

doi: 10.12029/gc20220315

张玉芬,李长安,熊德强,张岱,胡绪龙. 2022. 长江三峡巫山黄土稀土元素特征及古环境[J]. 中国地质, 49(3): 901–911.
Zhang Yufen, Li Chang'an, Xiong Deqiang, Zhang Dai, Hu Xulong. 2022. Features of rare earth elements and paleoenvironment of Wushan Loess in the Three Gorges, Yangtze River[J]. Geology in China, 49(3): 901–911(in Chinese with English abstract).

长江三峡巫山黄土稀土元素特征及古环境

张玉芬¹, 李长安^{2,3}, 熊德强¹, 张岱², 胡绪龙¹

(1. 中国地质大学(武汉)地球物理与空间信息学院, 湖北 武汉 430074; 2. 中国地质大学(武汉)地理与信息工程学院, 湖北 武汉 430074; 3. 中国地质大学(武汉)流域关键带演化湖北省重点实验室, 湖北 武汉 430074)

提要:【研究目的】巫山黄土是位于北亚热带河谷的一处代表性的粉尘堆积, 具有重要的区域环境指示意义。【研究方法】本文通过系统取样, 对巫山黄土的稀土元素组成特征和古气候意义进行了分析和讨论。【研究结果】结果表明: (1)巫山黄土各样品的稀土元素含量相差不大, 并具有同步变化。同时轻稀土含量远远高于重稀土含量, 表现为轻稀土富集, 重稀土亏损; (2)巫山黄土具有从老到新 Σ REE逐渐减小的特点, 这可能与黄土风化作用的强度不同有关; (3)剖面中不同深度样品的REE分布模式具有相似性, 且特征值 δ Ce、 δ Eu、La/Yb、Gd/Yb和 Σ REE也非常相近; (4)所有样品稀土元素配分曲线均具有负斜率, La-Eu曲线较陡, Eu-Lu曲线较平缓的特点, 揭示了轻重稀土元素之间具有一定的分异作用; (5)巫山黄土 δ Eu值分布在纵轴的0~1区间, 具有明显的Eu负异常。而 δ Ce却分布在1附近, 没有表现出明显的Ce异常, 表明沉积物遭受的风化作用并不强。【结论】巫山黄土并未经受较强的化学风化作用, 堆积时该区的气候晚期比早期更为干冷, 且在堆积过程中没有发生明显的物源改变。

关 键 词: 稀土元素特征; 古环境; 巫山黄土; 三峡; 长江上游

创 新 点: 基于稀土元素含量揭示了巫山黄土形成过程中的气候特征及其物源的变化。

中图分类号:S153; P532 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1000-3657(2022)03-0901-11

Features of rare earth elements and paleoenvironment of Wushan Loess in the Three Gorges, Yangtze River

ZHANG Yufen¹, LI Chang'an^{2,3}, XIONG Deqiang¹, ZHANG Dai², HU Xulong¹

(1. Institute of Geophysics and Geomatics, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, Hubei, China; 2. School of Geography and Information Engineering, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, Hubei, China; 3. Hubei Key Laboratory of Critical Zone Evolution, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, Hubei, China)

Abstract: This paper is result of environmental geological survey engineering.

[Objective] The representative dust deposit, the Wushan Loess located in China's northern subtropical river valleys, is a significant indication of environment near the Three Gorges region. **[Methods]** In this study, we collected samples from the Wushan Loess and

收稿日期:2020-03-13; 改回日期:2020-04-18

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(41877292, 41671011, 41672355)和中国地质大学(武汉)地学长江计划项目(CUGCJ1801)联合资助。

作者简介:张玉芬,女,1957生,教授,博士生导师,主要从事环境地质和环境地球物理研究;E-mail: zhyfcug@163.com。

analyzed rare earth elementary composition to discuss paleoclimatic significance of Wushan loess. [Results] Our new data show the four following implications. (1) The REE contents in each sample changes synchronously with little difference. The contents of LREE is much higher than that of HREE in each sample, suggesting the enrichment in LREE and loss in HREE. (2) The increasing of Σ REE with age in Wushan Loess is probably related to the strength of weathering the in Wushan Loess. (3) For samples from various depth, REE distribution patterns, δ Ce, δ Eu, La/Yb, Gd/Yb and Σ REE do not change significantly with depth. (4) The REE distribution patterns of all samples display negative slope, steep La–Eu curves and flat Eu–Lu curves, which suggests that certain differentiation between LREE and HREE has occurred. (5) The δ Eu values of Wushan Loess distributed within the interval of 0–1 on the vertical axis show obvious negative Eu anomalies and stable δ Ce values around 1. This implies that sediment in the upper Yangtze River did not suffer strong weathering in the period of Wushan Loess. [Conclusions] Wushan Loess have not been through intense weathering effect, the climate of its region while accumulation was colder and drier in the later period than it was in the earlier period, and no obvious change has been found in the source of its materials during the accumulation process.

Key words: rare earth element(REE) features; paleoenvironment; Wushan Loess; Three Gorges; Upper Yangtze River

Highlights: The climatic characteristics and the variation of provenance during the accumulation of the Wushan Loess are revealed by its rare earth elements (REE) concentrations.

About the first author: ZHANG Yufen, female, born in 1957, professor, supervisor of doctor candidates, engaged in the study of environmental geology and environmental geophysics; E-mail: zhyfcug@163.com.

Fund support: Supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (No.41877292, 41671011, 41672355) and Changjiang Project of China University of Geosciences (Wuhan)(No.CUGCJ1801).

1 引言

稀土元素(Rare earth element, REE)对沉积物的物源和沉积环境具有重要的指示意义(Henderson, 1984; 王中刚, 1989; 朱赖民等, 2006; 张天福等, 2016; 白友亮和李博, 2019)。研究表明控制沉积物中稀土元素组成最主要的因素是物源,因为:(1)在河水及海水中溶解态的REE含量极低,REE主要以颗粒态搬运沉积;(2)REE在水体中滞留时间较短;(3)在风化、搬运、沉积及成岩时REE组成变化较小,其携带的物源区源岩信息丢失少,因而REE可以作为一种重要的物源示踪物(Taylor and McLennan, 1985; 王金, 1990; 杨忠芳和陈岳龙, 1997; 杨守业和李从先, 1999; Murray et al., 1991; Gentaneh, 2002; Munksgaard et al., 2003; Yang et al., 2003; Lee et al., 2006; 朱赖民等 2006; 乔淑卿和杨作升, 2007; 韩宗珠等, 2010; 蓝先洪等, 2010)。同时,稀土元素在不同的地质过程中发生一定的分馏,致使它们的分布状况和配分模式有着不同的特征(Cullers et al., 1987; Murray, 1994; Leleyter et al., 1999; 蓝先洪和申顺喜, 2002; 陈秀玲等, 2013; 张天福等, 2016; 白友良和李博, 2019),因而也被用来研究沉积物的沉积环境变化,特别在黄土研究中得到很好的应用(文启忠等,

1984; Wu et al., 1991; 张虎才和张林源, 1991; 陈骏等, 1996; 张虎才, 1996; 张虎才等, 1997; 杨元根等, 2000; 彭淑贞和郭正堂, 2000; 刁桂仪和文启忠, 2000; 曹军骥等, 2001; 李福春等, 2004; 李徐生等, 2006; 叶玮等, 2008)。

