

九州台古土壤 S_1 记录的末次间冰期东亚夏季风变化

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摘要:对沉积速率较高的黄土高原西部地区九州台剖面 S_1 古土壤的夏季风代用指标——磁化率、碳酸钙含量、色度进行了测量。综合分析结果表明, MIS5e 开始前, 夏季风有一次衰退事件, 末次盛间冰期早期夏季风强于晚期, 而中期夏季风强度相对较弱, 然而这种变化是较为和缓的, 并没有表现出类似 GRIP 冰心氧同位素的大幅度、快速变化, 表明 MIS5e 期间东亚夏季风是相对稳定的。来自海洋的研究表明, 西太平洋洋面温度(SST)和洋面高度在 MIS5e 早期和晚期相对较高, 中期相对较低, 证实了西太平洋环境变化和东亚夏季风强度之间存在成因上的联系。与先前有关全新世东亚夏季风研究结果的对比表明, MIS5e 和全新世东亚夏季风演化具有一定的相似性, 可能反映了低纬海洋和高纬大陆之间能量和物质交换对太阳辐射响应的某种内在机制。

关键词:东亚夏季风; 末次间冰期; 全新世; 九州台古土壤

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气候快速变化研究是国际上第四纪研究近十余年来持续的热点问题^[1], 而末次间冰期(MIS5e, 相当于欧洲的 Eemian 间冰期, 但并不完全一致^[2])是距今最近的一次间冰期, 和现代间冰期(全新世)具有相似的气候条件^[3], 有可能为人类预测未来的气候变化提供重要的参考系^[4]。MIS5e 气候是否同样快速变化和不稳定, 理所当然地成为相关研究的焦点问题。欧共体格陵兰冰心计划获得的钻孔 GRIP 记录表明 MIS5e 气候不稳定, 有短尺度、大幅度的快速变化^[5-8], 而相距仅 28 km 的美国格陵兰冰心计划 GISP2 得到的资料却表明 MIS5e 气候是稳定的^[9-10]。目前, 关于 MIS5e 的起止时间^[11-15]以及 MIS5e 内部气候变化过程, 世界范围内仍存在分歧。丹麦北部钻孔的底栖有孔虫和同位素证据表明 MIS5e 被两次冷事件打断^[16], 来自美国东南海洋钻孔 ODP1059 孢粉和同位素证据同样表明 MIS5e 是不稳定的^[17], 而来自法国的陆生软体动物记录^[18]和德国湖泊孢粉记录^[19]则表明 MIS5e 相当稳定。同样来自欧洲的孢粉记录, 早先来自法国和波兰的 7 个高分辨率孢粉记录定量重建的结果表明 Eemian 开始后 4~5 ka 之间, 冬季温度有 6~10 °C 的快

速降低^[20]。最近来自希腊西北部的孢粉和同位素记录表明 MIS5e 盛间冰期气候变化的频率和幅度显著低于冰期和间冰期转化时期^[21], 而阿尔卑斯山脉北方前陆数个孢粉记录定量重建的结果表明 MIS5e 中期气候稍有恶化, 但整体是稳定的^[22]。同样来自北大西洋的钻孔则表明 MIS5e 期间, 北大西洋气候状况^[23]和深水产量^[24]都相当稳定。国内基于黄土的研究也同样得到了不同的结论, 洛川坡头和下黑木两个剖面古土壤 S_1 石英和全样粒度的研究^[25-26], 得到了末次间冰期气候不稳定的结论。然而, 最近来自北京地区^[27]、黄土高原中部地区^[28-29]和西部地区^[30-34]的证据都不支持末次间冰期气候不稳定的结论。可见, 有关 MIS5e 气候变化的争论远未结束, 深刻理解这一时段气候变化的事实和机制仍需大量的工作, 开展空间和时间上的对比或许是一个较好的途径。国外已开始相同区域 MIS5e 和全新世气候记录之间的对比研究^[35-36], 以此来更为深刻地理解气候变化的机制。有关非洲季风在 MIS5e 和全新世的对比更是发现了类似的气候事件, 可能反映了高低纬之间的某种变化机制^[37]。国内这方面的研究不多见, 本文报道来自九州台剖面的高分辨率 MIS5e 东亚夏季风记录, 它和先前研究得到的全新世夏季风变化同样存在一定的相似性, 可能也反映了东亚季风气候系统的某种内在机制。

