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甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带中段理塘地区混杂岩 物质组成及其洋盆演化史

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提要:理塘混杂岩位于甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带中段新龙县—理塘县一带, 其内部保存有完整的混杂岩系, 包括蛇绿岩残片、洋岛残块、洋内弧残块、复理石建造、裂谷残片、高压变质岩等, 是恢复和反演甘孜—理塘洋盆演化的理想地区。在总结前人研究的基础上, 结合笔者近年来的研究成果, 详细阐述了理塘混杂岩的物质组成、构造环境及形成时代, 进一步约束了甘孜—理塘洋盆的时空、性质以及演化历程。LA-ICP-MS 锆石U-Pb测年结果表明, 甘孜—理塘混杂岩带内蛇绿岩年龄为(346±17)Ma、(286.2±5.1)Ma、(219.5±2.2)Ma、(216.1±2.3)Ma, 洋岛年龄为(271±10)Ma、(245.1±1.5)Ma、(211.8±1.8)Ma, 在侏罗纪瑞环山组粉砂岩夹层中测得碎屑锆石最新年龄为(196±3)Ma, 结合大量的古生物化石鉴定结果, 分析认为理塘混杂岩最早的年龄记录可追溯至中泥盆世, 最晚可延至早白垩世, 是甘孜—理塘洋盆中泥盆世—早白垩世连续演化的记录。综合以上研究成果, 笔者还大致建立了甘孜—理塘洋盆晚古生代—中生代的演化过程模式。

关 键 词:物质组成; 锆石U-Pb年龄; 理塘混杂岩; 甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带; 洋盆史; 地质调查工程

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Material composition and oceanic basin evolution process of the Litang mélange in the middle part of the Ganzi–Litang ophiolite mélange belt

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Abstract: The Litang mélange, in which conserves complete mélange system is developed, including remnant of ophiolite, oceanic island blocks, intra-oceanic arc blocks, flysch formation, remnant of rift, high-ultrahigh pressure belt, is located in the middle part of the Ganzi–Litang ophiolite mélange belt around Xinlong–Litang county town, and is an ideal object for the restoring and

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inversing of the evolution of the Ganzi–Litang ocean basin. On the basis of previous studies and combined with recent research results, the mineral composition, tectonic environment and formation age of Litang melange are described in detail, which further constrain the space–time, nature and evolution of Ganzi–Litang ocean basin. The results of LA–ICP–MS zircon U–Pb dating show that the age of ophiolite is (346 ± 17) Ma, (286.2 ± 5.1) Ma, (219.5 ± 2.2) Ma, (216.1 ± 2.3) Ma, the age of oceanic island is (271 ± 10) Ma, (245.1 ± 1.5) Ma, (211.8 ± 1.8) Ma, and the latest age of detrital zircon is (196 ± 3) Ma in the siltstone interlayer of Ruihuanshan Formation in Jurassic. Combined with a large number of fossil identification results, the analysis shows that the age of the Litang mélange probably ranges from the Middle Devonian to the Early Cretaceous, indicating that it records the continuous evolution of Ganzi–Litang ocean basin from the Middle Devonian to early Cretaceous. With all the achievement mentioned above, the formation and evolution mode of the Ganzi–Litang ocean basin from the Late Paleozoic to the Mesozoic is approximately established.

Key words: material composition; zircon U–Pb age; Litang mélange; Ganzi–Litang ophiolite mélange; oceanic basin evolution; geological survey engineering

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1 引言

甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带位于青藏高原东南缘,自青海南部治多—玉树县向南经甘孜,转为近南北向,北东侧为可可西里—松潘前陆盆地,西侧为义敦—沙鲁里岛弧带,在玉树和剑川一带分别与金沙江蛇绿混杂岩带交汇、归并,与西侧的义敦—沙鲁里岛弧带和勉戈—青达柔弧后盆地共同组成“甘孜—理塘弧盆系”(潘桂棠等,2017),是国内外长期关注的特提斯构造域的重要组成部分。

前人对该条缝合带做了大量研究,但由于混杂岩复杂的构造演化历史及川西高原恶劣的气候和交通条件,有关甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带的许多关键地质问题尚处于争论中。20世纪70年代该构造带经地质工作者调查后界定为深大断裂(张能德等,1998),20世纪80年代以来大多数地质学者认为其具有板块缝合线性质(刘宝田等,1983;王连城等,1985;莫宣学等,1993;潘桂棠等,1997;张世涛等,2000;李文昌等,2010;严松涛等,2019a,b,c)。当然,仍有部分学者坚持认为其构造属性仅为大陆裂谷或有限洋盆(张德能等,1998;魏永峰等,2003;彭东等,2011)。虽然地质学者认识各异,但对其重要地位均给予高度重视,尤其是近年来随着国土资源大调查项目不断开展和科学的研究工作的深入,更加认识到甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带不仅是一条重要的构造界线,也是一条重要的成矿带,对它的深入研究,不但可以为恢复和反演特提斯构造域的演

化提供重要依据,还可以寻找更多储备矿产,服务国民经济。

恢复和反演甘孜—理塘洋的演化历程,缝合带内混杂岩的研究是重点(范建军等,2018;牛文超等,2019;鲁浩等,2021)。本文阐述的理塘混杂岩位于甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带中段新龙县—理塘县一带(图1a),南北延伸约130 km,东西宽约5~26 km,是甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带出露规模最大的混杂岩之一,也是甘孜—理塘混杂岩带研究程度最高的混杂岩之一。理塘混杂岩内保存有完整的混杂岩系,是恢复和反演甘孜—理塘洋演化的理想地区,笔者所在团队在新龙—理塘地区历经6年时间完成了8个图幅的区域地质调查工作,相继厘定出一系列不同时代的裂谷残片、蛇绿岩残片、复理石沉积建造以及新发现了洋岛残块、洋内弧残块、高压变质岩岩块(图1b)。混杂岩的重新厘定以及新的地质体的陆续发现,对恢复甘孜—理塘洋盆性质、构造演化等关键问题具有重要的地质意义。本文在总结前人研究的基础上,结合笔者近年来的研究成果,大致归纳了理塘混杂岩的物质组成及形成时代,初步阐述和分析了理塘混杂岩对于甘孜—理塘洋演化的制约和指示意义。

2 理塘混杂岩的物质组成及形成时代

大量研究表明,理塘混杂岩具有十分复杂的构造混杂特点,内部包含有产于不同时代(古生代—中生代)、不同构造背景的各类蛇绿岩残片、洋岛残

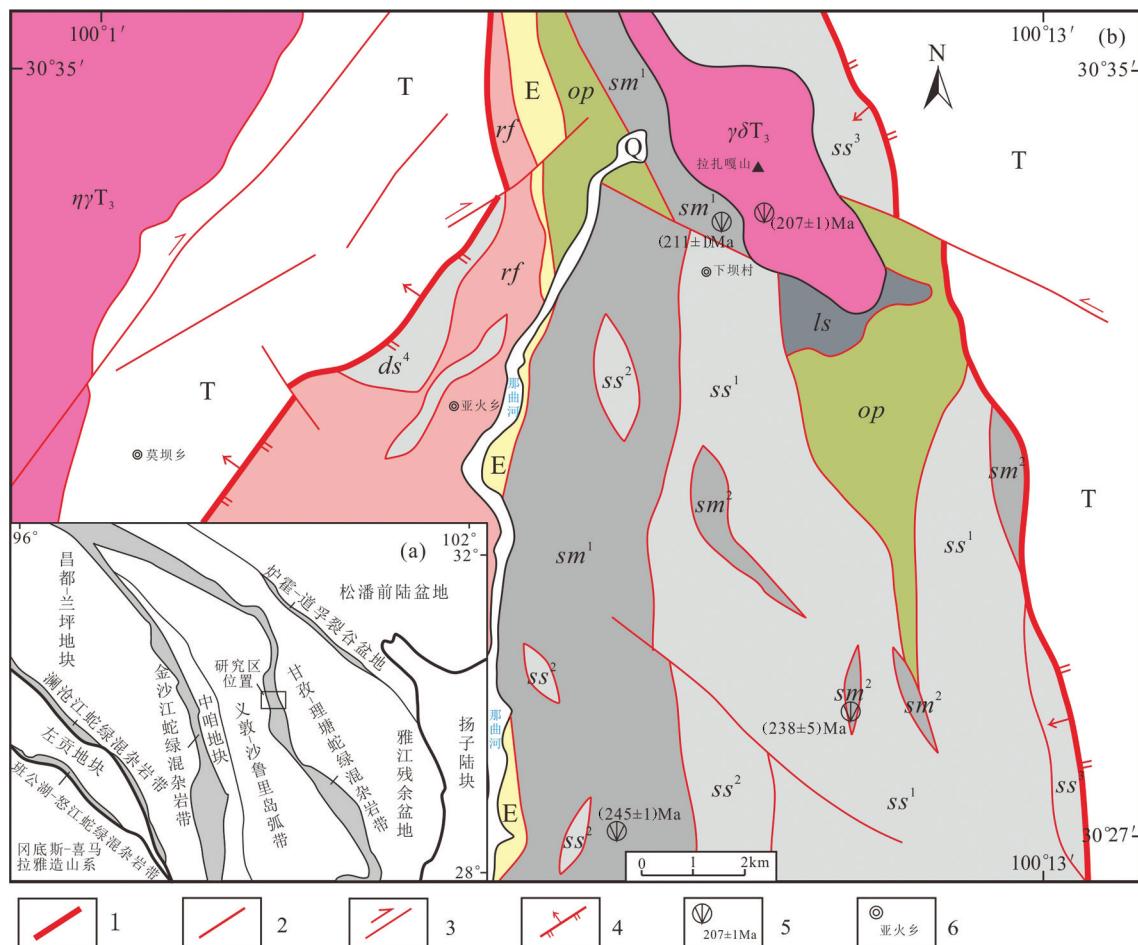


图1 研究区大地构造位置图(a,据潘桂棠等,2013)和川西理塘地区地质简图(b)