巫山黄土是长江上游三峡一带广泛分布的风成黄土堆积,由于黄土中蕴含有丰富的古气候和古环境信息,其对以粗碎屑发育为主的三峡地区的第四纪古气候研究来说是十分重要的。此外,巫山黄土位于中国典型黄土堆积的南缘(李长安等, 2020),其对中国区域黄土与环境研究具有重要意义。本文在以往研究的基础上(张玉芬等, 2013; 李长安等, 2013; 吴珂等, 2014; 张玉芬等, 2020; 李长安等, 2020),通过系统的样品采集与测试分析,查明了巫山黄土的稀土元素的特征,籍此对巫山黄土的物源和沉积环境特征进行探讨和分析,以便为巫山黄土研究提供新的资料。

2 样品的采集和测试

研究剖面位于巫山县境内,剖面岩性及地理位置详见文献(张玉芬等, 2010, 2013)。野外对出露厚度约 15 m 的研究剖面,从上到下,以 10 cm 间隔连续取样,共采集地球化学样品 146 组。室内根据

岩性变化特征不等间距送测了25件微量元素和稀土元素。样品测试过程:首先将样品在常温下自然风干,然后将每件约5 g重的样品分别置于玛瑙研钵中研磨。再用200目分析筛筛选后供测试。微量与稀土元素样品测试工作由国土资源部合肥矿产资源监督检测中心完成,使用仪器为等离子体质谱仪和等离子体光谱仪。为了监测测试精度与准确度,进行了国家标样(GSS)、重复样与空白样品分析,根据行业通用规范,稀土元素重复样品检测允许偏差值范围为50以内,本次检测结果相对偏差值低于15,大多数值低于2,表明本次实验结果精度较高,数据准确可靠。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 巫山黄土稀土元素含量(丰度)特征

表1为巫山黄土稀土元素含量及与武都和洛川黄土比较结果,图1为巫山黄土不同样品稀土元素含量比较曲线。由图1和表1可见,巫山黄土各样品的稀土元素含量相差不大,并具有同步变化的特点。同时轻稀土(Light rare earth element, LREE)含量远远高于重稀土(Heavy rare earth element, HREE)含量,表现为轻稀土富积,重稀土亏损的特点。

图2为巫山黄土部分稀土元素含量随深度变化曲线。图3为巫山黄土 Σ LREE、 Σ HREE、 Σ REE

以及常量元素的化学风化指数(CIA)、硅铝比(Si/Al)等参数含量随深度变化曲线。从图2和图3可以看出,巫山黄土样品从老到新不仅 Σ LREE、 Σ HREE、 Σ REE及各稀土元素含量均具有逐渐减小的趋势,而且反映化学风化作用强度的化学风化指数(CIA)也具有逐渐减小的趋势,同时退碱系数((CaO+Na₂O)/Al₂O₃)却表现为具有逐渐增大的趋势。上述这些特点均表明巫山黄土稀土元素的变化与该区黄土风化作用的强度有关。前期笔者对常量元素的研究结果(李长安等,2013;张玉芬等,2013)和频率磁化率的研究结果(Zhang et al., 2012)均佐证了上述的结论。分析图3可知该区气候变化特点如下:在研究剖面14.5~6.5 m堆积时段, Σ LREE、 Σ HREE、 Σ REE和CIA值都相对比较高,而退碱系数值却比较低,表明气候相对比较温湿。在6.5 m以后气候逐渐朝着干冷方向发展,致使剖面上部黄土的风化成壤作用相对较下部黄土要弱, Σ LREE、 Σ HREE、 Σ REE和CIA值相对剖面下部变小,退碱系数值反而变大。但在4.0 m以后气候又有所回暖,风化作用有所增强。风化作用使重稀土较轻稀土更易在溶液中形成重碳酸盐和有机络合物,优先被溶解迁移,而轻稀土则被黏土优先吸附,使轻、重稀土发生分异。轻稀土相对富集,重稀土相对亏损,故轻重稀土比值(Σ LREE/ Σ HREE)逐

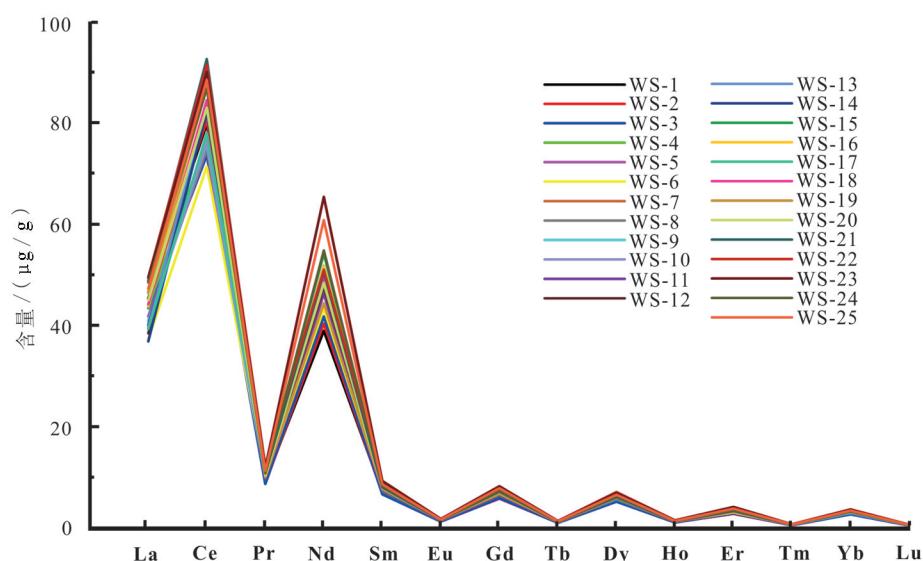


图1 巫山黄土25个样品稀土元素含量曲线
Fig.1 Rare-earth element content curve of 25 samples of Wushan Loess

表1 巫山黄土稀土元素含量(μg/g)

