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渤海湾沿海低地第 II 海相层 MIS5a 阶段海侵 与全球海平面变化的时间对比研究

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摘要:【研究目的】渤海湾地区第 II 海相层的形成时代仍存争议, 制约着该地区海平面变化研究进展。本研究对该层进行光释光定年, 以期标定准确的地层年代及对应的海侵期次。【研究方法】以渤海湾西岸 CZ80、CZ85、CZ66 钻孔为研究对象, 在岩心沉积结构、构造及有孔虫丰度, 沉积微相研究基础上, 识别出了第 II 海相层, 并建立了第 II 海相层对比剖面。通过光释光测年方法对该地层的形成时代进行了准确测定, 进一步讨论第 II 海相层的发育时间与全球海平面变化关系。【研究结果】CZ80、CZ85 及 CZ66 孔在全新统(含第 I 海相层)以下均钻遇到了第 II 海相层, 海相层底板埋深在 35~33 m, 对应黄海高程-31.13~-28.39 m, 顶板埋深 32~20 m, 高程-25.58~-15.39 m。光释光测年结果表明第 II 海相层所对应的海侵事件发育时间约为 94~71 ka。【结论】光释光测年结果表明, 该区第 II 海相层始于 94 ka 或更早, 海水影响在距今约 71 ka 结束。对比全球海面曲线, 第 II 海相层时空特征与 MIS5a 阶段相符, 记录了 MIS5a 阶段海侵事件。

关键词: MIS5a 海侵; 全球海面变化; 光释光测年; 第 II 海相层; 渤海湾; 海岸带地质调查工程

创新点: (1) 光释光测年样品的采集兼顾了第 II 海相层及其上下层位, 测量过程中粗颗粒采用小片法制片, 细颗粒采用小试管沉降烘干制片, 样品用量少; (2) 文中引用 6 条全球海面变化曲线, 将本区第 II 海相层与全球海面变化带进行时空对比讨论, 识别出 MIS5a 阶段海侵事件。

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Time correlation between MIS5a transgression and global sea level change of the second Marine layer in the coastal lowland of Bohai Bay

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Abstract: This paper is the result of coastal geological survey engineering.

[Objective] The second marine layer in the coastal lowland of Bohai Bay remains controversial, which restricts the progress of sea level change research in this area. This study performs optically stimulated luminescence dating on this layer, expecting to calibrate the precise stratigraphic age and the corresponding marine transgression episodes. **[Methods]** By taking the CZ80, CZ85, and CZ66 boreholes on the west coast of the Bohai Bay as the research targets, based on the examination of sedimentary structures, textures and foraminifera abundance in the cores and sedimentary microfacies, the second marine layer was identified, and a comparative profile of the second marine layer was constructed. The formation age of this layer was precisely determined through the optically stimulated luminescence dating method, and the relationship between the development duration of the second marine layer and global sea level changes was further explored. **[Results]** The CZ80, CZ85, and CZ66 boreholes all intersected the second marine layer beneath the Holocene stratum (including the first marine layer). The base of the marine layer was embedded at a depth ranging between 35 and 33 meters, corresponding to the elevation ranging from -31.13 to -28.39 meters in the Yellow Sea. The top of the marine layer was buried within a depth range of 32 to 20 meters, with an elevation varying from -25.58 to -15.39 meters. The optically stimulated luminescence dating outcomes reveal that the occurrence time of the marine transgression event corresponding to the second marine layer was approximately 94 to 71 ka. **[Conclusions]** The optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating outcomes reveal that the second marine layer in this region commenced at 94 ka or earlier, and the influence of seawater terminated approximately 71 ka ago. Through comparison with the global sea-level curve, the spatio-temporal attributes of the second marine layer are consistent with the MIS5a stage, chronicling the marine transgression event during the MIS5a stage.

Key words: MIS5a transgression; global sea level change; Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating; the second marine layer; Bohai Bay; coastal geological survey engineering

Highlights: (1) The collection of OSL dating samples encompassed both the second marine layer and the adjacent strata above and below. In the course of the measurement, the small-piece approach was employed for sample preparation of coarse grains, while the small test tube sedimentation and drying technique was utilized for fine grains, with a limited quantity of samples. (2) Six global sea level change curves were cited in the paper. The second marine layer in this region was compared and deliberated with the global sea level change belts in terms of spatial and temporal aspects, and the transgression event during the MIS5a stage was identified.

