

梨园常规施药与土壤重金属潜在污染风险评价

乔晓芳¹, 刘奇志^{1*}, 刘松忠², 刘军², 刘聪鹤¹

(¹中国农业大学植物保护学院, 北京 100193; ²北京市林业果树科学研究院, 北京 100093)

摘要:【目的】了解常规施药(每年8~10次)梨园土壤重金属污染程度。【方法】分别测定了北京平谷、大兴、密云、顺义、房山5个郊区46个常规施药梨园0~20 cm、20~40 cm和40~60 cm土层的镉(Cd)、铬(Cr)、铅(Pb)、砷(As)、汞(Hg)的含量,采用单因子和内梅罗综合(多因子)污染指数及单污染物与多污染物潜在生态风险指数对梨园土壤重金属潜在污染程度及风险进行分析和评价。【结果】各取样梨园各土层Cd含量均超北京市土壤背景值(0.12 mg·kg⁻¹),大部分地区超出国家土壤环境质量标准(0.6 mg·kg⁻¹);Cr与Hg超北京市土壤背景值,但未超出国家土壤环境质量标准;其余检测元素均未超标。Cd在46个梨园的3个土层(除大兴40~60 cm土层外)的单因子污染指数均大于1,已造成了污染,其余检测元素均未造成污染。顺义区梨园40~60 cm土层的内梅罗综合(多因子)污染指数为重度污染水平,多污染物潜在生态风险指数(471.57)为重度风险水平,Cd的潜在生态风险指数(459.41)达到了严重风险水平;密云区梨园0~20 cm土层的多因子污染指数也为重度污染,多污染物潜在生态风险指数(202.5)为中度风险水平,Cd的潜在生态风险指数(184.56)达重度风险水平。大兴区20~40 cm土层、顺义区20~40 cm及0~20 cm土层的Cd潜在生态风险指数依次为157.50、93.76、89.66,处于较重风险水平;其他区梨园的Cd则为中低度风险水平。其余郊区、土层的其他单、多污染物潜在生态风险指数均为低度风险水平。【结论】顺义、密云地区测试梨园土壤已发生Cd污染。建议梨园减少含磷化肥农药使用,种植Cd超富集植物牛膝菊、碎米芥等。

关键词: 梨园土壤; 重金属污染; 风险评价; 常规施药

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The evaluation of the potential risk of soil heavy metal pollution with conventional pesticide application in pear orchards

QIAO Xiaofang¹, LIU Qizhi^{1*}, LIU Songzhong², LIU Jun², LIU Conghe¹

(¹Laboratory of Entomology and Nematology (LEN), College of Plant Protection, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100193, China; ²College of Forestry and Pomology, Beijing Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, Beijing 100093, China)

Abstract:【Objective】The pollution of heavy metals in soil is becoming a more and more concerned issue in pear orchards. It has huge impact on pear yield and fruit and environment safety. To investigate the contamination of heavy metals in soils of pear orchard with conventional chemical application (8-10 times a year), this study was conducted in order to guide reasonable pesticide application and reduce the risk of heavy metal pollution in pear orchards and thus to ensure orchard sustainability.【Methods】Forty six pear orchards with conventional pesticide application were investigated for heavy metal contamination evaluation. These orchards were located in 5 suburb counties of Beijing, namely Pinggu, Daxing, Miyun, Shunyi and Fangshan. Fifteen trees in each pear orchard were randomly selected. Three soil samples at the depths of 0-20 cm, 20-40 cm and 40-60 cm were taken 0.5-0.6 m away from the trunk of each tree with a 4 cm diameter earth drill. The soil samples of each layer from 5 trees (15 sampling points) were pooled and about 1 kg of the pooled sample was put into a plastic bag as one replication.