Table 1 Rare earth element content (μg/g) of Wushan Loess

样品	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	REE总量
WS-1	45.22	79.65	9.05	38.83	6.98	1.24	5.89	0.97	5.31	1.05	2.71	0.46	2.66	0.42	200.45
WS-2	44.98	80.31	8.66	40.24	6.69	1.21	5.71	0.94	5.12	1.01	2.74	0.45	2.63	0.40	201.09
WS-3	43.31	73.49	8.61	41.66	6.56	1.17	5.79	0.93	5.12	1.00	2.79	0.44	2.61	0.41	193.90
WS-4	43.41	76.48	9.51	44.17	7.23	1.32	6.34	1.04	5.58	1.11	3.01	0.50	2.88	0.44	203.01
WS-5	41.67	74.43	9.70	43.67	7.33	1.34	6.44	1.04	5.62	1.12	2.94	0.50	2.85	0.45	199.08
WS-6	37.24	71.27	10.16	43.19	7.78	1.38	6.63	1.07	5.80	1.15	2.97	0.51	2.95	0.46	192.56
WS-7	43.81	81.59	10.81	48.24	8.24	1.47	7.08	1.16	6.23	1.28	3.27	0.57	3.24	0.50	217.49
WS-8	40.86	74.75	10.19	50.94	7.95	1.41	6.96	1.10	5.94	1.17	3.26	0.52	2.99	0.48	208.50
WS-9	40.75	75.97	9.60	47.92	7.29	1.34	6.53	1.04	5.57	1.13	3.15	0.49	2.87	0.45	204.08
WS-10	39.74	76.24	9.82	47.19	7.38	1.35	6.62	1.08	5.85	1.17	3.17	0.52	2.98	0.47	203.59
WS-11	39.99	81.84	9.60	46.19	7.35	1.34	6.44	1.02	5.68	1.11	3.11	0.52	3.00	0.47	207.66
WS-12	38.35	82.07	10.20	47.51	7.82	1.48	6.65	1.07	5.73	1.16	3.15	0.53	3.02	0.47	209.21
WS-13	39.38	83.88	10.71	51.68	8.18	1.44	7.22	1.13	6.09	1.22	3.34	0.54	3.16	0.50	218.4472
WS-14	36.74	82.23	10.08	49.07	7.85	1.49	6.90	1.12	5.97	1.20	3.28	0.54	3.16	0.49	210.1084
WS-15	46.38	91.58	11.25	54.07	8.63	1.59	7.63	1.25	6.58	1.30	3.52	0.58	3.32	0.52	238.1874
WS-16	43.71	87.91	10.67	51.59	8.25	1.60	7.23	1.15	6.28	1.25	3.40	0.56	3.26	0.51	227.3719
WS-17	39.20	77.85	10.62	49.68	8.27	1.48	7.19	1.15	6.26	1.24	3.34	0.55	3.18	0.49	210.49
WS-18	44.09	84.41	10.49	49.66	8.17	1.52	7.19	1.16	6.29	1.26	3.35	0.56	3.15	0.50	221.7935
WS-19	46.27	86.79	9.91	44.29	7.55	1.44	6.61	1.06	5.79	1.17	3.08	0.51	3.05	0.47	217.9792
WS-20	44.86	82.86	10.28	48.29	7.87	1.45	7.08	1.13	6.13	1.23	3.32	0.57	3.15	0.48	218.7126
WS-21	48.72	92.51	10.65	50.44	7.91	1.46	7.09	1.13	6.01	1.22	3.28	0.54	3.17	0.49	234.6424
WS-22	49.41	91.40	12.13	50.93	9.20	1.67	7.87	1.28	7.01	1.41	3.65	0.64	3.59	0.56	240.7494
WS-23	49.34	89.97	11.83	65.30	9.18	1.69	8.16	1.29	6.85	1.41	4.07	0.64	3.54	0.57	253.8562
WS-24	48.37	86.71	10.69	54.72	8.25	1.55	7.29	1.18	6.35	1.28	3.51	0.59	3.25	0.52	234.277
WS-25	47.16	88.41	11.17	60.71	8.53	1.57	7.76	1.22	6.47	1.30	3.73	0.60	3.35	0.54	242.5113
最大	49.41	92.51	12.13	65.3	9.2	1.69	8.16	1.29	7.01	1.41	4.07	0.64	3.59	0.57	253.8562
最小	36.74	71.27	8.61	38.83	6.56	1.17	5.71	0.93	5.12	1.0	2.71	0.44	2.61	0.4	192.5602
平均	43.32	82.18	10.26	48.81	7.86	1.44	6.89	1.11	5.98	1.2	3.25	0.54	3.08	0.48	216.39
武都	39.7	78.3	8.18	34.5	5.97	1.1	4.77	0.82	4.93	1.06	2.47	0.38	2.29	0.3	184.77
洛川	35.43	62.37	8.10	30.20	5.80	1.15	5.37	0.82	4.53	0.96	2.65	0.44	2.52	0.39	160.74

注:表中最大、最小、平均分别指巫山黄土样品的最大、最小和平均值;武都指武都黄土;洛川指洛川黄土。表中数据来源:武都黄土(张虎才,1996)、洛川黄土(陈骏等,1996)、巫山黄土本文测试。

渐增高(图3)。

3.2 巫山黄土稀土元素配分曲线(分布模式)特征

为了消除稀土元素奇偶效应的影响,采用球粒陨石中稀土元素平均值为标准,将样品的稀土元素值标准化后,来研究其稀土元素分布模式。由于球粒陨石已被公认为地球的原始物质,其中的稀土元素未发生

分馏,因此以其为标准作图后能清楚地看出样品中稀土元素的分馏特征。具体做法是:以被研究样品的稀土元素含量/球粒陨石中稀土元素含量的比值为纵坐标,以La-Lu按原子序数排列为横坐标,即得到球粒陨石标准化的稀土元素配分曲线。

图4为巫山黄土稀土元素配分曲线。从图中可

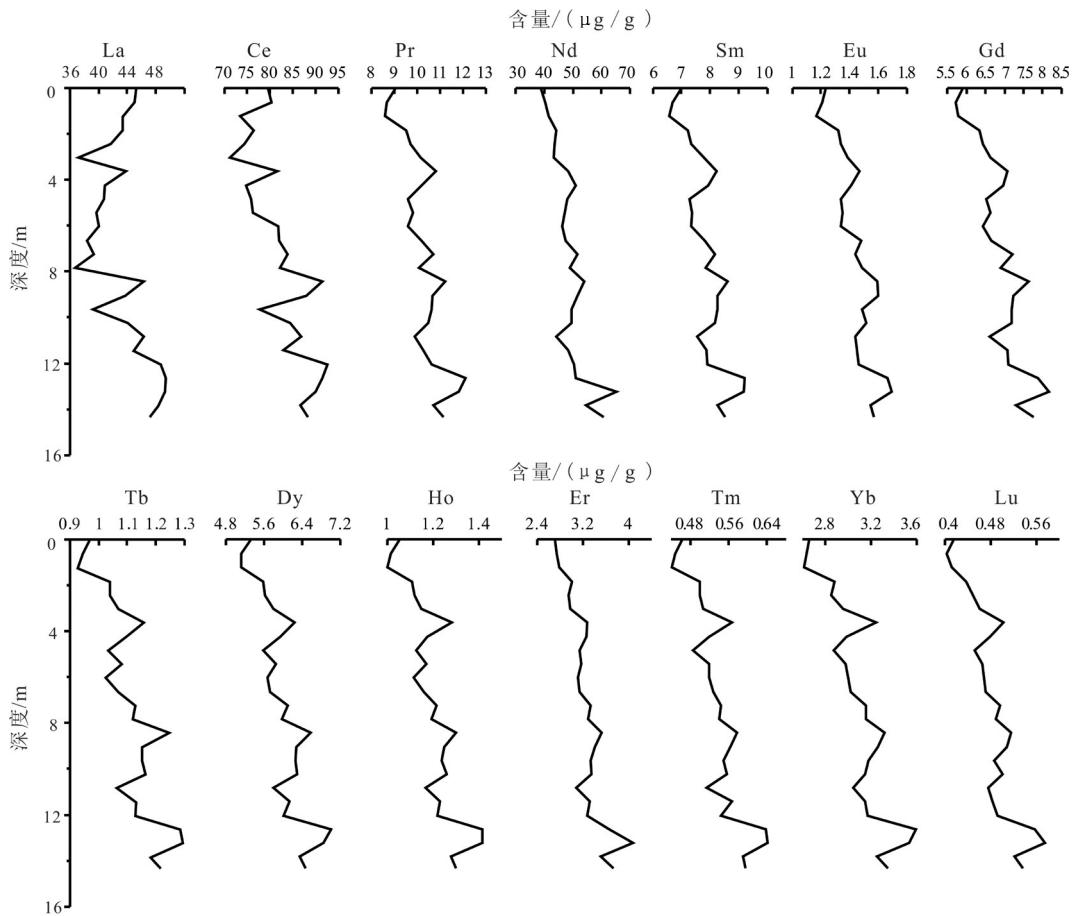


图2 巫山黄土稀土元素含量随深度变化曲线
Fig.2 Depth-varying curve of rare-earth element content of Wushan Loess

