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贝壳粉对农田土壤镉污染钝化修复效应

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摘 要:通过静态培养试验和盆栽试验,研究了贝壳粉对Cd污染农田土壤的修复效应及其对土壤质量的影响。结果表明:静态培养试验中,随贝壳粉施加量的增加,土壤pH上升,而土壤有机质、速效氮、速效磷和速效钾含量则降低。贝壳粉对土壤中TCLP-Cd的钝化率最高达64.13%,各处理较对照差异显著($P<0.05$)。施加贝壳粉后土壤过氧化氢酶、过氧化物酶、脲酶活性增幅最高分别达到64.31%、30.26%、17.08%。盆栽试验中,施用贝壳粉可以使土壤中重金属Cd由水溶态和还原态向氧化态和残渣态转化。贝壳粉处理使油菜叶片叶绿素含量提高,但对植物鲜质量没有显著影响($P>0.05$),油菜地上部Cd含量较对照下降了3.13%~26.71%,地下部Cd含量较对照下降了12.22%~31.49%。当贝壳粉投加量达到1%时,油菜可食部分Cd含量符合国家食品中污染物限量标准(GB 2762—2017)。施用贝壳粉钝化修复Cd污染土壤切实可行,可进一步开展大田试验验证效果。

关键词:镉;贝壳粉;钝化修复;油菜;生态效应

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Effect of shell powder on immobilization remediation of cadmium contaminated farmland soil

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Abstract: The effects of shell powder on the remediation effect and soil quality of Cd contaminated farmland soil were studied using a static culture test and pot experiment. In the static culture experiment, with the increase of the shell powder applied, the soil pH increased, while the contents of soil organic matter, available nitrogen, available phosphorus and available potassium were decreased. The immobilization rate of TCLP-Cd in soil was up to 64.13%, and each treatment was significantly higher than the control ($P<0.05$). The maximal increase of the activities of catalase, peroxidase, and urease in soil were up to 64.31%, 30.26% and 17.08%, respectively. In the pot experiment, the application of the shell powder could convert the heavy metal Cd in the soil from the water-soluble state and the reduced state to the oxidation state and the residual state. Shell powder treatment increased the chlorophyll content of rape leaves and had no significant effect on the fresh weight ($P>0.05$) of plants. The Cd content in the upper part of the rape decreased by 3.13%~26.71% compared with the control. The Cd content in the roots decreased by 12.22%~31.49% compared with the control. When the shell powder dosage reached 1%, Cd content in edible part of rape met with the national food contaminant limit standard (GB 2762—2017). It is more feasible to immobilize remediation of Cd contaminated soil using shell powder, and the further field experiment should be carried out to verify the effect.

Keywords: cadmium; shell powder; immobilization and remediation; rape; ecological effect

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近年来,我国农田土壤Cd污染日益严重,《全国土壤污染状况调查公报》显示全国土壤Cd污染点位超标率高达7%^[1]。天津市因长期用污水灌溉农田,导致农田Cd含量超标率达到43.48%,蔬菜中Cd的超标率高达45%^[2-3]。蔬菜较易吸收土壤中的重金属Cd,同时蔬菜又是人体膳食纤维的主要来源之一^[4-5]。因此,修复治理Cd污染土壤对于促进农业可持续发展、保障农产品产量及品质安全和维护人体健康具有重要意义。修复农田土壤重金属污染的主要方法有物理法、化学法、生物法、改变农耕措施等。其中,原位钝化技术是当今土壤重金属污染修复的热点,通过向土壤中施加有机、无机等功能材料,不但可以改变土壤的理化性质,还可以改变重金属在土壤中赋存的形态,抑制其向农作物的迁移^[6-8]。

我国贝类产量居于世界第一,每年会产生超过1000万t的废弃贝壳,贝壳的随意丢弃给周围环境和居民健康造成了严重的威胁,也成为沿海地区亟需解决的环境问题^[9-10]。贝壳是一种宝贵的可再生矿产资源,化学成分中CaCO₃含量约占95%,其余5%为有机质,是一种天然的生物矿物材料^[9,11]。近年来,国外使用贝壳粉进行土壤重金属稳定化修复,并取得了一定的成果^[12-13]。研究表明,在土壤中施用牡蛎壳粉对重金属Cd、Pb的活性有一定的抑制作用,且可以增加植物的生物量^[14-15]。将牡蛎壳粉施加进酸性土壤后,可以提高土壤pH和可交换阳离子的量,还可以增加土壤中有机磷的含量,改善土壤的性质,进而提高农作物的产量^[16-17]。但是贝壳粉作为钝化剂施入土壤后对土壤质量及油菜质量的影响相关研究较少。

