

新发现的一种洞穴沉积物形态——石灵芝

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最近笔者等在广西壮族自治区隆安县西南35公里龙虎山保护区境内一个洞穴中新发现了一种次生化学沉积物形态——石灵芝(照片1)。龙虎山保护区南距北回归线仅55公里,面积一万三千亩(折合七平方公里),其中80%以上为岩溶峰丛洼地和峰丛谷地地貌。保护区内植被覆盖率达97.2%,已知高等植物一千一百多种,其中药用植物673种,有丰富的珍贵和稀有的动植物资源,不愧为一块不可多得的“岩溶绿洲”。

石灵芝产于保护区内东南方向一个大型洞穴系统的洞底,该洞因而得名为灵芝洞。在洞穴的中部洞底上,有两个上下叠置的,分别由流石坝圈闭起来的水塘。上水塘长16.5米,宽3—5米,有24朵石灵芝;紧接着的下水塘长5米,宽3米,有4朵石灵芝。石灵芝高80—130厘米,由“茎部”、“叶片”和“帽顶”三部分组成,所有的叶片严格地在同一水平高度上。根据叶片生长情况不同,石灵芝可分为单体的和连生的两种。石灵芝的茎部直径约35—40厘米,垂直中空,高50—100厘米;叶片厚15—20厘米,呈圆形状向水平方向延伸,宽60—120厘米;帽顶高约15厘米,直径10—20厘米,散布在叶片的不同部位上。石灵芝排列有序,造型生动,发育集中,为目前岩溶洞穴中所罕见。

隆安县所见到的石灵芝与阳朔兴坪莲花岩洞穴中的莲花盆有很多相似之处,但形成方式比后者更为复杂。石灵芝、边石、流石坝同在一个水塘之中,随着水面的增高三者同步生长,所以也是一种“水中滴石”,是由滴水和水塘积水联合作用生成的复合次生碳酸钙沉积物形态(图1)。在比较平坦的积水洞底a上,由于早期滴水和水塘积水联合作用生成了石

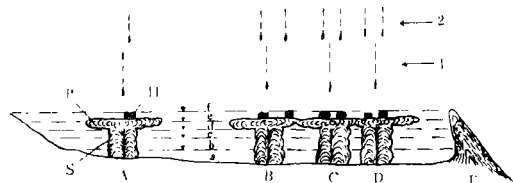


图1 石灵芝形成模式及结构

A—单个石灵芝; B、C、D—联合生长石灵芝;
E—流石坝; S—茎部; P—叶片; H—帽顶;
a→f水塘水位; 1—早期滴水; 2—晚期滴水

灵芝的茎部,中间空心部位即是相应的滴水点位置。随着水塘水面的升高,茎部也相应增高(b→c→d)。到了水面e附近,洞顶滴水停止了,这时水面有一个相对稳定阶段。由过饱和的塘水中析出碳酸钙,在水平方向聚结成叶片。在此之后,洞顶又有新的滴水溅落(滴水点位置与早期的不在一个位置上),塘水面又逐渐升高(f位置),这时圈闭水塘的流石坝又相应加高,在石灵芝上就形成了若干帽顶。目前洞内滴水已停止,水塘已干涸,石灵芝已停止生长。石灵芝形成的年代可能为更新世晚期至全新世,尚有待进一步测试。

灵芝洞中这一罕见奇特的次生化学沉积物形态——石灵芝的发现,使得龙虎山保护区重要的科研、教学、旅游价值更加锦上添花、增添异彩。希望有关部门要切实加强保护,成为保护区内又一个珍贵的宝地。(照片见封四)

A New Type of Speleothems——Cave Mushrooms

Wang Xunyi

28 cave mushrooms are discovered in Mushroom Cave System, south-

crement equation for the third sub-fluctuation are respectively $\alpha_3 = -0.0032$ and $Q_3 = 7.13e^{0.0032t}$, and that for the fourth one, $Q_4 = -0.0117$ and $Q_4 = 6.05e^{0.0117t}$ respectively. Both the attenuation coefficient and the overflow increment coefficient are small, consequently the spring appears to have a steady flow, with considerable regulating capability for the storage of the reservoir.

The fluctuation characteristic curve shows that the spring in the attenuation period is mainly supplied by water from the solution-fissure network and corrosional tube system of the soluble rocks, while from the stratified karst pore and cave system in the recovery period it is replenished by water from solution-corrosion interstices system with coexisting diffusion flow and pipe flow. Groundwater movement in this area is mainly of laminar flow, turbulent flow comes second. The attenuation of the spring is dominantly attributed to the existence of strong runoff.

The spring discharge is closely related to the time of periodical variation. There appears a linear relationship between $\ln(Q - Q_{\min})$ and $(t_0 - t)^2$. A regression equation is obtained by correlation analysis and differential method as follows: $Q = Q_{\min} + \Delta Q e^{-b(t_0 - t)^2}$

where

Q_{\min} —periodical minimum discharge

ΔQ —difference between maximum and minimum discharge

b —regression coefficient

t_0 —half hydrologic period (month)

t —starting time of a hydrologic period (month)

The calculation result of regression analysis in Guozhuang Spring indicates that there is a close relationship between the correlation coefficients -0.99 and -0.85 of the replenishment recovery period and -0.98 in the attenuation period.

This study is of certain significance in the prospecting, development and evaluation of groundwater resources.

eastern Longhushang Sancyury, Longan County, Guangxi. All mushrooms, height 80-130 cm, are occurred inside two water pools and consist of three parts: stems, plates and heads. The rimstone dams, around the water pools, rimstones and mushrooms are in the same level and growth upwards identically. Cave mushrooms are "dripping stones in water" formed by the co-precipitation of dripping and pool waters. (See photo in back covers)



中 国 岩 溶 (季刊)

• 公开发行 •

一 九 八 七 年

第六卷 第一期 (总第十五期)

本期责任编辑 宋爱玲

编 辑 《中国岩溶》编辑部

(广西桂林桂大路
中国地质科学院岩溶地质研究所)

出 版 中国地质科学院岩溶地质研究所
中国地质学会岩溶地质专业委员会

印 刷 桂林市印刷厂(桂林三里店)

总发行 桂林市邮政局

订 购 全国各邮电局

广西期刊登记证: (桂刊公第242号)

国内刊号: 48—19 定价 0.6元