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## 地球圈层之间相互作用对白垩纪大洋缺氧 与富氧过程的制约

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**摘要:**白垩纪诸多地质事件中,以黑色页岩为特征的大洋缺氧事件和以红层为特征的大洋富氧环境尤其引人关注。本文探讨了白垩纪大洋从缺氧到富氧转化的过程与机制,认为上述沉积事件是地球圈层之间相互作用的结果。白垩纪岩石圈剧烈的岩浆活动,是缺氧、富氧事件发生的源动力,水圈、大气圈、生物圈的共同作用是沉积事件发生的结果。具体过程为:白垩纪大规模的火山喷发,改变了海陆面积的对比,并引起地球内部大量热能释放和大气中CO<sub>2</sub>气体浓度的升高,最终导致大气温度的升高。海水温度的升高和CO<sub>2</sub>浓度的增加导致海洋环境中溶解O<sub>2</sub>的降低,缺氧事件随之而产生。同时,海底岩浆喷发在海底产生大量的富含铁元素的基性和超基性岩石,通过海底风化和热液活动,铁元素从岩石圈进入水圈。海水中的铁元素是海洋浮游植物宝贵的营养盐类,其含量的增加可激发浮游植物的大规模繁盛,而这一生命过程可以吸收海水中大量的CO<sub>2</sub>,并且产生等量的O<sub>2</sub>。随着海水中O<sub>2</sub>浓度的不断升高,以富含Fe<sup>3+</sup>的红色沉积物为特征的海洋富氧环境出现。藏南和深海钻探、大洋钻探典型剖面的数据证实大洋缺氧和富氧发生的韵律性,即缺氧事件之后往往伴随富氧环境的出现。研究认为,白垩纪大洋缺氧和富氧事件是同一原因导致的不同结果,地球圈层相互作用是其根本制约因素。由岩浆活动引起的缺氧事件和同样由其造成的富氧环境,其机制存在明显的差异,前者以物理、化学过程为主,后者除此之外还演绎了更为复杂的生物–海洋地球化学过程。

**关键词:**白垩纪缺氧;与富氧事件地球圈层相互作用

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### Interactions between the Earth Sphere and its constraint on the progress of anoxic-oxic in the Cretaceous Ocean

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**Abstract:** The Cretaceous is an important period in which occurred many geological events, especially the OAEs (Oceanic Anoxic Events) characterized by black shales, and theoxic process characterized by CORBs (Cretaceous Oceanic Red Beds). This paper describes the causative mechanism which explains how the oceanic environment changed from anoxic to oxic in Cretaceous. Two typical events show different results that caused by interactionsoftheEarthSpheres. Here we propose that the rise of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> occurred because the enhanced submarine volcanism—was abruptly and permanently diminished during the Cretaceous. The Cretaceous large-scale submarine volcanism caused the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub>. The releasing of the inner energy of the lithosphere and thedistribution oflandwhich caused the increasing of atmospheric temperature. This change presented the same trend as the oceanic water temperature, and caused the decreasing of O<sub>2</sub> concentration in the Cretaceous ocean, and then the OAEs occurred. The lithosphere produced volume of lava in the upper oceanic crustwhich contained Fe in the seafloor. When thehydrothermal fluids alteration of oceanic crust and the seawater/basalt interactions (including microbes alteration of submarine basaltic glass), the element Fe dissolved in seawater. Iron is a micronutrient essential for the synthesis of enzymes required for photosynthesis in oceanic environment, it could spur phytoplankton growth rapidly. The photosynthesis of phytoplankton which can consume carbon dioxide is in much of the world's oceans, wherever they are in atmosphere or in ocean. This process could produce equal oxygen. And then, the oxic environment characterized by red sediment which is rich in Fe<sup>3+</sup> appeared. The data show rhythm of the anoxic and oxic from south Tibet and DSDP/ODP section, which the anoxic is often accompanied by the occurrence of oxygen rich environment.Undoubtedly, the anoxic andoxic in the Cretaceous Ocean were controlled by the mutually dependent processes of the Earth system which included lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere. An important conclusion of this study is that the black shalesand the oceanic red beds are caused by the same reason, but led different results. The anoxic and oxic in the Cretaceous ocean were caused by volcanic activities, but they were of different causative mechanisms. The former was based on physical and chemical process, while the latter involved more complicated bio-oceanic-geochemistry process.

**Key words:** Cretaceous; Anoxic andoxic; Earthspheres; Interactions

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## 1 引 言

二十世纪末,伴随着地球科学的进步和空间技术、信息技术的发展,科研工作者认识到要解决当前诸多问题,必须把地球作为一个由相互作用着的各个组元或子系统——主要是地核、地幔、土壤-岩石圈、大气圈、水圈和生物圈(包括人类社会)组成的统一系统,即地球系统来研究(毕思文,2003)。具体为:地球是一个整体的系统,其不同的圈层通过多种途径相互作用,且在很大程度上决定整体地球系统的演化方向;人类活动已成为地球系统演化的重要营力之一,在有些方面已超过自然力的作用;天体运动对地球系统有重要影响(郭正堂和吴海斌,2004)。把大气圈、水圈、生物圈、岩石圈、地幔和地核诸要素系统起来,研究固体地球与外部圈

