

渗滤液覆盖层灌溉处理对夹竹桃的生理生态效应

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摘要:以夹竹桃(*Nerium indicum* Mill.)作为填埋场覆盖层封场植被材料,历时 1a 现场研究了有无渗滤液灌溉下夹竹桃生长及其生理生化反应。结果表明,10 mm/d 渗滤液灌溉下夹竹桃持续生长,生长的快慢呈季节性,且生长较对照组略快;渗滤液灌溉组和对照组夹竹桃丙二醛(MDA)、脯氨酸(Pro)含量的动态变化同气温变化规律相似,超氧化物岐化酶(SOD)、过氧化物酶(POD)活性和抗坏血酸(AsA)、还原型谷胱甘肽(GSH)含量基本呈季节性波动,盛夏(6~8 月份)和秋冬(10~4 月份)SOD、POD 活性明显提高,AsA、GSH 积累显著;1a 中渗滤液灌溉组各生理生化指标均较对照组变化幅度大,但两组间差异基本不显著;表明有无渗滤液灌溉下,夹竹桃生理生态反应主要受气候的季节性变化调控,渗滤液灌溉处理不会显著加大对夹竹桃胁迫。

关键词:渗滤液;生理生态;夹竹桃;灌溉

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Ecophysiological response of *Nerium indicum*. Mill to irrigating treatment of landfill leachate into landfill final cover

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Abstract: Vegetation planted on the final cover of landfill site is essential for the safety, stabilization and ecological remediation of closed landfill. Meanwhile, the volume and pollutants of biorefractory landfill leachate could be effectively reduced by plant-soil ecosystem on final cover when irrigated with leachate. For this kind of process, the vegetation should be able to tolerate the stress from leachate irrigation. The impacts of leachate irrigation on physiological and biochemical characteristics of vegetation have been reported in the literature, but coordinated stresses of natural circumstance and leachate irrigation on vegetation are less known. In the present paper, the influence of leachate irrigation on vegetable growth and physiological response were studied throughout one year, with dogbane oleander (*Nerium indicum* Mill.) as vegetable materials for final cover. The results showed that dogbane oleander could survive when irrigated with leachate at a hydraulic loading of 10 mm/d, grow faster than the control group (i.e., irrigated with water). The growth trend of dogbane oleander evolved seasonally. The dynamic changes of physiological parameters such as malondialdehyde (MDA), proline (Pro) of leachate irrigation group and control group were likewise and regulated by the air temperature, while the parameters such as superoxide dismutase (SOD), peroxidase (POD), ascorbic acid (AsA) and glutathione (GSH) fluctuated almost seasonally. For example, the activity of SOD and POD was enhanced obviously during the period of June to August and period of October to April. At the same time, AsA and GSH accumulated greatly. Although the seasonal evolution of the physicochemical parameters of leachate irrigation group was more sensitive and fluctuant than that of control group, no obvious discrepancy could be observed between the temporal trends of two groups. It was noted that MDA positively

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relating to stress were higher than that of control group during the period of June to August, while the activities of SOD and POD positively relating to the stress-resistant ability were lower. The experimental results showed that ecophysiological responses of dogbane oleander were mainly regulated by seasonal change of climate, but not influenced by leachate irrigation. Therefore, the leachate irrigation would not impose observable stress on the growth of dogbane oleander. However, atrocious circumstance might aggregate the coordinated stresses of environmental factor and leachate irrigation.

Key words: landfill leachate; ecophysiology; *Nerium indicum*. Mill; irrigation

垃圾填埋场渗滤液中含有植物生长必需的养分,同时也含有盐分、氯离子、重金属离子等对植物有毒有害的元素^[1~3],相关实验已表明渗滤液对植物生长既有正作用也有负效应^[1~6],何种效应主导取决于渗滤液本身的性质及施加频率。渗滤液灌溉填埋场封场植被能促进植物生长,有利于填埋场生态恢复,并有一定的污染物去除和水量蒸散减量效果^[1,5],可实现渗滤液的处置;北欧和加拿大还将渗滤液作为速生树林的灌溉水,以附加回收生物质能源^[4,7,8]。渗滤液灌溉时,植被的重要作用在于参与净化水质,降低灌溉的二次污染,以及提高蒸散力,有效减量渗滤液;且植被有利于填埋场本身的安全、稳定与生态修复。因此,能否利用终场覆盖层有效净化和减量渗滤液,关键在于覆盖层植物是否能耐受渗滤液灌溉负效应的胁迫。

