文章编号: 1008 - 2786 - (2020)4 - 561 - 10 **DOI**:10.16089/j. cnki.1008 - 2786.000534

两万年来岷江汶川古堰塞湖事件研究

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摘 要:位于构造活动频繁的高山峡谷地区,常发生滑坡堵江,进而形成堰塞湖。堰塞湖对河流自然演化及人类文明发展均有着重要影响,非稳态堰塞湖形成蓄水后往往进一步溃决引发特大洪水,致使下游河道严重冲刷并导致大规模基础设施破坏,而稳态堰塞湖会抬高上游侵蚀基准面,抑制上游河床下切,改变河流纵剖面形态。对于古堰塞湖事件的研究不仅可以更好地理解现代堰塞湖灾害,也可指示地质历史上的极端气候事件与构造运动事件。经野外考察,在青藏高原东缘,岷江上游汶川芤山发现古堰塞坝残留体,以及对应的上游湖相沉积物和下游溃坝特大洪水沉积物,标志着堰塞湖形成一稳定一溃决过程。研究表明,该堰塞湖形成于1.4万年前,初期发生小部分漫顶溃决,后稳定存在近万年,由于地震作用,距今3.8~6.9 ka间溃决消失。深入研究这类地区古堰塞湖形成与溃决,对该地区河流地貌演化研究、现代堰塞湖风险、特大滑坡灾害链防治和理解古人类文明的发展与消亡,均有着重要的指导意义。

关键词:岷江上游;滑坡堵江;芤山古湖;堰塞湖沉积;堰塞湖效应

中图分类号: P531 文献标志码: A

堰塞湖是指山体崩塌滑坡、冰碛物或火山熔岩流等原因阻塞河流,河谷贮水后形成的湖泊。堰塞湖对沿岸居民的生命财产安全具有极大威胁,我国长江、黄河和雅鲁藏布江等主要水系的上游干支流均位于地质构造运动频繁的青藏高原及边缘地区,为典型的高山峡谷地貌,极易形成滑坡堰塞湖^[1]。仅2018年,金沙江和雅鲁藏布江分别突发崩塌滑坡,进而形成白格与加拉堰塞湖,库容分别达5.78亿 m³ 和4.83亿 m³,金沙江白格第二次堰塞一溃坝产生流量31000 m³/s的大洪水,致使下游大面积受灾,造成直接和间接经济损失近百亿。在强烈地震作用下,堰塞湖常集中出现,如2008年汶川地震造成100余座堰塞湖^[2],其中,嘉陵江水系北川唐家山

滑坡堰塞湖库容就达 3 亿 m³,经人工干预后泄洪洪峰流量仍有 6820 m³/s^[3]。除现代堰塞湖外,晚第四纪的古堰塞湖也极有可能对古人类造成影响^[4]。

地质历史时期,这类山区河流不断产生崩塌滑坡堰塞湖,一方面,溃坝洪水造成下游冲刷,加快河道侵蚀^[5-6];另一方面,堰塞坝抬高局部侵蚀基准面,抑制上游河床下切并减少侵蚀总量^[7-8]。崩塌滑坡体改变河流来沙特性,进而改变基岩河床暴露/砂卵石覆盖特性^[9],且滑坡效应与河流自然下切具有负反馈调节特征^[10],这都使河道侵蚀下切过程更加复杂。因此,山区河流中的堰塞湖多方面影响着河流本身,以至于对整个流域地貌形态的发育和演化产生影响。