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作者简介: 乔晓芳, 女, 硕士, 研究方向为农业昆虫与害虫防治。Tel: 15600915060, E-mail: qiao_xiaofang@126.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 18519264197, E-mail: lqzzyx163@163.com

Three replications were designed in this study. All the samples were collected and carried to LEN laboratory at the same day. In the laboratory, the collected soil samples were put into a ventilated and cool place for air-drying. The totally dried soil samples were crushed in a mortar and sieved with 80 Nylon meshes. The atomic absorption spectrophotometer (single pass) in Vegetable Research Center of Beijing Agriculture and Forestry Academy was used to measure the contents of cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), lead (Pb), arsenic (As) and mercury (Hg) in the soil samples. Single factor, Nemerow multi-factor pollution index, single pollutant and multiple pollutant potential ecological risk index were used for analysis and evaluation of the potential pollution degree and the risk of heavy metals in pear orchard soils. 【Results】The contents of Cd in the 3 layers of soil in all pear orchards were higher than the soil background value of Beijing ($0.12 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$), most of which were beyond the quality standard of national soil environmental ($0.6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$), and thus the soils had been polluted. Among them, the highest content of Cd was found in the soil layer of 40-60 cm in pear orchards in Shunyi district ($6.88 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$). The contents of Cr and Hg were beyond the background values of Beijing soil, but no higher than the national standards of soil environmental quality. It showed that the accumulation of Cr and Hg occurred in Beijing. The other elements were in the normal levels. The single factor pollution indexes of Cd in the three soil layers of 46 pear orchards (except 40-60 cm soil layer in Daxing district) were higher than one, which could be regarded as being polluted. Others were not. The Nemerow multi-factor pollution indexes (multifactorial) in the five suburb counties were Shunyi > Miyun > Daxing > Pinggu > Fangshan. The 40-60 cm soil layer in the pear orchards in Shunyi district and 0-20 cm soil layer in pear orchards of Miyun district were both severely polluted. The potential ecological risk index of multiple pollutant RI (471.57) was at a serious level, and the potential ecological risk index of Cd reached the severe level (459.41). The Nemerow multi-factor pollution index of the 0-20 cm soil layer in pear orchards in Miyun district showed that the soil was severely polluted too. The potential ecological risk index of multiple pollutant RI was in the medium level (202.5). In addition, the potential ecological risk index of Cd reached the serious level (184.56). Other heavy metal elements were all in the low risk level. The potential ecological risk indexes of Cd in 20-40 cm soil layer of Daxing and 20-40 cm and 0-20 cm soil layer in Shunyi were 157.50, 93.76 and 89.66, respectively. All of them were at the severe level. Others were at the low level. The potential ecological risks of single and multiple pollutants in the remaining suburb counties and in the other soil layers were all in the low level. 【Conclusion】The results indicated that some pear orchards in Shunyi and Miyun regions might have Cd pollution, possibly due to the orchards located in a high Cd content area. The use of phosphorus fertilizers and pesticides should be reduced, and Cd hyperaccumulation plants such as *Galinsoga parviflora*, *Cardamine hirsuta* Linn. are recommended to be planted in the pear orchards.

Key words: Pear orchards; Heavy metals pollution in soil; Evaluation of risk; Conventional pesticide application

在农业生态系统中重金属污染是农田土壤的重要组成部分,土壤就像一个巨大的“吸纳库”,吸纳了环境中大约90%来自土壤、大气、水源等能引起污染的物质^[1]。大量金属氧化物、有机质和矿物质等物质在土壤固相中能引起污染的物质,如重金属等吸收进来,在土壤中产生积累,当超过其最大累积限度时,就会造成土壤污染^[2]。重金属元素在土壤中

的迁移使得动植物的正常生长发育受到危害,并通过食物链进入人体,造成重金属中毒等慢性疾病的发生,从而影响生态系统的整体结构与功能^[3]。

长期不合理施用农药,可导致土壤重金属污染,西力生消毒种子,随之进入土壤中的Hg达 $6\sim 9 \text{ g} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$;在美国的密执安州,因其长期施用含砷的农药,土壤中的砷元素产生大量的积累,达到了112

$\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。在果树和温室作物常用的杀真菌药剂,如代森锰锌、波尔多液中通常含有Cu和Zn,大量施用则会导致土壤Cu、Zn大量积累导致污染^[5-6]。

果农为了防虫治病,滥用农药现象比较严重。一般病虫害管理较合理的梨园,梨树从开花到果实成熟需喷10次药左右,有些果园甚至每年喷13次或更多。据2017年中国统计年鉴统计,我国梨的栽培面积为112.4万 hm^2 ^[7],估算每年全国梨园用药2~2.5万t。

