



ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

ISSN 0250-3301 CODEN HCKHDV HUANJING KEXUE

长江中游典型饮用水水源中药物的时空分布及风险评价 武俊梅,魏琳,彭晶倩,何鹏,施鸿媛,汤冬梅,吴振斌



- 主办 中国科学院生态环境研究中心
- ■出版斜学出版社





2022年6月

第43卷 第6期 Vol.43 No.6

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

第43卷 第6期 2022年6月15日

目 次

```
COVID-19 管控期间气象条件变化对京津冀 PM<sub>2.5</sub>浓度影响 ············· 邱雨露,陈磊,朱佳,马志强,李梓铭,郭恒,唐颖潇(2831)
新冠疫情管控措施对郑州市 PM25浓度、粒径分布、组分和来源的影响 ·········· 黄兵役,王申博,和兵,薛若雨,高更宇,张瑞芹(2840)
长江中游典型饮用水水源中药物的时空分布及风险评价 ……     武俊梅、魏琳、彭晶倩、何鹛、施鸿媛、汤冬梅、吴振斌(2996)
高原湖泊周边浅层地下水: 氮素时空分布及驱动因素 …… 李桂芳, 杨恒, 叶远行, 陈清飞, 崔荣阳, 陈安强, 张丹(3027)
农业废弃物基生物炭对水溶液中镉的吸附效果与机制 ……………… 龚沛云、孙丽娟、宋科、孙雅菲、秦秦、周斌、薛永(3211)
2000~2020年西南地区植被 NDVI 对气候变化和人类活动响应特征 …… 徐勇,黄雯婷,窦世卿,郭振东,李欣怡,郑志威,靖娟利(3230)
重庆农田土壤有机碳稳定性同位素空间分布特征 ……………… 廖宇琴, 龙娟, 木志坚, 文首鑫, 李翠莲, 杨志敏, 赵秀兰(3348)
基于多源数据的城市扩张中热环境演变及响应 ……………… 梁建设, 白永平, 杨雪荻, 高祖桥, 李玲蔚, 张春悦, 王倩(3365)
     《环境科学》征稿简则(3047) 信息(3252, 3298, 3327)
《环境科学》征订启事(3004)
```



不同面源强度影响下城市河流溶解性有机质光谱特征 变化

陈旭东, 高良敏*

(安徽理工大学地球与环境学院,淮南 232001)

摘要:采用紫外-可见吸收光谱(UV-vis)和三维荧光光谱结合平行因子法(EEMs-PARAFAC)研究两条面源输入强度不同的城市河流春夏两季水体中溶解性有机质(DOM)含量和组成变化.结果表明,两条河流夏季水体 DOM 腐殖化程度和相对分子质量均显著高于春季(P < 0.01). PARAFAC 模型共解析出 C1(UVC 类富里酸)、C2(类色氨酸)、C3(类胡敏酸)和 C4(UVA 类富里酸)这4个化学组分,C1[(31 ± 6)%]和 C2[(31 ± 4)%]为水体 DOM 中主要荧光组分.高面源输入水平的河流春季各组分荧光强度均低于夏季,而低面源输入水平的河流与之相反.随机森林回归模型表明,C3%对河流水质变化敏感度最高($R^2 = 0.75$, P < 0.001),具有很好的指示作用;水面覆盖率(Cover)对 C4%有显著预测重要性(P < 0.001),C4%易受光化学氧化作用影响.主成分分析(PCA)和 Adonis 检验表明,氮和磷为水体自生源过程的重要推动力,面源输入强度和季节变化对城市河流水体状况有显著影响($R^2 = 0.775$, P < 0.001).城市河流水体 DOM 处于动态变化中,其含量和构成受多重因素综合影响,陆地面源输入在提升类腐殖质输入水平的同时也促进了水体自生源过程.

关键词:面源污染;溶解性有机质(DOM);紫外-可见吸收光谱(UV-vis);三维荧光光谱(EEMs);平行因子法(PARAFAC)中图分类号: X522 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2022)06-3149-11 **DOI**: 10.13227/j. hjkx. 202106001

Spectral Characteristics Change in Dissolved Organic Matter in Urban River Under the Influences of Different Intensities of Non-point Source Pollution

CHEN Xu-dong, GAO Liang-min *

(School of Earth and Environment, Anhui University of Science and Technology, Huainan 232001, China)

Abstract: With the method of ultraviolet-visible absorption spectroscopy (UV-vis) and excitation-emission matrix spectroscopy combined with parallel factor analysis (EEMs-PARAFAC), this study analyzed the change in dissolved organic matter (DOM) content and composition in spring and summer of two non-point source urban rivers which had different input intensities. The results indicated that the level of humification and molecular weight of DOM in summer was significantly higher than that in spring in these two rivers (P < 0.01). The PARAFAC model was used to analyze four chemical compositions, including C1 (UVC fulvic-like), C2 (tryptophan-like), C3 (humic-like), and C4 (UVA fulvic-like); furthermore, C1[(31 ± 6)%] and C2[(31 ± 4)%] were the main fluorescent contents of the water. The high non-point source input river had a higher fluorescence intensity of all four PARAFAC components in spring than in summer, contrary to the low non-point source input river. The random forest regression model showed that C3% had the highest sensitivity to the changes in water parameters ($R^2 = 0.75$, P < 0.001) and could be an effective indicator. Additionally, the coverage level of the water surface (Cover) had an essential effect on the prediction of C4% (P < 0.001), and C4% was susceptible to photochemical oxidation. According to the principal component analysis (PCA) and Adonis test, nitrogen and phosphorus were the essential impetuses for the biological process of the river; non-point source inputs and seasonal changes had a significant impact on the urban river ($R^2 = 0.775$, P < 0.001). The contents and compositions of urban river DOM were affected by many essential factors. Non-point source inputs improved the input level of terrestrial humus in the water and promoted the biological process at the same time, dynamically contributing to the changes in the DOM of the water body.

Key words: non-point source pollution; dissolved organic matter (DOM); ultraviolet-visible spectrum (UV-vis); excitation-emission matrix spectroscopy (EEMs); parallel factor analysis (PARAFAC)

城市河流是城市生态系统的重要组成部分,在生态调节、涵养水源和防洪防涝等方面起到了重要作用,其水质状况的变化对其景观价值和生态价值有重要影响^[1]. 在点源污染得以有效控制的情况下,面源污染对城市水体环境的威胁日益严重^[2,3],面源污染具有分布范围广、监测难度大和隐秘性强等特点,对其进行预测和防治难度极大^[4]. 作为城市面源污染的接纳者,城市河流的水质状况会受到周边区域土地利用类型和人类活动的显著影响,不同区域间呈现出较大的差异性^[5~7]. 水环境中的溶解性有机质(dissolved organic matter, DOM)是由成千上万种芳香族和脂肪族化合物组成的复杂异质

体,具有高反应性和强迁移性^[8,9]. 水体中的 DOM 为微生物提供必需的营养和能量,在生物地球化学循环和全球碳循环中起着重要作用^[10],其含量和构成在时空分布上有很大差异,对水体生态环境状况具有很好的指示作用^[11,12]. 在面源输入影响下,为了对城市水生生态系统进行更好的健康评估和管理,了解 DOM 来源、迁移和转化特征至关重要^[13].

收稿日期: 2021-06-01; 修订日期: 2021-11-01

基金项目:安徽省重点研究与开发计划项目生态环境专项 (202004i07020012)

作者简介: 陈旭东(1997~),男,硕士研究生,主要研究方向为河流溶解性有机质循环,E-mail:844722773@qq.com

* 通信作者, E-mail: gaolmin@163.com

基于光谱学的水质监测、评价和管理是一种很有前景的策略^[14],紫外-可见吸收光谱(UV-vis)常用来分析和表征 DOM 的组成和结构特征^[15],三维荧光激发-发射光谱(excitation-emission matrix spectroscopy, EEMs)以其快速和高灵敏度等特性,已被广泛用于探测 DOM 的化学成分和生物地球化学循环过程^[16-19].平行因子法(parallel factor analysis, PARAFAC)基于数学三线性模型将环境复杂物质分解为有化学意义的组分^[20],被称之为"数字色谱",已成为处理 EEMs 数据最常用的算法,并且在区分和表征 DOM 指标方面显示出优于寻峰法和区域积分法的能力^[21,22].

