

中原邙山黄土地层划分的讨论

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摘 要: 地层时代和地层划分研究一直是基础性、先导性工作, 随着科学研究的深入和材料的丰富, 地层划分不断被重新认识。黄土地层时代和划分主要依靠 OSL、¹⁴C、古地磁和磁化率的对比。中原邙山因发育巨厚的马兰黄土而闻名中外, 但地层划分却出现了不同的认识。早期对赵下峪剖面的研究认为 L₁ 层厚 98 m, 并发育 L₁SS₁ 弱古土壤层; 剖面底部出露最老地层为 S₁₀ 层。后来的观点把早期的 L₁ 层划分为 L₁、S₁、L₂ 层, 剖面底部出露最老地层为 S₁₁ 层。通过对 B/M 界线进行详细的古地磁研究, 剖面上部补充年代测试样品, 结合已有测年结果, 分析认为早期对 L₁ 的划分和对剖面最老地层的确认是正确的, 但 B/M 界线位置划分有误; 而后期的研究对 B/M 界线位置的划分是正确的, 但把底部最老地层划分为 S₁₁ 是不当的, 同时把马兰黄土中弱古土壤层 L₁SS₁ 划分为 S₁ 也是不合适的。地层对比表明, 邙山黄土发育了 S₀—S₁₀ 黄土—古土壤序列, B/M 界线位于 L₈ 下部。

关键词: 马兰黄土; B/M 界线; 地层划分; 邙山

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DISCUSSION ON MANGSHAN LOESS STRATIGRAPHIC DIVISION IN CHINA CENTRAL PLAINS

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Abstract: Stratigraphic age and stratigraphic division are basic and pilot work. As the research moves along, stratigraphic division will be re-recognized. The age and division of the loess stratigraphy mainly depend on OSL, ¹⁴C, paleomagnetism and magnetic susceptibility. Mangshan is famous for the extremely thick Manlan loess, while there exists different understandings about the stratigraphic division. Early research about Zhaoxiayu section revealed that the thickness of L₁ is 98m, with the weakly developed palaeosol L₁SS₁, and the oldest stratum exposed at the bottom of the section is the palaeosol S₁₀. Later, the early L₁ layer was divided into L₁, S₁ and L₂ layers, and the oldest layer at the bottom of the section is the palaeosol S₁₁ layer. Based on detailed paleomagnetic study of B/M boundary, combined with previous dating results, it is believed that the early division of L₁ and the confirmation of the oldest stratum are correct, but the position of B/M boundary is mislocated. The late-stage studies are right in the position of B/M boundary but wrong in the confirmation of the oldest stratum, and also it's not

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appropriate to divide the palaeosol layer L_1SS_1 of the Malan Loess into S_1 . The stratigraphic correlation shows that the Mangshan loess include S_0 - S_{10} loess-palaeosol sequence, and the B/M boundary is located at the bottom of the loess L_8 .

