

引用格式: 李三忠, 索艳慧, 周洁, 等, 2022. 华南洋陆过渡带构造演化: 特提斯构造域向太平洋构造域的转换过程与机制 [J]. 地质力学学报, 28 (5): 683–704. DOI: [10.12090/j.issn.1006-6616.20222809](https://doi.org/10.12090/j.issn.1006-6616.20222809)

Citation: LI S Z, SUO Y H, ZHOU J, et al., 2022. Tectonic evolution of the South China Ocean-Continent Connection Zone: Transition and mechanism of the Tethyan to the Pacific tectonic domains [J]. Journal of Geomechanics, 28 (5): 683–704. DOI: [10.12090/j.issn.1006-6616.20222809](https://doi.org/10.12090/j.issn.1006-6616.20222809)

华南洋陆过渡带构造演化: 特提斯构造域向太平洋构造域的转换过程与机制

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Tectonic evolution of the South China Ocean-Continent Connection Zone: Transition and mechanism of the Tethyan to the Pacific tectonic domains

Abstract: The northern South China Sea continental margin is the key or critical segment of the Ocean-Continent Connection Zone (OCCZ) of the Great South China Block, the junction between the Tethyan and the (Paleo-) Pacific dynamic systems, and the interaction area between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. However, due to the low-degree geophysical exploration in the past, the regional tectonic background, processes and mechanism of the transition between the Tethyan and the Pacific tectonic domains are unclear. Based on the latest large number of seismic profiles, we focus on the Cenozoic basin structure in the continental margin of the northern South China Sea and try to reveal the

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金重点项目 (91958214); 国家自然科学基金创新群体项目 (42121005); 青岛海洋科学与技术国家实验室山东省专项经费 (2022 QNLM05032); 泰山学者攀登计划 (tspd20210305)

This research is financially supported by the Key Project of National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 91958214), the Innovation Group Project (Grant No. 42121005), the Marine S&T Fund of Shandong Province for National Laboratory for Marine Science and Technology(Qingdao) (Grant 2022 QNLM050302), and the Taishan Scholarship Program (Grant tspd20210305)

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收稿日期: 2022-02-12; 修回日期: 2022-06-06; 责任编辑: 吴芳

Mesozoic basement structures of the northern South China Sea continental margin, with the aim of exploring the pre-Cenozoic tectonic evolution and the Cenozoic opening, spreading, ridge fossil and closure of the South China Sea oceanic basin, so as to serve the accurate oil and gas exploration in this area at the same time. The seismic interpretation of the Pearl River Mouth Basin and the field structural investigation of the South China continental margin show that the OCCZ of the South China Block has experienced three processes: Mesozoic Indosinian collisional orogeny, Early Yanshanian accretionary orogeny and Late Yanshanian transpressive orogeny. During the Cenozoic era, it experienced the dispersive extension into basins under the control of NW-SE-directed normal extension in the early stage, the dextral pull-apart into basins under the control of NE-NNE-trending strike-slip faults in the middle stage, and the sinistral pull-apart into basins under the control of NW-WNW strike-slip faults in the late stage. In general, the transition process from the Tethyan to the Pacific tectonic systems can be subdivided into four stages: the transition from the Paleo-Tethyan to the Neo-Tethyan tectonic systems, the transition from the Neo-Tethyan to the Paleo-Pacific tectonic systems, the transition from the Neo-Tethyan to the Pacific tectonic systems, and the transition from the Paleo-Pacific to the Pacific tectonic systems. The tectonic transition of the East Asian OCCZ reflects the long-term mechanism of the Earth plate dynamic system driving the plate superconvergence in East Asia, in particular of the importance of the deep or submarine "Triple Poles", the Southeast Asian U-shape subduction system, the Pacific LLSVP and the African LLSVP. More importantly, the Southeast Asian U-shape subduction system is also one of the important dynamic engines of the Earth plate motion.

Keywords: Ocean-Continent Connection Zone; Paleo-Tethyan Ocean; Neo-Tethyan Ocean; Paleo-Pacific Ocean; Pacific Ocean; orogeny; extension

摘 要: 南海北部陆缘位于大华南地块洋陆过渡带南段的关键核心段落, 曾处于特提斯洋构造域与(古)太平洋构造域交接地带, 是印度洋构造动力系统与太平洋构造动力系统波及的共同地区。然而, 以往研究和勘探程度较低, 特提斯构造域与太平洋构造域交接转换区域的大地构造背景、过程、机制始终不够明确。基于南海北部陆缘地震剖面, 不仅关注该区新生代盆地结构构造, 以服务该区油气精准勘探, 并且试图以此解剖、揭示该区中生代基底结构特征, 进而探索新生代南海海盆打开、扩张、停滞到消亡过程的前生今世。对珠江口盆地地震剖面解析和华南陆缘野外构造研究表明: 华南地块洋陆过渡带先后经历了中生代印支期碰撞造山、燕山早期增生造山、燕山晚期压扭造山三个过程; 随后进入新生代, 又经历了早期北东东—南西西走向正断层主控下的弥散性裂解成盆、中期北东—北北东走向张扭断裂主控下的右行走滑拉分成盆、晚期北西—北西西向张扭断裂主控下的左行走滑拉分成盆三期伸展构造叠加。总体上, 该区特提斯洋构造体系向太平洋构造体系的转换过程经历了四个阶段: 古特提斯洋构造体系向新特提斯洋构造体系转换、新特提斯洋构造体系向古太平洋构造体系转换、新特提斯洋构造体系向太平洋构造体系转换及古太平洋构造体系向太平洋构造体系的转换。东亚洋陆过渡带的构造转换折射出地球深浅部动力系统驱动“东亚大汇聚”的长期机制, 即东南亚环形俯冲驱动体系、太平洋 LLSVP 和非洲 LLSVP 的深部动力系统(统称为海底“三极”)的重要性, 其中, 东南亚环形俯冲驱动体系是地球板块运动的重要动力引擎之一。

关键词: 洋陆过渡带; 古特提斯洋; 新特提斯洋; 古太平洋; 太平洋; 造山; 伸展

中图分类号: P54; P67 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1006-6616 (2022) 05-0683-22

DOI: 10.12090/j.issn.1006-6616.20222809

0 引言

东亚大陆长期处于北部古亚洲洋(蒙古-鄂霍茨克洋)、南部特提斯洋(原、古、新)、东部(古)太平洋三大构造域的围限中, 经历了长期复杂演变。其中, 华南海陆过渡带处于特提斯构造域与太平洋构造域的交接部位, 其岩石构造记录了这两大构造域的演化历史。但迄今不清楚的是: 华南海陆过渡带的最早形变历史是属于前述两者哪个构造域的产

物? 两者之间又是在何种背景下如何转换的? 学者对这类问题的研究鲜有系统分析, 一般认为, 华南海陆过渡带的最早变形是特提斯洋动力系统所致, 与冈瓦纳大陆北缘裂解或与劳亚古陆的聚合相关, 之后的演化才被(古)太平洋动力系统叠加改造。

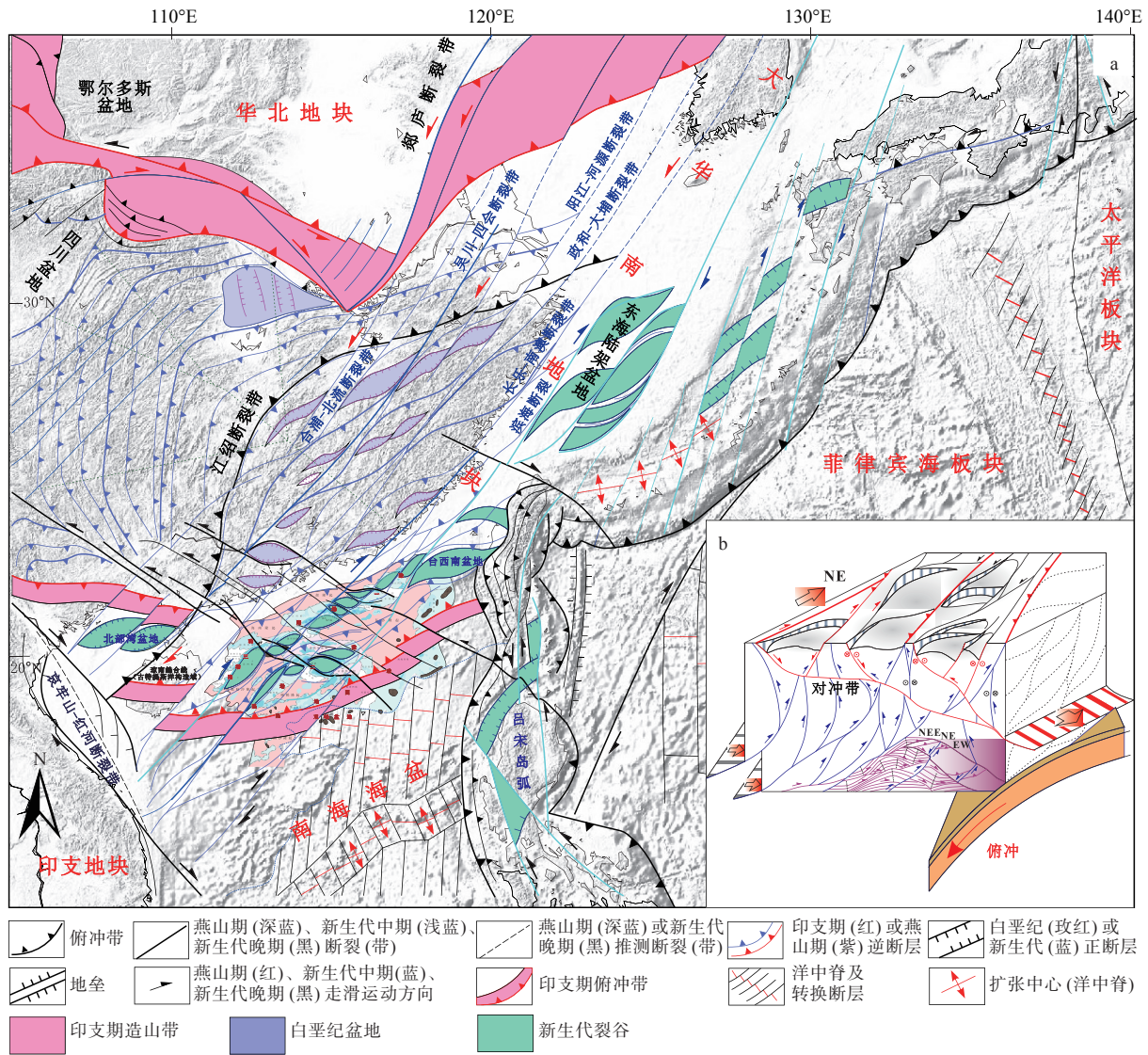
为了深入认识这个过程, 文章拟选择大华南地块洋陆过渡带的南段, 即南海北部陆缘, 利用油田提供的地震剖面, 通过对南海北部陆缘基底构造和陆架盆地构造的深入解析, 对上述关键基础科学问题展开探讨。

