

香根草在铅锌尾矿上生长及其对重金属的吸收

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摘要: 通过野外小区实验, 研究了垃圾和 NPK 肥对铅锌尾矿地中香根草 (*Vetiveria zizanioides*) 生长及其对重金属吸收的影响。结果表明, 添加垃圾后香根草生物量显著增加, 而仅加入 NPK 肥对其并无显著影响, 同时添加垃圾和 NPK 肥最有利于香根草在铅锌尾矿中生长。尾矿中重金属形态的变化受金属特性和尾矿理化性质的双重影响。对纯尾矿而言, 种植香根草后尾矿中重金属总量有所减少。尾矿在施加垃圾和 NPK 肥后, 尾矿中 Pb 和 Zn 总量减少了 13.65% 和 32.40%, Cu 总量则增加了 23.52%。可交换态和总量 Cu、Pb、Zn 变化趋势一致, 特别是 Cu 和 Pb 更为显著。香根草积累的 Pb 和 Zn 显著高于 Cu, 并且重金属主要积累在根部。添加垃圾和 NPK 肥料对 Cu 的积累无显著差异, 而显著减少香根草茎和根中 Zn 和 Pb 的积累, 但显著增加单位面积上茎中 Zn、Pb 和 Cu 的总积累量 ($p < 0.05$)。研究表明垃圾和 NPK 肥的综合使用是一个较为经济有效的尾矿改良措施, 但对于尾矿-植被系统中的重金属迁移问题应引起关注。综合生物量与重金属的吸收特征, 香根草对于尾矿的植被重建有较高价值。

关键词: 尾矿; 重金属; 连续提取; 香根草; 植被重建

Growth and heavy metal accumulation of *Vetiveria zizanioides* grown on lead/zinc mine tailings

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Abstract: Phytostabilization of metalliferous mine tailings is necessary for long-term stability of the land surface of toxic metals. The success of reclamation schemes is dependent greatly upon the choice of plant species and their methods of establishment. Mixed substrate of domestic refuse and NPK fertilizer has been used to restore mine tailings in recent years, and vetiver grass (*Vetiveria zizanioides*) has been demonstrated to be one of the best choices for revegetation of metalliferous spoils due to its relatively higher metal tolerance. Accordingly, a thorough knowledge of the effect of domestic refuse and NPK fertilizer on motility and accumulation of heavy metals in soil-plant system is required so as to estimate environmental behavior of heavy metals and develop revegetation techniques. In this paper, effects of domestic refuse and NPK fertilizer on growth and heavy metal accumulation of *V. zizanioides* on a lead/zinc mine tailings at Lechang City of Guangdong Province were studied. There were four treatments with four replicates arranged in a completely randomized block. The treatments included: tailings without any treatment (Treatment A); tailings + NPK fertilizer (Treatment B); tailings + domestic refuse (Treatment C); and tailings + NPK fertilizer + domestic refuse (Treatment D). The amount of domestic refuse was 2.5 t/hm² and the monthly amount of NPK fertilizer (15%N; 15%P; 15%K) was 150 kg/hm².

Chemical analyses indicated that Lechang mine tailings contained high levels of total and extractable Pb, Zn, and Cu, and low levels of major nutrients (N, P, K) and organic matter, while the pH and EC values were in the normal range for plant growth. Therefore, the toxic levels of heavy metals, deficiency of nutrients (N, P, and K) and lack of organic matter in the

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tailings may contribute major constraints for plant establishment and colonization. The sequential extraction experiment indicated that change of heavy metals fractionations were controlled by both the specific element and physio-chemical properties of the soils. Compared with prior to planting, concentrations of Cu, Pb, and Zn in tailing substrate (treatment A) decreased by 14.82%, 16.41%, and 28.24%, respectively, which suggested that the planting activities might result in the loss of heavy metals in tailings, and *V. zizanioides* could also have the ability to remove heavy metals. In addition, compared with treatment A, concentrations of total Pb and Zn in treatment D decreased by 13.65% and 32.40%, respectively, which was due to the dilution effect of domestic refuse; however, total Cu in the same treatment increased by 23.52%, which might be due to the high concentration of Cu in domestic refuse. It was also found that exchangeable Zn and Pb concentrations decreased by 39.94% and 82.57%, respectively, and increased by 130.43% for exchangeable Cu in treatment D. The decreases of exchangeable Pb and Zn concentrations were due to uptake by plant and stabilization role of plant and high organic material in domestic refuse, while the increase of total and exchangeable Cu was due to high concentration of Cu in domestic refuse.

