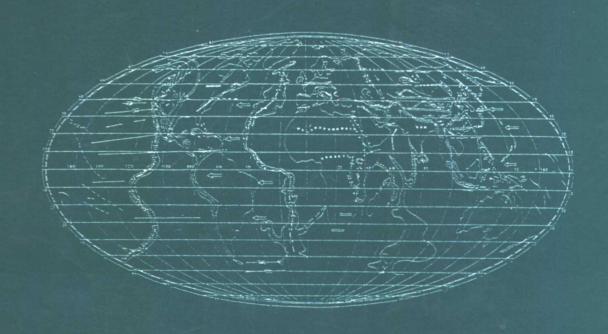
地质力学的方法与实践

第五篇(下)

地质力学在 环境地质中的应用

邵云惠 等编著





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邵云惠 孙 叶 李咸业 编著 张业成 刘传正 张明霞

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内 容 提 要

本书可供广大环境地质工作者、有关科研工作人员及院校师生参考。

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与地质力学密切相关的第一篇文章"地球表面形象变迁之主因"发表于 1926 年。构造型式和构造体系的概念是在本世纪 20 年代末期提出的(Lee, 1929)。结合中国大陆及东亚地区的地质实际,根据地球表面实际见到的不同型式的构造体系来论断地壳运动的,是 1939 年出版的《中国地质学》(英文版)一书。地质力学作为一门学科是在 1941 年秋冬之际,李四光教授应厦门大学校长萨本栋教授之邀为该校数学力学和物理系(当时由于抗战该校迁至福建长汀)的同学讲演时提出的。之后,李先生开始写《地质力学之基础与方法》。该书于 1945 年完稿,曾由重庆大学地质系油印;当时在重庆的中国地质学会同仁还为此举行过多次学术报告会。该书于 1947 年春由中华书局正式出版。

1949年10月1日中华人民共和国成立后,为了适应国家经济建设需要,开展了大量地质工作,包括矿产勘探、工程地质、水文地质以及国家建设中出现的其他各种地质问题。地质力学在李四光教授亲自领导和参与下投入到国家建设洪流之中,与其他地质科学一样取得了迅速的进展。60年代初,内部出版了〈地质力学概论〉。1970年,内部刊印了〈天文、地质、古生物资料摘要〉(初稿)一书。上述两本书均由李先生亲自执笔。书中不少的地质实际资料是由各方面的地质工作者提供的。

李四光教授在他早年和晚年的著作中均曾提出过:地质力学的主要目的是研究地壳构造和地壳运动的规律,探索地球运动的起源;研究各种矿产在地壳中的分布规律以及现代地壳运动的程式,借以指导矿产资源预测以及地壳稳定性评价,防治可能发生的各种自然灾害。

李四光教授在其遗著中曾提示我们:研究地球科学,要从地球看宇宙,要以事物的生因、发展和系统联系的观点,从事实现象追寻本质的要求,来研究地壳运动所产生的各种地质现象发生、发展的规律。

从李四光教授 1926 年发表第一篇文章起至 1971 年 4 月底他逝世这 45 年间,他为地质力学学科的建立及应用,做了大量的实际工作,开辟了地壳运动研究的一条新途径,为发展地球科学作出了重要贡献。从李四光教授逝世到现在,许多地质工作者沿着他开拓的道路又进行了 21 年的工作。从 1926 年到现在这 66 年间,在国家经济建设和人类社会生活需要的各种自然资源的寻找以及与人类生存相关的各种自然灾害的斗争中,地质力学伴同其他地球科学做了大量的有益工作。《地质力学的方法与实践》丛书,就是这项工作的一种记录。今后,我们将把这项工作继续下去,为认识自然和改造自然作出新的贡献。

