DOI: 10. 13885 /j. i ssn. 0455	-2059.2001.01.021	
第 37卷第 1期	兰州大学学报(自然科学版)	Vol. 37 No.
2001年2月	Journal of Lanzhou University(Natural Sciences)	Feb. 200

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文章编号: 0455-2059(2001)01-0097-05

# 东南极洲 Lambert冰川流域半 个多世纪 以来气候变化特征

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摘 要:通过对 1996/1997年中国首次南极内陆冰盖考察获得的东南极洲 Lambert冰川流域东侧 50 m雪芯,顶部 13 m的 <sup>W18</sup>O资料的分析和积累率的恢复,首次揭示了 Lambert冰川流域东侧半 个多世纪以来的气候变化特征,即半个多世纪以来气候变化的总趋势为气温升高、降水增加.而 Lambert冰川流域西侧雪芯资料表明,本地区半个多世纪以来气温变化趋势不明显,降水明显减 少,说明整个 Lambert冰川流域 20世纪 40年代以来气候变化有明显的区域差异性.同时研究了 Lambert冰川流域东西两侧稳定同位素比率和温度的关系.

关键词: Lambert冰川流域; 气温; 降水

中图分类号: P941.61 文献标识码: A

许多研究证实,南极洲不仅在全球气候变化中具有重要作用,而且也对全球气候变化十分 敏感.因此,搞清楚南极洲气候变化特征对全球气候变化研究具有深远意义.为此,本文将通过 中国首次南极内陆冰盖考察获得的东南极洲 Lambert冰川流域东侧 50 m 雪芯顶部 13 m的 W<sup>18</sup> O资料的分析和积累率的恢复,对本地区半个多世纪以来的气候变化特征做一阐述,并与 Lambert冰川流域西侧雪芯资料进行比较,探讨整个 Lambert冰川流域半个多世纪以来的气 候变化特征.对本地区的气候特征将从气温和降水两方面来分析.一般说来,极地冰盖中的 W<sup>18</sup> O和 WD为重建极地地区的气候变化提供了有力的工具<sup>[1]</sup>.大量的研究结果表明,在极区 沉积的冰雪中,氧和氢同位素的组成主要取决于温度<sup>[2~6]</sup>.因此,在研究极地地区气候特征时, 可以用 W<sup>18</sup> O作为气温变化的代用指标.同时,由于极地地区气温大部分在 <sup>0</sup>C 以下,所以用积 累率表示降水也是可靠的.

1 样品的采集、分析和资料的处理

1996/1997年中国首次南极内陆冰盖考察期间,在考察的终点 LGB65处钻取了一支 50 m 长的雪芯(此处称为雪芯,是因为根据密度测试,估计本地区粒雪一冰的转化层在 80 m左右) (图 1).样品在低温状态下运回到中国科学院寒区旱区环境与工程研究所低温室冷存 (-1<sup>5</sup>C),并在低温室每 3 cm分样.样品的分析测试过程见参考文献 [7, 8].

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收稿日期: 2000-05-15.

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(49771022,49971021),中国科学院 95重大 A(KZ951-A1-205)和国家科 技攻关(98-927)资助项目.

冰芯定年是冰芯研究的基石,笔者专 门研究了本地区各种离子的年层效应<sup>[7]</sup>,结 果表明, Lambert冰川流域东侧地区海盐离 子(CL, N<sup>a</sup>)和 NO<sup>3</sup>都具有非常明显的 年层效应.因此,本雪芯定年采用W<sup>18</sup>O, NO<sup>3</sup>和海盐性离子相结合的办法,火山资 料校正结果证明<sup>[9]</sup>,在本地区用W<sup>18</sup>O, NO<sup>3</sup> 和海盐性离子相结合来定年至少在百年尺 度上具有较高的可信度.同时,为了便于比 较,本文仅取雪芯顶部 13 m部分(定年相 当于 1940~ 1996年部分).

研究地区积累率是根据下述公式计算 所得

 $b(t) = h(t) \cdot d(t),$ 

式中: b(t) 是以水当量表示的物质积累速 率  $(kg^{\circ} m^{-2} \circ a^{-1}); h(t)$  是雪芯的年层厚 度  $(m^{\circ} a^{-1}); d(t)$  是该年层的平均密度  $(kg^{\circ} m^{-3}),$ 是实测结果.由于雪芯较浅,恢 复积累率时不考虑长时间蠕变的影响.



