

DOI:10.13476/j.cnki.nsbdtk.2021.0077

孟婉,刘扬,朱士江,等.洞庭湖流域沉积物重金属分布特征及其生态风险[J].南水北调与水利科技(中英文),2021,19(4):739-749,767. MENG W, LIU Y, ZHU S J, et al. Distribution and ecological risk of heavy metals in sediment across the Dongting Lake basin[J]. South-to-North Water Transfers and Water Science & Technology, 2021, 19(4): 739-749, 767. (in Chinese)

洞庭湖流域沉积物重金属分布特征及其生态风险

孟婉^{1,3}, 刘扬^{2,3}, 朱士江¹, 王竹³, 王芳^{2,3}

(1. 三峡大学水利与环境学院, 湖北 宜昌 443002; 2. 中国水利水电科学研究院流域水循环模拟与调控国家重点实验室, 北京 100038; 3. 中国水利水电科学研究院水资源所, 北京 100038)

摘要:以洞庭湖流域为研究对象,对比分析水体沉积物中 7 种重金属质量分数和分布特征,并对其来源和风险进行研究。结果显示:东洞庭湖中 7 种重金属质量分数在 3 个湖区中最高,入湖河流 Cr、Pb 质量分数在湘江较高, Ni、As、Cd 质量分数在资水上游最高, Cu 质量分数在资水下游最高, Zn 质量分数在沅江下游最高, 沉积物各元素空间分布差异大;地累积指数法显示, 7 种重金属污染情况排序依次为 Cd>Ni>Cr>Cu>Zn>Pb>As, 东洞庭湖为湖区沉积物污染最严重区域, 资水为入湖河流沉积物污染最严重区域, 均达到严重污染程度;潜在生态风险指数法显示, 单一元素污染危害程度依次为 Cd>Ni>As>Cu>Pb>Cr>Zn, 全流域沉积物高风险因子 Cd 对生物影响最大, 其在湖区中东洞庭湖最高, 入湖河流中资水最高, 流域整体处于高潜在生态风险水平; Pearson 相关性分析和主成分分析显示, Cr、Ni、Cu、Pb 和 As 可能属于自然来源, Zn 可能来源于锌矿产的开采或矿产的岩石风化、侵蚀, 而 Cd 可能来源于农药、化肥和生活污水, 也可能来源于钢材制造、颜料、油漆等方面。

关键词:洞庭湖流域; 沉积物; 重金属分布; 污染评价; 来源探究

中图分类号: X82 文献标志码: A 开放科学(资源服务)标志码(OSID):



沉积物重金属是湖泊流域众多污染源中对生态环境造成危害最大和影响最持久的污染源之一^[1]。重金属会破坏水生植物的光合作用, 藻类、微生物的酶活性及功能, 底栖动物生境, 鱼类免疫功能、生理生化功能及繁衍后代的功能等, 并且在各种生物体内慢慢富集^[2-3]。

洞庭湖流域坐落于长江中游南岸, 其面积占长江的 14.6%, 进入长江的多年平均径流量是整个流域的 29%, 具备通江达海、调节洪水、补充枯水的功能, 是长江至关重要且拥有调蓄作用的湖泊^[4]。由于地处长株潭城市群、武汉城市圈腹地, 洞庭湖对于保障两湖平原水资源安全尤为重要, 其担任着长江流域以及全国的粮食和水产品盛产重任, 同时也是

珍稀候鸟越冬和华南虎栖息地之一, 具备多种生态服务功能, 在维护湖南省区域生态环境功能上具有不可替代的作用^[5]。因此, 深入了解和分析洞庭湖流域表层沉积物中重金属的分布及污染状况将对流域区域的生态环境和人类健康保障具有重大意义。

国外学者^[2,6-7]在湖泊沉积物重金属污染的研究有分析空间分布规律, 多种评价指标进行污染评价, 利用 GIS 等大数据收集探讨空间分布的影响规律, 微生物、底栖生物、浮游生物等与重金属的关系, 以及湖泊鱼类身体重金属的蓄积性等。目前, 我国有关洞庭湖沉积物重金属的研究^[8-9]主要集中在分布特征、溯源分析、变化趋势、赋存形态、吸附和释放规律以及风险评估, 研究的对象包括单一湖区、单一入

收稿日期: 2020-11-03 修回日期: 2020-12-16 网络出版时间: 2021-01-19

网络出版地址: <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/13.1430.tv.20210118.1733.002.html>

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2018YFC0408103); 水利部行业科技计划(126301001000160014-2); 湖南省科技重大专项(2018SK1010); 三峡大学学位论文培优基金(2021SSPY007)

作者简介: 孟婉(1997—), 女, 湖北襄阳人, 主要从事水文学及水资源研究。E-mail: mengwanemail@163.com

通信作者: 刘扬(1984—), 女, 湖南益阳人, 高级工程师, 博士, 主要从事水环境规划及评价研究。E-mail: liuyang@iwhr.com

湖河流、入湖河流不同段对比或多湖区之间的对比^[10-11], 另外也有学者^[12]利用模型模拟沉积物重金属分布情况。对洞庭湖流域的三湖四水进行采样调查, 结合前人已有研究成果, 全面地了解洞庭湖流域沉积物重金属污染状况和可能污染来源, 为洞庭湖流域重金属污染控制提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

洞庭湖水系由洞庭湖湖区和“三口”“四水”汇入而成, 松滋口、太平口和藕池口在北边将长江的水和泥沙进行分流, 西南方连通湘江、资水、沅江、澧水

“四水”来的水和泥沙, 最后在城陵矶处汇入长江^[13]。在自然作用下, 湖区分为东、南、西 3 个湖泊。

1.2 采样点布设与样品采集

样品采样集中于 2019 年 8 月, 结合湖泊形状、水文条件、河流上下游段、入湖口分布等实际情况, 设置采样点两类, 共计 53 个采样点, 见图 1。第一类为湖区采样点共 39 个, 具体包括西、南、东洞庭湖(编号 1~39); 第二类为入湖四水采样点共 14 个, 具体包括湘江、资水、沅江、澧水(编号 40~53)。用采泥器采集表层沉积物 0~10 cm, 聚乙烯塑封袋进行双层密封包装以防受到污染并采用液氮罐进行低温保存后运回实验室, 放置于 4℃ 左右保存。

