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蔬菜对重金属的积累差异及低积累蔬菜的研究进展

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摘要:从种间差异、种内差异和器官分布等方面总结了蔬菜对重金属的积累差异,对低积累蔬菜的筛选标准、筛选方法和目前筛选到的品种进行了归纳,分析了不同蔬菜品种积累重金属存在差异的机制,为低积累蔬菜的安全生产和研究提供了较为系统的参考资料。

关键词:重金属污染;低积累蔬菜;品种差异;筛选

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Variation in accumulation of heavy metals in vegetables and low accumulation vegetable varieties : A review

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Abstract: Heavy metals in soils can be easily accumulated by various vegetables. The problem of metal pollution in vegetables should be of concern due to health risks. Low heavy metal accumulation vegetable cultivars (LAVCs) refer to some cultivars where the concentration of heavy metals in their edible parts should not exceed the maximum limits of the national or international standards when they are grown in heavy metal contaminated soils. The growth of LAVCs is a practicable and cost-effective approach to minimize the influx of heavy metals to the human food chain, and to utilize low or moderate heavy metal contaminated soils reasonably and effectively. In this review, research progresses involving variation in the accumulation of heavy metals in vegetable species, various cultivars, and different vegetable organs were summarized. Leafy vegetables accumulated more heavy metals compared with other vegetables. The low and high heavy metal accumulation cultivars coexisted among various cultivars within a species, and the accumulation property of vegetables was genotype-dependent at the cultivar level. This review also included the screening criteria, screening methods, and selected LAVCs. The main methods for screening LAVCs included pot-culture experiments and field-testing. Many LAVCs were selected from the candidate cultivars, and a majority of the selected LAVCs was low-Cd accumulating cultivars of leafy vegetables. Furthermore, the mechanisms of variation in vegetable accumula-

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tion of heavy metals among various cultivars within a species were analyzed. They might be attributed to the morphology and physiological responses of plant roots, differential gene expression, and the transport coefficient, chemical forms, bioavailability, and sub-cellular distribution of heavy metals in different plant parts. In summary, this review provides important reference materials for the application and study of LAVCs, which should help in ensuring human health and the safe production of vegetables.

Keywords: heavy metal pollution; low accumulation vegetable; species variation; screening standard

作为人类日常饮食必需食物的蔬菜含有大量矿物质、维生素等营养成分,是人体平衡膳食的重要组成成分。随着我国工农业生产的迅速发展以及城镇化水平的不断提高,土壤环境污染问题日趋严重。土壤是污染物的主要汇集地和最终归宿,化肥和农药的使用以及采矿业和化工业产生的“三废”等都会直接或间接地造成土壤重金属污染^[1]。蔬菜可以通过根系积累和叶片外表面吸收积累重金属元素,其中,土壤重金属污染是造成蔬菜中重金属元素超标的最重要因素^[2]。更为严重的是,重金属元素可以通过食物链进入人体,并在人体内长期积累,从而对人类的健康造成严重威胁^[3]。

虽然有机农业可以避开重金属污染的土壤,但就全球而言,若不开辟新的耕地,有机农业仍旧无法满足人类对食物的需求^[4]。我国原环境保护部和原国土资源部2014年4月发布的《全国土壤污染状况调查公报》^[5]中指出我国耕地主要的重金属污染物为镉(Cd)、砷(As)、汞(Hg)和铅(Pb)等,这些重金属不能在水中分解,一旦进入人体毒性会放大。蔬菜若长期受到重金属污染则会对人体产生危害^[6-7]。我国人均耕地面积短缺^[8],因此将大面积中轻度污染的农田停止农作,进行长期的高成本修复还不现实。如果无法有效地在短时间内将重金属从土壤中移走,同时又要避免蔬菜中的重金属对人体造成伤害,那么筛选重金属低积累型蔬菜进行种植就非常必要^[9]。

自然界中蔬菜作物种类繁多,不同种类蔬菜对重金属元素的吸收富集有明显差异,即使同种蔬菜的不同品种对重金属元素的吸收积累能力也有不同^[10-11]。针对这些差异,人们可以实现对重金属低积累蔬菜的筛选,并在重金属中轻度污染的地区种植,以此保证蔬菜产品的安全生产。

