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# ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE





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### 北京城区气传花粉季节特征及与气象条件关系

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摘要:研究北京城区气传花粉季节特征及其与气象条件关系,为本地区防治花粉症及建设合理城市绿地提供有效资料.研究应用 Burkard 采样器于 2011 年 12 月 31 日至 2012 年 12 月 31 日对北京城区气传花粉含量进行监测,并对花粉含量及气象因素进行统计学分析. 结果表明,2012 年北京城区的花粉季节起始时间为 3 月 17 日~11 月 10 日,持续 238 d,占全年天数的65%;全年花粉含量月分布呈现两个高峰,第一个高峰为3~5 月,主要花粉为木犀科、杨属、柳属等树木花粉,占全年花粉总量的53%;第二个高峰为8~10 月,主要花粉为菊科、藜科及苋科等莠草花粉,占全年花粉总量的26%;2012 年度北京城区最具代表性的气传花粉来自于菊科、木犀科及杨柳科,比重之和为40%. 结果还表明,秋季气传花粉以致敏性较强的莠草花粉为主,所以北京花粉症的高发季节主要集中在秋季. 北京城区气传花粉含量受气象因素影响较明显,影响最明显的是风速、温度、湿度及降水等气象要素.研究表明,在0~15℃的温度区间内,花粉含量随温度的升高而升高;当温度大于15℃,即在18~30℃的范围内时,花粉含量随温度的升高而降低. 北京城区 2012 年春秋季的平均温度为17℃,且这两个季节的花粉量占全年的79%,因此春秋季的温度是北京最适宜花粉的散播;根据研究数据分析,当相对湿度在20%~50%或大于70%的时候,气传花粉含量随相对湿度的增大而减小,而相对湿度在50%~60%时,气传花粉含量随相对湿度的增大而增加;研究还表明风速在1~3 m·s⁻¹时,易于花粉粒飘散,气传花粉含量较大,但风速超过 3 m·s⁻¹时或持续时间较长时,空气中花粉含量值反而较小;雨水会影响花粉的产量和释放,易致空中飘散花粉粒减少. 通过研究已经探明了北京城区气传花粉的种类及飘散规律,以及花粉含量和气象条件之间的关系,为进行气传花粉预报提供了参考.

关键词:气传花粉;种类构成;气象因素;花粉监测;花粉含量

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# Seasonal Dynamics of Airborne Pollens and Its Relationship with Meteorological Factors in Beijing Urban Area

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Abstract: The seasonal dynamics of airborne pollens and their relationship with meteorological conditions, which are considered to be important factors for appropriate construction of urban green system and reliable prevention of tropic pollinosis, were investigated in Beijing urban area. The airborne pollens were monitored from December 31st 2011 to December 31st 2012 by Burkard volumetric trap, and the data were analyzed. The results revealed that: ① In 2012 the pollen dispersion period lasted 238 days from March 17th to November 18th, accounting for 65% of the year. There were two peaks of pollen amount in air, which occurred from March to May and from August to October, respectively. In the spring peak, tree pollens such as Oleaceae, Populus and Salix pollens were the dominant, accounting for 53% of the total annual pollens, while in the autumn period, weed pollens such as Compositae, Chenopodiaceae and Amaranthaceae pollens made up about 40% of the annual total value; 2 The highly allergenic weeds pollens dominated in autumn, which caused a high incidence of tropic pollinosis; ③The airborne pollen amount of Beijing urban area was significantly affected by meteorological condition like the wind speed, temperature, humidity, precipitation and so on; ④ When temperature ranged from 0°C to 15℃, the pollen amount showed positive relation with temperature; while in the temperature range of 18℃ to 30℃, it showed negative relation; ⑤ The average temperature of spring and autumn season in 2012 was 17°C, and 79% of airborne pollens were detected in these two seasons. This temperature condition was conducive to the pollen dispersion.; The pollen amount showed negative relation with relative moisture between 20% and 50% and larger than 70%, while in the moisture range of 50% to 60%, it showed positive relation; The wind speed smaller than 3 m·s<sup>-1</sup> was good to pollen distribution, when it was larger than 4 m·s<sup>-1</sup> or the wind lasted for a long time, the pollen amount in the air would decrease; ® The pollen release was decreased by the rain. The above results can be helpful to forecast the pollen amount in the air.