Q—第四系冲积物;E—古近系砂砾岩;T—晚三叠世沉积地层; $\eta\gamma T_3$ —晚三叠世二长花岗岩; $\gamma\delta T_3$ —晚三叠世花岗闪长岩;op—洋中脊蛇绿岩; ss^1 —复理石英质岩段; ss^2 —复理石碎屑质岩段; ss^3 —复理石碳酸盐质岩段; ss^4 —复理石泥质岩段; sm^1 —洋岛台地岩石组合; sm^2 —洋岛斜坡石组合; sm^3 —洋岛斜坡脚—盆地岩石组合; rf —裂谷岩石组合; ls —灰岩;1—混杂岩带边界断裂;2—混杂岩带主要断裂;3—走滑断层;4—逆断层;5—同位素年龄;6—地名

Fig.1 Geotectonic location map of the study area (a, after Pan Guitang et al., 2013) and geological map of the Litang area in the west Sichuan(b)

Q—Quaternary alluvium; E—Paleogene sandy conglomerate; T—Late Triassic sedimentary strata; $\eta\gamma T_3$ —Late Triassic adamellite; $\gamma\delta T_3$ —Late Triassic granodiorite; op—Mid-oceanic ridge ophiolite; ss^1 —Flysch quartzose member; ss^2 —Flysch detrital member; ss^3 —Flysch carbonate member; ss^4 —Flysch argillaceous member; sm^1 —Platform facies in oceanic island; sm^2 —Slope facies in oceanic island; sm^3 —Base of slope—basin facies in oceanic island; rf —Rift; ls —Limestone; 1—Boundary fault of melange belt; 2—Main fault of melange belt; 3—Strike slip fault; 4—Reverse fault; 5—Isotopic age; 6—Place name

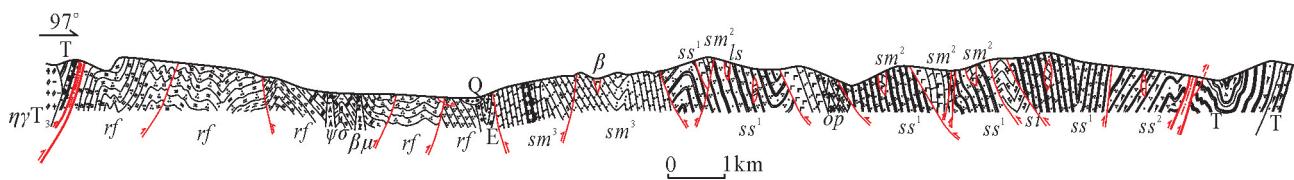


图2 四川理塘下坝地区理塘混杂岩地质剖面图

β —玄武岩岩块; $\beta\mu$ —辉绿岩岩块; $\psi\sigma$ —辉石橄榄岩岩块; si—硅质岩岩块; 其他图例说明见图1

Fig.2 Geological section of Litang ophiolite of the Xiaba area in Litang County, Sichuan Province

β —Basalt block; $\beta\mu$ —Diabase block; $\psi\sigma$ —Pyroxene peridotite block; si—Siliceous rock block; Other legends descriptions are the same as Fig.1

块、陆缘沉积建造、深海—半深海浊积建造、火山弧残块及含晚古生代—中生代化石的生物碎屑灰岩残块等,代表了晚古生代—中生代发育的甘孜—理塘洋盆现今残余。该带内的构造地层,因受构造作用强烈改造,原始层序已被彻底破坏,岩石(层)的侧向与垂向迁移、错位拼贴的现象十分普遍,其走向差异较大,多呈混杂岩产出,宏观上为无层无序的构造地层,属于造山带地层划分中的混杂型非史密斯地层(图2)。本文从蛇绿岩残片、洋岛残块、洋内弧残块、复理石建造、裂谷残片、高压变质岩6个方面详细论述理塘混杂岩的物质组成、构造环境和形成时代。

2.1 蛇绿岩残片

理塘混杂岩内蛇绿岩残片出露规模较大、岩石组合齐全,多呈带状或断片状南北向展布,总体上延伸较稳定,但局部厚度变化较大,蛇绿岩残片多镶嵌于次深海—深海复理石沉积建造之中。理塘地区蛇绿岩主体为强变质变形蚀变玄武岩,局部混杂有大量的辉长辉绿岩、硅质岩、泥质板岩等岩块,与典型的蛇绿岩剖面相比,普遍缺少超基性岩端元,这表明蛇绿岩现已被后期构造肢解。目前仅残存有少量的变质橄榄辉石岩(图3a)、辉石橄榄岩(图3b)、堆晶辉长岩,经拼合可见一个较为完整的蛇绿岩套。此次调查中在理塘县擦岗隆洼西侧和略西沟理觉公路附近发现有蛇绿岩出露完整、层序齐全,其中略西沟蛇绿岩具有典型的蛇绿岩套上部岩石组合(图3c),为一套火山岩+火山碎屑岩+深海沉积物建造,通过详细的野外调查可将其进一步划分为6个明显的火山—沉积旋回(图3d),代表了6个喷溢(喷发)期—宁静期阶段,每个旋回的组分由下至上依次为枕状玄武岩(图3e)/斑状玄武岩(图3f)—玄武质凝灰岩—硅质岩—硅质泥岩(微晶灰岩),个别旋回可能缺少某种组分。

笔者所在团队在擦岗隆洼蛇绿岩堆晶辉长岩中获得两组LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb谐和年龄,分别为 $(346\pm17)\text{Ma}$ 和 $(286.2\pm5.1)\text{Ma}$,证实甘孜—理塘洋于早石炭世已经发育了洋壳^①;在略西沟蛇绿岩斑状玄武岩和枕状玄武岩中挑选板状、菱形及不规则状等具典型的基性岩浆锆石开展年代学研究(表1),分别测得 $(219.5\pm2.2)\text{Ma}$ 和 $(216.1\pm2.3)\text{Ma}$ 的LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb谐和年龄(图4),时代均为

晚三叠世;擦岗隆洼北部众多蛇绿岩硅质岩经张克信教授鉴定含有丰富的二叠纪—三叠纪放射虫化石^②。此外,孙文等(2012)在理塘温泉蛇绿岩硅质岩和新龙县果巴一带蛇绿岩含放射虫泥质硅质岩中发现有早三叠世放射虫和中三叠世放射虫。理塘县中木拉乡硅质岩经冯庆来教授鉴定有早三叠世—晚三叠世早期放射虫化石(张德能等,1998)。由以上分析认为理塘混杂岩内蛇绿岩残片包含有早石炭世、早二叠世、晚三叠世等多期同位素年龄以及二叠—三叠纪古生物化石,时代连续完整,表明甘孜—理塘洋盆在石炭纪—三叠纪期间洋脊持续喷发。

2.2 洋岛残块

通常认为洋岛的出现代表了其所在洋盆已发育成熟的洋壳(蔡雄飞等,2006),在恢复造山带地区古板块构造格局中与蛇绿岩具有同等重要的构造意义。本次调查在理塘地区新发现了大量的洋岛残块,多呈透镜状南北向或北北西向构造混杂于晚三叠世强片理化复理石砂板岩中,洋岛型“基性火山岩+碳酸盐岩”的二元结构出露较好(图5a),属典型的古海山岩石组合,基性火山岩地球化学均显示典型的OIB型玄武岩(Fan et al., 2014)特征(表2,图6),与日喀则和夏威夷洋岛玄武岩相似(Xia et al., 2008)。根据理塘混杂岩洋岛残块的岩石组合可将其进一步划分为洋岛台地相、洋岛斜坡相、洋岛斜坡脚—洋盆相。洋岛台地相主要分布于理塘县阿加隆洼和拉扎嘎山一带,以发育角砾状玄武岩和角砾状灰岩为标志,分布于巨厚层玄武岩和结晶灰岩之间,砾石成分为玄武岩和灰岩,无陆缘碎屑物质,野外可见明显的晚期玄武岩浆熔结早期结晶灰岩以及晚期灰岩胶结早期冷凝玄武岩的现象(图5b)。洋岛斜坡相主要分布于理塘县交阔隆洼附近,以沉积层位中发育大量的滑塌构造为典型特征,主要表现在细晶灰岩中见大量的滑塌褶皱(图5c)以及不同层位中发育有滑塌堆积,滑塌角砾成分单一,绝大部分为硅质岩和灰岩角砾,砾石成熟度低,呈棱角一次棱角状,表明近源搬运、快速堆积的特点,堆积物主要来自于邻近的洋岛环境,为同期或早期洋岛物质搬运再沉积产物。洋岛斜坡脚—洋盆相主要分布于理塘县略西沟和新龙县皮擦沟附近,以大套的细粒火山碎屑岩夹灰岩为标志(图

