗粒主要由石英、斜长石、钾长石及岩屑组成，粒径介于 0.10~0.80 mm；分选性和磨圆度差，颗粒支撑，孔隙式—接触式胶结；胶结物为铁质，杂基为黏土矿物、粉砂为主；斜长石表面发育强烈黏土化；岩性为

中粗粒铁质岩屑长石砂岩（图 3b）。样品（15LFL-3）采自莲沱组二段顶部，GPS 坐标点位为  $31^{\circ} 23' 2.87''$  N,  $113^{\circ} 0' 1.11''$  E；具有变余砂状结构，定向构造；颗粒主要由石英及斜长石组成，岩屑已基本转变为新生矿物绢云母；基质矿物主要由绢云母、雏晶黑云母组成；整体发育强烈变质作用；岩性为变质长石石英砂岩（图 3c）。

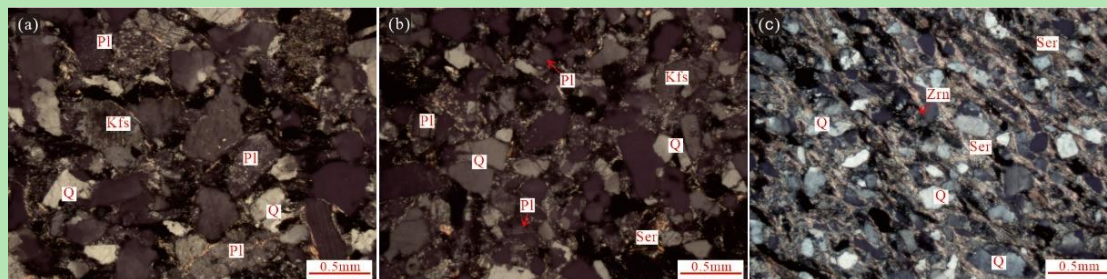


图 3 碎屑锆石样品镜下显微照片

(a) 14LFL-N1 样品；(b) 14SYL-N1 样品；(c) 15LFL-3 样品；Q. 石英；Pl. 斜长石；Kfs. 钾长石；Ser. 绢云母；Zrn. 锆石

Fig.3 Micrographs of detrital zircon samples in this study

(a) sample 14LFL-N1; (b) sample 14SYL-N1; (c) sample 15LFL-3; Q. quartz; Pl. plagioclase; Kfs. K-feldspar; Ser. sericite; Zrn. zircon

## 2.2 分析方法

本次所有样品的锆石分离在河北省廊坊区域地质矿产调查研究所完成。锆石挑选和阴极发光照相在北京锆年领航科技有限公司完成。样品锆石 U-Pb 同位素定年在中国地质大学(武汉)地质过程与矿产资源国家重点实验室利用 LA-ICP-MS 分析完成，具体实验装置及分析过程见<sup>[37]</sup>。离线数据处理采用软件 ICPMSDataCal 分析，处理方法同文献<sup>[38]</sup>。最后，利用 Isoplot/Ex\_ver3<sup>[39]</sup>绘制样品的 U-Pb 年龄谐和图、年龄分布图和年龄加权平均图。

## 3 结果

大洪山地区莲沱组三件样品中碎屑锆石主要为自形至半自形，多数呈棱角—次圆状、少量呈圆状；长轴约为 80~250  $\mu\text{m}$ ，长宽比值范围为 1~1.8；锆石颗粒大多数具有振荡环带（图 4），Th/U 比值范围为 0.23~2.67，为典型的岩浆成因锆石<sup>[40]</sup>。本次研究将谐和度大于 90% 的数据视为有效数据。

莲沱组底部样品 14LFL-N1 进行了 96 颗锆石的测试分析，所有数据的谐和度大于 90%（附表 1）。相应的  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ - $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  谐和关系图解和年龄频率直方图见（图 5a, b）所示，部分有铅丢失，大部分在谐和线上。锆石年龄范围为 2 832~821 Ma，主要年龄峰值为 2 500 Ma、2 000 Ma、880 Ma 和 825 Ma。其中，最年轻的 9 颗锆石的年龄范围为 831~821 Ma，加权平均年龄为  $828 \pm 6.4$  Ma (MSWD = 0.25,  $n = 9$ )。

