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# 生态学报

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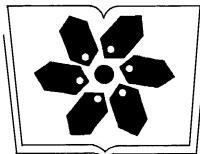
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# 生态学报

(SHENTAI XUEBAO)

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## 目 次

- 景观生态学原理在城市土地利用分类中的应用 ..... 李伟峰, 欧阳志云, 肖 翩 (593)  
中国特有濒危植物夏蜡梅的交配系统 ..... 赵宏波, 周莉花, 郝日明, 等 (602)  
昆仑山北坡不同海拔塔里木沙拐枣的光合生理生态特性 ..... 朱军涛, 李向义, 张希明, 等 (611)  
天山云杉天然林不同林层的空间格局和空间关联性 ..... 李明辉, 何风华, 潘存德 (620)  
大气 CO<sub>2</sub>浓度升高对 B 型烟粉虱大小、酶活及其寄主的选择性影响 ..... 王学霞, 王国红, 戈 峰 (629)  
桃小食心虫越冬幼虫过冷却能力及体内生化物质动态 ..... 王 鹏, 凌 飞, 于 毅, 等 (638)  
象山港不同养殖类型海域大型底栖动物群落比较研究 ..... 廖一波, 寿 鹿, 曾江宁, 等 (646)  
北部湾宝刀鱼的摄食生态 ..... 颜云榕, 杨厚超, 卢伙胜, 等 (654)  
黄河三角洲自然保护区东方白鹳的巢址利用 ..... 段玉宝, 田秀华, 朱书玉, 等 (666)  
贺兰山野化牦牛冬春季食性 ..... 姚志诚, 刘振生, 王兆锭, 等 (673)  
杉木生长及土壤特性对土壤呼吸速率的影响 ..... 王 丹, 王 兵, 戴 伟, 等 (680)  
中国干旱半干旱区潜在植被演替 ..... 李 飞, 赵 军, 赵传燕, 等 (689)  
夜间增温和施肥对川西亚高山针叶林两种树苗根际效应的影响 ..... 卫云燕, 尹华军, 刘 庆, 等 (698)  
洱海流域 44 种湿地植物的氮磷含量特征 ..... 鲁 静, 周虹霞, 田广宇, 等 (709)  
杠柳幼苗对不同强度干旱胁迫的生长与生理响应 ..... 安玉艳, 梁宗锁, 郝文芳 (716)  
柠条细根的空间分布特征及其季节动态 ..... 史建伟, 王孟本, 陈建文, 等 (726)  
NaCl 和 Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 胁迫下两种刺槐叶肉细胞叶绿体超微结构 ..... 孟凡娟, 庞洪影, 王建中, 等 (734)  
设施番茄果实生长与环境因子的关系 ..... 程智慧, 陈学进, 赖琳玲, 等 (742)  
嫁接茄子根系分泌物变化及其对黄萎菌的影响 ..... 周宝利, 刘 娜, 叶雪凌, 等 (749)  
华北地区冬小麦干旱风险区划 ..... 吴东丽, 王春乙, 薛红喜, 等 (760)  
干旱胁迫条件下冷型小麦灌浆结实期的农田热量平衡 ..... 严菊芳, 张嵩午, 刘党校 (770)  
秸秆不同还田量对宁南旱区土壤水分、玉米生长及光合特性的影响 ..... 高 飞, 贾志宽, 路文涛, 等 (777)  
盐胁迫下不同基因型冬小麦渗透及离子的毒害效应 ..... 徐 猛, 马巧荣, 张继涛, 等 (784)  
阿魏酸、对羟基苯甲酸及其混合液对土壤氮及相关微生物的影响 ..... 母 容, 潘开文, 王进闯, 等 (793)  
岷江上游油松与云杉人工林土壤微生物生物量及其影响因素 ..... 江元明, 庞学勇, 包维楷 (801)  
荒漠沙蒿根围 AM 真菌和 DSE 的空间分布 ..... 贺学礼, 王银银, 赵丽莉, 等 (812)  
百菌清对落叶松人工防护林土壤微生物群落的影响 ..... 邵元元, 王志英, 邹 莉, 等 (819)  
居住区植物绿量与其气温调控效应的关系 ..... 李英汉, 王俊坚, 李贵才, 等 (830)  
近 33 年白洋淀景观动态变化 ..... 庄长伟, 欧阳志云, 徐卫华, 等 (839)  
舟山群岛旅游交通生态足迹评估 ..... 肖建红, 于庆东, 刘 康, 等 (849)  
<sup>15</sup>N 交叉标记有机与无机肥料氮的转化与残留 ..... 彭佩钦, 仇少君, 侯红波, 等 (858)  
沉积物老化过程中 DOC 含量变化对菲吸附-解吸的影响 ..... 焦立新, 孟 伟, 郑丙辉, 等 (866)  
湖南石门、冷水江、浏阳 3 个矿区的苎麻重金属含量及累积特征 ..... 余 玮, 揭雨成, 邢虎成, 等 (874)  
问题讨论  
近 55a 来河西走廊荒漠绿洲区季节变化特征及其对胡杨年生长期的影响 ..... 刘普幸, 张克新 (882)  
利用 HYSPLIT 模型分析麦蚜远距离迁飞前向轨迹 ..... 郁振兴, 武予清, 蒋月丽, 等 (889)