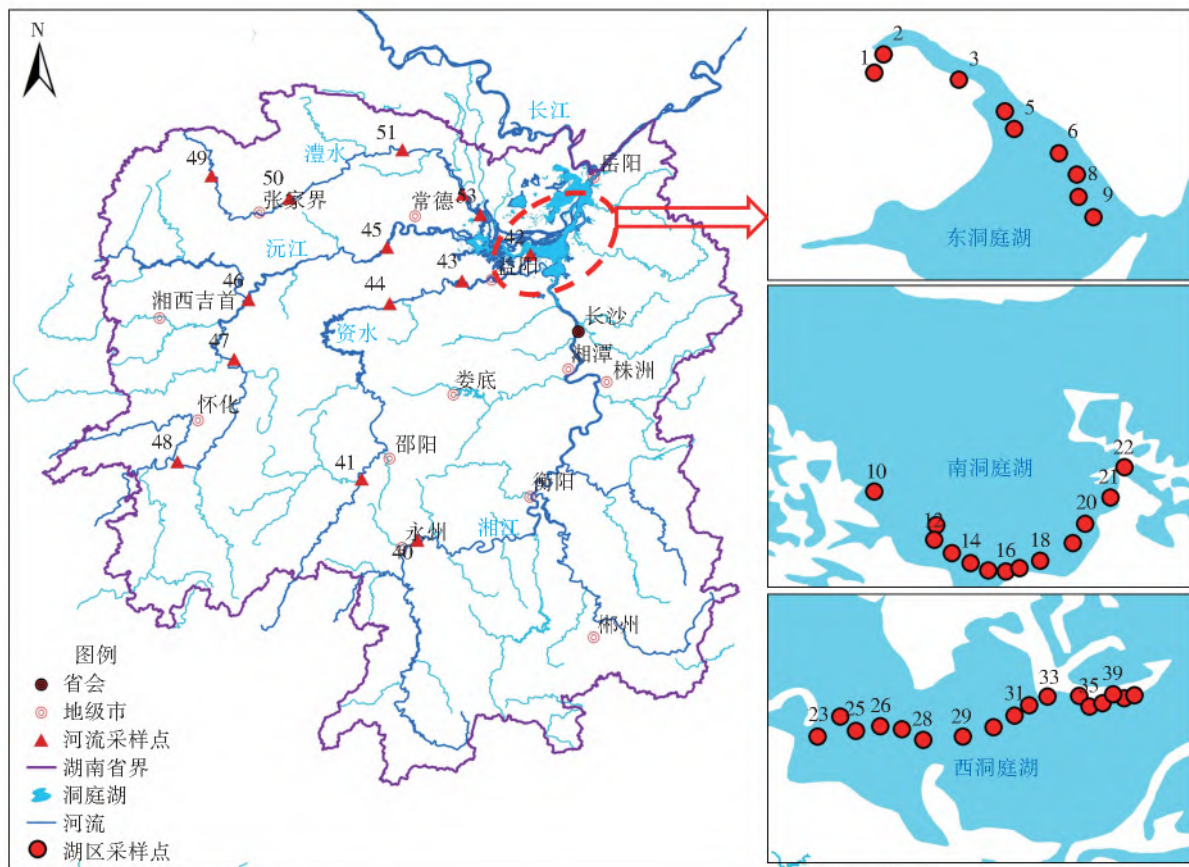


图 1 洞庭湖流域沉积物采样点布设

Fig. 1 Layout of sediment sampling sites in Dongting Lake basin

1.3 样品处理及分析

将采回的样品铺展开来自然风干, 同时挑拣出杂屑, 研磨至能用 100 目筛筛出, 盛在干燥瓶中备用。采用《土壤和沉积物 12 种金属元素的测定》(HJ 803—2016) 中王水提取-电感耦合等离子体质谱法, 检测沉积物中铬(Cr)、镍(Ni)、铜(Cu)、锌(Zn)、砷(As)、镉(Cd)和铅(Pb)的质量分数。每次分析建立相关系数大于 0.999 的标准曲线, 用电热板消解时, Cr、Ni、Cu、Zn、As 和 Pb 的相对误差控制小于 30%, Cd 相对误差控制小于 40%, 每批次样品

分析 10% 的加标回收样, 样品数量小于 10 个时做一个加标回收样。加标回收样测定结果中, 电热板消解测定 Cd、Cu、Cr、Ni、Pb、Zn、As 的加标回收率控制在 70%~125%。

1.4 重金属污染评价

沉积物重金属污染受到人类活动的影响不可忽略, 目前对土壤重金属污染应用较为成熟和广泛的评价方法是指数法, 指数法是基于重金属总量的评价方法, 可以直观反应实测值与背景值的关系。其中, 地累积指数法可以反应人类活动对于重金属的

污染程度;潜在生态风险评价可以对沉积物重金属可能存在的风险做出评价,给予人类污染防控预警。因此,采用地累积指数法和潜在生态风险评价对重金属污染情况进行分析。

1.4.1 地累积指数法

广泛使用的地累积指数法是 Muller^[14]在 1969 年提出的,可以用来定量表征重金属 7 个不同污染程度,见表 1。计算公式为

$$I_{geo} = \log_2 \left[\frac{C_i}{(k \times B_n)} \right] \quad (1)$$

式中: C_i 为沉积物重金属 i 的质量分数,mg/kg; B_n 为重金属 i 的本底值,mg/kg,其中湖南省洞庭湖流域的本底值^[15]分别为 $B_{Cr} = 44.0$, $B_{Ni} = 21.2$, $B_{Cu} = 20.2$, $B_{Zn} = 83.3$, $B_{As} = 12.9$, $B_{Cd} = 0.33$, $B_{Pb} = 23.3$; k 取 1.5。

表 1 重金属 7 种污染程度等级
Tab. 1 Seven pollution levels of heavy metals

数值	等级	污染程度
$I_{geo} \leq 0$	0	清洁
$0 < I_{geo} \leq 1$	1	轻度污染
$1 < I_{geo} \leq 2$	2	偏中度污染
$2 < I_{geo} \leq 3$	3	中度污染
$3 < I_{geo} \leq 4$	4	偏重度污染
$4 < I_{geo} \leq 5$	5	重度污染
$5 < I_{geo} \leq 6$	6	严重污染

1.4.2 潜在生态风险指数法

Hakanson^[16]提出的将重金属质量分数、生态、环境与毒理性综合的潜在生态危害指数法,既简单快速又标准地对生态风险进行了等级划分。具体计算公式为

$$C_{r,i} = C_i / C_{n,i} \quad (2)$$

$$E_{r,i} = T_{r,i} \times C_{r,i} \quad (3)$$

$$RI = \sum E_{r,i} = \sum T_{r,i} \times C_{r,i} \quad (4)$$

式中: $C_{r,i}$ 为某一种重金属污染参数; C_i 为实际检测出的质量分数,mg/kg; $C_{n,i}$ 为湖南省洞庭湖流域的本底值,mg/kg; $E_{r,i}$ 为潜在生态危害参数(单因子); $T_{r,i}$ 目前众多学者均用毒性系数表示, $T_{r,Zn} = 1$, $T_{r,Cr} = 2$, $T_{r,Ni} = T_{r,Cu} = T_{r,Pb} = 5$, $T_{r,As} = 10$, $T_{r,Cd} = 30$ ^[17]; RI 为综合潜在生态风险参数。根据 $E_{r,i}$ 和 RI 的大小划分潜在生态风险的标准见表 2。

表 2 潜在生态危害与风险等级
Tab. 2 Potential ecological hazards and risk levels

$E_{r,i}$	单一重金属危害等级	RI	综合风险等级
$E_{r,i} < 40$	低	$RI < 150$	低
$40 \leq E_{r,i} < 80$	中	$150 \leq RI < 300$	中
$80 \leq E_{r,i} < 160$	较高	$300 \leq RI < 600$	较高
$160 \leq E_{r,i} < 320$	高	$600 \leq RI < 1200$	高
$E_{r,i} \geq 320$	极高	$RI < 1200$	极高

2 结果与分析

2.1 洞庭湖重金属质量分数及分布特征

2.1.1 沉积物重金属质量分数特征

不同种类重金属在洞庭湖沉积物质量分数差别较大,按照平均质量分数递减排列依次是 Zn (121.01 mg/kg) > Cr (66.39 mg/kg) > Ni (33.34 mg/kg) > Pb (31.14 mg/kg) > Cu (30.57 mg/kg) > As (16.58 mg/kg) > Cd (2.88 mg/kg),其中: Zn 质量分数变差系数最大,变化范围为 75.21~265.90 mg/kg; Cd 的质量分数变差系数最小,变化范围为 0.44~27.22 mg/kg。

Cr 、 Ni 、 Cu 、 Zn 、 As 、 Cd 和 Pb 质量分数的平均值分别超出流域本底值 0.51、0.57、0.51、0.45、0.29、7.72 和 0.34 倍, Cd 超出倍数最大,说明洞庭湖沉积物面临着严重的 Cd 污染。

与国内其他湖泊相比较(图 2),洞庭湖湖区 Cd 平均质量分数最高,高于其他湖泊 2.5~9.2 倍, As 平均质量分数与鄱阳湖和阳澄湖相当^[18-19],低于巢湖 30.4%,但高于滴水湖和大明湖 66.4%~73.4%^[20-22]; Cr 、 Ni 、 Zn 和 Pb 平均质量分数低于阳澄湖、东湖和巢湖 3.3%~59.3%^[23], Cu 、 Zn 、 As 、 Cd 和 Pb 平均质量分数均高于滴水湖 18.7%~89.1%, Cr 低于滴水湖 26.3%。除 Cd 以外,洞庭湖湖区其他重金属平均质量分数处于其他湖泊中间范围。

2.1.2 沉积物重金属质量分数空间特征

分析各种重金属元素在洞庭湖流域三湖四水沉积物中的空间差异。 Cd 的变异系数高达 159.91%,说明在空间上 Cd 不均匀分布,有着较大的离散性,受到人类因素控制的可能性较大; As 、 Ni 、 Cu 、 Zn 、 Pb 和 Cr 变异系数依次为 38.84%、36.45%、35.47%、29.78%、28.44%和 24.85%,均属于中等变异。

