



大兴安岭乌奴耳地区构造混杂岩的组成及地质意义

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摘 要: 乌奴耳构造混杂岩由不同性质的岩块和基质组成, 属泥沙质构造混杂岩。岩块可分为内部岩块和外部岩块两种类型。岩块大小不一, 成分和形态各异, 在混杂岩中分布无序。基质为片理化泥质岩或千枚状板岩, 剪切变形强烈, 面理产状紊乱, 绕岩块分布。综合研究表明, 乌奴耳构造混杂岩明显区别于沉积成因的滑塌堆积, 是典型的泥沙质构造混杂岩, 是新林-喜桂图缝合带的重要组成部分。

关键词: 构造混杂岩; 构造变形; 新林-喜桂图缝合带; 大兴安岭

COMPOSITIONS OF TECTONIC MELANGE IN WUNUER AREA, DAXINGANLING MOUNTAINS: Geological Implication

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Abstract: The Wunuer tectonic melange is composed of rock blocks and matrixes with different properties, belonging to sandy tectonic melange. The blocks can be sorted into local blocks and exotic blocks, which are various in size, composition and shape, disorderly distributed in the melange. The matrix is foliated argillaceous rock or phyllite slate, with intense shear deformation and disordered schistosity, distributed around the blocks. The comprehensive study shows that the Wunuer tectonic melange, obviously different from the slump deposit of sedimentary origin, is a typical sandy tectonic melange, serving as an important part of Xinlin-Xiguitu suture zone.

Key words: tectonic melange; tectonic deformation; Xinlin-Xiguitu suture zone; Daxinganling Mountains

中亚造山带从西部的乌拉尔山脉延伸到东部的哈萨克斯坦、天山、阿尔泰山和蒙古,直至太平洋,是研究古生代大陆地壳增生和改造的一个重要的窗口,其构

造演化在过去几十年得到了深入研究。中国东北地区位于中亚造山带东部,传统上认为中国东北地区的古生代构造格局是由几个微陆块沿主要缝合带组合而

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成. 从东南到西北,佳木斯区块(或称布列亚-佳木斯-坎卡区块)与松辽区块(或称松嫩区块)被牡丹江缝合带隔开;松辽和兴安断块被黑河-嫩江-贺根山缝合带隔开;兴安地块和额尔古纳地块被新林-喜桂图缝合带分隔开^[1-17]. 位于大兴安岭北部的喜林-喜桂图缝合带上,分布着新林蛇绿混杂岩、噶仙蛇绿混杂岩、环二库蛇绿混杂岩、乌奴耳北蛇绿混杂岩等^[5-10]. 近年来,我们在乌奴耳地区开展 1:5 万区域地质调查工作中,发现了泥沙质构造混杂岩,丰富了新林-喜桂图缝合带的物质组成.

1 区域地质概况

研究区位于大兴安岭北部牙克石市乌奴耳镇,构造上处于新林-喜桂图拼合带,北部与额尔古纳地块

相邻,南部与兴安地块相邻(图 1). 区内出露的地层主要为奥陶系多宝山组和裸河组,为一套岛弧-弧后盆地火山沉积建造^[18-20];普遍缺失志留纪地层;泥盆系出露地层主要为泥鳅河组和大民山组,泥鳅河组为一套陆缘碎屑岩^[21],大民山组为一套具有岛弧性质的中酸性火山岩与火山碎屑岩互层^[22]. 以上地层在研究区内多以断层接触,呈断片状产出. 中生代地层为一套中酸性火山岩,主要有满克头鄂博组、玛尼吐组、白音高老组. 本次研究的泥沙质构造混杂岩与两侧地层呈断层接触,被第四系覆盖(图 1).