本研究采用室内静态培养试验和盆栽试验相结合的方法,研究贝壳粉对重金属Cd污染土壤的修复效应及其对土壤肥力和植物生理生化性质的影响,以期贝壳粉用于大面积修复Cd污染农田土壤提供理论依据和技术支持。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

土壤样品采自天津市东丽污灌区Cd污染农田,土壤pH值、有机质、CEC(阳离子交换量)和Cd含量

分别为8.10、26 g·kg⁻¹、24.92 cmol·kg⁻¹和2.47 mg·kg⁻¹。贝壳采购于天津市某公司,采用万能粉碎机粉碎后过100目筛备用,贝壳粉pH值、有机质和CEC分别为9.02、4.09 g·kg⁻¹、14.26 cmol·kg⁻¹,Cd含量未检出。表1所示为贝壳粉无机成分。供试油菜种子购于南京秋田种业研究所。

1.2 试验方法

静态培养试验:取2.0 kg上述供试土壤,放入塑料盆(10 cm×20 cm),投加不同剂量贝壳粉(0.5%、1%、3%和5%),搅拌混匀,不施加材料为对照组(CK),每组处理重复3次。调节土壤水分至最大持水量的60%,密封后静态放置365 d后,分别测定土壤有机质、速效氮、速效磷、速效钾、有效态Cd含量,以及过氧化氢酶、过氧化物酶、脲酶活性。

盆栽试验:取2.0 kg上述供试土壤,放入花盆(20 cm×12 cm),投加不同剂量贝壳粉(0.5%、1%、3%和5%),搅拌混匀,不施加材料为对照组,每组处理重复3次。调节土壤水分至最大持水量的60%,稳定1个月后,撒入油菜种子,种子发芽后间苗至每盆5株,70 d后收获油菜样品,测定Cd含量,采集盆中土壤进行土壤理化性质和Cd形态的测定。

1.3 样品分析

土壤有机质采用重铬酸钾容量法(NY/T 1121.6—2006)测定;土壤pH采用(土水比1:2.5)pH计进行测定;土壤有效态Cd含量采用Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure(TCLP)法进行测定,以TCLP—Cd表示;速效氮采用0.01 mol·L⁻¹ CaCl₂浸提,连续流动分析仪法测定;速效磷采用0.5 mol·L⁻¹ NaHCO₃浸提,紫外分光光度计法测定;速效钾采用1 mol·L⁻¹ NH₄OAC浸提,火焰光度法测定。

土壤过氧化氢酶活性采用分光光度法测定,以每日每克土样催化1 μmol H₂O₂降解定义为一个酶活力单位,单位为μmol·g⁻¹·d⁻¹。过氧化物酶采用分光光度法测定,以每日每克土样中产生1 mg紫色没食子素定义为一个活力单位,单位为mg·g⁻¹·d⁻¹。脲酶活性采用分光光度法测定,以每日每克土样中产生1 μg NH₃-N定义为一个活力单位,单位为μg·g⁻¹·d⁻¹。

土壤和油菜样品Cd含量采用HNO₃—HClO₄消煮

表1 贝壳粉无机成分

Table 1 The inorganic components of shell powder

项目 Item	CaO	SiO ₂	Na ₂ O	Al ₂ O ₃	Fe ₂ O ₃	MgO	K ₂ O	SrO	ZrO ₂	TiO ₂	SO ₃	P ₂ O ₅	Cl
质量分数/%	96.780	0.860	0.814	0.298	0.267	0.105	0.056	0.328	0.028	0.043	0.312	0.092	0.016

法测定。土壤重金属形态采用改进的BCR法测定^[18]。土壤消解液、浸出液及油菜样品消解液中Cd含量采用电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(ICP-MS)测定,Cd元素回收率为95%~105%。用SPAD-502测定油菜叶片叶绿素含量^[19]。

1.4 统计分析

采用Excel 2016、Origin 2018、SPSS 20.0、DPS进行数据处理、相关性分析、方差分析和图表制作,采用Duncan法进行差异显著性检验。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 贝壳粉处理对土壤基本理化特征及酶活性影响