入湖河流沉积物平均质量分数与湖区相比较,7 种重金属均表现为前者更高,见图 3。入湖河流沉积物重金属的平均质量分数, Cr 和 Pb 在湘江较高为 96.98 mg/kg 和 39.65 mg/kg, Ni 、 As 和 Cd 在资水上游平均质量分数最高,分别为 98.41、45.82 和 6.89 mg/kg, Cu 平均质量分数在资水下游最高为 49.78 mg/kg, Zn 平均质量分数在沅江下游最高为 265.90 mg/kg,见图 4。湖区重金属质量分数总体表现为:东洞庭湖最高,西、南洞庭湖依次次之。其中 Cr 、 Ni 、 Cu 、 Zn 、 As 、 Cd 和 Pd 的平均质量分数最大值均出现在东洞庭湖,依次为 87.73、44.36、47.88、127.88、18.77、2.32 和 43.62 mg/kg,见图 5。

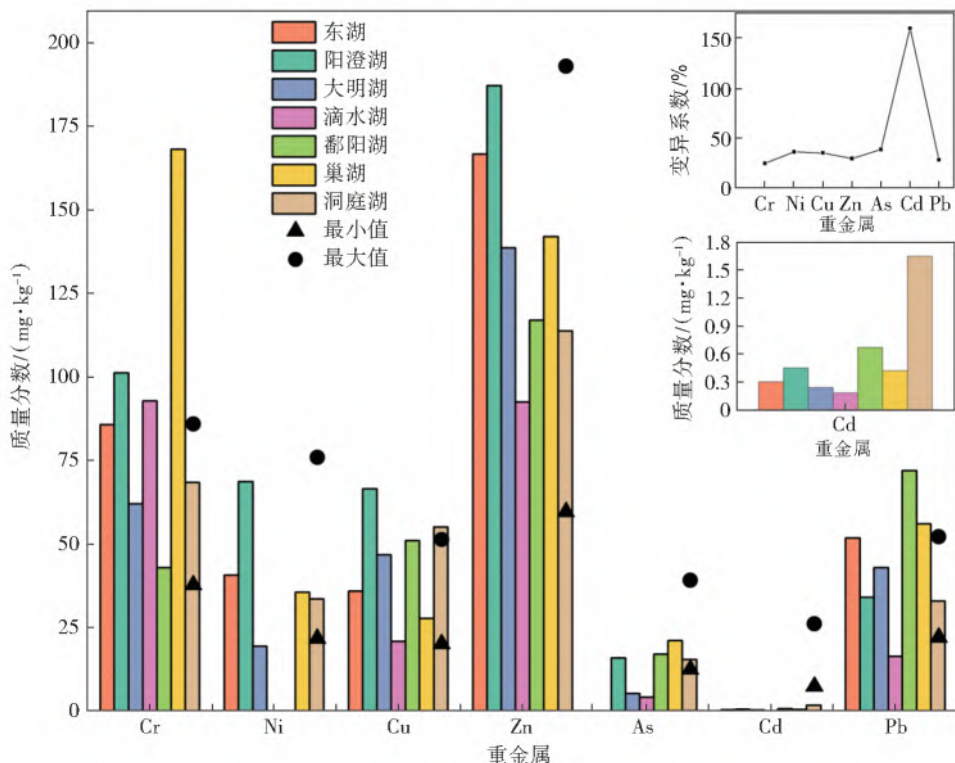


图 2 洞庭湖重金属质量分数与国内其他湖泊相比较

Fig. 2 The heavy metal mass fraction in Dong-ting Lake is compared with other lakes in China

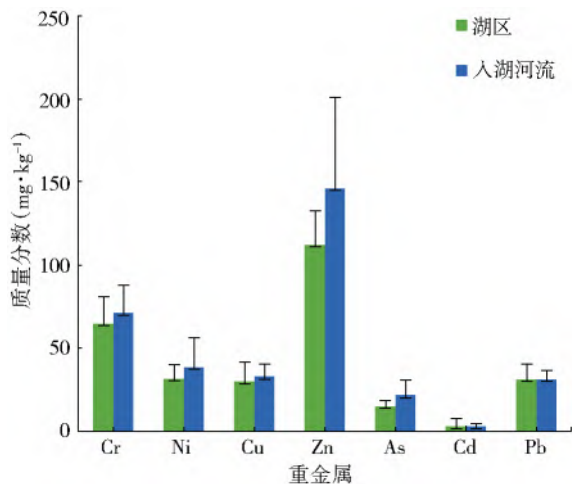


图 3 入湖河流与湖区重金属质量分数

Fig. 3 Heavy metal mass fraction between lakes and rivers

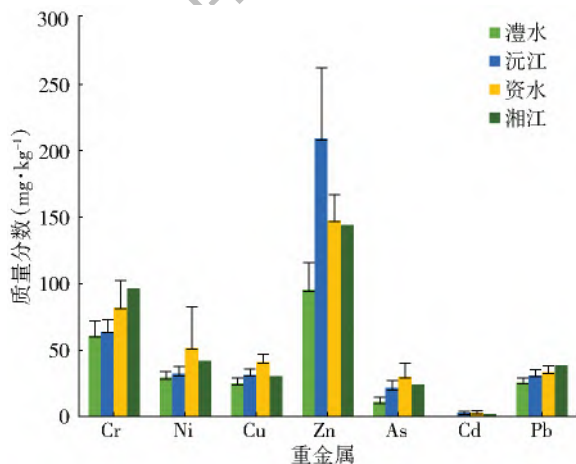


图 4 入湖河流重金属分布

Fig. 4 Distribution of rivers' heavy metals

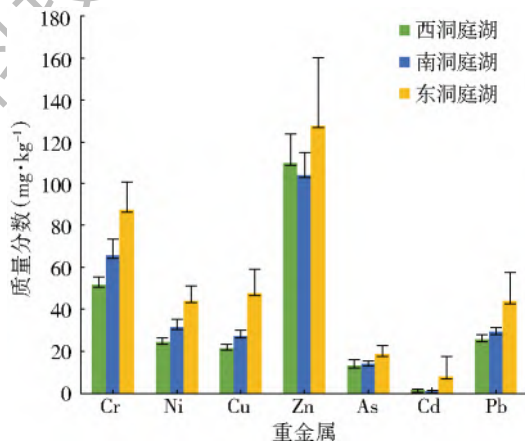


图 5 湖区重金属分布

Fig. 5 Distribution of lake region's heavy metals

对比分析前人对于 3 个湖区的重金属质量分数研究,从图 6 湖区重金属质量分数变化趋势图可以明显看出,与 2008 年万群等^[24]关于东洞庭湖沉积物中重金属的平均质量分数相比,Cr、Cu、Cd 和 As 质量分数的平均值有所下降,Pb 质量分数的平均值有所上升且东洞庭湖 Cd 的平均值与 2010—2016 年调查的结果大致相同,说明近 10 年东洞庭湖的 Cd 平均质量分数相对稳定。南洞庭湖沉积物 Cr、Pb、Cd 和 As 的质量分数较 2010—2015 年平均质量分数有明显下降,但 Cu 的质量分数却呈现上升现象^[27]。西洞庭湖 Cd 的质量分数从 2013 年以来持续下降^[25-26]。由此看出,3 个湖区的 Cd 平均质量分数近 10 年来均有下降,其中西洞庭湖和南洞庭湖更为明显,下降了 19%~74%,而东洞庭湖相对更为稳定,重金属质量分数依然较高。

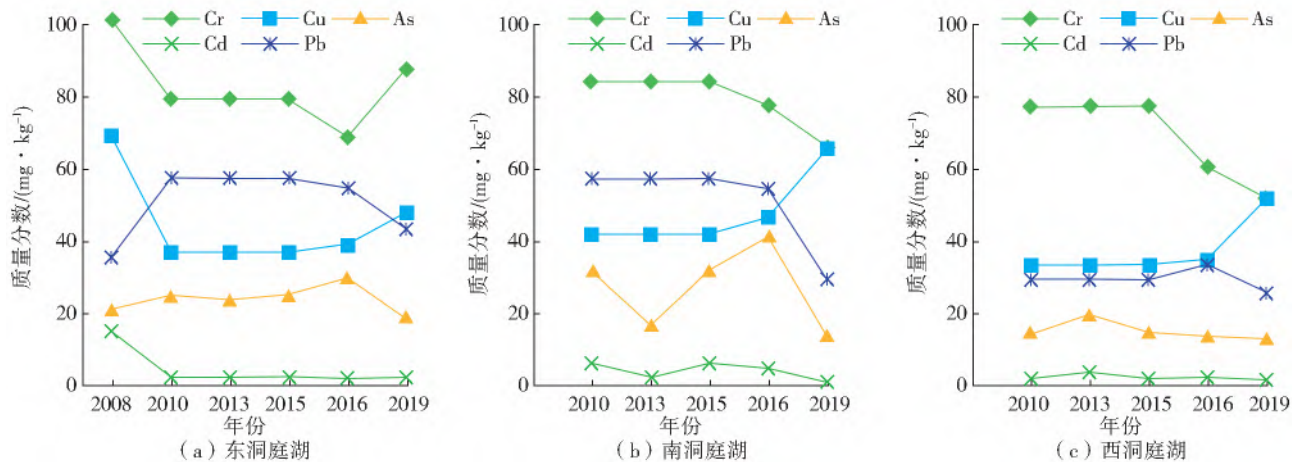


图6 湖区重金属质量分数变化趋势

Fig. 6 Change trend of heavy metal mass fraction in lake area

2.2 重金属污染现状评价

2.2.1 地累积指数法评价

采样点沉积物重金属污染程度(I_{geo})分布见图7。按照 I_{geo} 均值,7种重金属污染表现为 $Cd > Ni > Cr > Cu > Zn > Pb > As$ 。污染程度从严重到轻度可以归纳为3类:中度污染($Cd(I_{geo} = 2.06)$),轻度污染($Ni, Cr, Cu, Zn(I_{geo} < 1.00)$),清洁(Pb 和 $As(I_{geo} < 0)$)。

