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施用复合肥和腐植酸液肥对苋菜重金属富集与转运的影响

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[摘要] 【目的】探讨施用复合肥、腐植酸液肥对苋菜重金属富集和转运的影响,以期为蔬菜重金属污染治理提供更多数据支持。【方法】以“红圆叶”苋菜为供试品种,以清水组为对照组,分别用复合肥、腐植酸液肥 1 号和 2 号于播种前处理土壤 0,1 和 2 次,播种后第 7,14 和 21 天分别再施用 1 次,检测种植前后土壤以及苋菜可食部和根部的铅、镉、汞、砷含量,分别对土壤和苋菜的重金属污染情况进行评价,采用富集系数(BCFs)和转运系数(TFs)评价苋菜富集土壤重金属和重金属由根部向可食部转运的能力。【结果】试验前部分处理土壤铅、砷含量和所有处理土壤镉含量超过国家蔬菜土壤限量标准,试验后各处理土壤镉含量仍超过国家蔬菜土壤限量标准。苋菜整体铅含量仅少数组合符合国家叶菜类限量标准,苋菜可食部和根部镉、无机砷含量均符合国家叶菜类限量标准;在检出限范围内,苋菜中未检出汞。复合肥组、腐植酸液肥 1 号组、腐植酸液肥 2 号组苋菜铅 BCFs 均值分别为 0.025 ± 0.016 , 0.013 ± 0.011 , 0.006 ± 0.003 , 苋菜铅 TFs 均值分别为 6.18 ± 1.87 , 2.22 ± 1.75 , 0.95 ± 0.40 , 三者之间均差异显著($P < 0.05$)。【结论】试验菜地镉元素虽超过土壤限量标准,但未导致苋菜镉含量超过叶菜类限量标准,可能与该苋菜品种类型有关。施用复合肥提高了苋菜富集铅的能力,且铅主要存留于苋菜可食部;施用腐植酸液肥可降低苋菜对铅的富集作用,将部分铅有效地阻滞于根部。

[关键词] 复合肥; 腐植酸液肥; 苋菜; 重金属; 富集与转运

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Effects of compound fertilizer and humic acid liquid fertilizer amendments on heavy metal accumulation and translocation in *Amaranthus mangostanus* L.

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Abstract: 【Objective】The aim of this experiment was to study the effects of compound fertilizer and humic acid liquid fertilizer amendments on heavy metal accumulation and translocation in amaranth, and to improve heavy metal pollution control. 【Method】Amaranth was used as experimental subject, clean water was selected as control group and planting soil was treated 0,1 and 2 times with compound fertilizer, humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 1 and No. 2 before sowing, respectively. Compound fertilizer, humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 1 and No. 2 was applied three more times at the 7th, 14th, 21th day after sowing, respectively. The contents of Pb, Cd, Hg, and As in edible parts and roots of amaranth as well as planting soil before and after experiment were detected. Soil and amaranth were assessed according to national standards. Bioaccu-

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mulation factors (BCFs) and translocation factors (TFs) were adopted to evaluate the ability of accumulation and translocation of heavy metal in amaranth. 【Result】 Before experiment, soil Pb and As concentrations exceeded national standard limits in some treatments. Soil Cd content exceeded the limited standards in all treatments before and after experiment. Cd and inorganic As concentrations in amaranth, of all treatment were less than national limited standard. Only Pb contents of treatments A, E, and H meet national standards and Hg was not detected in amaranth. The average BCFs of amaranth Pb in compound fertilizer group, humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 1 group and No. 2 group were 0.025 ± 0.016 , 0.013 ± 0.011 , and 0.006 ± 0.003 , respectively and the average TFs were 6.18 ± 1.87 , 2.22 ± 1.75 , and 0.95 ± 0.40 , respectively. The differences among groups were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). 【Conclusion】 Soil Cd contents exceeded the national limited standards and amaranth Cd contents meted national standards, which may be associated with amaranth cultivars. Applying compound fertilizer improved the ability of Pb accumulation in amaranth, and Pb mainly distributed in edible part. Utilization of humic acid liquid fertilizer weakened the capacity of Pb accumulation in amaranth, and part of Pb was effectively blocked in amaranth root.