本文选取了两条面源输入强度不同的城市河流 春夏两季水体作为研究对象,运用 UV-vis 和三维荧 光光谱结合平行因子法(EEMs-PARAFAC)探究水体 DOM 含量和结构变化与水质参数间相互作用关系, 有助于揭示在不同季节不同面源污染状况下城市河 流水质变化情况及 DOM 来源和归趋,对城市河流水质预测、面源污染防治和生态修复具有指导意义.

1 材料与方法

1.1 样品采集与处理

1.1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于安徽省淮南市田家庵区(117°00′30″~117°01′30″E,32°33′05″~32°33′35″N).如图1所示,涧沟发源于姚皋水库,流经城市居民区、开发区、待开发裸地和林地,水体易受周边陆地面源影响,由北进入研究区与百川河交汇后流出研究区.百川河为城市景观河流,水体补充来自于周边地表径流,并设有多级堤坝维持水面高度,由西至东海拔逐渐降低.百川河周边植被覆盖茂盛无裸露土地,流域内存在大面积建筑物和道路等土地硬化区域,且作为景观水体,水域内生长着菖蒲和荷花等水生植物.

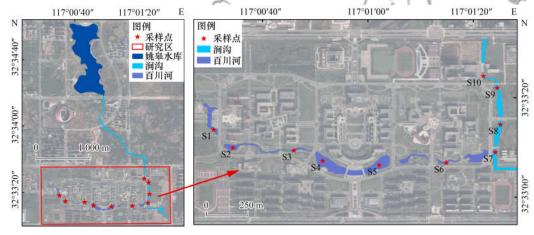


图 1 河流采样区域与点位布设示意

Fig. 1 Distribution of study area and sampling sites

1.1.2 采样点布置与样品采集

研究区与采样点地理信息如图 1 所示,采样点 S1~S6 位于百川河, S7~S10 位于涧沟. 春季采样 时间为 2021 年 3 月 5 日,夏季采样时间为 2021 年 7 月 1 日.每个点位使用有机玻璃采水器采集 3 次水样混合均匀,放入棕色玻璃瓶内 4℃避光保存,共采集 38 份水样, 3 d 内测定所有指标. 采样时目视估计水生植物的水面覆盖率(Cover),数据以百分数(%)记录.

1.2 样品测定与分析方法

1.2.1 水质参数测定

温度(T)、电导率(EC)和总溶解性固体(TDS)使用 EC300 便携式电导率仪(YSI,美国)测定;溶解氧(DO)使用 ProODO 光学溶解氧仪(YSI,美国)测定;浊度(TUR)使用便携式浊度仪测定(HANNA,意大利);pH使用 PhSJ-4F pH 计(雷

磁,上海)测定. 总氮(TN)采用碱性过硫酸钾消解紫外分光光度法测定; 总磷(TP)采用过硫酸钾消解钼酸铵分光光度法测定; 氨氮(NH $_{4}^{+}$ -N)采用纳氏试剂分光光度法测定; 化学需氧量(COD)采用重铬酸盐法测定. 另取 500 mL 水样使用 0. 45 μ m 玻璃纤维滤膜(马弗炉 400℃灼烧 4 h)过滤后测定 EEMs、UV-vis 和溶解性有机碳(DOC)(TOC-VCPH, Shimadzu,日本),滤膜经过 -20℃反复冻融-丙酮浸提后利用分光光度法测定叶绿素 a (Chla)含量[23].

1.2.2 光谱分析

光谱测定过程中样品全程避光,测定前使样品温度恢复至室温.

使用 N5000PLUS 紫外-可见分光光度计(YOKE,上海)测定水样200~800 nm 波段的吸光度.使用1 cm 光程石英比色皿,以超纯水作为空白

参比,扫描间隔为 1 nm,并用 680 ~800 nm 波段进行光谱校正,UV-vis 参数 SUVA₂₅₄和 S_R 的计算方法见文献[24].

水样 EEMs 数据使用 F4600 荧光光谱分析仪 (HITACHI, 日本) 测定. 基本参数: 光源为 150 W 无 臭氧氙气光源;光电倍增电压(PMT)设置为700 V; 激发和发射狭缝宽度均设置为 5 nm; 激发波长 (E_x)范围:200~500 nm,发射波长(E_m)范围:200~ 550 nm, 扫描间隔均为 5 nm; 扫描速度为1200 nm·min⁻¹; 采用1 cm 光程四通石英比色皿测定,同 时测定超纯水 EEMs 数据. 使用 R (4.0.5)中 "staRdom"(1.1.21)包进行纯水空白校正、光谱校 正、内滤效应校正、散射切除、插值平滑、拉曼归一 化、PARAFAC 模型建立、异常值剔除、残差分析、 拆半检验和 Tucker's congruence coefficient (TCC) 检 验^[25,26]. 荧光指数(fluorescence index,FI)、腐殖化指 数(humification index, HIX)、新鲜度指数(freshness index, β: α) 和自生源指数(biological index, BIX) 这 4 种荧光参数计算方法见文献[27~29].

1.3 数据分析方法

使用 R(4.0.5)进行统计学分析(以 P < 0.05, P < 0.01, P < 0.001 表示在不同统计学水平上存在显著性差异).利用 R 中"agricolae"(1.3-5)包进行单因素方差分析(ANOVA)和 LSD 事后检验; "factoextra"(1.0.7)包和"FactoMineR"(2.4)包进行主成分分析(PCA); "randomForest"(4.6-14)和"A3"(1.0.0)包进行随机森林回归分析; "vegan"(2.5-7)包进行 Adonis 多元方差分析. 绘图采用"ggplot2"(3.3.3)包、Origin2021b(学习版)、Adobe Illustrator2021和 ArcMap10.2.文中数据以均值

(mean) ± 标准偏差(SD)表示.

2 结果与讨论

2.1 常规水体指标

如表 1 和表 2 所示, 涧沟流域面积广且周边面 源输入强度高,春夏两季涧沟水体 EC、TDS、TUR、 TN、NH₄ -N和 TP 等水质指标均显著高于百川河(P <0.05). 春季时,百川河和涧沟 COD、DOC 和 Chla 浓度水平并无显著性差异(P>0.05). 水体温度春 季「(11.35 ± 0.33)℃]显著低于夏季「(29.2 ± 0.33) ℃] (P < 0.001). 夏季时, 随着水温升高、生 物活动加剧和面源输入增加, 涧沟 ρ (Chla) [(213. 96 ± 59. 97) μ g·L⁻¹]和 ρ (COD) [(63. 07 ± 19.05) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$]均显著高于百川河(P < 0.05). 两 条河流 $\rho(NH_4^+-N)$ 和 $\rho(TN)$ 均呈现出春季高夏季低 的特征,但 $\rho(TP)$ 的春夏分布特征与氮相反.夏季降 水增多,河流陆地面源输入水平高于春季,周边土壤 中的氮和磷进入水体,但夏季藻类和水生植物的生 长繁殖进入旺盛期,对于营养元素的需求也随之提 高. 藻类生长对于氮的需求量远高于磷[30], 两者需 求量的差别造成了春夏两季水体中氮和磷浓度的变 化趋势具有差异性. 两条河流 $\rho(DOC)$ 均表现出春 季高于夏季的分布特征. Liu 等[31]的研究表明长江 和黄河中 DOC 含量雨季低于旱季,降水会稀释水体 中的有机物浓度,春季微生物活动弱且光照强度也 低于夏季. Lv 等[32]的研究表明 DOC 中类腐殖质物 质比例较高,会表现出较强的光降解性,在6~7 d 的 DOC 降解实验中, 总 DOC 的损失为 49.1%~ 66.0%, 微生物作用去除了总 DOC 的 33.0%~ 47.3%, 而光降解去除了9.0%~35.3%.

