中華民國地質圖

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

比例尺　四百萬分一
SCALE　1:4,000,000

蘭勃脫正形割圓錐投影
LAMBERT CONICAL PROJECTION

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 公里

中華民國五十九年六月
JUNE 1970

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
俄

MONGOLIA
蒙古

(缺地質資料)
(Geologic data not available)

(缺地質資料)
(Geologic data not available)

SINKIANG 新疆
TIBET 西藏
HSITSANG
KASHMIR 克什米爾
INDIA 印度
NEPAL 尼泊爾
SIKKIM 錫金
BHUTAN 不丹
TSINGHAI 青海
KANSU 甘肅
NINGSIA 寧夏
SHENSI 陝西
SHANSI 山西
INNER MONGOLIA 內蒙古
HOPEH 河北
LIAOTUNG 遼東
LIAOPEI 遼北
CHAHAR 察哈爾
HEILUNGKIANG 黑龍江
KIRIN 吉林
HSINGAN 興安
SUNKIANG 松嫩
HOPEH 河北
SHANTUNG 山東
HONAN 河南
KIANGSU 江蘇
ANHWEI 安徽
HUPEH 湖北
SZECHWAN 四川
KWEICHOW 貴州
YUNNAN 雲南
KWANGSI 廣西
KWANGTUNG 廣東
FUKIEN 福建
TAIWAN 臺灣
HAINAN 海南
BURMA 緬甸
LAOS 寮國
THAILAND 泰國
VIETNAM 越南
KOREA 韓國
JAPAN 日本

渤海 POHAI
黃海 YELLOW SEA
日本海 SEA OF JAPAN
東海 EAST CHINA SEA
南海 SOUTH CHINA SEA
太平洋 PACIFIC OCEAN
菲律賓 PHILIPPINES

圖例 LEGEND

全新世 HOLOCENE
更新世 PLEISTOCENE
第三紀 TERTIARY
白堊紀 CRETACEOUS
侏羅紀 JURASSIC
三疊紀 TRIASSIC
二疊紀 PERMIAN
石炭二疊紀 PERMO-CARBONIFEROUS
石炭紀 CARBONIFEROUS
泥盆紀 DEVONIAN
志留紀 SILURIAN
奧陶紀 ORDOVICIAN
寒武奧陶紀 CAMBRO-ORDOVICIAN
寒武紀 CAMBRIAN
上元古代 UPPER PALEOZOIC
下元古代 LOWER PALEOZOIC
震旦紀 SINIAN
元古代 ALGONKIAN
太古代 ARCHEAN
地質界線 GEOLOGIC BOUNDARY
省界 BOUNDARY OF PROVINCE
國界 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
河流、湖泊 RIVER & LAKE
海岸線 SEA-SHORE LINE

根據目前掌握之資料，僅能提供較粗略之1/4,000,000地質圖，預備爲進一步做較大比例尺地質圖之基礎。在本圖中，着重修改以前所做地質圖中的古老岩層出露地區，火成岩出露地區及新生代地層出露地區；並補充過去地質圖中西北區、西南區所空白之遺缺。以上主要根據最近研究的中國前寒武紀地層、古地理圖、火成岩分佈及第四紀黃土、氷川等文獻、掃圖和在中國西部所做的航空地質資料繪繪。例如：山東半島之泰山花崗片麻岩應爲太古代，甘孜、西昌之康定片麻岩應爲元古代，騙建流紋岩應屬白堊紀，大興安嶺粗面岩應屬白堊紀…… 等。

同時，本圖在圖例設計上，採用各年代習慣色彩，年代愈老，顏色愈深；也採用同年代岩層用不同花紋區別其岩性，由於在中國大陸自寒武紀開始，在沉積上就顯得南北不均衡，海侵、海退也因南北而異，所以各年代圖例岩性上石灰岩相與砂岩、頁岩相，或砂岩、頁岩相與礫岩相的區別大致可視爲南部與北部的差別，而不是上下層的差別。以上主要根據最近研究中國大陸大地構造理論的資料繪繪。例如：在海相期寒武紀、奧陶紀北部以石灰岩相爲主，石炭紀、三叠紀則南部以石灰岩相爲主；在陸相期侏羅紀、白堊紀初期，西南部以砂岩、頁岩相爲主，而白堊紀後期及第三紀則東南部以砂岩、頁岩相爲主。

由於目前資料尚不夠齊全，故蒙古及新疆西端暫時空白，有待日後補正。同時，本圖的比例尺較小，構造線及斷層資料未能繪於圖上，亦待今後增版較大比例尺時補充。

Based on the data available at present, it is possible only to prepare this comparatively rough 1:4,000,000 scale geologic map which also serves as the first step for preparing a more detailed geologic map at larger scale in the future. With considerable revisions, this map emphasizes the outcrop areas of certain older formations, igneous units, and Cenozoic formations which have been re-investigated in recent years. It also fills in the geology of the northwestern and southwestern regions which were not completely covered by previous geologic maps. Such revisions and additions are mainly based on recent research papers on the Pre-Cambrian formations in China, on maps of paleogeography, on distributions of igneous rocks, on loess and glaciation of the Quaternary, and on photo-geologic data from western China. For example: the granitic gneiss of the Taishan System on the Shantung peninsula should be Archaean, the Kangting gneiss of Kantzu and Hsichang should be Algonkian, the rhyolite of the Fukien province should be Cretaceous, the trachyte of the Great Khingan should also be of the Cretaceous etc.

On this map, different colors represent different geologic periods and the older the period the deeper the color. The different formations of the same period are distinguished by various patterns and shading. Beginning from the Cambrian, there has been a marked difference in sedimentation between the northern and southern parts of continental China, as well as in transgression and regression. Therefore, the differences among the limestone facies, the sandstone and shale facies, and the conglomerate facies may generally be looked upon as lithofacies changes between the north and the south and not necessarily indicate older and younger formations. The above distinctions represented on the map are derived from theoretical structural and tectonic studies in mainland China. For example, the marine facies of Cambrian and Ordovician periods is essentially limestone facies in the north, while the marine facies of Carboniferous and Triassic being principally limestone facies in the south. In contrast the continental facies of Jurassic and early Cretaceous is chiefly sandstone and shale facies in the southwest, while the continental facies of late Cretaceous and Tertiary being principally sandstone and shale facies in the southeast.

Because of lacking of data, Mongolia and the west side of Sinkiang are left blank but should be filled in the future. On account of the small scale of this map, it is not possible here to show the detailed structural lines and the faults. However, such geologic details will be included in the preparation of geologic maps at larger scales in the future.

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