

周国华,贺灵,白金峰,等.安溪茶园土壤团聚体组成及其对元素分配的影响[J].中国地质,2016,43(2): 628–637.
Zhou Guohua, He Ling, Bai Jinfeng, et al. Characteristics of soil aggregates of tea gardens in Anxi County, Fujian Province, and their influence on element distribution[J]. Geology in China, 2016, 43(2): 628–637(in Chinese with English abstract).

安溪茶园土壤团聚体组成及其对元素分配的影响

周国华¹ 贺 灵¹ 白金峰¹ 马 娜¹ 孙彬彬¹ 曾道明¹ 周子琦² 朱晓婷²

(1.中国地质科学院地球物理地球化学勘查研究所,河北 廊坊 065000; 2.中国地质大学(北京),北京 100083)

提要:在铁观音茶叶主产区福建省安溪县27个茶园采集了表层(0~20 cm)和亚表层(20~40 cm)土壤,风干过2 mm筛后,采用超声振动筛进行筛分,并测定了粒级样品元素含量。结果表明:(1) 2000~840 μm和840~250 μm的大团聚体颗粒占土壤样品重量的73%左右,而250~125 μm、125~63 μm和<63 μm 3种微团聚体约占27%;(2)大团聚体与微团聚体量的比值与土壤SiO₂呈反比,与Al₂O₃、Fe₂O₃呈正相关,说明富含黏土矿物和铁铝氧化物有利于大团聚体颗粒的形成。土壤大团聚体与微团聚体中Cd、Cr、Hg、Ni、P、Al等多数元素指标的浓度差异明显,除了SiO₂、Mn外,其他指标均不同程度地自粗粒级向细粒级逐渐增加,以P、Zn、Zr、Corg最为明显;(3)浸提实验表明,水提取态元素浓度最低,As、Cu、Pb、Zn浸提量由水提取—NH₄NO₃提取—稀盐酸提取—DTPA提取逐步增加;对于其他元素,稀盐酸提取态Cd、Se较高,NH₄NO₃提取态Mn、Ni较高,Hg则以NH₄NO₃提取态和DTPA浸提态较高。表层土壤中多数元素浸提浓度高于亚表层土壤,推断与表层土壤有机碳较高有关。

关 键 词:土壤;团聚体;元素;粒级分配;浸提态;安溪茶园

中图分类号:P632⁺.1 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1000-3657(2016)02-0628-10

Characteristics of soil aggregates of tea gardens in Anxi County, Fujian Province, and their influence on element distribution

ZHOU Guo-hua¹, HE Ling¹, BAI Jin-feng¹, MA Na¹, SUN Bin-bin¹,
ZENG Dao-ming¹, ZHOU Zi-qi², ZHU Xiao-tin²

(1. Institute of Geophysical and Geochemical Exploration, Langfang 065000, Hebei, China; 2. China University of Geosciences (Beijing), Beijing 100083, China)

Abstract: Top (0–20 cm) and sub-layer (20–40 cm) soils were collected at twenty-seven tea gardens in Anxi, Fujian Province, which is the source area for Tieguanyin tea production. Air-dried soils after sieving through 10 mesh (2 mm nylon screen) were partitioned into 5 aggregate-size fractions by vibration sieving with supersonic wave generators. It is found that the macro aggregates of 2000–840 μm and 840–250 μm fractions are composed of 73% of the total particle weight, and micro aggregates of 250–125 μm, 125–63 μm and <63 μm fractions occupy less than 30%. Soils with higher Al₂O₃, Fe₂O₃ and lower SiO₂ are in favor

收稿日期:2015-04-07;改回日期:2015-07-17

基金项目:中国地质调查局项目(12120113002400)资助。

作者简介:周国华,博士,教授级高工,勘查地球化学专业;E-mail:zhouguohua@igge.cn。

of macro aggregate formation. There is a concentration difference between macro and micro aggregates for most elements such as Cd, Cr, Hg, Ni, P and Al. The concentrations of most geochemical indicators such as P, Zn, Zr and organic carbon become increasingly higher with the decrease of the aggregate size. Extractable concentrations of As, Cu, Pb and Zn are enhanced in order of water, ammonium nitrate, dilute hydrochloric acid, and DTPA extraction. However, the extractable Cd, Hg, Mn, Ni and Se present higher concentrations in the particular extraction method. Generally the extractable content of top soils is higher than that of sub-layer soils due to soil physical-chemical characteristics including organic carbon content and soil structure.

Key words: soil; aggregate; element; particle size distribution; extractable content; tea garden at Anxi

About the first author: ZHOU Guo-hua, male, born in 1964, doctor, senior engineer, mainly engages in the study of environmental geochemistry. E-mail: zhouguohua@igge.cn.

