

学校编号: 10384  
学号: B200226017

分类号 \_\_\_\_\_ 密级 \_\_\_\_\_  
UDC \_\_\_\_\_

厦 门 大 学  
博 士 学 位 论 文

福建红树林湿地沉积物重金属的环境地球  
化学研究

Studies on Environmental Geochemistry of Heavy Metals  
in Mangrove Wetland Sediments of Fujian Province

刘景春

指导教师: 严重玲 教授

专业名称: 生态学

论文提交日期: 2006年5月22日

论文答辩时间: 2006年8月29日

学位授予日期:

答辩委员会主席: 黄维南 教授  
评 阅 人: \_\_\_\_\_

2006年9月

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## 摘 要

福建省九龙江、漳江口红树林湿地是我国两处重要的红树林自然保护区。近年来随着地区经济的快速发展,排入海湾河口的重金属污染物迅速增多,大量的污染物汇集于河口海湾区,使得红树林湿地面临着越来越严重的重金属污染物的冲击。本研究以这两处红树林湿地为典型地区,选择七种主要的重金属元素(Fe、Mn、Zn、Pb、Cu、Ni、Cd)为研究对象,采用连续提取法(SEPs: Sequential extraction procedures),分析几种重金属元素在红树林湿地沉积物中含量、赋存形态的空间分布规律,及其与沉积物理化性状的关系,探讨重金属污染物在红树林湿地累积、迁移的规律;结合根际模拟试验,探寻红树植物根系行为对重金属(Cd)含量、形态的影响。最后通过研究酸可挥发性硫化物(AVS)与同时可提取重金属(SEM)在试验红树林湿地中的空间分布规律来评价红树林湿地重金属污染的现状。以期红树林湿地重金属的污染评价、红树林生态系的保护和恢复提供理论依据。主要研究结果如下:

1. 在试验红树林湿地沉积物中,七种重金属含量的大小顺序均表现为: Fe > Mn > Zn > Pb > Cu > Ni > Cd。按照国家海洋沉积物质量标准,在九龙江口、漳江口红树林湿地林内表层沉积物中,Zn的含量分别超过二类( $\leq 350 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 干重)和一类沉积物( $\leq 150 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 干重)标准;Pb的含量分别接近、超过了一类沉积物标准( $\leq 60 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 干重);Cu的含量均超过了一类沉积物标准( $\leq 35 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 干重);漳江口红树林湿地林内表层沉积物Cd的含量为 $0.36 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 干重( $0.48-0.25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 干重),未超过一类沉积物标准( $\leq 0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 干重),但九龙江口红树林湿地林内表层沉积物中Cd的含量为 $3.19 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 干重( $1.95-5.37 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 干重),超过了国家二类沉积物的标准( $1.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 干重)。研究红树林湿地表层沉积物中,不同重金属表现出了不同的形态分布。除Fe外,其余六种重金属残渣态比例均较低,非残渣态比例较高。九龙江口红树林湿地林内表层沉积物中,铁锰氧化物结合态是重金属的主要赋存形态,其占重金属总量的比例分别为:73%(Pb)、52%(Fe)、51%(Mn)、48%(Cu)、35%(Zn)、31%(Cd)、28%(Ni);与九龙江口红树林湿地相比,漳江口红树林湿地林内沉积物中重金属有机质-硫化物结合态比例均较高,使得铁锰氧化物结合态和有机质-硫化物结合态成为该湿地重金属结合的两种主要形态。两种形态重金属占重金属总量的比例分别为:Fe(铁锰氧化物结合态:41%;有机质硫化物结合态:8%);Mn(铁锰氧化物结合态:35%;有机质硫化物结合态:25%);Zn(铁锰氧化物结合态:27%;有机质硫化物结合态:32%);Pb(铁锰氧化物结合态:38%;有机质硫化物结合态:33%);Cu(铁锰氧化物结合态:26%;有机质



硫化物结合态：42%)；Ni(铁锰氧化物结合态：41%；有机质硫化物结合态：8%)；Cd(铁锰氧化物结合态：23%；有机质硫化物结合态：32%)。

2. 研究红树林湿地不同位置表层沉积物中重金属含量、赋存形态存在明显的差异。通常林内沉积物中重金属含量高于林缘和林外光滩沉积物，铁锰氧化物结合态比例亦相对较高。相关分析表明，林内表层沉积物中重金属含量的差异是沉积物机械组成、有机质含量、pH 等多种因素综合作用的结果。铁锰氧化物含量是影响重金属铁锰氧化物结合态含量的主要因素；重金属有机质-硫化物结合态含量则受有机质含量与 AVS 含量共同制约。