Compared with treatment A, biomass of *V. zizanioides* significantly increased in treatment C and D, and *V. zizanioides* grew best in treatment D (1111.42 g/m²). *V. zizanioides* accumulated higher concentrations of Pb, Zn than those of Cu and most of the heavy metals in *V. zizanioides* were accumulated in roots. Compared with grown in tailings only, Zn and Pb concentrations in shoot and root of *V. zizanioides* grown in other treatments significantly decreased. However, total amounts of Zn, Pb, and Cu accumulated in shoots of this grass grown on tailings with addition of domestic refuse and NPK fertilizer were significantly higher than those on tailings alone ($p < 0.05$). The results presented here indicated that domestic refuse was a useful material for improving physico-chemical characters of the toxic tailings and organic matter of domestic refuse also reduced heavy metal toxicity to plants by complexing spoil metals, supplying essential nutrients, improving physical conditions and increasing microbial activities.

Results presented here also demonstrated that the application of domestic refuse and NPK fertilizer could provide a cost-effective method for revegetation of Pb/Zn mine tailings, but the transferring heavy metals between tailings-plant system should be concerned. It was found that most of heavy metals accumulated by *V. zizanioides* was distributed in its roots, and the plant also had relatively higher biomass. Therefore, *V. zizanioides* might also be a useful plant material for vegetation of Pb/Zn mine tailings.

Key words: mine tailings; heavy metal; sequential extraction; *Vetiveria zizanioides*; revegetation

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采选矿产的尾矿是主要工业固体废物,也是严重、持久的重金属污染源,植被重建是控制尾矿重金属污染的最有效手段之一^[1~3]。过去的研究表明,利用生活垃圾等有机固体废弃物改良尾矿,种植重金属耐性植物是一种经济有效的植被重建模式^[4,5],但此重建模式下重金属在植物-土壤中的迁移情况值得关注。因为重建植被中重金属的过量积累可能会导致生态安全问题,另一方面,枯枝落叶的分解也可能导致重金属在土壤表层的积累,进而引起重建植被的退化。重金属迁移特性在很大程度上取决于土壤的化学特性,其在介质中的存在形态是衡量重金属环境效应的关键参量^[6]。近年来,垃圾、NPK肥等组成的混合基质在重金属污染土地上的植被重建中起着重要作用^[7,8],但垃圾和NPK肥如何以及在多大程度上影响重金属的移动性和植物的重金属吸收研究较少。本文研究了垃圾和NPK肥对铅锌尾矿地上香根草生长和重金属吸收的影响,旨在进一步揭示尾矿-植被重建系统中重金属的环境行为,为尾矿的植被重建提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地状况与实验设计

试验地位于广东省乐昌铅锌矿尾矿地,属亚热带气候,年降雨量 1500 mm。试验分 4 个处理 4 个重复: A 尾矿, B 尾矿 + NPK 肥, C 尾矿 + 垃圾, D 尾矿 + NPK 肥 + 垃圾。垃圾施用量为 2.5 t/hm², NPK 肥(15%N : 15%P : 15%K)每月施用量为 150 kg/hm²。试验开始前从试验小区取尾矿(W)和垃圾(L)各 5 个用于理化性质分析。20 周后收获香根草,根尽量挖出,同时取与植物相对应的尾矿样品(0~20 cm)共 16 个,带回实验室。

