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# 库布齐沙漠南缘抛物线形沙丘表面粒度特征<sup>①</sup>

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**摘要** 对库布齐沙漠南缘抛物线形沙丘特征断面上下层(0~5cm、5~10cm)沉积物采样分析结果表明,沙丘粒径与分选参数及其分布随沙丘形态、发育程度和植被生长状况发生变化。抛物线形沙丘丘体迎风坡下凹背风坡上凸,丘顶始终处于侵蚀亚环境。在顺风向断面,平均粒径从迎风坡脚到丘顶变粗,从丘顶到背风坡脚又变细,且这种变化在高大沙丘上更为明显;分选性在迎风坡为中等和较好,丘顶较差,顺风向到背风坡脚逐渐由中等变为较好;粒径频率曲线在丘顶双峰正偏,除迎风坡脚单峰正偏外,其余部位均单峰近对称。在垂直于风向的两翼断面,平均粒径在成熟沙丘由翼顶向两侧坡脚趋于变细,而在欠成熟沙丘无明显的变化趋势。翼间平地沉积物受植被等影响,平均粒径偏细但分选性差,偏度为正偏和极正偏,峰度为尖锐和非常尖锐。受不同时期风况的影响,成熟抛物线形沙丘上下层粒度参数在沙丘断面的分布较欠成熟沙丘一致。

**关键词** 抛物线形沙丘 粒度 库布齐沙漠

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沙丘沉积物是沙丘地貌研究的主要内容之一。粒度是沉积物分析的重要手段,粒度参数的变化可以反映风况<sup>[1,2]</sup>、沙源物质组成<sup>[2~4]</sup>、距离沙源的远近<sup>[5~8]</sup>、植被覆盖状况<sup>[9,10]</sup>。单个沙丘表面沉积物粒度特征的详细研究始于 Watson 在阿拉伯半岛新月形沙丘和纵向沙丘的粒径与分选参数的采样分析<sup>[11]</sup>,自此展开了线性沙丘<sup>[1,12~14]</sup>、新月形沙丘<sup>[12,15,16]</sup>、横向沙丘<sup>[17~19]</sup>、金字塔沙丘<sup>[20]</sup>、海岸前丘<sup>[21~23]</sup>、格状沙丘<sup>[24]</sup>、反向沙丘<sup>[25]</sup>、抛物线形沙丘<sup>[26]</sup>、灌丛沙堆<sup>[27]</sup>、羽毛状沙丘<sup>[28]</sup>、风蚀坑<sup>[29]</sup>、以及各种复合或复杂沙丘<sup>[2]</sup>表面粒度模式的研究。这些粒度特征反映了沙丘表面动力过程和蚀积状况, Lancaster 认为从迎风坡脚到丘顶气流的加速效应导致丘顶侵蚀力增强<sup>[30]</sup>,而 Watson 认为剪切力而非风速决定了迎风坡侵蚀力的大小,近脊线凸形坡处剪切力降低并发生沉积<sup>[31]</sup>。尽管存在争议,但沙丘形态的差异必然造成粒度在不同类型沙丘之间甚至相同类型沙丘表面分布模式的不同<sup>[4,17,32]</sup>。抛物线形沙丘是典型的固定半固定沙丘,主要分布于半干旱、半湿润的沙质草原,以及沙质海岸、湖岸和干旱沙漠的边缘<sup>[5]</sup>。植被作为地表粗糙度因素,可以固沙和抑制风营力,甚至促使沙丘形态发生变化<sup>[33~35]</sup>。植被覆盖度增加时,新

月形沙丘两翼经固定可以转换为抛物线形沙丘<sup>[36~38]</sup>。相反,抛物线形沙丘也可转换为新月形沙丘<sup>[39,40]</sup>。库布齐沙漠南缘抛物线形沙丘形态各异,本文旨在探讨抛物线形沙丘之间形态差异对其表面粒度特征的影响作用。

## 1 研究区域与样品采集分析方法

### 1.1 研究区概况

库布齐沙漠南缘处在鄂尔多斯高原中部隆起带北侧,数条干沟呈南北向排列,其间分布着流动的新月形沙丘、固定半固定的抛物线形沙丘和灌丛沙丘。该区属温带大陆性半干旱气候,冬季干冷多风,夏季炎热多对流雨。年平均气温 6.1℃,1月平均温度 -12.2℃,7月平均温度 21.4℃;多年平均降水量 309 mm,主要集中于夏季 7~9月,年平均蒸发量 2 450 mm;年均风速 3~4 m/s,且起沙风以西北风为主。

