

## 复合污染土壤上几种叶类蔬菜对 Cd 和 As 的富集效应

孟媛<sup>1</sup>, 张亮<sup>1</sup>, 王林权<sup>1\*</sup>, 上官宇先<sup>2</sup>, 杨阳<sup>3</sup>, 李雪芳<sup>1</sup>, 李娜<sup>1</sup>

(1 西北农林科技大学资源环境学院, 陕西杨凌 712100; 2 四川省农业科学院土壤肥料研究所, 成都 610066;  
3 中国科学院合肥物质科学研究院技术生物与农业工程研究所, 合肥 230031)

**摘要:**【目的】不同蔬菜镉、砷富集系数各异, 对镉和砷污染土壤的响应也不同。研究复合污染土壤上不同叶类蔬菜对 Cd 和 As 的积累效应, 为轻度-中度 Cd 和 As 污染土壤的合理与安全利用提供适宜的蔬菜种类。

【方法】采集了西安市 12 个污染程度不同的菜地耕层土壤, 于 2015 年 3 月 6 日—5 月 26 日在西北农林科技大学资源环境学院遮雨大棚内进行了盆栽试验。供试 7 种叶菜, 包括菠菜、油菜、生菜、油麦菜、苋菜、空心菜和茼蒿。蔬菜收获后, 测量了蔬菜产量、Cd 和 As 含量与吸收累积量, 计算了蔬菜对 Cd 和 As 的富集系数等, 并用线性回归模型研究了不同蔬菜栽培的土壤 Cd 和 As 安全临界值。【结果】镉污染土壤 (0.6~2.4 mg/kg) 对大多数蔬菜生物量有抑制效应, 中、低浓度镉砷复合污染 (Cd 1.0~2.4 mg/kg, As 24.9~26.8 mg/kg) 对供试蔬菜生长没有叠加效应。镉污染土壤上, 菠菜、油菜、苋菜叶、生菜可食部 Cd 含量均超出食品安全限量标准 (0.2 mg/kg), 其中菠菜和油菜 Cd 最高超标 4 倍以上; 而茼蒿和空心菜茎秆 Cd 未超标。虽然供试蔬菜砷含量随着土壤砷含量增加有升高趋势, 但叶菜 As 含量没有超标。7 种蔬菜 Cd 富集系数为 0.083~0.491, 高低顺序为油菜、菠菜、生菜和苋菜叶 > 油麦菜、苋菜茎和空心菜叶 > 空心菜茎和茼蒿。菠菜、油菜、生菜、油麦菜、苋菜、空心菜和茼蒿土壤 Cd 安全临界值分别为 0.33、0.38、0.46、1.15、0.59~1.79、1.49~8.16 和 8.98~17.11 mg/kg, 其中菠菜、油菜和生菜阈值与现行标准 (0.3~0.6 mg/kg) 相当, 而油麦菜、苋菜、空心菜和茼蒿均大于土壤重金属污染限量值。As 富集系数为 0.002~0.006, 空心菜叶和茼蒿叶片 As 富集系数显著高于其他蔬菜。7 种蔬菜的土壤 As 临界阈值分别为 62.31、70.35、70.21、67.41、67.86~90.43、57.21~75.70 和 72.43~105.06 mg/kg, 均高于现行标准 (25 mg/kg)。【结论】中等程度的 Cd 和 As 复合污染土壤上, Cd 对蔬菜的生长有显著的抑制, As 与 Cd 没有叠加作用。不同蔬菜的产量、污染程度和安全阈值等有显著差异, 因此选择低富集、抗污染蔬菜品种是利用中低重金属污染土壤的一条可行途径。空心菜和茼蒿对 Cd 富集系数低, 可推荐在中、低污染土壤上种植。

**关键词:** 镉; 砷; 富集系数; 土壤阈值; 菠菜; 茼蒿

## Cd and As accumulation of several leafy vegetables in soils contaminated by combined heavy metal

MENG Yuan<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Liang<sup>1</sup>, WANG Lin-quan<sup>1\*</sup>, SHANGGUAN Yu-xian<sup>2</sup>, YANG Yang<sup>3</sup>, LI Xue-fang<sup>1</sup>, LI Na<sup>1</sup>  
(1 College of Natural Resources and Environment, Northwest A&F University, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China;  
2 Soil and Fertilizer Institute, Sichuan Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Chengdu 610066, China; 3 Institute of Technical Biology & Agriculture Engineering, Hefei Institutes of Physical Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei 230031, China)

**Abstract:** 【Objectives】The response of vegetable to soil cadmium (Cd) and arsenic (As) stress and their enrichment and tolerance varies significantly. The uptake and accumulation characteristics of Cd and As of some leafy vegetables cultured in light to medium Cd and As co-contaminated soils were investigated, aiming to provide reference for the rational and safe use of light and medium contaminated soils. 【Methods】Twelve Cd & As polluted soils were collected from the plough layers of vegetable fields in Xi'an suburbs, and seven kinds of leafy vegetables were assessed in the pot experiment, which was conducted in the greenhouse of the College of

收稿日期: 2018-07-10 接受日期: 2019-04-19

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划 (2017YFD0200105)。

联系方式: 孟媛 E-mail: 15191419886@163.com; \* 通信作者 王林权 E-mail: linquanw@nwsuaf.edu.cn

Resources and Environment of Northwest A&F University from March to May of 2015. The tested vegetables were: spinach (*Spinacia oleracea* L.), cos lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L.), cole, Romaine lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L. var. *longifolia*), edible amaranth (*Amaranthus mangostanus* L.), water spinach (*Ipomoea aquatica* forsk) and garland chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum coronarium* L.). The vegetable yields, Cd and As contents were determined, the safety thresholds of soil pollution of Cd & As were calculated using linear regression models.

**【 Results 】** The soil Cd polluting level of 0.6–2.4 mg/kg reduced the biomass of most vegetables, medium or low co-contamination of Cd and As (Cd 1.1–2.4 mg/kg, As 24.9–26.8 mg/kg) did not exacerbate the inhibition. On the medium co-contaminated soil, Cd contents in the edible parts of spinach, cole, amaranth leaves, and lettuce exceeded the food safety critical value (0.2 mg/kg), and the Cd contents in spinach and cole were even 4 folds beyond the standards, while those of water spinach stem and garland chrysanthemum did not exceed the standard. Although the arsenic contents of all tested vegetables increased with increasing of soil arsenic concentrations, they did not exceed the standard. The enrichment coefficients of Cd in the seven kinds of vegetables were 0.083–0.491, with descend order of cole, spinach, cos lettuce, edible amaranth leaf > Romaine lettuce, edible amaranth stem, water spinach leaf > water spinach stem and garland chrysanthemum. The safety thresholds of soil Cd for spinach, cole, cos lettuce, Romaine lettuce, edible amaranth, water spinach and garland chrysanthemum were 0.33, 0.38, 0.46, 1.15, 0.59–1.79, 1.49–8.16 and 8.98–17.11 mg/kg, respectively. Among them, the thresholds of spinach, cole and lettuce were similar to the current standards (0.3–0.6 mg/kg), while the Romaine lettuce, edible amaranth, water spinach, and garland chrysanthemum were all greater than the soil heavy metal limitation values. As enrichment coefficient was 0.002–0.006, and the As enrichment coefficient of leaves of water spinach and garland chrysanthemum were significantly higher than those of others. The critical thresholds of soil As for the seven kinds of vegetables were 62.31, 70.35, 70.21, 67.41, 67.86–90.43, 57.21–75.70 and 72.43–105.06 mg/kg, respectively, which all were higher than the current standards (25 mg/kg). **【 Conclusions 】** The cadmium and arsenic enrichment coefficients of vegetables varied significantly, and so were their responses to light-mild cadmium-arsenic co-contamination soils. Water spinach and garland chrysanthemum had low Cd enrichment coefficients and could be recommended for cultivation on mild polluted soil, while spinach and cos lettuce should not be chosen because of the high enrichment of Cd from soil.