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1 剖面与分析方法

兰州处于陇西黄土高原西缘,为中国三大自然区划——东部季风区、西北干旱区以及青藏高寒区之间的过渡地带,同时也是“季风三角”顶点位置所在。它处于现代夏季风影响区域的前缘,是季风环境的敏感地带。由于距北部沙漠粉尘源区近,且南有秦岭、东有六盘山对冬季风的阻挡(图 1),北支西风急流又在高原北侧绕流产生了常年存在的兰州小高压,因而该地区粉尘沉降速率快。陇西黄土高原黄土沉积厚度为世界之最,黄土-古土壤序列气候记录的分辨率高^[38]。兰州现代年均温约为 9.9℃,年降水量约为 313 mm(据 20 世纪 90 年代资料平均)。

九州台黄土剖面(36.05°N, 103.88°E)位于兰州市黄河北岸,处于黄河的第 6 级阶地上(图 1)。前人的大量工作^[38]证实了九州台剖面是中国标准黄土剖面之一。 S_1 古土壤对应的剖面深度为顶部以下约 29~36 m,在野外可以明显地识别出 3 层次一级古土壤(S_1S_1 、 S_1S_2 和 S_1S_3 , 分别对应于 MIS5a、MIS5c 和 MIS5e)夹两层黄土(S_1L_1 和 S_1L_2 , 对应于 MIS5b 和 MIS5d)的复合结构(图 2),其中以 S_1S_3 古土壤发育程度最高,这一结构在陇西黄土高原具有普遍意义^[33-34, 38]。本文在参考前人地层和年代框架的基础上开展工作,为了方便对比并获得较高分辨率,对九州台剖面 S_1 古土壤及其上下黄土(约 26~39 m)按 2 cm 间隔进行了采样,得到样品 650 个。

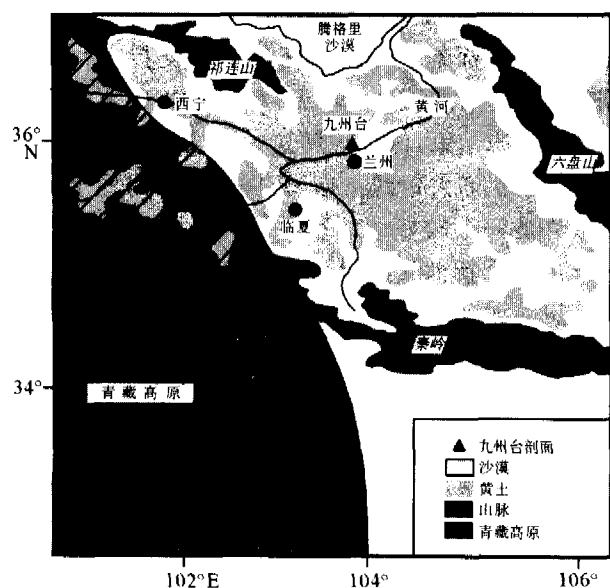


图 1 陇西黄土高原九州台剖面的位置

Fig. 1 The location of Jiuzhoutai(JZT) section in Longxi Loess Plateau

据初步估算,九州台 S_1 中每 2 cm 样品在古土壤中约相当于 120~150 a,在黄土中则为 80~100 a。九州台剖面地层结构以及频率磁化率指标和 SPECMAP 的对比见图 2。

