

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

ISSN 0250-3301 CODEN HCKHDV **HUANJING KEXUE**

肆秩芳华担使命 踔厉扬帆向未来



- 主办 中国科学院生态环境研究中心
- ■出版斜学出版社





2022年11月

第43卷 第11期 Vol.43 No.11

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

第43卷 第11期 2022年11月15日

目 次

厦门大学环境学科创立 40 周年专栏
度门大学环境字科团立40周年专栏 新污染物共排放对生态环境监测和管理的挑战
河口-近海环境新污染物的环境过程、效应与风险 王新红,于晓璇,王思权,殷笑晗,钱韦旭,林晓萍,吴越,刘畅(4810)
海水痕量营养盐和金属的分子光谱分析方法研究进展 袁东星,黄勇明,王婷(4822)
外境水体中硫化物的分析方法:从实验至分析到原位监测 ····································
海洋浪量元素采样技术和分析方法的发展及展望. 厦门大学痕量元素平台建设讲展
聚乙烯微塑料的微生物降解研究进展
聚乙烯微塑料的微生物降解研究进展
水档土中氮素对微生物固砷的扰动及效应机制
中国两件生态母理学研究中的母性侧风生物
2015~2020 年夏漳泉地区大气氨排放清单及分布特征
九龙江口微塑料与抗生素抗性基因污染的分布特征 程宏,陈荣(4924)
厦门湾沙滩沉积物微塑料污染特征
几. 几. 几. 几. 几. 几. 几. 一. 一. 一. 一
厦门西溪河口沉积物活性磷的分布特征及迁移转化机制 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
改性生物炭固定床对模拟湖库水体中 Mn ²⁺ 的吸附
基于表面增强拉曼光谱技术的饮用水中痕量恩诺沙星和环丙沙星快速检测 徐婧,郑红,卢江龙,刘国坤(4982)
水稻土中氮素对微生物固砷的扰动及效应机制
研究报告 2019 年秋季海南省 4 次 息菊污染过程特征及港在源区分析····································
2019 年秋季海南省 4 次臭氧污染过程特征及潜在源区分析 ····································
城区与郊区 PM _{2.5} 污染及传输特征差异性
南京北郊 BTESX 特征及健康风险评估
东江源流域不同空间尺度景观格局对水质影响分析 ····································
长江与黄河源丰水期地表水中汞的分布特征、赋存形态及来源解析 刘楠涛,吴飞,袁巍,王训,王定勇(5064)
青藏高原湖泊水环境特征及水质评价
伊军河谷夏季 PM _{2.5} 和 PM ₁₀ 中水溶性无机离子浓度特征和形成机制 陈巧, 谷超, 徐涛, 周春华, 张国涛, 赵雪艳, 吴丽萍, 李新琪, 杨文(5009) 城区与郊区 PM _{2.5} 污染及传输特征差异性 齐鹏, 周颖, 程水源, 白伟超(5018) 南京北郊 BTESX 特征及健康风险评估 冯悦政, 安俊琳, 张玉欣, 王俊秀(5030) 我国陆域水体系统表层水中微塑料生态风险评估 孙晓楠, 陈浩, 贾其隆, 朱弈, 马长文, 叶建锋(5040) 东江源流域不同空间尺度景观格局对水质影响分析 陈优良, 邹文敏, 刘星根, 曾金凤, 李丹, 郑汉奕(5053) 长江与黄河源丰水期地表水中汞的分布特征、赋存形态及来源解析
至了水化子与肌内区系的下怀至重切区石俗水文地环化子行肌及至耐凶系
铜沸石对磷和重金属的吸附与底泥钝化性能
- 基十大基内组与太转录组分析有化废水生物处理系统脱级切能闲群
寒冷地区 IFAS+磁混凝污水厂菌群结构和抗生素抗性基因分析
甲国旱作农田一氧化氮排放及减排: Meta 分析 ···································
加州市州州外及四城来生),重、氮化利用华州氧化亚氮城州及西印罗州:Meta 万旬————————————————————————————————————
不同能即堪能对执带地区稻芯轮作休系土壤 CH 和N O排前的影响
不同水分条件下土地利用方式对我国热带地区土壤硝化过程及 NO 和N ₂ O排放的影响 ····································
世子文献计量公坛的长江经文带农田土塘黄全屋运洗柱征。————————————————————————————————————
不同水分条件下土地利用方式对我国热带地区土壤硝化过程及 NO 和N ₂ O排放的影响————————————————————————————————————
基于 GIS 对宁夏某铜银矿区周边土壤重金属来源解析
基于 GIS 对宁夏某铜银矿区周边土壤重金属来源解析 ····································
老化作用对生物炭钝化白云鄂博矿区碱性土壤中 Cd ²⁺ 的影响 ····································
磁性氧化铁/桑树杆生物炭的制备及其对砷污染土壤溶解性有机碳和砷形态的影响
世期元粉和石灰改良酸性水稻土对磷有效性、形态和酶活性的影响
磷、锌和镉交互作用对小白菜生长和锌镉累积的影响 帅祖苹,刘汉燚,崔浩,魏世强(5234)
重庆开州区菜地土壤抗生素污染特征及潜在生态环境风险评估 … 方林发,叶苹苹,方标,范晓霞,高坤鹏,李士洋,陈新平,肖然(5244)
基于 InVEST 和 GeoSoS-FLUS 模型的黄河源区碳储量时空变化特征及其对未来不同情景模式的响应
苗十斤防区不同恢复植被类型的固碳特征··········· 许小明 张晓萍 何亭 郭晋伟 薛峒 邻亚东 易海木 智洁 干洪直(5263)
土壤多功能性对微生物多样性降低的响应
氦添加对不同坡度退化高寒草甸土壤真菌多样性的影响····································
碳减排背景下我国与世界主要能源消费国能源消费结构与模式对比 李辉,庞博,朱法华,孙雪丽,徐静馨,王圣(5294)
中国形까用
基于 InVEST 和 GeoSoS-FLUS 模型的黄河源区碳储量时空变化特征及其对未来不同情景模式的响应
我国塑料污染防治政策分析与建议 ————————————————————————————————————
《环境科学》征订启事(4821) 《环境科学》征稿简则(5213) 信息(5052,5191,5273)



寒冷地区 IFAS + 磁混凝污水厂菌群结构和抗生素抗性基因分析

杜文琰1,姚俊芹1*,马辉英1,胡渊鑫1,张春雷2,陈银广3

(1.新疆大学生态与环境学院,乌鲁木齐 830017; 2. 中煤科工重庆设计研究院(集团)有限公司新疆分公司,乌鲁木齐 830063; 3. 同济大学环境科学与工程学院,上海 200092)

