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“十四五”土壤质量与食品安全前沿趋势与发展战略*

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摘要: 土壤质量与食品安全和人体健康息息相关。土壤质量与食品安全这一分支学科作为“十四五”土壤科学发展战略重要的组成部分, 致力于治理与改善耕地土壤质量以应对粮食安全危机。文献计量结果表明, 与发达国家相比, 中国在该领域的研究起步较晚, 但近年呈现加速上升甚至有超越的趋势。随着气候及环境污染问题凸显, 国际上的相关研究热点集中于环境监测、土地利用、施肥管理、污染修复(重金属、抗生素、有机农药和病原微生物)及可持续发展等方面。本学科以土壤质量、土壤污染和粮食安全为重点研究方向, 通过与地理信息学、环境科学、应用数学、医学等学科的交叉融合, 借助同位素源解析、生物地球化学循环、分子生物学等前沿性理论与技术, 未来将解决区域土壤质量监测、养分质量管理、食品安全与人体健康风险、土壤-作物系统中污染物迁移转化及阻控修复等关键科学问题。

关键词: 土壤质量; 食品安全; 土壤污染; 计量分析; 未来需求

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Frontier Trends and Development Strategies of Soil Quality and Food Safety in the 14th Five-Year Plan

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Abstract: The comprehensive evaluation and improvement of soil quality are closely linked with food security and human health. As an important component of the development strategy of soil science during the 14th Five-Year Plan, the subdiscipline about the soil quality and food security is making contribution to govern and improve the quality of cultivated soil, which will cope with the food security crisis. The results of bibliometric analysis show that although China has started late in the research of this subdiscipline compared with the developed countries, it is accelerating upward and even has the tendency to surpass all of the other countries in recent years. With the erupting of the climate and environmental pollution issues, the international research

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hotspots of this subdiscipline are mainly focused on the environmental monitoring, soil utilization, fertilization management, remediation of pollution (heavy metal (loid), antibiotic, organic pesticide, and pathogenic microorganism) and sustainable development. Meanwhile, this subdiscipline takes the soil quality, soil pollution, and food security as the key research directions. Combined with the fields of geomatics, environmental science, applied mathematics, and medicine to form new prior interdisciplines, this subdiscipline can utilize their advanced theories and techniques of isotope tracer, biogeochemical cycling, molecular biology, and health risk model to solve some key scientific problems in the soil quality monitoring under regional scale, quality management of soil nutrients, human health risk assessment, migration and transformation of pollutants in soil-crop systems, and immobilization and remediation of soil pollution in the future.

Key words: Soil quality; Food security; Soil pollution; Bibliometric analysis; Future demand

土壤质量指土壤维持生态系统生产力, 保障环境质量, 促进动物和人类健康的能力^[1], 而在土壤学背景下食品安全主要指通过系列保障措施确保生产无毒、无害的农产品, 包括生产过程安全与产品安全^[2]。土壤质量与食品安全这一学科旨在综合评估和改善土壤质量, 保障土壤生态安全和资源可持续利用, 运用规范的生产技术、方式及标准, 生产对人或动物健康不产生危害或潜在危害的农业食品^[3]。

本学科致力于为我国农业生产的可持续安全发展提供基础理论和技术途径, 通过治理与改善耕地土壤质量来应对食品安全问题的挑战^[4]。该研究过程具有周期长、工程大、多技术手段、多学科交叉、区域管理多样性等特点^[5]。

学科本身涵盖了土壤生产综合指标体系、土壤生态环境功能、食品安全及健康风险^[6]、地理信息技术及数学模型^[7-9]、土壤污染迁移转化、农业管理及品种筛选^[10]、土壤质量改良及污染修复^[11]等多个分支方向。随着世界温饱问题的解决及全球一体化进程的加快, 大部分国家和地区已从食物产量短缺的危机转向由产地污染引起的食品安全问题, 继而使得食物的质量安全上升为人类普遍关注的焦点。考虑土壤质量与食品安全之间的关系需要从土壤质量退化、农业投入品施用、土壤环境污染风险管控、农业管理对策及措施等各个方面进行切入^[12]。

本文介绍了土壤质量与食品安全学科的研究进展, 从文献计量分析^[13-14]的角度阐述该学科现有方向及国内外研究热点, 并根据当前的需求提出该学科的关键问题、理论前沿及优先交叉研究领域, 为该学科的探索和发展提供启示与未来方向。