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# 湖南石门、冷水江、浏阳 3 个矿区的苎麻 重金属含量及累积特征

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**摘要:** 对湖南省石门、冷水江、浏阳 3 个矿区土壤和苎麻体内重金属进行测定和分析。结果表明, 石门雄黄矿区 As 污染严重, 伴随 Cd、Sb 污染和轻微的 Pb 污染; 冷水江锑矿区 Sb 为主要污染物, 伴随 Cd、As、Pb 污染; 浏阳七宝山矿区 Cd 污染严重, 伴随 Pb、Zn、Cu 污染。15 个采样点的苎麻群落生长繁茂, Sb 和 As 在苎麻不同部位间的分布次序为叶片中含量最高, 根茎中次之, 其余重金属在部位间分布没有规律。所有采样点苎麻地上部的 Cd 含量比一般植物的 Cd 含量大 2—10 倍, As 含量大 9.9—147.5 倍, Sb 含量大 1.2—338.4 倍; Cd 富集系数和转移系数最高值为 2.07 和 3; As 富集系数和转移系数最高值为 1.04 和 12.42, Sb 富集系数和转移系数最高值为 1.91 和 9.04。3 个矿区苎麻地上部生物量分别为 3.47、14.3、15.7 t/hm<sup>2</sup>, 地上部 Cd、Pb、As、Sb、Zn 和 Cu 的累积量分别高达 0.11、1.17、0.72、7.97、6.71、1.69 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>, 兼具一定的经济价值和观赏性, 适合用作矿区重金属污染土壤的环境治理和修复。

**关键词:** 矿区; 重金属; 苒麻; 植物修复

## Heavy metal concentrations and bioaccumulation of ramie (*Boehmeria nivea*) growing on 3 mining areas in Shimen, Lengshuijiang and Liuyang of Hunan Province

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**Abstract:** Metal mining and smelting have caused severe heavy metal pollution to the environment and have become a major threat to some local ecosystems in China. The eco-restoration is the first step for the seriously contaminated region. The plant species with high tolerance to heavy metals could be qualified for the eco-restoration. For the less contaminated land, culturing the economic crops is a candidate measure for safely reuse of the land, since economic crop could minimizes the potential hazard of bringing toxic metals into food chains, and with less uptake of contaminants safely utilization of the less contaminated region is the last step, and safely utilization of contaminated land. The application of these methods with the special species is a kind of phytoremediation techquies. The plant species with great biomass, high tolerance to heavy metal, and less uptake of contamininants have been explored as alternatives of phytoremediation in recent years. Ramie (*Boehmeria nivea*) is a promising plant species for the ecorestoration of mining land because it naturally distributed around many mine region in south China. Ramie has been cultivated for over 5 thousand years by Chinese people and thus also named “China grass”. This species distributes from N19 to N39 in China.

The aim of this study is to assess the potential of ramie for the phyto-remediating technique in the heavy metal polluted areas. Heavy metal concentrations in soil and ramie in 3 metal-contaminated sites of Hunan Provice (Shimen, Lengshuijiang and Liuyang) were measured. The results revealed that soil samples from realgar mine area (Shimen) were severely

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contaminated by As, accompanied with Cd, Sb and mild Pb contamination. Soil samples from antimony mine area (Lengshuijiang) were mainly contaminated by Sb, accompanied with Cd, As and Pb contamination. Soil samples from Qibao mountain area (Liuyang) were severely contaminated by Cd, accompanied with Pb, Zn and Cu contamination. The ramie communities are prosperous in the investigated areas. In these 3 sites, Cd, As, Sb concentration in ramie shoot were 2—10, 9.9—147.5, 1.2—338 times higher than that in other plant species respectively, while Pb, Zn and Cu concentrations in ramie shoot were not higher than those in other plant species because of lower concentrations in soil. And Sb, As concentrations in ramie leaves were higher than that in roots and stems. The distribution of other heavy metal elements among different parts of the plant did not show any regularity. Among these samples, the highest bioaccumulation factor (BF) and transfer factor (TF) of Cd were 2.07 and 3, those of Pb were 0.56 and 6.01, those of As were 1.04 and 12.42, those of Sb were 1.91 and 9.04, those of Zn were 0.19 and 1.40, and those of Cu were 0.06 and 0.98 respectively. The biomasses of ramie shoot from 3 metal-contaminated sites (Shimen, Lengshuijiang and Liuyang) reached 3.47, 14.3 and 15.7 t/hm<sup>2</sup> respectively. The total accumulations of Cd, Pb, As, Sb, Zn and Cu in ramie shoot were up to 0.11, 1.17, 0.72, 7.97, 6.71 and 1.69 kg/hm<sup>-2</sup> respectively. Besides the above mentioned advantages, the ramie plant also has economic and aesthetic values and thus can be considered as a good candidate for phytoremediation of mining areas contaminated by multi heavy metals.

