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西藏甲马铜多金属矿区上侏罗统—白垩系层序地层与成矿

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摘要：

位于西藏冈底斯带的甲马弧内盆地中堆积了一套岛弧背景的活动大陆边缘沉积物，主要由滨、浅海相碎屑岩和海绵礁灰岩构成。在上侏罗统至白垩系中，基于Ⅰ类和Ⅱ类层序界面及其他关键界面性质的确定，识别出7个三级层序，其中1个Ⅰ类层序和6个Ⅱ类层序，建立了矿区晚侏罗世至白垩纪层序地层年代格架。并初步探讨了层序地层与成矿作用的耦合关系，研究表明高水位体系域中所发育的相对厚的海绵礁灰岩是成矿最佳场所。

关键词：层序地层 海绵礁 弧内盆地 甲马矿区 冈底斯带 西藏 侏罗统 白垩系 成矿作用 铜多金属矿区

Upper Jurassic-Cretaceous Sequence Stratigraphy and Mineralization in the Jiama Copper-Multi-metallic Mining Area of Tibet

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Abstract:

A sequence of active continental-margin sediments with the island-arc setting is accumulated in the Jiama intra-arc basin in the Gangdise belt of Tibet. It consists dominantly of littoral to neritic detrital rocks and sponge reef limestones. On the basis of the determination oftype 1 and type 2 sequence boundary and other key boundaries,seven 3rd-order sequences, including one type 1 and six type 2 sequences, are recognized in the Upper Jurassic to Cretaceous. On that basis, the Late Jurassic to Cretaceous sequence stratigraphic age framework is established. The coupling relationship of sequence stratigraphy and mineralization is formulated. Study suggests that relatively thick spongy reef limestones developed in a highstand systems tract are optimum mineralization sites.

Keywords:sequence stratigraphy sponge reef intra-arc basin Jiama minig area copper-multi-metallic Gangdise belt Tibet

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