以重金属污染最严重的Cd元素为例,在3个湖区沉积物中 I_{geo} 均值从大到小依次为东洞庭湖(3.18) > 西洞庭湖(1.71) > 南洞庭湖(0.90),在4条入湖河流沉积物中从大到小依次为资水(3.05) > 沅江(2.96) > 湘江(2.59) > 澧水(0.04)。由此可见,Cd元素在湘江、资水、沅江和东、西洞庭湖均污染严重,入湖河流和所汇入湖区的Cd元素污染程度具有一致性。

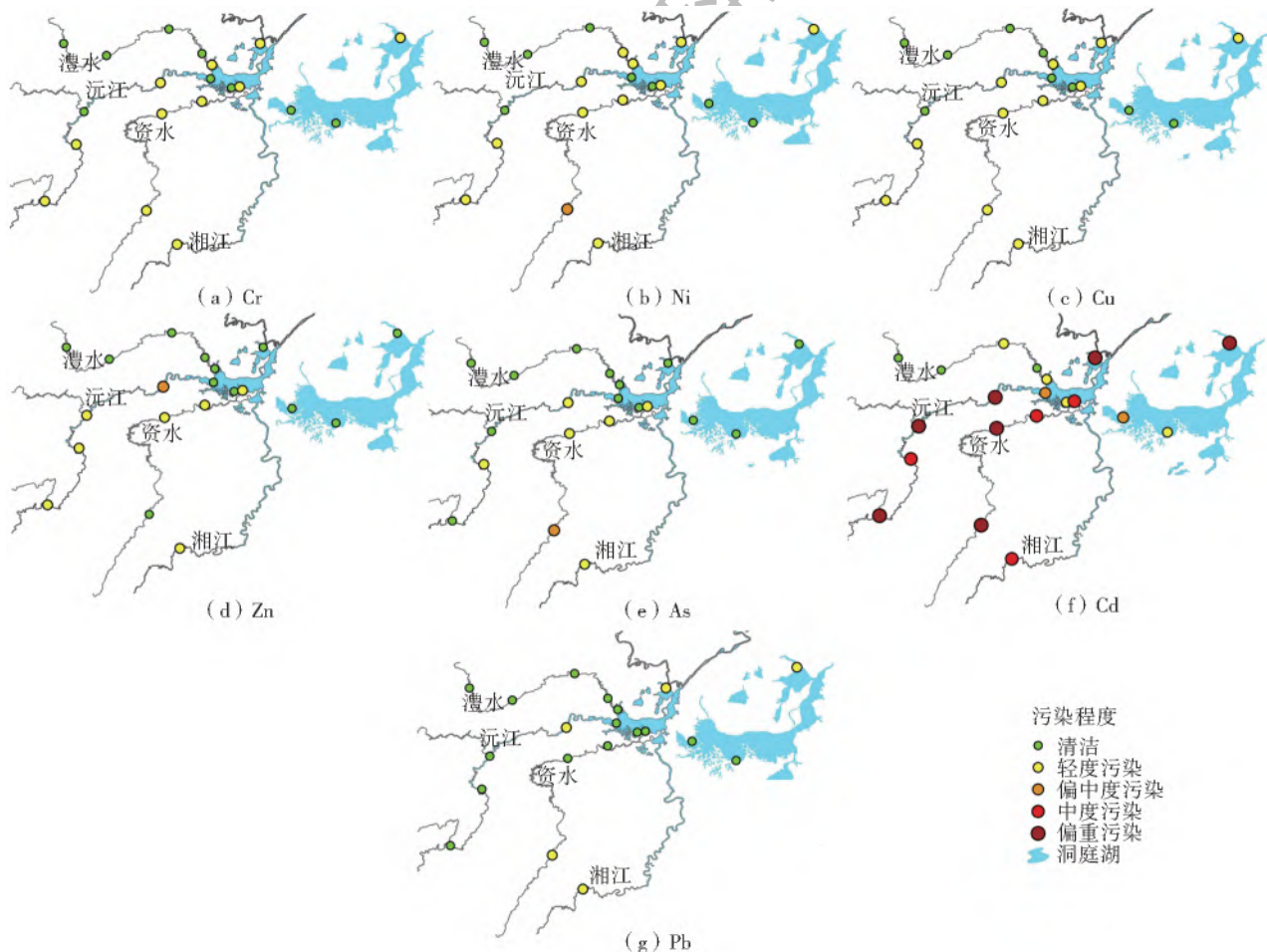


图7 采样点沉积物重金属污染程度分布(I_{geo})

Fig. 7 Distribution map of heavy metal pollution levels in sediment at sampling sites(I_{geo})

对洞庭湖流域水系沉积物中 7 种重金属的综合污染状况 I_{total} 进行评价,结果表明:湖区中东洞庭湖(严重污染) > 南洞庭湖(清洁) > 西洞庭湖(清洁);入湖河流中资水(严重污染) > 湘江(严重污染) > 沅江(偏重污染) > 澧水(清洁)。

2.2.2 潜在生态风险指数法评价

采样点潜在生态风险等级分布见图 8。Cr、Ni、Cu、Zn、As、Cd 和 Pb 的风险贡献率 k_i 分别为 0.98%、4.89%、2.45%、0.47%、4.17%、84.87% 和

2.17%。除 Cd 元素外,洞庭湖全湖流域沉积物中其他 6 种重金属的 $E_{r,i} < 40$, 属于低危害水平。 $E_{r,Cd}$ 值最高,为 261.69,处于高危害水平,风险贡献率接近 90%。Cd 在东、南、西洞庭湖和湘、资、沅、澧的 E_r 值分别为 734.49(极高)、88.03(较高)、150.70(较高)、271.52(高)、393.26(极高)、368.91(极高)、46.55(中)。根据 $E_{r,i}$ 大小,重金属元素污染危害程度等级是: Cd > Ni > As > Cu > Pb > Cr > Zn。