1 蔬菜对重金属积累的种间差异

现有的大量研究分析了不同地区蔬菜中重金属的含量,充分证实蔬菜对重金属的积累存在种间差异,见表1。

首先,蔬菜对不同重金属元素的富集能力不同。

Hu等^[12]对我国黄海沿岸120个大棚蔬菜样品可食部分的Cd、As、Hg、Pb、Cu和Zn 6种元素的浓度测定分析后发现,不同蔬菜对重金属的吸收能力有所不同,菠菜(*Spinacia oleracea* L.)中Cd、Hg、Cu、Zn含量最高;芹菜(*Apium graveolens* L.)中As含量最高;番茄(*Lycopersicon esculentum*)中Pb含量最高,而As和Hg含量最低;在黄瓜(*Cucumis sativus* L.)、茄子(*Solanum melongena* L.)和辣椒(*Capsicum annuum* L.)中,6种重金属元素的含量都较低。Gan等^[13]研究蔬菜中重金属积累量的影响因素时发现,在广西壮族自治区的相同种植条件下,叶菜类蔬菜中Zn、Cd和Pb含量明显高于丝瓜。陈永等^[10]采集南京市郊区蔬菜基地64个蔬菜样品,检验后发现,蔬菜对Cd、Pb、As、Hg和Zn的富集能力规律表现为叶菜类>根茎类>茄果类。杨晖等^[14]在云南省丽水市周边的蔬菜基地采集了5类7种蔬菜作为研究对象,其对重金属元素的积累结果与陈永等^[10]的研究结果相似,表现为叶菜类>花菜类>根茎类>茄果类。姚春霞等^[15]对上海市浦东新区14种蔬菜中Cr、Cd、Hg和As的富集含量进行了分析,研究结果也证实了叶菜类蔬菜相比于其他蔬菜更容易积累重金属。在众多蔬菜中,叶菜类在我国种植面积最广、品种最多、消费量最大,但也最易受重金属污染。

其次,对于同属叶菜的不同种蔬菜,其对重金属的积累能力也会因蔬菜种间差异等影响而不尽相同。文典^[16]在研究珠三角地区叶菜类的重金属积累特征时发现,青菜(*Brassica chinensis* L.)和菜心(*Brassica parachinensis* L.)对不同重金属的吸收积累能力均表现为Cd>Cr>As>Pb。杨庆娥等^[17]研究发现,河北省邯郸市周边生产的大白菜(*Brassica pekinensis* L.)对重金属的富集能力表现为Zn>Pb>Cu>Cd。因此,在某种重金属元素污染程度高的地区,应尽量避免种植对该种元素积累能力强的蔬菜,以降低蔬菜的污染风险。

我国土壤污染状况调查显示,在众多重金属元素中,Cd的点位超标率最高为7%^[5],同时大量研究发现,Cd易被蔬菜所吸收,其生物毒性和化学毒性都很强,所以,全国范围内Cd对蔬菜的污染最为严重^[18]。

