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东海大陆架南部边缘晚更新世淹没 海滩岩的发现及其地质意义^①

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摘要 海洋地质调查中,在东海陆架南缘,现今水深115 m 采到了大块完整的薄板状岩石样品。经分析研究其岩石学特征和生物碎屑,生态环境多为潮间、河口或潮下带,与现今水深、生态环境明显不符。由此笔者认为:此处的岩石应为海滩环境产物,属于被淹没的古海滩岩。由海滩岩的化学成分、形成环境及时代、产出地段可知,在晚更新世末次冰期低海面阶段,东海陆架南缘曾出现过河口、滨岸和潮间环境

关键词 东海陆架 淹没海滩岩 生态环境 晚更新世

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中图分类号 P736.2 **文献标识码** A

1 前言

众所周知,海滩岩乃是热带、亚热带潮滩特有的碳酸盐沉积岩。由于形成于特殊的地貌部位与沉积环境,因而是一种良好的古地理、古气候和成岩作用的标志。海滩岩的形成与海平面也有密切关系,是恢复古海面位置和重建海平面变化历史的重要标志之一,故一直受到中、外海洋地质学家们的高度重视。

在我国南海诸岛、东南沿海等地,海岸与海底全新世海滩岩和第四纪不同时期形成的古海滩岩分布广泛。40年代即有报导,60~80年代研究者更多。然而我国目前所发现的大多数是全新世海滩岩,晚更新世以前的古海滩岩所见不多。80年代初在汕头岸外,南海北部陆架及冲绳海槽、陆架及岛坡发现了沉溺的古海滩岩。90年代初笔者在东海陆架南缘海洋地质调查中又采集到了大块完整的古海滩岩样品和多处的生物碎屑岩样品,分别位于目前水深约115 m(图1)和110~241 m之间的海底表面。

由于各种原因,海洋地质调查未能深入进行,故采到的仅仅是极少部分海滩岩的露头。极大多数可能被“残留砂”覆盖。由此笔者认为东海陆架南缘坡折带附近广泛散布着淹没的古海滩岩和生物碎屑灰岩,这有待我们今后进一步调查研究。

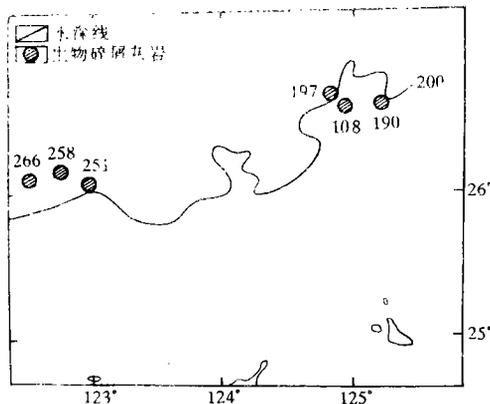
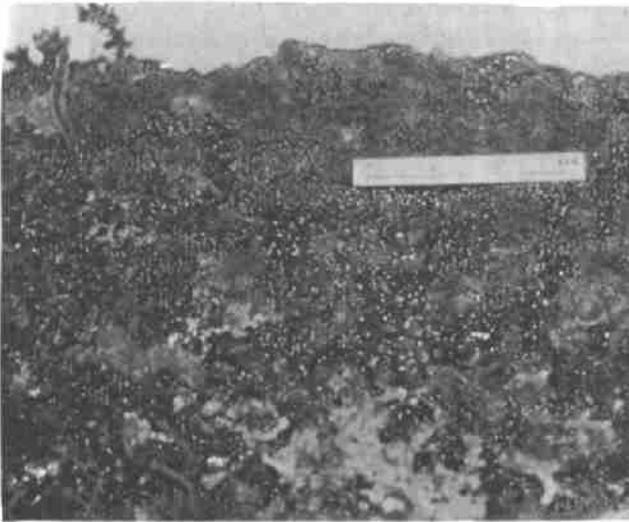


图1 海底海滩岩与生物碎屑灰岩分布示意图
Fig. 1 The distribution sketch map of submerged beachrock and bio-clastic limestone

