大坝运行对水库消落带土壤环境影响研究进展

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摘 要:水库消落带土壤环境对水库水位变化的响应非常明显。通过分析大坝运行下水库消落带土壤理化性质、重金属、微生物特性和土壤侵蚀变化特征,总结水位波动对消落带土壤性质的影响过程与趋势。研究表明水库消落带土壤历经长时期干湿交替过程后,其物理性质发生较大改变,但具体变化过程和趋势仍存争议。土壤化学性质中,碳、氮和磷元素迁移转化趋势明显,但各不相同。土壤重金属元素时空分异特征改变。土壤微生物总体上呈减少趋势,并且在海拔梯度上差异显著。土壤侵蚀是消落带面临的主要环境问题。未来应采用物理模型方法,定量分析水位与土壤性质相关关系,并加强对西南高山峡谷区高坝大库消落带的研究。

关键词:水库消落带;土壤环境;干湿交替;研究进展;土壤理化性质

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据统计数据显示,2016 年全球发电总量合计约 2.48×10¹³kW·h,水力发电作为主要可再生能源,占总发电量 68%,是能源储存利用的主要方式,但大规模水电建设产生的环境问题亦引发广泛关注[1]。大型水电站建成并蓄水运行后,水库水位调节形成淹没—裸露交替状态的水库消落带。多数学者认为,水库消落带是指因水库水位调节,库岸两侧最高和最低水位线之间,显著区别于周围地貌类型的区域[2-4]。该区域作为特殊水陆交错地带,既受到强烈的人为扰动,如水库运行造成的周期性干湿交替过程,同时受到自然过程,如雨季水位较低时径流冲刷作用的共同影响。其原有土壤环境发生显著改变,表现出生态系统退化、重金属污染,水土流失等环境问题[5-7]。因此,消落带土壤环境变化研究已成为水电开发环境治理的重要方向[8]。

通过总结大坝运行下,水位变化过程对水库消落 带土壤环境影响及趋势,归纳消落带土壤理化性质、重 金属、微生物和侵蚀等方面研究成果,为消落带生态恢 复、环境治理和水库长久运行提供依据,以减少水库消落带的潜在负面影响。

1 水库消落带土壤物理性质

大坝运行使水库消落带历经干湿交替过程。淹没期,水体进入土壤全部孔隙,土体膨胀,在淹没较深区域,受水体压力影响,土壤变紧实;出露期,在暴晒、降雨等自然过程作用下,干燥土壤受雨滴击溅和径流冲刷,土壤机械组成、颗粒间胶结力及团聚体形态等均发生改变。因此,水库消落带土壤物理性质与同一岸坡上非消落带区域呈明显差异[9,10]。

水库消落带形成后,土壤温度、湿度、容重、孔隙度、土壤持水量和团聚体等发生剧烈变化,土壤养分储藏能力减弱,不利于植被生长和恢复[11]。康义等通过连续两年在三峡水库消落带监测发现:消落带土壤容重增加,总孔隙度减小,土壤通气度降低,土壤最大持水量、毛管持水量和田间持水量均减小;经过2年干

湿交替后,变化更加明显[12]。张志永等在三峡库区小江流域研究水库消落带生境异质性对植物群落影响,分析表明影响植物鲜重的主要因素是土壤容重[13]。历经多次干湿交替后,水库消落带土壤物理性质表现出空间差异性。在海拔上,Ye等对三峡水库消落带研究发现,土壤容重和土壤水分随海拔梯度变化明显,但王业春等研究认为,在10m海拔间距上,并无显著差异[10.14]。水库消落带土壤粒径分布上,低海拔区域土壤粒径较小,受表层坡面径流冲刷搬运,细粒土在坡下呈堆积趋势[15]。由于土壤质地、监测海拔、干支流等影响,海拔梯度与土壤容重、含水量间相关关系具有不确定性,但在土壤粒径上,呈海拔降低粒径减小趋势。

从已有研究看,导致土壤物理性质变化趋势研究结果不一的原因在于研究周期、地点及方法存在差异。今后对消落带土壤物理性质研究,可采用室内水力学过程模拟、数值模拟等方法控制变量,判识干湿交替过程对土壤物理性质变化的影响程度。

2 水库消落带土壤化学性质

受水库水位调节影响,一方面,水库消落带土壤温度、酸碱度、氧气和水分含量等产生差异,继而在微生物作用下,造成土壤有机质、碳、氮、磷等化学性质发生改变。另一方面,土壤表层营养元素随水位涨落,在水体和陆地间相互迁移:出露期,植被凋落死亡、降雨、径流和暴晒等地球生物化学过程,均会造成养分流失;淹没期,含有高浓度有机碳、氮、磷等河流流经贫瘠土壤时,消落带土壤养分含量增加。

