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## 珠江口八大口门 PAHs 时空分布特征\*

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**摘要** 2019年2月、4月、8月和10月分别采集了珠江口八大口门入海口海水样品, 采用气相色谱方法对10种多环芳烃(PAHs)(萘、苊、苊烯、芴、菲、蒽、荧蒽、芘、苯并蒽、蒾)进行定量源解析, PAHs的检出率较高, 表明PAHs在八大口门海域水体中普遍存在. 在空间分布上, 鸡啼门、虎门海域水体PAHs含量相对较高, 蕉门、磨刀门、虎跳门和崖门居中, 洪奇门和横门相对较少. 各口门PAHs含量呈现明显的表底分层现象, 八大口门表层水PAHs的浓度范围为ND—27260.00 ng·L<sup>-1</sup>, 最大值出现在虎跳门4月份水样; 底层水PAHs的浓度范围为ND—31175.00 ng·L<sup>-1</sup>, 最大值出现在鸡啼门10月份水样. 在时间分布上, 各口门表、底层海水PAHs含量平均值均呈现出8月份最小的特征, 是由于8月雨量大, 雨水冲刷及径流作用增大, 对入海口区域污染物进行一定程度的稀释. 从来源上看, 八大口门海水中PAHs的来源主要为交通、煤焦油炼制、化石燃料的燃烧及加工炼制、木材燃烧、煤炭燃烧、油类不完全燃烧及油类泄漏混合污染等. 研究珠江口八大口门入海口水体多环芳烃污染情况, 对珠江三角洲生态环境保护 and 治理具有重要意义.

**关键词** 珠江口, 八大口门, 入海口, PAHs, 时空分布.

## Spatial and temporal characteristics of PAHs in the eight main entrances of Pearl River Estuary

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**Abstract** In February, April, August, and October 2019, seawater samples were collected from the eight entrances of the Pearl River Estuary. Gas chromatography was used to quantitatively analyze 10 polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons(PAHs) (naphthalene, acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzoanthracene, chrysene). The detection rate of

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PAHs is high, indicating that PAHs are widespread in the water body of the eight entrances. In terms of spatial distribution, the content of PAHs in the waters of Jiti men and Hu men was relatively high, Jiao men, Modao men, Hutiao men, and Ya men were in the middle, and Hongqi men and Heng men were relatively few. The concentration of PAHs in the surface water of the eight gates ranged from ND—27260.00 ng·L<sup>-1</sup>, and the maximum value appeared in the water sample of Hutiao men in April. The concentration range of PAHs in bottom water was ND—31175.00 ng·L<sup>-1</sup>, and the maximum value appeared in the Jiti men water sample in October. In terms of time distribution, from the perspective of time distribution, the average value of PAHs content in the surface and bottom seawater of each entry shows the smallest feature in August, which is due to the large rainfall in August, the increase of rainwater erosion and runoff, and the dilution of pollutants in the estuary area to a certain extent. From the source point of view, the sources of PAHs in seawater are mainly traffic, coal tar refining, wood combustion, incomplete combustion of oil, coal combustion, and oil leakage mixed pollution of fossil fuel combustion and processing. It is of great significance to study the pollution of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in the water body of the eight entrances of the Pearl River Estuary for the protection and treatment of the ecological environment in the Pearl River Delta.

**Keywords** Pearl River Estuary, eight main entrances, Into the sea, PAHs, time-space distribution.

随着工业快速发展、城镇化比例提高,越来越多的易挥发、难降解有机污染物被释放到环境中<sup>[1]</sup>。由于其普遍具有难降解的特性,其在环境及生物体内持久存在<sup>[2]</sup>。同时,这些污染物可通过大气沉降、地表径流等进入水体<sup>[3]</sup>,导致水环境污染的日益加重,并进一步通过食物链和生物积累的作用<sup>[4]</sup>最终对人类健康和生态环境产生严重的负面影响。研究显示,持久性有机污染物的污染水平通常与该地区的工业化发展水平和其产业结构呈现正相关的关系<sup>[5]</sup>。如上海某工业区内,大多数企业使用燃煤锅炉,其燃烧排放的污染物通过大气干湿沉降等积累到周边环境,导致区内土壤及地下水重金属、有机污染物含量超标严重,其中多环芳烃(polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, PAHs)污染较为严重,浓度范围达到1.56—4.60 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,超标深度达到0—2 m<sup>[6]</sup>。重庆某炼厂污染区域,多环芳烃含量较高,其超标倍数最高为1277.7倍<sup>[7]</sup>。在雨水冲刷及径流的作用下,国内大部分河流、湖泊及海域都已出现不同程度的持久性有机污染物污染,部分地区已存在潜在严重生态危害<sup>[8-10]</sup>。因此,详细评估水环境中典型持久性有机污染物的污染及其风险,对于制定相关污染物控制措施是非常重要的。

