

# 湖泊有机质降解过程生源要素活化行为 研究进展与展望

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**摘要:** 水体富营养化是全球面临的最突出的生态环境问题之一。大量研究表明, 碳(C)、氮(N)、磷(P)等生源要素是控制富营养化的关键因子。随着日益强化的流域污染治理工程的实施, 流域外源氮磷输入通量显著减少, 但很多湖泊水体的氮磷浓度并未如预期那样显著降低, 藻类水华依然频发, 湖泊内负荷被认为是罪魁祸首。湖泊内负荷聚焦的C、N、P等生源要素在湖泊生态系统中的生物地球化学循环往往以有机质为主要载体, 藻类生长过程伴随着C、N、P的吸收和有机质形成, 而有机质在水体沉降和沉积物早期成岩过程中的矿化降解则伴随着C、N、P的释放。虽然C、N、P等生源要素都伴随着颗粒有机质矿化而活化再生, 但它们在此过程中并不是等比例活化释放。国内外有关有机质降解过程中生源要素活化行为的研究已取得重要进展, 主要体现在: (1) 水体颗粒物的C:N和C:P比值随水体深度增加而逐渐增大, 表明水体颗粒态氮和颗粒态磷通常具有比颗粒态碳更快的矿化速率; (2) 缺氧条件下有机质降解过程磷比碳优先释放且强度远高于富氧环境; (3) 微生物及其驱动的聚磷酸盐循环和酶水解作用可能是导致有机质降解过程磷优先活化的重要原因。水体富营养化后, 有机质降解过程磷优先活化可能加速了磷的再循环, 易形成“藻类暴发→水体缺氧加剧→有机质降解磷优先活化”正反馈机制, 加大了富营养化修复治理难度, 未来研究应着重加强有机质降解过程生源要素活化行为差异的原因机制及生态环境效应研究。

**关键词:** 湖泊; 生源要素; 磷; 有机质降解; 优先活化

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水体富营养化是全球面临的最突出的生态环境问题之一。对全球大型湖泊近30年来的观测研究表明, 68%的湖泊夏季水华强度呈增加趋势, 仅有8%的湖泊水华强度降低<sup>[1]</sup>。与全球湖泊相似, 我国湖泊水体富营养化形势严峻, 2019年《中国生态环境状况公报》发布的110个重要湖泊(水库)中, I~III类湖泊(水库)占69.1%, IV~V类占23.6%, 劣V类占7.3%, 主要污染指标为总磷、化学需氧量和高锰酸盐指数(图1)。在2020年开展营养状态监测的110个重要湖泊(水库)中, 贫营养状态占9.1%, 中营养状态占61.8%, 轻度富营养状态占23.6%, 中度富营养状态占4.5%, 重度富营养状态占0.9%<sup>[2]</sup>。

大量研究表明, 氮、磷过剩是导致水体富营养化的主要原因<sup>[3-7]</sup>。减少水体氮、磷负荷始终是湖泊水体富营养化防治工作的重中之重<sup>[5, 8-11]</sup>。令人费解的是, 日益强化的流域污染治理工程使得入湖

氮磷通量显著减少; 但很多湖泊水体的氮磷浓度并未如预期那般显著降低, 藻类水华依然频发, 湖泊内负荷被认为是罪魁祸首<sup>[6, 8, 12-13]</sup>。湖泊内负荷主要包括水体藻源性内负荷和沉积物内负荷; 一方面, 水体中以藻类残体为主的有机质在沉降进入沉积物之前有相当比例会发生降解而释放出N、P<sup>[14-15]</sup>; 另一方面, 蓄积在沉积物中的有机氮(ON)、有机磷(OP)在一定环境条件下可矿化为溶解态N、P并释放进入上覆水体<sup>[16]</sup>。很多观测研究结果表明, 湖泊内负荷对水体氮磷循环有着重要影响, 一些湖泊内负荷对水体磷酸盐的贡献甚至超过了外源输入的影响<sup>[12, 14, 17]</sup>。

湖泊内负荷聚焦的关键养分元素C、N、P在湖泊生态系统中的生物地球化学循环往往以有机质为主要载体, 藻类生长过程伴随着C、N、P的吸收和有机质形成, 而有机质在水体沉降和沉积物早期成岩过程中的矿化降解则伴随着C、N、P的释放。湖

