

DOI:10.3880/j.issn.1004-6933.2021.05.024

灌区水生态环境风险评估研究进展

张彦^{1,2,3}, 李平^{1,2}, 梁志杰^{1,2}, 窦明³, 黄仲冬^{1,4}, 高芸^{1,4}, 齐学斌^{1,2,4}

(1. 中国农业科学院农田灌溉研究所, 河南 新乡 453002; 2. 农业农村部农产品质量安全水环境因子风险评估实验室, 河南 新乡 453002; 3. 郑州大学水利科学与工程学院, 河南 郑州 450001; 4. 中国农业科学院农业水资源高效安全利用重点开放实验室, 河南 新乡 453002)

摘要:系统梳理了灌区水生态环境污染物来源及类型、污染物迁移转化过程和风险评估方法,从地表水生态环境风险评估、地下水生态环境风险评估、土壤生态环境风险评估和人体健康风险评估 4 个方面,系统总结了灌区水生态环境风险评估的研究进展,提出今后应加强灌区水生态环境污染治理及相关管理制度研究,加大灌区水生态环境风险评估机理研究、加强灌区水生态环境和农产品质量安全风险预警技术研究以及加强生态灌区建设与评估。

关键词:灌区;水生态环境;污染物;风险评估;综述

中图分类号:TV211.1;X824 **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1004-6933(2021)05-0159-10

Research progress on risk assessment of water ecological environment in irrigation districts//ZHANG Yan^{1,2,3}, LI Ping^{1,2}, LIANG Zhijie^{1,2}, DOU Ming³, HUANG Zhongdong^{1,4}, GAO Yun^{1,4}, QI Xuebin^{1,2,4} (1. Institute of Farmland Irrigation, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Xinxiang 453002, China; 2. Laboratory of Quality and Safety Risk Assessment for Agro-products on Water Environmental Factors, Ministry of Agriculture, Xinxiang 453002, China; 3. School of Water Conservancy Engineering, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, China; 4. Key Laboratory of High-efficient and Safe Utilization of Agricultural Water Resources, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Xinxiang 453002, China)

Abstract: The sources, types, migration and transformation process and risk assessment methods of water ecological environmental pollutants in irrigation districts were systematically reviewed. This paper systematically summarized the research progress of water ecological environment risk assessment in the irrigation districts from four aspects, such as the surface water ecological environment risk assessment, groundwater ecological environment risk assessment, soil ecological environment risk assessment and human health risk assessment. In the future, it is necessary to strengthen the research on the pollution control of water ecological environment and related management system, increase the research on the risk assessment mechanism of water ecological environment, strengthen the research on the risk early warning technology of water ecological environment and agricultural product quality and safety, and strengthen the construction and assessment of ecological irrigation districts.

Key words: irrigation district; water ecological environment; pollutant; risk assessment; review

灌区作为粮食作物和经济作物的主要生产基地,在保障国家粮食安全方面发挥了显著的作用。随着经济社会的快速发展以及生活水平的提高,灌区水安全和水生态文明建设应加大研究^[1-3],而灌区目前面临着基础设施老旧、水利信息化程度低、水资源匮乏且浪费严重以及水土环境污染严重等问题,严重制约了灌区农业高效用水和绿色发展^[4]。

尤其近年来由于对灌区水生态环境重视和治理力度不足,灌区水生态环境污染形势较为严峻,给灌区农产品质量安全带来潜在风险。

灌区水生态环境系统是指在一定空间区域内,由水-土-气-作物等环境因素所构成的一种开放系统,其具有复杂性、循环性、流动性等特征,因此灌区水生态环境极易受人类活动、气候环境变化、植被格

基金项目:河南省科技攻关项目(212102311144);中央级科研院所基本科研业务费专项(FIRI202001-05, Y2020GH04, FIRI202001-07, Y2018PT72);国家自然科学基金(51879239, 51679241)

作者简介:张彦(1989—),男,助理研究员,博士,主要从事水资源及水环境研究。E-mail: zhangyan09@caas.cn

通信作者:齐学斌(1963—),男,研究员,博士,主要从事农业水资源研究。E-mail: qxb6301@sina.cn

局演变与更替等人工、自然要素的影响^[5]。农业是主要的用水户,农业用水约占全国用水总量的60%^[6]。灌区水生态环境污染物来源主要有工业废水、生活污水和养殖废水排放,化肥农药的施用以及地膜的利用等。据统计,目前全国面积超过2.0万hm²的灌区有459个,废污水排放总量约699.66亿t,化肥施用量约5859.4万t,农药使用量约165.51万t^[7-8],农田地膜覆盖量约1980万hm²^[9],因此,灌区水生态环境仍面临着巨大的挑战。

生态环境风险评估是利用生态、环境和毒理等学科知识,定量评估污染物对人类和生物的负面效应的概率及其轻重程度的过程^[10]。灌区水生态环境风险评估是评估由灌区区域内污染物引起的水生态环境发生的风险。灌区水生态环境受到污染后会增加灌区农产品质量安全风险,且污染风险具有潜在性、破坏性和长期性,故对灌区水生态环境进行风险评估是十分必要的。目前,灌区水生态环境风险评估主要包括农用水水质超标风险评估、农田土壤和农作物中污染物含量的超标风险评估,涉及灌区地下水水生态环境风险评估^[11]、地表水水生态环境风险评估^[12]、农田土壤水生态环境风险评估^[13]以及人体健康风险评估^[14]等。本文拟梳理灌区水生态环境污染物来源及类型、污染物迁移转化过程和风险评价方法,系统总结灌区水生态环境风险评估的研究进展,并对需进一步深入研究的内容作出展望,以期为提高灌区水生态环境污染治理水平和保障灌区农产品质量安全提供参考。

1 灌区水生态环境污染物及风险评价方法

1.1 污染物来源及类型

灌区水生态环境污染物主要来自灌区退(排)水、再生水(工业废水和生活污水)灌溉、养殖废水灌溉以及灌区农田施用的化肥、农药、除草剂和地膜残留等。目前,灌区水生态环境污染物主要包括有机污染物、无机污染物以及微塑料新型污染物等^[15-21]。有机污染物主要包括多环芳烃(PAHs)、多氯联苯(PCBs)、四氯二苯-p-二噁英(TCDD)、氯化苯扎氯铵(BKC)、四溴双酚A(TBBPA)、双酚A(BPA)、邻苯二甲酸酯(PAEs)、有机氯农药(OCPs)、持久性有机污染物(POPs)、六六六(HCHs)和氟西汀等。无机污染物主要包括重金属、氨氮(NH₃-N)、高锰酸盐指数(COD_{Mn})、硝酸盐(NO₃⁻-N)、亚硝酸盐(NO₂⁻-N)、氯化物和硫化物等。微塑料主要是指生产生活中所利用的塑料降解后形成一定粒径的微小球形颗粒、薄膜、碎片和纤维等。各类污染物进入灌区水生态环境中给灌区生产生活