PAHs是一种含有2个及以上苯环的芳香烃化合物,及由其所衍生的复杂化合物的总称<sup>[11]</sup>。PAHs是一种典型的持久性有机污染物,其中萘、苊、二氢苊、芴、菲、蒽、荧蒽、芘、苯并[a]蒽、苊、苯并[b]荧蒽、苯并[k]荧蒽、苯并[a]芘、茚并芘、二苯并蒽、苯并芘是美国环保署规定优先控制的污染物,具有致畸、致癌、致突变效应,可通过食物链及生物积累等作用进行传递,对生态环境、生物及人体健康造成极大的危害<sup>[12-13]</sup>。PAHs中萘、苊、苊烯、芴、菲、蒽、荧蒽、芘、苯并蒽、蒽等都是毒性大、致癌性强、难降解的污染物<sup>[11,12]</sup>。PAHs污染引起了人类社会的极大关注,由于具有积聚性、高毒性、迁移性等性质,PAHs极易在生物体内富集,并通过生物放大效应导致各类神经、免疫和生殖系统疾病<sup>[14-15]</sup>。有研究证明<sup>[8,10]</sup>,PAHs可损害女性生殖系统,损害人体肺功能等对人类健康产生极大威胁。

珠江三角洲是我国经济最发达地区之一,由于人口密度大、城市密集、工业发达、近海船舶活动频繁等原因,珠江已成为珠三角生活污水入海的主要载体,珠江口已成为广东省中重度污染的主要海域<sup>[16-17]</sup>。珠江口是珠江的河口湾,形如喇叭,由八大口门出海,分别为虎门、蕉门、洪奇门、横门(东四门)、磨刀门、鸡啼门、虎跳门和崖门(西四门)。珠江口八大口门是上游陆源污染物向南海输出的最后通道,珠江沿程的污染物经一系列生物、化学、物理过程后,最终经八大口门入海,各口门的污染物及其浓度直接影响着珠江口近海海域的水质<sup>[18]</sup>。因此,该区域的水环境安全问题值得引起高度重视,然而目前,关于珠江口八大口门的持久性有机物污染及其相关环境问题的研究仍然较为有限。

为此,本研究选取10种优控PAHs(萘、苊、苊烯、芴、菲、蒽、荧蒽、芘、苯并蒽、蒽)为目标污染

物,旨在阐明 PAHs 的污染水平和时空分布;分析其主要来源;评估其生态风险,以期为珠江口八大口门流域持久性有机物污染的控制、促进区域经济和环协调发展提供数据支撑,为珠江三角洲水资源的可持续发展提供科学依据.

## 1 材料与方法 (Materials and methods)

### 1.1 样品采集

2019 年对珠江口八大口门海水水质中多环芳烃(萘、苊、苊烯、芴、菲、蒽、荧蒽、芘、苯并蒽、蒾)总量共进行 4 次调查,分别在 2 月、4 月、8 月和 10 月进行.其中,蕉门、洪奇门、横门、磨刀门、鸡啼门、虎跳门受河流作用较强,河口径流强、潮流弱,海水入侵距离短;虎门和崖门则受潮流作用较强,河口呈喇叭状,海水入侵距离长<sup>[18]</sup>.水质样品使用有机玻璃采水器采集,水深约为 5—15 m,分别采集表层(距水面 0.5 m)和底层(距水底 0.5 m)样品,样品采集按照《海洋监测规范》的要求进行<sup>[19]</sup>.样品采集后以 0.45 $\mu\text{m}$  滤膜过滤,滤液于 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  冷藏,并尽快进行分析.具体的调查站位如图 1 所示.



图 1 采样站点示意图

Fig.1 Location map of sampling sites in the Pearl River Estuary.

