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长江经济带PM_{2.5}空间异质性和驱动因素的地理探测

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溶解性有机质强化棉花修复镉污染土壤

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摘要: 为探究溶解性有机质(DOM)对棉花修复镉(Cd)污染土壤的影响,通过盆栽试验研究棉花秸秆溶解性有机质(CM)和农家肥溶解性有机质(FM)在3种外源Cd($\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)添加含量为0(C0)、5(C5)和10(C10)下对土壤有效态Cd含量、棉花生物量、光合作用参数和Cd积累的影响。结果表明,CM和FM施入能提高土壤有效态Cd含量,最大增幅分别为30.89%和8.51%,且CM高于FM;CM和FM施入对棉花总生物量和光合作用参数的影响表现为C0水平下促进生物量积累和净光合速率,C5水平下与对照相比无显著差异,C10水平下抑制总生物量积累和净光合速率,但蒸腾速率均呈现出高于同一Cd水平的CK处理;与CK处理相比,施入CM使得棉花各部位(棉纤维除外)Cd含量显著高于同一Cd水平的CK处理,施入FM主要表现在提高根系Cd含量;根系为Cd积累总量增加的主要器官,施加CM和FM均能显著提高棉花的Cd积累总量,增幅范围分别为27.76%~113.05%和17.77%~93.79%。因此,DOM能作为一种添加剂修复Cd污染土壤,具有一定的应用潜力,推荐施用棉花秸秆DOM用于修复Cd污染土壤。

关键词: 溶解性有机质(DOM); 棉花; 镉(Cd); 植物修复; 光合作用

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Enhanced Remediation of Cd Contaminated Soil by Cotton with DOM

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Abstract: To reveal the effects of dissolved organic matter (DOM) on the remediation of cadmium (Cd)-contaminated soils by cotton, the effects of cotton straw dissolved organic matter (CM) and farmyard manure dissolved organic matter (FM) on soil available Cd (DTPA-Cd) content, cotton biomass, photosynthetic characteristics, and Cd accumulation were investigated in a pot-based experiment under three exogenous soil Cd levels ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$) of 0 (C0), 5 (C5), and 10 (C10). The results showed that the application of CM and FM increased the content of available Cd in soil, with the maximum increase of 30.89% and 8.51%, respectively, and that of CM was higher than that of FM. The effects of CM and FM application on total biomass and photosynthetic characteristics in cotton showed that biomass accumulation and net photosynthetic rate were promoted at the C0 level, there was no significant difference compared to that in the control (CK) at the C5 level, and total biomass accumulation and net photosynthetic rate were inhibited at the C10 level; however, transpiration rate both showed higher than the CK treatment at the same Cd level. The application of DOM altered the Cd content of all parts of the cotton compared to that in the CK treatment, where the application of CM resulted in significantly higher Cd content in all parts of the cotton (except for lint) than that in the CK treatment at the same Cd level; however, the application of FM mainly increased the Cd content in the root. The root was the main organ for the increase in total Cd accumulation, the application of CM and FM significantly increased the total Cd accumulation in cotton, and the total Cd accumulation increased by 27.76%~113.05% and 17.77%~93.79%, respectively. Therefore, DOM can be used as an additive to repair Cd-contaminated soil, which has certain application potential. It is recommended to apply cotton straw DOM to repair Cd-contaminated soil.

