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水生植物浮床对城市污染水体的净化效果研究

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Study on the purification effects of aquatic plant floating-beds for urban polluted water

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摘要 以香菇草(Hydrocotyle vulgaris)、睡莲(Nymphaea tetragona)和西伯利亚鸢尾(Iris sibirica)3种水生植物为试 材,制成植物浮床,研究3种植物以及无植物浮床对城市污染水体中污染物的净化效果,试验共持续35 d.结果表明:3种植物在污染 水体中能保持较强生命力,试验结束时,其株高、根长及生物量均有显著增加,增长率表现为睡莲>香菇草>西伯利亚鸢尾;3种植物 对水体中COD_{Cr}、NH⁺4-N、TN和TP均有明显去除效果,香菇草、睡莲、西伯利亚鸢尾对水体中的TN去除率分别为90.0%、 85.7%和81.2%,对TP的去除率分别为68.6%、57.0%和62.8%;3种植物浮床去除率显著大于对照浮床(P<0.05).试验表明,3 种植物对污染水体均有很好的净化效果和一定的景观价值,可作为城市景观污染水体治理的优良物种而推广使用.

关键词: 水生植物 污染水体 浮床 净化效果

Abstract: Three kinds of ecological floating-beds were made of Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Nymphaea tetragona and Iris sibirica, respectively, to study their purification effects on removing pollutants of urban polluted water. The experiment lasted for 35 days. The results indicated that the three aquatic plants were adaptable to grow in the urban polluted water, and their biomass, height and root increased significantly at the end of the experiment. The growth rates were Nymphaea tetragona>Hydrocotyle vulgaris>Iris sibirica. Three plants had strong ability to remove COD_{Cr}, NH+₄-N, TN and TP, which were higher than that in the control treatments (P<0.05). The removal rates of TN by Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Nymphaea tetragona and Myriophyllum verticillatum were 90.0%, 85.7% and 81.2%, respectively. In addition, the removal rates of TP by Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Nymphaea tetragona and Myriophyllum verticillatum were 68.6%, 57.0% and 62.8%, respectively. Based on their significant effects on nitrogen and phosphorus removal, the three plants are recommended as species of aquatic plants in ecological restoration engineering of urban polluted water.

Key words: aquatic plants polluted water floating-bed purification effect

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