

MIS 3阶段以来沙漠/黄土过渡区植被演替 及其对气候变化的响应*

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摘要 选择沙漠/黄土过渡带姬塬、和林格尔两个地点的黄土-古土壤剖面开展较高分辨率花粉记录研究, 重建MIS 3以来植被演替及其对气候变化的响应。黄土高原北部MIS 3阶段以来植被经历了4个主要阶段: MIS 3阶段早-中期气候较温湿, 植被为疏林草原类型; MIS 3晚期-末次盛冰期为荒漠草原植被类型; 末次冰消期为干草原植被类型; 全新世高温期为草甸草原植被类型。沙漠/黄土过渡区MIS 3阶段以来植被演替显示, 增温阶段和高温期有助于草原植被发育和植被盖度的增加, 同时, 全新世高温期有利于植物多样性增加。

主题词 沙漠/黄土过渡带 MIS 3阶段 花粉记录 植被演替 增温响应

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1 前言

植被是自然生态系统中最活跃的因子, 能够指示自然环境中大气、水、土壤、岩石等组成因子的变化, 是生态环境变化的综合指示器^[1]。全球变化研究中有关陆生植被演化过程及其对气候变化的响应及反馈等, 一直是重要研究课题^[2,3]。

黄土高原地处我国北方半干旱区, 向北、向西与亚洲内陆荒漠邻接, 对气候变化有较高的敏感度, 黄土-古土壤序列基本是连续堆积的、保存了良好的、空间可对比的气候记录, 晚更新世以来气候变化的生物指标记录研究可以揭示千-百年尺度气候变化特征和气候事件^[4], 可以较好地揭示未来可能增温幅度下环境和生态系统对气候变化的响应。

末次冰期以来黄土高原植被主要以草原、灌丛草原和森林草原为主^[5~8]。在冰期间冰期旋回中, 花粉特征变化主要包括花粉种类的多样性以及花粉浓度的变化, 而乔灌木花粉与草本花粉百分比变化通常表现并不太显著^[8~10]。MIS 3阶段以来包括了末次盛冰期、增温期和全新世暖期几个特征时期, 黄土高原塬区大部分花粉记录显示了以蒿属、藜科

植物为主的草原植被类型^[5~8]。而黄土高原沟谷区在天水盆地中全新世暖期发育有针阔叶混交林^[11~13], 渭河下游河谷的植被即使在末次盛冰期也保持有部分的针阔叶混交林^[14], 与黄土高原塬区记录结果形成比较鲜明的对比。

黄土高原北部的沙漠/黄土过渡区现代草原群落以典型的蒿类草原以及更耐干的赖草-长芒草草原为主, 灌丛则由蔷薇科-虎榛子为主的群落向沙生沙柳、柽柳、柠条群落过渡^[15], 这些植被对区域内降水的反应敏感而迅速。沙漠/黄土过渡区黄土-古土壤序列中的花粉组合记录了不同气候条件下的植被特征及演化过程^[16~19], 反映了末次盛冰期以来增温过程和高温期生态环境变化, 对于理解气候变化机制, 探讨并评估气候变化对植被和生态环境的影响有着重要意义。

本文选择了位于沙漠/黄土过渡带上的定边县姬塬和内蒙古和林格尔黄土-古土壤剖面, 通过高分辨率花粉分析, 恢复这一地区末次盛冰期、全新世高温期、增温过程(包括末次冰消期的快速增温过程)中植被特征, 重建沙漠/黄土过渡带植被对增温过程和高温期气候环境变化的响应。

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2 研究剖面、地层年代及实验室方法

2.1 研究剖面

定边的姬塬剖面和内蒙古的和林格尔剖面位于沙漠/黄土过渡带的半干旱区,分别位于毛乌素沙漠的西南缘和东北缘(图1)。

姬塬(JY)剖面($37^{\circ}08'24.8''N, 107^{\circ}23'25.8''E$;海拔1739m)位于村东北塬的顶部,厚430cm,以10cm间距采样43块。剖面上部50cm为耕作层,发育松软棕黄色土,含有大量植物根须;50~90cm为灰黑色全新世黑垆土;90~165cm为弱发育土壤;165~430cm为砂状黄土。

