

南漪湖上覆水溶解性有机质的光谱特征

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摘要:为考察南漪湖上覆水中溶解性有机质(DOM)的光谱特征与来源,采用紫外-可见光吸收光谱(UV-Vis)与三维荧光光谱(EEMs)为工具,并结合平行因子分析(PARAFAC)、荧光区域积分分析(FRI)、相关性分析、主成分分析与聚类分析对DOM进行定性与定量分析。结果显示,UV-Vis参数 $a(440)$ 、 E_2/E_3 、 E_3/E_4 、 S_R 表明DOM具有腐殖化特征与自生源特征,且 E_2/E_3 、 E_3/E_4 与 $a(440)$ 呈显著正相关关系($P<0.01, P<0.05$), S_R 与 $a(440)$ 无显著相关关系($P>0.05$),说明腐殖酸浓度越高则DOM相对分子量越大,但无法依据腐殖酸浓度大小判断DOM来源。根据 $a(440)$ 计算获得溶解性有机碳(DOC)平均浓度为26.79mg/L,且该湖泊出口附近DOC浓度为10.15mg/L。荧光指数($\beta:a$ 、FI、BIX、HIX、Fn(280)、Fn(355))显示该湖泊DOM具有腐殖化程度较低及强自生源特征,类蛋白组分(Fn(280))相对浓度的空间分布上由西向东逐渐增大,而腐殖酸类组分(Fn(355))相对浓度峰值出现在入湖口与出湖口。通过PARAFAC解析出3种组分,分别为类富里酸(C1)、类色氨酸(C2)和类腐殖酸(C3),且C1、C2、C3含量分别占总组分强度21.96%、13.36%、84.21%。FRI法分析显示类蛋白物质所占比例之和(区域I+II)为49.65%,该结果说明水体已受到了人为因素影响。通过相关性分析结果显示,C1、C3与 $\beta:a$ 、BIX呈显著负相关系($P<0.001$),C2与 $\beta:a$ 、BIX、Fn(355)呈正相关系($P<0.001$)。通过主成分分析与聚类分析,南漪湖上覆水中DOM在16个位点间呈现不同特征,但整体上水体中DOM来源受内源输入影响较为显著,应加强该湖泊内源释放污染物控制与管理。

关键词:溶解性有机质;紫外-可见吸收光谱;三维荧光光谱;平行因子分析(PARAFAC);荧光区域积分分析(FRI);聚类分析

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Abstract: In order to investigate the spectral characteristics and the sources of dissolved organic matter (DOM) in the overlying water of the Nanyi Lake. Herein, ultraviolet-visible (UV-Vis) absorption and three-dimensional fluorescence excitation-emission matrix (EEMs) were utilized to characterize the DOM. Parallel factor analysis (PARAFAC), fluorescence regional integration, correlation analysis, principal component analysis, and cluster analysis were applied to qualitative and quantitative analysis on the DOM. Based on the absorption parameters of $a(440)$, E_2/E_3 , E_3/E_4 , S_R of UV-Vis spectrum, it was found that DOM has humification and autogenesis characteristics. Moreover, E_2/E_3 , E_3/E_4 and $a(440)$ had positively correlation ($P<0.01, P<0.05$), and there was no significant correlation between S_R and $a(440)$ ($P>0.05$). The relative molecular weight of DOM increased with increasing the humic acid concentration, but the humic acid concentration cannot be used to determine the sources of dissolved organic matter (DOM). According to the $a(440)$ values, the average concentration of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) in the water was calculated to be 26.79mg/L, and the DOC value in the outlet area of the lake was 10.15mg/L. From the analysis of fluorescence indices ($\beta:a$, FI, BIX, HIX, Fn(280), Fn(355)), the DOM exhibited low humification and highly autochthonous characteristics. The spatial distribution of the relative concentration of protein-like components (Fn(280)) was gradually increased from west to east, but the peak values of the relative concentration of humic-like components (Fn(355)) were observed in the estuary and lake outlet. Three fluorescence components of fulvic-like, tryptophan-like and humic-like identified by PARAFAC model were named as C1, C2, C3, and the contribution of C1, C2, C3 to the total fluorescence intensity were 21.96%, 13.36%, 84.21%, respectively. The results of the FRI method showed that the sum of the proportions of protein-like substances (region I + II) was as large as 49.65%, and it was mainly related to anthropogenic activities. Certain correlation was observed between the fluorescence components and the spectral parameters, and it was found that the C1, C3 and $\beta:a$, BIX were significantly negative correlated ($P<0.001$). C3 and $\beta:a$, BIX, Fn

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(355) were positive correlated ($P<0.001$). Based on the principal components analysis and cluster analysis, the DOM presented different characteristics between the 16sites in the Nanyi Lake. Overall, the DOM was significantly affected by endogenous input, and the control and management of pollutants released from the lake should be strengthened.

Key words: DOM; ultraviolet-visible spectrum; fluorescence spectroscopy; PARAFAC; FRI; cluster analysis

南漪湖位于宣城市宣州区与郎溪县交界,其属于泥沙长期封淤积水而成的浅水湖泊^[1].该湖泊作为长江下游南岸外流淡水湖,其水源主要来自新、旧郎川河,且水源经过新河庄汇入水阳江后直达长江^[2].由于该湖泊受人为活动影响,其生物化学参数(浮游植物组成、叶绿素 a 浓度、总氮磷浓度)表明该湖泊已由富营养化初级阶段向中级阶段过渡^[3].另外,溶解性有机质(DOM)作为非均质高分子化合物,其容易影响水体中各种污染物的迁移与转化^[4].南漪湖水体中DOM不仅影响其自身生态功能,而且对长江流域生态系统也会构成重要影响.为此,揭示南漪湖上覆水DOM组成、空间分布及来源具有重要意义.