表 1 河流水体理化指标1)

Table 1 Physical and chemical indicators of two rivers

季节	河流	EC/μS⋅cm ⁻¹	TDS/g·L ⁻¹	TUR/NTU	DO/mg·L ⁻¹	pН	Cover/%
春季	百川河	341. 02 ± 26. 02 c	0. 23 ± 0. 02 c	9. 21 ± 3. 62c	7. 25 ± 0. 79a	7. 83 ± 0. 09 a	20 ± 28 ab
甘子	涧沟	$530.25 \pm 45.99a$	$0.35 \pm 0.03 a$	57. 11 ± 18. 36a	6. $23 \pm 0.45a$	7. $64 \pm 0.10ab$	$6 \pm 3b$
夏季	百川河	$330.98 \pm 20.71c$	$0.21 \pm 0.01 c$	7. 55 ± 4. 88c	6. $35 \pm 0.97a$	7. 16 ± 0. 14 c	$44 \pm 35a$
	涧沟	$491.98 \pm 22.37b$	$0.32 \pm 0.02b$	40. 16 ± 14.35 b	$6.56 \pm 2.26a$	7. 60 ± 0.35 b	$17 \pm 8b$

1)不同小写字母表示同一指标组间差异显著性(P < 0.05);数值为平均值(mean) ±标准偏差(SD)

表 2 河流水质指标1)

Table 2 Water quality indicators of two rivers

季节	河流	TN	$\mathrm{NH_4}^+$ -N	TP	COD	DOC	Chla
春季	百川河	$1.49 \pm 0.84c$	0.50 ± 0.17 b	$0.03 \pm 0.03 \mathrm{c}$	19. 58 ± 6. 42b	9. 78 ± 3. 23 a	8. 52 ± 11. 79b
	涧沟	9. 63 ± 2 . $19a$	$5.06 \pm 0.91a$	0. 34 \pm 0. 13b	18. 69 \pm 6. 86b	$8.51 \pm 3.40ab$	17. 74 \pm 8. 15b
夏季	百川河	0. 53 ± 0. 19d	0. 22 ± 0. 05b	0. 20 ± 0. 13b	26. 81 ± 8. 07b	4. 27 ± 0. 75 c	19. 53 ± 38. 98b
	涧沟	$6.64 \pm 1.32b$	$4.44 \pm 0.96a$	$0.60 \pm 0.21a$	63. 07 \pm 19. 05 a	6. 86 ± 0.19 b	$213.96 \pm 59.97a$

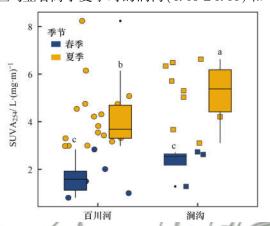
1) 不同小写字母表示同一指标组间差异显著性(P<0.05);数值为平均值(mean) ±标准偏差(SD);Chla 的单位为 μ g·L $^{-1}$,其余为 μ g·L $^{-1}$

2.2 DOM 紫外-可见吸收光谱特征

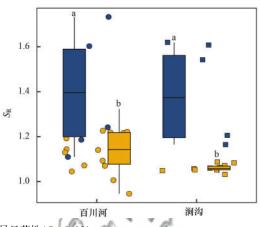
SUVA₂₅₄用于表征 DOM 腐殖化程度,与水体

DOM 腐殖化水平呈显著正相关^[33]. 如图 2 所示,春季时,百川河 SUVA₂₅₄ 为 (1.64 ± 0.73)

 $L\cdot (mg\cdot m)^{-1}$,与涧沟的(2. 28 ± 0.67) $L\cdot (mg\cdot m)^{-1}$ 无显著性差异(P>0.05). 但夏季时,涧沟 $SUVA_{254}$ 为(5. 19 ± 1.21) $L\cdot (mg\cdot m)^{-1}$,显著高于百川河的(4. 17 ± 1.33) $L\cdot (mg\cdot m)^{-1}$ (P<0.05). 夏季河流陆源 DOM 输入增加,水体中 DOM 相对分子质量、芳香性、疏水性和腐殖化程度相应增加,两条河流 $SUVA_{254}$ 均表现出夏季高于春季的特征. S_R 值与 DOM 相对分子质量呈显著负相关[34]. 春季时,涧沟 S_R 为 1. 38 ± 0.23 ,与百川河的 1. 40 ± 0.26 无显著性差异(P>0.05),但均显著高于夏季时的涧沟(1. 06 ± 0.01) 和



百川河(1.14±0.09)(P<0.01),呈现出明显的季节性差异.春季时,涧沟和百川河水体中 DOM 以相对分子质量较小的物质为主.夏季时,地表径流形成的面源过程将土壤中的大分子物质带入水体,使河流水体 S_R 值显著降低(水体中 DOM 相对分子质量增加).涧沟流经大面积建设用地、林地和草地进入研究区,夏季地表径流将土壤中高芳香性陆源腐殖质组分带入水体,使夏季涧沟呈现出最高的 SUVA₂₅₄ 和最低的 S_R .百川河周边建筑密集,且地表植被覆盖程度高,陆地面源输入水平低于涧沟.



不同小写字母表示组间差异显著性(P < 0.05)图 2 春夏两季河流水体 $SUVA_{254} = S_R$ 指标分布

Fig. 2 Distribution of SUVA₂₅₄ and S_R in spring and summer of two rivers

2.3 DOM 三维荧光光谱特征

2.3.1 PARAFAC 模型分析

通过 PARAFAC 模型(R² = 0.9959)共解析出 4 个有意义的化学组分,模型可靠性通过拆半检验 (TCC > 0.996 2)和残差分析得到了充分验证. 模型 数据上传至 OpenFluor (https://openfluor. lablicate. com) 数据库中进行匹配(TCC > 0.95) 以获得相应 组分的信息[35]. 如图 3 所示, C1 在 $E_x/E_m = 255/$ 390 nm 处有单一激发和发射峰; C2 在 E_x/E_m = 275/340 nm 处有单一激发和发射峰; C3 在 E_v/E_m = 265/460 nm 处有激发和发射主峰, E_x/E_m = 365/ 460 nm 处有二级峰. C4 在 $E_x/E_m = 320/405$ nm 处 有单一激发和发射峰. C1 的 E_x 峰值位于 255 nm 处 于短波紫外(UVC)区,因此将C1 归类为UVC 类富 里酸, 荧光信号接近于"A"峰区域[36]; C2 可以归类 为类蛋白质中的类色氨酸组分,类似于"T" 峰[37~39]; C3 为陆源类胡敏酸组分,其主副峰分别 接近"A"峰和"C"峰[40~42]; C4 的 Ex 峰值位于 320 nm 处,位于长波紫外(UVA)范围内,称之为 UVA 类富里酸,其峰值接近"M"峰的位置,类似于海洋类 腐殖质组分[16,43]. 所获得的组分 C1、C3 和 C4 归类 为类腐殖质,已在森林溪流、农业径流和湿地在内 的广泛环境研究中得到确认,是陆源输入、水体微生物活动和光化学氧化过程共同影响下的综合产物 $^{[44,45]}$. 类色氨酸组分 C2 主要由水体生物活动产生,能够很好地指示水体的自生源过程,新鲜程度较高,同时也有研究指出在人类排放的污水尾水中也含有类色氨酸组分 $^{[46]}$. C3 组分 $E_x/E_m=365/460$ nm 处次级峰强度显著弱于 $E_x/E_m=365/460$ nm 处次级峰强度显著弱于 $E_x/E_m=365/460$ nm 处的主峰(图3), E_x 主峰位于 UVC 波段而次级峰位于 UVA 波段内,前人研究表明地表所受紫外辐射约94%为 UVA 波段 $^{[47]}$,因此 C3 次级峰区域荧光物质受到的光化学氧化作用强于主峰区域。同时,C4 激发峰部分位于 UVA 波段内,易受到光化学氧化的影响。

如图 4(a) 所示,C1、C2、C3 和 C4 荧光强度均值分别为(0.45 ± 0.27)、(0.46 ± 0.27)、(0.29 ± 0.13)和(0.24 ± 0.13)R. U.,C1 和 C2 的荧光强度显著高于 C3 和 C4(P<0.01),C1 和 C2 为两条河流 DOM 的主要贡献组分. 春夏两季,涧沟各PARAFAC 组分荧光强度均高于百川河对应组分. 涧沟 C1 荧光强度夏季[(0.85 ± 0.04) R. U.]显著高于春季[(0.49 ± 0.13) R. U.](P<0.05),但百川河 C1 荧光强度春季[(0.31 ± 0.17) R. U.]高于夏

