

磷元素扩散模型在水陆复合生态系统研究中的应用

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摘要:以梅子垭村的一个小集水区及与之相邻的梅子垭水库为研究对象, 根据降雨过程中集水区产生的径流输入及在水库库湾不同取样点上所取水样的分析结果, 初步建立了 P 元素在库湾中的一维 A. B. 卡拉乌舍夫扩散模型, 并对水库的水质状况与对应小流域的植被类型的特征之间的关系进行了分析。研究结果表明, 水库水质与毗邻陆地生态系统的状况密切相关, 以经济效益为主要目的的对陆地生态系统的过度开发将导致水库水质恶化; 因此有必要将水陆生态系统综合考虑, 以达到水陆复合生态系统的最大生态及经济效益。

关键词:扩散模型; 磷元素; 水库; 集水区; 水陆复合生态系统

Application of the Diffusion Model of Phosphorus in an Aquatic-Terrestrial Complex Ecosystem

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Abstract: Nutrition condition of waters is an important and synthetical expression of various nutrients and the relationship between these nutrients and different kinds of organisms in aquatic ecosystems. Water nutrition condition is also one of the most important factors that influence the utilization of water resources. It is obviously significant for guiding the decision policy on the utilization of water resources to study water nutrition condition. Aquatic ecosystems are easy to be suffered from the influences of life processes and natural processes in near-by banks and its adjacent terrestrial areas. Therefore, it is important to, establish diffusion models of some important nutrients from surface runoff input into aquatic ecosystems, to analyze their influences on the aquatic ecosystems, and to feed back for regulation and control the terrestrial ecosystems within a catchment. Based on this, the optimal regulation and control on waters and the complex aquatic-terrestrial ecosystem can be realized. The nutrients in flowing waters, which carried by the runoff, can be diluted and diffused in the waters by physical process. This kind of phenomenon is complicated comparatively, and is usually a two-dimension diffusion. For the convenient in our research, two-dimension diffusion was simplified into one-dimension diffusion. The diffusion process of phosphorus (P),

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the chief limited factor of living productivity in freshwater ecosystems and an important index for eutrophication of aquatic ecosystems is studied in this research.

The studying area is located in Meiziya Village, Yichang Country, Hubei Province. A small catchment, whose area is about 4.5 hm², and its adjacent Meiziya reservoir were studied in our research. The catchment, were covered with barelands, grasslands, vegetable plots, *Cupressus* forests, and citrus orchards. All the runoff from the catchment, was imported into the Meiziya reservoir by a drain, and so could be considered as point resource pollution to the aquatic ecosystem. Based on measured data of runoff input during one year in the catchment and the analysis results of the various water samples taken from different locations in the reservoir bay, a preliminary one-dimension A. B. Карауцев diffusion model of phosphorus was established. Then, the relationship between water quality condition in the reservoir and the characteristics of land use (vegetation types) corresponding to the small catchment was analyzed according to the quantitative analysis of the diffusion process of P carried by the runoff in the reservoir.

The results showed that, in raining season, phosphorus input into the reservoir bay was mostly taken by the surface runoff following rainfalls. Phosphorus contents of the runoff were influenced by the area proportions of different land utilization (different vegetation types) and their spatial patterns in the catchment. More specifically, water quality in the reservoir was closely related to the condition of its adjacent terrestrial ecosystem. In the study area, grasslands in the catchment had more positive influence on the water quality in the reservoir than *Cupressus* forests, and the influence of bare lands was closed to that of vegetable plots, and citrus orchards had the largest influence. Quantitative analysis further revealed that the negative influence of land utilization for citrus orchards on water quality of reservoir was more than that of bare lands. This indicated that the excessive development in the terrestrial ecosystem for maximal economic benefit would worsen the reservoir water quality. It confirmed that, only for the economic benefit, developing the lands in the catchment inconsequently would lead to eutrophication in aquatic ecosystem.

Therefore, it is necessary to consider the freshwater ecosystem and terrestrial ecosystem synthetically as a whole in order to gain the optimal ecological benefit and economic benefit of the complex aquatic-terrestrial ecosystem. Thus, the negative effects of developing and utilizing land resources in the watershed reasonably would be minimized. Although this research is preliminary and tentative, it is significative from a view of watershed ecosystems (aquatic-terrestrial complex ecosystem) to combine the studies on land utilization, nutrition diffusion in waters, and water quality of the aquatic ecosystem.