Fund support: Supported by China Geological Survey Program(No. 12120113002400).

1 引言

土壤固相由大小不同、形态各异、直径从数纳米至数毫米的固体颗粒组成,称为土壤团聚体。土壤团聚体决定了土壤结构,影响到土壤物理、化学、生物作用,在保证和协调土壤水分、肥力状况、物理结构、微生物种群及酶活性等方面起到重要作用^[1-3],土壤团聚体形态及其稳定机制^[4-6]、对土壤养分变化的影响^[7-8]、与土壤有机质的相互作用以及对气候变化的响应^[9-12]等已成为研究热点。前人研究表明,土壤颗粒粒径不同,其矿物、有机质、元素、微生物组成也不相同,吸附和转运重金属元素的特性存在很大差异。通常土壤细粒级具有更大的比表面积、富含有机质和铁锰铝氧化物,从而吸附和保留重金属元素的能力较强^[13-17]。对城市土壤、道路尘、沉积物的研究发现细颗粒中重金属浓度明显高于粗颗粒^[14,18,19]。随着对农田土壤重金属污染问题的重视,土壤重金属粒级分配、团聚体对重金属形态的影响逐渐成为研究热点^[16,20-23]。

通常采用干筛法和湿筛沉降法来研究土壤团聚体颗粒组成。湿筛沉降法是将土壤样浸泡于去离子水,通过超声振动等方法分散团聚体,形成悬浊液,以湿筛分离出>0.25mm的水稳定性粗颗粒,以吸管法、离心或沉淀法分离出细粒团聚体^[5,24]。湿筛沉降法是研究土壤团聚体组成经典方法,但团聚体的分离程度显然与外加能量有关^[10]。同时,处理时土壤颗粒与水体作用必然会影响到颗粒化学组成,尤其是吸附于土粒表层的活性元素。

干筛分离法是保持土壤团聚体原始化学组成、提供土壤化学分析样品的一种有效方法。目前,以干筛法研究土壤团聚体时,多在野外将土壤样装盒

带回实验室后,沿土壤自然结构小心掰成小土块,拣去作物残根和石砾后,再利用沙维诺夫干筛法分离机械稳定性土壤团聚体^[5,23],获得粒径从>4 000 μm到<53 μm的各种颗粒。显然,这种方法工作效率低,难以满足大批量样品处理的需要,同时土壤装盒运输过程中受到的挤压和振动强度、土块掰分操作的人为性使团聚体分离带有较大的偶然性,可比性、重现性较差。为消除土壤颗粒组成(特别是粗颗粒)对称样和测试结果的影响,大规模区域调查研究都采用风干土的较细颗粒。例如,1927年国际土壤学会规定小于2 mm土壤样用于物理分析,小于1 mm的土壤样用于化学分析^[24]。全国土壤元素背景值调查、国际地球化学填图、多目标区域地球化学调查都采用过10目筛(<2 mm)甚至过20目筛(<0.84 mm)的风干土进行化学分析^[25-27]。风干土壤过10目筛,已作为土壤团聚体组成、元素粒级分配、微生物作用研究的样品预处理方法^[9,11,14,16]。

已有研究表明土壤重金属生态效应不仅与其总量有关,更大程度上取决于其有效量,围绕土壤重金属元素有效性及其控制因素进行了大量研究^[29-31]。有研究认为水溶态、NH₄NO₃溶液、稀盐酸、DTPA 提取态能较好地反映土壤元素生物有效态^[32]。土壤元素的粒级/团聚体分配、不同粒级组中元素生物有效性成为近年来的研究热点^[33,34]。

茶园土壤团聚体形成机制、稳定性及其对营养元素、有毒有害元素和有机污染物的作用机理备受关注。例如,对福建武夷山茶园土壤的研究表明,大团聚体含量随土层加深而减少,微团聚体含量则相应上升^[35]。四川雅安茶园土研究表明,随粒径的减小土壤团聚体数量呈现出先降低后增加再降低的趋势,微团聚体则随粒径的减小而减小^[5]。随着

植茶年限的增加,各粒径团聚体全氮、碱解氮、全磷和有效磷含量逐渐升高,而速效钾含量则有所降低^[36];茶园0~20 cm土层各粒径团聚体中的有机碳含量高于20~40 cm土层。随着粒径的增大,其吸附、解吸能力降低,且不同粒径对As的吸附与解吸能力呈显著正相关关系^[37]。

本文以福建安溪茶园土壤为研究对象,应用干筛法研究土壤团聚体组成特征,分析土壤重金属等元素的粒级分配规律,对比研究不同粒径团聚体中重金属浸提量特征,以期为茶园土壤生态地球化学评价提供依据。

