

doi: 10.12029/gc20220221002

涂春霖, 杨坤, 和成忠, 张连凯, 李博, 魏总, 姜昕, 杨明花. 2023. 滇东典型煤矿区小流域沉积物重金属来源及风险评价[J]. 中国地质, 50(1): 206–221.

Tu Chunlin, Yang Kun, He Chengzhong, Zhang Liankai, Li Bo, Wei Zong, Jiang Xin, Yang Minghua. 2023. Sources and risk assessment of heavy metals in sediments of small watersheds in typical coal mining areas of Eastern Yunnan[J]. *Geology in China*, 50(1): 206–221(in Chinese with English abstract).

滇东典型煤矿区小流域沉积物重金属来源及风险评价

涂春霖¹, 杨坤¹, 和成忠¹, 张连凯¹, 李博², 魏总¹, 姜昕¹, 杨明花³

(1. 中国地质调查局昆明自然资源综合调查中心/自然资源部自然生态系统碳汇工程技术创新中心, 云南 昆明 650100;
2. 云南农业大学资源与环境学院, 云南 昆明 650100; 3. 云南省地图院, 云南 昆明 650100)

摘要:【研究目的】滇东地区是中国南方重要的煤炭生产基地, 研究典型煤矿区小流域沉积物重金属来源及生态风险, 对煤矿区环境保护和治理有着重要的现实意义。【研究方法】系统采集小流域表层沉积物样品, 测定重金属 As、Cd、Cu、Pb、Hg、Mn、Ni、Cr、Zn 和 V 的含量, 运用地累积指数法、潜在风险指数法对重金属污染状况和潜在生态风险进行评价, 并通过数理统计方法分析了其潜在来源。【研究结果】小流域沉积物中除 As 和 Pb 外, 其余重金属均超过了云南省土壤背景值, 但仅 Cu 的平均含量超过风险筛选值。在空间分布上, Cr、Ni 和 V 为中等变异, 其余重金属为高度变异。各重金属污染程度排序为 Cr > Cu > Cd > Mn > Zn > V > Ni > Hg > Pb > As, 其中 Cr 主要为偏中度污染, Cu、Cd、Mn、Zn、V 和 Ni 主要为轻度污染, As、Pb 和 Hg 主要为无污染。沉积物重金属潜在生态风险总体呈低风险—中等风险, Cd 和 Hg 是最主要的生态风险因子, 均表现为中等风险, 其余重金属的生态风险则较低。相关性分析、主成分分析和聚类分析结果表明, 沉积物重金属受到人类活动和自然背景的双重控制, 其中 Mn、Ni、V 和 Cr 主要为自然来源, As、Hg、Cd 和 Pb 主要为人为来源, 而 Cu 和 Zn 则受到自然来源和人为来源的综合影响。【结论】虽然研究区为滇东典型的地质高背景区, 但煤炭工业等人类活动对流域沉积物生态环境质量造成的潜在风险也不可忽视, 尤其要注意 Cd 和 Hg 的监测和治理。

关键词:煤矿区; 小流域; 沉积物; 重金属; 来源; 风险评价; 环境地质调查工程; 云南

创新点:(1) 深化了对滇东典型煤矿区小流域沉积物重金属污染特征及潜在生态风险的认识; (2) 综合运用相关分析、主成分分析和聚类分析等数理统计方法, 明确了不同重金属的来源, 为滇东煤矿区沉积物重金属的有效防治提供了依据。

中图分类号: X52; X820.4 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1000-3657(2023)01-0206-16

Sources and risk assessment of heavy metals in sediments of small watersheds in typical coal mining areas of Eastern Yunnan

TU Chunlin¹, YANG Kun¹, HE Chengzhong¹, ZHANG Liankai¹, LI Bo²,
WEI Zong¹, JIANG Xin¹, YANG Minghua³

收稿日期: 2022-02-21; 改回日期: 2022-12-26

基金项目: 中国地质调查局项目(DD20208075)资助。

作者简介: 涂春霖, 男, 1989 年生, 工程师, 从事水文地质环境地质调查工作; E-mail: 475186143@qq.com。

通讯作者: 和成忠, 男, 1988 年生, 工程师, 从事水文地质环境地质调查工作; E-mail: 443220880@qq.com。

(1. *Kunming General Survey of Natural Resources Center, China Geological Survey/Technology Innovation Center for Natural Ecosystem Carbon Sink, Ministry of Natural Resources, Kunming 650100, Yunnan, China*; 2. *College of Resource and Environmental Science, Yunnan Agricultural University, Kunming 650100, Yunnan, China*; 3. *The Map Institute of Yunnan Province, Kunming 650100, Yunnan, China*)

Abstract: This paper is the result of environmental geological survey engineering.

[Objective] Eastern Yunnan is an important coal base in southern China. To reveal the sources and ecological risks of heavy metals in sediments of small watersheds in typical coal mining areas is of great significance for the protection and treatment of ecological environment in coal mining areas. **[Methods]** The surface sediment samples were collected from small watersheds, and total contents of As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Hg, Mn, Ni, Cr, Zn and V were determined. The pollution degree and potential ecological risk of the heavy metals were evaluated by the geo-accumulation index and potential risk index, and their potential sources were analyzed based on mathematical statistics method. **[Results]** The results shows that the heavy metals in the sediments of small watershed exceed the soil background value of Yunnan Province except As and Pb, but only the average content of Cu exceed the risk screening value. In terms of spatial distribution, Cr, Ni and V are of medium variation while the other heavy metals are of highly variation. The pollution degree of each heavy metal can be ranked as $Cr > Cu > Cd > Mn > Zn > V > Ni > Hg > Pb > As$, in which the pollution of Cr is of moderate degree, the pollution of Cu, Cd, Mn, Zn, V and Ni are of mild degree, and the pollution of As, Pb and Hg are clean and pollution-free. The potential ecological risk of heavy metals in sediments presents a low risk to medium risk. Cd and Hg are the main ecological risk factors, showing moderate risk, while the ecological risk of other heavy metals is relatively low. The results of correlation analysis, principal component analysis and cluster analysis show that the contents of heavy metals in sediments are controlled by human activities and natural background, in which Mn, Ni, V and Cr are mainly from natural sources, As, Hg, Cd and Pb are mainly from man-made sources, and Cu and Zn are comprehensively affected by both of natural and man-made sources. **[Conclusions]** Although the study area is a typical geological high background area in eastern Yunnan, the potential risks caused by human activities such as coal industry to the ecological environment quality of sediments in the basin cannot be ignored, especially the monitoring and treatment of Cd and Hg.

Key words: coal mining area; small watershed; sediment; heavy metals; sources; risk assessment; environmental geological survey engineering; Yunnan Province

Highlights: (1) Providing a better understanding of heavy metal pollution characteristics and potential ecological risks in sediments of small watersheds in typical coal mining areas in eastern Yunnan; (2) By using mathematical statistical methods such as correlation analysis, principal component analysis and cluster analysis, we clarified the sources of different heavy metals, and provided a basis for the effective prevention and control of heavy metals in sediments of coal mining area in eastern Yunnan.

About the first author: TU Chunlin, male, born in 1989, engineer, engaged in hydrogeological environment geological survey; E-mail: 475186143@qq.com.

About the corresponding author: HE Chengzhong, male, born in 1988, engineer, engaged in hydrogeological environment geological survey; E-mail: 443220880@qq.com.

Fund support: Supported by the project of China Geological Survey (No.DD20208075).

1 引言

重金属广泛存在于水体、土壤、沉积物等环境介质中,并可通过食物链进入人体并富集,进而危害人体健康(Cheng et al., 2014; 王丽等, 2015)。其来源除岩石、土壤的风化侵蚀外,还受工农业生产和生活等影响(马明真等, 2019)。水体中重金属具有难降解、持久性强和不可逆等特点,容易在沉积

物中富集,而当水环境发生改变时,沉积物重金属又会重新释放进入水体,对水体造成“二次污染”(于霞等, 2015; Feng et al., 2017)。同时,沉积物作为生态系统的重要组成部分及底栖生物的营养来源,其质量的下降也将会影响底栖生物的代谢和生存(Wang et al., 2014; You et al., 2016)。因此,研究流域沉积物重金属分布特征、污染状况和潜在生态风险,对流域人类健康和水生态系统具有重要意义。

中国是重要的煤炭生产和消费大国,遍布许多重要的煤炭生产基地和矿业型城市。矿业活动在促进经济发展的同时,也造成了严重的河流、土壤和大气等重金属污染问题(刘硕等,2016;贾亚琪等,2016;Yang et al.,2018;蔡永兵等,2021)。有研究指出,煤矿区重金属的来源主要有煤矸石的风化淋滤、矿山废水的排放和煤粉尘飘散迁移等(李红霞,2020),煤矿开采过后往往残存着多种重金属元素,常见的有As、Cd、Cr、Pb、Cu、Zn和Hg等(Jiang et al.,2017),而滇黔地区煤矿周边土壤和沉积物中常见的重金属污染元素主要为As、Cd和Hg等(庞文品等,2016;吴先亮等,2018;蔡敬怡等,2019)。

目前,国内外常用的水体沉积物重金属污染风险评价方法有地累积指数法、沉积物富集系数法、沉积物质量基准法、潜在生态风险指数法、污染负荷指数法和尼梅罗综合指数法等(陈明等,2015),其中潜在生态风险指数法考虑了重金属的生物毒理学和生态学内容,能直观反映重金属的生态和环境风险,在土壤和沉积物重金属的污染评价中备受关注(肖冬冬等,2017;周艳等,2018;张丽等,2020;尹德超等,2022)。在实际应用中通常会将几种评价方法结合使用,如张丽等(2020)的研究综合运用内梅罗综合污染指数法和潜在生态风险指数法评价了滇东南四个县的农田土壤重金属污染风险。尹德超等(2022)的研究通过地累积指数法和潜在生态风险指数法评价了雄安新区白洋淀表层沉积物重金属污染风险等。通过多种评价方法的结合,能够更加全面地评价重金属的污染状况(李保杰等,2018),为研究区河流水生态的保护和治理提供更准确的依据。

滇东地区是中国南方的煤炭富集区和煤炭生产基地,也是重要的煤层气勘探开发区,其煤炭开采已经有数十年的历史。前人从聚煤环境(罗忠等,2008;汪浩,2011)、煤岩特征(郑雪,2018;张平等,2019)、地应力分布(鞠玮等,2020)、煤层气富集(康永尚等,2018)及开发条件(姜杉钰等,2018)等方面,对滇东不同煤矿区进行了较为详尽的研究,但对煤矿区水土环境的关注则相对较少,且多是从区域角度进行分析。如熊燕等(2017)评价了南盘江流域(云南段)水系沉积物重金属含量分布特征及其污染状况,刘娟等(2021)研究关注了滇东6个

