# 蚯蚓对土壤中铜、镉生物有效性的影响

俞协治<sup>1</sup>,成杰民<sup>1,2</sup>\*

(1. 南京农业大学资源与环境科学学院,南京 210095: 2. 山东师范大学人口、资源与环境学院,济南

摘要:以第四纪红黏土红壤和长江冲积物形成的高砂土为供试土壤,分别加入 3 个浓度的 Cu²+(100,200, 400 mg/kg)或 Cd<sup>2+</sup>(5,10,20 mg/kg) 模拟土壤污染,设置接种蚯蚓 (*Pheretima* sp. )处理与不加蚯蚓对 照,并种植黑麦草(Lolium multiflorum),研究蚯蚓活动对土壤中 Cu、Cd 生物有效性的影响,以揭示蚯蚓在 植物修复重金属污染土壤中的作用。结果表明:蚯蚓活动显著增加红壤中 DTPA 提取态 Cu 的含量,只有在 浓度低于 200 mg/kg Cu 的处理中,才能增加 CaCl2 提取态 Cu 的含量,对 H2O 提取态 Cu 影响甚微;而对高 砂土上 Cu、Cd 的各种形态影响均不显著;除红壤中浓度高于 400 mg/kg Cu 和 10 mg/kg Cd 处理外,蚯蚓 活动显著提高了两种土壤上黑麦草地上部的生物量;接种蚯蚓后各种重金属处理中黑麦草对 Cu 的吸收量 也显著增加,而 Cd 的吸收量变化不大。蚯蚓可能通过提高重金属的生物有效性而间接影响植物对重金属 的修复效率。

关键词: 蚯蚓: 土壤 Cu、Cd 污染: 重金属生物有效性: 植物修复

# Effect of earthworm on bio-availability of Cu and Cd in soils

YU Xie-Zhi<sup>1</sup>, CHENG Jie-Min<sup>1,2</sup> (1. College of Resources and Environmental Sciences, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing 210095, China; 2. College of Population, Resources and Environmental Sciences, Shandong Normal University, Ji'nan 250014, China). Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2003, 23(5):922~928.

Abstract: Phytoremediation of heavy metals in contaminated soil has been widely accepted as a costeffective, environmental-friendly technology. Metal-accumulating plants are usually planted to remove metals from soils by concentrating them in the harvestable parts, while the efficiency depends on the amount of aboveground biomass and the bioavailability of metals. Though addition of chelating agents has been shown to increase metal bioavailability and phytoremediation efficiency, it costs too much and shows environmental risk.

Beneficial roles of earthworms on soil fertility, nutrient cycling and plant growth have been commonly observed. Earthworms can influence metal mobility in soil through burrowing and casting activity. The question arises whether earthworm activity can actually increase metal bioavailability and hence promote the uptake by plants, or whether earthworms have a positive effect on phytoremediation. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of earthworm on the bioavailability of Cu and Cd in soils through a pot experiment.

Two soils, red soil from Jiangxi Province and Orthic aquisols from Jiangsu Province, were used in the

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(40271068)

收稿日期:2002-05-28;修订日期:2002-10-16

作者简介:俞协治(1977~),男,江苏无锡人,硕士生,主要从事环境化学污染治理研究。

\* 通信作者 Author for correspondence, E-mail: jmchengen@yahoo.com.cn.

Foundation item: National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 40271068)

Received date: 2002-05-28; Accepted date: 2002-10-16

Biography: Y人知道為媽aster candidate, mainly engaged in research about chemical pollution control of environment.

pot experiment. Each soil was divided into seven equal parts of 6.0 kg each and amended respectively to contain 0, 100, 200, 400 mg Cu/kg and 5, 10 and 20 mg Cd/kg by adding appropriate concentrations of CuSO<sub>4</sub> and CdCl<sub>2</sub>. After two-month incubation, metal-treated soil samples were divided into two groups with 3 pots for each group as replicates (1 kg soil/pot). One group received six earthworms (*Pheretima* sp.) for each pot, the other group did not contain any earthworms. All earthworms were collected from an uncontaminated soil in Nanjing Agricultural University and had a mean fresh weight of 0.6g. Each pot was added to 0.3333g KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and 0.3477g Urea as mineral nutrients and received 15 pre-germinated ryegrass seeds (*Lolium multiflorum*). The pots were put in greenhouse and were incubated for one month.