Key words: compound fertilizer; humic acid liquid fertilizer; amaranth; heavy metal; accumulation and translocation

随着世界工业和农业的迅速发展,土壤重金属污染已成为社会广泛关注的焦点问题。土壤重金属污染是指由于人类的活动将重金属带入土壤中,致使土壤重金属含量明显高于其自然背景值,并造成生态破坏和环境质量恶化的现象^[1]。人类活动是导致土壤重金属污染的主要原因,如采矿、工业生产、道路运输以及化肥和农药的滥用等^[2]。重金属污染土壤后,不仅影响生态系统^[3]及农作物的质量与产量^[4],而且可通过食物链进入人体,损害神经系统、造血功能及骨骼,甚至致癌^[5],国际肿瘤研究机构已将铅、镉、砷等列为对人类具有致癌作用的物质^[6]。当前土壤重金属污染修复手段主要包括物理工程措施、化学治理措施、生物修复措施和农业生态修复措施等^[7-8]。施肥作为农业生产中最普遍的增产措施,不仅能改善植物的营养状况,同时还具有促进重金属形态转化从而达到修复污染土壤的作用。目前关于无机肥、有机肥对土壤重金属及其植物效应的影响已有大量研究^[9-11]。如刘昭兵等^[10]研究了磷肥对土壤镉的植物有效性影响及其机理,结果发现,选择碱性含钙磷肥对控制污染农田中作物吸收累积镉更有效。黄明等^[11]研究了施肥对大白菜吸收电镀污染土壤中重金属(铬、镍、铜)的影响,结果表明,不同施肥处理对降低大白菜吸收重金属的影响能力依次为有机肥>复合肥>尿素,对降低土壤中有效态重金属含量的影响能力依次为有机肥>复合肥>尿素。但是,目前关于腐植酸液肥对重金属的相关影响却鲜见报道。为此,本研究采用田间试验,通过检

测种植前后土壤、苋菜可食部和根部铅、镉、汞、砷含量,探讨施用复合肥和腐植酸液肥对苋菜铅、镉、汞、砷富集和转运的影响,以期为蔬菜重金属污染治理提供更多数据支持。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

“红圆叶”苋菜籽,由湖南省长沙市银田蔬菜种子实业有限公司生产;复合肥料(阿康):总养分 $\geq 48\%$,氮-磷-钾 16-16-16,由俄罗斯 ACRON 公司生产;腐植酸液肥 1 号(以下简称腐 1 号)、腐植酸液肥 2 号(以下简称腐 2 号),由葛林美(苏州)农业科技有限公司提供,含腐殖酸 4%,有机质 12%,氮 3%,磷(P_2O_5)3%,钾(K_2O)3%及少量螯合剂(以上均为质量分数),pH 值为 9.2,腐 1 号与腐 2 号的区别是螯合剂的浓度不同。供试土壤 pH 值为 7.47,呈弱碱性,铅、镉、汞、砷平均含量分别为 40.41, 1.69, 0.21 和 25.88 mg/kg。

1.2 试验设计

在长沙市某试验基地选取 4 块菜地(总面积约 200 m²),将菜地分为 10 份(每份面积约为 20 m²),随机分为清水组(A 处理)、复合肥组(B-D 处理)、腐 1 号组(E-G 处理)、腐 2 号组(H-J 处理),共 10 个处理(表 1),每处理重复 5 次。试验第 1 天,在离每份菜地两端约 50 cm,两侧约 30 cm,间隔约 2 m 处分别取 5 份土样,共 50 份,取样深度为 0~20 cm,每份质量为 800~1 000 g。取土样后分别用复

合肥、腐植酸液肥1号和2号于播种前处理土壤0,1和2次,每处理均施用质量分数1%的肥料15 kg(取0.15 kg复合肥或腐植酸液肥,加水14.85 kg),由有经验的农户均匀喷洒,每天1次,于第3天处理完毕后,进行苋菜播种,播种后第7,14和21天分别

再施肥1次。试验过程中,及时浇水防旱。试验结束时,每处理分别取5份苋菜样品和5份土样,共100份,每份质量为800~1 000 g。整个田间试验时间为31 d,苋菜播种至收获时间为28 d。