市(州)农田土壤铅污染特征及健康风险,涂春霖等(2021)对煤矿区地表水和地下水化学演化特征进行了报道,但对典型煤矿区小流域沉积物重金属的污染状况和生态风险还缺少系统的分析。为进一步深化滇东煤矿区水生态环境的研究,服务于煤矿集中区的环境保护和修复,本文以滇东典型煤矿区小流域为例,系统采集表层沉积物样品,分析沉积物重金属的空间分布特征和污染物来源,评估沉积物重金属污染状况和潜在生态风险,以期为滇东地区煤矿开采的环境影响评估和综合治理提供一定的参考。

2 材料与方法

2.1 研究区概况

研究区位于云南省富源县中部,是滇黔重要的煤炭生产基地之一,已有20多年的开采历史。小流域属珠江源区南盘江下游河段,汇水面积404 km²,在营上镇一带注入块择河。流域总体地势西南高而东北低,高程1575~2698 m,河水总体向北东径流。区内属亚热带季风气候,多年平均气温13.8℃,多年平均降雨量1177~1400 mm,降雨主要集中在每年6—9月,占全年降雨的55%以上。

流域内出露地层有二叠系栖霞—茅口组(P_1q-m)、峨眉山玄武岩($P_2\beta$)、宣威组(P_2x),三叠系飞仙关组(T_1f)、永宁镇组(T_1yn)和关岭组(T_2g)等(图1)。其中宣威组(P_2x)为煤系地层,分布面积28.75 km²,为主要的开采层位,含煤18~73层,其中可采煤层有8~20层,可采总厚度10~31 m(康永尚,2018)。区内煤矿资源丰富,矿业活动频繁,目前有大小煤矿山40余个,除部分还在生产外,多数已相继关闭。有煤矸石堆60余处,多沿沟谷分布,规模大小不等。在几十年的开采过程中,采煤和洗煤废水、煤矸石淋滤水和采煤粉尘等通过各种途径进入地表水体,进而可能在沉积物中积累和富集,但其污染状况和生态风险还缺少相关的研究。

2.2 样品采集与测试

2020年6—7月,在研究区布设37个沉积物采样点,基本覆盖了整个小流域,煤矿生产生活区和煤矸石堆上下游加密布样,采样点位置如图1所示。沉积物尽量在河流的中间地点采集,如沉积物较少难以采集,则在近岸水流滞缓处采集。使用抓

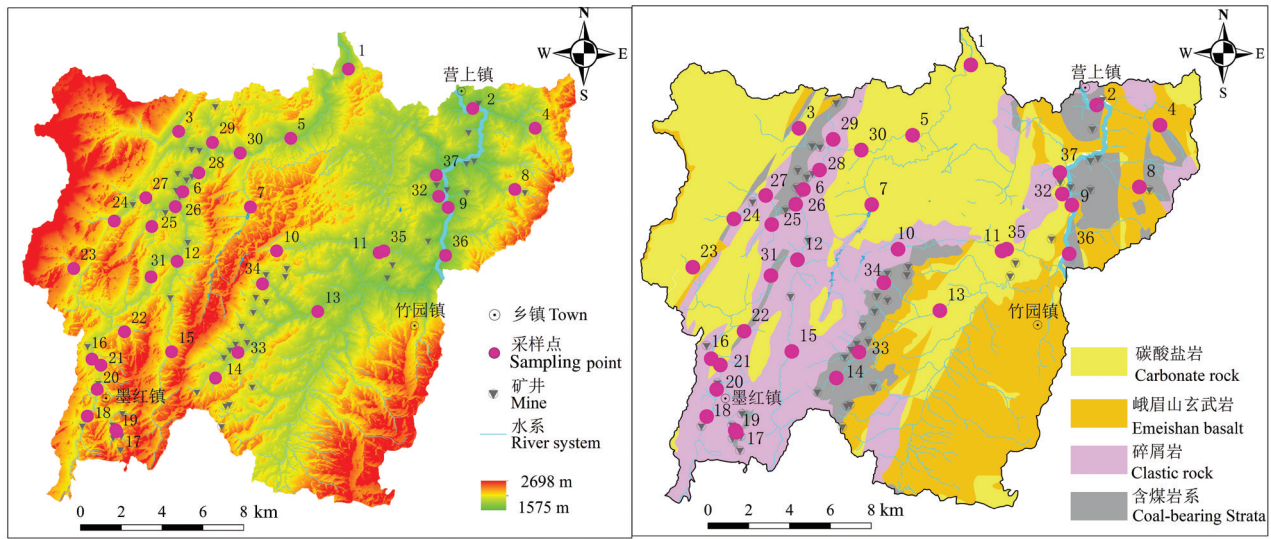


图1 滇东典型煤矿区小流域采样点分布示意

Fig.1 Location and distribution of sampling points in small watersheds in typical coal mining areas of Eastern Yunnan

泥斗采集0~10 cm 沉积物样品,并用自封袋密封,经室温风干后,剔除植物残体和碎石块等,研磨过100目筛,保存于塑料瓶中,送中国地质调查局昆明自然资源综合调查中心实验室进行检测。其中V、Ni、Mn和Zn用电感耦合等离子体发射光谱法测定,Cd、Pb和Cu用电感耦合等离子体质谱法测定,As和Hg用原子荧光光谱仪法测定,Cr用波长色散X射线荧光光谱法测定。元素的分析采用重复样以及国家一级标准物质进行质量监控,分析数据的报出率、准确度和精密度合格率均达到100%,满足相关规范要求。

2.3 评价方法

2.3.1 地累积指数法

地累积指数法是一种研究沉积物中重金属污染程度的定量指标,用以反映外源重金属在沉积物中的富集程度(张兆永等,2015;吴先亮等,2018;鄢光海,2020)。其公式如下:

$$I_{geo} = \log_2[C_i / (1.5 \times B_i)] \quad (1)$$

式中, I_{geo} 为地累积指数, C_i 是指元素*i*在沉积物中的含量(mg/kg),1.5是考虑到成岩作用可能会引起背景值的变动而取的系数, B_i 为该元素的地球化学背景值(mg/kg),本次研究采用云南省土壤各元素背景值的算术平均值(1990)为参考值,根据地累积指数 I_{geo} 计算结果可将重金属污染程度划分等级如表1所示。

表1 重金属污染级别

Table 1 Heavy metal contamination levels

I_{geo}	分级	污染程度
<0	0	无污染
0~1	1	轻度污染
1~2	2	偏中度污染
2~3	3	中度污染
3~4	4	偏重度污染
4~5	5	重度污染
>5	6	严重污染

2.3.2 潜在风险指数法

瑞典学者 Hakanson(1980)提出潜在风险指数法,该方法综合考虑了沉积物重金属的种类、含量、环境背景值及其毒性水平的协同作用,通过设定毒性响应系数对重金属进行综合评估,被国内外学者广泛用于评价沉积物中重金属的潜在生态风险(于霞等,2015;鲍丽然等,2020;李星谕等,2022)。其公式如下:

$$RI = \sum_i^M E_r^i = \sum_i^M T_r^i \times C_r^i = \sum_i^M T_r^i \times \frac{C_s^i}{C_n^i} \quad (2)$$

式中,RI为沉积物重金属潜在生态风险指数, E_r^i 为单因子危害指数, T_r^i 为毒性响应系数,可以综合反映重金属的毒性、污染水平和污染的敏感程度(张兆永等,2015)。根据已有研究,重金属As、Cd、Cu、Pb、Hg、Mn、Ni、Cr、Zn和V的毒性响应系数分别为10、30、5、5、40、1、5、2、1和2(孙厚云等,

表2 潜在生态风险评估指标与等级划分
Table 2 Potential ecological risk assessment indicators and classification

E_i^p	危害程度	RI	危害程度
$E_i^p < 40$	低	$RI < 150$	低
$40 \leq E_i^p < 80$	中	$150 \leq RI < 300$	中
$80 \leq E_i^p < 160$	强	$300 \leq RI < 600$	强
$160 \leq E_i^p < 320$	很强	$RI \geq 600$	很强
$E_i^p \geq 320$	严重	/	/

2021)。 C_i^p 为第 i 种重金属的污染系数, C_i^s 为污染物实测值 (mg/kg), C_n^b 为被测元素的环境背景值 (mg/kg), 本研究采用云南省土壤各元素背景值的算术平均值 (1990) 为参考值。根据 RI 和 E_i^p 值的大小, 潜在生态风险指数划分标准见表 2。

2.4 数据处理

本研究数据采用 Excel 2016 进行处理和统计分析, 利用 SPSS19.0 进行 Pearson 相关分析、主成分分析和聚类分析, 采用软件 MapGIS6.7 和 ArcGIS 10.7 制作图件, 并用 Coreldraw X7 进行清绘。

3 结果与讨论

3.1 沉积物重金属含量变化特征

工作区沉积物重金属含量统计特征见表 3。重金属 As、Cd、Cu、Pb、Hg、Mn、Ni、Cr、Zn 和 V 的平均值 (mg/kg) 分别为 15.42、0.51、118.88、25.99、0.08、1302.43、67.78、206.73、165.39 和 265.08, 含量依次排列为 $Mn > V > Cr > Zn > Cu > Ni > Pb > As > Cd > Hg$, 与云南省土壤背景值的比值分别为 0.84、2.34、2.57、0.64、1.32、2.08、1.59、3.17、1.84 和 1.71, 除 As 和 Pb 外, 其余重金属均超过了云南省土壤背景值。所有

采样点中 Cr 均超过了背景值, 92%~97% 的采样点中 Cd、Cu、Mn、Ni、Cr、Zn 和 V 含量超出背景值, 表明研究区河流沉积物中重金属的聚集趋势较为明显。总体来看, 除 Cu 外, 各重金属含量均值均低于风险筛选值, 表明沉积物的污染风险较低, 但也有部分点位超过风险筛选值, 需引起注意。Cu 含量为 34.2~398 mg/kg, 均值为 118.88 mg/kg, 其中 67.57% 的点位超过了风险筛选值。

变异系数 (C_v) 能反映沉积物中重金属区域分布的变异程度, 其值越大, 表明人类活动对重金属影响越高。各重金属变异系数大小依次为 $As > Hg > Cd > Pb > Zn > Cu > Mn > Cr > Ni > V$, 根据变异程度的分类 (张兆永等, 2015; 温泉等, 2020), 重金属 Cr、Ni 和 V 变异系数分别为 33.37%、28.26% 和 26.79%, 为中等变异 ($15\% < C_v < 36\%$), 在流域内分布较均匀, 受人类活动影响较小; As、Hg、Cd、Pb、Zn、Cu 和 Mn 变异系数分别为 135.61%、94.79%、90.18%、72.23%、54.88%、49.59% 和 46.05%, 为高度变异 ($C_v > 36\%$), 在流域内分布不均匀, 空间差异性显著, 受人类活动影响较大。