三维荧光光谱(EEMs)与紫外-可见光吸收光谱(UV-Vis)是表征DOM分子结构、组成与来源的重要技术,尤其在开展湖泊DOM溯源方面已存在诸多报道.Wang等^[5]以EEMs研究了呼伦湖水体中DOM组成与来源,该湖泊DOM浓度达到6.46~42.87mg/L,且浓度变化表现为夏季最高、冬季最低,冬季受结冰使得DOM空间分布呈显著差异,湖岸周围浓度高于湖中心,该湖泊DOM主要由类腐殖质与类蛋白组成,陆源是该湖泊DOM主要来源.Lü等^[6]采用EEMs解析了太湖DOM与颗粒有机物(POM)中荧光组分及来源,其荧光指数的时空分布表明POM主要来自内源,POM夏、秋季以类蛋白为主,冬、春季以类腐殖质为主,类色氨酸对POM成分贡献最大,河口处POM与其它区域相比表现出更多外源性特征,而湖泊中DOM则主要表现为内源特征.由于UV-Vis可提取DOM特征光谱参数,进而获取DOM类型、相对浓度、芳香性强弱、疏水性组分含量等信息,将该光谱与EEMs相结合有其必要性.Wang等^[7]将EEMs与UV-Vis结合剖析太湖水华暴发早期上覆水体DOM,其DOM主要由酪氨酸、类色氨酸与类腐殖质组成,有色DOM在波长280,350nm处的紫外吸收系数分别为6.63~29.87,1.84~10.41m⁻¹,全湖DOM浓度为2.86~11.83mg/L,且浓度从东南向西北呈上升趋势,水华早期上覆水中DOM主要来自藻类活动及代谢.Ren等^[8]采用EEMs与UV-Vis考察不同水文条件

下南漪湖水体DOM分布特征,该湖泊中DOM主要来自内源释放,空间尺度上湖底腐殖质含量与腐殖化程度比湖面低,时间尺度上DOM贡献表现为类腐殖质比类蛋白强,该结果可能与南水北调及沉水植物衰亡有关.由于南漪湖点源污染及农业面源污染负荷增加,围栏养殖过程也未采取较好控制措施,其生态系统功能已呈退化现象.该湖泊中DOM信息尚不明确,采用EEMs与UV-Vis结合考察该湖泊上覆水DOM光谱特征,有利于从定性与定量角度揭示DOM性质、浓度、分布特征等,理论方面能系统阐释各光谱参数间相关性,实践方面可为长江中下游湖泊群水质数据完善、环境治理及风险防控等提供参考.

通过采集南漪湖不同位点水面(上覆水)水样,利用UV-Vis与EEMs考察该湖泊上覆水DOM光谱特征,并结合平行因子分析(PARAFAC)、荧光区域积分分析(FRI)、相关性分析、主成分分析与聚类分析对该湖泊DOM组成、分布与来源等情况予以解析,以期为南漪湖水生态环境决策与保护提供科学依据.

1 材料与方法

1.1 样品采集

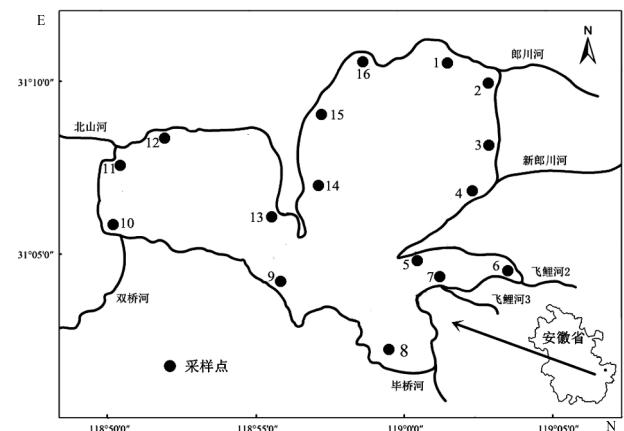


图1 采样点示意

Fig.1 Distribution of the sampling points

根据南漪湖水源入口与出口位置选取16个典型采样点,于2020年11月28~29日对南漪湖上覆水进行采样,具体位置如图1所示.采样时通过GPS定

位器定位,在租赁渔船上通过有机玻璃水质采样器采集水面最上层水,采集水样装入已清洗的不透明聚四氟乙烯瓶中保存,并及时运至实验室处理。水样用 $0.45\mu\text{m}$ 滤膜过滤获得待测液,并将待测液及时进行光谱检测,其pH值、电导率、溶解氧浓度采用便携式水质测定仪现场测定。