Key words: dissolved organic matter (DOM); cotton; cadmium (Cd); phytoremediation; photosynthesis

文献[1]显示我国Cd污染点位超标率高达7.0%。Cd在土壤中具有较高的移动性和生物有效性^[2],能通过土壤-根系界面进行积累,直接或间接被摄入到人体内,最终威胁到人类健康^[3]。因此,需要对Cd污染土壤采取必要的措施进行修复以保障人类健康。

在多种Cd污染土壤修复方式中,植物修复具有经济和环境友好等优点,是最有吸引力的修复方法之一^[4,5]。然而,植物修复效率通常受到生物量小和抗逆性差等因素的制约。棉花是我国主要的经济作物之一,具有易于种植、生物量大和抗逆性强等优点并且棉纤维没有进入食物链,使棉花成为植物修复技术的理想植物材料之一^[6]。因此,选取棉花作为植物材料用于修复Cd污染

土壤可以兼顾生态效益及经济效益,具有一定的应用潜力。

溶解性有机质(dissolved organic matter, DOM)是一类包含不同分子量组分的水溶性有机复合物,具有来源广泛(如秸秆、有机肥、垃圾等)和使用成本较低等优点^[7,8],并且我国秸秆和有机肥资源丰富^[9,10],使源于秸秆和有机肥DOM在污染土壤修复方面具有广泛的潜在应用价值。有研究表明,DOM富含多种不同分子量的有机组分以及丰富的负电荷官能团^[11,12]。当DOM进入土壤后,能够改变土壤对

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重金属的吸附、解吸和络合等行为状态^[13],影响 Cd 的生物有效性^[14],使植物体内的 Cd 含量和光合能力发生变化,改变植物生长状况.此外,不同来源 DOM 对土壤重金属的有效性的影响程度不同^[15].Wang 等^[16]的研究表明,秸秆 DOM 和农家肥 DOM 使土壤对 Cd 的吸附量降低,从而提高了 Cd 的生物有效性,其中秸秆 DOM 对小白菜 Cd 积累能力的促进作用强于农家肥 DOM.

因此,本文通过盆栽试验,研究棉花秸秆 DOM 和农家肥 DOM 对棉花生物量、光合能力和 Cd 含量等指标的变化,揭示两种 DOM 影响对棉花生长和 Cd 含量的作用机制并分析两种 DOM 的修复能力,以期 Cd 污染土壤的修复提供一种方法参考.

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试土壤及材料

供试棉花品种为新陆早 84 号,供试土壤样品取自石河子大学农学院试验田(0~20 cm 耕层土壤).土壤经自然风干,过 5 mm 筛后供盆栽试验使用.基础土样理化性质如下:pH 为 8.10, ω (有机质)为 9.37 g·kg⁻¹, ω (碱解氮)为 55.88 mg·kg⁻¹, ω (速效磷)为 26.82 mg·kg⁻¹, ω (速效钾)为 165.41 mg·kg⁻¹, ω (总 Cd)为 0.69 mg·kg⁻¹.

1.2 试验设计

本试验设置 3 个外源 Cd 添加梯度:0(C0)、5

(C5)和 10(C10)mg·kg⁻¹以及两种 DOM 来源:棉花秸秆源(CM)和农家肥源(FM),去离子水作为对照(CK),共 9 个处理,每个处理设置 3 个重复.于棉花长出 4 片真叶后开始定苗,每盆保留 3 株长势相同的棉花幼苗.DOM 处理根据 DOC 含量调节到 250 mg·L⁻¹后每次每盆施入 120 mL,10 d 为一个施用周期,整个生育期共计施用 9 次,于棉花吐絮期收获植株样品.

本盆栽试验于石河子大学农学院试验田进行.本试验所用土壤都经过风干和过 5 mm 筛.按上述含量向土壤中添加 CdCl₂·2.5H₂O(分析纯),与土壤混匀并存放 30 d 后装入塑料盆中(直径为 20 cm,高为 25 cm),每盆装土 6.0 kg 并添加 1.2 g 的尿素、磷酸二铵和硫酸钾作为底肥.

1.3 DOM 制备

供试棉花秸秆取自石河子大学农学院试验站,农家肥(羊粪)取自石河子大学动物科技学院.棉花秸秆经过粉碎,农家肥腐熟后经研磨过筛后保存备用.将两种物料和去离子水按照 1:10 的质量比混合,经保鲜膜封口后,置于 200 r·min⁻¹的振荡机上连续振荡 16 h,上清液在 12 000 r·min⁻¹条件下离心 10 min 后用真空泵通过孔径为 0.45 μm 水系滤膜抽气过滤,滤液于 4℃冰箱中保存备用,滤液即为棉花秸秆 DOM(CM)和农家肥 DOM(FM),并测定其性质.DOM 性质如表 1 所示.