及人民身体健康带来一定的危害。其中,有机污染物和重金属具有持久性、累积性、高毒性及难降解的特点,微塑料具有不溶性和持久性的特性且能够携带其他污染物进入灌区生态环境中。

1.2 污染物迁移转化过程

灌区水生态环境污染物在灌区水循环过程中进行迁移转化,其具体的迁移转化过程如图1所示。由图1可见,再生水和养殖废水中的污染物一部分通过废污水排放进入地表水,地表水中的污染物由于下渗作用渗入地下水,再生水、养殖废水、地表水和地下水中的污染物通过农田灌溉进入农田土壤中并在土壤中累积。农药和化肥使用后,积累于农田土壤中;微塑料通过地膜降解以及地表水和再生水灌溉并携带其他污染物进入土壤,影响了土壤结构及其他物理性质。灌区农田土壤中的污染物通过地表径流和农田退水汇入地表水体中,借助水体在包气带中的迁移进入地下水中,农作物则通过根系吸收转移土壤与水体中的污染物,并最终通过生物富集和食物链对人体健康产生一定威胁。总体上灌区水生态环境污染物的迁移转化过程具有一定的复杂性,受到自然因素和人类活动的影响,并随着陆地、土壤和地下水循环过程迁移转化。

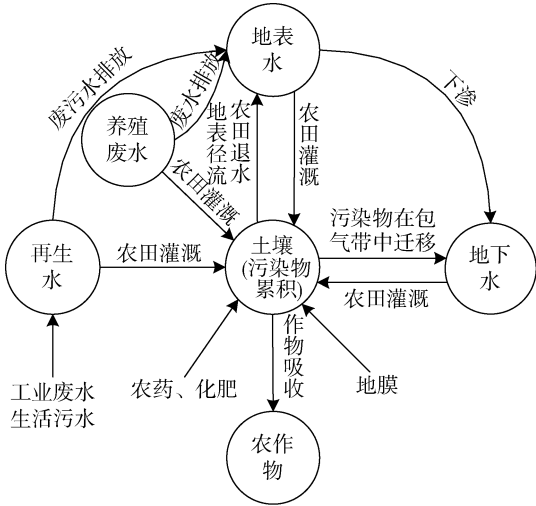


图1 灌区水生态环境污染物迁移转化过程

Fig.1 Transfer and transformation process of water eco-environmental pollutants in irrigation districts

1.3 典型风险评价方法

针对不同的污染物类型,结合相关的研究成果,总结了几种典型的的风险评价方法,主要包括单因子污染指数法、内梅罗污染指数法、地下水脆弱性DRASTIC评价法、地质累积指数法、潜在生态风险指数法、风险商法、毒性当量因子法和人体健康风险评价等。单因子污染指数法主要是对水体或土壤中单一污染物的污染程度进行评价,评价结果单一,不

能体现水体或土壤综合污染程度^[22-23]。内梅罗污染指数法是对水体或土壤中多种污染物的污染程度进行综合评价,其结果能够合理地反映水体或土壤所受到的污染程度^[24-25]。单因子污染指数法和内梅罗污染指数法评价的污染物类型主要为无机污染物。地下水脆弱性 DRASTIC 评价法是以地下水位埋深、净补给量、含水层介质类型、土壤介质类型、地形坡度、包气带介质类型和含水层渗透系数为评价指标,根据各个指标对地下水脆弱性影响程度进行赋权,进而进行加权求和得到地下水脆弱性指数,其值越大说明地下水越脆弱^[26-27]。地质累积指数法充分考虑了自然地质和人为活动对重金属污染的影响,广泛地应用到土壤中重金属积累的污染评价,其主要是按照“从劣不从优”原则来确定土壤污染综合评价等级^[28-29]。潜在生态风险指数法主要用于定量评价土壤和沉积物中的重金属污染程度,其将重金属含量、生态效应、环境效应和毒理学特征联系在一起^[30-31]。风险商法是一种表征生态环境风险程度的评价方法,其风险商值为污染物实际测试浓度或污染物环境预测浓度与其预测无效应浓度的比值,主要评价的污染物为重金属和有机污染物^[32-33]。毒性当量因子法主要评价水体或土壤环境中的混合物对机体健康影响的潜在风险,污染物的毒性当量因子与其质量分数的乘积表示为该污染物的毒性当量,主要评价的污染物为 TCDD 和 PCBs^[34-35]。人体健康风险评价通过健康风险评价模型评价污染物残留给人类带来的潜在健康风险,包括致癌物引致的致癌风险以及非致癌物引致的非致癌风险^[36-37]。

2 研究进展

结合灌区污染物的来源及迁移去向,本文主要从灌区区域内地表水生态环境风险评估、地下水生态环境风险评估、土壤生态环境风险评估以及人体健康风险评估 4 个方面,归纳总结灌区水生态环境风险评估的研究进展。

2.1 地表水生态环境风险评估

地表水生态环境风险是自然环境和人为因素影响导致地表水水体恶化引起的水生态环境风险,地表水通过农田灌溉进入灌区将增大灌区水生态环境的风险。目前地表水生态环境风险评估方法主要有单因子评价法、综合污染指数法、内梅罗污染指数法、主成分分析法和模糊数学法等,此外还有与新技术相结合的评估方法,如基于贝叶斯、蒙特卡罗、模拟退火(SA) + 误差反传算法(BP)、遥感图像处理系统(RS) + 地理信息系统(GIS)、Copula 函数、生

态系统服务功能(INVEST)和德尔菲法的风险评估模型等。

地表水生态环境污染风险管控和预警能够为相关管理部门提供及时的决策措施,以保障生活和农业生产用水安全^[38-39]。对于河流水质风险,徐凌云等^[40]利用基于 INVEST 的风险评估模型对黑河流域水质污染发生风险进行了评估,叶帮玲^[41]利用基于 RS + GIS 的风险评估模型对湘江长沙段水质污染发生风险进行了评估;对于水体富营养化风险,张彦等^[42]基于 Copula 函数原理建立了小型湖泊水体富营养化联合风险概率;对于饮用水源水质风险,二维水流水质模型、压力-状态-响应模型和健康风险评估模型分别被利用在汉江上游水源地、深圳水库水源地以及白龟山水库水源地的水质风险及健康风险评估中^[43-45]。灌区地表土壤中的污染物在地表径流、降水冲刷淋溶以及农田退水的作用下汇入河道中污染地表水生态环境,李延林等^[15,46]的研究表明宁夏银北灌区利用农田排水灌溉对土壤盐渍化和重金属存在一定的潜在风险,孙兵^[47]将 BP 神经网络技术运用在黑龙江饶河灌区地表水生态环境评估中。此外,王立阳等^[48]利用改进的潜在危害指数法筛选了沈阳市典型城市河流的优先控制污染物并评估了其生态环境风险;Kim 等^[49]、Zhu 等^[50]、Safakhah 等^[51]、Xu 等^[52]和 Viana 等^[32]分别评估了氯化苯扎氯铵、四溴双酚 A、双酚 A、29 种农药和防污杀菌剂在韩国某制药厂附近溪流、白洋湖和抚河、伊朗波斯湾北端穆萨河口、黄浦江、巴西 Sao Marcos Bay 水域中的生态风险。由此可见,地表水生态环境风险具有广泛性、复杂性,涉及人类社会的各个方面,因此,开展地表水生态环境风险评估对河流、水库以及灌区区域污染物预防和治理、保障水生态环境具有至关重要的作用,可以避免地表水体污染对灌区水生态环境造成一定的危害。