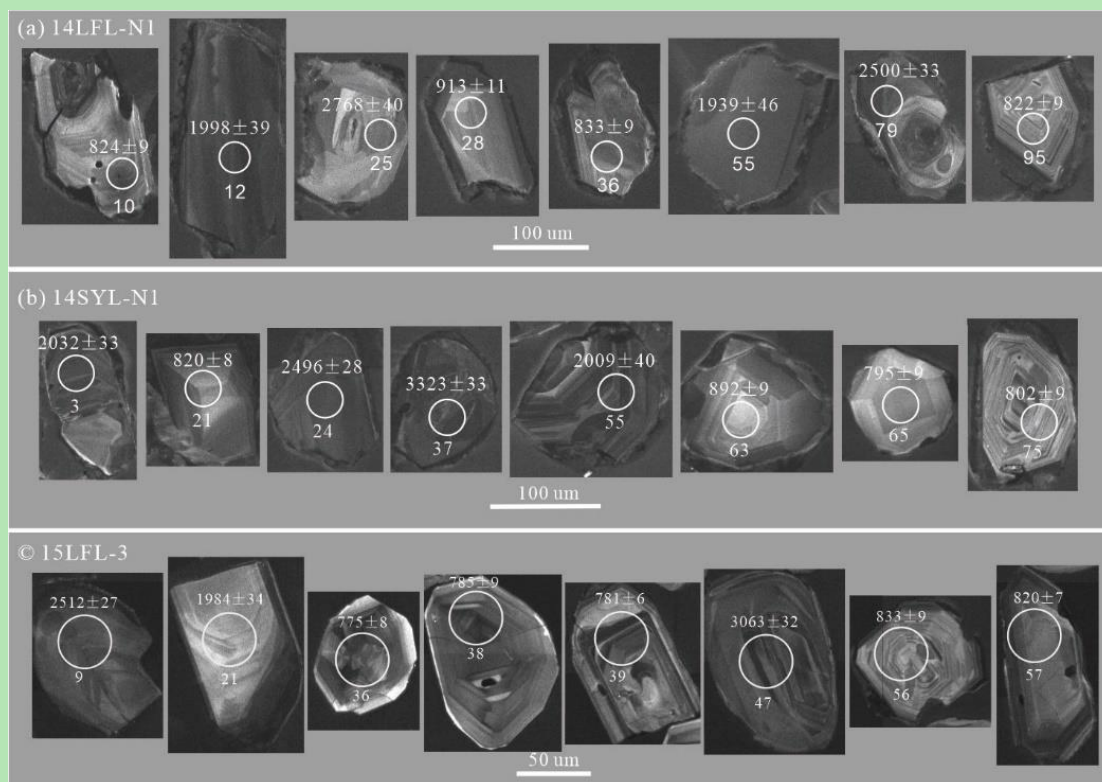


图4 扬子陆块北缘大洪山地区莲沱组碎屑锆石 CL 图像

Fig.4 Cathodoluminescence (CL) images of detrital zircon from the Liantuo Formation in the Dahongshan area, northern Yangtze Block

莲沱组中部样品 14SYL-N1 进行了 75 颗锆石的测试分析。获得 73 个谐和度大于 90% 的数据，而#11 和#26 谐和度分别为 76% 和 87%（附表 1）。相应的  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ - $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  谐和关系图解和年龄频率直方图见（图 5c~d）所示，绝大部分样品在谐和线上。锆石年龄范围为 3 323~795 Ma，主要年龄峰值为 2 490 Ma、2 000 Ma 和 890 Ma，次要年龄峰值为 800 Ma。其中，最年轻的 2 颗锆石的年龄范围为 802~795 Ma。

莲沱组顶部样品 15LFL-3 进行了 60 颗锆石的测试分析，获得 59 个谐和度大于 90% 的数据，而#07 谐和度为 78%（附表 1）。相应的  $^{207}\text{Pb}/^{235}\text{U}$ - $^{206}\text{Pb}/^{238}\text{U}$  谐和关系图解和年龄频率直方图见（图 5e~f）所示，测点基本都在谐和线附近，部分有铅丢失。锆石年龄范围为 3 398~775 Ma，主要年龄峰值为 2 500 Ma、2 000 Ma 和 820 Ma，次要年龄峰值为 870 Ma 和 780 Ma。其中，最年轻的 3 颗锆石的年龄范围为 785~775 Ma，加权平均年龄为  $780 \pm 8.1$  Ma（MSWD = 0.42,  $n = 3$ ）。