### 1.2 试剂和标准

10 种多环芳烃标液(萘、苊、苊烯、芴、菲、蒽、荧蒽、芘、苯并蒽、蒾).二氯甲烷,色谱纯;无水硫酸钠( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ),分析纯,400 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  烘 4 h,干燥器中保存.

### 1.3 样品前处理

量取 500 mL 海水样品至分液漏斗,用 15 mL 二氯甲烷萃取,重复 3 次,收集二氯甲烷萃取液,过无水硫酸钠柱去除水分,氮吹浓缩至 1 mL,待气相色谱分析.

### 1.4 样品分析

采用配有电子捕获检测器的气相色谱(Agilent 7890A)对 10 种 PAHs 进行定量分析,色谱条件为:HP-5 毛细管色谱柱(30 m  $\times$  0.32 mm  $\times$  0.25  $\mu\text{m}$ );载气为高纯氮气;无分流进样(进样量 1.0  $\mu\text{L}$ );进样口和检测器温度分别为 260 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  和 290 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,初始温度 120 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,稳定 2 min,以 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$  升到 280 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,恒温 15 min,柱前压力 10.0 Psi,氮气流速 1.97  $\text{mL}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ .

## 2 结果与讨论 (Results and discussion)

### 2.1 八大口门全年四季度表、底层海水 PAHs 的含量分布

本次研究对珠江口八大口门全年四季度表、底层海水 PAHs 的含量做了调查, 结果如图 2 所示.

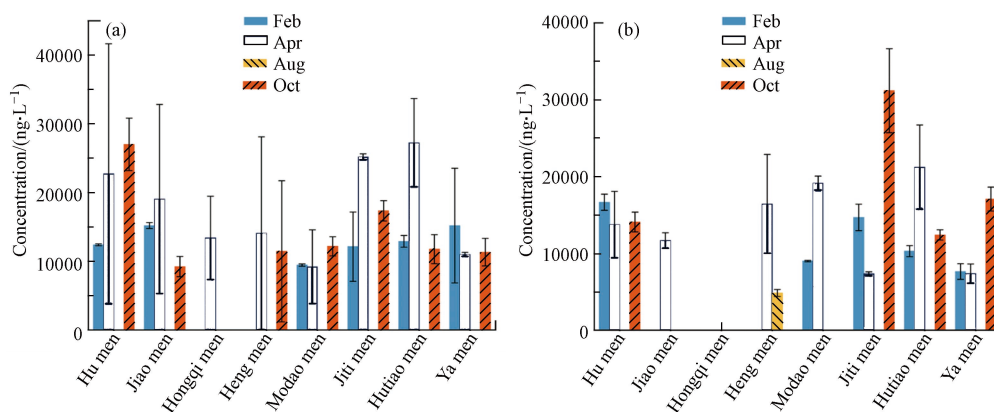


图 2 珠江口八大口门全年四季度表(a)、底(b)层海水 PAHs 的分布

Fig.2 PAHs Concentrations in surface water (a) and bottom water (b) of Pearl River Estuary.

珠江口八大口门全年四季度表层海水水质 PAHs 含量的分布特征, 见图 2(a). 从图 2 可以看出, 总体来看, 各口门表层海水 PAHs 普遍被检出. 从表层海水 PAHs 平均值来看, 2 月份, 崖门 ( $15200.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 蕉门 ( $15195.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 虎跳门 ( $12900.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 虎门 ( $12400.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 鸡啼门 ( $12135.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 磨刀门 ( $9460.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 洪奇门和横门 PAHs 为未检出; 4 月份, 虎跳门 ( $27260.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 鸡啼门 ( $25200.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 虎门 ( $22740.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 蕉门 ( $19075.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 横门 ( $14090.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 洪奇门 ( $13415.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 崖门 ( $11005.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 磨刀门 ( $9215.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ); 8 月份, 各口门均为未检出; 10 月份, 虎门 ( $27005.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 鸡啼门 ( $17355.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 磨刀门 ( $12185.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 虎跳门 ( $11780.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 横门 ( $11455.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 崖门 ( $11330.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 蕉门 ( $9235.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 洪奇门为未检出.