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1 引 言

渤海湾沿岸晚第四纪以来海陆相地层交互发育,记录了多期海水进退事件。按海侵时代由新到老的顺序,将海相地层分别命名第 I 海相层、第 II 海相层等(赵松龄等, 1978; 汪品先等, 1981; 王强和李凤林, 1983; 秦蕴珊等, 1985; 王强等, 1986),其中第 I 海相层放射性¹⁴C 测年数据较丰富,确定沉积于距今 9 ka 以来的全新世海侵时期(王强, 1999; 赵长荣等, 2003; 李建芬等, 2004, 2020; 李凤林等,

2004; 阎玉忠等, 2006a; Xu et al., 2015; 王福等, 2020, 2024; 王宏, 2022)。但是,第 II 海相层的形成时代争议突显。自 20 世纪 80 年代,研究者据¹⁴C 年龄,对比气候期或磁性漂移事件推测第 II 海相层形成于 MIS 3 阶段或更晚(王淑芳和王云生, 1988; 庄振业等, 1999; 阎玉忠等, 2006b; 王强, 2008; 胥勤勉等, 2011)。最新的 AMS¹⁴C 测年结果显示第 II 海相层形成时代早于 43.5 ka(王福等, 2014; 商志文等, 2016)。近年来,随着光释光测年技术在渤海湾沿岸的应用,个别钻孔研究表明第 II 海相层形

成于 63~52 ka 或 80~65 ka, 甚至更早的 126~104 ka(陈宇坤等, 2008; 陈永胜等, 2012, 2016; Liu et al., 2016; 岳保静等, 2020)。基于上述争议, 本文以取自渤海湾西岸沿海低地的 3 个钻孔为研究对象, 以沉积岩石学为基础, 结合有孔虫丰度, 对第 II 海相层进行了识别, 并针对该层进行光释光测年, 为区域晚更新世以来海面变化研究提供年代支撑。

2 方法和结果

钻孔 CZ80、CZ85 和 CZ66 位于沧州以北, 垂直渤海湾西岸自西向东分布, 距离现代岸线约 60~30 km(图 1), 详细信息参见表 1。

海相层的识别以沉积岩石学特征为基础, 并通过有孔虫丰度控制海陆相转换界面。取有孔虫

样品 355 个, 取样间隔 0.2~0.4 m, 称取干重样品 20 g, 加 30% 的 H_2O_2 充分分散, 过 240 目铜筛, 筛上部分在显微镜下挑选有孔虫, 并统计数量。

由于末次盛冰期全球海平面大幅下降导致陆架出露, 渤海湾西岸全新统与下伏上更新统陆相地层之间普遍出现沉积间断(王强, 1999; 赵华等, 2002; 李凤林等, 2004; 王福等, 2023)。冰后期随着气候变暖和海面的快速上升, 滨海平原地区植被发育, 被继而到来的全新世海侵覆盖形成泥炭。本研究对渤海湾沿岸第 I 海相层下部的泥炭层进行 AMS¹⁴C 测年, 对下伏与之有陆相层间隔的第 II 海相层进行光释光测年, 以确定的测年数据厘清第 II 海相层与第 I 海相层的年代。AMS¹⁴C 测年样品由美国 Beta 实验室完成测试, 测试结果根据 $\delta^{13}C$

