

### 研究论文

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### 塔克拉玛干沙漠北部全新世环境演变(I)

#### AN EVOLUTION OF HOLOCENE ENVIRONMENT IN THE NORTH OF TAKLIMAKAN DESERT

**关键词:**

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**摘要:** 通过对塔克拉玛干沙漠北部,塔里木河泛滥平原典型剖面的沉积物粒度特征、化学元素的变化和沉积相特征的研究,并结合<sup>14</sup>C测年,揭示了本区域全新世以来的环境变化规律,本区全新世以来的多风、高温、干燥的气候形成是以全球气候波动为背景,叠加内陆干旱封闭盆地影响而成的。但在干燥气候条件下曾有过几次空气湿度较大的偏湿期。本区沉积相主要以河流冲积作用形成的粘土层和风力作用下形成的风砂层为主,剖面中的亚粘土与现代河流相特征一致,剖面中风砂土与现代流沙性质趋同。全新世以来本区共发生3次明显的河流泛滥期,可以同全新世以来的间冰期对应。

**Abstract:** By analyzing the characteristics of granular, change in chemical composition of Xiao Tang Section, and determination of the layer ages, the evolution of Holcene environment in the north of Taklimakan desert and the characteristics of sediment were revealed. The cold-dry and high temperatrue-dry climate since Holocene were created under the background of global climate with impact of local destert landscape. Several short humid-period with high air-humidity occurred during that period. The sediment consist of clay and sandlayer. Since Holcene, three fulvial flowages can be identified. Water of river was mainly affected by mountatin rainfall and melting of ice.

**Key words:**

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