2 海滩岩的岩石学特征

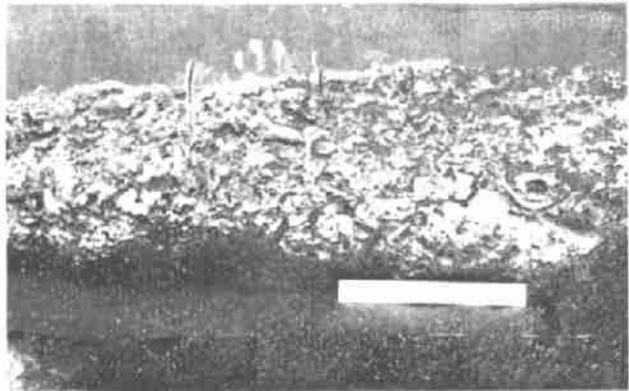
本次调查取得的海滩岩为薄板状海滩岩样品,长约50 cm,宽约26 cm,高约6 cm。岩石坚硬,表面粗糙多孔,孔隙率为5%~25%,表面附着大量寄生生物。刚从海底取出时,上表面五彩缤纷,下表面黄褐色并含有大量白色长条状多毛类生物(照片1, 2)。

^① 本文在王先兰、沈华梯等教授的指导帮助下完成,同时呈向为本文提供资料的专家、教授,在此笔者表示真诚的感谢
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照片1 海滩岩上表面

Photo 1 The front of beachrock the top surface of the Beach Rock



照片2 海滩岩下表面

Photo 2 The back of beachrock
The Bohom Surface of the Beack Rock

海滩岩主要由陆源碎屑、生物碎屑和胶结物组成,三种组分分布很不均匀。海滩岩内部为灰色、灰黄色及黄褐色。生物碎屑含量约占25%~45%。碎片大小悬殊,大者可大于2 cm,一般为1 cm左右,小的可小于2 mm,成分比较简单,以腹足类和瓣鳃类为主。其它生物如有孔虫、藻类、苔藓虫、海绵、珊瑚碎片等含量较少。陆源碎屑约占30%~60%,颗粒为次棱角、次圆或棱角状。粒度一般为0.01~0.05 mm之间,个别可达1.5 mm。主要成分为石英,其次为斜长石和钾长石,此外,还有少量的角闪石、辉石、白云母、黑云母、褐铁矿和钛铁矿等。胶结物以方解石为主,其次为文石,形态为微晶粒状、泥状、纤

维状、针状和柱状等(见图版1-2,3)。一般粒度为0.01 mm,个别可达0.1 mm,此外还有少量泥质胶结物。基底式胶结,砂质和粉砂质结构。钙质胶结物普遍绕碎屑颗粒形成等厚环边结构。表明成岩过程中水潜流比较活跃(图版1-4,5)。

值得指出的是,薄板状岩块微显层理构造,贝壳碎屑排列略显方向性(图版1-1)暗示着海滩某些过程。岩石中腹足类和瓣鳃类碎片占绝对优势,生态环境多为潮间、河口或潮下带(图版1-1~9),其它生物碎片极少(表1)。由此笔者认为,薄板状生物碎屑灰岩应为海滩成岩环境的产物,属于被淹没的古海滩岩。

特别是板状岩石,碎屑颗粒普遍较粗,磨圆度较好,生物碎屑大多为1~2 cm左右,种属单一,腹足类和瓣鳃类占优势,胶结物结晶程度较高(图版1-3)。

表2为海滩岩化学成分分析结果,其中SiO₂和CaO可分别作为陆源和生源的成分标志。板状海滩岩CaO占40.49%,表明其主要成分为生源,SiO₂占18.76%,表明其次是由陆源物质。不同成分含量变化主要由海滩作用过程中陆源和生源组分随机分布引起,加上取样部位的不同所致。此海滩岩中MgO含量1.03%,Mg元素可指示成岩环境的差异、成岩时间长短或后期改造程度等,结合岩石中碎屑成分、粒度和磨圆度的差异,可推测成岩环境有所不同。

