

Folded Deformation and Ore–Controlling Feature of Shilu Group, Qingbaikouan System, Western Hainan Island

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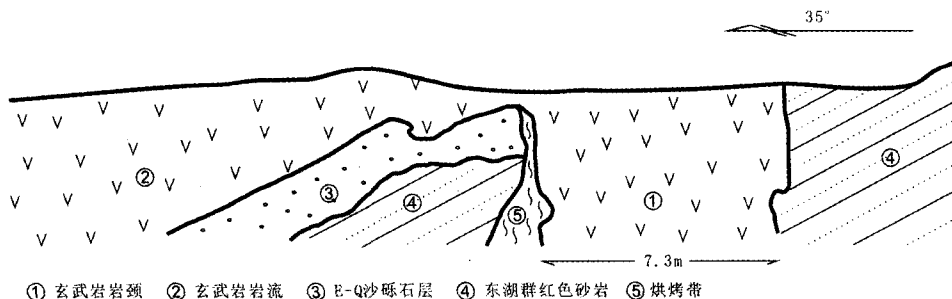
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Abstract: The Shilu Group of Qingbaikou System is composing of metamorphic rock series, whose protolith is marine fine grained clastic rock, mudstone and magnesian carbonatite with interbedded volcanic rock. Parametamorphic iron ore deposits and hydrothermal copper-cobalt deposits are hosted in the Shilu group, which has undergone several times of deformation, and evolution from fold deformation including three structure assemblages of deformation sequence to brittle-ductile fracture. Shilu NW-trending synclinorium, which is the production of Hercynian-Indosinian orogeny, has a close relation with principal metallogenic epoch of iron deposit. The spatial distribution of copper-cobalt deposits, whose metallogenic material may be provided by Hercynian-Indosinian magma intrusion is consistent with parametamorphic iron deposits because of both are reshaped by Shilu NW-trending synclinorium.

Key words: fold deformation feature; metallogenic epoch; metallogenic mechanism; Shilu group; Hainan island

武汉外围浠水等地发现新生代玄武岩火山口

由中国地质调查局武汉地质调查中心承担的长江中游城市群地质环境调查与区划项目在进行野外地质调查过程中,于武汉外围浠水—马垅一带发现了保存完好的玄武岩火山口。火山口呈缓丘状地貌,围岩为白垩纪至第三纪东湖群红色砂岩。该火山岩颈宽7.3 m,北侧烘烤带宽0.2~1.2 m,北侧的玄武岩熔岩流覆盖在厚0.3~0.8 m未固结的灰色沙砾石层之上,该沙砾石层与下伏东湖群红色砂岩之间为波状起伏的不整合面(见下图)。目前对该玄武岩火山活动的性质、形成时代正在进一步的研究中。这一发现对长江中游尤其是城市圈一带新生代以来的地质演化具有重要的意义。



(武汉地质调查中心 陈立德)