

利用人工基质无土栽培水蕹菜 净化缫丝废水研究*

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摘要 在缫丝工业排放废水的水体中,无土栽培水蕹菜。经静态、动态和现场试验,水蕹菜在去除废水有机污染物的过程中,有较强的适应性。在6—7月间,水蕹菜在667m²水面上10天的产量为625kg。应用水蕹菜无土栽培技术于缫丝废水资源化生态工程之中,既可以净化污水,又具有经济效益。认为该项技术可与黑麦草无土栽培技术衔接使用,形成全年运转的配套植物净化污水的方法。

关键词 人工基质;无土栽培;缫丝废水;水蕹菜;生物净化。

水蕹菜(*Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk)是一种喜温暖潮湿,适应能力强,耐肥,耐瘠的植物^[1]。与凤眼莲相比较,许多生长特点接近。在污水资源化生态工程中,凤眼莲作为净化废水的主体植物,已经受到了足够的重视,并已取得许多成功的经验^[2]。水蕹菜不仅可以作为家禽的适口饲料,而且是我国长江流域居民夏季的主要蔬菜品种之一。其营养价值高于番茄和一般蔬菜^[3]。显而易见,如能应用水蕹菜取代凤眼莲的净化作用,无疑可以提高整个生态工程的经济效益。而与耐寒越冬的多花黑麦草配套使用,净化污水,则可形成全年运转的生物净化方法。关于无土栽培多花黑麦草净化缫丝废水的试验,我们将另文报道。

在太湖水面,应用人工基质无土栽培水蕹菜,由中科院上海植生所李止正等试验成功^[4,5]。本试验首次无土栽培水蕹菜净化缫丝废水,观察测定水蕹菜的生长状况和净化功效,并进行经济效益分析。同时,讨论了无土栽培水蕹菜-多花黑麦草轮作模式的可行性。

一、材料与方 法

1. 废水来源

分别取自南京江宁县缫丝厂和丹阳市茅东缫丝厂的汰头车间。pH 9—10, COD_{Cr} 2200—42000mg/L, BOD₅ 1000—4400mg/L, 静置24h之后废水的上清液,经稀释供试验使用。

2. 水蕹菜

1988年6月将种子播入丹阳市行宫乡茅东缫丝厂菜地,以后取其生长整齐、旺盛的植株供试验使用。水蕹菜在试验前,均用适当稀释的汰头废水进行适应性培养。

3. 人工基质

以粒径为5mm的废弃聚苯乙烯泡沫塑料碎块为填料,装入已打孔的聚丙烯纤维编织袋内,封口。每只袋子面积0.32m²,载体厚达5cm左右。水蕹菜移栽于袋子表面的孔内,株距5cm。

4. 试验设计

静态试验于1988年7—8月进行。在10L塑料桶中盛放10L试验废水,将人工基质袋浮于水面。水蕹菜抽入基质袋孔眼内,株高为29cm,每天以自来水补充由于蒸发、蒸腾作用所损耗的水量。同时设自然净化组

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作为对照,即在同样浓度组的试液内,不放入水蕹菜,测定缙丝废水自然净化效果。

动态模拟试验于1988年8月至9月间进行。试验池用聚丙烯纤维布缝制,内层涂有防水胶。池长2.90m,宽0.80m,高0.90m,有效容积为2.09m³,水面积为2.32m²。进水COD_{cr}为471±10mg/L,pH5.7左右,废水停留时间10天。经前10天连续运转后,再连续测定18天的净化效果,生物量及其他指标。整个试验池浸入缙丝厂内的池塘内,使试验池内的水温、光照、风速与自然池塘内完全一致。

现场无土栽培试验于1988年6月至7月间进行。将20块人工基质袋漂浮于茅东缙丝厂围墙外的排污沟中,观察并测定在实际废水排放水域中水蕹菜无土栽培的生长情况。

5. 分析测试

溶解氧、BOD₅测定采用标准方法^[6],COD_{cr}测定采用半微量快速烘箱法^[7]。总氮和总磷用过硫酸盐氧化法测定^[8],废水中金属元素用电感耦合等离子直读光谱仪(ICP)测定。