珠江口八大口门全年四季度底层海水水质 PAHs 含量的分布特征, 见图 2(b). 从图 2 可以看出, 总体来看, 除洪奇门, 各口门底层海水 PAHs 普遍被检出. 从底层海水 PAHs 平均值来看, 2 月份, 虎门 ( $16660.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 鸡啼门 ( $14685.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 虎跳门 ( $10295.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 磨刀门 ( $9010.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 崖门 ( $7645.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 其它各口门均为未检出; 4 月份, 虎跳门 ( $21230.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 磨刀门 ( $19145.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 横门 ( $16445.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 虎门 ( $13750.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 蕉门 ( $11685.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 崖门 ( $7375.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 鸡啼门 ( $7350.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 洪奇门为未检出; 8 月份, 横门 ( $4850.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 其它各口门均为未检出; 10 月份, 鸡啼门 ( $31175.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 崖门 ( $17070.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 虎门 ( $14090.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 虎跳门 ( $12400.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 其它各口门均为未检出.

从空间分布上看, 各口门 PAHs 含量呈现明显的表底分层现象, 为表层高而底层低或者底层高而表层低的特征. 研究表明, 大气干湿沉降等外源引入使水体表层 PAHs 含量比水体下层中高得多, 而接近水底 PAHs 的含量比表层水中高, 这主要是因为沉积物颗粒的再悬浮作用<sup>[20]</sup>. 各口门表层水 PAHs 的浓度范围为 ND— $27260.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ , 最大值出现在虎跳门 4 月份水样. 各口门底层水 PAHs 的浓度范围为 ND— $31175.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ , 最大值出现在鸡啼门 10 月份水样. 由图 1 可以看出, 虎跳门区域河道复杂, 海水入侵距离短, 潮流弱, 同时 4 月份刚进入丰水期, 降水的增多可能给水体带来更多的大气沉降物, 加之径流汇集的影响, 导致当时表层水体 PAHs 含量较高. 鸡啼门位于珠江水系的较下游区域, 同时 10 月份进入枯水期, 雨水冲刷及地表径流相对减少, 导致鸡啼门当时水体 PAHs 含量较高. 在海岸带水环境中, 河流的输入是十分重要的来源, 因此入海口处 PAHs 含量要比开阔海中要高, 且浓度随离入海口距离的增加而减少. 一般靠近入海口、工业发达地区、油田和排污口等污染源的海水中 PAHs 的浓度较高. 此次调查中有个别口门如蕉门, PAHs 分布具有表层高而底层未检出的特征, 这说明该区域



PAHs 分布主要是由外源引入, 而横门在 8 月则具备底层高而表层未检出的特征, 其它口门也存在这种现象, 如 4 月磨刀门、10 月鸡啼门的 PAHs 分布均为底层明显高于表层, 其原因主要是受底质的影响, PAHs 通过再悬浮作用回到水体中。

## 2.2 季节变化特征

珠江口八大口门全年四季度表、底层海水 PAHs 平均值的分析结果见图 3。虎门各月份 PAHs 含量变化为: 10 月 ( $20547.50 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 4 月 ( $18245.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 2 月 ( $14530.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 8 月为未检出; 蕉门: 4 月 ( $15380.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 2 月 ( $7597.50 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 10 月 ( $4617.50 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 8 月为未检出; 洪奇门 4 月份为 ( $6707.50 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 其它各月份均为未检出; 横门: 4 月 ( $15267.50 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 10 月 ( $5727.50 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 8 月 ( $2425.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 2 月为未检出; 磨刀门: 4 月 ( $14180.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 2 月 ( $9235.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 10 月 ( $6092.50 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 8 月为未检出; 鸡啼门: 10 月 ( $24265.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 4 月 ( $16275.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 2 月 ( $13410.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 8 月为未检出; 虎跳门: 4 月 ( $24245.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 10 月 ( $12090.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 2 月 ( $11597.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 8 月为未检出; 崖门: 10 月 ( $14200.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 2 月 ( $11422.50 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ) > 4 月 ( $9190.00 \text{ ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ), 8 月为未检出。从 4 次调查的平均值来看, PAHs 分布处于一个较为稳定的范围内, 其中 8 月份除横门有较低含量分布外, 其它各口门 PAHs 在此月份普遍为未检出。