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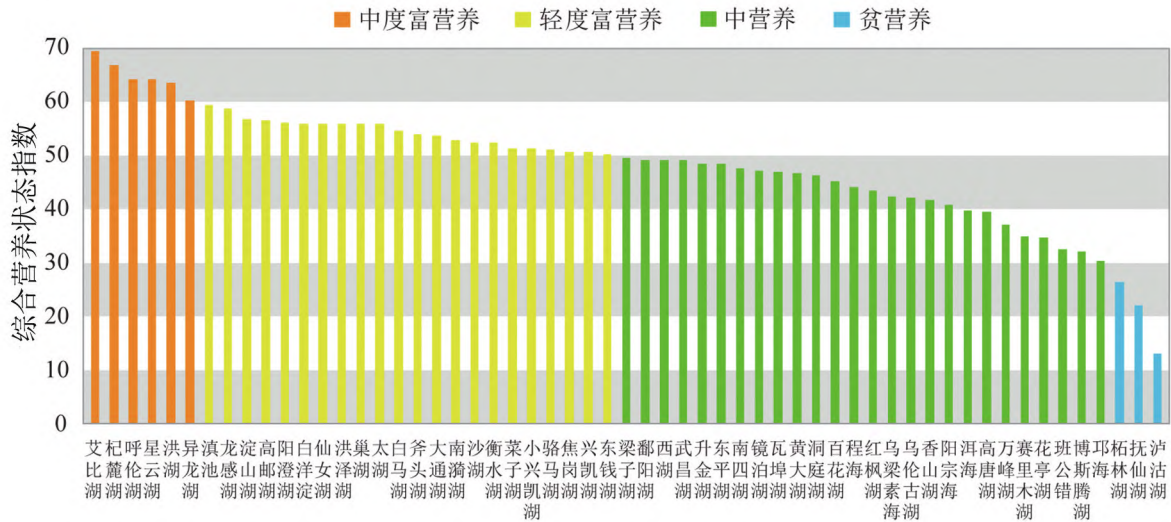


图1 中国重要湖库2019年营养状态指数(据文献[2])

Fig. 1 Comprehensive nutritional status index of key Lakes and Reservoirs in China (from ref. [2])

泊水体颗粒有机质 POM (particulate organic matter) 在水柱中因重力等作用不断向下层水体沉降;一方面,颗粒有机质在水体驻留和沉降过程中相当比例会矿化降解并伴随着 C、N、P 等生源要素活化再生<sup>[14,18-20]</sup>;另一方面,沉降至沉积物表层的颗粒有机质在早期成岩过程中还会继续发生降解矿化<sup>[12,21-24]</sup>。已有研究发现,在一些严重缺氧的水域,超过 80%的颗粒 OP 在沉降和早期成岩过程中被矿化而释放进入水体<sup>[23]</sup>。虽然 C、N、P 等生源要素都伴随着颗粒有机质矿化而活化再生 (regeneration),但它们在此过程中并不是等比例活化释放。本文系统总结了国内外有关有机质降解过程中生源要素活化行为的研究进展,提出了未来的重点研究方向。

## 1 有机质降解过程生源要素活化行为特征

### 1.1 沉积物有机质降解过程中生源要素活化行为

早期对海洋的研究发现有机质矿化降解过程中生源要素活化行为存在明显差异<sup>[18,25-27]</sup>。通过对海相页岩中有机碳 ( $C_{org}$ ) 和 OP ( $P_{org}$ ) 含量的对比研究,Ingall 等<sup>[28]</sup>发现,缺氧条件下形成的页岩层的  $C_{org} : P_{org}$  比值远大于富氧条件下形成的页岩层,揭示了缺氧条件下海洋沉积物有机质矿化过程中 P 比 C 优先释放。随后,大量研究发现底层水缺氧会导致海洋有机碳埋藏效率提高和 OP 埋藏效率降低<sup>[21,28-33]</sup>。Emerson 等<sup>[34]</sup>对太平洋深海沉积物的

研究发现,低溶解氧 (DO) 的沉积物孔隙水有利于 TOC 的埋藏。Jessen<sup>[35]</sup>通过对厌氧和好氧环境下黑海沉积物 TOC 含量的对比研究发现,厌氧环境提升了 TOC 的埋藏效率。Kraal 等<sup>[36]</sup>利用 X 射线荧光 (XRF) 元素图谱和连续化学提取法对澳大利亚西部 Peel-Harvey 河口的强还原性、富含硫化物的沉积物中磷分布和形态开展研究时发现,沉积物中磷含量随深度增加呈显著下降趋势。刘军等<sup>[37]</sup>对长江口低氧区和非低氧区沉积物中的 C : P 比值和活性磷分布状况的研究表明,低氧区沉积物具有更高的 C : P 比值和更低的磷埋藏效率。借助海底着陆器 (benthic lander) 等先进原位采样与分析技术,Viktorsson 等<sup>[23-24]</sup>对波罗的海 (Baltic Sea) 和比峡湾 (Byfjorden) 沉积物磷的埋藏和活化迁移做了深入研究,在定量刻画海洋沉积物-水界面磷循环方面取得了系列新认识:(1) 上覆水体缺氧的沉积物的溶解无机磷 (dissolved inorganic phosphorus: DIP) 释放通量 ( $1.25 \sim 2.26 \text{ mmol}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})$ ) 远高于上覆水体富氧的沉积物 ( $0.05 \sim 0.23 \text{ mmol}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})$ );(2) 上覆水体富氧的沉积物的溶解无机碳 (dissolved inorganic carbon: DIC) 释放通量与溶解无机磷释放通量之比 (DIC flux : DIP flux) 是海洋 Redfield C : P 比值 (106 : 1) 的 10 倍以上,反映富氧沉积物磷的释放受阻,与此形成鲜明对照的是,缺氧沉积物的 DIC flux : DIP flux 比值 (平均 69 : 1) 低于 Redfield C : P 比值,而缺氧沉积物中有机质 C : P 比值 (平均 250 : 1) 则是 Redfield C : P 比值 (106 : 1) 的大约

