

DOI: 10.16562/j.cnki.0256-1492.2017032001

MIS3 以来天山黄土沉积速率时空分布规律及其意义

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摘要: 风尘堆积沉积速率的变化对揭示大气环流与古气候变化具有重要意义。基于中亚东北部天山及其周边黄土剖面已有的释光和放射性¹⁴C年代数据的分析筛选整理, 初步获得了该区深海氧同位素 MIS3 以来黄土沉积速率的时空变化特征, 并探讨了可能的原因。结果表明: (1) 末次盛冰期(LGM)沉积速率总体上表现出天山西部低、伊犁盆地高的特征。这种空间变化特征可能与地形、大气环流以及伊犁盆地黄土的近源堆积有关。(2) LGM 和 MIS3b 时期是 MIS3 阶段以来主要的粉尘沉积阶段。MIS3b 时期沉积速率最高, LGM 次之, 而全新世沉积速率较低。MIS3b 时期高的沉积速率可能与大规模的冰川发育有关。在全新世期间, 中全新世的沉积速率相对较高, 可能与中全新世气候湿润、地表捕获粉尘的能力强有关。

关键词: 沉积速率; 全新世; LGM; MIS3b; 天山黄土

中图分类号: P535

文献标识码: A

Spatio-temporal distribution of dust sedimentation rate of Tianshan loess since MIS3 and its implications

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Abstract: Eolian loess is an important archive for understanding Quaternary environmental changes. The sedimentation rate of loess, as an important proxy to environmental changes, is helpful to revealing atmospheric circulation and paleoenvironmental changes. With the application of various dating methods especially the high-accuracy Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL), sedimentation rate has been widely applied to the orbital-scale and millennial-scale paleoclimatic changes recently in the study of Chinese Loess Plateau (CLP). Central Asia is also one of the main distribution areas of world loess. This paper is specially devoted to the spatio-temporal distribution pattern of dust sedimentation rate of the Tianshan loess in order to provide a new horizon for understanding paleoclimatic patterns in Central Asia, where sedimentation rate has been poorly studied. Therefore, we collected the available geochronological data including OSL and ¹⁴C of the last glacial loess sections from the Tianshan Mountains of Central Asia in this paper, analyzed the reliability of age data and discussed spatial and temporal distribution pattern of the sedimentation rate. The results suggest that: (1) During the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), sedimentation rate is relatively low in the west of Tianshan, but high in the Ili Basin. This spatial pattern of distribution is closely related to geographic and atmospheric conditions as well as proximal accumulation. (2) LGM and MIS3b are the main dust deposition stages since MIS3. In the Tianshan area, the sedimentation rate of MIS3b is higher than that of LGM. Since the solar insolation in the MIS3b stage is higher than that in the LGM stage, the westerly will bring more moisture from the Atlantic Ocean, Caspian Sea and Mediterranean Sea. In the Tianshan area, moisture is believed the main factor affecting glaciers. In this regard, the scale of glacier in the wetter MIS3b period is larger than that in the LGM period, and the intensified abrasion of the glaciers will bring in more fine particulate matters. (3) Sedimentation rate is low in Holocene, and the

资助项目: 国家重点研发计划全球变化专项“亚洲大陆风尘时空分布及其与全球变化的联系”(2016YFA0601902); 国家自然科学基金项目“中亚干旱区黄土记录的末次冰期以来气候变化与驱动机制”(41572162); 中国科学院国际合作局对外合作重点项目“中亚黄土与第四纪变化”(132B61KYS20160002)

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收稿日期: 2017-03-20; **改回日期:** 2017-05-11. 文凤英编辑

variations in sedimentation rate are similar to the ‘westerly model’. We speculate that the amount of dust in the atmosphere is relatively low in Holocene. Dust is mainly deposited under wet climate since humidity is conducive to vegetation and helpful for dust to settle down. More moisture will result in higher sedimentation rate.

Key words: dust sedimentary rate; Holocene; the last glacial maximum; MIS3b; Tianshan loess

黄土作为全球古粉尘的良好记录,为全球气候变化历史研究提供了重要载体。沉积速率作为黄土中反映古气候环境变化的一个重要指标^[1,2],对重建大气环流强度和粉尘浓度具有重要意义。早期沉积速率主要是通过粒度等指标来反映^[3-6],集中于构造和轨道尺度上的研究^[7,8]。后来,随着光释光(OSL)、加速器质谱(AMS)技术等高精度年代学方法的发展,学者们逐渐认识到粒度的变化不总是与沉积速率的变化直接对应^[9-11]。基于高精度的年代序列,大量的学者将沉积速率用于黄土高原末次冰期以来千年尺度的气候变化研究中^[12-15],发现黄土高原西部(六盘山以西)沉积速率较黄土高原东部高,黄土高原西部 MIS2 阶段沉积速率比 MIS3 阶段要高,而黄土高原东部 MIS2 阶段沉积速率比 MIS3 阶段要低,并得出黄土高原东部沉积速率主要取决于地表捕获粉尘能力和湿沉降比例^[13]。这与以前认为的东亚季风区粉尘沉积速率直接记录东亚冬季风强弱变化^[1,16]是有差异的。近些年来,随着西部大开发和“一带一路”战略的实施,中亚黄土年代学和古气候研究成为热点,不同学者对中亚地区单个剖面^[17-21]或某个区域^[22,23]的粉尘沉积速率进行了初步的研究,这些为系统研究中亚地区的粉尘沉积速率时空变化提供了重要的数据基础。