2.2 地下水生态环境风险评估

地下水污染风险是指含水层中地下水遭受污染的水平及其可能性^[26,53]。地下水具有更新速度慢、埋藏条件较为复杂的特性,在受到污染物污染后依靠自净能力难以降解,治理比较困难^[54]。目前地下水环境风险评估方法主要包含风险指数法、数据分析和过程模拟法。风险指数法是根据特定的评分原则构建地下水风险指标体系进行评估,该方法虽然操作简便,但其主观性强、评估精度和不同区域间对比的适应性较低^[55-56]。其中,DRASTIC 评估方法是典型的评估地下水脆弱性的方法^[57],广泛应用在松嫩平原^[58]、辽河平原^[59]、Tandula 流域^[60]和再生水灌区^[61]等地下水脆弱性风险评估中;另外,

Jharia^[62]和 Venkatesan 等^[63]通过 ArcGIS 技术与 DRASTIC 相结合的方法分别对 Tandula 和 Palar 流域灌区的地下水生态环境风险进行了评估。数据分析法是利用线性或非线性回归分析以及聚类分析法等方法对灌区地下水生态环境风险进行评估,此类方法需要大量数据,降低了风险评估的主观性,但数据获取较难^[64-66]。周长松等^[67]利用统计方法对小店污灌区浅层地下水重金属 Cd 和 Cr 的风险进行了评估。过程模拟法是基于污染物迁移转化数学模型模拟污染物运移规律进而对污染发生风险进行评估^[68-69]。其中,RBCA 和 3MRA 模型是典型的地下水环境污染风险评估模型^[70]。过程模拟法具有较强的客观性和科学性,但需要大量的模型参数。随着计算机技术的发展,针对地下水环境污染风险评估的新方法越来越多,如基于 ArcView GIS 构建的 BOS 模型、改进的 HSSM 模型、MTBE 地下水污染模型以及 GIS 和模糊逻辑相结合的方法等^[71-72],李玮等^[73]利用 Multi-cell 和 Hydrus-1D 模型对北京市东南郊再生水灌区地下水中的有机污染物多环芳烃进行了风险评估;Rehman 等^[37]评估了巴基斯坦 Sahiwal 地区由于地下水和废污水灌溉而引起蔬菜中重金属的生态风险。可见,地下水生态环境污染物具有种类多、含量较低但危害大的特点,开展地下水生态环境风险评估为保护地下水资源、合理利用非常规水以及地下水生态环境安全风险提供了技术和理论依据。

2.3 土壤生态环境风险评估

灌区土壤是为作物提供水分和养分的重要载体,其受到污染物污染后直接影响农产品的质量。灌区土壤中的污染物具有隐蔽性、迁移难、累积性以及污染后果严重等特点,给灌区土壤生态环境带来了潜在风险^[74],尤其是利用再生水和养殖废水灌溉的灌区。目前灌区土壤生态环境潜在风险的研究方法主要有熵值法、地质累积指数法、潜在生态风险指数法和毒性当量因子法等。熵值法是土壤污染生态环境风险评估的一种单因子评估方法,孙丽敏^[75]采用熵值法对老解放河流域污灌区土壤中重金属和有机污染物生态环境风险进行了评估;Zhou 等^[33]采用熵值法研究畜禽养殖场和肥料中的抗生素在农田土壤生态系统中存在的潜在风险。地质累积指数是由德国科学家 Muller 提出的研究土壤重金属污染程度的指标^[76],Sun 等^[28]采用地质累积指数对草海湿地岸线农田重金属污染进行了风险评估;李小牛等^[29]利用地质累积指数评估了小店污灌区土壤重金属污染风险。潜在生态风险指数法是瑞典化学家 Hakanson 提出的基于沉积学原理建立的

评估重金属危害风险的方法^[23],主要评估多种污染物的综合风险并定量划分出潜在危害程度,目前在灌区农田土壤污染物生态风险评估方面取得了一定的进展,Gao 等^[77]利用潜在生态风险指数法研究发现生物炭和正磷酸盐共热解可有效降低污染农田土壤中 Pb、Cd、Cu 的生态风险;Tran 等^[78]分析了越南河内东北地区土壤中金属和非金属浓度的潜在生态风险。毒性当量因子法是评估土壤有机污染物生态环境风险的方法,刘娟等^[79]评估了灌区稻田多氯联苯引起的生态环境风险;相关学者研究表明有机氯农药残留对灌区土壤生物存在一定的生态环境风险,如刘宝林等^[80]研究表明前郭灌区稻田土壤中的 DDTs 对土壤生物、鸟类、消费者产生了生态风险。为了缓解农业用水紧张,部分地区加大了再生水和养殖废水灌溉农田比例,使灌区土壤生态环境面临着严峻的问题,因此对灌区土壤生态环境风险进行评估,可为灌区土壤污染防治与修复、土壤环境评价与环境保护、土壤生态环境平衡保持及可持续开发利用提供理论基础和决策依据。

2.4 人体健康风险评估

人体健康风险评估是采用相关的评价手段定量描述污染物对人体产生健康危害的风险,水体中危害人体健康的污染物通过灌溉过程在土壤中积累,进而在农作物中富集,最终危害人体健康。根据国际致癌研究署、美国能源部风险评估信息系统以及世界卫生组织污染物分类系统,健康风险评估模型主要有致癌和非致癌风险评估模型,污染物的暴露途径主要有皮肤接触、呼吸吸入和经口摄入,暴露介质主要有土壤和农作物。重金属具有不可降解和生物积累的特征,对人体的免疫系统、生殖系统和神经系统造成危害。相关研究表明,柏林、津巴布韦的 Harare、墨西哥的 Mezquital 和沈阳浑南灌区的重金属对人体健康造成的总风险超过了美国环保署 (USEPA) 和国际辐射防护委员会 (ICRP) 的规定^[81];天津污灌区稻米中的甲基汞的超标率达到 20.83%^[82];沈抚灌区玉米中的 Cd 和 Pb 残留量超过了食品安全限值^[83];Karimyan 等^[36]对伊朗库尔德斯坦省农村地区土壤中重金属的人类健康和生态风险进行了评估。地下水受到硝酸盐污染后进入人体将引发呼吸和血液系统疾病,转变为亚硝酸盐后将导致消化系统和神经系统等发生癌变^[84];张艳等^[85]研究表明泾惠渠灌区地下水中硝酸盐的浓度超标对人体健康带来一定的风险。另外,有机污染物可在土壤中长距离迁移和长时间残留,严重威胁人体健康和生态环境安全,国内外相关学者评估了 PAHs 污染对生态环境和人体健康的风险^[86-87]。李