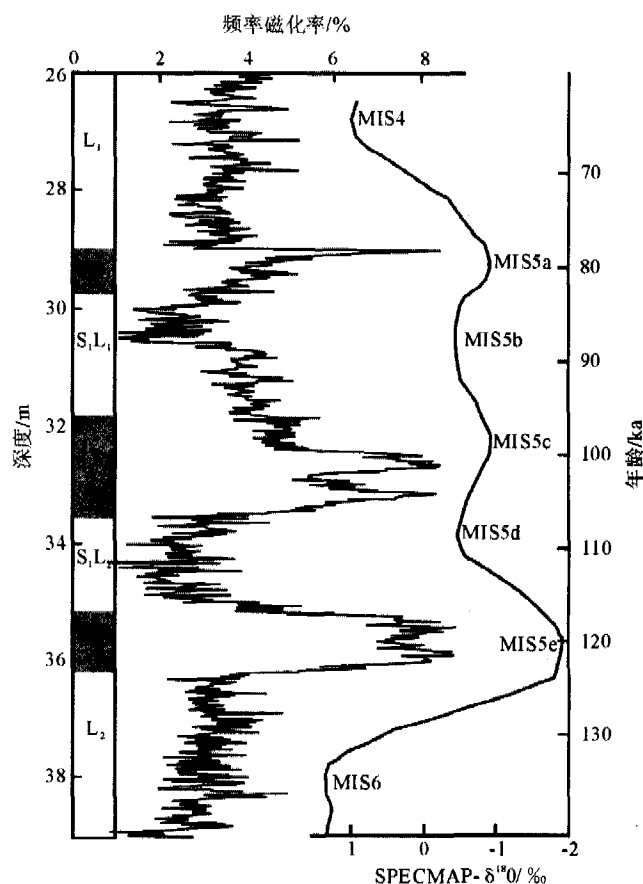


图 2 九州台剖面 S_1 古土壤及其上下黄土频率磁化率指标、地层结构以及与 SPECMAP 曲线之间的对比

Fig. 2 Comparison of frequency-dependent susceptibility, stratigraphic structure and SPECMAP curve above and below palaeosol S_1

对整个 S_1 古土壤及其上下黄土进行了磁化率测量,并测量了 S_1S_3 及其上下黄土的碳酸钙含量和色度。磁化率测量在 Bartington 公司生产的 MS2 型磁化率仪上进行。采用国际规范的环境磁学参数测量方法^[39],每个样品都测量了高频和低频磁化率,各测量 3 次求其均值,利用 Walden 提出的公式^[39]计算了频率磁化率。色度测量在日本 Minolta 公司生产的 SPAD-503 土色计上进行,样品先烘干,然后研磨至小于 45 μm ,再进行测量,每一个样品重复测 3 次求其平均,以保证其数据的可靠性。碳酸钙含量的测量在江苏海安石油仪器厂生产的 GMY-III 型岩石碳酸盐含量测定仪上进行,所有样品的碳酸钙含量测量保证在大致相同的室温下进行。所有

实验均在兰州大学西部环境教育部重点实验室完成。

虽然磁化率在古土壤中增强的机制仍不是非常明确^[40],在解释方面存在通量模式^[41]、源区模式^[42]、成壤模式^[43],但是可以肯定暖湿气候是古土壤磁化率增加的共同原因^[40]。一般认为,中国黄土-古土壤序列的磁化率信号的主要载体是在成壤过程中形成的极细的超顺磁矿物^[43-45],频率磁化率表明了超顺磁矿物对整个磁化率贡献的比率,因此频率磁化率更好地指示了成壤强度^[46],而中国黄土序列的成壤强度受控于夏季风强度,因此频率磁化率间接指示了夏季风强度。碳酸钙是一种相对较易溶解的成分,它的淋溶强度反映了降水的不同,先前的研究工作^[47-50]表明黄土序列中碳酸钙含量的变化可以捕捉千年尺度的夏季风变化。颜色是土壤的重要属性,已被用于古气候变化研究中^[51-52]。本文所提到的色度由 $L^* a^* b^*$ 表色系(CIE, 1976)表示,其中 L^* 表示明度,其值在 0(黑)和 100(白)之间变化。研究表明黄土序列中有机质含量与 L^* 值为负相关关系,有机质含量是导致土壤颜色变暗的一个主要因素^[53-55]。黄土有机质主要来源于地表植被,而黄土高原植被发育又决定于夏季风带来的降水,因此 L^* 的变化也可以间接指示夏季风强度的变化。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 MIS5e 东亚夏季风记录与其他记录对比