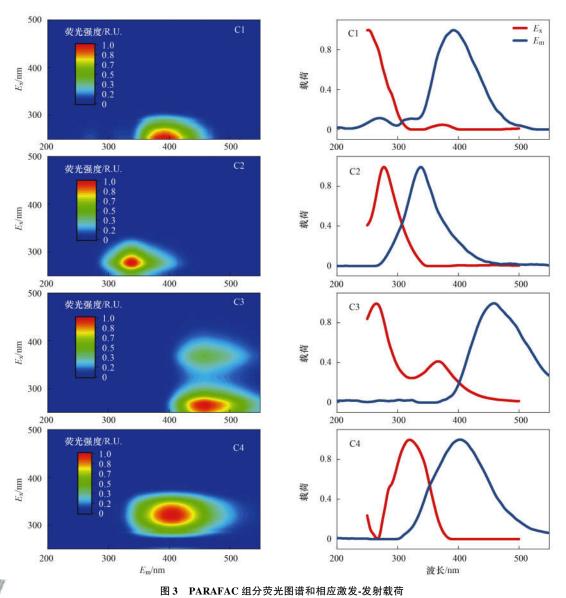
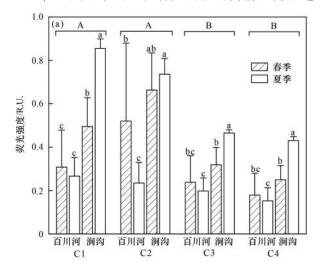


Fig. 3 Fluorescence profiles of PARAFAC components and excitation-emission loadings

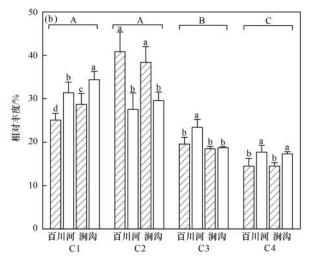
季[(0.27 ± 0.09) R. U.](P > 0.05). C3 和 C4 荧 光强度春夏变化趋势与 C1 类似. 涧沟 C2 荧光强度 夏季[(0.74 ± 0.07) R. U.]与春季[(0.66 ± 0.17) R. U.] 无显著性差异(P>0.05), 但百川河 C2 荧光 强度春季 [(0.52 ± 0.36) R. U.] 显著高于夏季 「(0.25±0.09) R.U.](P<0.05). 涧沟受到较强的 面源输入影响,水中高浓度的氮和磷促进了水体生 物活动,使 C2 荧光强度始终维持在高水平, 夏季水 温升高,生物活动进一步增强, C2 荧光强度也随之 增强. 百川河水体依靠自然降水补充, 周边面源输入 水平低,水体中氮和磷浓度维持在较低水平,生物活 动弱于涧沟,因此百川河 C2 荧光强度低于涧沟. 夏 季雨水充沛,百川河汇集周边的雨水,水体更替速度 提高, C2 荧光强度夏季显著低于春季(P<0.05). 除 C2 外, 百川河 C1、C3 和 C4 荧光强度分布也表 现出春季高于夏季的现象. 在本研究中,面源输入水 平高的河流,春季水体各 PARAFAC 组分荧光强度均低于夏季,而面源输入水平低的河流则表现出相反的特征.

如图 4(b) 所示, C1、C2、C3 和 C4 相对丰度均值分别为(31±4)%、(31±6)%、(21±3)%和(17±2)%, C1 和 C2 相对丰度显著高于 C3 和 C4(P<0.01). 涧沟和百川河 C1 相对丰度夏季均显著高于春季(P<0.05), C4 也有类似趋势. 在 C2 相对丰度分布中,涧沟和百川河都表现出春季显著高于夏季的特点(P<0.05),夏季降水活动频繁,带入水体更多类腐殖质组分,降低了水体 DOM 中 C2 的相对丰度.夏季百川河 C3 相对丰度为(23±2)%,显著高于春季百川河[(19±2)%]、春季涧沟[(18±1)%]和夏季涧沟[(19±0.2)%](P<0.05).夏季陆地面源过程显著提升了百川河水体中 C3 相对丰度,百川河作为景观水体,夏季水面覆盖率达到(44

±35)%,显著高于夏季涧沟的(17±8)%(P<0.001).百川河水面生长着大面积的菖蒲和荷花遮



挡水面,削弱了太阳辐射的光化学氧化作用,有利于水体 DOM 中类腐殖质成分的积累^[8].



不同小写字母表示同一组分内差异显著性(P < 0.05);不同大写字母表示组分间差异显著性(P < 0.05);柱高为 mean,误差棒为 \underline{SD}

图 4 PARAFAC 模型各组分荧光强度和相对丰度分布

Fig. 4 Fluorescence intensity and relative abundance of each component in the PARAFAC model

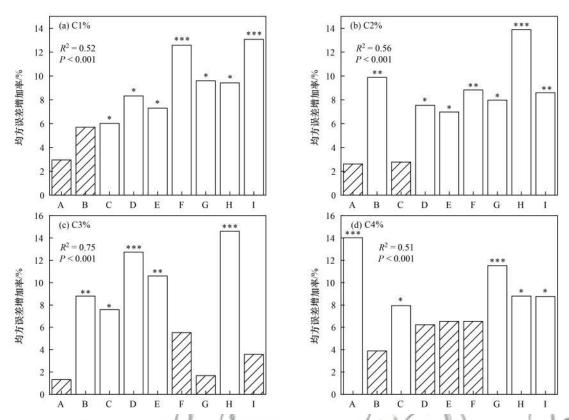
2.3.2 随机森林回归模型分析

利用随机森林回归模型判断水体 DOM 构成对 水体指标变化的敏感性及 PARAFAC 各组分相对丰 度的主要预测变量. 有研究基于随机森林回归模型 识别了施用堆肥土壤中 DOM 结构变化的潜在驱动 因素[48,49],并评估不同因素对 DOM 结构变化的贡 献. Yang 等[50]的研究使用随机森林回归模型评估 了洛杉矶 NO,、O,和 PM,、对新冠肺炎封锁不同阶 段交通排放变化的敏感性. 随机森林回归模型中拟 合优度(% Var explained, R2)表明预测变量对响应 变量的整体方差解释率,其值越大表示响应变量受 预测变量的影响越显著:均方误差增加率(% Inc MSE)表示预测变量的重要性,该值越大表明预测变 量对模型的重要性越高[51]. 如图 5 所示, 选取 Cover、TUR、DO、NH₄+-N、TN、TP、COD、DOC 和 Chla 作为预测变量, PARAFAC 各组分相对丰度 C1%、C2%、C3%和C4%分别作为响应变量建立随 机森林回归模型.4个模型拟合优度均高于阈值(P <0.001),选取的水体理化指标可以很好地预测 DOM 各 PARAFAC 组分构成变化情况. 随机森林回 归模型拟合优度由高到低排序为:C3%($R^2 = 0.75$) $> C2\% (R^2 = 0.56) > C1\% (R^2 = 0.52) > C4\% (R^2$ =0.51),相对于其它组分,C3可以更好地指示水 体理化指标变化情况,对水体指标变化更为敏感. C3 作为陆源类胡敏酸组分,表示着陆地面源输入水 平,更易驱动水质指标发生变化. Chla 和 TP 为 C1%的主要预测变量,表明 C1%的变化与水体富营 养化状况有关. DOC 为 C2% 主要预测变量,水体中

DOC 浓度受到水体生物活动的影响. DOC 和 NH_4^+ -N为 C3% 主要预测变量,C3 具有较高的腐殖化水平、芳香性、C/H 和疏水性,可以显著提高水体 DOC 浓度. Cover 和 COD 为 C4% 主要预测变量,C4 为 UVA 类富里酸组分,易受 UVA 光降解的影响 [52],因此 C0 ver 对 C4 具有显著的预测重要性 (P < (0.001)).

