大叶井口边草——一种新发现的富集砷的植物

韦朝阳 陈同斌* 黄泽春 张学青

(中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所环境修复室 北京 100101)

摘要:自1999年以来对位于湖南省一些高砷区的植物和土壤进行了一系列的野外调查,以着力寻找砷的超富集植物。结果表明,与砷超富集植物蜈蚣草同属的另一种植物——大叶井口边草,对砷也具有显著的富集特征。这一发现为研究揭示砷在植物中的超富集机理提供了一种新的材料。建议深入开展蜈蚣草与大叶井口边草这两种砷富集植物的对比研究。

关键词 大叶井口边草 富集 砷

Cretan Brake (Pteris cretica L.): an Arsenic-accumulating Plant

WEI Chao-Yang, CHEN Tong-Bin*, HUANG Ze-Chun, ZHANG Xue-Qing (Department of Environmental Remediation, Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China). Acta Ecologica Sinica 2002 2X(5):777~778.

Abstract: The writers have conducted a series of field investigations in the areas with high soil arsenic background values in southern China's Hunan Province to search for arsenic accumulating-plants since 1999. It has been discovered that Cretan brake (*Pteris cretica* L.), from the same genus of a recently discovered Ashyperaccumulator *Pteris vittata* L., is also an arsenic-accumulating plant. Cretan brake thus provides us a new plant material to study the mechanism of As-accumulation. The authors suggest that further comparison studies on the two As-accumulating plants should be conducted in the future.

Key words cretan brake; accumulation; arsenic

文章编号:1000-0933(2002)05-0777-02 中图分类号:Q142 Q948.1 文献标识码:A

通过在湖南省高砷区进行一系列的野外调查 发现与蜈蚣草同属、生境相同的另一种凤尾蕨属植物大叶井口边草(Pteris cretica L.)对砷也具有明显的富集功能。这是继蜈蚣草之后新发现的另一种对砷具有富集能力的凤尾蕨属植物。调查区域位于湖南省石门县雄黄矿附近的高砷区 约 12km² 范围。由于地质成矿作用,该区有很多自然的高砷异常区出露。为查明自然状态下可能的砷富集植物 本调查与采集样点

基金项目 国家高技术发展计划资助项目(2001AA640501);中国科学院知识创新工程重点方向资助项目(KZCX2-401); 北京市自然科学基金重大资助项目(6990002)

* 通讯联系人 Author for correspondence chentb@igsnrr.ac.cn

收稿日期 2002-04-18 修订日期 2002-04-27

作者简介: 韦朝阳(1965) 男 安徽铜陵人 博士 副研究员。主要从事污染土壤植物修复与矿区生态环境整治研究。

「除同斌 范程莲、雪、梅、等、科学通报 2002(待发) 人力数据 均远离砷开采、选矿与冶炼等人为污染区。该区位于亚热带,年均降雨量 $1700\,\mathrm{mm}$,年均气温 $18.2\,\mathrm{C}$ 。 土壤类型主要为黄壤,但有大量的石灰岩出露。大叶井口边草常同蜈蚣草一起生长在石灰性土壤上。各采样点的土壤 $_{\mathrm{PH}}$ 为 6.527.77,含砷浓度为 $111299\,\mathrm{mg/kg}$ 平均值为 168),用 $0.5\,\mathrm{mol/L}$ NaHCO₃ 浸提的土壤有效砷为 $6.948\,\mathrm{mg/kg}$ 详细数据略)。

表 1 野外生长条件下大叶井口边草对土壤砷的富集作用(湖南)

Table 1 Arsenic bioconcentration and translocation of *Pteris cretica* L. under field conditions in southern China's Hunan Province

样号 Sample No.	土壤含砷浓度 As in soils (mg/kg)	植物含砷浓度 As in plants(mg/kg)		生物富集系数 Bioconcentration	转运系数 Translocation
		地上部 Fronds(F)	根 Roots(R)	factor ¹⁾	$factor^2(F/R)$
0011SM01	299	694	552	2.32	1.28
0011SM03	261	560	215	2.15	2.60
0011SM15	123	338	_	2.75	_
0011SM21	39	258	184	6.62	1.40
0011SM23	252	401	403	1.59	1.00
0011SM26	131	635	277	4.85	2.29
0011SM29	111	149	126	1.34	1.18
0011SM30	124	307	4.543	2 48	_

1)地上部含砷浓度与土壤含砷浓度之比 Ratio of As concentrations in fronds to that in soils. 2) 砷从根向地上部的转运系数 Ratio of As concentration in fronds to that in roots

参考文献

- Nriagu J O. Arsenic in the environment. Part II: Human health and ecosystem effects. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1994.
- [2] Zhang L(张岚) and Chen C L 陈昌杰). Geographical distribution and exposure population of drinking water with high concentration of arsenic in China. *Journal of Hygiene Research*(in Chinese)(卫生研究), 1997, 26 310313.
- [3] Smith A H, Lingas E Q, Rahman M. Contamination by drinking water in Bangladesh: a public health emergency. Bull. World Health. Organ., 2000, 78:1093~1103.
- Bull: World Health: Organ: ,2000 , 78 :1093 ~ 1105.

 [4] Baker A J M. Terrestrial higher plants which hyperaccumulate metallic elements-a review of their distribution , ecology
- and phytochemistry. Biorecovery, 1989, 1:81126.
 [5] Reeves R D, Baker A J M. Metal-accumulating plants. In: Raskin I and Ensley B D eds., Phytoremediation of Toxic Metals: Using Plants to Clean Up the Environment. John Wiley & Sons. New York, 2000.
- [6] Myrna E.W. Phytoremediation on the brink of commercialization. Environ. Sci. Technol., 1997, 31:182~186.
- [7] Wei C Y(韦朝阳) and Chen T B (陈同斌). Hyperaccumulators and phytoremediation of heavy metal contaminated soils: A review of studies in China and abroad. *Acta Ecologica Sinica* (in Chinese **) 生态学报) 2001, 21:11961203.
- [8] Chen T K 陈同斌), Wei C Y (韦朝阳), Huang Z C 黄泽春), et al. Arsenic hyperaccumulator Pteris vittata L. and its arsenic accumulation. Chinese Science Bulletin (in Chinese) 科学通报), 2002, 47:207210.
- [9] Ma L Q., Kenneth M K, Tu C, et al. A fern that hyperaccumulating arsenic. Nature. 2001, 409 579.
- [10] Carbonell Barrachina A A, Arabi M A, Delaune R D, et al. The influence of arsenic chemical form and concentration on Spartina paters and Spartina alterniflora growth and tissue arsenic concentration. Plant and Soil. 1998, 198 33~42.