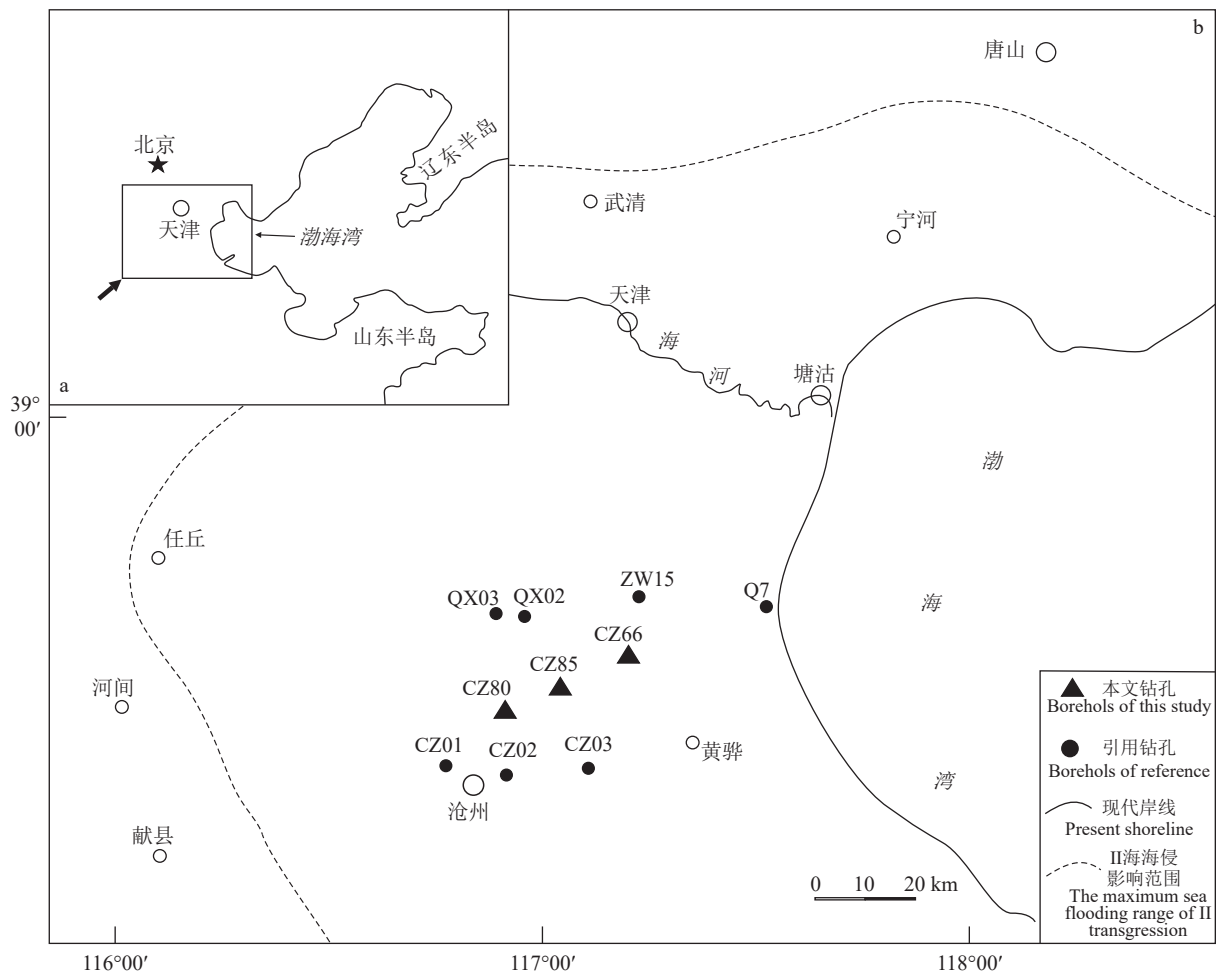


图 1 研究区及钻孔位置

(II 海影响范围据王强和李凤林, 1983 修改)

Fig.1 Map of the research area and drilling positions

(The distribution scope of the second marine layer modified from Wang Qiang and Li Fenglin, 1983)

表 1 钻孔信息表

Table 1 List of boreholes CZ80, CZ85 and CZ66

钻孔编号	孔深/m	坐标		孔口黄海高程/m
CZ80	40	38°26'12"N	116°53'39"E	+6.42
CZ85	40	38°28'09"N	117°01'10"E	+4.61
CZ66	40	38°31'29"N	117°07'59"E	+3.87

值进行分馏效应校正得到惯用年龄, 并采用 Intcal13 对陆相泥炭进行日历年校正, ¹⁴C 半衰期以 5568 a 计(Reimer et al., 2013)(表 2)。

在第 II 海相层及其上下层位获取光释光测年样品 12 个, 由中国地质大学(武汉)海洋地质资源湖北省重点实验室测试。在实验室取岩心中央未受曝光影响的沉积物样品, 先后加 H₂O₂ 和 HCl 分别去除样品中的有机质和碳酸盐类。其中样品 CZ66-3、CZ80-6、CZ80-7 干筛提取 90~125 μm 粒级, 并用 HF 刻蚀, 其他样品用沉降法提取 4~11 μm 粒级, 用 30% 的 H₂SiF₆ 的去长石等杂质。释光等效剂量使用 Risø-TL/OSL-DA-20 释光自动测年系统, 采用单片再生剂量法测量(Murray and Wintle, 2000, 2003)。其中粗颗粒(90~125 μm)采用小片法(3 mm 铝片)制片, 细颗粒采用小试管中沉降烘干制片, 测片上的细颗粒为 1 mg 左右, 平均厚度为 4 μm。给定测试的预热温度为 240℃, 实验剂量的预热温度为 160℃。测片循环比在 0.9~1.1, 生长曲线拟合有效, 石英信号未饱和, 等效剂量结果符合正态分布, 等效剂量计算选用平均值模型(图 2)。剂量率计算所需要的 U、Th、K 的含量由中国原子能科学研究所测定。宇宙射线的贡献根据样品所在地点的经纬度、高程、样品埋藏深度和沉积物的密度计算。样品的含水率采用实际测量值, 并给定 5% 的相对误差。光释光测年结果见表 3。