表1 不同种蔬菜对重金属的积累差异

Table 1 The vegetable variation in accumulation of heavy metals among species

作者 Authors	重金属 Heavy metals	蔬菜积累能力 Metal elements accumulation capability of vegetables	蔬菜样本 Vegetable specimens
Gan 等 ^[13]	Cr、Ni、Cu、Zn、Cd、Pb	叶菜类 > 根菜类 > 果菜类	叶菜类5种、果菜类3种、根菜类2种
Hu 等 ^[12]	Cd、As、Hg、Pb、Cu、Zn	叶菜类 > 根菜类 > 果菜类	叶菜类4种、果菜类4种、根菜类4种
陈永等 ^[10]	As、Cd、Hg、Pb、Zn	叶菜类 > 根茎类 > 茄果类	叶菜样品42个、根茎样品16个、茄果样品6个
杨晖等 ^[14]	Pb、Cd、Ba、Sb、As	叶菜类 > 花菜类 > 根茎类 > 茄果类	油冬菜、白菜、卷心菜、花椰菜、萝卜、番茄
赵小蓉等 ^[22]	Cd、Hg、Pb、As、Cr	叶菜类 > 根茎类	叶菜类3种、根菜类3种
欧阳喜辉等 ^[21]	Cd	叶菜类 > 果菜类	果菜类7种、叶菜类9种
Yang 等 ^[19]	Cd	叶菜类 > 甘蓝类 > 茄果类 > 根菜类 > 葱蒜类 > 瓜菜类 > 豆类	叶菜类4种、甘蓝类2种、茄果类4种、根菜类5种、葱蒜类3种、瓜菜类6种、豆菜类3种
江解增等 ^[23]	Cd	叶菜类最强	叶菜类10种、果菜类5种、根菜类1种
Yang 等 ^[20]	Cd	叶菜类 > 根菜类 > 果菜类	叶菜类2种、根菜类2种、果菜类2种
Yang 等 ^[24]	Cd	叶菜类 > 果菜类 > 根菜类	叶菜类8种、果菜类4种、根菜类1种

Yang 等^[19]通过盆栽试验研究了28种蔬菜对Cd的积累特点,根据实验结果归纳Cd积累量依次为叶菜类>茄果类>根菜类>瓜菜类>豆类。Yang 等^[20]通过盆栽试验和田间试验研究6种蔬菜对Cd的积累,发现可食部分的Cd含量表现为青菜>韭菜(*Allium tuberosum* Rottl. ex Spr.)>胡萝卜(*Daucus carota* var. *sativa* DC.)>萝卜(*Raphanus sativus* L.)>番茄>黄瓜。欧阳喜辉等^[21]分析了北京市蔬菜生产基地220个蔬菜样品(包括16种蔬菜),发现叶菜类对Cd的吸收能力强于果菜类,其中吸收能力最强的是油菜(*Brassica napus* L.)。显而易见,叶菜类蔬菜对Cd的积累能力最强。因此,在Cd污染严重的地区应尽量避免叶菜类的种植;如若种植叶菜时也要着重检测Cd对蔬菜的污染。

2 蔬菜对重金属积累的种内差异及低积累品种的筛选

蔬菜对重金属的积累不仅存在种间差异,同时存在种内差异,即同种(Species)蔬菜的不同品种(Cultivars)或不同基因型(Genotypes)对重金属的积累能力不尽相同^[25]。Wang 等^[26]通过盆栽试验研究了13种(共39个品种)叶菜积累重金属的特点,所试叶菜Cd

含量的种内差异均明显大于种间差异。有研究专门检验了28个莴苣(*Lactuca sativa* L.)品种对Cd的积累差异,所试土壤Cd浓度分别为0.129、0.352、1.253 mg·kg⁻¹,所试品种地上部分Cd含量最大差距分别为5.2、4.8、4.8倍^[27]。还有研究人员以29个苋菜(*Amaranthus* spp.)品种为研究对象,证明苋菜对Cd的积累特性是基因型依赖的^[28]。因此,通过充分挖掘蔬菜自身的遗传潜力,筛选出低积累重金属的蔬菜品种,对重金属污染土壤的蔬菜安全生产,保障人类健康具有重要的意义^[29]。目前,国内外学者普遍认为通过筛选低积累蔬菜来降低其对重金属的富集是可行的。依赖于蔬菜对重金属积累能力的种内差异,现已筛选出多个低积累品种,见表2。

低积累蔬菜品种(Low accumulation vegetable cultivars)是近年来才出现的概念,目前尚没有统一的筛选标准,但有关研究都遵循一个共同的基础,即该品种即便种植于污染环境中,其可食部位积累的特定污染物含量仍低于食品卫生标准,可以满足安全食用和消费。Yu 等^[30]提出“污染预防品种(Pollution-safe cultivars, PSCs)”来概括低积累蔬菜品种,并以可食部位特定污染物的含量作为筛选标准。Wang 等^[31]认为“Cd 低积累品种 (Low-Cd-accumulating cultivar,

