

# 武汉南湖沉积物中水生植物残体及其氮磷分布

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**摘要:**对武汉市南湖5个采样点30 cm沉积物柱样中水生植物残体的含量、植物残体的总氮和总磷量进行了研究。结果表明,在南湖中水生植物残体具有较大的沉积量,是一个重要的N、P库;不同采样点之间,水生植物残体的含量有着较大的差异性。在水生植物残体的TN和TP的垂向分布上,0~5cm段TN为20.230 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>, 25~30 cm段TN为20.613 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,检测TN与沉积深度的相关系数为0.5851,  $P > P_{0.05}$ ,两者相关不显著;0~5cm段的TP为2.546 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>, 25~30 cm段的TP为0.634 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,上下相差4倍,TP与沉积深度的相关系数为-0.9507 ( $P < P_{0.01}$ ),说明两者呈紧密负相关,即沉积年代越早,TP值越低;沉积年代越晚,TP值越高,这与南湖的富营养化过程是一致的。研究表明,湖泊沉积物中的水生植物残体可作为湖泊富营养化过程的一种新的证据材料,其TP值可以作为一个环境变化的指标,对研究长江中下游浅水湖泊的富营养化过程具有参考意义。

**关键词:**南湖;沉积物;水生植物残体;总氮;总磷;分布

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## Distribution character of aquatic plant residues and its nitrogen and phosphorus in the sediments in Nanhu Lake, Wuhan

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**Abstract:** Nanhu Lake (30°29'N, 114°21'E) is a shallow lake along the middle reaches of Yangtze River with a main surface area of 400 hm<sup>2</sup>, situated in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China. There were large amounts of hydrophyte including submerged hydrophyte in Nanhu Lake in early 1980s. However, it has been developed into a eutrophic lake because of the inputs of massive nutrients and the water quality has been deteriorated, and no submerging plant could be discovered now. The distributions of the total nitrogen (TN) and total phosphorus (TP) in aquatic plant residues within 30 cm sediment cores of 5 sampling sites were studied during May, 2006. The results show that plant residue is an important N and P pool, substantial differences of aquatic plant residues content could be found among different sampling sites, and the largest amounts of aquatic plant residues in 5 sites are different according to its depth — site I is in the depth of 11—15 cm; site II is in the depth of 25—30 cm, and site III is in the depth of 16—20 cm. However, site IV and site V

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gradually increase from surface to bottom within 30cm sediments column in Nanhу Lake. The research on the aquatic plant residues shows that spatial distribution of aquatic plant in Nanhу Lake was uneven during the past decades. TN in the section of 0 cm to 5 cm is  $20.230 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , and  $20.613 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  in the section of 25 cm to 30 cm, respectively. The correlation coefficient between TN content and depth is  $0.5851 (P > P_{0.05})$ , indicating no significant correlation between them. While TP in the two sections above are  $2.546 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  and  $0.634 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ , respectively, four times discrepancy, and the correlation coefficient is  $-0.9507 (P < P_{0.01})$ , with a close negative correlation between TP content and the depth. Which means that the earlier the sediments were, the lower the TP content was, with vice versa. This is consistent with the eutrophication process of the Nanhу Lake. The study shows that aquatic plant residues in the sediments could be used as a new evidence during the eutrophic process, and the TP value could be regarded as index of environment change, which provides a significant reference to the investigation of the eutrophic process in shallow lakes from the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River region in China.

**Key Words:** Nanhу Lake; sediments; aquatic plant residues; total nitrogen; total phosphorus; distribution

各种水生动物尸体和水生植物残体的生物沉积是湖泊沉积物的重要组成部分,在适当的条件下,矿化后可以向水体释放营养盐,成为湖泊N、P的内源<sup>[1~3]</sup>。环境中的各种营养元素、重金属、毒物等通过植物的同化作用,被植物所富集<sup>[4,5]</sup>。对于湖泊沉积物的研究,目前已开展分析的环境指标有孢粉<sup>[6]</sup>、有机物<sup>[7]</sup>、硅藻、介形类<sup>[8]</sup>、N、P元素含量<sup>[9]</sup>、同位素<sup>[10,11]</sup>等。