2.3.3 荧光参数分析

FI 用以表征 DOM 中类腐殖质组分的来源, FI >1.9 表明了微生物代谢为 DOM 中类腐殖质主要 来源,FI < 1.4 表明以陆源输入类腐殖质为主要贡 献[53]. 如图 6 所示,两条河流在春夏两季 FI 指数并 无显著性差异(P>0.05),其值介于1.4 和1.9 之 间, DOM 中类腐殖质来源介于微生物源和陆源之 间. BIX 反映了水体 DOM 自生源的贡献水平, BIX >1 表明新生自生源占主要地位, 0.6~0.7 表示自生 源水平较低[54]. 夏季涧沟 BIX 指数为 1.13 ±0.05,显 著高于春季涧沟(1.04 ±0.01)、春季百川河(1.05 ± (0.06)和夏季百川河 $(1.04\pm0.08)(P<0.05)$,两条河 流 DOM 均以自生源为主要来源. HIX 为水体腐殖化 程度的衡量指标[55],夏季时,百川河 HIX 指数均值为 0.69 ± 0.03,显著高于春季百川河(0.62 ± 0.02)、春 季涧沟(0.63 ± 0.02)和夏季涧沟(0.67 ± 0.01)(P < 0.05). β : α 表示新生成的 DOM 所占比例^[56],其趋势 与 BIX 指数类似,夏季涧沟 β : α 指数均值为1.02 ± 0.03,显著高于春季涧沟(0.94±0.02)和夏季百川河 (0.95±0.06)(P<0.05). 百川河荧光参数分布离散 程度高于涧沟(图6),百川河作为景观河流,不同区 域内设有维持水面高度的挡水坝,水体混合程度低,



模型拟合优度 P 值经过 999 次置换检验算得;A 表示 Cover,B 表示 TUR,C 表示 DO,D 表示NH₄ -N,E 表示 TN,F 表示 TP,G 表示 COD,H 表示 DOC,I 表示 Chla;不同星号表示预测变量重要性显著性,*表示 P < 0.05,**表示 P < 0.01,***表示 P < 0.001;空白填充表示 P < 0.05的预测变量,斜线填充表示 P > 0.05的预测变量

图 5 随机森林回归模型预测变量均方误差增加率和拟合优度

Fig. 5 The % Inc MSE and % Var explained of the random forest regression model

不同区域间水质变化幅度大.

2.4 主成分分析

通过主成分分析 (PCA) 与 Adonis 检验探究 DOM 光谱参数和水质理化指标间的内在联系及指示作用^[57],选取了部分指标进行分析,KMO 结果为 0.73,Bartlett 球形检验 *P* < 0.001,表明所选指标适合使用 PCA 进行分析.PCA 结果如图 7 所示,PC1 和 PC2 共解释了所选指标 66.3% 方差变化,其中 PC1 解释了 36.8% 的方差变化,PC2 解释了 29.5% 的方差变化.

如图 7 (a) 所示, PC1 轴上 TN、NH₄⁺-N、TP、COD、Chla 和 TUR 等水质参数具有强的正载荷,表明 PC1 的正载荷方向指示高营养水平的水体. C2%、BIX、β: α、FI 和 C1 + C2 + C3 + C4(总荧光强度)位于 PC1 的正载荷方向上,水体中氮和磷等营养物质促进了水体 DOM 自生源过程并提高了 DOM总荧光强度. 在水环境系统中,碳、氮和磷的关系是密不可分的,它们是微生物生长的营养物质,也是构成某些 DOM 的必需元素,DOM 的转化通常也受到氮和磷等营养物质的调节,水体富营养化会导致DOM 代谢的变化^[58]. C3% 和 Cover 在 PC1 负载荷方向上,表明陆源类胡敏酸在低营养水平和太阳照

射强度弱的水体中更易积累,水体中的生物活动和太阳辐射会加速类腐殖质组分降解 $^{[32]}$. PC2 轴上C2%、DOC 和 S_R 有强的负载荷,C1%、C3%、C4%、SUVA $_{254}$ 、HIX 和 Cover 有强的正载荷,PC2 可作为判断水体 DOM 腐殖化水平的指标. DOC 位于PC2 的负载荷方向,水体中 DOC 含量由小分子自生源物质贡献较多,Cover 指标位于 PC2 正载荷方向,光化学氧化过程可以改变 DOM 组成结构 $^{[8]}$.

如图 7(b) 所示,将水样按河流和季节分为 4组,利用 Adonis 多元方差分析(基于 Euclidean 距离)对分组情况进行 999 次置换检验^[59],组间呈现显著性差异(R²=0.775, P<0.001),组间分离效果较好. 涧沟水样主要位于 PC1 的正载荷方向上,百川河水样主要位于 PC1 负载荷方向上,这与 PC1 负方向所指代水体低营养水平相符. 春季水样位于 PC2 负载荷方向,夏季水样则位于 PC2 正载荷方向,说明春季两条河流水体以低相对分子质量、弱芳香性和疏水性的 DOM 组分为主,夏季陆地面源输入过程增加了水体的腐殖质化水平. 陈昭宇等^[60]研究了三峡库区城镇化河流 DOM 季节特征却显示DOM 腐殖化水平春季高于夏季,其研究区域受生活污水排放影响,而本研究区域为陆地面源输入为主.

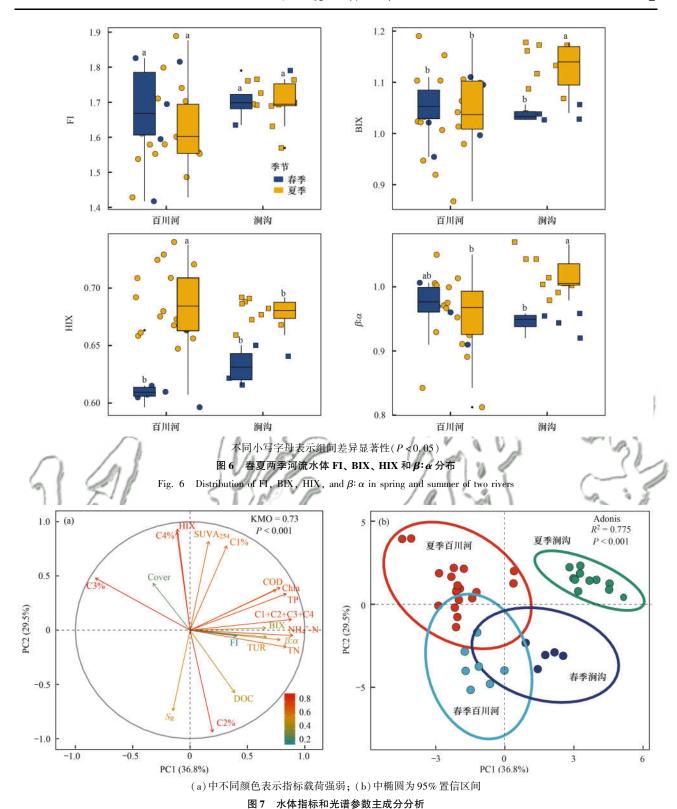


Fig. 7 Principal component analysis of water indicators and spectral parameters

3 结论

- (1)夏季两条河流 DOM 腐殖化水平和相对分子质量均显著高于春季(*P* < 0.05).
- (2)夏季涧沟(高面源输入河流)PARAFAC各组分荧光强度均高于春季,而百川河(低面源输入河流)则相反. C1(UVC类富里酸)和 C2(类色氨
- 酸)是两条河流水体中 DOM 主要荧光组分. 夏季面源输入过程改变了城市河流水体 DOM 构成,两条河流 C1 相对丰度夏季高于春季,而 C2 则相反. DOM 含量与组成受到面源输入、生物活动、水体更替和光化学氧化等因素综合影响.
- (3)随机森林回归模型表明, C3(类胡敏酸)对水体指标变化敏感度高于其它 PARAFAC 组分,对

城市河流水质变化及面源输入水平具有较好的指示性作用. 水面覆盖率(Cover)对 C4(UVA 类富里酸)预测重要性程度高, Cover 能够显著影响水体 DOM的腐殖化水平(P < 0.01).

(4) PCA 结果表明,城市河流水体中氮和磷的浓度与 BIX、FI、 β : α 、Chla 和荧光强度密切相关,是水体自生源过程的重要推动力. 面源输入对水体 DOM 的影响需要从陆源物质输入和氮、磷浓度水平两个方面来综合考虑. Adonis 检验结果表明,春夏两季不同面源输入水平河流水体间呈现显著性差异(P<0.001).