1 学科发展现状

1.1 研究方向

土壤质量与食品安全这一学科共设置了三大研究方向。(1) 土壤质量。其主要关键词包括土壤有机碳, 土壤氮素管理, 土壤微生物生物量, 种植与耕作措施, 土壤生物指标, 土壤物理指标, 土壤化学指标, 土壤综合指标, 土壤质量指数, 土壤生态功能, 遥感监测, 土壤肥力质量, 土壤环境质量, 土壤健康质量, 食品安全, 地统计学, 地理信息系统。(2) 土壤污染与农产品安全。其主要关键词为产地环境, 污染物吸收, 污染物迁移, 污染物转运, 污染物转化, 农产品安全, 农产品品质, 绿色农产品, 农产品重金属积累, 农产品农药残留, 品种筛选, 作物抗逆性, 风险预警, 风险评估, 实验模拟, 模型模拟, 生物污染, 抗性基因, 环境医学。(3) 土壤质量与粮食安全。主要关键词为农田地力, 农田生产力, 耕地质量, 土壤退化, 土壤肥力, 土壤肥力减退, 盐碱土改良, 承载力, 阈值, 农业管理, 种植结构, 商品粮基地, 粮食安全, 可持续发展, 全球变化, 情景分析, 模型模拟, 需求预测。

1.2 研究热点——基于文献计量

基于 Web of Science (WoS) 核心合集数据库, 本文通过对关键文献、研究主题、关键词的聚类分析, 获得了现阶段关于土壤质量与农产品、粮食安全的研究热点, 归纳总结了其变迁及未来的趋势。

1.2.1 土壤质量热点分析文献计量 近些年来, 国际上对于土壤质量相关问题的关注程度越来越高^[15], 发文数量逐年增大 (图 1)。在该领域发文数量排名前 5 的国家是美国、中国、巴西、西班牙和印度。欧洲一些国家由于曾面临严重的土壤质量问题^[12, 16-17], 因

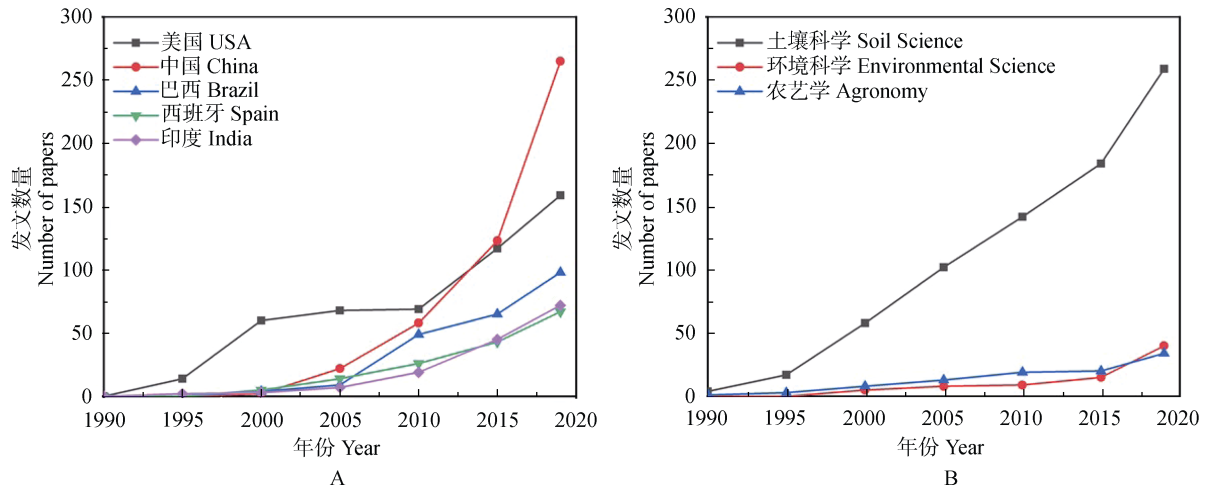


图1 土壤质量研究领域主要国家 (A) 与主要学科发文数量 (B) 逐年变化

Fig. 1 Document output in the field of soil quality (A. major countries; B. major disciplines)

