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沉积物有效态磷对湖库富营养化的指示及适用性

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摘要:为探究不同类型湖库沉积物有效态磷对富营养化的指示意义及适用范围,选取了 12 个不同水深、不同换水周期的湖泊和水库进行 4 季度的水样、沉积物样品采集,以 SMT 分级方法提取的氢氧化钠磷(NaOH-P)作为沉积物有效态磷,分析了湖库中沉积物和水相磷含量之间的关系. 结果表明,12 个湖库的沉积物和水相磷含量差别大,沉积物 NaOH-P 含量范围为86~584 mg·kg⁻¹(均值 263 mg·kg⁻¹),总磷含量 225~760 mg·kg⁻¹(均值 502 mg·kg⁻¹);水体总磷含量范围为 0.02~0.35 mg·L⁻¹(均值 0.11 mg·L⁻¹);12 个湖库的水体叶绿素 a 含量差异也很大,分布范围为 3~349 μg·L⁻¹(均值 51 μg·L⁻¹);沉积物与对应的水相各形态磷含量之间的相关分析发现,沉积物有效态磷与水相磷含量之间的相关性高于沉积物总磷,NaOH-P 比总磷能更好地反映湖库的富营养化状态,然而只有在换水慢的浅水湖库中,这种沉积物 NaOH-P 与水相磷的相关性才达到显著水平,表明"换水周期"和"水体深度"是影响沉积物 NaOH-P 与水相磷含量相关关系的两个关键因子:在换水快或是深水的湖库中,即使沉积物有效态磷含量较高,但是受多种因素影响,沉积物 NaOH-P 与水相磷含量的相关关系可能并不显著,而在换水慢的浅水湖库中,沉积物作为源和汇频繁与水体磷进行交换,尤其是在夏季藻类暴发时期,对水相磷升高贡献大,成为该类水体富营养化问题易发生、难治理的潜在缓冲因子.

关键词:沉积物;磷; SMT 分级方法; 富营养化; 湖泊

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Applicability of Bioavailable Phosphorus in Sediments to Indicating Trophic Levels of Lakes and Reservoirs

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Abstract: Twelve lakes and reservoirs with different water depths and different water residence times were studied to identify the applicability of bioavailable phosphorus of sediments in indicating trophic levels. Water and sediment samples were collected in these 12 lakes and reservoirs to analyze the relationship of nutrient levels between the sediment and the water column. Sodium hydroxide extracted phosphorus (NaOH-P) determined using the SMT classification method is defined as the bioavailable phosphorus of sediment. The results showed that total phosphorus levels in sediments in different lakes and reservoirs ranged from 225 to 760 mg·kg⁻¹ (mean value 502 mg·kg⁻¹); the NaOH-P levels in sediments ranged from 86 to 584 mg·kg⁻¹ (mean value 263 mg·kg⁻¹); the total phosphorus concentrations in the water was 0.02-0.35 mg·L⁻¹ (mean value 0.11 mg·L⁻¹), and the chlorophyll a concentrations in the water were 3-349 µg·L⁻¹ (mean value 51 µg·L⁻¹). It was found that NaOH-P was more effective than total phosphorus in indicating the trophic status of the lakes and reservoirs. However, the NaOH-P levels were significantly related to the phosphorus concentrations in the water column only in shallow water with a long residence time. It was revealed that water residence time and water depth are two key factors that affect the relationship of the phosphorus content between the sediment and the water column. In deep waters or waters with short residence time, the NaOH-P content in the sediment hardly influenced the phosphorus concentration in the water columns, even at high levels. However, in shallow waters with long residence time, the sediment acted as both sources and sinks and frequently exchanged nutrients with the overlying water, especially during bloom periods in summer. Thus NaOH-P could be a potential risk of eutrophication in such waters.

