



浙闽沿岸泥质潮滩沉积磁性特征及其物源判别

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浙闽沿岸泥质潮滩沉积磁性特征及其物源判别

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摘要 潮滩沉积的物源一直是沉积学领域重要的研究内容。近30年长江入海泥沙量持续减少,致使长江入海泥沙对浙闽潮滩沉积的物质贡献降低。在此背景下,探究浙闽沿岸潮滩沉积的物源具有重要的现实意义。对杭州湾至福州湾沿岸的泥质潮滩表层沉积开展了详细地磁学研究,结果显示,研究区沉积物的磁性主要受磁铁矿主导,但磁性矿物含量、磁畴和矫顽力等磁性特征存在一定差异,这可能意味着沉积物受到多物源影响。皮尔森相关性分析进一步表明,沉积物磁性特征受粒度效应影响有限,主要与物源差异有关。物源判别结果指示,浙闽泥质潮滩沉积的物源包括长江、海岸基岩和浙闽河流。杭州湾至福宁湾,沉积物普遍受到长江和浙江诸河混合物质的影响,且浙江诸河的物质贡献较大;隘顽湾和象山港沉积物还受到其附近海岸基岩的影响;福宁湾沉积物可能还受到闽江源物质和其附近海岸基岩的影响;罗源湾和福州湾沉积物的潜在物源是闽江和其附近海岸基岩,长江和浙江诸河的物质贡献相当有限。

关键词 磁学;泥质潮滩;粒度;物源;浙闽沿岸

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0 引言

潮滩作为海岸带的重要组成部分,是受海陆相互作用最强烈的区域,也是研究沉积物“源—汇”问题的重要窗口,因此,潮滩沉积的物源研究一直是沉积学领域的重要内容^[1-4]。潮滩沉积的发育和陆源碎屑供应量、运输方式以及沉积环境密切相关^[4]。长江和浙闽沿岸山溪性中小型河流入海后,其携带的部分陆源剥蚀物在浙闽沿岸流和潮流的共同作用下沉积在潮滩区域,这导致了浙闽沿岸泥质潮滩沉积的广泛发育。长江的输沙量远大于浙闽诸河^[5],其对于浙闽潮滩沉积的维持和塑造具有重要意义^[6]。但是,近30年来,长江的输沙量显著减少,2019年长江入海泥沙量为 1.05×10^8 t/a,只有20世纪90年代的31.2%左右^[7]。长江入海后,约30%的泥沙量被转运至浙闽海域^[8],由于长江口南岸泥质沉积中心的补给,进入浙闽海域的泥沙对于长江入海泥沙量剧减的响应存在30余年的滞后^[7]。现在,泥质中心的补给作用已至年限,因此,2019年进入浙闽海域的长江泥沙量约为 3.15×10^7 t。这部分泥沙不仅要维持浙闽泥

质带的收支平衡,也要对浙闽沿岸的潮滩沉积进行补给。事实上,浙闽沿岸中小型河流的入海泥沙总量约为 8.46×10^6 t/a(表1),这意味着浙闽诸河的物质贡献对于浙闽海域,特别是对于浙闽沿岸潮滩沉积是不可忽视的。

在上述背景下,浙闽沿岸潮滩沉积的物源可能不同于浙闽泥质带。杭州湾沉积物的黏土矿物研究显示,其北岸受到长江源物质控制,而南岸沉积物中钱塘江流域物质的比例相对较高^[2]。椒江河口悬浮物的定量计算^[10]以及黏土矿物^[11]分析表明,长江是其主要物源。瓯江下游潮感区沉积物的磁学和元素分析确定其主要来源于长江^[12]。闽江及其邻近海域沉积物的重矿物和黏土矿物的研究显示,闽江对其存在显著影响^[13-14]。尽管有学者对浙闽沿岸沉积物的物源进行了一定的研究,但是有关报道相当有限,且多是对于特定河口的研究,缺乏对浙闽沿岸泥质潮滩沉积的系统性研究。

环境磁学手段已广泛应用于中国河流和近海沉积物的物源研究。长江口和黄河口沉积物的研究表明,虽然两者的磁性都受亚铁磁性矿物主导,但受原

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岩、气候以及矿物赋存形式差异等因素的影响,长江口沉积物的磁性矿物含量较高,磁性明显较强^[15-16]。台湾海峡沉积物的源汇研究显示,磁黄铁矿和磁铁矿分别是台湾入海河流和中国西南部入海河流的标志性磁性矿物^[17]。据此,可以对中国近海沉积物的物质来源进行研究。黄渤海表层沉积物的研究表明,沉积物的物源主要包括长江、黄河和海域残留沉积^[18]。东海表层沉积物的研究指示,内陆架上发育的泥质沉积体(浙闽泥质带)主要来源于长江^[19-21]。本研究以磁学方法为主,结合粒度参数对浙闽沿岸泥质潮滩表层沉积物进行了详细分析,并同浙闽河流和长江悬浮物进行对比,旨在对其物源进行系统探讨。

1 研究区概况

浙闽地区毗邻东海,沿海山脉发育,河流短促,大型河流较少,海岸线长约4 400 km^[22],潮滩面积约为2 500 km^[23]。东海环流体系复杂(图1),主要包括长江冲淡水、台湾暖流和浙闽沿岸流。台湾暖流发育在50~100 m等深线处,浙闽沿岸流发育在50 m等深线向陆一侧^[26]。前期研究表明浙闽沿岸潮滩沉积的形成和东海海洋环流具有密切关系^[27]。长江携带的巨量陆源碎屑入海后,在浙闽沿岸流的作用下进入浙闽海域,一部分长江源物质逐渐沉积在内陆架,形成连续的泥质沉积体,即浙闽泥质带。由于浙闽沿岸流和台湾暖流的温度和盐度等性质差异较大,浙闽泥质带基本发育在123°E以西^[28]。另一部分长江源物质在潮流的作用下,向近岸运动(包括浙闽泥