1.2 样品处理

植物样品去离子水洗净,80℃干燥至恒重,测干重,磨碎,过 2 mm 筛, HNO₃-HClO₄ 法消化,定容,保存。土壤样品室内风干,磨碎,过 1 mm 筛。测试项目: pH 值(H₂O : 土 = 2 : 1, v/v), 电导率(EC), 有机质(H₂SO₄ + KCrO₄), 阳离子交换量(CEC), Cu、Pb 和 Zn 总量(HNO₃-HClO₄)及有效态 Cu、Pb 和 Zn(DTPA)^[9]。连续提取法处理各土样,提取过程分为 4 步,形态分为可交换

态(S1)、铁锰氧化态(S2)、有机结合态(S3)和残留态(S4)^[10]。样品重金属分析采用原子吸收光谱法(AAS)^[11]。数据分析采用ANOVA(SPSS 11.0)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 尾矿和垃圾的理化性质

尾矿偏碱性,pH为8.55,而垃圾近中性,pH为7.56。尾矿的电导率、有机碳和可交换阳离子均小于垃圾。垃圾含有较高的总N、P和K,分别为尾矿的40、4和4倍。除了总Cu和DTPA-Cu外,尾矿中总Zn、Pb和DTPA-Zn、Pb的含量显著高于垃圾(表1)。

表 1 尾矿和垃圾的理化性质(平均值±标准误, N=5)

Table 1 General physico-chemical properties of tailings and domestic refuse(mean±SE, N=5)		
参数 Parameters	尾矿 Tailings	垃圾 Domestic refuse
pH	8.55±0.12	7.56±0.07
电导率 Electrical conductivity(dS/m)	0.41±0.08	1.05±0.07
有机碳 Organic carbon(%)	1.40±0.13	3.60±0.15
可交换阳离子 Cation exchangeable capacity(c mol/kg)	3.52±0.25	6.27±0.36
N	总量 Total(mg/kg)	2356.52±212.23
	水溶态 Water-soluble(mg/kg)	0.18±0.00
P	总量 Total(mg/kg)	2245.61±178.27
	水溶态 Water-soluble(mg/kg)	0.52±0.04
K	总量 Total(mg/kg)	6865.36±486.42
	水溶态 Water-soluble(mg/kg)	2956.95±134.12
Zn	总量 Total(mg/kg)	1080.84±177.23
	DTPA 提取态 DTPA-extractable(mg/kg)	73.15±4.95
Pb	总量 Total(mg/kg)	297.24±50.16
	DTPA 提取态 DTPA-extractable(mg/kg)	62.47±5.73
Cu	总量 Total(mg/kg)	47.9±3.03
	DTPA 提取态 DTPA-extractable(mg/kg)	5.54±1.41

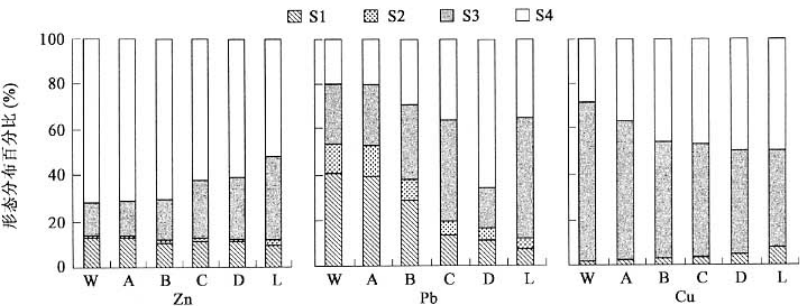


图 1 乐昌铅锌尾矿不同处理中 Zn、Pb 和 Cu 的各形态分布

Fig. 1 Percentages of the fraction of Zn, Pb, and Cu associated with their total contents in tailings

W 尾矿 Tailings, L 垃圾 Domestic refuse, S1 可交换态 Exchangeable fractions, S2 铁锰氧化态 Fe or Mn oxide fractions, S3 有机结合态 Organically bound and sulphide fractions, S4 残留态 Residual fractions; A 尾矿 Tailings, B 尾矿+NPK 肥 Tailings + NPK fertilizer, C 尾矿+垃圾 Tailings + domestic refuse, D 尾矿+NPK 肥+垃圾 Tailings + NPK fertilizer + domestic refuse