3 讨论

3.1 岩性与沉积环境

根据沉积物岩性、沉积结构、有孔虫丰度及 AMS¹⁴C、光释光年龄分析, 3 个钻孔在全新世海侵前普遍经历了陆相-海相-陆相环境演变过程, 全新

世统以下均发育了第 II 海相层(图 3)。

(1) CZ80 孔沉积微相划分

40~36.85 m: 粉砂, 夹黏土质粉砂纹层。暗黄棕色(门赛尔土壤比色卡 10YR 4/4)。未见有孔虫, 陆相沉积。

36.85~34 m: 黏土质粉砂, 夹砂质透镜体。黄棕色(10YR 5/4)。发育灰色垂直状潜育化条带, 未见有孔虫, 陆相沉积。

34~32 m: 黏土质粉砂。黄棕色(10YR 5/4)。灰色潜育化斑块, 细小锈染斑点。生物扰动砂团发育, 含毛蚶碎片, 有孔虫 11~65 个/20 g, 潮间带上部—盐沼沉积。

32~19.2 m: 细砂。亮黄棕色(10YR 6/4)。分选好, 松散, 未见有孔虫, 陆相沉积。

19.2~18 m: 黏土质粉砂。亮黄棕色(10YR 6/4)向上过渡至灰棕色(10YR 5/2)。黏土含量向上增大, 粒度变细。含细小钙核, 磨圆较差。未见有孔虫。陆相沉积。

18~17 m: 粉砂。黄棕色(10YR 5/4)。较弱的潜育化现象, 未见有孔虫, 陆相沉积。

17~14.9 m: 黏土质粉砂。黄棕色(10YR 5/4)。较弱的潜育化现象, 细小钙核均匀分布, 未见有孔虫, 陆相沉积。

14.9~13.84 m: 粉砂至细砂。灰色(10YR 5/1)。含丽蚌碎片, 未见有孔虫, 陆相沉积。

13.84 m 以上, 进入全新世, 主要为黑灰色(10YR 4/1)黏土质粉砂, 海相沉积, 底部泥炭年龄为 8175~8029 cal BP。

(2) CZ85 孔沉积微相划分

40~33 m: 黏土质粉砂, 夹少量粉砂透镜体。棕色(10YR 5/3)。发育小钙核, 较弱潜育化, 局部锈染斑点。未见有孔虫, 陆相沉积。

33~29.2 m: 黏土质粉砂, 底部夹粉砂透镜体。黑灰色(10YR 4/1)。33~31 m 贝壳碎屑分布, 有孔虫 0~189 个/20 g, 海相潮滩—浅海沉积。

表 2 AMS ¹⁴C 测年材料和结果

Table 2 Materials for AMS ¹⁴C dating and results

野外编号	实验室编号	深度/m	高程/m	测年材料	δ ¹³ C/‰	惯用年龄/BP	校正年龄/(a cal BP)	
							2σ	概率
CZ80-14C-11	403411	13.84	-7.42	泥炭	-24.6	7300 ± 30	8175~8029	1
CZ85-14C-4	399722	12.65	-9.04	泥炭	-28	7270 ± 30	8165~8015	1
CZ66-14C-15	399718	13.63	-9.76	泥炭	-27.6	7670 ± 30	8523~8406	0.955