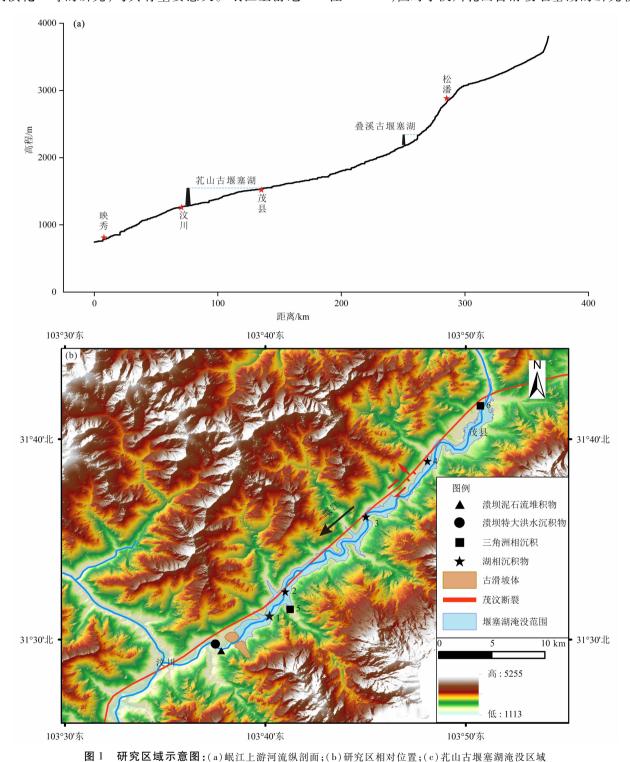
收稿日期(Received date):2020-03-21;改回日期(Accepted date): 2020-06-29

基金项目(Foundation item):国家自然科学基金项目(51979179),四川大学 2018 年建设世界一流大学项目(2018SCUH0050)。[National Natural Science Foundation of China(51979179), Program of Constructed World-Class University of Sichuan University in 2018(2018SCUH0050)]

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认识并研究古堰塞湖,对提升现代堰塞湖应急 处理技术、深入河流地貌演化效应^[8,11-13]和历史文 明演化^[4]等的研究,均具有重要意义。岷江上游地 质构造运动强烈、河谷深切,多有崩塌滑坡。其中,叠溪古滑坡堰塞湖(图 1a)已引起众多研究者的关注^[12,14-15],但对于汶川芤山古滑坡堰塞湖的研究较



1 - 青坡湖相沉积;2 - 文镇湖相沉积;3 - 石鼓湖相沉积;4 - 瓦窑坪湖相沉积;5 - 茂县三角洲相沉积[22];6 - 文镇沟三角洲相沉积

Fig. 1 Location, topography of study area: (a) Longitudinal profile of upper reaches of the Minjiang River; (b) location of study area (c); Submerged area of Koushan paleo-dammed lake

1 - Qingpo lacustrine deposit, 2 - Wenzhen lacustrine deposit, 3 - Shigu lacustrine deposit, 4 - Wayaoping lacustrine deposit, 5 - Maoxian delta deposit[22], 6 - delta deposit of Wenzhen tributary

少^[16-17],其形成与溃决年代、堰塞湖规模以及溃坝洪水流量均未达成一致的结论。与叠溪古湖类似, 芤山古湖(图 1a)同样存在多次堰塞溃决,本文通过实地考察和沉积物测年手段,重现该湖最后一次形成一稳定一溃决过程,能够为该地区特大滑坡灾害链防治、理解大型河流沿岸灾害的形成和河流地貌的自然演化提供重要参考。

1 研究区概况

研究区位于岷江上游汶川至茂县段。岷江为长江水量最大的支流,发源于四川松潘县岷山南麓,依次流经松潘县、茂县和汶川县,于都江堰出山穿过成都平原,在宜宾市汇入长江。干流河道全长735 km,流域面积13.59×10⁴ km²。岷江上游指都

江堰以上河段,全长 341 km,流域面积 2.30 × 10⁴ km²,横跨青藏高原与四川盆地过渡段,为典型山区河流。流域属亚热带高原山区季风性气候,干旱河谷效应明显,谷底多年平均降水量仅 500 mm 左右,而高山地区降水量可达 1000 mm 以上,区内降水年内分布不均,7、8 月降水约占全年降水量的 50%。

岷江上游山高谷深,其中都江堰至茂县段位于青藏高原东部龙门山构造带,发育有龙门山后山断裂中段茂汶断裂(图 1b),全新世以来右旋滑动速率为0.8~1.0 mm/a,逆冲滑动速率为0.5~0.7 mm/a,右旋速率大于逆冲速率^[18]。岷江河谷汶川一茂县段沿汶茂断裂发育,该河段两岸山体疏松,岩体开裂,常发生滑坡、崩塌和泥石流,规模较大者可堵塞岷江^[19-20]。而另一方面河谷相对宽阔(图 1b),其地理环境适宜古人类生存居住,多有新