2.2 尾矿、垃圾中重金属形态及分布

图1、表2显示,植物种植前,尾矿中不同重金属的同种形态所占的比例差异较大。尾矿中可交换态 Pb 比例高达40.50%,而可交换态 Cu 仅为1.50%。尾矿中 Zn 主要以残留态形式存在,而铁锰氧化态 Cu 几乎为0。垃圾中不同重金属的同种形态所占的比例差异较小,可交换态 Cu、Pb 和 Zn 所占比例分别为8.50%、7.56%和9.99%。垃圾中 Zn 主要以有机结合态和残留态存在,而 Pb 主要以有机结合态存在。植物种植后,处理 A 中尾矿 Cu、Pb 和 Zn 分别减少了14.82%、16.41%和28.24%。

添加垃圾和 NPK 肥,尾矿中重金属的形态发生显著变化。与处理 A 相比,处理 D(垃圾+NPK)中尾矿可交换态 Zn 和 Pb 减少了39.94%和82.57%,但可交换态 Cu 增加了130.43%,而在处理 B(仅施加 NPK 肥)下,尾矿中有机结合态和残留态 Zn、Pb 均增加(表2)。

不同处理下,可交换态(生物易利用态)Zn 和 Pb 占总量比例的顺序是A>B>C>D,且不超过40.50%;可交换态 Cu(低于8.50%)却正好相反(图1)。铁锰氧化态 Zn 占全 Zn 比例较一致,在1.03%~1.20%之间,不同处理下有机结合态 Zn 和残渣

态 Zn 无显著性差异。Cu 主要以有机态和残渣态形式存在,不同处理中这两种形态之和占总量的比例为 91.50%~98.50%。3 种金属中 Cu 的铁锰氧化态含量最低(均未检出)。

表 2 垃圾、尾矿及不同处理下尾矿中 Zn、Pb 和 Cu 的形态分布(mean±SE, mg/kg)

Table 2 The fractions of Zn, Pb, and Cu concentrations in domestic refuse, tailings, and tailings with different treatments								
处理 Treatment	金属的形态分布 Metal sequential fractions by different reagents				连续提取总 金属 ^① Sum of fractions	总金属 ^② Total content of elements	金属去除率(%) Removal rate	
	HOAc	HONH ₃ Cl	H ₂ O ₂ +NH ₄ OAc	HNO ₃ -HClO ₄			总量 Total	可交换态 Exchangeable
Zn								
尾矿 [*]	597.14±125.56 a	47.73±15.63 a	676.14±158.26 a	3330.23±562.86 a	4651.24	4377.56		
垃圾	105.25±42.94 d	20.34±5.48 c	385.38±82.09 b	543.11±94.32 b	1052.08	1080.73		
A [#]	403.16±113.31 ab	32.93±10.05 b	486.14±226.38 a	2267.27±679.54 a	3189.50	3141.46	(28.24) ^③	(32.48)
B	391.52±86.85 b	38.27±10.42 ab	649.53±174.84 a	2524.17±917.57 a	3603.49	2955.69	5.91 ^Ⅳ	2.89
C	248.34±26.72 c	22.90±3.44 c	526.17±134.24 a	1317.47±423.42 b	2114.88	2173.52	30.81	38.40
D	242.13±8.30 c	25.93±3.00 c	583.42±134.53 a	1311.26±496.16 b	2162.74	2123.64	32.40	39.94
Pb								
尾矿	368.07±82.33 a	118.41±9.65 a	241.10±54.15 a	181.31±21.65 a	908.89	816.26		
垃圾	16.22±1.53 d	9.93±1.54 e	112.28±10.52 b	76.11±12.24 b	214.54	297.57		
A	300.18±1148 a	95.62±37.11 ab	204.47±118.43 a	150.35±59.20 a	750.62	682.29	(16.41)	(18.44)
B	187.37±53.02 b	62.58±25.48 bc	210.34±115.76 a	187.46±82.41 a	647.75	767.77	-12.53	37.58
C	72.46±16.74 c	31.14±9.20 cd	229.62±149.46 a	187.51±32.06 a	520.73	682.11	0.03	75.86
D	52.32±20.77 c	25.16±9.50 d	185.13±32.94 a	205.32±43.65 a	467.93	589.14	13.65	82.57
Cu								
尾矿	0.56±0.11 d	n. d.	26.11±4.87 a	10.57±2.65 b	37.24	35.49		
垃圾	3.08±0.96 a	n. d.	15.25±1.69 b	17.92±2.86 a	36.25	47.96		
A	0.69±0.28 d	n. d.	19.17±3.03 ab	11.47±2.43 b	31.33	30.23	(14.82)	(-23.21)
B	0.90±0.15 cd	n. d.	16.33±4.48 b	14.49±0.98 b	31.75	33.05	-9.33	-34.78
C	1.19±0.26 bc	n. d.	16.15±2.01 c	15.15±4.17 b	32.49	38.92	-28.75	-72.46
D	1.59±0.08 b	n. d.	14.38±2.99 c	15.52±3.82 b	31.49	37.34	-23.52	-130.43