而对土壤质量问题的关注较早^[16, 18-19]。亚洲国家对于土壤质量问题的相关研究起步较晚,但是近些年来呈加速上升趋势。美国起步较早,前期开展了大量研究,后期速度放缓。值得注意的是,中国在土壤质量研究领域异军突起,近些年来的发文量逐渐超过美国,成为该领域发文量最大的国家。从发文的主要学科来看,土壤科学的发文比重最大,说明关于土壤质量问题的研究,一直是土壤科学工作者

关注的重点,此外环境科学领域对于土壤质量的关注程度也占有一定的比例。

根据土壤质量研究的关键词共现网络,关于土壤管理、土壤有机质、土壤微生物量、土壤氮素管理以及土壤质量评价指标是该领域研究的热点(图2)。随着世界气候及环境等问题的逐渐凸显^[20],国际上对土壤环境监测、碳汇的研究增加^[21],最近几年在生物质炭^[22]方面的研究也比较多。

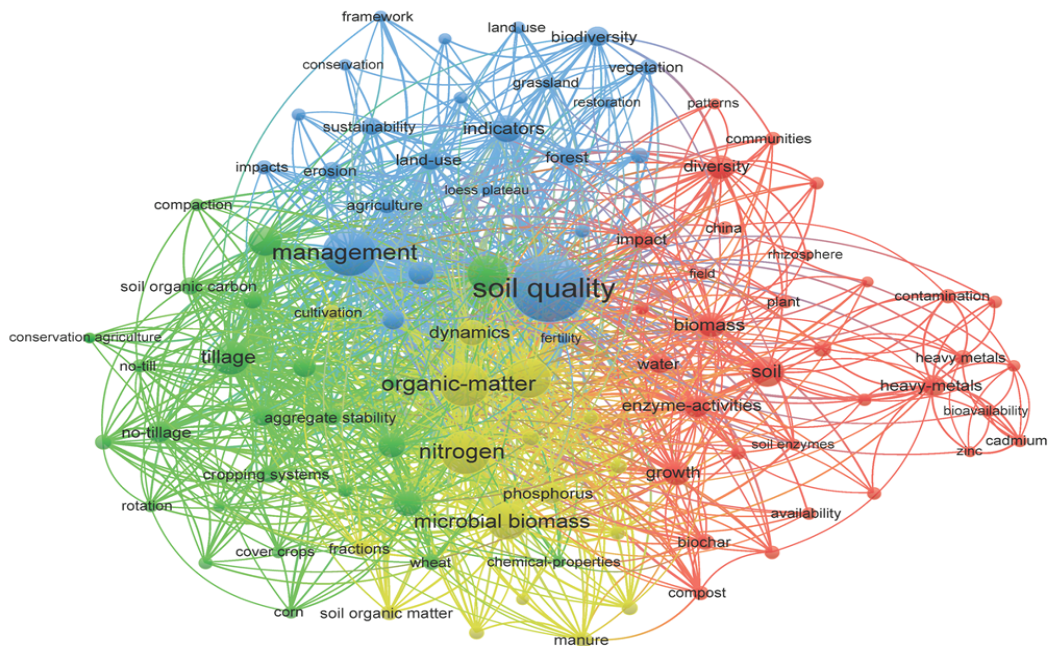


图2 土壤质量领域关键词共现网络

Fig. 2 Keywords co-occurrences network related to soil quality

表 1 近 5 年关键词突现指标

Table 1 Keywords with the strongest citation bursts in the recent 5 years

关键词 Keywords	突现强度 Strength	起始 Begin	结束 End
收益差额 Yield gap	6.562	2014	2015
营养物 Nutrient	8.505	2014	2016
西非 West Africa	6.469	2014	2015
景观 Landscape	4.701	2014	2017
区域 Region	9.645	2014	2015
降雨量 Precipitation	6.723	2015	2017
发展中国家 Developing country	6.816	2015	2016
模式 Pattern	7.686	2015	2017
农业集约化 Agricultural intensification	8.022	2015	2016
未来 Future	6.664	2015	2016
环境影响 Environmental impact	7.176	2015	2016
决定性因素 Determinant	4.484	2016	2019
温室气体排放 Greenhouse gas emission	5.161	2016	2019
可持续集约化 Sustainable intensification	7.157	2016	2019
土壤湿度 Soil moisture	4.822	2016	2017
作物生产力 Crop productivity	6.246	2016	2019
家畜 Livestock	7.201	2016	2017
缓和 Mitigation	8.636	2017	2019
土壤有机碳 Soil organic carbon	6.600	2017	2019
策略 Strategy	8.946	2017	2019