工作区沉积物重金属含量总体高于中国全国水系和南方水系沉积物均值, 与当地表层土壤均值相近, 其中 As、Pb、Hg、Mn 和 Zn 含量略高于当地表层土壤, Cd、Cu、Ni、Cr 和 V 略低于当地表层土壤 (表 4)。但与西江上游有色金属矿集区和南盘江流域 (云南段) 相比, 重金属 As、Cd、Pb、Hg 和 Zn 含量均较低, 而 Cu、Ni 和 Cr 较高, 这可能与地质背景和不同人类活动有关。与南盘江未受污染的单一岩性小流域沉积物相比 (瞿书逸, 2020), 研究区 As、Cu

表3 重金属的描述性统计
Table 3 Descriptive statistics of heavy metals

元素	范围/(mg/kg)	均值/(mg/kg)	中值/(mg/kg)	众数/(mg/kg)	标准差/(mg/kg)	变异系数/%	风险筛选值/(mg/kg)	云南省背景值/(mg/kg)
As	2.28~109	15.42	8.58	2.28	20.90	135.61	25	18.4
Cd	0.21~2.41	0.51	0.36	0.31	0.46	90.18	0.6	0.218
Cu	34.2~398	118.88	117.00	126.00	58.96	49.59	100	46.3
Pb	8.77~128	25.99	22.30	16.70	18.77	72.23	140	40.6
Hg	0.02~0.36	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.07	94.79	0.6	0.058
Mn	540~4120	1302.43	1240.00	870.00	599.72	46.05	—	626
Ni	35.1~146	67.78	68.40	63.30	19.40	28.62	100	42.5
Cr	77.1~364	206.73	199.00	156.00	68.98	33.37	300	65.2
Zn	84.9~635	165.39	146.00	133.00	90.76	54.88	250	89.7
V	105~376	265.08	285.00	256.00	71.01	26.79	—	154.9

表4 滇东典型煤矿区小流域沉积物重金属含量(mg/kg)与其他地区比较

Table 4 Comparison of heavy metal contents (mg/kg) in sediments between small watersheds and other areas

地区	As	Cd	Cu	Pb	Hg	Mn	Ni	Cr	Zn	V	文献
研究区沉积物	15.42	0.51	118.88	25.99	0.08	1302.43	67.78	206.73	165.39	265.08	
研究区表层土壤	11.68	0.64	132.33	24.8	0.07	1183.19	76.31	220.79	139.2	301.07	
中国全国水系沉积物元素丰度	9	0.13	20	23	0.03	653	23	54	67	77	史长义等, 2016
中国南方水系沉积物元素丰度	13.1	0.23	25	32.3	0.075	766	29	67	81	91	程志中等, 2011
西江上游沉积物	95.42	4.92	27.07	113.09	0.31	—	28.03	57.58	416.51	—	邓渠成等, 2017
南盘江碳酸盐岩小流域沉积物	17.36	0.41	106.32	19.3	—	—	84.33	205.25	159.55	—	瞿书逸, 2020
南盘江玄武岩小流域沉积物	19.67	1.07	151.68	27.85	—	—	65.45	119.31	167.45	—	瞿书逸, 2020
南盘江泥页岩小流域沉积物	21.01	0.39	33.31	43.98	—	—	40.03	87.76	86.96	—	瞿书逸, 2020
南盘江流域(云南段)水系沉积物	146.2	4.52	80	101	—	—	—	150	239	—	熊燕等, 2017
贵州兴仁煤矿区农田土壤	390	0.95	112.29	220.23	0.48	—	79.53	180.97	98.47	—	庞文品等, 2016
黔西煤矿区土壤	29.97	0.91	—	23.09	0.37	—	67.73	156.56	122.53	—	吴先亮等, 2018
浙西某地石煤矿山周边耕地土壤	26.75	2.58	70.34	33.95	0.28	—	63.25	80.14	—	—	王美华, 2021
陕北煤矿区土壤	13.67	0.5	57.15	32.77	0.14	—	—	73.6	69.76	—	朱玉高, 2014

和Cr含量与碳酸盐岩小流域相当,Pb、Ni和Zn含量与玄武岩小流域相当,除As和Pb外,各重金属含量均高于泥页岩小流域。典型煤矿区小流域沉积物重金属数据较少,因而收集了不同煤矿区周边表层土壤重金属数据,通过对比可知,研究区As、Cd和Pb含量与黔西、浙西和陕北典型煤矿区土壤含量差别不大,但远低于贵州兴仁煤矿区土壤;Hg含量均远低于其他煤矿区,Ni含量与其他煤矿区相当,而Cu、Cr和Zn均高于其他煤矿区。

3.2 表层沉积物重金属污染特征及生态风险评价

3.2.1 地累积指数法评价

工作区沉积物重金属地累积指数统计结果见表5和图2。沉积物重金属的污染程度排序为Cr>Cu>Cd>Mn>Zn>V>Ni>Hg>Pb>As,其中Cr的污染程度较高, I_{geo} 均值为1.00,主要为偏中度污染和轻度污染,其频率分别为51.35%和45.95%,仅1个采样点为无污染;Cu以轻度污染和偏中度污染为主,

I_{geo} 均值为0.64,其频率分别为64.68%和18.92%。Cd、Mn、Zn、V和Ni均以轻度污染为主,无污染次之,轻度污染频率分别为51.35%、67.57%、59.46%、62.16%、59.46%和51.35%。As、Pb和Hg以无污染为主,其频率分别为89.19%、97.3%和78.38%。仅有个别采样点中Cd、Cu、Hg、Mn和Zn出现了中度污染,但其频率均较低。

3.2.2 潜在生态风险指数法评价

沉积物重金属潜在生态风险指数评价结果见图3和图4。各重金属的单因子危害指数均值排序为: Cd>Hg>Cu>As>Ni>Cr>V>Pb>Mn>Zn,这与滇黔桂岩溶区河漫滩表层沉积土壤重金属潜在生态风险的排序相近(赵东杰和王学求,2020),Cd和Hg存在较大的潜在生态风险。其中Cd的潜在生态风险最高, E_i^r 为28.90~331.65,均值为70.11;Hg的潜在生态风险次之, E_i^r 为14.48~248.28,均值为52.66,两者单因子危害指数均达到了中等风险,个

表5 研究区沉积物重金属地累积指数评价

Table 5 Heavy metal geological accumulation index of sediments in the surface sediments of the study area

I_{geo}	污染频率/%									
	As	Cd	Cu	Pb	Hg	Mn	Ni	Cr	Zn	V
<0	89.19	35.14	13.51	97.30	78.38	24.32	45.95	2.70	35.14	37.84
0~1	2.70	51.35	64.86	0.00	13.51	67.57	51.35	45.95	59.46	62.16
1~2	8.11	8.11	18.92	2.70	5.41	5.41	2.70	51.35	2.70	0
2~3	0	5.41	2.70	0	2.70	2.70	0	0	2.70	0
3~4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4~5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
>5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

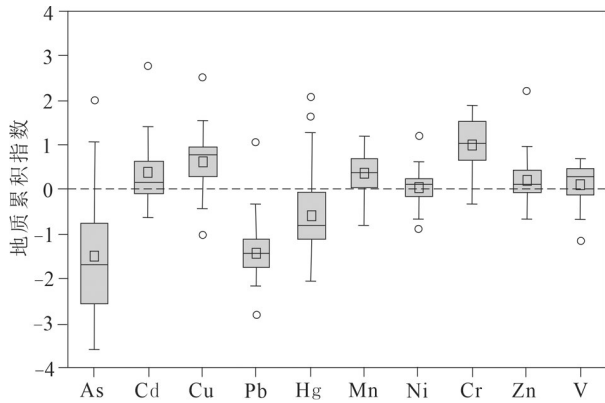


图2 研究区表层沉积物重金属地质累积指数箱线图
Fig.2 A box chart of heavy metal geological accumulation index of sediments in the surface sediments of the study area

别采样点达到了强和很强的风险,其他重金属的潜在生态风险指数均表现为低风险。从其污染程度看,Cd以轻度污染为主,Hg以无污染为主,但Cd和Hg的毒性系数较高,故而其潜在生态风险指数较强。而Cr和Cu的污染程度较高,但其毒性系数较低,故其潜在生态风险指数也较低。

RI值范围为93.83~647.14,均值为168.84,其中62.16%的采样点为低风险,32.43%的采样点为中等风险,有2个采样点(6和13)表现为强风险。Cd和Hg是最主要的生态风险贡献因子,两者对综合潜在生态风险指数的贡献率在57.02%~92.12%,均值为69.25%,需要引起相应的重视,这也与前人的研究结果一致。As在研究区的污染程度和潜在生态风险均较低,与庞文品等(2016)和吴先亮等(2018)的研究有所不同,这可能是由于黔西南是典型的高砷

煤矿区(丁振华等,2003),其煤层中砷含量较高,而研究区煤中砷含量较低导致的。

3.3 表层沉积物重金属来源解析

3.3.1 重金属相关性分析

根据重金属之间相关性的显著与否,可以判断它们是否具有相同或相似的来源(王丽等,2015; Barkett and Akün, 2018; Jiang and Guo, 2019)。由表6可知,As、Hg和Cd之间均显著相关($P<0.01$),As-Hg、As-Cd和Hg-Cd相关系数分别为0.76、0.46和0.43,表明三者可能有共同的来源或相似的传播途径;Pb和As呈显著相关($P<0.01$),但Pb和Hg、Cd相关性均较低,说明Pb来源较为复杂。Mn、Ni和V之间均显著相关($P<0.01$),Mn-Ni、Mn-V和Ni-V相关系数分别为0.80、0.59和0.60,说明它们之间具有相似的来源。Zn和Cu显著相关($P<0.01$),相关系数为0.85,Zn和Ni也显示一定的相关性,相关系数0.38($P<0.05$)。Cr和V弱相关,相关系数0.38($P<0.05$),和Ni也有一定相关性,相关系数0.28,和其他元素相关性均较低,且表现为负相关关系。有研究表明(卢瑛等,2004),Mn、Ni、V和Cr为亲铁元素,Cu和Zn为亲硫元素,同类元素在表生地球化学上具有一定共性,因而具有显著相关性。

