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城郊与城镇河流中溶解性有机质与重金属的相关性

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摘要:溶解性有机质(dissolved organic matter, DOM)在水体环境中广泛存在,对重金属在水环境中的环境行为有重要影响. 本研究为探讨 DOM 与重金属的相关性,以宁波市城郊流域樟溪和城镇流域芦江为例,利用三维荧光技术分析不同城镇化梯度下河流水体溶解性有机质(DOM)的结构组成特征,分析 DOM 各项参数与重金属之间的相关性. 结果表明,城镇化程度较高的河流水体具有较高的 DOC、有色溶解性有机质(CDOM)和荧光溶解性有机质(FDOM)浓度;城郊流域与城镇流域水体中DOM 均含有 4 个荧光峰,类富里酸荧光峰 A 和 C 以及类蛋白荧光峰 B 和 T,且城镇流域水体荧光峰 B 和 T 的强度显著高于城郊流域,DOM 腐殖化程度与芳香性也具有同样的趋势;城镇流域水体中重金属 As、Cu 和 Mn 浓度显著高于城郊流域. DOM 与重金属的相关性结果表明,城镇河流中 DOM 与 Cu、Cr、Mn、As、Zn 和 Pb 都存在显著的正相关关系,而城郊河流中DOM 只与 Mn、Pb 和 Cu 呈显著正相关,与其它重金属相关性不明显. 总之,城镇化水平影响河流水体中 CDOM 的浓度和性质,而 CDOM 浓度和性质与重金属的行为密切相关.

关键词:溶解性有机质;三维荧光;重金属;相关性;樟溪;芦江

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Characteristics of Dissolved Organic Matter (DOM) and Relationship with Dissolved Heavy Metals in a Peri-urban and an Urban River

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Abstract: Dissolved organic matter (DOM) is ubiquitous in the aquatic environment, playing an important role in the fate of heavy metals in aquatic systems. In this study, we characterized the DOM and heavy metals and their distribution in a peri-urban river and an urban river in Ningbo city. In addition, the relationship between DOM and dissolved heavy metals was also determined. Results showed that higher DOC, CDOM, and FDOM concentrations were found in the river with the higher urbanization level. Four fluorescence peaks were identified in the excitation-emission matrix (EEM) of DOM, including fulvic acid-like fluorescence peaks A and C and protein-like fluorescence peaks B and T. The higher fluorescence intensities of peak B and T were found in the urban river, and similar trends were also found for the degree of humification and aromaticity of DOM. Similarly, concentrations of heavy metals, such as As, Cu, and Mn, were significantly higher in the urban river. Moreover, DOM had significant positive correlations with Cu, Cr, Mn, As, Zn, and Pb in the urban river, while DOM only exhibited significant positive correlations with Mn, Pb, and Cu in the peri-urban river. In conclusion, urbanization level influenced the characteristics and concentrations of CDOM in rivers which were closely related to the distribution of heavy metals.

Key words: dissolved organic matter; excitation-emission matrix fluorescence; heavy metals; correlation; Zhangxi River; Lujiang River

近年来,随着城市化的快速发展和人口的不断集中,城市土地利用方式发生急剧转变并造成水体环境恶化,影响生态系统服务功能. 流域水体中污染物的迁移转化过程与水体中的溶解性有机质(dissolved organic matter, DOM)密切相关[1]. DOM是由含氧、氮和硫的氨基酸、芳香族、脂肪族等功能团组成的异质碳氢混合物,广泛存在于各种天然水体中[2]. 其来源为动植物残体、土壤、藻类活动产生的排泄物以及人类活动排放的环境污染物

等^[3,4]. 研究表明, DOM 作为重金属的重要介质, 对重金属在水环境中的迁移转化过程起着至关重要 的作用^[5,6]. 在一些淡水水体中, DOM 可以与 Cu、 Zn、Cd 和 Ni 产生强烈的络合作用^[7]; 日本的 Sagami 河流中 DOM 与 Cu 和 Fe 之间具有较强的亲

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和力^[8];而在小清河莱州湾河口水体中,Hg 和DOM 之间无明显联系^[9].由此可见,不同地区不同水体的 DOM 与重金属的研究表明它们之间的相关关系存在不确定性.