Key words: air spread pollen; species composition; meteorological factors; pollen monitoring; pollen amount

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随着人们对生活质量要求的不断提高,城市绿 化成为改善城市气候与人们居住环境的重要举措. 然而,植物具有净化环境、改善局地气候条件功能 的同时,部分植物所产生的花粉具有致敏性,能使人 发生花粉症过敏性反应[1],从而危害人体健康,这 引起了国内外医学界的关注[2~4]. 近年来,花粉过 敏症的发病率和患病率呈逐年升高趋势,有研究 显示花粉过敏症具有常年多发性、明显的地区性 和季节性<sup>[5]</sup>. 自 1974 年美国 Stanley 等<sup>[6]</sup>提出了 "致敏花粉是重要的空气污染物之一"的观点之 后,国内外学者对此进行了相关研究[7~9]. 据美国 国立卫生研究院变态反应研究报告,中国的花粉 过敏症发病率为 0.5% ~ 1%, 而高发区达到 5.0% [9]. 北京属暖温带半湿润气候区,具有丰富 的植物资源的同时,也使花粉致敏植物的种类非 常多样. 因此,调查北京城市气传花粉的季节飘散 规律,从而找出有效的防治措施,既提高人们居住 环境质量,又维护居民健康,是迫切需要解决的科 学问题与社会问题.

在进行气传花粉调查等方面,国内外做了大量 的工作. 意大利的 D'Amato 等[10]确定了墙草属是地 中海那不勒斯地区的主要气传花粉. Galán 等[11] 确 定了藜科与苋科在西班牙科尔多瓦城全年均有飘 散,最高含量在夏季. Kosisky 等[12]报道了美国华盛 顿哥伦比亚区橡树花粉为优势树木气传花粉的调查 结果. 此外, 瑞典的 Ferreiro 等[13]、日本的 Kishikawa<sup>[14]</sup>和 Narita 等<sup>[15]</sup>在气传花粉调查方面也 做了大量的工作. 在国内,郑卓[16]确定了广州地区 优势花粉的主要来自一些栽培植物和行道树,气传 花粉主要飘散季节为春秋季. 杨炯等[17] 通过对武 昌地区气传花粉的调查,发现13种此地区优势花 粉,确定了悬铃木属为春季主要致敏花粉,蒿属、豚 草属、葎草属为此地区夏秋季主要致敏花粉. 此 外,国内研究者针对禹城[18]、武汉[19]、桃源[20]、鲁 南[21]、湖北[22]、北京[23]、西安[24]、成都[25]、昆 明[26]、呼和浩特[27]等不同地区的气传花粉也开展 了一系列相关研究工作.

影响空气中花粉含量的因素可分为地理性因素、气候性因素、植被因素及人为性因素四大类<sup>[5]</sup>.对同一地区而言,气象条件变化万千,而其它因素相对稳定,因而气象条件是影响某一地区气传花粉浓度大小的主要因素.本研究分析了气传花粉含量变化及其与气象条件的关系,对于宏观系统地探讨城市生态系统中花粉致敏植物的构成和来

源,以及改善城市空气质量,建设合理绿化环境,提高人民的健康水平都具有重要的现实意义,也是从源头上防治花粉症的关键.

#### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 样品采集点和气象资料收集

本研究使用英国 Burkard 七天孢子容量测定收集器进行样品收集. 花粉收集器自 2012 年被置于中国科学院生态环境研究中心北京城市生态系统研究站顶楼,周围较开阔,无高大建筑物及树木阻挡,有长期的电源供应,采样器固定在水平位置,进气孔的位置高出屋顶围栏 75 cm 以上,进气孔与房顶上较高建筑夹角小于 20°. 监测站点所在单位场院四周均是居民小区,距离城市主干道均不足 500 m,属于典型的城市区域.