1 南海北部陆缘大地构造背景

南海北部陆缘现今位于华南洋陆过渡带(即大华南地块洋陆过渡带南段)的西南端,是传统东亚大陆边缘的南段的组成部分,属于大华南地块的南缘,西侧紧邻印支地块,南接新生代南海海盆,东为台湾造山带(图 1)。已有研究认为,中生代期间,该区为活动大陆边缘,受古太平洋的板块俯冲影响形成了安第斯型或俯冲增生型造山带(郭令智等, 1983; 李三忠等, 2013);至新生代,随着太平洋板块

的俯冲后撤和斜向俯冲诱发的压扭或张扭活动(Li et al., 2012 a; 许浚远和张凌云, 1999; 王鹏程等, 2017; Suo et al., 2014, 2015),出现了中生代安第斯型陆缘造山带的伸展垮塌及其向西太平洋型大陆边缘的转换(Suo et al., 2019);在 34 Ma 左右,随着南海海盆的打开(Wang et al., 2020),华南地块南侧和东侧转变为现今的被动陆缘;6 Ma 之后,台湾地区发生强烈弧陆碰撞,并将南海北部陆缘与东海大陆边缘分割为两个构造单元。

传统的华南地块与其南部的印支地块之间为哀牢山-红河印支期主缝合线(与此平行的马江蛇绿



a—大华南地块洋陆过渡带及两侧构造格架; b—研究区新生代构造模式图

图 1 大华南地块东南缘的构造格架

Fig. 1 Tectonic units in the southeast margin of the Great South China Block

(a) The Ocean-Continent Connection Zone of the Great South China Block and its surrounding tectonic framework; (b) Cenozoic tectonic pattern diagram

岩带为弧后闭合所致),是古特提斯洋消亡的记录。此外,印支地块南侧还发育有另一条古特提斯构造带,即昌宁-孟连-文冬-劳勿缝合带(Li et al., 2018 a; Zhao et al., 2018),向西为滇缅马苏(Sibumasu)微陆块(Li et al., 2018 b),该微陆块西侧即为燕山期以来的俯冲增生造山带,属新特提斯洋构造域组成,从东北亚经华北、华南和印支三个地块的东缘并延伸到南海海盆以南的加里曼丹岛中东部,存在一条燕山期俯冲增生造山带,实际上是除印支地块陆缘之外的大华南地块东部陆缘或东亚洋陆过渡带,应属古太平洋构造域(郭令智等, 1983; 李三忠等, 2013; 图2)。华北、华南和印支三个地块之间的印支期构造带原始走向总体为近东西向(刘海龄等, 2006),而燕山期构造带总体为北北东或北北西向,两者存在显著的构造方向转换,特别是,南海北部陆缘西侧相邻的印支期右江造山带,可能与东亚古特提斯洋南支(即哀牢山洋)的闭合相关,东亚古特提斯洋的南支与作为北支的秦岭-大别-苏鲁-牡丹江洋闭合时间相近,皆为250~200 Ma。

以横亘中国中部的秦岭-大别山-苏鲁造山带为界,南部的大华南地块与北部的华北地块之间为经历了加里东期、印支期复杂演化的中国中央造山带(Yu et al., 2019, 2021; Peng et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2019 a, 2019 c),由北部商丹构造带和南部勉略构造带及其间夹持的板条状柴达木、中祁连、欧龙布鲁克、南秦岭等微陆块及高压-超高压岩石折返回地表的大别-苏鲁岩片构成(Li et al., 2007, 2010, 2011, 2018 a; Zhao et al., 2018),最终形成了印支期复杂的(深)俯冲-碰撞形变样式和高压-超高压变质带(Li et al., 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011; Zheng et al., 2003; Zhang et al., 2004; Liu et al., 2004 a, 2004 b; Dong et al., 2004; Dai et al., 2018)。中三叠世期间碰撞造山使得大华南地块北缘发育前陆盆地,前陆向南拓展的范围有限,一般不波及长江以南地区,而其北侧的后陆褶皱逆冲推覆构造带反而较南侧宽阔,前陆和后陆逆冲推覆带在剖面上构成显著的巨型不对称花状结构构造(王鹏程等, 2012, 2015; 刘博等, 2018)。

大华南地块东部在二叠纪体现为被动大陆边缘沉积建造,如南黄海盆地的褶皱基底的大量岩相古地理记录表明了这一点,但三叠纪以来则受古太平洋中依泽奈崎(Izanagi)板块西向俯冲的影响,传统华南地块内部的晋宁期江南-雪峰山造山带发生活化,向南北两侧巨型花式逆冲推覆拓展,但其北侧或西侧的拓展影响范围向北不越过长江或向西不

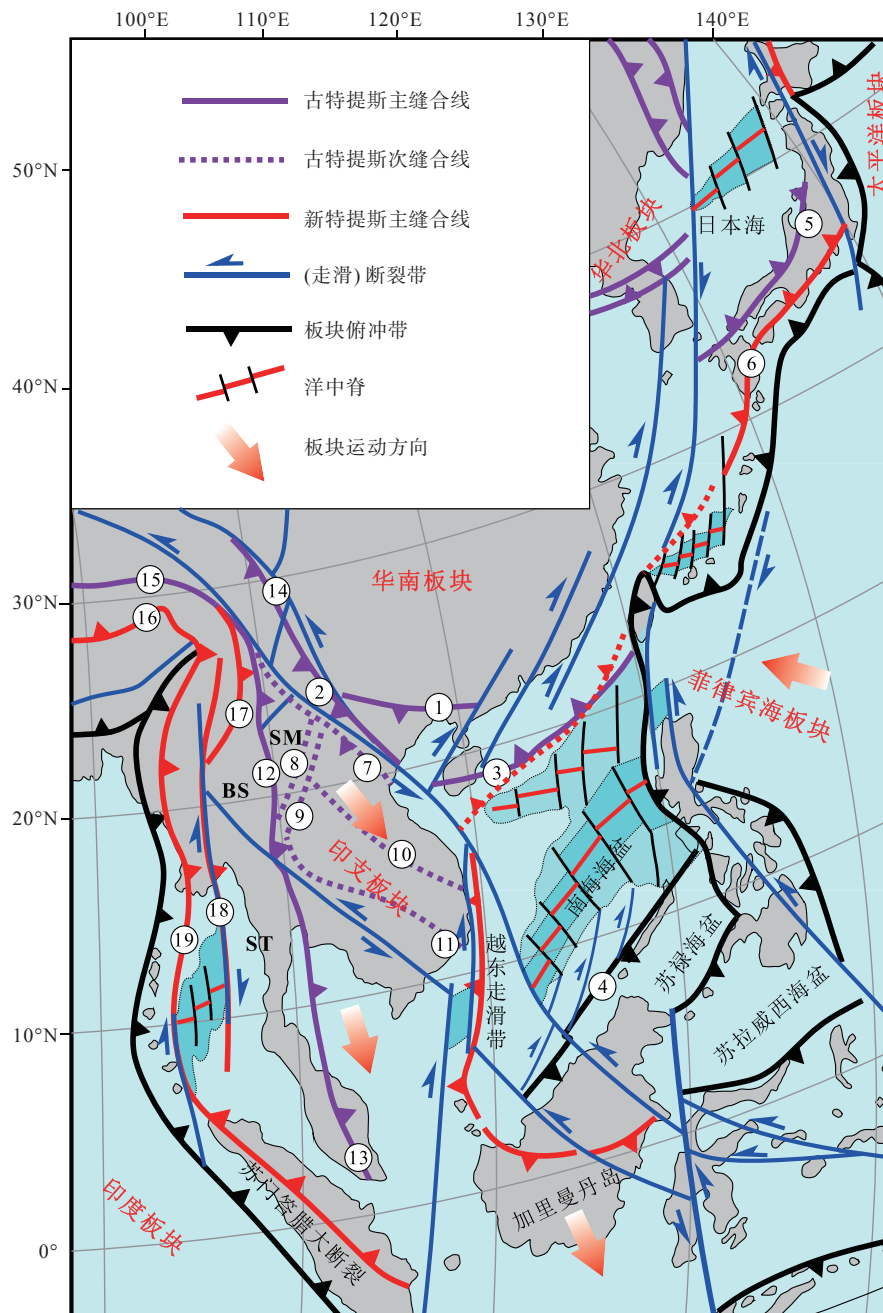
过齐跃山。与江南-雪峰山造山带以西或以北不同的是,华南地块的东部不仅发育广泛的弥散性花岗岩(Wang et al., 2010),而且同期变形在湖南邵阳一带表现为北东东轴向的褶皱为主(金宠等, 2009),特别是燕山期以来强烈的变形分解导致华夏地块被一系列网格状韧性剪切带分割为透镜化的块体(Li et al., 2017; 图1)。

2 南海北部陆缘印支期变形: 古特提斯洋向新特提斯洋构造转换

2.1 印支早期特提斯洋闭合与印支-华南碰撞

中国东部印支早期构造涉及古亚洲洋和三支古特提斯洋闭合(图3),分别为:①中国北方的中亚增生造山带是古亚洲洋自西向东于印支期剪刀式闭合形成的近东西向构造带(Wu et al., 2002; Xiao et al., 2015),之后其东侧近于垂直叠加了燕山早期古太平洋俯冲增生造山带的改造(Lan et al., 2022);②中国中部的中央造山带代表古特提斯洋北支,是华北地块与大华南地块碰撞拼合的地带,再向东延,应当对应朝鲜半岛的临津江带、日本的飞弹带,再转向北可能连接中国东北的牡丹江构造带(Liu et al., 2017 a, 2020; Liu et al., 2017 b, 2021 a)。因此,在中国东北地区可能存在古亚洲洋、古太平洋与古特提斯洋之间的复杂转换关系;③中国境内及东南亚古特提斯洋的主洋盆,即现今的班怒带(Liu et al., 2019 c; Jiang et al., 2021)、昌宁-孟连带或文冬-劳勿带,分别是中国境内的羌塘地块与拉萨地块、保山地块和思茅地块或印支地块与滇缅马苏地块分界之间的分界,也是南半球冈瓦纳古陆冷水动物群化石与北半球劳亚古陆暖水动物群化石的显著分界(Metcalf, 2006, 2013);④介于传统华南地块与印支地块碰撞拼合的地带为哀牢山造山带(刘一鸣等, 2019 b),构造形变分析和其南侧发育的长山古特提斯岩浆弧带皆表明该带俯冲极性为传统华南地块向印支地块下的南向俯冲(Liu et al., 2012; Faure et al., 2016),向东延伸即为琼南缝合线(刘海龄等, 2006),相当于邦溪-晨星蛇绿岩带(图4),近东西向延伸到南海北部陆缘的大陆坡南侧(Suo et al., 2022)。

根据深反射地震剖面解释,在南海北部陆缘,平面上印支期构造格架主体分为三条强变形带,走向近东西向(图4),剖面上构造样式表现为一系列南向为主的薄皮逆冲推覆构造,局部为堆垛式推隆构造和双冲构造,单条逆冲断裂带表现为坡坪式(图4)。