1.2 光谱分析

采用UV-5500PC紫外可见分光光度计(上海元析仪器有限公司)测定UV-Vis,以超纯水作为空白样品,室温条件下在1cm光程石英比色皿中测试,扫描波长为200~700nm。吸收系数采用公式(1)、(2)计算^[9], E_2/E_3 值、 E_3/E_4 值分别通过250与365nm、300与400nm处吸光度之比计算^[10],光谱斜率 S_R 计算为275~295nm与350~450nm区域光谱斜率之比。EEMs测定采用F-4700荧光分光光度计(日立高新技术公司),基本参数为:光电倍增管(PMT)电压为700V;激发与发射狭缝宽度均为5nm;响应时间为自动;扫描速度为12000nm/min,设置激发波长(E_x)为220~450nm,发射波长(E_m)为280~550nm。新鲜度指数($\beta:\alpha$)为 $E_x=310\text{nm}$ 时, E_m 在380nm荧光强度与420~435nm波段最大荧光强度比值;荧光指数(FI)为 $E_x=370\text{nm}$ 时, E_m 在450nm与500nm处荧光强度比值^[11];生物源指数(BIX)为 $E_x=310\text{nm}$ 时, E_m 在380nm与430nm处荧光强度比值;腐殖化指数(HIX)为 $E_x=254\text{nm}$ 时, $E_m=435\sim480\text{nm}$ 与 $E_m=300\sim345\text{nm}$ 的荧光强度积分值的比值;Fn(280)、Fn(355)分别为 $E_x=280\text{nm}$ 处 $E_m=340\sim360\text{nm}$ 间最大荧光强度、 $E_x=355\text{nm}$ 处 $E_m=440\sim470\text{nm}$ 间最大荧光强度^[12-14]。

$$\alpha^*(\lambda) = 2.303A(\lambda)/r \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha(\lambda) = \alpha^*(\lambda) - \alpha^*(700)*\lambda/r \quad (2)$$

式中: λ 为波长,nm; $\alpha^*(\lambda)$ 为 λ 条件下未去除误差的吸收系数, m^{-1} ; $\alpha(\lambda)$ 为 λ 条件下去除误差的吸收系数, m^{-1} ; $A(\lambda)$ 为 λ 条件下吸光度; r 为光程路径,0.01m。

1.3 数据处理与绘图

采用Matlab 2019b软件对EEMs进行PARAFAC与FRI分析,采用Origin 2021b软件进行相关性分析、主成分分析与聚类分析,绘图工具为软件Origin 2021b与Sufer 8.0。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 水体理化性质

南漪湖上覆水理化性质如表1所示,上覆水平均pH值为7.58,标准偏差为0.13,水质呈弱碱性。水体平均电导率为 $380.56\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$,其数值较大,且其最大值与最小值差距较大。水体平均溶解氧浓度为9.26mg/L,水体呈现好氧状态。

表1 上覆水理化性质

Table 1 Physical and chemical properties of water samples

指标	平均值	最小值	最大值	标准偏差
pH值	7.58	7.21	7.82	0.13
电导率($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	380.56	251.00	651.00	135.08
溶解氧浓度(mg/L)	9.26	6.78	11.91	1.22

2.2 紫外-可见吸收光谱

图2(a)为DOM的UV-Vis曲线。由于受环境因子、水动力作用、光化学催化、生物化学等过程影响,各位点间UV-Vis曲线强度存在明显差异^[15]。吸光度均随波长增加呈减小趋势,且226~250、250~280nm处吸收峰分别由无机阴离子、木质素磺酸及其衍生物组分所引起^[16-17]。如图2(b)为不同位点 $a(440)$ 变化图,在位点16处 $a(440)$ 达到最大值 8.19m^{-1} ,即说明位点16处腐殖酸浓度最高^[18]。由于地理位置显示该处远离河流入口,水动力条件不足会使水体复氧能力衰退,此外水温增高会加快微生物及藻类残体分解有机物速度,从而增大水体腐殖化程度。如图2(c)为 $a(440)$ 、 E_2/E_3 、 E_3/E_4 、 S_R 变化,其值波动分别为 $0.66\sim8.19$ 、 $2.85\sim7.40$ 、 $1.37\sim7.57$ 、 $0.01\sim4.32$,均值分别为 (2.37 ± 1.12) 、 (4.66 ± 1.34) 、 (3.92 ± 1.24) 、 (1.48 ± 0.46) 。DOM分子量与 E_2/E_3 值呈负相关性,南漪湖 E_2/E_3 值与Erlandsson等^[19]报道的湖泊 E_2/E_3 平均值4.70高度接近,说明两湖泊间水体DOM分子量相似。腐殖化程度与 E_3/E_4 值呈负相关性,南漪湖 E_3/E_4 平均值显然高于3.50,但56%位点要低于3.50,说明南漪湖腐殖质主要以类腐殖酸为主^[20]。南漪湖81%样品 S_R 值均大于1,说明南漪湖上覆水DOM主要来自内源释放,其释放途径主要为水生物代谢与生物残骸腐化等作用^[21]。图2(d)显示 $a(440)$ 与 E_2/E_3 、 E_3/E_4 呈显著正相关系($P<0.01$, $P<0.05$),即说明腐殖酸浓度高则DOM分子量相对较大。其可能是在自然环境或在光谱检测过程中,光照条件会使大分子量DOM发生降解形成了小分子量DOM,且降解过程中DOM浓度会发生降低^[22]。由于 $a(440)$ 反映腐殖酸浓度高低,而

S_R 反映 DOM 来源, $a(440)$ 与 S_R 无显著相关性 ($P>0.05$), 说明在统计学角度无法从腐殖酸浓度判断 DOM 来源, 该结果正好与实际情况相吻合, 即无法单纯从腐殖酸浓度明确 DOM 来源。根据文献[23]

中方法可定量计算溶解性有机碳(DOC)浓度, 计算的平均 DOC 浓度为 26.79mg/L, 该湖泊出口附近 DOC 浓度为 10.15mg/L, 此结果用于评估南漪湖上覆水 DOM 对长江水质的影响。