二、结果与讨论

(一) 水蕹菜无土栽培静态试验

1. 水蕹菜所能适应的缙丝汰头废水浓度范围

配制不同浓度的缙丝汰头废水,观察水蕹菜在不同浓度废水中适应快慢和存活情况,结果见表1。

由表1可以看出,缙丝汰头废水浓度COD_{cr}在500mg/L以下时,水蕹菜一般需3

表1 水蕹菜对缙丝废水的适应浓度范围

废水浓度 天数(d)	COD _{cr} (mg/L)					
	122	173	237	432	559	816
1	萎 蔫	萎 蔫	萎 蔫	萎 蔫	萎 蔫	萎 蔫
2	萎蔫,稍挺	萎蔫,稍挺	萎蔫,稍挺	萎蔫,稍挺	萎蔫,叶稍黄	叶枯黄,倒伏
3	挺 立	挺 立	挺 立	挺 立	黄叶欲落	黑 枯
4	正常生长	正常生长	正常生长	正常生长	挺立,黄叶落	黑 枯
5	正常生长	正常生长	正常生长	正常生长	正常生长	黑 枯
6	正常生长	正常生长	正常生长	正常生长	正常生长	黑 枯
7	正常生长	正常生长	正常生长	正常生长	正常生长	黑 枯

表2 不同浓度废水试液中水蕹菜生长率

废水稀释倍数	40	20	10	5	3.3
COD _{cr} (mg/L)	73.4	122.4	236.6	432.6	559.0
W ₀ (g)	131.5	127.0	131.5	131.5	110.0
W _t (g)	163.0	176.0	219.7	200.5	157.8
生长量 (g)	31.5	49.0	88.2	69.0	47.8
生长率 (g/g·d)	0.036	0.054	0.086	0.070	0.060
生长量/W ₀ (%)	23.95	38.58	67.07	52.47	43.45

W₀——初始生物量; W_t——7天后生物量; 生长量=W_t-W₀; 生长率=L_n(W_t/W₀)/t。

天的适应期。适应期阶段除萎蔫以外,不出现黄叶等其他外部异常现象。而当COD_{cr}

浓度大于500mg/L时,水蕹菜对废水的适应期延长;当COD_{cr}浓度达816mg/L时,水蕹

菜迅速枯死。由此可见,水蓼菜对缙丝汰头废水的耐受上限,不超过 COD_{cr} 816 mg/L。

2. 水蓼菜在不同稀释度缙丝汰头废水中的生长率

水蓼菜在废水中经过适应期之后,能在不施肥情况下正常生长,其生长率见表 2。从表 2 的数据可以看出,在 6 天的生长时间内,水蓼菜鲜重的增加量是初始重量的 23.95—67.07%。五个试验组生物量增加量相

距比较大,稀释 10 倍的废水浓度 ($\text{COD}_{\text{cr}} = 236.6 \text{ mg/L}$) 是水蓼菜生长的最适浓度,此时水蓼菜重量倍增时间约为 8 天。

3. 水蓼菜对缙丝废水的净化效率

在 5 个不同废水浓度组的人工基质上,各栽入 130g 水蓼菜,进行 6 天的静态试验,测定水蓼菜对 COD_{cr} 的去除效率,结果见表 3。

在表 3 中,水蓼菜对稀释 40 倍和 20 倍

表 3 静态试验中水蓼菜对废水 COD_{cr} 净化效率

稀释倍数 浓度 及净 化效率 试验天数 (d)		40		20		10		5		3.3	
		COD_{cr}	去除率	COD_{cr}	去除率	COD_{cr}	去除率	COD_{cr}	去除率	COD_{cr}	去除率
		(mg/L)	(%)	(mg/L)	(%)	(mg/L)	(%)	(mg/L)	(%)	(mg/L)	(%)
试验组	0	74.4		122.4		236.6		482.5		559.0	
	1	73.4	0	97.9	20.0	220.3	6.9	413.1	4.5	317.5	43.2
	2	81.6	—	81.6	33.3	204.0	13.8	375.4	13.2	238.7	57.3
	3	44.9	38.9	57.1	53.3	155.0	34.5	293.8	32.1	196.0	64.9
	4	8.2	88.9	24.5	80.0	73.4	69.0	244.8	43.4	156.8	71.9
	5	0	100	0	100	40.8	82.8	171.4	60.4	133.3	76.2
	6	0	100	0	100	32.6	86.2	73.4	83.0	117.6	78.9
对照组	6	12.4	83.3	16.3	86.7	73.3	69.0	132.2	72.6	180.6	67.7