在长江中下游的许多浅水湖泊,沉积物中水生植物未分解矿化的残体量比较大<sup>[12]</sup>。目前对植物残体的研究,主要集中在陆地方面<sup>[13~15]</sup>,而对湖泊沉积物中植物残体研究的报道资料很少<sup>[16~18]</sup>。2005~2006年对南湖沉积物中植物残体进行了研究。取30cm沉积物柱样,对不同段的植物残体的量进行了调查,并测定了植物残体TN、TP的含量;探讨了将植物残体中的P作为一种新的环境指标,来揭示其在湖泊富营养化过程中的指示意义。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 样品采集

南湖( $30^{\circ}29'N, 114^{\circ}21'E$ )为武汉市城中第二大湖,原有湖泊面积 $800 \text{ hm}^2$ ,现存面积 $400 \text{ hm}^2$ 。2005~2006年在湖心区设置5个采样点,分4次用无扰动采样器进行垂向采样,每个点采4次样,取样时深度超过50cm,然后取上层的30cm沉积物柱作为研究对象,见图1。在野外将柱样按5cm一段截取6段,每段的4次样品混合后装入相应的封口塑料袋中。为便于分离出植物残体,泥样带回实验室用孔径为0.5mm筛网进行洗涤。在清洗过程中,分离出大型底栖动物、沙石、贝壳等杂物,然后收集全部植物残体,用100目的尼龙筛绢包裹,用力挤干水分,用离心机离心10min,除去水分后用 $10^{-2}$ 电子天平称湿重,用真空冷冻干燥( $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ )至恒重后称量备测。

### 1.2 样品分析

本文以2006年5月所采样品为研究对象,干燥后的水生植物残体样品研磨后过100目筛;TN消化后用瑞典产Kjeltec<sup>TM</sup>2300全自动凯氏定氮仪测定;TP用硫酸-高氯酸消化钼锑抗比色法分析<sup>[19]</sup>,测定数据用Excel软件处理。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 植物残体的垂向分布

在湖泊沉积过程中,表层的(0~5cm段)沉积年代较晚,深层的(25~30cm段)沉积年代较早。植物残体的含量在垂向分布上,I号点以11~15cm段的量最大;II号点在25~30cm段的量最大;III号点最大量出现在16~20cm段;IV、V号点由表层向深层逐渐增加,结果见表1。在0~15cm段,植物残体在相同沉积段中的含量从I至V均依次降低,且相差数倍,说明在不同的时期,南湖中水生植物的分布是不均匀的。

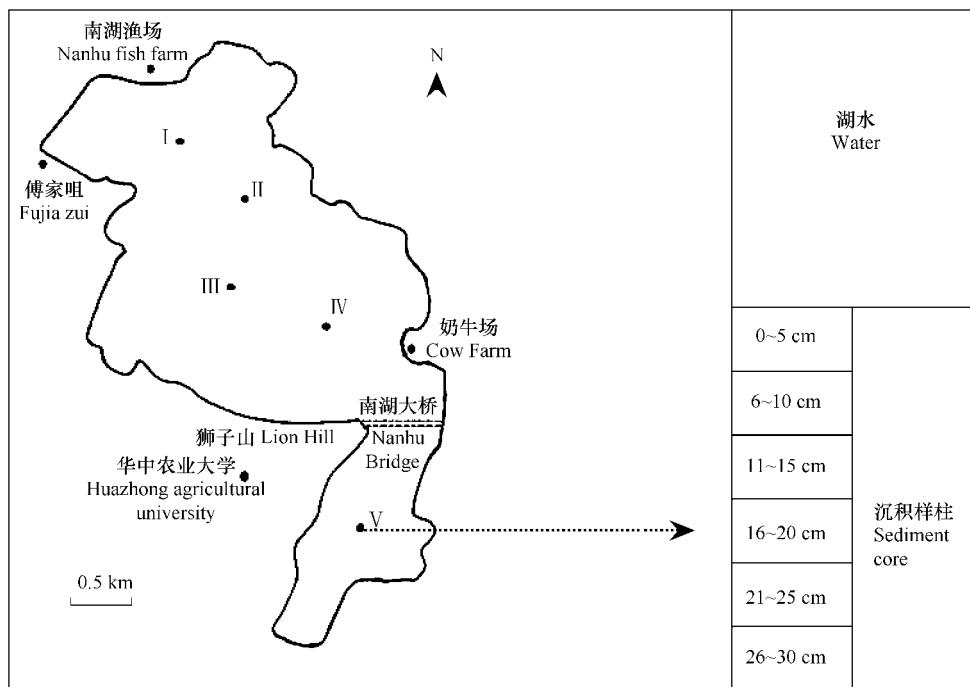


图1 南湖采样示意图

Fig. 1 Sampling sites in Nanhu Lake

表1 南湖沉积物中水生植物残体垂向分布(干重, g·m<sup>-3</sup>)Table 1 Vertical distribution of aquatic plant residues within 30cm sediment core in Nanhu Lake (dry weight, g·m<sup>-3</sup>)

