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# 四川盆地典型农耕区土壤重金属含量、污染及其影响因素

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摘要:以重庆市江津区为研究区,采集 247 件表层土壤样品,综合运用污染指数法、GIS 和地理探测器等分析方法以便探明四川盆地典型农耕区土壤重金属含量、污染特征及其影响因素.结果表明:①表层土壤中 Cd、Cu 和 Zn 的算术均值分别是渝西地区土壤背景值的 1.22、1.10 和 1.98 倍.② 6 种重金属含量高值区主要分布于研究区北部、西部和中部局部地区,低值区分布于东部和南部.③土壤污染指数整体以安全和警戒为主,内梅罗综合污染指数(NPI)评价显示污染样点占总样点的 22.1%,NPI 最高值位于北部鼎山街道,最低值位于南部四面山镇.④地层对土壤重金属含量分布的单因子解释力最强,其次是地形因子;地层和地形因子对土壤重金属含量分布的交互影响作用最强.研究结果发现地层和地形因子是影响研究区土壤重金属含量分布的关键因素.

关键词:重金属;空间分布;污染特征;地层;地理探测器

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# Soil Heavy Metal Content, Pollution, and Influencing Factors in Typical Farming Area of Sichuan Basin

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Abstract: In order to identify heavy metal contents, the pollution characteristics and influencing factors of soil in typical farming areas in the Sichuan basin were analyzed, with Jiangjin District of Chongqing City chosen as the study area. Two hundred and forty-seven topsoil samples were collected and analyzed using the Nemerow index (NPI), geographical information system (GIS), and geodetector method. The results demonstrated that: ① the arithmetic means of Cd, Cu, and Zn in the topsoil were 1. 22, 1. 10, and 1. 98 times that of the soil background values in western Chongqing, respectively. ② The high-value areas of the six heavy metals were mainly distributed in the northern, western, and central Jiangjin district, whereas the low-value areas were distributed in the eastern and southern Jiangjin district. ③ The NPI showed that the polluted sample points accounted for 22. 1% of the total sample points, indicating that the overall soil pollution was mainly safety and vigilance in general. The high value of NPI was distributed in Dingshan street in the northern Jiangjin district. ④ The explanatory power of stratum on the distribution of heavy metal contents in the topsoil was the strongest, followed by that of the topographic factor. The interaction effect of the stratum and topographic factors on the distribution of heavy metal content in soil was the strongest. The results showed that the stratum and topographic factors were the key factors affecting the distribution of soil heavy metal contents in the study area.

Key words: heavy metals; spatial distribution; pollution characteristics; stratum; geodetector

土壤是陆地生态系统的重要组成部分,也是人类生存和发展的重要基础,在生态系统中起着重要的物质交换作用[1].据文献[2,3],我国城市、城郊和农村均存在不同程度的土壤重金属污染问题,涉及我国83.9%的省份和22.5%的地级市.由于重金属具有难降解、易累积和持久性等特征[4],土壤重金属污染会改变土壤的理化性质,破坏生态环境,甚至导致灾难性的环境问题[3].此外,土壤重金属也会通过食物链被人体吸收和积累,危害人体健康[5,6].因此,土壤重金属污染所带来的环境问题日益受到学者和政府部门的重视.

自然因素和人为因素通过直接或间接过程影响 土壤重金属累积及其污染的空间分异<sup>[1,7]</sup>.自然状况下,成土母岩是土壤重金属的主要来源,可决定土 壤重金属含量、富集<sup>[8,9]</sup>,如:震旦纪和寒武纪黑色岩系发育的土壤 As 和 Cd 含量较高<sup>[9]</sup>;但随着成土过程加深,土壤性质对重金属富集逐渐增强,如:广西喀斯特区土壤 Cd 污染<sup>[1,9]</sup>.随着社会经济发展,人类活动对土壤重金属含量影响增强<sup>[1,3,10]</sup>.农业活动是人类活动的主要表现<sup>[10]</sup>,其主要通过化肥和农药等直接增加土壤重金属含量,或间接改变土壤 pH和有机质含量等影响土壤重金属含量累积和空间分布<sup>[10,11]</sup>.