的废水净化效率在试验的第 5 天去除 COD_{cr} 均达到 100%。其他 3 个稀释倍数的废水,经 6 天处理之后,净化效率分别为 86.2%, 83.0% 和 78.9%。 COD_{cr} 的净化效率随着废水的起始浓度的增加而下降。不放水蓼菜的对照组,经 6 天试验后所达的 COD_{cr} 去除率依次为 83.3%, 86.7%, 69.0%, 72.6% 和 67.7%。经统计学 t 检验,水蓼菜组与对照组对 COD_{cr} 的去除率差异显著 ($t = 3.133$),表明水蓼菜确实提高了对废水 COD_{cr} 的去除率。高出的幅度在 10.4% 到 17.2% 之间。

(二) 水蓼菜无土栽培动态模拟试验

1. 水蓼菜对缙丝废水的净化效率

动态模拟试验池中水质经 10 天调整之后,基本稳定,出水 COD_{cr} 的值维持在 171.9—206.6mg/L 之间。个别数据骤然降

至 125.2 和 142.6mg/L,是由于暴雨稀释了池中废水。从表 4 的结果可以看出,在池内水质稳定后的 18 天连续净化处理过程中,废水中 COD_{cr} 平均去除率为 61.9%。此时,进水 COD_{cr} 均值为 471mg/L。废水在池内的停留时间为 10 天。与表 3 的静态试验结果相比,动态试验的平均净化效率 61.9% (见表 4) 小于相应静态组 (见表 3) 进水为 482.5mg/L 的净化效率 83.0%。而且动态试验的处理时间为 10 天,静态试验的处理时间为 6 天,说明动态试验的净化效率不及静态试验。这是因为,静态试验的废水一次加入容器之后,在 6 天试验期间内不再加入新的废水,仅用自来水补充蒸发蒸腾作用的耗水量。而动态试验的废水是连续进入净化池,不断补充池内的有机物质和氮磷元素,显出

表 4 动态试验中水蕹菜对废水 COD_{cr} 净化效率

项 目 试验天数 (d)	进 水	出水 COD _{cr}	
	COD _{cr} (mg/L)	测定值 (mg/L)	去除率 (%)
0	462.2	467.9	
1	461.9	439.6	
2	476.9	421.1	
3	469.4	354.7	
4	475.4	324.1	
5	461.9	307.2	
6	464.9	277.0	
7	476.9	300.4	
8	469.4	269.3	
9	475.4	288.1	
10	469.2	188.6	60.9
11	475.4	206.6	56.5
12	467.9	187.5	59.9
13	475.4	179.7	62.2
14	464.9	199.0	57.2
15	476.9	183.6	61.5
16	475.4	179.7	62.2
17	464.5	142.6	69.3
18	475.4	191.4	59.7
19	476.9	187.6	60.7
20	461.9	179.7	61.1
21	469.4	188.6	61.0
22	467.9	187.5	59.9
23	475.4	179.7	62.2
24	462.2	125.2	72.9
25	469.2	183.6	60.9
26	475.4	171.9	63.3
27	467.9	175.8	62.4
28	475.4	171.9	63.8
均 值	471.0	179.5	61.9

动态试验的 COD_{cr} 净化效率(%)不及静态试验。

2. 水蕹菜对缙丝废水中元素的吸收

表 5 表明, 水蕹菜对植物所必需的元素

表 5 水蕹菜现场试验废水中

元素测定浓度 (mg/L)

项 目 元 素	进 水	出 水	去除率 (%)
Al	2.20	0.08	96.4
As	<0.05	<0.05	
Ba	0.031	0.038	
Be	<0.001	<0.001	
Ca	27.29	30.30	
Cd	<0.002	<0.002	
Co	<0.003	<0.003	
Cr	<0.005	<0.005	
Cu	0.0135	0.0083	35.0
Fe	1.77	<0.015	99.2
K	32.79	7.40	77.4
Li	<0.006	<0.006	
Mg	9.83	9.92	
Mn	0.097	0.0064	
Mo	<0.005	<0.005	
Na	79.31	119.6	
Ni	<0.01	<0.01	
P	4.30	1.99	53.7
Pb	<0.025	<0.025	
Si	8.01	3.79	52.7
Sr	0.10	0.10	
Ti	0.034	<0.092	91
V	0.0043	0.0041	
Zn	0.0705	0.0420	40