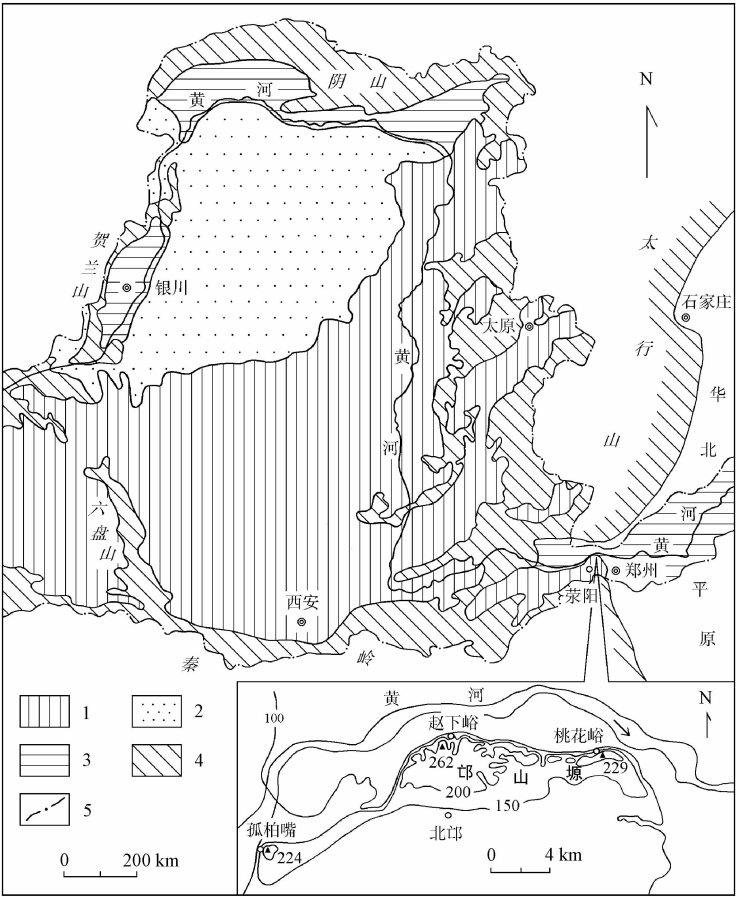
Key words: Malan loess; B/M boundary; stratigraphic division; Mangshan

中原邙山以发育巨厚的马兰黄土而闻名中外^[1-6]。邙山黄土研究剖面从东部的桃花峪^[1]直到西部的孤柏嘴^[2], 其中以中部赵下峪剖面研究成果丰硕, 取得了长足的进展^[7-14]。但目前地层划分上还存在分歧, 主要表现在对 S_2 以上地层的划分, 以及 B/M 界线在地层中的位置^[15-17]。出现这些分歧后, 在地层间对比、沉积速率计算、气候变化记录等研究方面也随之出现较大的差异^[7-17]。之所以出现地层划分的不同认识, 是由于年代学测试结果和 B/M 界线位置的鉴定不同。地层时代和地层划分研究一直是基础性、先导性工作, 随着研究的深入和材料的丰富, 地层划分不断被重新认识。鉴于这些问题, 文中对邙山上部补充了

年代学测试结果, 并对 B/M 界线位置进行详细的厘定^[18], 在此基础上, 结合已有研究成果, 对邙山黄土地层的划分进行了重新认识。

1 B/M 界线位置及下部地层划分

野外详细研究了郑州邙山黄土塬 (见图 1) 赵下峪剖面及其西侧不远 (约 1 km) 处的官庄峪剖面, 重点瞄准 B/M 转换界线。官庄峪剖面出露较好, 对深度 128.0 ~ 135.0 m 间发育 L_7 、 S_7 、 L_8 和 S_8 地层单元进行了详细古磁性测试, 结果表明, 在 L_8 的下部, 极性转换开始于 132.04 m, 结束于 132.86 m, 极性转换带厚度达到 82 cm。以全部倒



1—黄土; 2—沙漠; 3—冲积层; 4—基岩; 5—黄河流域边界

图 1 河南邙山黄土地层位置^[3]

Fig. 1 Location of the loess strata in Mangshan, Henan province

转为标志,则 B/M 界线置于深度 132.04 m 处,位于 L_8 的下部(见图 2)。这个结果与 Jin 等^[14]的研究结果相一致。近年的研究也表明,在黄土高原内部的洛川^[19]、灵台和赵家川^[20]、宝鸡和西峰^[21]以及黄土高原东西缘的九州台^[22]和南缘的三门峡^[23]等经典剖面中 MBB 界线也存在倒转的过程。在宝鸡黄土剖面中,MBB 转换位于 L_8 下