2.1.1 施加贝壳粉对土壤基本理化特征影响

表2为贝壳粉施入对土壤pH及速效养分的影响。pH在土壤重金属钝化修复过程中具有至关重要的作用^[20-22]。试验所采用的贝壳粉为碱性钝化剂,具有较高的pH值。随着贝壳粉施加量的增加,土壤pH较对照相比增加了0.01~0.22个单位,3%和5%处理土壤pH值与对照具有显著差异($P<0.05$)。研究发现,土壤的pH每增加1个单位,土壤中Cd有效态含量最低可降至原来的一半^[23]。pH值升高,可以增强土壤胶体和黏粒对重金属离子的吸附,使其生成重金属的沉淀,从而抑制了土壤中重金属元素向植物体内迁移,降低了其可迁移性^[24]。张琢等^[10]研究发现,贝壳粉比CaCO₃对土壤pH影响更大,因其还含有K、Na、Mg等碱性化合物。

在静态培养试验中,施加贝壳粉后,土壤中速效养分的含量下降。有机质含量较对照下降了4.58%~25.61%。土壤速效氮、速效磷和速效钾含量分别较对照下降了1.60%~14.69%、0.92%~10.39%、11.02%~26.91%。有机质作为可吸附态Cd的吸附位点,可以降低Cd的生物有效性^[25]。大量研究发现,在施加某些钝化剂后,也会加强土壤对速效氮、速效磷和速效钾的

吸附,土壤速效磷、铵态氮与pH呈显著负相关($P<0.05$)^[26-27]。本研究所使用的钝化剂为贝壳粉,是一种片状微层结构的吸附材料,具有较强的吸附作用,在施入土壤后使pH值上升,有机质、速效氮、速效磷、速效钾含量下降。这在一定程度上可以控制土壤养分的释放与挥发流失,使土壤的保肥能力提高^[28]。

2.1.2 施加贝壳粉对土壤酶活性的影响

土壤酶活性是评价土壤质量的一个重要指标,其活性可以反映土壤微生物活性、土壤养分迁移转化能力^[29]。土壤过氧化氢酶是一种氧化还原酶,它反映了土壤的呼吸强度、土壤中有有机质的转化速度、微生物数量等^[30]。过氧化氢酶能通过将H₂O₂分解为O₂和H₂O来使细胞免受H₂O₂的毒害,因此,土壤过氧化氢酶也可反映土壤生物毒性变化^[31]。过氧化物酶可将土壤微生物活动和某些氧化酶作用形成过氧化氢和其他有机过氧化物中的氧作为电子受体,用来氧化土壤有机物质^[32]。脲酶反映了土壤的供氮能力,参与土壤氮转化^[33-34]。重金属可以与酶、底物络合物结合,与蛋白活性基因发生反应或使蛋白质变性,从而使酶活性降低^[35]。结果表明,土壤受到重金属Cd、Pb污染后,脲酶、磷酸酶、脱氢酶活性明显下降,土壤的环境质量及土壤肥力也会受到影响^[36-37]。图1所示为施加贝壳粉对土壤酶活性的影响。土壤的酶活性在施加贝壳粉后不同程度提高。土壤中过氧化氢酶、过氧化物酶、脲酶活性最多分别增加64.31%、30.26%、17.08%,除0.5%、1%贝壳粉处理脲酶外,其他各处理酶活性均与CK处理差异显著($P<0.05$)。这是由于施加贝壳粉后,土壤中Ca元素增加,与土壤中Cd²⁺发生竞争,使土壤有效态Cd含量减少,对土壤酶活性的下降起到了一定的缓解作用,土壤的质量得到了一定的改善。

2.2 施加贝壳粉对土壤Cd含量和形态的影响

2.2.1 施加贝壳粉对土壤TCLP-Cd含量的影响

表2 贝壳粉处理对土壤pH及养分含量的影响

Table 2 Soil pH and nutrient content in different shell powder treatments

处理Treatments	pH	有机质 OM/g·kg ⁻¹	速效氮 Available N/mg·kg ⁻¹	速效磷 Available P/mg·kg ⁻¹	速效钾 Available K/mg·kg ⁻¹
CK	8.43±0.03c	36.98±1.69a	29.06±0.09ab	54.16±0.57a	243.85±1.85a
0.5%	8.44±0.04c	35.29±0.54ab	29.54±0.34a	53.66±0.72a	216.98±8.96b
1%	8.45±0.02c	34.19±0.65b	28.59±0.47bc	52.57±0.40b	208.7±5.94bc
3%	8.55±0.01b	31.34±1.42c	28.21±0.75c	49.89±0.42c	203.55±2.69c
5%	8.65±0.02a	27.51±1.35d	24.79±0.08d	48.53±0.60d	178.23±6.23d

注:同列不同字母表示处理间差异显著($P<0.05$)。下同。
Note: Different letters in a column indicate significant difference among treatments ($P<0.05$). The same below.