图 3 表示的是九州台 S_1 记录的 MIS5e 夏季风变化和其他记录之间的对比,由于各个记录 MIS5e 开始和结束的时间不一致,Vostok 冰心氦同位素记录的全球相对温度异常稳定(图 3-F)^[56-57],持续的时间明显长于 GRIP 冰心氧同位素指示的 MIS5e(图 3-E)^[5-6],精确定年的 Dongge 石笋氧同位素记录的 MIS5e 时间则更短,约为 $(9.7 \pm 1.1) \text{ka}$ ^[15]。来自大西洋东北部相距 200 km 的海洋记录表明南方记录的 MIS5e 比北方早 2~3 ka^[64],MIS5e 在各地开始和结束时间的不一致可能是事实,因此本文仅探讨 MIS5e 气候变化的过程,而不涉及年代上的差异。九州台 S_1 的色度和碳酸盐含量表明在 MIS5e 开始前有一次夏季风衰退,表现为碳酸钙含量高,明度值高(图 3 中圆点),但是在频率磁化率上表现不明显,这可能是由于频率磁化率并不是一个很敏感的代用指标, $S_1 L_1$ 和 $S_1 L_2$ 频率磁化率值甚至低于 L_1 和 L_2 (图 2 和图 3)可能从一个侧面反映了这个问

题。同样在 MIS5e 中期,明度的降低和碳酸钙含量的下降表明有一个夏季风较弱的阶段,而 MIS5e 早期夏季风的强度要高于晚期,频率磁化率表现为一系列幅度很小的波动,具有不太明显的 MIS5e 中期频率磁化率值较低的特点。3 个代用指标的变化表明九州台 S_1 的确记录了 MIS5e 中期有一个夏季风较弱的阶段,但是这种变化并没有表现出类似 GRIP 的短尺度、快速变化的特点,更不具有 GRIP 所具有的 5 个阶段性(图 3-E),九州台记录的 MIS5e 东亚夏季风变化是相对稳定的。高分辨率的 Dongge 石笋(D3 和 D4,图 3-D)记录的 MIS5e 东亚季风变化同样是稳定的,但是没有表现出 MIS5e 中期的夏季风较弱阶段,这可能是由于处于夏季风前缘的九州台对夏季风变化更为敏感造成的。来自中国南海(图 3-J)^[62-63]、苏禄海(图 3-H)^[59]、赤道西太平洋(图 3-I 虚线)^[60]、南半球中纬度西太平洋(图 3-G)^[58] 的记录,以及对全球海平面高度的估计(图 3-I 实线)^[60-61],表明 MIS5e 中期西太平洋存在一个海平面较低、洋面温度较低的时段。来自现代气候的研究表明,西太平洋暖异常时,中国大陆夏季风增强^[65],陆面和洋面的温差越大,季风会越强^[66]。来自贝加尔湖的记录表明西南西伯利亚 MIS5e 从 127 ka 持续到 115 ka,在 120 ka 附近发生了一次气候振荡^[67]。有理由推测,西太平洋以及北半球高纬的这种变化和东亚夏季风变化之间存在成因上的联系。

2.2 MIS5e 与全新世东亚夏季风记录对比

对关中盆地西部的扶风剖面^[68-73]、岐山剖面^[74-78]、东部的李湾剖面^[79-80]以及其他剖面^[81-82] 的地层学、土壤学、微量元素以及其他众多气候代用指标的分析研究表明,约 8.5~3 ka 的全新世盛间冰期形成的埋藏古土壤 S_0 ,被一次黄土沉积阶段打断,从而分为两个主要的土壤发育时期,约为 8.5~7 和 5~3 ka^[81]。这期间发生了一次由于夏季风衰退而导致的以 6~5 ka 为中心的干旱事件,而早期土壤发育阶段的气候条件明显好于晚期^[69,77,79]。来自沙漠-黄土过渡带的孢粉记录表明 7.5~4.5 ka 之间,花粉浓度低,旱生-中旱生蒿属、藜科花粉占较明显优势,种类单调,几乎无木本植物出现,作者认为该时段虽然太阳辐射强,气候温暖,但夏季风降水的减少以及蒸发的加强导致了有效湿度较低,出现了不利于草原植被生长的暖干气候时期。随后的 4.5~3.5 ka 的夏季风增强,降水增加的时期比早全新世气候适宜期的夏季风强度要弱许多^[83]。来自内蒙古阿拉善高原湖泊沉积地层以及孢粉浓度