本文通过收集整理已有黄土剖面的年代数据,重点研究末次冰期深海氧同位素 3 阶段(MIS3,约 57ka)以来的中亚天山地区粉尘沉积速率的时空变化特征,这对深入理解中亚末次冰期以来的古粉尘循环和古气候环境变化具有重要意义。

1 研究区概况

中亚以干旱和半干旱大陆性气候为主,主要受中纬度西风环流、北冰洋极锋以及西伯利亚高压控制^[24](图 1)。降水受地理位置和地形影响较大^[25],其中伊犁盆地的降水量最高,年降水量可达 800~1000 mm^[26],其次为天山北坡,年降水量为 270mm^[27],天山东部和南部则分别由于天山和帕米尔高原的阻挡,年平均降水量仅为 150mm^[28]和 12mm^[29]。中亚地区高空盛行西风,地面风向则受局域地形的影响较大,伊犁盆地地面风以东风频率

最高,但是大风主要以西和偏西风为主^[30],天山北坡在西风环流和西伯利亚高压的强烈影响下,地面风主要以北风和西北风为主^[31]。哈萨克斯坦和吉尔吉斯斯坦受北冰洋极锋和西风环流的影响较大,地面风以西北风为主。地面风大风时常伴随着尘暴活动的发生^[30],尘暴活动在粉尘的搬运过程中起着重要作用,如在天山地区,向西气流携带着尘暴活动扬起的粉尘向东搬运,遇到高山的阻挡能够迅速堆积下来^[32],中亚地区最老的风尘堆积可追溯到 24Ma^[33],其主要分布于中亚山区的迎风坡^[22]以及河流阶地^[34],集中于塔吉克斯坦的东南部瓦赫什谷地和帕米尔高原的西麓^[32],乌兹别克斯坦东部塔什干-费尔干纳盆地^[35],哈萨克斯坦东南部阿拉木图^[36]-外伊犁阿拉套山、东北部平原和阿尔泰山麓地带以及中国新疆、天山山麓、昆仑山和塔城盆地^[34,37]。已有研究表明,天山北坡黄土主要来自古尔班通古特沙漠(图 1)^[31,38],而伊犁盆地以及西天山北坡的黄土主要来自以西的克孜勒库姆沙漠、莫因库姆沙漠、萨雷耶西科阿特劳沙漠^[31,36]以及近源的河流沉积物^[39-41]。

2 材料与方法

近几十年来,加速器质谱(AMS)¹⁴C、热释光(TL)和光释光(OSL)等测年方法被广泛用于黄土年龄的测定,然而不同测年方法所测得年龄存在较大差异。TL 信号普遍难以晒退,尤其是对于年轻黄土信号残留量大^[42,43],目前 TL 测年很少用,而 OSL 测年和 AMS¹⁴C 则在黄土测年当中应用比较多。但是研究发现 AMS¹⁴C 年龄与 OSL 年龄之间存在较大差异^[44,45]。最近的研究表明,大约 25cal. kaBP 以来,AMS¹⁴C 和 OSL 年龄大体上能够保持一致,但是对老于 25cal. kaBP 的有机质碳年代常常偏年轻^[20,46]。一般认为 AMS¹⁴C 年龄的这种偏低主要是由于年轻碳污染造成的^[44,47]。大量的学者使用不同粒径的石英用于中亚黄土光释光测年,比如,细颗粒(4~11μm)^[17,28,36,44,45],中颗粒(38~63μm)^[19,20,23,47,48],粗颗粒(63~90μm)^[19,49],90~250μm^[18]。其中 Lai^[50]认为中颗粒(38~63μm)