3.3.2 重金属主成分和聚类分析

主成分分析是一种通过降维技术把多个变量化为少数几个主成分的多元统计分析方法,常用于研究沉积物中重金属污染情况(刘总堂,2010;邓渠成等,2017)。聚类分析可以把相似程度较高的指标聚合为一类,其结果可以用树状图直观地表示

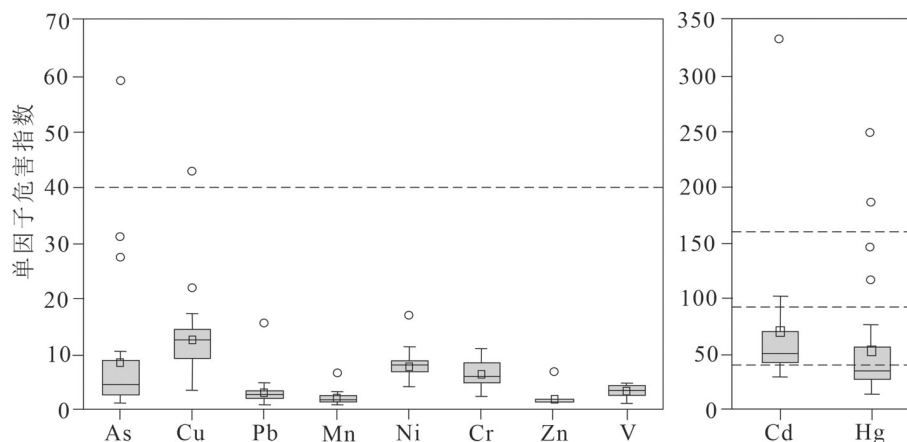


图3 研究区沉积物重金属生态风险评价结果
Fig.3 Ecological risk assessment results of heavy metals in sediments of the study area

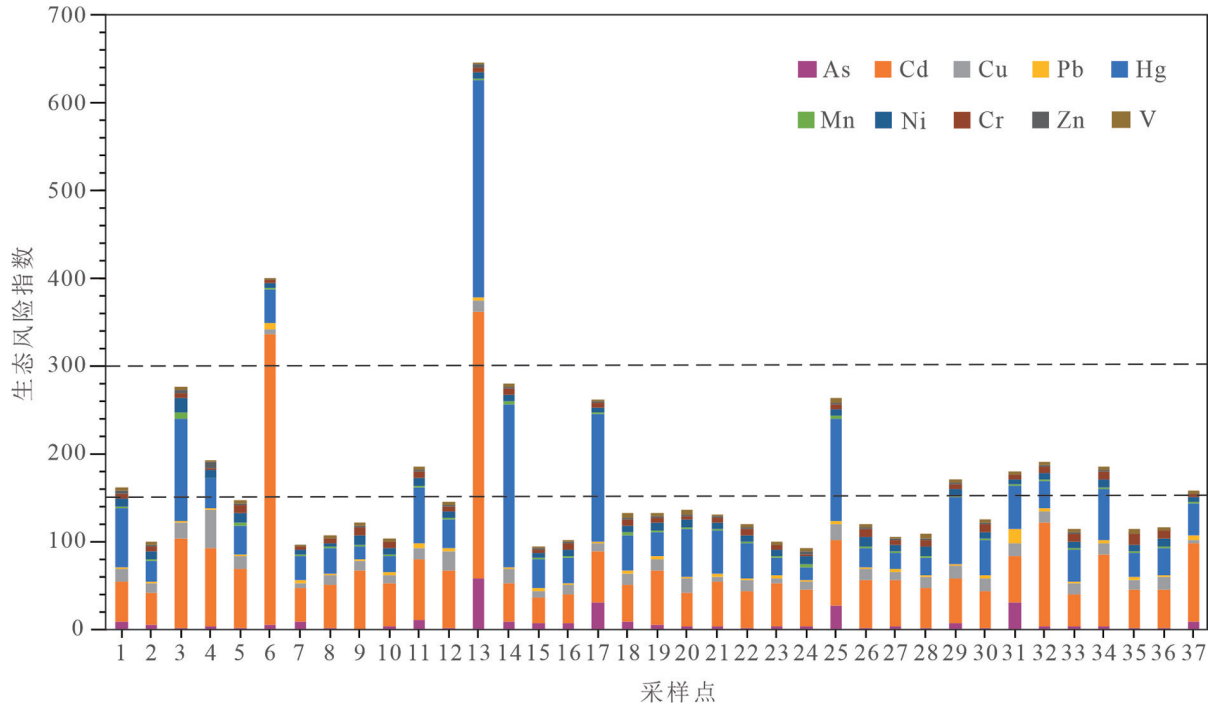


图4 研究区各采样点综合生态风险指数

Fig.4 Integrated ecological risk index of each sampling point in the study area

(代俊鸽等, 2015)。通过两种方法的结合, 可以更准确地识别沉积物中重金属的来源(张兆永等, 2015)。本文运用SPSS软件, 在经方差极大正交旋转后, 提取特征值大于1的6个公因子, 累积贡献率为93.91%(表7); 同时, 选用离差平方和(ward)算法和欧式距离进行R型聚类分组(袁建飞等, 2016), 得到聚类分析结果(图5), 在距离为5时, 将重金属元素划分为6类, 与主成分分析结果相对应。

主成分F1对总方差的贡献率为23.05%, 主要载荷为Mn、Ni和V, 三者之间均显著相关, 且变异

程度较低, 在空间上分布较均匀, 说明其人为来源较少(赵东杰和王学求, 2020), 主要受地质背景的控制。研究指出, V、Ni和Mn是土壤母质的特征元素(Post, 1999; 黄颖, 2018), 通常玄武岩发育的土壤中V、Ni和Mn的含量较高, 如中国南部地区玄武岩风化的砖红壤中V、Ni和Mn含量分别为243.0、224.4和1960 mg/kg, 且V和Ni含量与土壤Mn含量呈极显著或显著的正相关(汪金舫和刘铮, 1994)。中国东部玄武岩土壤中也同样具有较高含量的V、Ni和Mn(陈静生等, 1999), 王乔林等(2021)的研究

表6 研究区沉积物重金属含量相关关系

Table 6 Correlation coefficients between major ions of the study area

	As	Cd	Cu	Pb	Hg	Mn	Ni	Cr	Zn	V
As	1									
Cd	0.46**	1								
Cu	-0.03	-0.01	1							
Pb	0.43**	0.17	-0.17	1						
Hg	0.76**	0.43**	0.14	0.06	1					
Mn	-0.16	-0.11	0.08	-0.23	0.19	1				
Ni	-0.21	-0.06	0.32	-0.33*	0.12	0.80**	1			
Cr	-0.28	-0.23	-0.11	-0.12	-0.23	-0.01	0.28	1		
Zn	0.07	0.14	0.85**	-0.21	0.20	0.15	0.38*	-0.29	1	
V	-0.11	-0.29	0.12	-0.15	0.10	0.59**	0.60**	0.38*	-0.08	1

注:**表示在0.01水平(双侧)上显著相关,*表示在0.05水平(双侧)上显著相关。

表7 研究区沉积物重金属样品旋转成分矩阵

Table 7 Rotational composition matrix of heavy metal samples from sediments in the study area

重金属	主成分因子						公因子方差
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	
As	-0.15	0.00	0.88	-0.10	0.30	0.17	0.93
Cd	-0.07	0.03	0.33	-0.07	0.07	0.91	0.95
Cu	0.07	0.96	0.04	0.03	-0.04	-0.08	0.95
Pb	-0.16	-0.12	0.13	-0.05	0.96	0.06	0.99
Hg	0.16	0.10	0.93	-0.10	-0.07	0.16	0.94
Mn	0.96	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-0.10	-0.03	0.95
Ni	0.88	0.30	-0.06	0.21	-0.15	0.09	0.94
Cr	0.10	-0.13	-0.17	0.95	-0.06	-0.07	0.96
Zn	0.11	0.93	0.06	-0.20	-0.11	0.14	0.95
V	0.72	-0.02	0.14	0.39	0.00	-0.39	0.84
特征值	2.31	1.92	1.82	1.19	1.08	1.07	
贡献率/%	23.05	19.24	18.24	11.88	10.80	10.69	
累积贡献率/%	23.05	42.29	60.53	72.42	83.21	93.91	

也指出滇西地区土壤中高含量的Ni主要来源于该区火山岩等成土母岩,因此认为F1主要受到玄武岩风化成土的影响。主成分F4对总方差的贡献率为11.88%,主要载荷为Cr,变异程度也较低。有研究(朱青青和王中良,2012)指出,中国水系沉积物中Cr多来源于自然风化过程,尤其在西南地区,三叠系飞仙关组碎屑岩重矿物中含有大量碎屑铬尖晶石(张英利等,2016;张衡等,2019),致使其土壤和沉积物中相对富集Cr,因而具有较高的背景值(肖高强等,2021);瞿书逸(2020)研究发现碳酸盐小流域沉积物中Cr含量较高,与研究区沉积物中的含量相当,因此认为研究区沉积物中Cr主要来源于碳酸盐岩和碎屑岩的风化过程。同时,F1和F4在聚类分析中可以归为同一类,具有一定相似性,因此F1和F4代表了沉积物重金属的自然来源,属于自然因子。

主成分F2贡献率为16.58%,主要载荷为Cu和Zn。Cu和Zn变异系数分别为49.59%和54.88%,属高度变异。贺灵等(2021)研究指出,中国西南Cu、Ni、Zn和Cd的高含量区域受峨眉山玄武岩控制,肖高强等(2021)也指出滇东典型地区土壤中的高Cu和Zn含量主要与峨眉山玄武岩和煤系地层有关。唐瑞玲等(2020)也发现云南宣威某地土壤中Cu高含量区域主要分布于玄武岩出露区。工作区出露大范围玄武岩,Cu和Zn的高值点多分布于靠近玄武岩及其周边的区域,因此F2可能受到了玄武岩风化的影响。但同时,研究区农业活动较发达,河流