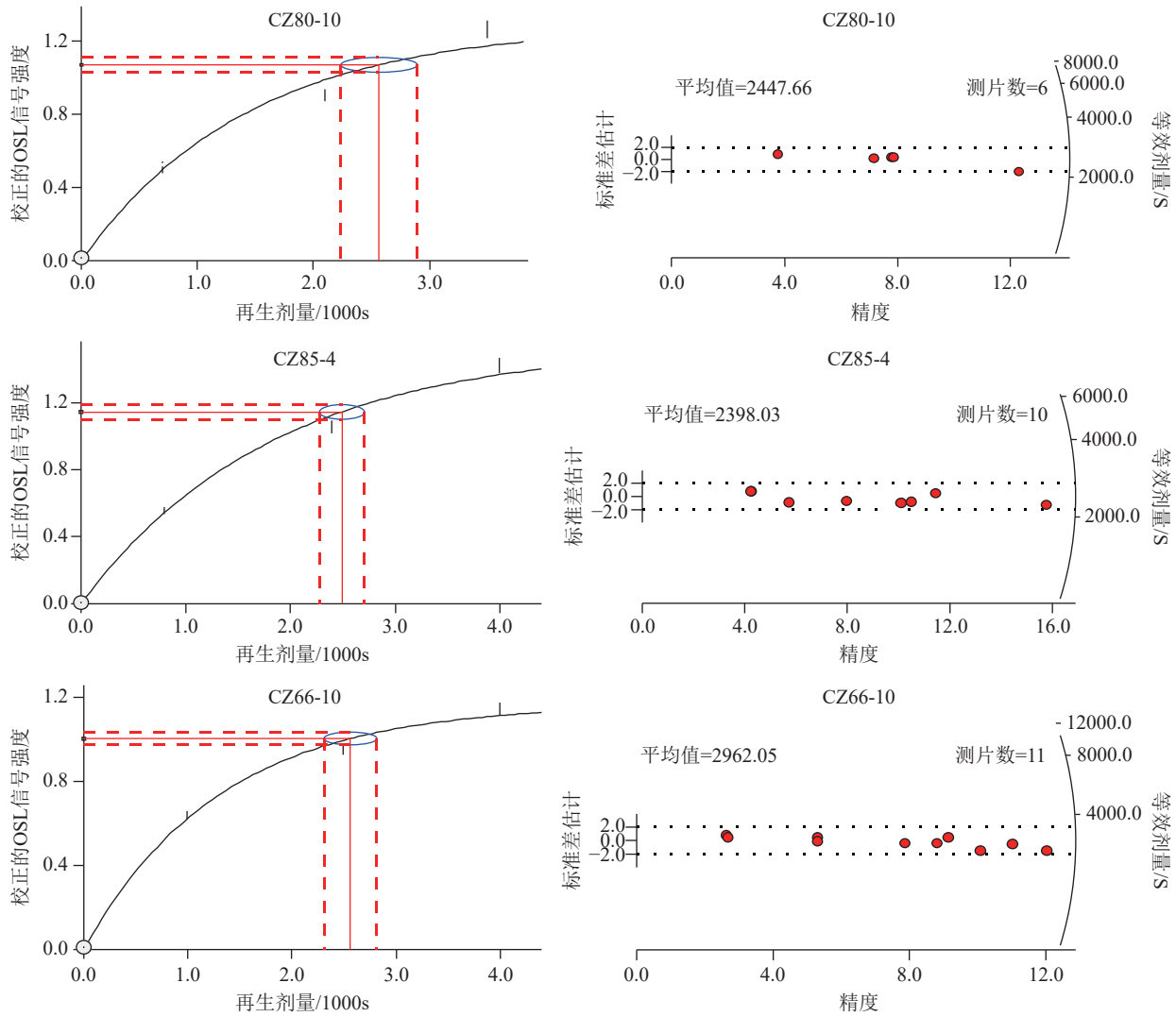


图2 释光生长曲线和 De 离散分布图
Fig.2 Luminescence growth curve and De dispersion distribution

表3 钻孔沉积物样品光释光测年结果

Table 3 OSL dating results of boreholes

样品编号	深度/m	测片	U/10 ⁻⁶	Th/10 ⁻⁶	K/%	含水/%	等效剂量/Gy	剂量率/(Gy/ka)	年龄/ka
CZ80-6	27.4	14/28	1.14±0.06	5.69±0.19	1.93±0.06	13	180.52±39.61	2.31 ±0.05	78.1 ±17.2
CZ80-7	32.58	12/28	1.70±0.08	8.20±0.25	1.97±0.06	16	205.40±23.97	2.56 ±0.05	80.3 ±9.5
CZ80-8	35.5	9/14	2.94±0.11	13.3±0.36	2.18±0.06	22	259.26±48.20	3.64 ±0.17	71.3 ±13.7
CZ80-10	40.35	6/14	1.91±0.08	9.01±0.26	1.84±0.06	18	224.89±26.87	2.85 ±0.12	79.0 ±10.0
CZ85-4	19.51	10/14	2.35±0.09	13.4±0.36	2.20±0.06	22	199.96±41.60	3.52 ±0.16	56.8 ±12.1
CZ85-7	25.45	18/28	2.28±0.09	11.0±0.31	1.93±0.06	17	196.55±42.82	3.22 ±0.15	61.0 ±13.6
CZ85-11	31.4	19/28	2.14±0.09	12.0±0.34	2.18±0.06	25	256.38±17.12	3.21 ±0.14	79.8 ±6.3
CZ85-15	35.4	16/28	2.82±0.11	16.6±0.45	2.25±0.07	26	320.80±49.15	3.76 ±0.18	85.2 ±13.7
CZ66-3	20.73	13/14	1.92±0.08	11.8±0.33	2.04±0.06	18	203.06±22.94	2.85 ±0.05	71.4 ±8.2
CZ66-6	27.4	11/28	2.33±0.09	12.2±0.34	2.03±0.06	25	271.19±41.19	3.17 ±0.14	85.4 ±13.5
CZ66-10	31.55	11/28	2.41±0.10	13.3±0.36	2.42±0.07	33	273.60±35.80	3.33±0.14	82.3 ±11.3
CZ66-15	37.27	11/42	2.02±0.08	9.53±0.28	1.73±0.06	19	347.29±37.59	2.81±0.13	123.6±14.5