After one month, aboveground ryegrass biomass was weighed. Soil pH (2g soil in 10ml 0.01 mol/L CaCl<sub>2</sub>) was tested using a Beckman pH meter. Concentrations of Cu and Cd in ryegrass were determined by using atomic absorption spectrophotometey (AAS) after cineration-digestion. Fractions of the metal in soils were also tested using sequential extraction procedures; (1)Water-soluble Cu and Cd; extracted with deionized water, with a water; soil ratio of 10:1; (2)CaCl<sub>2</sub>-extractable Cu and Cd; extracted with 0.01mol/L CaCl<sub>2</sub>, with a solution; soil ratio of 10:1; (3)DTPA-extractable Cu and Cd; extracted with DTPA, pH 7.3, with a solution; soil ratio of 2:1. Cu and Cd brought into solution were measured by AAS.

It was found that earthworm activity significantly decreased the pH for the Red soil, a key chemical factor affecting bioavailability of nutrient elements and heavy metals in soil, but had little effect on pH for the Orthic aquisols. Aboveground biomass of the ryegrass increased dramatically from 33% to 96% in the presence of earthworms except for the treatments with 400 mg Cu/kg soil and 10 mg Cd/kg soil. Earthworm activity markedly increased concentrations of DTPA-extractable Cu and water-soluble Cd for the red soil, however, it did not affect three fractions of Cu or Cd for the Orthic aquisols. Total uptake of Cu by the ryegrass was enhanced by earthworm activity in the two soils, while no significant difference was observed in concentration of Cu or Cd in plant tissue between treatments with and without earthworm addition.

It is very likely that earthworm activity can increase phytoremediation efficiency by improving soil conditions and enhancing plant growth and the uptake of heavy metals by plant. But this effect of earthworm appeared to be metal and soil specific.

Key words:earthworm; soil contamination by Cu or Cd; bio-availability of heavy metals; phytoremediation 文章编号:1000-0933(2003)05-0922-07 中图分类号:S154,X131.3 文献标识码:A

重金属污染及其治理是当前环境科学研究中的一个热点。重金属污染土壤的植物修复作为一种绿色生物技术,已被当今世界迅速接受。其原理是利用专性植物(又称超积累植物)从土壤中吸取并积累超常水平的重金属,连续种植并多次刈割,移走植物地上部以除去土壤中重金属[1]。然而植物修复成功与否受制于两个因素,即超积累植物的生物量大小和土壤中重金属的生物有效性高低[2,3]。为此,近年来一些研究者通过向土壤中加化学络合剂提高了重金属的生物有效性,从而提高了植物对重金属的吸收和富积效率[4,5],但此项技术费用高,且化学络合剂加入土壤后会给土壤带来负面影响[6],目前难以推广应用。

蚯蚓在改良土壤、提高肥力和植物产量方面的作用已经为国内外大量试验所证实[<sup>7]</sup>。蚯蚓在取食、作穴和排泄代谢产物等生命活动过程中可能对土壤性质和土壤中的重金属化学行为产生直接或间接的影响<sup>[8-9]</sup>。如胡锋等<sup>[10]</sup>的研究表明,蚓粪中有机碳、有效硼、钼、锌、pH、CEC等明显高于原土;胡秀仁等<sup>[11]</sup>在用蚯蚓处理垃圾时发现加入蚯蚓后重金属的溶出量明显增加;牛明芬<sup>[12]</sup>发现蚯蚓对河流底泥中 Cd 有明显富集现象。**两步,数划在**重金属污染土壤上,存在着利用蚯蚓活动改善土壤性质,增加植物生物量,提高土壤中重金属的植物有效性的可能性,由此为提高植物对重金属的修复效率提供一条更为经济、安全的技术

### 途径。

本文以红壤和高砂土为供试土壤,着重研究蚯蚓活动对模拟 Cu、Cd 污染土壤重金属生物有效性的影响,目的在于证实蚯蚓在重金属污染土壤植物修复中的作用,以便为进一步利用蚯蚓改善植物修复技术提供理论依据。