四川盆地是我国重要的农耕区[12,13]. 有研究报

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道了四川盆地西部土壤中 Cd、Cu 和 Zn 等含量分布特征<sup>[7]</sup>,但四川盆地富硒土壤中重金属含量富集、污染特征及其影响因素研究尚不清晰.为此,以重庆市的粮食主产区且土壤富硒的江津区为研究区<sup>[14]</sup>,以土壤中 Cd、Cr、Cu、Ni、Pb 和 Zn 为研究对象,综合运用污染指数法、GIS 及地理探测器等分析方法,研究土壤重金属含量分布、污染特征及其影响因素.其具体研究目标为:①明确重庆市江津区表层土壤中6种重金属含量分布和污染特征;②厘清表层土壤重金属含量分布差异的关键影响因素.以期为区域生态环境风险评价、区域土壤污染防治和人体健康风险管控等提供理论依据和基础数据.

#### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 研究区概况

江津区位于重庆市西南部(图 1),年均气温 18.4℃,年均降水量1001  $mm^{[15,16]}$ .地形以山地和丘陵为主,地势由南北向长江河谷降低[图 2 (d)][15].

地质构造上,研究区位于"川东褶皱"与"川黔南北构造带"过渡带<sup>[17]</sup>. 白垩纪地层岩性以砂岩为主,分布于研究区南部的倒置中低山区; 侏罗纪地层岩性以泥岩为主,主要分布于中部丘陵地带; 早中三叠世地层岩性为砂质页岩和深灰色灰岩,三叠纪晚期地层岩性为碎屑岩,分布于北部背斜低山区[图2(a)]<sup>[14]</sup>. 土壤类型有水稻土、紫色土、黄壤和冲积土等[图2(c)]<sup>[15,18]</sup>.

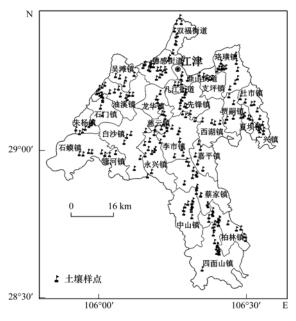


图 1 研究区域及采样示意

Fig. 1 Map for soil sampling sites in study area

#### 1.2 样品采集和室内分析

以地层为采样单元,兼顾土地利用方式,采集表层土壤样品 247 件(图 1),其中水田 41 件、旱地 121 件、园地 18 件、林地 57 件和草地 10 件.样品在室内自然风干,剔除土壤中植物根系、小碎石等杂质,研磨棒打碎土壤团块,过 2.0 mm 孔径筛(10 目),研磨至 0.149 mm(100 目)待测.氢氟酸、浓硝酸和高氯酸消解土壤样品,电感耦合等离子体光谱仪(ICP-OES)测定土壤中 Cd、Cr、Cu、Ni、Pb 和 Zn 含量<sup>[19]</sup>.超纯水为浸提液(水: 土 = 2.5:1),采用玻璃电极法测定土壤 pH<sup>[20]</sup>.本实验过程中,使用两组空白样,两组土壤标准物质(GSS-1、GSS-3 或 GSS-6)与样品同时消解和分析测试,以控制实验质量.

#### 1.3 影响因素获取

依据土壤发育过程理论,结合研究区地理环境,选取地层、土壤性质(pH和土壤类型)、地形因素[海拔、坡度、坡向、TWI(地形湿度指数)]和土地利用等8个环境因子(图2).地层数据源自1:20万地质图;海拔和土地利用数据源自野外现场调查.坡度、坡向和TWI基于30m分辨率数字高程模型(DEM)提取.土壤类型数据(源自http://data.ess.tsinghua.edu.cn/)经裁剪和提取后获取.