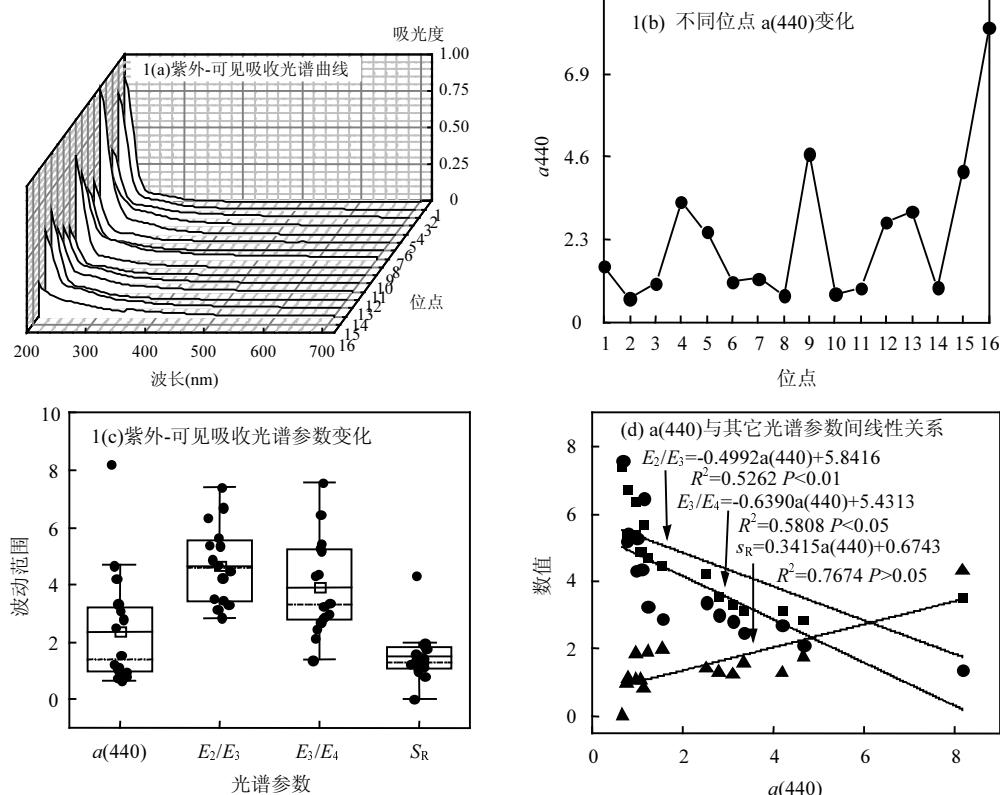


图 2 紫外-可见吸收光谱及光谱参数分析

Fig.2 UV-Vis absorption spectra of DOM in the overlying water and its parameters analysis

2.3 三维荧光光谱

2.3.1 荧光参数 为考察 DOM 的 EEMs 特征, 选取荧光参数($\beta:\alpha$ 、FI、BIX、HIX、Fn(280)、Fn(355))进行分析, 结果如图 3 所示。 $\beta:\alpha$ 变化为 0.92~1.68, 其平均值为 (1.06 ± 0.10) , 说明水体中新生 DOM 较多, 且水体生物活性较高, 内源特征较为明显。FI 变化为 1.71~2.49, 其平均值为 (1.95 ± 0.14) 。当 $FI < 1.20$ 、 $FI > 1.80$ 、 $1.20 < FI < 1.80$ 时, 分别表示 DOM 中腐殖质主要来源为陆源、内源、介于内外源之间^[24]。FI 数据中有 75% 数据大于 1.80, 表明 DOM 主要来源为湖泊自身释放及微生物贡献。BIX 变化为 0.81~2.92, 其平均值为 (1.31 ± 0.30) 。BIX 代表 DOM 自生源中各组分贡献率, 且能评估生物可利用性。BIX 值与不同组分在自生源中的占比成正比, BIX 值低表示陆源输入为主。若 $BIX < 1$ 则生物或细菌是影响自生源的

主要因素; 若 BIX 处于 0.8~1.0, 证明样品中新生自生源影响占主要部分, 而处于 0.6~0.8 表示自生源贡献较少^[25]。南漪湖上覆水 BIX 指数处于 0.81~2.92, 平均值为 (1.31 ± 0.30) , 81% 位点数据大于 1, 证明生物或细菌是影响腐殖质形成的主要原因。HIX 值能反映腐殖化进程, 其与 DOM 腐殖化进程正好呈正比例关系。当 HIX 小于 4.0 时, 腐殖化的主要影响因素为自生源。当 HIX 值介于 4.0~6.0 时, 可理解为 DOM 拥有较弱腐殖质及较强自生源特征。HIX 值大于 6.0 时, 则可证明 DOM 属强腐殖质特征, 其中陆源贡献高于其他贡献^[26]。南漪湖上覆水 HIX 变化在 0.10~2.63, 其平均值为 (0.74 ± 0.21) , 表明其 DOM 属于微弱腐殖质特征, 且主要以自生源为主。Fn(280) 代表了类蛋白物质组分相对浓度, 而 Fn(355) 可代表类腐殖质组分相对浓度, 两个指标分别用来表征自生源和陆源对

水体 DOM 组分的贡献^[27].Fn(280)、Fn(355)范围别为 0.12~1.00 r.u.、0.14~0.30 r.u.,其平均值分别为 (0.29 ± 0.26) r.u.、 (0.20 ± 0.09) r.u.. 图 3(e)、(f)显示 Fn(280)在空间分布上由西向东逐渐增大,可能与水体流动方向密切相关,高生物量更容易向水流向上游汇聚,使得 Fn(280)值在空间分布上呈东高西低趋势.Fn(355)峰值出现在入湖口与出湖口,可能受高生

物量活动及入湖口河流 DOM 影响,使得入湖口类腐殖质组分相对浓度较高,而出湖口可能受高浓度类腐殖质向低浓度扩散影响,高浓度类腐殖质受到水流作用将由出湖口排出.我国不同水体中 DOM 光谱参数对比结果如表 2 所示,南漪湖 EEMs 参数与其他水体间存在相似性,说明不同水体 DOM 具有相似来源.