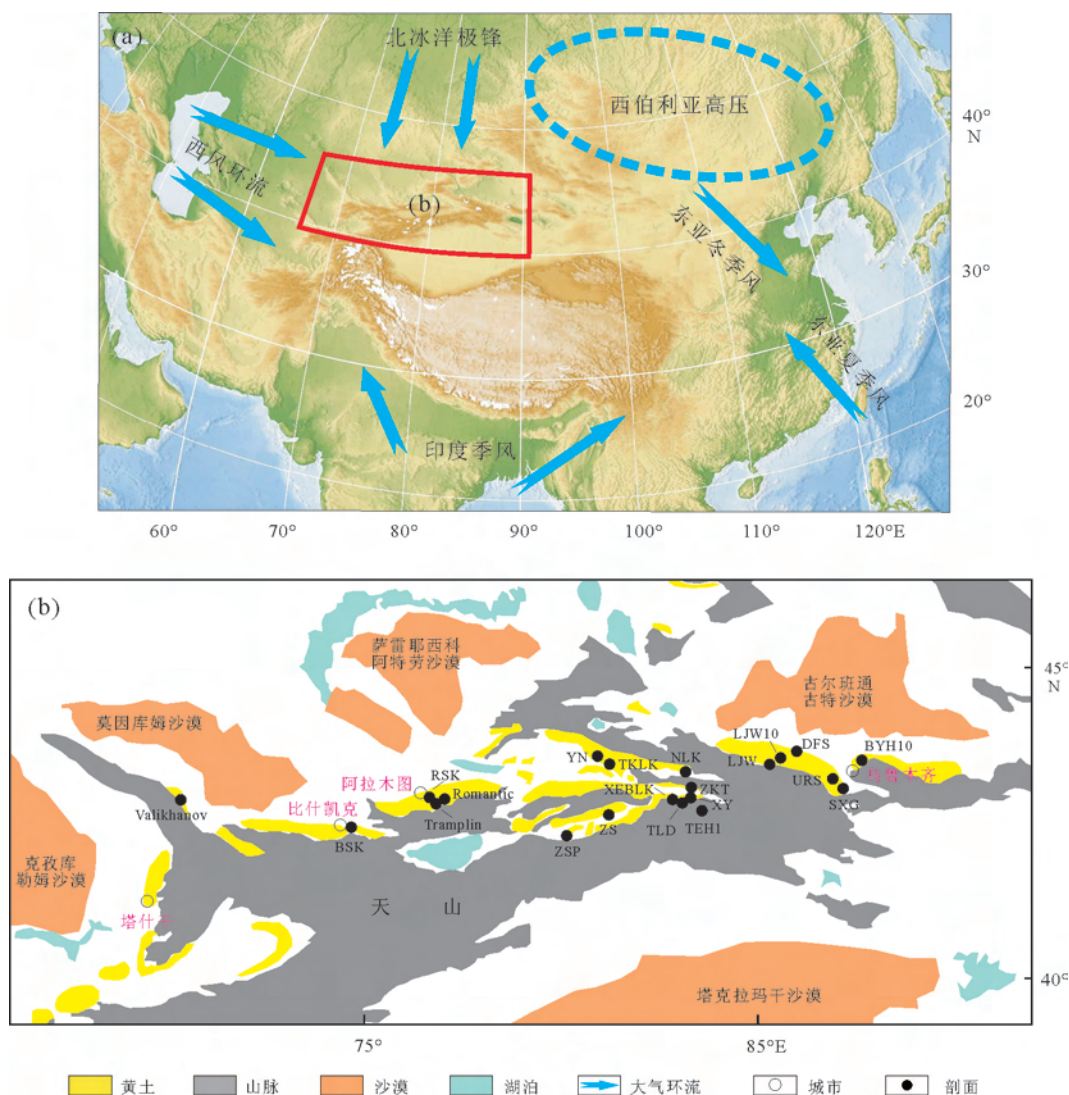


图 1 亚洲大气环流特征(a)和天山黄土分布及剖面位置图(b)

Fig.1 Atmospheric circulation in Asia (a) and loess distribution in Tianshan area and locations of loess sections (b)

石英是较为理想的光释光测年材料,细颗粒在沉积之后有可能会发生淋溶、迁移和成土等过程,导致细颗粒组分的年代不能代表最后一次曝光事件,其次细颗粒很难去除没有释光信号的黏土矿物^[51]。黄土中粗颗粒含量较少,很难提取到所要求的粗颗粒石英的量,另外粗颗粒提取过程中大量使用氢氟酸,氢氟酸对石英的溶蚀并不均匀(主要沿解理面进行溶蚀)^[52]。也有学者提出粗颗粒较中颗粒和细颗粒要好,因为中颗粒和细颗粒必须计算 alpha 辐照剂量及剂量率,而粗颗粒石英可以避免 alpha 剂量率的计算,并且细颗粒和中颗粒可能存在不完全曝光问题,所测的年龄偏老^[53]。然而,天山地区的黄土由于含有较多的近源堆积组分,可能导致石英尤其是粗颗粒石英释光信号灵敏度很低,不同粒径石英 OSL 测年结果不一致,具有一定复杂性。最近,康

树刚等^[42]通过总结大量的文献认为,黄土在沉积前经过长时间的曝光,不同粒径的石英均能获得可靠的 OSL 年龄。AMS¹⁴C 的测年范围为 5 万年以内,石英 OSL 的测年范围为 8 万年以内,长石的灵敏度高,可以用来测试石英灵敏度低而无法得出可靠年代的样品,其测年范围比石英更广,如最新发展起来的钾长石的两步法(pIRIR)和多步法(MET-pIRIR)可达 30~40 万年^[54],是一个很有潜力的测年手段^[42]。近些年,也有学者将钾长石 pIRIR 和 MET-pIRIR 方法用于中亚黄土测年,如天鹅湖(TEH1)剖面^[55]、鹿角湾(LJW)和水西沟(SXG)剖面^[27]、鹿角湾(LJW10)剖面^[19]、白杨河(BYH10)剖面^[22]。