K, P, Fe, Cu, Mn, Zn 等均有较高或很高的净化效率, 与水蕹菜旺盛生长的现象相吻合。铁在植物细胞中普遍存在, 含量较丰富。植物光合作用及能量传递过程中一些关键的酶及其反应, 都需要铁的参与。与此相适应, 经水蕹菜净化的废水出水中, 铁的去除率高达 99.2%。钾也是植物生长所需的大量元素之一, 其去除率也高达 77.4%。缙丝废水属生物可降解废水, 为植物生长提供充分的氮磷

表 6 水蕹菜在缙丝厂排污沟中生物量测定

水质及条件 (10d 均值)	COD _{cr} (mg/L)	BOD ₅ (mg/L)	DO (mg/L)	pH	气温 (°C)
	233.34	91.16	0.58	6.65	33
10d 生物量换算	625kg/667m ²				

元素^[10]。所以,可以认为,缫丝废水为水蕹菜生长提供的大量所需元素,适于植物生长。

3. 无土栽培水蕹菜现场试验

现场无土栽培试验在面积为 64m² 的实际废水排放水面上进行。该水面处于工厂围墙外的废水排放水沟中,上面飘浮 20 块人工基质袋,结果见表 6。

表 6 中的 10 天生物量 625kg/667m²,是根据现场试验的最初生物量为 2.5kg,经 10 天生长之后达到 12kg 的实际测定数据,计算出水蕹菜的重量倍增时间约为 4.4 天。再根据计算出的重量倍增时间,推算出 667m² (约合 1 亩)的水面上的水蕹菜,经 10 天生长之后,其生物量可达 625kg。与静态试验结果(表 2)相比,现场试验中水蕹菜重量倍增时间(4.4 天)比静态试验的重量倍增时间(8 天)缩短近一半。现场试验中,水蕹菜的根系比静态试验中的植株发达粗壮。在计算生产量时,仅以采割的可食用的茎叶部分作为计算的依据。现场无土栽培水蕹菜的条件,显然比静态试验的条件优越,其养料来源充分,自然阳光充足,空气流动新鲜等有利条件均可促进水蕹菜的生长。

4. 水蕹菜-多花黑麦草轮作模式的可行性

(1) 水蕹菜喜温暖潮湿,既耐肥又耐瘠,具有能在盐碱地、新垦地、水田、池塘和河浜中均可以种植的特点,这为广泛应用水蕹菜无土栽培技术处理缫丝工业排放废水,提供了方便。

(2) 水蕹菜与凤眼莲生长所需要的条件非常接近。水蕹菜在 10℃ 以下休眠,15℃ 以上开始生长,30—35℃ 是生长的最适温度,气温高达 35—40℃ 时,仍可生长。凤眼莲在 13℃ 以上开始生长,30—35℃ 是生长的最适温度^[12]。水蕹菜和凤眼莲几乎处于同一生长季节之内。从季节茬口上看,用水蕹菜可以取代凤眼莲在缫丝废水净化过程中的同等作用。

(3) 凤眼莲的最短重量倍增时间为 3—5 天,水蕹菜为 4—8 天。凤眼莲亩产最高可达 8350—39400kg^[12],而水蕹菜只可达 6000—7500kg。在这方面,水蕹菜不及凤眼莲。但是应该指出的是,无土栽培的水蕹菜可作为水生蔬菜食用,其经济效益是凤眼莲无法达到的。

(4) 多花黑麦草全年生长期为 200 天左右^[11],而且可以耐寒越冬。其饵料系数与水蕹菜饵料系数均为 20.0^[9],二者配套使用,不仅在季节上可以恰到好处地衔接起来,而且对发展池塘养鱼,提供优良的青饲料,也是一种先天的理想条件。

(5) 在整个缫丝废水资源化生态工程中,缫丝汰头废水经物化处理和光合细菌降解处理之后,其出水 COD_{Cr} 仅为 864mg/L,再经大量的其他生产性废水稀释,最终排放的混合废水 COD_{Cr},会远远低于本试验的动态试验进水 COD_{Cr} 471mg/L。此时的水蕹菜对废水中 COD_{Cr} 去除百分率,预计比本试验结果大为提高。