表1 复合肥和腐植酸液肥对苋菜重金属含量影响的试验设计

Table 1 Experimental design of this study

处理 Treatment	方法 Method	处理 Treatment	方法 Method
A 整个试验过程施用清水 Application of clean water throughout the experiment		F 播种前施用腐1号1次+第7,14,21天分别施用1次 Application of humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 1 one time before sowing+application of humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 1 one time at the 7th,14th,21th day after sowing	
B 播种前施用复合肥0次+第7,14,21天分别施用1次 Without application of compound fertilizer before sowing+application of compound fertilizer one time at the 7th,14th,21th day after sowing		G 播种前施用腐1号2次+第7,14,21天分别施用1次 Application of humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 1 two times before sowing+application of humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 1 one time at the 7th,14th,21th day after sowing	
C 播种前施用复合肥1次+第7,14,21天分别施用1次 Application of compound fertilizer one time before sowing+application of compound fertilizer one time at the 7th,14th,21th day after sowing		H 播种前施用腐2号0次+第7,14,21天分别施用1次 Without application of humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 2 before sowing+application of humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 2 one time at the 7th,14th,21th day after sowing	
D 播种前施用复合肥2次+第7,14,21天分别施用1次 Application of compound fertilizer two times before sowing+application of compound fertilizer one time at the 7th,14th,21th day after sowing		I 播种前施用腐2号1次+第7,14,21天分别施用1次 Application of humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 2 one time before sowing+application of humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 2 one time at the 7th,14th,21th day after sowing	
E 播种前施用腐1号0次+第7,14,21天分别施用1次 Without application of humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 1 before sowing+application of humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 1 one time at the 7th,14th,21th day after sowing		J 播种前施用腐2号2次+第7,14,21天分别施用1次 Application of humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 2 two times before sowing+application of humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 2 one time at the 7th,14th,21th day after sowing	

1.3 测定项目及方法

铅含量采用石墨炉原子吸收光谱法检测(GB 5009.12—2010);镉含量采用石墨炉原子吸收光谱法检测(GB/T 5009.15—2003);汞含量采用冷原子吸收光谱法检测(GB/T 5009.17—2003);砷含量采用银盐法检测(GB/T 5009.11—2003)。按照《食用农产品产地环境质量评价标准》(HJ 332—2006)对土壤中的重金属含量进行评价,蔬菜土壤评价标准:①铅含量≤50 mg/kg,②镉含量≤0.30 mg/kg(pH 6.5~7.5),③汞含量≤0.30 mg/kg(pH 6.5~7.5),④砷含量≤25 mg/kg(pH 6.5~7.5);按照《食品中污染物限量》(GB 2762—2005)对苋菜进行评价,评价标准:铅含量≤0.3 mg/kg,镉含量≤0.2 mg/kg,汞含量≤0.01 mg/kg,无机砷含量≤0.05 mg/kg。根据蔬菜无机砷占总砷比例为33.8%^[12],将苋菜总砷含量转换为无机砷含量进行评价。采用富集系数(Bioaccumulation factors,BCFs=蔬菜中的重金属含量/土壤中的重金属含量)^[13~14]评价苋菜富集土壤重金属的能力,BCFs越大说明蔬菜富集重金属的能力越强;采用转运系数(Translocation factors,TFs=可食部重金属含量/根部重金属含量)^[13~14]评价苋菜由根部向可食部转移重金属的能

力,TFs>1,表明重金属主要分布于可食部;TFs<1,表明重金属主要分布于根部。

1.4 加标回收率与相对标准偏差

采用加标回收率评价试验结果的准确度(铅、镉、汞、砷元素加标回收率分别为98.8%,99.8%,91.3%,102.2%);采用相对标准偏差评价试验结果的精密度(铅、镉、汞、砷元素相对标准偏差分别为7.21%,2.02%,8.30%,4.02%)。

1.5 统计学分析

用SPSS 18.0对数据进行分析,以“平均值±标准差($\bar{X} \pm SD$)”表示平均值和分散程度,根据正态性和方差齐性检验结果,数据服从正态分布且方差齐者多组样本均数的比较采用单因素方差分析,组间比较采用SNK-q检验;数据不服从正态分布或方差不齐者多组样本均数的比较采用Kruskal-Wallis H检验,组间比较采用秩变换技术结合完全随机设计的方差分析^[15]。试验数据前后比较采用配对样本t检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 施用复合肥和腐植酸液肥对土壤pH值及重金属含量的影响