研究区大部分抛物线形沙丘主要分布在紧邻南北向干沟东侧灌丛沙堆地。抛物线形沙丘平面形态为向风向开口的 U 形,总体走向为 WNW—ESE,包含沙丘前段丘体、两翼(丘臂)和两翼间平地。南北两翼内侧裸露坡度缓,外侧生长油蒿灌丛坡度陡,顶部发育灌丛沙堆;沙丘前段丘体迎风坡(西坡)平缓下

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凹,丘顶平坦,背风坡上凸且滑落面发育不良;沙丘两翼间的平地生长油蒿植物,伴随着丘体的移动,油蒿不断接受被沙埋和新生的循环更替,造成不同年龄结构的植被带顺风向延伸、更替,因而顺风向出现密集油蒿带、稀疏油蒿带、油蒿幼苗带和裸沙带。该区抛物线形沙丘形成与植被的非均一分布所引起的地表差异侵蚀有关。

1.2 样品采集与分析方法

采样沙丘包括北侧和南侧的两个抛物线形沙丘,分别命名为 P1、P2(图 1)。采样时间为 2010 年 10 月初。针对每个沙丘,采样点的布设分别选取四个特征断面(图 2):沿沙丘的中轴线断面(M);丘体沿 NW—SE 向断面(R);丘体沿 SW—NE 向断面(L);以及两翼横断面(YL、YR)。采样深度分 0~5 cm 和 5~10 cm 两层,覆盖面积 20 cm×20 cm,包含沙波纹波峰波谷,样品总计 180 个,每袋重量约 100 g。

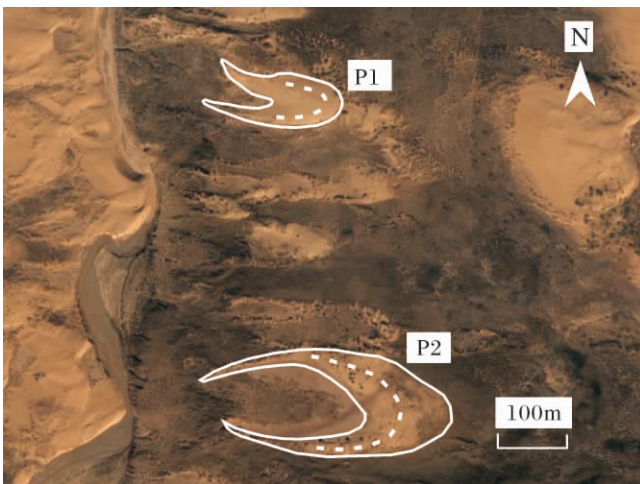


图 1 抛物线形沙丘位置  
Fig. 1 Location of parabolic dunes

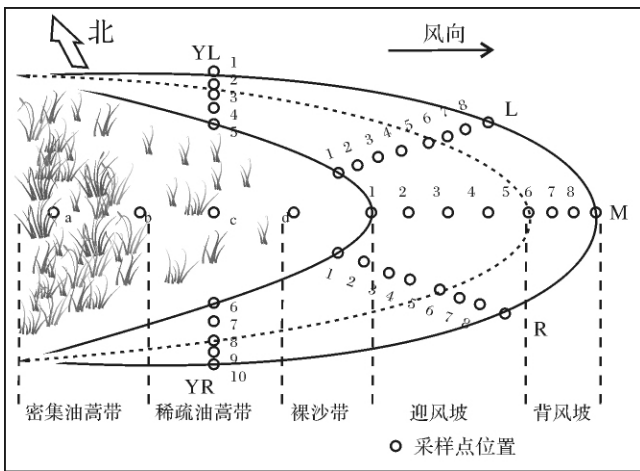


图 2 抛物线形沙丘采样特征断面分布  
Fig. 2 Typical sampling transects of parabolic dunes

室内采用 Malvern Mastersizer 2000 激光粒度仪(粒径 0.02~2 000 μm)进行分析,并以体积百分比记录。对于含有大于 2 mm 砾石的样品,通过筛分法确定砾石的质量百分数后,对原始结果进行校正。粒度参数采用 Folk 和 Ward 公式进行计算<sup>[41]</sup>。