2.5倍,表明缺氧沉积物有机质降解过程中磷被优先释放;(3)缺氧沉积物的OP埋藏效率通常低于12%,表明缺氧条件下沉积物OP被高效活化迁移,对上覆水体P负荷和富营养化有重要贡献。最近,Alcott等<sup>[38]</sup>报道了海洋沉积物有机C:P比值远高于海洋浮游植物Redfield比值,表明有机质降解过程中P比C优先活化,并提出微生物控制的聚磷循环可能是导致磷优先活化的原因。基于上述有关沉积物的研究可知,缺氧环境下海洋沉积物有机质矿化过程中,OP活化效率高,P相对于C优先矿化释放。

### 1.2 颗粒物有机质降解过程中生源要素活化行为

水体颗粒有机质在水柱中因重力等作用不断向下层水体沉降,相当比例的颗粒有机质在水体滞留和沉降过程中矿化分解并伴随着营养盐再生;在沉降至沉积物表层后在早期成岩过程中继续矿化<sup>[14,18,22,39]</sup>。大量研究发现,海洋颗粒态C:P比值高于Redfield比值,且随水深的增加而增加,表明颗粒有机质在水体剖面沉降过程中C、N、P并非等比例活化释放。上世纪70年代,Bishop等<sup>[25]</sup>对大西洋深水水域(水深>400m)颗粒态OC、ON、OP含量变化的研究发现颗粒物C:P比值随着水深增加从204升至490,并估算出颗粒物中的P可较POC优先活化40%。Knauer等<sup>[18]</sup>对太平洋的研究也发现水体颗粒物C:P比值随水深增加不断上升的变化特征,且海岸带海域颗粒物C:P比值的增加速率(0.17/m)显著低于开阔的公海海域(0.51/m)。有关波罗的海水体颗粒物和沉积物有机碳氮磷含量和TOC:TOP比值变化的对比研究发现,水体悬浮颗粒物沉降矿化过程中同样呈现出厌氧环境下P较C和N的优先矿化,其速率随着还原条件的加强而增加<sup>[33]</sup>。

上述研究均揭示了海洋水体垂直剖面中沉降颗粒物的C:N和C:P比值随水体深度增加而逐渐增大,表明颗粒态P比颗粒态C和N的矿化速率更快,对水体氮磷负荷和富营养化具有重要贡献<sup>[40-41]</sup>。尽管海洋颗粒物在水体沉降和早期成岩作用过程中的C、N、P活化行为差异早已引起研究人员关注,并取得了上述重要成果和认识,但令人遗憾的是,迄今少见有关淡水湖泊颗粒有机质C、N、P活化行为差异的研究报道。目前仅有少数研究发现了湖泊颗粒态物质具有与海洋不一样的C:N:P比值<sup>[42-44]</sup>。

### 1.3 植物残体有机质降解过程中生源要素活化行为

我们在前期研究中初步发现湖泊有机质矿化过程中存在P比C的优先活化<sup>[14]</sup>。湖泊有机质的来源可分为内源和外源,内源有机质包括湖泊中自生的藻类有机质、沉水植物和挺水植物残体等;外源有机质包括陆源C3和C4植物残体以及土壤有机质等。这些植物残体碎屑不仅构成了陆地生态系统中主要的凋落物有机物质库;同时也是水生生态系统中能量物质的重要来源<sup>[45-49]</sup>。陆生或水生植物在生长过程中对周边环境中的C、N、P等营养元素进行吸收利用,植物死亡后通过降解作用将营养盐又释放进入周边环境并再次参与到生态系统生物地球化学循环<sup>[50]</sup>。

植物残体降解过程始终伴随着C、N、P等元素的活化释放,其释放速率主要受植物残体自身结构(半纤维素、纤维素和木质素含量)、周边环境条件(温度、pH、光照等)和不同降解阶段的影响。许多陆源植物枯落物的降解研究显示,植物残体降解过程中N、P等元素始终处于净释放状态<sup>[51]</sup>,且降解过程中P的释放速率高于N和C。杨继松等<sup>[52]</sup>对陆生植物叶片降解过程中各元素的研究表明,各元素释放率呈Fe>P>Ca>N>C。沉水植物降解的相关研究也发现P相较于N和C具有更高的降解比例,P优于C和N释放<sup>[53]</sup>。藻类降解过程中,残体有机质TOC:OP比值均高于初始样品,表明P优先于C矿化释放(图2a)<sup>[54]</sup>。此外,在缺氧环境和富氧环境下,植物残体降解过程中各元素的释放率存在显著差异。缺氧条件下植物残体TOC矿化释放率显著低于富氧环境<sup>[53]</sup>。而P在缺氧环境下的释放速率则高于富氧环境,特别是有机质中磷酸单酯在缺氧环境下能够被迅速矿化为无机磷<sup>[55]</sup>。即使是OP中难降解组分肌醇六磷酸盐(IP<sub>6</sub>),在缺氧环境下的降解速率也较富氧环境高出1.6~2.2倍(图2b)<sup>[54,56]</sup>。上述不同类型植物残体有机质降解过程中C、N、P等生源要素的活化行为均表现出P的优先活化,而且在缺氧环境下P优先活化更显著。