针对梨园树上病虫害防治,目前主要集中在综合治理研究^[8-14]、天敌利用研究^[15-16]等方面;针对梨园树下土壤中的研究主要集中在土壤线虫群落结构^[17-18]、土壤养分状况^[19-20]等方面,而对梨园土壤重金属污染程度及潜在风险鲜有报道,但果园土壤重金属元素是产地环境检测的一项重要指标,在美国果园的土壤管理中,重金属元素的监测是其重要的管理部分之一^[21]。鉴于此,笔者以北京常规年施药8~10次梨园为例,采用单因子污染指数法和内梅罗综合污染指数法评价梨园土壤的重金属污染程度,应用潜在生态风险指数法评价重金属潜在生态风险,以期为指导梨园合理用药、降低梨园土壤重金属污染风险、保障梨园土壤健康的可持续性提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 土样采集

试验土样采于2014年6月,分别采自北京5个郊区46个常规施药(每年8~10次)的梨园[每个梨园约10~13.3 hm^2 ,树龄13~15 a(年)]。分别在每个梨园各随机选取15株树,每株树下取3个样点,在离树干0.5~0.6 m周围,用直径为4 cm的土钻分别取0~20、20~40、40~60 cm土层的土壤样品,将每个土层的每15个取样点的土充分混合均匀,从中取大约1 kg的土装入到自封袋中,作为一个重复,试验共3个重复。

在实验室中,将采集到的土样置于通风并且阴凉的地方进行自然风干处理,清除土壤样品中的落叶、枯枝等及可见的有机体,并将其碾碎于研钵中,用80目(0.178 mm)的尼龙筛处理之后,保存待用。

1.2 重金属检测方法

采用北京市农林科学院蔬菜研究中心的石墨炉原子吸收分光光度计(单道),型号:PE-AA600,测量处理后的样品的各重金属含量,包括全量镉(Cd)、

铬(Cr)、铅(Pb)、砷(As)、汞(Hg)。

1.3 污染评价法

根据目前广泛使用的土壤重金属评价方法^[22],对研究区域土壤重金属污染状况采用单因子污染指数法和内梅罗综合(多因子)污染指数法^[23]。

1.3.1 单因子污染指数法 单因子污染指数法是用来评价一个体系中单个污染因子(如重金属元素),对该体系造成的污染程度^[24]。单因子污染指数的计算公式为: $P_i = C_i/S_i$ 。

式中: P_i 为土壤重金属元素i的单因子污染指数; C_i 土壤中重金属i的实测值($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$); S_i 为重金属i的评价标准值($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$), S_i 选用北京市土壤重金属含量背景值,分别为:镉Cd:0.12 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$;铬Cr:29.80 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$;铅Pb:24.60 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$;砷As:7.09 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$;汞Hg:0.08 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ^[25-27]。

评价指标: $P_i \leq 1$ 表示未造成污染, $P_i > 1$ 表示已造成污染, P_i 越大污染越严重^[25-27]。

1.3.2 内梅罗综合污染指数法 内梅罗综合污染指数能较全面评价土壤重金属的污染程度,突出高浓度重金属对土壤的污染作用^[23],在工业土壤^[24]、城市功能区土壤^[25]、湘江流域^[26]、污灌农田^[28]等土壤重金属污染程度评价中得以广泛应用。计算公式为:

$$P_N = \sqrt{(P_{ij}^2 + P_{i\max}^2)/2}$$

式中: P_{ij} 为样本中所有重金属元素的单因子污染指数的均值; $P_{i\max}$ 指的是样本土壤中的所有重金属元素单因子污染指数最大值。评价标准见表1。

表1 土壤重金属污染划分等级标准^[17]

Table 1 Grading standard of soil heavy metal pollution^[17]

等级 Grade	综合污染指数 Integrated pollution index	污染评价 Pollution assessment
I	$P_N \leq 0.7$	安全级 Security level
II	$0.7 < P_N \leq 1.0$	警戒级 Alert level
III	$1.0 < P_N \leq 2.0$	轻度污染级 Slightly polluted level
IV	$2.0 < P_N \leq 3.0$	中度污染级 Moderately polluted level
V	$P_N > 3$	重度污染级 Severely polluted level