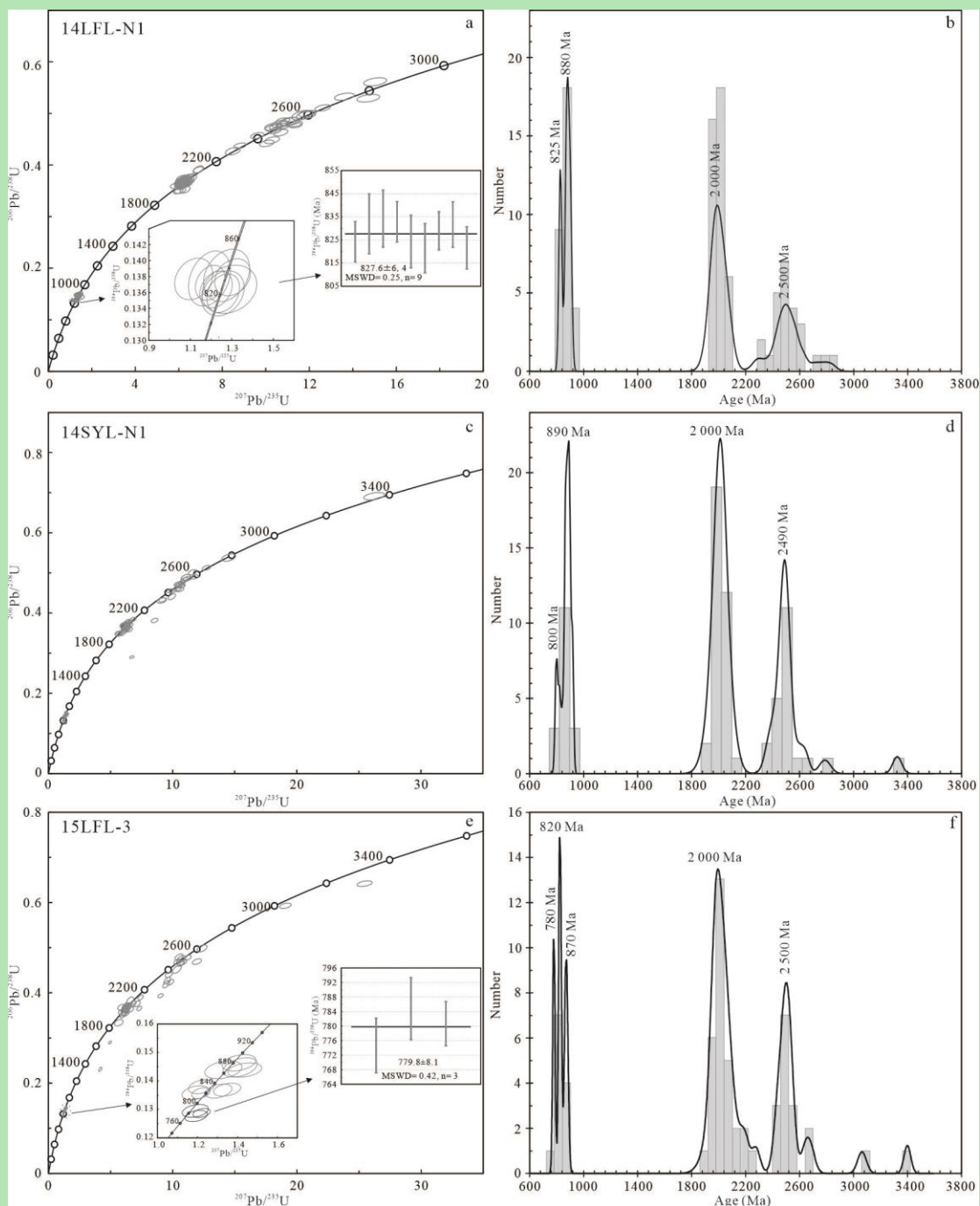


图5 扬子陆块北缘大洪山地区莲沱组碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年龄谐和图 (a, c, e) 和年龄分布图 (b, d, f)  
 Fig.5 (a, c, e) U-Pb concordia plots; (b, d, f) relative probability plots and age histograms for detrital zircon from the Liantuo Formation in the Dahongshan area, northern Yangtze Block