和林格尔(HLGE)剖面($40^{\circ}12'52.3''N, 111^{\circ}41'8.9''E$;海拔1144m),厚330cm,以10cm间距采样33块。剖面上部0~30cm为棕黄色砂质黄土;30~90cm为深褐色砂质黑垆土;90~200cm土质变硬,其中90~130cm为红棕色砂质土,130~200cm为浅黄色砂质土;200~250cm为灰色砂质土;250~310cm为浅黄色含土质砂,砂粒较粗;310~330cm为砂质黄土。该区地表植被见芨芨草(*Achnatherum splendens*)、麻黄(*Ephedra*)、狼毒(*Stellera Linn.*)及一些禾草类,周围种植有柠条(*Caragana korshinskii* Kom.)。

2.2 沙漠/黄土过渡带的黄土深度-年龄模式

姬塬、和林格尔剖面的磁化率由中国科学院地球环境研究所环境磁学实验室完成,粒度数据由中国科学院地质与地球物理研究所新生代地质与环境重点实验室完成。通过磁化率、粒度曲线与50kaB.P.以来三宝/葫芦洞石笋 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 变化曲线^[20,21]的对比(图2),综合黄土研究的历史资料,建立姬塬、和林格尔剖面的深度-年龄阶段模式。

Heller和Liu最早发现黄土剖面磁化率曲线与深海沉积物的氧同位素记录能很好地对比^[22],此后,磁化率作为一种气候替代性指标在中国黄土气候环境变化和黄土-古土壤地层划分中得到较广泛应用^[23~35]。Porter和An^[36]通过末次冰期北大西洋和中国的气候事件关系,建立黄土的粒度定年模型,表明中国粉尘堆积、大陆冰量与全球气候之间存在密切的内在联系。因此,将最近50ka以来黄土-古土壤序列的磁化率和粒度曲线与具有良好年代控制的三宝/葫芦洞石笋 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 记录进行对比,可以大致确定黄土-古土壤序列的时段。

姬塬剖面的磁化率曲线显示其顶部100~30cm出现非常明显的峰值,可判断为发育较好的全新世古土壤(S₀),年龄为10~4kaB.P.^[37];由于剖面顶层沉积受剥蚀作用影响,可视为4ka以来的堆积;100~430cm整体上磁化率值低且数值的变化范围很小,可判断为末次冰期的马兰黄土L₁^[37]。大量研究表明,50ka以来黄土的沉积是连续的^[38~43]。通过磁化率、粒度曲线与石笋 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 曲线对比,估计深度-年龄关系如下:430~300cm大约对应于MIS 3早期;300~240cm大致对应MIS 3中期;240~150cm约与MIS 3晚期-末次盛冰期相当;150~100cm对应于末次冰消期;100~30cm大致与全新世适宜期相对应。

和林格尔剖面的磁化率曲线显示其顶部100~30cm出现非常明显的峰值,但由于顶层古土壤可能受剥蚀,年龄可判断为10~4kaB.P.^[37];100~330cm整体上磁化率值低且数值的变化范围很小,可判断为末次冰期的马兰黄土L₁^[37]。通过磁化率、粒度曲线与石笋 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 曲线对比,估计深度-年龄关系如下:330~240cm大约对应于MIS 3中期;240~150cm大致与MIS 3晚期-末次盛冰期相当;150~100cm大约对应末次冰消期;100~30cm大约为全新世适宜期古土壤。