质带再悬浮泥沙)和浙闽诸河携带的当地陆源物质混合后沉积在潮滩区域^[29-30]。随着浙闽沿岸搬运强度的降低,海水中泥沙含量降低,这可能会导致海岸基岩的侵蚀加剧^[4]。因此,海岸基岩也可能对潮滩存在物质贡献。根据浙闽地区的大地构造,可以将研究区划分为浙西北、浙东南和福建东部沿岸三个区域。以江山—绍兴深断裂为界,浙西北地区岩性特征以第四系冲洪积物为主,其次是侏罗系中酸性火山岩,零星分布有志留系沉积岩;浙东南地区岩性特征以燕山期中酸性火山岩为主,零星分布有第四系冲洪积物和志留系沉积岩^[31];福建东部沿岸地区位于深断裂带东部,岩性特征以燕山期花岗岩、凝灰岩为主,零星分布有古生代变质岩和第四系冲洪积物^[32]。长江中下游地区的岩性特征和浙闽沿岸地区存在较大差异,除发育中生代中酸性火成岩和第四纪河湖相沉积物外,还广泛分布有古生代碳酸盐岩以及少量古老的变质岩石^[33]。

2 材料与方法

本研究在杭州湾至福州湾段选取了样点17个,采样点附近无植物生长,无明显人为干扰痕迹(无垃圾和工业污染存在),采集泥质潮滩沉积样品共154个。在浙闽诸河和长江潮流界以上河段采集悬浮物样品共12个,采样点附近远离工厂和居民区,水面开阔,无污染迹象。具体采样点信息如图1和表1所示。沉积物样品在39℃下烘干,随后进行粒度和磁学参数的测量并计算相关参数。悬浮物样品经抽滤装置过滤后,在39℃下烘干,然后进行磁学参数的测

表1 研究区各站点基本信息

Table 1 Basic information of each site in the study area

港湾	河流	潮滩沉积物编号	年均径流量/(10 ⁸ m ³)	年均入海泥沙量/(10 ⁴ t/yr)
杭州湾	钱塘江	S1~S4	238.0	389.0
象山港		S5~S7		
台州湾	椒江	S8	35.4	61.2
隘顽湾		S9		
乐清湾		S10~S11		
	瓯江	S12	25.5	36.6
温州湾	飞云江	S13	23.7	30.7
	鳌江	S14	5.2	7.0
福宁湾		S15		
罗源湾		S16		
福州湾	闽江	S17	635.3	321.0

注:数据来自于文献[5,9],下文沉积物均由编号表示。

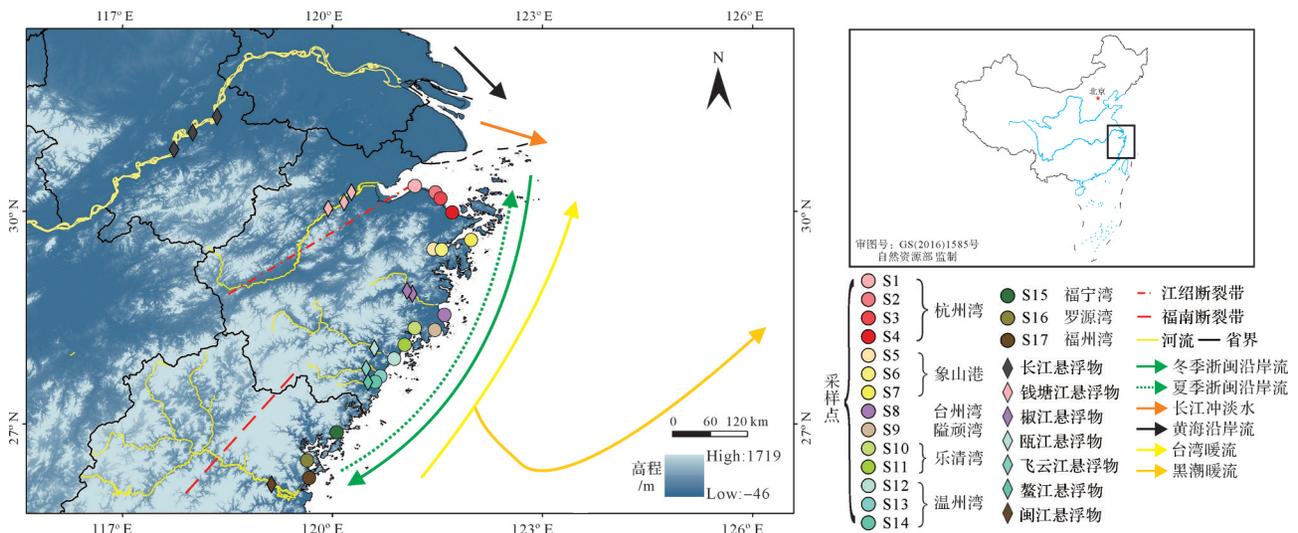


图1 研究区概况图(浙闽流系引自文献[24],黑潮暖流引自文献[25])

Fig.1 Overview map of the study area (Zhejiang and Fujian stream is quoted from reference [24], Kuroshio Current is quoted from reference[25])

