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生物有机肥对土壤镉形态及玉米镉积累的影响

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摘要 为探究生物有机肥治理镉污染土壤的可行性及对土壤重金属污染修复的效果,采集河南省淅川县2种镉污染土壤,分别设置6种施肥处理:CK(不施用任何物料)、NPK(常规施NPK肥)、NPK+0.5% OF(常规施肥+0.5%商品有机肥)、NPK+1% OF(NPK+1%商品有机肥)、NPK+0.5% BF(NPK+0.5%生物有机肥)和NPK+1% BF(NPK+1%生物有机肥),测定种植前后土壤全镉含量、土壤各化学形态镉、玉米植株根系及籽粒镉含量。结果显示,以添加1%生物有机肥的治理效果最佳,NPK+1% BF处理下2种土壤有效态镉含量相较于NPK+1% OF降幅分别为19.74%、7.09%;施用有机物料降低土壤弱酸提取态镉含量,提高残渣态镉含量,NPK+1.0% BF弱酸提取态镉含量相比CK下降11%、残渣态镉上升16%;施用有机物料各处理玉米植株根系、籽粒镉含量显著降低,以NPK+1.0% BF处理效果最佳,相比NPK处理,土壤I的玉米根系、籽粒镉含量降幅达34.41%、31.59%。综上,在镉污染土壤中施用生物有机肥,可显著降低土壤有效态镉含量,促进土壤弱酸提取态镉向残渣态镉转化,降低镉危害;玉米根系及籽粒镉含量均显著下降,综合治理效果表现为生物有机肥优于商品有机肥。

关键词 镉;生物有机肥;白腐菌;土壤镉形态;镉污染土壤;土壤重金属污染修复;玉米

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土壤是社会经济可持续发展的重要物质基础,土壤质量关系人类生存和健康,随着我国工业化规模扩大,产生了大量重金属污染物^[1]。据估计,我国耕地重金属污染面积达20万hm²^[2],国家环境保护部和国土资源部对我国24个省市548 hm²农田土壤污染调研表明,我国土壤重金属(汞、砷、铜、铅、铬、锌和镍)污染占全国超标点位的82.8%^[3],在所有的重金属污染中,以土壤镉(Cd)污染最严重,点位超标率达7.0%^[4-5]。镉元素移动性强、具有较高的生物毒性,其污染持久且易在土壤中积累而被植物吸收^[6]。耕地土壤受到Cd污染后,会在农作物体内富集,达到一定浓度后,造成作物发育延迟、呼吸与光合作用受到抑制、酶活性减弱,造成作物品质下降,并通过食物链影响人类健康^[7-8]。

针对重金属污染修复问题,国内外学者做了大量的研究。目前修复重金属污染土壤通常采用化学修复、物理修复等方法,但这些技术具有成本高、耗时长等缺点,因此,难以在农业生产上推广。而生物

修复具有对土壤生态系统影响小、成本低且无二次污染风险等诸多优点,在镉污染土壤治理方面展现出巨大潜力。

生物有机肥是以特定功能微生物及动植物残体为原材料,兼具微生物肥料和有机肥效应的多功能肥料^[9],具有提高土壤肥力、改善土壤微生物结构、促进作物生产,降低重金属污染等功能^[10-11]。前人研究表明,生物有机肥可明显改善土壤微生物结构,提高微生物活性,同时促进高毒性金属转化为低毒性状态。显著降低水稻籽粒重金属Cd含量,提高水稻产量^[12-13]。

白腐菌作为一种高效吸附重金属的丝状真菌,在污染治理领域的研究主要集中在污水中的有机物和重金属以及土壤中的有机物修复上,而针对土壤重金属修复的研究尚显不足^[14-16]。因此本研究采用接种白腐菌的生物有机肥进行盆栽试验,旨在探究该型生物有机肥治理镉污染土壤的可行性及其对土壤重金属修复的效果,为接种白腐菌的生物有机肥应用于

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环境污染的有效治理提供理论依据和技术支持。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

供试镉污染土壤样品2种,均采自河南省淅川县,土壤类型为黄棕壤,风干后过2 mm筛,基本理化性状见表1。供试作物为中农甜488玉米品种。供试生物有机肥由河南淅川县物华生物科技有限公司提供(白腐菌 1.47×10^8 CFU/g);供试三元复合肥(N-P-K:26-10-15)、商品有机肥采购自湖北庄园肥业股份有限公司(N-P₂O₅-K₂O:18-8-6)。