2 样品分析结果

2.1 抛物线形沙丘表面粒度参数均值

库布齐沙漠南缘抛物线形沙丘表面平均粒径( $M_z$ )介于 1.06~3.49φ(480~89 μm)之间,平均 2.43φ(185 μm);粒径配级以细砂为主(43.98%),其次是中砂和极细砂(分别为 24.84%和 21.54%),粗(含极粗)砂和粉砂含量很少,黏土含量甚微(图 3)。标准偏差( $SD$ )介于 0.57~1.51φ之间,平均 0.87φ,属于中等分选。频率曲线近对称或稍正偏且以单峰为主,偏度( $Sk$ )介于 -0.36~0.44,均值 0.06;峰度( $K_C$ )介于 0.75~1.73,平均为 1.05。

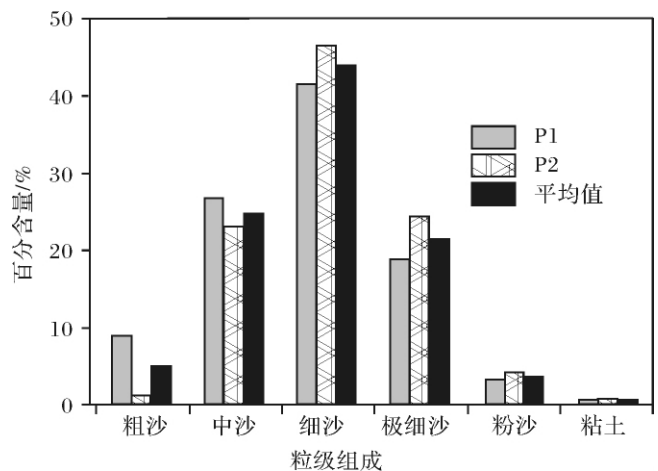


图 3 抛物线形沙丘表面沉积物粒级组成  
Fig. 3 Grain size composition of surface deposits of parabolic dunes

沙丘不同部位粒度参数见表 1,翼间平地沉积物粒径最细,分选性最差,偏度多呈正偏、极正偏,峰度为尖锐或非常尖锐。从密集油蒿带、稀疏油蒿带、幼苗带到裸露沙砾带,砾石含量(分别为 1.75%、3.05%、4.65%、5.60%)逐渐递增(图 4a)。沙丘两翼粒度分异主要体现在灌丛沙堆表面与堆间凹地,沙堆表层已形成不同厚度的结皮,而堆间凹地中粗沙和细沙呈现随机分布现象(图 4b)。沙丘丘体表面主要粒级组成为细沙,沙波纹随风向呈现规律性的分布(图 4c),同时各采样断面的粒度变化因沙丘形态而出现差异。

表 1 沙丘表面粒度参数统计  
Table 1 Summary of grain size parameters of sand dunes

深度/cm	部位	P1				P2			
		$M_z/\phi$	$SD/\phi$	$S_k$	$K_C$	$M_z(\phi)$	$SD(\phi)$	$S_k$	$K_C$
0~5	丘体	2.21(0.34)	0.87(0.16)	0.06(0.11)	0.98(0.08)	2.57(0.27)	0.76(0.12)	0.06(0.07)	1.01(0.16)
	两翼	2.29(0.30)	0.96(0.23)	-0.07(0.15)	1.03(0.12)	2.48(0.15)	0.74(0.09)	0.04(0.04)	0.96(0.05)
	翼间平地	2.60(0.16)	1.15(0.18)	0.07(0.14)	1.49(0.25)	2.80(0.14)	1.40(0.17)	0.28(0.03)	1.78(0.04)
5~10	丘体	2.41(0.30)	0.80(0.16)	0.07(0.08)	1.02(0.16)	2.61(0.29)	0.73(0.10)	0.06(0.08)	1.01(0.19)
	两翼	2.50(0.18)	0.76(0.16)	0.03(0.12)	1.07(0.25)	2.46(0.15)	0.75(0.14)	0.07(0.09)	1.03(0.21)
	翼间平地	2.70(0.08)	0.96(0.24)	0.21(0.11)	1.41(0.33)	2.75(0.07)	1.24(0.09)	0.37(0.03)	1.67(0.05)