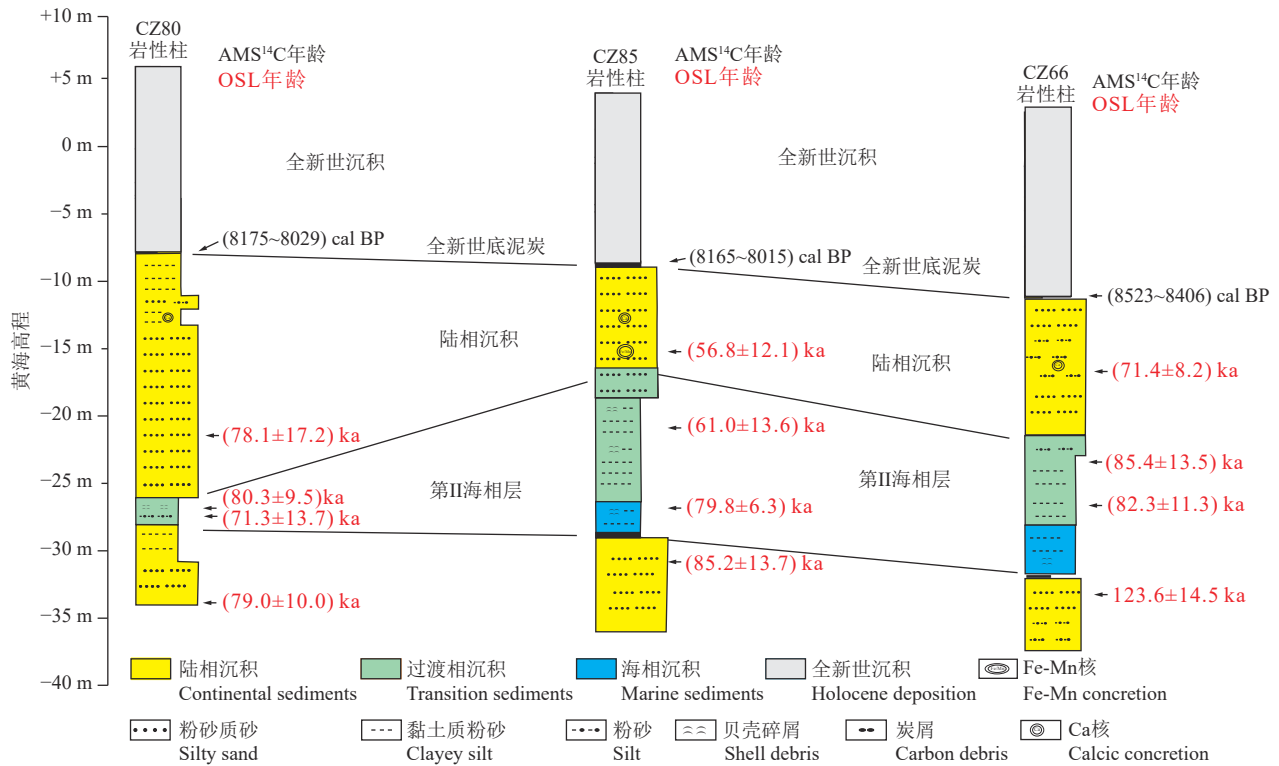


图 3 钻孔沉积微相与年龄对比剖面图
Fig.3 Comparison profile of sedimentary facies and ages of boreholes

29.2~20 m: 黏土质粉砂夹粉砂层, 向上过渡至粉砂。黄棕色(10YR 5/4)。26.4 m 见完整毛蚶单壳, 有孔虫丰富, 丰度高达 1168 个/20 g, 浅海—三角洲沉积。

20~16 m: 黏土质粉砂与粉砂互层。亮黄棕色(10YR 6/4)。含小型钙核, 未见有孔虫, 陆相沉积。

16~12.7 m: 粉砂。灰棕色(10YR 5/2)。分选好, 松散, 未见有孔虫, 陆相沉积。

12.7 m 以上, 进入全新世, 主要为黑灰色(10YR 4/1)黏土质粉砂, 海相沉积, 底部泥炭年龄为 8165~8015 cal BP。

(3) CZ66 孔沉积微相划分

40~36.5 m: 黏土质粉砂, 夹粉砂透镜体。黄棕色(10YR 5/6)。弱潜育化, 发育铁锰质斑点, 少量钙核, 未见有孔虫, 陆相沉积。

36.5~35 m: 黏土质粉砂。灰色(10YR 5/1)。炭质斑点, 未见有孔虫, 陆相沉积。

35~30.6 m: 黏土质粉砂, 夹少量粉砂透镜体。黑灰色(10YR 4/2)。34.4~34 m 粉砂贝壳层, 底部弱侵蚀接触。向上粒度变细, 见虫孔, 有孔虫含量