五”期间将进一步巩固和提升环境质量改善成果,其中就包括土壤质量与食物安全问题,集中的关键科学问题主要有土壤质量管理与食物安全评价、区域化土壤质量与养分管理、污染物在土壤-作物系统的迁移转化规律、土壤污染阻控与修复技术、土壤生物污染防控、土壤区域污染特征与环境风险、食物安全与人体健康风险^[40]。

(1) 土壤质量管理与食物安全评价。根据土壤、作物的监测调查结果,需要构建土壤质量控制和调节的方法以及优化食物品质和数量安全的评价体系^[41-42]。

(2) 区域化土壤质量与养分管理。即在选定农业研究区域内进一步进行细分,以针对性的短期、长期农业施肥措施为基础进行精准土壤养分质量管理^[43-44]。

(3) 污染物在土壤-作物系统的迁移转化规律。土壤污染最大的风险在于污染物在作物中积

累并危及人类健康,需明确土壤与作物复杂的交互作用对污染物迁移和积累的影响,以便制定应对措施^[4, 25, 45-46]。

(4) 土壤污染阻控与修复技术。强调以降低有机、无机污染物在土壤中的生物有效性为主要目的的修复过程,使污染物尽可能少地进入农产品中,主要包括物理(客土、整地)、化学(钝化、淋洗)修复技术和新兴的生态修复措施^[11, 47-48]。

(5) 土壤生物污染防控。不同于有机、无机污染,外源和土著病原体及其所携带的抗性基因对作物产量影响的监测相对比较困难,外源病原菌一旦进入土壤等自然环境,将极易造成生物污染,其在土壤中的存活时间越长,则对农产品、生态环境和人类健康的潜在风险就越大^[49],亟需明确其在土壤中的成活时间、传播途径、演化机制及其影响因子,以制定针对性的防治方案^[50]。

(6) 土壤区域污染特征与环境风险。过去的研

究对土壤质量分区的科学性不足,分类过于粗糙、缺乏统一规范,为土壤污染分级管控带来困难,在“十四五”期间需重点对污染区域进行更科学合理的空间类型与空间单元划分,以便实施进一步的精细化管理措施^[51],如对典型污染区域中土壤污染物进行源解析,明确污染物空间分布特征及关键成因,了解污染物持续输入或消减的过程中对环境生态系统的影响和风险^[6]。

(7) 食品安全与人体健康风险。由于土壤中的有机、无机、生物污染物破坏土壤生态系统,影响作物品质和安全,且会通过食物链进入人体积累,过量时引起健康危害,因此相应的模型评估及管控措施的研究非常有必要,要尽快统一食品安全风险评估标准^[52-53]。

2.2 国际研究趋势及理论前沿分析

2.2.1 土壤质量的研究前瞻 在土壤质量研究方面,国际上对土壤质量评价标准体系建立^[38]、评价模型方法等的关注度越来越高,同时也开始注重改善土壤质量在农业和环境中的应用,以及在全球范围内开展不同尺度的土壤质量评价工作^[54-55]。当前,有机农业与农业固碳在全球气候变化(尤其是全球变暖)中的作用受到广泛关注,且以生物质炭为研究主体的土壤修复与土壤质量关系研究迅速崛起^[56]。此外,土壤质量监测及其对土壤修复、全球气候变化的响应也是未来研究的重点。国际上土壤质量方面研究发展的主要趋势包括^[42]:(1) 发展中国家将在土壤质量研究领域中发挥越来越重要的作用;(2) 土壤质量对土壤修复、全球气候变化的响应以及应对措施成为未来的研究热点;(3) 不同国家及地区应根据自身特点进行区域土壤质量的监测、评价、修复研究,制定相关法律和政策,保障土壤管理的规范化和可持续化。我国在“十四五”期间也将继续立足生态环境保护的实际需求,重点攻坚土壤污染治理和修复工程,引进国际人才的同时加强本土相关专业人才的培养,致力于打造高水平的创新研究团队,全面建立土壤环境质量监测网络,健全土壤污染防治相关技术标准,推进土壤污染综合防治先行区建设和土壤污染治理与修复技术应用试点项目,加强污染土地安全利用管理以防范和降低食品安全风险,特别是发挥农田土壤在农业空间中的生态功能等^[57]。