图 2 滑坡示意图:(a)滑坡区平面图(来源于谷歌地球);(b)滑坡后壁(镜向 SE);(c)残留的滑坡前缘堆积体(镜向 W);(d)堰塞坝右岸过水通道残留卵石剖面(镜像 NW)

Fig. 2 Paleo-landslide: (a) landslide area (from Google Earth); (b) back wall of the landslide (mirrored SE);

⁽c) residual landslide front edge accumulation (mirrored W); (d) fluvial deposit in the right side of the dam (mirrored NW)

石器时期人类文明遗址分布[21]。

2 实地调查

2.1 堰塞坝

芤山古滑坡位于汶川上游 4.5 km,滑坡平面形态呈长舌状,后缘圈椅状地貌明显(图 2b),滑坡后缘山脊海拔高程约 3300 m,滑坡区内河流两岸地层岩性不同,左岸为古生代灰岩和千枚岩,右岸为元古代花岗岩。古滑坡为岩质滑坡,自左岸山体呈扇状滑向右岸,形成一长 1500 m、最大宽度 1750 m、高220 m 的天然堆石坝,堵塞岷江(图 1a、图 2),现存滑坡堆积体(图 2c)底部高程 1370 m,顶部高程1590 m。坝体右岸有河流相卵石,推测为稳定过水通道(图 2d)。坝体主要由石灰岩块组成,兼具千枚岩碎屑,底部钙质胶结紧密。顶部碎石分布杂乱、无分选、磨圆度差,粒径多为 10~30 cm,最大可达 15 m^[17]。

2.2 堰塞湖湖相和三角洲相沉积物

堰塞湖作为一个半封闭储水盆地,物源为河流搬运的陆源碎屑,物源通量及成分、水底地形、水动力条件、水生生物等因素决定了整个沉积过程以及沉积物形态,坝体附近水动力弱,多为水平层理明显的湖相沉积,由粘土粉沙组成;而湖尾水动力强,伴随前期细颗粒铺床现象,表现为自下而上粒径由细变粗的反逆序结构三角洲相沉积。

坝体上游堰塞湖淹没范围内,有多个湖相、三角 洲相沉积物(表1和图3),根据卫星影像分析及实 地考察,该河段虽多滑坡,但无大型古滑坡堵江痕 迹,茂县盆地处于芤山古湖尾部,考察发现有三角洲 相沉积(Liu等)^[22],卵砾石前积层等湖尾沉积相。

2.3 溃坝泥石流与溃坝特大洪水沉积物

溃坝泥石流堆积是瞬间大量洪水堆积,异于普 通泥石流浆体堆积,为气下环境下的一次性混杂堆 积,从上到下分为坝体残余亚相、回水亚相、上段亚相、中段亚相和下段亚相^[23-24]。在溃坝泥石流堆积物下游为溃坝特大洪水沉积物,两者同期不同型,空间分布、沉积特征及原理差异较大。溃坝特大洪水沉积物是由大石块碰撞得到的粗砂细砾粒径级碎屑在高能水流环境下于一定区域(如河道展宽,弯道凸岸偏下游等水流条件减弱区域)沉积形成,分选良好,与普通洪水沉积物(滞留沉积)及坡积物均较容易区分^[25-26]。

坝体下游 1.8 km 处发现有连续溃坝泥石流堆积平台(图 4b)。剖面整体粗细砾石连续且分层明显,细部沉积结构与泥石流类似,表现有杂基结构、石线构造等溃坝堆积特征。再下游发现两处溃坝特大洪水沉积物(图 4c、图 4d。其中,图 4c中沉积物顶部高程为 1339.3 m,与图 4d 中上层沉积物属同一层位)。两处溃坝特大洪水沉积物岩性均以石灰岩为主,兼有千枚岩碎屑,由大量均一单元组成,细部表现为粒度相似混合层,中值粒径1 mm,细砾粒径大多 4~5 cm,偶尔夹杂粗砾,粒径可达 12 cm。