部^[21]。对比早期对邛山赵下峪剖面古地磁研究结果(见图 3),Zheng 等^[15]、季军良等^[16]的研究结果中也是存在 MBB 转换过程的,但其正式倒转位置应在 147.0 m 而不是 148.1 m 处,147.0~148.1 m 间是极性转换过程;蒋复初等^[3]研究认为的 B/M 界线应从 159.8 m 处上移到 149.2 m 处,其下的 149.2~150.9 m 间是极性转换过程。

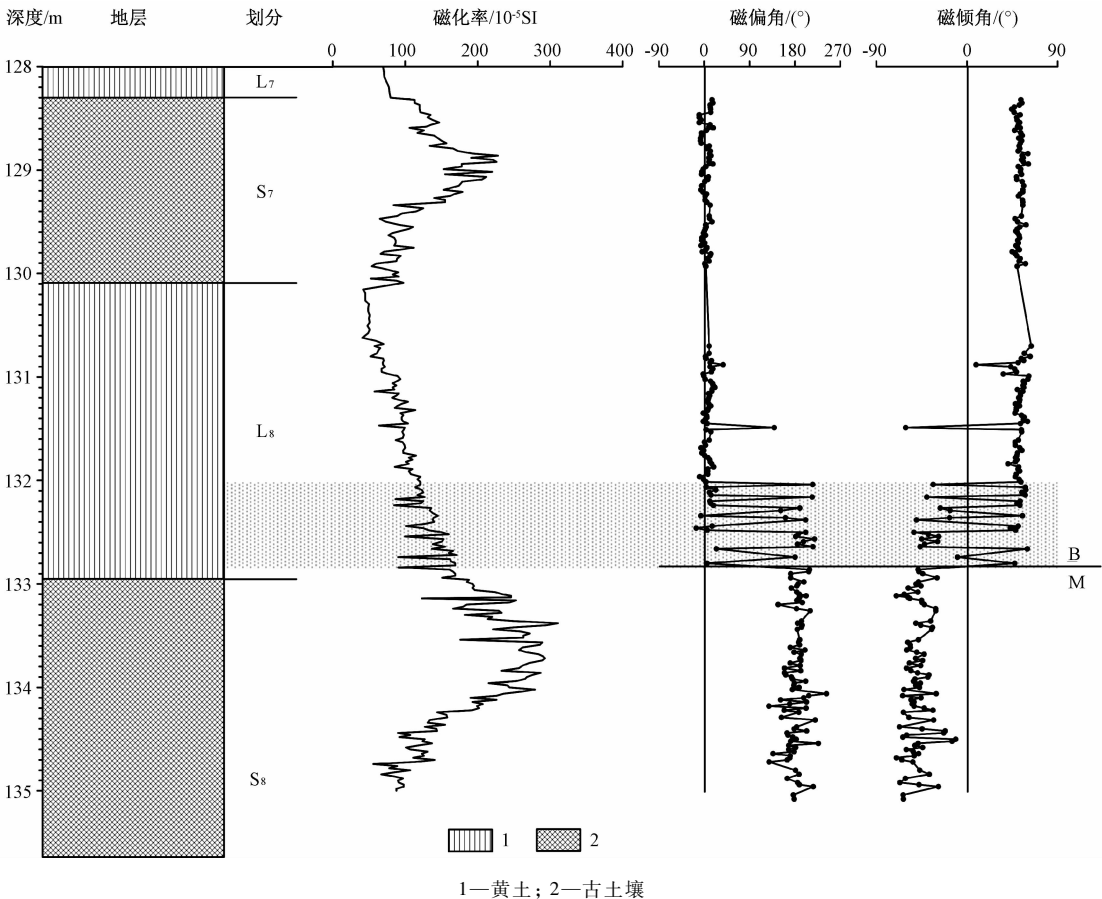


图 2 中原邛山黄土剖面 MBB 界线位置
Fig. 2 Location of the MBB boundary of the loess section in Mangshan, China Central Plains