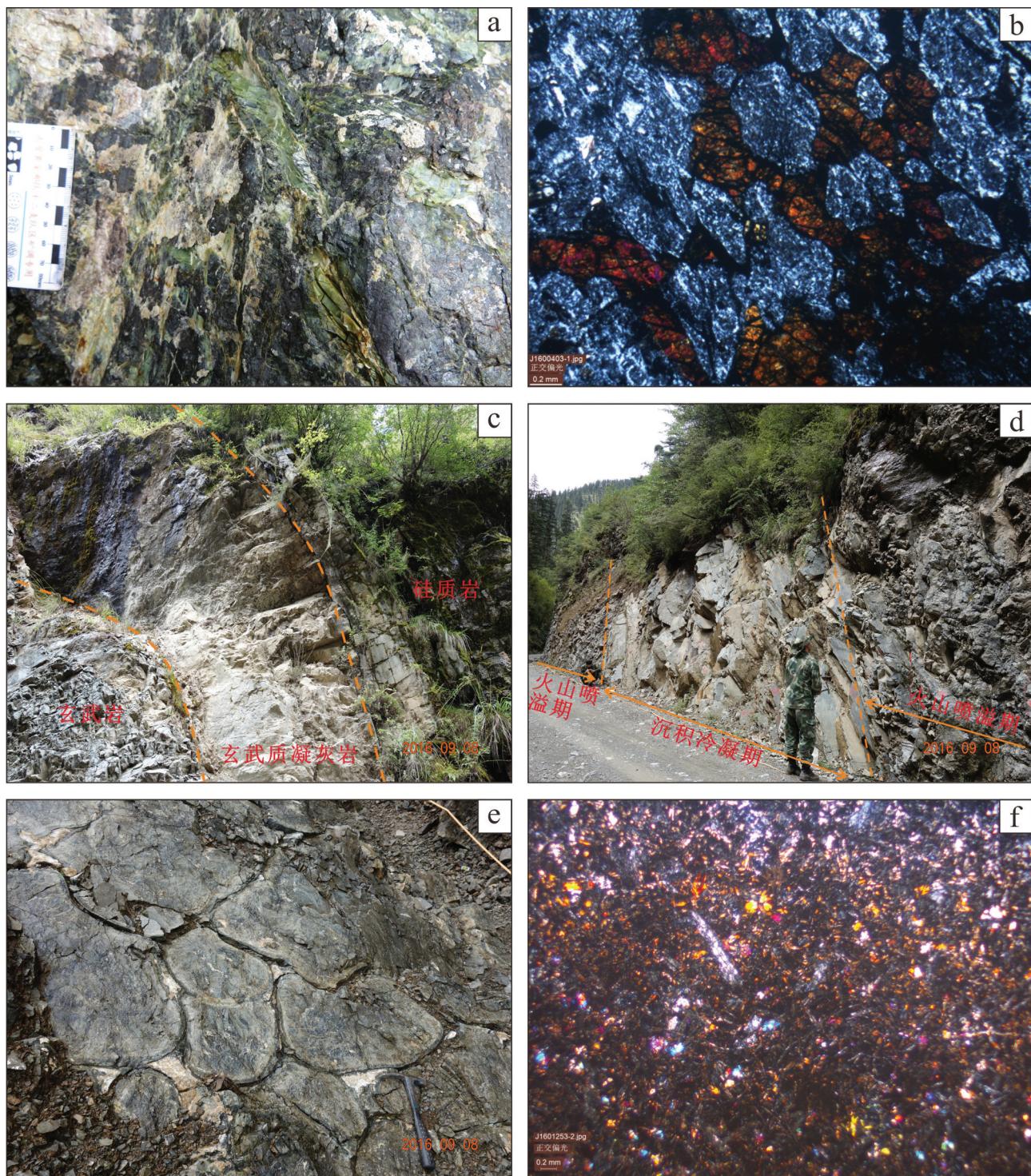


图3 理塘混杂岩蛇绿岩地质特征

a—蛇绿岩中蛇纹石化橄榄石岩; b—辉石橄榄岩, 正交偏光; c—略西沟蛇绿岩岩石组合; d—略西沟蛇绿岩火山—沉积旋回; e—略西沟蛇绿岩中枕状玄武岩; f—蚀变斑状玄武岩(正交偏光)

Fig.3 Geological characteristics of ophiolite from the Litang mélange

a—Serpentinized olivine-pyroxenite in ophiolite; b—Pyroxene peridotite, orthogonal polarization; c—Rock association of the Luexigou ophiolite; d—The volcanic-sedimentary cycle of the Luexigou ophiolite; e—Pillow basalt in the Luexigou ophiolite; f—Altered porphyritic basalt(orthogonal polarization)

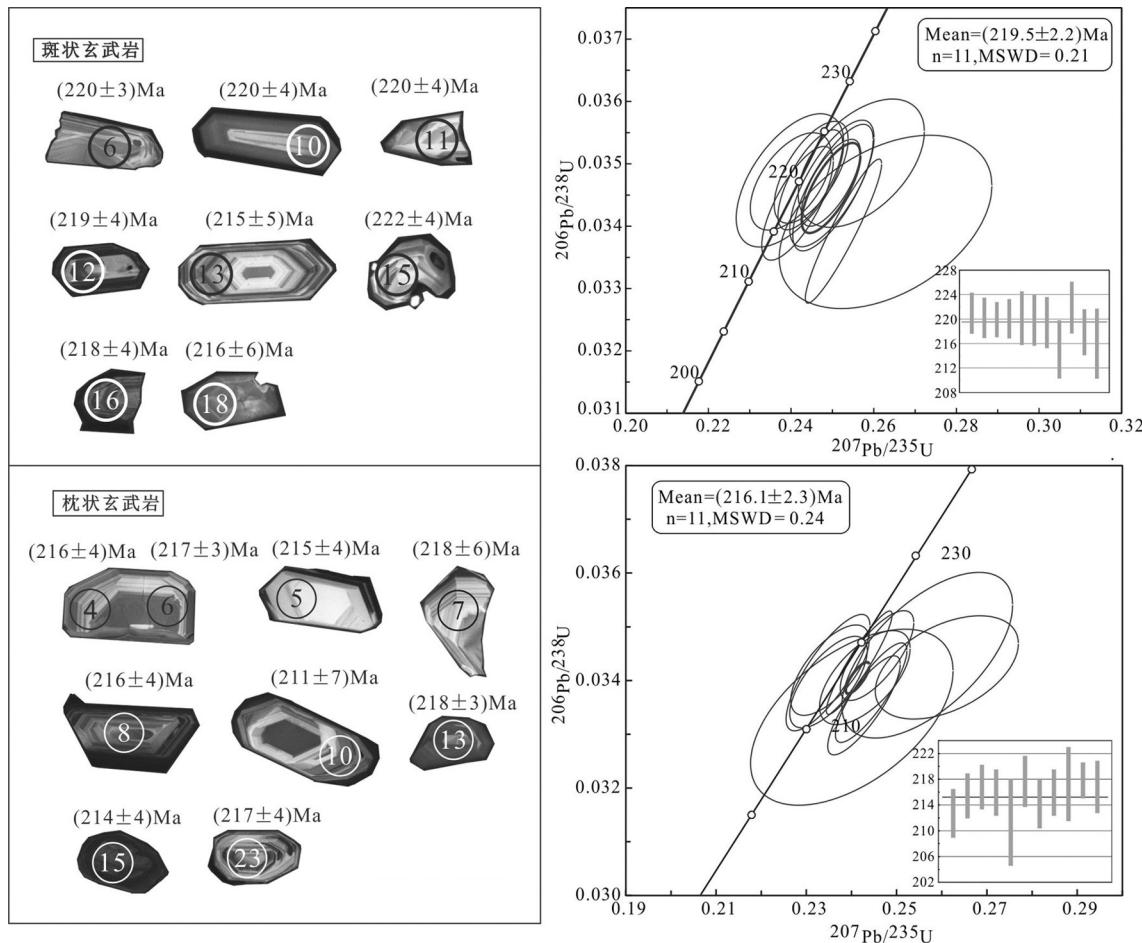


图4 略西沟蛇绿岩锆石CL图像和锆石U-Pb谐和年龄图

Fig.4 Cathodoluminescence images and U-Pb concordant ages of zircons from Luexigou ophiolite