图 1 Lambert 冰川流域及中国首次南极内陆冰盖考察 路线图

Fig. 1 Map showing Lambert Glacier Basin and the route of the Chinese First Antarctic Inland Traverse Expedition

### 2 结果

图 2a上图为 Lambert冰川流域东侧 LG B65雪芯 1940~ 1996年氧同位素和积累率变 化曲线.若以 W<sup>18</sup>O表示温度,积累率代表降水,从图 2中可以看出,1940~ 1996年的半个多世 纪中,本地区气候变化的特征为气温升高 降水增加.a下图为 Lambert冰川流域东侧 Davis 站(图 1)记录的 20世纪 50年代以来的气温变化情况,可以看出,同 LG B65雪芯 W<sup>18</sup>O揭示的 规律一样,也表现出升温趋势.为了研究整个 Lambert冰川流域半个多世纪以来的气候变化 情况,将研究结果同任贾文等<sup>[10~12]</sup> 1992~ 1993年参加 Lambert冰川流域西侧考察时钻取的 MGA雪芯(图 1)的研究结果进行对比.图 2b上图表示 Lambert冰川流域西侧 MGA雪芯 1940~ 1996年氧同位素和积累率变化曲线,b下图为 Lambert冰川流域西侧 M aw son站(图 1)记录的 20世纪 50年代以来的气温变化情况,从图中可以看出,Lambert冰川流域西侧 20 世纪 40年代以来,降水明显减少,气温变化趋势不明显,Maw son站记录的气温略有下降趋势.

关于近几十年全球变暖的总趋势目前已被广泛肯定,南极地区冰芯研究所揭示的变暖和 积累率增大也多有报道<sup>[13-20]</sup>.但是,某些区域温度降低和积累率减少的研究结果也时有所 闻<sup>[21~23]</sup>.这说明某些局部区域的气候变化大尺度平均状况确实是有差异的.Lambert冰川流 域东西两侧气温和降水存在明显的不一致性,说明该区域半个多世纪以来气候变化情况相当 复杂.值得一提的是,尽管 Lambert冰川流域东西两侧气温和降水自 20世纪 40年代以来变化 的总趋势不一致,但也存在某些相似性,如,20世纪 60年代低温低降水时期都很明显,80年代



图 2 南极洲 Lambert冰川流域两雪芯记录的 1940~ 1996年<sup>W18</sup>0和积累率变化曲线及 Davis站和 Mawson站记录的 20世纪 50年代以来的气温变化图

Fig. 2 W<sup>18</sup>O and accumulation rate profile of two fim cores in the Lambert Glacier Bosin, East Antorctica covering the years of 1990~ 1996 and figure showing the recording temperature in the past 50 years at Davis Station and Mawson station



图 3 Lambert冰川流域东西两侧表面 2 m 雪层平均 W<sup>18</sup>0 与年平均温度的相关关系

Fig. 3 The relationship between mean annual temperatures and mean $W^{18}$  O values in the upper 2 m firm in the east and west sides of Lambert Glacier Basin

## 3 氧稳定同位素比率与温度的关系

图 3所示为表面 2 m雪层平均W<sup>18</sup>O与年平均温度的相关关系,这里使用的年平均温度均 为冰盖 10 m深处测得的温度.南极地区稳定同位素比率与年平均温度的关系已有许多研究 报道,Dansgaard等<sup>[3, 24</sup>财早期的测试分析结果曾做过总结.这些研究显示,不同区域W<sup>8</sup>O值 与温度线性关系中的常数有一定差异,所以研究各个区域W<sup>18</sup>O与温度的关系对深冰芯W<sup>18</sup>O 剖面的解释至关重要.特别是W<sup>18</sup>O随温度的变化率(又简称W温度梯度)决定着温度变化幅 度的确定,意义更为明显.从图 3中可以看出,Lambert冰川流域东西两侧W温度梯度具有明 显的差异.近年来,秦大河等<sup>[1]</sup>对"横穿南极"雪样的分析结果展示了首次穿越东南极高原的大 断面上W温度梯度在不同区段有所不同,图 3中绘出了"横穿南极"路线上东段 Komsomoslkaya到 Mirnyy的W温度梯度,可以看出,这一W温度梯度值与 Lambert冰川流域西侧 的W温度梯度比较接近,而与 Lambert冰川流域东侧的W温度梯度相差较大.进一步说明对 东南极地区仍有必要进一步详细调查W值与温度关系的区域特征.

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# The Features of the Climate Change in the Past 50 Years in the Lambert Glacier Basin, East Antarctica

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Abstract The upper 13 meters of the 50-meter firn core drilled along the route of the 1996 / 1997 Chinese First Antarctic Inland Expedition in the eastern part of the Lambert Glacier Basin, East Antarctica, has been measured for W<sup>18</sup>O and the rate of accumulation. The features of the climate change in the past 50 years in the studied region have been shown for the first time. In the past 50 years, the whole climate trends in the region were the warming temperature and the increasing precipitation. On the contrary, the temperature trend of the western part of the Lambert Glacier Basin was not so clear in the same period. The precipitation trend of the region was clearly decreasing, which indicates the climate changes of the study of the correlation between stable isotope ratios and temperature shows that theW-temperature gradients were different between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the stable isotope ratios and temperature shows that the temperature gradients were different between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the eastern part and the western part of the Lambert between the part part between the part of the lam

#### Key words Lambert Glacier Basin; temperature; precipitation