3~106 个, 海相潮滩—浅海沉积。

30.6~24 m: 黏土质粉砂, 夹粉砂透镜体。黄棕色(10YR 5/4)。斑状至片状锈染, 含贝壳碎片, 有孔虫含量 0~42 个, 浅海—三角洲沉积。

24~19.9 m: 粉砂。亮黄棕色(10YR 6/4)。分选好, 松散, 未见有孔虫, 陆相沉积。

19.9~13.8 m: 粉砂。暗黄棕色(10YR 4/4)。含少量淡水腹足类贝壳, 未见有孔虫, 陆相天然堤沉积。

13.8 m 以上, 主要为黑灰色(10YR 4/1)黏土质粉砂, 海相沉积, 底部泥炭年龄为 8523~8406 cal BP。

3.2 第 II 海相层的发育时间

CZ80 孔保存下来的第 II 海相层厚度仅为 2 m, 该海相层上部为厚层状河道砂体, 侵蚀作用较强, 推测为河道下切作用导致了海相层厚度的损失。根据光释光年龄数据, 可推测第 II 海相层为 80~71 ka。

CZ85 孔第 II 海相层厚度 13 m, 海相层中部的光释光年龄为 (79.8±6.3) ka、(61.0±13.6) ka, 因此该

海相层发育于 80~85 ka。

CZ66 孔第 II 海相层厚度 11 m, 海相层中部的光释光年龄为分别为 (82.3ka±11.3) ka、(85.4±13.5) ka, 该层年龄虽倒置, 取误差范围的交集, 该海相层发育于 94~72 ka 前后。

研究区北侧的 QX03~Q7 剖面, 第 II 海相层厚度 7~10 m, 底、顶对应黄海高程-37.3~-11.1 m; 南侧的 CZ01~CZ03 剖面, 第 II 海相层厚度 10~13 m, 底、顶板对应黄海高程-28.3~-14.7 m, 根据 AMS ¹⁴C 年龄, 上述剖面第 II 海相层年龄均早于 43 ka (王福等, 2014; 商志文等, 2016)。本研究的 CZ80~CZ66 剖面海相层底板埋深 35~33 m, 对应黄海高程-31.13~-28.39 m, 顶板埋深 32~20 m, 对应黄海高程-25.58~-15.39 m。第 II 海相层在区域上可对比, 光释光测年结果将该海相层的形成时代前推至 94~71 ka。

3.3 第 II 海相层与全球海平面变化关系

末次间冰期的全球海面分别在 MIS5e、MIS5c 和 MIS5a 阶段形成 3 个峰值, 最高海面在

-20~+6 m 波动, 之后进入末次冰期, 海面在波动中下降 (Waelbroeck et al., 2002; Rohling et al., 2010; Yokoyama and Esat, 2011; Elderfield et al., 2012; Pico et al., 2016; Dutton and Barlow, 2019)。CZ80、CZ85、CZ66 钻孔第 II 海相层年龄集中分布在 94~71 ka, 与全球海面曲线对比, 其时空位置总体与 MIS 5a 阶段基本一致 (图 4)。

CZ80~CZ66 剖面第 II 海相层底板埋深 35~33 m, 向海方向倾斜, 根据海相层光释光年龄推测海水到达该地区为距今 94 ka 或更早。底部以潮滩沉积为主, 表明位处平均潮水位附近, 对应的黄海高程-31.13~-28.39 m, 近似记录了相对海面的高位。以渤海湾盆地新生代以来的构造沉降活动校正 (漆家福等, 1995; 赵利和李理, 2016), 当时的全球海面高度应略高于此。海相层顶板与上层多突变接触, 因钻孔孔径较小, 未见明显的侵蚀界面, 但上层沉积物粒度偏粗, 说明动力增强, 后期河流侵蚀作用明显, 导致第 II 海相层厚度差异较大, 根据光释光年龄推测海水影响在距今约 70.8 ka 结束, 对