Key words; sediment; phosphorus; SMT classification method; eutrophication; lakes

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湖库沉积物中营养盐的含量与水相比往往是巨 大的, 这意味着沉积物的营养盐释放会对水相产生 显著影响[1], 尤其是在湖库外源营养盐得到削减的 情况下[2~4]. 因此, 在湖库富营养化潜力评估以及 水生态环境管理过程中, 沉积物营养盐含量是至关 重要的影响因素. 对沉积物中的磷而言, 已有大量 研究表明并不是所有形态的磷都会释放到上覆水体 中[5~7],只有部分特定形态的磷易于从沉积物释 放,它们相比于总磷更能反映水体的富营养化水 平, 因而被称之为"有效态磷". 不同学者提出了不 同磷形态分级分离方法来提取出有效的内源磷形 态,如以H-L法提取的铁铝结合态磷(Fe/Al-P)作 为活性有效态磷^[8], 或是以 EDTA 法提取的"酸可 提取有机磷"作为活性有效态磷[9],也有以欧洲标 准委员会提出的 SMT 法提取的"氢氧化钠提取磷 (NaOH-P)"作为有效态磷[10]. Zhu 等[11]和王晓蓉 等[12]的研究发现适官应用在淡水沉积物磷提取的 SMT 法测得的 NaOH-P 易受水体藻类生长影响而从 沉积物中释放,从而影响上覆水磷含量进而支撑藻 类生长[13], 因此本研究选取 SMT 法提取的 NaOH-P 作为沉积物有效态磷来探究其对水体富营养化的影 响和指示意义.

现有的关于沉积物有效态磷对水体磷的影响研究结果有很大差异.在滇池、南四湖、杭州西湖以及长江河口水库等进行的研究中发现,沉积物NaOH-P含量与水体磷含量呈正相关关系^[14~17].然而也有不少研究表明,沉积物磷与水体磷含量响应关系差,如洞庭湖水-沉积物的磷含量空间分布很不一致,在沉积物磷释放量较低的区域水体磷含量反而较高^[18];再如,东部平原湖区不同水体沉积物有效态磷与上覆水磷含量的相关关系差异很大^[19~21],且参与统计的湖库个数越多其相关性越

弱;甚至在三峡库区湖泊,沉积物 NaOH-P 与水体 磷呈反相关关系[22].

可见,不同湖库中沉积物有效态磷与水体磷的关系是不同的,而引起这些差异的原因目前并没有定论.在这种差异存在的情况下,想要以沉积物有效态磷的含量评估水体富营养化潜力,首先必须要摸清不同类型湖库沉积物-水之间磷交换的特征与规律.为此,本研究选取了12个不同水深及不同换水周期的湖库进行了春、夏、秋、冬四季采样与营养盐相关指标测定,探究不同类型水体中沉积物有效态磷与水体磷的响应关系差异,以期为水体富营养化潜力的评估以及湖库内源营养盐削减方案的制定提供科学依据和支撑.

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

本研究选取巢湖、滆湖、白马湖、洪湖、洪泽湖、 东平湖、洞庭湖、鄱阳湖、龙王山水库、化农水库、 柘林水库和太平湖这12个不同湖库作为研究对象 (图1),分布于6省,分别处于长江流域、淮河流域、 黄河流域等,涵盖了较大的水深梯度、富营养化水平 梯度和换水周期差异(表1). 其中, 鄱阳湖和洞庭湖 与长江连通; 洪泽湖与淮河连通; 东平湖上世纪中开 始被辟为黄河汛期的滞洪区,后成为"南水北调"工 程的重要通道,均属于典型的过水性湖泊. 龙王山水 库、化农水库为中型水库,水力停留时间也较短;以 上6个湖库平均水深均不足6 m, 属于换水较快的浅 水湖库. 而巢湖、滆湖、白马湖和洪湖补给系数较 小,换水周期较长,且平均水深不超过4 m,属于换 水较慢的浅水湖库. 柘林水库和太平湖为大型水库, 平均水深超过 30 m, 存在温跃层, 换水周期也相对 较长,属于换水较慢的深水湖库.