**Key words:** cadmium; arsenic; enrichment; soil thresholds; spinach; garland chrysanthemum

土壤污染状况调查公报 (2014) 的发表和土壤污染防治行动计划 (2016) 的出台表明土壤污染治理刻不容缓。北京污灌区土壤和农作物重金属含量超出中国环境保护部和世界卫生组织安全标准<sup>[1]</sup>, 其中蔬菜主要风险物是 As<sup>[2]</sup>。中国南部大宝山矿区土壤和蔬菜 Zn、Pb 和 Cd 严重超标<sup>[3]</sup>。重庆居民每日从蔬菜摄入 Pb、Mn 和 Cd 量超出了国际安全标准, 严重威胁身体健康<sup>[4]</sup>。有山东省寿光市蔬菜温室和江苏省南部蔬菜生产基地 Cd 和 Hg 污染报道<sup>[5]</sup>。中国东北部辽宁省鞍山市土壤出现 Cd、Pb、Zn 和 Cu 污染, 其中钢铁产区尤为重灾区<sup>[6]</sup>。珠江三角洲地区蔬菜 Cd 含量超限, 其中 71.4% 是叶类或茎秆蔬菜<sup>[7]</sup>。叶类蔬菜是重金属 Cd 和 As 高富集种类, 比其他农作物 (茄属类、甘蓝类、根菜类、葱类、豆科等) 更容易受到污染<sup>[3,5-11]</sup>。重金属污染土壤修复难度大、费用

高, 种植对重金属低富集的粮食和蔬菜作物是一种污染土壤利用途径<sup>[12-13]</sup>。因此研究 Cd 和 As 轻度复合污染土壤上不同蔬菜重金属吸收累积特性、筛选低累积性蔬菜具有一定的理论与实践意义。

西安是中国著名旅游城市, 也是 9 个国家中心城市之一。西安市道路、休闲广场、加油站、校园等场地的粉尘重金属含量超标<sup>[14-17]</sup>。大气沉降导致秦岭大熊猫食区竹子中重金属含量升高, 威胁大熊猫健康<sup>[18]</sup>。城郊农田土壤重金属污染严重<sup>[19-21]</sup>, 主要污染源是交通和工业排放<sup>[22]</sup>。本文采集西安城郊 Cd 和 As 污染程度不同的 12 个菜地土壤样本, 采用大棚盆栽试验, 研究了叶类蔬菜对土壤中重金属 Cd 和 As 的吸收累积特征, 探讨其安全生产的土壤污染阈值, 为无公害蔬菜生产及污染土壤合理利用提供基础资料和理论依据。

# 1 材料与方法

## 1.1 试验设计

在前期土壤和蔬菜重金属污染调查基础上,采集了西安市灞桥区、未央区和临潼区等不同污染程度的 12 个菜地耕层土壤 (0—20 cm), 其基本理化性质见表 1。

2015 年 3 月 6 日—5 月 26 日, 以 12 个土壤样本为栽培基质, 通过盆栽试验研究了 7 种叶菜, 分别为: 华星春秋大圆叶菠菜 (*Spinacia oleracea* L.)、秦都黑油冬油菜 (*Brassica rapacampestris* L.)、香港玻璃脆生菜 (*Lactuca sativa* L.)、广东四季香油麦菜 (*Lactuca sativa* L. var. *longifolia*)、青丰青苋菜 (*Amaranthus mangostanus* L.)、利丰大叶空心菜 (*Ipomoea aquatica* forsk L.) 和华星小叶茼蒿 (*Chrysanthemum coronarium* L.) 等对不同污染土壤的响应, 及其对镉和砷吸收累积效应。菠菜、油菜、生菜、油麦菜、茼蒿种植时间是 2015 年 3 月 6 日—4 月 25 日, 苋菜和空心菜在 4 月 7 日播种, 5 月 26 日收获。试验在西北农林科技大学资源环境学院大棚进行, 供试蔬菜种子均购自陕西华星绿色种苗有限公司。

将供试土壤样品经风干粉碎后过 2 mm 筛, 装入上口径 14 cm、下口径 10 cm、高 12 cm 的黑色塑料盆, 每盆土壤重 1.8 kg; 塑料盆底部配有垫纱网和托盘, 防止浇水后水土流失。种植前每盆施用 1.6 g 复合肥 (15-15-15), 与土壤充分混匀, 浇水平衡一周

后播种。每个土壤样本种植 7 种蔬菜, 每种土壤每种蔬菜重复 3 次, 共计 252 盆, 随机排列。每盆播种 15 颗种子, 待出齐苗后定植为 7 株蔬菜苗。种植大棚透光通风遮雨, 光照与外界自然气候条件一致。浇水频率视天气状况而定, 保持土壤湿润状态。

## 1.2 测定方法

土壤基本理化性质测定<sup>[21]</sup>: 速效氮 ( $\text{NH}_4^+ + \text{NO}_3^-$ ) 用 1 mol/L KCl 浸提, 流动分析仪测定; 速效磷用 0.5 mol/L  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  浸提, 紫外可见分光光度计测定; 速效钾用 1 mol/L  $\text{NH}_4\text{AC}$  浸提, 火焰光度计法测定; pH 用 0.01 mol/L  $\text{CaCl}_2$  水溶液浸提, pH 计测定; 有机质用重铬酸钾—外加热法测定。

土壤和蔬菜样品的采集: 参考《中华人民共和国环境保护行业标准 HJ/T 166-2004 土壤环境监测技术规范》采集土壤样品。将蔬菜植株从茎基部将根剪断, 用去离子水冲洗 4 遍, 将苋菜、空心菜、茼蒿分茎和叶两种器官, 称取鲜重后, 在 105℃ 杀青 30 分钟, 然后 65℃ 烘干至恒重。

土壤和蔬菜重金属 Cd 和 As 含量测定<sup>[21, 23]</sup>: 土壤样品用王水-高氯酸消解, 植物样品用 10%  $\text{HNO}_3$  消解, 分别用 ICP-MS 系统测定 Cd 和 As 含量。测定时每批上机样品均使用“GBW10048(GSB-26) 生物成分分析标准物质芹菜”和“GBW07409 土壤成分分析标准物质”分别进行蔬菜和土壤样品质量控制。监测仪器及型号: ICP-MS 7500(美国安捷伦公司产)。

表 1 西安市城郊菜地土壤基本理化性质

Table 1 The basic physicochemical properties of vegetable soils in the suburbs of Xi'an