随着我国城镇化进程明显加快,2012年我国城 镇人口比例已达到52.5%,2020年将上升到60%, 2050 年将达到 80% 左右[10,11]. 在城镇化过程中, 由城镇化进程的阶段性而形成城市核心区、郊区 (城乡过渡带地区)和乡村地区的三元地域结构,并 构成显著的城市化梯度[12~14]. 快速的城镇化过程 导致了水体中 DOM 浓度与性质的改变[15],同时城 镇化区域的人为活动可以显著增加水体中重金属浓 度[16]. 我国长三角地区土地利用集约程度高, 人口 密集, 地表水污染严重, 是城市化最高的地区之 一. 在快速城镇化背景下, 城镇区域的人类活动对 DOM 的来源尚不清楚, DOM 与重金属之间的关系 也还需进一步研究. 因此, 本文选取长三角地区快 速城镇化过程的典型代表宁波市, 以城镇化梯度差 异明显的2个流域:樟溪(城郊)和芦江(城镇)开展 对比研究,分析河流水体 DOM 的来源性质,以及 DOM 与重金属污染之间的关系, 探讨城镇化背景。 下人类活动对 DOM 来源, 重金属污染及两者之间 的关系, 研究城镇化对河流水质的影响机制.

1 材料与方法

1.1 区域概况

樟溪位于浙江省宁波市鄞州区,地处长三角核心区域,全长13.9 km,河宽60~80 m,平均深度为2.5 m(图1). 樟溪属于城郊自然流域,受人类活动影响较少,周围土地类型以农田、林地和果园为主. 贯穿章水镇和龙观乡,其中,2016年章水镇的人口数量为2.6万人,龙观乡的人口数量为1.1万人;2016年章水镇GDP为6.9亿元,龙观乡GDP为7.7亿元[17]. 芦江位于浙江省宁波市北仑区柴桥镇,属于城镇流域,流域内工业化程度较高,主河道总长约9 km,是柴桥镇境内最重要的排水河道.2015年柴桥镇人口达到4.0万人,2016年北仑区GDP达到1153.1亿元[18],随着城镇化的快速发展,芦江流域水质氮磷污染严重[19].

1.2 样品采集

于 2016 年 12 月对樟溪和芦江进行了采样,采样点分布如图 1 所示,分别在樟溪流域的上、中、下游设置 19 个样点以及芦江流域不同人类活动区域如农业区、生活区、工业区及无污染区域设置 11

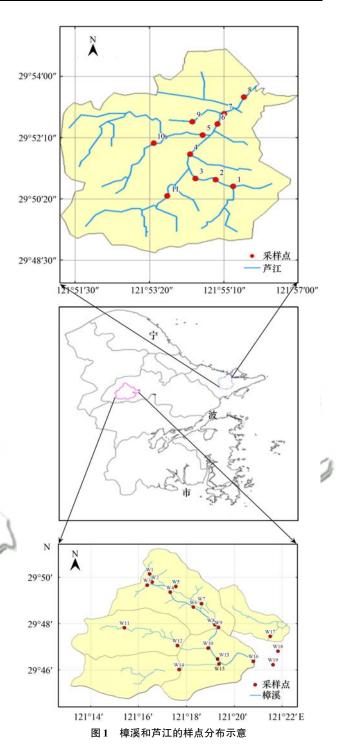


Fig. 1 Distribution of sampling sites in Zhangxi River and Lujiang River

个样点. 采集的水样装入 4 L 棕色玻璃瓶运回实验室, 用 $0.45 \mu m$ 滤膜过滤后放在 4 % 冰箱保存, 并在 48 h 内完成水样指标的检测.

1.3 理化指标检测

采用多参数数字化分析仪(美国哈希, HQ40D) 现场测定温度、pH、盐度和溶解氧(DO);参照《地表水环境质量标准》(GB 3838-2002)进行 DOC 与

重金属的测量:采用 TOC 仪(德国 Elementar, Vario TOC)测定溶解性有机碳(DOC);采用 ICP-MS(赛默飞, icap Q)测定水体 As、Cu、Zn、Pb、Mn 和 Cr 的元素含量.

