

研究简报

铬革渣资源化处理研究 (IV)

提取蛋白质和铬盐后残渣的利用

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摘要 铬革渣提取蛋白质和铬盐后的残渣,可以加工成有机肥。经在一品红、花叶假连翘和富贵竹三种花卉上与四种市售花肥比较,试用结果表明是一种高效和长效有机肥。从而使铬革渣全部被转化成有用之物,使整个处理过程实现零排放。

关键词 蛋白质;铬盐;铬革渣;有机肥。

从铬革渣中提取蛋白质或铬盐,国内外已有不少报道^[1,2],但最终残渣大都是采取焚烧、堆埋或制砖等办法,仍然产生二次污染。而铬革渣资源化处理的研究^[3],有两个立足点,一是要真正解决其污染环境的问题,不产生二次污染;二是要在资源化上出经济效益和社会效益。

通过对最终残渣的成分分析和市场调研,经过四年试验研究,在各种花卉(木本的、草本的;酸性的、中性的和碱性的)上使用,证明这是一种高效、长效、广谱性的有机花肥,有明显的促进花卉生长和延长花期的作用,着花率高,花艳色浓,叶片墨绿。

该有机肥中不含 Cr(VI),只有 Cr(III),且其含量接近于农业部规定的垃圾肥标准(300mg/kg)。该有机肥施于烟叶、棉花和苧麻,都显示出高效和长效的特点。本文着重报道作为花肥的特性、肥效与施用方法的对比试验情况。

一、材料与方法

1. 高效有机花肥的理化性状

外观为灰色粉状或颗粒状,中性,部分溶

于水,其成分为:

水分 2.25%, N2.92%, P_2O_5 0.16%, K_2O 0.01%, Ca 12.19%, Mg 0.34%, Fe 0.29%, Mn 22.28ppm, Cu 34.19ppm, Zn 25.67ppm, Pb5.73ppm, Co 0.22ppm, Ni 2.57ppm, Cd 0.02ppm, As 0.00ppm, Mo 0.00ppm。作为花肥, Cr(III)可控制在 1000ppm 上下,有利于延长花期和使花色鲜艳;作为经济作物用肥,则 Cr(III)控制在 300ppm 以下。

2. 几种花肥用量及施用方法

(1) 高效有机花肥,每盆 15g;

(2) 花生麸粉,每盆 15g;

(3) 氮磷钾(15%、15%、15%)复合肥,每盆 4g;

(4) 某地产花肥(市场销量最大的一种,也是一种无机花肥),每盆 4g;

(5) 花卉长高效花肥(第二届中国花卉博览会获奖花肥,是一种无机和有机混合花肥),每盆 10g。

每种花肥分成两份,一份作基肥施用,一次将上述肥量在种植时施于盆底;另一份作追肥用,将上述肥量分三次施用,在种植后 20 天施第一次,以后每隔 20 天施一次,均沿

盆边施放。

3. 花卉品种与数量

选择 3 种花卉：一品红、花叶假连翘和富贵竹。每种花卉每种处理各 5 盆，设 2 个重复。

4. 花盆和植料

花盆用 5 吋素烧花托。植料用经堆沤腐熟的木糠 1/3，种蘑菇废料 1/3，河沙 1/6，煤渣 1/6（以上均为体积比），拌匀后种植，装盆

以八成满为度。

二、结果与讨论

三种花卉均在种植后 100 天时检查其生长发育情况，结果列于表 1。

1. 增长量的变化

从表 1 中可以看出，一品红株高平均增长量及每株最大叶片长宽的平均值，追肥组均大于基肥组，而追肥组又以施高效有机花

表 1 三种花卉生长发育情况

肥料种类	施用方法	一品红						花叶假连翘			富贵竹
		株高平均增长量 (cm)	最大叶片长度平均值 (cm)	最大叶片宽度平均值 (cm)	叶色	花朵平均直径 (cm)	保存率 (%)	株高平均增长量 (cm)	最大叶片长度平均值 (cm)	最大叶片宽度平均值 (cm)	
高效有机花肥	基肥	8.5	11.5	9.0	黄绿	15.5	20	15.5	4.6	3.0	2.6
	追肥	19.8	12.1	9.2	浓绿	26.6	70	11.1	4.3	2.6	1.9
花生麸粉	基肥	6.0	9.0	5.0	黄绿	18.0	10	10.9	4.5	3.0	1.4
	追肥	15.9	11.8	9.4	浓绿	25.9	80	13.6	4.5	2.8	2.3
花卉长高效花肥	基肥	12.6	11.7	8.3	黄绿	17.3	75	4.2	3.8	2.6	1.6
	追肥	19.2	11.8	9.3	绿	24.3	90	12.7	4.4	2.9	1.8
氮磷钾复合肥	基肥	7.9	10.6	8.0	黄绿	19.7	60	4.9	4.3	2.7	1.7
	追肥	14.3	11.6	8.7	绿黄	26.0	60	18.3	4.9	3.1	2.9
某地产花肥	基肥	10.4	10.3	7.8	黄绿	19.3	90	7.9	4.6	2.9	2.1
	追肥	16.0	11.9	9.2	绿黄	23.3	100	11.5	4.1	2.6	1.8
对 照	不施肥	13.4	11.4	8.6	黄绿	18.9	100	4.8	4.4	2.6	1.7

