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新疆塔里木盆地东南缘红枣产地土壤 重金属污染及健康风险评价^{*}

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摘要 以新疆塔里木盆地东南缘红枣产地为研究区, 采集土样及对应红枣样品 73 组, 分析了土壤-红枣系统中八种重金属元素 (Cd、Hg、As、Pb、Cr、Cu、Ni、Zn) 的含量特征、生物富集程度和土壤重金属污染现状; 利用 Crystal ball 软件拟合土壤和红枣中重金属含量分布模型, 实现在经口摄入的暴露途径下的基于蒙特卡洛不确定性模拟的健康风险评价。结果表明, 研究区 8 种土壤重金属含量未超过农用地土壤污染风险筛选值, Cd、Hg、As、Cr 和 Ni 元素含量均值高于新疆土壤背景值。土壤重金属综合污染指数均值为 0.38, 属于安全状态, 且末县土壤重金属污染综合指数最高。研究区 8 种重金属元素生物富集能力表现为 Cu>Zn>Hg>Cd>Ni>Pb>As>Cr, 其中 Cu 的平均富集系数为 0.1242。研究区红枣重金属在经口摄入的暴露途径下的非致癌健康综合指数为 0.01 (HI<1), 不存在非致癌风险, 致癌因子 As 和 Hg 对人体没有构成致癌威胁。

关键词 重金属, 红枣产地, 污染评价, 健康风险评价, 蒙特卡洛模拟, 塔里木盆地东南缘。

Heavy metal pollution and health risk assessment of the jujube producing area on the southeastern margin of the Tarim Basin in Xinjiang

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Abstract 73 soil samples and corresponding jujube samples were collected from the jujube producing area in the southeastern margin of the Tarim Basin in Xinjiang. The content characteristics, bioaccumulation and soil heavy metal pollution status of eight heavy metal elements (Cd, Hg, As, Pb, Cr, Cu, Ni, Zn) were analyzed. The Crystal ball software was used to fit the distribution model of heavy metals in soil and jujube to realize the health risk assessment of heavy metals based on Monte Carlo uncertainty simulation under the exposure route of oral intake. Results

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showed that the average contents of eight soil heavy metals did not exceed the soil pollution risk screening values of agricultural land, and the average contents of Cd, Hg, As, Cr and Ni elements were higher than the background value of Xinjiang soil. The average pollution index of soil heavy metals was 0.38, which presented a security state, and the soil pollution comprehensive index in Qiemo County was the highest. The bioconcentration ability of eight heavy metal elements followed a descending order of Cu, Zn, Hg, Cd, Ni, Pb, As and Cr, and the average enrichment coefficient of Cu was 0.1242. The non-carcinogenic health risk index of heavy metal in jujube under the oral exposure route was 0.01, which was lower than 1. The eight soil heavy metals did not present non-carcinogenic risk to human health. The carcinogenic factors As and Pb did not pose a carcinogenic threat to the human.

Keywords heavy metals, jujube producing area, pollution assessment, health risk assessment, Monte-Carlo simulation, southeastern margin of the Tarim Basin.

重金属元素在土壤—植物系统中的迁移转化主要涉及物理、化学和生物过程,对植物也会产生生态效应问题^[1]。这不仅关乎到土壤环境质量,而且也会影响土壤-植物-人体系统中的重金属元素含量。重金属污染与人体健康的相关性研究一直是研究的热点^[2-3]。由于重金属不可生物降解和生物半衰期较长的性质,可能在生物体内积聚而危害健康^[4]。目前国内外开展了大量关于重金属在土壤-植物-人体系统迁移转化和健康风险评价方面的研究,其中植物涉及谷物、蔬菜、水果等^[5-7]。例如,王世玉等^[8]探讨了9个污灌区的重金属在土壤及作物中的污染情况,评价了重金属对人体健康造成的风险;王峰等^[9]探讨了闽中某矿区县茶园土壤和茶叶重金属含量特征及健康风险状况。重金属作为环境和人类的典型污染物,在农业土壤中的过量积累不仅会导致土壤污染,还会增加农作物对重金属的吸收,从而影响农产品的质量和安全性^[10]。食物链是重金属进入人体的重要途径之一,有关食品中重金属含量及其膳食摄入量对于评估其对人类健康的风险非常重要^[11]。