参考文献:

- [1] Yang L H, Li J Z, Zhou K K, et al. The effects of surface pollution on urban river water quality under rainfall events in Wuqing district, Tianjin, China [J]. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2021, 293, doi: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.126136.
- [2] Chow M I, Lundin J I, Mitchell C J, et al. An urban stormwater runoff mortality syndrome in juvenile coho salmon [J]. Aquatic Toxicology, 2019, 214, doi: 10. 1016/j. aquatox. 2019. 105231.
- [3] 李定强, 刘嘉华, 袁再健, 等. 城市低影响开发面源污染治理措施研究进展与展望[J]. 生态环境学报, 2019, **28**(10): 2110-2118.
 - Li D Q, Liu J H, Yuan Z J, et al. Research advance and prospects on low impact development control measures for urban non-point source pollution [J]. Ecology and Environmental Sciences, 2019, 28(10): 2110-2118.
- [4] Tredway J C, Havlick D G. Assessing the potential of low-impact development techniques on runoff and streamflow in the Templeton Gap Watershed, Colorado [J]. The Professional Geographer, 2017, 69(3): 372-382.
- [5] Okaikue-Woodi F E K, Cherukumilli K, Ray J R. A critical review of contaminant removal by conventional and emerging media for urban stormwater treatment in the United States [J]. Water Research, 2020, 187, doi: 10.1016/j. watres. 2020. 116434.
- [6] Delkash M, Al-Faraj F A M, Scholz M. Impacts of anthropogenic land use changes on nutrient concentrations in surface waterbodies: a review[J]. CLEAN - Soil, Air, Water, 2018, 46(5), doi: 10.1002/clen.201800051.
- [7] Yang X L, Yu X B, Cheng J R, et al. Impacts of land-use on surface waters at the watershed scale in southeastern China; insight from fluorescence excitation-emission matrix and PARAFAC[J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2018, 627; 647-657.
- [8] Song F H, Wu F C, Feng W Y, et al. Depth-dependent variations of dissolved organic matter composition and humification in a plateau lake using fluorescence spectroscopy [J]. Chemosphere, 2019, 225: 507-516.
- [9] Kellerman A M, Kothawala D N, Dittmar T, et al. Persistence of dissolved organic matter in lakes related to its molecular characteristics[J]. Nature Geoscience, 2015, 8(6): 454-457.
- [10] Williams C J, Frost P C, Morales-Williams A M, et al. Human activities cause distinct dissolved organic matter composition across freshwater ecosystems[J]. Global Change Biology, 2016, 22(2): 613-626.
- [11] He Y H, Song N, Jiang H L. Effects of dissolved organic matter

- leaching from macrophyte litter on black water events in shallow lakes [J]. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2018, 25(10): 9928-9939.
- [12] Liu D, Du Y X, Yu S J, et al. Human activities determine quantity and composition of dissolved organic matter in lakes along the Yangtze River[J]. Water Research, 2020, 168, doi: 10.1016/j.watres.2019.115132.
- [13] 何杰,朱学惠,魏彬,等. 基于 EEMs 与 UV-vis 分析苏州汛 期景观河道中 DOM 光谱特性与来源[J]. 环境科学, 2021, 42(4): 1889-1900.
 - He J, Zhu X H, Wei B, *et al.* Spectral characteristics and sources of dissolved organic matter from landscape river during flood season in Suzhou based on EEMs and UV-vis [J]. Environmental Science, 2021, **42**(4): 1889-1900.
- [14] Tang J F, Li X H, Cao C L, et al. Compositional variety of dissolved organic matter and its correlation with water quality in peri-urban and urban river watersheds[J]. Ecological Indicators, 2019, 104: 459-469.
- [15] Li P H, Hur J. Utilization of UV-Vis spectroscopy and related data analyses for dissolved organic matter (DOM) studies; a review [J]. Critical Reviews in Environmental Science and Technology, 2017, 47(3); 131-154.
- [16] Liu C, Du Y H, Yin H B, et al. Exchanges of nitrogen and phosphorus across the sediment-water interface influenced by the external suspended particulate matter and the residual matter after dredging [J]. Environmental Pollution, 2019, 246: 207-216.
- [17] Carstea E M, Popa C L, Baker A, et al. In situ fluorescence measurements of dissolved organic matter; a review[J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2020, 699, doi: 10. 1016/j. scitotenv. 2019. 134361.
- [18] Li L, Wang Y, Zhang W J, et al. New advances in fluorescence excitation-emission matrix spectroscopy for the characterization of dissolved organic matter in drinking water treatment; a review [J]. Chemical Engineering Journal, 2020, 381, doi: 10.1016/ j. cej. 2019. 122676.
- [19] Xiao K, Yu J L, Wang S, et al. Relationship between fluorescence excitation-emission matrix properties and the relative degree of DOM hydrophobicity in wastewater treatment effluents [J]. Chemosphere, 2020, 254, doi: 10.1016/j.chemosphere. 2020.126830.
- [20] Cohen E, Levy G J, Borisover M. Fluorescent components of organic matter in wastewater; efficacy and selectivity of the water treatment [J]. Water Research, 2014, 55; 323-334.
- [21] He W, Hur J. Conservative behavior of fluorescence EEM-PARAFAC components in resin fractionation processes and its applicability for characterizing dissolved organic matter [J]. Water Research, 2015, 83: 217-226.
- [22] 李程遥, 黄廷林, 温成成, 等. 汛期暴雨径流对饮用水水库溶解性有机质(DOM)光谱特征的影响[J]. 环境科学, 2021, 42(3): 1391-1402.

 Li C Y, Huang T L, Wen C C, et al. Influence of storm runoff on the spectral characteristics of dissolved organic matter (DOM) in a drinking water reservoir during the flood season [J].
- [23] 林少君, 贺立静, 黄沛生, 等. 浮游植物中叶绿素 a 提取方法的比较与改进[J]. 生态科学, 2005, **24**(1): 9-11. Lin S J, He L J, Huang P S, *et al.* Comparison and improvement on the extraction method for chlorophyll a in phytoplankton[J]. Ecologic Science, 2005, **24**(1): 9-11.

Environmental Science, 2021, 42(3): 1391-1402.

[24] 俞晓琴,崔扬,陈慧敏,等.城市不同类型水体有色可溶性有机物来源组成特征[J].环境科学,2021,42(8):3719-

3729.

[28]

- Yu X Q, Cui Y, Chen H M, et al. Sources and optical dynamics of chromophoric dissolved organic matter in different types of urban water bodies[J]. Environmental Science, 2021, 42(8): 3719-3729.
- [25] Krylov I N, Drozdova A N, Labutin T A. Albatross R package to study PARAFAC components of DOM fluorescence from mixing zones of arctic shelf seas [J]. Chemometrics and Intelligent Laboratory Systems, 2020, 207, doi: 10. 1016/j. chemolab. 2020.104176.
- [26] Pucher M, Wünsch U, Weigelhofer G, et al. staRdom; versatile software for analyzing spectroscopic data of dissolved organic matter in R [J]. Water, 2019, 11 (11), doi: 10.3390/ w11112366.
- [27] 张紫薇,周石磊,陈召莹,等.河北省夏季降雨溶解性有机物光谱特征的空间分布、来源解析及氮素响应[J]. 环境科学,2021,42(11):5250-5263.

 Zhang Z W, Zhou S L, Chen Z Y, et al. Spatial distribution characteristics of the spectrum, source analysis, and nitrogen response of dissolved organic matter in summer rainfall in the Hebei province[J]. Environmental Science, 2021, 42(11):5250-5263.
- 的川西高原河流水体 CDOM 特征[J]. 环境科学, 2018, 39 (2): 720-728.

 Liu Y Y, Qin J H, Liu C, et al. Characteristics of chromophoric dissolved organic matter (CDOM) in rivers of western Sichuan plateau based on EEM-PARAFAC analysis [J]. Environmental Science, 2018, 39(2): 720-728.

刘堰杨,秦纪洪,刘琛,等. 基于三维荧光及平行因子分析

- [29] 李翔,李致春,汪旋,等. 蓝藻衰亡过程中上覆水溶解性有机物变化特征[J]. 环境科学, 2021, **42**(7); 3281-3290. Li X, Li Z C, Wang X, et al. Characteristics of dissolved organic matter in overlying water during algal bloom decay[J]. Environmental Science, 2021, **42**(7); 3281-3290.
- [30] Yaakob M A, Mohamed R M S R, Al-Gheethi A, et at. Influence of nitrogen and phosphorus on microalgal growth, biomass, lipid, and fatty acid production: an overview [J]. Cells, 2021, 10(2), doi: 10.3390/cells10020393.
- [31] Liu D, Pan D L, Bai Y, et al. Variation of dissolved organic carbon transported by two Chinese rivers: the Changjiang River and Yellow River [J]. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 2015, 100 (1): 60-69.
- [32] Lv S C, Wang F, Yan W J, et al. DOC fluorescence properties and degradation in the Changjiang River Network, China: implications for estimating in-stream DOC removal [J]. Biogeochemistry, 2019, 145(3): 255-273.
- [33] Weishaar J L, Aiken G R, Bergamaschi B A, et al. Evaluation of specific ultraviolet absorbance as an indicator of the chemical composition and reactivity of dissolved organic carbon [J]. Environmental Science & Technology, 2003, 37 (20): 4702-4708.
- [34] Helms J R, Stubbins A, Ritchie J D, et al. Absorption spectral slopes and slope ratios as indicators of molecular weight, source, and photobleaching of chromophoric dissolved organic matter[J]. Limnology and Oceanography, 2008, 53(3): 955-969.
- [35] Murphy K R, Stedmon C A, Wenig P, et al. OpenFluor- an online spectral library of auto-fluorescence by organic compounds in the environment[J]. Analytical Methods, 2014, 6(3): 658-661.
- [36] Zito P, Podgorski D C, Johnson J, et al. Molecular-level composition and acute toxicity of photosolubilized petrogenic