渗滤液灌溉对植物生理生化的影响已有一些报道,Shrive S C、梁建生等研究表明^[9,10],适当浓度渗滤液灌溉可改善植物的光合特性、植株水分关系,降低叶片脱落酸含量,促进气孔的开放;王如意等研究了渗滤液灌溉对几种禾草的胁迫及其抗氧化系统的反应,结果表明^[11,12],高浓度渗滤液灌溉会造成禾草活性氧产生和抗氧化系统清除之间的失衡,导致膜脂过氧化作用加剧,会加重对禾草的胁迫。但较长时间尺度下,渗滤液灌溉和自然环境气候变化复合作用下植物生理生化反应研究甚少。

夹竹桃(*Nerium indicum* Mill.),夹竹桃科常绿直立灌木,树势强健,适应性强,具有较强的抗逆能力,也是对填埋场生境适应性较好的树种,已被广泛用作垃圾填埋场的封场植物。本文以种植夹竹桃的垃圾填埋场的1个封场单元为对象,对以较高水力负荷渗滤液灌溉处理及自然生长对照区,历时1a监测了夹竹桃生长、胁迫相关生理生化指标的变化,探索了渗滤液灌溉处理与季节性演变复合作用下植物的反应规律,可为渗滤液在填埋场覆盖层灌溉处理的可行性提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区域概况

现场试验区位于上海老港废弃物处置场已封场10号单元终场覆盖层(5000m²);其中,渗滤液灌溉区是面积为150m²的处理单元,以HDPE膜与其它部分作水文分隔,其剖面垂直结构由下至上为:1mm厚HDPE膜,300mm粘土,500mm营养土(稳定化的垃圾土),营养土层灌溉前后理化性质见表1;灌溉设施有:HDPE膜上渗滤液放集管,及表面下20mm深处的渗滤液灌溉水管。对照单元覆土结构相同,但不设水文分隔和灌溉设施。试验区移栽夹竹桃(*Nerium indicum* Mill.)作为封场植物,移栽时各夹竹桃树苗大小相当(3~4分枝,株高40cm左右),移栽间距为1m,夹竹桃适应成活后从2003年10月起,灌溉单元按10mm/d的水力负荷灌溉渗滤液;对照单元不灌溉渗滤液,以自然降水为唯一水源,自然生长。

表1 渗滤液灌溉处理前后覆盖层土壤理化性质

Table 1 Selected physical and chemical characteristics of soil

理化指标 Index	pH	有机质 OM(%)	全氮 Total N (%)	全磷 Total P (%)	全钾 Total K (mg/kg)	Na (mg/kg)	Cl ⁻ (mg/kg)
灌溉前 Before irrigation	8.30	1.59	0.030	0.04	8009.4	678.1	94.6
灌溉4个月 4 months after irrigation	8.36	2.80	0.137	0.27	18052.3	9969.6	128.3
灌溉8个月 8 months after irrigation	8.38	4.17	0.189	0.31	18882.2	9277.1	145.7
灌溉12个月 12 months after irrigation	8.41	5.32	0.231	0.40	18891.8	10374.9	154.3