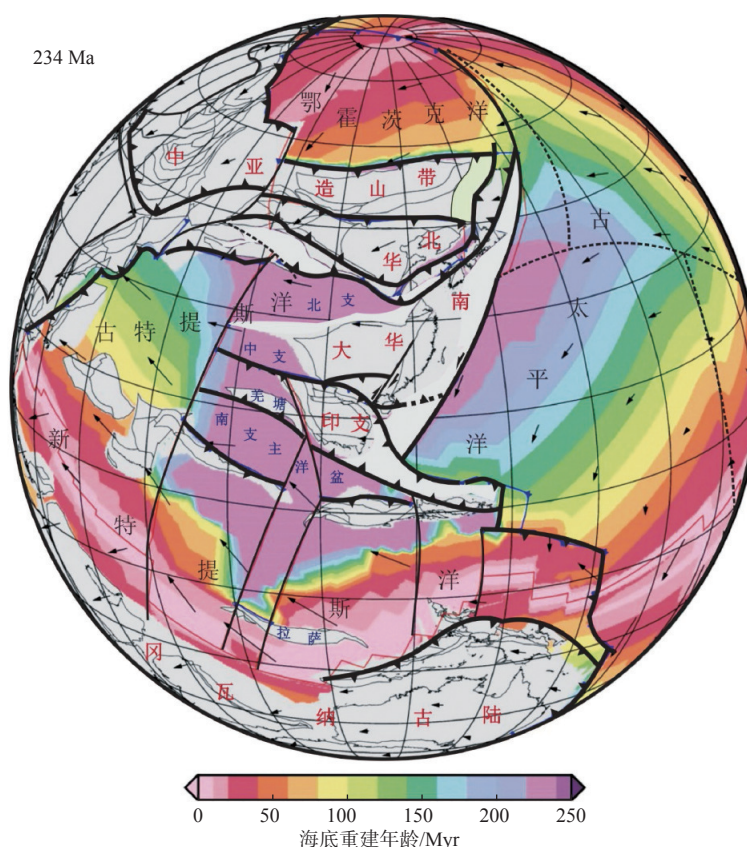
BS—保山地块; SM—思茅地块; ST—掸泰地块

缝合带: 1—滇琼; 2—哀牢山; 3—琼南; 4—卢帕尔—八仙—库约俯冲—碰撞缝合带; 5—飞弹 (Hida) 缝合带; 6—日本中央构造线; 7—马江; 8—难河—程逸; 9—奠边府—黎府; 10—色潘—三歧; 11—斯雷博河; 12—碧土—昌宁—孟连; 13—文冬—劳勿; 14—金沙江—墨江; 15—班公湖—怒江; 16—雅鲁藏布江—沃依拉; 17—潞西; 18—密支那; 19—那加—沃依拉

图 2 东亚洋陆过渡带的特提斯构造体系与太平洋构造体系关系 (据 刘海龄等, 2006 修改)

Fig. 2 Relationship between the Tethyan and the Pacific tectonic systems in the East Asia Ocean-Continent Connection Zone (modified from Liu et al., 2006)

Suture: 1—Dianqiong; 2—Ailaoshan; 3—Qiongnan; 4—Lupar—Parsons—Coyo; 5—Hida; 6—Median Tectonic Line in Japan; 7—Majiang; 8—Nan—Uttaradit; 9—Dien Bien Phu—Loei; 10—Sepon—Tam Ky; 11—Srepok; 12—Bitu—Changning—Menglian; 13—Bentong—Raub; 14—Jinshajiang—Mojiang; 15—Bangonghu—Nujiang; 16—Yarlung Zangbo—Woyla; 17—Luxi; 18—Myitkyina; 19—Naga—Woyla. BS—Baoshan Block; SM—Simao Block; ST—Shan Thai Block



箭头为板块运动方向

图3 东亚印支早期(234 Ma)板块构造重建与华南地块顺时针旋转的动力背景

Fig. 3 Plate tectonic reconstruction and dynamic background on clockwise rotation of the South China Block in the early Indosinian (234 Ma) in East Asia (Arrow is plate motion sense)

2.2 印支晚期古太平洋板块的俯冲启动

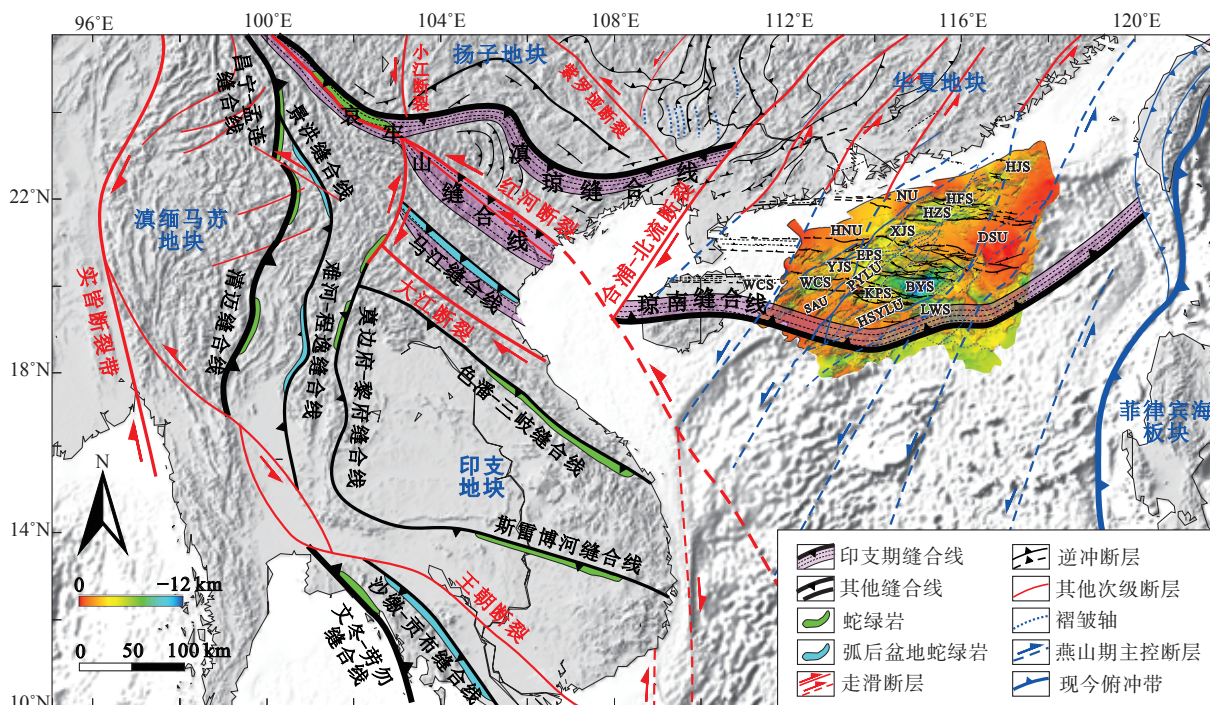
华南地块上印支晚期构造通常表现为北东向构造,如湘中穹盆叠加构造的第二期褶皱就是北东走向的印支晚期褶皱(王建等, 2010),穹盆构造整体被下侏罗统含煤层系所角度不整合覆盖,角度不整合之上为湘中地区,在燕山期可能发育成一个大型的侏罗纪—白垩纪挠曲盆地(Tang et al., 2014; Li and Li, 2007),这与华南的平板俯冲模式一致(Dai et al., 2020; Xiao et al., 2001)。在江浙一带,印支晚期形变表现为一系列北东轴向的褶皱作用(Xiao et al., 1997; Chen et al., 2022)。在长江下游地区的下扬子地块,印支晚期变形与燕山早期变形的逆冲断裂走向和褶皱轴向非常相近,通常难以区分(王鹏程等, 2012, 2015; 刘博等, 2018),这种情况在南海北部陆缘同样存在。总体上,在华南大陆上,印支晚期构造样式以江山—绍兴构造带为界,以西主要为褶皱构造,以东主要为高角度逆冲推覆构造。这种宏观构造样式的空间规律变化,指示印支晚期的构造动力来自古太平洋一侧。

地质记录表明,古太平洋板块的俯冲启动应当发生在约2亿年前(图5),古太平洋的构造域开始强烈影响东亚地区,形成统一的东亚洋陆过渡带(包括东亚活动大陆边缘及古太平洋俯冲所波及的陆内区域,如华北克拉通东部),而新特提斯构造域的影响开始南撤。与此同时,北侧蒙古—鄂霍茨克洋开始双向俯冲消减(Suo et al., 2019),整个东亚地区进入三个边缘俯冲系统围绕的构造大汇聚背景之下。这期间,中国北部的燕山造山带和中部的中央造山带都开始进入陆内造山演化阶段,受先存构造和南北部俯冲作用夹持影响,总体依然继承发育近东西走向构造形迹,一时难以被古太平洋北西向的正向俯冲作用(图5)改造为北东走向的构造形迹。

3 南海北部陆缘燕山期变形: 新特提斯洋向古太平洋构造体系转换

3.1 燕山早—中期西太平洋的前进式俯冲与耦合

古特提斯洋构造系统在华南大陆的表现,最为



彩色底图为现今珠江口盆地基底深度图

珠江口盆地主要构造单元: BYS—白云凹陷; EPS—恩平凹陷; HJS—韩江凹陷; HZS—惠州凹陷; KPS—开平凹陷; LWS—荔湾凹陷; WCS—文昌凹陷; XJS—西江凹陷; YJS—阳江凹陷; DSU—东沙隆起; HNU—海南隆起; HSYLU—鹤顺-云荔凸起; NU—北部隆起; PYLU—番禺低凸起; SAU—神弧-暗沙隆起

图4 南海北部和西部陆缘-右江造山带印支期构造单元划分及其后期叠加改造 (据王宏等, 2015 修改)

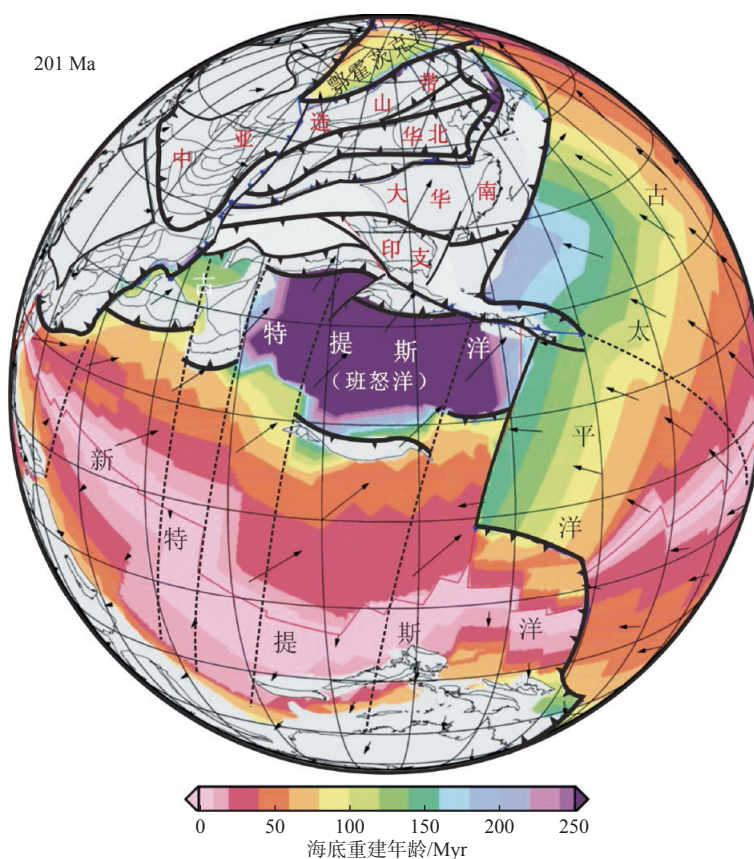
Fig. 4 The Indosinian tectonic units and their late-stage superposition in the northern and western South China Sea margins (modified from Wang et al., 2015)