**Key Words:** mining area; heavy metal; ramie; phytoremediation

湖南省矿产资源丰富、矿种较多,享有“有色金属之乡”之称。根据《全国中低产田类型划分与改良技术规范》的划分标准和第2次土壤普查(1978—1986年)结果统计,湖南省共有矿毒污染型稻田  $6.7 \times 10^3 \text{ hm}^2$ 。随着采矿业的发展和洪水携带传播,矿毒污染面积不断扩大,1998年全省矿毒田面积增加到  $1.13 \times 10^4 \text{ hm}^2$ ,占全省水田面积的0.45%<sup>[1]</sup>。我国矿区污染土地逐年递增,湖南省因有色金属矿山开采被Pb、Cd、Hg、As等重金属污染的土地面积达  $2.8 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$ ,占全省总面积的13%<sup>[2]</sup>。矿山废石和尾矿需要占据大量场地,因此引起的粉尘污染、水土流失及土地沙化,导致矿区土地生态系统的严重破坏。国内外学者在矿区的植被恢复和土地复垦方面做了大量的研究,取得了一些成果<sup>[3-9]</sup>,但尚无采用苎麻进行矿区土地复垦的报道。苎麻为中国特有纤维经济作物,产区分布在北纬21—39°之间<sup>[10]</sup>,野生种遍布黄河以南各地,迄今为止我国已拥有2000多份种质资源,其中的栽培资源已广泛为育种和生产所利用<sup>[11]</sup>。苎麻耐重金属能力较强,在极度污染土壤中能旺盛生长、定居并成为矿区的优势植物,无任何中毒症状<sup>[4]</sup>。为研究苎麻对不同重金属的耐性和富集能力,对湖南石门、浏阳、冷水江3个矿区的苎麻生长情况和苎麻体内重金属含量及其与相关土壤重金属含量的关系作了调查研究,从而为矿区重金属污染土壤的环境治理和修复提供科学依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 调查区概况

石门雄黄矿位于湖南省石门县白云乡鹤山村,距石门县西北42 km,与慈利县交界。该矿以蕴含丰富的雄黄( $\text{As}_4\text{S}_4$ ),为亚洲最大的雄黄矿,已有1500多年开采历史,其周围农田土壤As达287 mg/kg<sup>[12-13]</sup>,蔬菜和大米As含量部分超过了我国食品卫生标准(GB2715-81)所规定的0.7 mg/kg<sup>[14]</sup>。

冷水江锑矿区有“世界锑都”之称,锑储量达200多万t,经过110a开采仍拥有保有储量40万t<sup>[15]</sup>。资料表明,该矿区的土壤受到严重的As和Sb污染<sup>[16]</sup>,20世纪90年代末该矿区曾发生过As急性中毒的事故,流经矿区的涟溪河的整个流域也受到污染的影响,给当地居民的生产生活带来严重危害<sup>[17]</sup>。

浏阳七宝山矿位于湖南省浏阳市东部,距浏阳城区42km,是一个以黄铁矿、铜、铅、锌、铁、银、金为主的多金属岩溶充水矿山,由于缺乏长远的科学开发规划,很多矿山企业实行掠夺式、粗放型开采,资源利用率极低,缺乏相应的“三废”治理措施,导致严重的环境污染,尤其是近矿区4 km左右范围内的稻土Cu、Zn、Pb、Cd等全面超标<sup>[18]</sup>。

## 1.2 样品采集

2008年10月—2009年8月在石门雄黄矿区(A1—A2)、冷水江锑矿区(B1—B9)和浏阳七宝山矿区(C1—C4)共选取15个采样点,采样点地理位置分别为石门雄黄矿区(东经 $111^{\circ}1'54''$ — $111^{\circ}1'55''$ ,北纬 $29^{\circ}38'50''$ — $29^{\circ}38'51''$ ,海拔202m—215m)、冷水江锑矿区(东经 $111^{\circ}28'38''$ — $111^{\circ}29'25''$ ,北纬 $27^{\circ}45'19''$ — $27^{\circ}46'45''$ ,海拔384—651m)和浏阳七宝山矿区(东经 $113^{\circ}55'4''$ — $113^{\circ}56'36''$ ,北纬 $28^{\circ}16'35''$ — $28^{\circ}16'53''$ ,海拔123—147m)。GPS仪型号为eTrex lengend。每个采样点选取1块苎麻为优势植物的样地,在此范围内随机收获 $1\text{m}^2$ 内苎麻植株(包括根),样地采用5点取样法,用内径为2.5cm的土钻取0—20 cm表层土壤,将采集的同一样地的样品混匀,装袋封口并作好标签带回实验室。

## 1.3 样品处理与分析

土壤样品自然风干后碾碎、过100目筛。植物样品洗净后,分为地上部(茎、叶)和地下部,先105℃杀青30min,然后在65℃烘干至恒重,研磨、过筛。土壤样品用王水-高氯酸法消化,植物样品用硝酸-高氯酸法消化<sup>[19]</sup>。SOLAAR M6型原子吸收光谱仪分别测定重金属Sb、Cd、As、Pb、Zn、Cu含量。植株地上部重金属含量=(茎干重×茎中重金属含量+叶干重×叶中重金属含量)/(茎干重+叶干重);富集系数=地上部重金属含量/土壤中重金属含量;转移系数=地上部重金属含量/地下部重金属含量;植株地上部重金属累积量=植株地上部重金属含量×植株地上部生物量。所获得数据用Excel2007和DPS软件进行平均值和标准差的计算。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 矿区土壤植被分布和重金属含量