1.2 实验方法

灌溉渗滤液来自上海老港填埋场氧化塘出水,水质(如表2所示)类似长填龄渗滤液。每日按设计的水力负荷10mm/d将渗滤液1次灌溉入覆盖层;现场记录每日气温、光照时间,降雨量由邻近上海南汇区气象站提供;每3个月人工统计夹竹桃株高和分枝数,分枝数以处理单元中所有株的平均分枝数计,株高以所有株最高枝的平均高度计。2003年12月至2004年12月间,每2个月采集夹竹桃新鲜叶片样1次,双月月初5日9:00~11:00,按3点采样法沿对角线方向选择渗滤液灌溉组和对照组各3组共9棵代表性的夹竹桃,摘取每棵夹竹桃3个主枝对生叶片一侧的全部叶片,将每组共3棵新鲜叶片剪碎混匀,测定生理生化指标。叶绿素用80%丙酮提取,分光光度法测定;脯氨酸(Pro)以茚三酮法测定;丙二醛(MDA)含量以硫代巴比妥酸(TBA)法测定^[13];抗坏血酸(AsA)、还原型谷胱甘肽(GSH)含量按照张宗申^[14]的方法;过氧化物酶(POD)活性采用愈创木酚法测定,以每分钟A470变化0.01为1个过氧化物酶活力单位($0.01 \text{ A470}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{min})$)^[13];超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性以氮蓝四唑(NBT)还原法测定,以抑制50%NBT还原的酶用量为一个酶活单位,酶活力以每小时每克鲜重的酶活单位数表示($\text{U}/(\text{gFW} \cdot \text{h})$)^[15]。土壤pH,pH电极法(水土比1:2.5);土壤有机质,重铬酸钾法;土壤全氮,重铬酸钾法-硫酸消化法;土壤金属元素及磷含量测定采用4酸消解法(HCl/HNO₃/HF/HClO₄),消解液用火焰原子吸收分光光度法测金属元素含量(GB/T11904-1989,原子吸收分光光度计型号PE5100),钼锑抗比色法测定消解液磷含量。

表2 渗滤液的水质特征

Table 2 The characteristics of landfill leachate

pH	COD(mg/L)	BOD(mg/L)	NH ₃ -N(mg/L)	NO ₃ -N(mg/L)	TP(mg/L)	Cl ⁻ (mg/L)	Na(mg/L)
7.5~8.9	439.3~1738.1	45~160	216.6~1215.2	3.81~41.64	2.4~3.1	723.4~1674.3	1100~1298
K(mg/L)	Ca(mg/L)	Mg(mg/L)	Cu(mg/L)	Zn(mg/L)	Pb(mg/L)	HA/TOC(mg/L)	FA/TOC(mg/L)
512~771	8.48~49.34	99.80~100.89	0.0295~0.1966	0.3112~0.7479	0.0628~0.1518	0.107	0.457

2 结果与分析

2.1 试验期间现场试验区主要气象因子月变化

现场试验区属中纬度湿润的亚热带季风气候区,实验年分主要气象因子月变化见表3。最高气温出现在7、8月份,主要降雨出现在4~9月份。

表3 试验期间现场试验区主要气象因子月变化

Table 3 Monthly changes of main meteorological parameters in study area

气象因子 Meteorological index	月份 Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
降水量 Precipitation(mm)	93.2	64.3	59.5	109.9	138.4	101.7	44.5	103.0	135.7	10.2	46.6	129.1
日照 Sunshining(h)	4.2	5.4	4.6	6.5	6.1	5.3	9.8	8.2	5.3	6.8	5.5	4.0
气温 Air temperature()	7.37	10.19	9.86	16.03	22.39	25.63	33.58	30.64	25.64	21.13	17.07	10.95

2.2 渗滤液灌溉处理对夹竹桃生长的影响

渗滤液灌溉下夹竹桃生长变化如图1所示,其高度和分枝数持续增加。经一年的生长平均高度由160cm增加为213cm,分枝数由15个增加为42个,而对照组高度由143cm增加为182cm,分枝数由12个增加为33个;渗滤液灌溉和对照组高度与分枝数均在春季增加明显,6月份和3月份差异显著($p < 0.05$),夏秋次之,而冬季基本无变化。2个生长参数的变化表明,渗滤液灌溉下夹竹桃可持续生长,生长的快慢呈季节性,且生长较对照组略快,但相同时间段两组夹竹桃高度和分枝数增长差异不显著($p > 0.05$)。