2.3 花粉分析

黄土花粉分析采用筛析-重液综合分析法^[44],在中国科学院地球环境研究所孢粉实验室完成,共分析花粉样品76个,大多数样品中花粉统计到300粒以上,其中60个样品统计数为250~500粒,3个样品统计到50~100粒,1个样品统计151粒,12个样品花粉极少。花粉浓度以外加石松孢子计算获得,花粉图谱采用Tilia和CorelDraw12软件绘制完成。

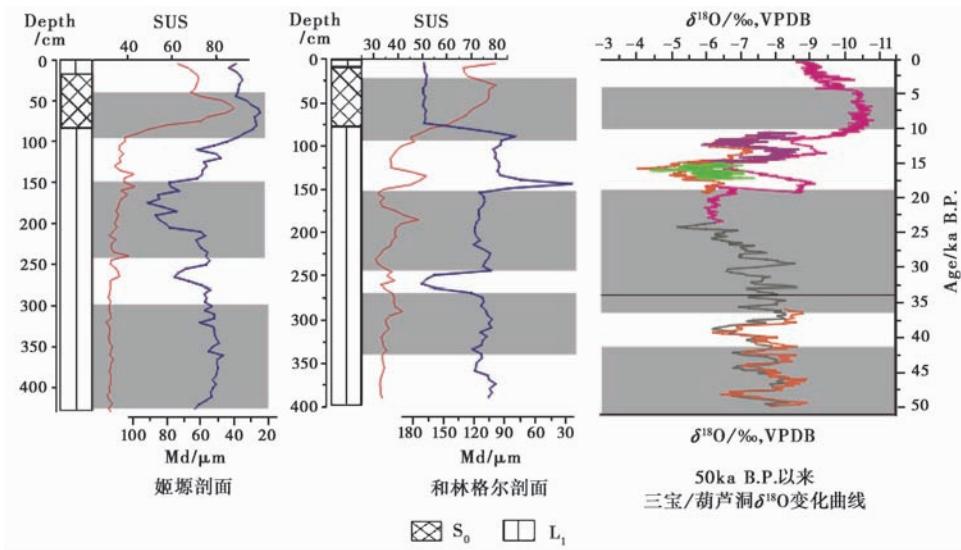
3 花粉记录与植被特征

姬塬、和林格尔2个剖面76块花粉样品鉴定出的孢粉分属54个科属,有松属(*Pinus*)、云杉属(*Picea*)、冷杉属(*Abies*)、桦属(*Betula*)、栎属(*Quercus*)、柏科(Cupressaceae)、壳斗科(Fagaceae)、鹅耳枥(*Carpinus*)、栗树(*Castanea*)、榆属(*Ulmus*)、柳属(*Salix*)、榛属(*Corylus*)、铁杉(*Tsuga*)、漆树科(Anacardiaceae)、胡桃科(Juglandaceae)、蒿属(*Artemisia*)、藜科(Chenopodiaceae)、绢蒿属(*Seriphidium*)、麻黄属(*Ephedra*)、菊科



图1 姬塬、和林格尔剖面地理位置示意图

Fig. 1 Location of Jiyuan and Heling'er sections

图2 姬塬、和林格尔剖面磁化率、粒度曲线与三宝/葫芦洞^[20,21]50ka B.P.以来石笋 $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ 曲线对比图Fig. 2 Magnetic susceptibility and grain size curves from Jiyuan and Heling'er sections, and the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ curves of stalagmite from Sanbao/Hulu caves for the last 50ka

(Compositae)、禾本科 (Poaceae)、豆科 (Leguminosae)、柽柳属 (Tamarix)、蓼科 (Polygonaceae)、蔷薇科 (Rosaceae)、毛茛科 (Ranunculaceae)、唐松草属 (Thalictrum)、蒺藜科 (Zygophyllaceae)、白刺属 (Nitraria)、霸王属

(Zygophyllum)、百合科 (Liliaceae)、葎草属 (Humulus)、十字花科 (Cruciferae)、石竹科 (Caryophyllaceae)、唇形科 (Lamiaceae)、香蒲科 (Typhaceae)、小檗科 (Berberidaceae)、沙棘属 (Hippophae)、车前草科 (Plantaginaceae)、酸模属

