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COHERENS 模型在台湾海峡
环境动力学研究中的应用

Application of COHERENS Model
on Environmental Dynamics of the Taiwan Strait

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摘要

本文将 COHERENS 模型应用于台湾海峡环境动力学的研究,重点模拟了台湾海峡潮流、风海流、上升流等的动力学特征,同时分析了南海北部环流中的一些重要特征;并在水动力场计算的基础上,以叶绿素 a 和硝酸盐为代表性的生态参数,进行了台湾海峡生态场的计算,得出以下的主要结论:

(1) 半日分潮潮波以 Kelvin 波的形式自台湾海峡南北两端传入海峡内部,在福建沿岸、澎湖水道、台湾浅滩、澎湖列岛附近以及台湾岛北端形成强潮流区,在台湾海峡东岸台中附近形成一个潮流流速较小的弱流区。

(2) 台湾海峡 M_2 分潮致上升流与夏季风生上升流的位置大致相近,主要出现在台湾海峡西岸、台湾浅滩南部、澎湖列岛附近;上升流位置及强度随风况而变化,潮流对台湾海峡西岸北部上升流的形成也有重要的贡献。

(3) “黑潮南海分支”与南海北部次海盆尺度的气旋式环流东北段相毗邻,同时在南海东北部沿岸到东海之间、以及粤东沿岸和南海东北部陆架坡折之间诱发了较强的水位差,是形成南海暖流的一个重要的动力因素;夏季吕宋岛附近降水差异所引发的盐度梯度,以及冬季吕宋岛西岸暖水舌所对应的温度梯度对南海暖流的形成也具有重要的作用。

(4) 台湾海峡水文状况受由南海东北部所流来的海水影响显著,冬、春季主要是由太平洋黑潮源区经吕宋海峡流入南海的大洋海水,夏、秋季则主要是南海内部北上或是在南海北部循环的海水。

(5) 台湾海峡存在春、秋季“水华”特征,叶绿素 a 含量迅速增长,营养盐被大量消耗,这种现象在次表层表现得最为突出;夏季台湾海峡西岸上升流区具有高营养盐、高叶绿素 a 含量的特征,与近岸上升流有关,但由于涌升水体未到达表层以及浮游植物的消耗,高营养盐的特征在表层并未表现。

关键词: 台湾海峡; COHERENS; 环境动力学

Abstract

A three dimensional Coupled Hydrodynamical-Ecological Model for Regional and Shelf Sea (COHERENS) is used to investigate the environmental dynamics in the Taiwan Strait. Hydrodynamical simulation is emphasized on the following aspects, i.e., (1) distribution of tidal waves in the Taiwan Strait, (2) seasonal variation of wind-driven circulation in the Taiwan Strait, (3) upwelling induced by tidal current, monsoon and baroclinic effect, (4) the correlation among the Taiwan Strait circulation, the cyclonic circulation in the northeastern South China Sea and the Kuroshio. Based on the hydrodynamical simulation, seasonal variations of Chl-a and nitrate in the Taiwan Strait are analyzed. The major conclusions are summarized as follows:

(1) Semidiurnal tidal waves spread into the Taiwan Strait in a Kelvin form from the southern and northern ends of the Taiwan Strait, respectively. The simulation results show that strong tidal current areas are located near the Fujian coast, the Penghu Channel, the Taiwan Shoal, the Penghu Islands and the northern Taiwan Strait, and the standing wave structure is shown near Taichung where the tidal current is weak.

(2) The locations of M_2 tide-induced upwellings are coincident with those of summer monsoon-induced upwellings, which are located along the western coast of the Taiwan Strait, in the south of the Taiwan Shoal and the sea area near Penghu Islands, et al. However, the intensity of the upwelling varies with the wind field. Summer monsoon is the main force of upwelling along the western coast of Taiwan Strait, but the contribution of M_2 tidal current could be more significant than that of summer monsoon on the formation of upwelling at northwest coast of Taiwan Strait.