摘要: 为探究寒冷地区 IFAS + 磁混凝污水厂中菌群及其携带的抗生素抗性基因 (ARGs) 变化,采用 16S rRNA 基因测序和宏基因组测序方法对新疆某城市污水厂进行研究. 结果表明,绿弯菌门 (Chloroflexi) 和硝化螺旋菌门 (Nitrospirae) 在活性污泥中的相对丰度平均值分别为 3.50% 和 0.03%,在生物膜中的相对丰度分别达到 10.02% 和 2.12%,NH $_4^+$ -N和 TN 去除率平均值分别由改造前的 91.89% 和 66.76% 提升至改造后的 97.71% 和 91.90%,表明 IFAS 增强了寒冷地区污水厂的生物脱氮能力;生物处理段内与铁氧化还原有关的 Ferruginibacter 和红育菌属 (Rhodoferax) 的相对丰度平均值分别达到 5.24% 和 3.72%,出水中红育菌属 (Rhodoferax) 的相对丰度达到 9.48%,表明磁粉对菌群产生了影响;该厂对 ARGs 有明显的去除效果,ARGs 的相对丰度由进水中的 191.08 × 10^{-3} %。降至出水中的 32.58 × 10^{-3} %。,活性污泥中 ARGs 相对丰度为 63.25 × 10^{-3} %。 ~ 72.38 × 10^{-3} %。,明显高于生物膜中的 41.31 × 10^{-3} %。,但 sullowedge 2 等 ARGs 优势亚型在生物膜中的相对丰度分别为 5.77 × 10^{-3} %。、 10^{-3} %。和 2.03 × 10^{-3} %。,高于活性污泥中的 3.15 × 10^{-3} %。~3.57 × 10^{-3} %。、 10^{-3} %。~2.24 × 10^{-3} %。和 1.28 × 10^{-3} %。~1.76 × 10^{-3} %。,网络分析结果表明,Caldilineaceae_norank 与 sullowedge 2 是显著正相关,毛球菌属 (Trichococeus)与 sullowedge 3 是显著正相关,

关键词:固定生物膜-活性污泥工艺(IFAS); 抗生素抗性基因(ARGs); 活性污泥; 生物膜; 菌群结构中图分类号: X172 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2022)11-5123-08 **DOI**: 10.13227/j. hjkx. 202112169

Bacterial Community Structure and Antibiotic Resistance Gene Changes in IFAS + Magnetic Coagulation Process Wastewater Treatment Plant in Cold Regions

DU Wen-yan 1 , YAO Jun-qin 1 , MA Hui-ying 1 , HU Yuan-xin 1 , ZHANG Chun-lei 2 , CHEN Yin-guang 3

(1. College of Ecology and Environment, Xinjiang University, Urumqi 830017, China; 2. Xinjiang Branch of CCTEG Chongqing Engineering (Group) Co., Ltd., Urumqi 830063, China; 3. College of Environmental Science and Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai 200092, China)

Abstract. The main objective of this study was to explore the changes in bacterial communities and antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs) in an integrated fixed-film activated sludge (IFAS) + magnetic coagulation process wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) in Xinjiang. The bacterial communities and ARGs in the influent, suspended activated sludge, attached biofilm, and effluent were studied using 16S rRNA gene sequencing and metagenomic sequencing. The results showed that the average relative abundances of Chloroflexi and Nitrospirae in activated sludge were 3.50% and 0.03%, respectively, and their relative abundances in biofilm reached 10.02% and 2.12%, respectively. The average removal rates of NH₄⁺-N and TN increased from 91.89% and 66.76% to 97.71% and 91.90% after the reformation of this wastewater treatment plant, respectively, indicating that IFAS enhanced the biological nitrogen removal capacity of wastewater treatment plants in cold regions. The average relative abundances of Ferruginibacter and Rhodoferax related to iron redox in the biological treatment section were 5.24% and 3.72%, respectively, and the relative abundance of Rhodoferax in effluent reached 9.48%, indicating that the magnetic powder had an impact on the bacterial community. The IFAS wastewater treatment plant had an obvious removal effect on ARGs, and the relative abundance of ARGs decreased from 191.08 × 10⁻³% in the influent to 32.58 × 10⁻³% in the effluent. The relative abundance of ARGs in activated sludge was 63.25 × 10⁻³%-72.38 × 10⁻³%-72.38 × 10⁻³%-3, which was significantly higher than 41.31 × 10⁻³% in biofilm. However, the relative abundances of dominant subtypes of ARGs such as sul2, flor, and rpoB2 in biofilm were 5.77 × 10⁻³%-3, and 2.03 × 10⁻³%, respectively, which were higher than the 3.15 × 10⁻³%-3.57 × 10⁻³%, 1.73 × 10⁻³%-2.24 × 10⁻³%, and 1.28 × 10⁻³%-1.76 × 10⁻³% in activated sludge. The network analysis indicated that Caldilineaceae_norank and Trichococcus were respectively positively corre

Key words: integrated fixed-film activated sludge (IFAS); antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs); activated sludge; biofilm; bacterial community structure

固定生物膜-活性污泥(integrated fixed-film activated sludge, IFAS)工艺是在生物处理单元投加轻质悬浮载体,又设置了污泥回流,因此同时具有生物膜法能培养世代较长菌群与活性污泥法处理效率高等优点^[1]. 磁混凝技术是通过磁粉的投加而提高混凝效率及污染物去除效果的强化混凝技术^[2]. 由于 IFAS 可以利用原有的生物反应池,磁混凝处理效

果好,近几年 IFAS + 磁混凝工艺在我国一些已建污水处理厂的提标改造中得到应用. 有研究表明细菌

收稿日期: 2021-12-17; 修订日期: 2022-03-12

基金项目: 新疆维吾尔自治区自然科学基金项目(2021D01C047); 国家自然科学基金项目(52160005)

作者简介: 杜文琰(1996~),男,硕士研究生,主要研究方向为环境 微生物, E-mail;18326053633@163.com

* 通信作者,E-mail:yaojunqin@xju. edu. cn

群落结构直接影响污水生物处理系统的高效稳定运行^[3],同时这些菌群可能携带多种抗生素抗性基因 (antibiotic resistance genes, ARGs)^[4], ARGs 作为一种新型的生物污染物,对生态环境和人类健康造成潜在危害,已经引起人们广泛关注^[5].

在 IFAS 污水处理工艺中,由于温度[6]、操作参 数[7] 和载体类型[8]的不同,微生物群落结构是多种 多样的. 温度是影响微生物活性的重要环境因素之 一,在各类温度条件下,低温条件是不利的^[9].有研 究表明 IFAS 具有更好的低温适应性,对氨氮的去除 率可以达到99.7%[10]. 在低温季节, 悬浮载体的存 在可以强化硝化菌属 Nitrospira 的富集,提升系统的 总氮去除效果[11]. 微生物群落结构会影响污水处理 厂中 ARGs 的传播[12]. 悬浮活性污泥中广泛多样的 细菌为 ARGs 的传播提供了条件[13], 附着生物膜的 紧密性使得细菌可以更高效地通过群体感应和水平 基因转移促进信息交换[14]. 有研究表明单独采用活 性污泥法或生物膜法的污水厂对 ARGs 的去除效率 不同[15,16]. 新疆地处中纬度亚欧大陆腹地,冬季气 温最低可达-40~-20℃,非常寒冷,且冬季长达6 个月. IFAS 系统同时存在悬浮活性污泥和附着生物 膜,该工艺在寒冷地区污水厂中菌群结构和 ARGs 变化的研究报道很少.

为此,本文通过 16S rRNA 基因测序和宏基因组测序的方法,对乌鲁木齐某污水厂进水、生物处理单元中悬浮活性污泥和附着生物膜以及出水的细菌群落及其携带的 ARGs 进行了研究,以期为污水厂的优化运行及 ARGs 的控制提供理论基础.

1 材料与方法

1.1 样本采集与预处理

乌鲁木齐某城市污水厂采用 SPR-Ⅱ型高密度聚乙烯(PEAD)载体,2018年8月将原氧化沟工艺提标改造成 IFAS 工艺,同时,在二沉池后增加磁混凝深度处理,出水由《城镇污水处理厂污染物排放标准》(GB 18918-2002)二级标准提高至一级 A标准.污水厂工艺流程如图 1 所示,污水厂稳定运行后,采集了该厂进水(Q1)、IFAS 生物池内的前缺氧段活性污泥(Q2)、好氧段活性污泥(Q3)、好氧段悬浮载体生物膜(Q4)、后缺氧段活性污泥(Q5)和出水(Q6)共6个样本(平均温度为13℃).