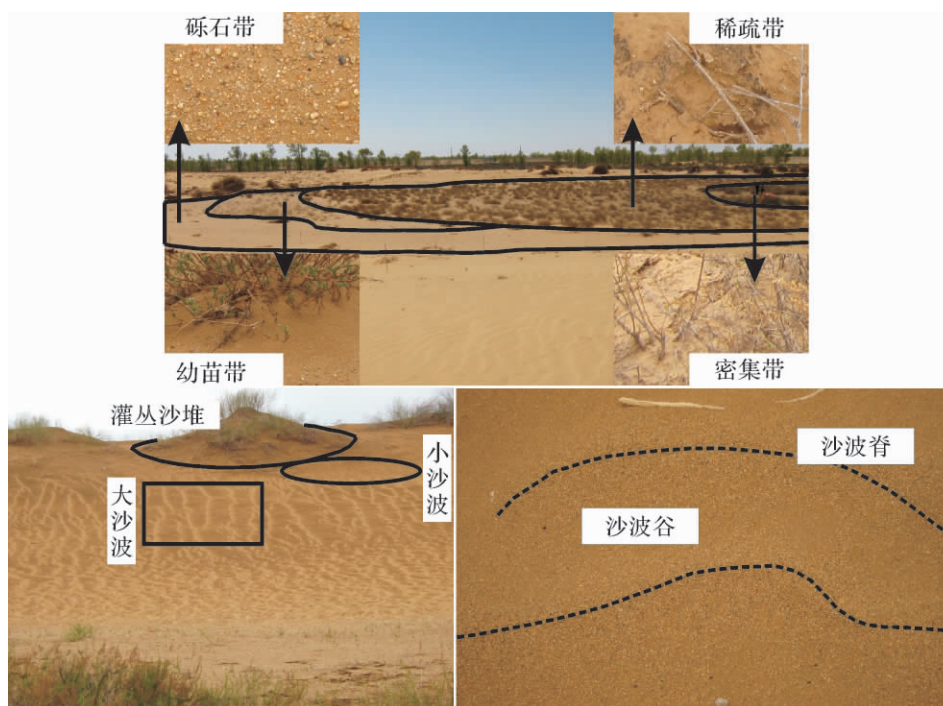


图 4 a. 翼间平地各植被分带砾石含量变化; b. 翼部灌丛沙堆及其周围沙波纹分布; c. 丘体表面沙波纹波脊与波谷  
Fig. 4 a. Gravel content variation along the vegetation belt between arms; b. Nebkhas on wings and sand ripples distribution; c. Crest and trough of dune surface's ripples

## 2.2 抛物线形沙丘表面(0~5 cm)不同断面粒度特征

### 2.2.1 丘体顺风向各断面(L、M、R)粒度特征

抛物线形沙丘 P1 从迎风坡脚到丘顶平均粒径变粗,从丘顶到背风坡脚又变细,但丘顶两侧较细。分选性在迎风坡为中等或较好,且无规律性,到丘顶分选性变差,顺风向到背风坡变为中等,直至背风坡脚变为较好,仅 R 断面背风坡脚分选性较差。偏度在迎风坡脚、丘顶出现正偏,其他部位均为近对称。峰态以正态分布的单峰为主,但在丘顶出现双峰,其中主、次众数分别出现在粒径在 676~776 μm (11.4%)、147~149 μm (2.8%) 处,主众数代表粗砂

组分,次众数代表细砂组分(图 5a、b)。

抛物线形沙丘 P2 丘体各断面(L、M、R)平均粒径变化趋势不相一致,L、R 断面背风坡上部最粗,且向迎风坡脚和背风坡脚两侧变细;M 断面最粗点位于迎风坡中,其它部位较为一致。分选性在迎风坡为中等和较好,到背风坡上部变为较差,然后顺风向至背风坡变为中等,到背风坡脚变为较好。偏度仅在 L 断面坡脚和 M 断面丘顶出现正偏,其它部位均为近对称。各部位粒径频率曲线主要为正态分布的单峰,仅背风坡中上出现双峰,主、次众数分别为 147~169 μm (6.6%)、512~588 μm (4.5%),代表细砂和粗砂组分(图 6a、b)。