量并计算相关参数。下文所使用的参数,除特别标注外均采用每个站点的平均值。

粒度使用Microtrac-S3500型激光粒度仪进行测量,测量范围为0.02~2 000 μm ,误差约为0.6%,预处理方法见文献[34]。磁学参数的测量包括磁化率、等温剩磁和矫顽力参数。磁化率的测量包括高温磁化率和常温磁化率。高温磁化率的获取方法是使用AGICO公司MFK1-FA型磁化率仪对混合样品(由同一站点的各沉积物等量混合得到)进行测定。常温磁化率包括磁化率(χ)和非滞剩磁磁化率(χ_{arm})。使用Bartington公司的MS2型磁化率仪测量沉积物的低频磁化率(0.47 kHz, χ_{lf})和高频磁化率(4.7 kHz, χ_{hf}),本文主要使用质量磁化率(由低频磁化率计算得到),记作 χ 。 χ_{arm} 是非滞剩磁(ARM)的磁化率形式。ARM通过ASC公司的D-2000交变退磁仪处理获得(交变磁场峰值100 mT,直流磁场0.1 mT),然后使用Bartington公司的PSM便携式旋转磁力仪测量强度,最后计算得到 χ_{arm} 。等温剩磁(IRM_{mT})通过使用ASC公司的IM-10-30强磁仪加磁场得到,并用旋转磁力仪进行测量。施加正向1 T的磁场得到 $\text{IRM}_{1\text{T}}$ (又称为饱和等温剩磁,记作SIRM),然后施加反向300 mT的磁场得到 $\text{IRM}_{-300\text{mT}}$ 。通过以上参数计算得到硬剩磁(HIRM)、频率磁化率百分率($\chi_{\text{fd}}\%$)以及S比值(S-ratio)。

不同类型磁性矿物矫顽力的差异极大,低矫顽力矿物(磁铁矿和磁赤铁矿)矫顽力小于100 mT,

高矫顽力矿物(针铁矿和赤铁矿)矫顽力远大于100 mT^[35]。因此,利用三轴等温剩磁逐步交变退磁手段可以分析不同磁性组分的浓度和矫顽力。三轴等温剩磁逐步退磁的测量方法如下:首先,在立方体样品三个方向分别依次施加1 T、100 mT、20 mT的磁场,将沉积物的磁性分为软剩磁组分($\text{IRM}_{0-20\text{mT}}$)、中剩磁组分($\text{IRM}_{20-100\text{mT}}$)和硬剩磁组分($\text{IRM}_{0.1-1\text{T}}$),并使用旋转磁力仪测量三个方向的剩磁强度;然后,对其依次进行逐步交变退磁(10 mT、20 mT、30 mT、40 mT、60 mT、80 mT、100 mT),测量每次退磁后样品三个方向的剩磁强度,并据此计算中剩磁组分和硬剩磁组分的矫顽力参数。中剩磁组分的矫顽力参数($\text{MDF}_{20-100\text{mT}}$)所表征的物理意义是中剩磁组分退磁幅度达到50%时的磁场强度。硬剩磁组分的矫顽力参数($(\text{IRM}_{0.1-1\text{T}})_{\text{AF}100\text{mT}}$)所表征的物理意义是硬剩磁组分经100 mT交变磁场退磁后的剩磁百分比。上述参数所涉及的计算方法同文献[36]。上述实验均在浙江师范大学环境磁学分析室和沉积过程分析室测定完成。

3 结果

3.1 研究区沉积物磁化率特征

3.1.1 高温磁化率

根据磁化率随温度的变化特性(热磁曲线),可以确定沉积物中赋存的磁性矿物种类^[37]。研究区沉积物的热磁曲线差异不大,这里选取了两个最典型

的曲线(图2, S6和S8)。如图2a所示,随着温度的升高,沉积物磁化率逐渐上升,在550 °C左右达到峰值,550 °C~580 °C迅速下降,说明磁铁矿是最主要的磁性矿物;580 °C之后,热磁曲线变化呈现顺磁性特征,说明沉积物中赤铁矿和热稳定的磁赤铁矿含量极其有限,且对沉积物磁化率的贡献极小。冷却曲线位于加热曲线的上方,说明冷却的过程中有大量强磁性矿物生成,曲线在580 °C左右迅速上升,指示该强磁性矿物为磁铁矿。因此,磁铁矿主导了浙闽沿岸潮滩沉积物的磁化率变化。

3.1.2 常温磁化率

沉积物的 χ 数值常用于指示沉积物中磁性矿物浓度^[38]。根据热磁曲线特征可知,研究区潮滩沉积物的磁性主要受磁铁矿控制,所以 χ 可用于估测磁铁矿的浓度。杭州湾、台州湾、乐清湾和温州湾内沉积物的 χ 差异不大(图3、表2),变化范围为(60.2~70.8) $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg;象山港内的 χ 最低,为47.9 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg,而象山港外沉积物的 χ 较高,为77.2 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg;隘顽湾沉积物的 χ 较低,为50.5 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg;福宁湾沉积物的 χ 较高,为73.7 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg;罗源湾和福州湾沉积物的 χ 明显偏高,分别为189.3 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg和113.2 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg。

χ_{am} 常作为单畴亚铁磁性矿物含量的代用指标^[35]。由于浙闽沿岸泥质潮滩沉积物的磁性由磁铁矿控制,因此该参数可用于指示单畴磁铁矿的浓度。如图3和表2所示,杭州湾附近沉积物的 χ_{am} 由河口向海洋方向逐渐升高,变化范围为(222.6~328.7) $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg;象山港沉积物的 χ_{am} 较低,变化范围为

(255.6~294.4) $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg;台州湾沉积物的 χ_{am} 为320.1 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg;隘顽湾沉积物的 χ_{am} 最低,为162.5 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg;自乐清湾至福宁湾, χ_{am} 从316.2 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg逐渐下降至227.3 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg;罗源湾和福州湾泥质潮滩沉积物的 χ_{am} 相对上升,分别为230.4 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg和299.0 $\times 10^{-8}$ m³/kg。

3.2 研究区沉积物等温剩磁特征

SIRM不受顺磁性矿物、逆磁性矿物以及超顺磁颗粒的影响,可以大致指示磁铁矿的浓度,HIRM则主要反映了高矫顽力磁性矿物的绝对含量^[35]。SIRM和HIRM的变化趋势和 χ 基本一致(图3、表2),其变化范围分别为(367.4~1487.7) $\times 10^{-5}$ Am²/kg和(28.7~67.0) $\times 10^{-5}$ Am²/kg。

