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塔克拉玛干沙漠及其以南风成相带划分和认识 [点此下载全文](#)

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摘要:

至少在末次冰期初, 塔克拉玛干沙漠及其以南就已存在风成的砂丘砂、亚砂土和黄土岩相带。末次冰期以亚砂土和黄土沉积的N E和N W风系及其影响下的风力未有显著变化, 因此, 这几个风成相带沉积界线亦没有明显变化, 塔克拉玛干和其南部, 气候暖干, 导致四周山地冰雪大量消融, 于本区形成冲积, 洪积。然而, 冲洪积作用格局。

关键词: [塔克拉玛干沙漠](#) [黄土带](#) [沉积环境](#) [风成砂](#) [沙漠](#)

DIVISION AND RECOGNITION OF THE AEOLIAN FACIES BELTS IN THE TAKLIMAKAN DESERT AND AROUND IT
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Abstract:

At least in the beginning of the last glacial age, the facies belts of dune sand, sandy clay and loess aligned from north to south had already existed in the Taklimakan Desert and areas to its south. The wind direction and aligned from north to south had already existed in the Taklimakan Desert and areas to its south. The wind direction and speed under the influence of the N E and N W wind systems did not change significantly, so the boundary lines of these aeolian facies belts were also not clearly defined. The climate was warm and dry in the southern part of the Taklimakan Desert, leading to significant melting of mountain ice and snow, forming alluvial and fluvio-deltaic deposits in the area.

Keywords: [Taklimakan Desert](#) [sandy clay belt](#) [loess belt](#) [last glacial age](#) [depositional environment](#)

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