处理 Treatment	土壤 Cd Soil total Cd (mg/kg)	土壤 As Soil total As (mg/kg)	pH	有机质 Organic matter (g/kg)	速效氮 Available N (mg/kg)	速效磷 Available P (mg/kg)	速效钾 Available K (mg/kg)
CK-1	0.3	15.6	7.4	11.1	15.2	34.5	178.5
CK-2	0.3	12.6	7.8	10.1	20.0	11.1	116.1
CK-3	0.3	19.2	7.5	10.8	13.4	20.6	524.9
CK-4	0.4	20.7	7.6	11.1	17.9	13.7	526.4
As-1	0.2	24.7	7.7	14.0	15.6	16.6	218.4
As-2	0.3	25.4	7.4	13.1	11.8	13.6	283.1
As-3	0.3	27.0	7.7	11.0	17.7	6.2	232.0
As-4	0.2	28.3	7.8	12.6	25.4	7.2	220.3
Cd-1	0.6	20.8	7.8	11.0	17.6	23.5	452.7
Cd+As-1	1.0	25.6	7.5	9.8	10.0	16.8	345.2
Cd+As-2	1.2	26.8	7.7	8.7	23.3	6.8	249.4
Cd+As-3	2.4	24.9	7.5	10.0	16.3	12.9	478.5

### 1.3 计算公式

蔬菜地上部重金属富集系数=蔬菜地上部重金属浓度(mg/kg, FW)/土壤重金属浓度(mg/kg)。各供试蔬菜重金属平均富集系数是 12 个土壤处理的富集系数平均值 ( $n=36$ )。每株叶菜 Cd 或 As 富集量( $\mu\text{g}$ )=蔬菜可食部 Cd 或 As 浓度(mg/kg, FW) × 每株蔬菜可食部鲜重(g, FW)。

生物量对胁迫的响应 = (Cd 或 As 处理下蔬菜可食部生物量-CK 处理蔬菜可食部生物量)/CK 处理蔬菜可食部生物量 × 100%，其中，CK 处理蔬菜生物量是未污染土壤(CK1~CK4)上蔬菜生物量的平均值。

安全阈值计算方法：用不同蔬菜可食部重金属含量  $y$  (mg/kg, FW) 与土壤重金属含量  $x$  (mg/kg) 拟合线性方程计算 (表 6)。将《食品中污染物限量》(GB2762-2017) 中对叶菜的限量指标 (Cd 0.2 mg/kg, FW 和 As 0.5 mg/kg, FW) 分别代入相应拟合方程，计算得到安全阈值  $x$ 。

### 1.4 数据分析方法

数据分析采用 SAS V8 软件 (North Carolina State University, USA)，用 TTEST process 进行  $t$  检验，

ANOVA process 作方差分析，新复极差法作多重比较。用 SAS 系统 CORR process 作相关性分析，REG process 作线性回归分析。作图软件是 Graphpad Prism 6 (La Jolla, CA 92037 USA)。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 供试土壤污染情况

供试土壤基本理化性质及重金属含量见表 1，其中 Cd 浓度为 0.2~2.4 mg/kg，As 浓度为 12.6~28.3 mg/kg。根据土壤环境质量标准 (GB 15618-2018) 规定的“农用地土壤污染风险筛选值” (pH>7.5 时，Cd 0.6 mg/kg、As 25 mg/kg)，CK-1~CK-4 处理属于非污染土壤；砷污染土壤 (As-1~As-4) As 含量是国标限量值的 1.0~1.1 倍；镉污染土壤 (Cd1) 的 Cd 含量与国标限量值相当；复合污染土壤 (Cd+As-1、Cd+As-2、Cd+As-3) 的 Cd 含量是国标限量值的 1.8~4.0 倍，As 含量与国标限量值相当。

### 2.2 土壤 Cd 和 As 污染对蔬菜产量的影响

供试蔬菜生长过程中未出现重金属毒害症状，蔬菜产量见表 2。其中未污染土壤上，菠菜、油菜、

表 2 不同 Cd、As 含量土壤上 7 种叶菜的产量 (g/plant, FW)  
Table 2 Yields of seven leafy vegetables in soils containing different Cd and As contents

处理 Treatment	菠菜 Spinach	油菜 Cole	生菜 Cos lettuce	油麦菜 Romaine lettuce	苋菜 Edible amaranth		空心菜 Water spinach		茼蒿 Garland chrysanthemum	
					叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem
CK-1	8.7 cd	5.8 ab	8.1 bc	5.3 de	5.3 de	4.2 bcd	4.5 ef	4.5 bcde	7.3 a	6.4 abc
CK-2	8.0 d	5.9 ab	6.3 ef	6.2 bcd	4.5 ef	4.0 bcd	4.1 f	5.2 abc	6.2 c	7.2 ab
CK-3	9.5 bc	4.8 c	7.4 bcde	6.6 bc	6.9 ab	4.2 bcd	5.6 bc	4.2 def	6.9 abc	3.8 e
CK-4	8.6 cd	4.6 c	7.6 bcd	6.2 bcd	7.4 a	3.9 cd	5.5 cd	3.8 def	6.3 bc	7.2 ab
平均 Mean	8.7	5.2	7.3	6.1	6.0	4.1	4.9	4.4	6.7	6.2
As-1	10.8 ab	5.9 ab	9.8 a	5.9 cde	5.1 de	5.0 a	6.4 ab	5.3 ab	7.2 ab	7.3 ab
As-2	11.2 a	5.7 ab	6.8 def	7.6 a	7.0 ab	4.6 ab	4.7 def	4.7 bcd	6.1 c	7.2 ab
As-3	8.3 cd	5.4 b	8.5 b	5.8 cde	4.1 f	3.8 d	3.9 f	4.4 cdef	6.2 c	7.8 a
As-4	8.2 cd	6.1 a	6.8 def	5.0 ef	4.0 f	4.5 abc	4.4 ef	4.6 bcd	6.6 abc	4.6 de
平均 Mean	9.6	5.8	8.0	6.1	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.8	6.5	6.7
Cd-1	8.3 cd	4.5 c	5.8 f	6.1 cd	7.1 a	5.0 a	3.9 f	3.7 ef	6.9 abc	7.1 abc
Cd+As-1	8.7 cd	5.7 ab	7.2 cde	6.5 bc	7.3 a	3.8 d	6.8 a	5.7 a	6.2 c	5.5 cd
Cd+As-2	8.0 d	5.6 ab	6.9 cdef	7.1 ab	6.2 bc	3.8 d	5.6 cde	4.3 def	6.1 c	5.9 bcd
Cd+As-3	8.2 cd	4.7 c	4.3 g	4.1 f	5.6 cd	3.7 d	4.4 ef	3.6 f	7.2 ab	6.3 abc
平均 Mean	8.3	5.3	6.1	5.9	6.4	3.8	5.6	4.5	6.5	5.9

注 (Note)：产量数据为每个蔬菜 3 次重复平均值；同列数据后不同小写字母表示同种蔬菜的产量在不同处理间差异达 5% 水平显著。The yields are the average of triplicates of each vegetable; values followed by different lowercase letters in same column indicate significant difference in yield for the same vegetable among treatments at 0.05 level.