表2 常见的重金属低积累蔬菜品种
Table 2 The common vegetable cultivars with low heavy metal accumulation

蔬菜种类 Species	品种 Cultivars	重金属 Heavy metals	土壤重金属浓度 Heavy metal concentrations in soil/mg·kg ⁻¹	作者 Authors
大白菜(<i>Brassica pekinensis</i> L.)	NewBeijing 3、Fengyuanxin 3、Lvxing 70	Cd	≤1.25	Liu 等 ^[32, 42]
大白菜(<i>Brassica pekinensis</i> L.)	Qiaoo、Shiboqikang、Fuxing 80	Pb	≤382.25	Liu 等 ^[40]
青菜(<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. ssp. <i>chinensis</i>)	Hangzhouyoudonger、Aijiaoheiye 333、Zaoshenghuajing	Cd	≤1.2	Chen 等 ^[41]
菜心(<i>Brassica parachinensis</i> L.)	cv. 49-NO.19、49 caixin、Xianggang 49、Chihua NO.4、Lubao 70、Youlu 80	Cd	≤1.127	Qiu 等 ^[11]
	cv. 49-NO.19、49 caixin、Xianggang 49、Chihua NO.4、Lubao 70、Youlu 80	Cd+Pb	≤0.368+91.25	
莴苣(<i>Lactuca sativa</i> L.)	SJLV、SJGC、SJDT、YLGC、N518、KR17	Cd	≤1.253	Zhang 等 ^[27]
	SJGT、YLGC、N518、KR17	Cd+Pb	≤1.428+498.66	
苋菜(<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.)	cv. Nan	Cd	≤0.4	Zhou 等 ^[28]
蕹菜(<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> Forsk.)	cv. Daxingbaigu、Huifengqing、Qiangkunbaigu、Qiangkunqinggu、Shenniuliuye、Xingtianqinggu	Cd	≤1.824	Wang 等 ^[35]
萝卜(<i>Raphanus sativus</i> L.)	Baifentuan、Xiameng F1、Xinbaiyuchun	Cd	≤1.13	Dai 等 ^[38]
芥蓝(<i>Brassica alboglabra</i> L.H.Bailey)	DX102	Cd	≤1.407	Guo 等 ^[34]
芹菜(<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.)	cv. Shuanggang-kangbing(SGKB)	Cd+Pb	≤0.615+231.458	Zhang 等 ^[43]
茄子(<i>Solanum melongena</i> L.)	辽茄三号	Cd	≤4	焦洪静等 ^[37]

LCAC)”的筛选标准包括:(1)种植在中、轻度污染土壤,其可食部位Cd含量不得超过国家或国际的食品安全卫生标准;(2)种植在中、轻度污染土壤,能够耐受Cd的毒性,其地上部生物量不会下降。刘维涛等^[25, 32]和Zhi等^[33]都认为低积累蔬菜的筛选标准应包括4个方面:(1)可食部位特定污染物的含量低于有关标准;(2)富集系数(Bioaccumulation factor, BF)<1;(3)转运系数(Translocation factor, TF)<1;(4)能够耐受污染物的毒性,其地上部生物量不会下降。以上筛选标准的底线都在于保证食品安全,目前所有筛选到的低积累蔬菜品种都只适于轻度或中度污染的土壤,而不适于高度污染的土壤。

筛选低积累蔬菜的常用方法是盆栽试验,在洁净土壤中人工添加重金属标准物作为污染土壤或直接采集污染场地的土壤。Zhang等^[27]通过盆栽试验从27个芹菜(*Apium graveolens* L.)品种中筛选出了1个“Cd+Pb”低积累品种。Qiu等^[11]从31个菜心品种中筛选得到6个Cd低积累品种。除此以外,通过盆栽试验筛选得到的Cd低积累蔬菜还有青菜、芥蓝(*Brassica alboglabra* L. H. Bailey)、蕹菜(*Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk.)、番茄、茄子、萝卜等^[31, 34-39]。虽然人在土壤中加入重金属标准物能够使其浓度达到污染的状态,但重金属元素在自然污染场地的存在形态却难以模拟。另外,自然环境与人工盆栽条件相比更为复杂和