3.3 研究区沉积物矫顽力特征

不完全反铁磁性矿物的磁性比亚铁磁性矿物弱两个数量级以上,其信号往往会被强磁性矿物所掩盖,但可以利用矫顽力等参数进行识别^[39]。S-ratio常用来指示沉积物磁性矿物中高矫顽力组分和低矫顽力组分的相对含量^[35]。如图3和表2所示,象山港内(S6)出现低值,S-ratio为90.6%;福宁湾至福州湾,S-ratio自93.4%升高至96%;其余沉积物S-ratio较为一致,介于92.4%~93.3%。

根据沉积物三轴等温剩磁逐步交变退磁的结果,可以对各剩磁组分的矫顽力特征进行分析。图4a和4b为亚铁磁性矿物的退磁过程,在100 mT交变退磁场作用后,软剩磁组分和中剩磁组分的磁性基本被清洗干净。沉积物的中剩磁组分退磁过程存在差异:福州湾沉积物和象山港内沉积物(S5)退磁较

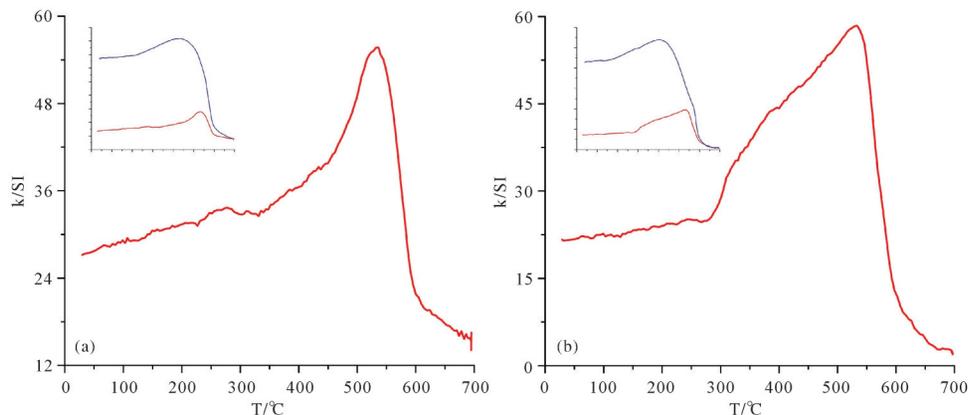


图2 浙闽泥质潮滩沉积物典型样品热磁曲线(蓝色为降温曲线,红色为升温曲线)
(a)样品S6;(b)样品S8

Fig.2 Thermomagnetic curve of typical sediment sample in the Zhejiang-Fujian mud tidal flat
(blue is the cooling curve, red is the heating curve)

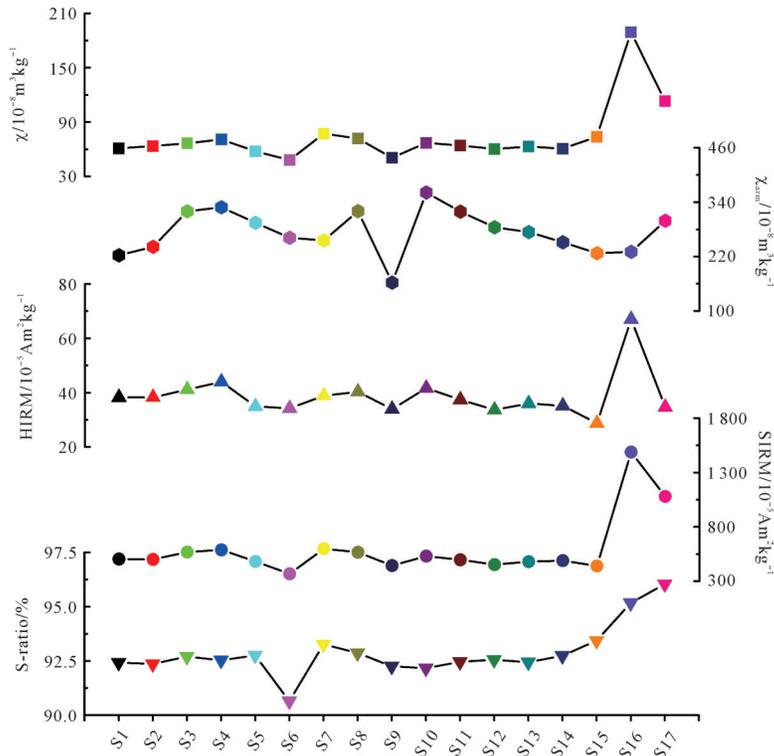


图3 浙闽泥质潮滩沉积物磁学参数特征

Fig.3 Characteristics of magnetic parameters of sediment in the Zhejiang-Fujian mud tidal flat

表2 浙闽泥质潮滩沉积物磁学参数测量值汇总表

Table 2 A summary of measured values of the magnetic parameters of sediment in the Zhejiang-Fujian mud tidal flat