砾岩,主要有鲍马序列的Tbd、Tbcd、Tcd组合,皮擦乡皮擦沟三三八林场附近变质岩屑石英砂岩中见有大量的正粒序层理、砂纹层理(图7b)、包卷层理、平行层理和重荷模(图7c)。碳酸盐质岩段主要出露于理塘县拉扎嘎山一带,岩石类型为中层细粒变质岩屑石英砂岩夹中—薄层条带状灰岩(图7d),其中灰岩条带受后期构造作用多呈石香肠状或旋转碎斑(图7e)。泥质岩段主要分布于理塘县伊策隆洼和新龙县通宵乡一带,为一套深海沉积的细碎屑岩建造,主要岩性为薄层绢云石英千枚岩、千枚状板岩(图7f)。

关于理塘混杂岩复理石地层的时代,生物化石匮乏,前人研究较少。1:5万金沟幅区调工作中曾通过碎屑锆石年龄对比,认为石英质岩段沉积时代为奥陶纪,为甘孜—理塘洋盆中裂离地块残片,但野外观察该套变质石英砂岩变质程度较低,通过区

域地层对比尚未达到早古生代地层变质程度。笔者所在团队在新龙县皮擦乡三三八林场苗圃附近变质粉砂岩中发现大量的植物碎片(*Desmiophyllum* sp.),该植物碎片常见于扬子板块西缘晚三叠世西康群地层中;在泥质岩段中测得具岛弧性质侵入岩锆石U-Pb年龄为(224±14)Ma^①,表明泥质岩段复理石沉积时代必然早于晚三叠世。针对理塘混杂岩复理石砂板岩地层,笔者根据其变质程度以及现有的年龄数据,认为该套大陆边缘沉积的时代应为三叠纪。

2.4 裂谷残片

理塘混杂岩内裂谷残片出露较少,主要分布于理塘县觉吾乡以西,呈楔状近北北东向延伸12 km,岩性为强熔棱岩化云母石英片岩(图8a)和绿片岩(图8b),经原岩恢复应为富泥质石英砂岩+基性火山岩的一套岩石组合。笔者通过对变质基性火山

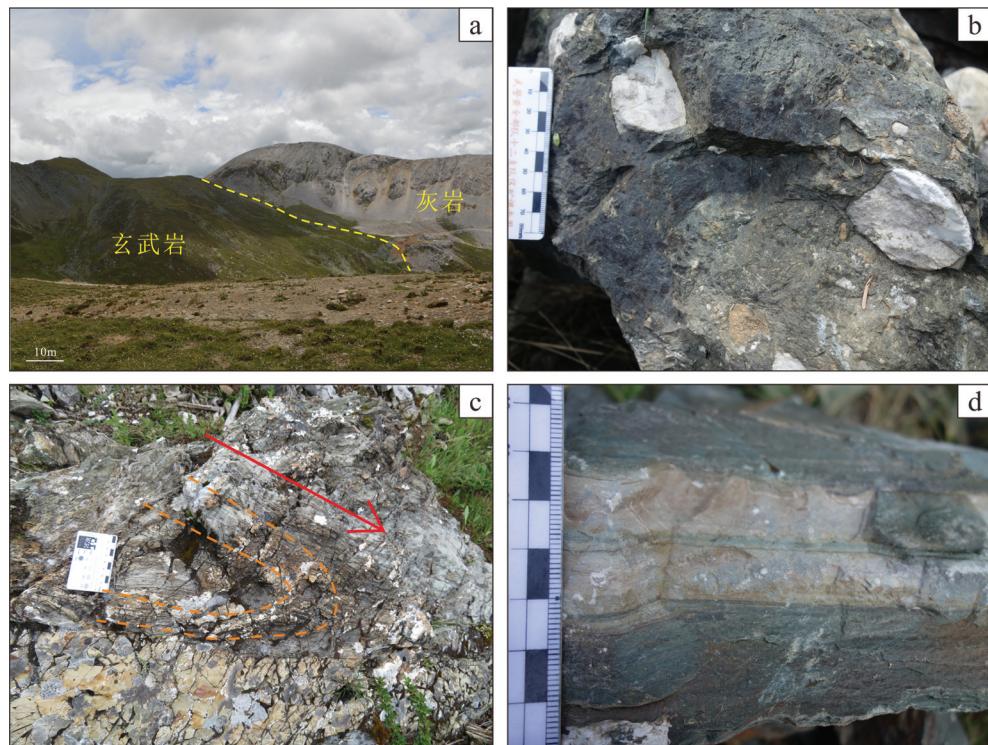


图5 理塘混杂岩洋岛地质特征

a—阿达隆洼洋岛二元结构;b—拉扎嘎山晚期玄武岩熔结早期结晶灰岩;c—交阔隆洼灰岩中滑塌褶皱;d—略西沟玄武质凝灰岩夹灰岩

Fig.5 Geological characteristics of oceanic island from the Litang mélange

a—The dual structure of oceanic island from the Adalongwa; b—Early crystalline limestone has fusion sintered by the late basalt from the Lazhagashan; c—Slump folds in limestone from the Jiaokuolongwa; d—Basaltic tuff with limestone from Luexigou

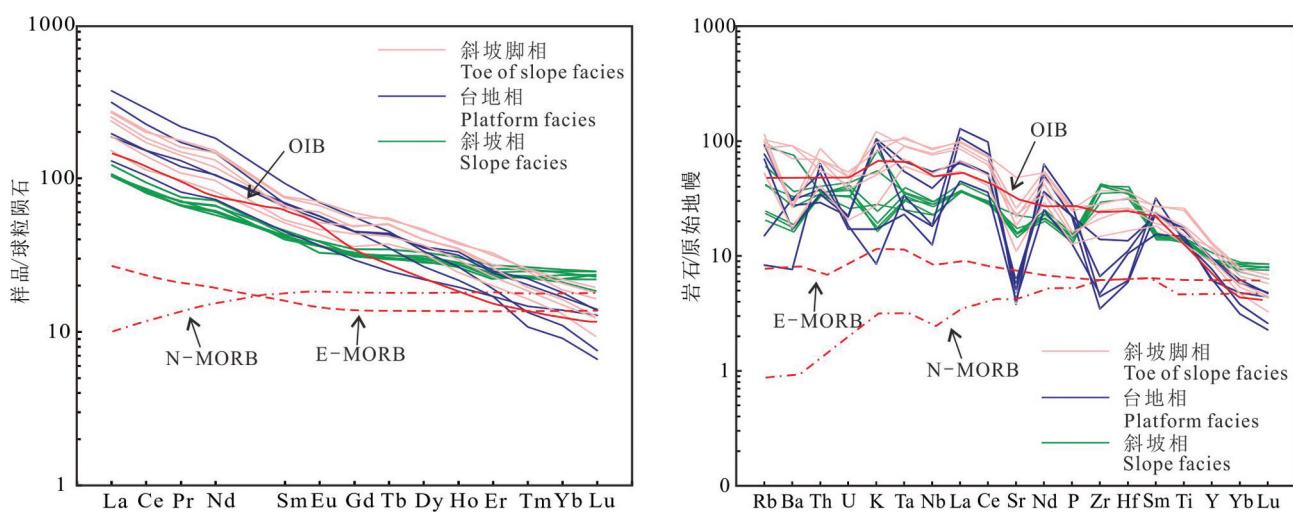


图6 洋岛型基性火山岩稀土元素配分曲线和微量元素蛛网图

N—MORB, E—MORB, OIB, Chondrite and primitive mantle values are from Sun et al. (1989)

Fig.6 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns and primitive mantle-normalized trace multi-element patterns of oceanic island basic volcanic rock

N—MORB, E—MORB, OIB, Chondrite and primitive mantle values are from Sun et al. (1989)