监测站点有自动气象观测站,为本研究提供所需的气象数据.

#### 1.2 气传花粉种类鉴定

采样周期设定为7d,1个采样周期结束后,将采样聚酯带取下平均剪成7份,每份为1d的采样样品,经过染色、制片,在光学显微镜高倍镜(×400)下进行花粉的计数,并根据文献[28]进行气传花粉种类的鉴定.

#### 1.3 花粉含量计算方法

根据仪器说明书设定要求, Burkard 采样器以  $10 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 的速度抽吸空气, 24 h 内共采样的空气体积为:  $10 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \times 60 \text{ min} \cdot \text{h}^{-1} \times 24 \text{ h} = 14 400 \text{ L} = 14.4 \text{ m}^3$ ,  $24 \text{ h} \cdot \text{采样期间内的花粉含量为:}$ 

$$P = \frac{N(5)}{10 \text{ L} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \times 60 \text{ min} \cdot \text{h}^{-1} \times 24 \text{ h}} = \frac{N(5)}{14.4 \text{ m}^{-1}}$$
式中, $N$ 代表 24 h 内所采集到的花粉总数; $P$ 为花粉含量( $5$ 10 为  $5$ 2 为  $5$ 3 为  $5$ 4 为  $5$ 3 为  $5$ 4 为  $5$ 5 为  $5$ 4 为  $5$ 5  $5$ 5 为  $5$ 6 为  $5$ 7 为  $5$ 8 为  $5$ 9  $5$ 9 为  $5$ 9  $5$ 9

#### 1.4 花粉季节计算方法

花粉季节是指气传花粉植物的主要传粉周期, 此段时间内出现了全年花粉总量的95%. 当自然年 初的花粉量占全年总量的2.5%时开始计时,截止 于花粉量达到全年总量97.5%的时候<sup>[29]</sup>.

#### 2 结果与分析

#### 2.1 北京城区气传花粉浓度季节变化规律

#### 2.1.1 气传花粉浓度年内比重分析

本次北京城区气传花粉调查是从 2011 年 12 月 31 日至 2012 年 12 月 31 日,共制片 366 张,采集到 花粉72 858粒,分属于 37 个科,其中浓度达到 2% 及

以上的有: 菊科(15%)、木犀科(13%)、杨柳科(12%)、悬铃木科(8%)、银杏科(7%)、桑科(6%)、松科(4%)、大戟科(3%)、卫矛科(3%)、苋科(3%)、桦木科(3%)、柏科(2%)、怪柳科(2%)、玄参科(2%)、藜科(2%)、豆科(2%). 因此,2012 年度北京城区最具代表性的气传花粉来自于菊科、木犀科及杨柳科,比重之和为40%.

#### 2.1.2 气传花粉年平均含量变化趋势

根据气传花粉含量监测结果,2012 年度北京城区花粉季节从 3 月 17 日起始,至 11 月 10 日截止,持续 238 d,占全年天数的 65%. 在花粉季中大气花粉的含量变化呈现双峰式,即在春季(3~5 月)和秋季(8~10 月)出现了两个峰值. 在 3 月 19 日北京城区花粉含量到达第一个峰值,日平均含量最高达到 143 粒·m<sup>-3</sup>;第二个小高峰出现在 9 月 1 日,日平均含量最高为 86 粒·m<sup>-3</sup>(图 1).

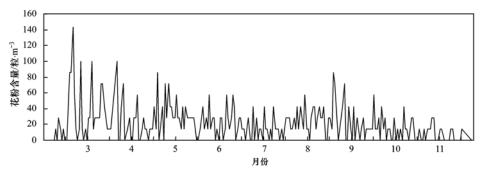


图 1 2012 年北京北部城区年平均花粉含量

Fig. 1 Annual average pollen amount of Beijing urban area in 2012

这样的双峰式变化趋势与北京城区花粉致敏植物的花期主要集中在春季和秋季有关.第一个气传花粉浓度的峰值出现在4月中旬,此时收集到的花粉比重占到全年的30%(图2).第二个花粉高峰期出现在8~9月,这段时间内收集到的花粉比重占全年的21%(图2).