	$\chi/(10^{-8} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg})$	Mean±s.d.	$\chi_{\text{am}}/(10^{-8} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg})$	Mean±s.d.	SIRM/($10^{-5} \text{ Am}^2/\text{kg}$)	Mean±s.d.	HIRM/($10^{-5} \text{ Am}^2/\text{kg}$)	Mean±s.d.	S-ratio/%	Mean±s.d.
S1(n=3)	59.0~62.0	61.0±1.4	189.6~248.1	222.6±24.5	491.6~516.7	504.2±10.2	36.5~40.7	38.2±1.8	92.6~92.6	92.4±0.2
S2(n=10)	51.1~69.2	63.5±5.2	127.5~298.7	241.6±50.8	422.0~537.8	500.4±33.8	32.0~42.2	38.2±2.9	91.9~92.7	92.4±0.2
S3(n=10)	63.2~70.2	66.6±2.2	271.7~409.6	319.8±43.4	502.3~739.1	586.3±87.2	38.3~50.3	41.1±3.7	92.2~93.8	92.7±0.5
S4(n=10)	67.6~75.1	70.8±2.1	303.0~344.5	328.7±13.2	303.0~608.7	588.5±14.7	40.7~46.0	44.0±2.6	91.7~93.0	92.5±0.4
S5(n=10)	55.8~61.8	57.7±1.6	275.2~305.9	294.4±8.0	458.2~498.4	482.0±11.5	32.4~39.6	34.9±1.9	92.0~93.2	92.8±0.3
S6(n=10)	37.7~55.4	47.9±5.2	227.7~307.7	261.5±25.2	293.0~423.1	367.4±37.0	31.1~38.6	34.2±2.3	89.4~91.4	90.6±0.6
S7(n=3)	63.4~99.2	77.2±15.7	230.1~270.4	255.6±18.1	493.7~773.6	598.5±124.6	38.4~39.3	38.8±0.4	92.3~93.4	92.9±0.4
S8(n=10)	67.8~76.9	71.8±3.1	280.7~347.4	320.1±17.0	527.8~603.9	565.8±25.2	38.4~42.8	40.3±1.1	92.2~94.9	93.3±1.2
S9(n=10)	42.5~59.3	50.5±4.4	138.0~219.2	162.5±21.8	379.0~487.9	443.4±60.0	29.5~44.1	33.9±3.9	91.6~94.0	92.3±0.7
S10(n=10)	50.8~69.9	67.0±5.4	297.5~474.6	361.2±41.6	505.1~661.4	530.8±43.9	35.8~60.1	41.6±7.7	88.5~93.1	92.2±1.2
S11(n=10)	63.4~66.7	64.2±2.7	292.7~324.0	319.0±27.6	461.1~639.5	497.4±48.2	34.0~43.1	37.4±2.4	92.0~93.3	92.5±0.3
S12(n=10)	58.5~65.3	60.2±1.8	272.2~298.8	284.4±8.3	433.3~536.8	452.4±28.9	30.8~35.5	33.6±1.5	92.1~93.5	92.6±0.4
S13(n=10)	57.6~64.8	62.9±2.4	196.6~381.9	273.9±47.2	428.7~684.4	479.7±69.9	31.5~43.1	36.0±3.2	91.7~93.7	92.4±0.5
S14(n=10)	55.9~64.0	60.7±2.2	226.0~325.2	251.5±28.6	439.1~725.3	489.5±79.4	31.5~40.7	35.1±2.5	92.1~94.4	92.7±0.6
S15(n=10)	58.6~118.4	73.7±17	200.8~260.9	227.3±16.8	401.8~509.8	439.7±32.0	26.8~32.1	28.7±1.6	92.4~94.5	93.4±0.6
S16(n=8)	133.3~301.5	189.3±54.4	188.0~285.0	230.4±27.3	1 004.5~2944.4	1 487.7±572.4	51.7~78.2	67.0±8.0	94.5~97.4	95.2±0.9
S17(n=10)	71.4~316.1	113.2±70.1	281.3~374.6	299.0±28.7	571.1~3441.3	1 079.8±843.8	28.2~57.5	34.7±8.9	95.1~98.3	96.0±1.0

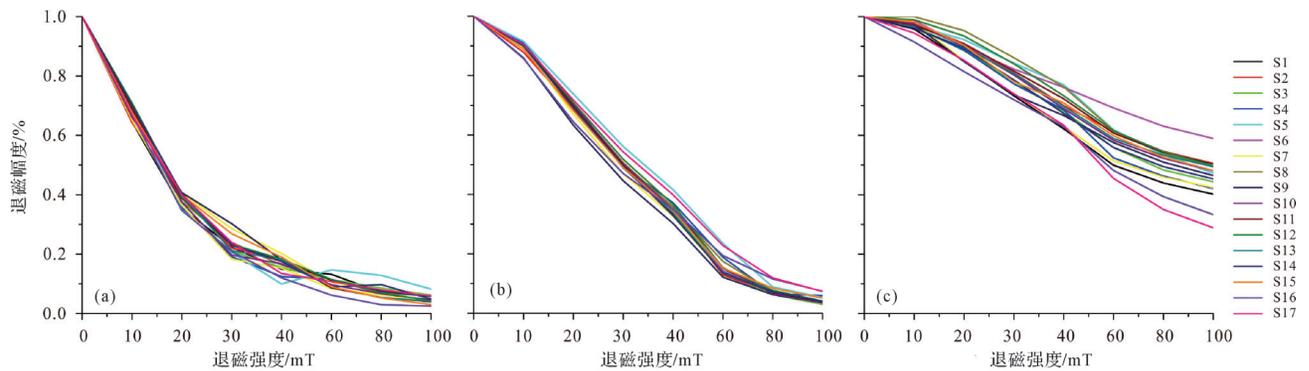


图4 浙闽泥质潮滩沉积物三轴等温剩磁逐步交变退磁曲线对比

(a)软剩磁组分;(b)中剩磁组分;(c)硬剩磁组分

Fig.4 Comparison of three-axis isothermal remanence stepwise alternating demagnetization curves of sediment in the Zhejiang-Fujian mud tidal flat

(a) soft remanence composition; (b) medium remanence composition; (c) hard remanence composition