## 2 有机质降解过程C、N、P活化行为差异的机制

海洋和淡水湖泊以及不同类型植物残体有机质降解的研究结果已初步揭示P比C优先活化在有机质降解过程中是普遍存在的,而且缺氧环境促进了P的优先活化。导致湖泊有机质矿化过程中

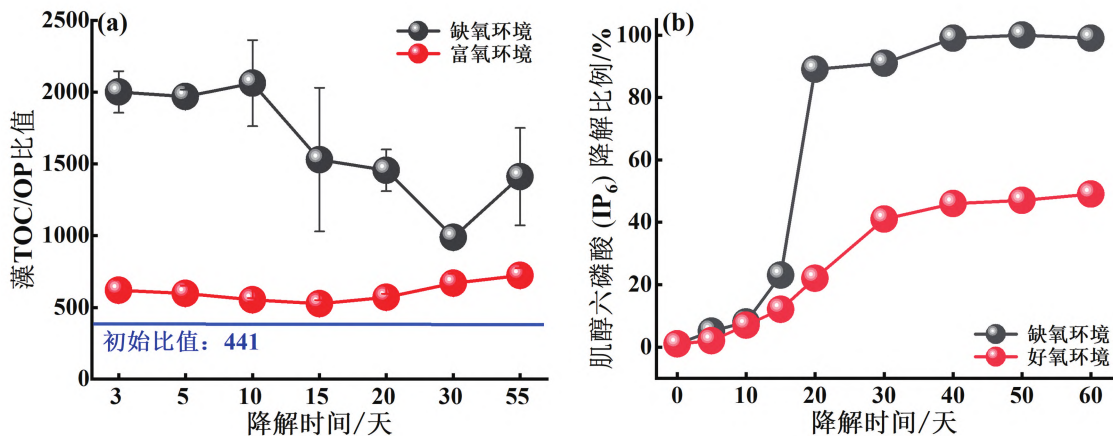


图2 不同环境条件下藻类 TOC/OP 比值变化(根据文献[54])(a); IP<sub>6</sub> 降解比例变化(根据文献[56])(b)

Fig. 2 Variations of TOC/OP ratio in algae under different environmental conditions (from ref. [54]) (a); Changes in degradation ratio of IP<sub>6</sub> under anoxic and oxic conditions (from ref. [56]) (b)

C、N、P 的活化行为差异的原因机制是什么? 不同类型有机质的组成结构和微生物作用可能是最重要的机制。

### 2.1 不同类型有机质的组成结构

众多研究表明,水体初级生产形成的藻类有机质富含蛋白质、脂质和含氮化合物;陆源有机质则富含腐殖质,主要由以中等抗性为主的纤维素、木质素、复合碳水化合物或高抗性的生物聚合物(如角质)等组成。藻类有机质与陆源有机质具有明显的 C : N : P 比值<sup>[42-44]</sup>。不同类型有机质降解速率的差异(例如,相对富含 N、P 的藻类有机质降解更快),将可能导致有机质矿化过程中 N 和 P 的优先活化。大量研究表明,陆源植物主要包含半纤维素、纤维素和木质素,由于木质素和纤维素降解难度大,木质素和纤维素含量越高的植物残体,其降解速率越低<sup>[57-58]</sup>。对于水生植物而言,其所含纤维素多属于易降解纤维素类型<sup>[59-61]</sup>。如 Feng 等<sup>[62]</sup>在太湖的研究中发现,藻类有机质较陆源植物具有更高的降解速率和更快的 P 周转速率;太湖中的藻类和水生植物磷的释放量半个月内即可达到 70%,甚至更高。此外,湖泊中的陆源有机质,受到前期土壤埋藏和随后迁移过程中经历的预老化作用影响,与相对“新鲜”的内源有机质相比,陆源有机质已经历早期降解而残留的主要是难降解组分<sup>[63]</sup>。一些研究发现,有机质化学结构和降解性之间的关系可能比预想的更为复杂<sup>[64]</sup>。如 Huguet 等<sup>[65]</sup>对马德拉深海沉积物和悬浮颗粒物中不同来源有机化合物的降解研究发现,具有相似分子结构的陆源支链甘油二烷基甘油四醚脂质(GDGTs)和主要来源