本文采用F1、F2、F3、F4、F5分别表示2000~840 μm,840~250 μm,250~125 μm,125~63 μm,以及<63 μm的土壤粒级样。

2 样品采集与实验方法

2013年在福建安溪62处茶园采集了土壤和茶叶样品。本文利用其中27处茶园样品开展研究,其中16处为红壤、10处为赤红壤,1处为黄红壤。研究区及采样茶园分布见图1。

样品采集与预处理。在茶园中央部位,采集表层(0~20 cm)和亚表层(20~40 cm)土壤样品,每件样品由5个以上子样点组成,重量大于2.5 kg,装入布样袋。在野外驻地风干,期间用木棒轻轻敲打以破碎粗大团聚体。回室内进一步风干,称重。粗大团聚体用木棒轻轻敲打破碎,充分过10目筛(2 mm)。筛上部分称重、记录后弃去。<2 mm样品称重,装入布样袋备用。

筛分结果表明,表层与亚表层土壤<2 mm组分分别占原始样品重量的86.9%和82.5%,大于2 mm的筛上组分主要为岩屑及石英等基岩风化残留物、土壤新生结核体、植物根与残体以及少量机械稳定土壤大团聚体。混匀后,取适量样品测定pH、CEC。取适量<2 mm土壤样进一步研磨至200目后,测定元素含量,结果见表1,分析测试方法及质量监控情况参见文献[38]。可见,表层与亚表层土壤中多数元素含量十分接近,表层土壤Hg、P、有机碳(Corg.)等含量稍高。