难,在0~80 mT内退磁幅度较小;隘顽湾沉积物退磁较易,在10~60 mT内,退磁幅度较大。软剩磁组分矫顽力较低,当交变磁场大于20 mT后其值多为误差,因此没有对其退磁过程进行分析。图4c为不完全反铁磁性矿物的退磁过程,被100 mT交变磁场清洗后,沉积物退磁幅度和过程存在明显差别。罗源湾沉积物和福州湾沉积物分别保留了33.3%和28.8%的磁性,前者的退磁幅度在0~40 mT内最大,后者的退磁幅度在60~100 mT内最大,退磁幅度较大,退磁较易,矫顽力相对较低。象山港内沉积物(S6)退磁幅度不到50%,保留了58.9%的磁性,且退磁较难,矫顽力较高。虽然其余沉积物的退磁过程存在一定差异,但退磁后基本都保留了40%~50%的磁性。

3.4 研究区沉积物磁畴特征

Dearing图^[40]和King图^[41]可以定量或半定量的判别沉积物中磁性矿物颗粒大小。如图5所示,罗源湾的磁畴类型主要以多畴(MD)和假单畴(PSD)为主,磁性颗粒表现为5 μm的等效晶粒。其余泥质潮滩沉积物的磁畴类型主要为稳定单畴(SSD),磁性颗粒表现为介于0.01~1 μm的等效晶粒,仅隘顽湾、福宁湾和福州湾沉积物的磁性颗粒略粗。

综上所述,研究区沉积物的磁性主要受到磁铁矿主导,但是沉积物的磁性矿物的含量(χ 、SIRM、HIRM)、磁畴和矫顽力(S-ratio和三轴等温剩磁逐步交变退磁曲线)等磁性特征均存在差异,这可能研究区沉积物的物质来源等影响因素有关。

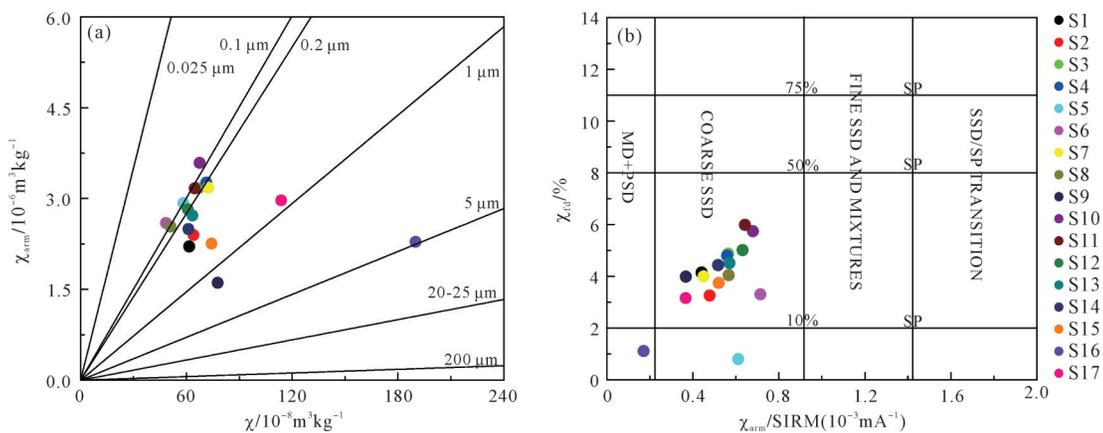


图5 浙闽泥质潮滩沉积物磁畴特征(每种颜色代表一个站点,下同)

(a)King图;(b)Dearing图

Fig.5 Magnetic domain characteristics of sediment in the Zhejiang-Fujian mud tidal flat (Each color represents a site, the same is used below)

(a) King diagram; (b) Dearing diagram

4 讨论

4.1 沉积物磁学特征的影响因素

沉积物的磁学特征主要受到沉积动力以及物源控制^[42]。水动力是研究区主要沉积动力,其影响可以通过沉积物粒度特征的差异进行判别。磁性矿物多富集于黏土和细粉砂组分($<16\ \mu\text{m}$)^[43],而沉积物的粒度组分的含量存在差异(表3),所以磁性特征可能会受到粒度效应的影响^[20]。利用沉积物的平均粒度和磁性参数进行皮尔森相关性分析可以确定粒度效应对磁学参数的影响程度大小,结果显示:除 χ_{am} 和平均粒度的相关性较高(-0.682)外, χ 、HIRM、SIRM、 $\text{MDF}_{20-100\text{mT}}$ 、 $(\text{IRM}_{0.1-1\text{T}})_{\text{AF}100\text{mT}}$ 和平均粒度的相关性不高(图6)。该结果支持沉积物受到粒度效应影响有限,同时,也暗示沉积物磁性特征的差异可能主要受控于物源差异。

4.2 沉积物的物源判别

研究区沉积物磁性主要受到磁铁矿控制,研究区沉积物的物源可能存在差异,不同来源的磁铁矿

所表现出来的磁性特征也不相同。利用SIRM- χ 散点图可以初步判断沉积物中的磁铁矿来源是否一致^[19]。浙江沿岸沉积物的拟合优度为0.813(图7),说明其磁铁矿性质差异相对较小,但不能判定其物源一致。相比于浙江沿岸沉积物,罗源湾和福州湾沉积物的SIRM和 χ 显著偏高,福宁湾沉积物则明显不在拟合线上,这说明福建沿岸沉积物和浙江沿岸沉积的磁铁矿性质差异较大,即物源存在差异。

对比浙闽沿岸潮滩沉积物和浙闽诸河悬浮物的磁性特征可以进一步判别沉积物的物源。浙江沿岸沉积物均分布于浙闽诸河悬浮物和长江悬浮物之间(图8),指示长江和浙江诸河对沉积物都存在物质贡献。沉积物的磁性特征更接近浙江诸河悬浮物,这暗示了浙江诸河对沉积物的物质贡献较多,长江的物质贡献相对较少。杭州湾、台州湾和温州湾有河流注入,而象山港、隘顽湾和乐清湾没有河流注入。沉积环境的不同可能会导致沉积物的磁性特征产生差异,因此,浙江沿岸沉积物物源一致性还需要进一步检验。