表 1 DOM 基本性质及紫外光谱特征

Table 1 Basic properties and UV-visible spectra properties of DOM

处理	pH	$\rho(\text{DOC})/\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	$\omega(\text{Cd})/\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$	SUVA ₂₅₄	SUVA ₂₆₀	SUVA ₂₈₀
CM	4.89	250	0.01	1.88	1.79	1.58
FM	8.51	250	0.01	2.11	2.03	1.82

1.4 测试指标及方法

1.4.1 紫外可见光光谱分析

采用紫外-可见分光光度计测定 DOM 吸收光谱(纯水为空白),用 10 mm 石英比色皿在波长 200~700 nm 范围内扫描,间隔 2 nm.根据计算和单位有机碳吸光度^[17],吸收系数公式:

$$a(\lambda) = 2.303 \times A(\lambda)/l$$

式中, λ 为波长(nm), $a(\lambda)$ 为在波长 λ 下的吸收系数(m⁻¹), l 为光程路径(m), $A(\lambda)$ 为吸光度.单位有机碳吸光度 SUVA _{λ} 计算公式为:

$$\text{SUVA}_{\lambda} = a(\lambda)/\rho(\text{DOC})$$

式中, $a(\lambda)$ 是 DOM 的吸收系数, $\rho(\text{DOC})$ 为 DOC 浓度(mg·L⁻¹)

1.4.2 棉花生物量测定

收获后的棉花分为根、茎、叶、铃壳、棉纤维和棉籽部分.将各部分于 105℃下杀青 30 min 后,于

75℃烘至恒重,使用百分之一天平称重.

1.4.3 叶片光合作用参数测定

于 10:00~12:00 使用便携式光合速率测定仪(LI-6800, USA)测定棉花功能叶光合参数,测定净光合速率(P_n)、气孔导度(G_s)、胞间 CO₂ 浓度(C_i)和蒸腾速率(T_r).

1.4.4 Cd 含量测定

土壤有效态 Cd 含量采用 DTPA 浸提剂浸提;植株 Cd 含量采用硝酸-盐酸-氢氟酸消解,使用电感耦合等离子体发射光谱仪(ICAP 6300, Thermo Fisher, USA)测定土壤溶液和植物消解液中 Cd 含量.设置空白对照并使用国家标准物质(植物标准物质为 GBW 07604,土壤标准物质为 GSS-21, Cd 标准物质为 GBS-04-1721-2004)进行质量控制,测定样品回收率均在 95%~105%之间.

1.5 数据处理与分析

用 Excel 2016、SPSS 21 和 Origin 2019 进行数据处理和作图,以 Duncan 检验法检验处理间差异显著性, $P < 0.05$ 为差异显著.