1.4 荧光光谱检测

采用荧光分光光度计(日立 F-4600)进行水体 DOM 的三维荧光光谱测定,配以1 cm 石英比色皿.以 Milli-Q 超纯水为实验空白,对水样进行三维荧光扫描.仪器光源为150 W 氙灯,光电倍增电压为800 V,激发和发射狭缝宽度均设置为5 nm,相应时间0.1 s,激发波长(E_x)为220~450 nm,扫描间隔5 nm;发射波长(E_m)260~600 nm,扫描间隔1 nm;扫描速度为2400 nm·min⁻¹.所有水样的三维荧光均需减去空白光谱,以消除拉曼散射的影响^[20];并将发射波长等于激发波长与发射波长等于2倍激发波长包围外的区域光谱值赋值为零,以修正瑞利散射的影响^[2].

1.5 数据分析

采用 Origin8. 0 分析处理数据, SPSS 22. 0 对数据进行 Pearson 相关系数的计算,采用 Matlab 进行三维荧光图谱绘制.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 城郊流域与城镇流域的 DOM、CDOM 和FDOM 的丰度

结果表明(表1),城镇流域(芦江)水体中DOC 浓度略高于城郊流域(樟溪),但二者差异不显著 (P > 0.05), 其浓度分别为 $0.83 \sim 3.45 \text{ mg·L}^{-1}$ 、 $0.84 \sim 3.53 \text{ mg·L}^{-1}$, 均值分别为 $(2.27 \pm 0.86) \text{ mg·L}^{-1}$ 、 $(1.92 \pm 0.65) \text{ mg·L}^{-1}$,变异系数分别为 37.89%、33.85%. 芦江的变异系数略高于樟溪,可能由于芦江受人类活动影响较多,导致其 DOC 浓度波动范围较樟溪更大.

国内外的研究中,一般以355 nm 处的吸收系 数 a(355)代表有色溶解性有机质(CDOM)相对浓 度^[21, 22]. $F_n(355)$ 是 $E_v = 355$ nm、 $E_m = 450$ nm 时 荧光强度,用 F_n (355)表示荧光溶解性有机质 (FDOM)的相对浓度^[23, 24]. 本研究也用 a(355)和 $F_{\infty}(355)$ 代表 CDOM 和 FDOM 的相对浓度. 结果显 示,城镇化程度较高的芦江河流水体中的 CDOM 和 FDOM 相对浓度显著高于樟溪,其 CDOM 和 FDOM 的浓度均值分别为樟溪的 2.6 倍和 2.3 倍. a_s^* (355)是 CDOM 与 DOC 浓度之比, 该值表示 CDOM 在 DOM 中所占比例^[25, 26]. 樟溪的 a* (355) 值为 $0.00 \sim 1.18 \text{ L} \cdot (\text{mg} \cdot \text{m})^{-1}$,芦江的 $a_s^* (355)$ 值 为 0.54~1.61 L·(mg·m)⁻¹, 芦江水体的 a_g^* (355) 值显著高于樟溪(P<0.05). 综上所述, 芦江水体 的 DOC、CDOM、FDOM 浓度以及 CDOM 所占比值 都高于樟溪,这可能与前者的城镇化水平较高有 关,区域内频繁的工业活动带来更多的外源性 DOM. 水体中的 DOC 与 CDOM 和 FDOM 之间往往 存在显著的正相关关系[27~29]. 本研究结果也表明, CDOM 和 FDOM 均与 DOC 呈显著正相关(P < 0.05)(图2).

表 1 a(355)、 $F_n(355)$ 、DOC、 $a_g^*(355)$ 范围及均值描述统计

	Table I	Descriptive sta	tistics of range and	d average concentr	ations of DOC, a	$(355), F_{\rm n}(355)$, and $a_{\rm g}$ (355)	
样点	a(355	$)/m^{-1}$	$F_{\rm n}$ (355)	DOC/r	ng•L ⁻¹	$a_{\rm g}^{*}(355)/{\rm I}$	L•(mg•m) -1
作品	范围	均值	范围	均值	范围	均值	范围	均值
樟溪	0.00 ~ 1.52	0.82 ± 0.55	5. 76 ~ 31. 17	18. 22 ± 6. 44	0. 84 ~ 3. 53	1.92 ± 0.65	0.00 ~ 1.18	0.43 ± 0.33
去去公子	0.00 2.66	2 16 . 0 92	12 57 59 76	41 02 . 16 92	0.92 2.45	2 27 . 0 96	0.54 1.61	1 02 . 0 26