进水样本(Q1)5000 r·min⁻¹离心 15 min 后收集离心管沉淀物. 活性污泥样本(Q2、Q3和Q5)静置30 min 沉淀后倾倒出上清液,收集活性污泥混合液至50 mL 离心管. 载体生物膜样本(Q4)使用纯水缓流冲洗后,用灭菌接种环取载体上的生物膜. 出水

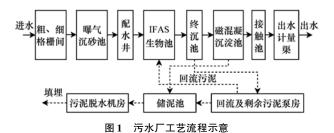


Fig. 1 Flow chart of wastewater treatment plant process

样本(Q6)经 0.22 μm 无菌微孔滤膜真空抽滤,收集滤膜上固体物质. 所有样本置于 -80 $^{\circ}$ 超低温冰箱保存.

1.2 水质分析项目及方法

DO 和温度(t)均采用多参数水质仪(HACH,美国)测定,COD 采用快速消解分光光度法测定,BOD₅ 采用稀释与接种法测定,SS 采用重量法测定,NH₄⁺-N采用纳氏试剂分光光度法测定,TN 采用碱性过硫酸钾消解-紫外分光光度法测定,TP 采用钼酸铵分光光度法测定.

1.3 细菌群落结构分析

所有样本的总 DNA 提取依照 E. Z. N. A. Soil DNA Kit(Omega Bio-tek,美国)试剂盒说明进行. 对细菌 16S rRNA 基因的 V4-V5 高变区域进行 PCR 扩增,引物为 515F(5'-GTGCCAGCMGCCGCGG-3')和 907R(5'-CCGTCAATTCMTTTRAGTTT-3')[17]. 利用 Illumina MiSeq 测序平台进行高通量测序,按 97%的相似度将序列进行 OTU 聚类,选取各 OTU 的代表序列与 SILVA 数据库进行比较,以获得物种注释信息. 原始测序数据已上传至 NCBI 序列读取归档(SRA)数据库,登录号为 SRP332775.

1.4 ARGs 生物信息学分析

利用 Illumina NovaSeq 测序平台进行宏基因组 测序,使用 fastp 对适配序列的 3'端和 5'端进行质量 剪切[18],获得优化序列(reads).使用 MEGAHIT 对 优化序列拼接组装,并筛选≥300 bp 的重叠群 (contigs)作为最终拼装结果[19],然后用 MetaGene 对筛出的 contigs 进行 ORF 预测,选择核酸长度≥ 100 bp 的基因,并将其翻译为氨基酸序列^[20].采用 CD-HIT 构建非冗余基因集[21],采用 SOA Paligner 将保留的 clean reads 与非冗余基因集进行比对,统 计基因在对应样品中的丰度信息[22]. 将非冗余基因 集与 CARD 数据库进行比对, BLASTP 比对参数为 比对结果期望值(e-value)≤10⁻⁵,比对一致性百分 比(identity)≥80%,比对长度(alignment length)≥ 25 个氨基酸(amino acids)^[23],获得基因对应的抗生 素抗性功能注释信息. ARGs 的丰度采用每百万条 reads 中 ARGs 的 reads 数量进行标准化^[24]. 原始测

序数据已上传至 NCBI 序列读取归档(SRA)数据库,登录号为 SRP337894.

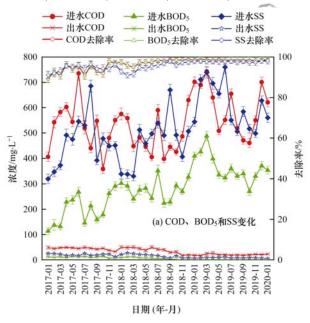
1.5 数据分析与可视化

在 R (v 4.0.3) 环境下使用 vegan、igraph 和 hmisc 软件包^[25],计算细菌类群与 ARGs 亚型之间的 Spearman 相关系数,并用于构建它们的共生网络. 数据可视化及模块化分析通过 Cytoscape (v 3.8.2) 软件实现^[26].

2 结果与讨论

2.1 污水厂运行效果

该污水厂进水和出水水质变化如图 2 所示. COD、BOD₅、SS、NH₄⁺-N、TN 和 TP 的去除率平均值由改造前的 94.23%、93.19%、93.36%、91.89%、66.76% 和 76.62% 提高至改造后的 98.48%、98.66%、97.59%、97.71%、91.90% 和



98. 30%, 出水浓度优于一级 A 标准. 目前我国污水厂提标改造的难点主要是出水中 TN 不能稳定达标排放^[27], 改造后该厂对NH₄⁺-N和 TN 的去除效果显著提升, 出水中NH₄⁺-N和 TN 浓度能分别稳定在1. 02 mg·L⁻¹和 6. 62 mg·L⁻¹以下,表明 IFAS 有效增强了寒冷地区污水厂生物脱氮的能力.

2.2 细菌群落多样性

由表 1 可知,所有样本的 Coverage 指数均大于 0.99,表明样本中绝大部分细菌被检测出. Shannon、Chao 和 Heip 指数分别用来衡量群落多样性、物种丰富度和群落均匀度,且指数值越大,分别表示群落多样性越高,物种越丰富,群落越均匀^[28]. 从Shannon 指数可以看出生物膜细菌群落多样性明显高于活性污泥, Chao 指数和 Heip 指数表明生物膜细菌物种丰富度和细菌群落均匀度均高于活性污泥.

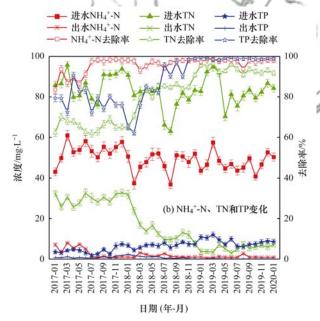


图 2 污水厂水质变化

Fig. 2 Water quality changes in wastewater treatment plant

表 1 细菌群落多样性分析

Table 1 Analysis of bacterial community diversity

			•			
样本	Reads	OTU	Coverage 指数	Shannon 指数	Chao 指数	Heip 指数
Q1	57 578	947	0. 993	4. 689	1 069	0. 140
Q2	65 671	876	0. 995	4. 535	1 128	0. 100
Q3	51 935	874	0. 993	4. 604	1 119	0. 113
Q4	51 525	1 104	0. 994	5. 205	1 245	0. 164
Q5	53 101	862	0. 993	4. 481	1 052	0. 101
Q6	55 258	869	0. 994	4. 657	1 036	0. 120

2.3 细菌门水平群落结构

所有样本共检测出 35 个细菌门,至少在一个样本中相对丰度大于 1% 的细菌门共有 10 个,相对丰度变化见图 3. 变形菌门(Proteobacteria) 自进水至出

水始终为优势菌门.据报道,变形菌门(Proteobacteria)通过去除有机污染物和反硝化作用在污水厂中发挥了重要作用^[29].进水中厚壁菌门(Firmicutes)、变形菌门(Proteobacteria)、放线菌门

(Actinobacteria) 和拟杆菌门(Bacteroidetes)的占比 达89.99%,这些菌门是人类肠道菌群的主要组成部 分[30],体现了以生活污水为主的污水厂进水中细菌 群落的特征. 活性污泥中的优势菌门为变形菌门、 拟杆菌门和放线菌门,相对丰度之和达81.11%~ 83.21%. 由于该 IFAS 系统基于氧化沟工艺改造且 采用了污泥回流系统,微生物在生物处理段内循环, 因此活性污泥样本在门水平上的菌群结构具有相似 性. 据报道,在乌鲁木齐采用氧化沟工艺的污水厂 中,绿弯菌门(Chloroflexi)和硝化螺旋菌门 (Nitrospirae)在活性污泥中的相对丰度平均值分别 为 2.70% 和 0.01%^[31], 而该厂绿弯菌门 (Chloroflexi)和硝化螺旋菌门(Nitrospirae)在活性污 泥中的相对丰度平均值分别为 3.50% 和 0.03%,在 生物膜中的相对丰度分别达到 10.02% 和 2.12%. 有研究表明绿弯菌门参与了硝化作用的第二步,即 NO, 的氧化[32], 而硝化螺旋菌门是硝化作用的主 要贡献者,这表明 IFAS 工艺有更多的生物脱氮菌参 与到脱氮过程中.