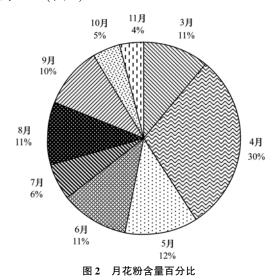


Fig. 2 Percentage of monthly pollen amount

#### 2.1.3 气传花粉含量天内动态分析

2012 年北京城区气传致敏花粉含量在1 d 内呈现两个峰值(图3),第一次小高峰是378 粒·m<sup>-3</sup>,出现在凌晨02:00 左右,最大值为823 粒·m<sup>-3</sup>,出现在14:00前后;1 d 中的最小值是120 粒·m<sup>-3</sup>,出现

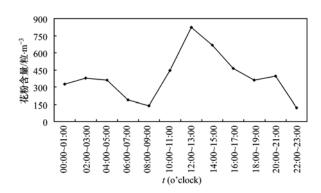


图 3 2012 年花粉含量在一天内每两小时的变化趋势

Fig. 3 Variation of pollen amount measured every two hours in one day in 2012

在22:00左右.

#### 2.2 气象条件对北京城区气传花粉含量的影响

#### 2.2.1 气传花粉与空气温度、湿度的关系

从 2012 年度北京城区气传花粉含量与温度的相关变化趋势来看,在 0~15 $^{\circ}$ 2温度区间内,花粉含量随温度的升高而升高;当温度大于 15 $^{\circ}$ 2、即在 18~30 $^{\circ}$ 2 的范围内时,花粉含量随温度的升高而降低(图 4).

根据北京城区 2012 年的数据分析,当相对湿度在 20%~50%或大于 70%的时候,气传花粉含量随相对湿度的增大而减小,而相对湿度在 50%~60%时,气传花粉含量随相对湿度的增大而增加(图 5).

#### 2.2.2 气传花粉与风速的关系

通过对2012年气传花粉含量与风速的相关变

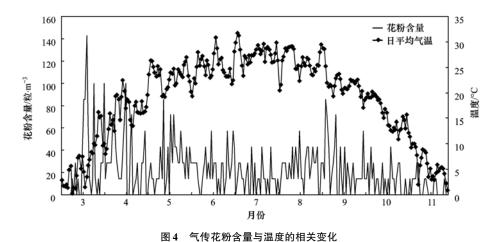


Fig. 4 Correlated variation between airborne pollens and temperature

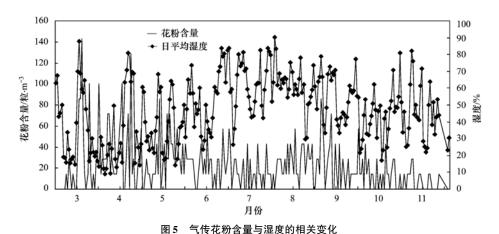


Fig. 5 Correlated variation between airborne pollens and humidity

化的研究表明(图 6),风速对花粉含量也具有一定的影响. 当风速小于1 m·s<sup>-1</sup>时,花粉飘散受限制气传花粉含量小;风速在1~3 m·s<sup>-1</sup>时,气流加速,有利于花粉远扬,气传花粉含量较大. 但风速过大(超过4 m·s<sup>-1</sup>时)或持续时间过久,花粉不易黏附到采样载玻片上,加上花粉的飘散,空气中花粉含量值反而较小.