## 4 讨论

### 4.1 莲沱组沉积时限

莲沱组最初被李四光<sup>[41]</sup>归为南沱组下部，并称其为南沱组下部砂岩和底砾岩。后来，刘鸿允等<sup>[42]</sup>将原“南沱砂岩”称为莲沱群，湖北地质局三峡地层组<sup>[43]</sup>又将其改称莲沱组。

近年来，随着碎屑锆石 U-Pb 定年技术的广泛应用，大量凝灰岩夹层限定的莲沱组沉积

时限得到了学术界的认可。其中,发表的年龄数据主要集中在鄂西地区,例如, Lan *et al.*<sup>[11]</sup>在宜昌王丰岗莲沱组剖面中下部获得凝灰岩层年龄为 776 Ma、中上部的凝灰质粉砂岩层年龄为 733 Ma; 田家院子剖面下部凝灰质泥岩夹层年龄为 767 Ma、上部凝灰质粉砂岩年龄为 735 Ma、以及顶部凝灰质粉砂岩层年龄为 714 Ma。高维等<sup>[44]</sup>报道了田家院子莲沱组剖面顶部层凝灰岩年龄为 724 Ma。另外,前人通过鄂西地区莲沱组碎屑锆石研究,对其顶部沉积年龄限制获得了较为一致的认识。徐琼等<sup>[45]</sup>在黄牛岩剖面距莲沱组顶界 5 cm 处获得最年轻碎屑锆石年龄为 724 Ma, Hofmann *et al.*<sup>[46]</sup>在花鸡坡剖面莲沱组砂岩碎屑锆石中得到 1 个谐和年龄为 727 Ma。鄂东南地区通山石门塘莲沱组最大沉积年龄为 784 Ma, 中上部沉积年龄为 727 Ma<sup>[28]</sup>。湘北石门杨家坪莲沱组上部凝灰岩年龄为 736 Ma<sup>[10]</sup>。综上,扬子地区鄂西宜昌、鄂东南通山和湘北石门莲沱组的沉积年龄可能为 780~714 Ma。

目前,鄂北地区大洪山仅获得了底部沉积时限。Du *et al.*<sup>[10]</sup>获得莲沱组底部沉积年龄为 780 Ma; 最近,宁括步等<sup>[47]</sup>报道了大洪山地区底部沉积时限为 800 Ma。而该区域顶部年龄未进行报道,研究区莲沱组与上覆南沱组呈平行不整合接触,缺失 Sturtian 冰期和大塘坡组的沉积记录<sup>[20,33]</sup>。大量年代学及地层对比研究表明,华南 Sturtian 冰期启动时间为 ca. 714 Ma, Marinoan 冰期启动对应的南沱组底部沉积时限为 650 Ma<sup>[48-50]</sup>, 而莲沱组中未见冰期特征的沉积记录。因此,研究区莲沱组沉积时限应不小于 720 Ma。本次研究中在莲沱组顶部获得 3 颗最年轻锆石的年龄范围为 785~775 Ma。结合邻区莲沱组沉积时限特征,大洪山地区莲沱组的沉积时间上限年龄可能为 714 Ma 左右,因此其沉积时限可能为 800~714 Ma。由于在大洪山顶部未发现可靠的凝灰岩年代学数据,且与上覆南沱组为平行不整合接触,因此研究区顶部精确年龄还需进一步研究。

## 4.2 莲沱组物源分析

### 4.2.1 古流向

古水流分析能够指示沉积物搬运方向,是追溯物源区的直接证据之一<sup>[51]</sup>。古水流判别标志主要包括砂纹层理、波痕、斜层理、交错层理、流线理、槽模、冲刷痕和砾石叠瓦状构造等沉积构造<sup>[52]</sup>。本次研究主要根据莲沱组交错层理和砾石叠瓦状构造进行分析,首先在野外结合地层产状,对砾石最大扁平面和交错层理产状进行测量统计;然后根据地层产状特征是否需要进行水平校正。由于本次研究对象地层倾角大于 10°,因此古流向分析前需进行水平校正(附表 2)。将校正后的砾石倾向加减 180°(斜层理除外),并制作玫瑰花图。同时根据玫瑰花图中尖端所指的方向为古水流流出方向的原理,得出研究区莲沱组物源主要来自北东方向(图 6)。