于海洋的类异戊二烯(GDGTs)的降解程度存在一个数量级的差异;仅通过分子结构难以解释这一现象。

### 2.2 碳、氮、磷活化差异的微生物机制

#### 2.2.1 微生物驱动的聚磷酸盐(polyphosphate)循环

聚磷酸盐是一种由几个至成百上千个正磷酸盐(orthophosphate)组成的线性聚合物,正磷酸盐之间由高能磷酸酐键连接。大量研究发现,微生物在有氧条件下可大量吸收溶解无机磷并以胞内聚磷酸盐形式储存,而在缺氧或死亡时通过酶促水解反应使聚磷酸盐的连接键断裂而释放出磷酸盐<sup>[23,66-67]</sup>。Sannigrahi 和 Ingall<sup>[68]</sup>发现海洋表层沉积物聚磷酸盐含量可达沉积物总磷的 8%,并认为微生物聚磷酸盐的分解释放可能是导致海洋沉积物磷优先释放的原因。Hupfer 等<sup>[69]</sup>对欧洲 22 个湖泊的系统研究发现表层沉积物聚磷酸盐占沉积物总磷的 1.5%~11.4%,并揭示微生物聚磷和 OP 的转化对沉积物内源磷释放有重要贡献。其实早在 1955 年,Greenburg 等<sup>[70]</sup>就已从活性污泥 P 含量与微生物所需 P 含量的关系中推断出微生物具有吸收磷的功能。Levin 和 Shapiro<sup>[71]</sup>也曾指出污泥对水体 P 的吸收和释放作用与微生物生长代谢有关,并将这类微生物称为聚磷菌(PAOs)。富氧条件下 PAOs 会吸收 P 并形成 Poly-P,以此作为营养盐与能量的储备<sup>[72]</sup>。而在缺氧条件下,Poly-P 会被分解以提供能量,这些能量被用来同化可利用的 OC(如碳水化合物、脂肪酸等),从而形成聚羟基脂肪酸(PHAs)等有机物(图 3)<sup>[73-74]</sup>。因此,PAOs 丰度的变化会导致湖泊颗粒有机质沉降过程中 C、N、P 之

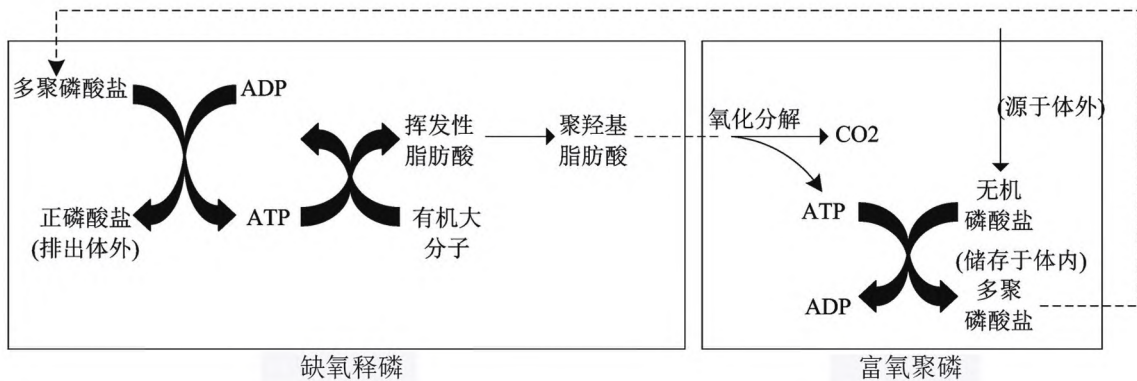


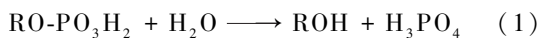
图 3 聚磷菌对 P 的吸收与释放机理(据文献[70])

Fig. 3 Mechanisms of P uptake and release by PAOs(from ref. [70])

间的活化差异。

### 2.2.2 酶水解作用

酶水解是 OP 矿化的重要机制之一,当水体溶解性无机磷浓度较低时,浮游植物、细菌被诱导大量合成磷酸酶,促进 OP 水解而释放出溶解无机磷用于自身生存<sup>[75-78]</sup>。湖泊中广泛存在的磷酸酶主要包括碱性磷酸酶、酸性磷酸酶、磷酸二酯酶和植酸酶等<sup>[79-80]</sup>。早在上世纪 70 年代,就有研究发现水华现象与酶的行为具有密切关系<sup>[81]</sup>,大量研究揭示沉积物中碱性磷酸酶(ALP)的活性与湖库富营养化具有密切关系<sup>[82-84]</sup>。作为一种非特异性胞外磷酸单酯酶,碱性磷酸酶可对除植酸磷以外的大部分磷酸单酯(Mono-P)进行降解,水解 Mono-P 中有机分子与 P 之间的磷酸酯键,导致 OP 矿化为溶解磷酸盐,而 C 仍保留在有机质中,导致有机质降解过程中 C、P 的活化差异<sup>[85-87]</sup>。