3个矿区由于矿产的开采和冶炼,空气和土壤污染以及植被破坏较严重,尤其是冷水江锑矿区的植被破坏最为严重。矿区的自然定居植物约20余种,植被分布以草本植物为主。3个矿区共同分布的一些草本植物主要有芒草(*Miscanthus sinensis*)、蜈蚣草(*Pteris vittata*)、苎麻(*Boehmeria nivea*)等多年生草本植物和狗尾草(*Setaria viridis*)等1年生草本植物。

石门雄黄矿区和浏阳七宝山矿区土壤类型主要为黄红色酸性土,冷水江锑矿区土壤类型主要为黄红色石灰性土。由表1可知,3个矿区均存在严重的重金属污染问题,但主要的污染源不同。石门雄黄矿区As为主要污染源,As含量超过土壤环境质量标准(GB15618-1995)的Ⅲ级标准97.46—127.33倍,伴随有严重的Cd、Sb污染和轻微的Pb污染;冷水江锑矿区的Sb污染最为严重,其次为Cd、As、Pb污染;浏阳七宝山矿区Cd污染十分严重,伴生有Pb、Zn和Cu污染。Crommentuijn等<sup>[20]</sup>强调土壤中锑的最大允许浓度为3.5 mg/kg,而本调查中石门雄黄矿区和冷水江锑矿区Sb含量远远超过了这一值,其中冷水江锑矿区B7采样点超2 000多倍,严重影响了周边植被物种的多样性。

### 2.2 苒麻体内重金属含量

矿区采集的苎麻为栽培种野生状态,生长旺盛。对3个矿区苎麻体内的重金属元素的含量分析结果表明(图1),苎麻不同部位对土壤重金属的吸收差异比较显著。石门雄黄矿区苎麻体内重金属分布规律为叶>根>茎,其余矿区苎麻根、茎、叶中重金属分布次序不一,但大部分苎麻叶片中重金属含量最高,其中Sb、As在苎麻叶片中含量始终高于根和茎。苎麻叶片中Cd、Pb、As、Sb、Zn和Cu的平均含量分别为2.72、27.16、55.55、295.13、170.21、55.80 mg/kg。一般土壤污染越严重,根部重金属含量越高,而C3采样点土壤重金属污染程度居中,该处苎麻根部的Cd、Pb、Zn含量却最高。

苎麻地上部重金属含量(图2)与一般植物的正常含量相比(Cd 0.2—0.8 mg/kg, Pb 0.1—41.7 mg/kg, Sb 0.02—2.2 mg/kg, Zn 1—160 mg/kg, Cu 0.4—45.8 mg/kg, As < 1 mg/kg)<sup>[21-23]</sup>, Cd含量比一般植物的Cd含量大2—10倍,As含量大9.9—147.5倍,Sb含量大1.2—338.4倍。由于采样点土壤Pb、Zn和Cu污染程度较低,因此苎麻体内这3种金属的含量在正常范围内。B7和B8采样点苎麻叶中的Sb含量较高,达到1103 mg/kg和1035 mg/kg,与藿香(*Achillea ageratum*)、车前草(*Plantago lanceolata*)和狗筋麦瓶草(*Silene vulgaris*)

表1 矿区土壤基本理化性质

Table 1 Properties of soil samples from contaminated sites in mining area

编号 No.	pH	Cd /( mg/kg)	Pb /( mg/kg)	As /( mg/kg)	Sb /( mg/kg)
A1	6.24	4.92 ± 0.58	52.72 ± 3.15	3898.5 ± 238.6	292.01 ± 26.45
A2	6.58	5.48 ± 0.39	160.72 ± 18.49	5093.23 ± 384.52	217.51 ± 17.50
B1	7.63	2.23 ± 0.16	45.40 ± 9.52	21.42 ± 1.41	83.92 ± 5.68
B2	7.95	8.81 ± 0.77	72.10 ± 10.43	18.30 ± 1.81	123.45 ± 15.44
B3	8.22	1.69 ± 0.23	32.17 ± 5.91	10.72 ± 1.12	43.11 ± 4.43
B4	8.25	3.29 ± 0.14	43.10 ± 7.06	22.90 ± 2.65	157.78 ± 14.90
B5	8.09	2.67 ± 0.32	45.31 ± 9.81	23.03 ± 2.34	227.14 ± 17.86
B6	7.88	8.51 ± 0.69	72.29 ± 10.90	132.50 ± 13.71	250.21 ± 28.50
B7	8.04	2.99 ± 0.13	66.73 ± 6.39	310.02 ± 20.55	12308.33 ± 1647.34
B8	7.74	0.87 ± 0.10	44.40 ± 4.86	29.01 ± 2.68	485.42 ± 43.71
B9	7.82	86.69 ± 5.45	219.92 ± 25.61	176.02 ± 10.08	2750.03 ± 288.01
湖南土壤背景值 Soil background value in Hunan		0.079	27.0	14.0	1.1
全国土壤背景值 Soil background value in China		0.074	23.6	9.2	1.07
土壤环境质量标准(Ⅲ级) Soil environmental quality standard		1.0	500	40	/
编号 No.	pH	Cd /( mg/kg)	Pb /( mg/kg)	Zn /( mg/kg)	Cu /( mg/kg)
C1	5.40	18.76 ± 3.68	2699.40 ± 204.92	1027.19 ± 100.30	1082.72 ± 124.35
C2	5.12	7.24 ± 0.64	3942.92 ± 298.07	1015.31 ± 107.51	832.48 ± 70.64
C3	5.61	17.40 ± 1.82	1860.82 ± 155.01	1074.04 ± 103.42	1079.72 ± 100.57
C4	5.08	6.12 ± 0.90	2314.52 ± 148.31	1146.16 ± 115.30	1167.70 ± 156.02
湖南土壤背景值 Soil background value in Hunan		0.079	27.0	95.0	26.0
全国土壤背景值 Soil background value in China		0.074	23.6	67.7	20.0
土壤环境质量标准(Ⅲ级) Soil environmental quality standard		1.0	500	500	400