红枣由于其较高的营养及药用价值,具有增加国民经济和保护生态环境的双重效益,是新疆重要的特色林果之一。新疆红枣种植区主要分布在新疆南部的阿克苏地区、喀什地区、和田地区和巴音郭楞蒙古自治州(以下简称“巴州”),以及新疆东部的哈密地区等五大主产区。塔里木盆地东南缘的红枣种植区位于和田地区和巴州,其种植面积 $8.74 \times 10^4 \text{ hm}^2$,占新疆总种植面积的24.15%^[12]。目前关于新疆红枣的研究主要围绕在种植技术、优化品质等方面^[13-14],而对于新疆红枣重金属方面的研究较少;何伟忠^[15-16]对新疆主产区红枣果实中的镍含量进行了来源分析,同时提出镉、铬、砷、铅、镍为危害新疆红枣质量安全主要重金属;Zhu等^[17]对新疆红枣主要产区的红枣进行了健康风险评价。关于新疆红枣产地土壤重金属污染状况和在土壤-红枣系统中的富集程度,及其对人体的健康风险缺乏综合研究。

本文以塔里木盆地东南缘红枣产地为研究区,在红枣成熟期,采集红枣及对应的根系土壤样品,对镉(Cr)、汞(Hg)、砷(As)、铅(Pb)、铬(Cr)、铜(Cu)、镍(Ni)、锌(Zn)等8种重金属元素在土壤-红枣系统中的富集特征和健康风险进行探讨,以期为新疆红枣产地土壤重金属污染防控和绿色农产品开发提供科学依据,同时为农产品提质增效、乡村振兴提供技术支撑。

1 材料与方法(Materials and methods)

1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于新疆塔里木盆地东南缘绿洲区红枣产地,涉及县域包括巴州的若羌县、且末县,和田地区的民丰县、于田县、策勒县和新疆生产建设兵团第二师36团(以下简称“36团”),具体位置详见图1。研究区气候极端干旱,风沙活动频繁,属暖温带干旱荒漠气候区。区域年平均气温10—12℃,气温年较差大,可达30—35℃。多年平均降水量为17.4—48.2 mm,由西向东逐渐递减,年蒸发量高达2450.0—2902.2 mm。红枣种植区土壤类型为灌淤土,成土类型为冲积物。红枣根系土质地为粉土,土壤pH均值为8.89(范围为8.57—9.39),阳离子交换量(CEC)平均值为5.34 cmol·kg⁻¹(范围为2.69—9.03 cmol·kg⁻¹);肥力偏低,其中土壤总有机碳(TCorg)平均含量为0.6 g·kg⁻¹(范围为0.5—11.4 g·kg⁻¹)。

全氮(TN)、全磷(TP)和全钾(TK)平均含量分别为0.6、0.9、19.3 g·kg⁻¹(变化范围分别为0.3—10.0 g·kg⁻¹、0.5—1.5 g·kg⁻¹和15.5—23.5 g·kg⁻¹)。