也有一些研究发现 OP 矿化速率和 ALP 的关系并不显著<sup>[77-88]</sup>。这可能是由于 ALP 对 OP 矿化容易受周边环境如温度<sup>[89]</sup>、溶解氧<sup>[87]</sup>、光照<sup>[90]</sup>、有机质含量<sup>[91]</sup>、水体理化性质与微生物活动等条件变化的影响<sup>[92-93]</sup>。在多数环境条件下,ALP 是影响湖泊 OP 矿化最重要的因素之一<sup>[86-87]</sup>。相较于 ALP 仅能作用于磷酸单酯中的磷酸酯等活性组分,植酸酶可将大部分磷组分水解为无机磷,包括植酸磷、二酯磷、活性单酯磷及聚合态磷等<sup>[94]</sup>。植酸酶包括 3-植酸酶和 6-植酸酶两种类型。其中 3-植酸酶可从 3-位开始,将肌醇六磷酸盐上的磷酸基团逐个切下,依次形成 5-、4-、3-、2-、1-磷酸肌醇和正磷酸,最终水解整个植酸分子(图 4a)<sup>[95]</sup>。6-植酸酶从 6-位开始降解植酸磷,最终产物是单磷酸肌醇(2-磷

酸肌醇)和正磷酸<sup>[96-97]</sup>。在植酸磷降解过程中,植酸酶将磷酸基团矿化释放,而环己醇等含碳物质仍保留在有机物中。结合<sup>31</sup>P-NMR 技术对湖泊沉积物和植物体内的 OP 组分的研究发现,磷酸单酯是有机质中磷的主要形态,而植酸磷是磷酸单酯的最主要成分<sup>[77,96]</sup>,因此植酸酶对促进 OP 矿化释放具有极为重要的意义。此外,酸性磷酸酶对 OP 也具有较弱的降解能力,但其最适宜的 pH 值为 4~6,对大部分湖泊 OP 的矿化过程影响有限。

酶水解作用对 OP 的矿化还存在另一种途径,即水体中微生物的 C 限制效应。Hoppe 和 Ullrich<sup>[92]</sup>发现印度洋中 800 m 深度水体的磷酸酶活性可达表层水体的 37 倍,深层水体并未出现 P 限制状况。其主要原因是深层水体中的微生物受到了 C 限制,这些 C-限制性细菌主要的目的不是其磷酸酶作用产生的磷酸盐,而是同时产生的有机 C 化合物。Wang 等<sup>[98]</sup>和 Spohn 等<sup>[99]</sup>证实,当微生物处于 C 限制环境时,微生物为利用磷酸化合物中的 C,会通过分泌磷酸酶进行脱磷酸化而率先释放 P,即使是在环境中 P 含量充足的状况下。如图 5,在这一过程中,低 C:P 比值的化合物被微生物优先用作有机碳源,但这些化合物中的 C 无法被直接利用(绿线),微生物需要先通过磷酸单酯酶水解磷酸酯键以获得 C(红线),从而将磷酸盐作为副产物优先释放。

此外有研究表明,相较于 C-O-P 酯键化合物,含 C-P 键的磷酸盐化合物同样是环境中 OP 的重要来源。有机化合物中的 C-P 键较 O-P、N-P 或 S-P 键更稳定,可耐化学水解、热分解、光解和磷酸酶作用,但可被某些微生物裂解<sup>[100]</sup>。在 OP 矿化分解过程中,含 C-P 键化合物相较于含 O-P 键化合物偏低

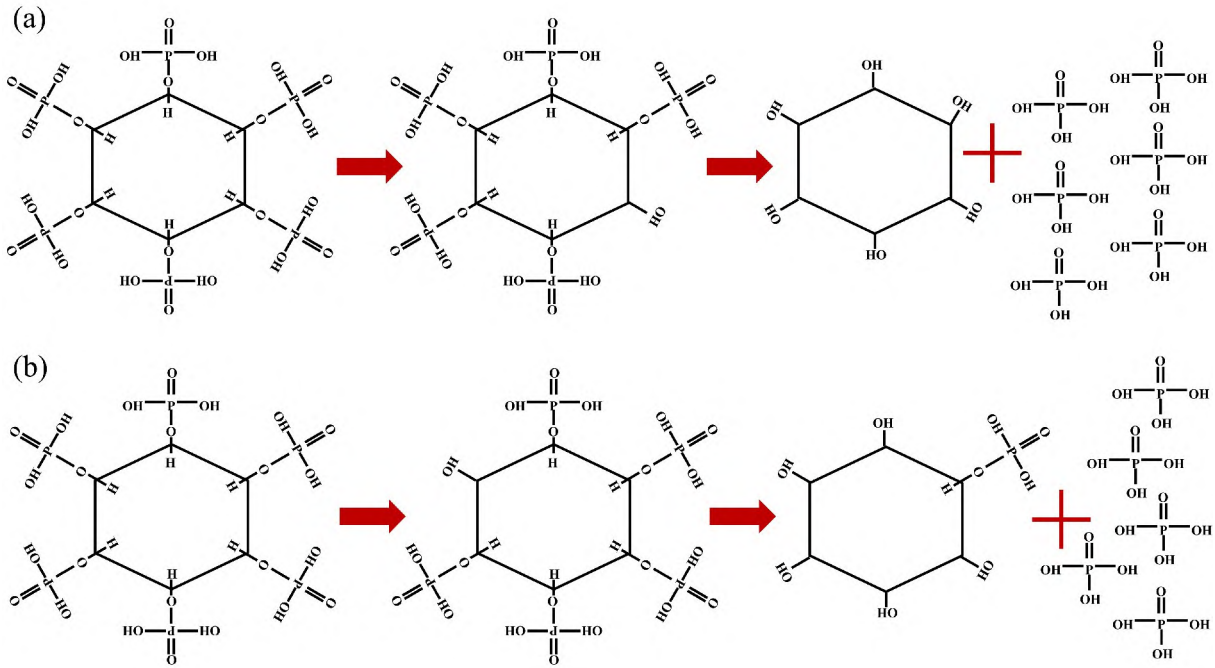


图4 植酸酶对植酸磷的降解:3-植酸酶降解植酸磷(a),6-植酸酶降解植酸磷(据文献[95])(b)