经过对比可以看到,已有研究和现研究结果的下部磁化率曲线非常一致(见图 3)。以 B/M 界线为标准,蒋复初等^[3]地层划分中的 S_5 层对应于官庄峪剖面的 S_5 、 L_6 、 S_6 ; L_6 层对应于官庄峪剖面的 L_7 层; S_6 层对应于官庄峪剖面 S_7 层; L_7 层对应于官庄峪剖面的 L_8 层; S_7 层对应于官庄峪剖面 S_8 层; L_8 、 S_8 、 L_9 层与官庄峪剖面的 L_9 层对应,研究认为蒋复初等^[3]划分的 S_8 层实际是 L_9 层中的弱古土壤层; S_9 、 L_{10} 、 S_{10} 层分别对应于官庄峪剖面 S_9 、 L_{10} 、 S_{10} 层。Zheng 等^[15~16]研究中的 S_6 层应对应于官庄峪剖面的 S_5 、 L_6 和 S_6 层; S_7 、 L_8 和 S_8 层对应于官庄峪剖面的 S_7 、 L_8 和 S_8 层; L_9 、 S_9 、 L_{10} 层对应于官庄峪剖面的 L_9 层,实际上

Zheng 等^[15~16]也把 L_9 层中的弱古土壤层单独划分成了 S_9 层; S_{10} 、 L_{11} 、 S_{11} 层分别对应于官庄峪剖面的 S_9 、 L_{10} 、 S_{10} 层(见图 3)。由此推断,在上粉砂层 L_9 层段存在的正极性段可能是重磁化的结果^[24~25],而不是 BMPC 事件^[15~16]或者 Kamikatsura、Santa Rosa 事件^[26~28]。官庄峪剖面从 S_9 层下部开始的详细磁性地层测量显示均为负极性,而黄土高原的 Jaramillo 正极性亚时顶界一般出现于 L_{10} 层下部或 S_{10} 层上部^[28~29],因此,邛山黄土下部出露的最老地层为 S_{10} 层,未进入 Jaramillo 正极性亚时。而蒋复初等^[3]文中提及 S_9 层上部出现的正极性事件,尚需进一步确认。