2 乌奴耳泥沙质构造混杂岩

2.1 空间位置及展布

乌奴耳地区泥砂质混杂岩断续分布在乌奴耳南、

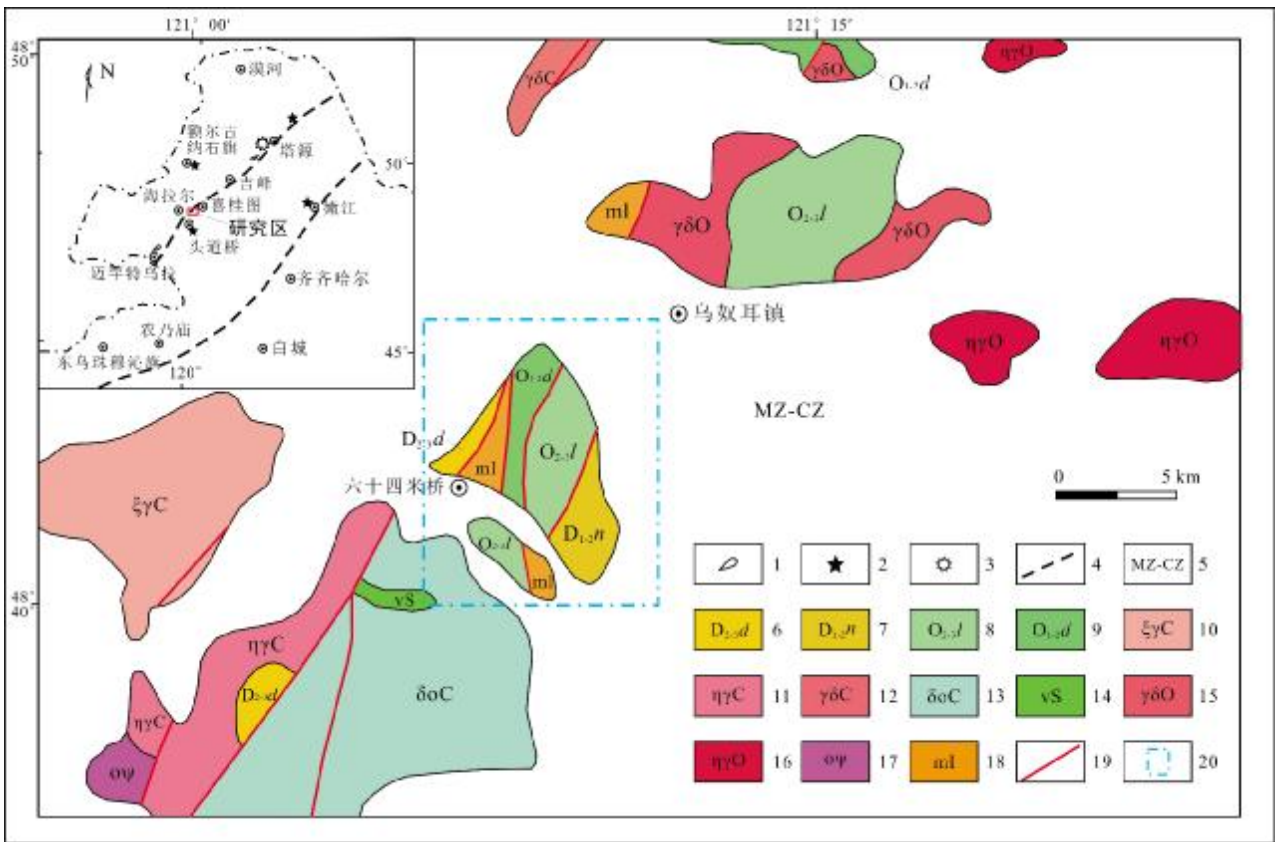


图 1 研究区位置及地质图

Fig. 1 Location and geological map of the study area

1—蛇绿岩 (ophiolite); 2—蓝片岩 (blueschist); 3—辉长岩 (gabbro); 4—拼合带 (suture zone); 5—中生界 (Mesozoic-Cenozoic); 6—大民山组 (Daminshan fm.); 7—泥鳅河组 (Niuqiuhe fm.); 8—裸河组 (Luohe fm.); 9—多宝山组 (Duobaoshan fm.); 10—石炭纪正长花岗岩 (Carboniferous syenogranite); 11—石炭纪二长花岗岩 (Carboniferous monzogranite); 12—石炭纪花岗闪长岩 (Carboniferous granodiorite); 13—石炭纪石英闪长岩 (Carboniferous quartz diorite); 14—志留纪辉长岩 (Silurian gabbro); 15—奥陶纪花岗闪长岩 (Ordovician granodiorite); 16—奥陶纪二长花岗岩 (Ordovician monzogranite); 17—蛇绿混杂岩 (ophiolite melange); 18—泥沙质构造混杂岩 (sandy tectonic melange); 19—断层 (fault); 20—研究区 (study area)