1.4 生态风险评价法

Hakanson 指数是一种多方位评价生态风险的指数,能够从重金属各种效应、含量等各个方面对其进行评价^[29],综合评价重金属对环境造成的生态风险,使评价更侧重于毒理方面,能为环境改善和人们健康生活提供科学依据。

1.4.1 单污染物潜在生态风险指数 其计算公式为:

$$E^i_r = P^i_r \times T^i_r$$

式中: E^i_r 为 i 元素的潜在生态风险指数; P^i_r 为 i 元素的单因子污染指数; T^i_r 为单个污染物的毒性响应参数^[27]。其评价标准见表 2。

表 2 单污染物潜在生态风险指数评价标准^[29]

Table 2 Evaluation criteria of single factor potential ecological risk index^[29]

潜在生态风险参数 E^i_r 范围 Range of potential ecological risk index	单因子污染物生态风险程度 The degree of single factor pollutant ecological risk
$E^i_r \leq 40$	低度 Low
$40 < E^i_r \leq 80$	中度 Medium
$80 < E^i_r \leq 160$	较重 Heavy
$160 < E^i_r \leq 320$	重度 Serious
$E^i_r > 320$	严重 Severe

1.4.2 多污染物潜在生态风险指数 其计算公式为:

$$RI = \sum_{i=1}^n E^i_r = \sum_{i=1}^n (T^i_r \times P^i_r)$$

式中: RI 为某个区域的潜在生态风险指数(区域多因子生态风险指数), E^i_r 为 i 元素潜在生态风险

指数, T^i_r 为 i 元素的毒性响应参数, P^i_r 为 i 元素的单因子污染指数; 评价标准见表 3。

表 3 潜在生态风险指数 RI 评价标准^[29]

Table 3 Evaluation criteria of potential ecological risk index RI ^[29]

潜在生态风险指数 RI 范围 Range of potential ecological risk index RI	总的潜在生态风险指数 Index of potential ecological risk
$RI \leq 150$	低度 Low
$150 < RI \leq 300$	中度 Medium
$300 < RI \leq 600$	重度 Serious
$RI > 600$	严重 Severe

1.5 统计分析

本研究采用 Excel 2016 软件和 SPSS 20.0 软件进行统计分析, 不同郊区土壤重金属的相互比较采用 Duncan 单因素方差分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 常规施药梨园土壤重金属含量分析

北京 5 个郊区 46 个常规施药(每年 8~10 次)梨园的各土层重金属镉(Cd)元素含量均有不同程度的超标(表 4), 超出了北京市土壤背景值(0.12 mg·kg⁻¹), 大部分地区还超过了国家的重金属含量标准(0.6

表 4 北京市常规施药梨园土壤重金属含量($n=46$)

Table 4 Soil heavy metal contents in pear orchard with normal use pesticides in Beijing ($n=46$)

$\omega/(mg \cdot kg^{-1})$

地区 Area	土层 Soil layer/cm	pH	镉 Cd	铬 Cr	铅 Pb	砷 As	汞 Hg
平谷 Pinggu	0~20	6.37	0.12~1.21	20.03~38.80	0.00~7.84	2.07~6.10	0.01~0.07
	20~40	6.33	0.00~0.83	13.99~43.01	0.00~5.45	2.80~6.28	0.00~0.08
	40~60	6.50	0.02~0.31	8.68~15.32	0.05~0.30	2.26~6.11	0.00~0.04
密云 Miyun	0~20	6.56	0.15~4.85	2.51~43.37	0.00~6.34	1.60~5.43	0.01~0.04
	20~40	6.57	0.05~0.84	14.16~32.90	0.00~7.54	0.19~6.22	0.00~0.07
	40~60	6.61	0.03~1.04	9.26~22.92	0.03~1.01	0.16~5.49	0.00~0.04
顺义 Shunyi	0~20	7.07	0.15~0.76	18.51~38.74	0.99~16.83	2.01~5.33	0.02~0.07
	20~40	7.22	0.08~1.57	20.41~36.59	0.68~11.33	1.18~4.79	0.01~0.11
	40~60	7.47	0.00~6.88	1.84~10.42	0.03~5.84	1.47~4.83	0.01~0.02
大兴 Daxing	0~20	7.93	0.00~0.78	19.88~35.58	0.78~2.17	1.16~4.84	0.01~0.03
	20~40	8.05	0.00~1.72	20.54~40.33	0.73~4.75	1.40~4.70	0.01~0.04
	40~60	8.14	0.00~0.77	11.78~18.15	0.00~2.14	1.77~5.86	0.00~0.03
房山 Fangshan	0~20	7.98	0.00~0.31	11.04~27.00	0.00~2.09	1.62~5.44	0.01~0.20
	20~40	8.25	0.09~1.15	11.21~36.93	0.43~4.56	1.48~5.55	0.00~0.12
	40~60	8.37	0.00~0.18	11.17~28.89	0.00~2.66	0.08~5.61	0.00~0.03
国家标准 ^a National Standard ^a		<6.5 6.5~7.5 >7.5	0.30 0.30 0.60	150.00 200.00 250.00	250.00 300.00 350.00	40.00 30.00 25.00	0.30 0.50 1.00
北京市土壤重金属含量背景值 ^[27] Background concentrations of soil heavy metal in Beijing ^[27]			0.12	29.80	24.60	7.09	0.08
检出限 Detection limit			0.001	0.001	0.005	0.005	0.001