土壤团聚体筛分。将已风干过2 mm筛的土壤样品,采用全自动超声检验筛分仪进行筛分。振动

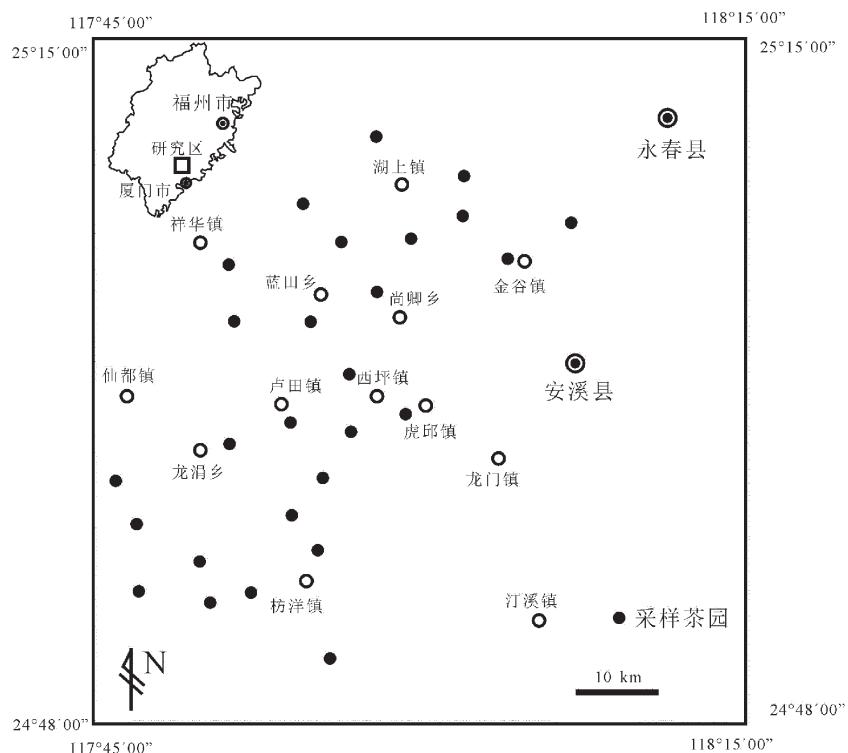


图1 研究区位置及采样茶园分布图
Fig.1 Location of the study area and sampled tea gardens

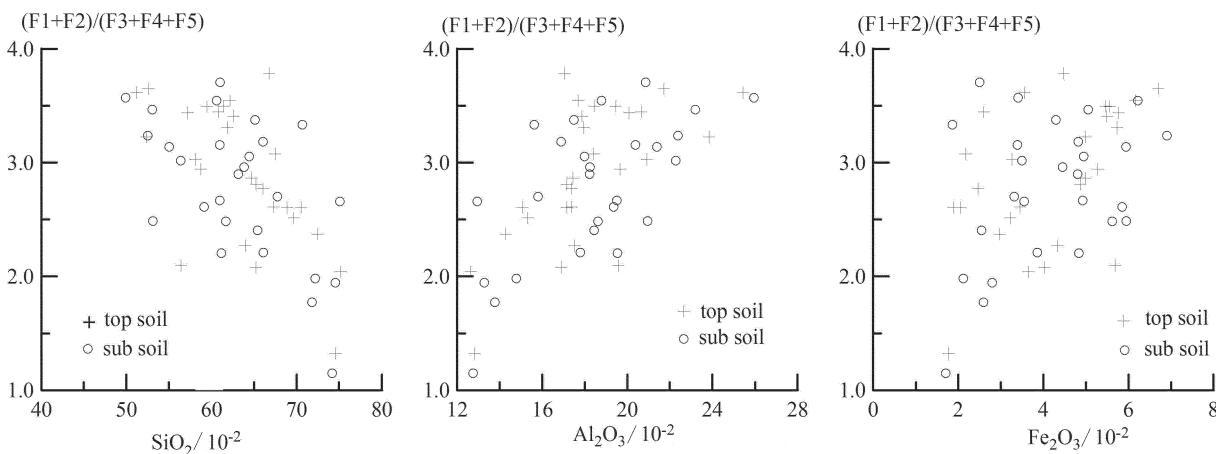


图2 土壤主成分与团聚体组成的关系

Fig.2 The relationship between major chemical components and aggregate sizes of soils

体颗粒。

一般而言,大团聚体颗粒多,代表土壤结构良好,有利于作物生长。有研究发现四川雅安茶园土壤 $>0.25\text{ mm}$ 的非水稳定性大团聚体达90%以上,表明茶园土壤团聚性较强,结构良好^[5]。从福建安溪茶园土壤干筛结果来看,红壤化的成土作用及长期种植茶叶、精细管理下,茶园土壤以稳定性良好的大团聚体为主,表明安溪茶园土壤结构良好,有利于茶树生长。

4 土壤元素的团聚体分配特征

表3为27个茶园表层土壤5个粒级组元素浓度平均值和中位数。可见,27件表层茶园土壤中绝大多数元素的浓度随土壤粒级大小呈现规律性递变趋势,这种变化可由粒级元素浓度的比值($F5/F1$)来体现。对比表层茶园土壤各团聚体粒级元素浓度(表3)可见:(1)除了 SiO_2 外,其他元素均不同程度地表现为细粒级浓度高于粗粒级的特征,其中P、Zn、Zr、Corg明显富集于细粒级($F5/F1 \geq 1.5$),这与欧洲一些城市土壤潜在毒性元素富集在 $< 10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ 细粒级中的规律相似^[14],也与四川雅安茶园土壤有机碳随团聚体粒径的变化规律相同^[39]。多数元素浓度不仅从粗粒级($F1$)向细粒级($F5$)逐渐上升,而且微团聚体 $F3$ 、 $F4$ 、 $F5$ 浓度与大团聚体 $F1$ 、 $F2$ 浓度存在明显的含量台阶,以Cd、Cr、Hg、Ni、P、 Al_2O_3 最为明显。土壤大团聚体和微团聚体中常量组成 SiO_2 、 Al_2O_3 、 Fe_2O_3 的明显差异,意味着其矿物组成的可能

差异;(2) SiO_2 具有不同于其他元素的粒级分配规律,在粗粒级中浓度明显高于细粒级。对样品进行目视检验,发现 $F1$ 和 $F2$ 主要为机械稳定性强的胶结难破解团聚体,并含有少量原生矿物,主要为抗风化能力强的石英颗粒。亚表层茶园土壤元素浓度的粒级变化规律与表层土壤基本相同,不再细述。

与土壤湿筛细粒级元素浓度动辄大于粗粒级浓度数倍的情况相比^[14, 18, 19],干筛细粒级与粗粒级元素浓度差异要小得多,只有少数元素相差达1.5倍以上。这是由于湿筛沉降法能更有效地破解团聚体颗粒,筛分粒级能体现出土壤矿物组成差异,而干筛粒级组成取决于土壤团聚体的机械稳定性。由于红壤含有大量黏土矿物和铁铝氧化物,风干后胶结性极强,形成的团聚体颗粒机械稳定性强而难于有效破解。目视检验发现,筛分出的大颗粒实际上主要为大团聚体颗粒(“假粒级”),并含有石英等少量原生矿物,因此大团聚体与微团聚体元素含量相差不大。

5 土壤元素的团聚体浸提态特征

5.1 不同提取方法的差异性

表4列出了4种提取态元素浓度中位数,可见不同提取态元素浓度存在显著差异,且具有规律性变化:

(1)多数元素水提取态浓度显著低于其他3种提取态浓度,As、Cu、Pb、Zn总体呈现由水提取- NH_4NO_3 提取-稀盐酸提取-DTPA提取的逐步增加

DTPA 提取)、Se。由表 1 所给出的土壤元素浓度(中位数)可见,表层土壤中除了 Cr、Pb、Se 略高于亚表层外,多数情况下表层土壤中微量元素浓度(中位数)低于亚表层土壤,显然,土壤元素全量并不是决定表层土壤元素提取量高于亚表层土壤的主要原因。从土壤常量组分来看,表层土壤表现为低 Al、Mg、Ca、Na 而高有机碳的特征,似乎表明表层土壤相对丰富的有机碳、较好的土壤结构有利于微量金属的活化溶出。本次研究取得的砷提取量随浓度增加而下降,与相关研究发现的土壤砷有效性(指非残渣态与总量的比值)的垂向变化认识相似^[47]。

5.3 团聚体粒级对元素提取态浓度的影响

由表 4 可见,除了水提取态外,无论是表层土壤还是亚表层土壤,采用其他 3 种方法的绝大多数元素(不包括 Mo、Se)的提取态浓度均随着团聚体颗粒径变小而逐步递增。例如,微细粒级 F5 中 As、Cd、Hg、Mn、Ni、Zn 元素的 NH₄NO₃ 提取态浓度达粗粒级 F1 提取浓度的 1.2 倍以上,微细粒级 F5 中 As、Cd、Cr、Cu、Hg、Mn、Ni、Pb、Zn 元素的稀盐酸提取态浓度多为粗粒级 F1 提取浓度的 1.3 倍以上,微细粒级 F5 中 As、Cd、Cu、Hg、Mo、Ni、Pb、Zn 元素的稀盐酸提取态浓度也多在粗粒级 F1 提取浓度的 1.3 倍以上。土壤微细团聚体中元素提取态浓度高于粗粒级的结果,意味着结合于土壤扬尘、地表径流侵蚀携带的微细土壤颗粒中重金属生物有效性相对较高,土壤重金属污染生态风险评价时应加以关注。

6 结 论

本项研究揭示了福建安溪茶园土壤团聚体组成以及元素在团聚体颗粒中的分配规律:

(1) 风干土壤超声振动筛分表明,安溪铁观音茶园土壤以大团聚体颗粒 F1、F2 为主,占样品重量的 73% 左右;微团聚体占总样重量的不到 30%。大团聚体与微团聚体比值与土壤 SiO₂ 成反比,与 Al₂O₃、Fe₂O₃ 成正相关,说明土壤越富集黏土和铁铝氧化物,越易形成机械稳定性强的大团聚体颗粒。

(2) 分析测试表明,表层茶园土壤大团聚体与微团聚体间多数元素存在较明显的浓度差,以 Cd、Cr、Hg、Ni、P、Al₂O₃ 等最为典型。除了 SiO₂ 外,其他元素均表现为由粗粒级向细粒级含量逐渐上升的变化特征,以 P、Zn、Zr、Corg 最为典型。大团聚体中

SiO₂ 浓度较高与风化残留矿物石英有关。

(3) 元素浸提实验表明,4 种浸提态元素浓度存在明显差异,As、Cu、Pb、Zn 具有从水提取-NH₄NO₃ 提取-稀盐酸提取-DTPA 提取逐步增加的趋势;其他元素中,稀盐酸提取态 Cd、Se 较高,NH₄NO₃ 提取态 Mn、Ni 较高,Hg 则以 NH₄NO₃ 提取态和 DTPA 浸提态较高。表层土壤中多数元素浸提浓度高于亚表层土壤,推断与表层土壤有机碳较高有关。

致谢: 韩志轩、柳青青、候树军同志参与了野外采样工作,审稿专家及编辑部王学明老师对论文提出了宝贵修改意见,中国地质科学院地球物理地球化学勘查研究所中心实验室和国土资源部合肥矿产资源监督检测中心承担了样品分析测试工作,在此一并致以诚挚的谢意!

参考文献(References):