以看出,巫山黄土位于不同深度的25个样品的REE分布模式十分相似,不同深度样品的稀土分布模式曲线几乎可以重合。总体特征为:曲线为右倾斜,La-Eu曲线较陡,Eu-Lu曲线较平缓,即表现为斜率为负的分布模式;轻稀土元素富集,重稀土元素分馏不明显,揭示了轻重稀土元素之间具有一定的分异作用。重稀土组分曲线波折不大;轻稀土元素特别是La富集,Ce为轻微亏损,Eu处呈“V”型,显示中等程度的Eu负异常(亏损)。由此表明,巫山黄土沉积时没有发生生物源的变化,且粉尘物质堆积后风化改造对稀土元素分异作用不十分显著。此外,巫山黄土稀土分布模式同位于秦岭的武都黄土(张虎才,1996)、黄土高原的洛川黄土(陈骏等,1996)和马兰黄土(吴明清等,1991)及渭南黄土(刁桂仪和文启忠,2000)的稀土分布模式十分相似,表明巫

山黄土的物质来源与它们相同。

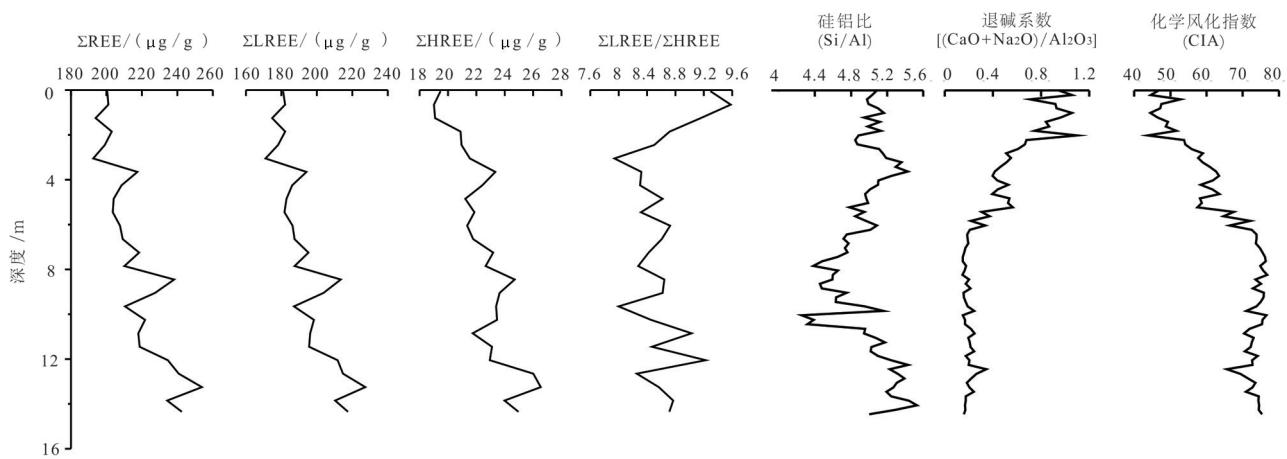
3.3 巫山黄土稀土元素特征值

已有研究表明,稀土元素中 δCe 、 δEu 、 $\text{La}_{\text{N}}/\text{Yb}_{\text{N}}$ 、 $\text{Gd}_{\text{N}}/\text{Yb}_{\text{N}}$ 、 $\text{Eu}_{\text{N}}/\text{Sm}_{\text{N}}$ 、 $\text{Sm}_{\text{N}}/\text{Nd}_{\text{N}}$ 、 $\sum \text{REE}$ 和 $\sum \text{LREE}$ / $\sum \text{HREE}$ 等特征值可以揭示黄土来源物质的特性以及形成时的沉积环境(文启忠等,1984;张虎才等,1991;曹军骥等,2001)。依据下面的计算公式(1)和(2)(张虎才,1997)

$$\delta\text{Eu} = \frac{\text{Eu}_{\text{N}}}{\text{Eu}^*} = \frac{\text{Eu}_{\text{N}}}{\sqrt{\text{Sm}_{\text{N}} \cdot \text{Gd}_{\text{N}}}} \quad (1)$$

$$\delta\text{Ce} = \frac{\text{Ce}_{\text{N}}}{\text{Ce}^*} = \frac{\text{Ce}_{\text{N}}}{\sqrt{\text{La}_{\text{N}} \cdot \text{Pr}_{\text{N}}}} \quad (2)$$

分别计算出了巫山黄土稀土元素 δCe 、 δEu 特征值,并计算了 $\text{La}_{\text{N}}/\text{Yb}_{\text{N}}$ 、 $\text{Gd}_{\text{N}}/\text{Yb}_{\text{N}}$ 、 $\text{Eu}_{\text{N}}/\text{Sm}_{\text{N}}$ 、 $\text{Sm}_{\text{N}}/\text{Nd}_{\text{N}}$ 、 $\text{La}_{\text{N}}/\text{Sm}_{\text{N}}$ 、 $\text{La}_{\text{N}}/\text{Lu}_{\text{N}}$ 等特征值(表2),同时绘制出

图3 巫山黄土 Σ LREE、 Σ HREE、 Σ REE总量和化学风化参数随深度变化曲线Fig.3 Depth-varying curve of the amount of Σ LREE, Σ HREE, Σ REE and weathering parameters of Wushan Loess

了这些特征值随深度变化曲线(图5)。

从表2可以看出,巫山黄土从深(老)到浅(新)所有样品的 δ Ce、 δ Eu、 $\text{La}_{\text{N}}/\text{Yb}_{\text{N}}$ 、 $\text{Gd}_{\text{N}}/\text{Yb}_{\text{N}}$ 和 Σ REE特征值都非常相近,说明巫山黄土沉积过程中物源的一致性。其中, $\text{La}_{\text{N}}/\text{Yb}_{\text{N}}$ 平均值为10.13, $\text{La}_{\text{N}}/\text{Lu}_{\text{N}}$ 平均值为9.64,都远远大于1,反映沉积物明显富集轻稀土元素。 $\text{La}_{\text{N}}/\text{Sm}_{\text{N}}$ 平均值为4.29,明显大于1,表明沉积物中轻稀土元素间有较明显的分馏作用。 $\text{Gd}_{\text{N}}/\text{Yb}_{\text{N}}$ 平均值为1.85,比1稍大,指示沉积物中重