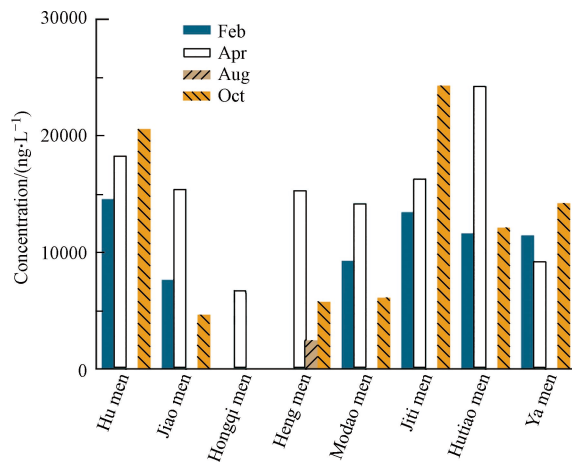


图 3 珠江口八大口门各季度表、底层海水 PAHs 平均值

Fig.3 Mean value of PAHs Concentrations in surface water and bottom water of Pearl River Estuary.

从时间分布上看, 各口门表、底层海水 PAHs 含量平均值均呈现出 8 月份最小的特征, 原因可能是 8 月雨量大, 雨水冲刷及径流作用增大, 对入海口区域污染物进行一定程度的稀释作用<sup>[21]</sup>。珠江流域 4 月和 8 月处于丰水期, 2 月和 10 月处于枯水期。除 8 月份只有横门有检出且含量较低外, 其它各口门 PAHs 在此月份普遍为未检出。蕉门、洪奇门、横门、磨刀门、虎跳门呈现出 4 月 PAHs 含量略高于 2 月和 10 月的现象, 从图 1 可以看出这些区域地形复杂, 距开阔海域较远, 加之工业化程度较高、人口密度大等原因, 可能是造成该区域出现此趋势的原因。另外, 降雨引起沉积物扰动也可能导致沉积物中 PAHs 再次进入水体<sup>[22]</sup>。

## 2.3 PAHs 来源分析

本次调查结果显示, 检出率较高的 PAHs 同族体主要为萘、芴、苯并蒽, 表、底层海水 PAHs 检出情况如表 1 所示。

珠江流域人口增长速度较快, 1982—2010 年, 珠江流域总人口由 1772.43 万增至 5594.09 万, 加速了区域城镇化的扩大和工业化的发展<sup>[24]</sup>。而海洋环境中 PAHs 来源主要包括有机质的燃烧如化石燃料燃烧和高温热解、石油类产品及自然来源如天然成岩过程以及生物体等。不同环数的 PAHs 来自不同的排放源, 2—3 环 PAHs 主要来源于石油污染, 4 环 PAHs 主要来源于煤炭燃烧, 5—6 环 PAHs 主要来源于机动车尾气排放<sup>[25]</sup>。

从分析结果可以看出(见表 1), 所调查区域海水中多为低环数 PAHs, 其中 3 环 PAHs (萘和芴)和 4 环 PAHs (苯并蒽)含量较高, 而憎水性最强的 5 环和 6 环的 PAHs 在所调查水样中检出率较低。主要

是由于低环数(4环及以下) PAHs 主要来源于石油污染及煤炭、木材等在低、中温范围的燃烧,高环数 PAHs 主要来源于化石燃料的高温燃烧<sup>[26]</sup>,可见低环数 PAHs 的产生来源比高环数的更为广泛,且低环数 PAHs 在水中的溶解度比高环数的更高,最终导致水体中低环数 PAHs 检出率较高。

表 1 珠江口八大口门海水 PAHs 同族体检出情况( $\text{ng}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )