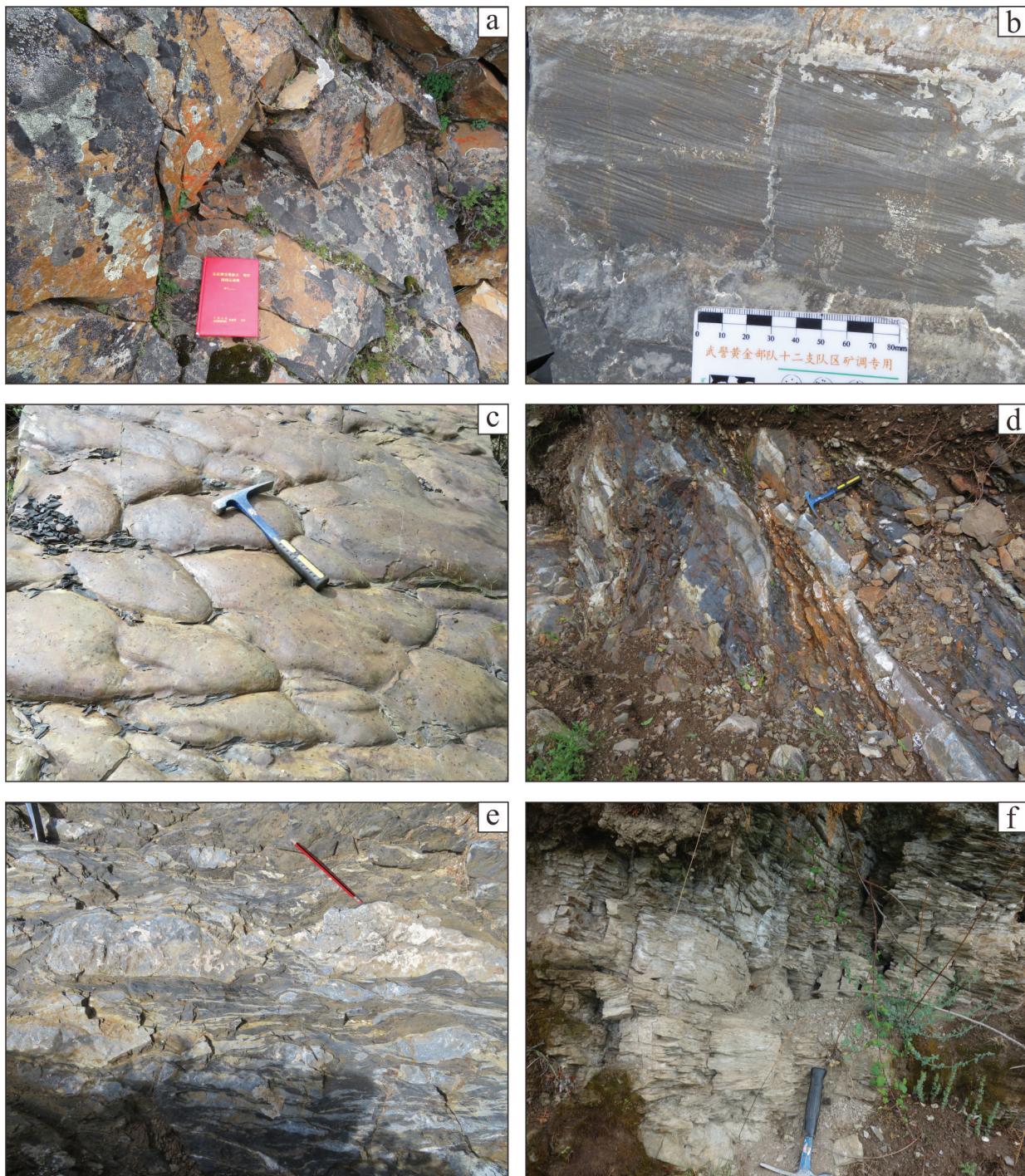


图7 理塘混杂岩复理石建造地质特征

a—石英质岩段变质石英砂岩;b—碎屑质岩段中变质岩屑砂岩砂纹层理;c—碎屑质岩段中变质岩屑砂岩重荷模;d—碳酸盐质岩段中变质细砂岩夹灰岩条带;e—碳酸盐质岩段中灰岩旋转碎斑;f—泥质岩段中千枚状板岩

Fig. 7 Geological characteristics of flysch formation from the Litang mélange

a—Metamorphic quartz sandstone in quartzose member; b—Sand-laminated bedding of metamorphic lithic sandstone in detrital member; c—Load cast of metamorphic lithic sandstone in detrital member; d—Metamorphic fine sandstone with limestone bands in carbonate member; e—Metamorphic fine sandstone with limestone rotational porphyroblast; f—Phyllitic slate in argillaceous member

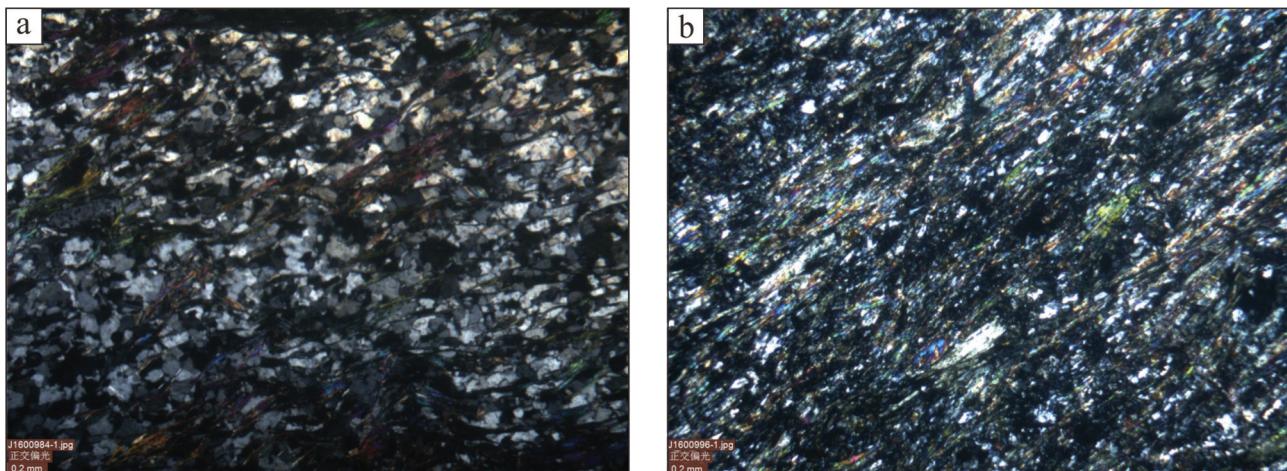


图8 理塘地区觉吾乡裂谷残片岩石显微镜下照片(正交偏光; a,b)
Fig.8 Photomicrograph of the rifting rock from Juewu Town in the Litang area (orthogonal polarization; a,b)

岩开展地球化学研究,显示其岩浆源区与地幔柱有关,类似于陆内裂谷环境(表3,图9);测得168颗石英片岩碎屑锆石的180个数据,其中最新年龄为 $(438\pm7)\text{Ma}$ (早志留世),表明其至少已接受了来自早志留世时期的物质沉积。同时,结合笔者在理塘县交阔隆洼大陆边缘型硅质岩中发现了大量的中泥盆世—晚石炭世牙形石以及中泥盆世—早石炭世放射虫化石(严松涛等,2018,2019c),推测该套片岩所代表的裂谷盆地发育时间应该在中泥盆世。

2.5 洋内弧残块

理塘混杂岩洋内弧残块分布较少,仅在理塘县村戈乡和新龙县通宵乡零星出露,呈透镜状近南北向展布,主要岩性为灰绿色玄武岩、紫红色玄武安山岩、安山岩、玄武质角砾熔岩及少量泥质板岩等,局部可见层状灰岩分布。洋内弧岩块中玄武岩类样品,Nb含量介于 $2.60\times10^{-6}\sim7.52\times10^{-6}$, TiO_2 含量介于0.72%~1.43%, P_2O_5 含量则均低于1%,相对富集 Zr , $\text{Zr/Y}>3$ (3.05~3.77), $(\text{Nb}/\text{Th})_{\text{PM}}$ 介于0.55~1.45, $(\text{La}/\text{Nb})_{\text{PM}}$ 介于0.83~1.42,均小于2.0,大于0.7,这些地球化学特征与富铌玄武岩极为相似(Sajona et al., 1996; 谢纪海等,2019)。安山岩类样品的 MgO 含量为7.77%, $\text{FeO}^{\text{T}}/\text{MgO}=1.09$, Al_2O_3 含量稍高(16.29%), CaO 含量为8.37%,总体上符合高镁安山岩的地球化学特征(Tatsumi, 2001; Defant and Kepezhinskas, 2001; 王金芳等,2018)。这表明理塘混杂岩中确实存在富铌玄武岩+高镁安山岩的岩石组合,该岩石组合的中基性火山岩稀土及微量元素特征与岛弧

火山岩类似^①。

2.6 高压变质岩

调查区高压变质岩出露较少。笔者所在团队在理塘县觉吾乡水电站和曲开隆洼温泉见有石榴角闪片岩残块(图10),地球化学特征显示其原岩可能为大洋板块内部与地幔柱有关的洋岛岩浆作用形成的辉长岩,石榴角闪片岩中挑选的锆石形态多为半自形—他形棱柱状,长宽比介于1.1~2.3, Th/U 比值均大于0.10,表明这些锆石为典型的基性岩浆成因锆石,锆石加权平均年龄为 $(226.4\pm2.5)\text{Ma}$ ^②。魏永峰等(2004b)在理塘县南部尔拉寺后山发现有石榴硅镁角闪片岩,通过分析认为其形成温度为590°C,压力10 kb($\approx 1 \text{ GPa}$),为一种中温高压环境。1:25万新龙县幅^③在新龙县直日棍巴、温都一带发现有蓝闪石等高压变质矿物和变质岩石,主要见有以下3类:含蓝闪石绿黝帘石阳起石片岩、含蓝闪石绿泥阳起片岩及含蓝闪石蚀变玄武岩,综合判断其应属高压相系之蓝闪绿片岩相。理塘混杂岩内高压变质岩的发现肯定了甘孜—理塘结合带的洋壳属性,表明甘孜—理塘混杂岩带确实存在高压变质岩系。