六十四米桥和六十四米桥南等地(图1),一般宽100~1000 m,最宽者将近2 km,构造位置处于新林-喜桂图构造带的中段,与周围奥陶系多宝山组及泥盆系泥鳅河组、大民山组均为断层接触。本研究对六十四米桥约2.5 km²的区域进行了大比例尺详细构造地质填图,系统解剖带内岩石构造组成(图2)。研究区岩石构造组合复杂,总体都属构造混杂岩带。奥陶纪多宝山组、裸河组及泥盆纪泥鳅河组、大民山组等均呈断块产出。带内变形强烈,脆性、脆韧性和韧性变形产物均有出露,不同层次的变形产物出现在六十四米桥地区,反映该区经历了多期次变形和不同的构造运动机制,使相对深层次韧性变形的糜棱岩褶皱到地表。岩块均发生强烈的变形,相对能干岩层形成转折端圆滑、顶厚斜歪褶皱,软弱地层形成复杂的柔流褶皱(图3)。带内逆

冲断裂发育,形成逆冲叠瓦状构造以及对冲、反冲、冲起构造等多种构造样式(图3)。这些构造样式清晰地反映了新林-喜桂图拼贴带俯冲-碰撞的变形过程。

2.2 岩石学特征

混杂岩由岩块和基质两部分组成。岩块包括外来和原地两类,来自不同时代,岩性差异较大,主要为灰岩、灰黄色含砾变质粗砂岩。岩块大小不一、分布较乱,长轴总体平行于拼贴带走向。对混杂带局部进行大比例尺填图解剖(图4),清晰地再现了块体的特征,下面对各个岩块及基质进行介绍。

变石英砂岩块:与大民山组呈断层接触(图4)。岩石风化面为褐黄色,新鲜面为灰白色,变余细粒砂状结构,层理构造。砂颗粒主要为石英,由于后期重结晶作用影响,部分石英颗粒可见次生加大。岩块大小不一,

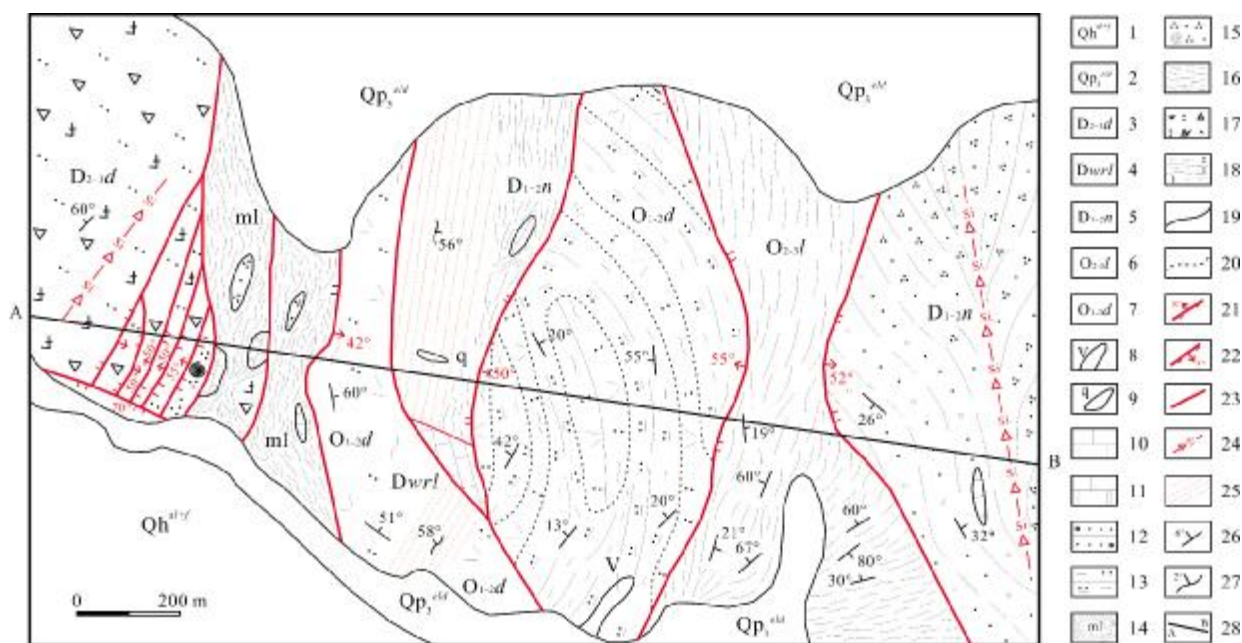


图2 牙克石乌奴耳镇六十四米桥泥沙质构造混杂岩带地质图

Fig. 2 Geological map of sandy tectonic melange belt in Liushisimiqiao area, Wunuer Town