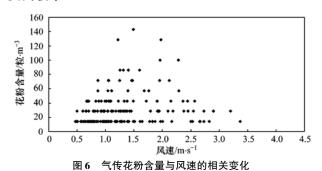


Fig. 6 Correlated variation between airborner pollens and wind velocity

#### 2.2.3 气传花粉与降雨量的关系

降水也会影响空气中花粉的含量. 降水发生时

或者降水发生后,空气中花粉含量一般都会出现下降,如2012年7月7~12日,北京产生连续性降水,结果导致7月13日空气中花粉含量几乎为零.类似的情况较多(图7).雨天或者雨后空气中花粉含量下降,一方面雨水也会冲洗掉空气中的花粉,造成空气中花粉含量下降;另一方面,降水往往会导致气温下降,影响植物开花的时间,同时使得空气湿度增加,花粉在潮湿的空气中,很容易吸收水分,造成自身重量增加,花粉的传播距离受到影响.这与其他研究结果相似[16,30,31].

#### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 北京城区气传花粉季节特征

(1) 气传花粉的种类与比重与其所在城市的植被分布有直接关系,如柏科和杨柳科是东营的绿化树种,也是气传花粉中的优势种类<sup>[32]</sup>; 松科植物是吉林市城市绿地的重要组成,因此松科的花粉比重最大<sup>[33]</sup>; 武汉市街道和庭院的骨干树种是悬铃木,因此悬铃木花粉在武汉的气传花粉中比重最大<sup>[34]</sup>;

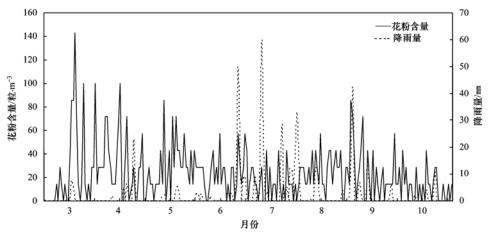


图 7 气传花粉含量与降雨量的相关变化

Fig. 7 Correlated variation between airborne pollens and Rainfall

伴随北京城市道路中木犀科洋白蜡,杨柳科加杨、 毛白杨以及垂柳等大量花粉致敏植物的栽种,使得 大气中树木花粉的比重进一步提高.

(2) 本次研究所发现的北京城区的花粉含量年 变化趋势与文献[29,31,35,36]的研究结果一致. 此外,北京城区的花粉含量年变化与国内大部分城 市类似,如吉林[33]、东营[32]、上海[37,38]、武汉[34]、 成都[25,39]以及深圳[40]等地的花粉皆集中出现于春 季和秋季,并且春季的树木花粉量远大于秋季的草 本花粉量, 但本研究中花粉浓度春季大于秋季, 这 与孟龄等[41] 在 2011 年度同一地点的研究结果相 反,两个年度的研究仪器均放置在同一地点,因此地 理性因素是固定的, 植被因素和人为因素的变化也 相对稳定,那么导致两个年度在同一地点研究结果 不一致的原因可能是由于两个年度的气象条件不同 所造成的;北京城区气传花粉含量天内变化与大多 数城市的趋势相似,这可能与城市中每天的大气环 流格局大体一致有关. 在清晨时花粉囊还未开裂, 大气花粉含量较低:日出后地面温度升高,花粉粒 被释出并随受热的空气上升,大气花粉含量逐渐增 加;下午及傍晚地面温度下降,空气受对流运动的 影响下降,散入高空的花粉粒也随之沉降,因而检测 的花粉含量达到一天中的峰值[39].

#### 3.2 气传花粉与气象条件关系

(1) 北京城区气传花粉含量受气象条件影响明显,影响最直接的是风速、温度、湿度及降水等气象要素. 温度是花粉发育及传播最为敏感的指标之一,因为植物授粉期时适宜的温度有利于花粉生长,传粉时良好的温度条件则对于花粉囊的顺利开裂至关重要<sup>[39]</sup>. 此外,高温所引起的气流对流,也会促

进花粉传播<sup>[42]</sup>. 北京城区 2012 年春秋季的平均温度为 17℃,且这两个季节的花粉量占全年的 79%,因此春秋季的温度是北京最适宜花粉的散播,张姝丽等人在 2003 年的研究也证实了这一点<sup>[43]</sup>.