#### 1.4 研究方法

#### 1.4.1 污染指数法

污染指数法用于评价研究区土壤重金属污染状况 [21-23]. 土壤环境质量标准采用农用地土壤污染风险筛选值 [24]. 单因子污染指数  $(P_i)$  分级标准为  $:P_i \le 1$  无污染; $1 < P_i \le 2$  轻污染; $2 < P_i \le 3$  中污染; $P_i > 3$  重污染 [21]. 内梅罗综合污染指数 (NPI) 分级标准为  $:NPI \le 0.7$  清洁 (安全) ;  $0.7 < NPI \le 1.0$  尚清洁 (警戒线); $1.0 < NPI \le 2.0$  轻污染; $2.0 < NPI \le 3.0$  中污染;NPI > 3.0 重污染 [22,23].

#### 1.4.2 地理探测器

地理探测器(geodetector)是基于空间分异理论的空间关联探测模型<sup>[25,26]</sup>.本文主要运用因子探测器和交互探测器2个子模块定量识别土壤重金属空间分异的关键影响因子及不同地理因子对土壤重金属空间分异的交互影响.各地理因子重分类见表1.

#### 1.4.3 数据处理

Excel 2013 用于土壤重金属含量数据统计. ArcGIS 10.2 用于提取地理因子和分析土壤重金属空间分布. OriginLab 2019 和 CorelDRAW X7 用于制图.

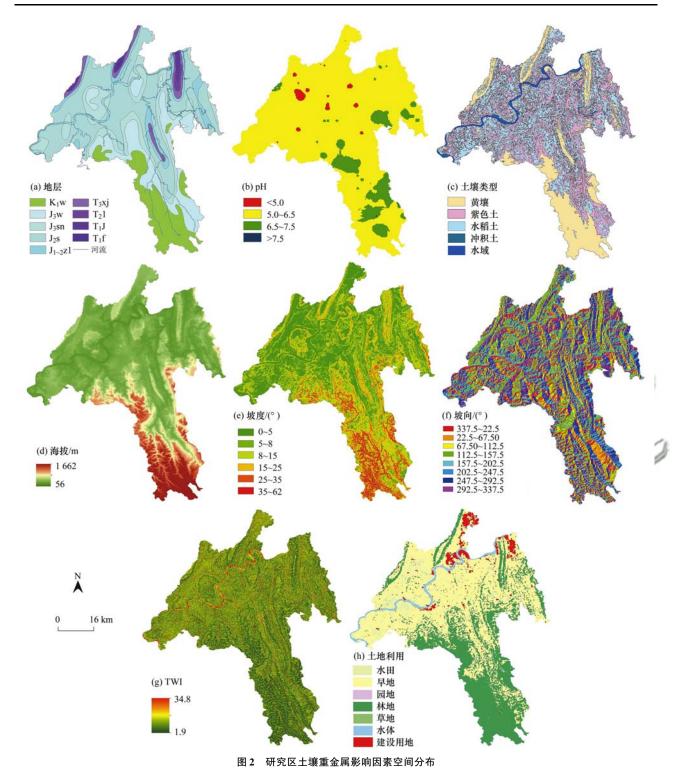


Fig. 2 Spatial distribution of influencing factors of soil heavy metals in the study area