孙殿卿 1994年11月14日,北京

PREFACE

The first paper closely related to geomechanics entitled the "Main Cause of the Changes of Superficial Features on the Earth" was published in 1926. As for the conception about the tectonic patterns and tectonic systems, it was put forth at the end of the twentieth century (Lee, 1929). It was in the book entitled the (Geology of China) (in English version) published in 1939 that the crustal movement had been proved by the author with the tectonic systems of different types actually found on the surface of the Earth, and in combination of the practical geological situation in the mainland of China and East Asia. Geomechanics as a branch of sciences was established in the autumn and winter time of 1941 by Prof. Li Siguang (J. S. Lee) during his lecturing for the students from the Department of Mathematics, Mechanics and Physics of the Xiamen University (moved to Changding City, Fujian Province owing to the anti-Japanese War) at the invitation of the Dean of the University. Later on Prof. J. S. Lee began to prepare the book on (The Basis of Geomechanics and Its Method), which was completed and was mimeographed by the Department of the Geology of the Chongqing University, Sichuan Province in 1945, and at the same time it was then once used as lectures for the colleagues of the Geological Society of China at Chongqing City. The particular monograph was officially published by the China Publishing House in the spring of 1947.

1

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China on october 1, 1949, in order to meet the need of the economic construction of the country vast amounts of geological work have been conducted, including prospecting for mineral resources, engineering geology, hydrogeology and various geological problems that have been occurred during the economic construction of the country. So geomechanics has been thrown into the mighty torrent of the economic construction of the country under the direct guidance of Prof. J. S. Lee himself and his personally taking part in the work, and as other branches of geological sciences, geomechanics in this way has also gained a rapid development. At the beginning of the 60's of this century the monograph: (An Introduction to Geomechanics) was published as a restricted publication, and in 1970 the monograph: (Astronomy, Geology and Palaeontology) (first draft) was also published as a restricted publication. All the above-mentioned monographes were written by Prof. J. S. Lee himself personally, by using a big amount of practical geological data provided by vast numbers of geological workers from various fields.

In his works published in his early and late years, Prof. J. S. Lee had repeatedly remarked that the major objective of geomechanics lies in the study of the regularity of crustal tectonics and crustal movement, in probing into the origin of the movement of the Earth, and in investigation on the regularity of distribution of various mineral resources in the earth crust, as well as on the mode of occurrence of the modern crustal movement, with the purpose of guid-

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ing the prognostication of mineral resources and making the evaluation of the stability of the earth crust, thus preventing from the possible occurrence of these and those natural hazards.

In his posthumous works, Prof. J. S. Lee used to mention to the audience that in the study of geological sciences one must view the cosmos from the Earth and investigate the regularity of occurrence and development of various geological phenomina produced by the crustal movement from the viewpoint of the origin, development and systematic relations, and in accordance with the requirement of study on any matter by probing into the essence of things judging from the phenomina of the fact.

During the forty five years of his life, starting the publication of his first paper in 1926, and being ended with his death at the end of April in 1971, Prof. J. S. Lee had completed large amounts of practical work for the establishment and application of geomechanics as a branch of sciences, and had opened up a new approach to the study of the crustal movement, thus making a great contribution to the development of geological sciences. From the time of his passing away till the present, many geological workers have conducted great amounts of work for twenty one years along the path Prof. J. S. Lee had opened up. In the 66 years from 1926 till now, in the prospecting for natural resources needed for the economic construction of the country and social daily necessities of human beings, as well as in the struggle against various natural hazards that are closely related to the existence of human beings, together with other branches of sciences geomechanics has done a lot of useful things. The (Method and Practice of Geomechanics) series represents itself records of this kinds of work. In the future we will certainly keep taking this kind of records in order to make a new contribution to recognition and remaking of nature.

Sun Dianqing November 14, 1994, in Beijing

《地质力学的方法与实践》编辑委员会

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引 言

地球科学界正热烈地通过各种不同的途径研究岩石圈和全球动力学。地质力学工作者 也积极地按照自己多年来形成的途径,即将地质学、地球物理学、地球化学和力学等多种 学科结合起来,通过对地壳地质构造和地壳运动的研究,以深化地球动力学和运动学的研 究。

因为, 地壳虽然是地球整体结构中极薄的一层, 但她却记录和保存下了地球形成、发展、演化的踪迹; 记录和保存下了地壳以外, 诸如包围地球的大气层, 围绕地球转动的月球, 太阳系, 以及其它各种星体对地壳发生的影响, 宇宙微尘和陨星之类的坠落等(星)球外事件的遗迹; 记录和保存下了地壳以下, 在高温高压条件下, 地球各圈层物质的物理与化学变化和运动, 以及由重力、日月潮汐作用和地球自转而产生的运动, 都不可避免地要集中反映到地壳中来。