注: a. 土壤环境质量标准(GB15618—1995)。

Note: a. The standard of soil environmental quality (GB15618—1995).

mg·kg⁻¹),已经造成了污染,其中北京顺义区梨园40~60 cm土层中镉的含量最高(6.88 mg·kg⁻¹),超出国家标准11.33倍;铬(Cr)与汞(Hg)元素含量超出北京市土壤背景值,但未超出国家土壤环境质量标准,说明已在北京地区土壤中已有一定程度的蓄积,出现了富集现象;其余两种检测元素的北京市土壤背景值和国家土壤环境质量标准均未超标。

2.2 梨园土壤重金属污染评价

2.2.1 单因子污染指数评价 单因子污染指数显示,除镉(Cd)元素外,其他4种元素在北京市5个郊区常规施药梨园3个土层的污染指数均小于1,说明这4种重金属元素尚未污染相应地区的梨园土壤。镉(Cd)元素的污染指数均大于1(表5),表明镉(Cd)元素已经对北京郊区梨园造成了污染;其中顺义区常规施药梨园40~60 cm土层的单因子污染指数最高,达到了15.31,污染比较严重。

表5 北京郊区常规施药梨园土壤重金属单因子污染指数
Table 5 The single factor pollution index of heavy metal in soils of pear orchards with conventional use pesticides in suburbs of Beijing

地区 Area	土层 Soil layer/ cm	单因子污染指数 Single factor pollution index				
		镉Cd	铬Cr	铅Pb	砷As	汞Hg
平谷 Pinggu	0~20	2.50	0.83	0.14	0.55	0.38
	20~40	2.26	0.86	0.11	0.64	0.37
	40~60	1.32	0.38	0.01	0.61	0.24
密云 Miyun	0~20	6.15	0.80	0.10	0.43	0.29
	20~40	1.68	0.78	0.13	0.38	0.25
	40~60	1.63	0.38	0.01	0.38	0.25
顺义 Shunyi	0~20	2.99	0.93	0.26	0.44	0.46
	20~40	3.13	0.94	0.17	0.44	0.54
	40~60	15.31	0.27	0.08	0.39	0.18
大兴 Daxing	0~20	2.58	1.03	0.05	0.28	0.25
	20~40	5.25	1.02	0.08	0.35	0.25
	40~60	2.25	0.48	0.02	0.27	0.13
房山 Fangshan	0~20	1.17	0.69	0.05	0.50	0.51
	20~40	2.05	0.72	0.09	0.57	0.34
	40~60	1.01	0.54	0.04	0.43	0.26

2.2.2 综合污染指数评价 运用内梅罗综合污染指数法对5种重金属元素评价其综合效应,并参照表1综合污染指数分级标准,5个郊区综合污染指数大小排列依次为:顺义>密云>大兴>平谷>房山;顺义区梨园40~60 cm土层、密云区梨园0~20 cm土层的综合污染指数达到11.1、4.50,均为重度污染水平,对比单因子污染指数大致可推断主要污染原因是由于重金属镉元素严重超标(表6)。