- carbon [J]. Environmental Science & Technology, 2019, 53 (14): 8235-8243.
- [37] Cabrera J M, García P E, Pedrozo F L, et al. Dynamics of the dissolved organic matter in a stream-lake system within an extremely acid to neutral pH range; agrio-caviahue watershed [J]. Spectrochimica Acta Part A; Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 2020, 235, doi: 10.1016/j. saa. 2020.118278.
- [38] Kim J, Kim T H, Park S R, et al. Factors controlling the distributions of dissolved organic matter in the East China Sea during summer[J]. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10(1), doi: 10. 1038/s41598-020-68863-w.
- [39] Yan C X, Sheng Y R, Ju M, et al. Relationship between the characterization of natural colloids and metal elements in surface waters [J]. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2020, 27(25); 31872-31883.
- [40] Tomco P L, Zulueta R C, Miller L C, et al. DOC export is exceeded by C fixation in May Creek; a late-successional watershed of the Copper River Basin, Alaska [J]. PLoS One, 2019, 14(11), doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0225271.
- [41] Pitta E, Zeri C. The impact of combining data sets of fluorescence excitation-emission matrices of dissolved organic matter from various aquatic sources on the information retrieved by PARAFAC modeling [J]. Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 2021, 258, doi: 10. 1016/j. saa. 2021. 119800.
- [42] Kim J, Kim Y, Kang H W, et al. Tracing water mass fractions in the deep western Indian Ocean using fluorescent dissolved organic matter [J]. Marine Chemistry, 2020, 218, doi: 10.1016/j. marchem. 2019, 103720.
- [43] Dalmagro H J, Lathuillière M J, da S Sallo F, et al. Streams with riparian forest buffers versus impoundments differ in discharge and DOM characteristics for pasture catchments in southern Amazonia[J]. Water, 2019, 11(2), doi: 10.3390/w11020390.
- [44] Fellman J B, D'Amore D V, Hood E, et al. Fluorescence characteristics and biodegradability of dissolved organic matter in forest and wetland soils from coastal temperate watersheds in southeast Alaska [J]. Biogeochemistry, 2008, 88 (2): 169-184.
- [45] 宁成武,包妍,黄涛,等.夏季巢湖入湖河流溶解性有机质来源及其空间变化[J].环境科学,2021,42(8):3743-3752.
 - Ning C W, Bao Y, Huang T, et al. Sources and spatial variation of dissolved organic matter in summer water of inflow rivers along Chaohu Lake watershed [J]. Environmental Science, 2021, 42 (8): 3743-3752.
- [46] 李梦雅,宋钰莹,张晓岚,等.蛋白类有机质在水厂各处理单元中的去除特性[J].环境科学,2021,42(7):3348-3357.
 - Li M Y, Song Y Y, Zhang X L, *et al.* Removal behavior of protein-like dissolved organic matter during different water treatment processes in full-scale drinking water treatment plants [J]. Environmental Science, 2021, **42**(7): 3348-3357.
- [47] Diffey B L. Sources and measurement of ultraviolet radiation [J]. Methods, 2002, 28(1): 4-13.
- [48] Trivedi P, Delgado-Baquerizo M, Trivedi C, et al. Microbial regulation of the soil carbon cycle: evidence from gene-enzyme relationships [J]. The ISME Journal, 2016, 10 (11): 2593-2604.
- [49] 席北斗,王燕,檀文炳,等. 土壤中溶解性有机质对不同类型堆肥的响应差异[J]. 环境科学, 2021, **42**(7): 3565-

3576.

1098.

- Xi B D, Wang Y, Tan W B, et al. Different responses of soil dissolved organic matter to different types of compost [J]. Environmental Science, 2021, 42(7): 3565-3576.
- [50] Yang J N, Wen Y F, Wang Y, et al. From COVID-19 to future electrification; assessing traffic impacts on air quality by a machine-learning model [J]. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2021, 118 (26), doi: 10.1073/pnas.2102705118.
- [51] Jiao S, Chen W M, Wang J L, et al. Soil microbiomes with distinct assemblies through vertical soil profiles drive the cycling of multiple nutrients in reforested ecosystems [J]. Microbiome, 2018, 6(1), doi: 10.1186/s40168-018-0526-0.
- [52] 赵紫凡,孙欢,苏雅玲. 基于紫外-可见光吸收光谱和三维荧光光谱的腐殖酸光降解组分特征分析[J]. 湖泊科学, 2019, 31(4): 1088-1098.

 Zhao Z F, Sun H, Su Y L. Photodegradation response of humic acid using UV-visible absorption and excitation-Emission matrix spectra[J]. Journal of Lake Sciences, 2019, 31(4): 1088-
- [53] Maie N, Parish K J, Watanabe A, et al. Chemical characteristics of dissolved organic nitrogen in an oligotrophic subtropical coastal ecosystem [J]. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 2006, 70(17): 4491-4506.
- [54] Huguet A, Vacher L, Relexans S, et al. Properties of fluorescent dissolved organic matter in the Gironde Estuary [J]. Organic Geochemistry, 2009, 40(6): 706-719.
- [55] Ohno T. Fluorescence inner-filtering correction for determining

- the humification index of dissolved organic matter [J]. Environmental Science & Technology, 2002, **36**(4): 742-746.
- [56] Parlanti E, Wörz K, Geoffroy L, et al. Dissolved organic matter fluorescence spectroscopy as a tool to estimate biological activity in a coastal zone submitted to anthropogenic inputs[J]. Organic Geochemistry, 2000, 31(12): 1765-1781.
- [57] 周石磊, 孙悦, 苑世超, 等. 岗南水库沉积物间隙水有色溶解有机物的时空分布特征及差异分析[J]. 环境科学, 2020, **41**(6): 2635-2645.
 - Zhou S L, Sun Y, Yuan S C, et al. Temporal and spatial distribution characteristics and difference analysis of chromophoric dissolved organic matter in sediment interstitial water from Gangnan reservoir[J]. Environmental Science, 2020, 41(6): 2635-2645.
- [58] Maie N, Scully N M, Pisani O, et al. Composition of a protein-like fluorophore of dissolved organic matter in coastal wetland and estuarine ecosystems [J]. Water Research, 2007, 41(3): 563-570
- [59] Sylvain I A, Adams R I, Taylor J W. A different suite: the assemblage of distinct fungal communities in water-damaged units of a poorly-maintained public housing building [J]. PLoS One, 2019, 14(3), doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0213355.
- [60] 陈昭宇, 李思悦. 三峡库区城镇化影响下河流 DOM 光谱特征季节变化[J]. 环境科学, 2021, **42**(1): 195-203. Chen Z Y, Li S Y. Seasonal variation of DOM spectral characteristics of rivers with different urbanization levels in the Three Gorges reservoir area [J]. Environmental Science, 2021, **42**(1): 195-203.