难以控制,盆栽试验的结论会与野外自然环境的实验结论有所差距,有些时候甚至会相互矛盾^[25]。有研究发现蔬菜在盆栽试验条件下对Cd的富集系数远高于大田试验。鉴于此,研究人员在盆栽试验的基础上,又结合田间试验进行验证筛选。例如:Liu等^[32, 40]通过盆栽试验初筛,然后又选择重金属污染的农田进行田间试验,进一步验证其低积累特性,通过此方法共筛选出3个Pb低积累大白菜品种和2个Cd低积累大白菜品种;Wang等^[31]和Chen等^[41]用以上方法分别从35个和50个品种中筛选得到2个和3个低积累青菜品种。

3 蔬菜不同器官对重金属的积累差异

蔬菜的不同组织吸收积累重金属的能力不同,所以重金属在其不同器官的积累量也不同。重金属离子通过土壤进入蔬菜根系后,首先在根系中积累,随后部分离子被转移到其他器官。由于转运系数的不同造成蔬菜的各个器官重金属含量的不同,一般规律为吸收器官>输导器官、同化器官>繁殖器官^[44]。袁列江等^[45]采集并检测了湘江长沙段3种叶菜(雪里红、红菜苔、青菜)不同器官重金属的含量,结果证明所检蔬菜根系中Zn、Cu、Pb和Cd的含量均高于同种蔬菜茎叶中相应的含量。杨晖等^[14]的研究也发现,所试叶菜(油冬菜、大白菜、卷心菜)和果菜(番茄)的器官对

重金属的富集能力表现为根>叶、茎>果实;根菜类的萝卜对重金属的积累能力表现为叶>根。王晓芳等^[46]的研究结果验证了萝卜叶片 Pb 和 As 的平均含量是根的 10 倍。吴琦等^[47]研究了土壤类型对蕹菜各器官积累重金属能力的影响,结果表明,生长条件虽然可以改变蔬菜对重金属的绝对积累量,但各器官对重金属元素的积累规律不受影响。现今随着食品原料精深加工技术的不断发展,人们对食品原料的食用方式越来越多样化,农产品食用部位也在延伸和扩展。因而在污染地区种植低积累蔬菜时,除了保证蔬菜常规食用部位重金属含量符合食品卫生标准外,还应兼顾蔬菜不同器官对重金属的富集特点,确保潜在食用部位的食用安全性,保障人体健康。

4 蔬菜对重金属积累差异的机制

4.1 蔬菜根系对重金属的响应差异

植物根系是重金属进入植物的门户,蔬菜根系的形态和生理活性等都会影响蔬菜对重金属的吸收^[48]。研究发现,与高积累蔬菜品种相比,低积累品种的总根长更短、根尖数更少、细根比例(直径<0.2 mm)更低、根表面积和根体积都更小。这些根部形态学响应可能对减少重金属从根部向地上部分转移发挥着重要作用^[39,49-50]。对于土壤重金属的暴露,作为一种防御机制,植物根系能分泌电解质、糖类、有机酸、氨基酸、酶及其他次级代谢产物来改变影响重金属的生物有效性^[51]。在相同污染条件下,不同蔬菜品种根系分泌的一些小分子有机酸不同,这些有机酸可能对蔬菜的重金属积累差异起到重要的作用。Xin 等^[52]研究了不同品种辣椒的根系分泌物,在相同 Cd 暴露条件下,与高积累品种相比,低积累品种根部分泌的酒石酸较少,草酸和乙酸却比较多。Wang 等^[53]研究发现,Cd 低积累大白菜品种根部分泌较多的柠檬酸和草酸,这有助于其根部积累较多的 Cd,而地上部分积累较少的 Cd。