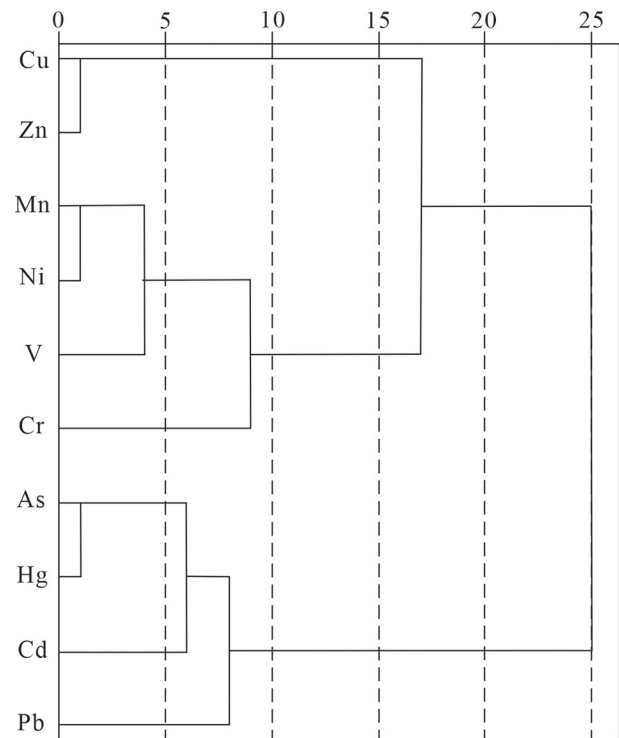


图5 沉积物重金属聚类分析结果
Fig.5 Clustering tree of heavy metals in sediments

周边路网交错,煤炭工业发达,运煤车辆较多,前人研究表明Cu和Zn还受农业活动(如肥料、农药等)、工业活动(降尘)和交通排放等的影响(朱青青和王中良,2012;陈雅丽等,2019;张倩等,2020),因此研究区Cu和Zn可能还有部分来自燃煤、交通和农业

活动等,综合认为主成分F2代表了自然来源和人为来源的综合影响。

主成分F3贡献率为18.24%,主要载荷为As和Hg;F5和F6贡献率分别为10.8%和10.69%,主要载荷分别为Pb和Cd,四者在沉积物中的含量均低,但都呈高度变异($72.23\% < C_v < 135.61\%$),表明受人类活动影响较强。由表6可知,As、Hg和Cd之间显著相关,尤其As和Hg相关系数达0.76($P < 0.01$)。研究区为重要的煤炭工业区,原煤产量高,煤炭洗选加工产业也发达,煤也是当地的生产生活的主要能源。研究指出,As、Hg、Pb和Cd是中国燃煤大气排放的主要重金属(高炜,2013;杨子鹏,2020),尤其Hg一般被当作煤炭燃烧的指示元素(Streets et al., 2005;陈雅丽等,2019),如范明毅等(2016)认为煤炭燃烧是毕节金沙电厂周边土壤Hg重要来源。有大量研究表明,工业废水、煤的燃烧均会向自然界释放大量As、Cd和Hg等重金属元素(朱青青和王中良,2012;温泉等,2020;赵东杰和王学求,2020),研究也表明滇黔地区煤矿周边容易存在As、Cd和Hg的污染(庞文品等,2006;吴先亮等,2018),与本次研究基本一致,因此认为F3主要代表了燃煤等煤炭工业对重金属的贡献。

但是,F5和F6主成分表明,Pb和Cd还有其他重要的来源。研究区沉积物中Pb含量低于云南省土壤背景值,与中国水系沉积物元素丰度值相当(表4)。通常认为Pb是交通尘的标示性元素(郭锋等,2013;王增辉,2020)。邵莉等(2012)在梳理中国交通源重金属污染情况时指出,含铅汽油的使用、汽车轮轴轴承摩擦和制动衬面摩擦均会释放出Pb,且重型车释放量是轻型车的5~6倍。工作区道路多位于河流沿线,大型运煤车辆较多,因此认为F5主要代表了道路交通的影响。滇东地区是典型的土壤Cd高背景值区域(李丽辉和王宝禄,2008;王宇等,2012),碳酸盐岩、玄武岩和炭质页岩等都是造成土壤高Cd背景的重要岩石类型(夏学齐等,2022),尤其碳酸盐岩风化成土是土壤和沉积物中Cd富集的主要来源(罗慧,2018)。同时,工农业生产活动也是其重要来源之一(Barcellos and Lacerda, 1994;骆永明,2009),施用化肥、农药和地膜等农业生产活动可能会导致土壤和沉积物中Cd含量增高或污染(Chien et al., 2009),尤其磷肥中有相当高的

Cd含量,也加重了土壤和沉积物中的Cd浓度(龙家寰等,2014)。因此,认为F6代表了自然背景和农业活动的共同影响。综合来看,F3、F5和F6受到了燃煤等煤炭工业活动、道路交通和农业活动等的影响,在聚类分析中可归为一类,代表了人类活动对重金属的影响,属于人为因子。

4 结 论

(1)研究区沉积物中除As和Pb外,其余重金属均超过了云南省土壤背景值,但仅Cu的平均含量超过风险筛选值。各重金属变异系数大小依次为As>Hg>Cd>Pb>Zn>Cu>Mn>Cr>Ni>V,其中Cr、Ni和V为中等变异,其余重金属均为高度变异。

(2)地累积指数法评价显示重金属污染程度为Cr>Cu>Cd>Mn>Zn>V>Ni>Hg>Pb>As,其中Cr主要为偏中度污染,Cu、Cd、Mn、Zn、V和Ni主要为轻度污染,As、Pb和Hg主要为无污染。潜在生态风险指数法评价表明研究区沉积物总体呈低风险—中等风险,Cd和Hg是最主要的生态风险因子,均表现为中等风险,其余重金属的生态风险则较低。

(3)相关性分析、主成分分析和聚类分析结果表明,研究区沉积物重金属受到人类活动和自然背景的双重控制,其中Mn、Ni、V和Cr主要为自然来源,受成土母岩风化的控制;As、Hg、Cd和Pb主要为人为来源,受燃煤等煤炭工业活动、交通排放和农业活动的影响;而Cu和Zn则受到自然来源和人为来源的综合控制。

References

- Bao Liran, Deng Hai, Jia Zhongmin, Li Yu, Dong Jinxiu, Yan Mingshu, Zhang Fenglei. 2020. Ecological and health risk assessment of heavy metals in farmland soil of northwest Xiushan, Chongqing[J]. *Geology in China*, 47(6): 1625–1636(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Barcellos C, Lacerda L D. 1994. Cadmium and zinc source assessment in the Sepetiba Bay and basin region[J]. *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, 29: 183–199.
- Barkett M O, Akün E. 2018. Heavy metal contents of contaminated soils and ecological risk assessment in abandoned copper mine harbor in Yedidalga, Northern Cyprus[J]. *Environmental Earth Sciences*, 77: 1–14.
- Cai Jingyi, Tan Keyan, Lu Guohui, Yin Xiaocai, Zheng Yu, Shao Pengwei, Wang Jing, Yang Yongliang. 2019. The spatial distribution characteristics of heavy metals in river sediments and

- suspended matter in small tributaries of the abandoned Wanshan mercury mines, Guizhou Province[J]. *Rock and Mineral Analysis*, 38(3): 305–315(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Cai Yongbing, Sun Yankang, Meng Fande, Suo Gaidi, Li Feiyue, Fan Xingjun, Zhang Hua. 2021. Spatial–temporal distribution characteristics and risk assessment of heavy metals in a river flowing into the bay in a typical gold mining area[J]. *Environmental Chemistry*, 40(4): 1167–1178(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen Jingsheng, Hong Song, Deng Baoshan, Pan Mao. 1999. Geographical tendencies of trace element contents in soil derived from granite, basalt and limestone of Eastern China[J]. *Soil and Environmental Sciences*, 8(3): 161–167(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen Ming, Cai Qingyun, Xu Hui, Zhao Ling, Zhao Yonghong. 2015. Research progress of risk assessment of heavy metals pollution in water body sediments[J]. *Ecology and Environmental Sciences*, 24(6): 1069–1074(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chen Yali, Weng Liping, Ma Jie, Wu Xiaojuan, Li Yongtao. 2019. Review on the last ten years of research on source identification of heavy metal pollution in soils[J]. *Journal of Agro–Environment Science*, 38(10): 2219–2238(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Cheng Hangxin, Li Min, Zhao Chuandong, Li Kuo, Peng Min, Qin Aihua, Cheng Xiaomeng. 2014. Overview of trace metals in the urban soil of 31 metropolises in China[J]. *Journal of Geochemical Exploration*, 139: 31–52.
- Cheng Zhizhong, Xie Xuejin, Pan Hanjiang, Yang Rong, Shang Yuntao. 2011. Abundance of elements in streams sediment in south China[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 18(5): 289–295(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Chien S H, Prochnow L I, Cantarella H. 2009. Recent developments of fertilizer production and use to increase nutrient efficiency and minimize environmental impacts[J]. *Advances in Agronomy*, 102: 261–316.
- Dai Junge, Guo Chunqing, Pei Jianguo, Lu Li. 2015. Multivariate statistical analysis of karst groundwater hydro–chemical characteristics based on spss– Taking Diaojiang basin of the Hongshui River for example[J]. *Industrial Safety and Environmental Protection*, 41(4): 81–83(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Deng Qucheng, Wang Xiaofei, Yin Juan, Deng Chaobing. 2017. Spatial distribution and source analysis of heavy metals in sediments of the upstream Xijiang Basin within nonferrous metal accumulation areas[J]. *Research of Environmental Sciences*, 30(8): 1221–1229(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ding Zhenhua, Zheng Baoshan, Finkelmam R B. 2003. Application of XAFS and Mössbauer spectroscopy in studying the mode of occurrence of arsenic and iron in high–As coals from southwest Guizhou Province[J]. *Geological Journal of China Universities*, 9(2): 273–278(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fan Mingyi, Yang Hao, Huang Xianfei, Cao Rensheng, Zhang Zedong, Hu Jiwei, Qin Fanxin. 2016. Chemical forms and risk assessment of heavy metals in soils around a typical coal–fired power plant located in the mountainous area[J]. *China Environmental Science*, 36(8): 2425–2436(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Feng Daolun, Chen Xiaofei, Tian Wen, Qian Qun, Shen Hao, Liao Dexiang, Lü Baoyi. 2017. Pollution characteristics and ecological risk of heavy metals in ballast tank sediment[J]. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 24: 3951–3958.
- Gao Wei, Zhi Guorui, Xue Zhigang, Wang Shuxiao. 2013. Analysis of atmospheric emission trends of mercury, lead and arsenic from coal combustion in China from 1980–2007[J]. *Research of Environmental Sciences*, 26(8): 822–828(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Guo Feng, Shen Huifang, Fan Wenhua. 2013. Particle size distribution and health risk assessment of heavy metal of surface dust in middle school of mining district in Datong City[J]. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 27(1): 162–166(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Hakanson L. 1980. An ecological risk index for aquatic pollution control– a sedimentological approach [J]. *Water Research*, 14(8): 975–1001.
- He Ling, Wu Chao, Ceng Daoming, Cheng Xiaomeng, Sun Binbin. 2021. Distribution of heavy metals and ecological risk of soils in the typical geological background region of southwest China[J]. *Rock and Mineral Analysis*, 40(3): 384–396(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Huang Yin. 2018. The Exploring of Heavy Metal Pollution Source Apportionment in Various Scale of Agricultural Soils[D]. Hangzhou: Zhejiang University, 1–128 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jia Yaqi, Cheng Zhifei, Liu Pinzhen, Yang Zhen, Wu Di. 2016. Accumulation characteristics of heavy metals in agricultural soil around the mining area and ecological risk assessment[J]. *Journal of Soil Science*, 47(2): 474–479(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jiang Shanyu, Kang Yongshang, Yang Tongbao, Wang Jin, Zhang Bing, Gu Jiaoyang, Sun Hansen. 2018. Combined CBM drainage of multiple seams by single well in Enhong block, Yunnan Province[J]. *Coal Geology & Exploration*, 46(2): 80–89(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jiang Yanxue, Chao Sihong, Liu Jianwei, Yang Yue, Chen Yanjiao, Zhang Aichen, Cao Hongbin. 2017. Source apportionment and health risk assessment of heavy metals in soil for a township in Jiangsu Province, China[J]. *Chemosphere*, 168: 1658–1668.
- Jiang Yefeng, Guo Xi. 2019. Multivariate and geostatistical analyses of heavy metal pollution from different sources among farmlands in the Poyang Lake region, China[J]. *Journal of Soils and Sediments*, 19: 2472–2484.
- Ju Wei, Jiang Bo, Qin Yong, Wu Caifang, Lan Fengjuan, Li Ming, Xu