从北东至南西莲沱组沉积序列逐渐变细，北东为莲沱组一段，以砂质砾岩及粗粒岩屑长石砂岩为主，南西为莲沱组二段，以大套砂岩夹含砾砂岩为主，即北东至南西莲沱组沉积序列逐渐变细。根据前人对扬子陆块莲沱组岩相古地理图分析，大洪山地区主要为冲积扇沉积，而研究区至鄂中古陆之间（北东至南西向）由洪积扇逐渐过渡到河流相—三角洲平原沉积<sup>[53]</sup>。瓦尔特相律定义及沉积相分布规律也说明大洪山地区莲沱组物源同样应来自北东方向。

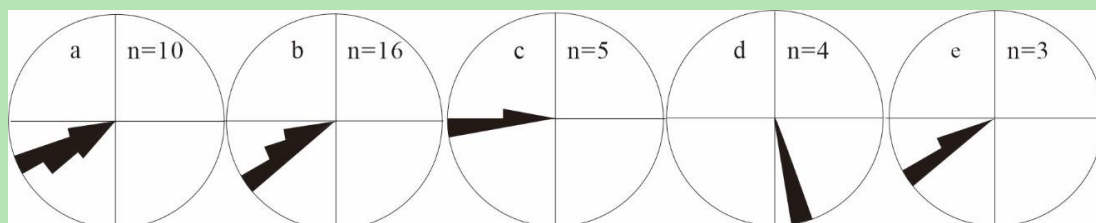


图6 扬子陆块北缘大洪山地区莲沱组古水流玫瑰花图

测量的野外产状数据来自 (a) 肖家塔砾石; (b) 徐家坪砾石; (c) 厂河交错层理; (d) 连家埡交错层理; (e) 王关交错层理

Fig.6 Paleocurrent roses for the Liantuo Formation in the Dahongshan area, northern Yangtze Block field occurrence data for gravel in (a) Xiaojiata area; (b) Xujiaping area; and from cross-bedding in: (c) Chanhe area; (d) Lianjiaya area; (e) Wangguan area

同时，通过野外地质调查发现莲沱组发育大量的碳酸盐岩砾石、砂岩及玄武岩等砾石，砾石磨圆度较差，主要为棱角—次棱角状（图 2c, e），指示这些砾石主要为近距离物源。如前所述，研究区东北部近源发育打鼓石群和花山群，打鼓石群主要发育硅质条带白云岩、板岩，花山群以碎屑岩—火山岩（玄武岩）为主<sup>[33]</sup>。因此，莲沱组有大量砾石的物源应来自打鼓石群和花山群，同样也指示莲沱组物源应来自北东方向，这与古流向分析物源方向结果一致。综上，大洪山地区莲沱组沉积时的水流方向主体应为北东至南西方向。

#### 4.2.2 碎屑锆石年代学特征

对大洪山地区莲沱组 3 件样品碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年龄分析得出，莲沱组碎屑锆石 U-Pb 年龄介于 3 398~775 Ma，显著峰值为 2 500 Ma、2 000 Ma、880 Ma 和 820 Ma，次要峰值为 780 Ma，还有少量 3 400~3 000 Ma 的碎屑锆石（图 7a）。另外，莲沱组具有稳定的太古代和古元古代物源供给，新元古代物源从下至上逐渐变得年轻（图 5）。

扬子陆块莲沱组沉积时期古地理格局展布揭示，西南缘至莲沱组沉积区域的北缘—东南缘，沉积相由陆棚相逐渐过渡至三角洲—冲积扇沉积<sup>[53]</sup>，因此扬子陆块该时期水体主体表现为北浅南深，指示西缘未向北缘至东南缘莲沱组提供物源。

扬子陆块北缘—东南缘零星分布太古代和古元古代岩浆岩，而广泛分布新元古代岩浆岩（图 7b）。太古代岩浆岩主要分布在扬子北缘，例如，扬子陆块北缘崆岭杂岩、钟祥杂岩、陡岭杂岩等发育大量 3.4~3.1 Ga、2.9~2.8 Ga、2.7~2.6 Ga 和 2.5 Ga 基性至酸性岩浆岩<sup>[24,62-67]</sup>。