* 尾矿、垃圾, N=5 Tailings, Domestic refuse, N=5; # A 尾矿 Tailings, B 尾矿+NPK 肥 Tailings + NPK fertilizer, C 尾矿+垃圾 Tailings + domestic refuse, D 尾矿+NPK 肥+垃圾(香根草收获后) Tailings + NPK fertilizer + domestic refuse, N=4, N=4(after planting); ① 连续提取各步骤提取的金属之和 Sum of four fractions; ② 单独以 H₂SO₄-HClO₄ 法消化的金属总量 Total contents of elements digested by aqua regia; ③ 处理 A 相对于植物种植前尾矿处理的金属去除率 Metal remove rate in treatment A vs tailings before planting; Ⅳ 处理 B(C 或 D)相对于处理 A 的金属去除率 Metal remove rate in treatment B (C or D) vs treatment A; n. d. 未检出 Non-detectable; 同一列标有不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著 (P<0.05) Values with different lowercases in the same row are of significant different (P<0.05)

2.3 香根草的生长

香根草在处理 A(纯尾矿)上生长不良,仅加入 NPK 肥对香根草的生长有一定促进作用,但与处理 A 相比,其生物量差异并不显著(P>0.05);但在处理 C 和处理 D 下香根草的生物量显著增加。NPK 肥和垃圾的共同施用对香根草的生长的促进最大(图 2)。

2.4 香根草重金属的吸收

总体看来,香根草积累较高的 Pb、Zn 和较低的 Cu,且主要分布在根部(表 3)。多重比较分析表明,与处理 A 相比,仅加入 NPK 肥(处理 B)对香根草茎中 Cu、Pb 和 Zn 的积累没有显著影响,但显著降低其根中 Pb 的含量;添加垃圾能显著降低香根草茎和根中 Zn 和 Pb 的含量,但根部 Cu 的积累却显著增加。加入垃圾和 NPK 肥后,单位面积上香根草茎中积累的 Zn、Pb 和 Cu 总量显著增加。各处理下金属(茎)/金属(根)的比值 D>C>B>A,同一处理下金属(茎)/金属(根)的比值 Cu>Zn>Pb。

3 讨论

3.1 植物的生长

土壤的物理结构、酸碱度、重金属等都会极大地影响植物在尾矿上的定居^[12]。化学分析表明乐昌 Pb/Zn 尾矿的 pH 和 EC 处于植物生长的正常范围,但其 Pb、Zn 和 DTPA-Pb、Zn 含量远远超过正常土壤,而且其 N、P、K 和有机质低于正常土壤^[13],因此我们认为重金属毒性和极度贫瘠是尾矿上植物生长的主要限制因子,这与凡口 Pb/Zn 矿的研究结果一致^[14]。本研究表明香