Color basemap shows the present surface depths of the basement of the Pearl River Mouth Basin. Main tectonic units of the Pearl River Mouth Basin: BYS—Baiyun Sag; EPS—Enping Sag; HJS—Hanjiang Sag; HZS—Huizhou Sag; KPS—Kaiping Sag; LWS—Liwan Sag; WCS—Wenchang Sag; XJS—Xijiang Sag; YJS—Yangjiang Sag; DSU—Dongsha Uplift; HNU—Hainan Uplift; HSYLU—Heshun-Yunli Heave; NU—North Uplift; PYLU—Pangyu Low Heave; SAU—Shenhu-Ansha Uplift

显著的是近东西向南岭构造带和湘中穹盆构造中早期近东西轴向褶皱构造。尽管湘中近东西轴向褶皱构造发育较早一些, 但可能为原本北东走向的构造随古地磁证实的华南地块大约 70°顺时针旋转所致, 尤其南岭、右江近东西向的印支晚期形变是古特提斯洋构造体系的产物。无疑, 这与南海北部陆缘的印支晚期构造线走向一致。与此同时, 在华南陆内的南岭地区 200~180 Ma 的裂谷型岩浆作用可能是古特提斯洋闭合的陆内效应, 也可能是古太平洋板块俯冲启动的开始。

与此垂直的构造是东亚洋陆过渡带的北东向挤压构造, 多数形成于 176~145 Ma, 其西界可达雪峰山以西, 东部到古太平洋俯冲带, 即现今东海陆架盆地中部的钓鱼岛隆褶带 (Xiao et al., 1997), 至此, 这才彻底是古太平洋构造体系的产物 (图 6)。但

是, 在雪峰山或江绍构造带以东, 北东向燕山早一中期构造行迹与北东向古太平洋启动俯冲产生的印支晚期北东向行迹 (Li et al., 2012 a) 在下侏罗统以下的地层中难以区分, 但前者因没有波及到上侏罗统及以晚的地层, 故容易判断其应是燕山早期构造产物。宏观上, 燕山早一中期形变在华南大陆上表现为强烈的北东走向褶皱-逆冲构造 (图 7)。江绍构造带东部以强变形的逆冲型韧性剪切带分割的一系列透镜状弱变形域等厚皮构造特征的构造格局 (图 1 b), 即以西为自东向西的隔槽式厚皮和隔档式薄皮褶皱-逆冲推覆构造带为特征的多层滑脱构造格局 (金宠等, 2009)。这种构造变形强度的两分性显著地指示其形变动力来源于西太平洋一侧。因此, 这些形变是古太平洋构造动力体系的结果, 是新特提斯洋构造体系彻底转变为古太平洋构



箭头为板块运动方向

图5 东亚印支晚期(200 Ma)板块构造重建与古太平洋板块正向俯冲

Fig. 5 Plate tectonic reconstruction and normal subduction of the Paleo-Pacific plates in the late Indosinian (200 Ma) in East Asia (Arrow is plate motion sense)

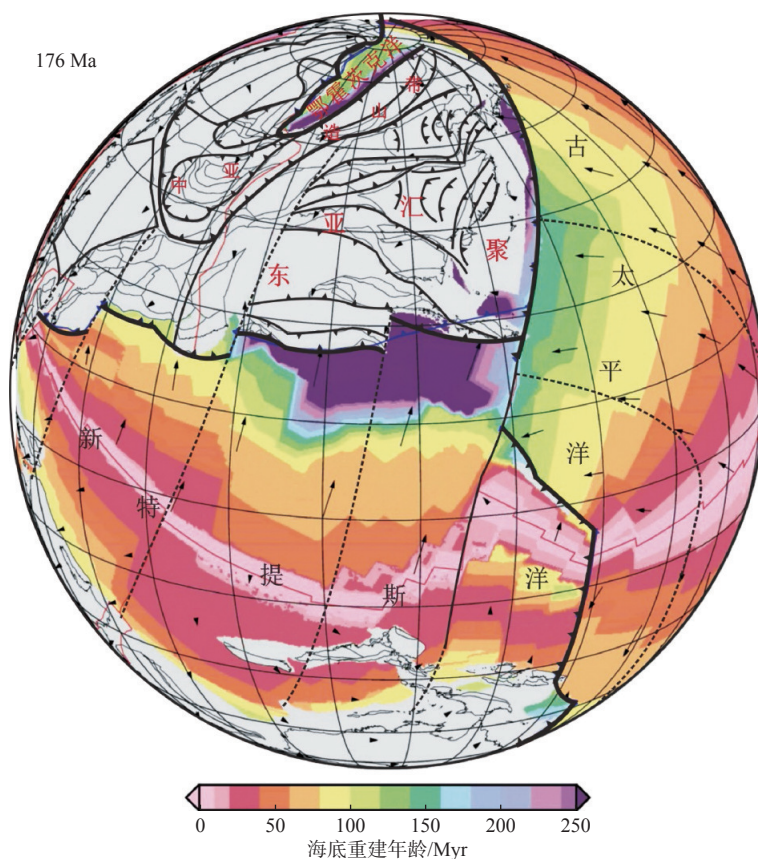
造体系的标志性构造,以形成统一的北东向东亚洋陆过渡带为标志(图6)。

与此同时,东亚地区三面皆为俯冲增生构造系统,北为蒙古-鄂霍茨克洋消减增生带,南为班公湖-怒江碰撞带及俯冲带向拉萨地块以南的跃迁(刘一鸣等, 2019b),东为古太平洋北东走向的俯冲增生带。此时是东亚大汇聚的巅峰时期,周缘不断发生持续性前进式俯冲增生,而东亚大陆内部先存的碰撞造山带继承并沿着原有构造线方向发生进一步的陆内收缩形变,进而陆壳增厚。东亚洋陆过渡带形成安第斯型高大海岸山脉,出现两条显著的动力沉降带(Cao et al., 2018; Liudmila et al., 2018),深部岩浆集中式爆发(李三忠等, 2018c; Li et al., 2019a)并伴随着一系列重大地质事件发生:如传统华南地块东部再造(Dai et al., 2020; Cao et al., 2021; Zhou et al., 2021),一些古老克拉通遭到破坏,如华北克拉通(Maruyama, 1994; Liu et al., 2004; Li et al., 2012b, 2012c, Li, 2013, 2015; 图8)。

在南海北部陆缘,燕山早-中期构造表现为高角度的北东走向逆冲推覆构造,单条逆冲断层控制的褶皱相对宽缓,褶皱轴向总体北东走向(Suo et al., 2022; Zhou et al., 2022; 图1),多条逆断层组合为叠瓦式逆冲推覆构造体系,逆冲断裂总体倾向北西向,指示向南东的逆冲运动或指示古太平洋向西的俯冲。尽管Hall(2012)据西太平洋洋底深部存在层析高速体提出西太平洋曾存在向东的古老洋内俯冲带,但从东亚洋陆过渡带的地质记录和形变特征表明,紧邻东亚洋陆过渡带的古太平洋俯冲系统主体应是向西的俯冲且持续时间应较长。

3.2 燕山晚期东亚的挤出构造与压扭成盆

在地震剖面上,南海北部陆缘的燕山晚期构造是一系列的压扭性花状断裂,总体为北东-北北东走向,延伸较远,这与燕山早-中期构造截然不同(Suo et al., 2022)。一系列地震剖面经过闭合解释,在平面上组合后可发现:一些北东-北北东向压扭性走滑断层为左行左阶组合,叠接部位控制着一些



箭头为板块运动方向

图 6 东亚燕山早期 (176 Ma) 板块构造重建与古太平洋板块正向俯冲

Fig. 6 Plate tectonic reconstruction and normal subduction of the Paleo-Pacific plates in the early Yanshanian (176 Ma) in East Asia (Arrow is plate motion sense)

北北东轴向的晚白垩世菱形断陷盆地, 这些菱形盆地的北界、南界皆为平面上延伸较短的马尾状, 而剖面上为多米诺式的正断层组合为主, 这些平面断层组合特征是走滑拉分盆地的主要表现, 在新生代珠江口盆地的开平凹陷, 甚至在地震剖面上还可以看到清晰而典型的变质核杂岩式拆离构造型式。

南海北部陆缘的燕山晚期盆地构造直接延拓到了华南大陆的华夏地块上 (图 1)。一些北东—北北东向左行走滑断层表现为压扭性, 左行左阶叠接部位控制了一系列燕山早—中期的透镜体内出现的晚白垩世红盆。由此可见, 125 Ma 以来, 华南乃至华北大范围的弥散性局部变质核杂岩式构造的区域性控制构造, 不一定是区域性伸展构造, 也或许是区域性挤压构造, 一些盆地甚至产生于挤出块体末端或侧翼的局部拉伸部位 (Li et al., 2012 b)。

从板块重建角度分析, 125 Ma 左右 (图 9), 北大西洋开始裂解, 此裂解驱动欧亚岩石圈板块向东南移动乃至软流圈向东南挤出, 进而导致东亚洋陆过渡带下部的古太平洋平板俯冲板片的俯冲角度逐

渐变大变陡, 并迫使西太平洋俯冲带向东后撤 (Liu et al., 2021 b)。因俯冲角度变陡, 在相变作用下俯冲板片的拉力增强, 故依泽奈崎板块运动速度或俯冲速度加大 (图 9)。东亚南侧则非常不同于东亚东侧, 总体表现为新特提斯洋不断向北俯冲, 一些微陆块重新从陆缘分裂, 多数微陆块表现为南北向运动, 新特提斯洋北侧总体洋壳较年轻, 俯冲受阻, 因此板块运动速率在新特提斯洋南部要大于其北部 (图 9)。这显然不是简单的北侧俯冲拖曳力导致基梅里古陆的碎片裂离冈瓦纳大陆的, 为此, 文中还是强调非洲 LLSVP (地幔底部大型横波低速异常区) 在冈瓦纳古陆裂解中的重要性。板块重建表明, 此时新特提斯洋与古太平洋构造体系之间的转换为洋内俯冲带 (Zahirovic et al., 2016)。