(图 4-C、D)、多样性指数(图 4-E)^[84], 同样记录了由于夏季风衰退导致的中全新世干旱, 早全新世夏季风似稍强于晚全新世(多样性指数)。从这些研究结

果来看, 全新世早期夏季风强于晚期, 中期夏季风衰退, 和九州台古土壤 S_1 记录的 MIS5e 夏季风演化具有一定的相似性(图 4)。

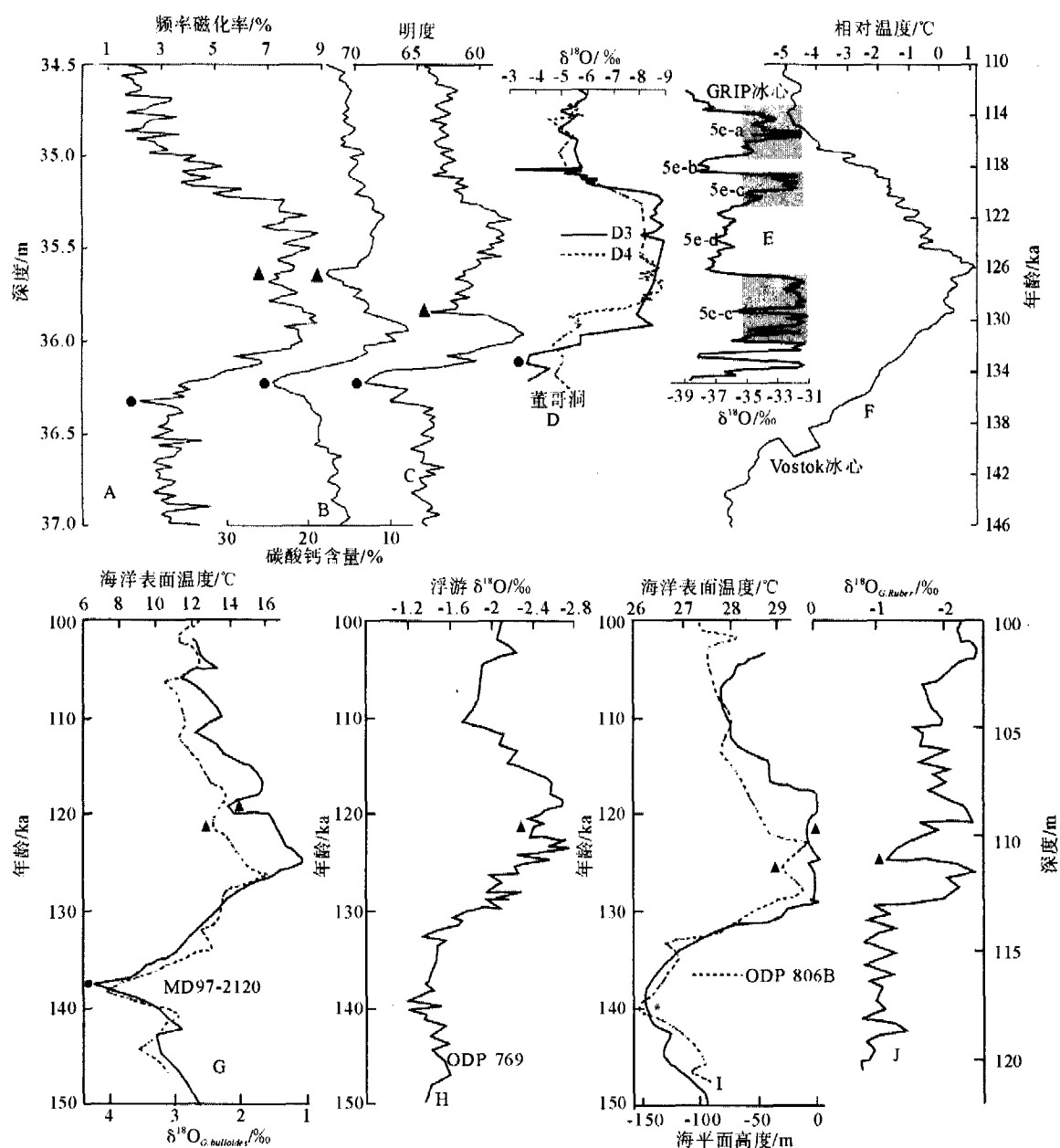


图 3 九州台 S_1 记录的 MIS5e 东亚夏季风变化与其他记录的对比

A. JZT 频率磁化率; B. JZT 碳酸钙含量; C. JZT 色度; D. Dongge 洞石笋 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ^[15]; E. GRIP $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ^[5-6]; F. Vostok 氘同位素记录的相对温度(时间分辨率 126 ± 100 a)^[56-57]; G. 西太平洋钻孔 MD97-2120($45^{\circ}32.06'\text{S}$, $174^{\circ}55.85'\text{E}$)浮游有孔虫 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (时间分辨率 192 ± 83 a, 实线)和 Mg/Ca 记录的洋面温度(SST, 时间分辨率 931 ± 405 a, 虚线)^[58]; H. 苏禄海钻孔 ODP769 浮游有孔虫 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ (分辨率约为 400 a)^[59]; I. 西太平洋钻孔 ODP806B($0^{\circ}19'\text{N}$, $159^{\circ}22'\text{E}$)Mg/Ca 记录的洋面温度(虚线)^[60], 估计的全球海平面变化(实线)^[60-61]; J. 南海钻孔 ODP1144($20^{\circ}3.18'\text{N}$, $112^{\circ}54'\text{E}$)浮游有孔虫 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ^[62-63]。

Fig. 3 Comparison between Asian summer monsoon change of MIS5e recorded by S_1 of JZT loess section and other records

A. Frequency-dependent susceptibility of JZT; B. Carbonate content of JZT; C. Chroma of JZT; D. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ record of Dongge cave stalagmites^[15]; E. $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ of GRIP^[5-6]; Relative temperature recorded by deuterium isotope of Vostok(time step, 126 ± 100 a)^[56-57]; G. $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{plk}}$ of MD97-2120($45^{\circ}32.06'\text{S}$, $174^{\circ}55.85'\text{E}$, time step, 192 ± 83 a; solid line)and SST recorded by Mg/Ca(time step, 931 ± 405 a, dashed line)^[58]; H. $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{plk}}$ of deep sea core ODP769, Sulu Sea(time step, ~ 400 a)^[59]; I. SST recorded by Mg/Ca of deep sea core ODP806B, western equatorial Pacific($0^{\circ}19'\text{N}$, $159^{\circ}22'\text{E}$; dashed line)^[60], estimate of global sea level(solid line)^[60-61]; $\delta^{18}\text{O}_{\text{plk}}$ of ODP1144, South China Sea ($20^{\circ}3.18'\text{N}$, $112^{\circ}54'\text{E}$)^[62-63]