### 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试土壤、蚯蚓及植物

供试土壤分别为采自江西鹰潭的第四纪红黏土红壤和江苏如皋长江冲积物形成的高砂土的耕层土壤  $(0\sim20~{\rm cm})$ ,土壤的基本性状见表 1。供试蚯蚓为环毛蚓  $(Pheretima~{\rm sp.})$ ,采自南京农业大学校园内无污染的未扰动荒地。供试植物为意大利黑麦草 (Lolium~multiflorum)。

表 1 供试土壤基本理化性状

Table 1 The physical and chemical properties of soils for pot test

土壤 Soil				Total P			有效铜 Available Cu (mg/kg)	有效镉 Available Cd (mg/kg)	pН
红壤①	57	3.49	0.013	0.41	21.54	ND*	0.39	ND	3.50
高砂土②	11	5.96	0.008	0.62	12.84	ND	0.67	ND	6.45

①Red soil,②Orthic aguisols: \* 未检出,下同 Not detectable. the same below.

### 1.2 试验处理及培养方法

称取 1 kg 过 20 目筛的土壤(风干土)于塑料钵中,分别加入 0,100,200,400 mg/kg 的  $Cu^{2+}(CuSO_4)$  或 5,10,20mg/kg 的  $Cd^{2+}(CdCl_2)$ 。在室内培养两个月后,每钵施磷酸二氢钾 0.3333g、尿素 0.3477g。然后每钵加 6 条蚯蚓,每条蚯蚓平均鲜重约 0.6g,并以不加蚯蚓的相应处理为对照。播种黑麦草(15 株/钵),温室内生长一个月后收获。培养过程中保持土壤水分在田间持水量的  $60\%\sim70\%$ 。两种土壤上共设置 28 个处理,每个处理 3 次重复。

### 1.3 分析方法

土壤 pH 值的测定:0.01 mol/L CaCl<sub>2</sub> 溶液浸提,液土比为 5:1,Beckman pH 计测定<sup>[13]</sup>。

土壤中 Cu、Cd 的有效形态分析: 称取 2.5g 过 20 目筛的土壤样品于 100ml 塑料离心管中,用去离子水 (液土比 10:1) 提取  $(H_2O_-)$ ,恒温振荡 30min,离心 (4000r/min)10min,过滤后上清液待测;残渣加 0.01mol/L  $CaCl_2$ (液土比 10:1)继续提取  $(CaCl_2-)$ ,恒温振荡 30min,离心 (4000r/min)10min,过滤后上清液待测;残渣加 DTPA(pH=7.3、液土比 2:1) 浸提 (DTPA-),恒温振荡 2h,离心 (4000r/min)10min,过滤后上清液待测。上清液分别用原子吸收分光光度法测定重金属含量 [13]。

植株中 Cu、Cd 含量的测定: 灰化-消化结合法,原子吸收分光光度法测定[14]。

### 2 结果与讨论

### 2.1 蚯蚓活动对土壤 pH 值的影响

盆栽一个月后土壤 pH 值的测定结果(表 2)表明,蚯蚓对红壤和高砂土 pH 值的影响有所不同。除个别处理外,酸性红壤接种蚯蚓后 pH 显著降低,降低幅度为  $0.03\sim0.18$  个 pH 单位,而高砂土的 pH 则略有升高。土壤 pH 是影响土壤中重金属生物有效性的重要因素之一,蚯蚓活动降低红壤的 pH,可能会对重金属的生物有效性产生积极的影响。但此结果与前人的报道存在较大的矛盾,Edwards 和 Lofty [15]认为蚯蚓可调节土壤 pH,使之趋于中性,多数研究者都观察到蚓粪 pH 较原土升高的现象,他们指出蚯蚓消化道可分泌相当数量的氨,蚯蚓的钙腺还可以产生  $CaCO_3$ ,从而导致蚓粪 pH 的升高 [15.16],但研究对象多为无污染土壤。本文的研究结果建立在重金属污染的土壤上,蚯蚓对重金属污染土壤 pH 的影响机理尚不明确,有待进一步研究。 下 古 地 IE

