

content in the inner part of karst hydrogeochemical system is much higher than that in the atmosphere, the equilibrium of the system will be destroyed once groundwater flows out of the system and contacts the atmosphere, resulting in rapid escape of CO₂ from water and the increase of pH value of water until reequilibrium with the atmosphere. Therefore, the saturation index calculated according to the pH value measured in the lab is obviously higher than that according to the pH value measured in situ, leading probably to the inverse conclusion that the water sample is saturated or oversaturated to calcite according to pH in the lab, whereas unsaturated according to pH in situ.

The author explains all these phenomena based on theoretical thermodynamic analysis and practical cases for calculation, and considers that in karst hydrogeochemistry research, the pH value of groundwater should be measured in situ.

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岩溶矿床的研究与国民经济建设关系十分密切,尤其是对我国尚处于贫困落后的岩溶石山地区的开发,具有极大的经济意义。

第五,由于岩溶成矿作用是在长期地质过程中诸多因素的综合反应,因此,岩溶矿床的研究与其它学科的关系也十分密切。如构造地质学、水文地质学、岩石学、岩相古地理学、生物学、土壤学、地球化学等。研究中一方面既能充分利用各个学科的最新成果,另一方面通过相互渗透达到促进各学科的发展。

岩溶矿床研究在我国的开展尚只有10余年的历史,虽已取得初步成效,但由于人、财、物力的欠缺,研究多是分散性的,面前还有很多问题尚待完善。与会代表认为,这是很有生命力的新事物,通过刻苦钻研,将逐步获得完善。同时随着国民经济建设的发展,会愈来愈显示它的重要研究意义。 邓自强