



论沉积强度*

——以南黄海为例

赵一阳** 李凤业

(中国科学院海洋研究所, 青岛 266071)

陈毓蔚

(中国科学院地球化学研究所广州分部, 广州 510071)

D. J. DeMaster C. A. Nittrouer

(美国北卡罗莱纳州立大学)

J. D. Milliman

(美国伍兹霍尔海洋研究所)

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提要 本文在同位素²¹⁰Pb法测定沉积速率的基础上, 提出了“沉积强度”的概念, 并以南黄海为例划分了不同沉积强度区, 同时探讨了其形成机制。

1983~1986年中美合作首次利用同位素²¹⁰Pb法测定了南黄海的沉积速率, 本文试图在沉积

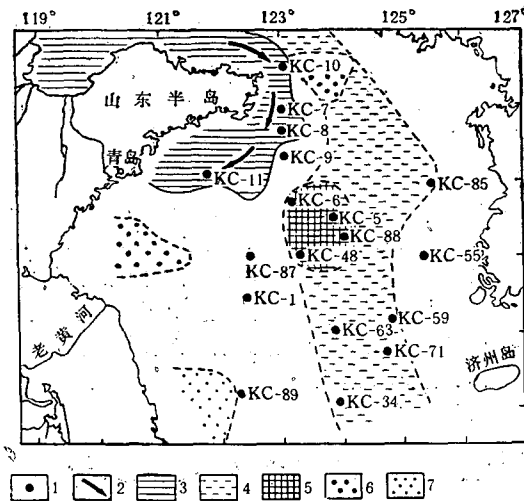


图1 采样站位

Fig. 1 Location of the sampling stations

1. 站位; 2. 沿岸流; 3. 黄河物质显著影响区; 4. 黄海暖流显著影响区; 5. 南黄海“冷涡”区; 6. 残留砂区; 7. 潮流砂脊区。

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** 赵一阳教授为本刊编委。

率的基础上,讨论沉积强度问题。南黄海沉积速率介于0~0.67cm/a,平均速率为0.2cm/a,见表1,采样站位见图1。

表1 南黄海沉积速率及沉积强度指数

Tab. 1 Sedimentation rates and sedimentation intensity indexes in the South Yellow Sea

站 号	沉积速率 (cm/a)	强度指数 (<i>i</i>)
KC-1	0.32	1.60
KC-5	0.09	0.45
KC-6	0.17	0.85
KC-7	0.18	0.90
KC-8	0.67	3.35
KC-9	0.25	1.25
KC-10	0.03	0.15
KC-11	0.43	2.15
KC-34	0.16	0.80
KC-48	0.10	0.50
KC-55	0.39	1.95
KC-59	0.16	0.80
KC-63	0.11	0.55
KC-71	0.14	0.70
KC-85	0.15	0.75
KC-87	0.10	0.50
KC-88	0.11	0.55
KC-89	0	0

I. “沉积强度”的提出

沉积速率的大小,固然可以反映沉积作用的强弱,但沉积速率在不同地区可差别很大,同一个速率值在甲地可能认为很大,而在乙地又可能认为很小,因此各地区沉积作用的强弱不能采用一个统一的速率值来区分,而应采取一个相对的标准,为此,我们提出“沉积强度”的概念 (Zhao Yiyang et al., 1990a)。即

$$i = \frac{r}{R}$$

i 为“沉积强度指数”; *r* 为某一测站的沉积速率; *R* 为某一地区沉积速率的平均值 (背景值)。

举凡 *i* > 1, 为沉积作用强; *i* < 1, 为沉积作用弱; *i* > 2, 为沉积作用极强; *i* < 0.5, 为沉积作用极弱。

II. 沉积强度分区

按照上述原则和强度指数 *i* 的大小 (见表 1), 可将本区首先划分为强沉积区和弱沉积区, 进而再划分为极强沉积区和极弱沉积区 (图 2)。强沉积区位于山东半岛南侧沿岸一带、老黄河口外和东部泥区 (Zhao Yiyang et al., 1990b), 弱沉积区主要为黄海暖流影响区及冷涡区; 极强沉积区位于山东半岛南侧中部, 极弱沉积区靠近残留砂和潮流沙脊区。