表 1 调查湖库的基础地理信息

Table 1 Basic geological information of surveyed lakes and reservoirs									
	Table 1	Basic	geological	information	of	surveved	lakes	and	reservoirs

湖库名称	所在省份	湖泊面积/km²	平均水深/m	换水周期/d	水草状况
巢湖	安徽	786	3.4	170	未见
滆湖	江苏	140	1.7	74	未见
白马湖	江苏	55	1.5	156	春季大量菹草
洪湖	湖北	340	1.7	190	春季大量菹草
洪泽湖	江苏	1 663	2. 5	35	未见
东平湖	山东	154	4. 9	43	春季大量菹草
鄱阳湖	江西	3 207	5. 7	20	未见
洞庭湖	湖南	2 614	5. 6	20	未见
龙王山水库	江苏	15	4. 8	35	未见
化农水库	江苏	9	5. 9	25	未见
柘林水库	江西	308	30. 7	156	未见
太平湖	安徽	89	38. 7	174	未见

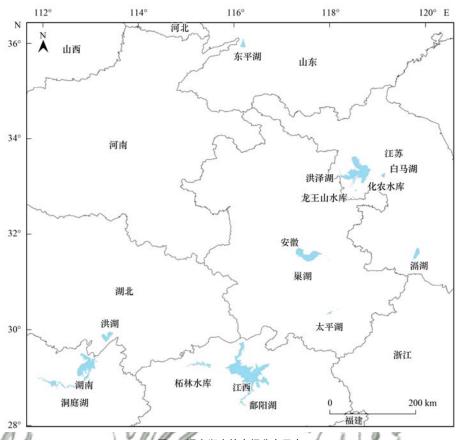


图 1 调查湖库的空间分布示意

Fig. 1 Distribution of surveyed lakes and reservoirs

1.2 样品采集及分析方法

于2017年10月、2018年1月、4月、8月(分别代表秋、冬、春、夏这4个季度)进行了12个湖库水样样品的采集工作,其中2017年10月采集了沉积物样品.每个湖库依据面积大小及湖区代表性选择了2~7个采样点,其中东平湖和太平湖由于天气原因冬季未采样.现场以赛氏盘测定水体透明度(SD);水样样品以2.5 L采水器采集,部分水样在采样现场以孔径0.45 μm 的 Whatman GF/F 玻璃纤维滤膜过滤,原水样和过滤水样冷藏保存至实验室测定总磷(TP)、溶解性总磷(DTP)、反应活性磷(SRP)、叶绿素(Chla)和悬浮颗粒物(SS);沉积物样品以柱状采样器采集,现场分取表层0~1、1~3和3~5cm沉积物,冷冻保存后带回实验室测定各层沉积物含水率、总磷、NaOH-P和有机质含量,取3层测定值的平均值.

水体 TP 和 DTP 含量采用碱性过硫酸钾消解-分光光度法测定^[23];水体 SRP 含量以荷兰 Skalar流动注射分析仪测定;水体 Chla 含量采用热乙醇法测定^[24];水体 SS 含量、沉积物含水率都采取烘干前后称重差的方法测定;沉积物有机质含量采用重铬酸钾法测定;沉积物 TP 与 NaOH-P 含量采用 SMT 分级提取法测定^[25,26].

1.3 数据分析方法

数据图表绘制由 Excel 2016 和 ArcGIS 10.3 完成, 沉积物与水相数据之间的 Pearson 相关系数由 SPSS 23.0 完成.

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同湖库水质差异

湖库透明度是衡量水体富营养化程度的一个重要指标,总体上呈现水深越大透明度越高的趋势,但东部平原湖库透明度普遍较低,本研究所选湖库中有3/4四季平均透明度未超过1.0 m,其中巢湖、滆湖和洪湖不足0.5 m;柘林水库与太平湖两个深水水库透明度高于其他湖库(图2).