2.4 堰塞湖规模与年代的确定

坝体右岸卵石和上游沉积物均可指示古湖水位。假定残存坝顶高程为古湖水位,利用 12 m 分辨率 DEM(http://www.tuxingis.com/resource/dem_12_download.html,ALOS 卫星相控阵型 L 波段合成孔径雷达采集)和 ArcGIS 软件分析,得出库区上游回水距离 41.5 km,淹没面积 26.8 km²,总库容达 21亿 m³。根据坝上游沉积物分布做出库区淤积示意图(图 3a),符合河道型水库淤积形态。

年龄测定选用光释光及加速器质谱仪碳 14 同位素(AMS¹⁴C)测年法。光释光采样时去除沉积剖面表样,打入钢管,两头用锡纸进行遮光处理。光释光年代计算中,含水率多取实际值,但对于长期存在

表 1 堰塞坝上游沉积物

Tab. 1 Deposits upstream of the dam

沉积类型	坝体距/km	顶部高程/m	顶部拔河/m	沉积物描述
青坡湖相	2	1438	62	厚约 1 m,底部未见底,水平层理明显
文镇湖相	7	1453	48	厚约8 m,水平层理明显
文镇沟三角洲相	8.5	1590	70	位于岷江支流文镇沟上,距沟口 1.5 km
石鼓湖相	19	1510	26	厚约 1 m,受边坡扰动,水平层理不明显
瓦窑坪湖相	28	1585	56	厚约 10 m,顶部覆盖 1 m 厚的细卵石层

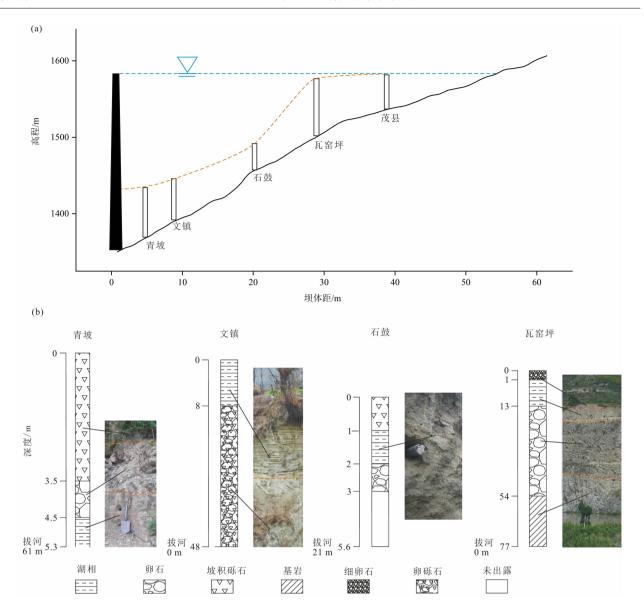


图 3 沉积物纵向分布图:(a)库区淤积示意图;(b)上游沉积物剖面示意图

Fig. 3 Longitudinal distribution: (a) profile of reservoir sedimentation; (b) section of upstream deposits

的湖相沉积物,取相对较高的估计值(表 2)。AMS¹⁴C测年样品为陆生蜗牛,采样时选取新鲜剖面上的完整蜗牛壳,排除为二次搬运。其中光释光测年由泰山学院光释光测年实验室完成,AMS¹⁴C测年由美国 Beta 实验室完成。

文镇湖相沉积物厚 8 m,对其顶、中、底三部分取样,光释光年代分别为 8.5 ± 0.2 ka(埋深 50 cm);12.5 ± 2.5 ka(埋深 560 cm);13.4 ± 2.3 ka(埋深 800 cm)(表 2),沉积速率约为 1.4 mm/yr。在该剖面上游 150 m 处的另一湖相剖面顶部取样(表 2 文镇湖相 2),光释光年代为 6.9 ± 1.3 ka。文镇的两个湖相沉积物虽具有一定厚度,但顶部均为果园,因此,尽可能对无人类干扰的最顶部湖相层取