表6 北京郊区常规施药梨园土壤重金属综合污染指数
Table 6 The integrated pollution index of soil heavy metal in pear orchards with conventional use pesticides in suburbs of Beijing

地区 Area	土层 Soil layer/ cm	综合污染 指数 P _N Integrated pollution index P _N	等级 Grade	污染评价 Pollution assessment
平谷 Pinggu	0~20	1.88	III	轻度污染级 Slightly polluted level
	20~40	1.78	III	轻度污染级 Slightly polluted level
	40~60	1.04	III	轻度污染级 Slightly polluted level
密云 Miyun	0~20	4.50	V	重度污染级 Severely polluted level
	20~40	1.45	III	轻度污染级 Slightly polluted level
	40~60	1.27	III	轻度污染级 Slightly polluted level
顺义 Shunyi	0~20	2.24	IV	中度污染级 Moderately polluted level
	20~40	2.35	IV	中度污染级 Moderately polluted level
	40~60	11.12	V	重度污染级 Severely polluted level
大兴 Daxing	0~20	1.92	III	轻度污染级 Slightly polluted level
	20~40	3.84	V	重度污染级 Severely-polluted level
	40~60	1.65	III	轻度污染级 Slightly-polluted level
房山 Fangshan	0~20	0.98	II	警戒级 Alert level
	20~40	1.56	III	轻度污染级 Slightly polluted level
	40~60	0.96	II	警戒级 Alert level

从结果上看,虽然上述结果中重金属镉的单因子污染指数均大于1,已造成了污染,但由于其他4种元素含量相对较低,对应元素的单因子污染指数很小,用综合污染指数评价的过程中,减轻了重金属元素Cd污染的作用,因此综合评价过程中部分地区Cd的单因子污染指数虽达到污染的水平,但整体上处于警戒级,未造成土壤重金属污染。

2.3 梨园土壤重金属潜在生态风险评价

2.3.1 单污染物潜在生态风险指数评价 根据单污染物潜在生态风险评价标准(表2),除重金属镉外,各郊区测试梨园各土层其余4种重金属单污染物潜在生态风险指数均为低度风险水平(表7)。

因存在较高的单因子污染指数,重金属镉的潜

表 7 北京市郊区常规施药梨园土壤重金属
单污染物潜在生态风险评价

Table 7 The single pollutant potential ecological risk index and degree of soil heavy metals in pear orchards with conventional use pesticides in Beijing suburbs

地区 Area	土层 Soil layer/cm	单污染物潜在生态风险指数与程度(n=46) Single pollutant potential ecological risk index and degree				
		镉Cd	铬Cr	铅Pb	砷As	汞Hg
平谷 Pinggu	0~20	75.09	1.65	0.70	5.50	15.10
		中度 Medium	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
	20~40	67.91	1.73	0.55	6.38	14.64
		中度 Medium	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
	40~60	39.50	0.77	0.03	6.11	9.56
		低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
密云 Miyun	0~20	184.56	1.60	0.49	4.26	11.59
		重度 Serious	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
	20~40	50.28	1.38	0.65	3.76	10.10
		中度 Medium	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
	40~60	48.83	0.77	0.05	3.82	10.08
		中度 Medium	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
顺义 Shunyi	0~20	89.66	1.86	1.29	4.43	18.57
		较重 Heavy	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
	20~40	93.76	1.89	0.85	4.37	21.45
		较重 Heavy	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
	40~60	459.41	0.53	0.41	3.95	7.28
		严重 Severe	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
大兴 Daxing	0~20	60.50	1.83	0.32	3.92	10.55
		中度 Medium	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
	20~40	114.38	1.83	0.36	4.56	8.27
		较重 Heavy	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
	40~60	19.73	0.55	0.03	3.88	4.46
		低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
房山 Fangshan	0~20	35.14	1.38	0.25	4.99	20.34
		低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
	20~40	61.49	1.45	0.45	5.73	13.67
		中度 Medium	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low
	40~60	30.13	1.08	0.20	4.26	10.40
		低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low	低度 Low

注:表中数据为指数值。

Note: The data in the form are the index values.