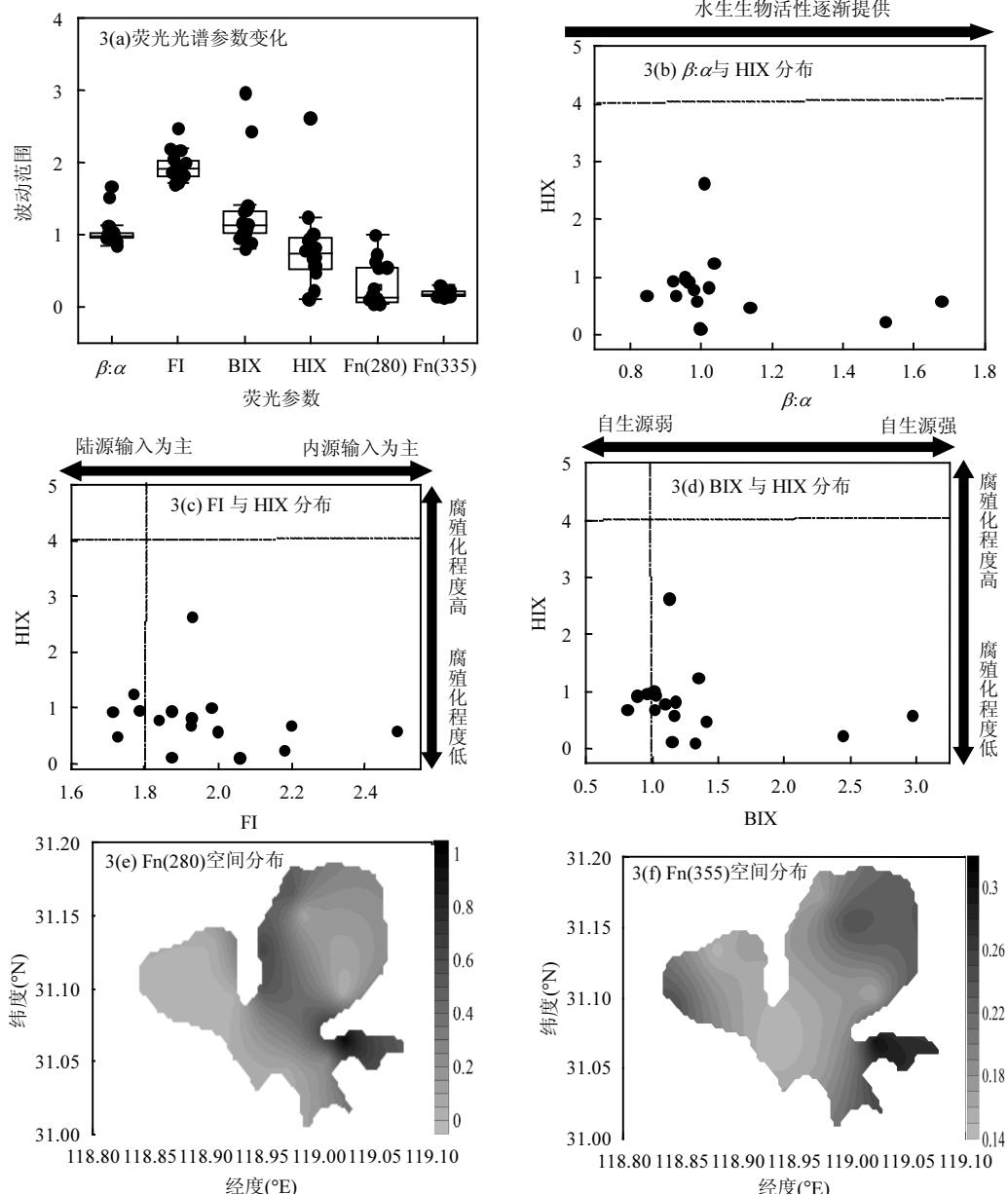


图 3 DOM 荧光参数分析

Fig.3 Analysis of fluorescence parameters of DOM

2.3.2 荧光组分 利用 PARAFAC 对 DOM 的 EEMs 进行分析,核心一致度评价最优主成分为 3,即解析获得主要荧光组分为 3 种,其相应激发与发射光谱图如图 4 所示.组分主要为 2 个类腐殖质组

分(C1,C3)和 1 个类蛋白组分(C2),且 3 种荧光组的光谱特征如表 3 所示.C1 组分在天然水体中广泛存在,属于陆源性短波小分子类微生物腐殖质,其不易光降解及生物降解,主要来源为森林地区、湿地、

地表径流、土壤渗滤液等,与细菌以及藻类细胞释放的胞外腐殖质类似^[37].C2 组分最大波峰特征显示其主要来源为水体内部产生的低激发态类色氨酸物质,属于游离或结合在蛋白质中的微生物代谢

产物.C3 组分为与富里酸相似的大分子疏水性长波类陆源 UVA 类腐殖质,其主要来源为陆源,该组分可光降解及生物降解,但生物降解、生物活动是其潜在的二次来源.