由此看来,如果其它研究地球动力学途径是科学的、有成效的,那么,地质力学以地 壳为对象,通过对地壳地质构造、物质的运动和分布规律、地壳运动的起源和演化等的研 究,由表及里、由浅及深、由局部到地球整体,深入地研究地球各圈层的组织构造、相互 作用,地球的起源、演化和运动等一系列地球动力学和运动学问题,是不无道理的。

为此,地质力学工作者经过了长期的奋斗,在她自己的努力和各相关学科、广大科学工作者的支持下,做了大量的工作,取得了很多、很有意义的成果。经常地、及时地综合分析研究、总结这些成果,不仅对发展地质力学具有重要意义,对于发展地球科学,促进地质力学更好地为社会发展和国民经济建设服务,也不会没有意义的。地质矿产部和中国地质科学院将(地质力学的方法与实践)列为"八五"重要基础研究项目,在孙殿卿院士指导下予以实施。

早在 60 年代初,地质力学的创始人李四光教授就计划组织人力,编著一套《地质力学的方法与实践》丛书,总结地质力学研究和实践成果。为此,他亲自草拟大纲,并将他自己主持撰写的《地质力学概论》专著做为该丛书的第一篇。其后,他还提出了对《地质力学概论》进行修改的意见。

这次的综合研究和总结工作,就是实现李四光教授的遗愿,修订第一篇,编著四篇六本书和一幅全球构造图,即:

第一篇 地质力学概论 李四光著,孙殿卿等修订

第二篇 构造体系各论(中国典型构造体系分论) 王治顺等编著

第三篇 岩石力学与构造应力场分析 陈庆宣、王维襄、孙叶等编著

第四篇 地壳运动问题 高庆华等编著

现今地壳运动问题 马宗晋、杜品仁编著

第五篇 地质力学在矿产资源勘查中的应用 刘迅等编著 地质力学在环境地质中的应用 邵云惠等编著

全球构造体系纲要图 苗培实等主编

《地质力学的方法与实践》既然是在广大地质力学工作者和有关学科科学工作者科学研究与实践应用成果基础上,经过综合分析研究、总结完成的一套丛书,无疑也是大家劳动成果的结晶。因此,除《地质力学概论》一书外,其它各篇册我们都用了"编著"一词,表示这一套书中还包含了他人的成果,并在此予以致谢。如果有什么疏漏和引用上的误解,也请予以批评指正。

《地质力学的方法与实践》编辑委员会

INTRODUCTION

The geosciences circles have now been heartily investigating the lithosphere and global dynamics in different ways. Meanwhile, the geomechanic workers have also actively deepened their investigations on the dynamics and kinematics of the Earth in a way created by themselves in the passing years, namely by combining the geology, geophysics, geochemistry and mechanics with one another, and through the study of geological structures on the earth crust and crustal movement.

So although the earth crust tends to constitute only a thin layer in the whole texture of the Earth, yet it has recorded and preserved all the features formed in the course of origin, development and evolution of the Earth; the results of the influence from the atmosphere surrounding the Earth, the moon rotating around the Earth, solar system, and the other celestial bodies upon the earth crust; as well as the traces of the outer-space events, such as the fall of the cosmic dust and meteorites. Besides, in the earth crust there must have undoubtedly been recorded and preserved in a concentrated way all the expression, under high temperature and pressure, of physical and chemical changes and motion of matter in the litho-, hydro-, air-, and bio-spheres of the Earth.

In view of this, if the other approaches of the study of geodynamics are considered to be scientific and effective, then the geomechanics with the earth crust being as its target of research should also be valid and reasonable, since it keeps to the principle of going deep into the study of geodynamic and kinematic problems concerning the structure and texture of the litho, hydro, air-, and bio-spheres of the Earth, mutual actions of the later, as well as the origin, evolution and motion of the Earth in a way proceeding from the outside to the inside, from the simple to the profound, and from the part to the totality through the study of the geological structures of the earth crust, the motion and regularity of distribution of matter in the earth crust, and the origin and evolution of the crustal movement.