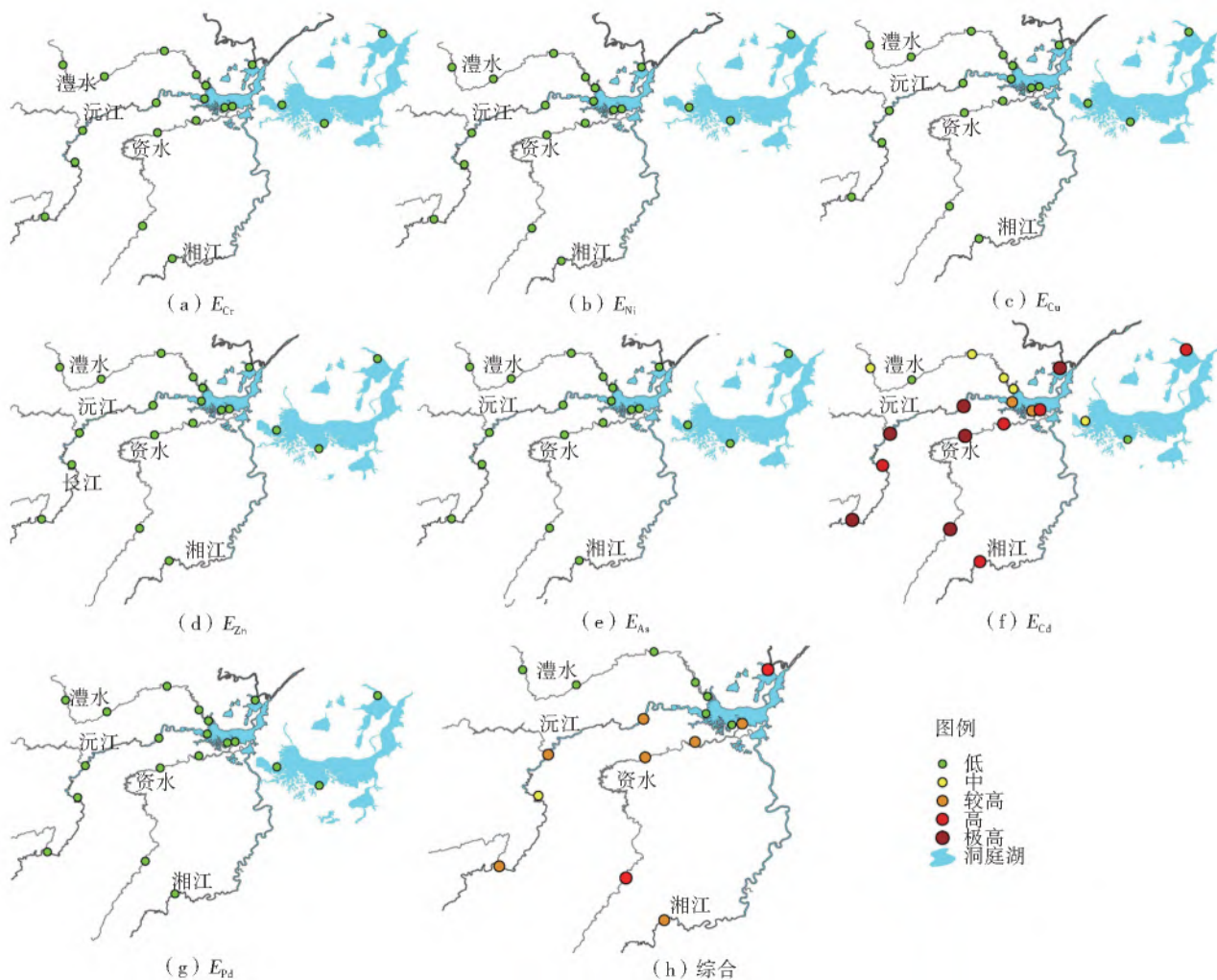


图 8 采样点沉积物潜在生态风险等级分布

Fig. 8 Distribution diagram of potential ecological risk level of sediment at sampling site

另外,根据 RI 大小,重金属元素综合性潜在生态风险程度为:湖区表现为东洞庭湖(高) > 西洞庭湖(中等) > 南洞庭湖(低),入湖河流表现为资水(高) > 沅江(高) > 湘江(高) > 澧水(低)。洞庭湖整体 RI 为 308.35,处于较高生态风险水平。虽然比大通湖和墨水湖综合潜在生态风险高^[28-29],但比鄱阳湖北部湖区和山口湖低很多^[30-31],因此地方政府应当采取相应措施,改善 Cd 污染,降低生态风险。

2.2.3 2 种评价方法的对比

将地累积指数法和潜在生态风险评价法的评价结果列于表 3。比较 2 种方法的评价结果发现其结果基本相同,该结论与王永华等^[32]的研究结果相符。各污染因子的污染程度和危害等级均表现为 Cd 是中度污染和高风险,其余 6 种重金属均为轻度污染和低水平危害。研究区域的污染状况和综合风险等级也具有较高的一致性,东洞庭湖、湘江、资水和沅江属于严重污染和高生态危害水平。

表 3 2种评价方法结果的比较

Tab. 3 Comparison of results of the two evaluation methods

污染因子	地累积指数法			潜在生态风险评价法			
	单一重金属污染程度	研究区域	研究区整体污染程度	污染因子	单一重金属危害等级	研究区域	综合风险等级
Cr	轻度	东洞庭湖	严重	Cr	低	东洞庭湖	高
Ni	轻度	南洞庭湖	清洁	Ni	低	南洞庭湖	中等
Cu	轻度	西洞庭湖	清洁	Cu	低	西洞庭湖	低
Zn	轻度	湘江	严重	Zn	低	湘江	高
As	清洁	资水	严重	As	低	资水	高
Cd	中度	沅江	偏重	Cd	高	沅江	高
Pb	清洁	澧水	清洁	Pb	低	澧水	低

2.3 重金属来源解析

2.3.1 相关性分析

为调查洞庭湖沉积物重金属与环境之间存在的内在联系,根据 SPSS 进行 Pearson 相关性分析,然后对沉积物中 7 种重金属开展检验,结果见表 4。Cr、Ni、Cu、As、Cd 和 Pb 相互间存在着显著或者极显著相关性,若某些元素在沉积物之间具有显著相关性,表明这些元素之间来源相似或者受到某些共

同因素影响^[26]。Pearson 相关性分析还表明 Zn 和 Cd 之间无相关关系,说明二者的来源或者受控因素有差异。除 As 以外,沉积物其他 6 种重金属与有机质和 TN 呈现显著相关,与 pH 和硝态氮没有相关关系。Cu、Zn、Cd、Pb 与 TP、磷酸盐之间显著相关,Cr、Ni、Zn、As 与氨氮之间显著相关。由此可见,有机质、总氮、总磷、磷酸盐和氨氮是沉积物中重金属空间分布的主要影响因素,而 pH 和硝态氮对沉积物重金属分布无直接关系。

表 4 元素之间的 Pearson 相关性分析

Tab. 4 Pearson correlation analysis between elements

项目	pH	有机质	TN	TP	氨氮	硝态氮	磷酸盐	Cr	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Cd	Pb
pH	1													
有机质	-0.362**	1												
TN	-0.176	0.633**	1											
TP	-0.202	0.392**	0.583**	1										
氨氮	0.066	0.241	0.388**	0.463**	1									
硝态氮	-0.346*	0.569**	0.563**	0.541**	0.370**	1								
磷酸盐	0.036	0.482**	0.583**	0.653**	0.608**	0.375**	1							
Cr	0.054	0.505**	0.585**	0.167	0.300*	0.166	0.340*	1						
Ni	0.149	0.302*	0.336*	0.002	0.276*	-0.143	0.181	0.894**	1					
Cu	0.003	0.608**	0.688**	0.332*	0.238	0.245	0.489**	0.872**	0.728**	1				
Zn	0.035	0.330*	0.423**	0.454**	0.498**	0.178	0.567**	0.344*	0.276*	0.435**	1			
As	0.218	0.167	0.207	0.086	0.346*	-0.186	0.257	0.672**	0.796**	0.592**	0.500**	1		
Cd	0.071	0.428**	0.409**	0.382**	0.261	0.220	0.409**	0.423**	0.379**	0.459**	0.255	0.363**	1	
Pb	0.032	0.552**	0.631**	0.288*	0.224	0.236	0.468**	0.849**	0.679**	0.892**	0.490**	0.528**	0.311*	1

注:“**”表示 $P < 0.01$; “*”表示 $P < 0.05$ 。

2.3.2 主成分分析

对 7 种重金属元素开展主成分分析 PCA 以探析重金属来源, $KMO = 0.768$, Barlett 显著性 < 0.050 , 各主成分贡献率和得分见表 5, 荷载图见图 9。PCA 提取出的前面 3 个主成分可以表示初始数据 87.389% 的数据信息。

主成分得分矩阵表明, PC_1 贡献率为 64.308%, 表现在 Cr (0.948)、Ni (0.909)、Cu (0.857)、Pb (0.847) 和 As (0.680) 元素质量分数上有较强的正载荷, 表明这五种重金属来源有相似性, 这同 Pearson 相关性分析结果相同。同时, 以上 5 种元素重金属变异系数较小, 平均质量分数与背景值相接近,