艳等^[88]研究表明北京东南郊灌区农作物中 PAHs 的致癌和非致癌风险均低于 USEPA 标准值;席北斗等^[89]研究表明华北典型污灌区有机氯农药(OCPs)残留对人体健康的风险在控制范围内,但其主要的风险物质为 p,p' -DDT 与 γ -HCH;Chen 等^[90]基于环境水质标准评估了 12 种多环芳烃对人类健康的风险。可见,目前重金属、无机污染物和有机污染物已经威胁了人类的身体健康,虽然一些指标含量在风险可控范围之内,但为了保障粮食和人体健康安全,有必要进行相关的风险评估,以建立相关的预警机制。

3 研究展望

a. 加强灌区水生态环境污染治理及相关管理制度研究。目前随着我国工农业的快速发展,灌区水生态环境污染问题面临着严峻的形势,因此要加强灌区水生态环境污染综合治理,制定相关的法规和制度,为灌区运行提供良好的水生态环境。要从源头上识别灌区水生态环境中污染物的关键区域,加强再生水和养殖废水管控力度,在保证农作物需求的基础上减小灌区农药化肥的施用量,增大灌区农田退水水质的监测与管理。针对灌区水生态环境污染物复杂的迁移转化过程、明显的区域差异性等特点,进一步开展灌区污染物的分区分类工作,并将各部门各行业融入灌区水生态环境的综合治理中。另外,由于缺乏衡量灌区水生态环境综合管理的指标体系,不能全面多目标实现灌区水生态环境综合管理,要以节水灌溉理论为基础,探索灌区环境综合管理模式和污染物迁移转化规律,构建治理和保护灌区水生态环境的长效机制;同时要建立灌区水生态环境污染治理政策体系和相关技术规范,完善灌区水生态环境污染监测评估网络。

b. 加大灌区水生态环境风险评估机理研究。目前灌区水生态环境风险评估研究对象相对单一,主要集中在灌区地下水风险评估、再生水灌溉引起的水生态环境风险和人体健康风险评估方面,而针对灌区区域内地表水、农田退水及养殖废水的研究相对较少。对于灌区养殖废水灌溉,研究内容主要是养殖废水灌溉对地下水、土壤盐碱化、土壤水溶性、土壤养分和重金属迁移特征、农作物生长及水分利用效率方面的影响,而缺乏养殖废水灌溉对灌区水生态环境风险机理方面的研究。从灌区水生态环境污染物来源来说,污染物虽然包含了有关的有机污染物和无机污染物,但仍不全面,亟须建立健全的灌区水体污染物指标体系,并确定各污染物指标发生风险的限值。另外,要加强灌区水生态环境的综

合评估,建立“灌溉用水—土壤生态—农作物—人体健康”综合风险评估体系,将灌区水生态环境风险评估体现在各个过程中,以全面了解灌区水生态环境存在的问题及各个环节的相互联系和作用机理。

c. 加强灌区水生态环境和农产品质量安全风险预警技术研究。目前灌区水生态环境风险评估方法和标准主要采用国外的研究成果,但这些成果在我国的适用性不高,因此需要结合我国灌区水生态环境污染的实际情况进一步深入研究,以提出适用于我国灌区水环境的风险评估方法和标准。借助相关的模型与技术方法构建适宜的灌区水生态环境风险预警技术,统一灌区水生态环境风险监测、防范、评估及分区体系,进而建立“源头—过程—终端”的预警机制,以提高灌区水生态环境风险监管水平和增强风险预警决策能力。另外,由于灌区农作物易受到水体和土壤中的污染物的影响,因此,要采用农产品质量安全风险评估技术,提高农产品质量安全风险评估意识,扩大农产品质量安全风险评估检测力度,利用新的技术手段评估农产品质量的安全风险,构建我国农产品质量安全信息共享机制和风险交流预警平台。

d. 加强生态灌区建设与评估。生态灌区是以灌区生态环境质量为导向的“人—社会—自然”的复合生态系统,生态灌区的建设是保障灌区粮食安全生产的基础,是为了解决灌区水环境恶化、水体污染、污染物含量超标和农产品污染等问题的必然选择,同时是降低灌区水生态环境风险的重要举措。要从社会经济和生态系统需求方面,兼顾灌区开发和环境保护平衡,构建生态灌区健康综合评估体系。要从灌区水资源高效利用、水环境保护与治理、生态系统恢复关键技术以及生态环境监测与管理方法等方面,构建生态灌区的技术支撑体系。要利用计算机识别、监测、控制、传输和决策等技术,建立以计算机网络系统为基础的生态环境灌区信息化的服务平台。生态灌区应实行多部门联合管理模式,从而实现灌区生态环境从粗放管理向集约化管理转变;要制定生态灌区水生态环境保护相关的政策和法规,以保护灌区的良好运行状态。总体来说,建立节水高效、绿色发展、信息化、自动化以及智能化的生态灌区是灌区经济社会和生态环境效益达到最优的必经之路。

参考文献:

- [1] 赵钟楠,张越,黄火键,等.基于问题导向的水生态文明概念与内涵[J].水资源保护,2019,35(3):84-88.