稀土元素间分馏不明显。在球粒陨石标准化情况下计算的沉积物的 δ Eu平均值为0.598(表2),显示出明显的负Eu异常。表明相对于球粒陨石,沉积物已经产生了明显的分异,且分异程度接近大陆地壳。从表2中可以看到:巫山黄土的稀土元素特征值与武都和洛川黄土十分相近或相似,表明巫山黄土的物质可能来源与北方,是黄土高原黄土的外延。

分析图5可知,巫山黄土具有从老到新Eu异常值逐渐减小的趋势,这一特点可能与 Eu^{2+} 的淋溶有关。当古气候波动,演变为温暖湿润时期,可能引起 Eu^{2+} 的淋溶,导致Eu异常值升高(文启忠等,1984)。 δ Eu特征值在剖面中的波动变化与 Σ LREE、 Σ HREE、 Σ REE、各稀土元素含量以及化学风化指数(CIA)等具有相同的规律,均反映出本区气候环境演化规律为,剖面上部(约6m以上)较剖面下部(6~14.35 m)气候变得更加干冷。

4 结 论

通过对巫山黄土稀土元素含量(丰度)特征、稀土元素特征值、稀土元素参数组合特征和稀土元素配分曲线(分布模式)等特征研究和分析,得到如下结果和结论。

(1)巫山黄土各样品的稀土元素含量相差不大,并具有同步变化的特点。同时轻稀土含量远远高于重稀土含量,表现为轻稀土富积,重稀土亏损

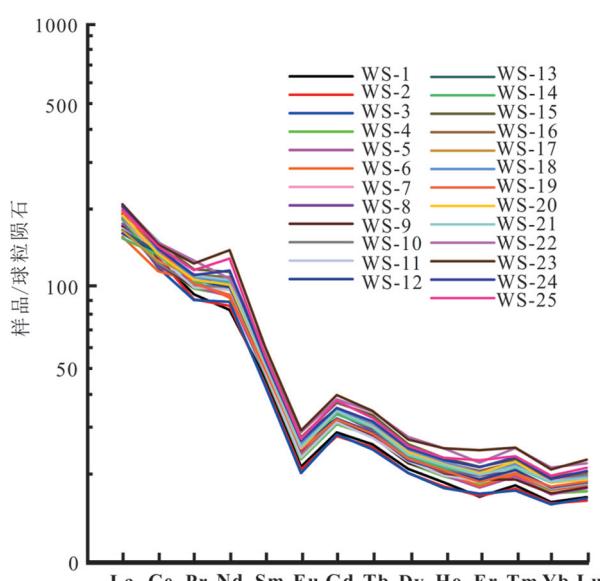


图4 巫山黄土稀土元素球粒陨石标准化曲线

Fig.4 chondrite standardization curve of rare-earth element of Wushan Loess

表2 巫山黄土样品球粒陨石标准化后的稀土元素参数值

Table 2 Rare earth element parameter values of samples of Wushan Loess after chondrite standardization

样品	δCe	δEu	La/Yb	Gd/Yb	Eu/Sm	Sm/Nd	La/Sm	La/Lu	Pr/Yb	Nd/Lu	REE总量/ ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	LREE/HREE
WS-1	0.97	0.59	12.19	1.83	0.47	0.55	4.18	11.68	6.09	5.09	200.45	9.29
WS-2	1.00	0.60	12.25	1.79	0.48	0.51	4.34	11.97	5.89	5.43	201.09	9.58
WS-3	0.93	0.58	11.90	1.84	0.47	0.48	4.26	11.30	5.91	5.51	193.90	9.16
WS-4	0.92	0.60	10.82	1.82	0.48	0.50	3.88	10.65	5.92	5.50	203.01	8.72
WS-5	0.91	0.60	10.49	1.87	0.48	0.51	3.67	9.94	6.09	5.29	199.08	8.50
WS-6	0.90	0.59	9.05	1.86	0.47	0.55	3.09	8.67	6.16	5.10	192.56	7.94
WS-7	0.92	0.59	9.69	1.81	0.47	0.52	3.43	9.36	5.97	5.23	217.49	8.32
WS-8	0.90	0.58	9.81	1.93	0.47	0.48	3.32	9.16	6.11	5.80	208.50	8.30
WS-9	0.94	0.59	10.19	1.88	0.49	0.46	3.61	9.66	5.98	5.76	204.08	8.62
WS-10	0.95	0.59	9.57	1.84	0.48	0.48	3.48	9.15	5.90	5.51	203.59	8.31
WS-11	1.02	0.59	9.56	1.78	0.48	0.49	3.51	9.17	5.73	5.37	207.66	8.73
WS-12	1.02	0.63	9.10	1.82	0.50	0.50	3.17	8.71	6.04	5.48	209.21	8.61
WS-13	1.00	0.57	8.95	1.89	0.46	0.48	3.11	8.50	6.07	5.66	218.45	8.42
WS-14	1.05	0.62	8.35	1.81	0.50	0.49	3.02	8.07	5.71	5.47	210.11	8.28
WS-15	0.98	0.60	10.02	1.90	0.49	0.49	3.47	9.63	6.06	5.70	238.19	8.64
WS-16	1.00	0.63	9.62	1.83	0.51	0.49	3.42	9.21	5.86	5.51	227.37	8.62
WS-17	0.94	0.59	8.85	1.87	0.47	0.51	3.06	8.64	5.98	5.56	210.49	8.00
WS-18	0.96	0.60	10.05	1.89	0.49	0.50	3.48	9.44	5.97	5.40	221.79	8.46
WS-19	0.99	0.62	10.90	1.79	0.50	0.52	3.96	10.44	5.82	5.07	217.98	9.03
WS-20	0.95	0.59	10.21	1.86	0.49	0.50	3.68	9.95	5.84	5.44	218.71	8.47
WS-21	1.00	0.60	11.02	1.85	0.49	0.48	3.98	10.63	6.01	5.58	234.64	9.23
WS-22	0.92	0.60	9.87	1.81	0.48	0.55	3.47	9.50	6.04	4.97	240.75	8.26
WS-23	0.91	0.60	10.01	1.91	0.49	0.43	3.47	9.20	5.99	6.18	253.86	8.57
WS-24	0.93	0.61	10.66	1.85	0.50	0.46	3.79	9.95	5.88	5.71	234.28	8.77
WS-25	0.94	0.59	10.10	1.92	0.49	0.43	3.57	9.44	5.97	6.17	242.51	8.71
最大	1.05	0.63	12.3	1.9	0.51	0.55	4.34	11.97	6.16	6.18	253.86	9.58
最小	0.9	0.57	8.35	1.78	0.46	0.43	3.02	8.07	5.71	4.97	192.56	7.94
平均	0.96	0.60	10.13	1.85	0.48	0.49	3.56	9.64	5.96	5.51	216.39	8.62
武都	1.07	0.63	12.44	1.72	0.49	0.53	4.29	14.18	6.39	6.25	184.77	9.85
洛川	0.90	0.63	10.07	1.76	0.52	0.59	3.94	9.82	5.75	4.25	160.74	8.09

注:表中最大、最小、平均分别指巫山黄土样品的最大、最小和平均值;武都指武都黄土;洛川指洛川黄土。表中数据来源:武都黄土(张虎才,1996)、洛川黄土(陈骏等,1996)、巫山黄土本文测试。