3. 红树林湿地沉积物中重金属含量、赋存形态均表现出明显的垂直梯度变化。随着沉积物深度的增加，重金属含量通常表现出减少的变化趋势；同时重金属铁锰氧化物结合态、碳酸盐结合态比例相对减少，残渣态比例则相对增加。重金属总量、形态的垂直梯度变化，一方面表明了近年来随着沿海经济发展，污染物排放增多所造成的污染加重的现实；另一方面表明沉积物中重金属总量在垂直梯度上的变化主要取决于非残渣态浓度的变化，重金属存在着向表层迁移、富集的现象，而在这一迁移过程中，铁、锰氧化物的含量发挥着重要的作用。

4. 模拟试验表明：随着沉积物中污染物（Cd）含量的增加，残渣态和碳酸盐结合态 Cd 含量变化相对较小，占总量的比例随沉积物中 Cd 含量的增加而逐渐减小。可交换态 Cd 含量随着沉积物 Cd 含量的增加而快速增加，占总量的比例从 14.02%增长到 42.39%。铁锰氧化物结合态含量占总量的比例在一定处理浓度范围内（0-20ppm）随着 Cd 含量的增加而增加，然后逐渐降低。有机质-硫化物结合态 Cd 含量占总量的比例则仅在低浓度处理条件下（5ppm）表现出增长变化。由于受到红树植物（秋茄）根系活动的影响，Cd 在红树植物（秋茄）根际区域的形态分布与非根际区域显著不同。其基本变化规律是根际沉积物中可交换态及碳酸盐结合态 Cd 含量相对减少，而铁锰氧化物结合态、有机质-硫化物结合态 Cd 含量增加。

5. 试验红树林湿地沉积物中 AVS 含量存在着明显的空间变化。林缘、林内表层沉积物中 AVS 含量小于林外低潮带光滩。相关分析表明：林外光滩表层沉积物中 AVS 含量主要受有机质和盐度的影响，而水分含量则是影响林内表层沉积物中 AVS 含量的主要因素。AVS 含量在红树林湿地沉积物中存在明显的垂直梯度分布，表层 AVS 含量较低，在一定深度处达到最大值(15-30 cm)，然后减少。试验红树林湿地不同样点表层沉积物中 SEM 含量差异不大，但在垂直梯度上，表现出了随着沉积物深度的增加而减小的变化趋势。不同重金属在 SEM 中所占比例不同，总量较高的重金属通常占有的比例较高。

6. 九龙江口红树林湿地表层沉积物中AVS、SEM摩尔浓度差值（[SEM]- [AVS]）均为正值，表明九龙江口红树林湿地表层沉积物中重金属含量超过了湿地沉积物对重金属的固定能力，可能对湿地底栖生物造成危害。漳江口红树林湿地上游部分样点，由于其沉积物中AVS含量较低，SEM值高于AVS，有一定的潜在为害。

**关键词：**红树林湿地；沉积物；重金属；形态；酸可挥发性硫化物

**Studies on Environmental Geochemistry of Heavy Metals in  
Mangrove Wetland Sediments of Fujian Province**

**Abstract:**

Jiulongjiang estuary mangrove wetland and Zhangjiang estuary mangrove wetland of Fujian province are two of important natural reserves of mangrove in China. In recent years, rapid economic growth and development in the region has led to excessive release of heavy metal pollutants into the wetland. The accumulation of contaminants in wetland sediments is likely to pose serious environmental problems in mangrove ecosystem. In present study, sequential extraction procedures were used to reveal the spatial distribution of total concentration and speciation of 7 heavy metals (Fe, Mn, Zn, Pb, Cu, Ni and Cd) in these two mangrove wetlands. To discuss accumulation and transition principle of metals in the sediments, the relationships between metal contents, speciation and physical chemical properties of sediments were analyzed, and speciation changes of Cd in mangrove (*Kandelia candel(L.)*) rhizosphere sediments were studied by using rhizobox. Finally, the contents of AVS (Acid volatile sulfide) and SEM (Simultaneously extracted metal) were measured to reveal their spatial distribution in mangrove wetland, and the differences of AVS, SEM mole concentration were adopted to evaluate the condition of metal pollution. The results were showed as follows and hoped to can guideline the reserve and restoration of mangrove wetland.