由表3胶结物的电子探针化学成分测量和X衍射分析(图2)表明岩石中胶结物以低Mg方解石为主,胶结物结晶程度较高,胶结物的电子探针测试结果与X衍射分析一致,胶结物中Mg含量较低(0.26%~0.49%)。

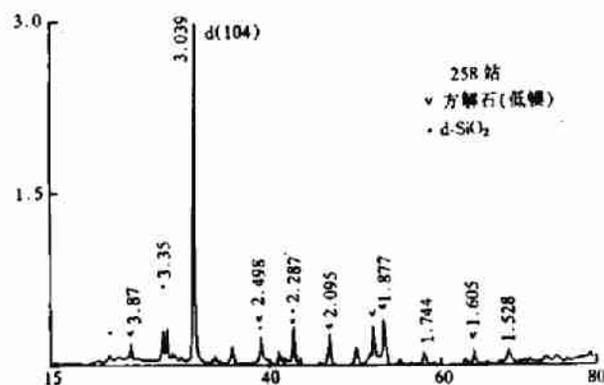


图2 胶结物的X衍射谱图

Fig. 2 The X-ray diffraction analysis
of cementation texture

表1 薄板状海滩岩中古生物属种及其生态环境

Table 1 The genus & species of paleontology in laminate beachrock and their geological environment

主要属种	生态环境
<i>Scapharca subcrenata</i> (Lischke) 毛蚶	河口区、潮间—潮下带, 泥沙滩
• <i>Codella semitorta</i> (Reeve) 扭曲楔樱蛤	4~20 m, 泥砂底、贝壳堆或砂砾
<i>Potamocorbula amurensis</i> (Schrenck) 黑龙江河兰蛤	河口区、潮间带, 10m±, 泥砂底
• <i>Bornioopsis ariakensis</i> Habe 有明似伯尔尼蛤	5~20 m, 细砂泥底
• <i>Corbula</i> sp. 兰蛤	潮间—潮下带
• <i>Sunetta</i> (<i>Cyclosunetta</i>) <i>menstrualis</i> (Menk) 规则圆蚬形蛤	550 m, 砂底(与图版 I-8 同)
<i>Ostrea</i> (<i>Crassostrea</i>) <i>talienwhanensis</i> Cross 大连湾特蛎	潮间侵水带及低潮线以下 20 m 岩石上(与图 I-5 同)
<i>Oecten</i> (<i>Notovola</i>) <i>albicans</i> (Schroter) 白色脊掌海扇	36~54 m, 泥砂或泥底
<i>Anadara</i> sp. 粗饰蛤	潮间带多见
<i>Mactra vener formis</i> Deshayse 四角蛤蜊	潮间带中下区
<i>Acteocina</i> (<i>Tornatina</i>) <i>decorata</i> (Pilsbry) 饰筒螺	潮间—低潮线附近, 螺壳多数破碎、氧化
<i>Syrnola cinnarmomea</i> (A. Adams) 肉桂色合铃螺	
<i>Cypraeolina tantilla</i> Gould 唐蒂拉西宝贝螺	
<i>Odostomia</i> sp. 齿口螺	
<i>Pusia</i> sp. 普氏螺	
• <i>Cresis</i> sp. 翼足类	

表2 海滩岩化学成分表(W%)

Table 2 Chemical compositions of beachrock

成分百分含量	SiO ₂	Al ₂ O ₃	CaO	MgO	TFe ₂ O ₃ (FeO)	TiO ₂	MnO	K ₂ O	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	H ₂ O ⁻	H ₂ O ⁺	烧失量	总和
	18.76	2.85	40.49	1.03	1.84 (0.33)	0.32	0.054	0.56	0.80	0.12	1.06	—	32.78	100.66

表3 胶结物的电子探针分析(W%)

Table 3 The electron probe analysis of cementation tecture

成分	MgO	CaO	MnO	FeO	ZnO
胶结物					
微晶胶结物	0.49	62.57	0.04	0.16	0.01
针状胶结物	0.26	59.48	0.03	0.12	—

