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摘要:

青藏高原是世界上最高、最大和最年青的高原。按照气候地貌学的观点, 其干燥和寒冷的气候条件不利于高原上已发现了广泛分布的岩溶微形态。笔者用国际通用的石灰岩圆形切片, 在西藏三个不同地点进行了12年的野外溶蚀速率是全世界最低的, 在土层中还产生沉淀现象。通过在青藏高原不同高程上测量大气中CO₂分压, 发现P_(CO₂)低。在土壤、沉积物和岩石裂隙中的P_(CO₂)也呈现同样的变化趋势。由于CO₂含量直接影响天然水的溶蚀能力成青藏高原上现代岩溶过程微弱的重要原因之一。其他主要原因包括干旱和寒冷气候条件。通过对不同微地貌上以认为, 分布于高原面上的所有岩溶微形态中, 现代发育的岩溶微地貌形态仅仅是那些与生物岩溶过程有关的溶形新世温暖期的产物。

关键词: [岩溶](#) [CO₂](#) [溶蚀速率](#) [青藏高原](#)

CO₂ Partial Pressure, Karst Dissolution Rate and Karst Micro-landforms on the Qir Plateau [Download Fulltext](#)

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Fund Project:

Abstract:

The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is the highest, largest and youngest plateau in the world. Its ar conditions are not suitable for the development of karst landforms based on the principles of cli However, the authors have found many micro-forms of karst features in most of places of the plate; development of the karst micro-landforms on this plateau needs to be investigated. The internatio examining limestone dissolution rate have been placed in field for 12 years and the experiment re dissolution rate on the plateau is the lowest in the world. With the refer-ence to the CO₂ partia measured on different elevations, the authors believe that the lower C(O₂) pressure on the plateau altitude, is one of the major causes responsible for the lowest dissolution rate. Other causes in conditions. Based on the results from calculation of the dissolution rates and analysis of karst ; concluded that the active micro-landforms belong to bio-karst features and the appearance of othe related to the warm periods in Holocene.

Keywords: [karst](#) [CO₂](#) [dissolution rate](#) [Qinghai-Tibet Plateau](#)