For this reason, the geomechanical workers have conducted a great volume of worker and have gained lots of meaningful results through their protracted struggle, and with their own effort and under the support of the interrelated branches of sciences and vast numbers of scientists. The frequent and timely comprehensive analysis and summation of these achievements and results are of great importance not only to the development of geomechanics, but also to the development of the whole geological sciences themselves and to promoting geomechanics to provide a better service for social development and national economic construction. With the support from the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources and the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, the publication of the *Method and Practice of Geomechanics* series has been placed in the "Eighth Five-Year Plan of the Development of Natural Sciences" as an impor-

tant project of basic researches to be implemented under the guidance of Academician Sun Dianqing.

As early as at the beginning of the 60's of this century, Prof. J. S. Lee, the founder of geomechanics used to plan to organize labour power to compile a set of the *Method and Practice of Geomechanics* series, aiming at the summation of the achievements and results of the research and practice of application of geomechanics. For this purpose, Prof. J. S. Lee personally took a hand in drafting an outline for the particular series, and decided to take the monograph of his *An Introduction to Geomechanics* as the first volume of this series. Later on, Prof. J. S. Lee made comments on the revision of the monograph *An Introduction to Geomechanics*.

The present comprehensive research and summation is exactly the implementation of the behests of Prof. J. S. Lee, modifying the first volume and compiling six books of four volumes and a sheet of Global Tectonic Map, namely:

- Volume I, An Introduction to Geomechanics, by J. S. Lee, modified by Sun Dianqing and Others;
- Volume II., Separate Treatises on Tectonic Systems (Individual papers on typical tectonic systems of China) by Wang Zhishun and Others;
- Volume Ⅲ, Analysis of Petromechanics and Stress Field of Tectonics, by Chen Qingxuan, Sun Ye, Wang Weixiang and Others;
- Volume IV, The Problems on Crustal Movement, by Gao Qinghua and Others;

 The Problems on Recent Crustal Movement, by Ma Zongjin and Du Pinren;
- Volume V, Application of Geomechanics in Prospecting for Mineral Resources, by Liu Xun and Others;

 Application of Geomechanics in Environmental Geology, by Shao Yunhui and Others;

An Outline Map of Global Tectonic Systems, by Miao Peishi and Others.

As the Method and Practice of Geomechanics series has been compiled on the basis of comprehensive analysis and summation of the results of research and practice conducted by vast numbers of geomechanical workers and scientists engaged in related branches of sciences, so it should undoubtedly be regarded as a crystallization of common effort of all the people concerned. Except for the monograph An Introduction to Geomechanics, for all other volumes of the series we use the term "Compilation", to mean that in the particular series results of research by other people are included, which the authors beg to acknowledge hereby. So and comments on possible oversights any omissions and mistakes in quotations are welcomed.

Editorial Board of The Method and Practice of Geomechanics

前 言

地质力学是我国著名科学家李四光教授以其毕生精力开创性地把力学原理引进到地质学中,从而建立起的一门力学和地质学相统一的边缘地质学科。从本世纪 20 年代创建至今的半个多世纪以来,地质力学以它坚实的理论基础和严密的科学方法论,在指导地质实践的不同领域中均取得了令人瞩目的巨大成效。实践已经证明,地质力学不仅在人所共知的矿产普查勘探中,以其战略和战术上的科学预见性成功地发挥了积极的指导作用,而且在工程地质、水文地质、地震地质、地热地质、灾害地质以及海洋地质等方面的应用中,都取得了突破性的进展,极大地开拓了这门学科的服务领域。

环境地质学,是以地学观点研究和探索人类赖以生存和发展的地质环境的科学。其研究领域除了地球在内外动力作用下发生地质环境的宏观变化和由此可能发生的化学元素迁移、富集等微观变化外,还有人类各种生产经济活动造成的地质环境的变化,具有十分广泛的研究内容。

地质力学方法的应用,目前还远没有深入到环境地质的所有方面,在某些方面的研究 深度和应用程度也都是很有限的。因此,编著本书的目的,只是对地质力学在指导水文地质、工程地质、地震地质、地热地质、区域地壳稳定性及地质灾害等应用较多的几个方面,对其调查研究成果着重从地质力学的基本理论观点和一般工作方法,以实例分析的形式做一介绍和总结,以期发展和丰富地质力学理论和方法,同时对本书未及介绍的环境地质其它方面问题的应用,亦将有相应的参考意义。