- Haoran, Wang Shengyu. 2020. Distribution of in-situ stress and prediction of critical depth for deep coalbed methane in Enhong Block of eastern Yunnan region[J]. *Coal Science and Technology*, 48(2): 194–200(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Kang Yongshang, Li Zhe, Liu Na, Deng Ze, Wang Weihong. 2018. Coalbed methane mobility and affected to gas production dynamic in Laochang and Enhong Blocks of Eastern Yunnan[J]. *Coal Science and Technology*, 46(9): 217–226(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Baojie, Wang Siyu, Zhou Shenglu, Chen Lian, Li Yan, Liu Ruicheng, Wu Shaohua. 2018. Heavy metal pollution characteristics and its response of source-sink relationship in agricultural soil at field scale[J]. *Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering*, 34(6): 204–209(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Hongxia. 2020. The Supergene Environmental Characteristics of Heavy Metals in Coal Mine Area Located at Qingshui River Basin and Potential Soil Remediation method[D]. Beijing: University of Science and Technology Beijing, 1–135(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Lihui, Wang Baolu. 2008. The geochemical characteristics of As, Cd elements in soil in Yunnan Province [J]. *Geophysical and Geochemical Exploration*, 32(5): 497–501(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li Xingyu, Li Peng, Su Yewang, Shi Mingming, Hu Tianpeng, Mao Yao, Liu Li, Zhang Ya, Xing Xinli, Qi Shihua. 2022. Pollution and potential ecological risk assessment of heavy metals in surface sediments of Tangxun Lake[J]. *Environmental Science*, 43(2): 859–866(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Juan, Li Yang, Zhang Min, Zhang Naiming, Han Dongjin. 2021. Health risk assessment and benchmark of lead pollution in agricultural soils in East Yunnan, China[J]. *Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering*, 37(1): 241–250(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Shuo, Wu Quanyuan, Cao Xuejiang, Wang Jining, Zhang Longlong, Cai Dongquan, Zhou Liyuan, Liu Na. 2016. Pollution assessment and spatial distribution characteristics of heavy metals in soils of coal mining area in Longkou City[J]. *Environmental Science*, 37(1): 270–279(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Liu Zongtang, Li Chunhai, Zhang Gangya. 2010. Application of principal component analysis to the distributions of heavy metals in the water of lakes and reservoirs in Yunnan Province[J]. *Research of Environmental Sciences*, 23(4): 459–466(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Long Jiahuan, Liu Hongyan, Liu Fang, Zhu Hengliang, Zhao Zhipeng. 2014. Spatial distribution and effect mechanisms of cadmium in soils in typical contaminated areas, Guizhou Province[J]. *Chinese Journal of Soil Science*, 45(5): 1252–1259(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Lu Ying, Gong Zitong, Zhang Ganlin, Zhang Bo. 2004. Heavy metal concentration in Nanjing urban soils and their affecting factors[J]. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology*, 15(1): 123–126(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Luo Hui, Liu Xiuming, Wang Shijie, Liu Fang, Li Ying. 2018. Pollution characteristics and sources of cadmium in soils of the karst area in South China[J]. *Chinese Journal of Ecology*, 37(5): 1538–1544(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Luo Yongming. 2009. Trends in soil environmental pollution and the prevention-controlling-remediation strategies in China[J]. *Environmental Pollution and Control*, 31(12): 27–31(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Luo Zhong, Shao Longyi, Yao Guanghua, Deng Guangming, Wang Hao, Han Jun. 2008. Mudstones in the upper Permian coal bearing series in eastern Yunnan and western Guizhou: Clay minerals composition and their environmental significance[J]. *Journal of Palaeogeography*, (3): 297–304(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Ma Mingzhen, Gao Yang, Song Xianwei, Jia Junjie, Chen Shibo, Hao Zhuo, Wen Xuefa. 2019. Transport characteristics and risk assessment of heavy metals in multi-scale watersheds in the Poyang Lake area, China[J]. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 39(17): 6404–6415(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Pang Wenpin, Qin Fanxin, Lu Yachao, Li Yingju, Li Gang, Li Xinli. 2016. Chemical speciations of heavy metals and their risk assessment in agricultural soils in a coal mining area from Xingren County, Guizhou Province, China[J]. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology*, 27(5): 1468–1478(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Qu Shuyi. 2020. The Behavior Analysis and Sourcing of Heavy Metals during Weathering and Pedogenesis in the Upper Reaches of the Pearl River[D]. Nanjing: Nanjing University, 1–71 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Post J E. 1999. Manganese oxide minerals: Crystal structures and economic and environmental significance[J]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 96(7): 3447–3454.
- Shao Li, Xiao Huayun, Wu Daishe, Tang Congguo. 2012. Review on research on traffic-related heavy metals pollution[J]. *Earth and Environment*, 40(3): 445–459(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Shi Zhangyi, Liang Meng, Feng Bin. 2016. Average background values of 39 chemical elements in stream sediments of China[J]. *Earth Science*, 41(2): 234–251(in Chinese with English abstract).
- State Environmental Protection Bureau, China Environmental Monitoring Station. 1990. Background Values of Soil Elements in China[M]. Beijing: China Environmental Science Press (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Streets David G, Hao Jiming, Wu Ye, Jiang Jingkun, Chan Melissa, Tian Hezhong, Feng Xinbin. 2005. Anthropogenic mercury emissions in China[J]. *Atmospheric Environment*, 39(40): 7789–7806.

- Sun Houyun, Wei Xiaofeng, Jia Fengchao, He Zexin, Sun Xiaoming. 2021. Geochemical baseline and ecological risk accumulation effect of soil heavy metals in the small-scale drainage catchment of V-Ti-magnetite in the Yixun River basin, Chengde[J]. *Acta Geologica Sinica*, 95(2): 588-604(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Tang Ruiling, Wang Huiyan, Lu Xupeng, Xu Jinli, Xu Renting, Zhang Fugui. 2020. Ecological risk assessment of heavy metals in farmland system from an area with high background of heavy metals, Southwestern China[J]. *Geoscience*, 34(5): 917-927(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Tu Chunlin, Ma Yiqi, Linghu Changwei, He Chengzhong, Cun Dexin. 2021. Hydro-chemical characteristics and evolution of Zhawai River basin in coal mining area of Eastern Yunnan Plateau[J]. *Science Technology and Engineering*, 21(29): 12470-12480(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Hao. 2011. Sedimentological Characteristics and Palaeoenvironmental Bearings of the Late Permian Coals in eastern Yunnan and Western Guizhou of Southwestern China[D]. Beijing: China University of Mining and Technology(Beijing): 1-128(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Jiawei, Liu Ruimin, Zhang Peipei, Yu Wenwen, Shen Zhenyao, Feng Chenghong. 2014. Spatial variation, environmental assessment and source identification of heavy metals in sediments of the Yangtze River Estuary[J]. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 87(1/2):364-373.
- Wang Jinfang, Liu Zheng. 1994. Vanadium distribution and its affection factors in soils of China[J]. *Acta Pedologica Sinica*, 31(1): 61-67(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Li, Chen Fan, Ma Qianli, Fan Zhongya, Yao Ling'ai, Xu Zhencheng, Tan Wanchun, Zhao Xuemin. 2015. Pollution characteristics and risk assessment of heavy metals in surface water and sediment in Danshui River of Dongjiang[J]. *Environmental Chemistry*, 34(9): 1671-1684(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Meihua. 2021. Assessment of farmland soil heavy metal contamination and ecologic risk in a western Zhejiang stone-like coal mine periphery[J]. *Coal Geology of China*, 33(7): 51-56(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Qiaolin, Song Yuntao, Wang Chengwen, Xu Renting, Peng Min, Zhou Yalong, Han Wei. 2021. Source identification and spatial distribution of soil heavy metals in Western Yunnan[J]. *China Environmental Science*, 41(8): 3693-3703(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Yu, Peng Shuhui, Yang Shuanglan. 2012. Anomalous characteristics of As, Cd elements in karst area of Yunnan[J]. *Chinese Karst*, 31(4): 377-381(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wang Zenghui. 2020. An analysis of the input flux and source of elements in dry and wet atmospheric deposition of southwest plain of Shandong: A case study of Juye County[J]. *Geophysical and Geochemical Exploration*, 44(4): 839-846(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wen Quan, Zhao Yanmin, Cao Wei, Yang Chenchen, Zhang Lei, Zhang Guoyu, Feng Junpo. 2020. Distribution characteristics, sources and potential ecological risks of heavy metal pollution in the middle reaches of Chaobai River[J]. *Research of Environmental Sciences*, 33(3): 599-607(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wu Guanghai, Wang Chensheng, Chen Honghan. 2020. Eco-environmental assessment and genetic analysis of heavy metal pollution in the soil around the abandoned tungsten-molybdenum mine area in Inner Mongolia [J]. *Geology in China*, 47(6): 1838-1852(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wu Xianliang, Huang Xianfei, Li Chaochan, Hu Jiwei, Tang Fenghua, Zhang Zedong. 2018. Soil heavy metal pollution degrees and metal chemical forms around the coal mining area in Western Guizhou[J]. *Research of Soil and Water Conservation*, 25(6): 335-341(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Wu Xianliang, Huang Xianfei, Quan Wenxuan, Hu Jiwei, Qin Fanxin, Tang Fenghua. 2018. Chemical forms and risk assessment of heavy metals in soils and selected hypertolerant plants around a coal mining area in Western Guizhou Province[J]. *Research of Soil and Water Conservation*, 38(5): 313-321(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xia Xueqi, Ji Junfeng, Yang Zhongfang, Lu Xinze, Huang Chunlei, Wei Yingchun, Xu Changyan, Liang Zhuoying. 2022. Parent rock type control on cadmium background in soil and sediment: An example from Guizhou Province[J]. *Earth Science Frontiers*, 29(4): 438-447(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xiao Dongdong, Shi Zhengtao, Su Bin, Feng Zebo. 2017. Spatial distribution and pollution assessment of heavy metals in surface sediment of Baoxiang River, Dianchi Lake[J]. *Environmental Chemistry*, 36(12): 2719-2728(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xiao Gaoqiang, Chen Jie, Bai Bing, Li Yuanbin, Zhu Nenggang. 2021. Content characteristics and risk assessment of heavy metals in soil of typical high geological background areas, Yunnan Province[J]. *Geology and Exploration*, 57(5): 1077-1086(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xiong Yan, Ning Zengping, Liu Yizhang, Zhao Yanlong, Wu Shiliang, Liu Wei. 2017. Distribution and pollution evaluation of heavy metals in sediments in the Nanpan river basin (Yunnan Section) [J]. *Earth and Environment*, 45(2): 171-178(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang Qianqi, Li Zhiyuan, Lu Xiaoning, Duan Qiannan, Huang Lei, Bi Jun. 2018. A review of soil heavy metal pollution from industrial and agricultural regions in China: Pollution and risk assessment[J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 642: 690-700.
- Yang Zipeng, Xiao Rongbo, Chen Yuping, Deng Yirong, Han Cunliang, Liu Chufan, Gao Zhongyuan, Huang Shuting, Dai Weijie. 2020. Heavy metal distribution, risk assessment and source