1.2 试验设计

盆栽试验于2022年7—11月在华中农业大学温室大棚进行。每盆分装7.5 kg土壤,种植1株玉米。2种镉污染土壤分别设置6个处理:CK处理(不施用任何物料)、NPK处理(常规施NPK肥,每盆施用2.9 g三元复合)、NPK+0.5% OF处理(常规施肥+0.5%商品有机肥)、NPK+1% OF处理(NPK+1%商品有机肥)、NPK+0.5% BF处理(NPK+0.5%生物有机肥)和NPK+1% BF处理(NPK+1%生物有机肥)。所有肥料做基肥与土壤充分混匀,每处理重复4次,完全随机区组排列。按照优质玉米生产技术进行管理。

表1 供试2种镉污染土壤基本理化性状

Table 1 Basic physicochemical properties of two cadmium-contaminated soils

土壤样品 Soil samples	pH	有机质/(g/kg) Organic matter	全氮/(g/kg) Total nitrogen	速效磷/(mg/kg) Available phosphorous	速效钾/(mg/kg) Available potassium	全镉/(mg/kg) Total cadmium	有效态镉/(mg/kg) Available cadmium
土壤 I Soil I	6.07	27.12	1.37	19.72	136.55	3.72	0.29
土壤 II Soil II	6.01	21.57	1.33	17.89	124.50	2.96	0.19

1.3 检测指标及取样方法

于玉米成熟后采集整株植物样及根际土壤,每株玉米用自来水和纯水清洗,分别采集分装根、茎、叶、籽粒,于105℃杀青30 min后,在65℃下烘干至恒质量,经粉碎机粉碎后过0.150 mm筛备用;去除玉米植株根系大块土壤后,收集根系表面2 mm的根际土壤,装入50 mL离心管,风干后分别过0.850和0.150 mm筛备用。

土壤pH、有机质、全氮、全磷、全钾、碱解N、速效P、速效K含量参照文献[18]的方法进行测定。采用微波消解-石墨炉原子吸收分光光度法测定玉米植株样品各部位的镉含量。土壤有效镉采用DTPA-CaCl₂-TEA浸提法提取^[18];土壤总镉含量按GB/T 17141—1997《土壤质量 铅、镉的测定》中石墨炉原子吸收分光光度法微波消解-石墨炉原子吸收分光光度法测定;土壤镉形态分级采用BCR连续提取法^[19]。

1.4 数据处理

试验处理的测定结果采用Excel进行整理,SPSS软件进行显著性和相关性分析,采用Origin绘制图表。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同施肥处理对镉污染土壤有效态Cd的影响

有机物料主要通过增加土壤有机质含量以及影

响土壤pH的方式抑制土壤有效Cd。由表2可知,相较于CK处理,施用商品有机肥处理pH值均有所下降,土壤I、II的pH值分别下降了0.41~0.49、0.32~0.61个单位,这可能是由于商品有机肥由秸秆腐熟,C/N值较高,在土壤中分解速度较慢,释放更多有机酸,造成土壤pH值降低;而施用生物有机肥的土壤pH值有所升高。

表2 不同施肥处理对2种镉污染土壤pH及有机质的影响

Table 2 Effects of different fertilization treatments on pH and organic matter of two cadmium-contaminated soils

土壤样品 Soil samples	处理 Treatments	pH	有机质/(g/kg) Organic matter
		CK	27.55±0.54ab
土壤 I Soil I	NPK	6.00±0.07c	27.30±0.66ab
	NPK+0.5% OF	5.61±0.32d	27.65±0.26ab
	NPK+1.0% OF	5.69±0.12d	28.03±0.50a
	NPK+0.5% BF	6.13±0.08b	26.23±0.53c
土壤 II Soil II	NPK+1.0% BF	6.32±0.04a	26.88±0.77bc
	CK	6.58±0.03a	22.03±0.99b
	NPK	6.36±0.23b	21.83±0.49b
	NPK+0.5% OF	6.26±0.07c	24.05±0.49a
	NPK+1.0% OF	5.97±0.15d	24.93±0.38a
	NPK+0.5% BF	6.36±0.02b	22.38±0.68b
	NPK+1.0% BF	6.41±0.07b	24.53±0.42a