Fig. 4 Degradation of phytate phosphorus by phytase: 3-degradation of phytate phosphorus by phytase(a), 6-degradation of phytate phosphorus by phytase(from ref. [95])(b)

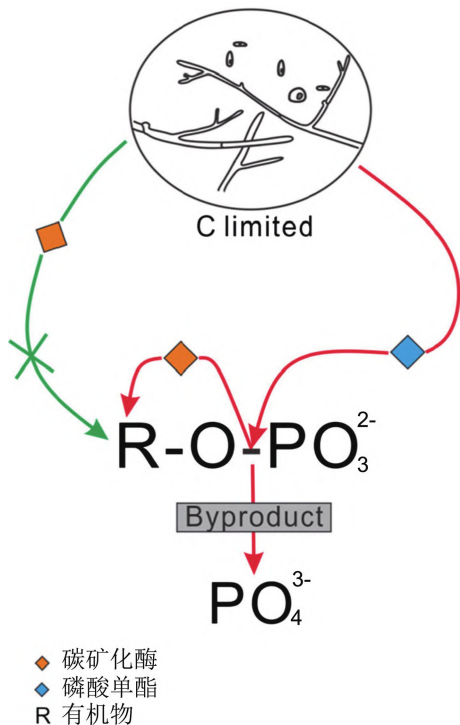


图5 微生物C限制条件下C驱动Po矿化的概念模型(据文献[98])

Fig. 5 Concept model of the C-driven mineralization of Po under microbial C-restriction conditions(from ref. [98])

的矿化释磷速率可导致P比C优先活化。此外,含

C-P键化合物降解时,C-P键断裂也会释放P保留C,从而呈现P比C优先活化<sup>[101]</sup>。

### 2.2.3 功能性微生物群落结构的变化

湖泊有机质降解过程中,环境中的细菌和真菌等微生物可将有机物逐步分解转化为水、CO<sub>2</sub>和硝酸盐等无机物<sup>[58]</sup>。由于可作用于有机质降解的微生物数量和功能多样性均十分庞大,其在群落结构上的变化对有机质的降解具有重要影响。微生物对有机质的降解具有选择性,不同的微生物分泌不同的酶作用于不同类型的有机物上,造成有机物成分的选择性矿化,从而导致C、N、P活化行为上的差异<sup>[60,102]</sup>。随着16Sr和宏基因组等技术的飞速发展,对微生物群落结构变化与有机质矿化和元素释放间关系的研究也在不断增加和深入。Zhang等<sup>[103]</sup>对狐尾藻降解模拟实验表明,附着于植物残体上的微生物群落处于不断变化中,降解前期糖和多糖降解属(包括拟杆菌和纤维杆菌等)占优势,降解中后期优势群落转变为绿棒菌属、红细菌、甲烷杆菌、硫橄榄菌属、甲烷螺菌和甲烷八叠球菌。Zhan等<sup>[58]</sup>对植物残体有机质降解过程中真菌群落结构的演化进行了研究,发现真菌在植物残体降解过程中主要起破碎作用,分解木质素和纤维素。Zhao等<sup>[104]</sup>在影响大型植物叶片残体降解因素的研究中

发现细菌和真菌参与了大型植物叶片凋落物的分解过程,并且在调节养分和分解方面存在显著差异<sup>[66-67]</sup>。Tant 等<sup>[105]</sup>对草地养分循环的研究也表明真菌主要起将粗颗粒有机物分解为细颗粒有机物的作用,而细菌则仅能作用于水体中各种类型的微粒和溶解性底物。综上所述,微生物对有机物的降解始终伴随着碳氮磷等元素的迁移和转化,有机质降解过程中微生物群落和丰度的变化不同可能是造成不同环境条件下有机质碳与磷活化差异的重要原因。