层之间的关系,研究不同方面相互作用下的运动形式和物质、能量的交换,已是当前地球科学研究的一个重要前沿领域。

白垩纪是地球发展史上一个重要阶段,该时期动植物新生门类蓬勃发展并迅速演变,而且在其末期发生重大生物大绝灭事件。白垩纪还是诸多重大地质事件接连发生的时期,如长达数千万年的磁宁静期、全球性的海侵、典型的温室气候,以及黑色页岩和大洋红层等令人关注的沉积事件(刘本培和张世红,1997;万晓樵等,2003;Zhao,2005;王曦等,2008)。20世纪60年代,伴随DSDP的实施,发现了以黑色页岩为沉积标志的白垩纪大洋缺氧事件(Schlanger and Jenkyns, 1976; Authur, 1979; Brumsack, 1980);20世纪末,以大洋红层为标志的大洋富氧事件进入人们的视线,并成为白垩纪地球

环境演化研究的一个新热点(Wang, 2004; 王成善, 2006; Zhang et al., 2008; 王成善等, 2009)。

关于白垩纪大洋缺氧与富氧机制的问题, 目前存在诸多分歧, 大多数研究者分别针对缺氧或者富氧开展独立研究, 得出的研究结论也往往具有明显的局限性。表象上, 黑色页岩和大洋红层代表着两种截然不同的沉积环境, 实质上, 二者之间存在密不可分的内在联系。本文以地球系统科学为出发点, 认为地球圈层间的相互作用是缺氧与富氧事件的根本制约因素, 不能割裂彼此之间的关系与影响。白垩纪大洋缺氧事件和富氧过程, 均是对该时期重大地质过程的记录与响应, 涉及到岩石圈、大气圈、水圈和生物圈的共同作用。

## 2 白垩纪岩石圈的变化导致大气圈、水圈诸要素发生变化, 是缺氧、富氧沉积事件发生的扳机

### 2.1 岩浆喷发提高了大气圈CO<sub>2</sub>的浓度, 引发温室效应

白垩纪全球性构造运动空前活跃, 板块运动、海底扩张引发了剧烈的岩浆活动。陆地上, 板内造山运动达到全盛时期(吴根耀, 2006), 中国大陆东部燕山运动进入高峰(肖庆辉等, 2010); 海底下, 大规模的火山喷发形成诸多著名的溢流玄武岩高原(Leckie et al., 2002; Campbell and Kerr, 2007; Kerr and Mahoney, 2007), 其中以 Ontong Java、Manihiki、Kerguelen、Caribbean 等洋底高原最具代表性。西南太平洋的 Ontong Java 海底高原岩浆岩的分布面积达  $1.9 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$ , 加上毗邻的洋盆溢流玄武岩, 总面积达  $4.27 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$ , 占地球表面积的 0.8% (Ingle and Coffin, 2004), 持续的岩浆活动, 造成该海域洋壳厚度达 33 km (Mann and Asahiko, 2004), 体积达  $56.7 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^3$ , 考虑因冷却和部分俯冲而造成的损失, 体积尚达  $44.4 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^3$  (Richard et al., 2005); Manihiki 海底高原的体积为  $8.8 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^3$  (不包括洋脊火山作用) 或  $13.6 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^3$  (包括洋脊火山作用) (Coffin and Eldholm, 1994); Kerguelen 海底高原的面积达  $1.25 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$ , 高出周边的大洋盆地 2000 m 以上; Caribbean 海底高原的体积为  $(5 \times 10^6 \sim 40 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^3)$  (Sinton et al., 1998)。

关键的是这些剧烈的岩浆活动, 集中发生在几

乎相同的时段: Manihiki 海底高原的火山活动年龄为 123 Ma, Ontong Java 海底高原火山活动年龄 121~90 Ma, Kerguelen 海底高原为 114~100 Ma (Kevinand Torsvik, 2004), 同一时期, 大洋中脊也在快速扩张, 大西洋中脊在 200 Ma 之内增长  $7 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$  (Philip and Paterno, 2001), 活动高峰主要集中在 120~80 Ma。

岩浆喷发可释放出大量的 CO<sub>2</sub> 气体, 从而提高大气中的 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度。在地质历史过程中, 火山爆发是大气中 CO<sub>2</sub> 的主要来源, CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度增大, 加强温室效应, 导致大气升温。CO<sub>2</sub> 在大气中的体积混合比仅为 0.00035, 但是最重要的温室气体, 其浓度即使发生很小的变化, 即可引起大气温度的改变。当大气中 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度增大一倍时, 通过大气圈的温室效应能使全球的平均气温增加 1.5~4°C (Berner 1999)。研究表明, 每产生 1 km<sup>3</sup> 的火山岩, 就会产生  $5 \times 10^{12} \text{ g}$  的 CO<sub>2</sub> (Wignall, 2001), 以此标准来计算, 仅白垩纪前述四大海底高原所产生的  $78.3 \times 10^6 \sim 113.3 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^3$  火山岩, 就会导致约  $3.9 \times 10^8 \sim 5.7 \times 10^8 \text{ t}$  的 CO<sub>2</sub> 的排放。白垩纪中期大气 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度为现今大气 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度的 9 倍, 到晚白垩世尚为现在的 1.5 倍, 即为例证 (Berner and Canfield, 1989; Cerling et al., 1991; Cerling, 1991; Hollander and McKenzie, 1991; Freeman and Hayes, 1992; Berner, 1994; Andrews et al., 1995; Robert and Abraham, 2005) (图 1)。

大量 CO<sub>2</sub> 气体的产生, 打破了大气和海洋原有的平衡。势必增大大气中 CO<sub>2</sub> 气体的分压 ( $P_{\text{CO}_2}$ ), 使大量 CO<sub>2</sub> 气体通过海-气交换进入海水中, 从而增加海水中 CO<sub>2</sub> 的溶解量, 从而改变了大气圈和水圈的物理、化学属性。