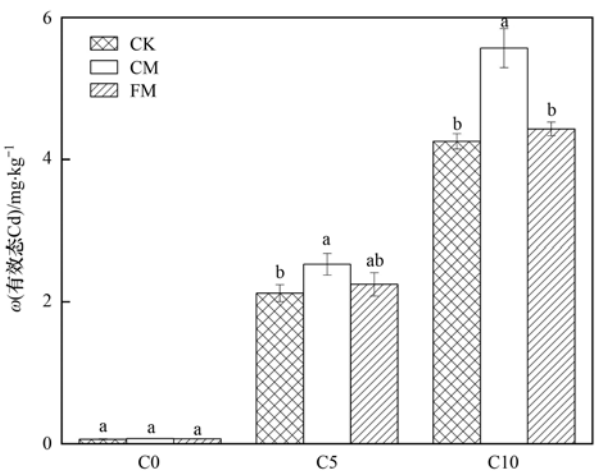
2 结果与分析

2.1 DOM 对土壤有效态 Cd 含量的影响

图 1 为 DOM 对土壤有效态 Cd 的影响.在不添加外源 Cd 时,与 CK 组相比,添加 CM 和 FM 对土壤有效态 Cd 无显著影响.在 Cd 胁迫处理下(C5 和 C10),与 CK 相比,加入 CM 处理的土壤有效态 Cd 含量显著提高,其中在 C10 胁迫下达到最大,提高了 30.9%;但加入 FM 处理的土壤有效态 Cd 含量并未表现出显著差异.

2.2 DOM 对棉花生物量的影响

由表 2 可知,随外源 Cd 添加量增大,棉花生物量积累的抑制程度逐渐提高. CK 处理下,与 C0 相比,C5 和 C10 处理分别使棉花总生物量降低 5.04% 和 12.87%. 不添加外源 Cd 时,与 CK 处理相比,CM 处理和 FM 处理使棉花总生物量增加



不同小写字母表示存在显著差异 ($P < 0.05$)

图 1 DOM 对土壤有效态 Cd 含量的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of DOM on available Cd content in soils

3.14% 和 8.46%,其中铃壳部分生物量增加显著高于 CK; 存在外源 Cd 时,与 CK 相比,施用 CM 和 FM 对棉花生物量(除根系)总体呈现不同程度的抑制效果,其中 CM 处理的总生物量最低,并且在 C10 水平下表现得更为明显.

表 2 DOM 对 Cd 胁迫下棉花生物量的影响¹⁾/g·pot⁻¹

Table 2 Effects of DOM on the biomass of cotton under Cd stress/g·pot⁻¹

Cd 胁迫	处理	根	茎	叶	铃壳	棉纤维	棉籽	总生物量
C0	CK	4.53 ± 0.23b	18.13 ± 2.06a	12.35 ± 0.40a	12.61 ± 0.23b	2.26 ± 0.35a	2.73 ± 0.18a	52.61 ± 2.55b
	CM	4.77 ± 0.46ab	18.82 ± 2.52a	12.17 ± 0.92a	13.68 ± 0.47a	1.87 ± 0.06a	2.94 ± 0.06a	54.26 ± 2.26ab
	FM	5.44 ± 0.39a	19.37 ± 1.31a	12.86 ± 1.10a	14.32 ± 0.49a	1.98 ± 0.22a	3.10 ± 0.33a	57.06 ± 1.94a
C5	CK	3.93 ± 0.35b	18.23 ± 0.45a	12.22 ± 0.85a	11.44 ± 1.17a	1.71 ± 0.09ab	2.43 ± 0.15b	49.96 ± 1.22a
	CM	4.82 ± 0.34a	16.31 ± 2.50a	8.66 ± 0.82b	12.39 ± 0.75a	1.51 ± 0.05b	2.33 ± 0.11b	46.03 ± 3.89a
	FM	4.61 ± 0.17a	16.07 ± 0.88a	11.14 ± 1.07a	11.12 ± 1.66a	1.82 ± 0.14a	2.83 ± 0.22a	47.59 ± 2.97a
C10	CK	3.29 ± 0.16b	18.43 ± 1.34a	9.09 ± 0.11ab	11.10 ± 1.23a	1.61 ± 0.13a	2.32 ± 0.25a	45.84 ± 1.65ab
	CM	3.98 ± 0.23a	14.21 ± 2.03b	8.36 ± 0.68b	11.90 ± 0.78a	1.49 ± 0.18a	2.03 ± 0.19a	41.97 ± 2.58b
	FM	4.29 ± 0.22a	17.02 ± 0.84a	9.42 ± 0.34a	11.22 ± 0.86a	1.58 ± 0.19a	2.26 ± 0.25a	45.78 ± 0.59a