生菜、油麦菜、苋菜、空心菜、茼蒿产量分别为 8.7、5.2、7.3、6.1、10.1、9.3、12.9 g/(plant, FW)。由多重比较结果可以看出, 较高镉污染 (Cd+As-3) 土壤上, 生菜和油麦菜鲜重显著低于 CK-1~CK-4 处理; 菠菜、苋菜叶、空心菜叶鲜重显著低于 CK-3 处理; 油菜和空心菜茎低于 CK-1 和 CK-2 处理。相对于无污染土壤, 较高浓度镉污染对大部分蔬菜有减产效应 (茼蒿、苋菜茎除外)。As 污染土壤对蔬菜生物量影响不大。镉砷复合污染并没有对蔬菜生物量的抑制产生叠加效应。

蔬菜生物量对土壤重金属的胁迫响应 (BRS) 见表 3。低 As 污染 (As-1、As-2) 土壤上, 菠菜生物量增加了 24%~29%; As-1 处理苋菜茎的 BRS 为正值, 叶子的为负值, 即促进茎生长, 抑制叶子生长; 空心菜、茼蒿、生菜 BRS 都是正值, 说明有促进作用。

镉污染土壤 (Cd-1) 对大多数蔬菜生物量有抑制效应 (苋菜、茼蒿除外), 其中对生菜、空心菜影响较大。低镉 (Cd+As-1) 对空心菜有促进作用。较高镉污染 (Cd+As-3) 土壤对蔬菜生物量有抑制作用 (茼蒿除外), 其中生菜和油麦菜产量分别下降了 42% 和 32%。

### 2.3 蔬菜 Cd 和 As 浓度

蔬菜可食用部分 Cd 含量见表 4。在无污染土壤 (CK-1~CK-4) 和砷污染土壤 (As-1~As-4) 上, 蔬菜镉含量是 0.020~0.190 mg/kg, 均未超过食品安全限量值标准 0.2 mg/kg。在砷污染土壤 (As-1~As-4) 上, 土壤 As 对其他蔬菜 Cd 含量的影响并不显著 (*t* 检验)。在镉污染土壤 (Cd-1) 上, 菠菜、油菜、生

菜和苋菜叶可食部分 Cd 含量是国标限量值的 1~1.3 倍, 其余蔬菜未超标。在轻度复合污染土壤 (Cd+As-1) 上, 菠菜、油菜、生菜和苋菜叶 Cd 含量超过国家限量值 50%~142%。较高浓度镉砷复合污染土壤 (Cd+As-3) 上, 除茼蒿和空心菜茎秆外, 其余蔬菜均为 Cd 超标, 其中菠菜和油菜 Cd 含量是国标值的 4 倍。

表 5 所示, 叶类蔬菜 As 含量在 0~0.256 mg/kg, 均未超标。单砷污染土壤上, 蔬菜砷含量随土壤砷含量的增加具有增加趋势。除了油麦菜外, 单镉污染土壤 (Cd-1) 对其他蔬菜的 As 含量影响不显著。单砷污染和复合污染土壤上供试蔬菜 As 含量没有显著差异, 说明镉砷复合污染并没有促进蔬菜对砷的吸收。

### 2.4 土壤重金属 Cd 和 As 的安全阈值

蔬菜镉与砷的安全阈值见表 6, 菠菜、油菜和生菜 Cd 安全阈值分别为 0.33、0.38、0.46 mg/kg, 与菜地土壤“二级标准”相当; 其余四种蔬菜均高于国标值, 其中空心菜阈值是 1.49~8.16 mg/kg, 茼蒿是 8.98~17.11 mg/kg。7 种供试蔬菜 As 安全阈值为 57.21~105.06 mg/kg, 均高于菜地土壤“二级标准”。

### 2.5 蔬菜 Cd 和 As 富集系数及富集量

蔬菜 Cd 平均富集系数为 0.083~0.491, As 富集系数是 0.002~0.006 (图 1)。油菜、菠菜、生菜和苋菜叶 Cd 富集系数较大, 而空心菜茎和茼蒿茎叶较低, 油麦菜、苋菜茎和空心菜叶富集系数介于二者

表 3 7 种叶菜生物量对 Cd 和 As 胁迫的响应 BRS 值 (%)

Table 3 BRS values (%) of biomass responses to Cd As stress of seven leafy vegetables

处理 Treatment	菠菜 Spinach	油菜 Cole	生菜 Cos lettuce	油麦菜 Romaine lettuce	苋菜		空心菜		茼蒿	
					Edible amaranth		Water spinach		Garland chrysanthemum	
					叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem
As-1	23.8*	11.2	33.1*	-2.9	-15.5	23.8*	30.1*	20.2*	7.6	18.1
As-2	28.5*	7.3	-7.9	25.4*	15.8	12.8	-4.0	5.4	-8.6	16.3
As-3	-5.3	1.6	16.1	-4.2	-32.0*	-7.6	-19.9	-1.3	-7.4	27.3*
As-4	-5.8	15.5	-7.6	-18.5	-33.0*	9.8	-9.9	4.1	-1.8	-20.9
Cd-1	-5.4	-15.5	-21.4*	-0.2	17.6	22.2*	-21.2*	-16.5	3.0	14.6
Cd+As-1	-0.4	8.0	-2.2	6.5	20.6	-7.3	37.7*	28.6*	-7.6	-10.4
Cd+As-2	-8.0	6.5	-5.9	17.5	3.1	-7.8	6.9	-3.5	-8.2	-4.8
Cd+As-3	-6.4	-11.6	-41.5*	-32.4*	-7.1	-8.7	-10.1	-18.8	7.0	2.1

注 (Note): \*表示污染处理蔬菜生物量对镉和砷胁迫的响应显著 The vegetable biomass response to Cd or As treatments was significant.

表 4 7 种叶菜可食部分 Cd 含量 (mg/kg)  
Table 4 Cd content of edible parts of seven leafy vegetables

处理 Treatment	菠菜 Spinach	油菜 Cole	生菜 Cos lettuce	油麦菜 Romaine lettuce	苋菜		空心菜		茼蒿	
					Edible amaranth		Water spinach		Garland chrysanthemum	
					叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem
CK-1	0.110	0.132	0.05	0.112	0.099	0.107	0.087	0.033	0.023	0.030
CK-2	0.163	0.145	0.165	0.112	0.136	0.074	0.106	0.039	0.024	0.030
CK-3	0.189	0.145	0.122	0.069	0.134	0.065	0.074	0.034	0.025	0.025
CK-4	0.171	0.183	0.140	0.093	0.126	0.064	0.056	0.033	0.024	0.027
As-1	0.124	0.120	0.158	0.132	0.166	0.081	0.101	0.032	0.032	0.033
As-2	0.190	0.154	0.184	0.118	0.138	0.061	0.084	0.033	0.030	0.034
As-3	0.137	0.171	0.112	0.086	0.154	0.084	0.109	0.039	0.022	0.028
As-4	0.152	0.159	0.160	0.118	0.168	0.087	0.103	0.033	0.020	0.029
Cd-1	0.268*	0.235*	0.205*	0.155	0.214*	0.105	0.162	0.044	0.037	0.036
Cd+As-1	0.424*	0.484*	0.384*	0.184	0.299*	0.146	0.160	0.059	0.047	0.042
Cd+As-2	0.420*	0.420*	0.370*	0.222*	0.255*	0.154	0.203*	0.058	0.045	0.040
Cd+As-3	0.753*	0.784*	0.528*	0.332*	0.478*	0.250*	0.267*	0.076	0.066	0.050

注 (Note): \*表示蔬菜样品 Cd 含量超标 Cd content of vegetable samples exceeds the standard; 蔬菜限量标准 Vegetable limited standard (Cd < 0.2 mg/kg, FW)<sup>[24]</sup>.