样测年,湖相沉积结束时间晚于所测顶部年龄。石鼓湖相中部光释光年代为11.3±1.4 ka,处于文镇湖相年龄区间内。

由于溃坝泥石流/洪水沉积物曝光不充分,无法用光释光进行测年,且缺乏 AMS¹⁴C 测年材料,因此采集其上覆的风成/坡积沉积物样品测年,所测得年龄晚于洪水年龄。笔者取溃坝泥石流堆积物(图4b)上覆风成土进行光释光测年,同时在图4c 洪水沉积物上覆的风成和坡积物和图4d 下层洪水沉积物上覆风成和坡积物中采集蜗牛,进行 AMS¹⁴C 测年,两个蜗牛采样点均在风成和坡积物中,且接近洪水沉积物。为验证测年结果的可靠性,"d 剖面下层洪水"的AMS¹⁴C取样点处又取光释光样品作年

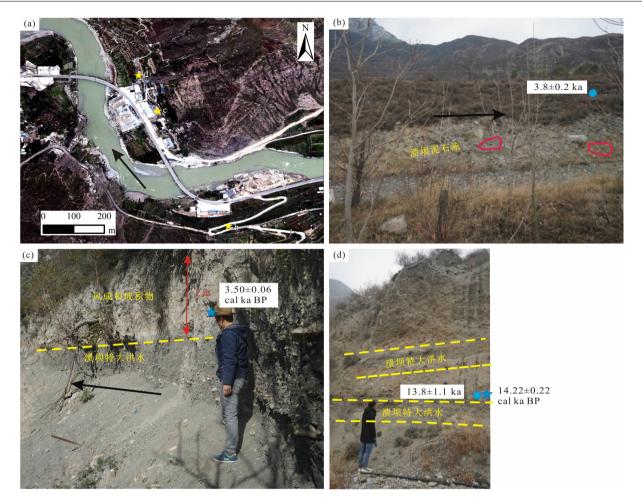


图 4 洪水沉积物示意图:(a)洪水沉积物位置分布;(b)溃坝泥石流堆积物;

(c) 溃坝特大洪水沉积物(靠上游),砾石沉积,人高1.7 m;(d)两层溃坝特大洪水沉积物(靠下游)

Fig. 4 Flood deposits: (a) Distribution of flood deposits; (b) Dam break debris-flow deposits;

(c) Dam-break mega flood deposits (upstream), person height; 1.7 m; (d) Two-layers of dam-break mega flood deposits (downstream)

表 2 文镇、石鼓湖相沉积物、雁门洪水沉积物上层风成土光释光测年结果

Tab. 2 Results of OSL dating of lacustrine sediment and flood deposits

样品名称	埋藏深度/cm	等效剂量/Gy	铀/(μg・g ⁻¹)	钍/(μg·g ⁻¹)	钾/%	含水率 /%	剂量率	年龄/ka
文镇湖相顶	50	31.33 ± 7.39	1.91 ± 0.10	14.4 ± 0.05	2.10 ± 0.02	6.6	3.68 ± 0.15	8.5 ± 0.2
文镇湖相中	560	36.75 ± 7.03	2.39 ± 0.10	10.7 ± 0.05	2.51 ± 0.02	32.9	2.93 ± 0.18	12.5 ± 2.5
文镇湖相底	800	39.66 ± 6.73	3.18 ± 0.10	15.9 ± 0.05	2.64 ± 0.02	50	2.96 ± 0.08	13.4 ± 2.3
文镇湖相 2	150	27.29 ± 4.64	3.54 ± 0.05	17.3 ± 0.05	1.82 ± 0.02	4.39	3.92 ± 0.32	6.9 ± 1.3
石鼓湖相	200	47.56 ± 5.23	3.22 ± 0.55	20.8 ± 0.55	2.28 ± 0.02	15	4.81 ± 0.41	11.3 ± 1.4
溃坝泥石流	180	15.34 ± 0.49	2.58 ± 0.05	22.5 ± 0.05	2.07 ± 0.02	10.0	4.08 ± 0.16	3.8 ± 0.2
d 剖面下层洪水(蜗牛)	670	58.70 ± 14.16	4.01 ± 0.05	21.3 ± 0.05	2.59 ± 0.03	19.0	4.25 ± 0.14	13.8 ± 1.1