(*Rumex*)、锦葵科(Malvaceae)、鸢尾科(Iridaceae)、木犀科(Oleaceae)、骆驼蓬(*Peganum harmala* L.)、狼毒属(*Stellera* L.)、苋科(Amaranthaceae)、茜草科(Rubiaceae)、忍冬科(Caprifoliaceae)、鼠李科(Rhamnaceae)、茄科(Solanaceae)、胡颓子科(Elaeagnaceae)、桔梗科(Campanulaceae),还有水龙骨(Polypodiaceae)、蹄盖蕨(Athyriaceae)等蕨类植物,包括了中国干旱-半干旱区绝大多数花粉类型。

以所有乔木、灌木、草本以及水生植物花粉为基数,分别计算不同类型花粉的百分比、浓度,将含量较高的主要花粉种属绘制成图谱(图3和4)。

(1) 姬塬剖面花粉组合特征

根据剖面花粉组合特征的变化及该区表土花粉研究资料^[45~51],自下而上将剖面分为5个花粉组合带,各花粉组合带分别描述如下:

带JY-I(430~300cm,MIS 3早期),云杉属-蒿属-藜科组合。草本植物花粉含量高(38%~98%),以蒿属(20%~68%)、藜科(8%~44%)为主,蓝刺头、豆科、葎草属、石竹科等有一定含量。乔木含量(2%~62%)为剖面的高值区,但波动较大,以云杉属为主(0~58%),铁杉属和胡桃科也有出现。花粉浓度(2~73粒/g)很低。显示为疏林草原植被景观。

带JY-II(300~240cm,MIS 3中期),蒿属-蓝刺头-豆科-柽柳属组合。草本植物花粉含量高(88%~100%),以蒿属(0~68%)、蓝刺头(0~95%)、豆科(5%~27%)、柽柳属(0~9%)为主,禾本科、唐松草属、蒺藜科、白刺属等都有一定含量,但

在280~300cm处出现蒿属缺失,此时出现蓝刺头高值区。乔木含量锐减(0~12%),仅云杉属、栎属、铁杉属等有一定含量。花粉浓度(0~7粒/g)相当低,显示为菊科植物为主的草原植被景观。

带JY-III(240~150cm,MIS 3晚期-末次盛冰期),藜科-蒲公英-柽柳属组合。以草本植物花粉占绝对优势(93%~100%),藜科(12%~49%)、蒲公英(5%~45%)、柽柳属(2%~11%)为主,蒿属含量下降,豆科、蓝刺头、紫苑、霸王属、百合科等有一定含量。乔木花粉含量很低(0~7%),云杉属有一定含量,柳属和松属也有出现。花粉浓度(88~1061粒/g)明显增加,但波动较大,显示为藜科植物增多的荒漠草原植被景观。

带JY-IV(150~100cm,末次冰消期),蒿属-柽柳属-藜科组合。草本植物花粉含量(94%~99%)仍然很高,以蒿属(49%~61%)、柽柳属(1%~8%)、藜科(4%~14%)为主,豆科、蒲公英、紫苑、禾本科等有一定含量。乔木含量很低(1%~6%),仅柳属有一定含量。花粉浓度(68~348粒/g)较低,显示干草原植被景观。

带JY-V(100~30cm,全新世高温期),蒿属-蒲公英-豆科组合。草本植物花粉含量(97%~100%)为剖面最高值区,以蒿属(51%~88%)、蒲公英(1%~18%)、豆科(1%~11%)为主,藜科、柽柳属含量下降,禾本科、蓼科等有一定含量。乔木含量(0~3%)相当低,仅柳属有一定含量。花粉浓度(346~991粒/g)升高到最高值区,显示草甸草原植被景观。