### 表 2 蚯蚓活动对土壤 pH 值的影响

Table 2	Effect	of	earthworm	on	soil p	Н

土壤	蚯蚓处理	Cu <b>处</b>	Cu 处理 Cu treatment (mg/kg)				Cd <b>处理</b> Cd treatment (mg/kg)			
Soil	Earthworm	0	100	200	400	0	5	10	20	
红壤	0	4.04ª	3.94ª	4.08a	4.10a	4.04ª	3. 90ª	4.01ª	4.04ª	
Red soil	+	$3.94^{\rm b}$	3.99ª	3.90 <sup>b</sup>	4.03 <sup>b</sup>	$3.94^{\rm b}$	3.95ª	$3.98^{b}$	4.01 <sup>b</sup>	
高砂土	O	6.96ª	7.08ª	7.20ª	7.21ª	6.96ª	7.20ª	7.20 <sup>a</sup>	7.21ª	
Orthic aquisols	+	7.05 <sup>b</sup>	7.13 <sup>b</sup>	7.18 <sup>a</sup>	7.22ª	7.05 <sup>b</sup>	7.22ª	7.21ª	7.22ª	

<sup>\*</sup>用方差分析统计,同列若有相同字母表示加与不加蚯蚓处理之间无显著性差异(P>0.05),下同 The comparison uses "Fully Factorial (M) ANOVA"(SYSTAT). In a column, means with the same letter are not significantly different at P>0.05 between earthworm and no earthworm treatments. The same as below. O:不加蚯蚓处理; +:加蚯蚓处理.下同 O:Treatment without earthworm addition; +:Treatment with earthworm addition. the same below

### 2.2 蚯蚓活动对黑麦草产量的影响

盆栽黑麦草产量统计结果(表 3)表明,在两种供试土壤上接种蚯蚓后,除个别处理外,黑麦草地上部分鲜重和干重均有所增加。在红壤上,当 Cu 的浓度低于 200~mg/kg 时,增产效果达到显著水平,但增产幅度随处理 Cu 浓度的升高而降低,从增产 40%降至 0。而在 Cd 污染红壤各处理中接种蚯蚓后,黑麦草产量虽呈增加趋势,但未达到显著水平。在高砂土上,加 Cu 或加 Cd 的各处理,接种蚯蚓后黑麦草的干重均显著提高,增加幅度为  $33\%\sim96\%$ 。

很多文献已证实,蚯蚓能改良土壤、形成土壤团粒结构、提高土壤肥力、改善土壤通气透水性,从而促进植物增产[17]。由于供试红壤 pH 较低(见表 1),重金属活性较高,毒性较大,蚯蚓的生命活动受到抑制,因此表现出低浓度重金属处理显著增产,而高浓度处理增产效果不显著。而高砂土 pH 接近中性,重金属毒性减弱,蚯蚓对黑麦草的增产效果明显。本试验结果说明,在重金属污染土壤中蚯蚓能否提高植物产量,除了取决于蚯蚓对重金属耐受力外,重金属的浓度、种类以及土壤的基本性质也是关键因素。

表 3 不同重金属污染程度土壤中接种蚯蚓对黑麦草产量的影响 (g/pot)

Table 3 Effect of earthworm on shoot biomass of ryegrass in soils polluted with heavy metals