4.2 重金属在蔬菜体内的转运和分配差异

与根系对重金属的吸收相比,蔬菜可食部位积累的差异更大程度上取决于重金属在蔬菜体内转运和分配的差异^[54]。Bezerril Fontenele 等^[55]研究发现不同品种的豇豆(*Vigna unguiculata* L.Walp.)在 Pb 转运、积累过程中存在差异,低积累品种在根部积累 Pb 较多,而高积累品种在叶部积累 Pb 较多。还有研究证明,不同辣椒品种果实中 Cd 含量的差异归因于从根部向地上部分转运能力和从茎叶向果实转运能力的差异,而不是根部提取能力的差异^[52,56]。

蔬菜根系吸收重金属后通过木质部转运至茎部,再通过木质部和韧皮部从茎部转运至可食部位,低积累品种通过将吸收的重金属区隔在根部,限制其转移到地上部分^[35,57]。经研究分析,与辣椒的高积累品种相比,低积累品种根部亚细胞结构的 Cd 浓度较高,茎叶部和果实亚细胞结构的 Cd 浓度均较低。而且,果实部分细胞壁中的 Cd 和溶解态 Cd 的浓度均低于高积累品种^[58]。Xue 等^[59]和 Wang 等^[60]分别以青菜和豆瓣菜(*Nasturtium officinale* L.R.Br.)为例,发现将 Cd 转变成不溶性的磷酸盐、果胶酸盐或者蛋白质复合物的形式可能是低积累蔬菜品种抑制 Cd 移动的重要途径,这可能是不同品种 Cd 积累存在差异的重要原因。另外,也有研究发现芥蓝低积累品种的根部液泡中 Cd 浓度明显高于高积累品种^[34]。所以,低积累品种可以通过根部沉淀和区隔化,将根部吸收的重金属区隔在对植物必需的细胞过程无损害或损害最小的区域,既不影响作物的正常生长,也限制了重金属向地上部分转移^[25]。

4.3 分子生物学机制

遗传学研究表明,植物低积累重金属的性状具有较高的可遗传性。现阶段,与植物低积累重金属相关的基因研究主要集中于粮食作物。Dasgupta 等^[54]发现水稻(*Oryza sativa*)第 6 条染色体上有一个耐 As 基因 *AsTol*,主要参与对 As 的低积累。也有研究发现磷转运蛋白基因的表达与植物对 As(V)的提取量相关^[61]。Ishikawa 等^[62]的研究表明水稻低积累 Cd 的数量性状位点(QTLs)分别位于第 3、6、8 条染色体上。Takahashi 等^[63]研究发现水稻金属转运蛋白基因(*OsNRAMP1*)在高积累品种根部的表达水平明显高于低积累品种,参与根部对 Cd 的提取。也有研究认为 *Os-NRAMP5* 才是水稻根部提取 Cd 的重要参与基因^[64]。水稻在根部重金属 ATP 酶(*OsHMA3*)的参与下将提取的 Cd 区隔在液泡,限制其向地上部运输^[65]。

目前,专门针对蔬菜低积累重金属相关的基因也有少部分的研究。有研究通过基因表达分析技术发现,作为对 Pb 胁迫的响应,“*CAT2*”和“*APX2*”在豇豆低积累品种体内高度表达,而“*CAT1*”、“*APX1*”和“*APX2*”在高积累品种体内高度表达^[55]。*Nramp3* 和 *NRT1.8* 都是与 Cd 提取有关的基因,Wang 等^[66]研究发现,这两个基因在大白菜高积累品种根部表达量明显高于低积累品种。另外,Zhou 等^[67]通过转录组比较分析,研究了青菜不同品种对 Cd 胁迫的响应,对于高积累品种,细胞壁生物合成反应和谷胱甘肽(Gluta-

thione, GSH)新陈代谢均参与抗 Cd 过程;而 DNA 修复反应和脱落酸信号传递过程则在低积累品种抗 Cd 过程中起着重要作用。此外,包括“PDR8”在内的与 Cd 外流相关的基因在低积累品种体内高度表达,而包括“YSL1”在内的参与 Cd 运输的基因在高积累品种体内高度表达。He 等^[68]通过差异蛋白质组学比较研究了苋菜不同品种对 Cd 积累的响应,也证明了 GSH 的新陈代谢在高积累品种体内增强,促进 Cd 由根部向地上部转移。但是,Liang 等^[69]的研究发现,S 元素(Na₂SO₄)通过增加 GSH 和植物螯合肽(Phytocelatins, PCs)的合成降低了 Cd 从青菜根部向地上部的运输。所以,Cd 从蔬菜根部向地上部的转运与 GSH 的关系仍有待进一步研究。