肥粉的最大，其次是施花卉长高效花肥的，第三是施某地产花肥。

花叶假连翘种植 100 天株高平均增长量，高效有机花肥在基肥组排第一，在追肥组排第五。

富贵竹种植 100 天株高平均增长量，高效有机花肥在基肥组排第一，在追肥组排第三。

2. 叶色的变化

在种植过程中，一品红的叶色变化很明显。种植后 60 天，施基肥及对照处理的叶子是黄绿色，而追肥组的叶子已由黄绿转绿色，

其中施花生麸粉的叶子绿得较浓，其次是施高效有机花肥及花卉长高效花肥的，而施某地产花肥及氮磷钾复合肥的上部几片叶子转绿，而下部叶子还是黄绿色。种植后 100 天，叶子最浓绿的是施高效有机花肥的，其次是施花生麸的，第三是施花卉长高效花肥的。施上述三种花肥的花卉在停肥后 40 天，叶子颜色仍是浓绿色，说明肥效较持久，而其它肥料的顶部叶子见有返黄现象。

栽培试验的其它两种花卉，在整个过程中叶色变化不明显。

3. 花期

栽培试验的三种花卉,只有一品红是观花植物,一品红种植后 100 天,追肥组大部分已开花,而基肥组只有少部分植株开花。在盛花期测定花的直径,结果追肥组花朵平均直径均大于基肥组,而追肥组以施高效有机花肥的最大,花朵平均直径达 26.6cm,施氮磷钾复合肥的达 26cm,施花生麸粉的达 25.9cm,对照组为 18.9cm。

4. 保存率

栽培试验全部是盆栽,用高效有机花肥和花生麸粉作为基肥栽培一品红时,其保存率特别低,原因是有机肥在盆底发酵发热,损坏植株的根系,造成死亡。在种植富贵竹和花叶假连翘时,注意了使根系离基肥一定距离,从而避免了腐熟产热损坏根系,使保存率均达 100%。这两种花卉用高效有机花肥作基肥时,生长优于作追肥,也优于其它花肥作基肥。

5. 高效有机花肥的成分特点

从几种花肥的比较来看,高效有机花肥作用独特,这是与它的特殊成分分不开的:①从高效有机花肥的成分分析来看,N、P、K 含量不高,但由于是有机高分子 N 和 P,在土壤中分解较慢,有缓释作用,故有利于植物的吸收利用;②这种肥料含有丰富的微量元素,因此实际上又是一种微肥,能延长花期和使花色艳丽;③因这种花肥含有大量有机物,

既能给植物提供氮源,又能提供碳源,故能促进植物生长,且叶色浓绿。深圳“锦绣中华”缩微游览景区数百亩草坪使用该肥,一年四季不出现枯黄期。

三、结 论

1. 栽培试验的三种花卉和作比较的五种花肥,全面指标衡量,高效有机花肥的肥效排第一;

2. 高效有机花肥既可作追肥,亦可作基肥;

3. 从铬革渣提取蛋白质和铬盐后的残渣,可被加工成高效有机花肥,使污染环境的工业固体废弃物变成促进植物生长的有用之物,是改善环境污染与促进生态平衡的巧妙结合。

致谢 本试验所用的高效有机花肥由深圳市龙华胶原蛋白厂提供,该厂部分同志参与了部分工作并支持试验经费,在此表示感谢。

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• 环境信息 •

生物吸附曝气氧化法处理印染废水的试验研究通过鉴定

由清华大学环境工程系傅国伟教授主持组织的“生物吸附曝气氧化法”课题组经近三年的研究首次应用于印染废水处理。经与中国人民解放军第 3502 厂合作的现场小试和中试,证明所设计的工艺对处理印染废水中难降解的 COD 十分有效,不仅比一般活性污泥法的 COD 总去除率提高 10—20%,使处理后的出水水质全面达到《污水综合排放标准》,而且处理效果稳定,曝气池体积减少 41%,运行费