的特点。

(2)巫山黄土从老到新 ΣREE 、CIA及各稀土元素含量均呈现出逐渐减小,而在4.0 m以后轻重稀土比值($\Sigma\text{LREE}/\Sigma\text{HREE}$)却表现为逐渐增高的特点,表明巫山黄土堆积时的气候是逐渐变冷的,但在4.0 m后气候却有所转暖。

(3)巫山黄土位于不同深度的25个样品的REE分布模式十分接近,特征值 δCe 、 δEu 、 $\text{La}_{\text{N}}/\text{Yb}_{\text{N}}$ 、 Gd_{N} /

Yb_{N} 和 ΣREE 也非常相近,说明巫山黄土在堆积过程中物源没有发生明显的变化。

(4)沉积物的稀土元素配分曲线均具有负的斜率,La-Eu曲线较陡,Eu-Lu曲线较平缓的特点。在 ΣREE 与 δCe 、 δEu 的参数组合图中,巫山黄土 δEu 值分布在纵轴的0~1区间,具有明显的Eu负异常。而 δCe 却分布在1附近,没有表现出明显的Ce异常。上述特点揭示了轻重稀土元素之间具有一

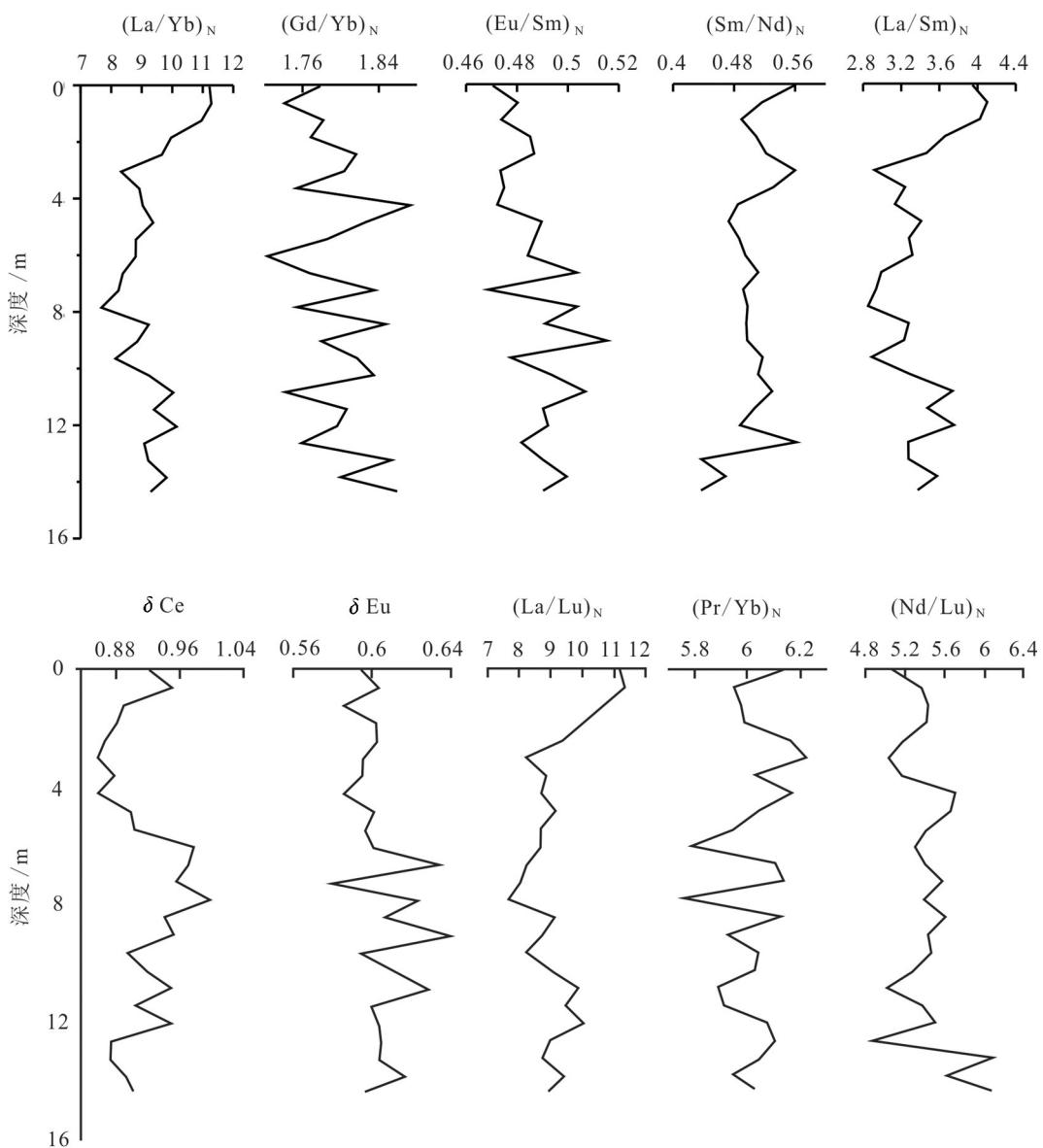


图5 巫山黄土稀土元素标准化参数特征值随深度变化曲线

Fig.5 depth-varying curve of standardization parameter eigenvalue of rare-earth element of Wushan Loess

定的分异作用。

(5)巫山黄土、武都、洛川黄土具有相似或相近的稀土元素特征值,因此推断巫山黄土的物质来自于北方。

致谢:研究生江华军、罗昊、邵磊、田单等参加了野外样品的采集和室内样品的整理工作,刘引迪、袁胜元等参加了室内数据的分析,在此一并表示感谢!

References

Bai Youliang, Li Bo. 2019. Rare earth elements abundances of lake

sediments in the Northern Margin of Kongque River Xinjiang Province and the paleoclimate significance [J]. Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment, 33(6):113–118 (in Chinese with English abstract).

Cao Junji, Zhang Xiaoye, Wang Dan, Zhou Jie. 2001. REE geochemistry of late Cenozoic Eolian sediments and the paleoclimate significance [J]. Marine Geology and Quaternary Geology, 21(1):97–101 (in Chinese with English abstract).

Chen Deqian, Chen Gang. 2003. Practical REE Geochemistry [M]. Beijing: Metallurgical Industry Press, 223–242 (in Chinese).

Chen Jun, Wang Hongtao. 1996. Behaviours of the REE and other Trace elements during pedological weathering—evidence from

