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韶关新区覆盖型岩溶发育规律及影响因素

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摘要: 韶关新区碳酸盐岩分布面积广, 溶洞发育, 对工程建设影响大, 制约了城市的建设与发展, 查明韶关新区覆盖型岩溶发育情况及分布规律, 对韶关新区发展规划、重大项目选址等具有重要意义。通过资料收集整理、钻探等方法, 对韶关新区的岩溶类型、岩溶发育与地层岩性组合、地质构造、地下水关系进行了研究, 总结了岩溶发育规律及主要控制因素。区域岩溶发育平面空间上受区域性北东向构造和可溶岩展布控制, 覆盖型岩溶整体呈北东向带状分布, 平面岩溶发育程度可分为极强发育、强发育、中等发育和弱发育四个级别区。垂向上岩溶发育随深度的增加整体呈减弱趋势, 由浅到深依次分为极强发育带、强发育带、中等发育带和弱发育带。岩溶发育主要受地层岩性、地下水活动和地质构造等因素控制, 芙蓉盆地边缘梓门桥组不纯碳酸盐岩与壶天组纯碳酸盐岩接触带、江湾张屋岭和甘棠工业园区地下水强径流带、断层破碎带及芙蓉山向斜核部等区域, 有利于地下水的流动, 加剧了可溶岩的溶解作用, 因而也加速了这些区域溶洞的形成和发育。

关键词: 韶关新区; 岩溶; 发育特征; 分布规律

创新点: 首次对韶关新区覆盖型岩溶在垂向上和平面上的发育规律进行了总结, 分析了地下水、地质构造和地层岩性等对岩溶发育程度的影响, 其成果对韶关新区发展规划和重大项目选址等具有一定的指导意义。

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0 引言

碳酸盐岩广泛分布的城市, 岩溶问题突出, 制约了城市建设与发展, 掌握区域岩溶发育规律和影响因素至关重要。广大学者就城市覆盖型岩溶发育情况及分布规律方面的开展了分析研究^[1-3]。韶关新区位于粤北丘陵地区, 其地貌类型多样, 碳酸盐岩分布面积广^[4-5], 覆盖型岩溶发育, 对工程建设影响大^[6-8], 已有多个大型场地因岩溶问题造成工程造价升高、工期延长, 甚至存在较大的安全隐患。目前, 针对广

东粤北地区特别是韶关新区的岩溶问题相关研究, 主要集中在防治、勘察施工等方面。叶照桂、魏国灵、赖定邦等^[9-11]对粤北地区岩溶发育情况及对工程建设影响进行过分析, 并提出了安全隐患防治建议。陈中华、陈启秀^[12-13]对韶关岩溶区勘察方法和基础施工工艺进行了探讨。随着韶关新区发展规划, 覆盖型岩溶区工程地质问题逐渐显现, 基坑突水、地基失稳、地面塌陷等工程地质问题时有发生, 因此研究覆盖型岩溶发育情况及分布规律等方面的需求尤为迫切。本次工作在收集韶关新区地层岩性、地质

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构造、水文地质、工程场地和线路工程勘察资料的基础上,研究了韶关新区岩溶发育特征,对覆盖型岩溶区的分布规律及控制因素进行分析,旨在对韶关新区规划布局 and 城市建设具有一定的指导作用。

1 研究区概况

1.1 区域地质地理条件

韶关新区是韶关市打造的新城中心,面积 70.25 km^2 ,发育丘陵、岩溶谷地、岩溶峰丛与孤峰、河流阶地、河心洲等地貌类型。受北东向芙蓉山向斜构造影响,山脉整体呈北东向展布,谷地平原分布其中。谷地平原大致被丘陵分成三个区域,即分布于西联—甘棠的岩溶谷地,被芙蓉山三面环绕的芙蓉新城岩溶盆地,以及研究区南东部江湾一带的河流阶地。谷地平原区下伏基岩均为碳酸盐岩,为隐伏岩溶。

研究区地层主要为泥盆系、石炭系和第四系(图1)。泥盆系分布于北西部丘陵区,早石炭系主要分布于芙蓉山向斜两翼,晚石炭系壶天组分布于芙蓉山向斜核部,第四系冲积层主要分布于北江沿岸。泥盆系天子岭组、石炭系石磴子组、梓门桥和壶天组是本区岩溶发育的主要层位,其中覆盖型岩溶区主要为石磴子组、壶天组和梓门桥组。