2.3 渗滤液灌溉处理对夹竹桃叶绿素、脯氨酸含量的影响

渗滤液灌溉组和对照组夹竹桃叶绿素含量前6个月变化不显著($p > 0.05$),但渗滤液灌溉组叶绿素含量在6~8月份显著增加($p < 0.01$),且增加幅度较对照组大;8月份后2组叶绿素含量依然增加,且灌溉组增加幅度较大(图2),叶绿素含量6月份前对照组显著高于渗滤液灌溉组,而6月份后者却显著高于前者($p < 0.05$);叶绿素为光合色素,渗滤液灌溉下夹竹桃叶绿素含量增加幅度较大,表明灌溉有利于其生长。

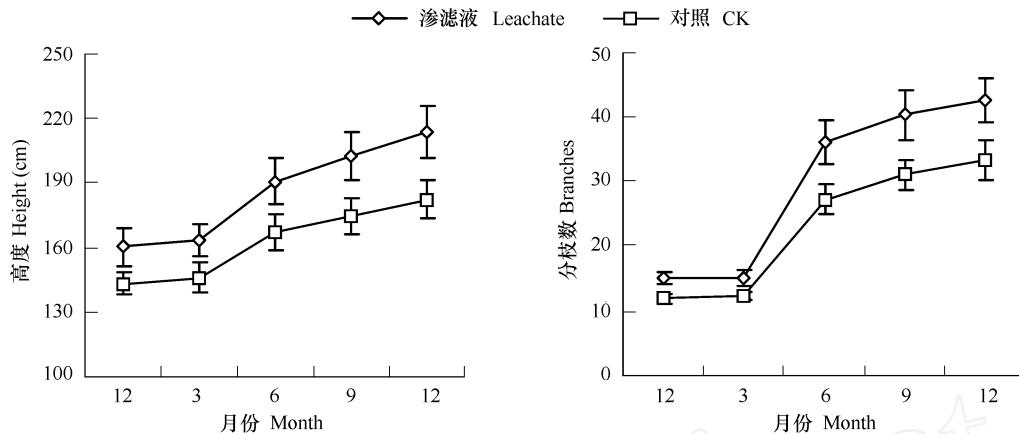


图1 渗滤液灌溉处理对夹竹桃生长的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of leachate irrigation on growth of dogbane oleander

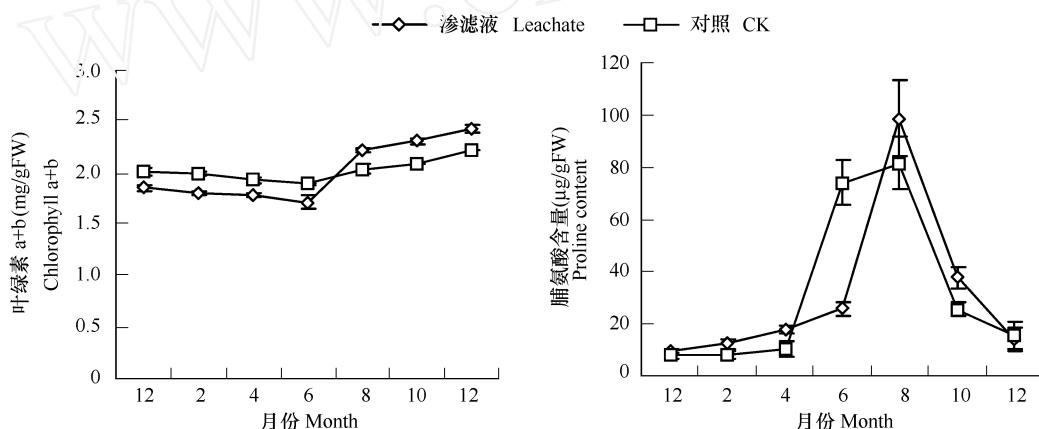


图2 渗滤液灌溉处理对夹竹桃叶绿素和脯氨酸含量的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of leachate irrigation on chlorophyll and proline content of dogbane oleander

一年中渗滤液灌溉组和对照组脯氨酸含量先增大后减小,变化过程与气温类似,在高温的8月份脯氨酸激增后下降(图2);渗滤液灌溉组8月份时、对照组6、8月份时脯氨酸含量显著高于各自其它月份点;6月份时对照组脯氨酸含量显著高于渗滤液灌溉组($p < 0.01$),其余各对应的时间点渗滤液灌溉组脯氨酸含量均高于对照组,且4月份时差异显著($p < 0.05$);脯氨酸是反映干旱、盐碱胁迫的指标,盛夏的6~8月份渗滤液灌溉组和对照组夹竹桃脯氨酸均积累显著,这就表明盛夏高温蒸散量大,产生的水分亏缺胁迫是导致脯氨酸积累的主要因素。