- chemical leaching of loses paleosal from the Luochuan Section in Central China [J]. *Acta Geologica Sinca*, 70(1): 61–72 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen Xiuling, Li Zhizhong, Jia Limin, Guo Licheng. 2013. Rare earth element characteristics of desert sediments in ILI Valley and their environmental implication[J]. *Quaternary Sciences*, 33(2): 368–375 (in Chinese with English Abstract).
- Cullers R L, Barrett T, Carlson R, Robinson B. 1987. Rare– earth element and mineralogic changes in Holocene soil and stream sediment: A case study in the Wet Mountains, Colorado, USA [J]. *Chemical Geology*, 63(3/4): 275–297.
- Diao Guiyi, Wen Qizhong. 2000. Rare earth elements in the Weinan Loess Section [J]. *Marine Geology and Quaternary Geology*, 20 (4): 57–61 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Getaneh W. 2002. Geochemistry provenance and depositional tectonic setting of the Adigrat Sandstone Northern Ethiopia J]. *Journal of African Earth Sciences*, 35(2):185–198.
- Han Yinwen, Ma Zhendong. 2003. *Geochemistry* [M]. Beijing: Geological Publishing House (in Chinese).
- Han Zongzhu, Li Min, Li Anlong, Yi Weihong, Wang Yuqing. 2010. REE Characteristic and Provenance Discrimination of Sediments from Beach North Shore of Tianheng Islandin Qingdao [J]. *Transactions of Oceanology and Limnology*, 3:131– 136 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Henderson P. 1984. General Geochemical Properties and Abundances of the Rare Earth Element [M]. New York: Elsevier.
- Lan Xianhong, Shen Sunxi. 2002. Geochemical characteristics of rare earth elements of sediment cores from the Central South Yellow Sea [J]. *Marine Science Bulletin*, 21(5): 46–53 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lan Xianhong, Zhang Zhixu, Li Rihui, Ding Dong. 2010. Provenance study of sediments in Core NT2 of the South Yellow Sea [J]. *Acta Sedimentologica Sinica*, 28(6): 1182– 1189 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lee S, Kim J, Yang D, Kim J. 2006. Rare–earth element geochemistry as a tracer for clarifying the provenance of the stream sediments in Namhan River, Korea [J]. *Acta Geochimica*, 25, 270.
- Leleyter L, Probst J L, Depetris P, Haida S, Mortatti J, Rouault R, Samuel J. 1999. REE distribution pattern in river sediments: partitioning into residual and labile fractions [J]. *Earth and Planetary Science*, 329(1): 45–52.
- Li Chang'an, Zhang Yufen, Xiong Deqiang, Zhou Yao, Guo Jie. 2013. Major element compositions of the Wushan Loess [J]. *Earth Science—Journal of China University of Geosciences*, 38(5): 916–922 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Chang'an, Zhang Yufen, Li Yawei, Su Jianchao, Hu Xulong. 2020. Stratigraphic characteristics of the Wushan loess in Shazhenxi section, Zigui, Hubei [J]. *Geological Review*, 66 (1): 207–213(in Chinese with English Abstract).
- Li Fuchun, Pan Genxing, Xie Changren, Feng Jiayi. 2004. Xishu Loess in Nanjing Region: REE concentrations in different grain size compositions [J]. *Quaternary Sciences*, 24(4):477– 479 (in Chinese).
- Li Tingting, Xu Zhengqi, Zhang Xinchang. 2011. Geochemistry features and palaeoenvironmental significance of rare earth elements in Xigeda Formation, Panzhihua [J]. *Trace Elements Science of Guangdong*,18(1):34– 44 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Munksgaard N C, Lim K, Parry D L. 2003. Rare earth elements as provenance indicators in North Australian Estuarine and coastal marine sediments [J]. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 57(3): 399–409.
- Murray R W, Brink M R B, Brumsack H J, Gerlach D C, Russ III G P. 1991. Rare earth elements in Japan Sea sediments and diagenetic behavior of Ce/Ce⁺: Results from ODP Leg 127 [J]. *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*, 55(9): 2453–2466.
- Murray R W. 1994. Chemical criteria to identify the depositional environment of chert: General principles and applications [J]. *Sedimentary Geology*, 90(3/4): 213–232.
- Peng Shuzhen, Guo Zhengtang. 2000. A preliminary study on REE of the Late Tertiary Laterite Xifeng [J]. *Marine Geology and Quaternary Geology*, 20(2):39– 43 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Qiao Shuqin, Yang Zuosheng. 2007. Composition of rare environment compositions in different grain– size fractions of sediments from the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers and the sea [J]. *Marine Geology and Quaternary Geology*, (6): 9–16 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Taylor S R, McLennan S M. 1985. *The Continental Crust: Its Composition and Evolution* [M]. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Wang Jintu.1990. REE geochemistry of surficial sediments from the Yellow Sea of China [J]. *Geochimica*, 1:44– 53 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Zhonggang, Yu Xueyuan, Zhao Zhenhua. 1989. *Gemochemistry of Rare Earth Elements* [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 133– 219, 333–342 (in Chinese).
- Wen Qizhong, Yu Suhua, Sun Fuqin, Wang Yuqi, Chen Binru, Tu Shude, Sun Jinxin. 1984. Rare–earth elements in Luochuan Loses Section, Shannxi Province [J]. *Geochimica*, 13(2): 126– 133 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wu Ke, Peng Hongxia, Shi Ran. 2014. Analysis of loess grain size and its genesis in the three gorges area of the Yangtze river [J]. *Journal of Huazhong Normal University*, 48 (2): 284–289(in Chinese with English abstract)
- Wu M Q, Wen Q Z, Pan J Y, Diao G Y. 1991. Rare earth elements of the Malan Loess in the middle reaches of the Yellow River(In Chinese).*Chinese Science Bulletin*, 36(5):366–369
- Yang S Y, Li C X, Lee C B, Na T K. 2003. REE geochemistry of suspended sediments from the rivers around the Yellow Sea and