表 5 7 种叶菜可食部 As 含量 (mg/kg)  
Table 5 As content of edible parts of seven leafy vegetables

处理 Treatment	菠菜 Spinach	油菜 Cole	生菜 Cos lettuce	油麦菜 Romaine lettuce	苋菜		空心菜		茼蒿	
					Edible amaranth		Water spinach		Garland chrysanthemum	
					叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem
CK-1	0.025	0.054	0.012	0.018	0.006	0.061	0.086	0.029	0.085	0.027
CK-2	0.027	0.027	0.000	0.020	0.012	0.012	0.082	0.051	0.039	0.011
CK-3	0.027	0.034	0.008	0.034	0.027	0.012	0.069	0.053	0.083	0.048
CK-4	0.041	0.031	0.060	0.007	0.042	0.070	0.119	0.070	0.110	0.063
As-1	0.044	0.067	0.048	0.035	0.046	0.048	0.075	0.022	0.114	0.078
As-2	0.067	0.094	0.069	0.100	0.081	0.044	0.186	0.101	0.114	0.068
As-3	0.164	0.128	0.115	0.129	0.124	0.115	0.141	0.087	0.175	0.088
As-4	0.141	0.149	0.125	0.174	0.111	0.114	0.256	0.139	0.145	0.090
Cd-1	0.033	0.055	0.068	0.042	0.047	0.049	0.129	0.063	0.12	0.065
Cd+As-1	0.075	0.099	0.130	0.064	0.097	0.06	0.113	0.100	0.181	0.104
Cd+As-2	0.159	0.121	0.073	0.077	0.133	0.096	0.199	0.179	0.126	0.083
Cd+As-3	0.048	0.061	0.057	0.021	0.047	0.083	0.091	0.057	0.146	0.033

注 (Note): 蔬菜限量标准 Vegetable limited standard (As < 0.5 mg/kg, FW)<sup>[24]</sup>.

之间。苋菜和空心菜叶片 Cd 富集系数均高于其茎秆。7 种叶菜 As 富集系数变异较小, 空心菜叶和茼蒿叶富集系数均显著高于其他蔬菜。

蔬菜可食部分对 Cd 和 As 的富集量见表 7。菠

菜 Cd 富集量最大, 而空心菜和茼蒿较低, 油菜、生菜、油麦菜、苋菜的富集量介于二者之间。菠菜、油麦菜、苋菜、空心菜在镉超标土壤 (Cd-1、Cd+As) 上的吸 Cd 量高于无污染土壤和单砷污染土壤, 且

表 6 土壤重金属 Cd 和 As 安全阈值 ( $n = 36$ )

Table 6 Safety thresholds for Cd and As in soil

蔬菜 Vegetable	Cd			As		
	回归方程 Regression equation	拟合优度 Coefficient of determination	阈值 Threshold value	回归方程 Regression equation	拟合优度 Coefficient of determination	阈值 Threshold value
菠菜 Spinach	$y = 0.2658x + 0.1120$	0.95**	0.33	$y = 0.0104x - 0.1480$	0.73**	62.31
油菜 Cole	$y = 0.2939x + 0.0876$	0.92**	0.38	$y = 0.0086x - 0.1050$	0.84**	70.35
生菜 Cos lettuce	$y = 0.1847x + 0.1147$	0.88**	0.46	$y = 0.0089x - 0.1249$	0.66**	70.21
油麦菜 RL	$y = 0.1073x + 0.0764$	0.86**	1.15	$y = 0.0095x - 0.1404$	0.62**	67.41
苋菜叶 EAL	$y = 0.1492x + 0.1113$	0.91**	0.59	$y = 0.0093x - 0.1311$	0.73**	67.86
苋菜茎 EAS	$y = 0.0808x + 0.0555$	0.93**	1.79	$y = 0.0063x - 0.0697$	0.62**	90.43
空心菜叶 WSL	$y = 0.0863x + 0.0713$	0.81**	1.49	$y = 0.0103x - 0.0893$	0.59*	57.21
空心菜茎 WSS	$y = 0.0209x + 0.0295$	0.87**	8.16	$y = 0.0077x - 0.0829$	0.51*	75.70
茼蒿叶 GCL	$y = 0.0200x + 0.0204$	0.85**	8.98	$y = 0.0074x - 0.0360$	0.62**	72.43
茼蒿茎 GCS	$y = 0.0101x + 0.0272$	0.73**	17.11	$y = 0.0052x - 0.0463$	0.54*	105.06

注 (Note): RL—Romaine lettuce; EAL—Edible amaranth leaf; EAS—Edible amaranth stem; WSL—Water spinach leaf; WSS—Water spinach stem; GCL—Garland chrysanthemum leaf; GCS—Garland chrysanthemum stem.  $y$ —蔬菜含量 Vegetable content;  $x$ —土壤全量 Soil total content; \*— $P < 0.05$ ; \*\*— $P < 0.01$ .

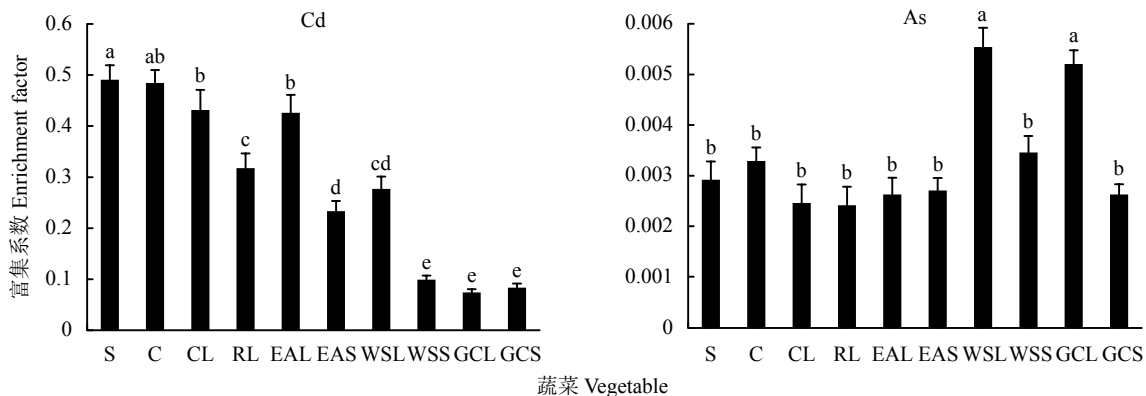
图 1 7 种叶菜可食部 Cd、As 富集系数 ( $n = 36$ )

Fig. 1 The bioconcentration factor of Cd and As in the edible parts of seven leafy vegetables

[注 (Note): S—菠菜 Spinach; C—油菜 Cole; CL—生菜 Cos lettuce; RL—油麦菜 Romaine lettuce; EAL—苋菜叶 Edible amaranth leaf; EAS—苋菜茎 Edible amaranth stem; WSL—空心菜叶 Water spinach leaf; WSS—空心菜茎 Water spinach stem; GCL—茼蒿叶 Garland chrysanthemum leaf; GCS—茼蒿茎 Garland chrysanthemum stem.]