2.4 渗滤液灌溉下夹竹桃MDA和抗氧化剂含量的动态变化

植物在逆境或衰老情况下会发生膜脂的过氧化作用,MDA是膜脂过氧化产物之一,其含量反映了受胁迫导致脂质过氧化的程度。由图3可知,MDA的变化与气温类似,先升高后降低;渗滤液灌溉组MDA6月份时含量最高,且显著高于其它月份点;对照组8月份时含量最高,6、8月份时含量显著高于其它月份点;渗滤液灌溉组夹竹桃MDA含量均较对照组高,且6、10月份时差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

AsA和GSH是植物体内抗氧化系统中重要的非酶抗氧化物,AsA可还原 O_2^- 、清除(OH及 H_2O_2 ,而GSH可以防止膜脂过氧化,延缓细胞的衰老和增强植物的抗逆性。渗滤液灌溉组4、8月份时AsA显著高于其它月份($p < 0.05$),而对照组6、8月份时显著高于其它月份(图3);除6月份外,渗滤液灌溉组AsA含量均高于对照组,且4~10月份间差异显著($p < 0.05$ 或 $p < 0.01$)。渗滤液灌溉组和对照组GSH含量4、8月份时显著高于

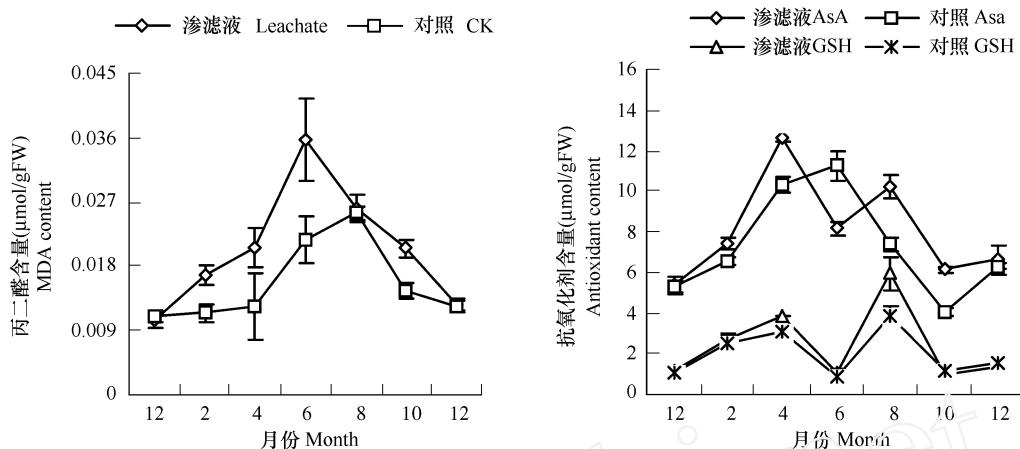


图3 渗滤液灌溉处理对夹竹桃 MDA 和抗氧化剂含量的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of leachate irrigation on MDA content and antioxidant content of dogbane oleander

其它月份($p < 0.05$ 或 $p < 0.01$) ,灌溉组 8 月份时 GSH 含量显著高于对照组 ,其它月份时 2 组差异不显著。入春(4~6 月份)和入秋(8~10 月份)是一年中最适宜常绿植物生长的季节 ,此期间夹竹桃中 AsA 和 GSH 下降显著 ;而秋冬(10 月 ~ 翌年 4 月份)、盛夏(6~8 月份)期间 ,气候因子对植物生长相对不利 ,而 AsA 和 GSH 积累显著 ,体现了抗氧化剂对逆境胁迫的应答 ,起到了减缓胁迫伤害的作用。