由于消落带土壤养分影响机制复杂,其空间分布特征受到广泛关注。王娅儆等在三峡研究显示水库消落带土壤养分含量在海拔 150~175m 间存在显著差异,随海拔上升呈先增加后减少趋势,165m 时达到最大^[16]。干湿交替作为消落带土壤主要驱动力之一,塑造了消落带地貌、土壤剖面和有机质的积累,影响营养元素转化,导致空间上养分分布受淹没时间与频率影响。在丹江口水库通过模拟水位调节过程,土壤养分聚集且总体上表现随水位升高而增加,随水位下降而减少的趋势^[17]。

消落带土壤中碳、氮、磷等营养元素迁移过程及趋势不同步。在澜沧江漫湾水库消落带,历经一次干湿交替过程后,土壤总磷、总钾含量升高,总碳和总氮则下降[18]。 Zhang 等在三峡水库进行了土壤有机质、总氮和总磷含量分析,其中有机质和总氮含量变化较大,且氮

成为潜在污染源的可能性大于磷^[19]。研究元素活性能进一步揭示和预测干湿交替下,消落带土壤营养元素向水体、或大气释放的潜在危险性。Zeng 等将碳元素形态,分为土壤有机碳、易氧化有机碳、水溶性碳水化合物,分别对其含量和分布特征进行研究,其中易氧化有机碳和水溶性碳水化合物更易从土壤流失,导致其可能向大气或水体迁移转化^[20]。

土壤化学性质中,碳、氮、磷等时空分布、迁移转化和吸收释放是目前主要的关注热点,将营养元素分类对其含量研究是主要趋势,可从机理上描述土壤养分向水体迁移的过程。然而,微生物对营养元素转化过程的影响,如硝化作用、反硝化作用、氨化作用等,其与干湿交替过程的协同变化尚有待深入。

3 水库消落带土壤重金属

重金属在水体中较难以可溶态存在或含量较低,水库消落带土壤经淹没后,水体中重金属通常与土壤间发生吸附-解吸过程,其迁移转化受酸碱度、氧化还原电位、温度等影响。一般在水体和土壤间,水体重金属大部分结合于土壤颗粒表面,趋于转入相对稳定的固相,但对于水库消落带土壤,同时存在重金属随介质含水率增加,向水体缓慢释放的趋势。

土壤重金属受水位波动影响,其迁移分布呈现时空差异。Zhao 等在漫湾水库,开展电站运行对库区消落带土壤重金属分布影响研究显示,干流重金属含量明显大于支流,其中镉和锌含量与大坝距离呈负相关[21]。该结果与三峡水库研究一致:在排除人为活动影响下,越靠近大坝,重金属积累和富集效应越明显[22]。Xu等对消落带镉元素与土壤深度关系进行研究,在分布上,并未发现明显差异,其结果与 Gao 等对锑元素研究结果相反,显示消落带部分重金属分布可能与其固有特性有关[23,24]。对多瑙河大坝库区研究显示,消落带土壤重金属分布受人类活动和生物地球化学过程共同影响,表现为秋季土壤重金属含量高出春季 25%,随海拔梯度增加土壤重金属含量降低[25,26]。

目前,对消落带土壤重金属含量变化特征分析研究较多,但对其在水-陆界面迁移过程研究较少。水库消落带在夏季出露期,土壤重金属含量较高,影响土地农业利用;水库蓄水后,土壤重金属向水体释放,影响库区饮用水、渔业及农业灌溉等用水安全。因此,今后应加强重金属迁移方向及程度研究,以揭露土壤重金属潜在危害大小。

4 水库消落带土壤微生物特性

水位波动对消落带土壤微生物的生物量有重要影响。水库消落带出露期,土壤干燥造成微生物总量偏低,部分微生物死亡;淹没期土壤水分增加后,会促进微生物生长。因此,土壤微生物初期受干湿交替环境影响, 其含量不断变化后,随着对环境适应性增强趋于稳定。

消落带形成初期,土壤微生物总量有下降趋势。对 比三峡水库蓄水前后、水库消落带土壤微生物数量和 生态分布的变化,细菌和真菌明显减少,放线菌增加, 微生物总量减少,但该变化并不明显,且微生物数量恢 复较快[27,28]。李飞等通过观测出露期土壤微生物总量变 化,认为消落带土壤呈碱化趋势,特别是低海拔地区, 土壤质量降低,不适宜微生物生长[29]。在低海拔区域, 土壤微生物量下降更为明显。与三峡库区非消落带 土壤相比,长期淹没区(165~175m)土壤微生物量碳 升高,而短期淹没区(155m)微生物量碳显著降低,表 现出微生物生物量受水位波动影响呈现空间分异特 征[30]。Jia 等通过将三峡水库消落带分为长、中、短期淹 没区(145~155m,155~165m,165~175m),显示土壤微 生物量碳氮含量为长期淹没区最小,而中期和长期淹 没区微生物量碳含量差异不明显圖。杨文航等研究结 果与前者稍有不同,对比 150m、160m 和 170m 海拔土 壤微生物碳氮含量,显示土壤微生物碳氮含量海拔 150m 处较低,160m 较高, 且与 170m 和 150m 差异显 著[32]。这些研究表明,消落带土壤微生物量变化受水位 波动频率影响显著且较为敏感。