虽说不同的测年手段所测得的年龄存在着差异,但是年代变化总体趋势类似,有一定的可比性。根据前人已发表的中亚东北部天山及周边的末次冰

期以来黄土剖面的年代数据(表1),参考前人研究黄土沉积速率的方法^[22],用Bacon年龄模型处理年代数据,计算平均沉积速率,分析影响沉积速率的因素(如离源区距离,源区的干旱程度,地形和大气环流,沉积区捕获粉尘的能力,沉积后的风蚀作用,年代的可靠程度等),探究中亚黄土沉积速率的时空变化规律。

3 结果与讨论

我们选择存在争议的4个剖面分析讨论年代的

可靠性(图2)。根据前人建立的新源县则克台镇附近的ZKT剖面的年代来看(图2a),ZKT剖面的OSL(SAR)^[47]和OSL(SMAR)^[45]年代之间保持了较好的一致性,而AMS¹⁴C的年代则明显低于OSL的年代(图2)。Feng等^[45]认为ZKT剖面黄土主要来自河道扬起的粉尘近源堆积,从而导致曝光不充分,使得OSL的年代偏老。已有研究表明末次冰期近地面大风风向可能主要以西北风为主^[41],而ZKT剖面位于巩乃斯河北岸,因此很难想象会有大量扬起的河流沉积物在ZKT剖面沉积。AMS¹⁴C年代偏年轻则可能是由于用于AMS¹⁴C测年的蜗

表1 剖面位置、年代和厚度
Table 1 Locations, ages and thickness

地点	剖面	经纬度坐标及海拔	厚度/m	剖面底部 年龄/ka	测年材料及方法	文献来源
伊犁盆地	TLD1	43°25'N, 83°03'E	(12)	62.5	AMS ¹⁴ C有机质	[30]
	TLD2	43°24'5"N, 83°2'13"E; 1020m	100(5.1)	29	石英(4~11μm)SAR	[17]
	TLD3	43°25'N, 83°03'E;	(33.5)	55	TL	[56]
	ZKT1	43°31'53"N, 83°18'58"E; 850m	18	62.7	OSL	[25]
	ZKT2	43°32'14"N, 83°18'50"E; 900m	23	72	石英(38~63μm)SAR	[47]
	ZKT3	43°32'25"N, 83°18'10"E	22.5	46.7	AMS ¹⁴ C蜗牛和OSL	[45]
	XY	43°27'N, 83°18'E;	(7)	41.4	TL	[25]
	ZSP	42°41'24"N, 80°15'00"E; 1875m	6.5	67	AMS ¹⁴ C和石英(4~11μm)Post-IR	[44]
	ZS	43°08'99"N, 81°05'65"E; 1920m	4.5	56.9	AMS ¹⁴ C沉积物	[25]
	XEBLK	43°25'12"N, 83°04'12"E; 1050m	30.7	29	石英(38~63μm)SAR	[23]
	NLK1	43°45'36"N, 83°15'00"E; 1253m	21	69	石英(38~63μm)SAR	[20]
	NLK2	43°45'36"N, 83°15'00"E; 1253m	21	35.8	石英(63~90μm)SAR	[49]
	YN	44°00'N, 82°00'E;	(6)	9.4	TL	[56]
	TEH1	42°56'N, 84°E; 2400m	3.05	8.5	钾长石(150~200μm)pIRIR	[55]
	TKLK	43°52'06"N, 81°24'8"E; 636m	(5)	9.4	AMS ¹⁴ C有机质	[56]
天山北坡	LJW	43°50'23"N, 85°07'35"E; 3641m	5(1.1)	7.1	钾长石(63~90μm)MET-pIRIR	[27]
	SXG	43°26'46"N, 87°30'27"E; 1636m	2(1.2)	8.7	钾长石(63~90μm)MET-pIRIR	[27]
	LJW10	43°58'29"N, 85°20'10"E; 1462m	2.8	12.6	钾长石(38~63μm)pIRIR	[19]
	DFS	玛纳斯河洪积扇台地, 527m	1.8	7	石英(40~63μm)BLSL	[48]
	BYH10	44°02'27"N, 87°47'54"E; 622m	30	71	钾长石(63~90μm)pIRIR	[22]
	URS	43°30'50"N, 87°19'48"E; 1603m	9.4	27.4	石英(4~11μm)SMAR	[28]
哈萨克斯坦和吉尔吉斯斯坦	RSK1	43°13'N, 76°51'E; 1070m	80(40)	83	石英(4~11μm)IRSL	[36]
	RSK2	43°13'N, 76°51'E; 1070m	80(8)	34.2	长石(4~11μm)PIR-IRSL	[21]
	Tramplin	43°12'31"N, 76°56'01"E; 1020m	10.5	40	AMS ¹⁴ C蜗牛	[45]
	Romantic	43°12'31"N, 77°01'11"E; 1000m	9(5.9)	35	AMS ¹⁴ C木炭、沉积物	[45]
	Valikhanov	43°10'30"N, 69°19'02"E; 1000m	7.5	25	AMS ¹⁴ C沉积物	[45]
	BSK	42°42'15"N, 74°46'51"E; 1432m	30	60	石英(90~250μm)SAR	[18]