表3 沉积物中 $<16\ \mu\text{m}$ 组分占比

Table 3 The proportion of $<16\ \mu\text{m}$ component of the sediment

	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	S11	S12	S13	S14	S15	S16	S17
$<16\ \mu\text{m}$	44%	55%	67%	81%	78%	73%	57%	72%	31%	81%	75%	80%	58%	57%	61%	51%	65%

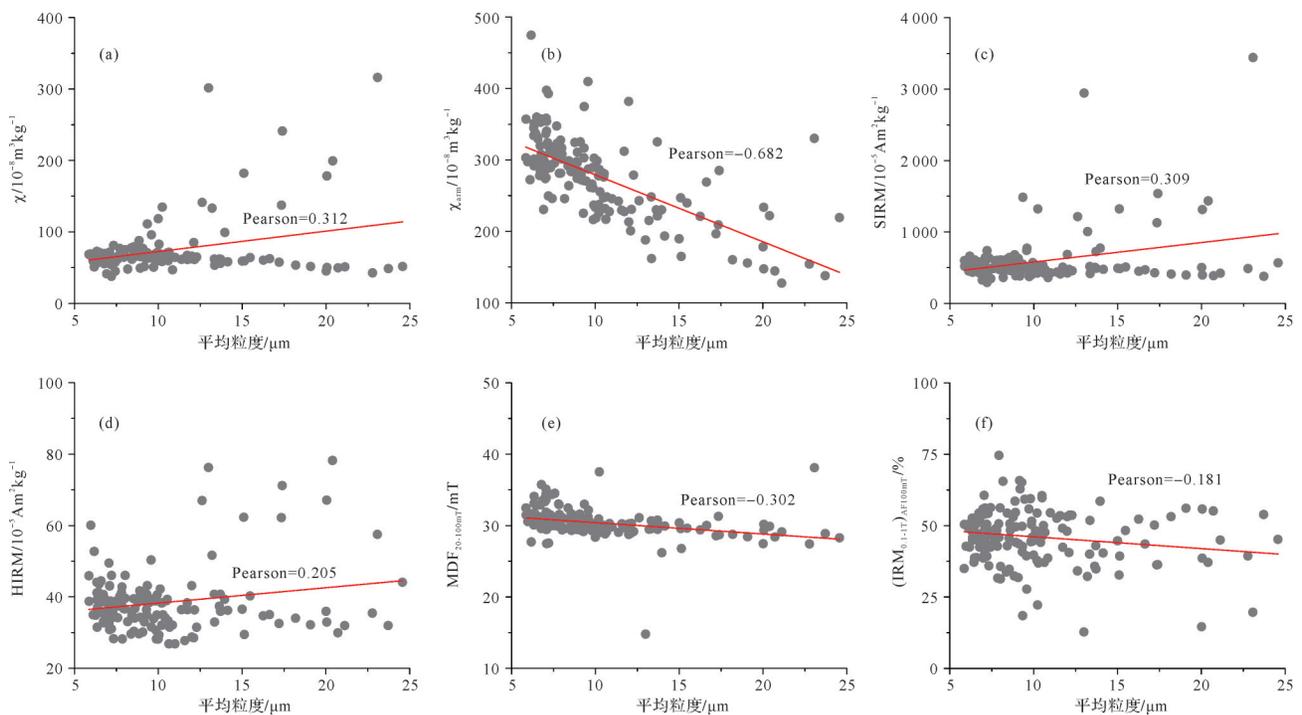


图6 浙闽泥质潮滩沉积物磁性特征和平均粒度皮尔森相关分析结果($n=154$)

Fig.6 Pearson correlation analysis results of magnetic characteristics and medium grain size of sediment in Zhejiang-Fujian mud tidal flat ($n=154$)

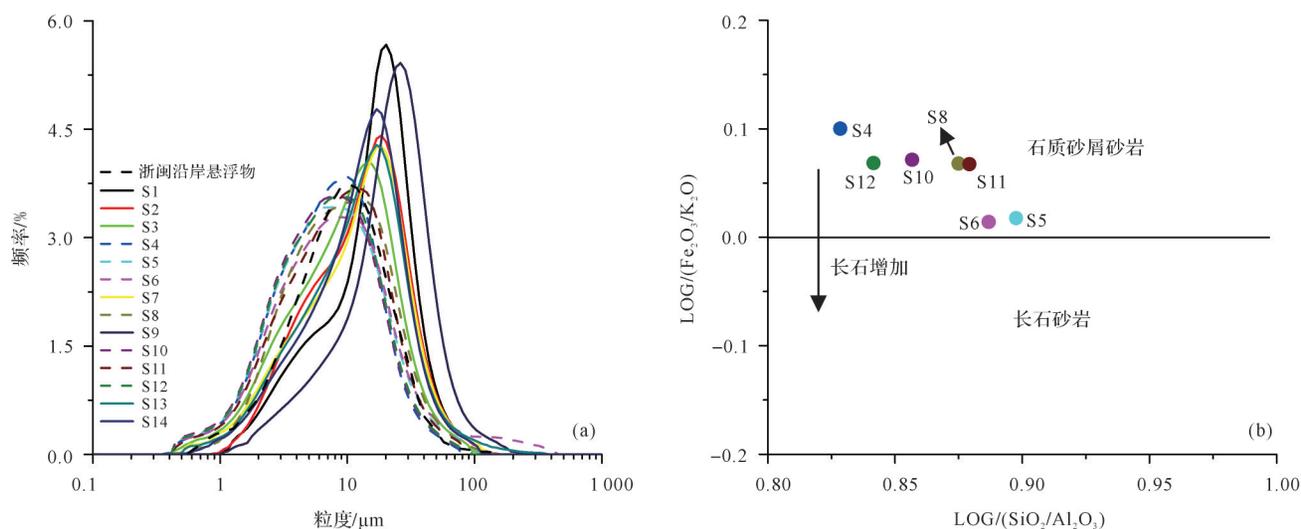


图9 浙江沿岸潮滩沉积物物源一致性判别

(a)浙闽沿岸悬浮物和潮滩沉积物粒度频率分布曲线(悬浮物数据引自文献^[44]);(b)Herron图解(未发表数据)