深度 depth (cm)	样点 Sampling sites				
	I	II	III	IV	V
0~5	7936.70	5729.27	3220.83	1234.15	1013.41
6~10	8097.24	6471.77	3531.88	1495.03	1023.44
11~15	8247.75	7635.69	4354.65	2097.05	1394.69
16~20	6070.42	7986.87	6913.26	2518.47	2347.90
21~25	3622.19	6762.75	5167.38	5177.42	4465.02
25~30	3837.91	12973.64	3205.78	7344.71	10941.81

## 2.2 植物残体的氮磷分析

所采样品的氮(N)和磷(P)研究,主要为以生物体形式固定的N和P,为了便于分析,只测定其总氮(TN)和总磷(TP)。结果表明,表层各点的TN和TP的含量均为IV号点最高,V号点最低,且TN和TP的变化趋势比较一致,结果见图2。IV号点附近有一个建场几十年的奶牛场,大量的奶牛排泄物一直就近排入湖中,导致相应水体中的N、P含量高,从而导致水生植物体内的N和P量也比较高。V号点水域周边全为黄土质的低矮丘陵,外源性营养盐的输入量很少。但在垂向分布上,5个点在各段测定的TN的平均含量,0~5cm段TN为20.230 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,25~30cm段TN为20.613 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,检测TN与沉积深度的相关系数 $r=0.5851$ , $P>P_{0.05}$ ,说明两者相关不显著,见图3。各段TP的含量,0~5cm段的TP为2.546 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,25~30cm段的TP为0.634 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,上下相差4倍,TP与沉积深度的相关系数 $r=-0.9507$ , $P<P_{0.01}$ ,说明两者呈紧密负相关,即沉积年代越早,TP含量越低,沉积年代越晚,TP含量越高,见图4。此结果反映了南湖中随着营养元素P的逐年增加,导致水生植物体内TP的富集量也在不断升高,TP可以作为一个环境变化的指标。

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 研究中采集的水生植物残体主要是未完全腐烂的水生植物茎、叶的纤维质碎片,包括菱(*Trapa natans*

*var. bispinosa*)、茨藻(*Najas major* All.)等的种子,不能通过孔径为0.5 mm的筛网。在湖底缺氧和酸性(测定的pH为 $5.0 \pm 0.5$ )环境条件下,植物茎、叶的纤维组织和菱、茨藻等具有坚硬外壳的种子,不易腐烂,难以完全降解,于是以残体的形式年复一年地沉积下来,从而成为湖底生物沉积的重要组成部分。对5个点水生植物残体垂直分布的研究结果,在同一沉积层不同点的水生植物残体量有着较大差异,说明在过去的不同时期,南湖中水生植物的水平分布是不均匀的。

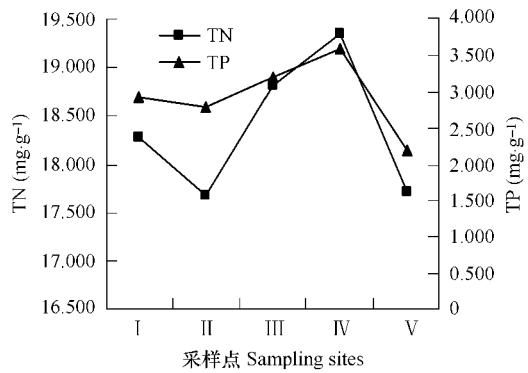


图2 表层(0~5cm段)植物残体的TN和TP分布

Fig. 2 TN and TP of aquatic plant residues on surface layer(0~5cm)

