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泥河湾盆地井儿洼剖面揭示的47～25 ka BP期间的气候环境演化

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摘要：

利用泥河湾盆地井儿洼剖面孢粉、粒度、碳酸盐含量、介形类壳体的δ 18 O及δ 13 C等多种环境
ka BP期间的古气候环境特征进行了探讨。结果表明，47～39 ka BP期间，植被生长稀疏，降水较少，气候冷干
育，入湖的粗颗粒物质增多，表明降水较多。同时介形类的大量繁殖造成碳酸盐含量的显著增高，以及介形类壳
对偏负，说明当时湖水的水热组合适宜，气候总体暖湿。自30 ka BP开始，气候逐步恶化；25 ka BP左右，井儿
干。总体而言，39～30 ka BP期间，泥河湾盆地的气候暖湿，其暖湿的气候特征与青藏高原和西北地区的气候具

关键词：泥河湾盆地 井儿洼剖面 古气候环境

Paleoenvironmental and Paleoclimatic Changes During 47~25 ka BP as Indicated by Jing Basin

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Fund Project:

Abstract:

Paleoenvironmental and paleoclimatic changes of the Nihewan Basin between 47 and 25 ka BP wa
proxies such as pollen, grain size, carbonate, and δ 18 O and δ 13 C of ostracode shells
Nihewan Basin. The results show that the episode between 47 and 39 ka BP saw sparse vegetation co
which suggests cold and dry climate. During the period between 47 and 39 ka BP, abundant forest v
amount of coarse sediment into the lake indicate that the precipitation was high at that time. Mea
reproduction of ostracode caused increasing content of carbonate and relatively negativeδ 18
ostracode shells, suggesting that lake water was warm with low salinity. The climate was wet and
deteriorate since 30 ka BP. Lacustrine sedimentation terminated in 25 ka BP, which is probably at
climate. In a word, the climate was warm and wet between 39 and 30 ka BP, which is generally cons
the Tibet Plateau and the Northwestern China.

Keywords:Nihewan Basin Jingerwa section Paleoenvironment and paleoclimate