### 2.2 大规模岩浆喷发, 直接把地球内部的热能释放到海洋和大气中, 促使全球升温

岩浆喷出的大量高温熔岩, 直接向海洋和大气释放大量的热能, 促使大气的升温。据 NOAA 火山目录及火山喷发次数与能量关系计算, 现代火山平均每年喷发能量为  $2.8 \times 10^{24} \text{ erg}$  (洪汉净等, 2003)。白垩纪的火山活动所释放的能量, 虽缺乏确切的计算数据, 但作为温室气候的一个重要影响因素应该是毫无疑问的。海底的岩浆活动, 首先把热量传递给上覆的海水, 然后释放到大气中, 促使大气的升



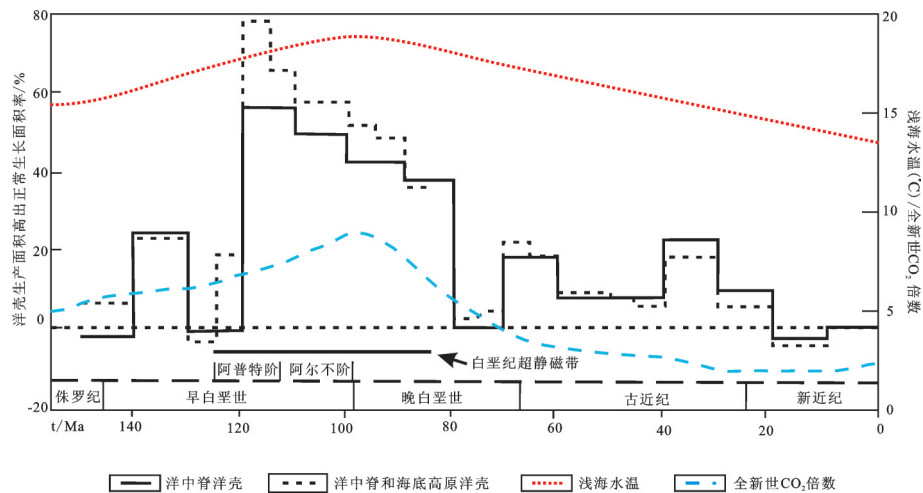


图1 150 Ma来洋中脊和海底高原的生产量及大气CO<sub>2</sub>含量、浅海水温的对应关系  
(据 Coffin and Eldholm, 1994; Robert and Abraham, 2005 修改)

Fig. 1 Magma production rates, shallow sea temperatures, and atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations during the last 150 Ma (Coffin & Eldholm, 1994; Robert & Abraham, 2005)

温 (Larson, 1991; Tarduno et al., 1991; Jenkyns, 2010)。观测实验表明,海水增温1℃可降低CO<sub>2</sub>溶解度的4%,1 L水的温度由0℃升至10℃,可释放519 cm<sup>3</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> (马宗晋等, 2005)。无论是海水升温引起CO<sub>2</sub>释放,还是气温升高引起海水溶解CO<sub>2</sub>释放,最终的结果,仍旧是潜溶于海水中的CO<sub>2</sub>大量释放,温室效应加剧。

### 2.3 海底岩浆喷发,改变了洋盆的容量,引起海平面升高,改变了海陆属性的对比

海底岩浆大规模喷发,使洋盆容积发生变化,引起海平面升高,造成全球性的海侵,大面积的陆地被海水淹没,海陆属性被改变,导致一系列因素变化:

(1)海陆属性的变化,加剧了大气温度升高的幅度。海水具有较小的反射率( $\alpha > 25^\circ$ 反射率 $< 10\%$ )和较高的热容性(伍光和等, 2004),海洋的增温和降温与陆地有很大差异,海洋提供大气年平均潜热为 $293.08 \times 10^3 \text{ J/cm}^2\text{a}$ ,陆地则为 $104.67 \times 10^3 \text{ J/cm}^2\text{a}$  (周淑珍等, 1997),相比而言,海洋对大气温度的变化的影响更为明显。海域面积的扩大,强化了对太阳辐射的吸收,促进了大气升温。

海水和大气温度的升高,促使海水体积膨胀,加剧了海侵的程度。白垩纪海侵最盛时,在欧洲的西北部、北美洲的中部、非洲的北部和阿拉伯地区、

南美洲的北部形成面积广大的陆表海。仅 $30^\circ\text{N} \sim 30^\circ\text{S}$ 之间陆表海的面积就达到 $2 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$ ,而同一时期的陆地面积则大约只有现今陆地面积的83% (Christopher, 2016) (图2)。白垩纪中晚期陆表海面积的减小与大气温度的降低保持着一致关系 (Barron, 1983)。

(2)海平面的升高、陆地面积减小,造成地表岩石风化作用减弱。岩石的风化作用是削减大气中CO<sub>2</sub>气体的主要途径。钙硅酸盐(岩)的化学风化作用通过碳酸盐沉积( $\text{CaSiO}_3 + \text{CO}_2 = \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{SiO}_2$ )产生负反馈作用使大气CO<sub>2</sub>浓度降低,从而控制地质长时间尺度的气候变化(Berner, 1983)。仅喜马拉雅山—青藏高原区域硅酸盐风化每年消耗大气CO<sub>2</sub>折合成C可达 $9.6 \times 10^6 \sim 12.8 \times 10^6 \text{ t}$  (吴卫华等, 2007)。最新研究表明,碳酸盐(岩)的化学风化作用在降低大气中CO<sub>2</sub>的作用更为明显,与硅酸盐相比,碳酸盐溶解的快速动力学特性(比硅酸盐快100倍以上)决定其风化速度更快捷,现今碳酸盐风化每年消耗CO<sub>2</sub>可达 $4.77 \times 10^8 \text{ t}$ ,占整个岩石风化碳汇的94% (刘再华等, 2007; Liu et al., 2010; 刘再华等, 2011; Liu et al., 2011; 刘再华, 2012)。白垩纪海侵淹没了大面积陆地,由于水体的阻隔,地表岩石风化侵蚀作用减弱,减缓了大气中CO<sub>2</sub>浓度的降低。