说明这些元素在沉积物中分布均匀^[33],很少受到人为因素干扰。从地累积指数来看,Cr 和 Pb 在各分区中属于无污染,Ni、Cu 和 As 属自然来源^[34],因此第 1 主成分元素可能来源于岩石风化或者侵蚀等自然现象。PC₂ 贡献率为 11.921%,Zn(0.946)元素表现有较高的正荷载。从地累积指数来看,沅江个别样点出现 Zn 偏中度污染,最大值出现在沅江 1 号样点桃源县,桃源县拥有多个金属矿,包括锌矿、铅矿、黄铁矿等多种矿产,因此推测 Zn 可能来源于锌矿产的开采^[24]以及矿产的岩石风化或侵蚀。PC₃ 贡献率为 11.161%,表现在 Cd(0.963)元素有很高的正荷载,从地累积指数来看,Cd 在个别分区出现了严重污染,说明 Cd 元素存在人为点源输入导致的污染,Cd 质量分数最大值出现在东洞庭湖第 4 个样点,位于东洞庭湖滩涂周边,附近有众多居民区与田块,有关研究表明,农药与化肥的使用经常含有 Cd 元素,因此 Cd 可能来源于农药与化肥、生活污水,也可能来源于钢材制造、颜料、油漆等方面^[35]。

表 5 主成分分析得分

Tab. 5 Principal component analysis score table

主成分	贡献率/%	得分						
		Cr	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Cd	Pb
PC ₁	64.308	0.948	0.909	0.857	0.214	0.68	0.229	0.847
PC ₂	11.921	0.108	0.048	0.244	0.964	0.383	0.111	0.322
PC ₃	11.161	0.196	0.195	0.229	0.101	0.219	0.963	0.045

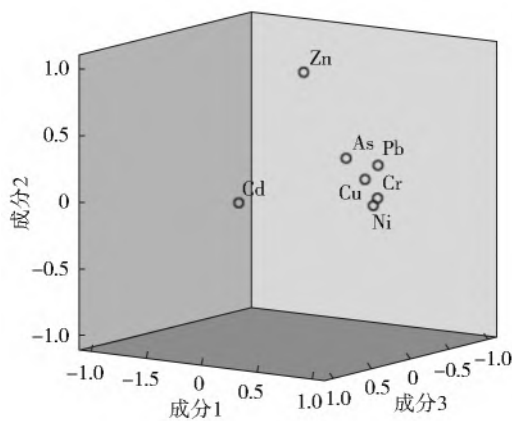


图 9 主成分荷载图

Fig. 9 Principal component load diagram

3 结论和建议

以洞庭湖流域整体为研究对象,重点对比研究了湖区和入湖河流沉积物中 7 种重金属元素的含量和分布的差异及造成的原因。采用地累积指数法、潜在生态风险指数法和主成分分析法进行了污染等

级、风险评价和来源分析,为洞庭湖流域重金属污染评价和后续的污染分区管控和治理提供支撑,研究得出以下结论:

(1)洞庭湖流域湖区和入湖河流的表层沉积物中 7 种重金属元素空间分布差异较大,其中 Cr、Ni、Cu、Zn、As、Cd 和 Pb 元素质量分数分别超出背景值 0.51、0.57、0.51、0.45、0.29、7.72 和 0.34 倍。与国内其他湖泊相比,洞庭湖 Cd 质量分数处于较高水平,其他 6 种重金属质量分数处于中间水平。

(2)地累积指数法和潜在生态风险指数法结果显示,2 种方法均显示:Cd 为污染危害程度最严重的重金属元素,东洞庭湖和资水分别为湖区和入湖河流中沉积物污染最严重的区域,均达到严重污染程度,洞庭湖流域整体处于高潜在生态风险;Ni、Cr、Cu 和 Zn 为中度污染和低风险的重金属元素,Pb 和 As 为轻度污染和低风险的重金属元素。

(3)相关性分析和主成分分析法结果显示,7 种重金属元素的来源可能分为三大类。其中:Cd 和 Zn 分别为一类,根据洞庭湖流域的自然现状和人类活动现状,Cd 可能来源于农药、化肥和生活污水,也可能来源于钢材制造、颜料、油漆等方面,Zn 可能来源于锌矿产的开采或矿产的岩石风化、侵蚀;Cr、Ni、Cu、Pb 和 As 为第三类,可能属于自然来源。

基于本研究结果,建议下一步对洞庭湖流域进行污染等级区域划分,督促环保督察等相关部门加强控制流域内外源 Cd 的输入,采取异位或者原位的综合治理措施,进行洞庭湖沉积物生态修复,以消除沉积物的重金属污染,改善洞庭湖流域整体生态环境水平。

参考文献(References):

- [1] 王永平,洪大林,申霞,等. 骆马湖沉积物重金属及营养盐污染研究[J]. 南水北调与水利科技,2013,11(6):45-48,143. (WANG Y P, HONG D L, SHEN X, et al. Heavy metals and nutrients pollution in sediments of Luoma Lake[J]. South-to-North Water Transfers and Water Science & Technology, 2013, 11(6): 45-48, 143. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10.3724/SP. J. 1201. 2013. 06045.
- [2] SEKHAR K C, CHARY N S, KAMALA C T, et al. Fractionation studies and bioaccumulation of sediment-bound heavy metals in Kolleru Lake by edible fish[J]. Environment International, 2004(29): 0-1001. DOI: 10.1016/S0160-4120(3)00094-1.
- [3] 王永刚,伍娟丽,王旭,等. 北京市中心城河流表层沉积物重金属污染评价[J]. 南水北调与水利科技,2017,15(6): 74-80. (WANG Y G, WU J L, WANG X, et al.

- Assessment on heavy metal pollution of the surface sediments from rivers in Beijing central district[J]. South-to-North Water Transfers and Water Science & Technology, 2017, 15(6): 74-80. (in Chinese) DOI: 10.13476/j.cnki.nsbdqk.2017.06.011.
- [4] 陈彰德. 洞庭湖区域生态农业研究[C] //2013年全国农业系统工程学术年会论文集, 2013: 25-31. (CHEN Z D. Research on ecological agriculture in Dongting Lake region[C] //Proceedings of 2013 annual conference of national agricultural system engineering, 2013: 25-31. (in Chinese))
- [5] 冷阳,汪金成,李炜钦,等. 洞庭湖区重金属分布特征及潜在生态风险评价[J]. 人民长江, 2018, 49(21): 13-19. (LENG Y, WANG J C, LI W Q, et al. Distribution characteristics and potential ecological risk assessment of heavy metals in Dongting Lake[J]. Yangtze River, 2018, 49(21): 13-19. (in Chinese) DOI: CNKI; SUN; RIVE. 0. 2018-21-003.
- [6] KARTHIKEYAN P, VENNILA G, NANTHAKUMAR G, et al. Dataset for spatial distribution and pollution indices of heavy metals in the surface sediments of Emerald Lake, Tamil Nadu, India[J]. Data in Brief, 2020, 28: 104877. DOI: 10.1016/j.dib.2019.104877.
- [7] KOSTKA A, LEŚNIAK A. Spatial and geochemical aspects of heavy metal distribution in lacustrine sediments, using the example of lake Wigry (Poland)[J]. Chemosphere, 2020(240): 0-124879. DOI: 10.1016/j.chemosphere.2019.124879.
- [8] 张光贵. 洞庭湖表层沉积物中重金属污染特征、来源与生态风险[J]. 中国环境监测, 2015, 31(6): 58-64. (ZHANG G G. Pollution characteristics, sources and ecological risk of heavy metals in surface sediments from Dongting Lake[J]. Environmental Monitoring in China, 2015, 31(6): 58-64. (in Chinese) DOI: CNKI; SUN; IAOB. 0. 2015-06-012.
- [9] 赵艳民,秦延文,曹伟,等. 洞庭湖表层沉积物重金属赋存形态及生态风险评价[J]. 环境科学研究, 2020, 33(3): 572-580. (ZHAO Y M, QIN Y W, CAO W, et al. Speciation and ecological risk of heavy metals in surface sediments of Dongting Lake[J]. Environmental Science Research, 2020, 33(3): 572-580. (in Chinese) DOI: 10.13198/j.issn.1001-6929.2019.07.28.
- [10] HUANG Z F, LIU C Y, ZHAO X R, et al. Risk assessment of heavy metals in the surface sediment at the drinking water source of the Xiangjiang River in south China [J]. Environmental Sciences Europe, 2020, 32(1): 23. DOI: 10.1186/s12302-020-00305-w.
- [11] 曾等志,彭渤,张坤,等. 澧水入湖河床沉积物重金属污染特征及评价[J]. 环境科学学报, 2017, 37(9): 3480-3488. (ZENG D Z, PENG B, ZHANG K, et al. Characteristics and assessment of heavy metal contamination in bed sediments from inlet areas of the Lishui River to Dongting Lake[J]. Acta Scientiae Circumstantiae, 2017, 37(9): 3480-3488. (in Chinese) DOI: 10.13671/j.hjkxxb.2017.0127.
- [12] 郭娟. 东洞庭湖沉积物中重金属吸附与释放规律研究[D]. 长沙:长沙理工大学, 2011. (GUO J. Experimental study on heavy metals adsorption or release from sediments of East Dongting Lake [D]. Changsha: Changsha University of Science & Technology, 2011. (in Chinese) DOI: 10.7666/d.y1884064.
- [13] 郭晶,李利强,黄代中,等. 洞庭湖表层水和底泥中重金属污染状况及其变化趋势[J]. 环境科学研究, 2016, 29(1): 44-51. (GUO J, LI L Q, HUANG D Z, et al. Assessment of heavy metal pollution in surface water and sediment of Dongting Lake[J]. Research of Environmental Sciences, 2016, 29(1): 44-51. (in Chinese) DOI: 10.13198/j.issn.1001-6929.2016.01.06.
- [14] MULLER G. Index of geoaccumulation in sediments of the Rhine River[J]. Geo J, 1969, 2: 109-118.
- [15] 李健,曾北危,姚岳云,等. 洞庭湖水系水体环境背景值调查研究[J]. 环境科学, 1986(4): 62-68, 104. (LI J, ZENG B W, YAO Y Y, et al. Studies on environmental background levels in waters of Dongting Lake water [J]. Environmental Science, 1986(4): 62-68, 104. (in Chinese) DOI: http://ir.ihb.ac.cn/handle/152342/6408.
- [16] HAKANSON L. An ecological risk index for aquatic pollution control. a sedimentological approach [J]. Water Research, 1980, 14(8): 975-1001. DOI: 10.1016/0043-1354(80)90143-8.
- [17] 徐争启,倪师军,虞先国,等. 潜在生态危害指数法评价中重金属毒性系数计算[J]. 环境科学与技术, 2008, 148(2): 112-115. (XU Z Q, NI S J, TUO X G, et al. Calculation of heavy metals' toxicity coefficient in the evaluation of potential ecological risk index[J]. Environmental Science & Technology, 2008, 148(2): 112-115. (in Chinese) DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1003-6504.2008.02.030.
- [18] 伍恒赞,罗勇,张起明,等. 鄱阳湖沉积物重金属空间分布及潜在生态风险评价[J]. 中国环境监测, 2014, 30(6): 114-119. (WU H Y, LUO Y, ZHANG Q M, et al. Spatial distribution and potential ecological risk assessment of heavy metals in sediments of Poyang Lake[J]. Environmental Monitoring in China, 2014, 30(6): 114-119. (in Chinese) DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1002-6002.2014.06.019.