吸 Cd 量随土壤镉浓度升高而增加。油菜和生菜在单镉污染土壤上吸 Cd 量与单砷污染土壤相比没有显著差异, 这可能是由于镉胁迫造成生物量下降导致。茼蒿在较高浓度镉污染土壤 (Cd+As) 上的吸 Cd 量并没有显著增加。

不同蔬菜可食部分 As 富集量变异较小。在无污染土壤上, 茼蒿和空心菜吸 As 量大于其余蔬菜; 在镉污染土壤上, 茼蒿 As 富集量高于其余蔬菜; 在砷污染土壤上, 菠菜吸 As 量较大, 苋菜较小; 在镉砷

复合污染土壤中, 茼蒿和菠菜 As 富集量较大, 油麦菜较小。大多数蔬菜 (茼蒿除外) 在砷超标土壤 (As-1~As-4、Cd+As) 的吸 As 量均高于无污染土壤和单镉污染土壤。

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 镉砷复合污染土壤对蔬菜产量的影响

本研究中蔬菜未表现出毒害症状, 在轻度 As 污染土壤上, 产量有增加趋势。较高浓度镉砷复合污

表 7 四个处理七种叶菜可食部位 Cd、As 的富集量 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{plant}$ )

Table 7 Enrichment of Cd and As in edible parts of seven leafy vegetables in the four treatments

蔬菜 Vegetable	Cd				As			
	CK	As	Cd	Cd+As	CK	As	Cd	Cd+As
菠菜 Spinach	1.39 c	1.47 c	2.21 b	4.40 a	0.26 b	0.94 a	0.28 b	0.77 a
油菜 Cole	0.79 b	0.87 b	1.05 b	2.92 a	0.19 b	0.63 a	0.25 b	0.51 a
生菜 Cos lettuce	0.84 c	1.21 b	1.18 b	2.52 a	0.15 c	0.69 a	0.39 bc	0.56 ab
油麦菜 RL	0.58 c	0.69 c	0.94 b	1.37 a	0.12 c	0.65 a	0.25 bc	0.35 b
苋菜 EA	0.75 c	0.78 c	1.52 b	2.16 a	0.15 c	0.44 ab	0.33 b	0.60 a
空心菜 WS	0.39 d	0.48 c	0.63 b	1.11 a	0.44 b	0.76 a	0.50 b	0.74 a
茼蒿 GC	0.16 b	0.17 b	0.25 a	0.35 a	0.53 b	0.89 a	0.83 a	0.98 a

注 (Note): 各处理蔬菜重金属富集量为样本平均值; CK、Cd、As、Cd & As 等处理的样本数分别为 12、3、13、9; 同行数值后不同小写字母表示同种蔬菜不同处理的重金属富集量在 5% 水平上差异显著。RL—Romaine lettuce; EA—Edible amaranth; WS—Water spinach; GC—Garland chrysanthemum. The enrichment amount was the average of samples in each treatment, and the each vegetable sample number in CK, Cd, As and Cd+As treatment was 12, 3, 13 and 9 respectively; values followed by different lowercase letters in the same row indicate significant difference among treatments for the enrichment of the same vegetable at the 0.05 level.

染土壤 (Cd+As-3), 除生菜和油麦菜产量受到显著性抑制外, 其他蔬菜产量下降幅度不显著。相关分析表明土壤有机质与蔬菜产量有显著性正相关关系 (相关系数  $R^2 = 0.14$ ,  $n = 36$ )。因此, As 污染土壤对蔬菜生物量的正效应可能是由于 As-1 和 As-2 处理中较高的土壤有机质导致的。土壤 Cd 含量与蔬菜产量是显著性负相关关系 (相关系数  $R^2 = -0.13$ ,  $n = 36$ ), 说明土壤 Cd 抑制了蔬菜生长; 土壤有机质有螯合与吸附镉离子的作用, 可以减轻镉的危害<sup>[25-26]</sup>。叶菜生物量对土壤轻度镉砷复合污染有高耐受性, 在大白菜<sup>[11, 27]</sup>、小青菜等叶菜<sup>[28-29]</sup>和大葱<sup>[13]</sup>等蔬菜上也有类似结论。原因可能是植物具有适应不良环境胁迫的能力, 植物吸收的重金属只有少量向地上部转运<sup>[30-31]</sup>, 大部分被谷胱甘肽 (glutathione, GSH) 或植物络合素 (phytochelatins, PCs) 等重金属螯合物固定在根部液泡中, 缓解了植物地上部受到的胁迫<sup>[32]</sup>。不同种类蔬菜 BRS 值差异可能与根部富集 Cd 和 As 能力、根向地上部转运重金属比例及重金属螯合物含量有关<sup>[33]</sup>。生菜根部合成 PC<sub>2</sub> 量远低于大麦, 这解释了其较高的根向地上部转运 Cd 能力<sup>[32, 33]</sup>。不同种类植物 GSH、PC<sub>2</sub>、PC<sub>3</sub> 等含量有较大差异, 这与植物对重金属的耐性有显著相关性<sup>[32, 34-36]</sup>。虽然污染土壤上生长的蔬菜无明显的毒害症状, 但有些蔬菜镉含量已经超出国标限量标准 (表 4), 因此单凭借蔬菜生长情况或生物量无法判断其是否受到重金属污染<sup>[34]</sup>。

### 3.2 土壤 Cd 和 As 安全临界值研究

叶菜的土壤 Cd 和 As 安全临界值与当地土壤理化性质和叶菜种类息息相关。本研究中, 菠菜、油

菜、生菜和苋菜叶 Cd 阈值与现有的国标限量值相当 (Cd 0.3~0.6 mg/kg), 但油麦菜、空心菜、苋菜茎和茼蒿的阈值则要高于现行标准。供试叶菜 As 污染阈值均高于现行标准 (As 25~40 mg/kg)。他人研究也有类似结论, 广东地区小白菜 Cd 污染阈值是 1.74 mg/kg, 土壤 As 污染阈值是 113.58 mg/kg<sup>[37]</sup>, 均高于现行国家标准。但赵勇等<sup>[38]</sup>研究表明河南 5 种叶菜产地土壤 Cd 污染阈值均低于国标限量值; 生菜土壤 Cd 临界值小于油麦菜。Lu 等<sup>[11]</sup>研究表明 5 种土壤上白菜重金属安全阈值高于现行国家标准, 而另外 3 种土壤低于国家标准。这说明蔬菜土壤重金属安全阈值必须考虑作物种类与土壤条件。土壤重金属安全阈值是联系土壤污染与农作物食品安全的关键指标, 能够更直接反映作物受污染危害的真实情况, 这些阈值与植物的吸收累积特性以及土壤理化性质密切相关, 因此在修订土壤重金属污染标准时应该充分考虑作物因素和土壤条件。