- analysis of soil around a typical coal-fired power plant in South China[J]. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 40(14): 4823–4835(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yin Dechao, Qi Xiaofan, Wang Yushan, Xu Rongzhen, An Yonghui, Wang Xuqing, Geng Hongjie. 2022. Geochemical characteristics and ecological risk assessment of heavy metals in surface sediments of Baiyangdian Lake, Xiong'an New Area[J]. *Geology in China*, 49(3): 979–992(in Chinese with English abstract).
- You Mu, Huang Yuee, Lu Jun, Li Chaopin. 2016. Fractionation characterizations and environmental implications of heavy metal in soil from coal mine in Huainan, China[J]. *Environmental Earth Sciences*, 75(1): 1–9.
- Yu Xia, An Yanling, Wu Qixin. 2015. Pollution characteristics and ecological risk assessment of heavy metals in the sediments of Chishui River[J]. *Acta Scientiae Circumstantiae*, 35(5): 1400–1407 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yuan Jianfei, Deng Guoshi, Xu Fen, Tang Yeqi, Li Pengyue. 2016. The multivariate statistical analysis of chemical characteristics and influencing factors of karst groundwater in the Northern part of Bijie city, Guizhou Province[J]. *Geology in China*, 43(4): 1446–1456(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Heng, Li Rentao, Ba Jin, Li Xiaoping, Ma Jiyue. 2019. Geochemical characteristics of the lower Triassic Feixianguan Formation in Meigu area, southwestern Sichuan and its significance for the provenance and tectonic setting[J]. *Journal of Mineralogy and Petrology*, 39(3): 52–59(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Li, Zhang Naiming, Bao Li, Li Yang, Zhang Min, Yang Haoyu, Lu Hongbin. 2020. Heavy metal distribution and pollution risk assessment in farmland soil in southeastern Yunnan Province[J]. *Chinese Journal of Soil Science*, 51(2): 473–480(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Ping, Liu Xiangjun, Li Danqiong, Liang Lixi, Xie Bin, Hou Lianlang. 2019. Microstructure and physical characteristics analysis of middle-high rank coal in Enhong–Laochang block[J]. *Science Technology and Engineering*, 19(16): 44–50(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Qian, Liu Xiangwei, Shui Yong, Wang Ting. 2021. Distribution of heavy metals in the upstream of Yellow River and ecological risk assessment[J]. *Acta Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis Pekinensis*, 57(2): 333–340(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Xiaoping, Deng Wei, Yang Xueming. 2002. The background concentrations of 13 soil trace elements and their relationships to parent materials and vegetation in Xizang (Tibet), China[J]. *Journal of Asian Earth Science*, 21: 167–174.
- Zhang Yingli, Wang Zongqi, Wang Gang, Li Qian, Lin Jianfei. 2016. Chromian spinel, zircon age constraints on the provenance of Early Triassic Feixianguan Formation sandstones from Huize Area, upper Yangtze Region[J]. *Geological Review*, 62(1): 54–72(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhang Zhaoyong, Jilili Abuduwaili, Jiang Fengqing. 2015. Sources, pollution status and potential ecological risk of heavy metals in surface sediments of Aibi Lake, Northwest China[J]. *Environmental Science*, 36(2): 490–496(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhao Dongjie, Wang Xueqiu. 2020. Distribution, sources and potential ecological risk of heavy metals in the floodplain soils of the karst area of Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi, China[J]. *Environmental Science*, 40(4): 1609–1619(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhen Xue. 2018. Mineral Matter in Lopingian Coals from Eastern Yunnan Province and its Response to the Regional Geological Evolution[D]. Beijing: China University of Mining and Technology (Beijing), 1–112 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhou Yan, Chen Qiang, Deng Shaopo, Wan Jinzhong, Zhang Shengtian, Long Tao, Li Qun, Lin Yusuo, Wu Yunjin. 2018. Principal component analysis and ecological risk assessment of heavy metals in farmland soils around a Pb–Zn mine in Southwestern China[J]. *Environmental Science*, 39(6): 2884–2892 (in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu Qingqing, Wang Zhongliang. 2012. Distribution characteristics and source analysis of heavy metals in sediments of the main river systems in China[J]. *Earth and Environment*, 40(3): 305–313(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Zhu Yugao. 2014. Contamination and control of heavy metals in farmland around coal mining area in Northern Shaanxi[J]. *Clean Coal Technology*, 20(5): 105–108 (in Chinese with English abstract).

附中文参考文献

- 鲍丽然, 邓海, 贾中民, 李瑜, 董金秀, 严明书, 张风雷. 2020. 重庆秀山西北部农田土壤重金属生态健康风险评价[J]. *中国地质*, 47(6): 1625–1636.
- 蔡敬怡, 谭科艳, 路国慧, 殷效彩, 郑宇, 邵鹏威, 王竞, 杨永亮. 2019. 贵州万山废弃矿区小流域系统沉积物及悬浮物重金属的空间分布特征[J]. *岩矿测试*, 38(3): 305–315.
- 蔡永兵, 孙延康, 孟凡德, 索改弟, 李飞跃, 范行军, 张华. 2021. 典型金矿区入湾河流重金属的时空分布特征及风险评价[J]. *环境化学*, 40(4): 1167–1178.
- 陈静生, 洪松, 邓宝山, 潘懋. 1999. 中国东部花岗岩、玄武岩及石灰岩上土壤微量元素含量的纬向分异[J]. *土壤与环境*, 8(3): 161–167.
- 陈明, 蔡青云, 徐慧, 赵玲, 赵永红. 2015. 水体沉积物重金属污染风险评价研究进展[J]. *生态环境学报*, 24(6): 1069–1074.
- 陈雅丽, 翁莉萍, 马杰, 武晓娟, 李永涛. 2019. 近十年中国土壤重金属污染源解析研究进展[J]. *农业环境科学学报*, 38(10): 2219–2238.
- 程志中, 谢学锦, 潘含江, 杨榕, 商云涛. 2011. 中国南方地区水系沉积物中元素丰度[J]. *地学前缘*, 18(5): 289–295.