HUANJING KEXUE

Environmental Science (monthly)

Vol. 43 No. 6 Jun. 15, 2022

CONTENTS

Impacts of Changes in Meteorological Conditions During COVID-19 Lockdown on PM _{2.5} Concentrations over the Jing-Jin-Ji Region Influence of COVID-19 Prevention and Control Measures on PM _{2.5} Concentration, Particle Size Distribution, Chemical Composition,	and Source in Thengrhou China	
minutate of COVID-17 Trevention and Country measures on 1 m.2.5 Concentration, Tarticle Size Distribution, Chemical Composition,	HUANG Bing-vi, WANG Shen-bo, HE Bing, et al. (2840))
Concentration Variation and Source Analysis of Metal Elements in PM _{2.5} During COVID-19 Control in Suzhou	MIAO Qing, YANG Qian, WU Ye-zheng, et al. (2851)
Changes in Carbonaceous Aerosol in the Northern Suburbs of Nanjing from 2015 to 2019	XIE Tian, CAO Fang, ZHANG Yan-lin, et al. (2858))
Source Apportionment of PM _{2, 5} Based on Hybrid Chemical Transport and Receptor Model in Chongqing		
Analysis on the Characteristics of Oxidation Potential and Influence Sources of PM _{2.5} in Baoding City in Winter	WU Ji-yan, YANG Chi, ZAHNG Chun-yan, et al. (2878))
Pollution Characteristics and Sources of Water-soluble Organic Nitrogen in PM2.5 in Jiangbei New Area, Nanjing	GUAN Lu, DING Cheng, ZHANG Yu-xiu, et al. (2888))
Organic Aerosols and Source Analysis of Fine Particles in the Background of Shiwanda Mountain, Guangxi)
Comparison of Regional Transportation and Transformation Models of Atmospheric Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Research or	n Key Influencing Factors: Take the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei	
Region as Example	ZHANG Xin-lu, LIU Shi-jie, HAN Mei-li, et al. (2906))
Exploring Formation of Ozone in Typical Cities in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region Using Process Analysis	TANG Ying-xiao, YAO Qing, CAI Zi-ying, et al. (2917))
Characteristics and Meteorological Factors of PM _{2. 5} -0 ₃ Compound Pollution in Tianjin		
Spatio-temporal Characteristics of Air Quality and Influencing Factors in Shandong Province from 2016 to 2020		
Effects of Tropical Cyclones on Ozone Pollution in the Pearl River Delta in Autumn	TAN Tang-yang, TIN Sna-sna, TIE QIN, et al. (2947))
Real-time Composition and Sources of VOCs in Summer in Wuhan	SI Wai-fang KONC Shoo-fai ZHENC Huang et al. (2966))
Pollution Characteristics and Source Apportionment of Atmospheric Volatile Organic Compounds in Summer in Yuncheng City		
Neonicotinoid Insecticides Threaten Surface Waters at the National Scale in China	FAN Dan-dan LIII Hong-ling YANG Liu-van (2987))
Spatiotemporal Distribution and Risk Assessment of Pharmaceuticals in Typical Drinking Water Sources in the Middle Reaches of the	Yangtze River ·····	
77)
Pollution Characteristics and Risks of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Underground and Surface Drinking Water Sources in Nort	theast Inner Mongolia	
	ZHANG Kun-feng, CHANG Sheng, FU Qing, et al. (3005))
Impact of Land Use Types at Different Scales on Surface Water Environment Quality and Its Driving Mechanism		
Shallow Groundwater Around Plateau Lakes: Spatiotemporal Distribution of Nitrogen and Its Driving Factors		
Distribution and Potential Ecological Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in Sediments of Lake Qinghai	······ ZHANG Ya-ran, CHE Fei-fei, FU Zheng-hui, et al. (3037))
Analysis of Heavy Metal Pollution Characteristics and Potential Ecological Risks of Surface Sediments in Dongjiang Lake		
Kinetic Release Characteristics of Organic Phosphorus of Sediment-water and Water Quality Risks)
Distribution Characteristics, Source Analysis, and Pollution Evaluation of Organic Matter in Surface Sediments of Qingpu District, Y	Angtze River Delta Integration Demonstration Area	
District Charles (March et al. 1971 March Day 1971 Dr. 19	ZHANG Zhi-bo, DUAN Yan-ping, TU Yao-jen, et al. (3066)
Distribution Characteristics of Microplastics and Their Migration Patterns in Xiangxi River Basin	··· CHEN Sheng-sheng, LI Wei-ming, ZHANG Kun, et al. (30//)
Community Structure and Microbial Function Responses of Biofilms Colonizing on Microplastics with Vertical Distribution in Urban W	VALET	١
Community Structure of Phytoplankton and Environmental Impact Factors in Lake Hongze from 2015 to 2020		
Structural Characteristics of Zoonlankton and Phytonlankton Communities and Its Relationship with Environmental Factors in Differen	at Regions of Nanhu Lake in Jiaving City	
Structural Characteristics of Zoopankon and Fryopankon Communices and its rectationship with Environmental ractors in Director	WANG Ya-wen II Ying-he ZHANG Bo et al. (3106))
Temporal and Spatial Variation Characteristics and Source Analysis of Agricultural Non-point Source Pollution Load in Guangdong Du	uring the Past 20 Years ·····	
	GE Xiao-jun, HUANG Bin, YUAN Zai-jian, et al. (3118))
Output Characteristics and Driving Mechanism of Agricultural Non-point Source (AGNPS) Pollutant in Plain and Valley Region of U	Inner Yangtze River China	
	······· TAN Shao-jun, LIU Yang, ZHU Xiao-jie, et al. (3128))
Risk Assessment Method of Non-point Source Pollution Output for Watershed Using High Resolution Data		
Spectral Characteristics Change in Dissolved Organic Matter in Urban River Under the Influences of Different Intensities of Non-point	t Source Pollution ······ CHEN Xu-dong, GAO Liang-min (3149))
Combination of Ecological Ditch and Bioretention Pond to Control Rural Runoff Pollution		
Influence of Different Hydraulic Disturbance Intensities on the Migration of Aged PSMPs Between Sediment and Water		
Analysis of Pollution Characteristics and Sources of Rainfall Runoff from Roofs in the Central District of Beijing	XI Yue, GUO Jing, TAO Lei, TIAN Ying, et al. (3177))
Inter-annual Changes in Runoff Quality from Green Roofs with Different Vegetation	····· ZHANG Sun-xun, ZHANG Shou-hong, GE De, et al. (318/)
Effectivity of Multiphase Fenton-like System of Iron Reduction Induced by Bisphenol A Authigenic Photoelectron	TANG I: CHEN Y: OIN M. J. (2004))
Removal Characteristics of Four Typical Antibiotics in Denitrification System		
Adsorption Capacity and Mechanism of Biochar Derived from Typical Agricultural Wastes for Cadmium in Aqueous Solutions Effect of HumicAcid-Heavy Metals on the Nitrogen Removal Performance of ANAMMOX Bacteria and Its Kinetic Analysis	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Responding Mechanism of Vegetation Cover to Climate Change and Human Activities in Southwest China from 2000 to 2020		
Spatial Distribution and Eco-stoichiometric Characteristics of Soil Nutrient Elements Under Different Vegetation Types in the Yellow		,
Spanial Education and 200 continuation of an activities and a state of the state of)
Distribution Characteristics and Source Apportionment of Perfluoroalkyl Substances in Surface Soils of the Northeast Tibetan Plateau		
	···· WEN Xiang-jie, CHEN Zhao-hui, XU Wei-xin, et al. (3253))
Effect of Land Use/Land Cover Change on the Concentration of Se and Heavy Metals in Soils from a "Return Cropland to Forest" At	rea , Southwest China	
	LIU Yong-lin, LIU Shu-ling, WU Mei, et al. (3262))
Speciation Characteristics and Risk Assessment of Soil Heavy Metals from Puding Karst Critical Zone, Guizhou Province		
Distribution Characteristics and Influencing Factors of Germanium in Soil in the Eastern Mountainous Area of the Nanyang Basin)
Heavy Metal Pollution Characteristics and Risk Assessment of Golden Snub-nosed Monkey (Rhinopithecus roxellana) Habitat in Sher	nnongjia Mountains	
7)
Utilization and Remediation of Heavily Cadmium-Contaminated Agricultural Soils by Two Crop Rotation Patterns After Lime and Sepi	iolite Passivation	,
Proceedings of the control of the co		
Effects of Phosphorus Sufficiency and Deficiency on Cadmium Uptake and Transportation by Rice		
Responses of Cd Accumulation in Rice and Spectral Characteristics of Soil Dissolved Organic Matter Regulated by Soil Amendments Responses of Soil Fungal Communities to Subalpine Meadow Degradation in Mount Wutai		
Responses of Soil Fungal Communities in Diversified Rotations of Wheat and Different Crops		
Spatial Characterization of Stable Isotope Composition of Organic Carbon from Farmland Soils in Chongqing		
Characteristics of Soil NO Emissions in the Yangtze River Delta Region for Year 2018		
Thermal Environment Evolution and Response Mechanism of Urban Sprawl Based on Multi-source Data	LIANG Jian-she, BAI Yong-ping, YANG Xue-di, et al. (3365))