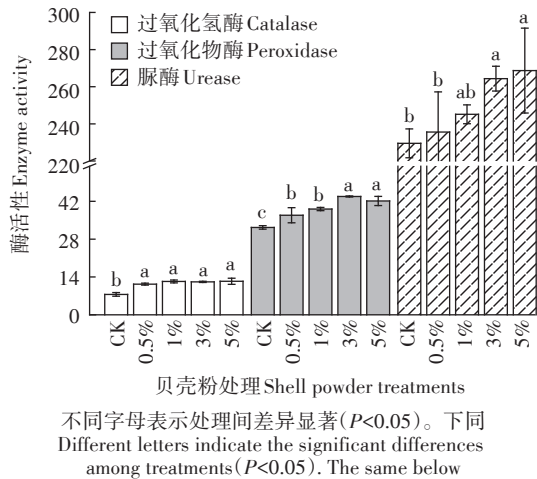


图1 贝壳粉处理对土壤酶活性的影响

Figure 1 Effect of shell powder treatments on soil enzyme activities

静态培养试验中土壤 TCLP-Cd 含量如图2所示。重金属污染评价 TCLP 法是现在应用最广泛的生态风险评价方法^[38-39]。土壤有效态 Cd 含量随钝化剂的增加而下降,最高钝化率达 64.13%,各处理较对照差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。受污染土壤处于碱性条件时,会促使土壤 $\text{Cd}(\text{OH})_2$ 的生成和 CdCO_3 沉淀,使土壤中有效态 Cd 含量下降,从而使土壤重金属活性下降^[40]。骨粉中含有大量的 Ca,施入土壤后,土壤中 Ca 元素与 Cd 络合形成螯合物,可以促使 Cd 由活泼形态向惰性形态转化,降低其生物有效性,从而达到修复土壤重金属污染的目的^[41]。研究发现,土壤 pH 趋于酸性,会使土壤中 Cd 从稳定状态转化为活泼形态,从而使 Cd 的迁移性增强,进而增强 Cd 的生物毒性^[42]。

2.2.2 施加贝壳粉对土壤 Cd 形态的影响

盆栽实验中,土壤中重金属的化学形态是影响重

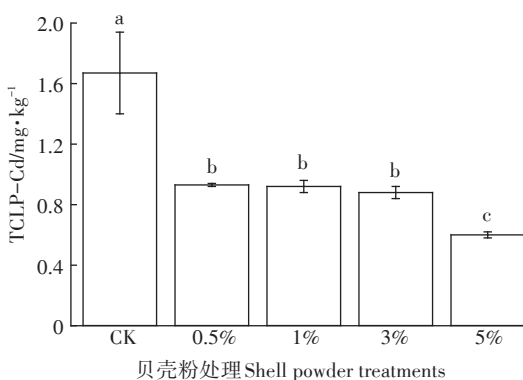


图2 贝壳粉处理对土壤 TCLP-Cd 含量的影响

Figure 2 Effect of shell powder treatments on soil TCLP-Cd content

金属在土壤中迁移性和生物可利用性的重要因素,不同形态的 Cd 会对土壤环境产生不同的影响^[43]。当贝壳粉施入土壤后,土壤的 pH 升高,使土壤表面负电荷增加,对 Cd 离子的吸附性增强^[44]。图3为不同贝壳粉处理下土壤中 Cd 形态的变化。随着贝壳粉施加量的增加,水溶态 Cd 和还原态 Cd 占比逐渐减小,而氧化态 Cd 和残渣态 Cd 占比逐渐增大。可见施用贝壳粉可以使土壤中重金属 Cd 由水溶态和还原态向氧化态和残渣态转化。残渣态并非有效态,研究发现这种形态的重金属存在于原生硅酸盐矿物和次生硅酸盐矿物等稳定的次生矿物中,其活性较低,很难被植物吸收,在一定程度上避免了重金属向人体的转移^[45]。土壤处于碱性条件下,有利于 CdOH^+ 的形成,改变了重金属 Cd 的化学形态和赋存形态,降低了重金属的活性,使其从可溶态向更加稳定的残渣态转变,达到修复污染土壤的目的^[46]。