巢湖 Chla 含量显著高于其他湖库,尤其是夏季藻华暴发时,叶绿素含量最高值达到2861 μg·L⁻¹,但不同季节之间差异明显,冬春季 Chla 浓度较低,这在所有湖库的 Chla 季节变化中都有所体现(图3). 洪泽湖、东平湖、鄱阳湖、洞庭湖等换水周期短的湖库 Chla 含量较低,深水水体 Chla 浓度更低,年均值在3 μg·L⁻¹以下.

严重富营养化的巢湖各形态磷的含量也都最高, TP、DTP 和 SRP 年均值分别达到了 0. 35、0. 10 和 0. 04 $mg \cdot L^{-1}$; 各个湖库 TP 和 DTP 的变化趋势

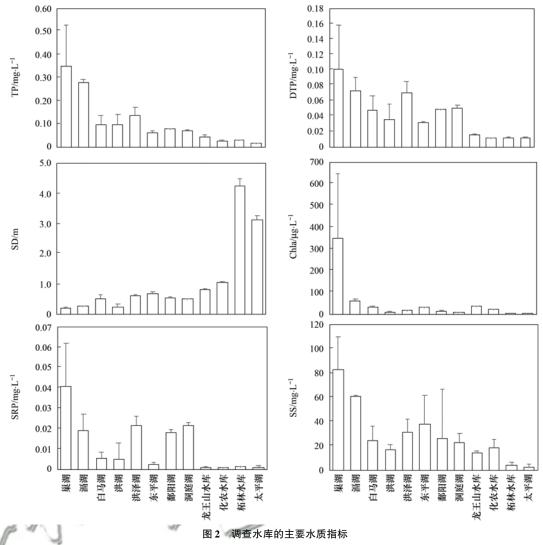


Fig. 2 Main water quality indicators of the lakes and reservoirs

较为相似,含量较高的多为换水慢的浅水湖库,换水快的浅水湖泊次之,最低值皆出现在深水湖库; SRP含量在各个湖库之间的变化与 TP 和 DTP 略有差异,在3个水草丰茂的湖泊(白马湖、洪湖和东平湖) SRP含量明显低于其他浅水湖泊,4个水库 SRP含量则最低.各个湖库之间磷含量差异明显,而从季节变化看,TP 和 DTP含量高的主要在夏、秋两季,与叶绿素的季节变化类似.浮游植物藻类生长主要发生在温度最高的夏季,并会延续到秋季,且在秋季大部分藻类衰亡降解,会向水体释放营养盐.

悬浮颗粒物一方面来自藻类等有机物,一方面来自悬浮泥沙等无机物,水体透明度与之显著相关.巢湖由于藻类含量极高,SS含量也最高,年均值超过80 mg·L⁻¹,透明度则最低;浅水湖库SS含量普遍较高,主要原因是浅水湖泊藻类含量高、还有风浪扰动作用强,深水水库(柘林水库与太平湖)悬浮物含量最低.SS四季变幅较小,冬季含量低于其他3个季节,主要是由于冬季有机悬浮物含量

降低.

2.2 沉积物营养盐含量的空间分布差异

湖库沉积物中营养盐含量分布与水相分布并不 一致(图4). 柘林水库与太平湖水相营养盐含量极 低, 沉积物磷含量却很高; 洞庭湖水相磷含量(尤 其是溶解性磷和活性磷的含量)不算低, 沉积物 TP 和 NaOH-P 含量却较低. 本研究调查湖库中, NaOH-P 含量最高出现在柘林水库达到 584 mg·kg⁻¹, 在多数水体中, NaOH-P 含量占 TP 含量 一半及以上, 但东平湖、洪泽湖、白马湖和洪湖相 较于其他湖库, NaOH-P 含量占沉积物 TP 比率较 低,平均只有27%,其中东平湖与洪湖 NaOH-P 含 量为本次调查湖库中最低,分别为92 mg·kg⁻¹和86 mg·kg⁻¹, 可能是由于二者皆为草型湖泊, 其湖泊 中水生植物在其生长旺盛期会从水体中吸收大量的 SRP, 在衰败期时吸收减弱, 而当水体中 SRP 含量 减少时,底泥中的磷易释放到水体中以保持某种动 态平衡[27].