等锑的指示植物<sup>[24]</sup>的含量相当。

### 2.3 苎麻对重金属的富集系数和转移系数

富集系数是反映植物吸收重金属能力大小的重要评价指标,转移系数是反映植物由地下部向地上部转移重金属能力大小的重要评价指标,系数越大说明能力越强。通过计算发现(表2),冷水江锑矿区B3采样点苎麻对As、Sb富集系数大于1,B8采样点苎麻对Cd、Sb的富集系数大于1,其余采样点苎麻对重金属富集系数小于1。石门雄黄矿区2个采样点苎麻对Cd、Pb的转移系数均大于1;冷水江锑矿区9个采样点苎麻对重金属的转移能力均较强,Pb、Cd、As和Sb的转移系数均值分别为3.01、1.45、7.68和4.51,对As的转移系数最高值达12.42;浏阳七宝山矿区C2采样点苎麻对Cd、Zn和Cu的转移系数也都大于1。15个样品中,B3采样点苎麻As、Sb的富集系数和转移系数大于1,B8采样点苎麻Cd、Sb的富集系数和转移系数大于1,其对重金属的富集能力有待进一步研究。

### 2.4 苎麻地上部对重金属的累积量

植物修复的效率不仅取决于植物对某种重金属的超富集程度,而且取决于植物本身生物量的大小<sup>[25]</sup>。石门雄黄矿区苎麻株高约60cm左右,冷水江锑矿区和浏阳七宝山矿区苎麻株高1—2m。3个矿区株高差异较大,地上部生物量相应地相差显著。从图3和图4中可以发现,石门雄黄矿区2个采样点苎麻地上部干重平均值为3.47 t/hm<sup>2</sup>,地上部对As的累积量最高达0.72 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>。冷水江锑矿区9个采样点苎麻地上部干重平均值为14.3t/hm<sup>2</sup>,生长于Cd、Sb污染最严重的B9、B7采样点的苎麻地上部Cd、Sb的累积量分别为