(3) The “Kuroshio - South China Sea Branch”, which is adjacent to the cyclonic South China Sea circulation, may play an important role in the formation of the South China Sea Warm Current by inducing the sea level difference between northwest coast of South China Sea and the East China Sea, and between the coast of Guangdong and the continental shelf break of northeast South China Sea. The other important factors in the formation of the South China Sea Warm Current might be the salinity gradient resulted from the precipitation difference around the Luzon Island in summer, and the

temperature gradient related to the warm tongue caused by the Luzon Coastal Current in winter.

(4) The hydrologic condition of the Taiwan Strait is subjected to the water from the northeastern South China Sea, which mainly originates from the Kuroshio in winter and spring, and from the internal water of South China Sea in summer and autumn.

(5) The annual cycle of chlorophyll and nutrients in the Taiwan Strait is simulated using the established model. During spring and autumn, algal blooms are broken out, the biomass of phytoplankton increases rapidly and the nutrients are depleted, especially in the subsurface water. During summer, high phytoplankton biomass and nutrients along the western coast of the Taiwan Strait is simulated, which evidences the upwelling events. However, high nutrients and high Chl-a biomass are not identified at the surface layer.

Key words: Taiwan Strait; COHERENS; Environmental Dynamics.

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第一章 绪论

1.1 引言

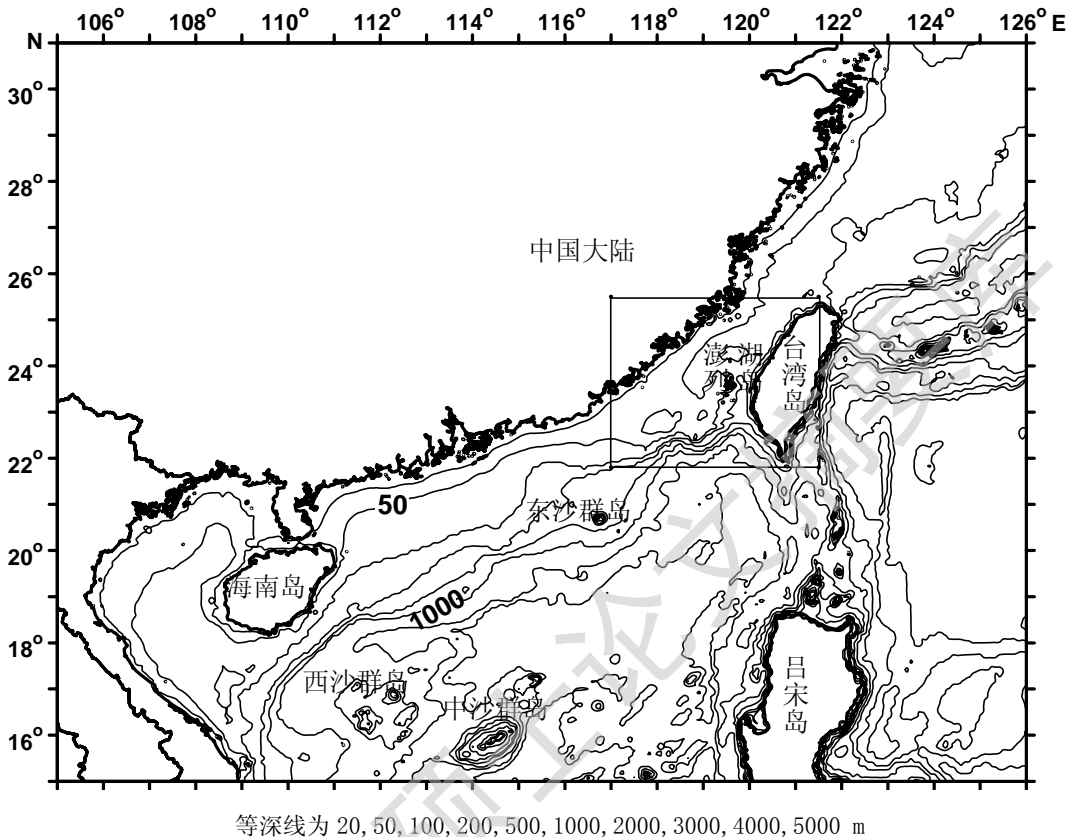
环境动力学模型以质量平衡原理为基础,对环境介质中变量迁移变化的基本规律进行数学描述。环境动力学模型应用到海洋科学研究中通常把海洋视为一个有机的整体,由最初的单独考虑水动力特征发展到目前包括水动力模型、生态模型、沉积物模型等,不仅同时考虑海域的水动力特征及生态系统结构、功能的时空演变规律,还在此基础上探讨物理过程与生物过程的相互作用,包括物理、化学、生物过程对海洋生态系统的影响,及生态系统对各种变化的响应和反馈机制等。环境动力学研究是当今海洋科学跨学科研究的国际前沿领域,是全球变化研究的重要手段,与全球环境可持续发展和生物资源可持续利用主题紧密相联。对台湾海峡环境动力学的研究,尤其是开展台湾海峡环境动力学模型的研究工作,具有重要的战略意义^[1,2]。