4 南海北部新生代盆地演化: 特提斯洋向太平洋构造系统的转换

新生代期间, 传统华南大陆南缘在古生代及中

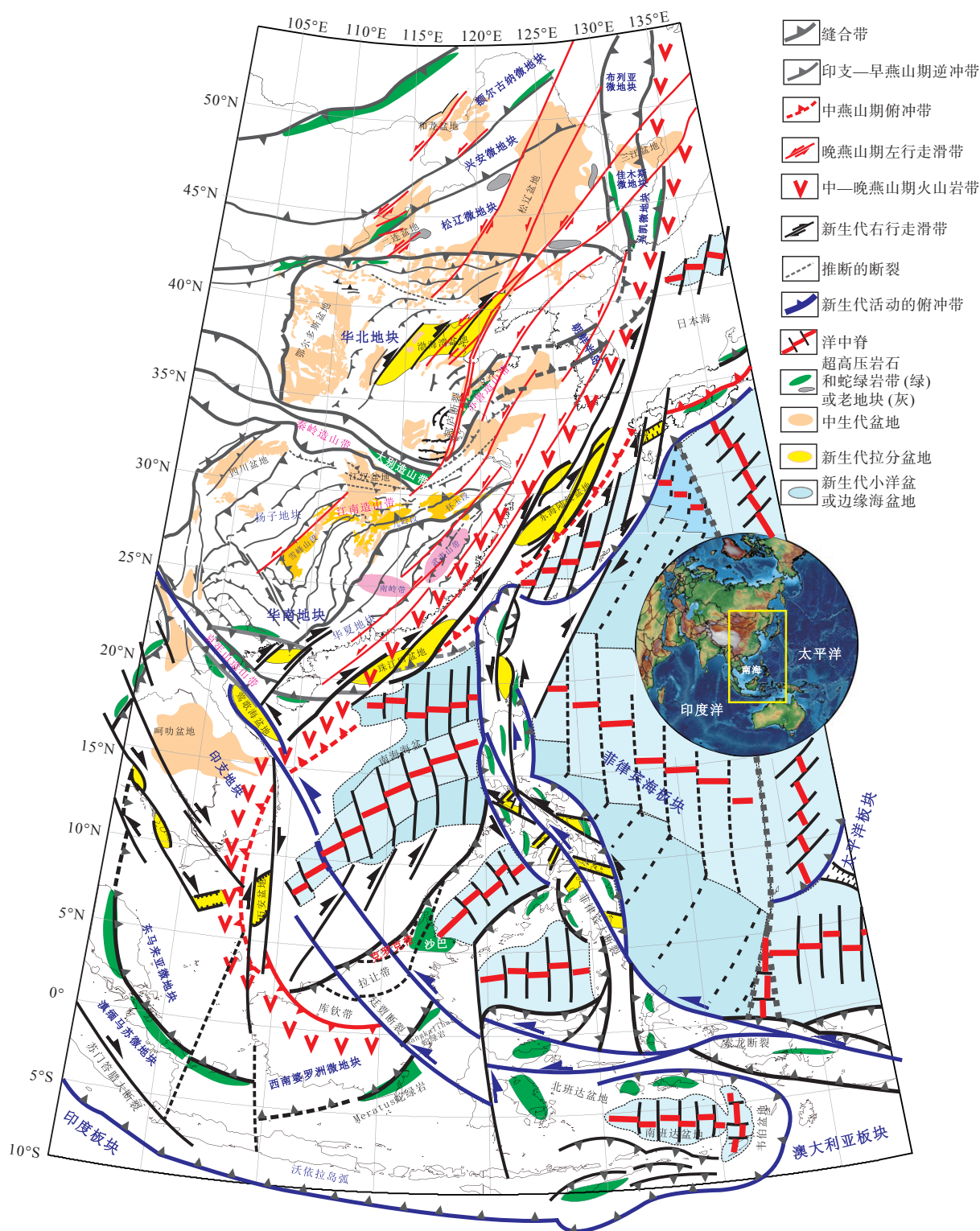


图7 东亚洋陆过渡带及邻区中生代构造格架 (据 Hall, 2002; Pubellier et al., 2004; 刘永江等, 2010; Morley, 2012; Li et al., 2013; Sibuet et al., 2016; 刘建峰等, 2016; 李英杰等, 2018d; 李锦轶等, 2019b 修改)

Fig. 7 Meso-Cenozoic tectonic units in the East Asian Ocean-Continent Connection Zone (Hall, 2002; Pubellier et al., 2004; Liu et al., 2010; Morley, 2012; modified from Li et al., 2013; Sibuet et al., 2016; Liu et al., 2016; Li et al., 2018 d; Li et al., 2019 b)

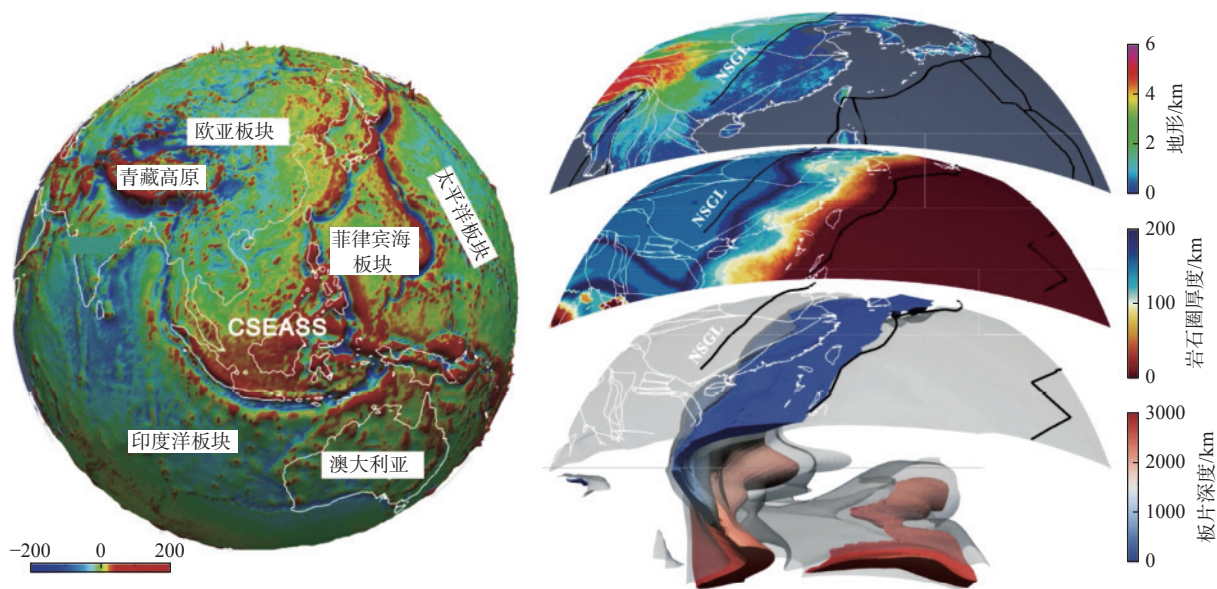


图8 东南亚环形汇聚系统(CSEASS)重力异常与中国东部(重力梯度带NSGL以东)晚白垩世依泽奈崎(Izanagi)板块平板俯冲以及东亚大陆岩石圈水化、弱化、减薄破坏机制(据Liu et al., 2021 b; Li et al., 2021 修改)

Fig. 8 Gravity anomaly of the Curved Southeast Asian Subduction System (CSEASS) and Late Cretaceous flat subduction of the Izanagi Plate and the East Asian lithospheric destruction mechanism of hydration, weakening and thinning east of the N-S-trending Gravity Gradient Line (NSGL; modified from Liu et al., 2021 b; Li et al., 2021)

生代复杂褶皱基底之上发育了一系列新生代盆地,但通常被认为是一个单一盆地,称为“珠江口盆地”,其位于南海北部广阔大陆架和陆坡的边缘,是中国近海最大的新生代含油气沉积盆地(Xie et al., 2008),整体呈北东—南西轴向展布。珠江口盆地的褶皱基底是在特提斯构造动力系统中形成的构造形迹,它们在新生代太平洋构造动力体系下,先后选择性地发生了反转并继承性地构成了太平洋构造体系下的构造形迹。

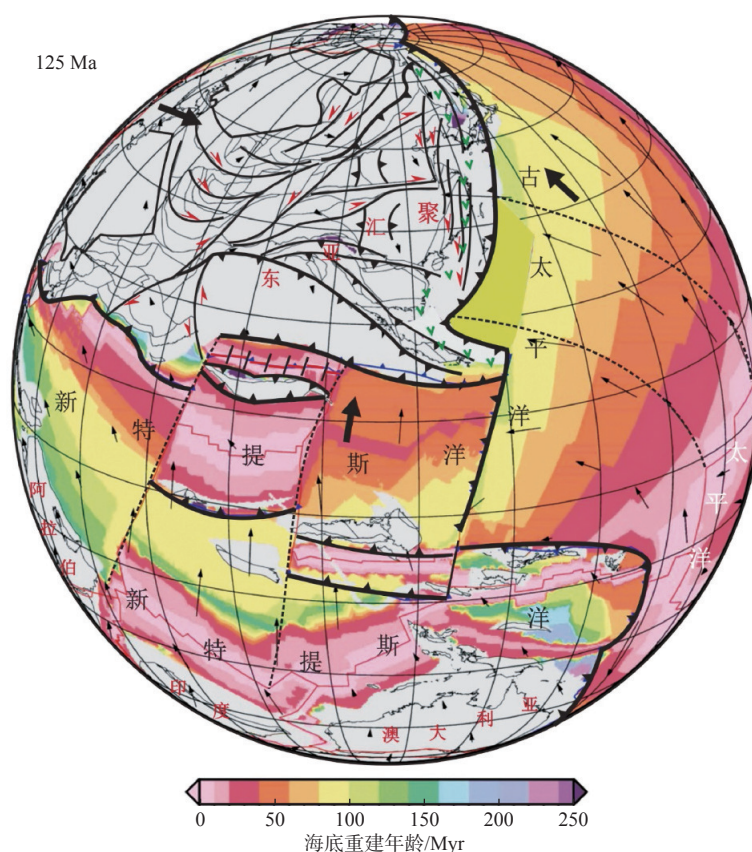
新生代以来,珠江口盆地共遭受了六次重要的构造运动:先后为神狐运动、珠琮运动一幕、珠琮运动二幕、南海运动、白云运动和东沙运动(Van et al., 2012),形成了一系列裂解相关的角度不整合(Morley, 2016)。珠江口盆地的形成与南海的陆缘裂陷、海底扩张、俯冲消亡及大规模走滑断裂等构造运动密切相关(李平鲁, 1993; Cullen et al., 2010; Zhong et al., 2018)。传统的“珠江口盆地”可以划分出五个二级构造单元,从北向南依次是北部隆起带、北部拗陷带(包括珠一拗陷、珠三拗陷)、中央隆起带、中部拗陷带(包括珠二拗陷)、南部隆起带和南部拗陷带(包括珠四拗陷),呈现“三隆夹三拗”的隆拗相间构造格局,但李三忠等(2012 d, 2012 e)提出传统的“珠江口盆地”实质上为成因密切相关的多个走滑

拉分盆地构成的盆地群。

自白垩纪以来,传统的“珠江口盆地”经历了三大构造演化阶段,分别是晚白垩世—早渐新世多幕断陷裂谷演化阶段、晚渐新世—中中新世裂后断拗转换及区域热沉降阶段以及晚中新世后新构造运动及热沉降拗陷阶段等(漆家福等, 2019)。其中,裂陷期构造运动又可划分为三幕,为神狐运动、珠琮运动一幕以及珠琮运动二幕,分别控制了不同性质的次级盆地或凹陷中的沉积分布格局(马晓倩等, 2021),但是在阳江东凹地区,未发现古新统神狐组沉积,并且在古近纪发生多次沉积中心的迁移,其沉降—沉积中心迁移的规律和趋势为:文昌组二段沉积期,沉积—沉降中心向西迁移;文昌组一段—恩平组下段沉积期,沉积—沉降中心向南迁移;恩平组上段沉积期,沉积中心向东迁移。