综上所述,建立水蕹菜-多花黑麦草轮作模式来处理缫丝废水,从水蕹菜的研究结果来分析,具备了有利而可行的条件。

三、结 语

1. 水蕹菜对缫丝废水有机物浓度耐受的上线值,不超过 COD_{Cr} 816mg/L。在整个污水资源化生态工程中,进水的 COD_{Cr} 浓度远远低于 816mg/L,不会影响水蕹菜的正常生长。最佳适合于水蕹菜生长的废水有机物浓度为 COD_{Cr} 236.6mg/L。

2. 水蕹菜在静态试验中的重量倍增时间约为 8 天,在现场试验中约为 4.4 天。经等离子发射光谱分析测定,废水中含有大量的植物生长所需元素。而有害元素的水平并无超标现象。废水水质利于水蕹菜生长。

3. 水蕹菜对缫丝汰头废水具有净化功
(下转第46页)

Abstracts

Chinese Journal of Environmental Science

SO₂ episodes always happened over heavy polluted areas, especially industrial areas or big cities, so the below-cloud scavenging of trace gases and particulates plays an important role for the formation of acid precipitation, no matter how the precipitating cloud is polluted or acidic or not, the oxidant is controlling reagent for the acidification of the precipitation in these areas; 3. The chemical composition of precipitation in typical rural area is dependent on that of precipitation cloud, i. e. dependent on cloud chemistry, where SO₂ is the control reagent; 4. The major oxidant in this subtropical area is H₂O₂. The higher the altitude the higher the concentration of H₂O₂ in cloud water would be. 5. Acid rain in this area is sulfuric acid type, nitric acid content has an increasing trend and the organic acid must be accounted for acidity of the precipitation. 6. No simple relationship was found among H⁺, NH₄⁺, Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺, SO₄²⁻ and NO₃⁻ in precipitation. Many elements in precipitation were contributed from atmospheric particulates. Parameterizing buffering of particulate and coupling it to belowcloud scavenging model, the acidity gap of rain between field measurement and simulation. was much narrowed.

Key Words: acid rain, acid precipitation, chemical process of acid rain, acid rain in southwestern China.

Principal Ecological Indices and Critical Contents of Cd, Pb, Cu and As in Main Types of Soil in China. Collaborative Group on Soil-environmental Capacity (consisting of 17 units including Institute of Geography, Academia Sinica; Chinese Academy of Environmental Sciences; Institute of Environmental Sciences, Beijing Normal University; Institute of Applied Ecology, Academia Sinica, Shenyang; Institute of Soil Science, Academia Sinica, Nanjing): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(4), pp. 29—34

This paper suggested critical contents of Cd, Pb, Cu and As in main types of soil in China and their classificatory characteristics based on the research results of ecological and environmental effects of Cd, Pb, Cu and As in main types of soil in China and the method for multi-index, multi-system determining critical contents of elements in soil.

Key Words: soil elements, critical contents, environmental quality, soil.

Improved Hydrolytic Tank-Stabilization Pond System for Cold Climate Area. Xu Xiaoming, Wang Kaijun, Tao Tao (Beijing municipal Research Institute of Environmental Protection, Beijing): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(4), 1991, pp.35—39

In order to enhance treatment efficiency of stabilization ponds in winter, hydrolytic tank is adopted for pretreatment to reduce quantity of pollutants and improve the biodegradability of raw wastewater. Plastic green-

house which covers the pilotscale stabilization ponds was used for heat preservation. On the bases of thermal balance analysis and technical-economic analysis, this paper proposes an improved stabilization pond system which can retain the treatment efficiency in cold climate areas in winter.

Key Words: stabilization pond, degradation rate, thermal balance, organic load.

Forecast of Acid Precipitation in Guangxi by the Year 2000. Zhao Lingqing, Hao Jiming (Department of Environmental Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing), Ban Ling, Wen Weiming, Yang Fengzhu (Research Institute of Environmental Protection of Guangxi Autonomous Region): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(4), 1991, pp. 40—46

The research of this paper was carried out under the National Seventh Five-Year Key Program—Research on the Integrated Control Strategy of Acid Rain in South China. The paper considers a sensitive region of our country, the Xianggui Corridor, as the control region to predict the trends of acid precipitation in Guangxi to the year 2000. Coal consumptions and SO₂ emissions in 2000 were estimated by the method of elastic coefficient and trend extrapolation. By means of combining a regional-scale model with a local model, SO₂ concentrations and sulfur depositions in Xianggui Corridor without control in 2000 were predicted. pH value of precipitation in the same year was estimated by trend extrapolation.