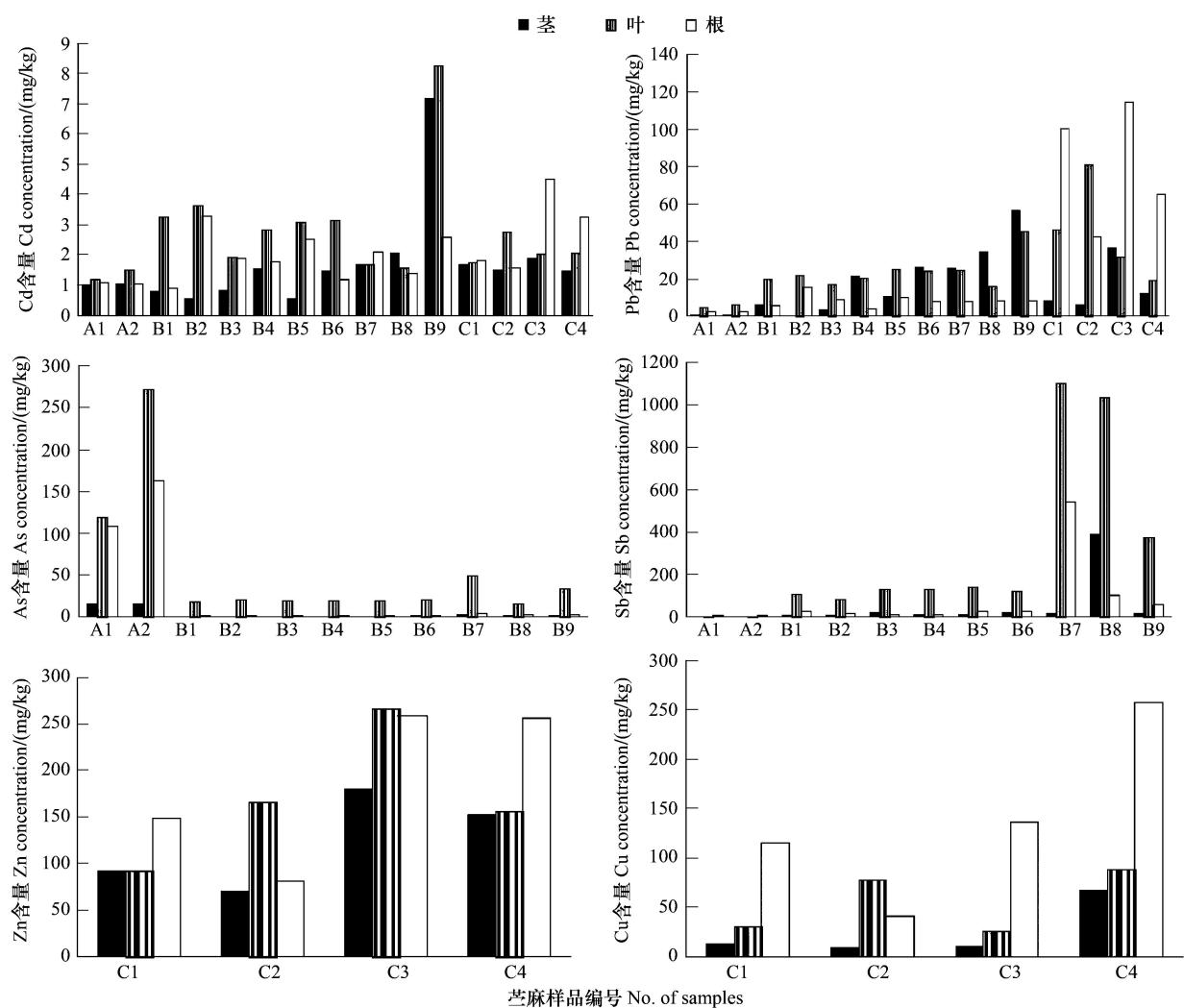


图1 苎麻茎、叶和根重金属含量

Fig. 1 The Cd, Pb, As, Sb, Zn and Cu concentrations in stem, leaf and root of ramie

表2 苎麻对重金属的富集系数和转移系数

Table 2 The bioaccumulation factor and the transfer factor of heavy metals in ramie

编号 No.	Cd		Pb		As		Sb	
	富集系数	转移系数	富集系数	转移系数	富集系数	转移系数	富集系数	转移系数
A1	0.23	1.03	0.06	1.20	0.02	0.64	0.01	0.40
A2	0.24	1.26	0.02	1.65	0.03	0.91	0.01	0.58
B1	0.97	2.41	0.31	2.36	0.50	7.43	0.77	2.77
B2	0.26	0.69	0.17	0.80	0.64	7.19	0.42	3.37
B3	0.85	0.77	0.35	1.29	1.04	12.42	1.91	9.04
B4	0.68	1.28	0.48	5.35	0.50	6.59	0.50	6.33
B5	0.73	0.77	0.42	1.89	0.51	9.68	0.37	3.66
B6	0.28	2.06	0.35	3.18	0.09	6.99	0.31	3.11
B7	0.56	0.81	0.38	3.32	0.09	8.24	0.05	1.14
B8	2.07	1.3	0.56	2.89	0.34	3.09	1.53	7.47
B9	0.09	3.00	0.23	6.01	0.11	7.54	0.08	3.70
编号 No.	Cd		Pb		As		Sb	
	富集系数	转移系数	富集系数	转移系数	富集系数	转移系数	富集系数	转移系数
C1	0.09	0.96	0.01	0.29	0.09	0.62	0.02	0.19
C2	0.29	1.34	0.01	0.96	0.11	1.40	0.05	0.98
C3	0.11	0.43	0.02	0.31	0.19	0.79	0.01	0.11
C4	0.27	0.51	0.01	0.22	0.13	0.60	0.06	0.28

0.11、6.64 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>。浏阳七宝山矿区4个采样点苎麻地上部干重平均值为15.7 t/hm<sup>2</sup>,C3采样点苎麻地上部干重最高,为33.0 t/hm<sup>2</sup>,地上部Zn、Pb的累积量高达6.70 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>和1.17 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>;Cu污染最严重的C4采样点,苎麻地上部Cu累积量为1.69 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>。结合表1和图2还发现,浏阳七宝山矿区4个采样点土壤的Pb污染程度高于Zn 1.7—3.9倍,苎麻体内Pb含量却低于Zn,且地上部Zn累积量超过Pb 2.8—10.8倍,说明七宝山矿区采样点土壤中Zn具有较强的移动性。

### 3 讨论

根据植物表型和根部特征,推测C3采样点苎麻的麻龄可能最大。C3采样点土壤的重金属污染程度居中,C3采样点苎麻根部的Cd、Pb、Zn含量却最高,其余样品地下部的重金属含量随着麻龄大小也基本呈现由高到低的趋势,因此推测苎麻地下部重金属含量可能与麻龄直接相关。B9采样点土壤中的Sb含量比B8高2364.6 mg/kg,而B9采样点苎麻的地上部和地下部的Sb含量却显著低于B8,除土壤中金属有效态含量不同这个因素外,也可能存在麻龄的影响。