注: X(Y)表示总共X, 其中上部Y作为研究对象。TLD-塔勒德, ZKT-则克台, XY-新源, ZSP-昭苏波马, ZS-昭苏, XEBLK-肖尔布拉克, NLK-尼勒克, YN-伊宁, TEH-天鹅湖, TKLK-特克拉克, LJW-鹿角湾, SXG-水西沟, DFS-大佛寺, BYH-白杨河, URS-乌鲁木齐河剖面, RSK-Remizovka, BSK-比什凯克。

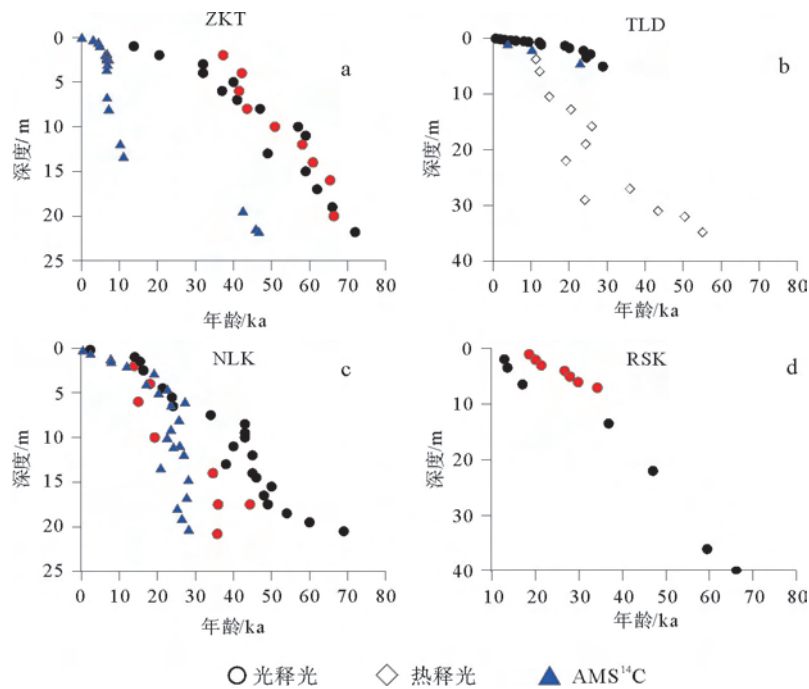


图 2 ZKT、TLD、NLK、RSK 剖面年代-深度图(数据来源见表 1)

(红圈和黑圈代表同一剖面不同方法的光释光年代结果)

Fig.2 Age and depth of ZKT、TLD、NLK、RSK sections(Data from Table 1)

牛,其在生长过程中可以在不同层位之间迁移,并且会受到年轻碳的影响^[47]。

TLD 剖面(图 2b)的 AMS¹⁴C^[30] 年龄和 OSL^[17] 年龄比较接近,然而 TL^[56] 年龄则与 AMS¹⁴C 和 OSL 年龄有较大差异,考虑到 TL 年代主要为 20 世纪 90 年代的测年结果,其精度和可靠性较差,因此,我们不采用 TL 的结果。NLK 剖面(图 2c)的中颗粒石英 OSL^[20] 和粗颗粒石英 OSL^[49] 也表现出较好的一致性,但是 AMS¹⁴C 年龄明显偏低^[20]。从 RSK 剖面的年代来看(图 2d),Machalett 等^[36] 建立的细颗粒石英 IRSL 释光年代与 Fitzsimmons 等^[21] 建立的细颗粒长石 pIR-IRSL 释光年代之间则表现出较好的一致性。因此,根据年代的可靠性以及数据统计分析的要求,我们筛选出 Valikhanov、BSK、XEBLK、NLK1、TLD2、ZKT2、RSK2、BYH10 等 8 个剖面作出沉积速率变化图(图 3)。

3.1 深海氧同位素 MIS3b

通过比较 MIS3b 时期(约 44~54ka)^[57] 与 LGM 时期(约 19~26ka)^[58] 的沉积速率发现(图 3),除了 BSK 剖面可能存在沉积间断以外,NLK1、BYH10 以及 ZKT2 剖面均表现出 MIS3b 时期沉积速率比 LGM 时期高。在风尘堆积年代学研究中,

年代分布频次在一定程度上可以反映期间沉积强度的变化^[59],这一理论已被成功应用于古气候变化研究中^[60-64]。我们分析具有统计学意义的剖面年代分布情况也指示了 MIS3b 时期沉积强度较高(图 4b)。古里雅冰芯记录 MIS3b 时期的温度低于现代 5℃左右,呈现冰期气候特征^[57],并在全球多地区发现其冰川规模甚至比 LGM 时期要大^[57]。最近天山周边的研究也表明 MIS3b 时期发育比 LGM 时期更大的冰川^[65-68],这促使 MIS3b 时期可能出现比 LGM 时期高的沉积速率。山地冰川发育,山体寒冻风化作用加强,形成较多的粉尘物质,寒冷且风力搬运能力增强,从而沉积速率高。