(3)陆地面积减小,造成陆生植物生长区域面



图2 白垩纪(94 Ma)全球海陆分布图(白色虚线表示陆地轮廓,据 Christopher, 2000 修改)

Fig.2 Land-ocean distribution in Cretaceous(94 Ma)  
(White dotted line shows land contour, Christopher, 2000)

积的减小,植物光合作用强度的降低,也减缓了对 $\text{CO}_2$ 气体的消耗(Kazumi and Eiichi, 2013)。在地质历史时期,陆地植物对大气中氧含量变化起到了至关重要的作用。以泥盆纪至石炭纪的全球氧化事件为例,峰值达35%的大气氧含量即与陆生维管植物的繁盛密切相关(Dahl et al., 2010)。志留纪晚期至泥盆纪初期,陆地表面的植物增多;在泥盆纪中期以后,森林植被开始广泛分布,全球大气氧含量出现明显上升趋势(Jeffrey et al., 1995; Gregory, 2001; Berner et al., 2003)。陆生维管植物光合作用过程,在大量释放 $\text{O}_2$ 的同时,大量吸收 $\text{CO}_2$ ,并通过增加沉积物中有机碳的埋藏、促进地表的风化作用,为大气圈的氧化作出了贡献,并从此改变了地球的氧化还原历史。陆地维管植物的辐射使风化作用加速,全球的沉积速率及水循环增强,并且促进了难降解的植物体残骸(如木质素)的埋藏(宗普和薛进庄, 2015)。在石炭纪,植物残骸的埋藏形成了全球重要的煤炭资源,也成为地质历史时期生物圈生命活动改造大气圈的典型例证。白垩纪海侵致使数百万平方千米的陆地被淹没,可能的森林植被区如北美大陆中部,南美大陆东北部、欧亚大陆的西北部、非洲北部几乎全部成为了陆表海,陆生植物的生长范围大幅度缩小,因而其吸收 $\text{CO}_2$ 、释放的 $\text{O}_2$ 功能受到极大限制。

### 3 大洋缺氧是大气圈、水圈变化的必然结果

#### 3.1 大气 $\text{CO}_2$ 浓度和海水温度的升高——大洋缺氧的前提

大气中 $\text{CO}_2$ 的浓度的升高,影响海-气物质的交换。海-气界面的 $\text{CO}_2$ 气体交换,是海洋碳循环中最重要一环,直接影响大气 $\text{CO}_2$ 的含量(殷建平等, 2006)。在海水-大气界面通常存在一个 $\text{CO}_2$ 浓度梯度,在大气和洋流的综合作用下,界面上进行着大量 $\text{CO}_2$ 交换。海-气界面 $\text{CO}_2$ 的源和汇主要由表层海水 $\text{CO}_2$ 分压( $P_{\text{CO}_2}$ )的分布变化引起的,同时受到海水温度、生物活动和海水运动等因素的影响(Mercedes et al., 2011)。大气中 $\text{CO}_2$ 浓度的升高,其分压( $P_{\text{CO}_2}$ )增大,同等条件下溶入海洋的 $\text{CO}_2$ 数量增加,直接造成海水缺氧。

在海水中,氧的溶解量和 $\text{CO}_2$ 的溶解量存在密切关系,特别是在氧化环境中,有机物在氧化时,每一个氧分子就要生成一个 $\text{CO}_2$ 分子。含氧量的减少与 $\text{CO}_2$ 的增加存在一定的定量关系,即反向线性关系(Pieter et al., 1993)。海水中 $\text{CO}_2$ 溶解量升高和海水温度的升高,都会造成溶解氧含量降低,造成水体的缺氧现象。大气是海水中氧的主要来源,大气

中CO<sub>2</sub>浓度的升高,造成O<sub>2</sub>分压的降低,从而影响海洋中氧的溶解量。白垩纪大洋水体缺氧和富CO<sub>2</sub>同时发生,体现为缺氧带位置和CCD深度同时上升。因此,大洋缺氧是大气、海洋CO<sub>2</sub>浓度和温度的升高的必然结果。

### 3.2 全球性的大洋温盐环流传送带尚未形成

全球尺度的大洋环流是当今海洋学科学研究的热点之一,其根本原因在于全球大洋热盐环流与全球气候变化密切相关(Broecker, 1991; Schmitz, 1995)。研究表明:更新世冰期的产生与进程即受控于大西洋深水传送带的状态变化(Lehman and Keigwin, 1992)。现今北大西洋深层存在 $1.4 \times 10^6$  m<sup>3</sup>/s的水体南向输运,上层海流则北向回流补充,由于其温度远高于北大西洋深层水,热量输运达到 $10^{15}$  W量级,直接影响了北大西洋和西北欧的气候。但这种体积和热量的交换取决于洋际通道处的规模(朱耀华等,2014)。

大西洋的诞生伴随联合大陆的解体而进行。晚三叠世至早侏罗世,北美板块与欧亚板块之间的分裂,出现北大西洋雏形。侏罗纪与白垩纪之间,北美向西漂移,北大西洋加宽;南美和非洲分离,南大西洋诞生;晚白垩世,南美与非洲之间的距离扩大,南大西洋宽度达1000 km。现代大陆与海洋的轮廓直到白垩纪之末才基本形成(Olsen, 1997; 温志