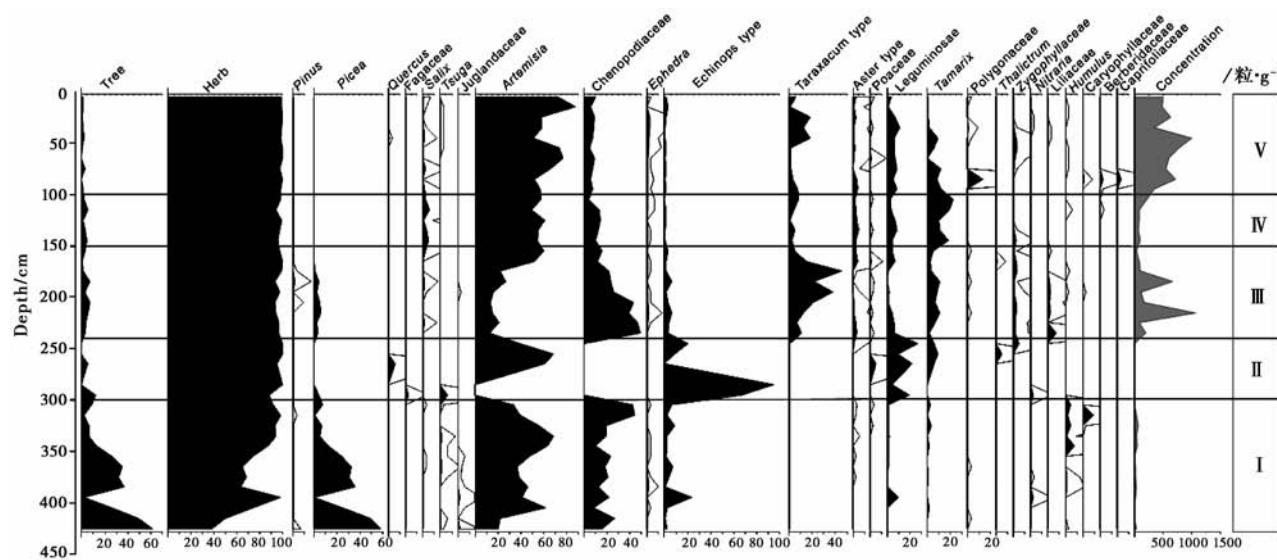


图3 姬塬剖面主要花粉百分比图谱

Fig. 3 Percentage diagram of main pollen types from Jiyuan section

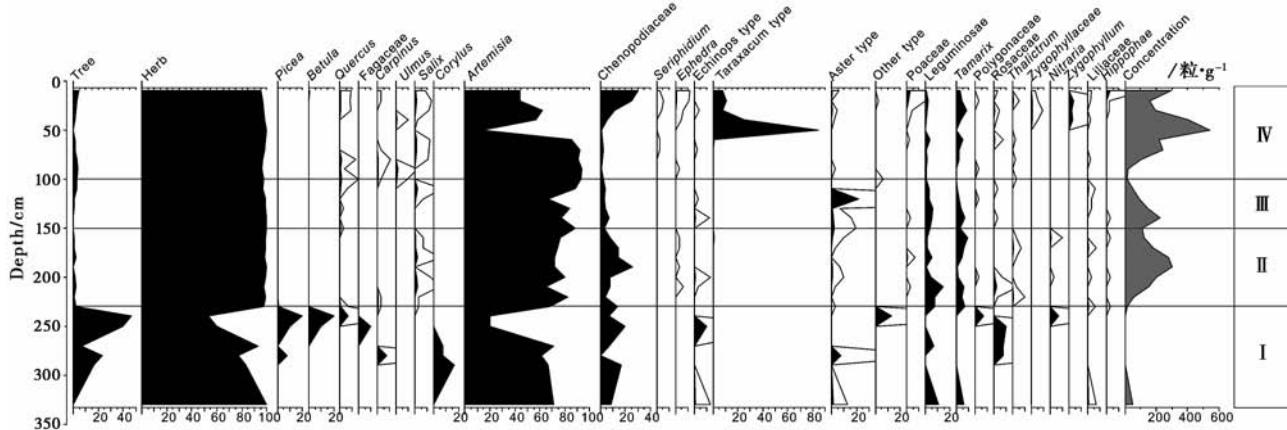


图4 和林格尔剖面主要花粉百分比图谱

Fig. 4 Percentage diagram of main pollen types from Helinge'er section

(2) 和林格尔剖面花粉组合特征

根据剖面花粉组合特征的变化及该区表土花粉研究资料^[45~51],自下而上将剖面分为4个花粉组合带,各花粉组合带分别描述如下:

带HLGE-I(330~240cm,MIS 3中期),云杉属-桦木属-榛属-蒿属-豆科-蔷薇科组合。草本植物花粉含量高(53%~100%),以蒿属(20%~83%)、豆科(0~11%)、蔷薇科(0~8%)为主,藜科、蓝刺头、紫苑、柽柳、蓼科等也有一定的含量。乔木含量(0~47%)为剖面高值区,但波动较大,以云杉属(0~20%)、桦木属(0~20%)、榛属(0~17%)为主,栎属、鹅耳枥属等植物也有一定的含量。花粉浓度(1~55粒/g)为剖面低值区。显示以蒿属为主的草原植被,但在水分条件较好地区可能生长有岛状疏林。

带HLGE-II(240~150cm,MIS 3晚期-末次盛冰期),蒿属-藜科-豆科-柽柳属组合。草本植物花粉含量最高值区(97%~100%),以蒿属(65%~88%)、藜科(3%~26%)、豆科(1%~15%)、柽柳属(0~9%)为主,禾本科、蔷薇科、唐松草、白刺属、百合科、沙棘属等有一定的含量。乔木含量(0~3%)锐减,达到剖面的最低值,仅柳属有一定含量。花粉浓度(55~299粒/g)较前带升高,显示为蒿属和藜科为主的荒漠草原植被景观。