减少 15—20%,并可免去营养剂和药剂的消耗。该项新工艺具有高效、经济、稳定、灵活的明显优点,是一种适合我国国情特点的工业废水处理技术,也可与其它处理方法进行流程优化组合和过程强化后,广泛用于各种水质净化目标的污水处理。该项技术已于 1990 年 11 月 15 日由国家教委主持通过鉴定。

清华大学环境工程系刘存礼 供稿

leached from red soil were much larger than those from yellow brown soil or black soil. Leaching of Cd was more sensitive than that of Cu.

(2) The effects of simulated acid rain on speciations of Cu or Cd in soils were relatively obvious. With pH values of the precipitation reducing, a partial Cu and Cd in yellow brown soil and black soil were transformed into exchangeable speciation, and those in red soil transformed into water-soluble form.

(3) Acid rain evidently affected biotoxicity of Cu or Cd in soil. The effect of Cu- or Cd-biotoxicity was high in red soil and low in black soil.

In short, the acid resistant capacity of soils in order is black soil > yellow brown soil > red soil.

Key Words: acid rain, copper and cadmium, soil, biotoxicity.

Application of the Theory of Multivariate Statistical Analysis to the Prediction of Air Pollution in Urban Environment. Huang Guo-he (Xiamen Research Institute of Environmental Protection, Fujian): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(2), 1991, pp. 29—34.

A stepwise cluster analysis method toward a multitude of environmental variables was advanced for the prediction of air pollution in urban environment. The method has improved monovariate AID(Automatic Interaction Detection) algorithm. It can effectively deal with continuous and discrete variables, as well as the nonlinear relations among variables. Compared with classical modelling theories, the method provides a new way for predicting air pollution.

In a case study, the relationship between three air pollutant concentrations and four impact factors in thirty-one grid squares in Xiamen was analyzed. Cluster trees concerning quantitative correlation between air quality and the distribution of relevant impact factors were derived from significant test, discriminant analysis and cluster analysis to realize the aim of predicting air quality.

Key Words: multivariate statistical analysis, air pollution, stepwise cluster.

Use of the Residue after Reclamation of Protein and Chrome Salt from Leather Shavings. Jiang Ting-da, Zhang Chun-ping (Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(2), 1991, pp. 35—37.

This paper presents a part of the process which was developed for reclamation of protein and by-products from chrome leather shavings. After protein and chrome(III) are extracted from leather scraps, the remainder is neutralized with quick lime, and then processed into granu-

lated fertilizer. The results of tests showed that the organic fertilizer is available for flowers because of its long-term and high effectiveness.

Key Words: reclamation of leather shavings, residue, fertilizer.

Analysis and Prediction of Traffic Noise in the Mountain City. Chen Zi-ming, Lin Dong (Department of Physics, Qingdao University of Oceanography): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(2), 1991, pp.38—41.

This paper presents a method for analysis and prediction of traffic noise in the mountain city, emphasizing the characteristics of sloping roads. Taking Qingdao City as an instance, based on road structure, distribution of terraced buildings along both sides of the sloping roads and the conditions of motor vehicles shuttling to and fro on the roads with radiative noise, three different models have been set up for long-term monitoring, and the linear relations among varieties of vehicle noise, speeds and road slopes have been demonstrated. The results summed up correct range of noise levels caused by the road-side buildings and sloping road structure. The authors propose the method for predicting L_{eq} of traffic noise on the sloping road surface in practice.

Key Words: traffic noise, mountain city, prediction, model.

Influence of Acidic Leaching upon the Contents of Organic Matter and Clay Particle in Soil. Liu Hong-jie (Department of Geography, South China Normal University, Guangzhou): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(2), 1991, pp. 42—44.

This paper deals with variations of the contents of organic matter and clay particle in soil under influence of acidic precipitation. The results of simulated experiments showed that organic matter contents decreased in varying degree after acidic leaching, but acidity of leaching did not have marked influence upon the clay contents. If the contents of metals in soil solution increased to critical coagulation, efficiency of eluviation would decrease.

Key Words: acidic leaching, organic matter, clay particle.

Treatment of Furfural Wastewater by Membrane Separation Process. Chen Yu-lian, Zhou Guang-jun, Zhang He (Department of Chemical Engineering, Taiyuan University of Technology, Shanxi): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(2), 1991, pp. 45—49.

A new method for recovering acetic acid from furfural