1) 数据表示为平均值 ± 标准差 ($n = 3$),不同小写字母表示存在显著差异 ($P < 0.05$),下同

2.3 DOM 对棉花叶片光合作用影响

由表 3 可知,叶片 P_n 和 G_s 随 Cd 胁迫的增加而降低, C_i 和 T_r 表现为相反趋势.在 3 种不同外源 Cd 添加水平(C0、C5 和 C10)下,施加 CM 和 FM 能改变叶片光合作用能力.不添加外源 Cd 时,与 CK 相

比,CM 处理对叶片 P_n 、 G_s 和 C_i 无显著差异,但显著提高了叶片 T_r ; 外源 Cd 为 C5 水平时,施用 CM 使叶片 G_s 、 C_i 和 T_r 提高 6.90%、6.94% 和 52.97%; 外源 Cd 为 C10 水平时,施用 CM 使叶片 G_s 、 C_i 和 T_r 分别增加了 0.94%、7.80% 和 51.44%,

表 3 DOM 对 Cd 胁迫下叶片光合作用的影响

Table 3 Effects of DOM on leaf photosynthesis under Cd stress

Cd 胁迫	处理	$P_n/\mu\text{mol}\cdot(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s})^{-1}$	$G_s/\text{mol}\cdot(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s})^{-1}$	$C_i/\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$	$T_r/\text{mmol}\cdot(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s})^{-1}$
C0	CK	4.29 ± 0.31a	0.131 ± 0.008a	312.58 ± 19.72a	1.77 ± 0.14b
	CM	4.73 ± 0.25a	0.134 ± 0.015a	296.37 ± 29.16a	2.85 ± 0.35a
	FM	4.43 ± 0.27a	0.138 ± 0.002a	318.25 ± 7.04a	2.73 ± 0.47a
C5	CK	3.53 ± 0.31a	0.116 ± 0.013ab	329.82 ± 9.33a	2.19 ± 0.15b
	CM	3.48 ± 0.03a	0.124 ± 0.008a	352.72 ± 22.35a	3.35 ± 0.27a
	FM	3.42 ± 0.18a	0.102 ± 0.010b	347.55 ± 5.59a	3.04 ± 0.47a
C10	CK	3.46 ± 0.13a	0.106 ± 0.004a	338.93 ± 6.45b	2.78 ± 0.26c
	CM	3.14 ± 0.12b	0.107 ± 0.005a	365.36 ± 12.65a	4.21 ± 0.26a
	FM	3.18 ± 0.16b	0.092 ± 0.016a	347.86 ± 9.65ab	3.56 ± 0.36b

但 P_n 显著低于 CK. 施加 FM 则表现出相同趋势.

2.4 DOM 棉花各部位 Cd 含量的影响

由表 4 可知,随着外源 Cd 添加水平(C0、C5 和 C10)的增加,棉花各部位 Cd 含量总体呈上升趋势,在外源 Cd 添加水平为 $10\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 时达到较高水平. 在 C0 水平下,各处理根系 Cd 含量最高,其次是茎和叶,铃壳、棉纤维和棉籽 Cd 含量保持在较低水平. 在 C5 和 C10 水平下,各处理不同部位 Cd 含量高低表现为:根系 > 叶片 > 棉籽 > 铃壳 > 茎 > 棉

纤维.

不添加外源 Cd 时,与 CK 相比,CM 和 FM 处理除根系和茎 Cd 含量有显著差异外,其余部位 Cd 含量无显著差异;外源 Cd 为 C5 水平时,与 CK 相比,CM 和 FM 棉纤维 Cd 含量分别降低 32.26% 和 19.35%,而其余部位 Cd 含量有不同程度地提高;外源 Cd 为 C10 水平时,与 CK 相比,CM 各部位 Cd 含量达到显著差异,但 FM 除根系 Cd 含量显著高于 CK 外,其余部分 Cd 含量未达到显著差异.