- (ZHAO Zhongnan, ZHANG Yue, HUANG Huojian, et al. Concept and connotation of aquatic ecological civilization based on problem orientation [J]. Water Resources Protection, 2019, 35(3): 84-88. (in Chinese))
- [2] 季晓翠, 王建群, 傅杰民. 基于云模型的滨海小流域水生态文明评价[J]. 水资源保护, 2019, 35(2): 74-79. (JI Xiaocui, WANG Jianqun, FU Jiemin. Evaluation of water ecological civilization in small coastal watershed based on cloud model [J]. Water Resources Protection, 2019, 35(2): 74-79. (in Chinese))
- [3] 李博, 甘恬静. 基于 ArcGIS 与 GAP 分析的长株潭城市群水安全格局构建[J]. 水资源保护, 2019, 35(4): 80-88. (LI Bo, GAN Tianjing. Construction of water security pattern of Changsha-Zhuzhou-Xiangtan urban agglomeration based on ArcGIS and GAP analysis [J]. Water Resources Protection, 2019, 35(4): 80-88. (in Chinese))
- [4] 张泽中, 李娜, 刘发, 等. 乡村振兴战略指导下的生态灌区建设与管理[J]. 水利水电科技进展, 2020, 40(2): 1-5. (ZHANG Zezhong, LI Na, LIU Fa, et al. Construction and management of ecological irrigation districts under guidance of rural revitalization strategy [J]. Advances in Science and Technology of Water Resources, 2020, 40(2): 1-5. (in Chinese))
- [5] 唐业才. 简析灌区水环境现状及治理[J]. 建筑工程技术与设计, 2014(35): 576. (TANG Yecai. Analysis on the current situation and control of water environment in irrigation area [J]. Architectural Engineering Technology Design, 2014(35): 576. (in Chinese))
- [6] 中华人民共和国水利部. 2017 年中国水资源公报[R]. 北京: 水利部信息中心, 2018.
- [7] 中华人民共和国国家统计局. 2018 年中国统计年鉴[M]. 北京: 中国统计出版社, 2018.
- [8] 国家统计局农村社会经济调查司. 2018 年中国农村统计年鉴[J]. 北京: 中国统计出版社, 2018.
- [9] ZHANG Mengjun, ZHAO Yanran, QIN Xiao, et al. Microplastics from mulching film is a distinct habitat for bacteria in farmland soil [J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2019, 688: 470-478.
- [10] 苏特尔. 生态风险评价[M]. 2 版. 尹大强, 林志芬, 刘树深, 等译. 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2011.
- [11] 张端梅, 梁秀娟, 李钦伟, 等. 基于突变理论的吉林西部灌区地下水环境风险评价[J]. 农业机械学报, 2013, 44(1): 95-100. (ZHANG Duanmei, LIANG Xiujuan, LI Qinwei, et al. Risk assessment of groundwater environment for irrigation district in Western Jilin Province based on catastrophe theory [J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agricultural Machinery, 2013, 44(1): 95-100. (in Chinese))
- [12] 郑国臣, 支丽玲, 张怡, 等. 基于贝叶斯网络技术诊断尼尔基水库水环境风险[J]. 水利技术监督, 2019(4): 172-174. (ZHENG Guochen, ZHI Liling, ZHANG Yi, et al. Diagnosis water environment risk of Nierji Reservoir based on Bayesian network technology [J]. Technical Supervision in Water Resources, 2019(4): 172-174. (in Chinese))
- [13] 杨璐, 张玉, 张智, 等. 规模化猪场灌区土壤重金属污染特征及风险评价: 以重庆市某猪场为例[J]. 农业环境科学学报, 2018, 37(10): 2166-2174. (YANG Lu, ZHANG Yu, ZHANG Zhi, et al. Characteristics and risk of heavy metals pollution in soils of the irrigation area of a large-scale pig farm: a case study of a pig farm in Chongqing, China [J]. Journal of Agro-Environment Science, 2018, 37(10): 2166-2174. (in Chinese))
- [14] 李艳, 顾华, 杨胜利, 等. 北京典型灌区表层土壤与农产品酚类含量及人体健康风险评估[J]. 生态环境学报, 2018, 27(12): 2343-2351. (LI Yan, GU Hua, YANG Shengli, et al. Study on concentrations of phenols in topsoils and agricultural products and health risk assessment in the typical irrigation district of Beijing City [J]. Ecology and Environmental Sciences, 2018, 27(12): 2343-2351. (in Chinese))
- [15] 李延林, 郑灿, 邱小琮, 等. 宁夏引黄灌区排水沟重金属分布特征及风险评估[J]. 中国农村水利水电, 2019(5): 65-70. (LI Yanlin, ZHENG Can, QIU Xiacong, et al. Distribution characteristics and risk assessment of heavy metal in drainage ditch of Yellow River Irrigation Region in Ningxia [J]. China Rural Water and Hydropower, 2019(5): 65-70. (in Chinese))
- [16] 李艳, 刘洪禄, 顾华, 等. 北京东南郊灌区土壤和农产品酞酸酯污染风险评估[J]. 农业工程学报, 2017, 33(18): 203-212. (LI Yan, LIU Honglu, GU Hua, et al. Assessment of contamination risk of PAEs in soils and crops of irrigation district located at southeastern suburbs of Beijing [J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2017, 33(18): 203-212. (in Chinese))
- [17] WU T, HONG B, ZHOU S B, et al. Residues of HCHs and DDTs in soils and sediments of preconstructing urban wetland[J]. Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, 2012, 89(3): 563-567.
- [18] 朱永官, 朱冬, 许通, 等. (微)塑料污染对土壤生态系统的影响: 进展与思考[J]. 农业环境科学学报, 2019, 38(1): 1-6. (ZHU Yongguan, ZHU Dong, XU Tong, et al. Impacts of (micro)plastics on soil ecosystem: progress and perspective [J]. Journal of Agro-Environment Science, 2019, 38(1): 1-6. (in Chinese))
- [19] 韩见龙. 浙江省二噁英、多氯联苯污染水平及其对人体健康危害的风险评价研究[D]. 杭州: 浙江大学, 2011.
- [20] 闫振华, 孙红伟, 陆光华. 水体中氟西汀的赋存、累积和生物效应研究进展[J]. 水资源保护, 2017, 33(6): 147-