- [19] 郭西亚,高敏,张杰,等. 阳澄湖沉积物重金属空间分布及生物毒害特征[J]. 中国环境科学, 2019, 39(2): 802-811. (GUO X Y, GAO M, ZHANG J, et al. Characteristics of spatial distribution and biological toxicity for heavy metals in sediments of the Yangcheng Lake[J]. Environmental Science in China, 2019, 39(2): 802-811. (in Chinese)) DOI: CNKI: SUN; ZGHJ. 0. 2019-02-049.
- [20] 陶征楷,毕春娟,陈振楼,等. 滴水湖沉积物中重金属污染特征与评价[J]. 长江流域资源与环境, 2014, 23(12): 1714-1720. (TAO Z K, BI C J, CHEN Z L, et al. Pollution characteristics and assessment of heavy metal in the sediments from Dishui Lake[J]. Resources and Environment in the Yangtze River Basin, 2014, 23(12): 1714-1720. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10. 11870/cjlyzyyhj201412011.
- [21] 夏建东,龙锦云,高亚萍,等. 巢湖沉积物重金属污染生态风险评价及来源解析[J]. 地球与环境, 2020, 48(2): 220-227. (XIA J D, LONG J Y, GAO Y P, et al. Ecological risk assessment and source analysis of heavy metal pollutions in sediments of the Chaohu Lake[J]. Earth and Environment, 2020, 48(2): 220-227. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10. 14050/j. cnki. 1672-9250. 2020. 01. 020.
- [22] 代静,李欣,王小燕,等. 大明湖表层沉积物重金属污染特征及生态风险评价[J]. 环境化学, 2020, 39(1): 249-263. (DAI J, LI X, WANG X Y, et al. Pollution characteristics and ecological risk assessment of heavy metals in surface sediments of Daming Lake[J]. Environmental Chemistry, 2020, 39(1): 249-263. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10. 7524/j. issn. 0254-6108. 2019021401.
- [23] 李晓明,周密. 武汉东湖沉积物重金属分布特征及其污染评价[J]. 环境科学与技术, 2016, 39(10): 161-169, 184. (LI X M, ZHOU M. Distribution characteristics and contamination assessment of heavy metals in surface sediments of East Lake, Wuhan[J]. Environmental Science & Technology, 2016, 39(10): 161-169. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10. 3969/j. issn. 1003-6504. 2016. 10. 030.
- [24] 万群,李飞,祝慧娜,等. 东洞庭湖沉积物中重金属的分布特征、污染评价与来源辨析[J]. 环境科学研究, 2011, 24(12): 1378-1384. (WAN Q, LI F, ZHU H N, et al. Distribution characteristics, pollution assessment and source identification of heavy metals in the sediment of East Dongting Lake[J]. Research of Environmental Sciences, 2011, 24(12): 1378-1384. (in Chinese)) DOI: CNKI: SUN; HJKX. 0. 2011-12-008.
- [25] 樊娟,吴文晖,胡树林,等. 洞庭湖表层底泥重金属污染及其生态风险评价[J]. 四川环境, 2018, 37(4): 162-168. (FAN J, WU W H, HU S L, et al. Ecological risk assessment of heavy metals in superficial sediment of Dongting Lake[J]. Sichuan Environment, 2018, 37(4): 162-168. (in Chinese)) DOI: CNKI: SUN; SCHJ. 0. 2018-04-030.
- [26] 谢意南,欧阳美凤,黄代中,等. 洞庭湖及其入湖口沉积物中重金属的污染特征、来源与生态风险[J]. 环境化学, 2017, 36(10): 2253-2264. (XIE Y N, OUYANG M F, HUANG D Z, et al. Pollution characteristics, sources and ecological risk of heavy metals in sediments from Dongting Lake and its lake inlets[J]. Environmental Chemistry, 2017, 36(10): 2253-2264. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10. 7524/j. issn. 0254-6108. 2017020303.
- [27] 李芬芳,符哲,李利强,等. 洞庭湖表层沉积物重金属污染状况评估[J]. 环境化学, 2017, 36(11): 2462-2471. (LI F F, FU Z, LI L Q, et al. Assessment on heavy metal pollution in the surface sediments of Dongting Lake[J]. Environmental Chemistry, 2017, 36(11): 2462-2471. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10. 7524/j. issn. 0254-6108. 2017041902.
- [28] 唐阵武,程家丽,岳勇,等. 武汉典型湖泊沉积物中重金属累积特征及其环境风险[J]. 湖泊科学, 2009, 21(1): 61-68. (TANG Z W, CHENG J L, YUE Y, et al. Accumulations and risks of heavy metals in the sediments from 8 typical lakes in Wuhan, China[J]. Journal of Lake Science, 2009, 21(1): 61-68. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10. 3321/j. issn: 1003-5427. 2009. 01. 008.
- [29] 李德亮,张婷,余建波,等. 长江中游典型湖泊重金属分布及其风险评价:以大通湖为例[J]. 长江流域资源与环境, 2010, 19(S1): 183-189. (LI D L, ZHANG T, YU J B, et al. Distribution and risk evaluation of heavy metals in typical lakes in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River; Taking the Datong Lake for example[J]. Resources and Environment in the Yangtze River Basin, 2010, 19(S1): 183-189. (in Chinese)) DOI: CNKI: SUN; CJLY. 0. 2010-S1-032.
- [30] 杨期勇,曾明,谢琪,等. 鄱阳湖北部湖区沉积物重金属分布及其潜在生态风险评价[J]. 生态环境学报, 2018, 27(3): 556-564. (YANG Q Y, ZENG M, XIE Q, et al. The distribution of heavy metals and potential ecological risk in the northern Poyang Lake[J]. Ecology and Environmental Sciences, 2018, 27(3): 556-564. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10. 16258/j. cnki. 1674-5906. 2018. 03. 021.
- [31] 刘丽娜,马春子,张靖天,等. 东北典型湖泊沉积物氮磷和重金属分布特征及其污染评价研究[J]. 农业环境科学学报, 2018, 37(3): 520-529. (LIU L N, MA C Z, ZHANG J T, et al. Distribution characteristics of