在生态风险指数较高,最高的为顺义区梨园40~60 cm土层,该指数为459.41,达到了严重污染水平,其

次为密云区梨园0~20 cm土层,潜在生态风险指数为184.56,达到了重度风险水平;顺义区两个土层(0~20 cm及20~40 cm)、大兴区20~40 cm土层的镉元素潜在生态风险指数依次为89.66、93.76、157.50,处于较重度风险水平;其他区梨园的则为中低度风险水平(表7)。

2.3.2 多污染物潜在生态风险指数 采用多污染物潜在生态风险指数对5种重金属的综合风险进行评价,各郊区梨园多污染物潜在生态风险指数大小排列依次为:顺义>密云>大兴>平谷>房山,其中顺义区梨园40~60 cm土层总风险指数为471.57,为重度风险水平,密云区梨园0~20 cm土层总风险指数为202.5,大兴区20~40 cm土层总风险指数为129.41,均为中度风险水平,而其他郊区梨园的3个土层则均为低度风险水平(表8)。

表 8 北京市郊区常规施药梨园土壤重金属
多污染物潜在生态风险指数

Table 8 The multiple potential ecological risk index RI of soil heavy metal in pear orchards with conventional use pesticides in Beijing suburbs

地区 Area	土层 Soil layer/cm	多污染物潜在生态风险指数 RI The multiple potential ecological risk index RI	总的潜在生态风险指数 The potential adverse effects of heavy metal
平谷 Pinggu	0~20	98.06	低度 Low
	20~40	91.21	低度 Low
	40~60	55.97	低度 Low
密云 Miyun	0~20	202.50	中度 Medium
	20~40	66.16	低度 Low
	40~60	63.55	低度 Low
顺义 Shunyi	0~20	115.81	低度 Low
	20~40	122.32	低度 Low
	40~60	471.57	重度 Serious
大兴 Daxing	0~20	92.64	低度 Low
	20~40	173.40	中度 Medium
	40~60	76.22	低度 Low
房山 Fangshan	0~20	62.11	低度 Low
	20~40	82.78	低度 Low
	40~60	46.07	低度 Low

3 讨 论

3.1 土壤重金属来源及其污染的原因

农田土壤中的Cd、Cr等重金属主要来源于化肥(尤其磷肥)、农药(有机磷等)、城市污泥肥田、大气Cd沉降等^[5,27,30]。

化肥容易造成重金属污染,尤其是磷肥在其制作过程中含有较多的Cd^[31]。经调查发现,法国的农田Cd主要来源于磷肥^[32]。许多研究表明,过多施用

化肥、复合肥等,会导致土壤中Cd的大量积累,种植在土壤中的作物也就会增加对Cd的吸收量。上海地区菜园土中Cd含量(ω ,后同)在施用磷肥之后增加 $0.19 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ^[33],美国某橘园连续施用磷肥36 a后,土壤中Cd含量增加 $0.93 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ^[34]。建议梨园减少含磷化肥使用。

化学农药分子会与土壤中的Cd、Cr等重金属元素络合,形成难以分解的磷酸盐^[35-37],使其在土壤中进一步富集,导致重金属含量超标。土壤中的重金属铬(Cr)的最初来源于岩石风化,在自然条件下,转移到土壤中^[30]。过多施用化学农药或增加用药次数,会增加土壤中Cd、Cr等重金属元素的含量^[27]。梨园施用化学农药次数增加,土壤中重金属含量明显增加,每年施3次药的梨园与每年施8次药的相比,深层土壤中镉含量明显降低,每年施用8次药的梨园,Cd含量为 $0.8 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,而每年施用3次药的梨园,Cd含量仅为 $0.24 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ^[27]。由此看来,减少化学农药的施药次数可以降低土壤重金属的污染程度。因此建议梨园减少含磷化学农药使用量和使用频次。

城市污泥肥田^[30]。废旧电池等城市垃圾、工业开采冶炼等镉、铬污染源产生的粉末和粉渣随降雨入地下水形成污泥污水,生活用洗涤剂、洗衣液、洁厕灵等化学用品随生活污水排出,形成含有少量重金属的污泥污水,随灌溉入果园、农田。