154. (YAN Zhenhua, SUN Hongwei, LU Guanghua. Advances in studies on occurrence, accumulation and biological effects of Fluoxetine in water [J]. Water Resources Protection, 2017, 33 (6): 147-154. (in Chinese))
- [21] 于英鹏,刘敏.太湖流域水源地多环芳烃分布、溯源与生态风险评估[J].水资源保护,2017,33(3):82-89. (YU Yingpeng, LIU Min. Distribution, pollution sources, and ecological risk assessment of PAHs in water source area of Taihu Basin [J]. Water Resources Protection, 2017, 33(3): 82-89. (in Chinese))
- [22] 邵金秋,刘楚琛,闫秀兰,等.河北省典型污灌区农田镉污染特征及环境风险评价[J].环境科学学报,2019,39(3):917-927. (SHAO Jinqiu, LIU Chuchen, YAN Xiulan, et al. Cadmium distribution characteristics and environmental risk assessment in typical sewage irrigation area of Hebei Province [J]. Acta Scientiae Circumstantiae, 2019, 39(3): 917-927. (in Chinese))
- [23] 杨伟红,李振华,王雪梅.开封市污灌区土壤重金属污染及潜在生态风险评价[J].河南农业科学,2016,45(11):53-57. (YANG Weihong, LI Zhenhua, WANG Xuemei, et al. Heavy metal pollution and potential ecological risk assessment in sewage irrigation area of Kaifeng City [J]. Journal of Henan Agricultural Sciences, 2016, 45(11): 53-57. (in Chinese))
- [24] 车飞,于云江,胡成,等.沈抚灌区土壤重金属污染健康风险初步评价[J].农业环境科学学报,2009,28(7):1439-1443. (CHE Fei, YU Yunjiang, HU Cheng, et al. Preliminary health risk assessment of heavy metals in soil in Shen-fu Irrigation Area [J]. Journal of Agro-Environment Science, 2009, 28(7): 1439-1443. (in Chinese))
- [25] 李艳芳,陈智国,唐志平,等.湘江源头重金属污染及其生态环境风险评估[J].作物研究,2014,28(8):901-904. (LI Yanfang, CHEN Zhiguo, TANG Zhiping, et al. Heavy metal pollution at the source of Xiangjiang River and its ecological environment risk assessment [J]. Crop Research, 2014, 28(8): 901-904. (in Chinese))
- [26] 李小牛,周长松,周孝德,等.污灌区浅层地下水污染风险评价研究[J].水利学报,2014,45(3):326-334. (LI Xiaoniu, ZHOU Changsong, ZHOU Xiaode, et al. Study on risk assessment of groundwater pollution in sewage irrigation area [J]. Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 2014, 45(3): 326-334. (in Chinese))
- [27] 曾庆雨,田文英,王言鑫.基于复合权重-GIS的下辽河平原地下水脆弱性评价[J].水利水电科技进展,2009,29(2):23-26. (ZENG Qingyu, TIAN Wenying, WANG Yanxin. Groundwater vulnerability assessment in Lower Liaohe River Plain based on GIS Model with co-weights [J]. Advances in Science and Technology of Water Resources, 2009, 29(2): 23-26. (in Chinese))
- [28] SUN R G, YANG J, XIA P H, et al. Contamination features and ecological risks of heavy metals in the farmland along shoreline of Caohai plateau wetland, China [J]. Chemosphere, 2020, 254: 126828.
- [29] 李小牛,周长松,周孝德,等.小店污灌区表层土壤重金属分布特征及生态风险评价[J].武汉大学学报(工学版),2014,47(5):585-590. (LI Xiaoniu, ZHOU Changsong, ZHOU Xiaode, et al. Distribution and ecological risk assessment of heavy metal pollution in surface soil of Xiaodian irrigation area [J]. Engineering Journal of Wuhan University, 2014, 47(5): 585-590. (in Chinese))
- [30] EDIAGBONYA T F, BALOGUN O T. Potential risk assessment and spatial distribution of elemental concentrations in sediment [J]. Applied Water Science, 2020, 10: 176.
- [31] 杨新明,庄涛,韩磊,等.小清河污灌区农田土壤重金属形态分析及风险评价[J].环境化学,2019,38(3):644-652. (YANG Xinming, ZHUANG Tao, HAN Lei, et al. Fraction distribution and ecological risk assessment of soil heavy metals in the farmland soil from the sewage irrigated area of Xiaoqing River [J]. Environmental Chemistry, 2019, 38(3): 644-652. (in Chinese))
- [32] VIANA J L M, DINIZ M D, DOS SANTOS S R V, et al. Antifouling biocides as a continuous threat to the aquatic environment; sources, temporal trends and ecological risk assessment in an impacted region of Brazil [J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2020, 730: 139026.
- [33] ZHOU X, WANG J, LU C, et al. Antibiotics in animal manure and manure-based fertilizers; occurrence and ecological risk assessment [J]. Chemosphere, 2020, 255: 127006.
- [34] GUSTAV G, PRASANNA E, ASHANTHA G, et al. Dataset for the quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modeling of the toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) of PAHs and transformed PAH products [J]. Data in Brief, 2020, 28: 104821.
- [35] PHEIFFER W, HORN S, VOGT T, et al. Receptor-mediated potencies of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in urban sediments; comparisons of toxic equivalency risk assessment [J]. International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology, 2019, 16(10): 6405-6418.
- [36] KARIMYAN K, ALIMOHAMMADI M, MALEKI A, et al. Human health and ecological risk assessment of heavy metal(loid)s in agricultural soils of rural areas: a case study in Kurdistan Province, Iran [J]. Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering, 2020 (18): 469-481.
- [37] REHMAN K U, BUKHARI S M, ANDLEEB S, et al. Ecological risk assessment of heavy metals in vegetables irrigated with groundwater and wastewater; the particular

- case of Sahiwal district in Pakistan[J]. Agricultural Water Management,2019,226:105816.
- [38] CHRISTOPHER W. First responders: problems and solutions;water supplies[J]. Technology in Society,2003,25(4):535-537.
- [39] DUHAIME K, ROBERTS D. Theoretical implications of best management practices for reducing the risk of drinking water contamination with cryptosporidium from grazing cattle[J]. Agriculture Ecosystems & Environment, 2018,259:184-193.
- [40] 徐凌云,丁玲. 基于 INVEST 模型的黑水河流域水质风险评估[J]. 人民珠江,2019,40(1):146-152. (XU Lingyun, DING Ling. Water quality risk assessment in Hehui River Basin based on INVEST model[J]. Pearl River,2019,40(1):146-152. (in Chinese))
- [41] 叶帮玲. 湘江长沙段水质评价与风险评估研究[D]. 长沙:湖南师范大学,2019.
- [42] 张彦,窦明,李桂秋. 基于 Copula 函数的水体富营养化联合风险概率研究[J]. 环境科学学报,2018,38(10):4204-4213. (ZHANG Yan, DOU Ming, LI Guiqiu. The analysis of joint risk probability of eutrophication based on copula function[J]. Acta Scientiae Circumstantiae,2018,38(10):4204-4213. (in Chinese))
- [43] 宋策,谭奇林. 水电工程干扰下饮用水水源地的水质风险评估[J]. 长江流域资源与环境,2013,22(1):59-65. (SONG Ce, TAN Qilin. Water quality risk assessment of drinking water source zone disturbed by hydroelectric power projects [J]. Resources and Environment in the Yangtze Basin,2013,22(1):59-65. (in Chinese))
- [44] 王越兴,尹魁浩,林高松,等. 城区水源地污染风险评估方法及实例研究[J]. 安全与环境学报,2014,14(5):316-320. (WANG Yuexing, YIN Kuihao, LIN Gaosong, et al. Environmental risk assessment for the urban drinking water sources;methodology and case study[J]. Journal of Safety and Environment, 2014, 14 (5): 316-320. (in Chinese))
- [45] 李中原,王国重,张继宇,等. 白龟山水库水源地水质风险评估[J]. 湖北农业科学,2019,58(7):43-46. (LI Zhongyuan, WANG Guozhong, ZHANG Jiyu, et al. Water quality risk assessment in Baiguishan Reservoir water source[J]. Hubei Agricultural Sciences,2019,58(7):43-46. (in Chinese))
- [46] 王少丽,许迪,方树星,等. 宁夏银北灌区农田排水再利用水质风险评价[J]. 干旱地区农业研究,2010,28(3):43-47. (WANG Shaoli, XU Di, FANG Shuxing, et al. Evaluation of water quality hazard of drainage reuse in Yinbei irrigation district, Ningxia [J]. Agricultural Research in the Arid Areas,2010,28(3):43-47. (in Chinese))
- [47] 孙兵. 基于 SA 的 BP 网络在饶河灌区地表水环境质量评价中的应用[J]. 黑龙江水利科技,2007,35(6):19-20. (SUN Bing. Application of BP network based on SA in the assessment of surface water environment quality in Raohe irrigation area [J]. Heilongjiang Hydraulic Science and Technology,2007,35(6):19-20. (in Chinese))
- [48] 王立阳,李斌,李佳熹,等. 沈阳市典型城市河流优先控制污染物筛选及生态环境风险评估[J]. 环境科学研究,2019,32(1):25-34. (WANG Liyang, LI Bin, LI Jiaxi, et al. Priority pollutants and their ecological risk in typically urbanized river of Shenyang [J]. Research of Environmental Sciences, 2019, 32 (1): 25-34. (in Chinese))
- [49] KIM S,JI K,SHIN H, et al. Occurrences of benzalkonium chloride in streams near a pharmaceutical manufacturing complex in Korea and associated ecological risk [J]. Chemosphere,2020,256:127084.
- [50] ZHU A X,LIU P Y,GONG Y C, et al. Residual levels and risk assessment of tetrabromobisphenol A in Baiyang Lake and Fuhe river, China [J]. Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety,2020,200:110770.
- [51] SAFAKHAH N, GHANEMI K, NIKPOUR Y, et al. Occurrence, distribution, and risk assessment of bisphenol A in the surface sediments of Musa estuary and its tributaries in the northern end of the Persian Gulf, Iran [J]. Marine Pollution Bulletin,2020,156:111241.
- [52] XU L,GRANGER C,DONG H Y, et al. Occurrences of 29 pesticides in the Huangpu River, China: highest ecological risk identified in Shanghai metropolitan area [J]. Chemosphere,2020,251:126411.
- [53] 孙才志,陈相涛,陈雪姣,等. 地下水污染风险评价研究进展[J]. 水利水电科技进展,2015,35(5):152-161. (SUN Caizhi, CHEN Xiangtao, CHEN Xuejiao, et al. Recent advances in groundwater contamination risk assessment[J]. Advances in Science and Technology of Water Resources,2015,35(5):152-161. (in Chinese))
- [54] 张新钰,辛宝东,王晓红,等. 我国地下水污染研究进展[J]. 地球与环境,2011,39(3):415-422. (ZHANG Xinyu, XIN Baodong, WANG Xiaohong, et al. Progress in research on groundwater pollution in our country [J]. Earth and Environment, 2011, 39 (3): 415-422. (in Chinese))
- [55] METCALF S J, WALLACK K J. Ranking biodiversity risk factors using expert groups-treating linguistic uncertainty and documenting epistemic uncertainty [J]. Biological Conservation,2013,162:1-8.
- [56] HILBECK A, WEISS G, OEHEN B, et al. Ranking matrices as operational tools for the environmental risk assessment of genetically modified crops on non-target organisms[J]. Ecological Indicators,2014,36:367-381.
- [57] Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. National Classification System for Contaminated Sites [R]. Winnipeg; the Soil Quality Guidelines Task Group of