Key words:diffusion model; phosphorus; reservoir; catchment; aquatic-terrestrial complex ecosystem

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水体或水域生态系统中一些生态因子的分布格局首先是流域生态学的研究内容^[1],已有对生态因子分布格局的研究大多是在对陆地生态系统空间格局分析的基础上。水生生态系统由于多了一层水的介质以及水生生物较短的生命周期,使得其生态格局的描述相对困难,对其定量描述的工作也较少^[2]。有研究^[3~5]应用非线性科学中的分形理论和地统计学方法,对梅子垭水库的典型理化因子和生物因子等生态因子场的水平二维空间格局进行了分析。这种研究所确定的水生生态系统生态因子的分布格局如何与陆地生态系统生态因子分布格局对应起来,以进行对比研究,将是一件极有意义的工作。

水体营养状况是水体中各种营养物及其与各类生物关系的综合体现,是影响水资源利用的重要条件之一。研究水体的营养状况,对水资源利用的决策具有指导意义。水生生态系统易受岸上周边地区生命活动和自然过程的影响,因而具有脆弱性。因此,选择合适的集水区和水体,建立地表径流中的一些重要营养元素在水库中的扩散模型,分析其对水体的影响,反馈于对陆地生态系统进行调控,进而达到对水体及水陆

复合生态系统的最优控制。

1 研究区域概况与研究方法

1.1 研究区域概况

本研究在梅子垭村的一个小集水区及与之相邻的梅子垭水库形成的复合生态系统中进行。梅子垭位于湖北省宜昌县,30°39'N,111°31'E。全区以低山丘陵为主,海拔 70~200m,属鄂西山地向江汉平原的过渡地带。区内年平均日照时数 1669.3h,年降雨量 1100~1300mm,年无霜期 278.2d,年均气温 16.9℃,1 月份平均气温 4℃,7 月份平均气温 28℃,是典型的三峡冬暖区,属亚热带季风气候。区内土壤主要有砂页岩发育的黄棕壤和石灰岩发育的钙质土,植被覆盖率约 20%^[7]。

该集水区一边紧邻梅子垭水库,其余均被山脊所包围,可以认为是一个封闭的集水区。其总面积约 45000m²,其中次生柏木林面积 18000m²(林分郁闭度 0.6),草地和灌草丛面积 8000m²,柑桔园面积 6000m²,菜地面积 10000m²,鱼塘面积 1400m²,裸地和其它用地 1600m²^[8]。该集水区区内所有径流输出都经由水沟排入梅子垭水库^[8],故可以认为主要是点源输入。

1.2 研究方法

通过地表径流(主要考虑点源)输入库湾的营养物在水中会出现稀释扩散现象,且这种现象较为复杂,常常是二维扩散问题。为了研究的方便,本研究将二维扩散问题简化为一维扩散问题。常用的扩散模型是 A. B. 卡拉乌舍夫扩散模型^[9],其公式为:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \left(\rho - \frac{Q}{\theta \cdot d} \right) \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} + \rho \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial r^2} \tag{1}$$

在稳态、无风时,由(1)式积分得:

$$C = (C_1 - C_0) \left(\frac{r}{r_1} \right)^{\frac{Q}{\theta d \rho}} + C_0 \tag{2}$$

求解径向湍流混合系数 ρ 的公式为:

$$\rho = \frac{Q}{\theta \cdot d} \ln \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2} \right) / \ln \left(\frac{C_1 - C_0}{C_2 - C_0} \right) \tag{3}$$

式中, r 、 r_1 和 r_2 为距排水口处的距离,单位 m; C 、 C_0 、 C_1 、 C_2 为所测定物质的浓度,单位为 mg/L,其中 C 为离排水口 r m 处的浓度, C_0 为排水口处的浓度, C_1 为 r_1 处的浓度, C_2 为 r_2 处的浓度; Q 为平均每天排入水体中的水量,单位 m³/d; θ 为扩散角度,用 π 值表示; d 为混合深度,一般用平均水深替代,单位 m; ρ 为径向湍流混合系数,单位 m²/d。

磷(P)是水生态系统生物生产力的主要限制因子,又是水体富营养化的一个重要指标,因此本研究仅针对 P 进行。水样采集地点主要有:库湾里点 a(距出水口 27m,其浓度用以检验模型)、b(距出水口 33.3m,其距离和元素浓度即 r_1 、 C_1)、c(距出水口 22m,其浓度用以检验模型)及 S 处(库湾中心,距出水口 100m,其距离和元素浓度即 r_2 、 C_2)。在采集水样的同时,测量库湾多处水深求算平均水深,测定扩散角度。野外取样、测量及水样室内分析工作在 1997 年 7 月份和 1998 年 4 月份进行,实验室水样总磷含量采用钼酸铵分光光度法测定。

2 结果与分析

2.1 磷元素扩散模型的建立

梅子垭水库的主要功能是为宜昌市、县提供用水,其流量较大。但是其库湾处的水体流动性相对较弱,水面较为开阔,物质的停留时间较长,如果水中的 N、P 来源丰富,将给水生生物的生长和繁殖提供良好条件,将可能导致富营养化现象发生。

水体中的水主要有 3 种来源,直接降落到水体中的大气降水、地下水和地表水(包括由地表径流导入的水及河流的入水)。大气降水对汇水流域比较重要,雨水中所含营养物质浓度一般都很低,但流经一系列不同结构的**库湾数据**中的营养物质浓度会发生很大变化。到达水体以后,这些营养物质就会在水体中扩散和被稀释。在库湾,除去一定的平流输送外,扩散作用是影响污染物在水体中空间分布的主要因素之一。水