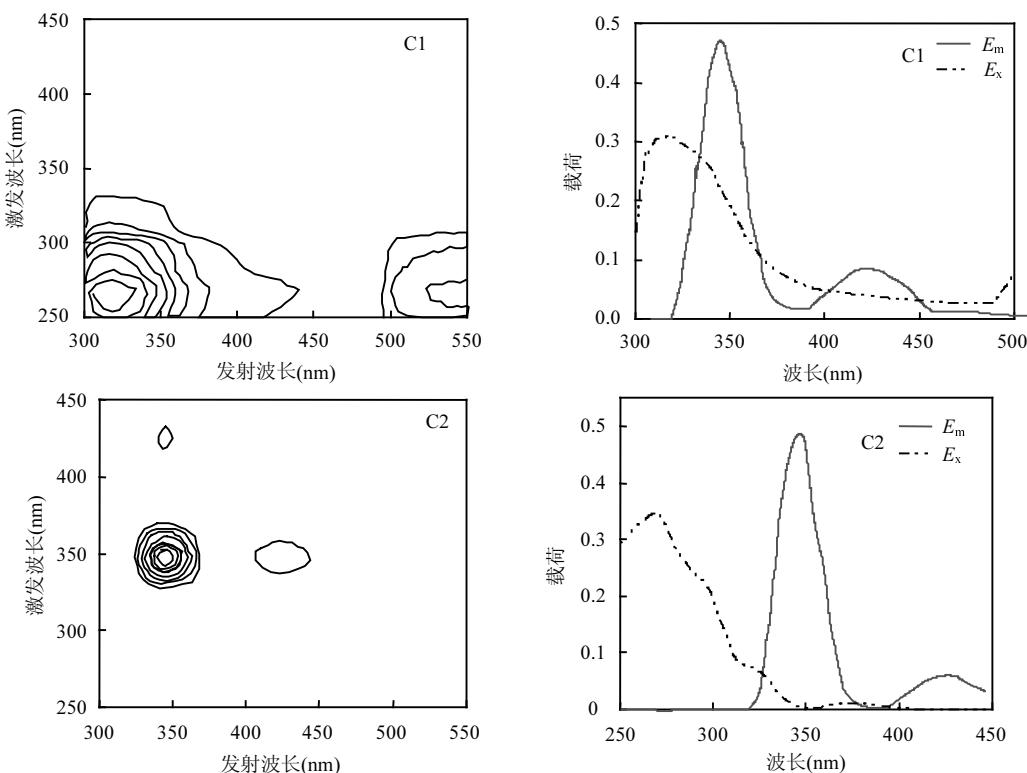
表 2 不同水体中 DOM 光谱参数对比结果

Table 2 Comparison of spectral parameters for DOM in different water bodies

项目	S_R	E_3/E_4	FI	BIX	HIX	文献
太湖	1.29 ± 0.12	—	—	—	0.97 ± 0.06	[28]
渭河	$0.71 \sim 1.58$	—	$1.64 \sim 2.15$	$0.58 \sim 1.12$	$0.55 \sim 0.77$	[29]
南苕溪	—	—	1.83 ± 0.10	0.88 ± 0.20	4.19 ± 2.05	[30]
白洋淀	—	—	1.90	0.96	1.95	[31]
岗南水村	0.76 ± 0.09	3.33 ± 0.48	2.31 ± 0.19	0.80 ± 0.09	2.51 ± 0.91	[32]
白塔堡河	—	—	1.65 ± 0.09	0.83 ± 0.08	2.48 ± 1.17	[33]
武汉南湖	—	—	1.59 ± 0.10	0.94 ± 0.07	4.77 ± 0.52	[34]
辽河保护区	—	—	$1.60 \sim 2.10$	$0.76 \sim 1.07$	$1.90 \sim 9.40$	[35]
秦岭北麓河流	0.76 ± 0.25	—	2.36 ± 0.20	1.56 ± 0.82	3.66 ± 2.47	[36]
南漪湖	3.92 ± 1.24	4.66 ± 1.34	1.95 ± 0.14	1.31 ± 0.30	0.74 ± 0.21	本研究

根据 Zhou 等^[43]方法将 DOM 荧光区域分成 5 个区域,其划分情况如表 4 所示.由于 FRI 法是将定量分析与光谱学相结合的有效方法之一,可以较为细致阐明 DOM 组成与荧光光谱变化规律^[44].图 5(a)为南漪湖上覆水区域积分面积百分比堆积图,溶解性微生物代谢副产物在湖入口位点 6 处浓度最高,在湖入口位点 4 处浓度最低,该结果应是生物活动与水动力相互作用结果.色氨酸类蛋白浓度在湖入口位点 7 处最高,说明此处受到人为活动影响最大.

图 5(b)为积分体积与百分比平均值图,区域 II 平均百分含量最高为 34.29%,其在 26.18%~47.21% 波动变化,芳香类蛋白物质浓度较高则说明水体容易受到污水排放影响.区域 III 平均百分含量(29.61%)次于区域 II,说明紫外光区类富里酸浓度较高,DOM 受到沉积物与河流中陆源腐殖质影响.区域 IV 与 V 平均百分含量分别为 14.17%、6.57%,而类蛋白物质所占比例之和(区域 I +II)为 49.65%,进一步说明水体已受到人为活动影响.