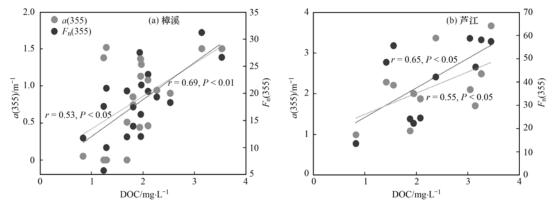


图 2 CDOM、FDOM 与 DOC 的相关性分析

Fig. 2 Correlation analysis between CDOM, FDOM, and DOC

2.2 城郊流域与城镇流域 DOM 的 SUVA 值

通过 DOM 的吸收光谱特性可了解 DOM 的性质和结构特征. SUVA₂₅₄为 254 nm 处 UV 的吸收系数与 DOC 浓度之比,可表示 DOM 的芳香性,该值越大,表明芳香化程度越高^[30]. SUVA₂₆₀为 260 nm 处 UV 的吸光系数与 DOC 浓

度之比,用来表示 DOM 中疏水性组分的含量,SUVA₂₆₀的值越大,表明 DOM 疏水组分所占比例越高^[31]. 城镇流域(芦江)的 SUVA₂₅₄和 SUVA₂₆₀均显著高于城郊流域的樟溪(P < 0.05,表 2),表明芦江水体中 DOM 的芳香化程度和 DOM 的疏水组分比例远高于樟溪.

表 2 SUVA₂₅₄和 SUVA₂₆₀范围及均值描述统计

Table 2	Descriptive statistics	tor range and	average concentrations	of SUVA ₂₅₄	and SUVA ₂₆₀
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	SUV	A ₂₅₄	SUV	7A ₂₆₀
什点	范围	均值	范围	均值
樟溪	0. 78 ~ 4. 14	2.38 ± 0.83	0.71 ~ 3.98	2. 22 ± 0. 77
芦江	3. 94 ~ 10. 59	5.65 ± 1.83	3. 38 ~ 8. 23	4.69 ± 1.32

如图 3 所示, 芦江与樟溪水体 DOM 的 SUVA₂₅₄与 SUVA₂₆₀都呈极显著正相关(P < 0.01), 表明水体的芳香性结构与疏水性组分所占比例关系密切,即芳香性结构均主要存在于疏水性组分当中, 此结

果与江韬等人的研究结果相似^[9]. 本研究发现,人类活动越频繁,流域水体中的 SUVA 值越高,水体 DOM 的芳香化程度和 DOM 的疏水性组分比例越高.

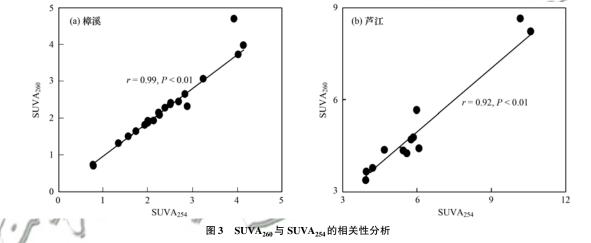


Fig. 3 Correlation analysis between ${\rm SUVA}_{260}$ and ${\rm SUVA}_{254}$

2.3 DOM 的荧光特性

2.3.1 荧光峰

樟溪与芦江各采样点 DOM 的三维荧光光谱图类似,主要为 4 个峰. 在两条河流中各选择一个有代表性的样点绘制三维荧光光谱图,如图 4 所示. 其中,荧光峰 A $(E_x/E_m=220\sim250/380\sim480~nm)$ 为紫外光区类富里酸荧光峰,荧光峰 C $(E_x/E_m=260\sim360/380\sim480~nm)$ 为可见光区类富里酸荧光峰,荧光峰 A 和 C 共同组成类腐殖质组分; 荧光峰 B $(E_x/E_m=220\sim240/300\sim380~nm)$ 为类酪氨酸荧光峰,荧光峰 T $(E_x/E_m=260\sim290/310\sim360~nm)$ 为类色氨酸荧光峰,荧光峰 B 和 T 为类蛋白质组分"变光峰" 及"数量的质组分主要来自于陆源输入的腐殖类物质,类蛋白组分主要是由浮游植物和微生物的作用所产生,但也会受到外源生活污水排放和农

业用水的影响^[34]. 芦江水体 DOM 中类蛋白物质 (Peak B 和 Peak T)的荧光强度大于樟溪, 表明芦江水体中类蛋白物质含量较高, 可能与快速的城镇 化发展导致生活污水和农业用水排放量增加有关, 此外随着大量氮、磷等营养物质排放到水体中, 促使微生物和浮游植物代谢活跃, 有助于产生类蛋白物质.