2.4 细菌属水平群落结构

所有样本共检测出 391 个细菌属,至少在一个样本中相对丰度大于 1% 的细菌属共有 33 个,相对丰度变化见图 4. 毛球菌属(Trichococcus)、微丝菌属(Candidatus _ Microthrix) 和 不 动 杆 菌 属(Acinetobacter)为进水中的优势菌属,相对丰度分别为 16.65%、8.99% 和 5.24%. 研究表明,毛球菌属(Trichococcus)由于高代谢多样性而能够适应各类环境条件[33]. 微丝菌属(Candidatus _ Microthrix)、Comamonadaceae _ unclassified、Ferruginibacter、Saprospiraceae_norank和红育菌属(Rhodoferax)为活性污泥中的优势菌属,相对丰度分别为 13.40%~

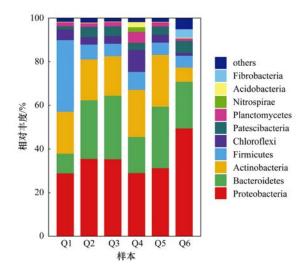


图 3 细菌群落门水平相对丰度

Fig. 3 Relative abundance of bacteria at phylum level

17. 93% 8. 19% ~ 10. 79% 5. 79% ~ 6. 31% 5.05%~5.70%和3.83%~5.20%.相比活性污泥, 生物膜中部分菌属有所富集,如 Caldilineaceae norank 的相对丰度由 1.25%~1.40% 增至 2.92%, 毛球菌属(Trichococcus)的相对丰度由 3.62%~ 4.51%增至5.69%.该厂整个生物处理段内 Ferruginibacter 和红育菌属(Rhodoferax)的相对丰度 平均值分别达到 5.24% 和 3.72%, 这与新疆寒冷地 区其他污水厂生物处理段菌群结构不同[34].有研究 表明, Ferruginibacter 是一种异养反硝化细菌[35],且 与铁代谢密切相关,可促进 Fe2+与 Fe3+的转化,微 金属颗粒增加时更有利于此类菌属的生长[36]. 红育 菌属(Rhodoferax)也能够进行 Fe2+ 氧化和 Fe3+ 还 原,可以循环利用铁作为电子供体和受体[37].在该 厂的深度处理段采用了磁混凝高效沉淀池,受限于 磁分离技术,铁磁粉回收率不能达到100%,所产生 的化学污泥会携带部分磁粉[38],这些含磁粉的化学

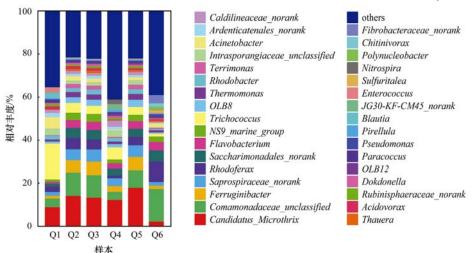


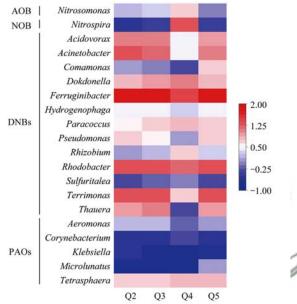
图 4 细菌群落属水平相对丰度

Fig. 4 Relative abundance of bacteria at genus level

污泥与二沉池产生的剩余生物污泥都进入储泥池, 再进入污泥浓缩池处理. 推测储泥池中部分含磁粉 混合污泥经溢流管路回流至进水系统是生物处理段 内出现较高丰度 Ferruginibacter 的原因. 生物处理段 Ferruginibacter 进行反硝化过程,这是对生物脱氮有 利的一面,但生物处理段存在铁磁粉颗粒将加剧载 体的摩擦耗损,会影响载体使用寿命. 经磁混凝高效 沉淀池后的最终出水中,红育菌属(Rhodoferax)的 相对丰度高达 9.48%, 也体现出磁混凝对菌群的 影响.

生物处理段脱氮除磷功能菌属的丰度变化如图 5 所示. 亚硝化单胞菌属(Nitrosomonas)和硝化螺旋 菌属(Nitrospira)分别是常见的氨氧化菌(ammonia oxidizing bacteria, AOB) 和亚硝酸盐氧化菌(nitrite oxidizing bacteria, NOB), AOB 和 NOB 在硝化去除 NH₄-N过程中起着重要作用,反硝化菌(denitrifying bacterias, DNBs)则在反硝化去除 TN 过程中起着重 要作用[39]. 亚硝化单胞菌属(Nitrosomonas)在活性 污泥中的相对丰度为 0.08%~0.23%, 在生物膜中 的相对丰度为 0.48%, 硝化螺旋菌属(Nitrospira)的 相对丰度在活性污泥中为 0.03%~0.04%,在生物 膜中为 2.12%. AOB 和 NOB 在生物膜中的相对丰 度均高于活性污泥,表明载体增强了生长缓慢的硝 化细菌的富集,增强了该污水厂对NH,+-N的去除能 力. DNBs 在活性污泥中的相对丰度为 16.18%。 16.96%, 在生物膜中的相对丰度为 8.02%. DNBs 在生物膜中的相对丰度低于活性污泥,这可能由于 PEAD 载体的比表面积较高,有研究表明比表面积 较高的载体会影响 DNBs 的生长[40]. 低温会影响脱

氮功能细菌的活性,但与脱氮功能细菌相比,普通异 养菌受低温的影响更大[41]. 该污水厂在低温时期, 进水中 BOD, 浓度较高, 有更多的有机物被生物脱 氮细菌利用以实现高效脱氮. 聚磷菌 (phosphate accumulating organisms, PAOs)在活性污泥中的相对 丰度为 0.44%~0.50%,在生物膜中的相对丰度为 0.43%,系统中聚磷菌相对丰度较低,该厂磷的达标 排放主要依靠化学除磷.



