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兰坪铅锌尾矿区土壤与自然发生的5种植物的研究

Study on lead-zinc tailings soil and five plants occurring naturally in lead-zinc mining tailings in Lanping 投稿时间: 2009-11-25 最后修改时间: 2009-12-23

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中文摘要:

对兰坪铅锌尾矿区的土壤和自然发生植物的调查分析发现:该尾矿区土壤污染以Cd最为严重,是云南土壤背景值的350倍,其次是以Pb、Zn为主。尾矿区重金属含量随堆积时间而减 少,尾矿边缘重金属含量明显低于中心。尾矿区自然发生多种植物类群,绝大多数植物类群零星发生,仅有5种植物为优势类群。5种优势植物对铅锌富集和耐性研究表明,这5种植物对重金 属具有较强的耐性与富集能力,虽然莎草对Cd、Pb的富集能力最强,但5种植物的富集量均未达到超积累植物所规定的临界含量。研究表明,放线菌根植物马桑与胡颓子的耐性都高于其他3 种植物,它们能与Frankia菌共生固氮,是重金属污染土壤植物修复的先锋候选植物。

英文摘要:

By investigation and analysis of the soil and the vegetation occurring naturally in lead-zinc mining tailings of Lanping, it is found that the soil of leadzinc mining tailings is seriously polluted by cadmium, which is 350 times of the background level of soil in Yunnan Province, and then followed by Pb, Zn. The contents of heavy metals have been decreasing with the time of piling up, and there is obviously higher content in center of mining tailing than in the edge. There are many plant populations occuring naturally in mining tailings, among them, five populations are dominant and widespread, the others distribute occasionally in the edge of mining tailings. The five prevalent plants are characterized by relatively strong heavy metals tolerance and accumulation capability in filed, Cyperus microiria have the strongest capacity of accumulation for Cd, Pb. However, the amount of heavy metal accumulation in plant does not approach the hyperaccumulation plant definition. Both Coriaria nepalensis and Elaeagnus pungens have higher capability tolerating heavy metal than the others. These two actinorhizal plants are candidates of pioneer plants for bioremediation of contaminated soil by heavy metals, due to their symbiotic nitrogen fixation with Frankia.

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