1—全新统冲积砂砾、沼积淤泥(Holocene alluvial gravel and marsh mud); 2—上更新统残、坡积物(Upper Pleistocene residual slope wash); 3—大民山组英安质含角砾凝灰岩(dacite breccia-bearing tuff of Damingshan fm.); 4—乌奴耳礁灰岩(Wunuer reef limestone); 5—泥鳅河组褐色含砾砂岩(brown pebbly sandstone of Niquihe fm.); 6—灰色千枚状板岩(gray phyllite slate); 7—变流纹质熔结凝灰岩、绿色硅质泥岩、硅质岩(metamorphic rhyolitic tuff lava, green siliceous mudstone and silicalite); 8—霏细岩(felsite); 9—石英脉(quartz vein); 10—灰色微晶灰岩(gray microcrystalline limestone); 11—白色大理岩(white marble); 12—灰黄色含砾粗砂岩、砾岩(grayish yellow gravel-bearing coarse sandstone, conglomerate); 13—硅质岩、硅质泥岩(silicalite and siliceous mudstone); 14—千枚状板岩(phyllite slate); 15—深灰色含三叶虫变质石英砂岩(dark gray trilobite-bearing metamorphic quartz sandstone); 16—片理化千枚状板岩(foliated phyllite slate); 17—英安质含角砾凝灰岩(dacite breccia-bearing tuff); 18—变流纹质熔结凝灰岩(metamorphic rhyolitic tuff lava); 19—地质界线(geological boundary); 20—岩性界线(lithologic boundary); 21—逆断层(reverse fault); 22—正断层(normal fault); 23—性质不明断层(unidentified fault); 24—硅质角砾岩带(siliceous breccia zone); 25—韧性变形带(变余糜棱岩)(ductile shear zone); 26—地层产状(stratigraphic attitude); 27—变形带面理产状(foliation attitude of deformation zone); 28—剖面线(section line)

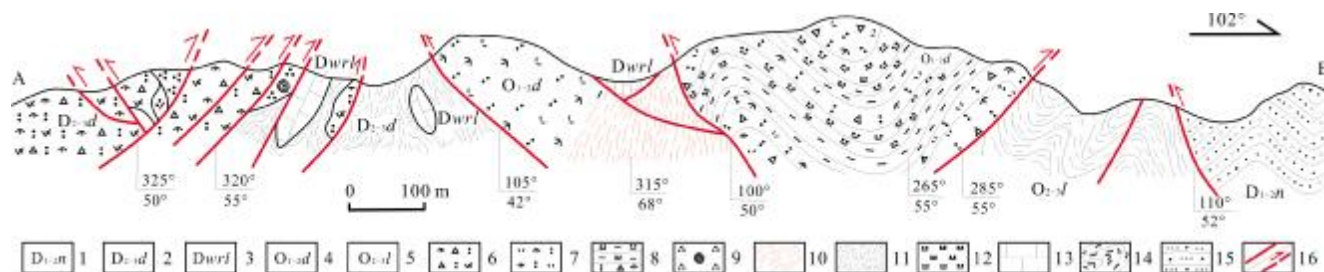


图3 乌奴耳镇六十四米桥构造混杂岩剖面图

Fig. 3 Profile of tectonic melange in Liushisimiqiao area, Wunuer Town

1—泥鳅河组(Niuqiuhe fm.); 2—大民山组(Daminshan fm.); 3—乌奴耳礁灰岩(Wunuer reef limestone); 4—多宝山组(Duobaoshan fm.); 5—裸河组(Luohe fm.); 6—变英安质含角砾熔结凝灰岩(metamorphic dacite breccia-bearing tuff lava); 7—变流纹质熔结凝灰岩(metamorphic rhyolitic tuff lava); 8—泥质岩、含泥硅质岩、硅质岩与变流纹质含角砾熔结凝灰岩互层(mudstone, argillaceous silicalite and siliceous rock interbedded with metamorphic rhyolitic breccia-bearing tuff lava); 9—灰色含三叶虫石英砂岩(gray trilobite-bearing quartz sandstone); 10—韧性剪切带(变余糜棱岩)(ductile shear zone); 11—片理化千枚状板岩(foliated phyllite slate); 12—硅质岩(siliceous rock); 13—微晶灰岩(microcrystalline limestone); 14—千枚状板岩(phyllite slate); 15—变余含砾砂岩、粉砂岩(metamorphic pebbly sandstone and siltstone); 16—正断层、逆断层(normal/reverse fault)

多呈透镜状产出,大者长轴约 130 m,短轴约 30 m,小者长轴约 20 cm,短轴 5 cm. 含有三叶虫化石,野外发现两块,主要尾部清晰,经鉴定为 *Neseuretus?* Sp.,时代为早、中奥陶世. 据岩性和化石特征,经区域对比,该岩块应属早奥陶世哈拉哈河组.