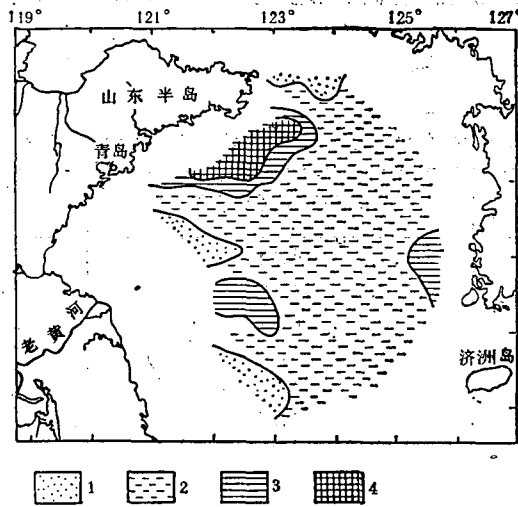


图2 沉积强度分区

Fig. 2 Sedimentation intensity areas

1.极弱沉积区; 2.弱沉积区; 3.强沉积区; 4.极强沉积区。

III. 沉积强度区的形成机制

控制沉积强度的主导因素是物质供应和水动力作用¹⁾。KC-10 站位于成山头附近,正是沿岸流携带现代黄河物质急转南下之处,水动力相当活跃,致使大量物质随流南下难以沉积,沉积速率很小, $i < 0.5$,形成极弱沉积区。沿岸流过成山头之后,沿山东半岛南侧(KC-7, KC-8, KC-9, KC-11)水动力趋于平静,南下物质逐渐沉积,沉积速率增大, $i > 1$,形成强沉积区,其中 KC-8 站位于山东半岛南侧中部,沿岸流在此得到急剧缓冲,使大量南下物质集中沉积, $i > 2$,成为南黄海极强沉积区,向南(KC-9)或西南(KC-11)均因物质供应减少而沉积强度下降。KC-1 站在老黄河口以东海域,老黄河口再搬运的物质部分沉积于此(Milliman J. D. et al., 1986); KC-55 站在南黄海东岸中部,主要是东岸物质聚集的场所,所以该两处沉积速率亦大, $i > 1$,同为强沉积区。冷涡区(KC-5, KC-6, KC-48, KC-88)由于距岸远,缺乏物质供应;黄海暖流影响区(KC-34, KC-59, KC-63, KC-71, KC-85)一方面距岸较远物质供应不足,另一方面水动力强不易沉积,因此该两区沉积速率不大, $i < 1$,均属弱沉积区。KC-87 站与其西部水动力强的残留砂区较近,沉积速率亦不大, $i < 1$,同样属弱沉积区,其西与残留砂之间为极弱沉积区($i < 0.5$)。KC-89 站处于苏北潮流沙脊边界,在往返强大的潮流作用下,物质处于反复的侵蚀-堆积过程之中,沉积速率实为零,使其附近成为极弱沉积区。由此可见,物质供应多寡和水动力强弱是控制沉积强度的两大主导因素。

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ON SEDIMENTATION INTENSITY IN SOUTH YELLOW SEA

Zhao Yiyang and Li Fengye

(*Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica, Qingdao 266071*)

Chen Yuwei

(*Guangzhou Division, Institute of Geochemistry, Academia Sinica, Guangzhou 510000*)

D. J. DeMaster C. A. Nittrouer

(*North Carolina University, Raleigh, U. S. A.*)

J. D. Milliman

(*Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, U. S. A.*)

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Abstract

The sedimentation rates in the South Yellow Sea were determined based on measurements of ^{210}Pb for the first time. It ranges from 0 to 0.67 cm/a, with an average of 0.2 cm/a.

It is well known that the same sedimentation rate can be considered great, but small in another. So sedimentation intensities in different areas can't be classified by a same rate value. Instead, they should be classified by a relative standard, that is, intensity index (i):

$$i = \frac{r}{R}$$

where r is sedimentation rate; R is average sedimentation rate. When i is greater than 1, it indicates strong sedimentation; less than 1, weak sedimentation; greater than 2, very strong sedimentation; less than 0.5, very weak sedimentation.

Based on the intensity index mentioned above, the sedimentation intensity areas in the South Yellow Sea have been distinguished. Strong areas are located on the south side of Shandong Peninsula, outside of old Huanghe River delta and east coast. Weak areas are mainly the Yellow Sea Warm Current passed zone and the cold eddy area. Very strong area is the middle part of south side of Shandong Peninsula, where the large amount of Huanghe River materials is deposited, and the very weak areas are near relict sediment and tidal sandy ridge areas.

The main factors controlling the sedimentation intensity are material supply and current system. The most influential factors are strong material supply and weak current; on the contrary, the less influential factors are weak material supply and strong current.