3 理塘混杂岩对甘孜—理塘洋盆演化的指示和制约意义

由于甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带本身复杂的构造演化历史,以及大面积被三叠纪地层所覆盖,导致地质学者对甘孜—理塘洋盆的地质演化存在比

表3 理塘地区觉吾乡变质基性火山岩主量元素(10^{-2})、稀土和微量元素(10^{-6})分析数据

Table 3 Major (10^{-2}), rare earth and trace (10^{-6}) elements analysis data of the metamorphic basic volcanic rocks in Juewu Country, Litang

样品编号	绿泥片岩			玄武质千枚岩		
	PM009 -24FX1	PM009 -24FX2	PM009 -34FX1	PM009 -34FX2	PM009 -48FX1	PM009 -47FX1
SiO ₂	47.36	47.68	49.08	49.28	47.66	49.58
Na ₂ O	2.41	2.67	1.89	1.95	3.79	3.28
CaO	9.41	8.55	10.73	10.70	7.49	6.65
FeO	10.44	10.30	9.12	9.78	9.16	10.55
Fe ₂ O ₃	4.16	3.50	3.58	3.27	3.22	3.00
Al ₂ O ₃	12.85	13.95	13.37	12.89	13.84	13.23
MgO	7.62	7.60	7.75	7.06	8.55	7.07
K ₂ O	0.21	0.21	0.38	0.19	0.17	0.17
P ₂ O ₅	0.18	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.29	0.21
MnO ₂	0.27	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.37	0.27
TiO ₂	2.24	1.84	1.74	1.90	3.22	2.56
LOI	2.36	2.62	2.40	1.87	2.56	3.92
Total	97.15	96.71	98.04	97.45	97.74	96.56
La	7.08	6.64	5.51	5.45	13.1	7.55
Ce	15.8	14.6	11.9	12.5	28.5	17.6
Pr	2.31	2.51	1.88	2.02	4.37	2.95
Nd	12.9	11.7	10.8	11.9	21.2	15.4
Sm	3.51	4.12	3.08	3.22	5.98	4.85
Eu	1.42	1.46	1.35	1.44	2.07	1.63
Gd	5.16	5.41	5.04	5.12	7.26	6.34
Tb	1.15	1.20	1.14	1.27	1.58	1.52
Dy	8.36	8.73	8.55	8.83	10.7	10.1
Ho	2.06	2.01	1.89	2.00	2.25	2.34
Er	5.52	5.41	5.42	6.00	5.91	6.51
Tm	0.82	0.86	0.82	0.85	0.83	0.96
Yb	5.36	4.88	5.20	5.96	5.21	5.85
Lu	0.71	0.79	0.81	0.93	0.62	0.95
Y	52.5	51.8	51.1	57.2	60.7	62.4
Li	10.8	15.6	6.96	7.57	12.4	11.7
Sc	45.6	50.7	51.1	51.2	41.0	49.1
V	400	343	354	378	361	395
Cr	36.9	122	127	104	100	71.9
Co	49.8	55.7	53.0	52.2	42.0	48.7
Ni	43.6	53.2	55.1	48.1	48.1	43.2
Cu	62.1	55.3	64.0	55.9	38.8	36.3
Zn	124	108	103	111	117	119
Ga	17.4	17.3	17.5	19.2	16.1	14.9
Rb	5.22	5.23	10.7	5.23	5.20	5.21
Sr	166	143	129	126	81.7	31.5
Zr	22.4	8.66	23.8	23.0	11.0	15.6
Nb	3.63	3.38	3.30	3.94	9.91	4.53
Ba	24.3	33.3	39.0	20.4	27.8	16.0
Hf	1.11	0.65	1.26	1.31	1.00	0.86
Ta	0.18	0.25	0.17	0.18	0.79	0.33
Pb	2.28	2.44	2.01	2.06	5.68	2.07
Th	0.57	0.78	0.53	0.51	1.16	0.62
U	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.22	0.36	0.22

较大的分歧,尤其是关于甘孜—理塘洋盆性质、打开时间、演化历史等许多重要地质问题尚处于争论之中。长期以来,地质工作者根据基性火山岩和酸性侵入岩的时代及地球化学特征认为,受晚二叠世金沙江洋的闭合以及峨眉山地幔柱的影响,中咱地块裂离扬子板块西缘,逐渐形成甘孜—理塘洋,晚三叠世早期洋盆达到最大,于晚三叠世末期开始俯冲造山(刘宝田等,1983;莫宣学等,1993;侯增谦等,1995,1996;邹光富,1995;李兴振等,1999;魏永峰等,2004a;Hou et al., 2007)。另一种观点认为甘孜—理塘洋仅为裂谷或有限洋盆(张德能等,1998;魏永峰等,2003;彭东等,2011)。近年来,随着研究工作的不断开展,也有部分研究者根据中泥盆统或下石炭统深水相放射虫硅质岩(潘桂棠等,1997;张世涛等,2000;冯庆来等,2002;杨文强等,2010)以及蛇绿岩同位素年龄(闫全人等,2005)等证据,认为甘孜—理塘洋盆在中晚泥盆世就已经裂开并形成深水盆地(潘桂棠等,2017)。以上关于甘孜—理塘洋盆构造演化的争论,很多都可以从理塘混杂岩中找到答案。

笔者所在团队曾在理塘县擦岗隆洼蛇绿岩堆晶辉长岩中获得LA-ICP-MS锆石U-Pb谐和年龄为(346 ± 17)Ma(早石炭世);在理塘县达森隆洼一带具大陆边缘型硅质岩中鉴定出大量的中泥盆世—晚石炭世牙形石以及中泥盆世—早石炭世放射虫化石。1:20万禾尼幅^②区调工作中在理塘县城西一带硅质岩中见大量石炭纪放射虫。据此笔者推测中咱地块开始裂离扬子板块西缘时间应该在中泥盆世。该结论在与前人在甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带北段和南段的发现相吻合。刘增乾等(1993)在北段甘孜以北的竹庆一带硅质岩含早石炭世放射虫,1:25万石渠县幅^③和玉树县幅^④区调工作中也相继在北段玉树歇武、德格县竹庆浪多—三岔河、竹庆乡—几柯一带蛇绿混杂岩带中,相伴产出硅质岩含早石炭世、中二叠世、中三叠世和晚三叠世放射虫;潘桂棠等(1997)根据在南段中甸地区的石炭纪放射虫化石的出现认为甘孜—理塘洋盆是在晚石炭世裂堑分布的碳酸盐台地上的基础上发育而成的;部分研究人员在南段中甸地区上三叠统哈工组沉积混杂岩中的深水相硅质岩块发现有中泥盆世至中三叠世时期的放射虫化石,认为甘孜—理塘洋

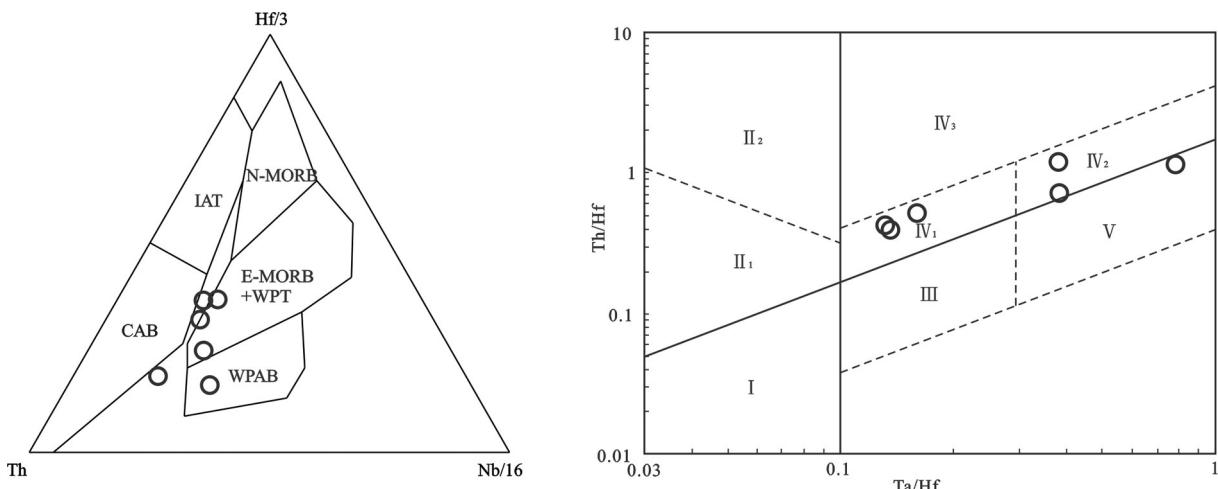


图9 理塘地区觉吾乡变质基性火山岩构造环境判别图解

N-MORB—正常洋中脊玄武岩; E-MORB—富集型洋中脊玄武岩; WPT—板内拉斑玄武岩; WPAB—板内碱性玄武岩; IAT—岛弧拉斑玄武岩; CAB—岛弧钙碱性玄武岩; I—N-MORB; II₁—大洋岛弧玄武岩区; II₂—陆缘岛弧及陆缘火山弧玄武岩区; III—大洋板内洋岛、海山玄武岩及T/E-MORB区; IV₁—陆内裂谷及陆缘裂谷拉斑玄武岩区; IV₂—陆内裂谷碱性玄武岩区; IV₃—大陆拉张带(初始裂谷)玄武岩区; V—地幔热柱玄武岩区