AOB 表示氨氧化菌, NOB 表示亚硝酸盐氧化菌, DNBs 表示反硝化菌, PAOs 表示聚磷菌 图 5 活性污泥和生物膜样本功能菌属分布

Distribution of functional bacteria in activated sludge and biofilm samples

ARGs 的相对丰度变化 各样本中 ARGs 种类和相对丰度情况如图 6

多重耐药类

氨基糖苷类

MLSB类

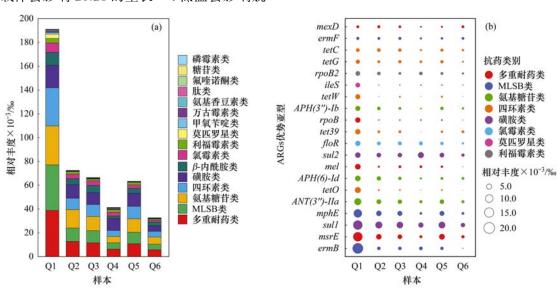
四环素类

氯霉素类

莫匹罗星类

利福霉素类

磺胺类



(a) ARGs 种类和相对丰度变化; (b) ARGs 优势亚型和相对丰度变化

图 6 各样本中 ARGs 种类和优势亚型相对丰度变化

Fig. 6 Changes in the relative abundance of ARG types and dominant subtypes in each sample

(a) 所示. 从中可知, ARGs 相对丰度由进水中的 191.08×10⁻³‰逐渐降至出水中的32.58×10⁻³‰, 除氟喹诺酮类(fluoroquinolone) ARGs 去除率为 48.6% 外,其余类型 ARGs 去除率均在 70.0% 以上. 活性污泥中 ARGs 相对丰度为 63.25 × 10⁻³‰ ~ 72.38×10⁻³‰, 明显高于生物膜中的 41.31% × 10⁻³‰. 进水共检出 16 种 ARGs 类型, 其中多重耐 药类(multidrug,38.73×10⁻³‰)、大环内酯类林肯 酰胺类链阳性菌素 B 类(MLSB, 38.43 × 10⁻³‰)、 氨基糖苷类(aminoglycoside, 32.62×10⁻³‰)、四环 素类 (tetracycline, 32.09 × 10⁻³‰) 和磺胺类 (sulfonamide, 18.89 × 10⁻³‰) 为主要的 ARGs 类 型,相对丰度占比达 84.12%. 有研究显示 MLSB 类、四环素类(tetracycline)、氨基糖苷类 (aminoglycoside)、β-内酰胺类(beta-lactam)和磺胺 类(sulfonamide) ARGs 在世界 60 个国家的未经处理 废水中丰度居前[42],这与本研究的结果相似.

ARGs 主要亚型如图 6(b) 所示. 从中可知, sul2、floR 和 rpoB2 在生物膜中的相对丰度分别为 $5.77 \times 10^{-3}\%$ 。、 $2.52 \times 10^{-3}\%$ 。和 $2.03 \times 10^{-3}\%$ 。高 于活性污泥中的 3.15×10^{-3} ‰ ~ 3.57×10^{-3} ‰、 $1.73 \times 10^{-3}\%$ ~ $2.24 \times 10^{-3}\%$ 和 $1.28 \times 10^{-3}\%$ ~ 1.76×10⁻³‰,而其他 ARGs 亚型在生物膜中的相 对丰度均低于活性污泥. 在活性污泥中, sul1 的相 对丰度最高,其次是 msrE、mphE 和 ANT(3")- Ⅱ a. 方差分析显示活性污泥样本中的主要 ARGs 亚型无 显著差异(P>0.05).有研究表明,微生物群落的变 化直接导致 ARGs 的变化[43],在该 IFAS 系统中,活 性污泥在门水平和属水平上的菌群结构均相似,是 活性污泥中 ARGs 相似的原因. ARGs 的减少与微生 物群落的减少呈正相关[41],而本研究中生物膜比活 性污泥具有更丰富的细菌群落,但生物膜中 ARGs 的相对丰度并没有高于活性污泥,这表明载体富集 更多世代时间较长细菌时未促进生物膜中 ARGs 的 升高.

2.6 菌群与 ARGs 间的关系

各样本中属水平细菌群落和 ARGs 之间的共现 网络分析如图 7 所示. 连接线表示节点与节点之间 具有显著相关性 (Spearman 相关系数 r > 0.8 ,显著性 P < 0.01) [45] ,红线代表节点相关度最高,绿线代表节点相关度最低. 节点的大小与节点间的显著相关性成正比,不同着色的节点代表着不同抗药类别的模块.

由图 7 可知,污水厂中相对丰度较高的 ARGs 如 ermB 与毛球菌属(Trichococcus), msrE 与肠球菌属(Enterococcus), sull 与布劳特氏菌属(Blautia),

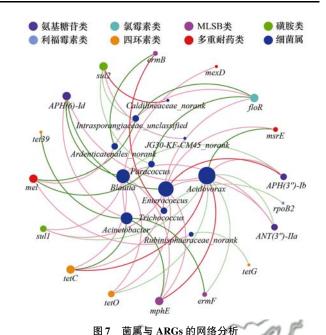


Fig. 7 Network analysis between microbial communities at genus level and ARGs

mphE 与嗜酸菌属(Acidovorax)等呈显著正相关关系. 当 ARGs 和菌属之间呈现显著正相关关系时,一般认为这些菌属可能是 ARGs 的潜在宿主^[46]. 生物膜富集的 Caldilineaceae_norank 与 sul2 显著正相关 (r=0.943, P<0.01), 毛球菌属 (Trichocoecus)与 floR 显著正相关 (r=0.885, P<0.01), 毛球菌属 (Trichocoecus)与 rpoB2 显著正相关(r=0.828, P<0.01), 表明生物膜中毛球菌属 (Trichocoecus)和 Caldilineaceae_norank 的富集可能促进了 sul2、floR和 rpoB2 等 ARGs 的相对丰度升高.

3 结论

- (1)载体生物膜中绿弯菌门(Chloroflexi)和硝化螺旋菌门(Nitrospirae)的相对丰度达到 10.02%和 2.12%,NH₄⁺-N和 TN 的去除率平均值分别由改造前的 91.89%和 66.76%提升至改造后的 97.71%和 91.90%,表明 IFAS 增强了寒冷地区污水厂的生物脱氮能力.
- (2) Ferruginibacter 和红育菌属(Rhodoferax)在生物处理段内的相对丰度平均值分别达到 5.24%和 3.72%,出水中红育菌属(Rhodoferax)的相对丰度达 9.48%,表明磁粉对污水厂菌群的影响.
- (3) ARGs 相对丰度由进水中的 191.08 × 10^{-3} ‰逐渐降至出水中的 32.58 × 10^{-3} ‰,除氟喹诺酮类(fluoroquinolone) ARGs 去除率为 48.6% 外,其余类型 ARGs 去除率均在 70.0% 以上. 活性污泥中 ARGs 相对丰度为 63.25 × 10^{-3} ‰ ~ 72.38 × 10^{-3} ‰,明显高于生物膜中的 41.31 × 10^{-3} ‰,但

- sul2、floR 和 rpoB2 等 ARGs 优势亚型在生物膜中相 对丰度高于活性污泥.
- (4) 网络分析结果表明, Caldilineaceae norank 与 sul2 呈显著正相关,毛球菌属(Trichococcus)与 floR 呈显著正相关,毛球菌属(Trichococcus)与 rpoB2 呈显著正相关.