带HLGE-III(150~100cm,末次冰消期),蒿属-紫苑-豆科组合。草本植物花粉含量高(96%~99%),以蒿属(67%~93%)、紫苑(0~22%)为主,豆科、柽柳、百合科等有一定含量。乔木含量很低(1%~4%),栎属、榆属、柳属等出现一定含量。花粉浓度(14~90粒/g)降低。显示为蒿属为主的干

草原植被景观。

带HLGE-IV(100~30cm,全新世适宜期),蒿属-蒲公英-柽柳组合。草本植物花粉含量高(95%~100%),以蒿属(14%~93%)、蒲公英(0~85%)、柽柳属(0~8%)为主,藜科到后期快速升高,豆科、霸王属、禾本科、蒺藜科、蔷薇科、唐松草属、百合科等有一定含量。乔木含量仍然很低(0~5%),仅栎属、柳属、鹅耳枥等出现一定含量。花粉浓度(102~539粒/g)升高。显示为蒿属-蒲公英为主的草甸草原植被景观。

4 讨论

根据已有大量的研究成果可以恢复黄土高原MIS 3阶段以来气候环境状况及水热条件格局^[52~60]。55~34kaB.P.时段(MIS 3早-中期)气候虽不及末次间冰期那样温暖湿润,但其温湿程度仍然较高。34~25kaB.P.(MIS 3晚期)湿度降低,气候趋向冷干。25~18kaB.P.为末次冰期盛冰阶(LGM),是末次冰期以来气候最为恶劣的一个阶段。前期发生了Heinrich 2事件,温度迅速下降,气候极度干旱化。末次盛冰期结束后进入末次冰消期(18~10kaB.P.),气温相对末次盛冰期逐渐升高,湿度略有增加但仍较干燥,中期气候转为温偏湿,对应于博令(Bølling)和阿勒罗得(Allerød)暖期,晚期气候回返,与新仙女木(Younger Dryas,简称YD)相对应。YD事件结束后,进入全新世。10~4kaB.P.为全新世适宜期,全新世初期温度快速升高,呈现暖湿的气候特征。4kaB.P.以后气候逐渐向干旱方向发展。