由图1可见,与CK、NPK处理相比,施用有机肥和生物有机肥后土壤有效态Cd含量显著下降,不同施肥处理抑制效果差异明显,其中添加生物有机肥

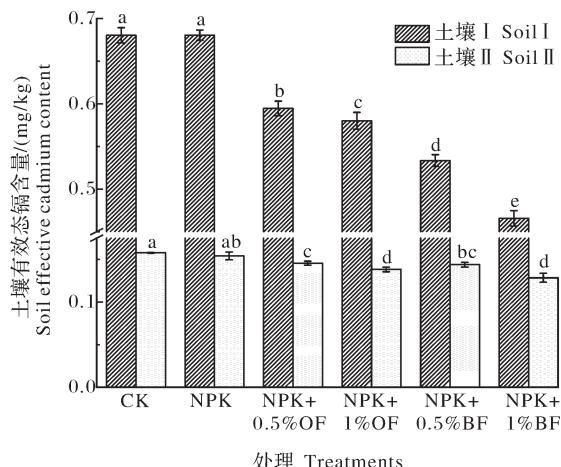


图1 不同处理土壤有效Cd含量

Fig.1 Effective Cd content of soil under different fertilization treatments

效果最好,其次是商品有机肥;不同用量处理对土壤有效Cd影响也不同,生物有机肥用量由0.5%增加至1%,2类土壤有效态Cd降幅分别由21.60%增加至31.57%、8.81%增加至18.58%;商品有机肥用量由0.5%增加至1%,2类土壤有效态Cd降幅分别由12.61%增加至14.74%、7.67%增加至12.37%。因

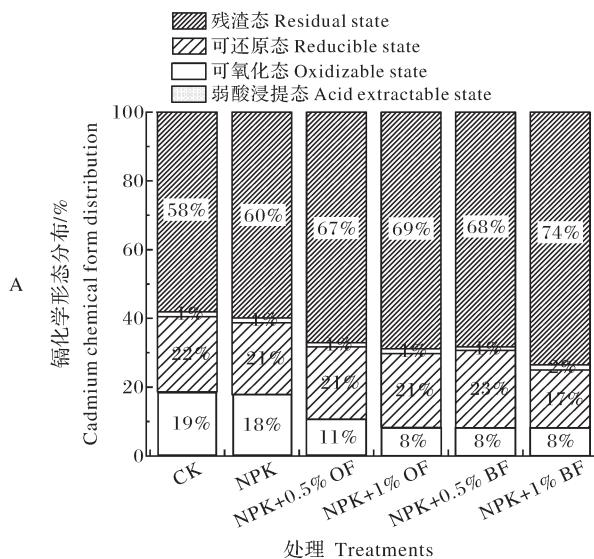


图2 不同施肥处理下土壤Ⅰ (A) 和土壤Ⅱ (B) 中镉化学形态分布

Fig.2 Distribution of chemical forms of cadmium under different fertilization treatments of soil I (A) and soil II (B)

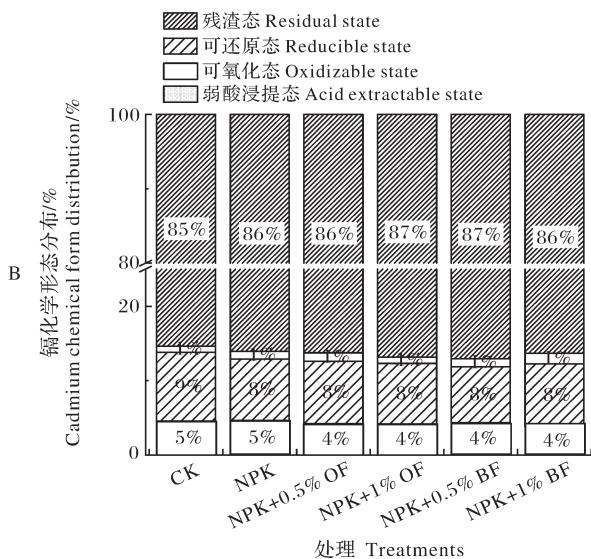
2.3 不同处理对玉米镉吸收的影响

图3为不同施肥处理对Cd污染土壤上玉米籽粒及根系Cd含量的分布。试验中发现,CK处理玉米生长不佳,导致玉米根系、籽粒含量均低于NPK处理,因此,本研究将NPK处理作为玉米镉吸收的对照。由图3可见,NPK处理下Cd含量最高,施用有