表 4 DOM 对 Cd 胁迫下棉花各部位 Cd 含量的影响/ $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$

Table 4 Effects of DOM on Cd content in different parts of cotton under Cd stress/ $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$

Cd 胁迫	处理	根	茎	叶	铃壳	棉纤维	棉籽
C0	CK	$1.03 \pm 0.08\text{c}$	$0.26 \pm 0.03\text{b}$	$0.19 \pm 0.04\text{a}$	$0.06 \pm 0.00\text{a}$	$0.07 \pm 0.01\text{a}$	$0.10 \pm 0.01\text{a}$
	CM	$1.91 \pm 0.04\text{a}$	$0.74 \pm 0.07\text{a}$	$0.17 \pm 0.04\text{a}$	$0.07 \pm 0.01\text{a}$	$0.09 \pm 0.01\text{a}$	$0.10 \pm 0.00\text{a}$
	FM	$1.40 \pm 0.03\text{b}$	$0.66 \pm 0.09\text{a}$	$0.21 \pm 0.03\text{a}$	$0.06 \pm 0.00\text{a}$	$0.07 \pm 0.01\text{a}$	$0.10 \pm 0.00\text{a}$
C5	CK	$16.66 \pm 1.01\text{c}$	$1.28 \pm 0.07\text{b}$	$2.57 \pm 0.69\text{b}$	$1.74 \pm 0.26\text{b}$	$1.24 \pm 0.29\text{a}$	$2.68 \pm 0.07\text{b}$
	CM	$27.22 \pm 1.47\text{a}$	$1.68 \pm 0.10\text{a}$	$3.65 \pm 0.59\text{a}$	$2.19 \pm 0.11\text{a}$	$0.84 \pm 0.09\text{b}$	$3.07 \pm 0.19\text{a}$
	FM	$20.62 \pm 2.15\text{b}$	$1.62 \pm 0.08\text{a}$	$2.75 \pm 0.36\text{ab}$	$1.73 \pm 0.24\text{b}$	$0.97 \pm 0.16\text{ab}$	$2.72 \pm 0.35\text{ab}$
C10	CK	$33.36 \pm 2.50\text{b}$	$2.08 \pm 0.12\text{ab}$	$4.27 \pm 0.21\text{b}$	$2.53 \pm 0.40\text{b}$	$1.53 \pm 0.16\text{a}$	$4.55 \pm 0.61\text{b}$
	CM	$40.85 \pm 0.92\text{a}$	$2.67 \pm 0.45\text{a}$	$5.58 \pm 0.83\text{a}$	$3.86 \pm 0.50\text{a}$	$1.65 \pm 0.28\text{a}$	$5.26 \pm 0.53\text{a}$
	FM	$37.83 \pm 2.25\text{a}$	$1.73 \pm 0.50\text{b}$	$4.86 \pm 0.28\text{ab}$	$2.03 \pm 0.28\text{b}$	$1.38 \pm 0.09\text{a}$	$4.20 \pm 0.21\text{b}$

2.5 DOM 对棉花 Cd 积累量的影响

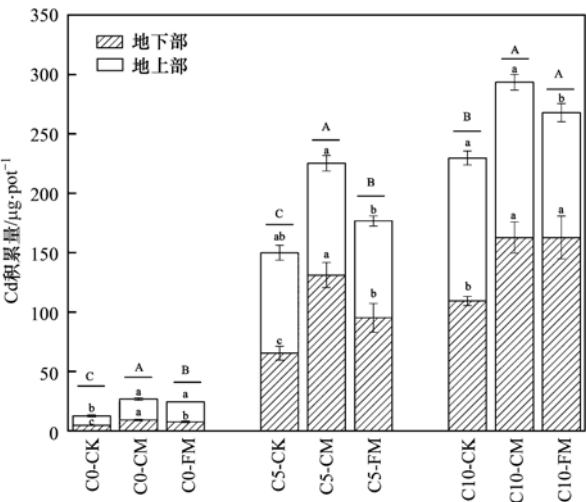
如图 2 可知,棉花 Cd 积累量随 Cd 胁迫梯度的增加呈现出升高趋势. 在相同 Cd 胁迫梯度下(C0、C5 和 C10),与 CK 相比,施加 CM 和 FM 均能提高棉花 Cd 积累总量,Cd 积累总量增幅范围分别为 27.76%~113.05% 和 17.77%~93.79%. 此外,施加 CM 对棉花地上部和地下部均有提高作用,但施加 FM 主要体现在增加根系 Cd 积累量,因此 CM 处理对棉花 Cd 积累总量的提升能力强于 FM.