研究区褶皱和断裂构造十分发育,主构造线呈北东向,其次为北西向。北东向芙蓉山向斜为研究区的主要褶皱构造,控制了地貌形态、地表水系、地下岩溶以及地质构造的发育和展布,断裂构造主要有北东向的芙蓉山断裂、犁头石断裂和张屋岭断裂,北西向的洞头源断裂和回龙山断裂。在向斜核部和断裂构造带,岩石节理裂隙发育,为地下水的赋存、运移提供了有利的空间条件。

1.2 区域水文地质条件

地表水主要为北江干流和小型水库,主要受到大气降雨补给。地下水按地层岩性组合和含水介质特征分为第四系松散岩类孔隙含水岩组、基岩裂隙含水岩组、碳酸盐岩裂隙溶洞含水岩组三种类型(图2)。其中孔隙含水岩组主要分布于北江两岸的粉细砂、粗砾砂和卵石层中,富水性中等,水化学类型为 $\text{HCO}_3\text{-Ca}$ 型,矿化度 $0.040\sim 0.274 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。基岩裂隙含水岩组为泥岩、粉砂质、砂岩,主要分布于丘陵区,泉流量 $0.091 \text{ L}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$,富水性弱,水化学类型主要为

$\text{HCO}_3\text{-Ca}$ 型。碳酸盐岩裂隙溶洞含水岩组包括裸露型、覆盖型和埋藏型,裸露型分布于岩溶丘陵区、峰丛和孤峰地段,富水性中等—丰富,水质良好,地下水位埋藏较深。裸露型岩溶区接受大气降雨补给后通过岩溶管道和岩溶裂隙垂直补给地下水,随后沿地下暗河和溶蚀裂隙径流补给覆盖型岩溶水。埋藏型岩溶分布于芙蓉山测水组地层下部,岩溶发育程度较弱,富水性贫乏—中等。覆盖型岩溶主要分布于岩溶谷地内及河流阶地,岩溶裂隙和溶洞发育,富水性中等—丰富,水化学类型为 $\text{HCO}_3\text{-Ca}$ 型,矿化度为 $0.010\sim 0.300 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。覆盖型岩溶区,地下水主要接受地表水及其它地下水侧向补给和垂直入渗补给,沿地下岩溶径流通道排泄至附近地表河。在江湾河流阶地,覆盖型岩溶水和松散岩类孔隙水之间无相对隔水层,水力联系密切。

1.3 区域岩溶发育特征

韶关新区碳酸盐岩分布面积 64 km^2 ,占总面积的 91%。根据可溶岩分布情况与出露特征,可将研究区岩溶发育类型划分为裸露型、覆盖型和埋藏型岩溶^[14-15](图3)。

1.3.1 裸露型岩溶

裸露型岩溶主要分布于研究区北西部天子岭岩溶丘陵区、中部韶关站、南西部甘棠村东侧、东部芙蓉山犁头石—拾贝湖一带,整体沿芙蓉山脉呈北东向展布,出露面积 18 km^2 ,占岩溶区总面积 28%,地貌上表现为丘陵、峰丛、孤峰(图4)。裸露型岩溶区岩溶洼地、岩溶漏斗和地下暗河较发育。

1.3.2 覆盖型岩溶

覆盖型岩溶区主要分布于谷地平原,地形整体较为平坦,大致被丘陵分成三个区域(图3),分别为西联—甘棠岩溶谷地、芙蓉新城岩溶向斜盆地、江湾一带的北江河流阶地,面积合计 35 km^2 ,占岩溶区总面积 55%。上覆土层厚度一般 $5\sim 20 \text{ m}$,甘塘工业园北部、车角岭、妇幼保健院、车头村、赤水村南部等地厚度达 20 m 以上,但一般不超过 40 m 。覆盖层主要为冲积层和坡残积层,岩土组成多以单层结构土体为主,双层结构和多层结构较少。其中单层结构土体多为黏性土,分布在山前、丘间及谷地内;双层结构和多层结构土体主要分布在北江河流沿岸,上部多为黏性土,下部为砂卵石土。下伏岩溶分布