- CCME,2008;6-13.
- [58] 方樟,肖长来,梁秀娟,等. 松嫩平原地下水脆弱性模糊综合评价[J]. 吉林大学学报(地球科学版),2007,37(3):546-550. (FANG Zhang, XIAO Changlai, LIANG Xiujuan, et al. Fuzzy comprehensive evaluation of the groundwater vulnerability in Songnen Plain[J]. Journal of Jilin University (Earth Science Edition), 2007, 37(3): 546-550. (in Chinese))
- [59] 孙才志,奚旭. 不确定条件下的下辽河平原地下水本质脆弱性评价[J]. 水利水电科技进展,2014,34(5):1-7. (SUN Caizhi, XI Xu. Assessment of groundwater intrinsic vulnerability in the Lower Reaches of Liaohe River Plain under uncertain conditions[J]. Advances in Science and Technology of Water Resources, 2014, 34(5): 1-7. (in Chinese))
- [60] JHARIYA D C, KUMAR T, PANDEY H K, et al. Assessment of groundwater vulnerability to pollution by modified DRASTIC model and analytic hierarchy process [J]. Environmental Earth Sciences, 2019, 78(20): 1-20.
- [61] 杨昱,廉新颖,马志飞,等. 再生水回灌地下水环境安全风险评价技术方法研究[J]. 生态环境学报,2014,23(11):1806-1813. (YANG Yu, LIAN Xinying, MA Zhifei, et al. Risk assessment technology method on groundwater environment safety of reclaimed water injection [J]. Ecology and Environmental Sciences, 2014, 23(11): 1806-1813. (in Chinese))
- [62] JHARIYA D C. Assessment of groundwater pollution vulnerability using GIS-based DRASTIC model and its validation using nitrate concentration in Tandula Watershed, Chhattisgarh [J]. Journal of the Geological Society of India, 2019, 93(5): 567-573.
- [63] VENKATESAN G, PITCHAIKANI S, SARAVANAN S. Assessment of groundwater vulnerability using GIS and DRASTIC for upper Palar River Basin, Tamil Nadu [J]. Journal of the Geological Society of India, 2019, 94(4): 387-394.
- [64] ELANGASINGHE M A, SINGHAL N, DIRKS K N. Complex time series analysis of PM10 and PM2.5 for a coastal site using artificial neural network modeling and k-means clustering[J]. Atmospheric Environment, 2014, 94: 106-116.
- [65] MAYER A, WINKLER R, FRY L. Classification of watersheds into integrated social and biophysical indicators with clustering analysis[J]. Ecological Indicators, 2014, 45: 340-349.
- [66] MALLEY C S, BRABAN C F, HEAL M R. The application of hierarchical cluster analysis and non-negative matrix factorization to European atmospheric monitoring site classification[J]. Atmospheric Research, 2014, 138(1): 30-40.
- [67] 周长松,邹胜章,李录娟,等. 小店污灌区浅层地下水 Cd(II)和 Cr(VI)分布特征及健康风险评价[J]. 灌溉排水学报,2015,34(4):32-37. (ZHOU Changsong, ZOU Shengzhang, LI Lujuan, et al. Distribution and health risk assessment of Cd(II) and Cr(VI) of groundwater in the irrigation area of Xiaodian [J]. Journal of Irrigation and Drainage, 2015, 34(4): 32-37. (in Chinese))
- [68] RODRIGUEZ-GALIANO V, MENDES M P, GARCIA-SOLDADO M J, et al. Predictive modeling of groundwater nitrate pollution using random forest and multisource variables related to intrinsic and specific vulnerability: a case study in an agricultural setting (Southern Spain) [J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2014, 476/477: 189-206.
- [69] GIMENO M J, AUQUE L F, ACERO P, et al. Hydrogeochemical characteristics and modelling of groundwaters in a potential geological repository for spent nuclear fuel in crystalline rocks (Laxemar, Sweden) [J]. Applied Geochemistry, 2014, 45: 50-71.
- [70] US Environmental Protection Agency. Risk characterization report for the HWIR 99 multimedia, multi-pathway, and multireceptor risk assessment (3MRA) [R]. Washington D. C.: Office of Solid Waste, 1999: 27-58.
- [71] CHISALA B N, TAIT N G, LERNER D N. Evaluating the risks of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) pollution of urban groundwater [J]. Journal of Contaminant Hydrology, 2007, 91: 128-145.
- [72] NOBRE R C M, ROTUNNO O C, MANSUR W J, et al. Groundwater vulnerability and risk mapping using GIS, modeling and a fuzzy logic tool [J]. Journal of Contaminant Hydrology, 2007, 94(3/4): 277-292.
- [73] 李玮,何江涛,刘丽雅,等. Hydrus-1D 软件在地下水污染风险评价中的应用[J]. 中国环境科学, 2013, 33(4): 639-647. (LI Wei, HE Jiangtao, LIU Liya, et al. Application of hydrus-1D software in groundwater contamination risk assessment [J]. China Environmental Science, 2013, 33(4): 639-647. (in Chinese))
- [74] 刘燕玲,刘树庆,薛占军,等. 保定市郊污灌区土壤重金属潜在生态风险评价[J]. 安徽农业科学, 2011, 39(17): 10330-10332. (LIU Yanling, LIU Shuqing, XUE Zhanjun, et al. Assessment of potential ecological risk of soil heavy metals in sewage irrigated area of Baoding Suburban [J]. Journal of Anhui Agricultural Sciences, 2011, 39(17): 10330-10332. (in Chinese))
- [75] 孙丽敏. 老解放河流域污灌区土壤污染生态风险评价[J]. 黑龙江环境通报, 2011, 35(1): 21-23. (SUN Limin. Ecological risk assessment on soil pollution of wastewater irrigation area in old Xiefanghe Basin [J]. Heilongjiang Environmental Journal, 2011, 35(1): 21-23. (in Chinese))
- [76] COLAK M. Heavy metal concentration in sultana-cultivation soils and sultana raisins from Manisa (Turkey)