新等,2014)。而大西洋深层水的形成于晚古新世至始新世,其参与全球温盐传输则推迟到渐新世至早中新世(周立君,2007)。因此,白垩纪大洋缺氧与大洋水体的物质交换不畅也有诸多关系。这也可以科学解释为何黑色页岩多出现在大西洋沿岸区域(Chen et al., 2005)(图3)。

白垩纪的大洋缺氧环境是黑色页岩产生的最主要的控制因素。而缺氧的根本原因在于剧烈的岩浆活动所引起海水温度与溶解CO<sub>2</sub>浓度降低,大气圈CO<sub>2</sub>浓度升高,由此所引发的温室气候效应,加剧了海洋环境缺氧的程度,而全球气温的升高不利于海水对流交换,并造成海水中溶解氧浓度不断降低,大洋水体贫氧带位置上升等。海水中有有机质不能得到有效分解,于是,富碳沉积物便以黑色软泥的形式沉积于海底。

## 4 富氧环境的出现——生物圈是关键因素

### 4.1 海洋浮游植物的生命过程是降低CO<sub>2</sub>的重要途径

海洋是地球上最大的碳库,其CO<sub>2</sub>含量变化可以控制气候变化,而这一机能则主要通过生物的生命过程而实现,即海洋生物泵:海洋生物将碳从大气层传输到海洋深层的过程。现代大洋每年吸收

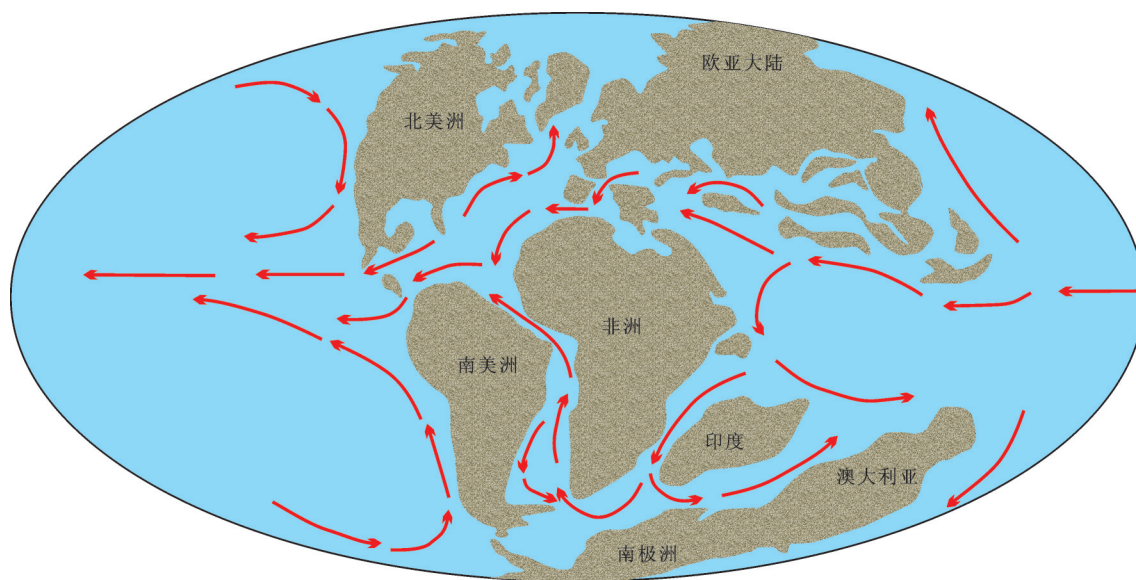


图3 白垩纪(100 Ma)全球洋流图(红色箭头表示洋流方向,据Chen et al. 2005,修改)

Fig.3 Ocean Circulation of Cretaceous(100 Ma)  
(Red arrow shows current direction, Chen et al. 2005)



1/4~1/3 人类活动释放的 CO<sub>2</sub> 总量 (Christopher et al., 2004; Christopher and Toste, 2010), 而其中的 2/3 被海洋生物泵消耗掉 (Passow and Carlson, 2012)。由于这一过程必须由生活于海洋上层水体的生物通过光合作用来完成, 因此, 浮游植物在整个海洋生物泵过程中起着关键的作用。首先海洋浮游植物是海洋生源颗粒物最主要的起点, 通过各种食物网过程, 最终死亡的生物体或有机碎屑会在重力作用下沉降, 即为“海洋生物泵”过程; 其次, 浮游植物的生物量占到整个海洋颗粒物生物量的大部分; 再次, 浮游植物几乎参与了整个生物泵的所有过程 (Falkowski et al., 2000; 孙军, 2011; Dondra et al., 2013; 孙军等, 2016)。

海洋生态系统中物理、化学和生物过程对碳循环具有巨大影响, 研究显示, 从佛罗里达海峡流经挪威海 60 km 宽度的一个水块, 每年可吸收 CO<sub>2</sub> 的碳总量达 10<sup>7</sup> t, 其中生物泵的贡献为 16% (徐永福和王明星, 1998)。因此, 浮游植物在海洋生物泵中扮演举足轻重的角色。