- Rutigliano F A, Ascoli R D, De Santo A V. Soil microbial metabolism and nutrient status in a Mediterranean area as affected by plant cover [J]. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2004, 36: 1719–1729.
- 任镇江,罗友进,魏朝富.农田土壤团聚体研究进展[J].安徽农业科学,2011,39(2): 1101–1105.
Ren Zhenjiang, Luo Youjin, Wei Chaofu. Progress in the study on field soil aggregate[J]. Journal of Anhui Agri Sci, 2005, 36(3): 415–421 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Smith A P, Marín-Spiotta E, de Graaff M A, et al. Microbial community structure varies across soil organic matter aggregate pools during tropical land cover change [J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2014, 77:292–303.
- 郭军玲,王虹艳,卢升高.亚热带土壤团聚体测定方法的比较研究[J].土壤通报,2010,41(3):542–546.
Guo Junling, Wang Hongyan, Lu Shenggao. Comparative studies on measurement methods for aggregate stability of subtropical soils [J]. Chinese Journal of Soil Science, 2010, 41(3):542–546 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- 刘敏英,郑子成,李廷轩.不同植茶年限土壤团聚体的分布特征及稳定性研究[J].茶叶科学 2012, 32(5): 402–410.
Liu Minying, Zheng Zicheng, Li Tingxuan. Study on the composition and stability of soil aggregates with different tea plantation age[J]. Journal of Tea Science, 2012, 32(5): 402–410 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- 徐爽,王益权.不同类型土壤团聚体化学稳定性分析[J].农业机械学报,2014,45(4):173–178.
Xu Shuang, Wang Yiquan. Chemical stability of aggregates under different types of soil[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agric Hural Machinery, 2014, 45(4):173–178 (in Chinese with English abstract).

- [7] 郑子成, 何淑勤, 王永东, 等. 不同土地利用方式下土壤团聚体中养分的分布特征[J]. 水土保持学报, 2010, 24(3):170–174.
Zheng Zicheng, He Shuqin, Wang Yongdong, et al. Distribution feature of soil nutrients in aggregate under different land use[J]. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 2010, 24(3):170–174 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [8] 刘中良, 宇万太, 周桦. 长期施肥对土壤团聚体分布和养分含量的影响[J]. 土壤, 2011, 43 (5): 720–728.
Liu Zhongliang, Yu Wantai, Zhou Hua, et al. Effects of long-term fertilization on aggregate size distribution and nutrient content [J]. Soil, 2011, 43 (5): 720–728 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [9] Rabbi S M F, Wilson B R, Lockwood P V, et al. Soil organic carbon mineralization rates in aggregates under contrasting land uses[J]. Geoderma, 2014, 216:10–18.
- [10] Johan Six, Keith Paustian. Aggregate-associated soil organic matter as an ecosystem property and a measurement tool [J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2014, 68:A4–A9
- [11] Ming Nie, Elise Pendall, Colin Bell, et al. Soil aggregate size distribution mediates microbial climate change feedbacks [J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2014, 68: 357–365.
- [12] Chaplot V, Cooper M. Soil aggregate stability to predict organic carbon outputs from soils [J]. Geoderma, 2015, 243–244: 205–213.
- [13] Wang X S, Qin Y, Chen Y K. Heavy metals in urban roadside soils, part 1: Effect of particle size fractions on heavy metals partitioning[J]. Environmental Geology, 2006, 50 (7): 1061–1066.
- [14] Ajmone-marsan F, Biasioli M, Kralj T, et al. Metals in particle-size fractions of the soils of five European cities [J]. Environmental Pollution, 2008, 152(1): 73–81.
- [15] Acosta J A, Faz á, Kalbitz K, et al. Heavy metal concentrations in particle size fractions from street dust of Murcia (Spain) as the basis for risk assessment[J]. Journal of Environmental Monitoring, 2011, 13(11): 3087–3096.