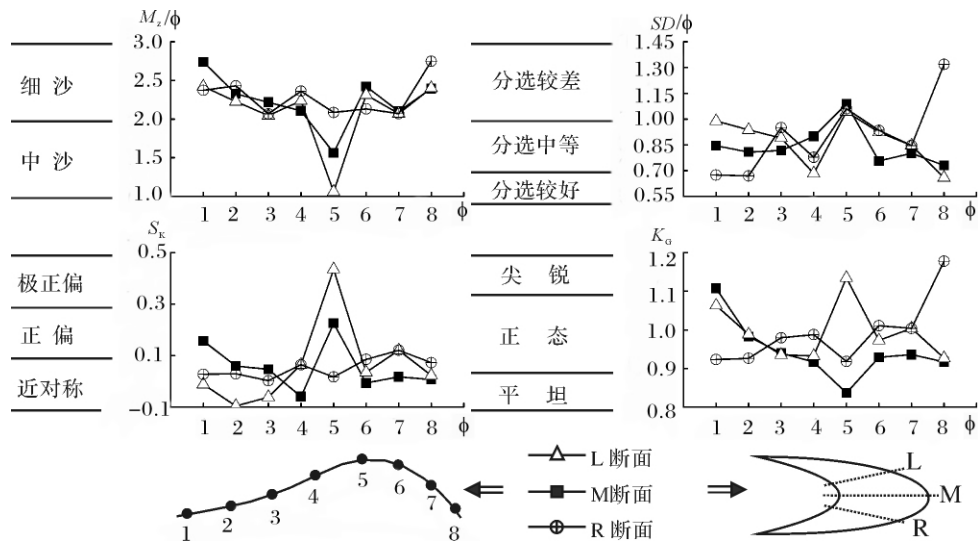


图5 a. P1 沙丘典型部位粒径频率曲线; b. P1 沙丘顺风向断面(L、M、R)各点粒度参数变化  
Fig. 5 a. Frequency curve of particle size of typical position on dune P1;  
b. Grain size parameters variation downwind along transect on dune P1

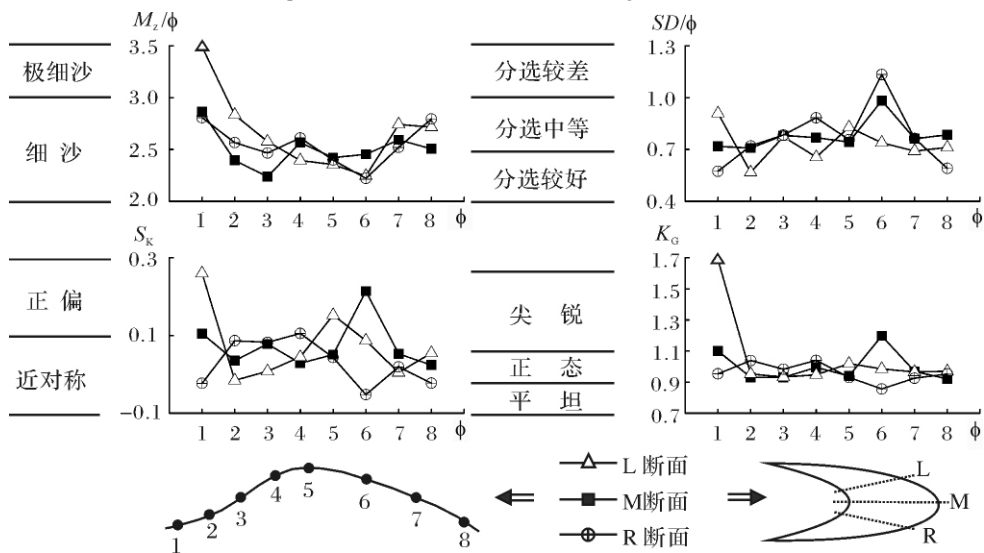


图6 a. P2 沙丘典型部位粒径频率曲线; b. P2 沙丘顺风向断面(L、M、R)各点粒度参数变化  
Fig. 6 a. Frequency curve of particle size of typical position on dune P2;  
b. Grain size parameters variation downwind along transect on dune P2

