

参考文献:

- [1] 于升松, 唐渊. 青藏高原盐湖 水化学特征 [J]. 海洋与湖沼, 1981, 14(4): 342-352.
- [2] 朱允铸, 等. 柴达木盆地新构造运动及盐湖发展演化 [M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 1994. 92-95.
- [3] 胡东生. 青海可可西里地区自然环境 [M]. 李炳元等主编: 北京: 科学出版社, 1996. 47-83.
- [4] 张彭熹, 等. 中国盐湖自然资源及其开发利用 [M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1999. 69-98.
- [5] 张彭熹, 等. 柴达木盆地盐湖 [M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1987. 1-229.
- [6] 陈克造, 等. 青藏高原盐湖 [J]. 地理学报, 1981, 36(1): 13-21.
- [7] 郑绵平, 等. 青藏高原盐湖 [M]. 北京: 北京科学技术出版社, 1989, 34-103.
- [8] 郑绵平, 等. 论西藏的盐湖 [J]. 地质学报, 1983, 57(2): 184-194.
- [9] 郑喜玉. 青海柴达木盆地晚新生代地质环境演化 [M]. 中国科学院盐湖研究所编. 北京: 科学出版社, 1986. 133-147.
- [10] 郑喜玉, 等. 西藏盐湖 [M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 1988. 12-72.
- [11] 郑喜玉. 西藏扎仓茶卡盐湖卤水 B, Li 分布特征 [J]. 海洋与湖沼, 1983, 12(6): 498-511.
- [12] 韩凤清, 等. 柴达木盆地昆特依盐湖的地球化学及其古气候变化 [J]. 海洋与湖沼, 1995, 26(5): 502-508.

The Geochemistry of Lithium in Salt Lake on Qinghai- Tibetan Plateau

HAN Feng-qing

(Qinghai Institute of Salt Lakes, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xining 810008, China)

Abstract The Tibetan Plateau is main distribution region of rich-Li salt lakes in China, the content of lithium varies from 2.8 to 2926 the latter is the greatest value of the salt lakes all over the plateau. Li-rich salt lakes on Tibetan Plateau are mainly situated in the hydrochemical transition zone the north(Qaidam Basin) Li-rich lakes are in the zone of chloride and sulfate type salt lakes, the south(Tibetan Autonomous Region) Li-rich lakes are in the zone of carbonate and sulfate type salt lakes.

Li reserves is much larger, Mg/Li ratio higher and Li content low in the north salt lakes (in Qaidam Basin) than in the south salt lakes(in Tibetan Autonomous Region).

Our study shows that there are inverse ratio between Li and Mg contents in the brine, namely, Li content increases when Mg content decreases.

Li content in the salt lake of carbonate type are relatively low in Tibet, this is results of Li taking part in carbonate mineral crystal lattice. Space distribution of Li in a salt lake is determined on water resource replenishment and evaporation condition.

Key words Lithium; Salt lake; Geochemistry; Tibdetan Plateau

声 明

1. 为适应我国信息化建设需要,扩大作者学术交流渠道,本刊已加入《中国学术期刊(光盘版)》和“中国期刊网”。作者著作权使用费与本刊稿酬一次性给付。如作者不同意将文章编入该数据库,请在来稿时声明,本刊将作适当处理。

2. 本刊已入万方数据资源系统(China Info)数字化期刊群。