

西藏佩枯错盆地晚更新世以来的孢粉组合特征及其古气候意义

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中文摘要:西藏佩枯错盆地晚更新世以来河湖相沉积剖面的孢粉分析显示,该地区在晚更新世早期的127—72 ka B.P.时期,气候温和湿润,植被以针阔叶混交林为主;至66—56 ka B.P.时期,气候转变为温凉略干,植被转为疏林草原;在56—49 ka B.P.时期,气候温凉潮湿,植被又转为针阔叶混交林为主的森林草原;而在49—46 ka B.P.时期,气候温和偏干,植被转为疏林草原;在46—31 ka B.P.时期,气候寒凉湿润,植被表现为温度进一步下降的疏林草原;在31—15 ka B.P.时期,环境向寒冷方向发展,植被转为高寒草原;自11 ka B.P.(全新世初期)开始,由温暖偏干转变为温凉偏湿,植被由灌丛草原转变为森林灌丛草原。这表明自晚更新世以来,该区气候环境是在逐渐变干的总趋势上,经历了多次明显的冷暖与干湿波动。

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Palynological Assemblages in the Paiku Co Basin of Tibet since Late Pleistocene and Their Paleoclimatic Significance

Abstract:Based on an analysis of Sporopollen assemblages of fluvial-lacustrine sediments in Paiku Co basin of Tibet since late Pleistocene, the authors divided the climate evolution into seven stages as follows: During 127 - 72 ka B.P., the climate was warm and humid, and broad-leaved and coniferous mixed forests constituted the main veget here. Between 66 ka B.P and 56 ka B.P., the climate turned into warm and dry, and the vegetation changed into wood grassland. During 56 - 49 ka B.P., the climate was characterized again by wetness and warmth and broad-leaved and coniferous mixed forest-dominated forest steppe. From 49 to 46 ka B.P., the climate was temperate and dry, and the vegetation turned into wood grassland. Between 46 and 31 ka B.P., the basin had a cool and wet climate, and the wood grassland here was in a lower temperature environment. During 31 - 15 ka B.P., the climate turned into cold, and the vegetation displayed alpine grassland. Since 11 ka B.P., the climate here has turned from warm and dry to cool and wet, and the vegetation has changed from bushveld into forest bushveld. It is thus concluded that the climate and environment in this region have experienced several evident cold-warm and dry-humid fluctuations in the general trend of gradually becoming arid.