GEOLOGICAL REVIEW

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西秦岭中泥盆世沉积环境及其与铅一锌矿的关系 点此下载全文

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基金项目:

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摘要:

西秦岭中泥盆世沉积环境可分为深海—次深海盆地相区、碳酸盐台地及浅海陆棚相区和浅海盆地相区三大部分,其中又可划出若干相、亚相及微相。对于铅—锌矿产至关重要的是断陷滞流盆地相及碳酸盐台地相。矿床的形成与沉积环境关系密切: 热水沉积型铅—锌矿床生成于断陷滞流盆地环境中,受生长断裂、热水沉积作用及断陷滞流盆地的联合控制; 热水沉积改造型铅—锌矿床生成于碳酸盐台地边缘生物礁亚相中, 受碳酸盐台地、生物礁及热水沉积改造作用的控制。

关键词: 中泥盆世 沉积环境 铅锌矿床

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Abstract:

The Middle Devonian sedimentary environment of the West Qining Moun-tains can be divided into the abyssal-bathyal basin facies district, carbonate plat-form facies district and shallow-sea shelf faces district. These facies districts canbe further divided into some facies, sub-facies and micro-facies. The down-faultedstagnant basin facies and carbonate platform facies have close relationship withlead and zinc deposits. The formation of lead and zinc ore depesits is closely related to the sedimen-tary environment: thermal water sedimentary lead and zinc deposits were formed in the down-faulted stagnant basin environment and controlled by growth faults, thermal water sedimentation and faulted stagnant basin; reformed thermal watersedimentary lead and zinc deposits were formed in reef sub-faces on margins of the carbonate platform and controlled by the carbonate platform, organic reefs andthermal water sedimentation-reformation.

Keywords: the West Qinling Mountains Middle Devonian sedimentary environment Pb--Zn deposit

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