

间套作体系在污染土壤修复中的应用研究进展

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摘要:我国土壤环境污染态势严峻,污染土壤的修复备受关注。植物修复技术是当今的研究热点之一,但是利用植物修复技术清洁污染土壤需时较长,且需中断农业生产。间套作体系应用于污染土壤的修复,是一条有效的新途径。为此综述了间套种在重金属和有机污染物污染土壤修复中的应用,介绍了间套作体系在减少植物对重金属的吸收、提高植物对重金属的提取以及促进有机污染物的降解等方面的作用,同时提出在土壤修复中,应根据不同的目的选择更多的适当的植物组成间套作体系,并加强间套作体系中植物间交互作用机理研究。

关键词:间套作;土壤污染;土壤修复

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Innovative Technologies for Soil Remediation: Intercropping or Co-cropping

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Abstract: Soil pollution has become a major environmental concern in many parts of the world, and soil remediation technologies in the development. Phytoremediation has been proposed as a low-cost, environmentally friendly remediation technology, but it is generally time-consuming and requires the cessation of agriculture, phytoextraction with a single hyperaccumulator may not be economically feasible for large areas of moderately-contaminated agricultural soils in China. A new approach, intercropping/co-cropping system was introduced to phytoremediation pollutants from contaminated soils, while also growing an agricultural crop. The paper makes a review on current research and development on intercropping/co-cropping system in soil remediation, and discusses the role of general crops, hyperaccumulator and low metal-accumulating crops in the remediation of the heavy metal contaminated soils, and discusses the intercropping or co-cropping system supporting organic contaminant degrades. In addition, the paper proposes key research areas and future direction in the fields of soil remediation with intercropping or co-cropping: (1) introduce more plant to the intercropping/co-cropping system and make it better, and (2) elucidate the interaction mechanisms between or among the different plants.

Keywords: intercropping/co-cropping; soil pollution; soil remediation

随着工农业生产的发展,土壤-植物-水系统中重金属污染问题日趋严重^[1]。据不完全调查,目前中国受污染的耕地约有0.1亿hm²;全国每年被重金属污染的粮食达1200万吨,造成的直接经济损失超过200亿元。此外,我国是一个土地资源短缺的国家,

国土资源部公布的《2006年度全国土地利用变更调查结果》显示,截至2006年10月31日,全国耕地面积为1.218亿hm²,接近耕地红线1.2亿hm²,土壤污染更加剧了粮食短缺的程度。因此,污染土壤的修复及其方式已经影响到我国农业的可持续发展。污染土壤的植物修复技术是当今的研究热点,科学家们认为植物修复技术是一项利用太阳能动力的处理系统,能够大大减少土壤清洁所需的费用,是一种绿色的土壤修复技术。但是植物修复技术清洁污染土壤花费时间较长,还需中断农业生产,不符合我国的国情。选择适当的土壤修复方式,是当前面临的一个难题。

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间作套种是我国传统农业的精髓之一,选择适当的植物形成间套作复合体系,实现对污染土壤的边修复边生产,不失为一条土壤修复的新途径。

1 间套作体系减少普通作物对重金属的吸收

普通作物间作套种交互作用对植物吸收重金属方面有少量研究。吴华杰等间作小麦/水稻发现,间作交互作用降低了两作物地上部 Cd 的吸收积累,也降低了小麦籽粒的 Cd 浓度,但水稻籽粒的 Cd 浓度有所升高^[2]。薛建辉等将杉木和茶树间作,发现间作杉木可降低茶园土壤 Pb、Ni、Mn、Zn 元素含量,间作茶树叶片中 Pb、Mn、Cu、Zn 含量均显著低于单作茶园,说明间作杉木可以减少茶叶中重金属含量,改善茶叶品质^[3]。

重金属富集植物与非富集植物种植在一起,能为与之间套作的植物提供一定保护作用。锌超富集植物 *Thlaspi caerulescens* 和同属的非超富集植物 *Thlaspi arvense* 互作在添加 ZnO 或 ZnS 的土壤上,与之互作的 *Thlaspi arvense* 吸锌量则明显降低,由于锌的吸收减少, *Thlaspi arvense* 的生物量显著增加,其原因是由于 *Thlaspi caerulescens* 有很强的吸锌能力,能优先吸收土壤中的锌,从而减少了锌对 *Thlaspi arvense* 的毒害^[4]。据 Gove (2002)^[5] 报道, Zn 超富集植物遏蓝菜 (*T. caerulescens*) 与大麦 (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) 种植在一起,减少了大麦对 Zn 的吸收。镉富集植物油菜与中国白菜间作在一起,降低了中国白菜对 Cd 的提取量^[6],但白菜镉浓度不低。在 10 mg · kg⁻¹ 和 20 mg · kg⁻¹ 的 Cd 处理土壤上,与油菜中油杂 1 号套种的小白菜有较高的地上部生物量和较低的 Cd 累积量,油菜可以减轻 Cd 对小白菜的毒性,但小白菜的 Cd 浓度也是比较高的^[7]。叶菜类蔬菜,如菜心、白菜等,与富集植物油菜间作是不可行的,因为种植在污染土壤上的叶菜会带来健康风险。