白马湖与洪湖有机质含量高于其他湖泊,分别

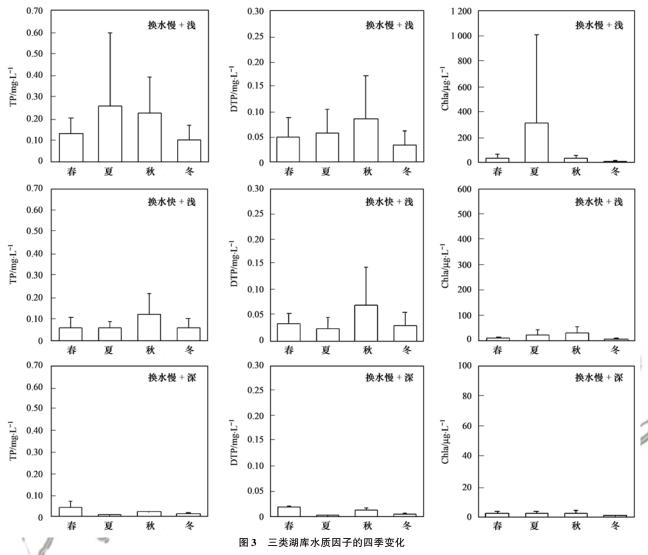


Fig. 3 Seasonal variation of water quality indicators in three types of lakes and reservoirs

为5.2%和5.5%,而全部湖库的平均值为2.1%,最低值出现在洪泽湖与洞庭湖,有机质含量为0.7%.含水率全部湖库平均值为67.5%,白马湖含量最高为89.4%,最低值出现在洞庭湖,只有31.7%,洞庭湖沉积相指标含量均不高.

3 讨论

3.1 不同类型湖库沉积物-水磷含量响应关系

不同类型湖库中磷赋存量差异很大, 沉积物与 水相磷含量的相关关系也有很大区别. 考虑到水相 流动性大, 磷含量时空变化速度快, 而沉积相磷含 量与水相相比量级大、交换慢, 相对而言较为稳 定,因此,本研究将12个湖库沉积物中NaOH-P含量与水相四季平均的磷含量作分析,发现12个湖库的沉积物-水之间磷含量并无相关关系,说明在许多湖库中得出的关于沉积物NaOH-P与上覆水体磷显著相关的结论并不适用于各种类型湖库.

湖库的水文条件是影响沉积物-水营养盐相互作用的重要因子.将12个湖库分为"换水慢且浅"、"换水快且浅"和"换水慢且深"三类就发现,在换水慢且浅的湖库中,沉积物 NaOH-P与上覆水年均TP的含量是极显著相关的(P<0.01),而在换水快且浅和换水慢且深的湖库中,沉积相与水相的磷含量均不相关(图5和表2).

表 2 沉积物 NaOH-P 与水质指标的相关关系 $^{1)}$

Table 2 Correlation between NaOH-P in sediment and water quality indicators

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水体营养盐	全部湖库	换水慢+浅	换水快+浅	换水慢+深
水体 TP (年均值)	0. 03	0. 75 **	-0.03	0.19
水体 DTP (年均值)	0. 01	0. 76 **	-0.01	-0.01
水体 TP (秋季)	0. 01	0. 85 **	-0.08	0. 58
水体 DTP (秋季)	0.00	0. 56 **	-0.04	-0.00