2.3 施加贝壳粉对油菜 Cd 含量和叶绿素含量的影响

2.3.1 施加贝壳粉对油菜 Cd 含量的影响

土壤 Cd 污染对油菜可食部分 Cd 含量影响很大,这种情况同样表现在其他农作物,如玉米、水稻、油麦菜、番茄等^[47-48]。图4为不同贝壳粉处理下油菜地上部和地下部 Cd 含量。从图4可以看出油菜地上部(可食部)Cd 含量在 1%、3%、5% 贝壳粉处理下,符合国家食品中污染物限量标准(GB 2762—2017)叶菜类可食部 Cd 最大容许含量 $0.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}(\text{FW})$,且与对照具有显著差异 ($P<0.05$)。油菜地上部 Cd 含量较对照下降了 3.13%~26.71%。地下部 Cd 含量较对照下降了 12.22%~31.49%。研究表明,油菜地上部 Cd 含量高于地下部^[49-51]。这与丁琼等^[52]研究番茄地上部、地下部重金属含量结果一致。贝壳粉能够改变土壤的

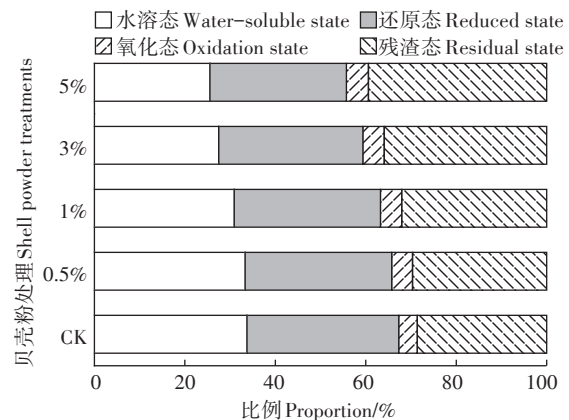


图3 贝壳粉处理土壤中 Cd 形态分布

Figure 3 Distribution of Cd forms in soil treated by shell powder

pH和Eh,使生物活性较高的形态向残渣态转化,减少了Cd向油菜中的迁移^[53]。在盆栽试验后,土壤pH与对照相比最高上升了0.08个单位,对重金属Cd的钝化率从1.22%增加到24.36%(表3)。贝壳粉主要成分为CaCO₃,其降低油菜各部位Cd含量的原因,可能主要在于两方面:①将贝壳粉施加进土壤之后,土壤中Ca²⁺的浓度增加,与土壤中的Cd²⁺发生竞争,减少了Cd²⁺在植物中的富集^[54];②贝壳粉中CaCO₃会促使CdCO₃的形成,减少其向植株中的迁移^[55]。

2.3.2 施加贝壳粉后土壤中Cd钝化率及油菜对Cd的富集系数

植物中Cd的富集系数是植物地上部或地下部Cd含量与土壤中Cd含量的比值,在一定程度上反映了植物各部分对Cd的积累能力^[56]。本研究中钝化率表示贝壳粉处理下土壤有效态Cd含量相对于对照处理降低的百分率。由表3可知,随着贝壳粉施加量的

增大,Cd的钝化率在静态培养条件和盆栽条件下均呈逐渐增大的趋势。由表3也可以看出,油菜地上部和地下部对Cd的富集能力,随着贝壳粉施加量的增加而降低,地上部的富集系数从0.09降至0.06,地下部的富集系数从0.06降至0.04。

2.3.3 施加贝壳粉对油菜叶绿素含量和生物量的影响

土壤中Cd被植物过量吸收后,会导致叶片发黄、叶绿体降解、气孔关闭、光合作用受到抑制、水分代谢失调、生长受阻,严重时甚至造成细胞不可逆损伤,导致植株坏死^[57]。叶绿素是植物进行光合作用的物质基础,其含量的高低影响物质的合成以及光合作用的强弱^[58]。从图5可以看出,贝壳粉的施加使叶绿素含量上升,较对照高出9.38%~12.73%,其中当贝壳粉施加量为0.5%时,叶绿素含量最高,与对照相比差异显著($P<0.05$)。贝壳粉处理下油菜生物量与对照相比无显著差异。江海东等^[59]研究发现,油菜中的叶绿素a、叶绿素b、叶绿素总量与土壤中Cd呈显著负相