4.1 喜山早期洋中脊俯冲与北西向正向伸展

新生代最早的神狐运动标志着南海北部陆缘发育伸展裂陷的开端,表现在神狐组的沉积范围有限。神狐运动导致了南海北部陆缘的前新生代褶皱基底发生张裂,形成了一系列北东轴向断陷雏形,剖面上这些断陷多数表现为地堑组合,平面上分别沿着北东、北西向断裂呈现为左阶、右阶排列,这意味着全区平面上看受到了北西—南东向的伸展作用,说明神狐运动可能对先存共轭式断裂的



箭头为板块运动方向

图9 东亚燕山晚期(125 Ma)板块构造重建与古太平洋板块斜向俯冲

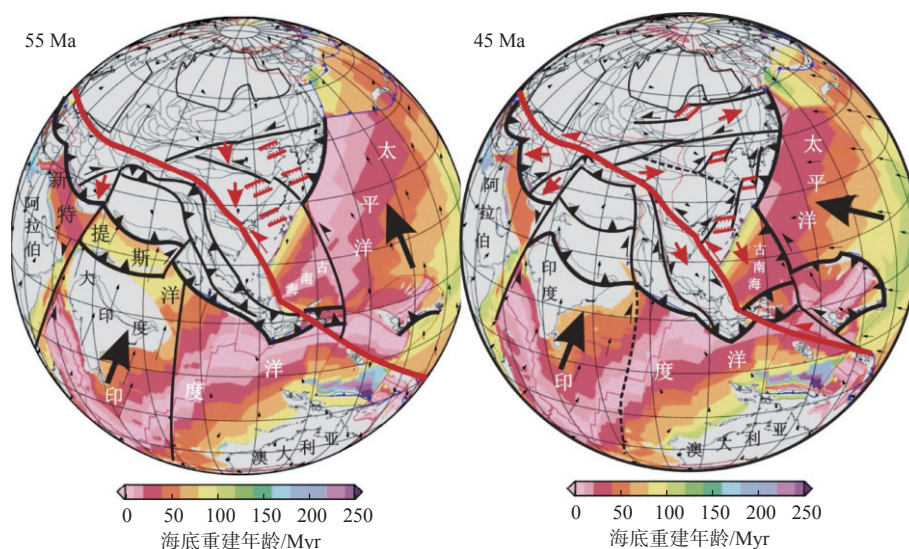
Fig. 9 Plate tectonic reconstruction and oblique subduction of the Paleo-Pacific plates in the late Yanshanian (125 Ma) in East Asia (Arrow is plate motion sense)

活化起到了一定的促进作用;剖面上看,该区应当经历了纯剪伸展模式的拉张作用。文三段沉积期为断陷阶段的持续,如阳江东凹主要的伸展构造样式(刘欣颖等, 2021 c)。

中生代南海北部陆缘陆架盆地的基底发育两组逆冲断裂体系,呈北东、北西向总体趋势展布。在文昌组三段沉积期,即古新世一早渐新世,该区域的北西—南东向伸展区域构造应力场可能起源于依泽奈崎—太平洋洋中脊俯冲以及印—澳板块与欧亚板块碰撞影响,使得先存共轭断裂体系选择性活化并发生构造反转,形成伸展正断层,这些伸展正断层多为控制坳陷或凹陷的主干断裂,为一系列北东东向正断层,呈现“断而不连”的分散状态,发育在现今各凹陷的深部,在南海北部陆架上表现为弥散状、中心众多的北东东向断陷。同时,在局部地区也发育有北西向变换断层或变换带,可能继承自中生代先存北西向走滑断裂或逆冲推覆体系的侧向断坡,与共轭体系中的北西向先存断裂的选择性活化有关,如琼琼运动一幕时期(~48 Ma),阳江东

凹北东东向边界断裂最先发育,其构造样式均为倾角较缓的铲状断裂;在恩平21洼处形成北倾的初始箕状断陷,内部发育正断层组合;在恩平20洼处发育双断的宽裂谷并开始接受文昌组湖相沉积。

根据最新的板块重建中依泽奈崎—太平洋洋中脊俯冲起始时间(图10)与东亚洋陆过渡带新生代盆地起始时间对比,结果表明:苏北盆地、江汉盆地裂解最早始于65 Ma的阜宁期、沙市期,而渤海湾盆地的歧口、济阳、东濮凹陷最早裂解于60~50 Ma的孔店期(王华, 2008)。这正应合了这期间的板块重建结果,依泽奈崎—太平洋洋中脊先俯冲于苏北盆地、江汉盆地之下,并向西持续俯冲到渤海湾盆地之下的过程。而同时期的南海北部陆缘在49~43 Ma的文三期可能并没有出现依泽奈崎—太平洋洋中脊的俯冲,这不同于Seton等(2012)的板块重建中该区发生了依泽奈崎—太平洋洋中脊俯冲的方案。特别是45~42 Ma后,西部新特提斯洋已经完全关闭(Suo et al., 2020),东经90°海岭至龙门山造山带可能为一个南北走向的阻挡边界,故真正



箭头为板块运动方向

图 10 东亚喜山早期 (55~45 Ma) 板块构造重建与依泽奈崎 (Izanagi) -太平洋洋中脊的俯冲

Fig. 10 Plate tectonic reconstruction and ridge subduction of the Izanagi-Pacific Ridge in early Himalayan (55~45 Ma) in East Asia (Arrow is plate motion sense)

对南海北部陆缘北西—南东向伸展起作用的是太平洋板块的西向俯冲楔入, 南海北部完全处于南北向伸展应力场。

4.2 喜山中期俯冲后撤与右行张扭成盆

文二段沉积期 (43~39 Ma), 区域构造应力场发生顺时针旋转, 北东向断裂转变为处于区域性右旋张扭的构造应力场下, 伸展方向由早期北西—南东向变为近南—北向。南海北部陆缘处于近南—北向拉张背景下, 太平洋板块相对东亚陆缘的俯冲由北西向转为北西西向, 这一斜向俯冲在东亚陆缘产生一定的右行走滑分量, 北东向先存断裂重新活动, 区域上发生广泛的具有走滑分量的正断作用, 进而形成北东向右行走滑正断体系, 发育右行右阶走滑拉分盆地。

随着北东向张扭性断裂体系的不断生长拓展, 右行右阶的叠接部位发生强烈拉分断陷, 早期印支期先存北东东向断裂易于反转为正断层或者新生一系列北东东向断裂。由于靠近主干断裂的走滑断层受边界断裂的限制, 北东东向断裂沿着主干断裂发生斜向走滑并且收敛于主干断裂, 从而构成马尾状断裂组合样式, 在剖面上则表现为正向伸展的地堑组合型式。在该时期内, 一些断裂开始形成并不断生长连接, 使得前期“断而不连”的边界断裂连接贯通, 进而走滑拉分成盆。边界断裂多为铲状, 部分为先存断裂继承性反转形成, 可见“负花状”“似花状”断裂组合。北东向和北东东向断裂在平

面上近于平行展布, 是盆地内部构造单元的主控边界, 把“珠江口盆地”内部自北向南分隔成条带状、隆拗相间的构造格局, 并有形成统一单一盆地的趋势。

4.3 喜山晚期边缘海形成与菲律宾海板块近东西向楔入

文一段沉积期 (39~35 Ma), 太平洋板块北东向持续俯冲于东亚大陆之下, 并随着俯冲速率逐渐降低, 西太平洋俯冲带不断后撤。同时, 印—澳板块与欧亚板块发生近南北向持续碰撞, 南海北部陆缘在近南北向伸展应力背景下持续拉张减薄, 随着印—澳板块与欧亚板块碰撞效应逐渐向东、向北东传递, 印支地块发生顺时针旋转并向南东向挤出, 其形成的左行走滑分量使得珠江口盆地北西走向断裂的活动不断强化, 进而逐渐连接并形成左行左阶的张扭性断裂体系。随着北西向断裂横向生长连接的不间断推进, 北西向断裂不断侧向拓展、生长、贯通、连接, 进而切割了部分早期的北东向、北东东向控洼边界断裂。横切珠江口盆地发育四条左行左阶张扭性拉分成盆区带, 这四条带自西向东分别为: 阳江—统暗沙构造带、阳江—北卫滩构造带、阳江—陆丰构造带、阳江—韩江构造带。部分走滑断裂的连接沿走滑方向, 断层面倾角不断变化至倾向相反, 在空间上表现为“丝带效应”。

珠江运动二幕 (~39 Ma) 时期, 珠江口盆地继承珠江运动一幕的构造活动, 发生区域性抬升剥蚀, 在地震剖面上表现为 T80 地层不整合面, 断裂活动

区域向东偏移。此后,湖盆范围进一步扩大,在左行走滑拉分背景下主要沉积形成恩平组河流相和滨浅湖相地层。渐新世中期,珠江口盆地强烈断陷作用南移、东移,最为强烈的陆壳减薄地带位于白云凹陷,白云凹陷以南初始出现洋壳,进入南海海盆扩张期。南海运动(34 Ma)使得珠江口盆地又一次抬升剥蚀,并形成区域性不整合面 T70,并且使得南海北部陆架由断陷期转为拗陷期,大陆架上盆地的断裂活动减弱,构造趋于平静,盆地进入拗陷沉积阶段。在这两个界面上,以北西向次级断裂占主导、呈北西向左阶雁列式展布,断陷盆地的发育指示了其左行张扭的性质。从 T81 到 T80 开始,断裂转变为北西西向左行左阶走滑断裂为主;从早期到晚期,南海北部陆缘构造应力场近南北向顺时针旋转为北北东—南南西向,同时,基底先存断裂对新生代构造有制约作用。

34~25 Ma,南海近东西轴向的洋中脊(意味着南北向区域伸展)发生了两次向南的跃迁,这表明是南沙微陆块主动向南裂离。随着扩张中心向南迁移,南海北部陆架发生热沉降,进入拗陷盆地发育阶段。25~16 Ma,南海海盆洋中脊方向变为北东向,这是由于菲律宾海板块沿北西西向快速楔入、印支地块向南东向挤出逃逸联合作用下,南海海盆所处的区域应力场转变为北西向拉张所致。印支地块向南东向逃逸是印度洋快速打开导致夹持于印度板块与华南地块之间的刚性挤出所致,印度—