1. Order of total metal concentrations was  $Fe > Mn > Zn > Pb > Cu > Ni > Cd$  in the study areas. According to the standard quality of marine sediment in China, Zn, Pb, Cd and Cu polluted the mangrove wetland of Jiulongjiang estuary, and Zn, Pb, and Cu polluted the mangrove wetland of Zhangjiang estuary. The results showed that metal speciation distribution was metal-specific and site-specific. Low percentage of metal was found to bound to residual fraction, except Fe. The Fe-Mn oxide fraction (F3) was dominant for all 7 metals in Jiulongjiang mangrove wetland, and the percentage was 73% (Pb) ,52% (Fe) ,51% (Mn) ,48% (Cu) ,35% (Zn) ,31% (Cd) , and 28% (Ni) respectively. Both Fe-Mn oxide fraction and bound to organic matter-sulfide fraction (F4) were important for these metals in mangrove wetland of Zhangjiang estuary, and the percentages respectively were: Fe (F3: 41%; F4: 8%), Mn (F3: 35%; F4: 25%), Zn (F3: 27%; F4: 32%), Pb (F3: 38%; F4: 33%), Cu (F3: 26%; F4:

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42%), Ni (F3: 41%; F4: 8%), Cd (F3: 23%; F4: 32%).

2. Different content and different speciation distribution were found at different locations of mangrove wetlands. Forest sediments usually had higher metal contents compared to sediments of forest edge and mudflat; meanwhile, higher percentage of metals were found to bound to Fe-Mn oxides in the sediment of forest. Analysis revealed that the difference of metal contents in forest sediments were resulted from different fine particles content, organic matter content and pH value et al., the contents of metal bound to Fe-Mn oxides were decided by the content of iron, manganese oxides, both organic matter content and AVS value played an important role in metal contents of bound to organic and sulfide.

3. With sediment depth increased, the total metal concentrations, the percentages of bound to carbonate and bound to Fe-Mn oxides decreased, while those bound to residual fraction increased. On the one hand, this prove the fact that more metal pollutants had discharged into mangrove wetland in recent years, on the other hand, this indicated that the decrease of total metal content in deeper sediment was mainly resulted from non-residual fraction decrease, and the accumulation and enrichment of heavy metals in surface sediment is partly attribute to the transition of metal from deeper sediment to surface sediment.

4. Results of simulation experiment demonstrated that most of the additional cadmium was adsorbed onto the solid particles of the sediment. Exchangeable cadmium increased in proportion to the increase of total metal concentration (from 14.02% to 42.39%), whilst, bound to carbonate and residue fraction increased less compared to the increase of total concentration, and the percent to total metal concentration decreased with metal concentration increased. The percent of bound to Fe-Mn oxides increased under 0-20ppm treatments, and then decreased with total metal concentration increasing; while, the percent of bound to organic matter and sulfide fraction only increased at 5ppm treatment. The significant difference of Cd speciation distribution between the rhizosphere and the other three sediment zones indicated root-induced changes of Cd bioavailability in the rhizosphere. Exchangeable and carbonate bound Cd in the rhizosphere sediments were lower than in the bulk sediments, whilst an increase in Fe-Mn oxides bound and O.M-sulfide bound fractions occurred in the rhizosphere sediment.

5. Spatial difference of AVS concentration was found in two mangrove wetlands. Mudflat sediment had higher AVS concentration compared to forest and forest edge

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sediment, and AVS concentration in low inter tidal zone was higher than high inter tidal zone. It showed that AVS concentration of mudflat sediment was decided by organic matter content and dissolved salt content in sediment, while water content of sediment play an important role in AVS concentration of forest surface sediment. The AVS concentration in the surface layer is lower than that of the deeper sediment, with peak values in the 15-30 cm horizon. No significant difference was found in SEM content among different surface sediments, but the amount of SEM decreased with sediment depth response to total metal decreasing. The acid extracted metal concentrations differed considerably, increasing in the order of  $Cd < Ni < Pb$ ,  $Cu < Zn$ .

6. The differences between the molar concentrations of SEM and AVS ( $[SEM] - [AVS]$ ) were positive in all studied surface sediments of Jiulongjiang estuary mangrove wetland, these confirmed the earlier suggestions that this study area may suffer from increasing heavy metal pollution. While, in mangrove wetland of Zhangjiang Estuary, only the sites located at upper reaches had positive difference, for their low AVS values.