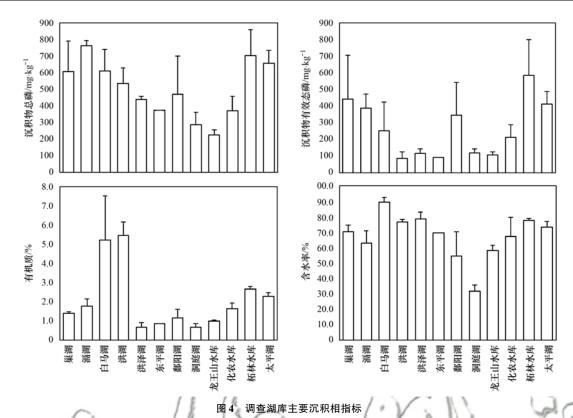


Fig. 4 Main sediment quality indicators in the lakes and reservoirs

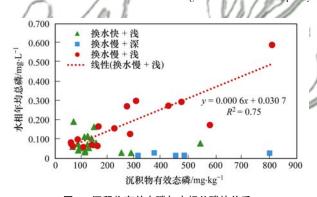


图 5 沉积物有效态磷与水相总磷的关系

Fig. 5 Relationship between NaOH-P in sediment and TP in the water column

换水快的水体沉积物磷含量比换水慢的水体(无论深浅)总体要低,主要是因为磷以颗粒态为主,在水流较慢的情况下易沉降沉积.而即使在换水快的湖库中沉积物磷含量较高的区域,对应浅水水体中的磷含量也不高,这是由于水流速度快,使得释放的磷很快被冲刷带走.因此,在换水快的湖库中,沉积物有效态磷对水体富营养化的风险因较短的水力停留时间而被稀释.

换水慢的湖库较容易蓄积大量的有效态磷在沉积物中,但沉积物的磷赋存量与水体的富营养化程度无关.同处安徽的巢湖和太平湖,沉积物 NaOH-P含量相当,前者水体严重富营养化,后者水体 TP含量不到前者的 1/2,这主要受到水体深度的影响.太平湖平均水深接近 40 m,出

现温跃层,水土界面的磷交换主要依赖浓度梯度等静态释放过程,量小、速度慢,且难以传递到上层水体;而浅水湖泊由于强烈的水动力扰动过程的参与,加上藻类、细菌等微生物活动的作用,水土界面磷交换频繁且剧烈,水相、沉积相营养盐浓度极易相互影响,因此,在满足"换水慢"和"水浅"两个前提条件的湖库中,沉积物有效态磷对水体富营养化的风险就较大.

除此以外, 沉积物有机质含量与含水率也与有 效态磷的释放有关[28,29]. 有机质降解过程中会改变 沉积物的氧化还原环境, 使得 Fe3+还原为 Fe2+, 这 时磷易从铁(氢)磷酸盐沉淀物中释放出来[30],使 得沉积物营养盐向上覆水迁移[31,32]. 白马湖和洪湖 两个草型湖泊沉积物有机质含量显著高于其他湖 库,其沉积物 NaOH-P 含量与水相磷有显著相关关 系;但同为草型湖泊的东平湖沉积物有机质含量却 很低,其沉积物 NaOH-P 含量与水相磷则没有相关 关系. 另外含水率也可能通过影响沉积物的再悬浮 能力影响沉积物-水之间的营养盐交换,含水率某 种程度上反映出沉积物的压实程度, 本次调查湖库 含水率多数接近70%,其中洞庭湖的含水率明显低 于其他湖库,约为30%,加上洞庭湖沉积物有机质 含量也最低,其沉积物有效态磷含量与水相磷含量 没有很好的响应关系.