5 问题及展望

我国人均耕地面积不足,土壤重金属污染问题又日益突显,由此引发的蔬菜重金属超标及其对人类食品安全威胁日趋严重。如何有效利用中、轻度重金属污染土壤进行蔬菜的安全生产值得关注。筛选重金属低积累蔬菜进行种植为解决以上问题提供了一条有效途径,但该项工作目前仍存在一些不足之处,有待更深入的研究。

低积累蔬菜的概念和筛选准则尚不统一。首先,污染预防品种、排异植物和低积累品种等词汇都用来表示“种植于污染环境中,其可食部位积累的特定污染物含量低于食品卫生标准的蔬菜品种”,没有形成统一的命名。其次,筛选标准不一致,有的研究只考量可食部分的重金属含量,有的研究还考量了富集系数(BF)、转移系数(TF)和耐受能力等标准。例如,所有研究都提到,“低积累蔬菜只适用于中、轻度的污染土壤种植”,“中度”和“轻度”的具体污染浓度并不确切和统一。Wang 等^[31]综合相关文献中我国蔬菜用地土壤 Cd 污染的数据和《土壤环境质量标准》(GB 15618—1995)的污染等级划分情况,提出“轻度”Cd 污染为 0.3~0.6 mg·kg⁻¹,“中度”为 0.6~1.0 mg·kg⁻¹,超过 1.0 mg·kg⁻¹为“高度”污染。而也有研究以污染物含量超过评价标准的倍数作为划分标准,以 0.3 mg·kg⁻¹作为 Cd 污染临界值为例,“轻微”污染为 0.3~0.6 mg·kg⁻¹,“轻度”污染为 0.6~0.9 mg·kg⁻¹,“中度”污染为 0.9~1.5 mg·kg⁻¹,超过 1.5 mg·kg⁻¹为“重度”污染^[5]。所以,低积累蔬菜的概念和筛选准则仍需要研究人员更多的研究和探讨。另外,目前研究最多的是 Cd 低积累蔬菜,我国耕地的 As、Hg 和 Pb 等重金属污染均

比较严重,针对这些污染元素的低积累蔬菜的筛选和研究工作仍然不足。

蔬菜根系和土壤环境因素的交互作用研究欠缺。蔬菜对重金属的吸收和积累特性是基因型依赖的,但是土壤类型、土壤酸碱度、重金属的生物有效性、土壤有机质含量和阳离子交换量等因素也影响重金属的积累量^[13, 24]。例如,不同品种的大葱(*Allium fistulosum* L.)对 Cd 和营养元素(P、K、Ca、Mg、Fe、Zn、Cu、Mn)的积累具有协同效应^[70];土壤 P 元素显著影响不同品种的青菜和菠菜对 Cd 的积累量^[31, 71]。但这些研究还远不够,其他土壤因素对蔬菜积累重金属的影响研究仍然很少,而且,这些因素的效力不是独立作用,也并不是简单的加减,而应该是具有一定作用方向的矢量,需要更加系统的研究。

随着我国经济高速发展,土壤污染不仅面临严重化,而且趋向复杂化,包括不同重金属元素构成的复合污染,以及重金属和持久性有机污染物构成的复合污染等。复合污染问题已成为土壤污染的一个主要特征和未来发展趋势。目前,绝大多数筛选到的低积累品种只针对单一重金属,是否能够耐受复合污染的胁迫,对其他污染物具有低积累还是高积累的特性,都还需要更多的研究去揭示。另外,蔬菜低积累特性的机理研究仍不够深入,例如,同一基因型蔬菜的不同部位重金属积累量不同的原因还不明确,需要更进一步的研究。

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