图4 韶关新区岩溶峰丛

Fig. 4 Karst peak-cluster in Shaoguan New District

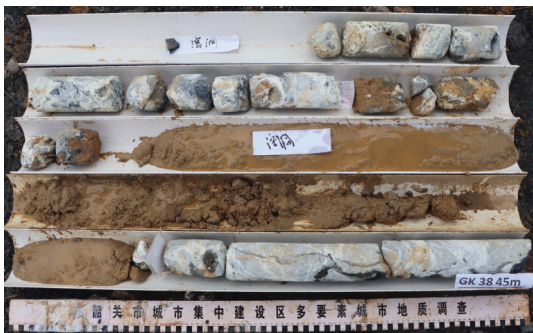


图5 江湾岩溶阶地覆盖型岩溶发育情况

Fig. 5 Development of covered karst in Jiangwan karst terrace

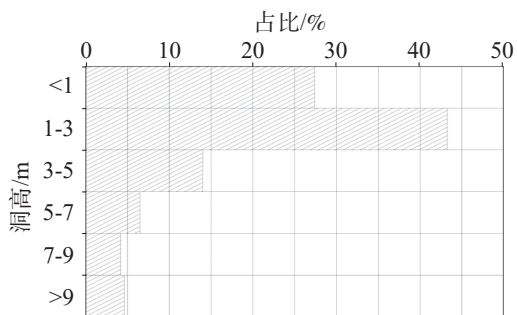


图6 溶洞发育高度统计图

Fig. 6 Statistical diagram of the cave development height

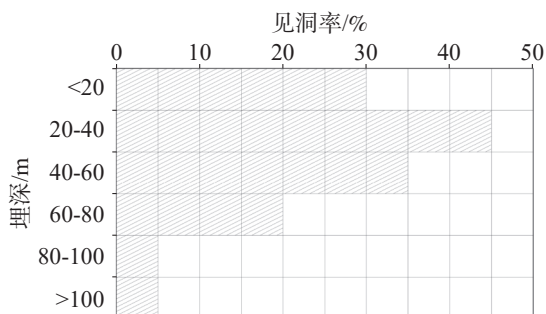


图7 垂向岩溶发育程度

Fig. 7 Degree of vertical karst development

间的差异,以及新构造运动地壳间歇性升降影响^[16],在垂向上,研究区内岩溶发育存在较为明显的

差异性,其随深度的增加整体呈减弱趋势。垂向上岩溶发育大致可以分为四个带,由浅到深依次为极强发育带、强发育带、中等发育带和弱发育带。岩溶极强发育带位于基岩面以下至40 m埋深,其中20~40 m埋深范围岩溶见洞率达45%,溶洞多充填粉质黏土;岩溶强发育带分布于地表下40~60 m,见洞率35%,溶洞主要为全充填和半充填;岩溶中等发育带分布于地表下60~80 m,见洞率20%,以半充填和无充填为主;岩溶弱发育带分布在埋深80 m以下,见洞率小于10%,溶洞多为空洞,少数为半充填。由于岩性组合和构造发育程度不同,三个覆盖型岩溶区垂向岩溶发育也在存在一定的差异。西联—甘棠岩溶谷地地表高程60~70 m,覆盖层主要为素填土和第四系残坡积粉质黏土,富水性差,可溶岩为石磴子组,溶洞发育相对较浅,主要集中在标高40~60 m的范围;芙蓉新城岩溶盆地地表高程58~70 m,可溶岩主要为壶天组,受向斜核部岩石节理裂隙发育影响,溶洞发育高程主要集中在标高20~20 m的范围;江湾岩溶河流阶地地表高程53~58 m,覆盖层主要为第四系残坡积粉质黏土和冲积卵砾石、砂层,富水性好,可溶岩为石磴子组,第四系含水层和下覆灰岩水力联系密切,溶洞主要发育在40~0 m的高程范围,韶州大桥河中央桥墩钻孔中,由于受断裂构造影响,0 m高程以下溶洞亦十分发育。

2.2 岩溶平面分布规律

平面上,受区域性北东向构造和可溶岩分布情况等控制,研究区岩溶整体呈北东向带状分布(图8)。根据岩性组合、地下水补径排条件、地质构造、地形地貌以及钻孔岩溶见洞率,可将研究区覆盖型岩溶发育程度分为极强发育、强发育、中等发育和弱发育四个级别区^[17]。

岩溶极强发育区大致呈北东向带状展布,岩溶见洞率一般大于60%。第一类,主要受岩性组合影响,如芙蓉湾—韶关大道—恒大城一带位于壶天组和梓门桥组岩性接触带附近;第二类,主要受地质构造和岩性影响,如宝能公馆、下胡村北东侧位于芙蓉山向斜核部,地层岩性为壶天组灰岩、白云质灰岩,性脆,导致岩石节理裂隙十分发育,为地下水活动提供了有利空间和通道;第三类,主要受地下水补径排条件影响,如江湾一带的张屋岭和甘棠工业园区位于地下水往河流排泄的强径流区域,地下水活动强烈,为岩溶发育提供了有利的水动力条件。