Fig.9 Tectonic discrimination diagrams for metamorphic basic volcanics from Juewu Town in the Litang area

N-MORB—Normal mid ocean ridge basalt; E-MORB—Enriched mid ocean ridge basalt; WPT—Intraplate tholeiite; WPAB—Intraplate alkaline basalt; IAT—Island arc tholeiite; CAB—Island arc calc alkaline basalt; I—Normal mid ocean ridge basalt; II₁—Oceanic island arc basalt area; II₂—Continental island arc and continental volcanic arc basalt area; III—Oceanic intraplate ocean island, seamount basalt and Transitional / Enriched mid ocean ridge basalt area; IV₁—Intracontinental rift and continental margin rift tholeiite area; IV₂—Intracontinental rift alkali basalt area; IV₃—Continental tension belt (initial rift) basalt area; V—Mantle plume basalt area

盆在中泥盆世已经裂开，并于晚古生代形成深水盆地与碳酸盐台地并存的古地理格局（张世涛等，2000；冯庆来等，2002；杨文强等，2010）。另一方面，国内外研究的共识认为金沙江洋盆于早二叠世晚期开始向西俯冲消减于昌都—兰坪之下（王保弟

等，2011；Yang et al., 2014；潘桂棠等，2017；Liu et al., 2018），以及峨眉山地幔柱岩浆活动时间发生在263~252 Ma（范蔚茗等，2004；He et al., 2007；Fan et al., 2008；张招崇，2009；何冰辉，2016）。因此，中咱地块自中泥盆世离扬子板块西缘的结论也排除

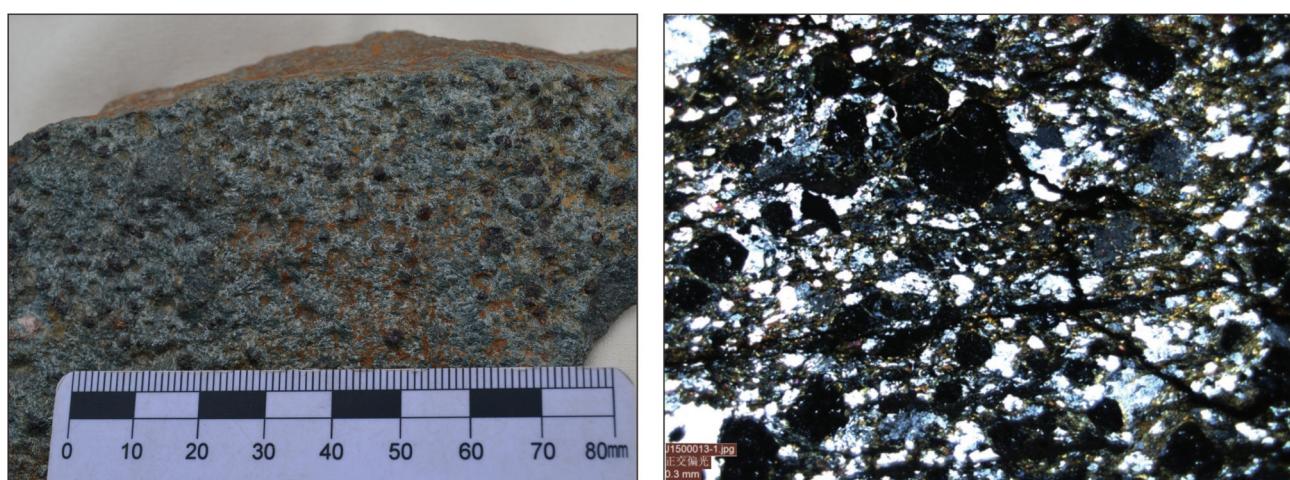


图10 理塘地区曲开隆洼石榴角闪片岩手标本及显微镜下照片(正交偏光)

Fig.10 Photograph and photomicrograph of the garnet amphibolite schist in Qukailongwa of Litang (orthogonal polarization)

了前人所认为的甘孜—理塘洋盆的形成与二叠纪金沙江洋俯冲消减和峨眉山地幔柱有关。而在晚古生代时期,区域上大地构造背景为古特提斯洋向东俯冲于泛华夏大陆群西部之下,并在其西部形成双湖—澜沧江—昌宁—孟连弧后洋盆(李才,2008; Zhai et al., 2013a, 2013b; Yang et al., 2014; 杨绍文等,2019)、金沙江(—哀牢山)弧后洋盆(Reid et al., 2005a, b; Yang et al., 2014; Qiu et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2018; Tang et al., 2020)和甘孜—理塘弧后洋盆(闫全人等,2005; Reid et al., 2005a; Roger et al., 2010; Yang et al., 2012, 2014)以及中咱—中甸地块、昌都—兰坪地块、崇山—临沧地块、北羌塘—甜水海地块,同时也开始了晚古生代—中生代多岛弧系发育、弧后扩张、弧—弧碰撞、弧—陆碰撞的地质演化历史。因此,甘孜—理塘洋应该受古特提斯洋向东俯冲的制约,为古特提斯洋整个弧盆系中的一个弧后洋盆。

理塘混杂岩内蛇绿岩和洋岛残块众多,笔者所在团队在蛇绿岩和洋岛中获得的同位素年龄及古生物化石年龄从早石炭世—晚三叠世较连续,表明甘孜—理塘洋盆从早石炭世—晚三叠世是连续演化的大洋。梁斌等(2001)研究认为甘孜—理塘古洋盆宽度为400余千米,侯增谦等(1993)计算结论为457 km,莫宣学等(1993)认为甘孜—理塘洋盆宽度达476 km。

本次工作在理塘混杂岩村戈乡一带新发现的富铌玄武岩和高镁安山岩组合,为典型的洋内弧火成岩组合(邓晋福等,2007,2010)。研究表明,在洋内弧地质演化过程中富铌玄武岩+高镁安山岩组合的喷发时间应该早于成熟俯冲带型拉斑玄武岩和钙碱性熔岩的喷发(Ishizuka et al., 2014)。笔者所在团队测得岛弧型侵入岩最早年龄为冒火山花岗岩的(220.7 ± 1.8)Ma^①,区域上甘孜—理塘弧盆系中岛弧型侵入岩最早年龄为237 Ma(侯增谦等,2004),因此洋内弧形成年龄应该早于晚三叠世。一般认为,老的海洋板块因重力不稳定性和洋中脊持续推挤作用是洋内初始俯冲作用发生的主要原因(Dilek et al., 2011),而中三叠世时期甘孜—理塘洋盆达到最大宽度,因此,笔者推测甘孜—理塘洋盆在中三叠世末期开始发育有洋内弧。根据前人测得义敦—沙鲁里岛弧火山—岩浆活动时限为208~

237 Ma(侯增谦等,2003),表明甘孜—理塘洋盆于晚三叠世早期开始向西大规模俯冲,且俯冲速度大于洋脊扩张速度,导致甘孜—理塘洋盆于晚三叠世持续俯冲消减。该时期大地构造背景为区域性构造汇聚事件使得特提斯洋北侧泛华夏大陆西南部边缘的绝大多数弧后洋盆依次俯冲消减、盆地闭合,再次表明甘孜—理塘洋盆为特提斯大洋的重要组成部分。

笔者在理塘混杂岩内新发现有增生楔型弧岩浆活动,并测得其侵位时代为(207.2 ± 1.5)Ma(严松涛等,2020),范建军等(2018)曾指出,在海沟后退、增生楔增生过程中,当增生楔增长到足够的规模和宽度,伴随着海沟的不断后退,增生楔的持续扩大,新的岩浆弧已经前进至原先形成的增生楔之上,此时俯冲消减作用即已接近尾声。区域上同碰撞型花岗岩的活动时限则为207~138 Ma(侯增谦等,2003),海陆交互相喇嘛垭组煤系地层的时代同样为晚三叠世末期。反映甘孜—理塘洋盆闭合发生弧陆碰撞开始的时间应该为晚三叠世末期,碰撞造山持续至早白垩世。