表 1 研究区影响因子重分类

Table 1 Research area impact factor reclassification

因子	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	分段方法
地层	$K_1 w$	$J_3 p$	$J_3$ sn	$J_2 s$	$J_{1-2}$ zl	T <sub>3</sub> xj	$T_2 l$	$T_1j$	$T_1 f$	文献[27]
海拔/m	101 ~ 199	200 ~ 299	300 ~ 399	400 ~499	500 ~ 599	600 ~699	700 ~ 799	800 ~899	900 ~999	相等间隔
坡度/(°)	$0 \sim 0.5$	0. $5 \sim 2$	2 ~ 5	5 ~ 15	15 ~ 35	_	_	_	_	文献[28]
坡向/(°)	338 ~ 22	23 ~67	68 ~112	113 ~ 157	158 ~ 202	203 ~ 247	248 ~ 292	293 ~ 337	_	相等间隔
TWI	$0 \sim 4$	4.1~5	5.1~6	6.1~7	7.1~8	8.1~9	9. 1 ~ 10	10.1 ~12	12. 1 ~ 16	自然间断点
pН	< 5.0	5. 0 ~ 6. 5	6. 5 ~ 7. 5	>7.5	_	_	_	_	_	文献[29]
土壤类型	紫色土	水稻土	黄壤	冲积土	_	_	_	_	_	文献[30]
土地利用	水田	旱地	园地	林地	草地	_	_	_	_	文献[31]

#### 2 结果与分析

#### 2.1 土壤重金属含量特征

研究区表层土壤 pH 为 4.06 ~ 7.92,算术均值 (均值,下同)6.06,呈弱酸性.研究区 6 种重金属元素的含量均值分别为  $Cd(0.27 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1})$ 、 $Cr(60.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1})$ 、 Cu ( 26.8  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ )、 Pb ( 22.4  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ )、 Ni ( 25.9  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ) 和 Zn ( 166  $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ). Cr、Ni 和 Pb 含量均值低于渝西土壤背

景值<sup>[32]</sup>,而 Cd、Cu 和 Zn 含量均值分别为渝西土壤背景值的 1.22、1.10 和 1.98 倍,但与中国土壤背景值<sup>[33]</sup> 相比, Cd、Cu 和 Zn 含量均值是其 2.45、1.37 和 2.96 倍.以上表明,研究区土壤部分重金属具有一定程度的富集现象,尤其是 Cd 和 Zn.

-1)、Cr(60.5 变异系数(CV)反映土壤重金属空间变异程、Pb(22.4 度,CV值越大则土壤重金属分布越不均匀<sup>[7,34,35]</sup>.
和 Zn(166 Zn、Cd和Cu属于高度变异水平(CV>36%)(表于渝西土壤背 2),Pb、Cr和Ni属于中度变异水平(16% < CV < 表 2 研究区表层土壤重金属含量统计<sup>1)</sup>

Table 2 Statistics of heavy metal content in surface soil of the study area

Table 2 Statistics of neavy metal content in surface son of the study area								
特征参数	pН	$\operatorname{Cd}$	$\operatorname{Cr}$	Cu	Ni	Pb	Zn	
最小值	4. 06	0. 01	16. 8	5.77	7.59	6. 94	40. 5	
最大值	7. 92	0.80	105	82. 3	49. 2	56. 5	2 202	
中位值	6. 15	0. 25	59. 6	25. 2	25. 2	21.7	123	
算术均值	6.06	0. 27	60. 5	26. 8	25.9	22. 4	166	
标准差	0.70	0.12	15. 5	9. 96	6. 54	6. 77	168	
CV	11.6	44. 4	25. 6	37. 2	25.3	30. 2	101	
渝西土壤背景值[32]	6. 48	0. 22	71.6	24. 4	33. 1	28.0	84. 0	
$K_1$	_	1. 22	0. 84	1. 10	0.78	0.80	1. 98	
中国土壤背景值[33]	_	0.11	56. 2	19. 6	23.5	25. 4	56.1	
$K_2$	_	2. 45	1.08	1. 37	1.10	0.88	2.96	

1) pH 值无单位,重金属单位为 $mg \cdot kg^{-1}$ , CV 单位为%,  $K_1$  表示土壤重金属含量均值与渝西土壤背景值的比值,  $K_2$  表示土壤重金属含量均值与中国土壤背景值的比值