根草在纯尾矿中生长不良,仅加入 NPK 肥对香根草的生长有一定促进作用,但与纯尾矿处理相比,差异并不显著($P>0.05$),这可能是重金属毒性抑制植物对营养元素吸收的结果;但垃圾处理中香根草的生物量显著增加(图 2),可能是由于加入垃圾稀释了重金属浓度,同时有机质较高降低了重金属毒性^[16],且含有大量的营养元素 N、P 和 K,这些都有利于植物的定居和生长。因此添加了 NPK 肥和垃圾后,香根草生物量(干重)显著提高,因此垃圾作为尾矿改良物为尾矿植被恢复提供了一个经济有效的方法,同时也是垃圾废弃的替代途径。

3.2 重金属吸收和积累

对纯尾矿而言,植物种植之后与之前相比,尾矿中 Cu、Pb 和 Zn 显著减少,这可能是因为种植初期对尾矿的扰动所引起的重金属流失,此外,种植香根草对重金属也有一定的去除效果。加入垃圾和 NPK 肥后土壤中可交换态 Zn 和 Pb 显著减少(表 2,图 1),表现为香根草茎和根中 Zn 和 Pb 含量显著降低,但香根草 Zn 和 Pb 茎/根的比值却增加(表 3),表明尾矿重金属在垃圾和 NPK 肥中某些因素的趋动下向茎中转移,即茎中积累了更大比例的 Zn 和 Pb。另外,加入垃圾和 NPK 肥后,单位面积上香根草茎中累积的 Zn、Pb 和 Cu 量显著增加,可能是由于垃圾和 NPK 肥对香根草生物量增加比茎中重金属含量稀释的影响更大,这将有利土壤中重金属的移除^[5]。加入垃圾和 NPK 肥后,尾矿中 Cu 含量并没有急剧下降,而且香根草茎中 Cu 的含量增大,这与 Zn 和 Pb 的结果正好相反,可能是由于垃圾比尾矿含有更多的总 Cu 和可交换态 Cu 的缘故(表 1,表 2)。

表 3 不同处理尾矿上香根草茎和根中 Zn、Pb 和 Cu 的含量以及地上部分积累的重金属总量(平均值±标准误, N=4, mg/kg)

Table 3 Concentrations (Mean±SE, N=4, mg/kg) of Zn, Pb, and Cu in plants shoots and roots, and amount of these metals accumulated in shoots of *Vetiveria zizanioides* grown on tailings under different treatments

处理 Treatments	不同部位的金属含量(mg/kg)		单位面积上茎中积累的金属量(mg/m ²) Metal contents in shoots on per square meter	茎/根 Shoot/root
	Concentrations of heavy metals in shoots or roots			
	茎 Shoot	根 Root		
Zn				
A [#]	57.02±13.7 ab	1162.21±620.36 a	9.43 c	0.05
B	64.48±19.1 a	911.95±324.28 a	15.57 bc	0.07
C	37.15±4.58 c	351.57±44.02 b	22.80 b	0.11
D	43.49±5.94 bc	316.25±57.92 b	39.24 a	0.14
Pb				
A	18.14±3.99 a	720.81±213.23 a	3.00 b	0.03
B	13.31±5.36 ab	456.18±54.10 b	3.21 ab	0.03
C	7.94±1.78 b	146.34±28.38 c	4.87 ab	0.05
D	7.97±2.87 b	141.45±30.72 c	7.19 a	0.06
Cu				
A	3.66±1.91 a	58.77±17.74 a	0.61 b	0.06
B	4.74±1.42 a	58.15±9.51 a	1.14 b	0.08
C	4.97±1.97 a	30.48±3.93 b	3.05 ab	0.16
D	7.98±1.62 a	28.21±3.14 b	7.20 a	0.28