- 代俊鹤,郭纯青,裴建国,卢丽. 2015. 基于spss岩溶地下水水化学特征的多元统计分析——以红水河刁江流域为例[J]. 工业安全与环保, 41(4): 81-83.
- 邓渠成, 王晓飞, 尹娟, 邓超冰. 2017. 西江上游有色金属产业集聚区河流沉积物重金属空间分布特征与来源解析[J]. 环境科学研究, 30(8): 1221-1229.
- 丁振华, 郑宝山, Finkelmam R B. 2003. 黔西南高砷煤中砷赋存状态的XAFS和铁的Mössbauer谱研究[J]. 高校地质学报, 9(2): 273-278.
- 范明毅, 杨皓, 黄先飞, 曹人升, 张泽东, 胡继伟, 秦樊鑫. 2016. 典型山区燃煤型电厂周边土壤重金属形态特征及污染评价[J]. 中国环境科学, 36(8): 2425-2436.
- 高炜, 支国瑞, 薛志钢, 王书肖. 2013. 1980—2007年我国燃煤大气汞、铅、砷排放趋势分析[J]. 环境科学研究, 26(8): 822-828.
- 郭锋, 申慧芳, 樊文华. 2013. 大同市矿区中学地表灰尘重金属粒级效应及健康风险评估[J]. 水土保持学报, 27(1): 162-166.
- 国家环境保护局, 中国环境检测总站. 1990. 中国土壤元素背景值[M]. 北京: 中国环境科学出版社.
- 贺灵, 吴超, 曾道明, 成晓梦, 孙彬彬. 2021. 中国西南典型地质背景区土壤重金属分布及生态风险特征[J]. 岩矿测试, 40(3): 384-396.
- 黄颖. 2018. 不同尺度农田土壤重金属污染源解析研究[D]. 杭州: 浙江大学, 1-128.
- 贾亚琪, 程志飞, 刘品祯, 杨珍, 吴迪. 2016. 煤矿区周边农田土壤重金属积累特征及生态风险评价[J]. 土壤通报, 47(2): 474-479.
- 姜杉钰, 康永尚, 杨通保, 王金, 张兵, 顾娇杨, 孙晗森. 2018. 云南恩洪煤层气区块单井多煤层合采方式探讨[J]. 煤田地质与勘探, 46(2), 80-89.
- 鞠玮, 姜波, 秦勇, 吴财芳, 兰凤娟, 李明, 徐浩然, 王胜宇. 2020. 滇东恩洪区块地应力分布及深部煤层气临界深度预测[J]. 煤炭科学技术, 48(2): 194-200.
- 康永尚, 李喆, 刘娜, 邓泽, 王伟洪. 2018. 滇东恩洪和老厂煤层气可动性及对产气动态的影响[J]. 煤炭科学技术, 46(9): 217-226.
- 李保杰, 王思宇, 周生路, 陈莲, 李岩, 刘瑞程, 吴绍华. 2018. 田块尺度下农田重金属污染特征及其源汇关系响应解析[J]. 农业工程学报, 34(6): 204-209.
- 李红霞. 2020. 清水河流域煤矿区重金属的表生环境特征及潜在修复途径[D]. 北京: 北京科技大学, 1-135.
- 李丽辉, 王宝禄. 2008. 云南省土壤As、Cd元素地球化学特征[J]. 物探与化探, 32(5): 497-501.
- 李星谕, 李朋, 苏业旺, 石明明, 胡天鹏, 毛瑶, 刘力, 张雅, 邢新丽, 祁士华. 2022. 汤逊湖表层沉积物重金属污染与潜在生态风险评价[J]. 环境科学, 43(2): 859-866.
- 刘娟, 李洋, 张敏, 张乃明, 韩东锦. 2021. 滇东农田土壤铅污染健康风险评价及基准研究[J]. 农业工程学报, 37(1): 241-250.
- 刘硕, 吴泉源, 曹学江, 王集宁, 张龙龙, 蔡东全, 周厉媛, 刘娜. 2016. 龙口煤矿区土壤重金属污染评价与空间分布特征[J]. 环境科学, 37(1): 270-279.
- 刘总堂, 李春海, 章钢娅. 2010. 运用主成分分析法研究云南湖水体中重金属分布[J]. 环境科学研究, 23(4): 459-466.
- 龙家寰, 刘鸿雁, 刘方, 朱恒亮, 赵志鹏. 2014. 贵州省典型污染区土壤中镉的空间分布及影响机制[J]. 土壤通报, 45(5): 1252-1259.
- 卢瑛, 龚子同, 张甘霖, 张波. 2004. 南京城市土壤重金属含量及其影响因素[J]. 应用生态学报, 15(1): 123-126.
- 罗慧, 刘秀明, 王世杰, 刘方, 李颖. 2018. 中国南方喀斯特集中分布区土壤Cd污染特征及来源[J]. 生态学杂志, 37(5): 1538-1544.
- 罗忠, 邵龙义, 姚光华, 邓光明, 汪浩, 韩俊. 2008. 滇东黔西上二叠统含煤岩系泥岩粘土矿物组成及环境意义[J]. 古地理学报, (3): 297-304.
- 骆永明. 2009. 中国土壤环境污染态势及预防、控制和修复策略[J]. 环境污染与防治, 31(12): 27-31.
- 马明真, 高扬, 宋贤威, 贾珺杰, 陈世博, 郝卓, 温学发. 2019. 鄱阳湖地区多尺度流域水体重金属输送特征及其污染风险评价[J]. 生态学报, 39(17): 6404-6415.
- 庞文品, 秦樊鑫, 吕亚超, 李英菊, 李刚, 李新丽. 2016. 贵州兴仁煤矿区农田土壤重金属化学形态及风险评估[J]. 应用生态学报, 27(5): 1468-1478.
- 瞿书逸. 2020. 珠江上游基岩风化成土过程中重金属元素的迁移富集特征及源示踪[D]. 南京: 南京大学, 1-71.
- 邵莉, 肖化云, 吴代赦, 唐从国. 2012. 交通源重金属污染研究进展[J]. 地球与环境, 40(3): 445-459.
- 史长义, 梁萌, 冯斌. 2016. 中国水系沉积物39种元素系列背景值[J]. 地球科学, 41(2): 234-251.
- 孙厚云, 卫晓锋, 贾凤超, 何泽新, 孙晓明. 2021. 承德伊逊河钒钛磁铁矿小流域土壤重金属地球化学基线及生态风险累积效应[J]. 地质学报, 95(2): 588-604.
- 唐瑞玲, 王惠艳, 吕许朋, 徐进力, 徐仁廷, 张富贵. 2020. 西南重金属高背景区农田系统土壤重金属生态风险评价[J]. 现代地质, 34(5): 917-927.
- 涂春霖, 马一奇, 令狐昌卫, 和成忠, 寸得欣. 2021. 滇东高原煤矿聚集区扎外河流域水化学特征及演化规律[J]. 科学技术与工程, 21(29): 12470-12480.
- 汪浩. 2011. 滇东、黔西晚二叠世煤的沉积学特征及古环境意义[D]. 北京: 中国矿业大学(北京), 1-128.
- 汪金舫, 刘铮. 1994. 钒在土壤中的含量分布和影响因素[J]. 土壤学报, 31(1): 61-67.
- 王丽, 陈凡, 马千里, 范中亚, 姚玲爱, 许振成, 谭万春, 赵学敏. 2015. 东江淡水河流域地表水和沉积物重金属污染特征及风险评价[J]. 环境化学, 34(9): 1671-1684.
- 王美华. 2021. 浙西某地石煤矿山周边耕地土壤重金属污染与生态风险评价[J]. 中国煤炭地质, 33(7): 51-56.
- 王乔林, 宋云涛, 王成文, 徐仁廷, 彭敏, 周亚龙, 韩伟. 2021. 滇西地区土壤重金属来源解析及空间分布[J]. 中国环境科学, 41(8): 3693-3703.
- 王宇, 彭淑惠, 杨双兰. 2012. 云南岩溶区As、Cd元素异常特征[J]. 中国岩溶, 31(4): 377-381.
- 王增辉. 2020. 鲁西南平原地区大气干湿沉降元素输入通量及来源浅析: 以巨野县为例[J]. 物探与化探, 44(4): 839-846.
- 温泉, 赵艳民, 曹伟, 杨晨晨, 张雷, 张国宇, 冯军坡. 2020. 潮白河中

- 游沉积物中重金属分布、来源及生态风险评估[J]. 环境科学研究, 33(3): 599-607.
- 邬光海, 王晨昇, 陈鸿汉. 2020. 内蒙古废弃钨钼矿区周围土壤重金属污染生态环境评价及成因分析[J]. 中国地质, 47(6): 1838-1852.
- 吴先亮, 黄先飞, 李朝婵, 胡继伟, 唐凤华, 张泽东. 2018. 黔西煤矿区土壤重金属污染水平及其形态[J]. 水土保持研究, 25(6): 335-341.
- 吴先亮, 黄先飞, 全文选, 胡继伟, 秦樊鑫, 唐凤华. 2018. 黔西煤矿区周边土壤重金属形态特征、污染评价及富集植物筛选[J]. 水土保持通报, 38(5): 313-321.
- 夏学齐, 季峻峰, 杨忠芳, 卢新哲, 黄春雷, 魏迎春, 徐常艳, 梁卓颖. 2022. 母岩类型对土壤和沉积物镉背景的控制: 以贵州为例[J]. 地学前缘, 29(4): 438-447.
- 肖冬冬, 史正涛, 苏斌, 冯泽波. 2017. 滇池宝象河表层沉积物重金属含量空间分布特征及污染评价[J]. 环境化学, 36(12): 2719-2728.
- 肖高强, 陈杰, 白兵, 李元彬, 朱能刚. 2021. 云南典型地质高背景区土壤重金属含量特征及污染风险评价[J]. 地质与勘探, 57(5): 1077-1086.
- 熊燕, 宁增平, 刘意章, 赵彦龙, 吴世良, 刘威. 2017. 南盘江流域(云南段)水系沉积物中重金属含量分布特征及其污染状况评价[J]. 地球与环境, 45(2): 171-178.
- 杨子鹏, 肖荣波, 陈玉萍, 邓一荣, 韩存亮, 刘楚藩, 高中原, 黄淑婷, 戴伟杰. 2020. 华南地区典型燃煤电厂周边土壤重金属分布、风险评估及来源分析[J]. 生态学报, 40(14): 4823-4835.
- 尹德超, 祁晓凡, 王雨山, 徐蓉楨, 安永会, 王旭清, 耿红杰. 2022. 雄安新区白洋淀表层沉积物重金属地球化学特征及生态风险评估[J]. 中国地质, 49(3): 979-992.
- 于霞, 安艳玲, 吴起鑫. 2015. 赤水河流域表层沉积物重金属的污染特征及生态风险评估[J]. 环境科学学报, 35(5): 1400-1407.
- 袁建飞, 邓国仕, 徐芬, 唐业旗, 李鹏岳. 2016. 毕节市北部岩溶地下水水化学特征及影响因素的多元统计分析[J]. 中国地质, 2016, 43(4): 1446-456.
- 张衡, 李仁涛, 巴金, 李小平, 马继跃. 2019. 川西南美姑地区下三叠统飞仙关组地球化学特征及其对物源和构造环境的指示意义[J]. 矿物岩石, 39(3): 52-59.
- 张丽, 张乃明, 包立, 李洋, 张敏, 杨浩瑜, 陆红斌. 2020. 滇东南农田土壤重金属分布特征及污染风险评价[J]. 土壤通报, 51(2): 473-480.
- 张平, 刘向君, 李丹琼, 梁利喜, 谢斌, 侯连浪. 2019. 恩洪一老厂区块中高阶煤岩微观结构特征及物性分析[J]. 科学技术与工程, 19(16): 44-50.
- 张倩, 刘湘伟, 税勇, 王婷. 2021. 黄河上游重金属元素分布特征及生态风险评估[J]. 北京大学学报(自然科学版), 57(2): 333-340.
- 张英利, 王宗起, 王刚, 李谦, 林健飞. 2016. 上扬子会泽地区早三叠世飞仙关组砂岩物源特征: 来自重矿物铬尖晶石和碎屑锆石的限定[J]. 地质论评, 62(1): 54-72.
- 张兆永, 吉力力·阿不都外力, 姜逢清. 2015. 艾比湖表层沉积物重金属的来源、污染和潜在生态风险研究[J]. 环境科学, 36(2): 490-496.
- 赵东杰, 王学求. 2020. 滇黔桂岩溶区河漫滩土壤重金属含量、来源及潜在生态风险[J]. 中国环境科学, 40(4): 1609-1619.
- 郑雪. 2018. 滇东晚二叠世煤中矿物质组成及其对区域地质演化的响应[D]. 北京: 中国矿业大学(北京), 1-112.
- 周艳, 陈樯, 邓绍坡, 万金忠, 张胜田, 龙涛, 李群, 林玉锁, 吴运金. 2018. 西南某铅锌矿区农田土壤重金属空间主成分分析及生态风险评估[J]. 环境科学, 39(6): 2884-2892.
- 朱青青, 王中良. 2012. 中国主要水系沉积物中重金属分布特征及来源分析[J]. 地球与环境, 40(3): 305-313.
- 朱玉高. 2014. 陕北煤矿区农田土壤重金属污染现状及修复研究[J]. 洁净煤技术, 20(5): 105-108.