大气中含镉的粉尘颗粒物沉降到土壤中,造成镉元素积累^[30]。

土壤pH与土壤重金属含量也有很大关系。土壤酸碱度对土壤胶体吸附Cd的量有一定影响。一般随着土壤pH值的下降,土壤胶体上吸附Cd的溶出率增加,Cd的溶解度增大,从而加速了Cd在土壤中的迁移和转化。相反,随着土壤pH值的增大,土壤胶体上吸附Cd的溶出率下降,Cd的溶解度也随之降低,导致土壤中的Cd在原地沉积,并向深层土壤迁移^[38]。因而,土壤酸碱度是影响土壤重金属元素迁移和转化的重要因子。本研究结果显示,北京密云地区土壤的pH主要为6.56~6.61,属于弱酸性的土壤,Cd不易沉积,主要集中在土壤表层,深层土壤较少。北京顺义地区的土壤pH值都超过了7.00,呈弱碱性,Cd不易发生迁移,而是逐渐向深层土壤积累沉积。

3.2 北京市郊区梨园土壤重金属污染

北京郊区部分梨园土壤中虽然Cr和Hg的平均

含量尚未超过国家标准值,但Cd、Cr、Hg的平均含量已超过北京市土壤背景值,存在所谓的“累积”问题^[39]。从重金属含量水平分布上看,这些重金属在不同郊区梨园累积程度不同。

北京顺义区Cd含量最高,其原因是该梨园(意大利农场梨园)地处马坡镇白各庄村,该村曾被记载Cd长期累积,是镉元素污染区^[40]。

密云区梨园Cd含量富集,处于高风险状态,并且已经造成了污染,原因可能有二:一是梨园周围有金铁矿,黄兴星等^[41]研究发现密云地区金铁矿区周围的Cd含量明显高于北京市土壤重金属背景值和国家标准值;二是该区长期用生活污水和工业污水灌溉农田^[42]。

铅元素(Pb)和汞元素(Hg)是构成地壳的元素,主要分布于岩石、土壤中^[43]。一般Pb在土壤中含量较高。有研究报道,地壳中的平均含量一般为 $10.00 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。Hg在地壳中的平均含量约为 $0.07 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ^[44]。该两种元素含量在不同地区、不同土壤类型的含量差异较大。北京有些地区土壤中Pb含量多至 $95.24 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ^[45],四川一些农村地区Pb多至 $235.17 \sim 261.30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ^[46],但有些地区含量却很少,少至 $2.22 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,甚至无检出^[47]。本研究检测的北京地区各梨园Pb含量一般为 $0 \sim 16.83 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,各梨园Hg含量为 $0 \sim 0.20 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。

3.3 土壤中重金属的垂直分布

土壤类型与土壤质地是影响重金属含量垂直分布的原因之一^[46]。砂壤土质,土壤淋溶速度较快,Cd污染物下渗速度快,黏壤土、壤土等较黏重的土壤镉元素向下迁移速度缓慢,易在土壤表层沉积。本研究结果显示,北京顺义区梨园土壤为砂壤土,镉元素随土层加深含量逐渐增高,至40~60 cm土壤层Cd元素含量最高;密云区梨园为黏壤土,镉元素含量在0~20 cm土层最高,随土层加深而减少,说明该郊区梨园中的镉元素在土壤中迁移缓慢,容易累积,不借助人为农事活动较难向下迁移。

人为的农事活动是土壤中重金属含量分布的另一个影响因素。精耕、翻地、施肥、灌水都会影响重金属含量的垂直分布。

3.4 土壤重金属超富集植物

有研究报道,牛膝菊(*Galinsoga parviflora*)、碎米荠(*Cardamine hirsuta* Linn.)可以从土壤中吸附Cd^[48-49];遏蓝菜(*Thlaspi arvense* L.)可以从土壤中

吸附 Zn、Cd、Pb 等重金属元素^[50]；蜈蚣草 [*Eremochloa ciliaris* (Linn.) Merr.] 可以从土壤中吸附 As^[51]。因此, 建议北京大多数梨园种植牛膝菊、碎米荠等镉元素超富集植物或其他重金属元素超富集植物。

4 结 论

经测定北京多数梨园土壤 Cd 含量超国家标准值和北京市土壤背景值, Cr、Hg 含量超北京背景值。Cd、Cr 等重金属来源和含量分布与化肥、农药、土壤类型、pH 有关。建议梨园种植牛膝菊等镉元素超富集植物, 减少含磷化肥农药使用量和使用频率。

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