Key Words: prediction of acid precipitation, SO₂ emissions elastic coefficient, trend extrapolation.

Study on the Purification of Filature Wastewater with *Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk Soilessly Cultivated on Artificial Substratum. Cheng Shupe, Ding Shurong, Hu Zhongming (Institute of Environmental Sciences of Nanjing University, Department of Environmental Sciences of Nanjing University, Nanjing): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(4), 1991, pp. 47—51

Ipomoea aquatica Forsk was cultivated on the surface of wastewater discharged from a filature mill. In the process of removal of organic materials from the wastewater, *Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk showed a pretty good adaptability to the wastewater in static, dynamic and pilot experiments. 625 kg of *Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk could be gathered in ten days in an area of 667 m² during the period of time from June to July in 1988. The results show that the application of the technique of soilless cultivation of *Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk to ecological engineering of filature wastewater can not only purify wastewater, but also produce economic benefit. And it may be combined with the technique of soilless cultivation of *lolium multiflorum* lam so as to form a

Abstracts

Chinese Journal of Environmental Science

complete set of wastewater treating method by plants all the year round.

Key Words: artificial substratum, soilless cultivation, filtrate wastewater, *Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk, biopurification.

Removal of Pollutants in Sewage by Slow Rate Infiltration Land Treatment. Cai Siyi, Zheng Zhenhua, Lu Hua, Yang Hong (Institute of Agro-Environmental Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Tianjin): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(4), 1991, pp. 52—56

This paper discusses the efficiency of the removal of pollutants from sewage with slow rate infiltration land treatment at different conditions including sewage qualities and quantities as well as plant species growing in the treating land. Compared with other treatment techniques, this method was found to be more effective.

Key Words: slow rate infiltration, land treatment, sewage, pollutants.

Study on the Design Parameters for Slow Rate Land Treatment. Lui Zhonghan (Yunnan Institute of Environmental Science, Kunming): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(4), 1991, pp. 57—61

The main design parameters of slow rate land treatment are hydraulic loading rate, constituent loading rates, application frequency and depth of water applied. As SR systems share better capability of deleting organic contaminants and the organic contaminant contents of municipal wastewater are far below the loading rates of SR system, the design parameters of SR system will be dominated by nitrogen concentration of wastewater. Under Kunming experimental conditions, 3.57g/m²·d of BOD₅ loading amount will not affect the process performance, however, nitrogen loading rate should not exceed 0.6—0.7g/m²·d. Hydraulic loading rate based on nitrogen limits is 3—6m/a. Under given allowable loading rates, the depth of applied water should be less than 7cm and the intervals between applications range from 4 to 5 days.

Key Words: land treatment, hydraulic loading rate.

Recent Advances in Dyeing Wastewater Treatment. Wang Kaimin Jin Zhijun (Engineering Institute of the Ministry of Textile Industry): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 13(4), 1991, pp. 62—67

Advances of the techniques in dyeing Wastewater treatment in recent years lies mainly in two aspects: improvement of biological processes, and development of new wastewater treatment chemicals. This paper presents the achievements during the Seventh Five-year Plan, most of which have already been tested by pilot experiments, and some of them have already had history of practical application. These include anaerobic aerobic bio-treatment

systems, bio-ferrous system, selection and application of fine varieties of decolouring bacteria and PVA degradation bacteria, new types of efficient coagulants, high voltage pulse electrolysis processes. All the techniques mentioned above, when applied to dyeing wastewater treatment, high treatment efficiency can be acquired: CODcr reduced by 70—90%, and colourity reduced by more than 70%.

Key Words: dyeing wastewater, biological treatment, chemical treatment, dominant species, sludge disposal.

Development of National Environmental Information System. Li Ya, Zhang Jiqiang (Chinese Research Academy of Environmental Sciences, Beijing): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(4), 1991, pp. 68—72

"National Environmental Information System" (NEIS) was a National Key Project of the 7th 5-year Plan. The research background, methodology of the project as well as the structure, scale, main functions of NEIS and its further development objectives in the 8th 5-year Plan Period were described in this paper. The current situation of the information techniques was also outlined.