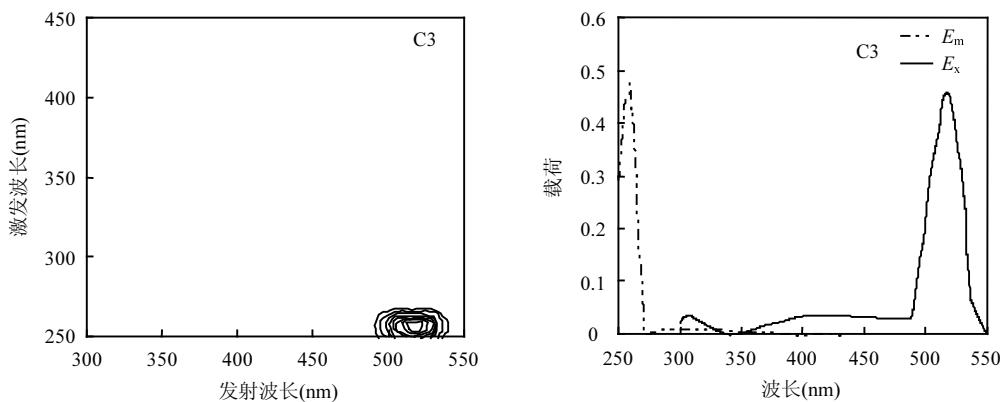


图4 PARAFAC 解析 DOM 中荧光组分及其激发发射波长位置
Fig.4 Fluorescence spectra of components identified by PARAFAC model

表3 荧光组分特征

Table 3 Characteristics of the three fluorescent components identified by PARAFAC model

组分	类型	$E_x/E_m(\text{nm})$		主要来源	参考文献
		本研究	文献值		
C1	类腐殖质(可见光类富里酸)	320/350	300/390,320/388	森林地区、湿地、地表径流、土壤渗滤液	[37-38]
C2	类蛋白物质(色氨酸)	275/345	275/342,280/350	自生源类、生物降解、陆生植物代谢产物	[39-40]
C3	类腐殖质(类腐殖酸)	256/518 < 240-275,339-420/434-520	270,360/480	陆源,生物降解、生物活动是其潜在的二次来源	[41-42]

表4 5个积分区域划分

Table 4 Volume integral of five area in 3D-EEMs of DOM

区域	$E_x(\text{nm})$	$E_m(\text{nm})$	代表物质	积分体积平均值 [$\text{au} \cdot \text{nm}^2 \cdot \text{mg}/(\text{L} \cdot \text{C})$]	平均含量百分比(%)
I	220~250	280~330	酪氨酸类蛋白	4797270	15.36
II	220~250	330~380	色氨酸类蛋白	11028134	34.29
III	220~250	380~550	紫外区类富里酸	4947479	29.61
IV	250~450	280~380	溶解性微生物代谢副产物	3831759	14.17
V	250~450	380~550	可见区类富里酸	4616577	6.57

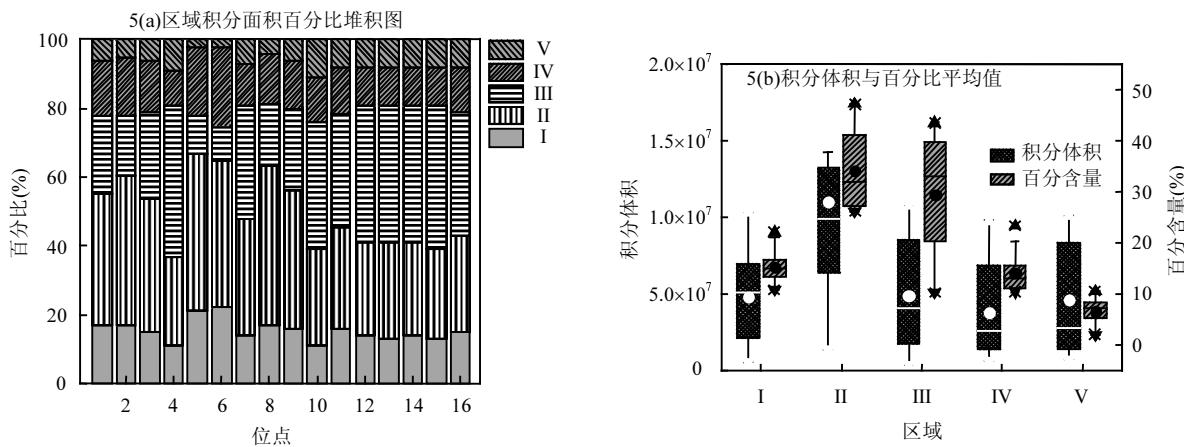


图5 FRI 分析结果
Fig.5 The analysis results of the FRI

2.4 来源解析

为考察DOM荧光组分与光谱参数间关系,采用

Pearson相关性分析与主成分分析(PCA)对DOM进行解析.图6(a)为相关性分析结果, $\beta:\alpha$ 、BIX、Fn(355)

与 C2 呈正相关关系($P<0.001$), $\beta:\alpha$ 、BIX 与 C1、C3 呈显著负相关关系($P<0.001$).PCA 分析结果如图 6(b)所示,PCA1 与 PCA2 分别解释了 48.30%、28.00%(共解释 76.30% 变化).PCA 显示采样点分布相对较为分散,表明不同位点间 DOM 存在显著差异.图 7 为南漪湖上覆水 DOM 研究思路,通过荧光区域积分面积百分比数据进行聚类,结果显示位点分布相对分散.南漪湖上覆水 DOM 可以聚为 4 类,第一类主要是郎川河支流附近的样品,第二类主要是距支流较远样品,第三类主要为飞鲤河支流附近样品,第四类为前面三类所剩余样品,说明该湖泊中 DOM 具有不同来源,其存在差异原因主要受地理位置、环境因素及人为因素影响.