3 讨论

3.1 DOM 对土壤有效态 Cd 含量的影响

土壤中的有效态 Cd 能够直接被植物吸收^[18]. 有研究表明,DOM 可以促进土壤(矿区附近)颗粒吸附态 Cd 向土壤溶液中释放并提高了 Cd 的有效性^[19]; Zhang 等^[20] 的研究也发现 DOM 使土壤 [ω (总 Cd)为 $17.14\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)] 中的 ω (活性 Cd)从 16.2% 提高到 28.7%. 在本研究中,施用 DOM 提高了土壤有效态 Cd 含量(图 1). 其原因一方面可能是 DOM 中存在大量活性官能团组分,可以通过氢键、配体交换和络合作用等途径与 Cd^{2+} 直接作用^[21],改变土壤对 Cd 的吸附和解吸能力^[22],提高土壤有效态 Cd 的含量;另一方面,植物分泌的根系分泌物同样对重金属有效性有直接影响. 有研究表明,根系分泌物能增加重金属活性并促进黑麦草对重金属的吸收和积累^[23],根系生物量越大通常越有助于根系分泌物的合成和分泌^[24]. 在本研究中,CM 和 FM 的根系生物量均高于 CK(表 2),这可能会导致土壤有效态 Cd 含量的增加.

不同来源 DOM 对土壤有效态 Cd 含量存在差异. DOM 中的低分子量亲水化合物容易与重金属形成络合物,使重金属更容易溶解^[25,26]. 芳香性也是影响土壤 Cd 有效性的重要因素,低芳香性的 DOM 更容易促进 Cd 向土壤中释放^[19]. 紫外可见光谱分析中 SUVA254、SUVA260 和 SUVA280 用来表征



地上部和地下部 Cd 积累量用不同小写字母表示存在显著差异 ($P < 0.05$); 总 Cd 积累量用大写字母表示存在显著差异 ($P < 0.05$)

图 2 DOM 对棉花 Cd 积累量的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of DOM on Cd accumulation in cotton

DOM 芳香性、疏水性和相对分子质量,其值与芳香化程度、疏水组分和相对分子质量大小成正比^[27,28]. 在本试验中,紫外可见光光谱表明 CM 具有更多低分子量、低芳香性亲水化合物(表 1),这可能是 CM 处理中土壤有效态 Cd 含量高于 FM 的原因.

3.2 DOM 对 Cd 胁迫下棉花生长的影响

生物量是反映植物抗逆性和修复能力的重要指标^[29]. 在本研究中,DOM 的应用对棉花总生物量的影响取决于土壤 Cd 含量,这表现为:不添加外源 Cd 时,施加 CM 和 FM 能显著提高棉花生物量;在外源 Cd 添加下,棉花总生物量表现为低于同水平 CK. 原因可能是:DOM 作为有机质的一类可以直接或间接为棉花提供养分^[30],促进棉花生物量积累;但在 Cd 污染情况下,DOM 由于其结构特点会提高土壤 Cd 的生物有效性^[31,32],促进了棉花对 Cd 的吸收(表 4),使棉花总生物量表现出降低趋势. 并且 CM 具有更多的低分子量和低芳香性的亲水有机物组分(表 1),导致在 C5 或 C10 水平中 CM 处理使 Cd 对棉花生物量积累的抑制作用均强于 FM.