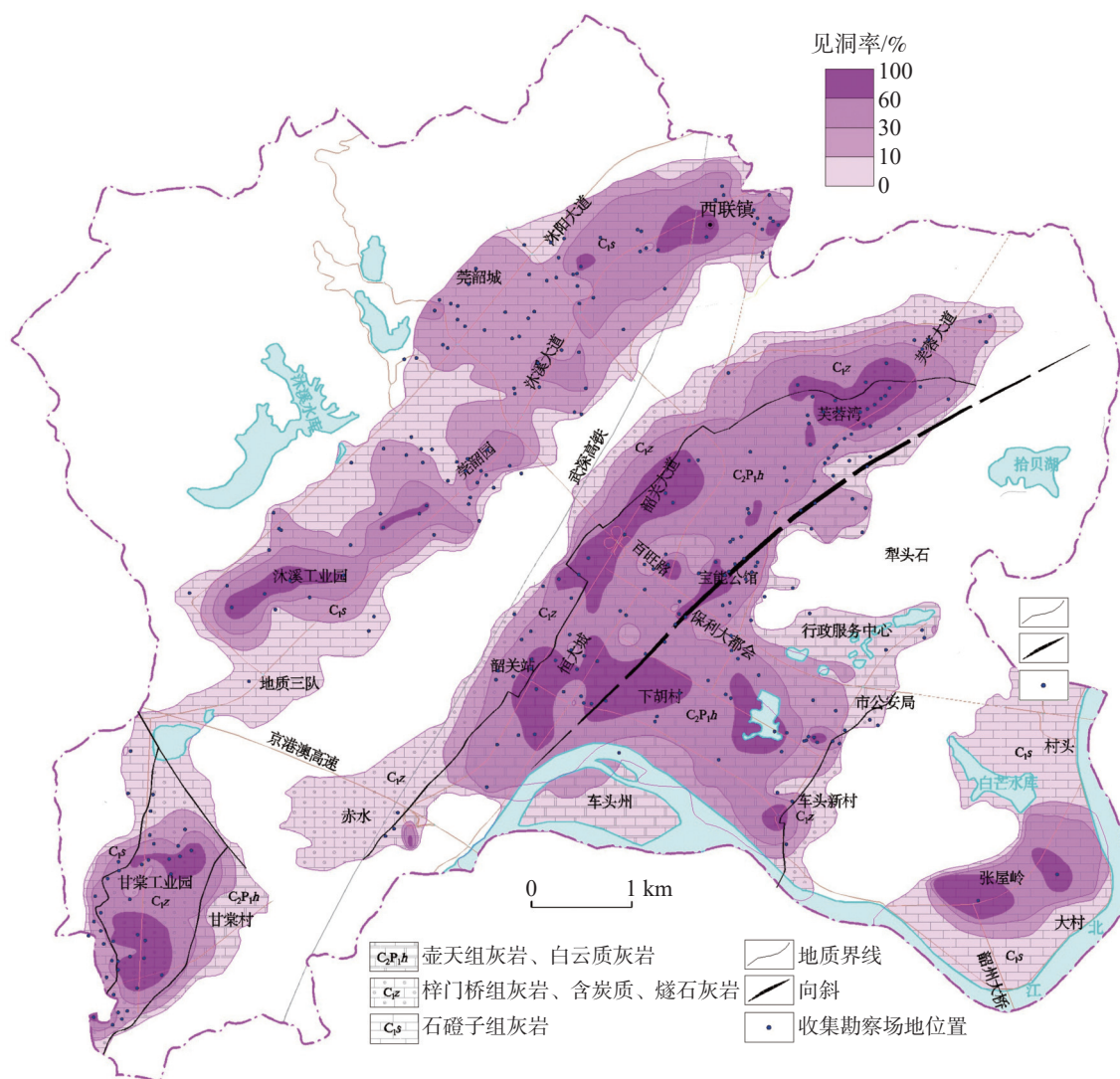


图8 覆盖型岩溶区岩溶见洞率等直线图

Fig. 8 Contour diagram of detection rates of karst caves in covered karst areas

岩溶强发育区面积广,主要分布于西联镇—沐溪工业园区、甘棠工业园区、芙蓉向斜盆地、白芒水库南部等地,分布于岩溶极强发育区外围区域,岩溶见洞率30%~60%,多分布于地下水径流区,地层主要为壶天组、石磴子组,其次为梓门桥组,其中壶天组岩溶强发育区较石磴子组和梓门桥面积更广,占比更高。岩溶中等发育区主要分布沐阳大道—沐溪工业园区、赤水新村、新党校、村头等地,岩溶见洞率10%~30%,主要分布于岩溶强发育区的外围区域,其可溶岩以石磴子组为主,次为壶天组和梓门桥组。岩溶弱发育区主要分布于市行政服务中心、公安局、赤水、地质三队、体育公园、大村、寸头等地,岩溶见洞率一般小于10%。