间作能降低一种作物对重金属的吸收,在农产品安全方面可以发挥积极的作用。也可以通过研究间作系统减少植物吸收重金属的机理,进而寻找到新的限制植物吸收重金属的微生物或改良物质。

2 间套作提高植物对土壤重金属的提取

不同作物种植在一起也会提高植物对重金属的吸收。豌豆和大麦混作,豌豆地上部的 Cu、Pb、Zn、Cd 和 Fe 浓度是分别是单作的 1.5、1.8、1.4、1.4 和 1.3 倍,混作中大麦的根系分泌物能活化土壤中金属并有

利于豌豆吸收^[8]。Zuo 和 Zhang^[9] 综述了双子叶植物如花生或鹰嘴豆与玉米、小麦等禾本科作物间作能加强双子叶植物对铁和锌的吸收和提高种子中的铁、锌浓度,可能是铁缺乏的本科植物释放的植物络合素增加了双子叶植物根际铁和锌的溶解性。王激清等^[10] 通过温室土培盆栽试验把印度芥菜与同属的农作物油菜互作,互作时印度芥菜的吸镉量和对土壤的净化率在高浓度 Cd 处理下高于单作,但油菜植株镉含量也增加,产量下降。李凝玉等^[11-12] 将眉豆、扁豆、鹰嘴豆、紫花苜蓿、油菜、籽粒苋和墨西哥玉米草等 7 种作物分别与玉米间作在人工镉污染土壤上,结果发现:4 种豆科作物大幅提高玉米对 Cd 的积累量,其中眉豆和鹰嘴豆效应最大,它们使玉米积累 Cd 总量分别达到玉米单作的 1.6 倍和 2.1 倍,玉米草和籽粒苋则降低了玉米对 Cd 的积累;7 种间作植物对 Cd 有不同的吸收水平,其中油菜与籽粒苋可大量积累 Cd。锌超富集植物 *Thlaspi caerulescens* 和同属的非超富集植物 *Thlaspi arvense* 互作在添加 ZnO 或 ZnS 的土壤上,与单作相比, *Thlaspi caerulescens* 的吸锌量显著增加^[13]。Cd 富集植物甘蓝型油菜 *Brassica napus* 与菜心 *Brassica parachinensis* 或玉米间作在一起,油菜地上部 Cd 浓度和 Cd 累积量明显得到提高,表明间作技术用于修复 Cd 污染土壤的能力^[14]。镉富集植物油菜与中国白菜间作在一起,提高了油菜的生物量和 Cd 提取量^[7]。因此,间套作方式可以提高植物对重金属的提取效率,这种方式也可以替代螯合诱导植物修复中的化学螯合剂。

选择适当的植物种类,尽可能提高超富集植物对重金属的吸收,降低与之间作的农作物重金属含量,是植物修复途径的新思路。吴启堂等^[14] 首先提出将重金属超富集植物与低累积作物玉米套种,超富集植物提取重金属的效率比单种超富集植物明显提高,同时玉米能够生产出符合卫生标准的食品或动物饲料或生物能源,是一条不需要间断农业生产、较经济合理的治理方法。利用东南景天和玉米套种模式处理城市污泥,可以同步实现城市污泥的稳定化和重金属的去除^[15-16],东南景天和富集 K 的芋头品种套种在一起处理城市污泥,可以将有害元素和营养元素 K 实现绿色分离,收获的芋头可以作为有机钾肥^[17]。组合套种和混合添加剂化学诱导两项技术进行田间示范试验,进一步验证了套种系统和该组合技术的可行性^[18-19]。

选择植物的种类时要注意植物间的搭配。如深

根的Cd/Zn富集植物柳树(*Salix*)和矮小的超富集植物拟南芥(*Arabidopsis halleri*)种植在一起,但并没有增加植物对Cd和Zn的提取效率^[20],可能是因为水、营养和污染物的竞争吸收以及杂草的原因。同金属的超富集植物间套作也不能提高植物修复效率,超富集Zn/Cd的蕨类植物蹄盖蕨(*Athyrium yokoscense*)与另外一个Zn/Cd超富集植物*Arabis flagellosa*间作并不能提高植物提取效率^[21],可能两种富集植物存在对Zn/Cd的竞争吸收。我国污染土壤为多种重金属污染,可以将不同金属的富集植物种植在一起,从而提高植物修复效率。