试验前部分处理土壤铅、砷含量和所有处理土

壤镉含量均超过国家蔬菜土壤限量标准,各处理土壤汞含量均符合国家蔬菜土壤限量标准。表 2 显示,试验后清水组和复合肥组土壤呈中性,腐 1 号组和腐 2 号组土壤仍为弱碱性。与试验前相比,试验后各处理土壤铅、镉、汞、砷含量总体呈下降趋势;铅含量中除 E、I 处理,砷含量中除 A 处理外,其余各

处理铅、砷含量在试验前后均差异显著($P < 0.05$);镉含量中除 J 处理,汞含量中除 B、G、J 处理外,其余各处理镉、汞含量在试验前后差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);且试验后各处理土壤镉含量仍超过国家蔬菜土壤限量标准,土壤铅、汞、砷含量均符合国家蔬菜土壤限量标准。

表 2 施用复合肥和腐植酸液肥对土壤 pH 值及重金属含量的影响($n=50$)

Table 2 Effects of compound fertilizer and humic acid liquid fertilizer amendments on soil pH and heavy metal contents ($n=50$)

处理 Treatment	pH	铅/(mg · kg ⁻¹) Pb	镉/(mg · kg ⁻¹) Cd	汞/(mg · kg ⁻¹) Hg	砷/(mg · kg ⁻¹) As
A	6.82±0.08*	34.55±9.97*	1.67±0.30	0.22±0.04	16.93±0.93
B	6.96±0.11*	6.39±1.64*	0.96±0.42	0.14±0.03*	14.39±5.55*
C	6.84±0.05*	8.30±4.94*	1.43±0.42	0.18±0.15	20.10±1.28*
D	6.86±0.11*	8.16±3.07*	0.97±0.14	0.14±0.03	13.30±1.76*
E	7.40±0.07*	24.10±9.71	1.64±1.14	0.15±0.04	13.61±2.55*
F	7.22±0.08*	7.99±2.55*	1.18±0.41	0.15±0.03	13.93±2.21*
G	7.34±0.05*	6.78±1.46*	1.39±0.22	0.12±0.03*	14.49±3.98*
H	7.16±0.13	24.42±9.56*	1.33±0.51	0.21±0.13	15.17±2.65*
I	7.16±0.21*	35.17±13.41	1.64±0.37	0.24±0.12	19.14±3.36*
J	7.22±0.04*	31.63±14.41*	1.32±0.23*	0.15±0.01*	17.64±2.75*

注:标 * 者表示该处理与其试验前相比差异显著($P < 0.05$)。

Note: Data with * indicate significant difference before and after experiment ($P < 0.05$).

2.2 施用复合肥和腐植酸液肥对苋菜可食部及根部重金属含量的影响

表 3 显示,苋菜中仅铅含量超过了国家叶菜类限量标准。其中除 A、E、H 处理苋菜整体铅含量外,其他处理均超过国家叶菜类铅限量标准;B、C、

D、F、G、I、J 处理苋菜可食部,A、H、I、J 处理苋菜根部铅含量超过国家叶菜类限量标准。各处理苋菜可食部和根部镉、无机砷含量均符合国家叶菜类限量标准。在检出限为 0.000 12 μg/mL 时,各处理苋菜可食部和根部均未检出汞。

表 3 施用复合肥和腐植酸液肥对苋菜可食部及根部重金属含量的影响($n=50$)

Table 3 Effects of compound fertilizer and humic acid liquid fertilizer amendments on contents of heavy metal in edible part and root of amaranth ($n=50$)