就三个覆盖型岩溶区而言,芙蓉新城岩溶盆地

位于芙蓉山向斜构造核部,且地层岩性是以壶天组灰岩及白云质灰岩为主的纯碳酸盐岩,岩石性脆,在向斜构造影响下核部岩石节理裂隙十分发育,为地下水的流通和溶蚀提供了良好的空间和岩性条件,且盆地位于地下水径流区,水动力作用强,有利于岩溶的形成和发育,故岩溶发育程度总体强于西联—甘棠岩溶谷地和江湾岩溶河流阶地(图9)。

3 岩溶发育控制因素分析

3.1 地层岩性因素

韶关新区碳酸盐岩主要分布于泥盆系—石炭系地层中,受沉积环境影响,各碳酸盐岩地层岩性组合特征和化学成分方面也存在一定的差异。根据地层

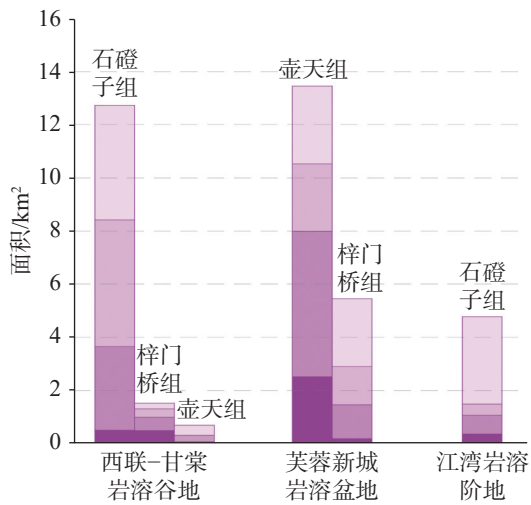


图 9 覆盖型岩溶区不同地层岩溶发育程度统计图
Fig. 9 Statistics of degree of karst development in different strata within covered karst areas

岩性组合特征及碳酸盐岩中可溶性矿物含量,将研究区的岩溶层组分为纯碳酸盐岩(可溶性矿物含量>90%)和不纯碳酸盐岩(可溶性矿物含量 50%~90%)两种岩石类型^[18](表 1)。纯碳酸盐岩岩层为石磴子组和壶天组^[19],岩性组合以灰岩、白云质灰岩和白云岩为主,分布面积 50 km²,占岩溶区面积的 78%,岩性较纯,岩石更容易被溶蚀,岩溶相对更为发育。不纯碳酸盐岩包括天子岭组、长来组和梓门桥组,分布面积 14 km²,占岩溶区面积的 22%,岩石中泥炭质含量较高,岩溶发育相对较弱。

3.2 地下水因素

研究区处于亚热带季风区,气候温暖潮湿,雨量

充沛,年均气温 20.3 ℃,年均降雨 1400~2400 mm,为地下水提供了充足的补给来源^[20]。研究区内相对隔水的碎屑岩组成的丘陵山区与碳酸盐岩组成的向斜盆地、岩溶谷地和河流阶等平原地带相间分布,地下水由丘陵山区往平原地带汇聚,为岩溶作用提供了有利的地下水补给条件。另外,在碎屑岩与可溶岩接触带,及不纯碳酸盐岩与纯碳酸盐岩的接触带,亦是丘陵区往盆地过渡地带,由于地形变化大,水动力作用强,岩性的变化和岩石透水性的差异,往往形成地下水径流带,使得岩溶作用更为强烈。