此,生物有机肥对土壤有效Cd抑制效果好于商品有机肥。

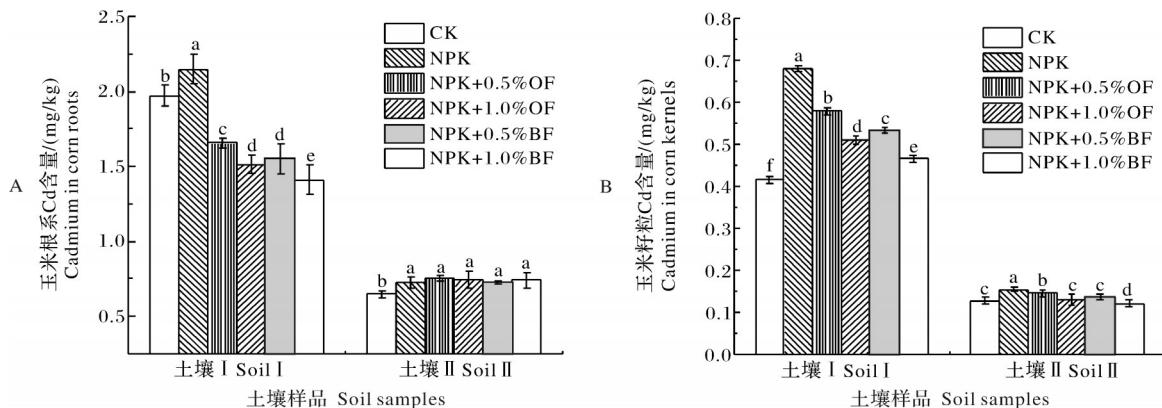
2.2 不同施肥处理对土壤Cd形态的影响

采用BCR连续提取法测定了土壤中镉形态,并将弱酸提取态、可还原态、可氧化态归为生物有效性镉,而将残渣态镉归为非生物有效性组分。如图2所示,土壤Ⅰ施用有机物料后,弱酸提取态Cd占比下降,可还原态及可氧化态Cd比例无明显变化,残渣态Cd占比增加。相比于CK处理,施用有机物料处理间的弱酸提取态Cd含量无明显差异,下降8~11个百分点;NPK+1.0%BF处理残渣态Cd比例变化最明显,上升15个百分点;NPK+0.5%OF、NPK+1.0%OF、NPK+0.5%BF处理之间无明显差异,残渣态Cd比例上升9~11个百分点。而土壤Ⅱ中CK处理弱酸提取态Cd比例仅为5%,残渣态Cd占比约85%,土壤Ⅱ相比土壤Ⅰ的Cd污染程度较低。综上,施用有机物料促进土壤中Cd由生物有效性向非生物有效性转化。相比商品有机肥,施用生物有机肥转化效率更高,对减轻玉米生长发育过程中的Cd胁迫更有效。



机物料后,不同程度抑制了玉米根、籽粒对Cd的吸收。与NPK处理相比,施用有机物料后土壤Ⅰ玉米根系、籽粒中Cd含量降低,幅度分别为22.95%~34.41%、14.77%~31.59%。施用有机物料各处理间差异显著,其中以NPK+1.0%BF处理玉米根系、籽粒Cd含量最低,分别为1.41、0.47 mg/kg,与NPK处

理相比降低34.41%、31.59%;对土壤Ⅱ来说,土壤中残渣态Cd含量占比约80%,因此,施用无机物料后,



同一土壤进行显著性分析并用不同字母表示差异显著性,不同土壤间无相关关系。Significance analysis on the same soil and use different letters to indicate the significance of differences. There is no correlation between different soils.

图3 不同施肥处理对Cd污染土壤Ⅰ(A)和土壤Ⅱ(B)玉米Cd含量的影响

Fig.3 Effects of different fertilization treatments on Cd content of maize in Cd-contaminated soil I (A) and soil II (B)

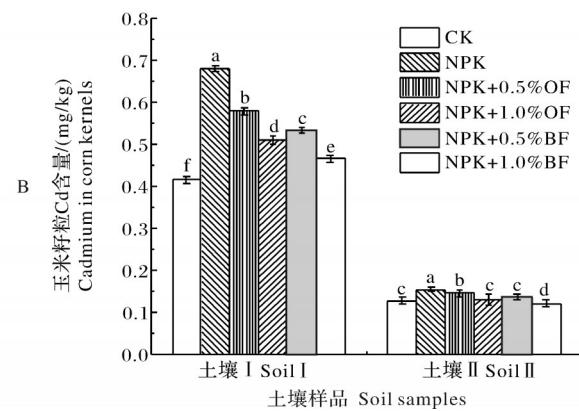
BF处理籽粒Cd含量最低,降幅21.49%。本试验结果表明,接种白腐菌的生物有机肥,对抑制镉污染土壤玉米体内Cd含量的效果要优于普通的商品有机肥。