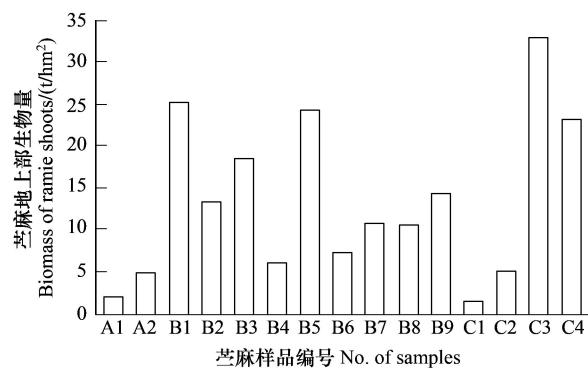


Fig. 3 The biomass of ramie shoots

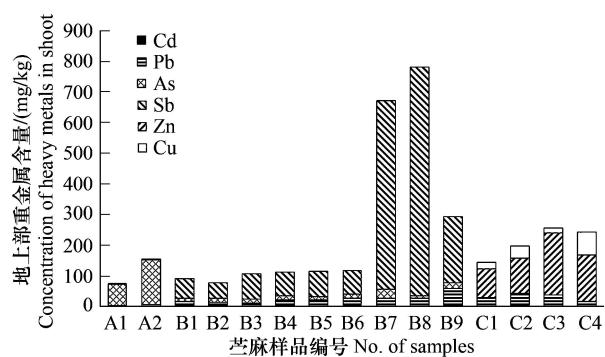


Fig. 2 The Cd, Pb, As, Sb and Cu concentrations in ramie shoots

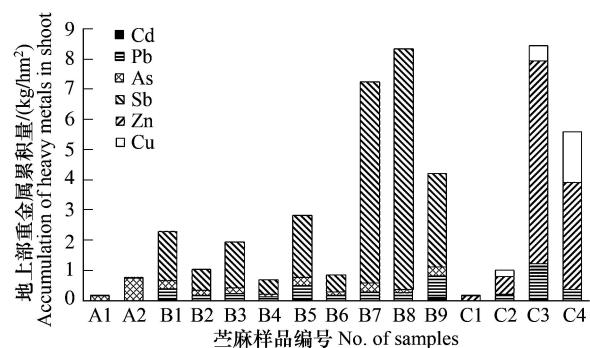


Fig. 4 The heavy metals accumulation in ramie shoots

如果植物地上部分对重金属富集量大于根部,则可用于植物提取修复,如果植物吸收的重金属大部分富集在根部,则可用于植物固定修复,如果植物吸收重金属少而又在污染基质中生长旺盛、生物量大,则可用于植被重建<sup>[26]</sup>。本研究中大部分采样点苎麻对Cd、Pb、As、Sb的转移系数大于1,说明苎麻可以提取修复这几种重金属污染的土壤,能同时较好的转移2—4种重金属;采样点苎麻对Cu、Zn的转移系数小于1,说明苎麻地下部吸收的Zn、Cu较多,适宜对Zn、Cu污染土壤进行固定修复。

虽然苎麻体内重金属含量不高,但可观的生物量使苎麻对多种重金属表现出一定的积累能力。不同采样点苎麻地上部对Cd、Pb、As、Sb、Zn和Cu的累积量分别高达0.11、1.17、0.72、7.97、6.71、1.69 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>。野生状态苎麻本身丰富的变异、麻龄和生长土壤重金属含量的不同都会影响其对重金属的耐性和吸收能力,还需进一步引种培育和综合试验研究苎麻对重金属的吸收和富集规律。

在矿区污染土壤上种植苎麻,不仅可以用来修复土壤重金属,发达的根系还能够保持地表长期稳定,同时又具有一定的经济和观赏价值,可以用作矿区废弃地的生态恢复。

### 4 结论

矿区苎麻对重金属Cd、Pb、As、Sb、Zn和Cu复合污染土壤具有较强耐性。

冷水江锑矿区B3采样点苎麻对As和Sb, B8采样点苎麻对Cd和Sb具有较强的富集能力。

苎麻对重金属的转移能力较强,石门雄黄矿区采样点苎麻对Cd、Pb的转移系数大于1;冷水江锑矿区采样点苎麻Pb、Cd、As和Sb的转移系数均值大于1,最高值达12.42。

浏阳七宝山矿区C2采样点苎麻对Cd、Zn和Cu的转移系数大于1。

石门雄黄矿区、冷水江锑矿区和浏阳七宝山矿区采样点苎麻地上部干重平均值分别为3.47、14.3和15.7t/hm<sup>2</sup>。苎麻地上部对Cd、Pb、As、Sb、Zn和Cu的累积量分别高达0.11、1.17、0.72、7.97、6.71和1.69kg/hm<sup>2</sup>。

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# ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA Vol. 31, No. 3 February, 2011 (Semimonthly)