花粉-植被-气候关系研究是定量恢复古植被、

古环境的基础^[61~71],黄土高原北部沙漠/黄土过渡带姬塬、和林格尔两个剖面的花粉记录显示了植被演替和花粉浓度变化具有很强的可对比性,揭示了MIS 3阶段以来植被主要经历了疏林草原-草原(MIS 3早-中期);荒漠草原(MIS 3晚期-末次盛冰期);干草原(末次冰消期)和草甸草原(全新世适宜期)4个主要演替阶段,花粉组合以及草本植物类型变化,也反映了植被演替对气候变化的响应。

菊科蓝刺头型和蒲公英型的生态特征具有很大不同,对于理解草原植被对气候变化的响应有着重要意义。蓝刺头型包括蓝刺头属、兔儿风属(*Ainsliaea*)、大丁草属(*Gerbera*)和帚菊属(*Pertya*)^[61]。蓝刺头属在中国主要产于西北至东北海拔120~2400m的丘陵和沙地上;大丁草属、兔儿风属和帚菊属在中国各类常绿、混交林至高山针叶林下常见^[62]。菊苣-蒲公英型属种的生态环境显示其生境幅度广,分布海拔170~6000m,可生长在山坡林下和林缘,林间空地,高山、亚高山、森林、河谷和河滩草甸,平原草地、草甸和低山草原,沼泽地河水边湿地;也可出现在干草原、荒漠、荒漠砾石地、干山坡、石质残丘、戈壁和沙地^[63]。除部分属种生长在干旱、半干旱环境中,其余的大多数种属均生长在湿润和较湿润的环境中。在充分考虑花粉组合中主要成分生态特征的前提下,菊苣-蒲公英型花粉也许可作为一个湿润和较湿润气候指标。

黄土高原干旱/半干旱地区水分比温度对植被的影响更大,湿度增加有利于植被发育。MIS 3早-中期温暖湿润时期,姬塬地区发育有以云杉为主的针叶乔木,同时也出现暖温带铁杉属、栎属、胡桃科植物;和林格尔地区豆科和柽柳属植物减少,暖温带榛属灌丛发育,后期出现云杉属、桦木属、栎属、壳斗科、鹅耳枥属等多种乔木植物。MIS 3晚期温度开始降低,随后进入气候冷干的末次盛冰期,姬塬地区蒿属含量下降,耐冷干的藜科、蒲公英属等草本植物大量出现,显示了植被对冷干气候的响应。和林格尔地区以蒿属为主,藜科、豆科、柽柳属及柳属等沙生植物含量升高,显示了末次盛冰期冷干气候对植被的显著影响。

末次冰消期阶段,姬塬地区蒿属和柽柳属含量升高,藜科和蒲公英含量降低,乔木植物中柳属含量也升高,显示随气候状况好转,灌丛植被有所扩张;和林格尔地区豆科和柽柳属含量降低,紫苑出现,同时也出现栎属、榆属、柳属等多种乔木植物,显示了植被状况随温度的升高有所改善。全新世高温期,

姬塬地区蒿属、蒲公英、豆科含量升高,柽柳属、藜科含量下降,和林格尔地区喜温湿的蒲公英含量大大升高,同时,研究区草本、灌木及乔木植物的种类明显增多。全新世高温期温度升高造成东亚夏季风增强,降水增加^[20,21],导致沙漠/黄土过渡区植被由干草原转变为草甸草原,揭示了植被对高温期气候变化的响应与适应,同时,全新世高温期温度升高有利于植物多样性增加。