3 海滩岩成岩环境与形成时代

由上述海滩岩岩石学特征分析, 笔者推测海滩岩可能形成于海滩环境。成岩区水深较浅, 水动力较强, 该区又是高温高盐的黑潮主流入口和流经地带, 环境温度较高, 对成岩作用有利。因此岩石中碎屑颗粒较粗, 胶结物结晶程度较高, 板状海滩岩可能产于地形比较平坦开阔的中、高潮位带, 沉积过程中也许受到过暴风浪的影响。因为由我国沿海全新世海滩岩的实例可知^[1~7], 上述环境中的海滩岩碎屑颗粒较粗, 层理构造较好, 若暴风浪参与沉积过程, 将进一步强化水动力条件, 造成海滩岩中碎屑组分单调, 粒度粗分选程度下降, 此外距岸线越近越有利于淡水参与胶结成岩作用, 从而促进低镁方解石

产生。

由于这类岩石表面普遍有寄生生物, 测定岩石形成年代时, 尽可能消除它们的影响, 为此, 对岩石进行了分层剥离取样, 分别测定了¹⁴C年代, 结果如下: 板状海滩岩表面寄生生物形成年代大约为 16 932 ± 780 aB. P; 表面贝壳样为 18 490 ± 1 362 aB. P; 中间全岩样为 20 333 ± 1 632 aB. P。

此外, 测年结果表明岩石形成时代大约距今 2 ~ 2.1 万年, 是东海陆架晚更新世末次冰期低海面阶段, 滨岸环境的沉积产物。成岩区位于东海陆架南部边缘带附近, 属于淹没的晚更新世海滩岩, 与该区现今的水深与水动力环境无关。

4 海滩岩的地质意义

由本区海滩岩形成的时间和产出地段可知, 在晚更新世末次冰期低海面阶段东海陆架南缘带出现过河口、滨岸和潮间环境。当时东海陆架浅水区已海退成陆, 与中国东部大陆连成一体, 海滩岩的存在是晚更新世末次冰期阶段出现气温升高, 海平面上升并停顿的重要证据。表明海滩岩成岩时期东海陆架

南缘带气温明显较暖,海平面回升,古岸线在现今水深 110~120 m(或者 110 m 以线)水平上可能一度相对稳定,从而为海滩岩和生物碎屑灰岩的形成提供了条件。

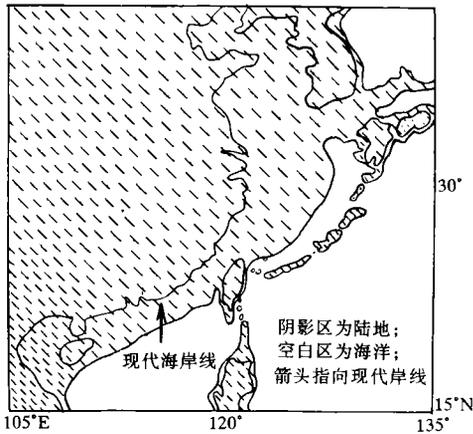


图3 末次冰期东海海平面下降 100 m 时的古地理图

阴影区为陆地;空白区为海洋;箭头指向现代岸线

Fig. 3 The paleogeographic map of the East China Sea during the last glacial epoch when the sea-level declined to 100 m

本区海滩岩、生物碎屑灰岩岩石学、残留沉积物组成与特征、海滩岩和贝壳砂中古生物的生态学,特别是氧同位素曲线对高分辨海平面变化的记录等一系列资料均表明,东海陆架在距今 21~12 Ka 之间,一直处于冰期低海面阶段,海岸线在本区陆架边缘带大约 105~135 m 范围内波动变化。当时整个东海陆架浅水区已海退成陆,与中国东部陆地连成一体,冲绳海槽成为我国与日本国的天然分界线(图 3)。

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The Discovery of Submerged Late-Pleistocene Beachrock on the Southern Margin of the East China Sea Continental Shelf and its Geological Significance

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Abstract

It is well known that beachrocks are the characteristic rock of tropics and subtropics beach. They are formed in special geomorphologic locations and sedimentary environment and are considered as a kind of good sign to show facies and an important symbol to recover the ancient position of sea level. For this reason, geologists have been paying colse attention to beachrocks.