大洋试验证明, 浮游植物在降低 CO<sub>2</sub> 具有无与伦比的作用。在东北太平洋 HNLC (高营养低叶绿素) 区域 5000 平方英里的范围内, 通过喷洒铁盐, 繁盛的浮游植物 20 d 内吸收的 CO<sub>2</sub> 达 60×10<sup>6</sup>~200×10<sup>6</sup> t, 相当于陆地上 1000 英亩森林 40 年内吸收的 CO<sub>2</sub> 数量 (Martin & Gordon, 1988)。值得关注的是, 浮游植物这种快速繁盛的前提条件是必须有一种营养元素——铁元素的参与, 这也验证了 John Martin 所提出的“铁元素假设”的正确性 (Martin, 1990), 该理论的核心, 认为铁元素可以有效地控制海洋的初级生产力, 从而影响和控制全球气候。

#### 4.2 海洋浮游生物繁盛的催化剂——铁元素

1993—2002 年, 在东北太平洋和南太平洋的 HNLC 区域 (高营养低叶绿素), 通过喷洒含铁盐类, 促进浮游植物的迅速生长, 增加 CO<sub>2</sub> 的消耗的一系列海洋试验, 证实了铁元素在海洋生态系统中所扮演的重要作用 (Geider and LaRoche, 1994; Hutchins et al., 1995; Wells et al., 1995; Coale et al., 1996; Price and Morel, 1998; Raymond et al., 2009)。

海洋中铁元素含量的变化可以控制浮游植物的生长速率, 从而降低大气中 CO<sub>2</sub> 的浓度, 已经成为当今学界的共识 (Hutchins et al., 1998; Hein et al.,

1999; Edward et al., 2000; Philip et al., 2000; Hutchins et al., 2002; Murataa et al., 2002; Leblanc et al., 2005; Shigenobu and Atsushi, 2005; Yann et al., 2005; Martin et al., 2014)。但铁元素在海洋表层的含量非常稀少 (Jickells, 1999; de Baar and de Jong, 2001; Jickells and Spokes, 2001; Kazumi and Eiichi, 2013), 通常低于 1 nM (Bruce, 1996; Wu and Luther, 1996; George and Wu, 1997; Johnson et al., 1997; Boye et al., 2001; Takata et al., 2004)。在距离大陆边缘 50 km 外的太平洋、大西洋 30 个站位所采集的 354 个样品分析结果显示: 表层水样铁的浓度均低于 0.2 nM/kg, 平均含量为 0.07 nM/kg, 500 m 之下的平均浓度为 0.76 nM/kg。明显可以看出海水中铁元素的浓度随着水深而增加 (Kenneth et al., 1994)。

一般情况下, 陆架和近海区域由于陆源物质供应充足, 海水中铁元素的浓度较高 (Martin et al., 1994), 而开阔大洋铁元素的补充主要依赖风力搬运的沙尘, 因而海水中铁元素的浓度较低 (Duce, 1991), 而大陆边缘是北太平洋 HNLC 区域重要的铁元素补给源头 (Lam and Bishop, 2008)。

#### 4.3 白垩纪海洋中铁元素的富集—水圈与岩石圈相互作用的结果

水圈和岩石圈的相互作用对铁元素的影响, 除近海陆源输入和远洋风尘输入外, 海洋中铁元素另外一个重要的来源, 就是海水—玄武岩的反应, 所造成的海洋岩石圈铁元素的释放。包括热液活动直接实现铁元素从岩石圈到水圈的转移, 以及海底玄武岩侵蚀风化, 即海底风化实现 (Gordon et al., 1997; Wells et al., 1999)。本质上, 二者是同一过程的不同阶段, 岩浆喷发时期, 海底热液活动是海水—玄武岩的发生了物质交换的主要途径; 喷发期结束后, 玄武岩的蚀变则成为主要过程。现代大洋中脊的热液系统是前者的代表, 后者则可见于地质时期形成的众多的海底高原 (Asimow et al., 2001)。

##### 4.3.1 海底热液活动

大规模海底火山喷发往往伴随剧烈的热液活动, 而热液流体则可直接实现铁元素从岩石圈到水圈的转移。

海水与玄武岩反应试验证实, 在 250~500℃、100 Mpa 的温压条件下, 水样中铁元素的浓度由实验前的 0.69 mg/L (25℃), 实验结束后达到 366.60

mg/L,增加了530倍(刘玉山和张桂兰,1999)。这一温压条件,在海洋环境中非常容易达到,DSDP 504B和ODP 896A站位对海底火山岩观测,在海底(mbsf)846~1055 m,温度为100~350°C;1500~2111 m,温度为350~400°C范围,由此推算全球每年至少有 $8 \times 10^9$  mol/a热液产生(Lui et al., 2002)。而Mackey et al. (2002)通过对赤道西太平洋的3个航次观测证实,向上运移的富含铁元素的赤道潜流,控制着中太平洋和东太平洋的海洋生产力,而铁元素则源自卑斯麦海域海底丰富的热液活动。翟世奎等(2016)对现代大洋海底热液活动的热和物质通量进行了估算,认为全球海洋热液活动在新生代65 Ma总热通量达4.11 TW,而以大西洋中脊TAG区热液流体为代表的不同元素的物质通量计算,现代海底热液活动通过热液喷口向大洋输送的铁的质量通量估值为1389.82 kg/s。

#### 4.3.2 海底风化

海底风化是海水-玄武岩反应、释放铁元素从岩石圈到水圈的转移另外一条重要途径。

玄武岩来自深部地幔,是地球不同圈层相互作用与物质循环的重要产物,其风化过程可以造成组分的富集或流失(徐则民和黄润秋,2013a、2013b)。海底玄武岩由于长期与海水相互作用,普遍经受了不同程度的蚀变,实现成岩物质在水圈和岩石圈之间的交换(Guy et al., 1999; Kentaro et al., 2007; ArvidsonRS, Mackenzie et al., 2013)。