2.2.2 沙丘两翼断面(YL—北翼、YR—南翼) 粒度特征

P1 沙丘南北两翼粒度参数变幅较大,且与沙丘地形起伏并无相关性。频率曲线大多为双峰,其主、次众数分别在粒径 169 ~ 194  $\mu\text{m}$  (9.3%)、891 ~ 1 024  $\mu\text{m}$  (2.8%) 处,主众数代表细砂组分,次众数代表粗砂组分(图5)。

P2 沙丘两翼平均粒径分布极为对称,以翼顶为分界点,南坡和北坡平均粒径相等,且细于翼顶。分选性较好,偏度近对称,峰态均为正态的单峰(图7)。

2.3 抛物线形沙丘表面上下层粒度变化

沙丘表面 0 ~ 5 cm 层和 5 ~ 10 cm 层粒度参数的差异因沙丘形态而异。图8中,P1 沙丘不同部位的粒度参数变幅较大,0 ~ 5 cm 和 5 ~ 10 cm 层曲线波动均较明显,丘顶、坡脚和两翼坡中部位上下层粒度参数相差最大。相比而言,P2 沙丘除翼间平地粒度参数明显有别于丘体和两翼外,沙丘表面粒度参数整体较为统一,且上下层粒度参数曲线重合率很高。同时,平均粒径和标准偏差因沙丘形态或采样深度产生的差异较偏度和峰度明显。