光合作用是植物生物量积累的重要生理过程,但 Cd 胁迫能通过干扰叶绿素合成和引起叶绿体降解等途径抑制植物光合作用^[33,34]. 在本研究中,在 C0 水平下加入 DOM 能提高叶片光合能力,其原因可能是:施入 CM 和 FM 能提高根系对养分的吸收能力、提高养分的运输能力从而使光合作用强度提高^[35];但在 C5 和 C10 水平下,DOM 施用在提高根系与土壤养分接触面积的同时也增加了根系与土壤 Cd 的接触面积. 与此同时,DOM 施用让土壤 Cd 的有效性提高(图 1),使 CM 和 FM 处理下棉花在同一 Cd 水平下的胁迫程度提高,导致叶绿素合成受阻,净光合速率降低. 此外,Cd 胁迫条件下细胞产生的活性氧(ROS)还可能使细胞中的叶绿体和线粒体等细胞器受到氧化损伤导致其无法发挥正常功能^[36~38],从而光合作用受到抑制. 因此,同一 Cd 水平(C5 和 C10)下施加 CM 和 FM 表现出净光合速率比 CK 更低.

3.3 DOM 对 Cd 污染下棉花 Cd 吸收和积累的影响

植物体内 Cd 含量决定了 Cd 污染土壤的植物修复效率^[39]. 徐轶群等^[40]的研究发现,DOM 提高了土壤重金属的活性,促进了生菜对重金属的吸收和积累. 在本试验中,CM 和 FM 的施入总体上提高了棉花各部位的 Cd 含量(除棉纤维)并提高了棉花的 Cd 积累总量,原因可能在于:其一,施入 CM 和 FM 提高了土壤 Cd 的有效性(图 1),使根系暴露在 Cd 有效性更高的土壤中;其二,施用 CM 和 FM 提高了

根系生物量(表 2),增加了根系与土壤的接触面积从而提高了根系对 Cd 的吸收量;其三,根系中 Cd 经木质部通过蒸腾作用向上运输并在其他器官实现再分配^[41],CM 和 FM 的施用显著提高了叶片的蒸腾速率(表 3),使更多的 Cd 向地上部运输和积累.

棉纤维中的 Cd 含量影响到棉花的安全利用. 在本研究中,各处理下棉纤维 Cd 含量符合国家标准^[42]中总 Cd 含量的限量要求. 此外,DOM 施入对棉纤维的 Cd 含量表现为降低或无显著差异,这可能是由于 DOM 的施入能促进植物产生 GSH 合成酶,提高叶片 GSH 活性^[43],使 GSH 与 Cd 螯合后被拦截在叶片的液泡中^[44],限制了其向棉纤维中的转移. 但 DOM 的应用对棉纤维的生物量存在一定程度的降低作用. 因此,在具体应用过程中需采取合理的田间管理措施来提高生物量和产量^[45,46],以保障经济效益.

4 结论

施加棉花秸秆 DOM 和农家肥 DOM 均能提高土壤 Cd 的生物有效性,且在外源添加量为 0 ~ 10 mg·kg⁻¹ 的条件下,均为秸秆 DOM 高于农家肥 DOM. DOM 施入对棉花总生物量和净光合速率的影响取决于土壤中的 Cd 含量,无外源 Cd 添加时表现为促进作用,随着外源 ω (Cd) 的增加(5 ~ 10 mg·kg⁻¹) 逐渐表现为抑制作用. 在 3 种 Cd 水平下,棉花秸秆 DOM 和农家肥 DOM 施加对棉纤维的安全利用无影响,并且均使棉花 Cd 积累总量显著提高,其中,秸秆 DOM 处理对棉花 Cd 积累总量均高于农家肥 DOM. 因此,推荐施用棉花秸秆 DOM 来修复 Cd 污染土壤.

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