这本书,是由孙殿卿院士组织领导的地质矿产部"八五"重大基础项目《地质力学的方法与实践》的专题研究成果之一。全书共分八章,由于涉及内容广泛,特邀有关专家分工完成。其中,第一章邵云惠执笔;第二章孙叶、邵云惠执笔;第三章邵云惠、孙叶、张业成执笔;第四章李咸业执笔;第五章邵云惠、孙叶执笔;第六章张明霞、刘传正执笔;第七章刘传正、张明霞执笔;第八章张业成执笔。全书由邵云惠统编并最后修改定稿。整个编著过程都是在孙殿卿院士指导下进行的,苗培实研究员在诸多方面给予了指导和帮助,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编著者水平有限,错误和疏漏难免,敬希批评指正。

邵云惠

目 录

第一章 绪论(1)
1.1 关于环境地质问题
1.2 地质力学地壳运动观是研究环境地质的基本理论基础
第二章 中国主要构造体系 统近以来的活动性 (9)
2.1 我国主要构造体系活动断裂概述
2.2 中国现今区域地壳形变
2.3 中国现今区域地应力状态······(21)
2.4 中国主要构造体系现今活动的基本特征
第三章 地质力学方法在地质灾害研究中的应用 (30)
3.1 中国地质灾害概况(30)
3.2 中国典型地质灾害分布的时空特征 (30)
3.3 中国地质灾害综合灾度的特点及发展趋势
3.4 地质灾害实例分析——西安市区地裂缝灾害
第四章 地质力学方法在地震研究中的应用
4.1 地质力学与地震成因理论研究
4.2 地震区、带分布与构造体系的关系
4.3 构造应力场分析及地应力、地形变监测在地震预测研究方面的应用引例 ············· _/ (61)
4.4 1976 年唐山 7.8 级地震的地质力学解释
第五章 地质力学方法在区域地壳稳定性研究中的应用
5.1 基本观点与工作方法(82)
5.2 中国区域地壳稳定性评价与分区
5.3 实例分析——长江三峡库首区地壳稳定性研究(95)
第六章 地质力学在水文地质方面的应用
6.1 不同力学性质结构面的水文地质特征(112)
6.2 不同型式构造体系的水文地质意义
6.3 地质力学在水文地质应用中的典型实例
第七章 地质力学在工程地质方面的应用
7.1 构造体系对工程地质环境条件的控制作用
7.2 地质力学在工程地质问题研究中的应用
第八章 地质力学理论与方法在地热研究中的应用 (163)
8.1 地质力学在地热研究中的应用概况
8.2 中国区域地温场与地热资源
8.3 中国区域地温形成条件与地质力学分析
8.4 地质力学在地热田应用中的典型实例——西藏羊八井地热田(188)
参考文献
英文摘要

Contents

Chapter	1 Introduction (1)
1.	About Environmental Geological Problems
2.	Crustal Movement Out look of Geomechanics is Basic Theoretical Basis to
	Study Environmental Geology(7)
Chapter	2 Neoid Activity of Major Structure Systems in China
1.	Active Faults of Major Structure Systems in China
2.	Present Regional Crustal Deformation in China
3.	State of Present Regional Stress in China
4.	Basic Features of Present Activity of Major Structure Systems in China (26)
Chapter	Application of Geomechanic Method to Study on Geological Hazards (30)
1.	A Survey of Geological Hazards in China
2.	Space - Time Distribution of Typical Geological Hazards in China
3.	Characteristics and Developmentary Trend of Comprehensive Disaster-
	Deyree of Geological Hazards in China (39)
4.	Example Amalysis—Disaster of Ground Fissure in Xi'an (44)
Chapter	4 Application of Geomechanic Method to Study on Earthquake (52)
1.	Theoretical Research of Relation between Gemechanics and Formation
	of Earthquake (53)
2.	Relation between Structure Systems and Zonations of Seismic Areas or
	Belts (56)
3.	Examples of Application of Stress Field Analysis, Stress and Deformation
	Measurement to Prediction of the Earthquakes (61)
4.	Geomechanic Explanation of the Tangshan Earthquake ($M = 7.8$) in
	1976 (71)
Chapter	5 Application of Geomechanic Method to Study on Regional Crustal
	Stability (82)
	Basic Outlooks and Methods (82)
2.	Evoluation and Zonation of Regional Crustal Stability in China (86)
3.	Example Analysis—Study on Regional Crustal Stability on Reservoir
	Site of the Changjiang Gorges
Chapter	6 Application of Geomechanics to Hydrogeology (112)
1.	Hydrogeological Features of Different Mechanic Structure Planes
2.	Hydrogeological Importance of Different types of Structure Systems (115)
3.	Application Example of Geomechanics to Hydrogeology (120)