Key Words: National Environmental Information System.

A Study on Residues and Persistence of Insecticide 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(2-Chlorobenzoyl) Urea (CCU) in Chinese Cabbage and Soil. Mo Hanhong, An Fengchun (Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Academia Sinica), Zhou Zhenhui, Xu Zhengyin, Weng Chaolian (Shanghai Institute of Entomology, Academia Sinica), Bi Wangfu, Deng Wenhong, Li Dengzhen, Li Yanning (Biology Center of Beijing Forestry University): *Chin. J. Environ. Sci.*, 12(4), 1991, pp. 73—78

A study on the residues and persistence of insecticide 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(2-chlorobenzoyl) urea (CCU), a chitin synthetase inhibitor, in Chinese cabbage and soil was carried out in northern and southern China during 1988 and 1989, respectively. The results in the study indicated that CCU could break down easily in plant and soil. The half-life values for CCU was 3.8—14.0 days in Chinese cabbage and 8.8—27.0 days in soil. The maximum level of CCU residues was 2.67 ppm in Chinese cabbage and 13.81 ppm in soil 21 days after the last application of the pesticide at the application rates of 150 or 300g a. i./hectare and with application frequencies of 2 or 3. 3ppm as the maximum residues level for CCU in Chinese cabbage and 21 days as the safety interval for the vegetable treated with CCU were recommended.

Key Words: residue, persistence, insecticide 1-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(2-chlorobenzoyl) urea (CCU), Chinese cabbage, soil.

A Comparison of the Elemental Character-

$$\text{pH} = \frac{1}{0.375 - 0.189e^{-[SO_2]}} \quad (11)$$

(2) SO_2 排放量与年均降水 pH 值的关系

$$\text{pH} = \frac{1}{0.244 - 0.121/P_{SO_2}} \quad (12)$$

式中, $[SO_2]$ 为大气 SO_2 浓度 (mg/m^3); P_{SO_2} 为 SO_2 的年排放量(万吨/年)

将前面所得的 SO_2 浓度(表11)和 SO_2 排放量(表4)的预测值分别代入式(11)和(12)中,并取其平均,即可得2000年三市 pH 值的估算值(见表12)。

表 12 2000 年控制域内三市 pH 值

地点	方 案	式(1)	式(2)	平 均
南宁市	高方案	4.47	4.30	4.39
	中方案	4.67	4.38	4.53
	低方案	4.81	4.48	4.65
柳州市	高方案	3.61	4.21	3.91
	中方案	3.84	4.25	4.05
	低方案	4.05	4.29	4.17
桂林市	高方案	4.60	4.52	4.56
	中方案	4.68	4.58	4.63
	低方案	4.75	4.65	4.70

(上接第51页)

能。在动态试验中,进水 COD_{Cr} 高达 $471.0mg/L$,去除效率为 61.9%。在静态试验中,废水原有机物浓度 COD_{Cr} 为 $122.4mg/L$,处理 4 天后的净化效率可达 80%。

4. 利用缙丝废水排放水面无土栽培水蔬菜,其经济效益可观。并且可与多花黑麦草在季节上实现衔接,形成配套技术,达到全年运转的目的。在净化废水的同时,可为发展渔业生产提供优良青饲料。

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四、小 结

1. 采样弹性系数和趋势外推的方法,对能源消耗、 SO_2 排放量及 pH 值进行预测,其方法简单可行。

2. 在预测 SO_2 浓度及硫沉降量时采用了区域模式与局地模式相叠加的方法,综合考虑了局地污染源与远距离输送两方面的影响,使预测结果更加可信。

3. 由预测结果可以看出,如不采取相应的控制措施,控制域内酸雨加剧的趋势将继续发展,以柳州市为例,大气中的 SO_2 年均浓度会达到 $0.38—0.60mg/m^3$, 降水 pH 年均值会下降到 3.91—4.17。由此可见,采取相应的控制措施,如流化床、型煤、烟气脱硫等技术,以缓解降水酸化现象已势在必行。

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(收稿日期: 1991 年 4 月 17 日)

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(收稿日期: 1991 年 1 月 21 日)