处理 Treatment	铅/(mg · kg ⁻¹) Pb			镉/(mg · kg ⁻¹) Cd		汞/(mg · kg ⁻¹) Hg	无机砷/(mg · kg ⁻¹) Inorganic As	
	整体 Whole	可食部 Edible	根部 Root	可食部 Edible	根 Root		可食部 Edible	根 Root
A	0.24±0.11	0.22±0.12	0.41±0.03	0.12±0.03	0.05±0.02	—	0.015±0.004	0.037±0.013
B	0.73±0.17	0.78±0.18	0.19±0.08	0.14±0.02	0.04±0.01	—	0.006±0.002	0.022±0.004
C	0.83±0.23	0.91±0.25	0.12±0.02	0.14±0.01	0.04±0.01	—	0.005±0.003	0.030±0.010
D	0.72±0.09	0.79±0.11	0.20±0.02	0.14±0.02	0.05±0.03	—	0.007±0.005	0.023±0.003
E	0.10±0.07	0.09±0.07	0.19±0.08	0.05±0.01	0.04±0.01	—	0.011±0.009	0.022±0.004
F	0.68±0.21	0.73±0.23	0.19±0.04	0.10±0.02	0.04±0.01	—	0.015±0.005	0.027±0.007
G	0.37±0.06	0.39±0.07	0.18±0.02	0.10±0.02	0.03±0.01	—	0.013±0.005	0.024±0.006
H	0.30±0.12	0.28±0.14	0.42±0.02	0.10±0.02	0.04±0.01	—	0.017±0.004	0.027±0.005
I	0.40±0.19	0.40±0.21	0.38±0.01	0.09±0.01	0.06±0.01	—	0.016±0.002	0.027±0.003
J	0.45±0.03	0.46±0.04	0.40±0.01	0.08±0.01	0.06±0.01	—	0.020±0.009	0.030±0.006

注:“—”表示检出限为 0.000 12 μg/mL 时,未检出汞。

Note: “—” represents that Hg was not detected under the detection limit of 0.000 12 μg/mL.

2.3 施用复合肥和腐植酸液肥对苋菜铅 BCFs 的影响

表 4 显示,苋菜铅 BCFs 均值表现为复合肥组高于腐 1 号组,腐 1 号组高于腐 2 号组,且三者之间差异显著($P < 0.05$),表明复合肥和腐植酸液肥的

施用对苋菜富集铅能力产生了明显影响,与复合肥相比,腐植酸液肥能降低苋菜对铅的富集能力,分析原因可能与腐植酸液肥中的腐植酸可吸附或络合重金属,降低土壤中可溶态铅含量^[16-17],同时能改良土壤^[18],从而影响重金属在土壤中的固定与迁移有

关;另外腐植酸液肥中的有机质也能通过与土壤中铅组成络合物来影响土壤铅的移动性及其植物有效性^[19],并且土壤吸附力可随有机质的增加而提高^[20]。苋菜铅BCFs随着复合肥和腐植酸液肥施肥次数的增加呈现先升高后降低的趋势,在施肥次数

不同的情况下,复合肥组和腐2号组的苋菜铅BCFs差异不大;腐1号组苋菜铅BCFs施肥1次与2次差异不大,且均高于施肥0次,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

表4 施用复合肥和腐植酸液肥对苋菜铅BCFs的影响

Table 4 Effects of compound fertilizer and humic acid liquid fertilizer amendments on BCFs of Pb in amaranth

项目 Item	复合肥组 Compound fertilizer	腐1号组 Humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 1	腐2号组 Humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 2	F/H	P
均值 Average	0.025±0.016 ^a	0.013±0.011 ^b	0.006±0.003 ^c	24.837	0.000
0次 Zero	0.027±0.008 ^A	0.004±0.004 ^A	0.005±0.002 ^A		
1次 One	0.036±0.016 ^A	0.024±0.013 ^B	0.008±0.005 ^A		
2次 Two	0.031±0.014 ^A	0.018±0.004 ^B	0.007±0.001 ^A		
F/H	<u>0.563</u>	8.720	<u>1.431</u>		
P	0.584	0.013	0.277		

注:同行数据肩标不同小写字母者表示组间差异显著($P<0.05$);同列数据肩标不同大写字母者表示施肥次数间差异显著($P<0.05$)。带下划线数据为F值;未带下划线数据为H值。下表同。

Note: Data with different lowercase letters in the same row indicate that the difference between groups is statistically significant ($P<0.05$);

Data with different uppercase letters in the same column indicate that difference between fertilizer application times is statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Underlined data are F value; data without underline are H value. The same below.