- pollution from nitrogen, phosphorus, and heavy metals in sediments of Shankou Lake in northeast China[J]. *Journal of Agro-Environment Science*, 2018, 37(3): 520-529. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10. 11654/jaes. 2017-1131.
- [32] 王永华, 李晓光, 金相灿. 沉积物重金属污染评价: 以巢湖龟山区为例[J]. *中国环境监测*, 2007, 130(6): 52-56. (WANG Y H, LI X G, JIN X C. The estimation of heavy metals in sediments in the east area of Chaohu [J]. *Environmental Monitoring in China*, 2007, 130(6): 52-56. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10. 3969/j. issn. 1002-6002. 2007. 06. 017.
- [33] 刘良, 张祖陆. 南四湖表层沉积物重金属的空间分布、来源及污染评价[J]. *水生态学杂志*, 2013, 34(6): 7-15. (LIU L, ZHANG Z L. Spatial distribution, sources and pollution assessment of heavy metals in the surface sediments of Nansihu Lake[J]. *Journal of Hydroecology*, 2013, 34(6): 7-15. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10. 3969/j. issn. 1674-3075. 2013. 06. 002.
- [34] 高进长, 唐强, 龙翼, 等. 长寿湖水库沉积物中重金属来源及生态风险评价[J]. *人民长江*, 2020, 51(4): 20-25. (GAO J Z, TANG Q, LONG Y, et al. Sources analysis and ecological risk evaluation on heavy metals in Changshouhu reservoir sediments[J]. *Yangtze River*, 2020, 51(4): 20-25. (in Chinese)) DOI: CNKI; SUN; RIVE. 0. 2020-04-004.
- [35] 王秀, 王振祥, 潘宝, 等. 南淝河表层水中重金属空间分布、污染评价及来源[J]. *长江流域资源与环境*, 2017, 26(2): 297-303. (WANG X, WANG Z X, PAN B, et al. Spatial distribution, contamination assessments and sources of heavy metals in surface water from the Nanfei River[J]. *Resources and Environment in the Yangtze River Basin*, 2017, 26(2): 297-303. (in Chinese)) DOI: 10. 11870/cjlyzyyhj201702016.

Distribution and ecological risk of heavy metals in sediment across the Dongting Lake basin

MENG Wan^{1,3}, LIU Yang^{2,3}, ZHU Shijiang¹, WANG Zhu³, WANG Fang^{2,3}

(1. College of Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering, China Three Gorges University, Yichang 443002, China;

2. State Key Laboratory of Simulation and Regulation of Water Cycle in River Basin, China Institute of

Water Resources and Hydropower Research, Beijing 100038, China; 3. China Institute of Water

Resources and Hydropower Research Department of Water Resources, Beijing 100038, China)

Abstract: Heavy metals in sediments were one of the most harmful and long-lasting sources of pollution in the lake basin. The distribution characteristics, source analysis, change trend, occurrence form, adsorption, release rules, and risk assessment of heavy metals in the sediments of Dongting Lake have already been studied by domestic scholars. Based on the sampling investigation of the three lakes and four rivers in the Dongting Lake and the previous research results, the pollution status and possible pollution sources of heavy metals were analyzed comprehensively, which provided a basis for the control of heavy metal pollution in the Dongting Lake.

In August 2019, thirty-nine and fourteen sampling sites were set up to collect sediments from the lake and four rivers. The samples were cryopreserved to the laboratory. Aqua regia extraction and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) were used to detect the heavy metal content in sediment samples. The heavy metal pollution in Dongting Lake was evaluated by the ground accumulation index and the ecological risk assessment method.

The average mass fraction of heavy metals were Zn(121.01 mg/kg) > Cr(66.39 mg/kg) > Ni(33.34 mg/kg) > Pb(31.14 mg/kg) > Cu(30.57 mg/kg) > As(16.58 mg/kg) > Cd(2.88 mg/kg), respectively. The spatial variation coefficient of Cd was 159.91%. The average content of Cd in the three lakes has decreased in recent 10 years, especially in the West Dongting Lake and the South Dongting Lake, which was up to 19%~74%. However, the East Dongting Lake was relatively more stable and the heavy metal content was still high. According to the ground cumulative index value mean, the pollution of 7 kinds of heavy metals showed. According to single heavy metal hazard index value, the comprehensive potential ecological risk of heavy metal elements was as follows: East Dongting Lake (high) > West Dongting Lake (medium) > South Dongting Lake (low); The inflow rivers were Zishui (high) > Yuanjiang (high) > Xiangjiang (high) > Lishui (low). The overall comprehensive ecological risk index value of Dongting Lake was 308.35, which was at a high ecological risk level.

Conclusions (1) The spatial distribution of seven heavy metal elements in the surface sediments of Dongting Lake and the rivers was significantly different. The contents of elements were 0.51, 0.57, 0.51, 0.45, 0.29, 7.72 and 0.34 times higher than the background values. Compared with other lakes in China, the content of Cd in Dongting Lake was at a higher level, and the contents of the other six heavy metals were at an intermediate level. (2) The results of the two methods like the ground accumulation index, and the ecological risk assessment method, had shown a Cd for the most serious heavy metal pollution damage elements in East

(下转第 767 页)

effect on the stability of the slope surface structure. Under the action of rainfall, the surface structure rapidly saturated, the shear strength was greatly reduced and the stability deteriorates. However, the internal structure was less affected because the water was difficult to penetrate. At 60° slope angle, there were obvious cracks in the bank slope after 10 minutes of rainfall, and the cracks became larger as the rainfall time increased. After 2 hours of rainfall, the slope angle changed from 60° to 47° , and there were many obvious cracks on the surface of the bank slope. When the slope angle was 30° and 45° , there was no obvious damage on the bank slopes. The change in bank slope with different slope materials was also significantly different. There was little obvious damage to the clay slope during the whole test. When the sand content was 20%, the bank slope had erosion damage after 40 minutes of rainfall, and as the rainfall time increased, the damage gradually increased. Eventually, a collapse occurred on the surface of the bank slope when the sand content was 40%, and it was also noted that the bank slope had obvious cracks after 5 minutes of rainfall. About 70 minutes, there was a scour groove in the middle of the bank slope, which gradually widened with the increase of rainfall time.

Under the rainfall, the bank slope became heavier and the sliding force increased. Moreover, with the increase of the water content of the bank slope, the shear strength decreased sharply, then induced bank slope instability. The slope angle had a great influence on bank stability. The bigger the slope angle, the deeper the rain seep, and the sliding force and infiltration force become stronger, which was not conducive to the stability of the bank slope, the influence was $60^\circ > 45^\circ > 30^\circ$, respectively. The slope material affected the bank slope stability directly, and different materials had different permeability. When the sand content was 40%, the permeability was best, and bank slope was damaged at 5 minutes and the response of pore water pressure was fast, the instability probability was higher with the worst permeability. When the bank slope was pure clay, and no damage obviously, and the response of pore water pressure was slow, the impact of rainfall on bank slope stability was low relatively.

Key words: water bank; rainfall infiltration; model test; slope angle; slope material

(上接第 749 页)

Dongting Lake and water of the lake district, respectively, and the most serious area of sediment pollution in rivers was seriously polluted and high potential ecological risk in Dongting Lake valley. Ni, Cr, Cu and Zn were heavy metals with moderate pollution and low risk. Pb and As were heavy metals with mild pollution and low risk. (3) According to the correlation analysis and principal component analysis, the seven kinds of heavy metal elements may be divided into three categories, including Cd and Zn, respectively, according to the situation of Dongting Lake basin's natural and human activity, Cd probably from pesticides, fertilizers and sewage may also come from steel manufacturing, paint, etc., Zn may come from zinc mining or rock weathering and erosion of minerals, and As were the third category and may belong to natural sources. Based on the results of this study, it was suggested that the next step should be the regional classification of pollution levels in Dongting Lake. The environmental protection inspectors and other relevant departments are urged to strengthen the control of Cd input from sources inside and outside the river basin. Comprehensive measures of ectopic or in situ treatment should be adopted. The ecological restoration of Dongting Lake sediments was carried out to eliminate the heavy metal pollution of sediments and improve the overall ecological environment level.

Key words: Dongtinghu Lake basin sediment; distribution of heavy metals; pollution evaluation; source of inquiry