参考文献:

- [1] Waqas S, Bilad M R, Man Z, et al. Recent progress in integrated fixed-film activated sludge process for wastewater treatment; a review [J]. Journal of Environmental Management, 2020, 268, doi: 10.1016/j. jenvman. 2020. 110718.
- [2] 郑利兵, 焦赟仪, 陈梅雪, 等. 磁混凝工艺处理市政废水中 的污染物去除特征研究[J]. 环境科学学报, 2020, 40(6): 2118-2127. Zheng L B, Jiao Y Y, Chen M X, et al. The pollutants removal in municipal wastewater treatment by magnetic coagulation technology [J]. Acta Scientiae Circumstantiae, 2020, 40 (6): 2118-2127.
- [3] Al Ali A A, Naddeo V, Hasan S W, et al. Correlation between bacterial community structure and performance efficiency of a fullscale wastewater treatment plant [J]. Journal of Water Process Engineering, 2020, 37, doi: 10.1016/j.jwpe.2020.101472.
- Guo J H, Li J, Chen H, et al. Metagenomic analysis reveals wastewater treatment plants as hotspots of antibiotic resistance genes and mobile genetic elements [J]. Water Research, 2017, **123**: 468-478.
- 5 Shao S C, Hu Y Y, Cheng J H, et al. Research progress on distribution, migration, transformation of antibiotics and antibiotic resistance genes (ARGs) in aquatic environment[J]. Critical Reviews in Biotechnology, 2018, 38(8): 1195-1208.
- Ahmed W, Delatolla R. Biofilm and microbiome response of attached growth nitrification systems across incremental decreases to low temperatures [J]. Journal of Water Process Engineering, 2021, 39, doi: 10.1016/j. jwpe. 2020.101730.
- [7] Azari M, Jurnalis A, Denecke M. The influence of aeration control and temperature reduction on nitrogen removal and microbial community in two anammox-based hybrid sequencing batch biofilm reactors [J]. Journal of Chemical Technology & Biotechnology, 2021, 96(12): 3358-3370.
- [8] Li BB, Zhi LL, Peng ZY, et al. Contrasting distribution of antibiotic resistance genes and microbial communities in suspended activated sludge versus attached biofilms in an integrated fixed film activated sludge (IFAS) system [J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2020, 742, doi: 10.1016/j. scitotenv. 2020. 140481.
- Ren Z J, Jia B A, Zhang G M, et al. Study on adsorption of [9] ammonia nitrogen by iron-loaded activated carbon from low temperature was tewater[J] . Chemosphere , 2021 , 262 , doi : 10. 1016/j. chemosphere. 2020. 127895.
- 李韧,于莉芳,张兴秀,等. 硝化生物膜系统对低温的适应 [10] 特性: MBBR 和 IFAS[J]. 环境科学, 2020, 41(8): 3691-Li R, Yu L F, Zhang X X, et al. Adaptability of nitrifying biofilm systems to low temperature: MBBR and IFAS [J].
- 韩文杰, 吴迪, 周家中, 等. 长三角地区 MBBR 泥膜复合污 水厂低温季节微生物多样性分析[J]. 环境科学, 2021, 42 (11): 5037-5049.

Environmental Science, 2020, 41(8): 3691-3698.

Han W J, Wu D, Zhou J Z, et al. Microbial diversity analysis of

- WWTPs based on Hybrid-MBBR process in a low temperature season in the Yangtze River Delta [J]. Environmental Science, 2021, 42(11): 5037-5049.
- [12] Manaia C M, Rocha J, Scaccia N, et al. Antibiotic resistance in wastewater treatment plants: tackling the black box [J]. Environment International, 2018, 115: 312-324.
- [13] Zhang H P, Zhang Z H, Song J J, et al. Foam shares antibiotic resistomes and bacterial pathogens with activated sludge in wastewater treatment plants[J]. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2021, 408, doi: 10.1016/j. jhazmat. 2020. 124855.
- [14] Sørensen S J, Bailey M, Hansen L H, et al. Studying plasmid horizontal transfer in situ: a critical review [J]. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2005, 3(9): 700-710.
- [15] Wen Q X, Yang L, Duan R, et al. Monitoring and evaluation of antibiotic resistance genes in four municipal wastewater treatment plants in Harbin, Northeast China[J]. Environmental Pollution, 2016, 212: 34-40.
- [16] Tong J, Tang A P, Wang H Y, et al. Microbial community evolution and fate of antibiotic resistance genes along six different full-scale municipal wastewater treatment processes [J]. Bioresource Technology, 2019, 272: 489-500.
- Xiong J B, Liu Y Q, Lin X G, et al. Geographic distance and [17] pH drive bacterial distribution in alkaline lake sediments across Tibetan Plateau [J]. Environmental Microbiology, 2012, 14 (9): 2457-2466.
- [18] Chen S F, Zhou Y Q, Chen Y R, $\it{et~al.}$ Fastp: an ultra-fast allin-one FASTQ preprocessor [J]. Bioinformatics, 2018, $\mathbf{34}(17)$: i884-i890
- [19] Zhu D, Ma J, Li G, et al. Soil plastispheres as hotspots of antibiotic resistance genes and potential pathogens [J]. ISME Journal, 2022, 16(2): 521-532.
- [20] Yang C, Lv DT, Jiang SY, et al. Soil salinity regulation of soil microbial carbon metabolic function in the Yellow River Delta, China[J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 790, doi: 10. 1016/j. scitotenv. 2021. 148258.
- [21] Fu L M, Niu B F, Zhu Z W, et al. CD-HIT: accelerated for clustering the next-generation sequencing data [J]. Bioinformatics, 2012, 28(23): 3150-3152.
- 程森, 路平, 冯启言. 渔业复垦塌陷地抗生素抗性基因与微 生物群落[J]. 环境科学, 2021, 42(5): 2541-2549. Cheng S, Lu P, Feng Q Y. Distribution of antibiotic resistance genes and microbial communities in a fishery reclamation mining subsidence area [J]. Environmental Science, 2021, 42 (5): 2541-2549.
- [23] Su J Q, An X L, Li B, et al. Metagenomics of urban sewage identifies an extensively shared antibiotic resistome in China[J]. Microbiome, 2017, 5(1), doi: 10.1186/s40168-017-0298-y.
- 杜彩丽, 李中浤, 李晓光, 等. 基于宏基因组技术分析 MBR 膜清洗后污泥中抗性基因[J]. 环境科学, 2021, 42(7): 3366-3374. Du C L, Li Z H, Li X G, et al. Metagenomic analysis of resistance genes in membrane cleaning sludge [J]. Environmental Science, 2021, 42(7): 3366-3374.
- Zhao R X, Feng J, Liu J, et al. Deciphering of microbial community and antibiotic resistance genes in activated sludge reactors under high selective pressure of different antibiotics[J]. Water Research, 2019, 151: 388-402.
- [26] Liang J S, Mao G N, Yin X L, et al. Identification and quantification of bacterial genomes carrying antibiotic resistance genes and virulence factor genes for aquatic microbiological risk assessment[J]. Water Research, 2020, 168, doi: 10.1016/j.

- watres. 2019. 115160.
- [27] 李激,王燕,罗国兵,等. 城镇污水处理厂一级 A 标准运行评估与再提标重难点分析[J]. 环境工程,2020,38(7):1-12.
 - Li J, Wang Y, Luo G B, et al. Operation evaluation of urban sewage treatment plants implementing grade I-A standard and analysis on empassis and difficulties in upgrading the standard [J]. Environmental Engineering, 2020, 38(7): 1-12.
- [28] 洪颖,姚俊芹,马斌,等. 基于高通量测序的 SBR 反应器丝 状膨胀污泥菌群分析[J]. 环境科学,2018,39(7):3279-3285.
 - Hong Y, Yao J Q, Ma B, *et al.* Filamentous sludge microbial community of a SBR reactor based on high-throughput sequencing [J]. Environmental Science, 2018, **39**(7): 3279-3285.
- [29] Xie N, Zhong L P, Ouyang L, et al. Community composition and function of bacteria in activated sludge of municipal wastewater treatment plants [J]. Water, 2021, 13 (6), doi: 10.3390/ w13060852.
- [30] Tremaroli V, Bäckhed F. Functional interactions between the gut microbiota and host metabolism[J]. Nature, 2012, 489(7415): 242-249.
- [31] Luo L F, Yao J Q, Liu W G, et al. Comparison of bacterial communities and antibiotic resistance genes in oxidation ditches and membrane bioreactors [J]. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, doi: 10.1038/s41598-021-88335-z.
- [32] 鲜文东,张潇橦,李文均. 绿弯菌的研究现状及展望[J]. 微生物学报,2020,60(9):1801-1820.