古元古代的岩浆岩同样也主要分布在扬子陆块北缘,例如,崆岭 2.1~1.80 Ga TTG 片麻岩、S/A 型花岗岩及基性岩脉<sup>[54-55]</sup>、钟祥 2.0~1.93 Ga S/I 型花岗岩<sup>[68-69]</sup>、黄土岭 2.03 Ga 麻粒岩<sup>[70]</sup>、后河 2.09~2.08 Ga 花岗质岩石<sup>[71-72]</sup>等。新元古代早期零星分布扬子陆块周缘,例如,庙湾 970 Ma 辉长岩<sup>[56]</sup>、西乡群玻安岩 950 Ma<sup>[73]</sup>。新元古代中期广泛分布于扬子陆块周缘,花山群 824 Ma 枕状玄武岩<sup>[57]</sup>、铁船山组 820 Ma 流纹岩<sup>[73]</sup>、三里岗 870~860 Ma 花岗岩<sup>[58]</sup>等;东南缘 850~790 Ma 港边双峰式火山岩及侵入岩<sup>[59]</sup>和庐山双桥山群 840 Ma 细碧岩等<sup>[60]</sup>。另外,值得注意的是在扬子陆块莲沱组沉积区域的北部—东北部一带发育有 720~705 Ma 花岗岩、玄武安山岩、流纹岩等<sup>[61,74-75]</sup>。这些太古代至新元古代岩浆岩为莲沱组沉积充填序列的物源提供了物质基础。

前人对莲沱组碎屑锆石研究表明,太古代至新元古代的碎屑锆石来自扬子陆块内部<sup>[21-28]</sup>。其中,鄂西地区的主要峰值包括 2 660 Ma、2 490 Ma、2 000 Ma 和 810 Ma,次要峰值包括 2 950 Ma、2 880 Ma、2 780 Ma、1 840 Ma、900 Ma、760 Ma 和 720 Ma (图 7c);鄂东南至赣西北地区的主要峰值为 2 490 Ma、2 040 Ma、850 Ma 和 770 Ma,次要峰值为 980 Ma 和 700 Ma (图 7d);鄂西南至湘北地区的主要峰值为 2 480 Ma、2 020 Ma 和 810 Ma (图 7e);鄂北大洪山地区的主要峰值为 2 490 Ma、2 010 Ma、880 Ma 和 820 Ma,次要峰值为 785 Ma 和 2 670 Ma (图 7f)。通过对扬子各地区莲沱组碎屑锆石分析得出,扬子陆块全区莲沱组具有相似的太古代 (2 670 Ma 和 2 500 Ma) 和古元古代 (2 040 Ma 和 1 850 Ma) 锆石年龄峰值,上述已表明扬子陆块太古代至古元古代的岩浆岩分布在北缘,这也指示了物源主体是由北向南搬运。莲沱组具有新元古代早期 (980~880 Ma) 次要峰值和新元古代中期 (850~780 Ma) 主要峰值,可能与新元古代早期—中期扬子陆块北缘—东南缘分布的岩浆岩有关。值得注意的是在鄂西地区莲沱组中的碎屑锆石还发育一个 720 Ma 的特殊次要峰值,目前扬子陆块北缘至东南缘 720 Ma 的岩浆岩仅在莲沱组沉积区的北部—东北部一带分布<sup>[61,74-75]</sup>,这也指示了 720 Ma 物源应来自北—北东向的岩浆岩。

同时,如前所述的砾石成分和古流向分析,大洪山地区莲沱组部分物源来自东北部打鼓石群和花山群沉积的再旋回,在碎屑锆石中也能得到印证。一方面,部分碎屑锆石阴极发光的形态具有次圆状—圆状 (图 4),这也说明可能来自沉积再旋回。另一方面,大洪山地区打鼓石群、花山群具有相似的太古代 (2 670 Ma) 和古元古代 (2 000 Ma) 峰值,另外,莲沱组与花山群还具有相似 2 490 Ma、835~820 Ma 年龄峰值 (图 7f~h)。这可能与研究区东北侧的城口—广济断裂活动将打鼓石群和花山群抬升造成剥蚀。