水中 CO₂ 含量的高低直接影响岩溶的发育,CO₂ 浓度越高,对碳酸盐岩的溶蚀能力越强^[21-22]。土壤空气中的 CO₂ 浓度要较大气中的高出数十倍到数百倍,地表水入渗土壤后,在土壤中缓慢地向下渗流过程中,吸收土壤 CO₂,大幅度提高了第四系孔隙水的溶蚀能力^[23]。研究区覆盖型岩溶分布广,第四系孔隙水和岩溶水水力联系密切,尤其是河流阶地隐伏岩溶区,第四系孔隙水和岩溶水之间无相对隔水层,孔隙水直接下渗补给岩溶水。而研究区孔隙水中游离 CO₂ 浓度平均值约为 36.7 mg·L⁻¹,侵蚀性 CO₂ 浓度平均值约为 5.3 mg·L⁻¹,含量较高,这些含有丰富 CO₂ 的孔隙水向下入渗进入灰岩地层中,并沿灰岩构造裂隙和岩层层面运动,不断溶解岩石中的矿物质,促进岩溶发育。

3.3 地质构造因素

研究区的主要褶皱构造为北东向芙蓉山向斜,其轴面近直立,核部为壶天组灰岩、白云岩,岩性较

表 1 韶关新区岩溶层组特征及分类
Table 1 Characteristics and classification of karst strata in Shaoguan New District

类型	时代	岩组	代号	岩性组合特征及厚度	分布面积/km ²	占岩溶区比例/%
纯碳酸盐岩	早石炭世	石磴子组	C _{1s}	灰黑色中—厚层状灰岩,层间局部夹有薄层状含炭质泥岩、泥质灰岩,厚度>540 m	32	50
	晚石炭世—早二叠世	壶天组	C _{2P_{1h}}	灰白、浅灰色、肉红色厚层状灰岩夹白云岩,局部为角砾状灰岩,厚度300~800 m	18	28
		天子岭组	D _{3t}	灰黑、灰白色中—厚层状微晶灰岩、瘤状灰岩、泥质灰岩、花斑状灰岩、泥质条带灰岩,局部夹炭质泥质、白云质灰岩,厚度185~982 m	2	3
不纯碳酸盐岩	早石炭世	长来组	C _{1cl}	浅灰—深灰色薄—中厚层状生物碎屑泥晶灰岩夹条带灰岩为主,局部夹瘤状灰岩、泥炭质灰岩、钙质页岩,厚度>132 m	2	3
	早石炭世	梓门桥组	C _{1z}	灰岩、含炭质灰岩、燧石灰岩等,夹炭质页岩、粉砂岩、硅质岩等,厚度<150 m	10	16

脆,层面平缓,轴部岩层在褶皱构造的影响下,垂直张裂隙发育,与岩层层面形成地下水活动的主要通道,岩溶水在构造裂隙中汇集并运移,进一步加强了溶蚀作用,因此褶皱轴部的溶洞十分发育,如太阳城天麓山后山芙蓉仙洞,发育两层溶洞及地下暗河。研究区 NE 向断裂和 NW 向断裂发育,其中 NW 向断裂以张性和张扭性为主,断裂带岩石破碎,裂隙发育,受 NW 向断裂构造影响,研究区北西部天子岭裸露型岩溶丘陵区形成多处串珠状洼地、落水洞和地下暗河。在覆盖型岩溶区,构造破碎带岩石中的溶蚀裂隙和溶洞十分发育,如赤水村、宝能公馆和保利时光印象等受 NW 向构造破碎带影响,钻孔岩溶见洞率一般大于 60%,且串珠状溶洞十分发育。

研究区岩溶发育是多种因素相互作用的结果。芙蓉新城位于向斜盆地内,为地下水径流区,其向斜核部由于应力集中,且地层岩性为壶天组纯碳酸盐岩,性脆,容易破裂,岩石节理裂隙发育,有利于岩溶的形成和发展,在芙蓉湾、宝能公馆、盆景山公园等地,岩溶见洞率达 60% 以上,溶洞十分发育;韶关大

道—高铁站一线,位于盆地与丘陵过渡区域,亦是碎屑岩与碳酸盐岩交汇区域,地形和岩性突变加强了地下水的径流,串珠状溶洞十分发育(图 10),岩溶见洞率普遍大于 30%。

4 结 论

- (1)研究区覆盖型岩溶垂向上岩溶发育随深度的增加整体呈减弱趋势,由浅到深依次分为极强发育带、强发育带、中等发育带和弱发育带。平面上受区域性北东向构造和可溶岩展布控制,岩溶整体呈北东向带状分布,平面岩溶发育程度可分为极强发育、强发育、中等发育和弱发育四个级别区。
- (2)研究区岩溶发育是多种因素相互作用的结果。向斜核部壶天组纯碳酸盐岩性脆,在集中应力下岩石节理裂隙发育,为地下水的流动提供了通道,有利于岩溶的形成与发展;盆地与丘陵过渡区域,亦是不同岩性碳酸盐岩交汇部位,地形和岩性突变加强了地下水的径流,岩溶作用十分强烈。