5 结论

黄土高原沙漠/黄土过渡带MIS 3阶段以来植被演替对温度变化有着非常明显的响应。MIS 3阶段早-中期气候相对温暖湿润,为疏林草原-草原植被类型;MIS 3阶段晚期-末次盛冰期气候冷干,植被为荒漠草原类型;末次冰消期阶段温度升高,为干草原植被类型;全新世高温期阶段,植被为草甸草原类型。MIS 3阶段以来增温阶段和高温期有助于黄土高原草原植被发育和盖度增加,同时,全新世高温期温度升高有利于植物多样性增加。

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VEGETATION SUCCESSION AND ITS RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGES SINCE MIS 3 IN DESERT-LOESS TRANSITION BELT, NORTHERN CHINA

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Abstract

The loess-paleosol sections of Jiyuan, Dingbian ($37^{\circ}08'24.8''N$, $107^{\circ}23'25.8''E$, 1739m a. s. l.) and Helinge'er, Inner Mongolia ($40^{\circ}12'52.3''N$, $111^{\circ}41'8.9''E$, 1144m a. s. l.) located in the desert-loess transition belt, northern Loess Plateau were selected to carry out the high-resolution pollen record of research. Based on the comparison of magnetic susceptibility curves, grain size curves and the $\delta^{18}O$ of stalagmite from Sanbao/Hulu caves during the last 50ka, the depth-age mode was established.

76 pollen samples were identified to rebuild vegetation succession and explore its response to climate changes since MIS 3. At least 300 pollen grains were counted for most samples. 30 families and 24 genera of pollen were identified. Five pollen assemblage zones were divided in terms of the variations of main pollen percentages, pollen concentration and surface pollen researches for Jiyuan profile, and four pollen assemblage zones for Helinge'er section.

A detailed history of vegetation succession and its response to climate changes since MIS 3 was reconstructed by a high-resolution pollen record. For Jiyuan section, during MIS 3 early term, the pollen assemblage consisting mainly of *Picea*, *Artemisia* and *Chenopodiaceae* seems to represent a sparse woodland and steppe; To MIS 3 medium term, the assemblage mainly consisting of *Artemisia*, *Amnthemis* type, *Leguminosae* and *Tamarix* might reflect a sparse steppe appearing; To MIS 3 late term-LGM, the increase of *Chenopodiaceae* suggests a desert steppe developed; To last deglaciation period, *Artemisia*, *Tamarix* and *Chenopodiaceae* assemblage seems to represent a steppe; To Holocene optimum, *Artemisia*, *Taraxacum* type and *Leguminosae* assemblage might suggest a meadow steppe. For Helinge'er section, during MIS 3 medium term, the pollen assemblage consisting mainly of *Picea*, *Betula*, *Corylus*, *Artemisia*, *Leguminosae* and *Rosaceae* seems to represent a steppe dominated by *Artemisia* and block sparse woodland distributed at the area of good moisture conditions; To MIS 3 late term-LGM, *Artemisia*, *Chenopodiaceae*, *Leguminosae* and *Tamarix* assemblage might suggest a desert shrub steppe dominated by *Artemisia*; To last deglaciation period, *Artemisia*, *Aster* type and *Leguminosae* assemblage seems to represent a steppe dominated by *Artemisia*; To Holocene optimum, *Artemisia*, *Taraxacum* type and *Tamarix* assemblage seems to suggest a meadow steppe dominated by *Artemisia* and *Taraxacum* types.

The study results have shown that the vegetation on the Desert/Loess transitional belt has undergone 4 main stages since MIS 3: The vegetation was sparse woodland and steppe type during the early-middle MIS 3 phase; the desert steppe type during the late MIS 3 and the LGM; the steppe during last deglaciation; the meadow steppe type during the Holocene optimum. The vegetation secessions and climate changes since the MIS 3 phase suggest that the high temperatures benefited the development of vegetation and increased the plant diversity since the MIS 3 on the desert/loess transitional belt in Northern China.

Key words desert-loess transition belt, MIS 3 phase, pollen record, vegetation succession, response to increasing temperature

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