 Xian W D, Zhang X T, Li W J. Research status and prospect on bacterial phylum *Chloroflexi* [J]. Acta Microbiologica Sinica, 2020,60(9):1801-1820.
- [33] Zhao R X, Liu J, Feng J, et al. Microbial community composition and metabolic functions in landfill leachate from different landfills of China [J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 767, doi: 10.1016/j. scitotenv. 2020. 144861.
- [34] Lno Y S, Yao J Q, Wang X Y, et al. Efficient municipal wastewater treatment by oxidation ditch process at low temperature: bacterial community structure in activated sludge [J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2020, 703, doi: 10. 1016/j. scitotenv. 2019. 135031.
- [35] Xiao X, Guo H J, Ma F, et al. Biological mechanism of alleviating membrane biofouling by porous spherical carriers in a submerged membrane bioreactor [J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 792, doi: 10.1016/j. scitotenv. 2021. 148448.
- [36] Jin B D, Yuan Y, Zhou P, et al. Effects of zinc oxide nanoparticles on sludge anaerobic fermentation: phenomenon and

- mechanism[J]. Journal of Environmental Science and Health, Part A, 2020, 55(9): 1094-1103.
- [37] Kato S, Ohkuma M. A single bacterium capable of oxidation and reduction of iron at circumneutral pH [J]. Microbiology Spectrum, 2021, 9(1), doi: 10.1128/Spectrum.00161-21.
- [38] 贺聪慧,王祺,梁瑞松,等. 磁强化处理技术在城市污水处理中的研究与应用进展[J]. 环境科学学报,2021,41(1):54-69.
 - He C H, Wang Q, Liang R S, *et al.* Analyse of magnetically enhanced treatment in municipal sewage system [J]. Acta Scientiae Circumstantiae, 2021, **41**(1): 54-69.
- [39] Pan K L, Gao J F, Fan X Y, et al. The more important role of archaea than bacteria in nitrification of wastewater treatment plants in cold season despite their numerical relationships [J]. Water Research, 2018, 145: 552-561.
- [40] Phanwilai S, Kangwannarakul N, Noophan P, et al. Nitrogen removal efficiencies and microbial communities in full-scale IFAS and MBBR municipal wastewater treatment plants at high COD:N ratio[J]. Frontiers of Environmental Science & Engineering, 2020, 14(6), doi: 10.1007/s11783-020-1374-2.
- [41] Xie W M, Ni B J, Seviour T, et al. Evaluating the impact of operational parameters on the formation of soluble microbial products (SMP) by activated sludge [J]. Water Research, 2013, 47(3): 1073-1079.
- [42] Hendriksen R S, Munk P, Njage P, et al. Global monitoring of antimicrobial resistance based on metagenomics analyses of urban sewage[J]. Nature Communications, 2019, 10(1), doi: 10. 1038/s41467-019-08853-3.
- [43] Zhao Q, Guo W Q, Luo H C, et al. Deciphering the transfers of antibiotic resistance genes under antibiotic exposure conditions; driven by functional modules and bacterial community[J]. Water Research, 2021, 205, doi: 10.1016/j.watres.2021.117672.
- [44] Du J, Geng J J, Ren H Q, et al. Variation of antibiotic resistance genes in municipal wastewater treatment plant with A²O-MBR system [J]. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2015, 22(5): 3715-3726.
- [45] Ju F, Li B, Ma L P, et al. Antibiotic resistance genes and human bacterial pathogens: co-occurrence, removal, and enrichment in municipal sewage sludge digesters [J]. Water Research, 2016, 91: 1-10.
- [46] 王龙飞,程逸群,胡晓东,等. 江苏省代表性水源地抗生素及抗性基因赋存现状[J]. 环境科学,2021,42(2):749-760
 - Wang L F, Cheng Y Q, Hu X D, *et al.* Occurrence of antibiotics and antibiotic resistance genes in representative drinking water resources in Jiangsu Province [J]. Environmental Science, 2021, **42**(2): 749-760.

HUANJING KEXUE

Environmental Science (monthly)