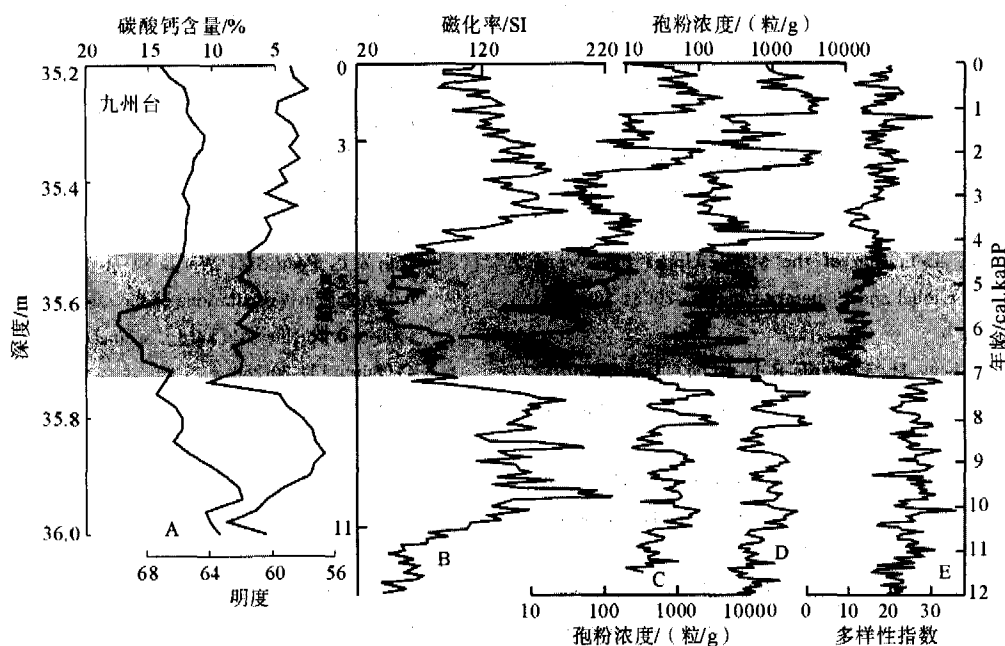


图4 九州台古土壤 S_1 记录的 MIS5e 夏季风演化(A)和陕西岐山全新世磁化率记录的夏季风演化(B)^[75]以及阿拉善高原全新世夏季风记录(C、D、E)^[84]之间的对比

Fig. 4 The comparison between MIS5e Asian summer monsoon evolution recorded by palaeosol S_1 of JZT loess section(A), Holocene summer monsoon change recorded by susceptibility of Qishan loess section, Shaanxi(B)^[75], and summer monsoon record that comes from Alashan Plateau, Inner Mongolia(C,D,E)^[84]

3 结论

对九州台古土壤 S_1 磁化率、碳酸钙含量以及色度的分析表明 MIS5/6 转化过程中有一次夏季风衰退, MIS5e 早期强于晚期, 中期存在一个夏季风强度较弱的阶段。MIS5e 东亚夏季风变化是比较和缓的, 没有表现出大幅度、快速变化, 也不具备 GRIP 冰心所表现的 5 个亚阶段性, MIS5e 东亚夏季风相对稳定。它的这种演化可能与西太平洋在 MIS5e 期间的变化存在成因上的联系。MIS5e 东亚夏季风演化和最近研究得到的全新世夏季风演化具有一定的相似性, 可能反映了高低纬之间水汽和能量交换对太阳辐射响应的某种内在机制。

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EASTERN ASIAN SUMMER MONSOON VARIATION DURING MIS5e AS RECORDED BY PALEOSOL S_1 AT JIUZHOUTAI LOESS SECTION

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Abstract: Proxies of the Eastern Asian Summer Monsoon (EASM)-magnetic susceptibility depending on frequency, carbonate content and soil color of paleosol S_1 of Jiuzhoutai loess-paleosol profile whose accumulative rate is high and which is located in western Chinese Loess Plateau have been measured. Synthesis analysis of the obtained data deduced a decline event of EASM at the beginning of MIS5e, and then the intensity of EASM increased quickly until the last interglacial. Early MIS5e EASM is stronger than the late MIS5e one, and the middle MIS5e is the weakest. The gentle change of MIS5e EASM has no characters of the abrupt change of GRIP oxygen isotope, suggesting the EASM is relative stable during MIS5e. The surface sea temperature and sea level in the west part of the Pacific is relatively high during early and late MIS5e and relatively low during middle MIS5e, consistent with the change of EASM, meaning that environmental change of the west part of the Pacific partly controlled the change of the EASM. Previous studies on Holocene EASM suggested that early Holocene EASM is stronger than late Holocene one, and middle Holocene is relatively dry. The same character of EASM change of MIS5e and Holocene may reveal the inheritance mechanism of EASM change.

Key words: Eastern Asian Summer Monsoon; Holocene; MIS5e; Jiuzhoutai Paleosol S_1