**Keyword:** Mangrove wetland; Sediment; Heavy metal; Speciation; Acid volatile sulfide (AVS)

## 第一章 前 言

红树林是分布于热带、亚热带河口潮间带的重要植被类型，是河口生态系统的初级生产者，是具有维护海岸生态平衡的特殊生态系，蕴藏着丰富的生物资源和生物多样性。红树林湿地的保护对于浅海、滩涂栖息生物的多样性保护发挥着重要的作用<sup>[1]</sup>。作为分布于热带、亚热带海陆交错带的一个特殊重要界面，红树林湿地由于其固有的一些特性，能够大量接受来自潮汐、河水以及暴雨产生的径流等所携带的重金属污染物，使得其较一般潮滩更宜于重金属污染物的富集，红树林沉积物常常成为重金属污染物的源和汇<sup>[2、3、4、5]</sup>。对此，王文卿、林鹏（1999）<sup>[6]</sup>作了详尽的综述。

首先，红树植物发达的板根、支柱根、呼吸根，能有效地降低潮水流速，使含有大量重金属污染物的小粒径无机、有机颗粒相对裸滩更易沉积，红树林湿地沉积物累积速度显著高于一般的潮滩湿地。Furukawa 等（1997）<sup>[7]</sup>研究表明：春季汛期（spring flood tide）潮水中携带的悬浮颗粒中，大约80%沉积于红树林沉积物中，导致0.1cm/年的累积。Brodie 和 Edward（1996）<sup>[8]</sup>研究表明：白骨壤林地沉积物颗粒累积速率与其呼吸根密度呈正相关关系。Krauss 等（2003）<sup>[9]</sup>进一步研究表明不同红树植物气生根对于沉积物颗粒累积速率作用大小不同，具有支柱根的红树植物较具有膝状根、呼吸根的红树植物更利于沉积物颗粒累积。已有的研究表明：红树林湿地沉积物累积速率通常为0.5cm/年左右<sup>[10]</sup>；但我国由于水土流失严重，通常累积速率更高，如Alongi 等（2005）<sup>[11]</sup>研究表明：福建省九龙江口红树林下沉积物累积速率为6-10 cm/年（低潮带）到1.3-1.4cm/年（高潮带），远高于他们在泰国<sup>[12]</sup>和马来西亚<sup>[13]</sup>的研究结果。

其次，红树植物的大量凋落物，使林区沉积物中有机质丰富且富含N、S官能团、富里酸，林下沉积物中有机质在厌氧状态下的低水平降解，及沉积物中的高粘粒含量，使得红树林沉积物具有较大的表面积和较多的表面电荷，通过离子交换、表面吸附、螯合、胶溶、絮凝等过程和重金属的粒子作用，吸附了大量的重金属<sup>[1、6、14]</sup>。

最后，大多红树植物对硫具有选择吸收性，因而许多红树植物硫的含量较高，平均达到0.4%以上<sup>[1、15]</sup>，红树植物大量凋落物的降解，不仅给红树林沉积物带来了大量的有机质，同时也使沉积物中硫的含量较高，低氧化还原电位、高有机质含量的特征使得沉积物中富含H<sub>2</sub>S，对重金属具有沉淀、吸附作用<sup>[2、16、17]</sup>。

### 1.1 红树林湿地重金属污染研究

由于红树林湿地大多处于城镇边缘地带,随着城市化建设及地区工业的发展,排入海湾河口区的重金属污染物迅速增多,特别是某些地方直接把红树林区作为倾污排废地,大量的污染物汇集于河口海湾区,给红树林湿地造成严重人为污染,使红树林湿地面临着越来越严重的重金属污染冲击<sup>[1、18]</sup>,因而研究重金属对红树林生态系的作用在研究红树林污染生态学中具有重要意义<sup>[1]</sup>。近二十年来,随着各国对红树林湿地保护和恢复的重视,重金属污染物对红树植物的影响,及红树植物对重金属的抗性和净化作用等已得到广泛重视。重金属在红树林生态系统中的生物地球化学循环过程、重金属在红树林沉积物中的时空动态分布以及其与沉积物理化性状的关系、红树植物对重金属耐性等已得到了较充分地研究。