2.3.2 荧光参数

荧光指数(FI)是指在激发光谱为 370 nm 时,470 nm 处发射光谱的荧光强度与 520 nm 处发射光谱的荧光强度与 520 nm 处发射光谱的荧光强度的比值,已被广泛地用来区分 DOM 的主要来源,例如:主要由微生物或藻类活动所产生的内源性 DOM(FI > 1.9)和以陆源输入为主的外源性 DOM(FI < 1.4)^[35,36].结果显示,樟溪的 FI值为 1.42~1.99(均值 1.68 ± 0.13),芦江的 FI值

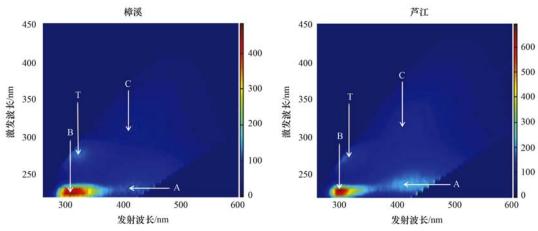


图 4 不同类型水体 DOM 的典型荧光光谱

Fig. 4 Typical fluorescence spectra of DOM in different types of water

为 1.62~1.88(均值 1.75±0.07),两条河流无显 著性差异(P>0.05). 其中, 樟溪有一个样点的 FI 值大于1.9. 表明这个样点的 DOM 来源主要为微生 物或藻类活动所产生的内源性 DOM, 此样点周围 有一所学校且农业用地居多, 频繁的人类活动可能 导致水体 DOM 类蛋白组分的增加, 从而水体中的 DOM 大多以内源性 DOM 为主[31]; 其余样点的 FI 值都在1.4~1.9之间,表明这些样点的 DOM 来源 组成是混合型的, 既包含内源性 DOM, 也包含以陆 源输入为主的外源性 DOM[图 5(a)]. 而芦江所有 样点的 FI 值全都在 1.4~1.9 之间,表明芦江 DOM 的来源组成全部是混合型的[图 5(a)]. 由于芦江 所有样点的 DOM 来源均是内、外源混合型, 所有 样点的 FI 值分布较为集中且均值高于樟溪, 这可 能与人类的频繁活动有关. 而属于城郊流域的樟 溪, DOM 来源组成呈现出两种不同的类型, 并且样 点的 FI 值分布比较分散, 波动较大, 这可能与个别 样点受人类活动影响较大有关.

腐殖化指数(HIX)是指在激发光谱为 255 nm

时,435~480 nm 发射光谱值的和与300~345 nm 发射光谱值的和的比值^[37].结果表明,樟溪的 HIX 值范围为 0.35~2.66(均值 1.49 ± 0.50),芦江的 HIX 值为 1.15~2.16(均值 1.80 ± 0.30),两条河流的 HIX 值差异不显著(P>0.05). HIX 值通常用来表征 DOM 的腐殖化程度,HIX 值越高表明腐殖化程度越高,DOM 较稳定^[37].本研究结果显示,芦江与樟溪水体的 HIX 值均小于 3 [图 5 (b)],表明两条河流的腐殖化程度相对较低,DOM 较不稳定.但芦江水体 HIX 均值高于樟溪,样点间数值分布比较集中且波动较小,表明芦江水体中 DOM 具有更强的腐殖化和芳香性特征.