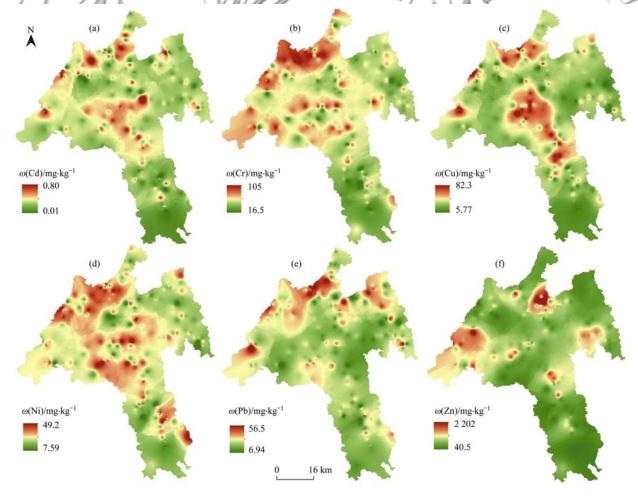


图 3 研究区土壤重金属空间分布

Fig. 3 Spatial distribution of soil heavy metals in the study area

36%),表明研究区土壤重金属受到一定程度人为活动干扰.

#### 2.2 土壤重金属空间分布特征

整体上,研究区鼎山街道、德感街道和石门镇土壤重金属含量较高,南部四面山镇和中山镇土壤重金属含量较低(图3).具体来看,Cd和Cu在研究区西北部和中部存在局部偏高现象,其他区域含量较低[图3(a)和3(c)]. Cr和Ni在研究区南部和东部含量相对较低,其他区域含量较高,最高值位于德感街道[图3(b)和3(d)]. Pb和Zn在研究区北部与西部存在局部含量偏高,而其他区域含量较低[图3(e)和3(f)].

#### 2.3 土壤重金属污染评价

 $P_i$  评价结果如图 4 所示,研究区 6 种重金属元素的  $P_i$  均值分别为: Cd(0.89)、Zn(0.80)、Cu(0.47)、Cr(0.38)、Ni(0.35)和 Pb(0.25). 研究区土壤 Cd、Zn 和 Cu 分别有 29.6%、21.5% 和 1.62%样点超过安全线( $P_i$ >1),其中 Zn 有 3 个重度污染点,Cd 和 Zn 元素分别存在 4 个和 10 个中度污染点,Cd、Zn 和 Cu 元素分别存在 69 个、40 个和 4 个轻度污染点. Cr、Ni 和 Pb 全部样点无污染.

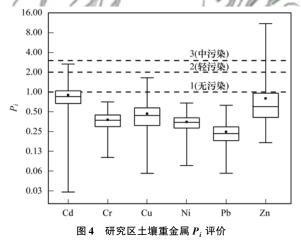


Fig. 4 Evaluation of soil heavy metal  $P_i$  in the study area

NPI 评价结果如图 5 所示,研究区安全和警戒样点占比76.92%,轻度污染样点占比21.46%,中度污染样点占比1.21%,重度污染样点占比0.40%.整体上,NPI 空间分布呈现西北高、东南低,东部和南部污染指数多为安全或警戒.NPI 最高值位于研究区北部的几江、鼎山和德感这3个街道的交界处,最低值位于研究区南部的四面山镇.

#### 2.4 地理探测器

因子探测结果表明(图 6),海拔、地层和土壤 pH 对 Cd 解释力较强; 地层、坡度和 TWI 对 Cr 的 解释力较强; 地层、坡向和海拔对 Cu 的解释力较 强; 地层、坡向和土壤类型对 Ni 的解释力较强; 地

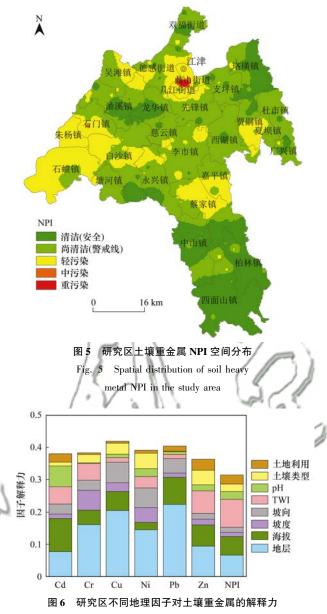


Fig. 6 Explanatory power of different geographical factors on soil heavy metals in the study area

层、海拔和坡向对 Pb 的解释力较强; 地层、TWI 和海拔对 Zn 的解释力较强.