注:1、表中含水率为水的质量比干土质量;2、含水量数值正体为实测值,斜体为估计值。

龄比对。

"d 剖面下层洪水" AMS¹⁴ C 测年为 14. 22 ± 0. 22 cal ka BP(表 3),与该样品取样点的光释光测

年结果 13.8 ± 1.1 ka 在误差范围内一致,证明测年结果可靠。文镇湖相底部测年结果(13.4 ± 2.3 ka) 反映了该堰塞湖的形成年代(约 14 ka 前),与"d 剖

面下层洪水"的年代一致,表明堰塞湖形成初期曾发生部分溃决。文镇湖相沉积测年表明该古堰塞湖在初期溃决后稳定了至少6000年,期间未出现溃决。"溃坝堆积物"与"c剖面洪水"测年结果基本一致,表明图4b中溃坝泥石流堆积物与图4c中溃坝特大洪水沉积物是同期沉积,间接反映该堰塞湖于3.8 ka之前存在一次溃决。

表 3 溃坝洪水蜗牛 14 C 测年

Tab. 3 AMS¹⁴C dating for dam - break flood

样品名称	年龄/(cal ka BP)
c剖面洪水	3.50 ± 0.06
d 剖面下层洪水	14.22 ± 0.22

综上,初步得出结论:该堰塞湖形成于约 14 ka 年前,形成初期部分溃决后稳定近万年,距今 3.8 ~ 6.9 ka 间溃决消失。

3 讨论

3.1 古湖的形成与溃决

历史上,龙门山断裂带构造运动频繁,易发强震,且地震较降雨引起的滑坡往往规模更大。综合区域地质条件、古气候条件和芤山古滑坡特征,本研究推断芤山古滑坡由古地震事件引发。

沉积物测年及前人研究^[22]表明, 芤山古湖曾稳定存在, 于距今约 5000 年溃决消失, 笔者认为古湖溃决原因主要有三:(1)该河段发育汶一茂断裂, 构造运动频繁, 地震直接影响坝体结构, 若库区产生滑坡还会引起涌浪, 极易引发坝体溃决。 Lin 等人研究发现距今 4000~4800 年前, 龙门山区曾发生过一次强震事件^[27], 极有可能该次强震引起芤山古湖溃决消失;(2) 古湖跨越冰期与间冰期, 随着气候变暖变湿, 冰川融化, 流量加大, 加快坝体侵蚀;(3) 坝后右岸存在泥石流冲沟, 强降雨频发泥石流冲蚀坝体, 致使坝体薄弱。

3.2 堰塞湖效应

岷江上游流域的主要碎屑物质为构造运动和坡面侵蚀的产物,同时已有学者证明岷江搬运的碎屑是四川西部盆地的主要物源^[15,28],都江堰以上河段山高谷深,堰塞湖溃决洪水将加速青藏高原向四川盆地释放碎屑物质,高含沙水流可能对都江堰以下

的成都平原发育起着重要作用,甚至引发下游平原河流改道。

该堰塞湖形成于 14 ka 年前,形成初期漫顶部分溃决,而之后大部分坝体稳定保留近万年,距今 3.8~6.9 ka 间溃决消失,Liu 等对湖尾三角洲沉积剖面磁化率研究,证实堰塞湖距今约 5 ka 存在溃决^[22],与本文结论相符。同时,研究注意到距今 5 ka前正是营盘山新石器文明盛衰的关键时段,且该人类文明遗址恰位于古湖淹没范围尾部岸坡上,古湖的存在与消失对营盘山新石器文明的兴衰可能有着重要影响。