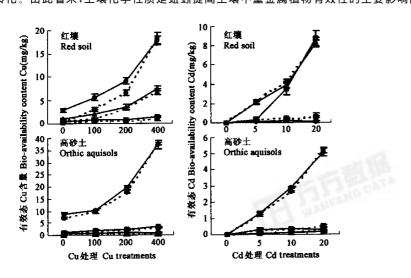
_L_4m	<b>处理</b> Treatments		鲜 重 Fres	h biomass	干 重 Dr	y biomass
土壤 Soil			不加蚯蚓 No earthworm	加蚯蚓 +Earthworm	不加蚯蚓 No earthworm	加蚯蚓 +Earthworm
		0	11.35 $\pm$ 1.14	13.78 $\pm$ 1.13	1.67ª	2. 33 <sup>b</sup>
	Cu	100	11.61 $\pm$ 2.62	13.03 $\pm$ 3.82	1.21ª	1.82 <sup>b</sup>
	(mg/kg)	200	10.16 $\pm$ 4.50	10.33 $\pm$ 0.87	1.09ª	1.31 <sup>b</sup>
红壤		400	$1.71 \pm 0.55$	$1.78 \pm 0.43$	0.43ª	0.39ª
Red soil		0	11.35 $\pm$ 1.14	13.78 $\pm$ 1.13	1.67ª	2.33 <sup>b</sup>
	Cd	5	11.91 $\pm$ 0.45	13.05 $\pm$ 0.88	1.49ª	1.57ª
	(mg/kg)	10	15.08 $\pm$ 1.58	16.07 $\pm$ 0.97	1.53ª	1.60ª
		20	13.63 $\pm$ 1.04	11.95 $\pm$ 0.77	1.27ª	1.23ª
		0	5.86±0.84	6.42±1.25	0.80ª	1.20 <sup>b</sup>
	Cu	100	12.66 $\pm$ 2.32	12.82 $\pm$ 2.01	0.80ª	1.45 <sup>b</sup>
	(mg/kg)	200	8.41 $\pm$ 2.51	13.21 $\pm$ 1.34	0.79ª	1.30 <sup>b</sup>
高砂土		400	$5.96 \pm 2.45$	$8.16 \pm 2.73$	0.46ª	$0.90^{\rm b}$
Orthic aquisols		0	$5.86 \pm 0.84$	6.42 $\pm$ 1.25	0.80ª	1.20 <sup>b</sup>
	Cd	5	8.15 $\pm$ 1.99	10.66 $\pm$ 1.22	1.10a	1.15ª
	(mg/kg)	10	$9.60 \pm 0.41$	11.23 $\pm$ 1.89	0.96ª	1.28 <sup>b</sup>
		20	$9.50 \pm 0.94$	12.07 $\pm$ 1.05	0.99ª	1.45 <sup>b</sup>

# 2.3 蚯蚓污动对数据 Cu、Cd 生物有效性的影响

接种蚯蚓后显著提高了红壤中 DTPA-Cu 和 CaCl2-Cu 的含量,H2O-Cu 含量则变化不大;而在 Cd 处理

红壤中  $H_2O$ -Cd 的含量增加最为显著,甚至达到与红壤中占主要形态的  $CaCl_2$ -Cd 含量相同水平, $CaCl_2$ -Cd 和 DTPA-Cd 含量则略有降低:但蚯蚓对高砂土中 Cu 和 Cd 的各形态含量没有明显影响(图 1)。

重金属在土壤中的存在形态与其对植物的有效性密切相关[18]。水溶态( $H_2O$  提取态)、交换态( $CaCl_2$  提取态)的植物有效性较高[18],DTPA 提取态与植物吸收也有良好的相关性,常作为土壤中重金属的生物有效性的容量指标[20]。上述结果表明,蚯蚓活动能使土壤中重金属形态向对植物有效的 DTPA 提取态和  $CaCl_2$  提取态转化,尤其是 Cu 浓度低于 200 mg/kg 的处理和酸性红壤上表现最为明显。蚯蚓对重金属活化的机理可能主要有 3 个方面:一是蚯蚓活动可以分泌出大量含有一COOH、 $NH_2$ 、一C—O 等活性基团的胶粘物质[21],胶粘物质通过络合/螯合重金属推动了土壤重金属的活化;二是蚯蚓活动可以刺激土壤微生物的活动[22~24],而微生物活动本身可以直接或间接地活化重金属;三是蚯蚓通过改变土壤酸度而影响重金属的活性。表 2 的结果显示,蚯蚓活动能显著降低红壤的 pH,而 pH 的降低有利于重金属的活化。但在高浓度 Cu 处理的红壤上,Cu 毒性较大,蚯蚓活动受到抑制而失去了作用。蚯蚓主要影响近壤中  $H_2O$ -Cd 的含量可能与蚯蚓对 Cd 有强烈富集作用有关,蚯蚓体内 Cd 含量可达到土壤的  $5\sim7$  倍[25]。由于红壤 pH 较低,当蚯蚓体内的 Cd 排入土体后,将与土壤中  $H^+$ 发生溶解、交换、解离等化学反应,从而向水溶态转化。高砂土有效态 Cu 和 Cd 含量对蚯蚓活动不敏感,主要是由于该土壤 pH 较高,重金属进入土壤后通过沉淀、老化、专性吸附等物理化学过程成为难溶态,蚯蚓的活动不足以引起土壤中重金属形态向植物可吸收态转化。由此看来,土壤化学性质是蚯蚓提高土壤中重金属植物有效性的主要影响因素。