Beachrocks formed in different period are distributed very extensively in the coastal areas and seabed of many islands as well as the southeastern coast of China, but most of them discovered during 1940s—1980s were post-late-Pleistocene beachrocks. The submerged beachrocks on seabed have not been discovered much.

During the marine geological survey on the south margin of the East China Sea continental shelf in early 1990s, a few big and integrated beachrock (collected about 115m water depth) and bioclastics (between 110m and 241m water depth) samples were collected on the seabed at many places.

It was considered that the collected rocks were only a small part of beachrock outcrops. Many beachrocks might be covered by residual sand and there should be an extensive distribution of submerged beach-rock and bioclastic limestone nearby the southern shelf break zone of the East China Sea, which needs further investigations and study in the future.

Analysis shows the characters of beachrocks:

(1) The rock is mainly composed of terrigenous fragment, bio-clamshell fragment and cement, the three kinds of components being not well-distributed. Clamshell content is about 25~45 percent and its composition is simple, mainly including Gastropoda and lamellibranchic. The content of other organisms (Foraminifera, Algae, Hepatica, Spongy, Coral fragment, for instance) is not much. Terrigenous fragment takes up about 30~60 percent and their grains are proximate edge angle, proximate round or edge angle, main composition being quartz. Next is plagioclase and k-feldspar etc. In cement, calcite is the important composition, the next aragonite. Small amount of argillaceous cement is also in it. There are basemental cementation and sandy and silt structure. Especially the rock appears slightly stratified structure. The arrangement of shell fragment presents a bit of directivity, which suggests the trace of certain beach courses.

According to the analysis, submerged beachrock is named and is the biolith formed in shore and beach environment.