### 3.3 Cd 和 As 低富集叶菜品种的筛选

重金属通过食物链富集, 蔬菜和粮食是其进入人体并危害人类健康的主要途径<sup>[4]</sup>。因此筛选叶菜 Cd 和 As 低富集品种对食品安全有重要意义。蔬菜重金属富集系数具有品种特异性, 这已经在大白菜<sup>[27, 29]</sup>、空心菜<sup>[39]</sup>、小青菜<sup>[28]</sup>等叶菜以及大葱<sup>[13]</sup>等作物上得到证实。土壤 Cd 浓度在 0.6 mg/kg 时, 菠菜、油菜、苋菜叶、生菜可食部分 Cd 含量已超出食品安全限量值标准 0.2 mg/kg。土壤 Cd 含量在 1.0 mg/kg 时, 除油麦菜、空心菜、茼蒿外, 其余蔬菜



Cd 含量已经超出了叶菜 Cd 限量值(表 4)。茼蒿和空心菜茎在供试土壤 Cd 浓度范围内均未污染。这说明菠菜、油菜、生菜和苋菜等是 Cd 高富集型蔬菜,对镉污染很敏感;茼蒿和空心菜为低吸收型蔬菜,可以在轻度镉砷复合污染土壤上推荐种植。

本文盆栽试验苋菜 Cd 富集系数与南宁市大田试验<sup>[40]</sup>结果一致;生菜和空心菜 As 富集系数与福建地区<sup>[41]</sup>大田采样结果基本相符;Cd 富集系数为菠菜>生菜>油麦菜>空心菜,这与珠江三角洲<sup>[23]</sup>、台湾<sup>[42]</sup>、南宁市<sup>[40]</sup>三个地区蔬菜(未见茼蒿相关数据)Cd 富集系数排序一致,说明菠菜在多个地区种植的富集系数都较高,容易受到 Cd 污染,而空心菜属于 Cd 低富集蔬菜。这些数据来源<sup>[40-42]</sup>均为大田土壤-蔬菜“一对一”采样,说明盆栽试验结果与大田试验一致。盆栽试验蔬菜富集系数的品种差异性与大田数据结果相似<sup>[43]</sup>,因此可以采用盆栽试验筛选重金属低富集品种。也有研究发现大田试验蔬菜的重金属 Cd 富集系数和 Cd 浓度低于盆栽试验<sup>[12]</sup>,这可能与气候和栽培条件等因素有关。

## 4 结论

1) 镉污染土壤对蔬菜生物量有抑制效应(苋菜、茼蒿除外),镉浓度越高,抑制作用越大。低浓度镉砷复合污染不会进一步影响蔬菜生长。

2) 在镉污染土壤上,菠菜、油菜、苋菜叶、生菜可食部分 Cd 含量超出食品安全限量值标准,茼蒿和空心菜茎秆 Cd 含量未超标。在砷污染土壤上,供试叶菜并没有 As 超标,但蔬菜体内砷含量随着土壤砷含量升高有增加趋势。

3) 菠菜、油菜和生菜 Cd 安全阈值与菜地土壤“二级标准”相当;油麦菜、苋菜、空心菜和茼蒿 Cd 安全阈值等均高于土壤环境质量标准。7 种供试蔬菜 As 土壤安全阈值均高于菜地土壤“二级标准”。

4) 供试蔬菜 Cd 富集系数和富集量具有显著差异,油菜、菠菜、生菜和苋菜叶 Cd 富集系数较大,而空心菜茎和茼蒿较小,油麦菜、苋菜茎和空心菜叶的富集系数介于二者之间。菠菜 Cd 富集量大,而空心菜和茼蒿较低。7 种叶类蔬菜 As 富集系数、富集量变异较小。

## 参考文献:

[1] Khan S, Cao Q, Zheng Y M, *et al.* Health risks of heavy metals in contaminated soils and food crops irrigated with wastewater in Beijing, China[J]. *Environmental Pollution*, 2008, 152(3): 686–692.

[2] Song B, Lei M, Chen T B, *et al.* Assessing the health risk of heavy

metals in vegetables to the general population in Beijing, China[J]. *Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 2009, 21(12): 1702–1709.

- [3] Zhuang P, McBride M B, Xia H P, *et al.* Health risk from heavy metals via consumption of food crops in the vicinity of Dabaoshan mine, South China[J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2009, 407(5): 1551–1561.
- [4] Yang Q W, Xu Y, Liu S J, *et al.* Concentration and potential health risk of heavy metals in market vegetables in Chongqing, China[J]. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 2011, 74(6): 1664–1669.
- [5] Yang L Q, Huang B, Hu W Y, *et al.* Assessment and source identification of trace metals in the soils of greenhouse vegetable production in eastern China[J]. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 2013, 97: 204–209.
- [6] Xiao Q, Zong Y T, Lu S G. Assessment of heavy metal pollution and human health risk in urban soils of steel industrial city (Anshan), Liaoning, Northeast China[J]. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 2015, 120: 377–385.
- [7] Hu J L, Wu F Y, Wu S C, *et al.* Phytoavailability and phytovariety codetermine the bioaccumulation risk of heavy metal from soils, focusing on Cd-contaminated vegetable farms around the Pearl River Delta, China[J]. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 2013, 91: 18–24.
- [8] Alexander P D, Alloway B J, Dourado A M. Genotypic variations in the accumulation of Cd, Cu, Pb and Zn exhibited by six commonly grown vegetables[J]. *Environmental Pollution*, 2006, 144(3): 736–745.
- [9] Li Q S, Cai S S, Mo C H, *et al.* Toxic effects of heavy metals and their accumulation in vegetables grown in a saline soil[J]. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 2010, 73(1): 84–88.
- [10] Xu L, Lu X, Wang J H, *et al.* Accumulation status, sources and phytoavailability of metals in greenhouse vegetable production systems in Beijing, China[J]. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 2015, 122: 214–220.
- [11] Lu J H, Yang X P, Meng X C, *et al.* Predicting cadmium safety thresholds in soils based on cadmium uptake by Chinese cabbage[J]. *Pedosphere*, 2017, 27(3): 475–481.
- [12] Yang Y, Zhang F S, Li H F, *et al.* Accumulation of cadmium in the edible parts of six vegetable species grown in Cd-contaminated soils[J]. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 2009, 90(2): 1117–1122.
- [13] Li X H, Zhou Q X, Wei S H, *et al.* Identification of cadmium-excluding welsh onion (*Allium fistulosum* L.) cultivars and their mechanisms of low cadmium accumulation[J]. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 2012, 19(5): 1773–1780.
- [14] Shao T J, Pan L H, Chen Z Q, *et al.* Content of heavy metal in the dust of leisure squares and its health risk assessment—A case study of yanta district in Xi'an[J]. *International Journal of Environmental Research & Public Health*, 2018, (15): 394–417.
- [15] Chen X D, Lu X W, Li L Y, *et al.* Spatial distribution and contamination assessment of heavy metals in urban topsoil from inside the Xi'an second ringroad, NW China[J]. *Microchemical Journal*, 2013, (68): 1979–1988.
- [16] Chen H, Lu X W, Gao T N, *et al.* Identifying hot-spots of metal