- (2)相对湿度通常同大气花粉浓度呈负相关,因为较高的湿度会抑制花粉囊的开裂及花粉的传播<sup>[44]</sup>.例如,北京秋季的花粉含量就与相对湿度表现出显著的负相关关系<sup>[43,44]</sup>;在湖北荆州市,夏季气传花粉含量随相对湿度增加而逐渐变低<sup>[45]</sup>.但如果湿度过高,花粉浓度反而会有所升高.例如在西班牙的 Murcia,就发现如果夜间的相对湿度不超过 60%,与第二天白天的花粉含量呈负相关,但如果晚上的相对湿度超过 80%的话,第二天清晨的花粉含量会上升.过高湿度时花粉含量增加的原因可能是在高湿环境下,花粉颗粒较易通过其凹凸不平的表面黏合,这样花粉采样器会捕捉到更多的花粉,因而监测到的花粉含量就有所升高<sup>[45]</sup>.
- (3) 花粉在大气中飘散的理想条件是一种稳定的风速并且没有加速,而且有些植物花粉需经风的振荡来释放,否则它们重叠的物理结构将包住花粉粒<sup>[46]</sup>;一般认为,雨水会影响花粉的产量和释放,易致空中飘散花粉粒减少,本研究与北京<sup>[35]</sup>、南昌<sup>[47]</sup>、武汉<sup>[34]</sup>、斯洛伐克 Bratislava<sup>[48]</sup>、西班Toledo<sup>[49]</sup>、意大利 Alassio<sup>[50]</sup>等研究结果相似.

#### 4 结论

(1) 北京城区全年空气中皆有花粉飘散,但是每月逐日花粉含量的数目和种类不尽相同. 2012 年度北京城区最具代表性的气传花粉来自于菊科、木犀科及杨柳科;全年花粉含量季节分布呈双峰型,

春季为主要花粉季节,秋季为次要花粉季节.春季花粉含量高峰非常明显,4月更是高达全年最高,此时大气花粉以致敏性较弱的树木花粉为主,包括松属、云杉属、圆柏属、杨属和柳属等;秋季花粉含量有波动,这一时期以杂草花粉为主大气花粉的主要组成是强致敏性的草本植物花粉,如蒿属、葎草属、地肤属和藜属等.夏季虽然花团锦簇,但多为艳丽的虫媒花开,故为花粉淡季.伴随气传花粉数量的季节性变化,花粉症的发病也具有了鲜明的季节性特征.由于秋季的气传花粉致敏性强,所以北京花粉症的高发季节主要集中在秋季;气传花粉含量在一天内呈现两个峰值,分别是在凌晨02:00和14:00前后;一天中的最小值出现在22:00左右.

- (2) 北京城区气传花粉含量受气象要素影响明显. 在0~15℃的温度区间内,花粉含量与温度呈正相关;当温度大于15℃,即在18~30℃的范围内时,花粉含量与温度呈负相关;湿度降低有利于花粉粒的干燥,从而使花粉粒容易释放,增加其在空气中的飘散,根据北京城区2012年的数据分析,当相对湿度在20%~50%或大于70%的时候,气传花粉含量随相对湿度的增大而减小,而相对湿度在50%~60%时,气传花粉含量随相对湿度的增大而增加;本研究结果还表明风速在1~3 m·s⁻¹时,易于花粉远扬,气传花粉含量较大. 但风速超过4 m·s⁻¹时或持续时间过久,空气中花粉含量值反而较小;同时还表明气传花粉含量随雨水增加而减小.
- (3)经过前期工作,已经探明了北京城区气传花粉的种类及飘散规律,以及花粉含量和气象条件之间的关系,大气中花粉飘散的多少主要依赖于自身的生长规律以及地理环境和花粉源的位置等自然条件,也与气象因素密切有关. 此项研究为进行花粉含量预报提供了参考,但在花粉的致敏性及有效的防范措施、致敏性花粉扩散影响范围等方面仍要作进一步的研究.

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