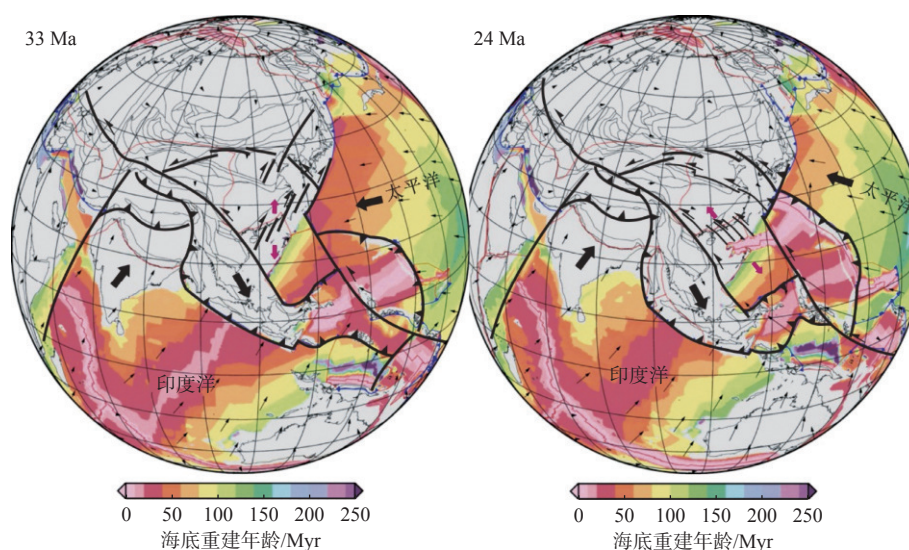
欧亚板块俯冲-碰撞引起的水平收缩作用到达极限后,伴随青藏高原强烈垂向抬升并以吸收应变,这是印度洋构造动力系统的一系列效应,其中,哀牢山-红河走滑断裂带成为南海北部陆缘的西侧左行走滑边界。与此同时,菲律宾海板块向西楔入是太平洋动力系统,菲律宾大断裂及其对应断裂体系成为南海北部陆缘的东侧左行走滑边界条件。这两大动力体系之间叠接部位就是南海海盆,其洋中脊发生近东西轴向转变为北东轴向,这种转变是一种被动转变,是区域应力场变化的产物,说明洋中脊扩张是被动的,是印度洋构造动力系统和太平洋构造动力系统联合作用的产物(图 11)。

5 特提斯洋向(古)太平洋构造域转换机制

南海北部陆缘的特提斯构造域向太平洋构造域转换的现象非常完整,通过大量油气勘探的地震剖面解释,依据姜华等(2009)的珠江口盆地地层年代表,可以系统地揭示其转换过程和机制。

5.1 古特提斯洋构造形迹反转与华南海陆过渡带的弥散性伸展

南海北部陆缘最早的构造形迹是印支期北东东走向的三条强变形带(图 4),到古新世—早始新世(65~50 Ma),随着依泽奈崎-太平洋洋中脊向欧亚



箭头为板块运动方向

图 11 东亚喜山晚期(33~24 Ma)板块构造重建与南海东部次海盆形成

Fig. 11 Plate tectonic reconstruction and opening of the East Sub-basin of the South China Sea in the late Himalayan (33~24 Ma) in East Asia (Arrow is plate motion sense)

板块北北西向斜向俯冲,南海北部陆架出现弥散性裂谷或宽裂谷作用,局部开始形成伸展断陷盆地。在太平洋西部开始出现菲律宾海板块,并表现为以中央断裂带为扩张中心的近南北向扩张。此时,吕宋岛作为洋内弧出现断层转换带,菲律宾岛弧位于菲律宾海板块的西部边缘,并开始逐渐向北运动。

5.2 新特提斯洋构造形迹反转与华南洋陆过渡带的走滑拉分

中一晚始新世(约50~39 Ma)文三段沉积期(50~43 Ma),新特提斯洋闭合,印度板块与欧亚板块发生了硬碰撞,导致印支地块被挤出。在47 Ma时间点上,东部太平洋板块向欧亚陆缘俯冲方向由北北西转向为北西西,以及南部澳大利亚板块向北俯冲,受其综合影响,早期近东西轴向的菲律宾海开始以九州-帛琉海岭为岛弧的南北向海底扩张(图12);文二段沉积期(43~39 Ma)发育了一系列近南北向转换断裂带,古南海海盆(可能为古太平洋的一个残留海湾)开始向南俯冲消减。此时,南海北部陆缘因受北东向走滑断裂控制,形成了一系列次级北东东-东西向正断层,进而控制着“珠江口盆地”内部各个“凹陷”(实则可能为一系列相对独立的盆地)的发育。

5.3 古太平洋构造体系向太平洋构造体系转换的深部机制

早一中渐新世文一段沉积期(39~35 Ma),东部的西菲律宾海板块形成,伴随着顺时针旋转向北运动。太平洋板块继续以北西西向俯冲,受控于北东向古太平洋构造系统中形成的挤压逆冲断裂体系此时发生右行右阶张扭性反转,诱发南海北部陆架发生走滑拉分成盆,并在古南海俯冲拖曳的联合作用下,南海海盆在南北向伸展拉张作用下逐渐打开形成洋壳(Zhang et al., 2021),同时在大华南地块洋陆过渡带北段的日本海大体也开始以同样方式形成,最终构成现今沟-弧-盆构成的西太平洋型活动大陆边缘。

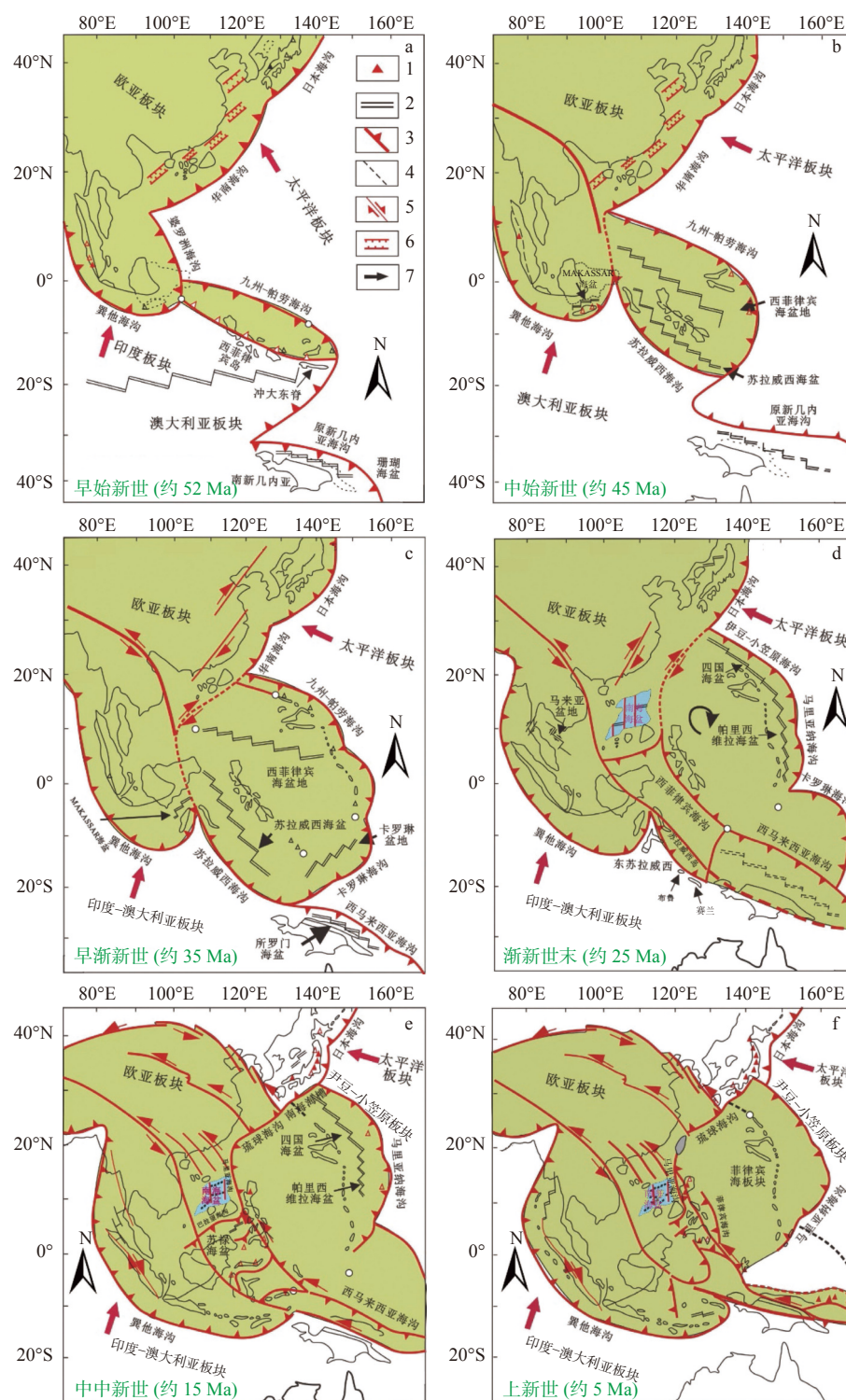
在晚渐新世(约25 Ma),澳大利亚板块的快速向北俯冲,并与欧亚板块碰撞,导致印支地块向南东向逃逸并被挤出,太平洋板块北西西向斜向欧亚板块俯冲,使得南海海盆出现洋中脊扩张方向的逆时针转动,虽然洋中脊扩张方向调整是被动的,是区域构造应力场变化的结果,但是反过来会影响整个区域的构造演化。受这种澳大利亚板块向北的正向碰撞效应和太平洋板块向西的斜向俯冲活动的联合影响,南海、苏禄海及苏拉威西海于区域性

挤压收缩环境之中进入封闭阶段。

5.4 东亚大汇聚背景下环形俯冲过程及固体地球动力引擎

早中新世以来(25~21 Ma),太平洋板块的北西西向运动、澳大利亚板块的北向移动和菲律宾海板块北西西向运动及顺时针旋转运动(Wu et al., 2016),使得吕宋岛发生逆时针旋转,导致北巴拉望地块及卡加延脊与菲律宾走滑带在民都洛岛处发生碰撞,进而将菲律宾海西部边界的剪切带转化为俯冲带,南海海盆开始沿马尼拉海沟向东俯冲于菲律宾海板块之下。澳大利亚板块北部在后期出现洋内俯冲,使得南海南部在动力上变为挤压,这可能导致马尼拉俯冲带的形成,进而导致了南海开始东向俯冲消亡。随着南海洋壳的俯冲消减和菲律宾海板块持续的北西西向运动,马尼拉俯冲带不断向西朝南海海盆迁移,在海沟后缘形成宽阔的增生楔。持续北西西向运动的菲律宾海板块最终楔入欧亚板块和太平洋板块之间,并于6 Ma左右在台湾地区发生弧-陆碰撞,台湾岛开始形成。

通过以上分析可知,形成东南亚环形俯冲系统(Morley, 2016)的起始时间可以界定为55~45 Ma,此时新特提斯洋彻底闭合,太平洋板块运动方向事件性转变,之后印度-欧亚板块碰撞边界向北楔入,西太平洋俯冲系统向东后撤,东亚大汇聚的核心区域不断向外扩大。35 Ma左右,东亚大汇聚区域发生了多个方面的巨变,平面上初步形成“心脏”形态(图12),这与左行右阶的物理模拟结果形态类似(McClay and Bonora, 2001; 图13),该事件也正对应南半球地表南大洋的贯通和34 Ma南极冰盖的形成(裴军令等, 2021)。在深部的地幔转换带,即410~660 km深度,滞留在这个深度的俯冲板片(Wu and Suppe, 2018; 图14),形成时间大致为35 Ma。从地幔深部看,东南亚环形俯冲系统围限的东亚地区是物质汇聚的大系统,从而东南亚环形俯冲系统的深部与全球其他两个下地幔乃至核幔边界附近的两个深部LLSVP异常极其不同,完全可能是前者拉动、后两者推动下,全球物质不断循环(Suo et al., 2021),进而三者构成了全球物质循环的驱动力。由于这三者在浅表的对应区域主体上都位于海域,所以曾被称为海底“三极”(李三忠等, 2019c)。可见,东南亚环形俯冲系统是地球动力引擎之一,是地球深部动力系统的三驾马车之一,该环形俯冲系统充分体现了东亚大汇聚的全球地球动力学意义(李三忠等, 2019d)。