其次,BYH10 剖面 MIS3b 时期沉积速率高达 165cm/ka(图 5),这可能与 BYH10 剖面所处的地理位置有关。BYH10 剖面位于天山以东,受西伯利亚高压巨大冷源的强烈影响,加之天山的阻挡作用使得来自西边的水汽更不容易达到天山以东。因此,天山以东地区冰阶气候较天山其他地区更加干冷,故而沉积速率较快。另外,沉积强度与 65°N(7 月)太阳辐射量曲线^[70] 表现出较好的对应关系,即在冰阶时,太阳辐射量低,气候干冷,源区大量的粉尘扬起,风沙活动频繁,沉积强度高;在间冰阶时,太阳辐射量高,气候暖湿,沉积强度低(图 4c)。LGM

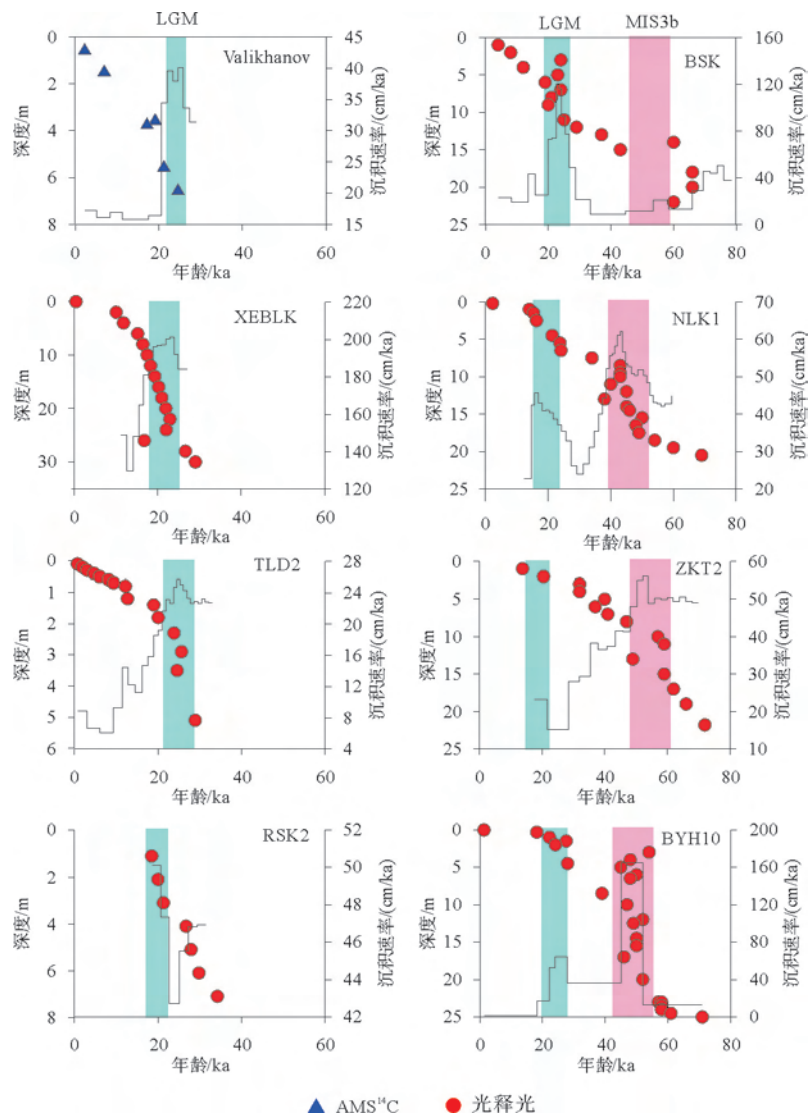


图3 MIS3以来天山黄土沉积速率变化(数据来源见表1)

Fig.3 Variations in sedimentation rate for Tian Shan loess since MIS3(Data from Table 1)

时期太阳辐射量低于 MIS3b,然而沉积强度却也比 MIS3b 时期要低,这可能与 MIS3b 时期天山地区冰量变化有关。已有学者提出在干旱的中亚地区,增加的冰量可能会使得西风带经向压缩,这种压缩效应同时会使得经向温度梯度增大,风力增强,风携带更多的粉尘物质,沉积强度大^[21]。

3.2 末次冰盛期(LGM)

从图 3 可以看出,LGM 时期(19~26ka)^[58], Valikhanov、XEBLK、TLD2、RSK2、BSK、NLK1、ZKT2 以及 BYH10 剖面均表现出高值。年代分布情况(图 4b)同样也指示了 LGM 时期(19~26ka)沉积强度处于高值。古里雅冰芯(图 4a)在 15~26ka 之间含量较高的微粒浓度^[69]说明了当时大气中粉尘浓度较高,同样也支持了我们的这一结论。伊犁

盆地如山间盆地,其沉积速率受地形影响较大(20~190cm/ka)^[23](图 5)。如位于伊犁盆地天山山麓的剖面,由于高山的阻挡作用,大量的粉尘在山麓堆积,沉积速率较大(如 XEBLK、NLK);位于海拔较高的剖面(如 ZS:1920 m),由于粗颗粒粉尘难以被搬运至较高的海拔地区,只能沉积较小颗粒的粉尘,沉积速率低。伊犁盆地东西或南北向上没有表现出明显的变化趋势,但是平均沉积速率(TLD2、XEBLK、NLK1、ZS)为 70cm/ka,相对于西边哈萨克斯坦和吉尔吉斯斯坦黄土的平均沉积速率(Valikhanov、BSK、Romantic、RSK2) 50cm/ka 要高。天山以东的 URS 剖面 and BYH10 剖面的沉积速率相差不大,平均沉积速率为 45cm/ka。大体上,中亚地区 LGM 时期从西部的哈萨克斯坦和吉尔吉斯斯坦到东部的伊犁盆地沉积速率增加,这也进一步证实了