砾岩、粗砂岩岩块:岩块大小不一,呈透镜体或椭圆形,大者长轴约 40 m,短轴约 20 m,小者长轴约 30 cm,短轴约 15 cm,分布杂乱,被变质粉砂质板岩所包围. 变砾岩、含砾粗砂岩多呈灰黄色,碎屑成分相对复杂. 岩性与泥鳅河组一段相同,故推断该岩块隶属泥鳅河组.

灰岩岩块:岩性主要为微晶灰岩、角砾状灰岩,偶见生物碎屑灰岩. 岩块大小不一,呈透镜体,大者长轴约 50 m,短轴约 25 m,小者长轴约 10 cm,短轴约 5 cm,分布杂乱,被变质粉砂质板岩所包围. 岩性与乌奴耳礁灰岩基本一致,为原地岩块,应属乌奴耳礁灰岩.

火山岩岩块:主要为流纹质熔结凝灰岩和英安质含角砾熔结凝灰岩. 流纹质熔结凝灰岩是多宝山组的主要岩石,英安质含角砾熔结凝灰岩则是大民山组的主要岩石类型. 呈透镜体或椭圆形,大者长轴约 60 m,短轴约 20 m,小者长轴约 25 cm,短轴约 10 cm,分布杂乱,被变质粉砂质板岩所包围.

细粒闪长岩岩块:出露零星,呈透镜状被片理化泥质岩包裹,透镜体长轴约 20 m,短轴约 10 m. 岩石普

遍碎裂,蚀变较强,其时代不祥. 岩性特征与奥陶纪侵入体相似,推测为奥陶纪.

大理岩块:块体较大,地貌上为石砬子,呈孤岛状产出,呈透镜状,长轴约 60 m,短轴约 30 m. 岩石呈灰白色、白色,镶嵌粒状变晶结构,块状构造,局部见纹层和条带状构造. 主要由结晶较粗的方解石组成,因受强烈挤压,岩石具破碎结构. 研究区地层主要为奥陶系和泥盆系,这些地层中均无大理岩产出. 区域上在头道桥东青白口系佳疙疸组产这种特征的大理岩,另外在南部姐姐德古古塔和塔马林扎拉格一带古生代侵入岩与多宝山组外接触带中,有少量夕卡岩化条带状大理岩出露. 故推断此大理岩来源于佳疙疸组,经构造作用卷入混杂.

基质:主要为泥盆系泥鳅河组片理化灰色泥岩,泥岩遭受强烈的挤压变形,面理变化大,总体随“构造岩块”的形态而变化,构造变形强烈,压剪切面异常发育,多绕岩块而变形.

3 混杂岩成因及形成时间

混杂岩的成因研究是一个重要且关键的内容,是构造成因混杂岩还是沉积成因的滑塌堆积,这直接影响到混杂岩的性质和构造意义. 通过构造岩块、基质性质、与上下地层接触关系及产出构造位置等,可区分构造混杂岩和沉积滑塌堆积:1)构造混杂岩中的构造岩块一般为菱形、扁豆状,时代可老于基质,也可以新