Fig.9 Discrimination of the provenance consistency of sediment in Zhejiang tidal flat

(a) Grain size frequency distribution curves of suspended matter and tidal flat sediment along Zhejiang and Fujian coast (suspended matter data is quoted from reference^[44]); (b) Herron Diagram (unpublished data)

在物源。罗源湾、福州湾沉积物和闽江悬浮物的磁性特征也有明显差异(图8a),表明沉积物的物源较为复杂,可能还受别的物源影响。福建地区海岸多发育侵蚀型海岸,平海湾、兴化湾和泉州湾沉积物的物源研究均显示海岸基岩对其存在物质贡献^[50-52],因此,上述差异可能是由海岸基岩的物质输入所导致的。虽然福宁湾沉积物的物源和浙江沿岸沉积物存在差异,但是两者的磁性特征存在一定相似性。同时,福宁湾沉积物的磁畴较粗,磁性较强,这和罗源湾和福州湾沉积物性质也较为接近。因此,福宁湾沉积物可能受到浙闽诸河、长江以及海岸基岩共同影响。

5 结论

基于154个浙闽沿岸泥质潮滩沉积表层样品和12个河流悬浮物对比样的粒度和磁学特征的分析,初步得到以下结论:

(1) 研究区沉积物的磁性主要受到磁铁矿控制。沉积物的磁性特征的差异主要体现在磁性矿物的含量、磁畴和矫顽力方面。磁性矿物含量的差异主要表现为象山港内和隘顽湾沉积物偏低,罗源湾和福州湾明显偏高,其余沉积物的差异较小;磁畴类型的差异主要表现为罗源湾沉积物的磁畴类

型以MD和PSD为主,其余沉积物磁畴类型以SSD为主;矫顽力的差异主要表现为象山港沉积物较高,罗源湾和福州湾沉积物较低,其余沉积物相对一致。

(2) 皮尔森相关性分析表明,沉积物的磁性特征受粒度效应影响有限,主要和物源差异有关。SIRM- χ 散点图表明,福建沿岸沉积物和浙江沿岸沉积的物源存在差异。进一步的物源判别指示,浙江诸河对浙江沿岸沉积物的物质贡献大于长江,其中象山港和隘顽湾沉积物还受到海岸基岩的影响。罗源湾和福州湾沉积物受长江和浙江诸河的影响有限,闽江和海岸基岩是其潜在物源。福宁湾沉积物的潜在物源包括浙闽诸河、长江以及海岸基岩。

6 展望

浙闽沿岸泥质潮滩沉积来源于远源的长江和近源的当地河流,其物质贡献在不同粒径组分可能存在差别,在未来工作中,可以通过对比不同粒径组分的磁性特征,进一步明确其物质贡献比例。

致谢 感谢王博老师和王志远老师在采样过程中的帮助,贾佳老师在实验和论文写作方面指导;审稿专家和编辑部对本文给出了宝贵的意见和建议,使得本文得以完善,在这里也一并致谢!

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Sedimentary Magnetic Characteristics and Provenance Identification of Muddy Tidal Flats Along the Coast of Zhejiang and Fujian

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Abstract: Tidal flats are one of most vital regions in the world. In the Zhejiang and Fujian Coastal regions, the tidal flat is the most important reserved land resource. Research on the provenance of tidal flat sediment along the coast of Zhejiang and Fujian is an important source for managing the land resource. In the past 30 years, it has been observed that the tidal flat sediment in the area originates from the Yangtze River. As the flux of suspended matter declines, its contribution to the Zhejiang and Fujian tidal flats is continuously decreasing. In this study, exploring the provenance of the tidal flats has important practical significance. In order to clarify the provenance of muddy tidal deposits along the coast of Zhejiang and Fujian, 154 muddy tidal flat surface samples are collected from Qiantang River to Minjiang River. Simultaneously, the suspended matter from 12 rivers is sampled from corresponding rivers as well as the Yangtze. Particle size analysis and detailed magnetic studies were carried out on these samples, which include isothermal three-axis stepwise alternating demagnetization, thermomagnetic analysis, magnetic susceptibility parameter, remanence parameter and coercive force parameter. The results show that the magnetic properties of the sediment in the study area are dominated by magnetite; there are differences in the magnetic mineral content, magnetic domains and coercivity among the sediment, which may mean that the sediment are affected by multiple sources; Pearson correlation analysis confirms that the magnetic characteristics of the sediment are basically independent of the grain size, and it is mainly related to the difference of the provenance. The provenance identification results indicate that the provenance of the mud tidal flats in Zhejiang and Fujian include the Yangtze River, coastal bedrock, and Zhejiang and Fujian Rivers. From Hangzhou Bay to Funing Bay, the sediment is generally affected by the mixed material of the Yangtze River and Zhejiang rivers, and the material from the Zhejiang rivers is relatively large. Among them, the sediment of Aiwang Bay and Xiangshan Bay is also affected by the coastal bedrock material, and the sediment of Funing Bay may be additionally influenced by the Minjiang River and coastal bedrock materials. The sediment in Luoyuan Bay and Minjiang Estuary may mainly originate from the Minjiang River, and the coastal bedrock material also has a certain influence on it.

Key words: magnetism; muddy tidal flat; particle size; provenance; Zhejiang and Fujian coast