此次野外调查中在理塘县村戈乡出露的灰岩经范影年研究员鉴定发现有大量的珊瑚化石,如东巧准柱珊瑚 *Stylna dongqoensis* Liao et Li、近十叶双五剑珊瑚 *Duplopentasmilia subdecaphylla* (Oppenheim)、轮形异通珊瑚 *Allocenia trochiformis* Etallon、假微型光星珊瑚大型亚种 *Actinastraea pseudominima major* Morycowa、班戈假通珊瑚 *Pseudocoenia bangoinensis* Liao et Xia、藏北冠星珊瑚 *Stephanestraea zangbeiensis* Liao et Xia、早板双通珊瑚 *Diplocoenia hayasakai* Eguchi、六片假通珊瑚 *Pseudocoenia hexaphyllic*(d'Orbigny)、切布拉准柱珊瑚 *Stylna qiebulaensis* Liao、弗罗芒塔尔假通珊瑚 *Pseudocoenia fromenteli* L.Beavais 等,其时代归属跨度较大,由中三叠世—晚白垩世,主要集中于晚侏罗世—早白垩世^①。同时在新龙县皮擦乡皮擦沟瑞环山组紫红色粉砂岩夹层中测得82个碎屑锆石有效年龄,其中最新年龄为(196 ± 3) Ma,此外碎屑锆石U-Pb年龄中还含有(207 ± 3) Ma(推测为碰撞期结晶锆石)以及大量的217~239 Ma(推测为俯冲期结晶锆石)(严松涛等,另文发表)。1:25万新龙县幅^②在新龙县皮擦乡灰岩中也发现有大量的珊瑚、藻类等

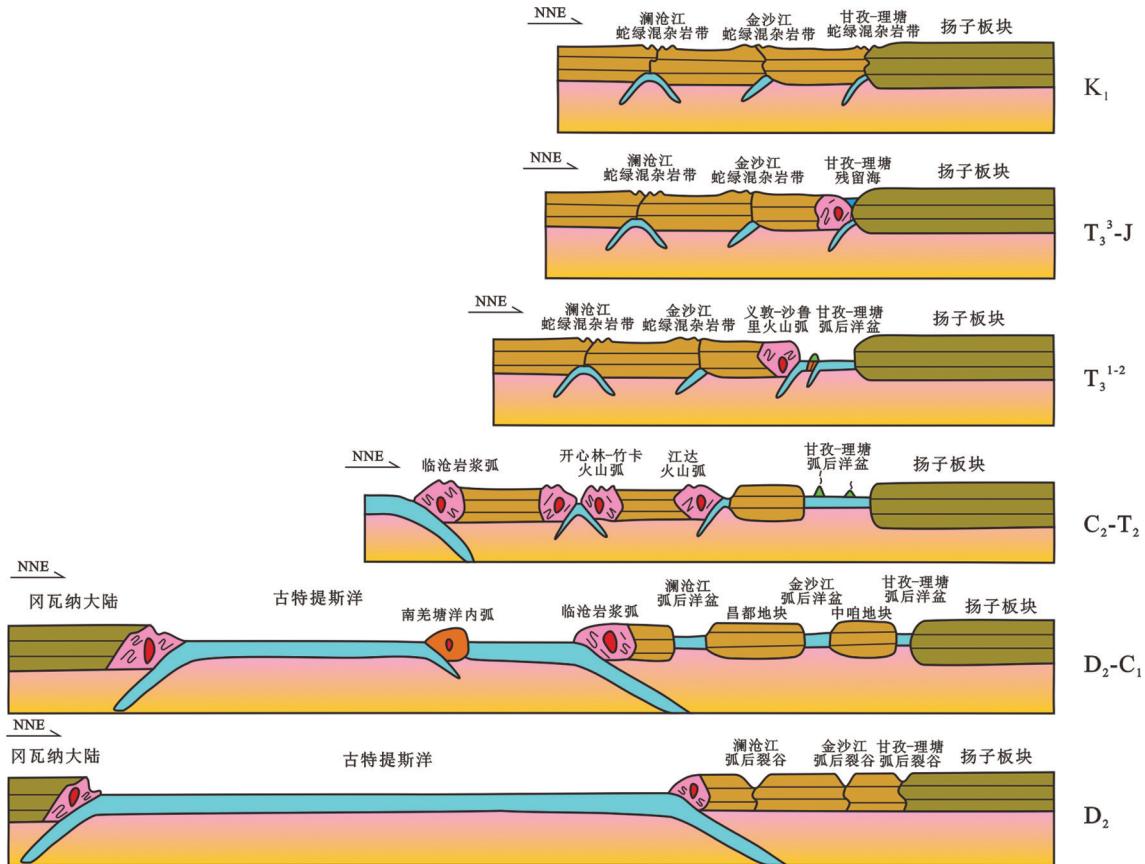


图 11 理塘混杂岩形成演化过程模式图(据潘桂棠等,2013,略改)

Fig.11 The formation and evolution mode of the Litang mélange(modified from Pan Guitang et al., 2013)

侏罗纪化石。近年来,四川省地质调查院在开展凉山州1:5万固增乡幅^①、博科乡幅^②和甘孜州1:25万新龙县幅^③、石渠县幅^④区域地质调查时也相继在甘孜—理塘混杂岩带南段和北段发现有海相侏罗纪地层,表明晚三叠世末期—早侏罗世时期,甘孜—理塘洋盆在洋陆转换阶段,受不规则状大陆边缘所控制,导致不同部位碰撞时间存在差异,部分接点部位进入碰撞造山阶段,而局部处于海湾部位仍为残留海盆所占据,并一直延续至早白垩世。

4 理塘混杂岩地质演化过程

笔者所在团队在甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带中段新龙—理塘地区利用6年时间完成了8个图幅的区域地质调查工作,取得了极为重要的成果,进一步厘清了理塘混杂岩的物质组成、空间分布及其形成时代,使得甘孜—理塘洋盆的时空、性质、演化都得以明确。新发现的大陆边缘型硅质岩中含有大量的晚古生代生物化石以及具裂谷性质的绿泥片

岩+石英片岩组合,将甘孜—理塘洋盆活动下限提前至中泥盆世;理塘县村戈乡灰岩中发现有大量侏罗纪—早白垩世珊瑚化石,将甘孜—理塘洋盆活动上限推后至早白垩世;一系列不同时代的洋岛、洋内弧的发现以及蛇绿岩、复理石的厘定,丰富了甘孜—理塘洋盆的构造演化;高压变质岩的发现则无疑为甘孜—理塘洋盆向西俯冲提供了新的证据。

通过上述对理塘混杂岩内的物质组成、形成环境及时代信息分析,笔者大致归纳了甘孜—理塘洋盆晚古生代—中生代的演化历程(图11),其模型可简述如下:

中泥盆世,受古特提斯大洋向东俯冲消减作用的制约,中咱地块从泛华夏大陆群西部边缘裂离,形成了理塘地区具裂谷性质的变质绿泥片岩+石英片岩组合以及含晚古生代放射虫化石的大陆边缘型硅质岩;晚泥盆世—早石炭世,随着中咱地块持续裂离,甘孜—理塘洋盆逐渐打开形成初始洋壳,发育了理塘混杂岩中早石炭世蛇绿岩;石炭纪一中

三叠世时期,甘孜—理塘洋盆持续扩张,理塘混杂岩内石炭纪—中三叠世蛇绿岩、二叠纪—三叠纪洋岛以及二叠纪—三叠纪大陆边缘复理石是该时期的产物,中三叠世甘孜—理塘洋盆达到最大;中三叠世末期—晚三叠世早期,受区域性构造汇聚事件影响甘孜—理塘洋盆开始洋洋俯冲形成理塘混杂岩内富铌玄武岩+高镁安山岩组合,随后伴随着持续挤压作用,甘孜—理塘洋盆开始洋陆俯冲;晚三叠世洋盆持续向西俯冲消减,在中咱地块东缘形成义敦—沙鲁里岛弧带以及理塘混杂岩中构造折返的高压变质岩;晚三叠世末,甘孜—理塘洋壳俯冲结束,进入弧陆碰撞阶段,发育了区内同碰撞型花岗岩;受不规则状大陆边缘所控制,局部地区仍处于海湾部位仍为残留海盆所占据,沉积了理塘混杂岩内侏罗纪碳酸盐岩,并一直延续至早白垩世,甘孜—理塘地区开始全面进入陆内汇聚造山阶段。

5 结 论

理塘混杂岩位于甘孜—理塘蛇绿混杂岩带中段,其内部保存有完整的混杂岩系,包括蛇绿岩残片、洋岛残块、洋内弧残块、复理石建造、裂谷残片、高压变质岩等。研究表明理塘混杂岩最早年龄记录可追溯至中泥盆世,最晚可延至早白垩世,是甘孜—理塘洋盆中泥盆世—早白垩世连续演化的记录。笔者在总结前人成果的基础上,结合近年来区调研究成果,详细阐述了理塘混杂岩的物质组成、构造环境及形成时代,从甘孜—理塘洋作为古特提斯洋的重要组成部分的角度恢复和反演了甘孜—理塘洋盆晚古生代—中生代的演化历程。

注释

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