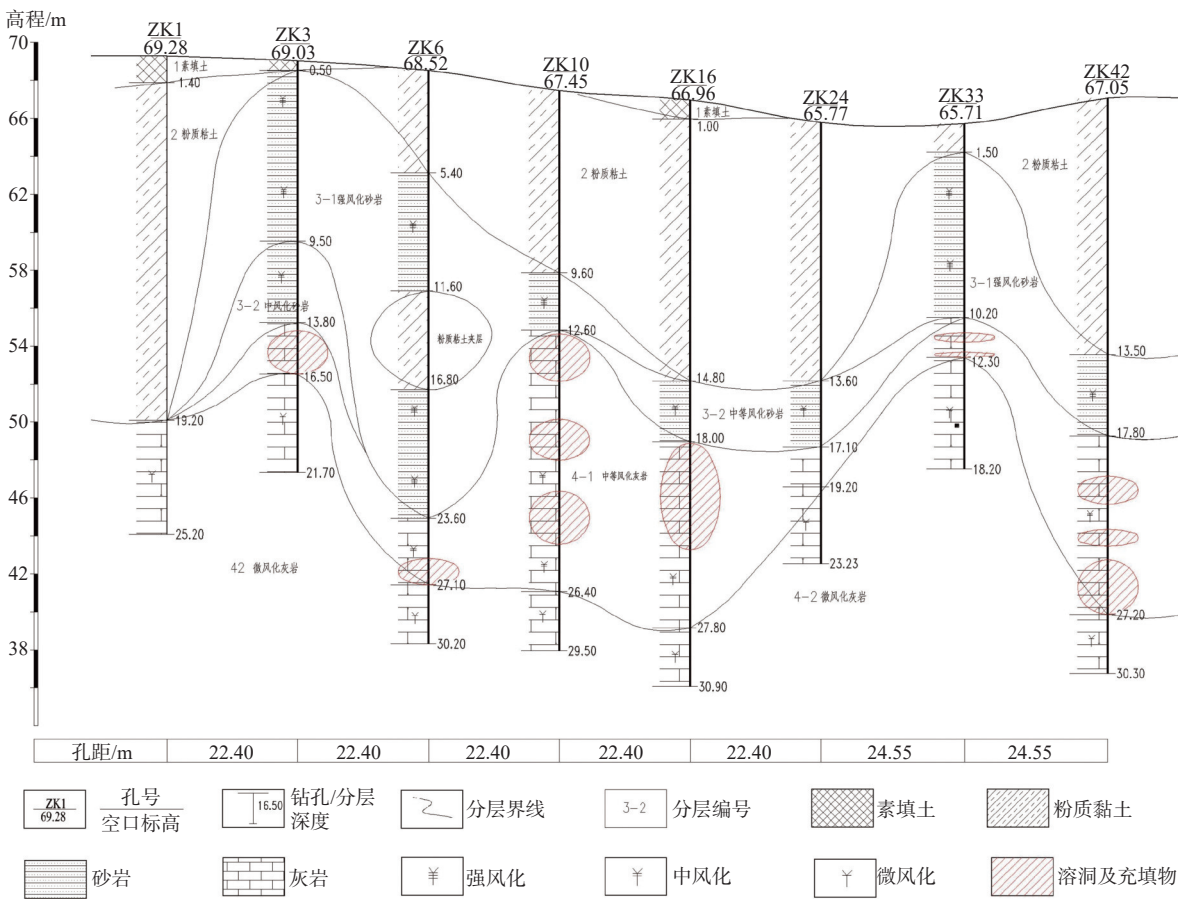


图 10 韶关站综合客运枢纽项目 31 号剖面图

Fig. 10 Section 31 of comprehensive passenger transport hub project of Shaoguan Station

(3)就三个覆盖型岩溶区而言,芙蓉新城岩溶盆地是以壶天组为主的纯碳酸盐岩,岩石性脆,在向斜构造影响下节理裂隙十分发育,为地下水的流通和溶蚀提供了良好的空间和岩性条件,且盆地位于地下水径流区,水动力作用强,故岩溶发育程度总体强于西联—甘棠岩溶谷地和江湾岩溶河流阶地。

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Development law and influencing factors of covered karst in Shaoguan New District

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Abstract The carbonate rock in the Shaoguan New District is widely distributed, and the covered karst caves are well-developed, exerting a significant influence on engineering construction and restricting the city's construction and development. Through research on the karst types, karst development and its stratum lithology combinations, geological structures, and groundwater relationships in the Shaoguan New District, we summarized the karst development patterns and main controlling factors. The findings provide valuable guidance for the planning and urban construction of the Shaoguan New District.