Ciiapte	r 7 Application of Geomechanics to Engineering Geology (132)
1.	Control Function of Structure Systems to Geological Environmental
	Conditions
2.	Application of Geomechanics to Study on Engineering Geological
	Problems
Chapte	r 8 Application of Geomechanics to Study on Geotherm
1.	A Survey of Application of Geomechanics to Geotherm
2.	Regional Geotemperature Fields and Geothermal Resources in China (164)
3.	Formation Condition of Regional Geotemperature and Geomechanic
	Analysis (174)
4.	Typical Example of Application of Geomechanics to Geothermal Field
	— Yangbajing Geothermal Field in Tibet
	Tangbajing Geothermai Field in Tibet (186)

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第一章 绪 论

1.1 关于环境地质问题

1.1.1 地质环境与环境系统

环境地质学,是从地学的观点研究人类和生物界赖以生存、繁衍和发展的地球环境的 科学。地球环境的变化,既有自然因素的作用,也受人类活动的影响,同时作为天体中一 员的地球,也将受到其它天体的影响。

所有影响地球环境的各项自然因素,在地球上,基本与地壳四大圈层及地球内部物质运动有关;地球以外的天体,以银河系特别是参与银河运动的太阳系的影响最为直接。这些来自不同范围、不同层次影响的自然因素,其运动和变化规律有其独立性,但又彼此影响和约束,存在着互相调整、互相制约和互相适应的关系,表现出不同程度的同步性和统一性。以气候和海洋的关系为例,地球在几亿年的漫长气候变化史中,曾出现震旦纪、石炭纪一二叠纪和第四纪的几次大冰期,代表了这段历史时期的几个寒冷期。与此对应的,也正是地球上几个大的海退时期。仅11万年以来,我国出现的几次气候变化,与同一时间段我国东部海面的变化,也保持了良好的对应关系。

此外,海水运动与地壳的构造运动之间的一致性,早已为人们熟知。一般规律是,大规模的海退之后,往往发生强烈构造运动;构造运动之后,出现另一次海进。我国从吕梁运动以来,主要有加里东运动、海西运动、印支运动和燕山等运动,这几次大规模的地壳运动恰与中国大陆从寒武纪一中奥陶世、泥盆纪一晚石炭世、早三叠世一晚三叠世三次大的海水进退相对应。与构造运动和海水进退相呼应的生物界也发生重大变革,大量古生物资料证明,一般大陆海进广泛阶段,是生物兴旺发展的时期;而海退时的地壳运动剧烈时期,是生物发生飞跃或灾变的时期。

地球参与太阳系的银河运动,地球上的一系列自然变化及其变化周期,亦莫不与太阳系及其参与的银河运动有关。据研究[●],近 1000 年来,地壳的四大层圈存在 140~180 a 周期的自然灾害频发期,其间我国出现严重低温冷害,长江、黄河流域出现特大洪水、特大干旱,以及特大降尘等气候异常期,全球火山爆发的高峰,中国华北地震活跃期,均大体同步发生;近 6000 年来,中国和北半球还存在约 1000~1400 年灾害更为严重的气候恶化期,如中国的严重寒冷期,长江和黄河的罕见特大洪水,非洲撒哈拉地区的干旱期和沙漠化,海平面低值期,世界著名的大地震等,也都近于同期发生。这些百年和千年周期的四大圈层异常,均发生在九大行星地心会聚处冬半年。600 Ma来,地球系统还存在长达280~320 Ma的重大变异群发期,著名的地球三大冰期、世界煤资源的高峰期,世界大洋

