

# 风化煤施用对黄土高原露天煤矿区复垦土壤理化性质的影响研究

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**摘要:**针对黄土高原露天煤矿区复垦土壤存在的土体构造不良、土壤养分极度贫乏等问题,通过野外分区试验,以风化煤为修复介质,研究刺槐种植后露天煤矿区复垦土壤理化性质的变化。结果表明,不同量风化煤施用后,各土层土壤团聚体的质量、水稳定性团聚体含量及土壤阳离子交换量均有不同程度改善;0~20 cm 土层土壤有机质、腐殖质含量显著提高,且明显高于 20~40 cm 土层;20~40 cm 土层土壤有机质、腐殖质无显著改善。风化煤施用使土壤 pH 有所降低,但效果不显著。随着改良时间延长,0~20 cm 土层各理化指标均有改善;20~40 cm 土层除有机质、腐殖质无显著变化外其他指标均有改善。总体来看,风化煤施加量为 27 000 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>时改良效果最佳。

**关键词:**风化煤;矿区土壤;理化性质

中图分类号:X53 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1672-2043(2008)05-1752-05

## Physicochemical Properties of Reclaimed Soil with Weathered Coal in Open Cast Mining Areas of Loess Plateau

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**Abstract:** Problems of reclaimed soil exist in the Loess Plateau opencast mine area such as bad soil structure and extreme poverty in soil nutrients and so on. Using field experiment, weathered coal was chosen in this research as repair media. Effect of weathered coal on physicochemical properties of reclaimed soil after planting *Robinia pseuodoacacia* was studied in this experiment. Results showed that application of weathered coal could significantly improve the quality of soil aggregates, increase the content of water stable aggregates and cation exchange capacity in 0~20 cm and 20~40 cm soil layer. The organic matter and humus in 0~20 cm soil layer were significantly improved at the same time. The content of organic matter and humus in 0~20 cm soil layer were higher than it in 20~40 cm soil layer, and effects of amendments on organic matter and humus in 20~40 cm soil layer were not obvious. Change of pH was not obvious with weathered coal application. The effects of amendments on physicochemical properties in 0~20 cm soil layer were more significant as the amendment time long. Except organic matter and humus, effects of amendments on physicochemical properties in 20~40 cm soil layer had same trend with 0~20 cm soil layer. In conclusion, physicochemical properties of reclaimed soil were improved with weathered coal application. And the best application amount of weathered coal for reclaimed soil improvement in the loess plateau opencast mine area was 27 000 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>.

**Keywords:** weathered coal; mined soil; physicochemical properties

矿山开采造成大规模的土地破坏在我国以及世界都是一个十分严重且日益受到高度重视的问题<sup>[1~3]</sup>。

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收稿日期:2008-04-03

基金项目:国家自然科学基金“风化煤对黄土区煤矿复垦土壤改良与植被恢复的影响及作用机理研究”(40501071)

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由于采矿活动对矿区地表的破坏,露天煤矿区土壤原有理化性质发生了根本的变化。主要表现为土壤团聚体遭到严重破坏,土体松散,抗蚀能力明显下降,土壤有机质含量降低,养分极度缺乏<sup>[4]</sup>,不适于植被种植,改善土壤结构将有利于该区域复垦工程的实施。

风化煤作为煤矿生产的废煤,在我国分布广、储量大<sup>[5]</sup>。虽发热量低,但腐植酸含量丰富,其中含有许多