自生源指数(BIX)是指在激发光谱为 310 nm 时,380 nm 处发射光谱的荧光强度与 430 nm 处发射光谱的荧光强度与 430 nm 处发射光谱的荧光强度的比值,是反映水体 DOM 自生来源相对贡献的指示者^[38]. 当 BIX < 0.8 时,DOM 中自生组分贡献较少,而 BIX > 0.8 则表示 DOM 中存在较多的自生源组分^[36]. 樟溪与芦江 BIX 值的范围分别为 0.73 ~ 0.91 和 0.76 ~ 1.05,均值分别

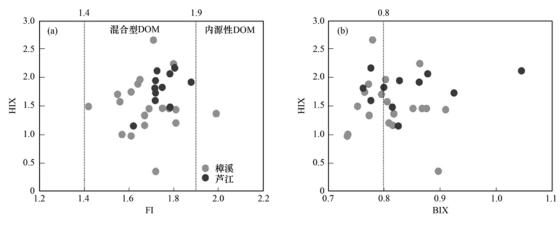


图 5 水体 DOM 的 FI-HIX 和 BIX-HIX 分布

Fig. 5 Distribution of FI-HIX and BIX-HIX values of the water DOM in Zhangxi River and Lujiang River

为 0.81 ± 0.05 和 0.85 ± 0.08 ,差异不显著 (P > 0.05),樟溪 52.6% 的样点的 BIX 值大于 0.8,而芦江 63.6% 的样点 BIX 值高于 0.8 [图 5(b)].

2.4 城郊流域与城镇流域的重金属丰度

图 6 为 2 个流域重金属浓度统计分布图,结果表明,城镇河流(芦江)水体中 As、Cu 和 Mn 的浓度显著高于城郊河流(樟溪)(P<0.05). 其中,芦江水体 As 浓度均值是樟溪的 1.4 倍,而 Cu 和 Mn 浓度均值分别为樟溪的 2.8 倍和 2.7 倍.城镇河流(芦江)水体中 Zn 和 Pb 浓度均值分别为(4.01 ± 4.93) $\mu g \cdot L^{-1}$ 、(0.12 ± 0.10) $\mu g \cdot L^{-1}$,均略高于城郊河流(樟溪).而 Cr 是个例外,虽然樟溪水体中 Cr 含量显著高于城镇河流(芦江)(P<0.05),但二者的浓度均低于 0.01 $mg \cdot L^{-1}$ (国家地表水 I

类标准),表明2个流域中Cr污染较轻,城郊河流Cr浓度高于城镇河流,可能与其背景值有关(而城镇河流中尚无Cr污染源).研究表明,城市化区域的人为活动可以显著增加水体中重金属浓度[16].本研究结果也发现城镇化程度高的芦江流域水体中显示出较高的重金属浓度.

2.5 DOM 与重金属含量的相关性分析

DOC、SUVA₂₅₄、CDOM、FDOM、FI、HIX 和BIX 与重金属元素 As、Cu、Zn、Pb、Mn 和 Cr 之间的相关性分析结果表明,樟溪水体中 Mn 与 DOC、CDOM、FDOM、FI 和 BIX 呈显著正相关(P < 0.05); Cu 和 Zn 均与 DOC 呈极显著正相关(P < 0.01),并且 Cu 还与 FDOM 呈显著正相关; Pb 只与 FDOM 呈显著负相关,而元素 As 和 Cr 与 DOM

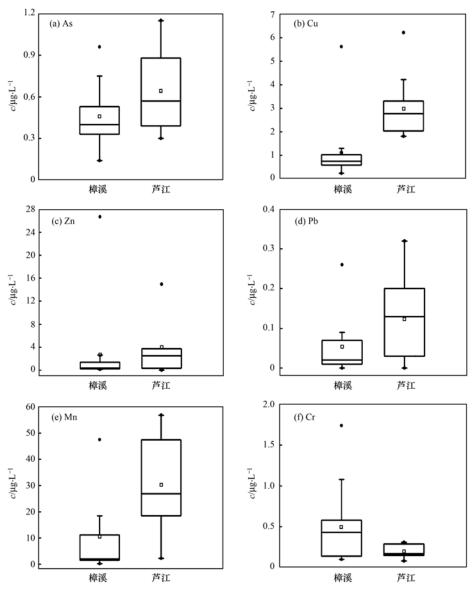


图 6 樟溪和芦江的 As、Cu、Zn、Pb、Mn 和 Cr 浓度值分布

Fig. 6 Distribution of As, Cu, Zn, Pb, Mn, and Cr concentration values in Zhangxi River and Lujiang River

的这些参数均无显著相关性(表3). 研究发现, 朝鲜半岛西南部的 Hwangryong River 水体中 DOM 与Mn 之间存在正相关关系^[39], 本研究结果与其类

似, 樟溪河流 DOM 与元素 Mn 也具有强烈的正相 关关系. 此外, 本研究的樟溪水体中 DOM 与 Cu 和 Zn 也呈显著正相关.