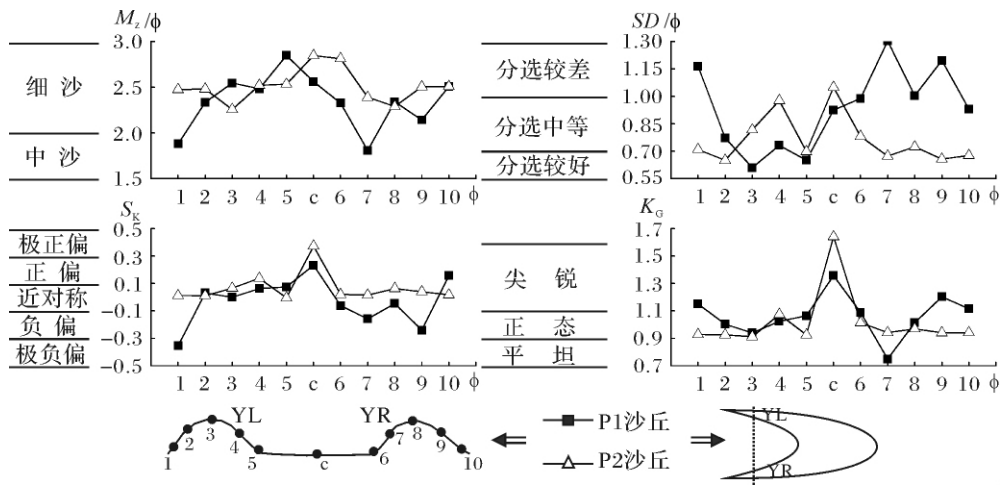


图 7 P1、P2 沙丘两翼断面( YL、YR) 各点粒度参数变化

Fig. 7 Grain size parameters variation along transect on both wings of dune P2

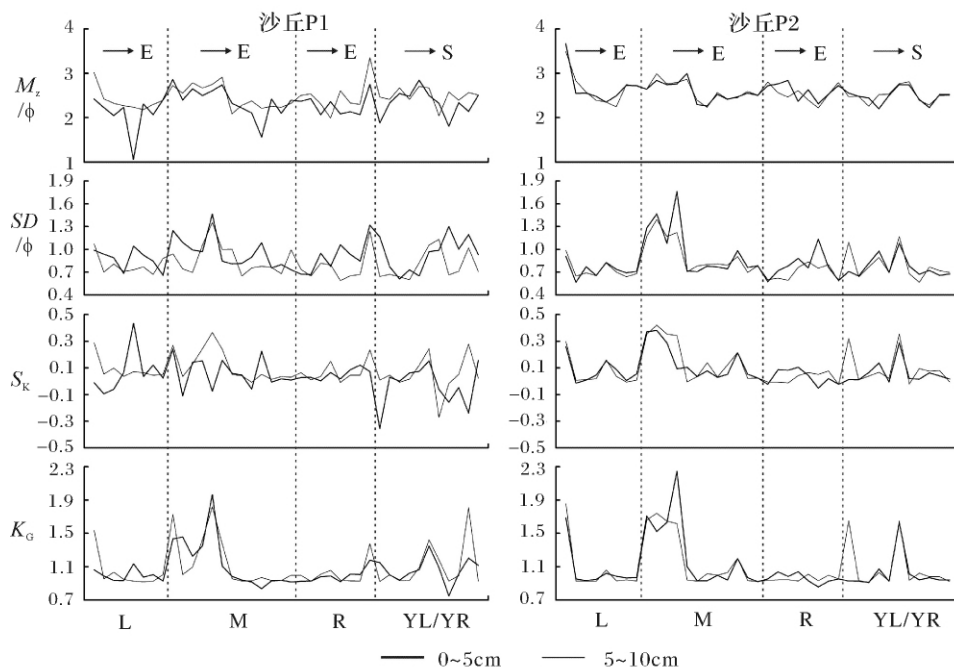


图 8 沙丘表面 0~5 cm 和 5~10 cm 层粒度参数变化

Fig. 8 Grain size variation of 0~5 cm and 5~10 cm below the surface

### 3 分析与讨论

据上述分析, 抛物线形沙丘表面粒度分布存在一定的规律性, 同时也因距离沙源的远近、沙丘表面植被分布、沙丘断面形态和沙丘发育程度等的不同而表现出差异性。

#### 3.1 抛物线形沙丘植被分布对粒度特征的影响

Thomas 和 Tsoar<sup>[35]</sup> 认为植被通过改变空气动力学粗糙度影响地貌过程, 并界定了植被的三种功能:

增强地表稳定性, 阻挡风沙形成灌丛沙堆或沙席, 决定沙丘形态。这些表面过程可以记录于沉积物粒径及分选参数的变化中<sup>[1]</sup>。

沙丘在移动过程中, 极细砂和粉砂等悬浮颗粒沉降到沙丘下风侧植被带中, 沙埋后形成底积层, 随着丘体的前移, 原先的底积层出露<sup>[42]</sup>, 当纵向侵蚀到抗蚀力强的下伏地表时便终止, 出现含砾石的粗细混杂堆积。同时, 受上风向植被的屏障作用, 该区只接受外来的悬移质堆积, 出现薄层覆沙, 油蒿种子散落其



上便开始生长,有机质和黏土物质逐渐累积。最终形成翼间平地特有的粒度特征。与丘体相比,两翼表面粒度分布的规律性较差。由于灌丛沙堆的存在两翼的气流更加复杂<sup>[43]</sup>。NW风和SW风的交替造成迎风坡和背风坡在两翼南北坡的交替。通过对比北翼顶灌丛沙堆样品(0~5 cm层和5~10 cm层的平均粒径分别为1.96 $\phi$ 、2.69 $\phi$ )和堆间样品(0~5 cm和5~10 cm层的平均粒径分别为2.55 $\phi$ 、2.67 $\phi$ ) ,发现灌丛沙堆表层的中砂、粗砂含量明显偏高<sup>[44]</sup> ,表明在较强气流作用下跃移颗粒受到植被的拦截而保留在沙堆之上。

### 3.2 抛物线形沙丘形态发育程度的影响

根据沙丘表面粒度与沙丘形态之间的动态关系, Tsaoar认为,迎风坡脚剪切风速最小,而丘顶最大。沙丘表面粒径越粗,丘顶和迎风坡脚剪切风速的差值则越大,并导致丘顶不断遭受侵蚀,沙丘高度逐渐降低。相反,粒径越细,沙丘迎风坡同步遭受侵蚀,导致沙丘不断向前移动,并伴随落沙坡的出现<sup>[45]</sup>。粒径对沙丘形态的塑造作用在本研究中并未体现,但沙丘形态影响着粒径及分选参数在沙丘表面的分布特征。形态发育程度本身就包含了沙物质粒度参数的分选特征,进而通过改变近地表气流使沙丘表面粒度分布呈现规律性。