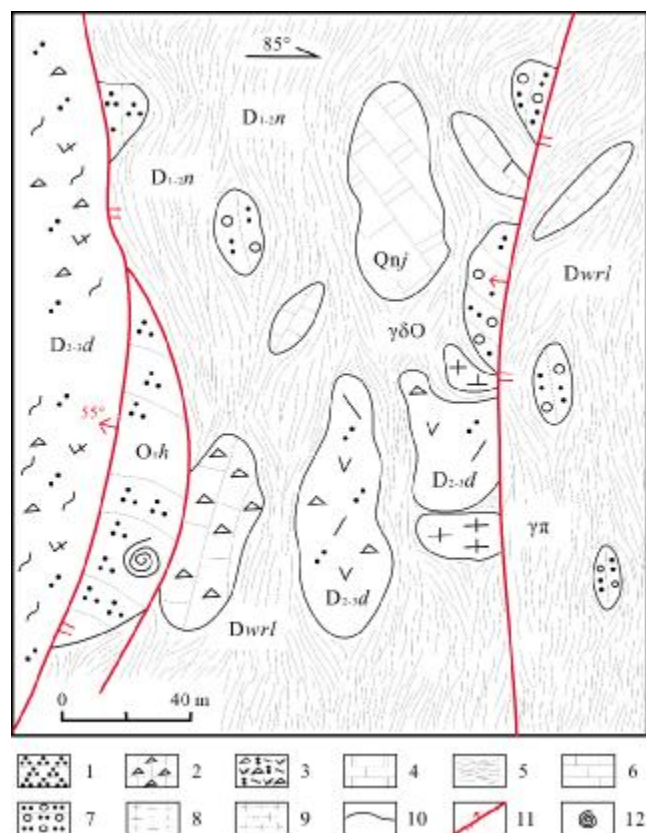


图4 六十四米桥泥砂质构造混杂岩大比例尺地质图

Fig. 4 Large scale geological map of sandy tectonic melange in Liushisimiqiao area

1—变质石英砂岩(Oh, metamorphic quartz sandstone); 2—角砾状灰岩(Dwrl, brecciated limestone); 3—变英安质含角砾熔结凝灰岩(D_{1-2d}, metamorphic dacite breccia-bearing tuff lava); 4—白色大理岩(Qnj, white marble); 5—片理化千枚状板岩(D_{1-2n}, foliated phyllite slate); 6—微晶灰岩(Dwrl, microcrystalline limestone); 7—黄褐色变含砾砂岩(D_{1-2n}, yellowish brown metamorphic pebbly sandstone); 8—变细粒花岗岩闪长岩(γδO, metamorphic fine granodiorite); 9—变花岗斑岩(γπ, metamorphic granite porphyry); 10—地质界线(geological boundary); 11—逆断层(reverse fault); 12—三叶虫化石点(fossil site of trilobite)

于基质;而沉积滑塌堆积中构造岩块多为浑圆状,时代多老于基质。2)构造混杂岩基质普遍受到剪切作用,是固化的岩石在巨大剪切作用下的结果;沉积滑塌堆积基质不一定被剪切,一般是由未固结的沉积物在水介质条件下形成。3)构造混杂岩与上、下地层为构造接触;沉积滑塌堆积与上、下地层为沉积接触。4)构造混杂岩主要产出在板块边界部位,形成时间与板块缝合带剪切时间一致;而沉积滑塌堆积分布范围则较广,在合适的古地理环境下都能形成,一般时间较短^[23]。

对比以上特征,乌奴耳混杂岩属于构造混杂岩无疑;在强烈的剪切作用下,与上、下地层呈构造接触,构造岩块与基质之间也呈构造接触;能干性较强的碳酸盐岩、火山碎屑岩、砂岩等一般呈独立块体出现,多为菱形、扁豆状;能干性较弱的泥质岩受到挤压而强烈变形,片理化发育,围绕岩块分布。混杂岩在位置上分布于新林-喜桂图缝合带上,与乌奴耳蛇绿混杂岩伴生,进一步说明是构造混杂岩,而非其他成因的沉积滑塌堆积。

由上可知,混杂岩中年龄最年轻的构造岩块为中-晚泥盆世大民山组火山岩岩块(382.4 ± 3.7 Ma)^①,混杂岩中基质为早-中泥盆世的泥鳅河组片理化灰色泥岩,限定了混杂岩形成时代的下限,研究区早石炭世的花岗岩(329.7 ± 5.0 Ma)^①未发生变质变形,限定了混杂岩形成时代的上限。因此,混杂岩的时代被限定为382~329 Ma。

4 结论

(1)乌奴耳泥沙质构造混杂岩由构造岩块和基质两部分构成,其中构造岩块包括原地岩块和外来岩块,形态多呈菱形、扁豆状,基质多为泥质岩,构造变形强烈,片理化发育,呈围绕岩块分布。

(2)乌奴耳泥沙质构造混杂岩与上、下地层呈构造接触,内部构造岩块与基质呈构造接触。

(3)乌奴耳泥沙质构造混杂岩与乌奴耳蛇绿混杂岩伴生,是新林-喜桂图缝合带主要组成部分,丰富了新林-喜桂图缝合带的物质组成。

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