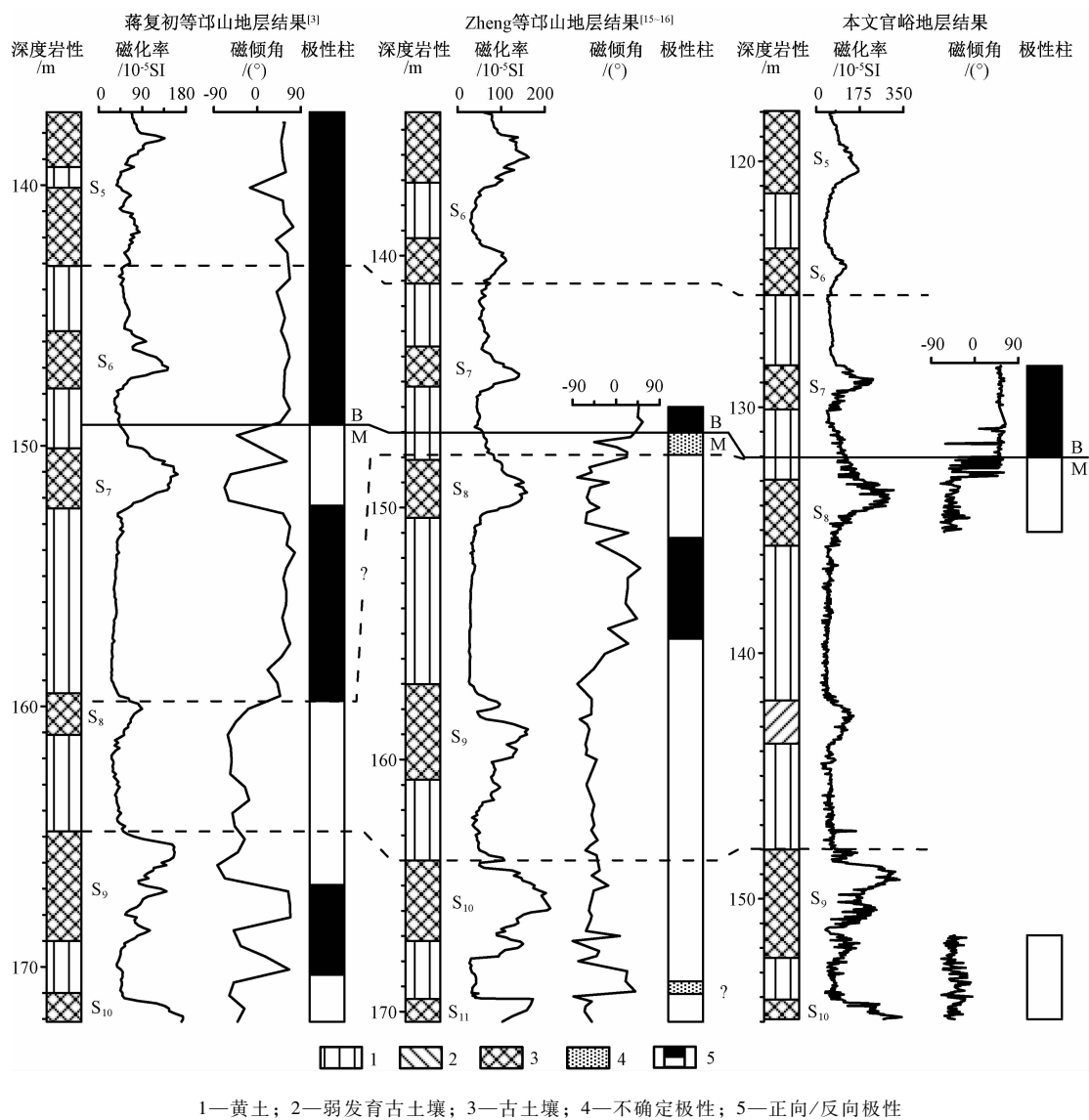


图 3 河南邙山黄土 S5 以下地层剖面对比

Fig. 3 Comparison of stratigraphic sections under the loess S5 in Mangshan, Henan province

2 上部黄土地层序列划分

根据上面对下部地层划分和讨论,并以此为 基础将上部的地层加以对比(见图 4),官庄峪剖 面的 S₁ 层和蒋复初等文中^[3]划分的 S₁ 层、Zheng 等^[15-16]划分的 S₂ 层具有一致的磁化率曲线,因 此,应将 Zheng 等^[15-16]文中的 S₂ 层划分为 S₁ 层 较为合适,并与桃花峪剖面^[1]、孤柏嘴剖面^[2]中 S₁ 古土壤层出现的深度相一致。以此为标志的 L₂—S₅ 地层,三者具有高度一致的磁化率曲线, 分析认为蒋复初等^[3]划分的 S₅ 层应分解为 S₅、L₆、 S₆ 三层,而 Zheng 等^[15-16]文中的 S₂—S₆ 地层应划

分为 S₁—S₅ 层,这样上、下地层划分就比较合理, 而且与官庄峪剖面进行较好的对比。在官庄峪剖 面中,古土壤 S₁ 层野外特征显著极易分辨,整体 厚度较大,包含 3 层古土壤层;古土壤 S₂ 明显由 两层古土壤组成,这与黄土高原内部相一致;同 时,古土壤 S₅ 层也呈现上部层位的最高值^[29-30], 说明这样的地层划分是比较合适的,特别是 S₁ 层 和 S₂ 层磁化率曲线,具有更多的细节。

3 马兰黄土 L₁ 地层划分的讨论

近年来,释光测年取得长足进展^[31-34]。对中 国黄土的释光年代,从 300 ka^[35] 到 600 ka 年 代^[36-37]甚至 B/M 界线附近的年龄^[38-39]测试结果