表 3 樟溪 DOM 各项参数与重金属元素的相关性分析1)

Table 3 Correlation analysis between DOM characteristics and heavy metals in Zhangxi	angxi nivei	ı mive
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	As	Cu	Zn	Pb	Mn	Cr
DOC	0.002	0. 684 **	0. 594 **	-0.269	0. 743 **	0. 138
SUVA_{254}	0. 345	-0.196	-0.254	-0.232	0.020	0. 187
a(355)	-0.075	0. 356	0. 258	-0.380	0. 558 **	0. 336
$F_{\rm n}(355)$	0. 374	0. 398 *	0. 288	-0.395 *	0. 728 **	0.060
FI	0. 322	0. 229	0. 196	-0.223	0. 464 *	0. 057
HIX	-0.048	0.002	-0.029	-0.042	-0.133	0. 340
BIX	-0.088	0. 331	0.308	-0.251	0. 450 *	0. 180

1)*表示在 0.05 水平(单侧)上显著相关; **表示在 0.01 水平(单侧)上极显著相关, 下同

城镇河流(芦江)的 DOM 与重金属的相关性分析结果见表 4, 芦江水体 DOM 与重金属元素 Cu、Mn 和 Cr之间呈显著正相关(P<0.05), 而元素 As、Zn 和 Pb 只与一、两种 DOM 参数之间存在相关性,表明芦江水体中 DOM 对 As、Zn 和 Pb 的影响较小. 有研究表明,人类活动所产生

的大量生活污水以及工农业废水排放到水体中,会影响 DOM 与重金属元素之间的关系^[22,39].本研究发现,城镇河流(芦江)受人类活动影响频繁,水体中的 DOM 与每种重金属元素之间均存在显著相关性,并且与 Mn、Cu 和 Zn 的相关性系数明显高于樟溪.

表 4 芦江 DOM 各项参数与重金属元素的相关性分析

Table 4 Correlation analysis between DOM characteristics and heavy metals in Lujiang River

	As	(Cu _y)	Zn	(BF) =0	Mn	Cr
DOC	0.754 **	0. 703 **	0. 457	0. 114	0. 809 **	0. 728 **
SUVA_{254}	0. 107	-0.163	-0.342	0, 074	- 0. 073	-0.316
a(355)	0. 467	0. 752 **	0. 877 **	0. 577 *	0. 638 *	0. 578 *
$F_{\rm n}(355)$	0. 879 **	0. 676 *	0. 394	0. 432	0. 879 **	0. 471
(a H/I)	0. 440	0. 738 **	0. 624 *	0. 455	0. 644 *	0. 710 **
HIX	0. 492	0. 429	0. 283	0. 493	0.617 *	0. 190
BIX	0. 250	0. 053	-0.049	0. 292	0. 290	0. 196

3 结论

- (1)城镇化程度显著影响流域水体 DOM 浓度和性质,城镇流域(芦江)水体的 CDOM 和 FDOM 相对浓度显著高于城郊流域(樟溪).
- (2)三维荧光光谱分析 CDOM 的组分结果表明, 樟溪和芦江水体中 CDOM 的主要成分为类富里酸物质、类酪氨酸物质、类色氨酸物质, 城镇化程度高的流域水体呈现出较高的类蛋白组分含量.
- (3)CDOM 的各项荧光参数结果表明, 城镇化程度较高的流域水体中 CDOM 显示出较高的腐殖化程度与芳香性度.
- (4)城镇化程度显著影响水体中重金属浓度, 受人类活动影响越频繁,城镇化程度越高的水体 (芦江)中重金属的浓度也越高.
 - (5) DOM 各项参数与重金属的相关性分析显

示,城镇化程度越高的河流,CDOM 与重金属之间的联系越密切.

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