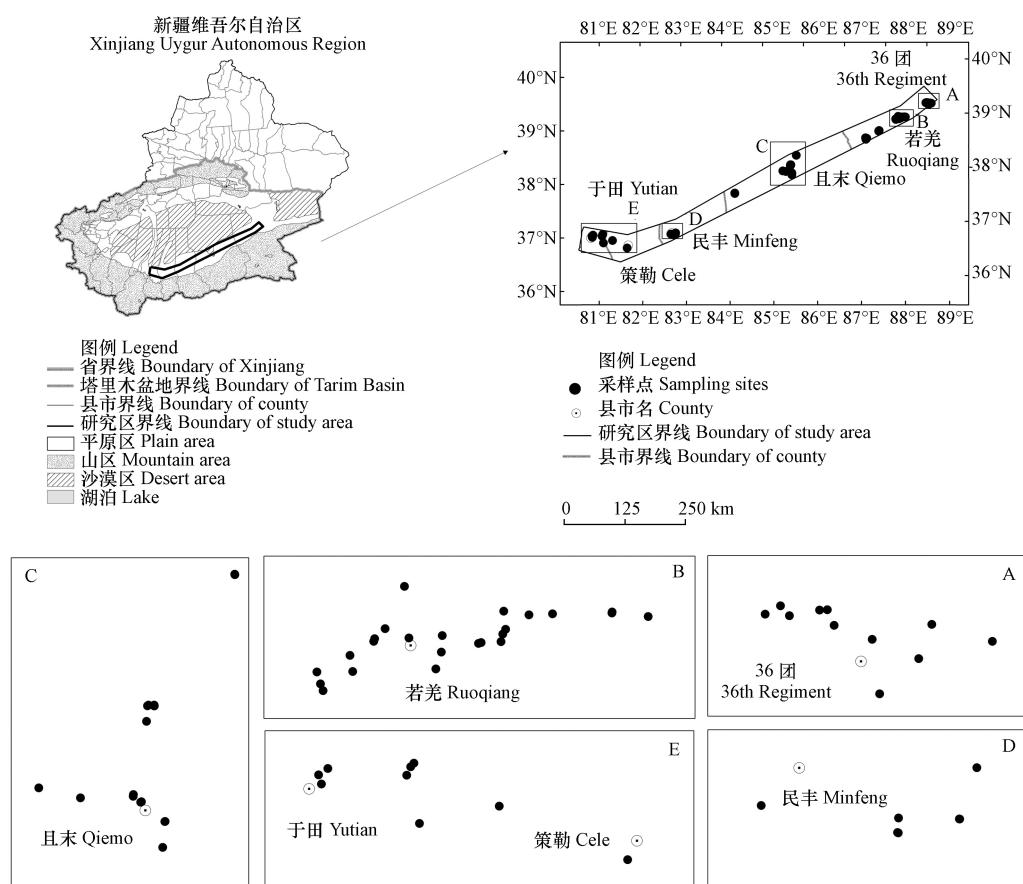


图1 研究区地理位置及采样点分布图

Fig.1 Location of the study area and distribution of sampling sites

1.2 样品采集与测试

2018年10月在研究区选取代表性红枣种植园,同步采集根系土壤和红枣样品共计73组,其中若羌县30组、且末县18组、民丰县7组、于田县2组、策勒县5组、36团11组,具体分布详见图1。每个根系土壤采样选择40 m×40 m地块,采用“X”形布设5个分样点,GPS确定地块中心坐标,取样深度为0—40 cm的土壤混合样。样品采集后,按照四分法留取1.0—1.5 kg装入棉布袋,若样品潮湿,内衬聚乙烯塑料自封袋,依次编号,运回实验室。土壤样品在常温条件下风干后,过筛装入样品袋,送至测试中心。红枣样品先用纯净水清洗3遍,再用去离子水清洗3遍后,使用陶瓷刀将其切至5 mm条状,去除枣核后放入烘箱40 °C烘干至恒质量后装入聚乙烯自封袋中,编号并送至测试中心。

土壤和红枣样品中重金属元素测试项目为Cd、Hg、As、Pb、Cr、Cu、Ni和Zn等8种,均由新疆有色地质勘查局测试中心测试。土壤样品采用HNO₃-HClO₄-HCl-HF消解,HCl定容;红枣样品使用HNO₃消解,HCl定容。测试仪器包括ICP-MS(X serise 2)电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(美国赛默飞世尔科技公司)、AFS-9230原子荧光光谱仪(北京吉天仪器)、pHS-3C(上海仪电科学仪器股份有限公司)。硝酸、高氯酸、氢氟酸、盐酸等测试试剂均为优级纯。各测试项目的检测方法及检出限详见表1。

表1 土壤和红枣重金属元素全量测试方法及检出限(mg·kg⁻¹)

Table 1 Detection method and detection limit of total amount of heavy metal elements in soil and jujube samples

测试项目 Items	检测方法 Detection method	土壤样品检出限 Detection limit of soil samples	红枣样品检出限 Detection limit of jujube samples
Cu	电感耦合等离子体原子发射光谱法	0.952	0.022
Ni		0.744	0.0028

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