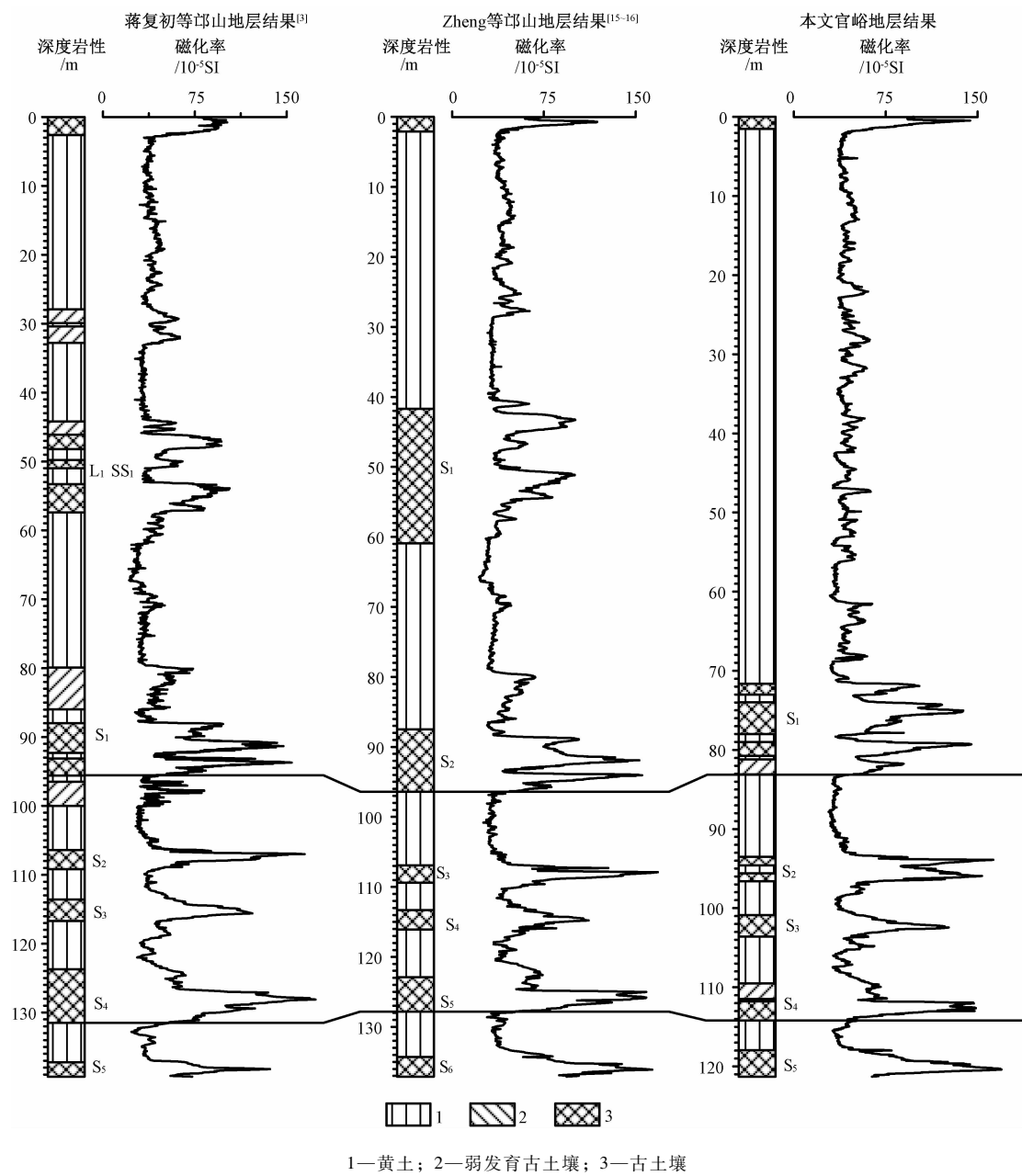


图 4 河南邙山黄土 S_5 以上地层剖面对比

Fig. 4 Comparison of stratigraphic sections above the loess S_5 in Mangshan, Henan province