反观目前已有的大量研究, 发现沉积物有效态

磷与水体磷有显著相关关系的湖库,包括滇池、南四湖、杭州西湖等[14~17],都是换水周期较长的浅水湖泊,滇池换水周期一年左右,西湖在杭州大规模调水治理前换水周期半年左右,南四湖在成为南水北调重要通途前换水周期 200 d 左右,且这些湖泊的平均水深不超过 3 m,因此沉积物有效态磷对水体磷的影响显著.在长江中下游地区的湖库研究中,若将多个不论换水周期长短、水深浅的湖库都放到一起分析相关关系,相关性就不高[33~35],因未针对水文类型进行分类;而洞庭湖换水周期快,因此在以往研究中其沉积物-水磷含量之间无相关关系[18].综上所述,以换水周期和水体深度对湖库

进行分类后,沉积物有效态磷与水相磷含量存在显著的响应关系.

3.2 沉积物有效态磷与总磷对水体营养状态的 影响

虽然沉积物有效态磷的应用越来越广泛,但目前仍然有不少研究以沉积物总磷含量来探讨沉积物 对水相营养盐的潜在影响.从本研究中沉积物总磷与 NaOH-P 跟水相磷的关系差异来看(图 6),沉积物总磷与水相磷并无相关关系,即使在换水周期较长的浅水湖库中也并无相关关系,甚至是将秋季采集的沉积物与秋季采集的水样进行磷含量对比,也并不显示相关性.

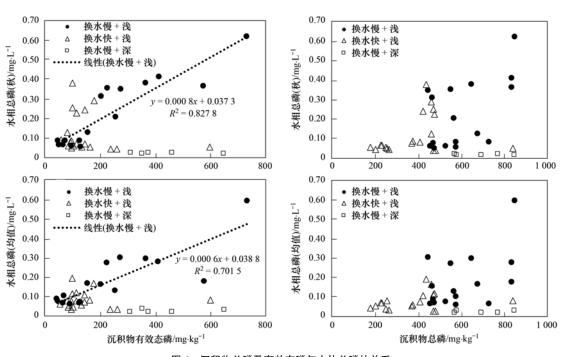


图 6 沉积物总磷及有效态磷与水体总磷的关系

Fig. 6 Relationships of TP, NaOH-P in sediment, and TP in the water column

沉积物总磷通常包含无机磷和有机磷两大部分,其中无机磷又包含易与钙镁结合的 HCl-P(Ca/Mg-P)和易与铁铝结合的 NaOH-P(Fe/Al-P). 沉积物中 HCl-P 主要来自于岩源^[36],在许多湖库中是沉积物总磷的重要组成部分,在沉积过程中十分稳定,生物活性很小,几乎没有释放的风险. 有机磷成分复杂,结构繁复,在一定条件下也可能矿化分解、释放到上覆水中,但是过程十分缓慢,与NaOH-P相比风险也较小. 因此,在沉积物总磷的这些不同形态中,有相当部分的磷对上覆水体的影响不大,如果以总磷的含量来指示沉积物的内源风险,存在一定局限性.

3.3 沉积物有效态磷含量对水体富营养化的响应和反馈

受水温和溶解氧等因素影响, 沉积物中 NaOH-

P 在春夏季更容易向上覆水释放^[37,38],而春夏之交正是浮游植物迅速增殖的季节. 从各个湖泊夏季与冬季的水体磷含量差值看(图 7),换水慢的浅水湖库夏冬季差异最大,无论是浮游植物叶绿素,还是水体 TP、DTP 浓度,夏冬季差值都很大;换水快的浅水湖库夏季叶绿素浓度也有明显增加,夏冬季差值达到 29 μg·L⁻¹,但水体 TP 和 DTP 都下降了;换水慢的深水湖库夏冬季差异不大,夏季叶绿素和DTP 浓度都增加了,但与浅水湖泊相比营养盐和叶绿素的绝对值都非常小.可见,尽管本研究选取的深水湖库沉积物有效态磷含量最高,但是对上覆水的影响有限,如 3. 1 节所述,主要是受到深水环境影响,水土界面的磷交换对上层水体的作用在分层的静水中短期内不显现. 而换水快的湖库,水体营养盐的变化与水土界面营养盐交换的关系也不显

著,主要还是受实时外源输入的水质影响较大.