交互探测结果显示(图 7),两两因子交互后均为非线性增强.其中,地层和 TWI 对研究区 NPI 的交互作用最强,其次是 TWI 和坡向. 地层和坡向的交互作用对 Cd 和 Ni 的影响最强,地层和 TWI 的交互作用对 Cr 和 Zn 的影响最强,海拔和地层的交互作用对 Cu 和 Pb 的影响最强.以上表明研究区土壤重金属累积受多种成土因素交互影响.

#### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 地层对表土中重金属的影响

成土母岩是土壤重金属的自然来源<sup>[1,8]</sup>. 研究 区不同地层上发育的表层土壤重金属含量均值见图 8,出露于三叠系的表层土壤 Cd、Cr、Cu、Ni 和 Pb

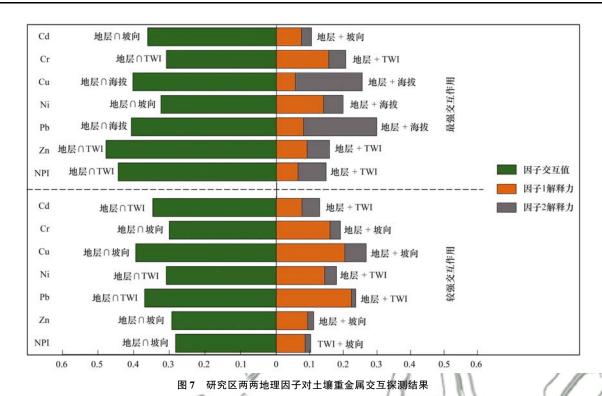


Fig. 7 Interaction detection results of soil heavy metals by two geographic factors in the study area

元素含量最高; 侏罗系发育土壤呈现 Zn 含量略高于三叠系; 白垩系发育土壤重金属含量最低. 地理探测器结果显示(图 6 和图 7), 地层对 Cr、Cu、Ni、Pb 和 Zn 的解释力最强, 地层与其他影响因子的交互作用对土壤 Cd、Cr、Cu、Ni、Pb 和 Zn 等元素的影响最强, 这表明研究区土壤重金属含量分布主要受控于成土母岩.

自然状况下,土壤化学成分受控于成土母岩<sup>[8,14,36]</sup>.研究区三叠纪地层岩性以浅海相灰岩和深湖相泥质岩为主<sup>[37]</sup>,发育的表层土壤中黏土矿物和有机质含量较高<sup>[13,38]</sup>,对风化产物中重金属具有较强富集作用,因此三叠纪地层发育土壤中 Cd、Cr、Cu、Ni 和 Pb 等重金属相对富集.侏罗系沉积环境属于湖河相泥岩和粉砂岩沉积<sup>[12,37,38]</sup>,风化后黏土矿物含量较高,导致土壤中易富集 Cd、Cr、Cu、Ni 和 Pb 等元素.白垩纪地层岩性以砂岩为主<sup>[12]</sup>,砂岩风化形成的土壤颗粒较大、组织疏松并多含石英砂粒,土壤偏砂质,导致重金属淋失较快,不易富集<sup>[12,38,39]</sup>.因此,研究区地层岩性物理和化学成分的差异导致了其发育土壤中重金属含量差异.

#### 3.2 地形因子对表土中重金属的影响

因子探测器结果显示(图 6),海拔对土壤 Cd 元素的单因子解释力为 0.103,为最高解释力水平.除了 Cd,地形因子对其它重金属元素的解释力仅次于地层.交互探测器结果显示(图 7),地形因子与地层的交互作用对土壤 Cd、Cr、Cu、Ni、Pb 和 Zn 等元

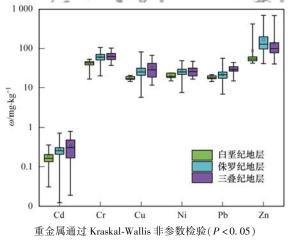


图 8 不同地层单元表层土壤重金属含量

Fig. 8 Contents of heavy metal soils in different stratigraphic region 素影响最强.