遥感影像显示,北侧沙丘在2005年呈沙斑状,尚未发育为抛物线形,近年来受到沙源沉积物的补充体积不断增大,丘身坡度变陡,但由于移动距离较短,沙物质筛选欠充分,沙丘表面粒度参数浮动范围大。南侧沙丘发育历史长,两翼发达且已基本被固定,翼间平地开阔,植被产生的阻力强于沙源补充促使沙丘移动的动力。因此,丘身逐渐趋于平缓,沙物质经长时间筛选组成较均一。同时,南侧沙丘0~5 cm层和5~10 cm层粒度参数一致性高,表明发育稳定的沙丘沉积物组成受风况影响小。

沙丘高度通过影响气流决定粒度分布特征。在顺风向各断面,北侧沙丘从坡脚到丘顶平均粒径变粗,到背风坡又变细,规律性很强。南侧沙丘高度低,气流加速不明显<sup>[46]</sup>,粒度分布规律性也相对较弱。在两翼断面,北侧沙丘翼部短小,南侧沙丘翼部发达,研究结果表明后者粒度分布与地形起伏相关性更高,翼顶平均粒径粗于两坡,分选稍差于两坡,偏度和峰度变化则较小。

## 4 结论

根据上述分析结果和讨论,初步得出以下几点结

论:

(1) 库布齐沙漠南缘沙丘沙的机械组成以平均粒径为2.43 $\phi$ (185  $\mu\text{m}$ )的细砂为主,分选性中等偏好,粒径频率曲线以正态分布的单峰为主,仅丘顶和两翼部位出现双峰。植被带与裸沙区的粒度参数差别较大,植被带平均粒径偏细,分选性较差,偏度为正偏或极正偏,峰度为尖锐或非常尖锐。

(2) 沙丘高度影响丘体表面粒度及分选参数的分布。在高大沙丘上,平均粒径从迎风坡脚到丘顶变粗,分选性也由中等和较好变为较差,从丘顶到背风坡脚又变细,相应地,分选性由较差变为较好。偏度和峰度在丘顶分别为正偏、双峰,其余部位则较为一致,即呈近对称和正态单峰分布。若沙丘高度低,气流加速不明显,粒度分布规律性也相对较弱。

(3) 沙丘发育历史影响沙丘表面粒径及分选参数的筛选程度。发育成熟的沙丘,沙物质经长时间筛选组成较均一,发育欠成熟的沙丘易受风况影响其上下层粒度波动较大。翼部越是宽阔发达,其表面粒度沿坡面形态的分布越有规律,平均粒径由翼顶向两侧坡脚趋于变细。

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## Grain Size Distribution of Parabolic Dunes on the Southern Fringe of Hobq Desert

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**Abstract:** Choosing two parabolic dunes with different morphology on the Southern Fringe of Hobq Desert, we conducted sampling analysis on surface sediments both 0-5cm and 5~10 cm collected along typical transects. The results showed that grain size parameters and their distribution on parabolic dune were affected by dune morphology, vegetation cover, dune developmental stage, as well as their distance from the sand source. The parabolic dunes were characterized by concave stoss slope and convex lee slope, and dune apex was in a sub-environment which was eroded all the time. In the windward transects, particle size gradually became coarser from stoss slope toe to dune crest, and then became finer until lee slope toe. The higher the dune is, the more obvious the grain size varies with dune morphology. Sorting was moderate and good in the windward slope, poor on the dune top, and then became moderate and good until lee slope toe. Frequency curve of particle size was symmetrically unimodal except that dune apex was positively skewed and bimodal as well as stoss slope toe was positively skewed. In the two wings' transect normal to wind direction, average grain diameter became finer from wing apex to bilateral slope in the mature dune, whereas no significant trends in the less mature dune. Compared with the body and two wings of parabolic dunes, the vegetation belt between arms received finer or more silty sand subsided by suspension, whereas sorting was poor for being mixed up with gravels. The frequency curve was bimodal and positively skewed. The grain size pattern on the less developed parabolic dune was more easily redistributed than the dune with a longer period development, which leads to differences in grain size parameters between 0-5cm and 5-10cm on the less mature dune.

**Key words:** parabolic dune; grain size; Hobq