体对外来营养物的反应主要取决于水体的理化化学性质、生物因素以及它们之间的相互关系。自然水体对外来营养物的缓冲能力和自调节能力较强,当受到外来营养物的干扰后一般都能恢复到干扰前的水平。

据测定,整个小集水区7月份连续17d内5次降雨输入水库库湾的总地表径流为212.72m³[10]。同时往库湾输入径流还有另一个集水区,其面积约为本研究中集水区面积的1.5倍。假设两个集水区土地利用方式相同且输出一致,即可计算每天输入水库的地表径流为31.28m³。经测定,地表径流总P含量为0.041mg/L[10],即出水口处C₀为0.041mg/L。

经取样分析,C₁为0.026773mg/L(取样点b的均值),样点S处的浓度C₂为0.023116mg/L。经测定,扩散角度θ为π/6,混合深度d为3m。根据公式[3]求解得径向湍流混合系数ρ为95.71881m²/d。于是得到库湾内任意一点的总磷浓度理论值模型为:

$$C=-0.01423\left(\frac{r}{33.3}\right)^{0.208041}+0.041$$

(4)

根据模型(4)对实际取样点a和c进行预测,得到它们的计算值分别为0.02738mg/L和0.02795mg/L,与实际测定的平均值(分别为0.0259mg/L,0.0272mg/L)较为接近,说明该模型可以实际应用。

2.2 模型应用

依据地表水环境质量标准(GHZB1-1999),按使用目的和保护目标将地面水划分成5类。水库一类水质标准的总磷含量应≤0.002mg/L,二类水质标准的总磷含量≤0.01mg/L,三类水质标准的总磷含量≤0.025mg/L。

在雨季,输入到库湾的磷主要由降雨形成的地表径流带入水中,而地表径流中的磷含量取决于所处小流域的不同土地利用方式(即不同植被类型)的面积比例及其空间配置格局。在不考虑流域内现有各植被类型交互作用的情况下,分别假定该流域内的植被类型全为柏木林、草地、桔园、菜地和裸地等类型,且要求在水库库湾的中心点S达到三类水质标准(C₂≤0.025mg/L),计算得表1(对于确定的污染物,ρ值不变)。

表1 不同土地利用类型产生的径流对库湾水中总磷浓度的影响

Table 1 Effect of run-off from different land usage on total P content in the reservoir bay

植被类型	C ₀	水量 Q(m ³)	预测值 C ₁ (mg/L)	C ₀ -C ₁
Vegetation types	(mg/L)	Volumes of water	Forecast values of C ₁	(mg/L)
柏木林 Cypress forest	0.031	25.70	0.026028	0.004972
草地 Grassland	0.029	48.42	0.026193	0.002807
桔园 Citrus orchard	0.071	24.53	0.032554	0.038446
菜地 Vegetable land	0.042	26.48	0.027993	0.014007
裸地 Bare land	0.051	92.81	0.037812	0.013188
现有配置 Current patterns	0.041	31.28	0.028272	0.012728

从表1中C₀-C₁值可以看出,在点b通过扩散可以稀释的浓度为0.012728mg/L,只有柏木林和草地的C₀-C₁值小于0.012728mg/L。当集水区全部为草地时,对于P在水库库湾中的扩散稀释最有利。桔园的C₀-C₁值最大,表明桔园这种土地利用方式对于水库水质的负面影响甚至比裸地大,由此可以看出桔园经济效益的取得是部分地以水库的生态压力为代价的。

3 结论与讨论

通过地表径流输入库湾的营养物在水中的扩散常常是二维扩散问题,本研究将二维扩散问题简化为一维扩散问题是为了研究的方便。模型(4)的预测值和实测值基本接近,可以在一定程度上说明P元素在库湾中的扩散过程,具有一定的实际应用价值。

水库库湾的水质状况与对应小流域的植被类型特征密切相关。如果不将水陆生态系统加以综合考虑,忽视水陆生态系统的密切联系,仅仅为了追求陆地生态系统最大的经济效益而将小流域内的土地盲目开发成果园或农田,将会导致对应的水体出现富营养化的趋势。由于梅子垭水库的主要功能是为宜昌

市、县提供用水,这样势必严重影响水库下游的工农业生产和人们的日常生活,其危害是显然的。因此,在进行流域开发时,应该充分考虑各种植被类型产生的营养输出对流域内水库、河流及其它水体水质的影响,即应该在不影响整个流域稳定性的条件下,科学合理地对流域内的土地资源进行开发。就本水陆复合生态系统而言,在雨季,梅子垭水库的水质已超过了国家三类水质标准,不再适合下游的饮用水供应,有必要对整个集水区的土地利用格局重新进行优化调整。

将水陆复合生态系统综合考虑加以研究,也是流域生态学所倡导的研究方向之一^[1,2,6]。从流域生态系统的角度出发,将流域内的土地利用格局、降雨过程产生的径流与磷元素在水体中的扩散过程相结合开展研究是很有意义的,本研究尚属尝试性工作;但相关研究结果将可为控制流域内的水体水质提供指导,也将为流域生态系统管理以及流域可持续发展提供一定的依据。

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