### 1.1.1 红树林湿地沉积物中重金属污染物含量的研究

近二十年来,随着环境污染的加剧和各国对红树林湿地保护的重视,有关红树林湿地沉积物中重金属污染物的富集及其与沉积物理化性状关系的研究得到了较多的开展。表 1.1 列出了近年来国内外一些红树林湿地沉积物中几种主要重金属含量的测定结果,从中可以看出,红树林沉积物重金属含量大体上表现为: Fe> Mn> Zn> Cu、Pb> Ni> Cd;但由于环境条件及人为影响的差异,不同河口红树林区沉积物重金属含量的变化范围极大<sup>[18]</sup>,同一红树林湿地不同位置上重金属含量也存在较大的差异<sup>[27]</sup>,这种差异不仅与其生境理化特性密切相关,也与该河口流域土壤重金属背景值高低和河口受附近城市排放重金属污染的程度密切相关<sup>[1]</sup>,是众多因素综合作用的结果。

一般认为,红树林湿地沉积物中重金属含量与其有机质含量及沉积物机械组成有关。如 Harbison (1986)<sup>[2]</sup>在对澳大利亚南部 Barker 港红树林、海草场及潮间带光滩沉积物中重金属含量的比较研究中发现,红树林沉积物富集重金属的能力超过了潮间带的光滩、海草场及河口底质。他们把这种重金属在红树林沉积物中的高水平富集归因于红树林湿地沉积物中较高的有机质含量和粘粒含量,并指出重金属元素含量与有机质含量、粘粒 (<63 μm) 含量呈显著正相关。Soto-Jiménez 和 Páez-Osuna (2001)<sup>[35]</sup>在墨西哥红树林湿地重金属累积分布的研究中同样发现,沉积物中重金属含量与沉积物粘粒、粉粒含量间存在正相关关系,与砂粒含量则呈负相关关系,并将这一现象归因于由于小粒径颗粒含有较高的有机质含量和较大的表面积。国内一些研究者近些年的研究得出了类似的结果,如何斌源等 (1996)<sup>[29]</sup>在对广西英罗湾红树林不同滩面红树林内和同滩面潮沟沉积物中重金属含量比较研究中发现,红树林内沉积物重金属的含量均高于同滩面潮沟,且沉积物中重金属含量与沉积物有机质含量呈显著正相关关系。

表1.1 国内外一些红树林湿地沉积物中几种主要重金属的含量

Table1.1 Heavy metal contents in sediments of some mangrove forests around world

位置	国家(地区)	文献	元素含量(平均或范围) mg. kg <sup>-1</sup>						
			Fe	Mn	Zn	Cu	Pb	Ni	Cd
Punta Mala Bay	Panama	19	9827	295	105	56.3	78.2	27.3	<10
Toro Pointa	Panama	20	1885	294	19.9	4.9	38	82.4	6.6
Punta Portetea	Costa Rica	20	3225	268	14.7	8.4	34.5	102	7.3
Cienaga Grandeb	Colombia	21	15593	623	91	23.3	12.6	32.5	1.92
Queensland	Australia	22	1056	103	23-56	1-12	36	9	0.6
Brisbane	Australia	26	-	-	98	22	67	-	0.8
Brisbane	Australia	27	-	-	40.8-144	3.1-34.1	7.7-84.7	2.4-57.6	0-2.0
Guaratuba	Brazil	23	2464	-	24.2	3.82	-	-	0.6
Rio Casqueiro	Brazil	23	2572	-	59.9	15.4	-	-	1.63
Guanabara Bay	Brazil	24	-	71-273	26-610	18-80	20-130	6-12	-
Deep Bay region	Hong Kong	18	-	-	240	80	80	30	3.0
MaiPo	Hong Kong	25	423	-	293	46	199	66	0.6
Georgia	USA	33	6040-37700	-	18-88	2-17	-	5-24	1.5-2.4
Kumarakom	India	37	77603	629	100	28	1217	-	-
Quilon	India	37	133818	881	1880	758	1888	-	-
Veli	India	37	123636	348	313	125	1346	-	-
United Arabian	United	28	-	28.8-169	4.6-22	5.3-29.4	13.2-49.8	14-109	3.1-6.9
英罗港	广西	29	-	-	28.7	7.3	16.9	-	0.39
九龙江	福建	30	-	607	138	26.6	101	-	0.12
福田	广东	31,	-	537	114	38.3	28.7	25	0.14
汀角	Hong Kong	34	-	-	38	5	19.5	3.3	-



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