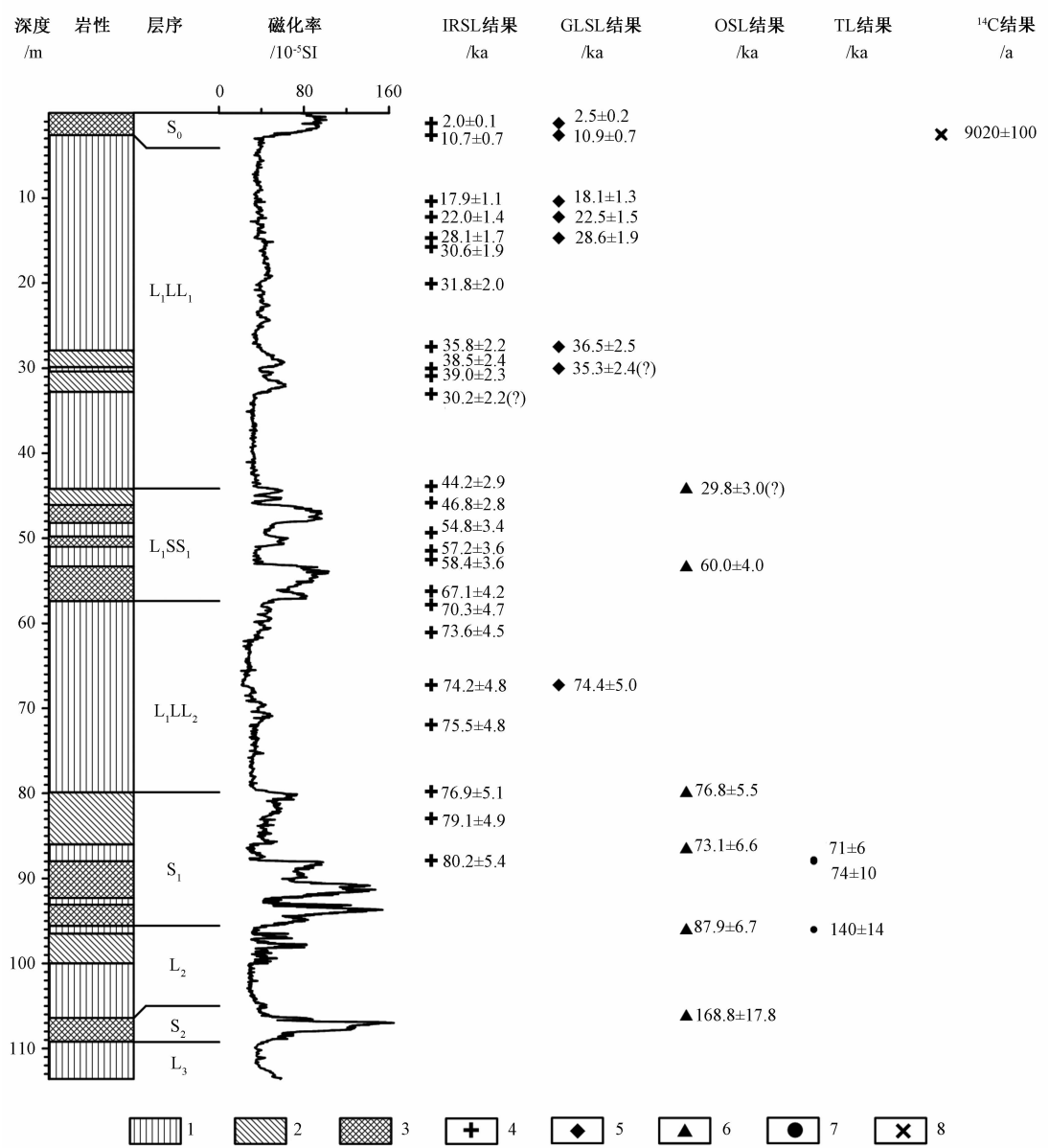
也越来越被认可，特别是末次间冰期以来的黄土释光测年，是解决 150 ka 以来黄土精细年龄的可靠方法之一^[40~45]。现研究在剖面 S_0 层底部测得¹⁴C 年龄结果为 9020 ± 100 a，与赵华等^[46] 释光结果相一致，并控制了全新世黄土的底界。同时将赵华^[46]、蒋复初等^[3] 对赵下峪剖面详细的释光年代学研究结果综合绘于图 5，结果显示，蒋复初等^[3] 对剖面 S_2 层以来的地层划分是正确的，与年龄结果能较好的对应起来，地层深度 44 ~ 58 m 间的弱古土壤是 L_1SS_1 而不是古土壤 S_1 层。最近 Qiu