- provenance indicators [J]. Chinese Science Bulletin, 48(11), 1135–1139.
- Yang Shouye, Li Congxian. 1999. Research progress in REE tracer for sediment source [J]. Advance in Earth Sciences, 14(2): 164–167 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang Yuangeng, Liu Congqiang, Yuan Keneng, He Zhenli. 2000. Laterite formation process in southern China and its rare earth element (REE) geochemistry [J]. Quaternary Sciences, 20(5):469–480 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang Zhongfang, Chen Yuelong. 1997. Constraints of terrigenous clastic sedimentation on element partitioning—With the discussion of tracing the continental crustal composition of the provenance through precambrian clastic sedimentary rocks in the Wutai Area, Shanxi Province [J]. Geological Review, 43(6): 593–600 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ye Wei, Yang Lihui, Zhu Lidong, Li Fengquan, Wang Junjin. 2008. Characteristics and origin of rare earth elements of vermicular red earth in Middle Sub – Tropic Zone [J]. Scientia Geographica Sinica, 28(1):40–44 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Hucai, Li jijun, Ma Yuzhen, Cao Jixiu, Wang Naian. 1997. A study on elemental geochemical characters of the Wuwei Loess Section in the South Vicinity of Tengger Desert [J]. Acta Sedimentologica Sinica, 15(4): 152–158 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Hucai, Zhang Linuan, Mahaney W C. 1991. Element geochemistry of the Jiuzhoutai Losess Section, Lanzhou [J]. Geochimica, (1): 79–86 (in Chinese with English Abstract).
- Zhang Hucai. 1996. A Study on REE on Wudu Loess [J]. Geochimica, 25(6): 545–550 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Tianfu, Sun Lixin, Zhang Yun, Cheng Yinhang, Li Yanfeng, Ma Hailin, Lu Chao, Ynag Cai, Guo Gengwan. 2016. Geochemical characteristics of the Jurassic Yan'an and Zhiluo Formations in the Northern Margin of Ordos Basin and their Paleoenvironmental Implications [J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 90(12): 2454–3472 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Y F, Chang A L, Zhou Y, Xiong Y L, Luo H, Xiong D Q. 2012. Frequent Magnetic Susceptibility Characteristics of the Wushan Loess and Its Paleoclimatic, Paleoenvironmental Significance in Wushan Area[M]. Near- Surface Geophysics and Environment Protection. Science Press /Science Press USA Inc:409–413.
- Zhang Yufen, Li Changan, Shao Lei, Luo Hao, Jiang Weijie, Niu Zhijun, Zhao Xiaoming. 2010. Magnetic fabric characteristics and implications for its origin of Wushan Loess[J]. Earth Science—Journal of China University of Geosciences, 35(5): 885–890 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Yufen, Li Changan, Sun Xilin, Wei Chuanyi, Li Yawei. 2020. Sediment formantion of Quyuan Town in the Three Gorges Valley and its implications for the geo- environment division[J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 93(4): 1304– 1314(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Yufen, Li Changan, Xiong Deqiang, Zhou Yao, Sun Xilin. 2013. Oxide geochemical characteristics and paleoclimate records of Wushan Loess [J]. Geology in China, 40(1): 352–360 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- ZhangYufen, LiChangan,Shao Lei,Zhou Yao, Liu Yindie. 2013. REE compositions of the Wushan Loess and its Origin [J]. Earth Science—Journal of China University of Geosciences, 38(1): 181–187 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu Laimin, Du Junming, Zhang Yuanhui, Xu Jiang. 2006. Tracing the sediment source at E2 hole in the South Yellow Sea with rare earth element and trace element[J]. Acta Scientiae Circumstance, 26(3): 495–500 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- ### 附中文参考文献
- 白友良,李博.2019.新疆孔雀河北岸湖相沉积物稀土元素丰度特征及其古气候意义[J].干旱区资源与环境, 33(6):113–118.
- 曹军骥,张小曳,王丹,周杰.2001.晚新时代风尘沉积的稀土元素地球化学特征及其古气候意义[J].海洋地质与第四纪地质, 21(1): 97–101.
- 陈德潜,陈刚.1990.实用稀土元素地球化学[M].北京:冶金工业出版社, 223–242.
- 陈骏,王洪涛,鹿化煜.1996.陕西洛川黄土沉积物中稀土元素及其他微量元素的化学淋滤研究[J].地质学报, 70(1): 61–72.
- 陈秀玲,李志忠,贾丽敏,郭利成. 2013. 新疆伊犁河谷沙漠沉积的稀土元素特征及其环境意义[J].第四纪研究, 33(2): 368–375.
- 刁桂仪,文启忠. 2000. 渭南黄土剖面中的稀土元素[J].海洋地质与第四纪地质, 20(4): 57–61.
- 韩宗珠,李敏,李安龙,衣伟虹,王余庆.2010.青岛田横岛北岸海滩沉积物稀土元素特征及物源判别[J].海洋湖沼通报, 3:131–136.
- 蓝先洪,申顺喜.2002.南黄海中部沉积岩心的稀土元素地球化学特征[J].海洋通报, 21(5): 46–53.
- 蓝先洪,张志珣,李日辉,丁东.2010.南黄海NT2孔沉积物物源研究[J].沉积学报, 28(6):1182–1189.
- 李福春,潘根兴,谢昌仁,冯家毅.2004.南京下蜀黄土—古土壤剖面的不同粒组稀土元素地球化学分布[J].第四纪研究, 24(4):477–479.
- 李婷婷,徐争启,张新昌.2011.攀枝花地区昔格达组地层稀土元素地球化学特征及其古环境意义[J].广东微量元素科学, 18(1):34–44.
- 李徐生,韩志勇,杨达源,陈曰友.2006.镇江下蜀黄土的稀土元素地球化学特征研究.土壤学报, 43(1):1–7.
- 李长安,张玉芬,李亚伟,苏建超,胡旭龙.2020.湖北秭归沙镇溪剖面的巫山黄土地层结构与特征[J].地质论评, 66(1):207–213.
- 李长安,张玉芬,熊德强,周耀,郭洁.2013.巫山黄土常量元素地球化学特征[J].地球科学, 38(5):916–922.
- 彭淑贞,郭正堂.2000.西峰地区晚第三纪红土稀土元素的初步研究[J].海洋地质与第四纪地质, 20(2):39–43.
- 乔淑卿,杨作升.2007.长江和黄河入海沉积物不同粒级分中稀土元素的比较[J].海洋地质与第四纪地质, (6): 9–16.

- 王金土.1990.黄海表层沉积物稀土元素地球化学[J].地球化学, (1): 44–53.
- 王中刚,于学元,赵振华.1989.稀土元素地球化学[M].北京:科学出版社, 133–219, 333–342.
- 文启忠,余素华,孙福庆,王玉琦,陈冰如,屠树德,孙景信.1984.陕西洛川黄土剖面中的稀土元素[J].地球化学, 13(2):126–133.
- 吴可,彭红霞,时冉.2014.长江三峡地区黄土粒度特征及其成因分析[J].华中师范大学学报(自然科学版), 48(2):284–289.
- 吴明清,文启忠,潘景瑜,刁桂仪.1991.黄河中游地区马兰黄土的稀土元素[J].科学通报, 36(5):366–369.
- 杨守业,李从先.1999.REE示踪沉积物物源研究进展[J].地球科学进展, 14(2):164–167.
- 杨元根,刘丛强,袁可能,何振立.2000.南方红土形成过程及其稀土元素地球化学[J].第四纪研究, 20(5):469–480.
- 杨忠芳,陈岳龙.1997.陆源碎屑沉积作用对化学元素配分的制约——兼论五台地区前寒武纪碎屑沉积岩示踪源区陆壳成分的意义[J].地质论评, 43(6):593–600.
- 叶玮,杨立辉,朱丽东,李凤全,王俊荆.2008.中亚热带网纹红土的稀土元素特征与成因分析[J].地理科学, 28(1):40–44.
- 张虎才,李吉均,马玉贞,曹继秀,王乃昂.1997.腾格里沙漠南缘武威黄土沉积元素地球化学特征[J].沉积学报, 15(4):152–158.
- 张虎才,张林源.1991.兰州九州台黄土剖面元素地球化学研究[J].地球化学, (1):79–86.
- 张虎才.1996.武都黄土剖面稀土元素研究[J].地球化学, 25(6):545–550.
- 张天福,孙立新,张云,程银行,李艳锋,马海林,鲁超,杨才,郭根万.2016.鄂尔多斯盆地北缘侏罗纪延安组、直罗组泥岩微量、稀土元素地球化学特征及其古积环境意义[J].地质学报, 90(12):3454–3472.
- 张玉芬,李长安,邵磊,罗昊,蒋维杰,牛志军,赵小明,涂兵.2010.巫山黄土的磁组构特征及成因[J].地球科学, 35 (5):885–890.
- 张玉芬,李长安,邵磊,周耀,刘引迪.2013.巫山黄土的稀土元素特征与成因[J].地球科学, 38(1):181–187.
- 张玉芬,李长安,孙习林,魏传义,李亚伟.2020.长江三峡屈原镇土状堆积的成因及地质环境意义[J].地质学报, 93(4): 1304–1314.
- 张玉芬,李长安,熊德强,周耀,孙习林.2013.巫山黄土氧化物地球化学特征与古气候记录[J].中国地质, 40(1):352–360.
- 朱赖民,杜俊民,张远辉,许江.2006.南黄海中部E2柱样沉积物来源的稀土元素及微量元素示踪[J].环境科学学报, 26(3):495–500.