由于深海低温高压的特殊环境,海底岩浆喷发可快速冷却成岩,因此与陆地玄武岩的结构有显著的不同,典型的特征就是海底玄武岩表层一般包裹着厚2~3 cm玻璃质层,对内部结构、物质组成形成有效的保护,阻止或延缓海水-玄武岩的物质交换(Blank et al., 1993; Pineau and Javoy, 1994),微生物则成为改变该过程的重要角色。DSDP 396B、407、409、410A、648B和ODP 834B等研究发现,微生物对洋底枕状熔岩表层玄武质玻璃的改造尽管过程缓慢,但作用巨大(Fisk et al., 1998; Torsvik et al., 1998; Furnes and Staudigel, 1999; Benzerara et al., 2007)。通过细菌的作用,铁元素可以从内部到表层转移,最终完成与海水的元素交换。Jeffrey and Pilar的研究(2000)证实,新鲜玄武质玻璃FeO的含量为9.45%,经过细菌的改造后,FeO的含量降低到

4.21%;经过细菌改造,海底枕状玄武岩Fe、Si、Al等元素进入海水中,而K、Mg等元素含量增加。对ODP187航次海底玄武岩岩心的研究证实,在2.5 Ma之内,细菌可以改造厚度为250  $\mu$ m的玄武质玻璃(Thorseth et al., 2003)。对DSDP/ODP洋壳上部(500 $\pm$ 200) m段玄武岩岩心样品的研究表明,经过细菌10~20 Ma的改造,Fe<sup>3+</sup>/ $\Sigma$ Fe从(0.15 $\pm$ 0.05)增加到(0.45 $\pm$ 0.15),平均浓度达(8.0 $\pm$ 1.3)% (Wolfgang and Karina, 2003)。

伴随白垩纪中期剧烈的海底火山作用,海底热液活动活跃,玄武岩海底风化加剧,岩石圈中铁元素大量进入海洋水体,成为刺激海洋浮游植物爆发性繁盛的载体。而浮游植物超乎想象的光合作用功能,为大气圈CO<sub>2</sub>浓度的降低和的溶解氧浓度升高创造良好的条件,也为大洋富氧环境的出现奠定了基础。

## 5 典型沉积剖面缺氧和富氧沉积特征分析

相对于白垩纪大洋缺氧事件而言,对富氧的过程和原因研究较为薄弱。近年来课题组致力于富氧成因的研究,基本厘清了大洋富氧的过程与机制(张振国等, 2007; Zhang et al., 2008; 张振国等, 2013)。

基于对藏南江孜、浪卡子、贡嘎等多条白垩纪剖面的地球化学数据分析,17个江孜黑色页岩样品 $\Sigma$ Fe(总铁)平均含量为10.35%,24个贡嘎样品平均含量为12.54%,高于红色沉积段8.75%的平均含量,证明黑色页岩形成时,海水中铁元素含量较高,而其来源,则可能与海底岩浆活动密切相关;红色层段总铁含量的降低、硅质组分含量的升高,则可能与浮游植物的吸收作用相关。

基于对深海钻探计划(DSDP)105站位、305、306、367、368和370站位,以及大洋钻探计划(ODP)198航次1207~1214站位白垩纪海相沉积岩心的详细观察,发现白垩纪大洋缺氧表现为典型的事件沉积,即发生迅速,持续时间较短,并且与大洋中脊的快速扩张或海底溢流玄武岩高原的形成具有密切的响应关系。大西洋105站位OAE1a黑色沉积层的形成与洋脊的快速扩张时间相一致,并富含大量火山灰;太平洋305、306站位和198航次诸站位



OAE1a 黑色沉积层出现时代与 Shatsky Rise、Ontong Java 海底高原的形成相一致。岩心记录显示:白垩纪大洋缺氧与富氧具有明显的关联性,呈现交替发生的趋势。一般表现出先缺氧后富氧的节律,沉积序列呈现黑色沉积段之上为灰色-白色-褐色到红色或棕红色沉积层,之后再出现黑色沉积。缺氧和富氧轮回式发生,韵律明显(图4)。

之所以会出现缺氧和富氧轮回式发生的节律,主要与洋底高原的形成方式相关。海底溢流玄武岩高原的形成并不是通过玄武质岩浆长期缓慢连续喷发形成的,而是通过一系列短暂而快速的幕式岩浆喷发作用形成(金性春等,1995;Saunders et al., 1996;徐斐和周祖翼,2003),幕式喷发时限通常小于 2~3 Ma (Courtilot and Renne, 2003)。尽管不同的洋底高原各自具有复杂的演化历史,但其主体部分形成于若干个时间较短却大规模集中喷发的岩浆活动已经得以证实(陆鹿等,2016)。

海底火山的幕式岩浆喷发,造成岩石圈 CO<sub>2</sub> 的释放、海底热液活动、玄武岩海底风化、岩石圈中铁

元素的释放均呈现一致的节律。因此,刺激海洋浮游植物爆发性繁盛的载体-表层海水中铁元素含量的周期性变化,促使海水缺氧、富氧周期性发生。

## 6 结 论

白垩纪大洋缺氧与富氧事件的发生,虽然是岩石圈、水圈、大气圈和生物圈等地球内外部圈层共同作用的结果,但控制因素只有一个:就是剧烈的岩浆活动。以往的研究只关注到了缺氧与其关系,没有意识到大洋富氧也是火山作用的结果。只不过大洋缺氧事件发生更为直接:即海底火山大规模喷发时,地球内部大量热能和 CO<sub>2</sub> 气体被释放到大气中,温室效应加强,大气升温,海水溶解氧减少,缺氧事件随之而产生。这一过程以岩石圈、大气圈和水圈的物理和地球化学变化为主,直接而迅速。而大洋富氧环境的产生过程则更为复杂,除岩石圈、大气圈和水圈诸要素的相互作用外,生物圈的诸要素变化则发挥了根本的作用,即参与了更为复杂的生物地球化学作用,过程间接而缓慢。各圈层