**Table 1** PAHs in eight main entrances of Pearl River Estuary

| PAHs组分<br>Component of PAHs |                      | 虎门<br>Hu<br>men      | 蕉门<br>Jiao<br>men | 洪奇门<br>Hongqi<br>men | 横门<br>Heng<br>men | 磨刀门<br>Modao<br>men | 鸡啼门<br>Jiti<br>men | 虎跳门<br>Hutiao<br>men | 崖门<br>Ya<br>men |          |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 表层                          | 2月                   | 萘<br>Acenaphthene    | 8430.00           | 11005.00             | ND.               | ND.                 | 9460.00            | 10005.00             | 12900.00        | 12965.00 |
|                             |                      | 芴<br>Fluorene        | 3970.00           | 4195.00              | ND.               | ND.                 | ND.                | 2130.00              | ND.             | 2235.00  |
|                             |                      | 苯并蒽<br>Benanthracene | ND.               | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                 | ND.                | ND.                  | ND.             | ND.      |
|                             | 4月                   | 萘<br>Acenaphthene    | 5490.00           | 5300.00              | 5350.00           | 2940.00             | ND.                | 7020.00              | 6670.00         | 4430.00  |
|                             |                      | 芴<br>Fluorene        | 5050.00           | 4730.00              | 4960.00           | 4850.00             | 2515.00            | 5730.00              | 5235.00         | 6575.00  |
|                             |                      | 苯并蒽<br>Benanthracene | 6000.00           | 9045.00              | 3105.00           | 6300.00             | 6700.00            | 12450.00             | 15355.00        | ND.      |
|                             | 8月                   | 萘<br>Acenaphthene    | ND.               | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                 | ND.                | ND.                  | ND.             | ND.      |
|                             |                      | 芴<br>Fluorene        | ND.               | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                 | ND.                | ND.                  | ND.             | ND.      |
|                             |                      | 苯并蒽<br>Benanthracene | ND.               | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                 | ND.                | ND.                  | ND.             | ND.      |
| 底层                          | 10月                  | 萘<br>Acenaphthene    | 6280.00           | 4115.00              | ND.               | 3690.00             | 4460.00            | 8620.00              | 4515.00         | 7675.00  |
|                             |                      | 芴<br>Fluorene        | 4080.00           | 5120.00              | ND.               | 3135.00             | 3945.00            | 4465.00              | 3720.00         | 3645.00  |
|                             |                      | 苯并蒽<br>Benanthracene | 16645.00          | ND.                  | ND.               | 4630.00             | 3780.00            | 4270.00              | 3545.00         | ND.      |
|                             | 2月                   | 萘<br>Acenaphthene    | 12895.00          | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                 | 9010.00            | 10805.00             | 10295.00        | 7645.00  |
|                             |                      | 芴<br>Fluorene        | 3765.00           | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                 | ND.                | 3880.00              | ND.             | ND.      |
|                             |                      | 苯并蒽<br>Benanthracene | ND.               | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                 | ND.                | ND.                  | ND.             | ND.      |
|                             | 4月                   | 萘<br>Acenaphthene    | 2505.00           | 6300.00              | ND.               | 3365.00             | ND.                | ND.                  | 6150.00         | ND.      |
|                             |                      | 芴<br>Fluorene        | 2300.00           | 5385.00              | ND.               | 5360.00             | 7790.00            | ND.                  | 4565.00         | ND.      |
|                             |                      | 苯并蒽<br>Benanthracene | 8945.00           | ND.                  | ND.               | 7720.00             | 11355.00           | 7350.00              | 10515.00        | 7375.00  |
| 8月                          | 萘<br>Acenaphthene    | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                 | ND.                | ND.                  | ND.             |          |
|                             | 芴<br>Fluorene        | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                  | 4850.00           | ND.                 | ND.                | ND.                  | ND.             |          |
|                             | 苯并蒽<br>Benanthracene | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                 | ND.                | ND.                  | ND.             |          |
| 10月                         | 萘<br>Acenaphthene    | 9740.00              | ND.               | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                 | 12770.00           | 5075.00              | 6760.00         |          |
|                             | 芴<br>Fluorene        | 4315.00              | ND.               | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                 | 9000.00            | 3480.00              | 5500.00         |          |
|                             | 苯并蒽<br>Benanthracene | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                  | ND.               | ND.                 | 9310.00            | 3840.00              | 4810.00         |          |

ND., 未检出。

综合分析,珠江口八大口门海水中多环芳烃主要来源于化石燃料燃烧:萘的检出说明存在交通和煤焦油炼制的来源<sup>[28]</sup>;萘烯的检出说明存在木材燃烧的来源<sup>[29]</sup>;芴、苯并蒽的检出说明存在油类不完全燃烧、煤炭燃烧及油类泄漏混合污染等的来源<sup>[30]</sup>。同时,由于高环数(5、6环)PAHs 比低环数(2—4环)PAHs 更容易富集在颗粒物上,这也可能导致所调查海域水体中多为低环数的 PAHs<sup>[31]</sup>。