综上所述,由于南漪湖属于浅水湖泊,水体流动性强使得 DOM 腐殖化程度低. 陆源与自生源共同作用是 DOM 来源,但主要以内源输入为主. 目前,湖泊 DOM 主要是内源输入有南四湖^[8]、五里湖^[45]、蠡湖^[46]等. 然而,南漪湖上覆水中 DOM 内源输入与该湖泊中芦苇、菱角、莲藕等植物残体腐解及生物代谢密切相关.

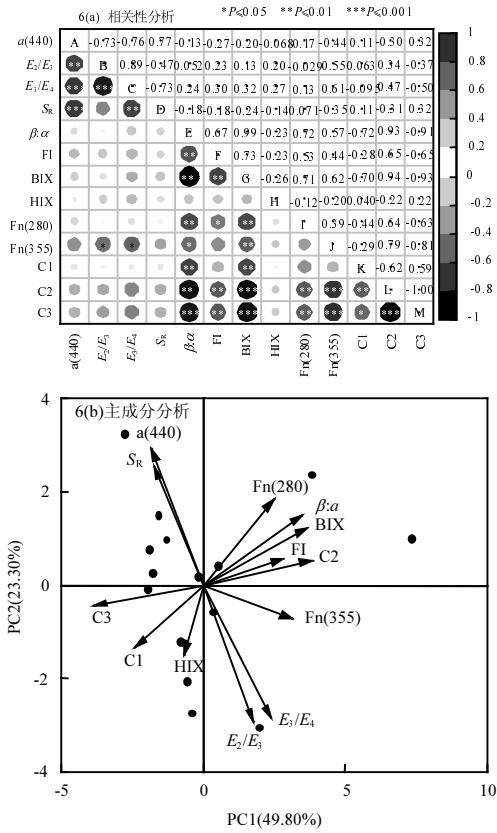


图 6 相关性分析与主成分分析
Fig.6 Correlation analysis and principal component analysis

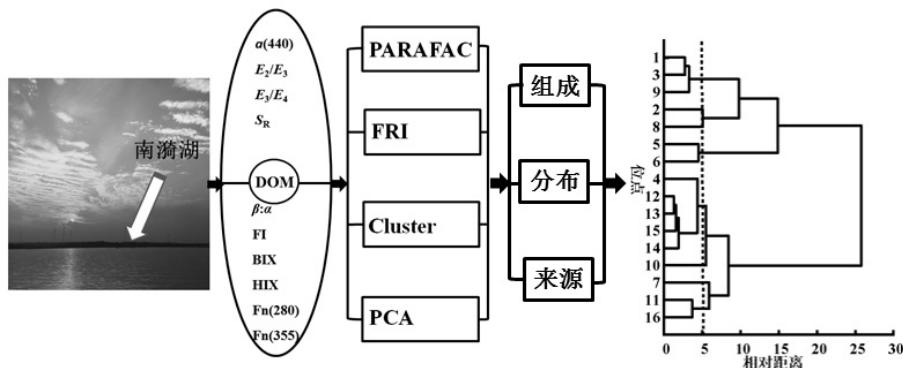


图 7 南漪湖上覆水 DOM 研究思路
Fig.7 Research progress of DOM in the overlying water of Nanyi Lake

3 结论

3.1 南漪湖上覆水 UV-Vis 参数 $a(440)$ 为 0.66~8.19 m⁻¹, E_2/E_3 与 E_3/E_4 值显示南漪湖腐殖质主要以类腐殖酸为主,且 $a(440)$ 与 E_2/E_3 、 E_3/E_4 呈显著正相关关系($P<0.01, P<0.05$). S_R 表明其 DOM 内源释放作用较强,且 S_R 与 $a(440)$ 无显著相关性($P>0.05$). 上述参数相关性说明腐殖酸浓度越高则 DOM 相对分子量越大,而在统计学角度无法从腐殖酸浓度判断

DOM 来源.

3.2 荧光指数($\beta:\alpha$ 、FI、BIX、HIX、Fn(280)、Fn(355))表明 DOM 来源受外源输入与内源释放共同作用,且腐殖酸类组分(Fn(355))相对浓度在入湖口与出湖口呈现最大值. 由于南漪湖为典型浅水湖泊,其 DOM 腐殖化程度相对较低. PARAFAC 分析鉴别获得 3 种荧光组分,C1 为类富里酸、C2 为类色氨酸、C3 类腐殖酸.FRI 法分析结果显示类蛋白物质所占比例之和(区域 I + II)为 49.65%,说明水体已受到了

人为因素影响。

3.3 $\beta:\alpha$ 、BIX 与 C1、C3 呈显著负相关系($P<0.001$)， $\beta:\alpha$ 、BIX、Fn(355)与 C2 呈正相关系($P<0.001$)。PCA 分析与聚类分析显示采样点分布相对分散，说明不同位点间 DOM 存在显著差异，但 DOM 来源主要是以内源输入为主。

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