 $\bullet$ : DTPA-Cu(/Cd);  $\blacktriangle$ : CaCl<sub>2</sub>-Cu(/Cd);  $\blacksquare$ : H<sub>2</sub>O-Cu(/Cd).

——加蚯蚓处理 Treatment with earthworm, -------不加蚯蚓处理 Treatment without earthworm

图 1 蚯蚓对两种土壤中的植物有效态 Cu、Cd 含量的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of earthworm on the bio-availability of Cu and Cd in two soils

### 2.4 蚯蚓活动对黑麦草吸收 Cu、Cd 的影响

蚯蚓对红壤上黑麦草中 Cu 的含量无显著影响,而显著降低了高砂土上黑麦草中 Cu 的含量;但两种土壤上黑麦草中 Cd 的含量未受接种蚯蚓的影响(表 4)。

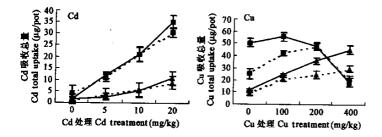
上述结果可用作物体对重金属含量的"稀释作用"解释<sup>[26]</sup>。由于重金属在植物体内移动性较差,相对根部而言,当促进了地上部生长时,地上部植物体内重金属含量相对降低。

进一步计算黑麦草对 Cu、Cd 的吸收量(图 2),可以看出,接种蚯蚓显著提高了高砂土各浓度 Cu 处理和红壤中低力 为发现据 处理黑麦草对 Cu 的吸收总量。这与蚯蚓活动显著增加黑麦草生物量的结果相吻合。但在两种土壤上,蚯蚓对黑麦草吸收 Cd 的影响都不明显,其原因有待进一步研究。

### 表 4 蚯蚓活动对黑麦草中 Cu、Cd 含量的影响

Table 4	Effect of	earthworm	on C	'n and (	Cd conte	nts of	rvegrass

土壤	蚯蚓处理	Cu <b>处</b>	Cu 处理 Cu treatment (mg/kg)				Cd 处理 Cd treatment (mg/kg)			
Soil	Earthworm	0	100	200	400	0	5	10	20	
红壤	0	14.88ª	34.79ª	44.03ª	45.19 <sup>a</sup>	ND	7.90ª	13.85ª	27.60ª	
Red soil	+	21.68 <sup>b</sup>	33. 28ª	36.49ª	46.85 <sup>a</sup>	ND	6.88ª	13.07ª	24.79ª	
高砂土	O	10.37ª	25.86a	31.27ª	63.92ª	ND	2.45ª	5.93ª	8.77ª	
Orthic aquisols	+	9.94ª	16.86 <sup>b</sup>	27.55 <sup>b</sup>	50.00 <sup>b</sup>	ND	2.31ª	4.28ª	7.46ª	



■ 红壤 Red soil: ▲ 高砂土 Orthic aquisols

——加蚯蚓处理 Treatment with earthworm, -------不加蚯蚓处理 Treatment with non-earthworm

### 图 2 蚯蚓活动对黑麦草地上部 Cu、Cd 吸收量的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of earthworm on the uptake of Cu and Cd by ryegrass aboveground

综上所述,通过本试验初步验证了蚯蚓在重金属污染土壤植物修复中的作用,发现蚯蚓活动明显提高了红壤 Cu 的生物有效性。但不同重金属种类、浓度以及不同土壤类型条件下蚯蚓的效应及作用机理尚待深入探索。由于本试验的目的仅是为了验证作者关于蚯蚓活动提高重金属的生物有效性这一假设,故所选植物为非超积累植物——黑麦草。今后有必要以超积累植物为试验材料,研究蚯蚓对超积累植物重金属富集系数的影响。

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## 万方数据