如图1.1所示,台湾海峡位于祖国大陆和台湾岛之间,呈东北—西南走向,它的北界从台湾省的富贵角到福建省的平潭岛,相距172km;南界从台湾岛的猫鼻头到福建省的东山岛,宽约370km;南北长约333km,面积约 $7.7 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$ 。^[3]

台湾海峡海底地形变化多端,海底冲刷十分剧烈,从而存在着不规则的水下洼地、隆起和沟槽等侵蚀海底形态,如图1.1所示,大致可以根据海底地形的自然状况,将台湾海峡分为台湾浅滩、澎湖水道、彰云沙脊等主要地形单元^[4]。台湾浅滩位于台湾海峡南部东山岛与澎湖列岛之间,同南海北部陆架海域相连,由若干个东西向的、连续排列的水下沙堤组成,呈椭圆形近东西向分布,是台湾海峡水深较小的地方,平均水深在20m左右,最浅处仅8.2m;澎湖水道位于台湾海峡的东南部,界于澎湖列岛和台湾南部西岸之间,是台湾海峡中水深较大的海域,水深由北部的70m向南渐深至160m;澎湖水道往南延伸连通南海海盆,水深最深处超过1400m,为海峡最深处;彰云沙脊(也称作台中浅滩)位于澎湖列岛的东北方,水深小于30m,介于澎湖列岛与彰云沙脊之间是澎北水道,呈西北向延伸到台湾海峡中部海域。

图1.2 台湾海峡及其周边海域海底地形图 单位: m

Figure 1.2 Topography of Taiwan Strait and its Neighboring Sea Area



1.2 台湾海峡环境动力学研究的进展

环境动力学研究的开展, 需要建立在大量的、多学科的调查观测及基础研究工作基础之上。二十世纪八十年代以来, 我国对台湾海峡及其邻近海域开展了多次大规模的海洋调查研究, 从多学科的角度不断深入探讨台湾海峡水文变化及生物地球化学过程, 并出版了一批反映台湾海峡海洋科学研究成果的著作^[7-11]。在对调查现象直观描述的基础上, 也逐步开展了对海区各种过程机理的研究和探讨。近年来, 遥感手段也被引入到台湾海峡环境动力学的研究中, 如洪华生等^[12]将 AVHRR (Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer), SeaWiFS (Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view) 遥感资料与现场观测结果相结合, 从动力和结构等方面对台湾海峡生源要素生物地球化学过程进行了研究。

在开展现场观测的同时, 针对台湾海峡的环境动力场也开展了大量的数值模拟工作, 这些工作为台湾海峡环境动力学模型的研究积累了非常有

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