[#]A 尾矿 Tailings,B 尾矿+NPK 肥 Tailings + NPK fertilizer,C 尾矿+垃圾 Tailings + domestic refuse,D 尾矿+NPK 肥+垃圾 Tailings + NPK fertilizer + domestic refuse;同一列标有不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著 ($P<0.05$) Values with different lowercases in the same row are of significant different ($P<0.05$)

3.3 重金属形态与植物对重金属吸收的关系

重金属的存在形态是土壤中重金属活动性的重要参数,研究其对于了解重金属的生态环境效应有重要意义^[16,17]。考虑到重金属在生态系统中迁移、积累可能会导致严重的生态问题,植物尤其是地上部分的重金属含量和积累的重金属总量的高低是检验尾矿地生态恢复的重要指标^[18]。垃圾含有较高的有机质和可交换阳离子,对 Pb 和 Zn 起到固定和稀释作用,直观上表现为金属由可交换态(生物易利用态)向低活性、不易利用态转化的趋势。从表 2 可以看出,添加与未添加垃圾和 NPK 肥相比,尾矿中重金属 Zn 和 Pb 总量分别减少了 32.40%和 13.65%,但可交换态 Zn 和 Pb 却减少了 39.94%和 82.57%,可见垃圾和 NPK 肥

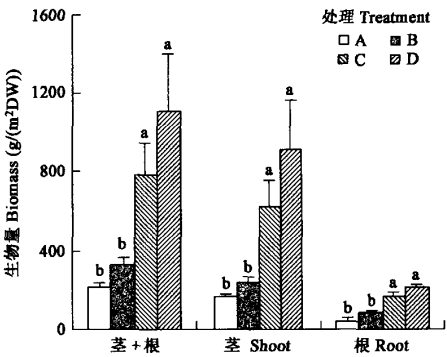


图 2 不同处理下香根草的生物量(平均值±标准误, N=4)
Fig. 2 Biomass of *Vetiveria zizanioides* grown under different treatments (Mean±SE, N=4)

A 尾矿 Tailings,B 尾矿+NPK 肥 Tailings + NPK fertilizer,C 尾矿+垃圾 Tailings + domestic refuse,D 尾矿+NPK 肥+垃圾 Tailings + NPK fertilizer + domestic refuse;同一植物组织不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著 ($P<0.05$) Value in the same plant tissues without same lowercases are of significant different ($P<0.05$)

加入后可交换态 Pb 和 Zn 减少,与香根草茎、根中 Pb 和 Zn 含量减小一致,这可能与垃圾和 NPK 肥中较高的活性磷有关,活性 P 可以非常有效地将土壤中活性 Pb (Zn) 转化为活性极低的 P/Pb (Zn) 矿等物质,大大降低土壤中铅(锌)的环境毒性^[17]。与 Pb 和 Zn 不同的是,垃圾比尾矿含有更多的总 Cu 和可交换态 Cu,因此添加垃圾和 NPK 肥后,尾矿中总 Cu 和可交换态 Cu 不降反升。同时,与 Pb 和 Zn 相比,Cu 易于与有机物相结合(图 1),可能与 Cu 易于与垃圾中的有机质等形成难分解的有机络合物和硫化铜等难分解矿物的性质有关^[19]。由此可见,重金属形态变化是多种因素综合作用的结果,其中金属本身的性质和相关土壤的化学性质起主导作用,而且垃圾和 NPK 肥对不同金属在不同形态间转化的作用不同。

本研究表明,垃圾和 NPK 肥的综合使用可以显著促进香根草在铅锌尾矿的生长,是一个较为经济有效的尾矿改良措施。垃圾和 NPK 肥对尾矿中重金属形态有较大影响,并会改变植物体内的重金属分布,因此,垃圾和 NPK 肥的施用对于尾矿-植被系统中的重金属迁移问题值得关注。在为期 20 周的实验中,香根草地上部分干重可高达 1111.42 g/m²,同时,香根草积累的重金属主要分布在根部,这样尾矿中的重金属通过植被向生态系统迁移的风险相对较低,因此,这种植物对于尾矿的植被重建有较大意义。

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