The covered karst area in the Shaoguan New District is mainly distributed in the valley plain and is roughly divided into three regions by the surrounding hills: the Xilian–Gantang karst valley, the karst syncline basin in Furong New City, and the terrace of the Beijiang River in the Jiangwan Area, encompassing a total area of 35 km². Horizontally, controlled by regional northeast-oriented structures and the distribution of soluble rocks, etc., karst in the study area is generally distributed in a northeast-oriented band. According to the lithology combination, groundwater recharge and runoff conditions, geological structures, topography, and detection rates of karst caves in boreholes, the degree of development of covered karst can be classified into four levels: extremely strong development, strong development, moderate development, and weak development. The area characterized by extremely strong karst development is approximately distributed in a northeast-oriented band, with a detection rate of karst caves generally exceeding 60%. This area can be broadly categorized into three types. The first type is mainly affected by lithology combinations, exemplified by the region surrounding Furongwan–Shaoguan Avenue–Hengda City, which is located near the lithological contact zone between the Hutian Formation and the Zimenqiao Formation. The second type is mainly affected by geological structures and lithology, as seen in Baoneng Mansion and the northeastern side of Xiahu Village located in the core of the Furong Mountain Syncline. The stratum lithology consists of the limestone and

dolomitic limestone in the Hutian Formation, which is brittle and leads to highly developed rock joints and fractures, thereby providing favorable spaces and channels for groundwater activities. The third type is mainly affected by groundwater recharge and runoff conditions. For example, the Zhangwuling in Jiangwan and the Gantang Industrial Park are located in areas of strong runoff where groundwater discharges into the river. The intense groundwater activities in these locations provide favorable hydrodynamic conditions for karst development. The area characterized by strong karst development has a wide area and is mainly distributed in Xilian Town–Muxi Industrial Park, Gantang Industrial Park, the Furong Syncline Basin, and the south of Baimang Reservoir. The detection rates of karst caves range from 30% to 60%, and these caves are mostly distributed in the areas of groundwater runoff. The area characterized by moderate karst development is mainly distributed in MUYANG Avenue–Muxi Industrial Park, Chishui New Village, the New Party School, and Cuntou, etc. The detection rates of karst caves range from 10% to 30%, and the soluble rocks are mainly from the Shidengzi Formation. The area characterized by weak karst development is mainly distributed in the peripheral regions of moderate development, and the detection rates of karst caves are generally less than 10%. Vertically, there are significant differences in karst development within the study area, which exhibit a diminishing trend as the depth increases. From shallow to deep, the area can be divided into four zones: extremely strong development, strong development, moderate development, and weak development. The zone of extremely strong karst development extends from the bedrock surface to a depth of 40 m, with detection rates of karst caves in the 20 m to 40 m depth range reaching 45%. These karst caves are mostly filled with silty clay. The zone of strong karst development is distributed at depths of 40 m to 60 m below the surface, where the detection rate of karst caves is 35%. In this zone, the karst caves are mainly fully filled or semi-filled. The zone of moderate karst development is distributed at depths of 60 m to 80 m below the surface, with a detection rate of karst caves being 20%. These caves are mainly semi-filled or unfilled. The zone of weak karst development is distributed at depths greater than 80 m, where the detection rate of karst caves is less than 10%. In this zone, the karst caves are mostly empty, with a few being semi-filled. The degree of karst development results from the interaction of various factors. Among the three areas of covered karst, the karst basin of Furong New Town is located in the core of the Furong Mountain Syncline structure, where the geological strata mainly consist of pure carbonate rocks, including the limestone and dolomitic limestone of the Hutian Formation, which are inherently brittle. The influence of the syncline structure has led to significant fracturing of the rock in the core area, providing optimal conditions for groundwater flow and dissolution. Additionally, the basin is located within a region of active groundwater flow, characterized by strong hydraulic action that can facilitate the formation and development of karst. Therefore, the overall degree of karst development in the karst basin of Furong New Town is stronger than that observed in the Xilian–Gantang karst valley and the terrace of the Jiangwan karst river.

Key words Shaoguan New District, karst, developmental characteristics, distribution law

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