- [16] Huang Bin, Li Zhongwu, Huang Jinquan, et al. Adsorption characteristics of Cu and Zn onto various size fractions of aggregates from red paddy soil[J]. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2014, 264:176–183.
- [17] 路雨楠, 徐殿斗, 成杭新, 等. 土壤团聚体中重金属富集特征研究进展[J]. 土壤通报, 2014, 45(4): 1008–1013.
Lu Yunan, Xu Diandou, Cheng Hangxin, et al. Recent advances in studying characteristics of heavy metals enriched in soil aggregates [J]. Chinese Journal of Soil Science, 2014, 45(4): 1008–1013 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [18] 张慧敏, 王丽平, 章明奎. 城市土壤不同颗粒中重金属的分布及其对人体吸入重金属的影响[J]. 广东微量元素科学, 2007, 14(7): 14–19.
Zhang Huimin, Wang Liping, Zhang Mingkui. Metal distribution in various particle fractions of urban soils and its relation to soil ingestion by man [J]. Guangdong Micro Element Science, 2007, 14(7):14–19 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [19] Luo Xiaosan, Yu Shen, Li Xiangdong. Distribution, availability, and sources of trace metals in different particle size fractions of urban soils in Hong Kong: Implications for assessing the risk to human health [J]. Environmental Pollution, 2011, 159: 1317–1326.
- [20] Wang Fang, Pan Genxing, Li Lianqing. Effects of free iron oxyhydrates and soil organic matter on copper sorption-desorption behavior by size fractions of aggregates from two paddy soils [J]. Journal of Environmental Sciences, 2009, 21: 618–624.
- [21] 张良运, 李恋卿, 潘根兴, 等. 重金属污染可能改变稻田土壤团聚体组成及其重金属分配[J]. 应用生态学报, 2009, 20(11) : 2806–2812.
Zhang Liangyun, Li Lianqing, Pan Genxing et al. Effects of heavy metals pollution on paddy soil aggregates composition and heavy metals distribution [J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 2009, 20(11) : 2806–2812 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [22] 陈朕, 梁成华, 杜立宇, 等. 不同粒级土壤团聚体对砷(V)的吸附与解吸影响研究[J]. 西南农业学报, 2013, 26(3):1100–1104.
Chen Zhen, Liang Chenghua, Du Liyu, et al. Study on effect of different size fraction soil aggregate on adsorption and desorption of As(V) [J]. Southwest China Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2013, 26(3):1100–1104 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [23] 龚仓, 徐殿斗, 成杭新, 等. 典型热带林地土壤团聚体颗粒中重金属的分布特征及其环境意义[J]. 环境科学, 2013, 34(3):1094–1100.
Gong Cang, Xu Diandou, Cheng Hangxin, et al. Distribution characteristics and environmental significance of heavy metals in soil particle size fractions from tropical forests in China[J]. Environmental Science, 2013, 34(3):1094–1100 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [24] 谢晓梅. 土壤与植物营养学实验[M]. 杭州:浙江大学出版社, 2014: 192.
Xie Xiaomei(ed.). Soil and Plant Nutrition Experiment[M]. Hangzhou:Zhejiang University Press, 2014: 192 (in Chineses).
- [25] 魏复盛, 陈静生, 吴燕玉, 等. 中国土壤元素背景值[M]. 北京:中国环境科学出版社, 1990: 501.
Wei Fucheng, Chen Jingsheng, Wu Yanyu, et al. Elemental Background Values of Soil in China[M]. Beijing:China Environment Sciences Press, 1990: 501 (in Chineses).
- [26] Li Min, Xi Xiaohuan, Xiao Guiyi, et al. National multi-purpose regional geochemical survey in China[J]. Journal of Geochemical Exploration, 2014, 139: 21–30.
- [27] Darnley A G, Björklund A, Bølviken B, et al. A global geochemical database for environmental and resource management[M]. Unesco Publishing, 1995: 122.
- [28] 叶家瑜, 李锡坤, 刘棕, 等. DD 2005–03 生态地球化学评价样品分析技术要求(试行)[S]. 中国地质调查局, 2005. 22PP.
Ye Jiayu, Li Xikun, Liu Zong, et al. DD 2005–03 Determination of eco-geochemistry assessment samples[S]. China Geological Survey, 2005: 22PP (in Chineses).
- [29] 徐友宁, 张江华, 柯海玲, 等. 某金矿区农田土壤镉污染及其环