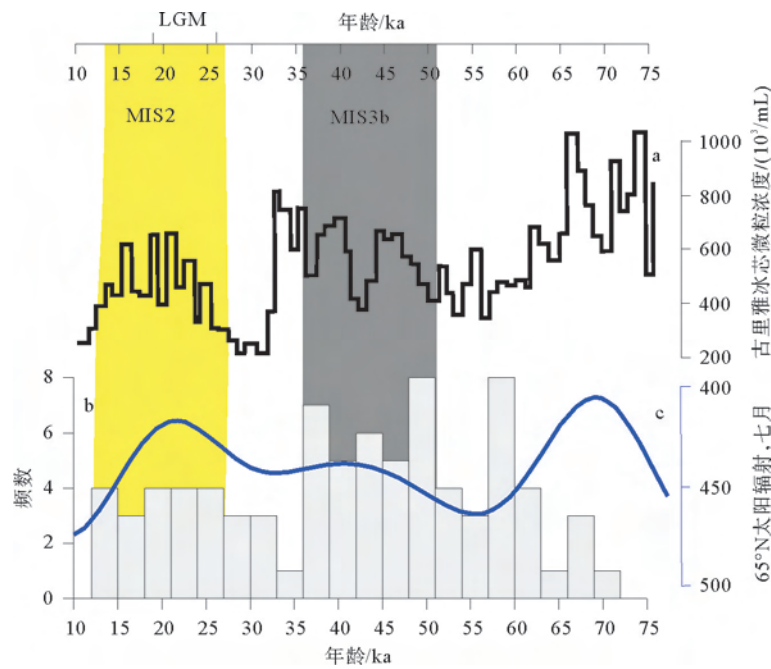


图 4 古里雅冰芯微粒浓度^[69](a)、区域粉尘沉积年代频率(b)和 65°N 太阳辐射量^[70](c)对比
Fig.4 Comparison of microparticle concentration of the Guliya ice core^[69](a),age frequency distribution of aeolian seimentation (b), and insolation at 65°N^[70](c)

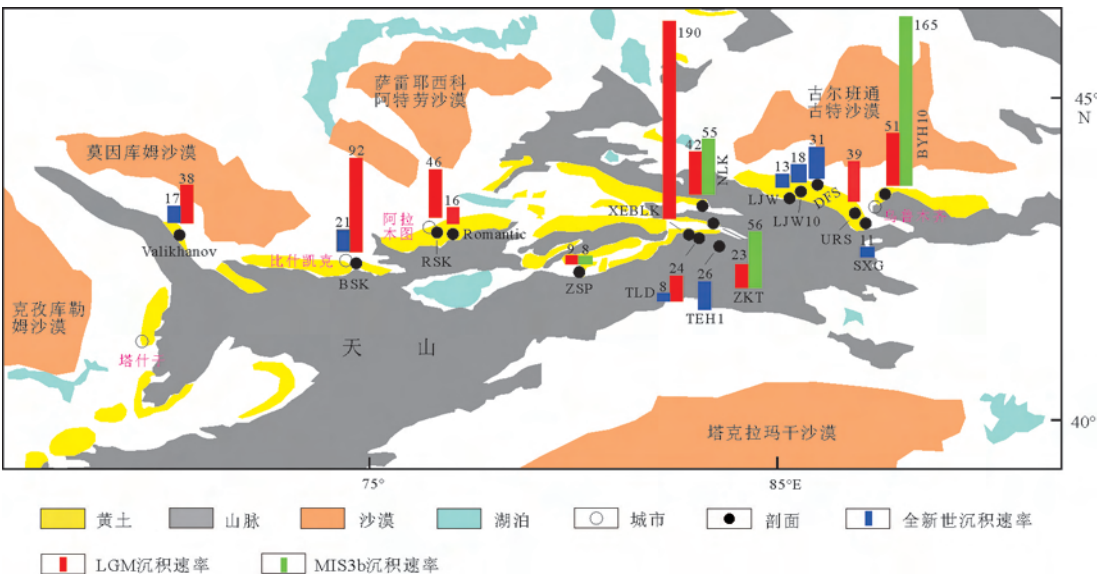


图 5 中亚天山地区沉积速率空间变化
Fig.5 Spatial variation in sedimentation rate in Central Asia

伊犁黄土含有大量的近源组分^[39]。因为如果粉尘全部来自西边沙漠,那么离源区越远,沉积速率应越慢,换句话说就是东边伊犁盆地的沉积速率应该比西边的沉积速率要慢。LGM 时期普遍较高的沉积速率可能与干冷的气候条件^[70]和全球冰川扩张^[71]有关。LGM 时期天山山地冰川扩张^[66-68],对山体的寒冻风化作用加强,导致大量的粉尘物质产生,从而沉积速率也会增大^[72,73]。