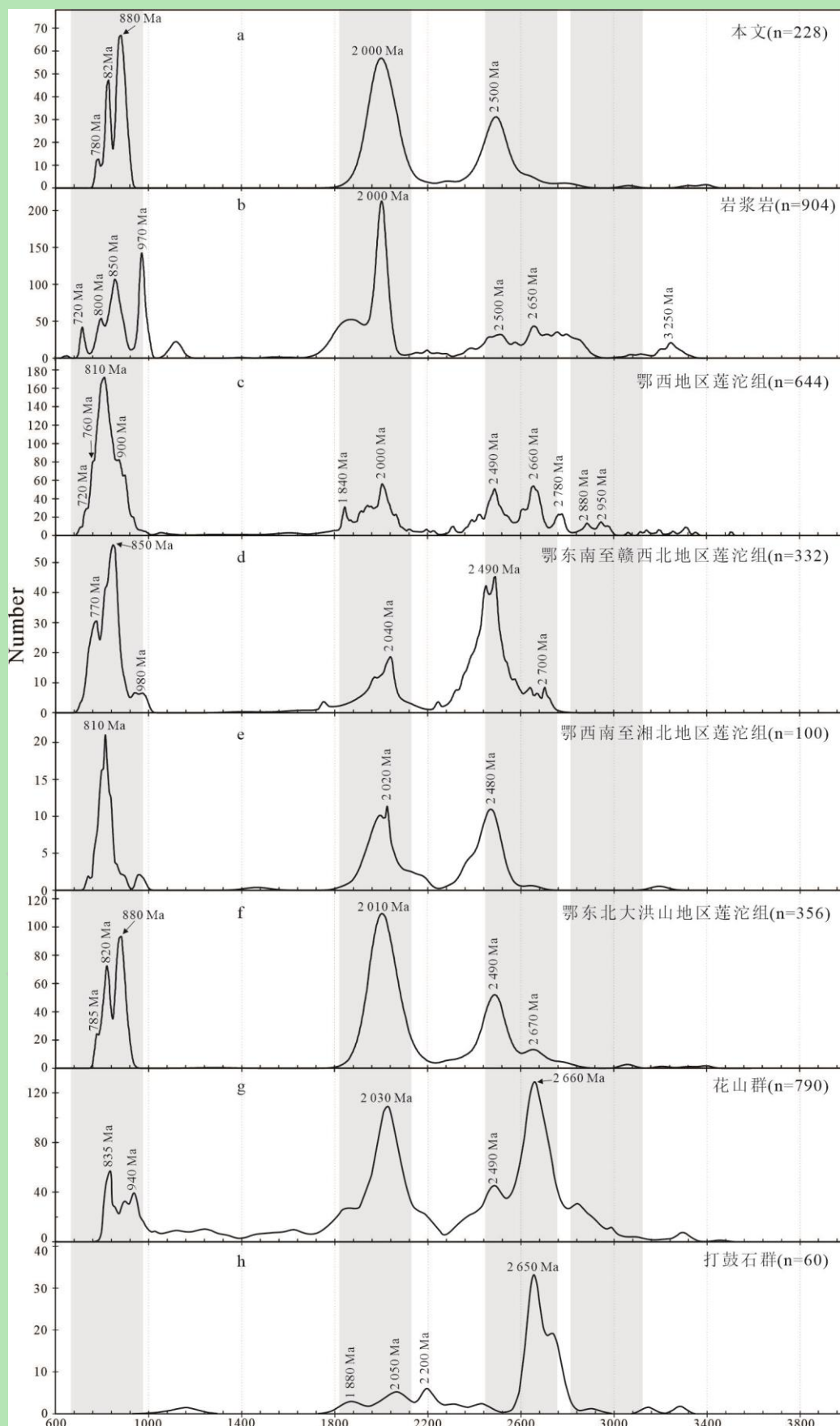


图7 扬子陆块莲沱组、花山群、打鼓石群碎屑锆石和岩浆岩年龄分布图

数据来源：(a) 本文数据；(b) 岩浆岩<sup>[24,54-61]</sup>；(c) 鄂西地区莲沱组<sup>[21,23-25,45]</sup>；(d) 鄂东南至赣西北地区莲沱组<sup>[22,25,27-28]</sup>；(e)