2.5 渗滤液灌溉处理下夹竹桃抗氧化酶 SOD 和 POD 的反应

植物的抗性及对环境的适应与其抗氧化酶含量密切相关 ,SOD 、POD 是重要的抗氧化酶。图 4 表明 ,SOD 活性呈波动性变化 ,秋冬季时升高后再降低 ,但渗滤液灌溉和对照组除起始 12 月份时 SOD 活性显著低于其余时间点外 ,其它时间点间无显著性差异 ($p > 0.05$) ;6 月份时对照组 SOD 活性显著高于渗滤液灌溉组 ($p < 0.05$) ,其余各时间点渗滤液灌溉组 SOD 活性和对照组无显著性差异 ,但对照组 SOD 活性变化较渗滤液灌溉组平缓。渗滤液灌溉组和对照组夹竹桃 POD 活性变化类似抗氧化剂 ,呈波动性变化 ,秋冬和盛夏期间活性提高 ,但前者变化幅度大且其下半年 POD 活性显著高于上半年 ($p < 0.05$) ;而对照组 ,除 2003 年 12 月时 POD 活性显著较低外 ,其它月份间无显著差异 ;2004 年 12 月时渗滤液灌溉组 POD 活性显著高于对照组 ,而 4 、 6 月份后者显高于前者。

3 结论

(1) 一年四季中渗滤液灌溉组和对照组下夹竹桃叶片 MDA 、 Pro 含量变化基本类同气温变化 ; 抗氧化酶

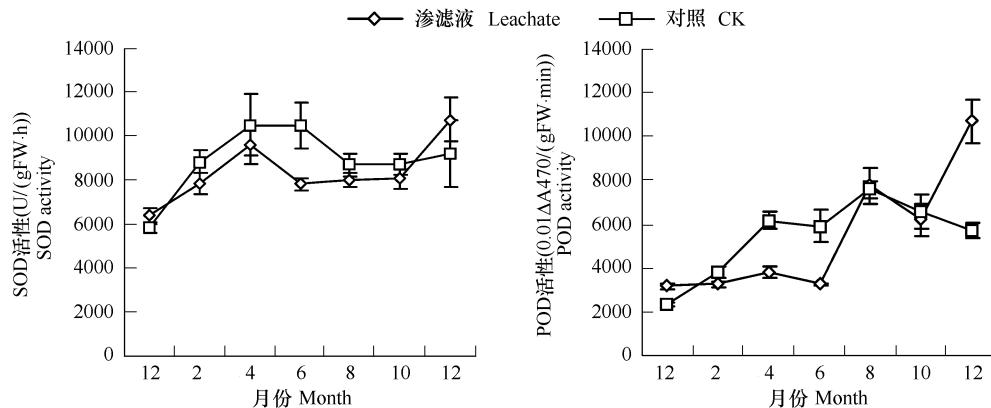


图4 渗滤液灌溉处理下夹竹桃 SOD 和 POD 活性的变化

Fig. 4 Changes of dogbane oleander SOD and POD activity under leachate irrigation

SOD、POD活性和抗氧化剂AsA、GSH含量的变化规律也基本相同,在植物生长相对不利的秋冬(10月~翌年4月份)和盛夏(6~8月份)季节,SOD、POD活性明显提高,AsA、GSH积累显著;有无渗滤液灌溉下夹竹桃生理生态反应主要受气候的季节性变化调控。

(2)反映植物生长的指标叶绿素、株高、分枝数的增加幅度,渗滤液灌溉组要高于对照组,表明渗滤液灌溉对封场植物的生长是有利的;但一年中各生理生化指标渗滤液灌溉组的变化幅度较对照组大,且反映胁迫伤害的指标MDA盛夏(6~8月份)时高于对照组,而抗氧化酶SOD、POD活性低于对照组。需防范外界环境因子较恶劣时,环境气候因子和渗滤液灌溉复合胁迫的风险。

(3)有无渗滤液灌溉下,夹竹桃生理生化指标均呈季节性变化,渗滤液灌溉处理不会显著加大对封场植物夹竹桃胁迫,且灌溉组生长较对照组快,表明渗滤液在填埋场覆盖层灌溉处理是可行的,对最终处置长填龄类难降解渗滤液具有重要的借鉴意义。

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