地形可通过影响水热分布,间接调控土壤基本理化性质而影响土壤重金属含量分布<sup>[20,40]</sup>. 地理探测器结果显示(图 6 和图 7),海拔和坡度对各重金属含量的影响较大. 皮尔逊相关性分析结果显示(未列表),海拔与 Cd、Cr、Cu 和 Zn 呈极显著负相关关系(P<0.01),坡度与 Cr 呈极显著负相关关系(P<0.01),坡度与 Cu 和 Zn 呈显著负相关关系(P<0.05). 随着海拔和坡度的升高,土壤重金属的含量会明显降低. 这可能是因为研究区位于西南地区,降水较多,高海拔和陡坡区域降水丰沛,土壤侵蚀较严重,导致重金属易淋失迁移至中低海拔平缓处累积下来<sup>[41]</sup>.

#### 3.3 pH 和土壤类型对表土中重金属的影响

土壤 pH 是重要的土壤理化性质,土壤 pH 间接影响土壤重金属形态和价态,从而导致重金属迁移和富集<sup>[40]</sup>. 地理探测器结果显示(图 6 和图 7), pH 对 Cd 元素的解释力为 0.064. 皮尔逊相关性分析结果显示(未列表),土壤 pH 值与 Cd 和 Ni 呈极显著正相关(P < 0.05),与 Cr、Pb 和 Zn 无显著相关性. 这可能是因为土壤 pH 值升高会促进土壤胶体和黏粒对重金属离子的吸附,且土壤 pH 是影响 Cd 吸附的关键因子,随土壤 pH 增加 Cd 的吸附能力增强<sup>[2,40]</sup>.

土壤类型是土壤理化性质的综合体现<sup>[41]</sup>. 地理探测器结果显示(图 6 和图 7),土壤类型对 Ni 元素的解释力为 0. 048,处于较强水平,对其他重金属含量影响较小,这可能是因为 Ni 在黄壤等酸性土壤中,易于溶解和迁移<sup>[20,42]</sup>,研究区黄壤主要分布在北部和南部中低山区,山区坡度较大,Ni 进一步淋失,不易积累.

#### 3.4 土地利用方式对表土中重金属的影响

土地利用方式是人为活动的重要体现形式,其通过影响土壤理化性质而间接影响土壤重金属富集和迁移<sup>[43,44]</sup>. 地理探测器结果显示(图6和图7),土地利用对研究区土壤重金属含量影响较小. 单因素方差分析结果表示,土地利用差异对土壤重金属含量无统计学意义(P>0.05). 曹淑珍等研究发现工矿业活动和农药化肥的不合理施用可能是造成农用土壤重金属含量较高的主要原因<sup>[15,18]</sup>,农药化肥中通常含有 Cd 和 Cr 等重金属元素,长期施用的过程中农用土壤会不断富集重金属<sup>[45,46]</sup>.

#### 4 结论

- (1)研究区表层土壤 Cd、Cu 和 Zn 含量均值分别是渝西地区土壤背景值的 1.22、1.10 和1.98 倍.
- (2)研究区北部、西部和中部地区土壤重金属含量较高,东部和南部地区含量较低. NPI 最高值位于北部鼎山街道,最低值位于南部四面山镇,均值为0.866,污染样点占总样点的22.1%.
- (3)地层对 Cr、Cu、Ni、Pb 和 Zn 的单因子解释力最强,而海拔对 Cd 元素的单因子解释力最强. 地层与地形因子对土壤重金属的交互作用最强. 这些表明,研究区土壤重金属含量分布主要受控于地层和地形因子.

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