3 讨 论

施用有机物料对镉污染土壤的改良途径可能有3个方面,一是施用有机物料后,其增加的土壤有机质具有较大的比表面积,表面附着大量活性基团,对土壤中镉离子有较强的吸附作用^[20];二是有机质降解形成的腐殖酸,作为配位体与镉离子发生络合,降低镉离子的生物活性,减轻镉对作物的毒害^[21]。三是有机质影响土壤pH值,而土壤pH值的变化会影响土壤中Cd的迁移、化学形态及毒性,提高土壤pH可降低土壤有效态Cd含量,增加残渣态镉含量,减少土壤镉的迁移^[22]。普遍认为重金属的生物毒性与其形态有关,而植物对不同化学形态Cd吸收效率不同,水溶态镉因其高溶解度和易于被植物吸收的特性,表现出最大的毒性;残渣态Cd因不利于植物吸收,生物毒性相对较低。而有机肥能直接或间接影响土壤重金属的化学行为,有机质可与Cd发生螯合,阻碍植物吸收,使Cd生物活性降低。

白腐菌是一类对重金属具有优异吸附能力的丝状真菌^[23-24],主要依赖其细胞壁上的氨基、羧基和羰基等官能团,对重金属进行吸附和络合,并能够吸收、积累重金属至细胞内,从而达到去除镉的效果^[15]。白腐菌还可通过胞外聚合物(EPS)中的多糖

玉米根系Cd含量无明显差异,但施用有机物料各处理玉米籽粒镉含量均显著降低,其中以NPK+1.0%



黏附镉离子沉淀,达到去除镉的效果。

本研究结果表明,施用有机物料均显著降低了土壤中有效态镉含量,促进土壤弱酸提取态镉向残渣态镉转化,降低镉危害。接种白腐菌的有机肥,相比市面上商品有机肥,显著降低了土壤中有效Cd、弱酸提取态Cd含量,提高了残渣态镉含量,且明显降低玉米籽粒中镉含量。此外,土壤Ⅰ施用商品有机肥后土壤pH值显著降低,这可能导致有机质-重金属络合物的稳定性降低,造成生物有效性镉的含量提高,不利于土壤中镉离子钝化。

综上,在镉污染土壤中施用生物有机肥,可显著降低土壤有效态镉含量,促进土壤弱酸提取态镉向残渣态镉转化,降低镉危害;玉米根系及籽粒镉含量均显著下降,综合治理效果表现为生物有机肥优于商品有机肥。

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Effects of bio-organic fertilizers on morphology of cadmium in soil and accumulation of cadmium in maize

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Abstract Two types of cadmium (Cd) contaminated soils in Xichuan County, Henan Province were collected to study the feasibility of using bio-organic fertilizers to treat cadmium contaminated soils and the effectiveness of remediating heavy metal pollution in soil. 6 treatments of fertilization including CK (without applying any materials), NPK (conventional application of NPK fertilizer), NPK+0.5% OF (conventional fertilization + 0.5% commercial organic fertilizer), NPK+1% OF (NPK + 1% commercial organic fertilizer), NPK+0.5% BF (NPK + 0.5% bio-organic fertilizer), and NPK+1% BF (NPK + 1% bio-organic fertilizer) were set up. The content of total cadmium in the soil, the chemical forms of cadmium in the soil, and the content of cadmium in the roots and seeds of maize were measured before and after planting. The results showed that the effect of NPK+1% BF was the best, and the content of available cadmium in two types of soil under NPK+1% BF decreased by 19.74% and 7.09% compared to that under NPK+1% OF. The application of organic materials reduced the content of cadmium in the weakly acid-extractable state in soil and increased the content of cadmium in the residual state. The content of cadmium in the weakly acid-extractable state in soil under NPK+1.0% BF decreased by 11% compared to that under CK, while the content of cadmium in the residual state increased by 16%. The application of organic materials significantly reduced the content of cadmium in the roots and seeds of maize, with the NPK+1.0% BF having the best effect. Compared with NPK treatment, the content of cadmium in roots and seeds of maize in soil I decreased by 34.41% and 31.59%, respectively. It is indicated that applying bio-organic fertilizers in cadmium contaminated soil can significantly reduce the content of available cadmium in the soil, promote the transformation of cadmium in the weakly acid-extractable state to cadmium in the residual state, and reduce the hazards of cadmium. The content of cadmium in roots and seeds of maize significantly decreases, and bio-organic fertilizer is superior to commercial organic fertilizer in terms of the comprehensive effect.

Keywords cadmium (Cd); bio-organic fertilizers; white rot fungi; form of cadmium in soil; cadmium contaminated soil; remediation of heavy metal pollution in soil; maize

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