#### 2.2.4 有机酸增溶作用

微生物溶磷机制被普遍认为是溶磷微生物在生长和代谢时,通过分泌大量的有机酸(苹果酸、草酸、柠檬酸等)降低环境中的 pH 值,从而溶解难溶解的磷的过程<sup>[106-107]</sup>。微生物分泌的有机酸不仅可通过降低 pH 来溶磷,还可利用自身的羟基和羧基与环境中的  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 、 $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ 、 $\text{Fe}^{3+}$ 、 $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  和  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  等离子发生螯合作用,促进磷的释放<sup>[108]</sup>。如前所述,植酸磷作为不同来源有机质中 OP 的主要组分,其不同环境下降解的差异对 OP 的降解程度具有重要影响。植酸磷分子拥有 6 个可与金属离子配位的磷酸基团,具有强烈的吸附作用,是一种较为罕见的金属多齿螯合剂,可与  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 、 $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ 、 $\text{Mn}^{2+}$ 、 $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  等金属二价离子形成十分稳定的金属螯合物<sup>[109-110]</sup>。植酸磷的活性受 OP 螯合物的稳定性以及植酸磷与矿物间结合程度的显著影响<sup>[111]</sup>。Suzumura 等<sup>[56]</sup>在模拟海岸沉积物的矿化过程中发现,缺氧环境下植酸磷可在 40 天内完全矿化分解,其速率显著高于富氧环境。究其原因,是缺氧环境下植酸磷分子与铁铝氧化物和腐殖质的结合程度低于富氧环境所致。Naidja 等<sup>[112]</sup>在土壤环境中的研究也表明强烈的吸附作用降低了土壤溶液中酶的流动性,减少了它们与基质的相互作用。微生物分泌的有机酸(如草酸、抗坏血酸和柠檬酸)能够通过螯合金属离子和

溶解植酸磷与金属和矿物质的络合物,释放植酸磷,使其可进行酶降解<sup>[113-115]</sup>。George 等<sup>[116]</sup>的研究也发现有机酸丰度的增加可提高植酸酶和其他磷酸酶的溶解度。这些研究都表明,有机酸能够促进植酸磷矿化,并提升植酸酶和其他磷酸酶的溶解度,促进 OP 矿化。

### 3 研究展望

随着外源污染物在湖泊生态系统中的持续积累,湖泊内负荷对水体富营养化和藻类水华起着越来越重要的作用。水体富营养化后,有机质降解过程磷的优先活化可能加速了磷的再循环,易于形成“藻类暴发→水体缺氧加剧→有机质降解磷优先活化”正反馈机制,长期维持湖泊富营养化状态,加大了修复治理难度,未来研究应着重加强以下 3 方面的研究:

1) 开展不同温度、含氧条件及磷酸酶参与下的不同类型有机质降解矿化模拟实验,量化有机质降解动力学过程,研究揭示不同类型有机质矿化特征及 C-N-P 活化行为差异及控制因素。

2) 综合运用同步辐射、中子散射等现代微区测量技术,探测有机质 C-N-P 活化过程微观信息,结合量子力学理论计算,从原子尺度出发研究有机质分子结构和性质,探究 C-N-P 活化差异的微观分子机理。

3) 利用宏基因组学方法研究揭示有机质降解 C-N-P 活化差异的微生物种类及功能基因,阐明 C-N-P 活化差异的微生物机制。

4) 贯通从 C-N-P 活化差异微观机制到宏观生态环境效应的多尺度研究,准确评估湖泊内负荷对水体营养盐和富营养化的贡献,深化和拓展对湖泊生源要素生物地球化学循环的认识,为科学认识湖泊富营养化发生与维持机制提供新的视角。

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## Research Progress and Prospect on Regeneration Behavior of Biogenic Elements during Organic Matter Degradation in Lakes

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**Abstract:** Eutrophication is one of the most prominent ecological and environmental problems in the world. A large number of studies have shown that biogenic factors such as carbon (C), nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) are the key factors to control eutrophication. With the implementation of increasingly intensive watershed pollution control projects, the input flux of exogenous nitrogen and phosphorus decreased significantly, but the concentration of nitrogen and phosphorus in many lakes did not decrease significantly as expected, algae blooms were still frequent, and the high load of nutrients in lakes was considered to be the culprit. Organic matter is the main carrier of the biogeochemical cycles of biogenic elements such as carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus in the lake ecosystem. Algal growth is accompanied by the absorption of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus and the formation of organic matter, while the mineralization and degradation of organic matter in the process of water sedimentation and early diagenesis of sediment are accompanied by the release of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus. Although carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus are regenerated during the mineralization of particulate organic matter, they are not released in an equal proportion. Important progress has been made in the research on the regeneration behavior of biogenic elements during organic matter degradation, which is mainly reflected in the following aspects. (1) The C : N ratio and C : P ratio of particulate matter in water gradually increase with the increase of water depth, indicating that granular nitrogen and granular phosphorus in water usually have a faster mineralization rate than granular carbon. (2) The preferential release intensity of phosphorus than carbon during organic matter degradation under anoxic conditions was much higher than that in oxygen enriched environments. (3) The polyphosphate cycle and enzymatic hydrolysis driven by microorganisms may be the important factors leading to the preferential regeneration of phosphorus in the degradation process of organic matter. After eutrophication, the preferential regeneration of phosphorus may accelerate the recycling of phosphorus, which is easy to form a positive feedback mechanism of "algae blooms → water hypoxia intensification → preferential regeneration of phosphorus during organic matter degradation". This positive feedback mechanism has increased the difficulty of lake eutrophication restoration. The future research should focus on the mechanism and ecological environmental effects of the differences in regeneration behavior of biogenic elements during organic matter degradation.

**Key words:** lake; biogenic elements; phosphorus; organic matter degradation; preferential regeneration