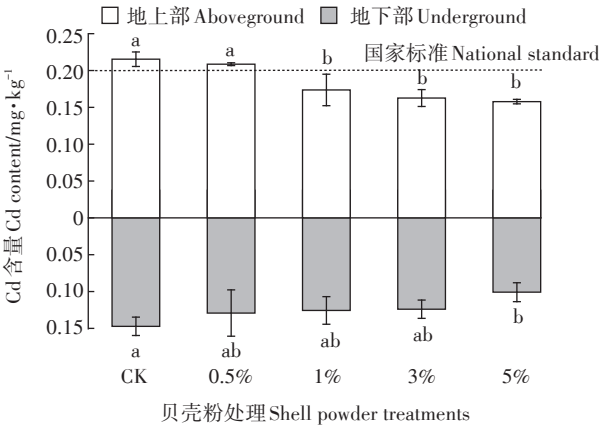


图4 贝壳粉处理油菜地上和地下部Cd含量

Figure 4 Cd content in aboveground and underground of rape in shell powder treatments

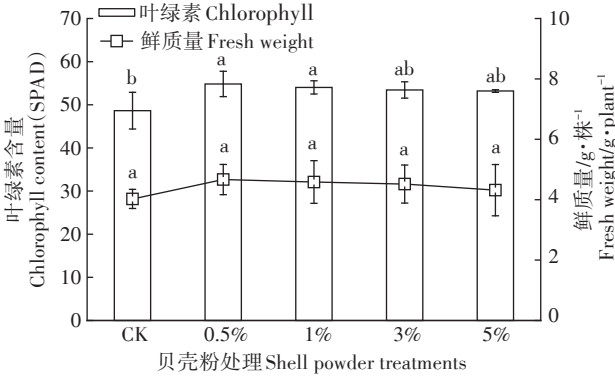


图5 贝壳粉处理对油菜叶绿素含量和鲜质量的影响

Figure 5 Effect of shell powder treatments on chlorophyll content and fresh weight of rape

表3 贝壳粉处理对土壤pH、Cd钝化率和富集系数的影响

Table 3 Effect of shell powder treatment on soil pH and reduction rate and enrichment factor of Cd in rape

处理 Treatments	pH	钝化率 Reduction rate/%		富集系数 Enrichment factor	
		静态培养 Static culture	盆栽 Pot experiment	地上部 Aboveground	地下部 Underground
CK	8.07±0.03a			0.09	0.06
0.5%	8.08±0.03a	44.20	1.22	0.08	0.05
1%	8.13±0.06a	44.66	8.36	0.07	0.05
3%	8.14±0.05a	47.45	18.55	0.07	0.05
5%	8.15±0.02a	64.13	24.36	0.06	0.04

注:钝化率=(添加贝壳粉前土壤有效态Cd含量-添加贝壳粉后土壤有效态Cd含量)/添加贝壳粉前土壤有效态Cd含量×100%;富集系数=油菜地上部或地下部Cd含量/土壤Cd含量×100%。

Note: Reduction rate = (available Cd content in soil before applying shell powder - available Cd content in soil after applying shell powder)/available Cd content in soil before applying shell powder×100%; Enrichment factor = Cd content in above or underground part of the plant/soil Cd content×100%.

关($P<0.05$),随着Cd浓度的增加,三种叶绿素含量显著降低。有研究显示,当重金属进入植物体内后,会与叶绿素中几种含有-SH酶的肽链形成络合物,抑制酶的活性,阻碍叶绿素的合成^[60]。

3 结论

(1)静态培养试验中,随贝壳粉施加量的增加,土壤pH上升,土壤有机质和速效氮、速效磷、速效钾含量受到一定的影响而下降。施加贝壳粉后土壤中TCLP-Cd的钝化率最高达64.13%,且对土壤过氧化氢酶、过氧化物酶、脲酶活性具有显著促进作用。

(2)盆栽试验中,施用贝壳粉可以使土壤中重金属Cd由水溶态和还原态向氧化态和残渣态转化,使油菜叶片叶绿素含量提高,但对植物鲜质量没有显著影响。施加贝壳粉后油菜地上部和地下部Cd含量较对照下降,施加量达到1%时,可食部分重金属Cd含量符合国家食品中污染物限量标准(GB 2762—2017)。

(3)通过静态培养试验和盆栽试验可以看出,施用贝壳粉钝化修复Cd污染土壤具有一定的可行性,还需进一步开展大田试验验证效果。

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