2.4 施用复合肥和腐植酸液肥对苋菜铅TFs的影响

表5显示,复合肥组苋菜铅TFs均值高于腐1号组,腐1号组高于腐2号组,且三者之间差异显著($P<0.05$)。说明与腐植酸液肥相比,复合肥能明显促进铅由苋菜根部向可食部的转运,导致复合肥各处理组苋菜可食部铅含量均超过国家叶菜类限量标准1倍以上。影响重金属在植物体内分布的因素除与作物种类和重金属类型有关外,还与土壤有机质、pH值、氧化还原电位(Eh)等因素有关^[21-22]。在

复合肥、腐1号、腐2号肥料作用下,苋菜将铅元素由根部转运至可食部的能力受到不同程度的影响,可能是由于施用不同肥料对土壤pH值、有机质、氧化还原电位等因素的影响不同所致。在不同施肥次数情况下,腐2号组苋菜铅TFs差异不大;复合肥组苋菜铅TFs施肥1次与2次差异不大,且均显著高于施肥0次($P<0.05$);腐1号组苋菜铅TFs为施肥1次高于施肥2次,施肥2次高于施肥0次,三者之间差异显著($P<0.05$)。

表5 施用复合肥和腐植酸液肥对苋菜铅TFs的影响

Table 5 Effects of compound fertilizer and humic acid liquid fertilizer amendments on TFs of Pb in amaranth

项目 Item	复合肥组 Compound fertilizer	腐1号组 Humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 1	腐2号组 Humic acid liquid fertilizer No. 2	F/H	P
均值 Average	6.18±1.87 ^a	2.22±1.75 ^b	0.95±0.40 ^c	27.592	0.000
0次 Zero	4.38±1.47 ^A	0.45±0.37 ^A	0.67±0.33 ^A		
1次 One	7.62±1.32 ^B	3.95±1.56 ^C	1.03±0.53 ^A		
2次 Two	6.54±1.23 ^B	2.26±0.70 ^B	1.14±0.11 ^A		
F/H	<u>7.548</u>	<u>14.979</u>	3.120		
P	0.008	0.001	0.210		

3 结论与讨论

重金属镉被列为环境污染物中最危险的5种物质之一,影响其在土壤-植物系统中迁移转化的因素很多,主要包括植物类型与品种^[23-24]、土壤理化性质(pH值、有机质等)^[25]、土壤重金属存在形态以及金属元素之间的相互作用^[26]等。有研究发现,苋菜不同品种对镉的富集能力有明显差异^[24]。本研究发

现,试验前后土壤镉含量均超过国家蔬菜限量标准,超标率为100%,而苋菜可食部和根部镉含量均未超过国家叶菜类土壤限量标准,且含量均较低,这可能与所选苋菜品种类型有关。

BCFs是指植物中某种金属元素含量与土壤中同种金属元素含量之比,反映了植物将重金属吸收转移到体内的能力。本试验结果表明,在复合肥、腐1号和腐2号3种肥料作用下,苋菜富集铅的能力

受到明显不同的影响,复合肥组苋菜铅 BCFs 高于腐 1 号组,腐 1 号组高于腐 2 号组,说明与复合肥相比,腐植酸液肥对铅在苋菜体内的富集有明显的抑制作用,尤其是腐植酸液肥 2 号的抑制作用更为明显。进入植物根细胞内的重金属一部分滞留在根部,还有一部分随植物蒸腾作用向茎叶移动。TFs 反映了重金属在植物体内迁移的难易程度,TFs 越大,从根部向可食部转运重金属的能力越强。本研究结果显示,复合肥组苋菜铅 TFs 高于腐 1 号组,腐 1 号组高于腐 2 号组,表明施用复合肥能明显促进苋菜铅元素由根部转运至可食部,导致可食部铅含量超过国家叶菜类限量标准,而根部铅含量均符合国家标准;施用腐植酸液肥能有效地限制苋菜中的铅由根部转运至可食部,其中腐植酸液肥施用 0 次处理的限制作用最为明显。苋菜由根部向可食部转运铅的能力可能与苋菜对铅的富集能力有关,分析发现,苋菜铅 TFs 与苋菜铅 BCFs 之间存在极显著正相关关系($r=0.951, P=0.000$),这表明两者之间存在着一定关联,即苋菜富集铅的能力越强,苋菜将铅由根部转运至可食部的能力可能亦越强。

综上所述,本试验中,菜地镉元素含量超过土壤限量标准,但未导致苋菜镉含量超过叶菜类限量标准,可能与该苋菜品种有关。复合肥的施用提高了苋菜富集铅的能力,且铅主要存留于苋菜可食部;施用腐植酸液肥可降低苋菜对铅的富集作用,将部分铅有效地阻滞于根部。

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