## CONTENTS

Applying landscape ecological concepts in urban land use classification .....	LI Weifeng, OUYANG Zhiyun, XIAO Yi (593)
Mating system of <i>Sinocalycanthus chinensis</i> (Cheng et S. Y. Chang) Cheng et S. Y. Chang, an endangered, indigenous species in China .....	ZHAO Hongbo, ZHOU Lihua, HAO Riming, et al (602)
Photosynthetically and ecophysiological characteristics of <i>Calligonum roborowasikii</i> in different altitudes on the northern slope of Kunlun Mountain .....	ZHU Juntao, LI Xiangyi, ZHANG Ximing, et al (611)
Spatial distribution pattern of different strata and spatial associations of different strata in the Schrenk Spruce Forest, northwest China .....	LI Minghui, HE Fenghua, PAN Cunde (620)
Effect of elevated CO <sub>2</sub> on the body size, enzyme activity and host selection behavior of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> biotype B .....	WANG Xuexia, WANG Guohong, GE Feng (629)
The dynamics of super-cooling ability and biochemical substances in the overwintering <i>Carposina niponensi</i> Walsingham (Lepidoptera: Carposinidae) larvae .....	WANG Peng, LING Fei, YU Yi, et al (638)
A comparative study of macrobenthic community under different mariculture types in Xiangshan Bay, China .....	LIAO Yibo, SHOU Lu, ZENG Jiangning, et al (646)
Feeding ecology of dorab wolf-herring, <i>Chirocentrus dorab</i> from the Beibu Gulf .....	YAN Yunrong, YANG Houchao, LU Huosheng, et al (654)
Make use of nest-site of oriental white stork in the Yellow River Estuary Nature Reserve .....	DUAN Yubao, TIAN Xiuhua, ZHU Shuyu, et al (666)
Winter and spring diet composition of feral yak in Helan Mountains, China .....	YAO Zhicheng, LIU Zhensheng, WANG Zhaoding, et al (673)
Effects of tree growth and soil properties on soil respiration rate in Chinese fir plantations .....	WANG Dan, WANG Bing, DAI Wei, et al (680)
Succession of potential vegetation in arid and semi-arid area of China .....	LI Fei, ZHAO Jun, ZHAO Chuanyan, ZHANG Xiaoqiang (689)
Responses on rhizosphere effect of two subalpine coniferous species to night-time warming and nitrogen fertilization in western Sichuan, China .....	WEI Yunyan, YIN Huajun, LIU Qing, et al (698)
Nitrogen and phosphorus contents in 44 wetland species from the Lake Erhai Basin .....	LU Jing, ZHOU Hongxia, TIAN Guangyu, et al (709)
Growth and physiological responses of the <i>Periploca sepium</i> Bunge seedlings to drought stress .....	AN Yuyan, LIANG Zongsuo, HAO Wenfang (716)
The spatial distribution and seasonal dynamics of fine roots in a mature <i>Caragana korshinskii</i> plantation .....	SHI Jianwei, WANG Mengben, CHEN Jianwen, et al (726)
The ultrastructure of chloroplast in mesophyll cell on two robinias under NaCl and Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> stress .....	MENG Fanjuan, PANG Hongying, WANG Jianzhong, et al (734)
Relationship between tomato fruit growth and environmental factors under protected facility cultivation .....	CHENG Zihui, CHEN Xuejin, LAI Linling, et al (742)
Effect of grafting eggplant on root exudates and disease resistance under <i>Verticillium dahliae</i> stress .....	ZHOU Baoli, LIU Na, YE Xueling, et al (749)
The drought risk zoning of winter wheat in North China .....	WU Dongli, WANG Chunyi, XUE Hongxi, et al (760)
Heat balance of cold type wheat field at grain-filling stage under drought stress condition .....	YAN Jufang, ZHANG Songwu, LIU Dangxiao (770)
Effects of different straw returning treatments on soil water, maize growth and photosynthetic characteristics in the semi-arid area of Southern Ningxia .....	GAO Fei, JIA Zhikuan, LU Wentao, et al (777)
Osmotic and ionic stress effects of high NaCl concentration on seedlings of four wheat ( <i>Triticum aestivum</i> L.) genotypes .....	XU Meng, MA Qiaorong, ZHANG Jitao, et al (784)
Effects of ferulic acid, p-hydroxybenzoic acid and their mixture on mineral nitrogen and relative microbial function groups in forest soils .....	MU Rong, PAN Kaiwen, WANG Jinchuang, et al (793)
Soil microbial biomass and the influencing factors under <i>Pinus tabulaeformis</i> and <i>Picea asperata</i> plantations in the upper Minjiang River .....	JIANG Yuanning, PANG Xueyong, BAO Weikai (801)
Spatial distribution of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and dark septate endophytes in the rhizosphere of <i>Artemisia sphaerocephala</i> from Inner Mongolia desert .....	HE Xueli, WANG Yinyin, ZHAO Lili, et al (812)
Effect of chlorothalonil on soil microbial communities of <i>Larix</i> artificial shelter-forest .....	SHAO Yuanyuan, WANG Zhiying, ZOU Li, et al (819)
Research of the vegetation's cooling effect in city's residential quarter .....	LI Yinghan, WANG Junjian, LI Guicai, et al (830)
Landscape dynamics of Baiyangdian Lake from 1974 to 2007 .....	ZHUANG Changwei, OUYANG Zhiyun, XU Weihua, et al (839)
Evaluation of tourism transport ecological footprint in Zhoushan islands .....	XIAO Jianhong, YU Qingdong, LIU Kang, et al (849)
Nitrogen transformation and its residue in pot experiments amended with organic and inorganic <sup>15</sup> N cross labeled fertilizers .....	PENG Peiqin, QIU Shaojun, HOU Hongbo, et al (858)
Effects of dissolve organic carbon (DOC) contents on sorption and desorption of phenanthrene on sediments during ageing .....	JIAO Lixin, MENG Wei, ZHENG Binghui, et al (866)
Heavy metal concentrations and bioaccumulation of ramie ( <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> ) growing on 3 mining areas in Shimen, Lengshuijiang and Liuyang of Hunan Province .....	SHE Wei, JIE Yucheng, XING Hucheng, et al (874)
<b>Discussion</b>	
Climate characteristic of seasonal variation and its influence on annual growth period of <i>populus euphratica</i> Oliv in Hexi Corridor in recent 55 years .....	LIU Puxing, ZHANG Kexin (882)
Forward trajectory analysis of wheat aphids during long-distance migration using HYSPLIT model .....	YU Zhenxing, WU Yuqing, JIANG Yueli, et al (889)

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