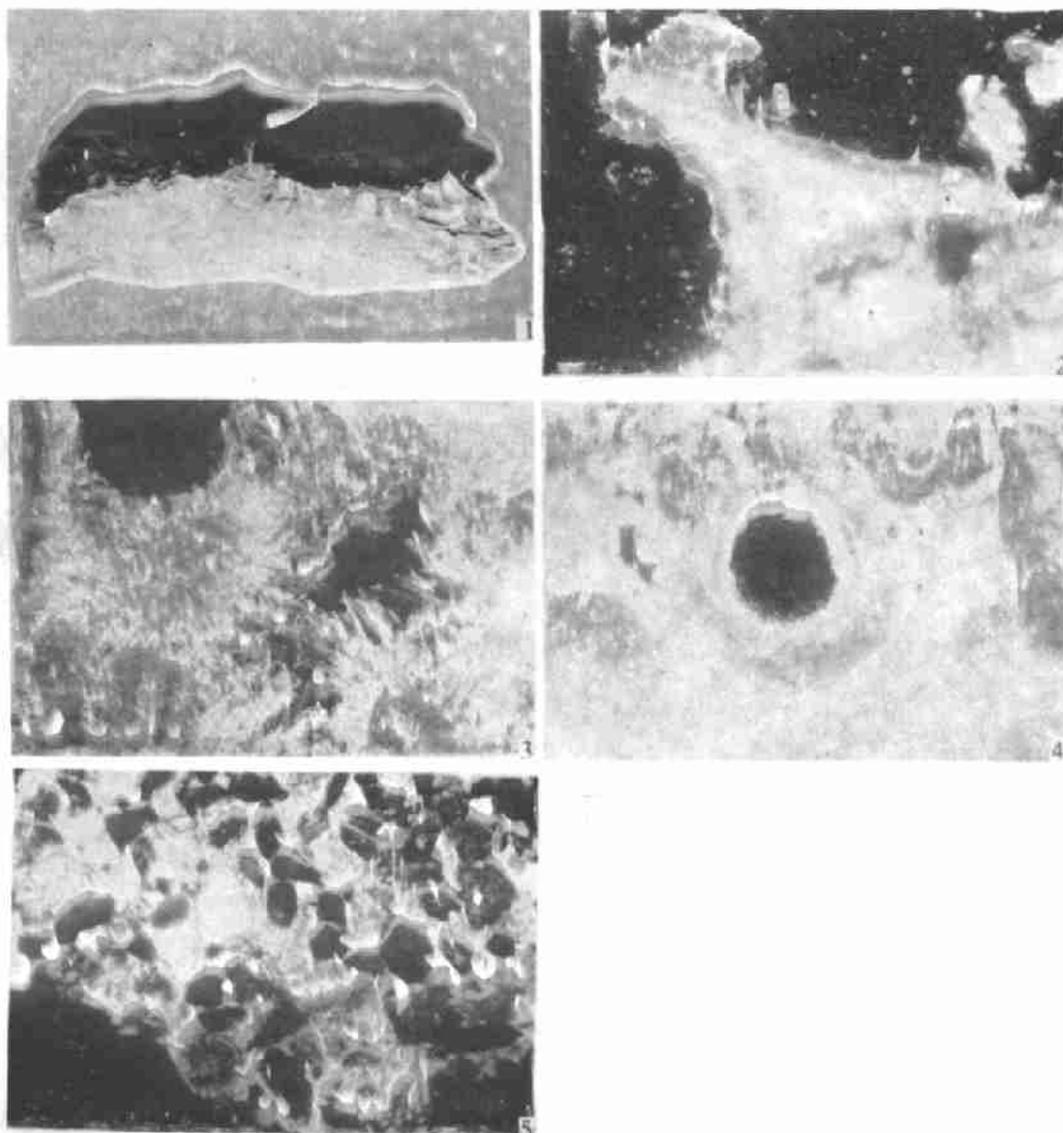
(2) Chemistry compositions: CAO holds 40.40 percent and SiO_2 18.76 percent. This content arrangement of different compositions was chiefly caused by random distribution of organism and terrigenous composition during beach-action course and by different position for collecting samples. In addition, MgO content of beachrocks, as well as the difference among fragment composition, granularity and pseplicity of the rocks, can infer the difference of diagenetic environment.

(3) ERA chemistry-composition measurement and XRD analysis of the cement indicated that the cement of the rock was mainly low-Mg-calcite. The crystallization degree of the cement was higher. The measurement result of electronic probe of the cement was in accordance with the analysis of XRD.