沉积物有效态磷在换水慢的浅水湖库中则表现 出了对富营养化的指示意义. 沉积物 NaOH-P 含量 与水体夏冬季的 TP 差值、DTP 差值、Chla 差值都 呈极显著的正相关关系(表3). 夏季浅水湖泊水体 营养盐的分布影响了浮游植物的生长增殖, 浮游植 物藻类堆积后易沉降至水底,并在水土界面衰亡降 解, 这进一步影响了沉积物营养盐的分布, 这与太 湖中发现的藻类易堆积区域沉积物中活性磷含量也 更高的结论一致[39],说明在这类换水慢且水浅的 湖库中, 沉积物有效态磷的分布与夏季浮游植物的 生长有关, 沉积物有效态磷可以在一定程度上指示 湖库的富营养化趋势. 不仅如此, 在叶绿素增殖较 多的湖库或湖区,由于藻类的"泵吸作用"[11,40],沉 积物营养盐可以在藻类大量堆积、溶解氧大量消耗 的情况下释放到上覆水, 供给藻类生长, 因此在这 类湖库夏季大幅增加的水体磷库中有沉积物的一份 贡献.

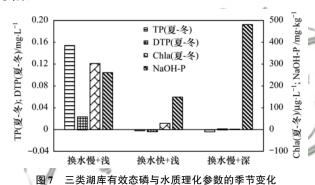


Fig. 7 NaOH-P in sediment and aquatic environmental variables in three types of lakes and reservoirs

表 3 沉积物 NaOH-P 与冬夏季水质差异的相关关系1)

Table 3 Difference analysis of correlation results of NaOH-P in sediment and water quality

between summer and winter

水体营养盐	全部湖库	换水慢+浅
TP (夏-冬)	0. 09	0. 60 **
DTP (夏-冬)	0. 02	0. 48 **
Chla (夏-冬)	0. 07	0. 48 **

1) * *表示 P < 0.01, 极显著相关

4 结论

(1)本研究选取的不同深度、不同换水周期的 12 个湖库沉积物与水相营养盐含量表现出巨大差异,沉积物 TP 和 NaOH-P 含量为 (502 ± 92) mg·kg^{-1} 和(263 ± 99) mg·kg^{-1} ,水相 TP 和 Chla 均值分别为 (0.11 ± 0.03) mg·L^{-1} 和(51 ± 27) \mug·L^{-1} ,且沉积物-水之间磷含量的相互关系也很不一致,全部湖库的沉积物 NaOH-P 含量与水相磷

含量无相关关系,换水快的浅水湖库因水流快易将沉积物释放的磷带走;换水慢的深水湖库因释放的营养盐不易传递到上层水体,这都大大影响了沉积物 NaOH-P含量与水相磷含量之间对应关系的显著性;而在换水慢的浅水湖库中沉积物 NaOH-P含量对水体磷含量的影响过程充分,相关关系显著,揭示了"换水周期长"与"水浅"是沉积物有效态磷能够直接用于水相磷评估的两个关键前提条件.

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(2)相较于沉积物总磷而言,易被释放的NaOH-P对富营养化湖库的评估和治理更有意义.在换水慢的浅水湖库中,沉积物同时作为源和汇频繁地与水体交换营养盐,沉积物有效态磷对于水体富营养化既有很好的指示作用,其大量释放也会带来很大的风险.针对换水周期和水体深度这两个影响沉积物有效态磷发挥作用的关键因子,增加集水面积、加大来水量、缩短水力停留时间不失为改善水质的好方法,但削减沉积物以及外源输入的磷含量才是釜底抽薪的良策.

致谢:样品采集得到笪文怡、余茂蕾、姜星宇、 郭锐、徐轩、万翔和李娜等大力协助,样品分析测 定由胡春华、薛静琛、张成英和叶小锐等协助完 成,在此一并感谢!

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