Vol. 43 No. 11 Nov. 15, 2022

CONTENTS

Challenges Regarding the Co-emission of Emerging Pollutants to Eco-environmental Monitoring and Management	
Environmental Process, Effects and Risks of Emerging Contaminants in the Estuary-Coastal Environment	
Research Progress of Analytical Methods with Molecular Spectroscopy for Determination of Trace Nutrients and Metals in Seawaters	
Research Progress on the Determination of Sulfide in Natural Waters; From Laboratory Analysis to In-Situ Monitoring	
Advances in On-site Analytical Methods for Inorganic Arsenic in Environmental Water B	
Advances and Prospect of Sampling Techniques and Analytical Methods for Trace Elements in the Ocean; Progress of Trace Element	Platform Construction in Xiamen University
Н	UANG Yong-ming, ZHOU Kuan-bo, CHEN Yao-jin, et al. (4858)
Biodegradation of Polyethylene Microplastic; A Review	
$\label{thm:mechanism} \begin{tabular}{ll} Mechanism and Environmental Effect on Nitrogen Addition to Microbial Process of Arsenic Immobilization in Flooding Paddy Soils \\ \cdots \\ \begin{tabular}{ll} Process of Arsenic Immobilization in Flooding Paddy Soils \\ \end{tabular}$	······ WANG Feng, ZHANG Jing, ZHOU Shao-yu, et al. (4876)
Toxicity Testing Organisms for Marine Ecotoxicological Research in China	
Estimating Methane Fugitive Emissions from Oil and Natural Gas Systems in China	
$Atmospheric\ NH_{3}\ Emission\ Inventory\ and\ Its\ Tempo-spatial\ Changes\ in\ Xiamen-Zhangzhou-Quanzhou\ Region\ from\ 2015\ to\ 2020\ \cdots \cdots$	LI Xiang, WU Shui-ping, JIANG Bing-qi, et al. (4914)
Distribution of Microplastic and Antibiotic Resistance Gene Pollution in Jiulong River Estuary	····· CHENG Hong, CHEN Rong (4924)
Pollution Characteristics of Microplastics in Sediments of Xiamen Bay Beach	
Spatial and Temporal Distribution and Influencing Factors of Dissolved Trace Metals in Jiulong River Estuary and Xiamen Bay	
Spatiotemporal Characteristics of Dissolved Oxygen and Control Mechanism of Hypoxia (Low Oxygen) in the Watershed-Coastal Systematics of Dissolved Oxygen and Control Mechanism of Hypoxia (Low Oxygen) in the Watershed-Coastal Systematics of Dissolved Oxygen and Control Mechanism of Hypoxia (Low Oxygen) in the Watershed-Coastal Systematics of Dissolved Oxygen and Control Mechanism of Hypoxia (Low Oxygen) in the Watershed-Coastal Systematics of Dissolved Oxygen and Control Mechanism of Hypoxia (Low Oxygen) in the Watershed-Coastal Systematics of Dissolved Oxygen and Control Mechanism of Hypoxia (Low Oxygen) in the Watershed-Coastal Systematics of Dissolved Oxygen and Control Mechanism of Hypoxia (Low Oxygen) in the Watershed-Coastal Systematics of Dissolved Oxygen and Control Mechanism of Hypoxia (Low Oxygen) in the Watershed-Coastal Systematics of Dissolved Oxygen and Control Mechanism of Hypoxia (Low Oxygen) in the Watershed-Coastal Systematics of Dissolved Oxygen (Low Oxygen) in the Watershed Oxygen (Low Oxygen) in the Watershed Oxygen (Low Oxygen) in the Watershed (Low	em in Fujian Province ·····
opaniore pour canade create out 2 2000 rea e 2/300 and control international out 1/300 and (200 conjugation) in the violational control international cont	
Distribution, Migration, and Transformation Mechanism of Labile Phosphorus in Sediments of Xixi River Estuary, Xiamen · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	PAN Feng, CAI Yu, GUO Zhan-rong, et al. (4961)
Adsorption of Mn ²⁺ by Modified Biochar Fixed Bed in Simulated Lakes and Reservoir Waters	
Rapid Detection of Trace Enrofloxacin and Ciprofloxacin in Drinking Water by SERS	
Degradation of Triphenyl Phosphate in Water by UV-driven Advanced Oxidation Processes	
Characteristics and Potential Sources of Four Ozone Pollution Processes in Hainan Province in Autumn of 2019	FU Chuan-bo, CHEN Hong, DAN Li, et al. (5000)
Characterization and Formation Mechanism of Water-soluble Inorganic Ions in PM _{2.5} and PM _{2.0} in Summer in the Urban Agglomeration	on of the Ili River Valley
2.5	CHEN Qiao, GU Chao, XU Tao, et al. (5009)
Difference in PM _{2.5} Pollution and Transport Characteristics Between Urban and Suburban Areas	
Characteristics and Health Risk Assessment of BTESX in the Northern Suburbs of Nanjing	··· FENG Yue-zheng. AN Jun-lin. ZHANG Yu-xin. et al. (5030)
Ecological Risk Assessment of Microplastics Occurring in Surface Water of Terrestrial Water Systems across China	
Scale Effects of Landscape Pattern on Water Quality in Dongjiang River Source Watershed	·· CHEN You-liang ZOU Wen-min LIU Xing-gen et al. (5053)
Mercury Speciation Distribution and Potential Sources in Surface Waters of the Yangtze and Yellow River Source Basins of Tibetan	Plateau During Wet Season ·····
Section of Section 1 and 1 section and 1 sec	LIU Nan-tao WU Fei YUAN Wei et al. (5064)
Water Environmental Characteristics and Water Quality Assessment of Lakes in Tibetan Plateau	IIII Zhi-gi PAN Bao-zhu HAN Xu et al. (5073)
Karst Hydrogeochemical Characteristics and Controlling Factors of Carlin-type Gold Mining Area Based on Hydrochemistry and Sulfur	
Raisi Hyunggothelintai chiatatterisuos and commining Factors of Carin-type cond siming rica based on Hydrothelinsuly and Sundi	
Characteristics of Eukaryotic Phytoplankton Community Structure and Its Relationship with Environmental Factors in Danjiangkou Res	
Adsorption of Phosphate and Heavy Metals by Lanthanum Modified Zeolite and Its Performance in Sediment Inactivation	
Metagenomic and Metatranscriptomic Analysis of Nitrogen Removal Functional Microbial Community of Petrochemical Wastewater Bio	
metagenomic and metatranscriptomic Analysis of Nitrogen Removal Functional microbial Community of Fetiochemical Wasiewater Dig	Ological Treatment Systems
Bacterial Community Structure and Antibiotic Resistance Gene Changes in IFAS + Magnetic Coagulation Process Wastewater Treatmen	
Dacterial Community Structure and Antibiotic Resistance Gene Changes in IFAS + Magnetic Coagulation Process Wastewater Treatmen	nt Flant in Cold Regions
Nitric Oxide Emissions from Chinese Upland Cropping Systems and Mitigation Strategies: A Meta-analysis	Do wen-yan, 1AO jun-qin, MA riui-ying, et al. (3123)
Nitre Oxide Emissions from Chinese Upland Cropping Systems and Mitigation Strategies; A Meta-analysis	TIAN 7 WILLY WILLY (1 (5121)
Impact of Nitrification Inhibitors on Vegetable Production Yield, Nitrogen Fertilizer Use Efficiency and Nitrous Oxide Emission Redu	TIAN Zheng-yun, WU Xiong-wei, WU Yuan-yuan, et al. (5131)
Impact of Nitrification Inhibitors on Vegetable Production Yield, Nitrogen Fertilizer Use Efficiency and Nitrous Oxide Emission Redu	iction in China; Meta Analysis
$Effect \ of \ Different \ Fertilization \ Treatments \ on \ Methane \ and \ Nitrous \ Oxide \ Emissions \ from \ Rice-Vegetable \ Rotation \ in \ a \ Tropical \ Regions \ from \ Regions \ Front \ Regions \ from \ Rice-Vegetable \ Rotation \ in \ a \ Regions \ Regions \ Regions \ front \ Regions \ Region$	on, China
Effects of Land-use Conversion on Soil Nitrification and NO & N ₂ O Emissions in Tropical China Under Different Moisture Conditions	
Characteristics of Heavy Metal Pollution in Farmland Soil of the Yangtze River Economic Belt Based on Bibliometric Analysis	
Spatial and Temporal Distribution and Source Variation of Heavy Metals in Cultivated Land Soil of Xiangzhou District Based on EBK	Interpolation Prediction and GDM Model
Identification of Soil Heavy Metal Sources Around a Copper-silver Mining Area in Ningxia Based on GIS	
Effect of Aging on Stabilization of Cd ^{2 +} Through Biochar Use in Alkaline Soil of Bayan Obo Mining Area	
Preparation of Magnetic Iron Oxide/Mulberry Stem Biochar and Its Effects on Dissolved Organic Carbon and Arsenic Speciation in Ar	rsenic-Contaminated Soils · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1	LU Lin, YAN Li-ling, LIANG Mei-na, et al. (5214)
Effects of Oyster Shell Powder and Lime on Availability and Forms of Phosphorus and Enzyme Activity in Acidic Paddy Soil	·· ZHAO Li-fang, HUANG Peng-wu, YANG Cai-di, et al. (5224)
Effects of Interaction of Zinc and Cadmium on Growth and Cadmium Accumulation of Brassica campestris L.	··········· SHUAI Zu-ping, LIU Han-yi, CUI Hao, et al. (5234)
Pollution Characteristics and Ecological Risk Assessment of Antibiotics in Vegetable Field in Kaizhou, Chongqing	FANG Lin-fa, YE Ping-ping, FANG Biao, et al. (5244)
Temporal and Spatial Variation Characteristics of Carbon Storage in the Source Region of the Yellow River Based on InVEST and Geo	oSoS-FLUS Models and Its Response to Different
Future Scenarios	··· HOU Jian-kun, CHEN Jian-jun, ZHANG Kai-qi, et al. (5253)
Carbon Sequestration Characteristics of Different Restored Vegetation Types in Loess Hilly Region	
Response of Soil Multifunctionality to Reduced Microbial Diversity	
Effect of Nitrogen Addition on Soil Fungal Diversity in a Degraded Alpine Meadow at Different Slopes	
Comparative Energy Consumption Structure and Mode between China and Major Energy-Consuming Countries Under the Background	
comparative theory, consumption extreme and more between china and major through consuming countries effect the background	LI Hui, PANG Bo, ZHU Fa-hua, et al. (5294)
Spatialization and Spatio-temporal Dynamics of Energy Consumption Carbon Emissions in China	
Carbon Dioxide Mitigation Co-effect Analysis of Structural Adjustment Measures in the "2 + 26" Cities in the ling-lin-li Region and	HAO Rui-jun, WEI Wei, LIU Chun-fang, et al. (5305)
Carbon Dioxide Mitigation Co-effect Analysis of Structural Adjustment Measures in the "2 + 26" Cities in the Jing-Jin-Ji Region and	HAO Rui-jun, WEI Wei, LIU Chun-fang, et al. (5305)