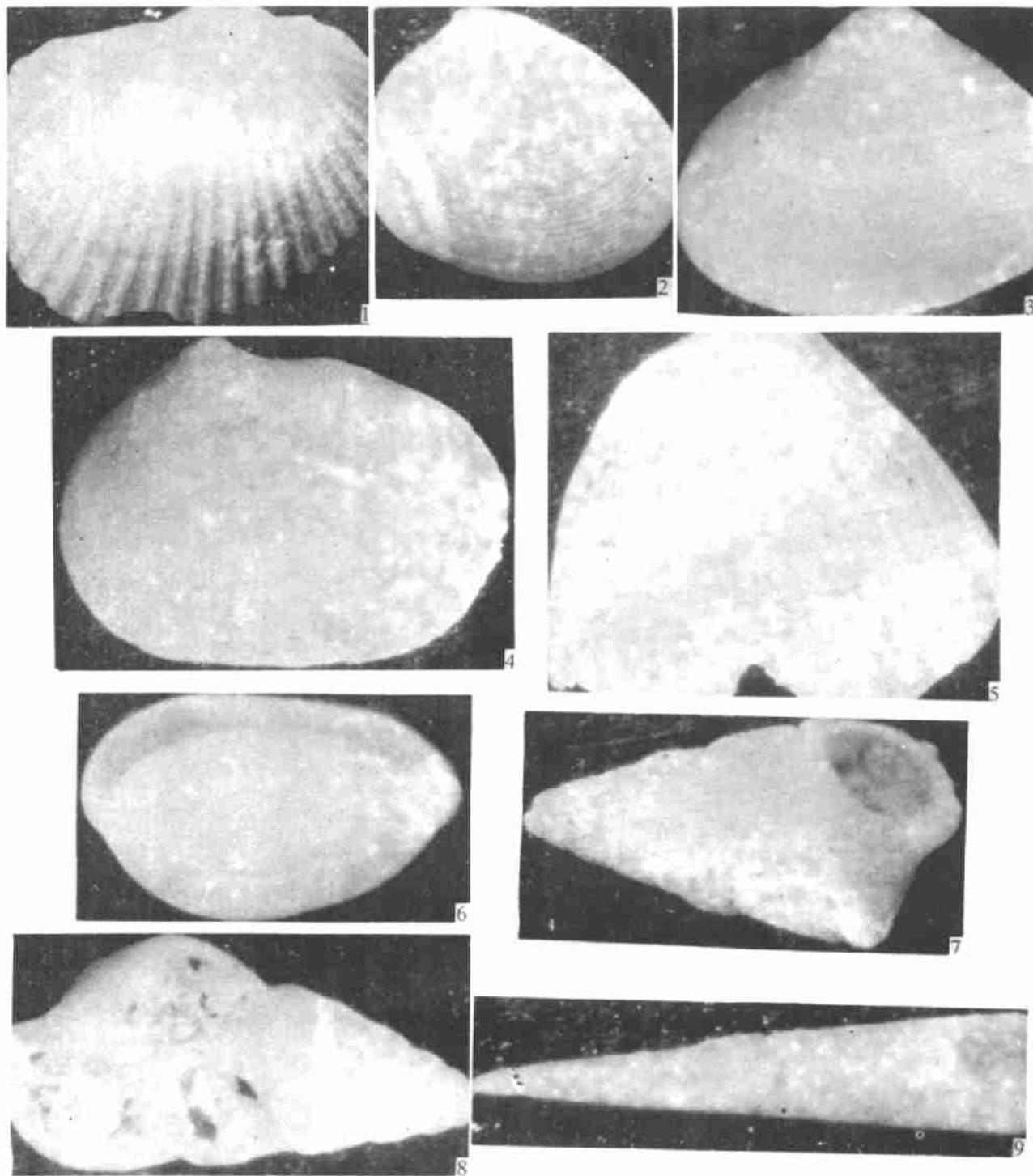
(4) The ^{14}C dating result of the beachrocks is about 20000~21000 a. B. C., which indicates that it is the deposit of shore environment at low sea level during the last glacial age of late Pleistocene, being to submerged beachrocks of late Pleistocene.

In addition, it is considered that the formation and change of beachrocks would vary accompanying the occurrence of varied geologic events and time change in different areas and under the influence of circumstances and so on. Beachrocks in different morphologic positions also show various characters. It is much complicated to certificate it accurately and study its variation and differences.

Key words the East China sea continental shelf submerged beach-rock ecological environment late Pleistocene



图版 I 说明: I-1. 薄板状海滩岩的微层构造; I-2. 纤维状文石、泥晶低 Mg 方解石形成的等厚环边结构; I-3. 针状、柱状文石等厚环边结构; I-4. 牙状与泥晶高镁方解石等厚环边结构; I-5. 次模一次圆状颗粒, 砂质结构。



图版 I 说明：I-1. *Scapharca subcrenata* (Lischke) 毛蚶；I-2. *Cadella semitoria* (Reeve) 扭曲楔楔蛤；I-3. *Potamocorbula umasrensis* (Schrenck) 黑龙江河兰蛤；I-4. *Bornioopsis ariakensis* Habe 有明似伯尔尼蛤；I-5. *Corbulasp.* 兰蛤；I-6. *Cypraseolina tenuilla* Gould 唐蒂拉西宝贝螺；I-7. *Odostomia* sp. 齿口螺；I-8. *Pasia* sp. 普氏螺；I-9. *Cresis* sp. 翼足类；