[●] 任振球等,1986,多尺度地球异常事件的群发现象及其宇宙环境,全国第二届天地生相互关系学术讨论会论 文摘要。

的大海退等,出现的时间亦基本一致。与这一时间尺度对应的,正是地球跟随太阳系绕银河中心运动的周期。

恩格斯指出:"我们所面对着的整个自然界形成一个体系,即各种物质相互关系的总体"(〈反杜林论〉)。以上提到的事实,都是自然界整体的构成部分,从系统科学理论分析,其发生的环境有不同层次的系统,如地壳各圈层系统、地球系统乃至宇宙系统,由于子系统之间,子系统与高层次系统之间,存在着能量、物质和信息交换的动态规律,整体是一个有层次、有序的自然系统。因此,各种自然现象之间不仅相互关联,而且往往表现在时间上的大体同步性。由此可见,地质环境乃是整个自然环境的组成部分,属于自然系统的子系统。地质环境的变化与整个自然环境变化,既有其自身的发展演化规律,又存在着不可分割的联系性和统一性。从学科的联系性看,虽然有天文学、地质学、水文地质学、工程地质学、灾害地质学、地理学,以及气候、海洋和生物多门学科,也都各有其侧重的研究任务,但从环境地质学的涉及范围及其联系性来看,它与这些学科存在着很难分割的联系,属于多学科交叉的多边学科。

1.1.2 环境地质的基本任务

从以上地质环境与整个人类环境的关系,从环境地质学与其它学科的关系可见,环境地质涉及的范围十分广泛,其研究任务也相当艰巨。从当前和长远看问题,环境地质的任务可大体分两个方面:一是在人类生活和生产过程中遇到的问题,需要得到及时处理和解决,多半属实际应用问题;另一个,则是为人类发展,对环境发展演化趋势进行中长期预测,从而对全球环境制订相应的保护和防治措施,基本属于基础理论问题。这两个方面,一个是当前或近期的,属于战术或战役问题;另一个则具有长远的战略意义。由于环境的演化是不断的,对这种不断演化的环境,无论时间长短,都存在着利用和不断保护的问题,何况实践和理论是统一的,所以这两方面的问题往往交叉,很难做到断然分开。

随着人类经济建设的不断发展,提出有关环境地质方面的实际问题越来越多,涉及的方面也日益广泛。如水资源和水资源环境方面的问题,包括大规模矿产和能源开发、大型工程和城市建设的场地稳定性、工程开挖、巷道变形、铁路和公路施工选线,以及特殊路基及边坡失稳在内的工程地质问题,地震及其它地质灾害问题,海岸变迁和海岸侵蚀问题,以及水土流失、土壤病变、影响人类健康的地方病问题,等等,都是环境地质当前亟待解决的实际问题。根据急需和问题出现的严重程度,具有代表性的问题,有如下几个方面。

(1) 地质灾害

地质灾害是对人类的生存和发展威胁最大的灾害之一,除地震灾害的严重性之外,其它如山体崩塌、滑坡、泥石流、地裂缝及地面沉降等,目前在我国也都相当严重。以滑坡为例,仅最近十几年来大规模的滑坡就屡屡发生。如 1980 年 6 月湖北远安县盐池河磷矿的山体崩滑,1982 年 7 月四川省云阳县鸡扒子大型滑坡,1983 年 3 月甘肃省东乡族自治县洒勒山高速大规模滑坡,1985 年 6 月长江三峡的新滩滑坡,都曾对人民生命财产造成重大损失。交通运输受到的危害亦十分严重,据不完全统计,成昆铁路有滑坡 183 处,宝成铁路 101 处,鹰厦铁路 48 处,国家用于整治滑坡的费用亦相当可观。

泥石流的危害也十分严重,受泥石流危害的地区主要集中在西南的川滇藏和西北地区,以及东部的太行山一燕山一辽南一带。仅四川省就有 40 个县城和 137 个乡镇受到泥石流的严重危害。甘肃省的兰州、天水、武都、临夏、文县也相当严重。西藏的察隅、波

2