目前,关于土壤微生物研究与土壤理化性质等相比仍较少,但随着关注度增加,有关研究在近年呈逐渐增加趋势。除微生物量变化趋势与水位波动关系外,需加强对微生物群落结构变化特征及硝化细菌、氨化细菌等微生物呼吸作用强度受淹没–出露过程影响等研究。

5 水库消落带土壤侵蚀

消落带土壤侵蚀受水位波动影响,引起水文地质条件改变,一方面造成土壤抗剪强度降低,造成岩土自重及动、静水压力变化,同时水库船行波和涌浪对消落带不断地冲刷淘蚀,导致库岸失稳,引发崩塌、滑坡等重力侵蚀;另一方面,长期淹没造成地表植被大面积消亡,导致出露初期降雨及径流直接作用于裸露土壤,诱发消落带土壤侵蚀问题。

长期水力侵蚀下,消落带土层变薄,土壤环境退化。鲍玉海等采用侵蚀针法监测三峡水库土壤侵蚀量,显示涌浪、重力和地表径流是造成消落带土壤侵蚀的主要驱动力,其中涌浪侵蚀每年约37mm,地表径流侵蚀每年约15mm^[33]。随着反复干湿交替和库岸边缘水位涨落的冲刷与堆积,消落带地形、土壤和水分状况发生改变,土壤质量下降。Zhao等通过冗余分析法、土壤质量指数和土壤退化指数,分析不同土地利用方式和土壤深度下土壤退化状况,显示水位波动对0~5cm表层土壤影响剧烈,且距大坝越近,土壤退化越严重^[18]。

由于季节性洪水和冬季长期淹没,消落带植被十分贫瘠,抗侵蚀性减小,土壤侵蚀增加,为消落带土壤环境修复带来极大困难。Yang等研究得出长期干湿交替过程下,消落带植被主要以一年生草本为主,根系固土能力下降[34]。在三峡水库,植被覆盖率每减少 1%,土壤侵蚀量增加 128.47t·km-^{2[35]}。

水库消落带土壤侵蚀导致土壤退化,造成植被恢复困难,并随着消落带土壤侵蚀量增加,库区泥沙淤积,导致水库寿命缩短。因此,研究消落带土壤侵蚀影响过程和作用机制对库区生态环境及水库长期运行具有重要意义。现研究主要侧重于土壤侵蚀量预估,以及植被对土壤侵蚀的控制作用,未来应采用模型模拟干湿交替环境对土壤侵蚀过程研究。

6 结论

干湿交替对水库消落带土壤环境的影响是目前研究热点,可为消落带的治理和利用提供依据,并对其生态影响评价提供参考。现有研究多集中于宏观描述消落带土壤环境特征及动态过程,基本阐明了消落带土壤环境变化趋势及原因,但缺乏微观物质循环和能量流动研究。未来工作中,三个研究层面有望成为重点:方法上,建立物理模型,用于预估消落带土壤环境变化趋势;内容上,对消落带土壤环境与水库调度运行间相关关系进行耦合分析;区域上,澜沧江干流特大型水库,如小湾、糯扎渡水库,消落带垂直落差达60~80m,研究仍十分薄弱,有待深入与加强。参考文献:

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Research Progress on Soil Environment of Water-level Fluctuation Zone Affected by Dam Operation

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Abstract: It is obvious that the soil environment of water-level fluctuation zone response to the dam operation. The paper summerized the process and trend of soil characteristics affected by the water level fluctuation through analyzing the changes of soil physicochemical properties, heavy metal content, microbial characteristics, and soil erosion characteristics under the operation of dam. The research shows that soil physical properties have changed a lot since the soil experienced a long period of dry-wet alternation, but the specific changes of the process and trends are still controversial. The migration and transformation of soil chemical properties, such as carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus, have different but obvious trends. The temporal and spatial distribution of soil heavy metal elements has changed. Soil microorganisms generally show a decreasing trend after flooded, and it also shows obvious difference on elevation gradients. Soil erosion is the main environmental problem of water-level fluctuation zone. It is suggested that the physical models should be applied to quantitatively analyze the related relation between the soil properties and water level, and the water-level fluctuation zone of giant reservoirs in southwest China should be paid more attention.

Key words: water level fluctuation zone; soil environment; dry-wet alternation; research progress; soil physicochemical properties