- 境效应[J]. 中国地质, 2013, 40(2): 636–643.
- Xu Youning, Zhang Jianghua, Ke Hailing, et al. Cd contamination of farmland soil in a gold mining area and its environmental effects[J]. Geology in China, 2013, 40(2): 636–643(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [30] 管后春, 李运怀, 彭苗芝, 等. 黄山城市土壤重金属污染及其潜在生态风险评价[J]. 中国地质, 2013, 40(6): 1949–1958.
- Guan Houchun, Li Yunhuai, Peng Miaozi, et al. The evaluation of heavy metal pollution and its potential ecological risk of urban topsoil in Huangshan City [J]. Geology in China, 2013, 40(6): 1949–1958(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [31] 廖启林, 刘聪, 朱伯万, 等. 凹凸棒石调控Cd污染土壤的作用及其效果[J]. 中国地质, 2014, 41(5): 1693–1704.
- Liao Qilin, Liu Cong, Zhu Baiwan, et al. The role and effect of applying attapulgite to controlling Cd – contaminated soil[J]. Geology in China, 2014, 41(5): 1693–1704(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [32] 周国华. 土壤重金属生物有效性研究进展[J]. 物探与化探, 2014, 38(6):1097–1106.
- Zhou Guohua. Recent advances of heavy metal bioavailability in soil[J]. Geophysical and geochemical exploration, 2014, 38(6): 1097–1106 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [33] 谢远云, 孟杰, 郭令芬, 等. 哈尔滨城市道路表土记录的痕量元素在不同粒级中的分布特征[J]. 中国地质, 2013, 40(2): 629 – 635.
- Xie Yuanyun, Meng Jie, Guo Linfeng, et al. The distribution of trace elements in different grain-size fractions inferred from road surface soils in Harbin City, Heilongjiang Province[J]. Geology in China, 2013, 40(2): 629–635(in Chinese with English abstract).
- [34] Gong C, Ma L, Cheng H, et al. Characterization of the particle size fraction associated heavy metals in tropical arable soils from Hainan Island, China [J]. Journal of Geochemical Exploration, 2014, 139:109–114.
- [35] 王峰, 陈玉真, 尤志明, 等. 不同类型茶园土壤团聚体组成特征及稳定性研究[J]. 茶叶科学 2014, 34(2):129–136.
- Wang Feng, Chen Yuzhen, You Zhiming, et al. Composition and stability of soil aggregates among different soil types of tea garden [J]. Journal of Tea Science, 2014, 34(2):129–136 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [36] 王晟强, 郑子成, 李廷轩. 植茶年限对土壤团聚体氮、磷、钾含量变化的影响[J]. 植物营养与肥料学报, 2013, 19(6):1393–1402.
- Wang Shengqiang, Zheng Zicheng, Li Tingxuan. Effects of ages of tea plantations on changes of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium contents in soil aggregates [J]. Journal of Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer, 2013, 19(6):1393–1402 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [37] 何淑勤, 郑子成, 杨玉梅. 茶园土壤团聚体分布特征及其对有机碳含量影响的研究[J]. 水土保持学报, 2009, 23(5):187–199.
- He Shuqin, Zheng Zicheng, Yang Yumei. Distribution characteristics of soil aggregates and organic carbon in tea plantation [J]. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 2009, 23(5):187–199 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [38] 周国华, 曾道明, 贺灵, 等. 福建铁观音茶园生态地球化学特征[J]. 中国地质, 2015, 42(6):2008–2018.
- Zhou Guohua, Zeng Daoming, He Ling, et al. Eco-geochemical characteristics of Tieguanyin tea gardens, Fujian Province[J]. Geology in China, 2015, 42(6): 2008– 2018 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [39] 郑子成, 刘敏英, 李廷轩. 不同植茶年限土壤团聚体有机碳的分布特征[J]. 中国农业科学, 2013, 46(9):1827–1836.
- Zheng Zicheng, Liu Minying, Li Tingxuan. Distribution characteristics of organic carbon fractions in soil aggregates under tea plantation of different ages[J]. Scientia Agricultura Sinica, 2013, 46(9): 1827–1836.
- [40] Madrid F, Díaz-Barrientos E, Madrid L. Availability and bio-accessibility of metals in the clay fraction of urban soils of Sevilla[J]. Environmental Pollution, 2008 156:605–610.
- [41] Ding Zhuhong, Wang Quyi, Hu Xin. Extraction of heavy metals from water-stable soil aggregates using DTPA[J]. Procedia Environmental Sciences, 2013, 18:679–685.
- [42] 王晓蓉. 环境化学(第二版)[M]. 南京: 南京大学出版社, 1997: 481.
- Wang Xiaorong. Environmental Chemistry (2nd Ed.)[M]. Nanjing: Nanjing University Press, 1997: 481 (in Chinese).
- [43] 颜世红, 吴春发, 胡友彪, 等. 典型土壤中有效态镉CaCl₂提取条件优化研究[J]. 中国农学通报, 2013, 29(9):99–104.
- Yan Shihong, Wu Chunfa, Hu Youbiao, et al. Optimization of CaCl₂ extraction of available cadmium in typical soils[J]. Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin, 2013, 29(9):99–104 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [44] 李孝良, 倪进娟, 陈效民, 等. 安徽省水稻土中锰形态及其影响因素研究[J]. 土壤通报, 2010, 41(6):1333–1338.
- Li Xiaoliang, Ni Jingjuan, Chen Xiaomin, et al. Study on the manganese forms and their influential factors in paddy soils of Anhui Province[J]. Chinese Journal of Soil Science, 2010, 41(6): 1333–1338 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- [45] Allaway W H. Control of the environmental level of selenium[J]. Trace Subst Environ Health, 1968, 2:181–206.
- [46] Brown Jr G E, Foster A L, Ostergren J D. Mineral surfaces and bioavailability of heavy metals: a molecular-scale perspective[J]. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A, 1999, 96: 3388–3395.
- [47] 郎春燕, 龚仓, 母章. 成都东郊稻田土中砷形态垂直分布特征和生物有效性研究[J]. 西南农业学报, 2013, 26(4):1536–1540.
- Lang Chunyan, Gong Cang, Mu Zhang. Vertical distribution and bioavailability of arsenic speciation in paddy soils from east suburb of Chengdu, China[J]. Southwest China Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2013, 26(4):1536–1540 (in Chinese with English abstract).