Wolman 提出的均衡性假说认为,1~2年一遇的中小等级洪水缓慢地塑造着河流地貌^[29]。但是Cook的研究发现稀有巨型溃坝洪水对河道中泥沙输移、河床形态都有着巨大的影响^[5],这类灾难性事件引发的地貌变化往往非常反常和典型,尤其是在山区河流系统中。如本文中提到的汶川县芤山村所处台地是滑坡堆积形成,坝体上游文镇村台地以厚达10 m的湖相沉积物为基底,正是因为滑坡堵江事件使得高山峡谷中出现大规模台地^[30],其形成过程与构造或气候变化驱动的阶地形成过程^[31-32]存在一定差异。

4 结论

本文主要根据对岷江上游汶川芤山古滑坡,以 及上下游沉积物的实地考察,分析了芤山古湖的形成一稳定一溃决过程,研究结论如下:

- (1) 距今 1.4 万年前,位于现今汶川县芤山村处,岷江左岸发生一次巨型岩质滑坡,形成一天然堆石坝堵塞岷江,该堰塞湖蓄水量达 21 亿 m³,回水至上游41.5 km,淹没范围 26.8 km²,形成初期部分溃决后稳定约一万年,距今约 3.8 ~ 6.9 ka 溃决消失。
- (2)对于地形起伏相对较小,不具备堰塞湖形成条件的河道来说,洪水更有可能由暴雨引起,因此在这类地区中可用古洪水反映古极端气候事件^[33-36];而在高山峡谷地区的 V 型河道中,如本文所述岷江上游,易发生滑坡堰塞湖溃决洪水,故大洪水成因应更多考虑为堰塞湖溃决事件^[37]。
- (3)本文所述特大岩质滑坡堵江,进而形成稳态堰塞湖并最终溃决消亡这一历史地质事件,对于

1933 年上游叠溪堰塞湖溃决风险,以及类似区域内 特大型滑坡灾害链防控等均具有重要参考意义。

致谢:感谢当地政府在我们野外调察中提供的帮助,感谢中国地质大学陈剑、四川大学李兰和茂县博物馆蔡雨茂等参与野外调查。感谢英国南安普敦大学 Paul A. Carling、四川大学许唯临和王波、成都理工大学范宣梅、成都文物考古研究院陈剑、兰州大学董广辉、临沂大学于禄鹏、汕头大学赖忠平和中国地质科学院地质研究所钟宁等的讨论。

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A Paleo-lake in the Minjiang River since 20, 000 Years before present in Wenchuan, China

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Abstract: Landslide-dammed lakes are usually formed by landslides and rock falls that block the river in high-relief areas with active tectonics. Landslide-dammed lakes are an important disturbance factor both in natural fluvial process of orogenic belts and human civilization. On the one hand, when an unsteady landslide-dammed lake formed, the outburst flood strongly washing the downstream regions would be occur within a few days. On the other hand, Steady landslide-dammed lakes continuing several thousand years or more could elevate the base level of upstream region. As a result, such landslide-dammed lakes could restrain downcutting of the upstream riverbed and develop knickpoint in large spatial scale of river longitudinal profile. Thus, researches on paleo-dammed lake are essential to deepen the understanding of chains of landslide hazards and river morphologies in mountain areas. A relic landslide dam, outburst flood deposits, and lacustrine sediments were found in the field survey of the upper reaches of the Minjiang River, located at the eastern margin of the Tibetan Plateau, China. This indicates that at least one round of the formation-stability-outburst process had occurred. Five sections were chosen and collected 7 optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) samples which respectively from lacustrine sediments sections and flood deposits sections. Two 14 C samples were collected from flood deposits sections. These dating results can be used to establish when the date of landslide-dammed lake formed and disappeared. Our study show that the landslidedammed lake was formed 14000 years ago. A small part of the dam was breached as water overtopped it, while the other part of the dam stood for about 10 000 years. Eventually the dam experienced an outbursted and disappeared at 3.8 ~ 6.9 ka. The in-depth study of the formation and breaching of paleo-dammed lakes in similar areas was critical to prevent the risk in existing dammed lakes and to understand the evolution of fluvial geomorphology and vicissitude of ancient human civilizations.

Key words: upstream of the Minjiang River; landslide dam; Koushan Paleo-lake; deposit of dammed-lake; dammed effect