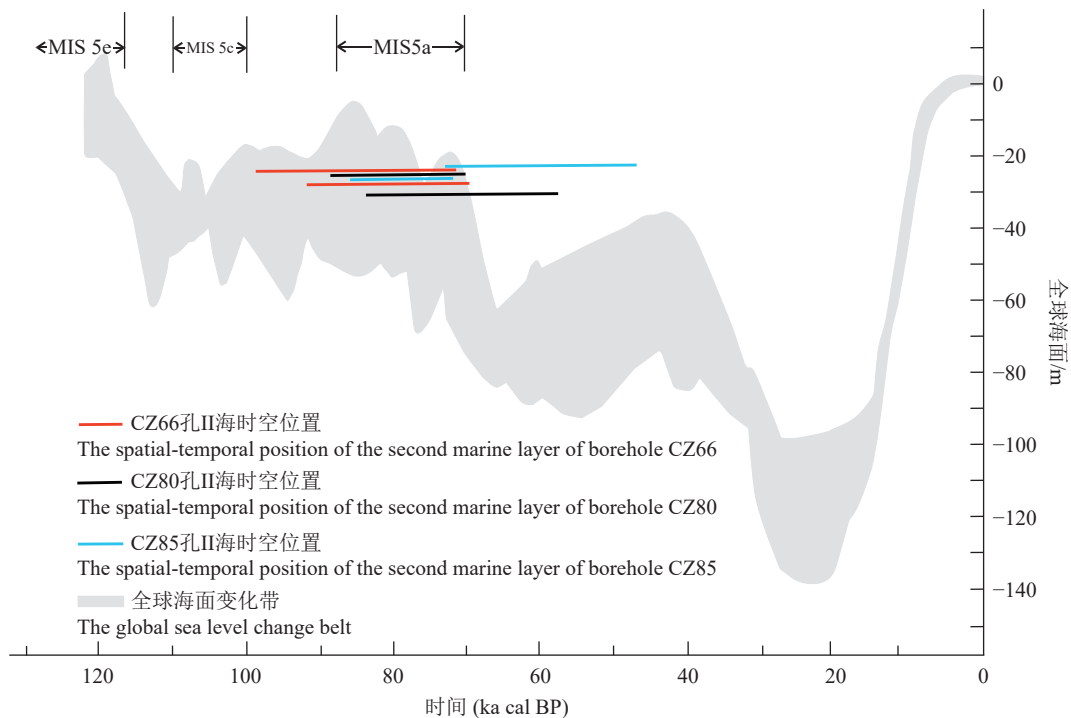


图 4 CZ80、CZ85 和 CZ66 孔第 II 海相层与全球海面时空对比图 (全球海面变化曲线据 Waelbroeck et al., 2002; Rohling et al., 2010; Yokoyama and East, 2011; Elderfield et al., 2012; Pico et al., 2016; Dutton and Barlow, 2019)

Fig.4 Spatio-temporal comparison map between the global sea level and the second marine layer of boreholes CZ80, CZ85 and CZ66 (Global sea level change curve after Waelbroeck et al., 2002; Rohling et al., 2010; Yokoyama and East, 2011; Elderfield et al., 2012; Pico et al., 2016; Dutton and Barlow, 2019)

应黄海高程 -25.58~-15.39 m。据此认为 CZ80~CZ66 剖面第 II 海相层记录了 MIS5a 阶段的海侵事件。

CZ80~CZ66 剖面第 II 海相层集中分布在 94~71 ka, 但 CZ80-8 和 CZ85-7 的光释光年龄明显年轻, 以误差范围计算, 大约可至 50 ka (61.0±13.6 ka)。位于本研究剖面北部的渤海湾西岸 BQ1 和 BZ1 孔及南部的莱州湾 BH1 和 BH2 孔第 II 海相层上部较年轻, 光释光年龄 20~60 ka (阎玉忠等, 2006b; 陈宇坤等, 2008; Yi et al., 2013)。易亮等 (2016) 根据渤海盆地演化规律及年代学研究, 认为第 II 海相层的发育始于 MIS5, 但在 MIS3 尚有残余沉积保留的可能。但 MIS3 全球海平面相对较低, 渤海湾地区海侵能否发生及其影响程度有待进一步研究。

4 结 论

渤海湾沿海低地的 CZ80、CZ85 及 CZ66 孔均钻遇了第 II 海相层, 该海相层底板埋深 35~33 m, 对应黄海高程 -31.13~-28.39 m; 顶板埋深 32~20 m, 对应黄海高程 -25.58~-15.39 m。光释光测年结果表明, 该第 II 海相层始于 94 ka 或更早, 海水影响在距今约 71 ka 结束。对比全球海面曲线, 第 II 海相层时空特征与 MIS5a 阶段相符, 记录了 MIS5a 阶段海侵事件。

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