## 2.4 与国内不同河口及近岸区域水中多环芳烃种类及浓度的比较

同国内不同河口及近岸水中 PAHs 含量相比(见表 2), 珠江口八大口门表、底层海水 PAHs 含量平均值处于中等水平, 略低于邻近的大亚湾区域。然而, 随着工农业生产的发展, 陆源污染物源源不断地通过八大口门输送入南海。有研究表明粤港澳地区的大气、水体已经受到各种污染物的污染, 尤其是对珠江口水质的污染<sup>[46-47]</sup>。河口作为淡水与海水的相互作用地带, 成为排污的直接受害区, 其生态系统承受着巨大的压力, 所以珠江口八大口门海水环境中 PAHs 的污染应当引起相关部门的足够重视。

表 2 与国内水域 PAHs 浓度比较

Table 2 Comparison of species and concentrations of PAHs in the surface water of various estuary and coastal

| 区域<br>Regional                                      | 浓度范围/(ng·L <sup>-1</sup> )<br>Concentration | 平均值/(ng·L <sup>-1</sup> )<br>Mean value | 参考文献<br>Reference |
|---|---|---|-------------------|
| 长江口 Yangtze Estuary                                 | 172.60—2441.20                              | —                                       | [32]              |
| 东江 Dongjiang River                                  | 469.10—677.30                               | 586.3                                   | [33]              |
| 松花江 Songhua River                                   | 1.23—92,899.00                              | 9180.05                                 | [34]              |
| 辽河 Liao River                                       | 55.65—5700.00                               | 3498.86                                 | [34]              |
| 海河 Hai River  | 31.70—401.25                                | 104.78                                  | [34]              |
| 淮河 Huai River                                       | 79.94—9050.00                               | 2795.25                                 | [34]              |
| 黄河 Yellow River                                     | 4.98—6610.00                                | 950.18                                  | [34]              |
| 长江中游支流 Middle Yangtze River                         | 20.80—90.40                                 | 40.70                                   | [35]              |
| 太湖 Taihu Lake                                       | 238.00—7422.00                              | 1592.00                                 | [36]              |
| 银川湿地 Yinchuan Wetland                               | 818.69—2538.84                              | 1623.14                                 | [37]              |
| 盐城滨海湿地 Yancheng Coastal Wetlands                    | 227.00—884.00                               | 479.0                                   | [38]              |
| 广东海珠湿地 Haizhu Wetland, Guangdong                    | 139.00—1134.00                              | —                                       | [39]              |
| 辽东湾 Liaodong Bay                                    | 106.80—468.10                               | 367.4                                   | [40]              |
| 渤海湾 Bohai Bay                                       | 48.00—607.00                                | —                                       | [41-42]           |
| 胶州湾 Jiaozhou Bay                                    | 23.60—86.20                                 | —                                       | [43]              |
| 洋浦湾 Yangpu Bay                                      | 528.80—2208.30                              | —                                       | [44]              |
| 大亚湾 Daya Bay  | 4228.00—29,325.00                           | —                                       | [45]              |
| 珠江口八大口门 Eight main entrances of Pearl River Estuary | ND—24,265.00                                | —                                       | 本研究               |

## 3 结论 (Conclusion)

本文对珠江口八大口门各季度海水水体 PAHs 的含量进行了调查, 结果表明, 各口门水质都受到一定程度的污染。在空间分布上, 各口门 PAHs 含量呈现明显的表底分层现象, 八大口门表层水 PAHs 的浓度范围为 ND—27260.00 ng·L<sup>-1</sup>, 最大值出现在虎跳门 4 月份水样; 底层水 PAHs 的浓度范围为 ND—31175.00 ng·L<sup>-1</sup>, 最大值出现在鸡啼门 10 月份水样。总体分布特征为, 鸡啼门、虎门海域水体 PAHs 含量相对较高, 蕉门、磨刀门、虎跳门和崖门居中, 洪奇门和横门相对较少。在时间分布上, 各口门表、底层海水 PAHs 含量平均值均呈现出 8 月份最小的特征, 是由于 8 月雨量大, 雨水冲刷及径流作用增大, 对入海口区域污染物进行一定程度的稀释。从来源上看, 八大口门海水中 PAHs 的来源主要为交通、煤焦油炼制、化石燃料的燃烧及加工炼制、木材燃烧、煤炭燃烧、油类不完全燃烧及油类泄漏混合污染等。

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