等^[17] 对赵下峪剖面 S_4 层以来的地层也开展了详细的释光研究，从其顶部 2 个测年结果看（2.2 m 处 16.5 ± 1.1 ka、2.5 m 处 15.5 ± 1.2 ka），明显比现¹⁴C 测试结果和已有释光测年结果偏老，具体原因尚需进一步研究解决。

4 结论与讨论

通过对中原邙山黄土剖面 MBB 界线详细古地磁测量表明 B/M 界线置于深度 132.04 m 处，位于

郑州邙山赵下峪剖面年代测试结果



1—黄土；2—弱发育古土壤；3—古土壤；4—IRSL 结果；5—GLSL 结果；6—光释光结果；7—热释光结果；8—¹⁴C 结果

图 5 邙山赵下峪剖面年代学测试结果 (注: IRSL 和 GLSL 引自^[46], OSL 和 TL 引自^[3])

Fig. 5 Chronological results of the Zhaoxiayu section of the Mangshan loess

L₈ 的下部, 极性转换带厚度达到 82 cm。研究认为早期蒋复初等^[3]文中 B/M 界线应从 159.8 m 处上移到 149.2 m 处, 其下的 149.2 ~ 150.9 m 间是极性转换过程; 后期 Zheng 等^[15-16]文中 B/M 界线位置从 148.1 m 处调整到 147.0 m 比较合适, 147 ~ 148.1 m 间是极性转换过程。以 B/M 界线为标准, 蒋复初等^[3]划分的原 S₅ 层拆解成 S₅、L₆、S₆ 层, 原 L₆—S₇ 层分别调整为 L₇—S₈ 层, 原 L₈、S₈、L₉ 层合并为 L₉ 层, 其余层位不做变动; Zheng 等^[15-16]

文中的原 S₆ 层拆解成 S₅、L₆ 和 S₆ 层, 原 L₉、S₉、L₁₀ 层合并为 L₉ 层, 原 S₁₀—S₁₁ 层分别调整为 S₉—S₁₀ 层, 原 S₂—S₅ 层分别调整为 S₁—S₄ 层, 原 L₁、S₁、L₂ 层合并为 L₁ 层 (其中原 S₁ 层调整为 L₁SS₁ 层)。在 L₉ 层段存在的正极性段, 可能是重磁化的结果, 而不是 BMPC 事件或者 Kamikatsura、Santa Rosa 事件。研究认为邙山黄土下部出露的最老地层为 S₁₀ 层, 未进入 Jaramillo 正极性亚时。

尽管赵下峪西侧不远的官庄峪剖面中马兰黄

土未出现弱发育古土壤层 L_1SS_1 ，但若把赵下峪剖面马兰黄土中弱古土壤层划分为 S_1 也是不合适的。同时，受释光年龄测定的精度、范围限制及古地磁定年的局限性，对剖面内部的地层划分尚须进一步研究。

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