鄂西南至湘北地区莲沱组<sup>[25]</sup>; (f) 鄂北大洪山地区莲沱组<sup>[26]</sup>; (g) 花山群<sup>[36,76-77]</sup>; (h) 打鼓石群<sup>[78]</sup>

Fig.7 Age histograms of detrital zircons from Liantuo Formation, Huashan Group, Dagushi Group, and magmatic rocks in the Yangtze Block

Data: (a) in this study; (b) for magmatic rocks from references [24,54-61]; (c) for the Liantuo Formation in western Hubei province from references[21,23-25,45]; (d) for Liantuo Formation from southeastern Hubei to northwestern Jiangxi from reference [22,25,27-28]; (e) for Liantuo Formation from southwestern Hubei to northern Hunan from reference [25]; (f) for Liantuo Formation in the Dahongshan area of northern Hubei province from reference[26]; (g) for Huashan Group from references [36,76-77]; (h) for Dagushi Group from reference[78]

综上, 根据大洪山地区莲沱组古流向及扬子陆块不同区域莲沱组碎屑锆石年龄对比研究, 均指示了莲沱组具有北—北东向的物源供应; 这与前人研究的莲沱组及相应层位的古地理格局一致, 呈现北高南低、北陡南缓的特点<sup>[25,45]</sup>。而扬子东南缘新元古代早期至中期的岩浆岩可能也提供了部分物源, 但这需要进一步定量的研究。

## 5 结论

扬子陆块大洪山地区莲沱组沉积时限可能为 800~714 Ma。该区莲沱组碎屑锆石主要峰值为 2 500 Ma、2 000 Ma、880 Ma 和 820 Ma, 次要峰值为 780 Ma; 结合古流向、砾石成分和沉积相展布特征分析, 研究区莲沱组部分物源来自扬子陆块北缘的太古代至新元古代岩浆岩、以及下伏地层打鼓石群和花山群沉积的再旋回, 物源主体主要为研究区北东方向。同时, 鄂西地区、鄂东南至赣西北地区、鄂西南至湘北地区和鄂北大洪山地区主体具有相似的年龄峰值, 指示扬子陆块区域上莲沱组物源主体具有北—北东向供给, 从而揭示该时期北高南低、北陡南缓的古地理格局。

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## Provenance Analysis of the Liantuo Formation in the Dahongshan Area, Northern Yangtze Block: Evidence from sedimentology and detrital zircon U-Pb chronology

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**Abstract:** [Objective] The Liantuo Formation is a key mid-Neoproterozoic stratigraphic unit in the Dahongshan area of the Yangtze Block, South China. Its deposition time coincides with the breakup of the Rodinia supercontinent, and it is the last sedimentary layer before the Sturtian Ice Age of the first snowball Earth. However, its deposition time and provenance need further study. [Methods] The study adopted U-Pb chronology of detrital zircons, paleoflow direction and gravel composition analysis from Liantuo Formation in this area. [Results and discussion] The sedimentation time is ca. 800-714 Ma, and major peaks of detrital zircons appear at approximately 2500, 2000, 880 and 820 Ma, with secondary peaks at ca. 780 Ma. The provenance of the Liantuo Formation in the study area is from the depositional recycling of the Dagushi Group and Huashan Group in the lower strata, and from Archean to Neoproterozoic magmatic rocks in the northern Yangtze Block. [Conclusions] This suggests that the provenance of the Liantuo Formation is mainly from the northeast of the study area. Regions in western Hubei, southeastern Hubei to northwestern Jiangxi, southwestern Hubei to northern Hunan, and Dahongshan in northern Hubei, have similar detrital zircon peaks corresponding to Archean, Paleoproterozoic and Neoproterozoic ages. The distribution of magmatic rocks in the northern to southeastern Yangtze Block suggests that the provenance of the Liantuo Formation in the northern Yangtze Block produced a northerly to northeasterly supply. This implies that the paleogeographic pattern in the northern to southeastern margin of the Yangtze Block comprised high elevation in the north, low in the south, steep in the north and gradually sloping in the south.

**Key words:** Yangtze Block; Neoproterozoic; Liantuo Formation; detrital zircon, paleoflow direction