3.3 全新世

本文收集到 10 个天山及周边具有统计意义的全新世黄土剖面,主要有 TLD2、DFS、SXG、LJW、LJW10、TEH1、TKLK、ZKT3、XY、YN(表 1)。其中 TLD2、DFS 用的是石英 OSL 测年方法,SXG、LJW、LJW10 和 TEH1 剖面用的是钾长石 pIRIR

测年方法,TKLK和ZKT3剖面用的是AMS¹⁴C测年方法,XY、YN用的是TL测年方法。考虑到AMS¹⁴C和OSL年龄在25 cal.kaBP之后能够表现出较好的一致性^[20],而TL用于年轻黄土的测年存在问题^[42],因此在分析过程中舍弃了TL年代。如前所述,ZKT3剖面的AMS¹⁴C的年代可能存在着偏年轻的问题,因此我们采用了TLD2、DFS、SXG、LJW、LJW10、TEH1、TKLK等7个剖面的年代数据进行分析。全新世的沉积速率整体上比较低,大体上变化范围为10~30cm/ka(图5)。

我们根据全新世年代数据分析其年代频次的变化,考虑到年代的可靠性和年龄选取的无偏向性,我们没有选取出现明显倒转偏离的年龄和处于边界点的年龄(如4ka和8ka)作为研究对象。统计结果显示,中全新世年代数据为21个,晚全新世16个,早全新世11个(图6a)。说明全新世粉尘沉积强度在中全新世达到最大值,晚全新世次之,早全新世最小。Li等^[19]通过对天山北坡鹿角湾剖面(LJW10)全新世沉积速率的分析,也同样发现沉积速率在中全新世处于高值,晚全新世次之,早全新世最低。统计发现沉积强度的变化与西风区全新世湿度演化模式即“西风模式”^[74]表现出较强的相似性(图6b),“西风模式”认为中全新世(8~4ka)湿润,晚全新世(4~0ka)次之,早全新世(12~8ka)干旱。其他的研究也表明中亚地区早全新世干旱,中晚全新世湿润^[27,55,62,75]。Yu等^[61]通过对柴达木盆地全新世剖

面年代分布频率的研究发现黄土年代数据主要集中在湿润的中全新世沉积,较湿润的晚全新世次之,而在干旱的早全新世最少。大量的研究证实沉积区地表捕获粉尘的能力对沉积速率是有影响的^[10,76]。因此,我们推测天山地区全新世期间湿度越大,沉积速率越高。这与上文提到的干冷的LGM和MIS3b时期沉积速率高是有差异的。天山地区全新世期间,在没有足够多的粉尘扬起的情况下,湿沉降的比例会增加,其次,湿度越大,沉积区植被发育越好,沉积区地表捕获粉尘能力越强^[76]。从而,全新世期间,湿度越大,粉尘的沉积强度越大和堆积速率越高。而较为干冷的LGM和MIS3b时期与源区粉尘的释放有很大关系,源区粉尘释放量大,沉积区沉积速率高^[72,73]。当然,全新世时期湿度与沉积强度和沉积速率的关系还需要大量的工作进一步证实。

4 结论

(1)LGM时期,沉积速率表现出天山西部低、中间伊犁盆地高的特征。这种变化特征可能与地形、大气环流和近源堆积密切相关。

(2)LGM和MIS3b时期是MIS3阶段以来主要的粉尘沉积阶段,MIS3b时期粉尘堆积速率最高,LGM时期次之,全新世粉尘堆积速率最低。MIS3b时期高的沉积速率可能与大规模的冰川发育有关,在全新世期间,中全新世的沉积速率相对较高,可能与中全新世气候湿润,地表捕获粉尘的能力强有关。

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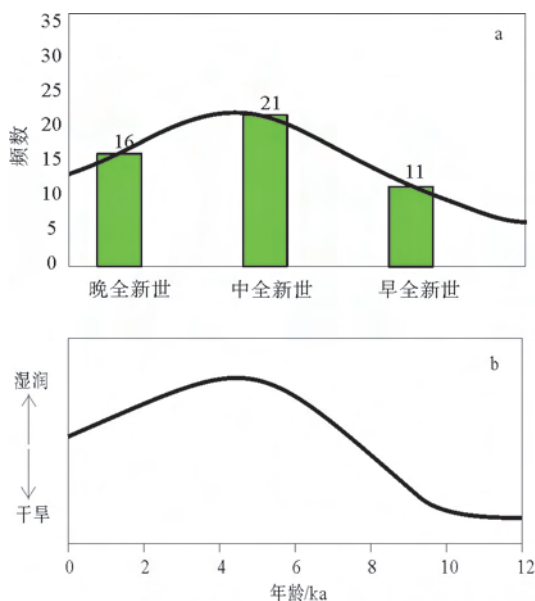


图6 天山全新世黄土年代分布频数特征(a)及其与西风模式对比(b)(据Chen等^[74])

Fig.6 Age frequency distribution of Holocene Tianshan loess (a) and westerly climate model (b) in Central Asia^[74]

- 171-187.
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