3 间套作体系中选种重金属低累积作物

不同作物对重金属的吸收累积不同^[22-28]。纪玉琨等^[29]通过对河北省北运河污灌区小麦、玉米作物样品分析表明,玉米各部位对Cu和Pb的吸收能力都高于小麦相同部位对这两种重金属的吸收能力,而小麦各部位对Zn的吸收能力都高于玉米相同部位的吸收能力,小麦与玉米各部位对Cd的吸收能力基本接近。赖燕平等^[30]对广西平乐、荔浦两锰矿恢复区种植的食用农作物进行了调查和重金属含量分析,结果表明,重金属含量最高的是大豆和花生,其次是番薯类,最低的农作物是茄子、莴苣叶、桃和沙梨;从变异系数来看,两矿区各元素的数值都较大,反映了不同农作物对重金属元素的吸收和累积存在较大差异。肖细元等^[31]研究表明,叶菜类蔬菜的砷富集系数最高,芹菜、蕹菜、茼蒿、芥菜等蔬菜的抗砷污染能力较弱,粮食作物玉米的抗砷污染能力较强。另外,同一种作物的不同品种对重金属的吸收累积也不同^[21,24,32]。已有研究表明,玉米^[33-34]、水稻^[35-38]、小麦^[39-40]、大豆^[41]、花生^[32]、马铃薯^[42]、向日葵^[43]、生菜^[44-45]、菜心^[46-47]等作物的不同品种吸收重金属存在显著差异。

在中、轻度重金属污染的土壤上,不种叶菜、块茎类蔬菜而改种食用部位污染物累积少的作物,如瓜果类蔬菜或果树等,能有效降低农产品的重金属浓度^[46,48-49]。因此,选育和种植吸收重金属少或运输到食用部位少的低累积品种,是提高重金属污染土壤生产力的具有潜力的方法,在实际应用中,可以将重金属低累积作物与超富集植物、富集植物种植在一起,达到修复土壤的同时收获符合一定卫生标准的农产品的目的。

4 间套作体系促进有机污染物的降解

植物对土壤中的有机污染物有修复效果^[50-51],但间套作体系在土壤有机污染物方面的研究较少。

萘和芴的去除率在两种草*Brachiaria serrata*和*Eleusine corocane*混作体系土壤中的去除率>各自单作>不种植物;培养10星期后,混作体系土壤中检测不到萘,单作体系的土壤中萘的去除率为96%、不种植物的去除率为63%。不同处理土壤的荧蒽的去除效果与萘相似^[52]。玉米(*Zea mays* L.)、三叶草(*Trifolium repens*)、黑麦草(*Lolium perenne* L.)单作栽培均能有效去除土壤菲和芘污染,其中玉米效果最好,60 d后92.10%菲和88.36%芘被去除;玉米、三叶草、黑麦草混作栽培显著地提高了菲和芘的降解,其中玉米与黑麦草混作效果最好,60 d后98.22%菲和95.81%芘被去除^[53]。西葫芦南瓜属(*Cucurbita pepo*)的两个亚种*pepo*和*ovifera*,前者吸收p,p'-DDE(2,2-双(对氧苯基)-1,1-二氯乙烯)的能力远远大于后者,两者套种增大了彼此的生物富集系数(BCFs),增加了组织(根和茎)中p,p'-DDE的含量^[54],由于种植株数不同未列出生物量和植物提取量。黎华寿等^[55]在广东顺德等地研究发现,不同作物套种对各作物生长和有机氯净化有交互作用,盆栽试验表明,西葫芦和大豆间作明显加强对土壤中二氯联苯的修复效果。东南景天和香芋套种处理城市污泥可以显著降低污泥中苯并(k)荧蒽、苯并(a)芘、茚并(1,2,3-cd)芘等有机污染物^[56]。Denys等^[57]在炼焦厂污染土壤上种植不同类型的植物,多环芳烃浓度减少了26%,羊茅、线草和白三叶三种草本植物混合种植适用于植物修复。多种植物间混作比单一的植物大大提高了污染土壤中PAHs等有机污染物的消除效果,但植物之间的交互作用对有机污染物的去除机理还不清楚。

但混作对石油烃类碳氢化合物的消除效果不如单作,单作草处理在4.5个月内消除风化耀斑坑土中的总石油烃类碳氢化合物达到50%,而混作处理只消除不到15%,产生这种现象的机制尚不清楚^[58-59],可能先不溶性的碳氢化合物的解吸作用增强。稗草(*Echinochloa crusgalli*)、向日葵(*Helianthus annuus*)、苘麻(*Abutilon avicennae*)与合萌(*Aeschynomene indica*)4种植物混作对污染土壤中TNT的去除效果也不如单作^[60]。

5 展望

间套作体系能充分挖掘光能、水源、热量等自然资源的潜力,充分利用空间和时间,因此多种植物组合修复污染土壤是一条行之有效的新途径。我国植物资源丰富,根据减少植物吸收重金属,提高植物提取重金属,促进对有机污染的降解等不同目的选择更多的适当的植物组成间套作体系是今后研究的一个方向。间套作体系修复污染土壤时,植物间的交互作用机理(包括地上和地下)还不清楚,这方面的研究需要加强。在实际应用中,对相关的农业措施(如施肥、种植密度等)也需要研究。

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