- [J]. Environmental Earth Sciences, 2012, 67 (3): 695-712.
- [77] GAO R L, HU H Q, FU Q L, et al. Remediation of Pb, Cd, and Cu contaminated soil by co-pyrolysis biochar derived from rape straw and orthophosphate: speciation transformation, risk evaluation and mechanism inquiry [J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2020, 730:139119.
- [78] TRAN T H M, NGUYEN K G. Metal and metalloid concentrations in soil, surface water, and vegetables and the potential ecological and human health risks in the northeastern area of Hanoi, Vietnam [J]. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 2018, 190:624.
- [79] 刘娟, 赵振华, 江莹, 等. 典型灌区稻田多氯联苯残留特征及生态风险评估[J]. 生态环境学报, 2010, 19(8): 1979-1982. (LIU Juan, ZHAO Zhenhua, JIANG Ying, et al. PCBs residues characteristics and ecological risk assessment in paddy fields of typical small watershed[J]. Ecology and Environmental Sciences, 2010, 19(8): 1979-1982. (in Chinese))
- [80] 刘宝林, 董炜华, 栾云鹏, 等. 吉林省前郭灌区表层土壤有机氯农药残留水平及生态风险评估[J]. 长春师范学院学报(自然科学版), 2014, 33(1): 73-77. (LIU Baolin, DONG Weihua, LUAN Yunpeng, et al. Residual level and ecological risk assessment of organochlorine pesticides in the surface soils from Qianguo Irrigated Area of Jilin Province [J]. Journal of Changchun Normal University (Natural Science), 2014, 33(1): 73-77. (in Chinese))
- [81] 王世玉, 吴文勇, 刘菲, 等. 典型污灌区土壤与作物中重金属健康风险评估[J]. 中国环境科学, 2018, 38(4): 1550-1560. (WANG Shiyu, WU Wenyong, LIU Fei, et al. Assessment of human health risks of heavy metals in the typical sewage irrigation areas [J]. China Environmental Science, 2018, 38(4): 1550-1560. (in Chinese))
- [82] 武超, 张兆吉, 费宇红, 等. 天津污灌区水稻土壤汞形态特征及其食品安全评估[J]. 农业工程学报, 2016, 32(18): 207-212. (WU Chao, ZHANG Zhaoji, FEI Yuhong, et al. Characteristics of mercury form in soil-rice system and food security assessment in wastewater-irrigated paddy fields of Tianjin [J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2016, 32(18): 207-212. (in Chinese))
- [83] 安婧, 宫晓双, 陈宏伟, 等. 沈抚灌区农田土壤重金属污染时空变化特征及生态健康风险评估[J]. 农业环境科学学报, 2016, 35(1): 37-44. (AN Jing, GONG Xiaoshuang, CHEN Hongwei, et al. Temporal and spatial characteristics and health risk assessments of heavy metal pollution in soils of Shenfu irrigation area [J]. Journal of Agro-Environment Science, 2016, 35(1): 37-44. (in Chinese))
- [84] 徐斌, 张艳. 泾惠渠灌区浅层地下水硝酸盐污染特征及健康风险评估[J]. 干旱区资源与环境, 2018, 32(7): 70-75. (XU Bin, ZHANG Yan. Contamination characteristics and human health risk assessment of nitrate in shallow groundwater at Jinghui irrigation district in Shaanxi Province, China [J]. Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment, 2018, 32(7): 70-75. (in Chinese))
- [85] 张艳, 徐斌, 刘秀花. 陕西省泾惠渠灌区地下水污染与人体健康风险评估[J]. 吉林大学学报(地球科学版), 2018, 48(5): 1451-1464. (ZHANG Yan, XU Bin, LIU Xiuhua. Groudwater contamination and human health risk assessment in Jinghui Irrigation District, Shaanxi Province [J]. Journal of Jilin University (Earth Science Edition), 2018, 48(5): 1451-1464. (in Chinese))
- [86] 范婧婧, 周友亚, 王淑萍, 等. 基于 DIN 测试的场地土壤 PAHs 生物可给性及健康风险研究[J]. 环境科学研究, 2020, 33(11): 2629-2638. (FAN Jingjing, ZHOU Youya, WANG Shuping, et al. Bioaccessibility and health risk of PAHs in site soil based on DIN test [J]. Research of Environmental Sciences, 2020, 33(11): 2629-2638. (in Chinese))
- [87] JAFARABADI A R, MASHJOOR S, BAKHTIARI A R, et al. Dietary intake of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) from coral reef fish in the Persian Gulf: human health risk assessment [J]. Food Chemistry, 2020, 329:127035.
- [88] 李艳, 顾华, 黄冠华, 等. 北京东南郊灌区多环芳烃污染风险与人体健康风险评估[J]. 农业机械学报, 2017, 48(9): 237-249. (LI Yan, GU Hua, HUANG Guanhua, et al. Contamination and health risk assessment of PAHs in irrigation district in Southeastern Suburb of Beijing [J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Machinery, 2017, 48(9): 237-249. (in Chinese))
- [89] 席北斗, 虞敏达, 张媛, 等. 华北典型污灌区有机氯农药残留特征及健康风险评估[J]. 生态毒理学报, 2016, 11(2): 453-464. (XI Beidou, YU Minda, ZHANG Yan, et al. Residues and health risk assessments of organochlorine pesticides in a typical wastewater irrigation area of North China [J]. Asian Journal of Ecotoxicology, 2016, 11(2): 453-464. (in Chinese))
- [90] CHEN J, FAN B, LI J, et al. Development of human health ambient water quality criteria of 12 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and risk assessment in China [J]. Chemosphere, 2020, 252:126590.

(收稿日期:2020-06-08 编辑:雷燕)