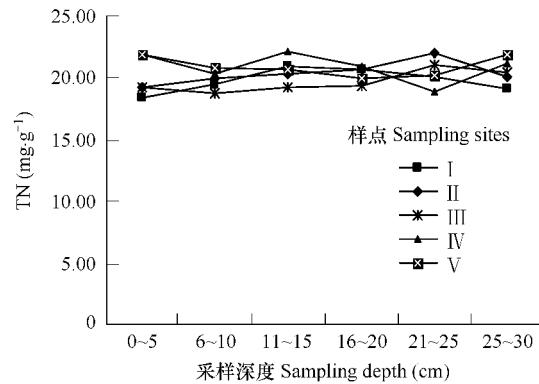


图3 植物残体TN的垂向分布

Fig. 3 Vertical distribution of TN of aquatic plant residues

**3.2** 水生植物在生长过程中,对N和P的吸收和富集量,在一定范围内与环境中相应的N、P浓度呈正相关的关系<sup>[20~22]</sup>。南湖中植物残体的TN和TP测定的结果,TN与沉积深度的相关系数 $r=0.5851,P>P_{0.05}$ ,两者相关不显著。在垂直分布上,TP与沉积深度的相关系数 $r=-0.9507,P<P_{0.01}$ ,说明两者呈紧密负相关,即沉积年代越早,TP含量越低,沉积年代越晚,TP含量越高,较好地反映了南湖中营养盐类的变化情况,这与该湖的富营养化演变过程是一致的,对东湖沉积物地球化学和碳、氮、磷垂向分布的研究也得到了类似的结果<sup>[23,24]</sup>。湖泊富营养化是湖泊生态系统的一个缓慢而自然的过程,但是,人类的行为可以加速这一过程。南湖原来是一个城郊湖泊,20多年以前,水质良好,沉水植物分布广泛,南湖水体中的TN和TP量都比较低。1990~1998年,为了提高鱼产量,还需要投入大量的无机肥和有机肥<sup>[25]</sup>。随着南湖周边人口的不断增加,通过生活污水和农业径流等方式将营养盐类源源不断地输入湖中,使其富营养化程度越来越高<sup>[26]</sup>,透明度越来越低。沉水植物耐以生存的环境条件由于不断恶化,现在已从湖中完全消失。

**3.3** N和P在水-水生植物-沉积物之间,不断地进行着循环与转化。对太湖水生植物的研究表明,水生植物从湖水和沉积物中吸收和富集N和P<sup>[1,16,21,27]</sup>,最后又以生物体的方式沉积在湖泊底泥中,成为湖泊N、P的内源。由于受多种因子的影响,水生植物完全分解矿化,向水体中释放出全部的N、P,将是一个长期而缓慢的过程,因而水生植物的生物沉积,以残体的形式出现在湖泊不同的沉积层中,它们对抑制沉积物中营养盐的再悬浮,推迟湖泊的富营养化进程具有积极意义。

**3.4** 在长江中下游的许多浅水湖泊中,由于水生植物的覆盖率比较大,植物残体的蕴藏量也是比较大的<sup>[28]</sup>。

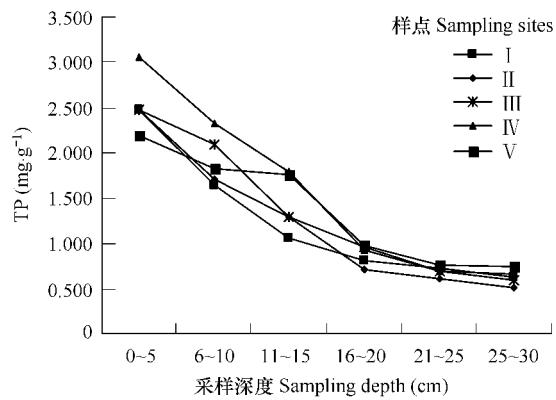


图4 植物残体TP的垂向分布

Fig. 4 Vertical distribution of TP of aquatic plant residues

通过本研究,认为除了湖泊沉积物中的孢粉、硅藻、介形类、稳定性同位素等物质之外,水生植物残体也可作为一种研究湖泊沉积学的证据材料,分析其 TN 和 TP 含量及其垂直分布,特别是 TP 的变化,可以追溯湖泊及其环境的变化过程,因为 P 是导致湖泊富营养的一个重要因子。如果进一步结合同位素技术对沉积年代和用分子技术对植物残体进行定性分析,将更加丰富湖沼学研究的内容。

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