- contamination in campus dust of Xi'an, China[J]. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 2016, (13): 1–16.
- [17] Lu X W, Zhang X L, Li L Y, *et al.* Assessment of metals pollution and health risk in dust from nursery schools in Xi'an, China[J]. *Environmental Research*, 2014, 128: 27–34.
- [18] Chen Y P, Zheng Y J, Liu Q, *et al.* Atmospheric deposition exposes Qinling pandas to toxic pollutants[J]. *Ecological Applications*, 2017, (2): 343–348.
- [19] Deng W B, Li X X, An Z S, *et al.* Identification of sources of metal in the agricultural soils of the Guanzhong plain, northwest china[J]. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, 2017, (6): 1510–1516.
- [20] 李雪芳, 王文岩, 上官宇先, 等. 西安市郊菜地土壤重金属污染及其与蔬菜重金属质量分数的相关性[J]. *西北农业学报*, 2014, 23(8): 173–181.
- Li X F, Wang W Y, Shanguan Y X, *et al.* Relationship of heavy metal pollution in soil and their mass fraction in vegetables in Xi'An city suburb[J]. *Acta Agriculturae Boreali-occidentalis Sinica*, 2014, 23(8): 173–181.
- [21] 李雪芳, 王林权, 尚浩博, 等. 小白菜和小青菜对镉、汞、砷的富集效应及影响因素[J]. *北方园艺*, 2014, (1): 16–21.
- Li X F, Wang L Q, Shang H B, *et al.* The enrichment effect of Cd, Hg and As on brassica chinensis and Brassica pekinensis and its influencing factors[J]. *Northern Horticulture*, 2014, (1): 16–21.
- [22] Li X P, Feng L N, *et al.* Spatial distribution of hazardous elements in urban topsoils surrounding Xi'an industrial areas, (NW, China): Controlling factors and contamination assessments[J]. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 2010, 174: 662–669.
- [23] Zhang H H, Chen J J, Zhu L, *et al.* Transfer of cadmium from soil to vegetable in the Pearl River Delta area, South China[J]. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9(9): 1–11.
- [24] GB2762-2017, 食品中污染物限量[S].
- GB2762-2017, Contaminant limit in food [S].
- [25] Yang Y, Chen W P, Wang M E, *et al.* Regional accumulation characteristics of cadmium in vegetables: influencing factors, transfer model and indication of soil threshold content[J]. *Environmental Pollution*, 2016, 219: 1036–1043.
- [26] Wang X P, Shan X Q, Zhang S Z, *et al.* A model for evaluation of the phytoavailability of trace elements to vegetables under the field conditions[J]. *Chemosphere*, 2004, 55(6): 811–822.
- [27] Qiu Q, Wang Y T, Yang Z Y, *et al.* Responses of different Chinese flowering cabbage (*Brassica parachinensis* L.) cultivars to cadmium and lead exposure: screening for Cd+Pb pollution-safe cultivars[J]. *CLEAN-Soil Air Water*, 2011, 39(11): 925–932.
- [28] Chen Y, Li T Q, Han X, *et al.* Cadmium accumulation in different pakchoi cultivars and screening for pollution-safe cultivars[J]. *Journal of Zhejiang University-Science B*, 2012, 13(6): 494–502.
- [29] Wang X, Shi Y, Chen X, *et al.* Screening of Cd-safe genotypes of Chinese cabbage in field condition and Cd accumulation in relation to organic acids in two typical genotypes under long-term Cd stress[J]. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 2015, (22): 16590–16599.
- [30] Girish C, Saifullah, Nanthi B, *et al.* Cellular mechanisms in higher plants governing tolerance to cadmium toxicity[J]. *Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences*, 2014, 33(5): 374–391.
- [31] Verbruggen N, Hermans C, Schat H. Mechanisms to cope with arsenic or cadmium excess in plants[J]. *Current Opinion in Plant Biology*, 2009, (12): 364–372.
- [32] Meng Y, Zhang L, Wang L Q, *et al.* Antioxidative enzymes activity and thiol metabolism in three leafy vegetables under Cd stress[J]. *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 2019, 173: 214–224.
- [33] Akhter F, McGarvey B, Macfie S M. Reduced translocation of cadmium from roots is associated with increased production of phytochelatins and their precursors[J]. *Journal of Plant Physiology*, 2012, 169(18): 1821–1829.
- [34] Mendoza-Cózatl D, Loza-Tavera H, Hernández-Navarro A, *et al.* Sulfur assimilation and glutathione metabolism under cadmium stress in yeast, protists and plants[J]. *FEMS Microbiology Reviews*, 2005, 29(4): 653–671.
- [35] Souhir S, Alessandro F, Clarissa L, *et al.* Analysis of cadmium translocation, partitioning and tolerance in six barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) cultivars as a function of thiol metabolism[J]. *Biology and Fertility of Soils*, 2015, 51(3): 311–320.
- [36] Negrin V L, Teixeira B, Godinho R M, *et al.* Phytochelatins and monothiol in salt marsh plants and their relation with metal tolerance[J]. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 2017, 121(1–2): 78–84.
- [37] 文典, 胡霓红, 赵凯, 等. 小白菜对土壤中5种重金属的富集特征及土壤安全临界值的研究[J]. *热带作物学报*, 2012, (11): 1942–1948.
- Wen D, Hu N H, Zhao K, *et al.* Five kinds of heavy metals enrichment characteristics in Pakchoi (*Brassica chinensis* L.) and the critical values in the soil for Pakchoi production[J]. *Chinese Journal of Tropical Crops*, 2012, (11): 1942–1948.
- [38] 赵勇, 李红娟, 孙治强. 土壤、蔬菜Cd污染相关性分析与土壤污染阈值研究[J]. *农业工程学报*, 2006, (7): 149–153.
- Zhao Y, Li H J, Sun Z Q. Correlation analysis of Cd pollution in vegetables and soils and the soil pollution threshold[J]. *Transactions of the CSAE*, 2006, (7): 149–153.
- [39] Wang J L, Yuan J G, Yang Z Y, *et al.* Variation in cadmium accumulation among 30 cultivars and cadmium subcellular distribution in 2 selected cultivars of water spinach (*Ipomoea aquatica* Forsk.)[J]. *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry*, 2009, 57(19): 8942–8949.
- [40] Cui Y J, Zhu Y G, Zhai R H, *et al.* Transfer of metals from soil to vegetables in an area near a smelter in Nanning, China[J]. *Environment International*, 2004, 30(6): 785–791.
- [41] Huang R Q, Gao S F, Wang W L, *et al.* Soil arsenic availability and the transfer of soil arsenic to crops in suburban areas in Fujian Province, southeast China[J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2006, 368(2–3): 531–541.
- [42] Lin Y W, Liu T S, Guo H Y, *et al.* Relationships between Cd concentrations in different vegetables and those in arable soils, and food safety evaluation of vegetables in Taiwan[J]. *Soil Science and Plant Nutrition*, 2015, 61(6): 983–998.
- [43] Liu W T, Zhou Q X, An J, *et al.* Variations in cadmium accumulation among Chinese cabbage cultivars and screening for Cd-safe cultivars[J]. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 2010, 173(1–3): 737–743.