1—火山活动; 2—扩张中心; 3—俯冲带; 4—不活动的扩张中心; 5—走滑断层; 6—地堑; 7—板块运动方向

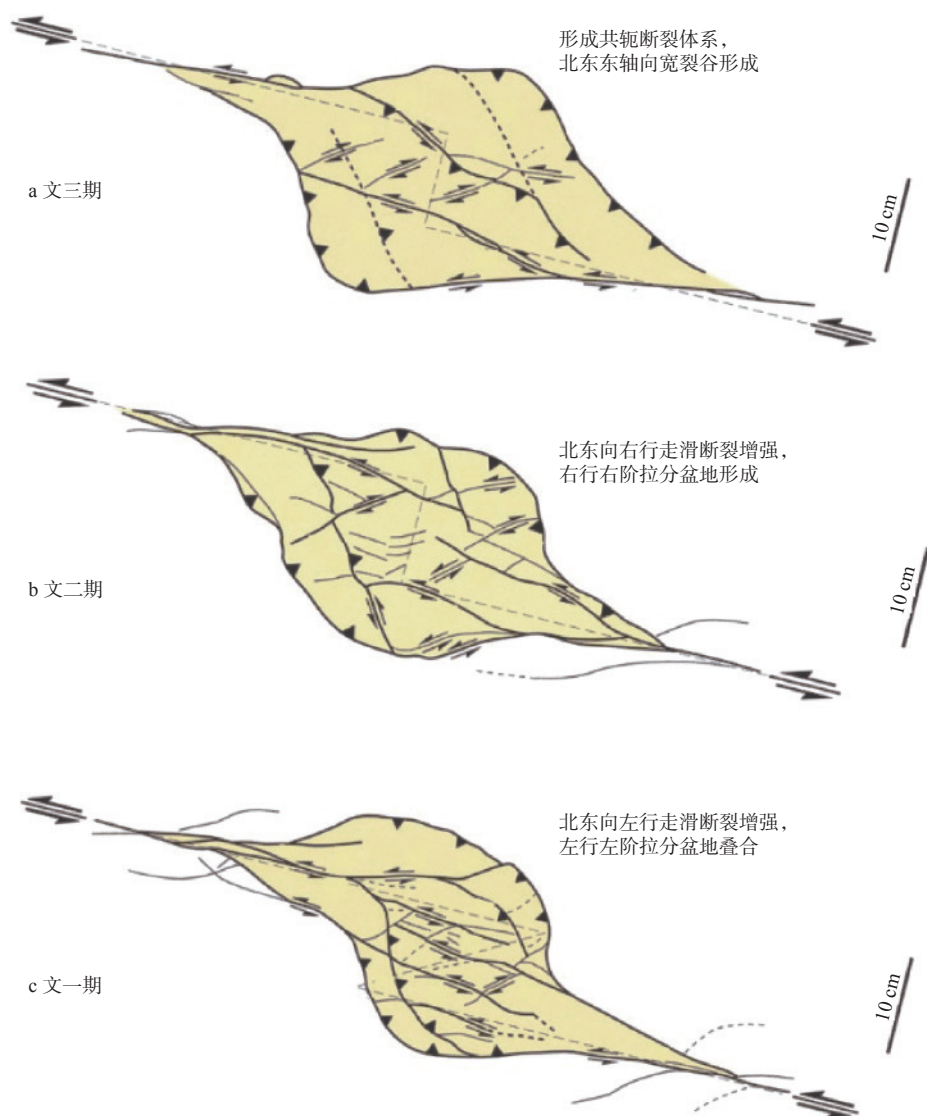
a—早始新世(约 52 Ma); b—中始新世(约 45 Ma); c—早渐新世(约 35 Ma); d—渐新世末(约 25 Ma); e—中中新世(约 15 Ma); f—上新世(约 5 Ma);

图 12 东亚超级汇聚系统最终形成过程的新生代板块重建(据 Honza and Fujioka, 2004 修改)

Fig. 12 Cenozoic plate reconstruction of final processes to form the East Asian superconvergent tectonic system(modified from Honza and Fujioka, 2004)

(a) Early Eocene(about 52 Ma); (b) Middle Eocene(about 45 Ma); (c) Early Oligocene(about 35 Ma); (d) At the end of Oligocene(about 25 Ma); (e) Middle Miocene(about 15 Ma); (f) Pliocene(about 5 Ma)

1—Volcanism, 2—Spreading center, 3—Subduction zone, 4—Unactive spreading center, 5—Strike-slip fault, 6—Graben, 7—Plate motion sense



a—文三期构造对应构造物理模拟的 90° 夹角左行右阶叠接的区域性基底卷入型断裂所产生收缩区内的推隆和次级走滑构造组合; b—文二期构造对应构造物理模拟的 90° 夹角左行右阶叠接的区域性基底卷入型断裂所产生收缩区内的推隆和次级走滑构造组合; c—文一期构造对应构造物理模拟的 150° 夹角左行右阶叠接的区域性基底卷入型断裂所产生收缩区内的推隆和次级走滑构造组合 (据 McClay and Bonora, 2001 修改)

图 13 珠江口盆地文昌期构造模式的类似物理模拟结果

Fig. 13 Fault patterns during the Wenchang Period in the Pearl River Mouth Basin and their corresponding physical analog results

(a) Fault pattern in the Wensan Period similar to the physical analog of restraining double bends and secondary strike-slip faults in the pop-ups region of the regional-scale basement-involved sinistral right-stepover fault system after 10 cm sinistral strike-slip displacement on the basement fault system with 90° neutral non-overlapping; (b) Fault pattern in the Wener Period similar to the physical analog of Restraining double bends and secondary strike-slip faults in the pop-ups region of the regional-scale basement-involved sinistral right-stepover fault system after 10 cm sinistral strike-slip displacement on the basement fault system with 90° neutral non-overlapping; (c) Fault pattern in the Wenyi Period similar to the physical analog after 10 cm sinistral strike-slip displacement on the basement fault system with 150° underlapping(modified from McClay and Bonora, 2001)

6 结论

华南洋陆过渡带处于现今地球最高的青藏高原

与最深的马里亚纳海沟的中间地段, 大地构造位置特殊, 文章选择华南洋陆过渡带为研究对象, 并以此为纽带, 深入探讨了特提斯构造体系与(古)太平洋构造体系之间的复杂相互关系, 这对于深入认识

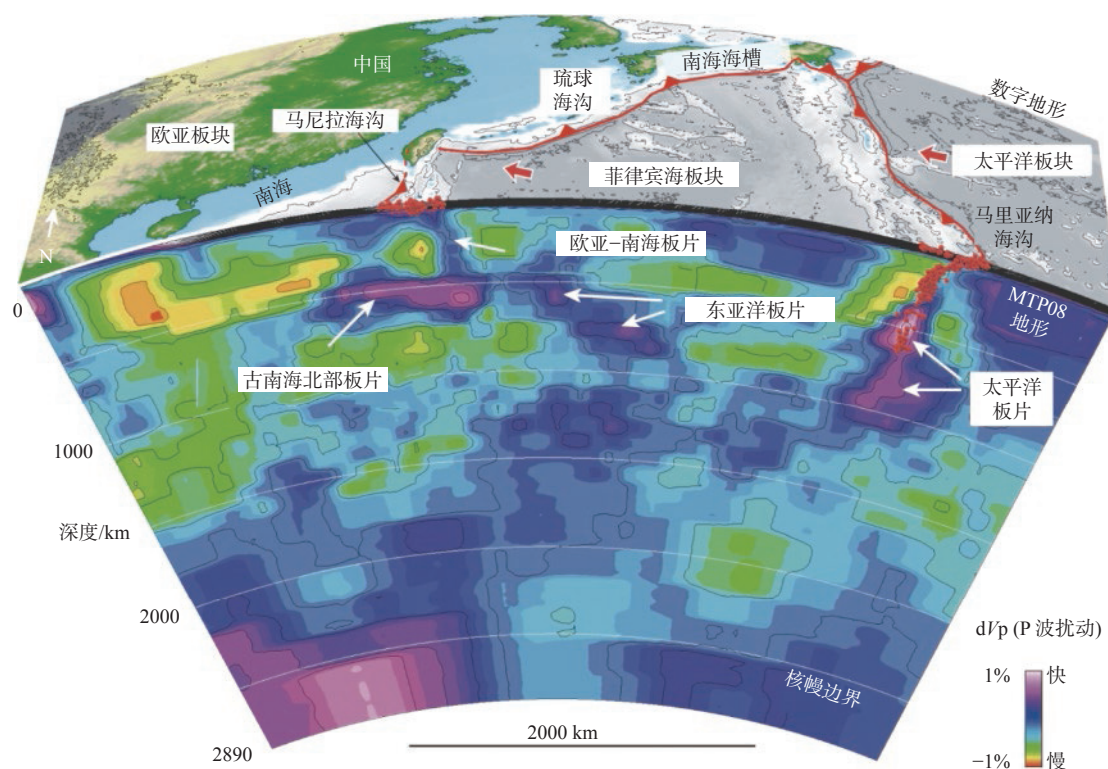


图 14 西太平洋洋陆过渡带层析结构 (据 Wu and Suppe, 2018 修改)

Fig. 14 Tomographic image under the West Pacific Ocean-Continent Connection Zone (modified from Wu and Suppe, 2018)

东亚大汇聚及资源能源效应、地球地貌格局及环境灾害效应具有重要意义。通过以上研究,得出以下观点。

(1)特提斯洋构造体系向太平洋构造体系的转换过程经历了四个阶段:古特提斯洋构造体系向新特提斯洋构造体系转换、新特提斯洋构造体系向古太平洋构造体系转换、新特提斯洋构造体系向太平洋构造体系转换以及古太平洋构造体系向太平洋构造体系的转换。

(2)在东亚东西部两大动力学系统转换过程中,南海北部陆缘作为一个经典的构造单元,其构造演化经历了三期显著的差异构造变形,即印支期、燕山期和新生代喜山期。这些形变各有特征,是构造动力系统强弱对比、力量消长的最终结果和地质记录。

(3)东亚洋陆过渡带的构造转换折射出地球板块动力系统驱动东亚大汇聚的长期机制,即海底“三极”的重要性:东南亚环形俯冲驱动体系、太平洋 LLSVP 和非洲 LLSVP;以南海为核心的东南亚环形俯冲动力系统如动物的生命动力系统——心脏,是地球板块运动的动力引擎。

致谢:非常感谢胡健民研究员的约稿以及两位匿名审稿专家的仔细审稿和宝贵修改意见。由于

研究区域太大,个人知识面有限,如有不妥之处,还请谅解和批评指正。

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