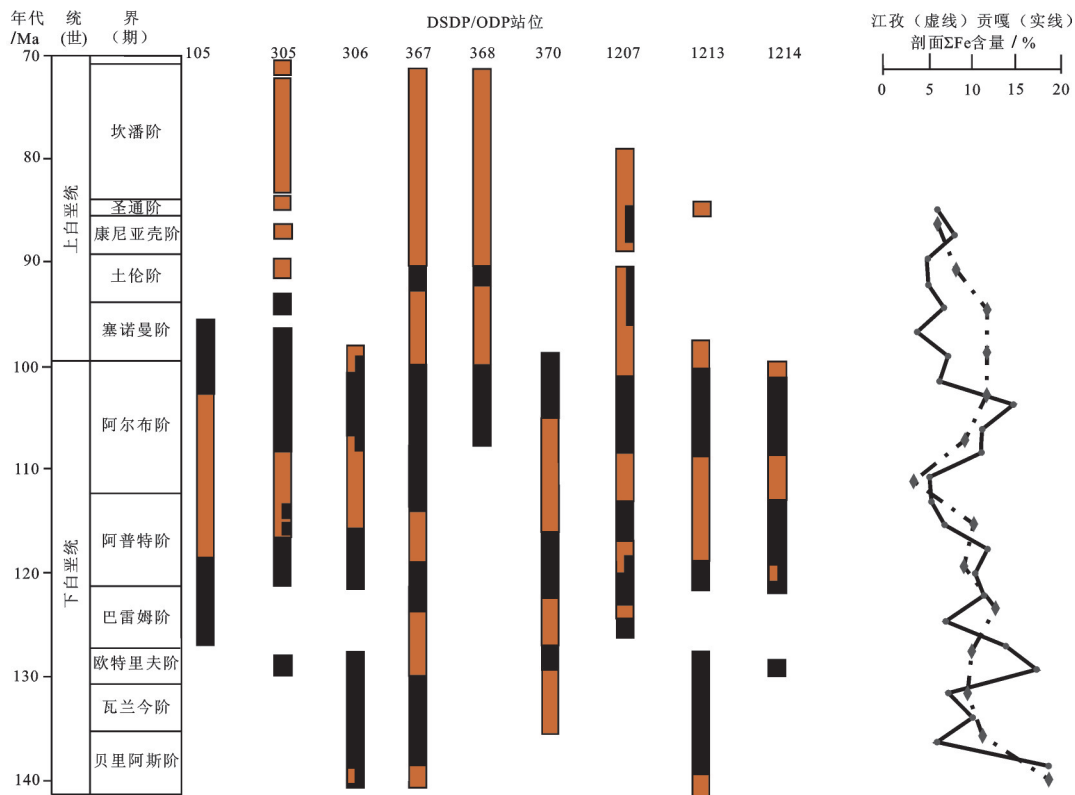


图4 典型剖面缺氧富氧韵律沉积特征及铁含量变化曲线

Figs.4 Rhythmic sedimentary characteristics of the typical profile and the curve of iron content

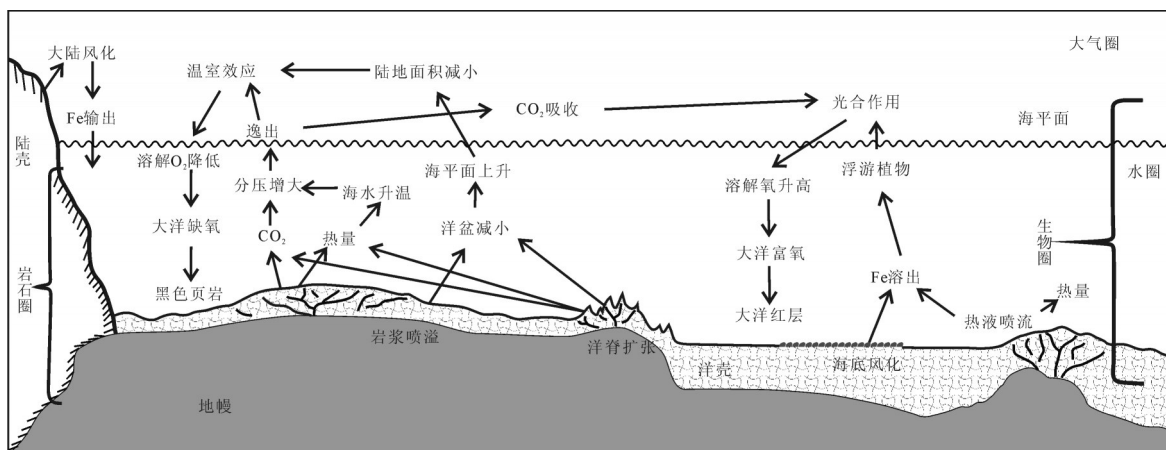


图5 缺氧与富氧的过程与机制模型

Figs.5 Simple model of the anoxic and oxic processes

之间错综复杂的相互影响关系如图5所示。

本质上,白垩纪大洋缺氧环境的出现和富氧环境的产生,是一个原因导致的两个不同结果,即岩石圈的变化为起点;而这两种结果则反映了截然不同的沉积过程,即大气圈、水圈和生物圈相互作用的程度、范围及途径的差异。

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