2.2.2 土壤质量与食品安全的研究前瞻 在土壤质量与食品安全方面,国际研究者在保障农业可持续发展和满足食物需求的基础上,以食物安全性作为研究热点,主要表现为控制食品中污染物的含量,降低人体健康风险^[58]。超过土壤承载和自净能力的土壤污染是引起土壤质量下降的重要因素^[59],对其污染来源、过程、环境行为、效应及修复机理的研究应当予以深入,并以解决实际生产问题为导向^[51, 60]。以中国为首的发展中国家,由于人口众多,土地资源紧张,一直受到环境问题和粮食问题的双重困扰。进入 21 世纪以来,粮食问题与环境问题之间的矛盾日益突出,更引发了各国对土壤质量的关注,致力于寻求一条可持续发展的道路。在全球化背景下,国际研究的趋势和理论前沿包括:(1) 土壤污染源解析^[61-62];(2) 土壤区域污染特征与人体健康风险;(3) 土壤污染过程与机制;(4) 土壤污染生态效应;(5) 土壤污染修复机理及应用推广。例如,在土壤重金属区域污染特征与源解析的研究中,现有手段仅对部分污染物具有较高的辨识能力与精度^[63-64],但借助不断发展的同位素分馏^[65]等先进技术,有望更接近真实地表征实际污染土壤中复杂的污染特征,以更精确地判断污染源。同时,在典型重金属与有机污染物的土壤污染过程、效应与机制的研究中,后续工作一方面迫切需要在宏观尺度上着眼于生态系统网络的复杂效应,进一步强调多要素-多界面-多过程的耦合,另一方面也需要在微观尺度下借助分子生物学的迅猛发展,重点关注土壤生态功能(包括作物、土壤微生物和土壤动物)基因水平上的介导机制^[66]。此外,在重金属污染土壤的综合修复技术方面,应以植物生长与土壤污染的内在联系为基础突出多种措施的联合应用,特别是对植物生理与分子机制方面的修复效果给与更多的关注^[67]。值得注意的是,谈及土壤污染修复,土传病原微生物等造成的生物污染往往容易忽视,未来的重点在于以分子生物学手段建立土壤微生物多样性与土传病害、寄主植物与病原微生物间的定量关系,通过选育抗病作物品种和接种拮抗微生物等环境友好型技术手段实现生物防控^[68]。

2.3 学科交叉优先领域

由于土壤质量与食品安全这一分支学科的基础数据涵盖了农业、环境、化学、医学等方面,需要

用到信息技术(地理及生物信息)和工程手段来实现研究目标,因此这些学科与本学科经常相互借鉴、交叉和融合,从而促进相关研究的发展。当前条件下,有可能取得重大突破、解决重大污染、生态和灾害问题的优先领域主要为以下两个部分:

2.3.1 学科内部交叉的优先领域 主要是与土壤化学、土壤生物学、土壤肥力与养分循环、土壤污染与修复的交叉,围绕土壤污染过程与土壤微生物的相互作用,探究土壤污染背景下微生物群落结构多样性和功能的演变及生态效应变化,在分子生物学基因水平上揭示重金属、有机和生物污染物对土壤关键功能微生物群落结构的影响及其长期动态演化过程^[69]。其次,利用同步辐射、同位素标记及基因组学等先进技术手段,探究微观尺度下重金属(如镉、砷等)、有机污染物(如有机氯农药等)、病原生物(如大肠杆菌、立枯丝核菌、尖孢镰刀菌等)与土壤矿物-有机质-微生物相互作用的多界面过程与机理^[70]。在明确植物和微生物系统中响应污染的相关功能基因表达机制基础上,利用转基因技术修饰改造植物或微生物,获得污染土壤的生物高效修复技术^[71];同时在土壤污染修复过程中根据土壤微生物的响应特征,尽可能降低原位修复过程对微生物群落结构和生态功能的扰动。

2.3.2 与其他学科交叉的优先领域 这些领域涉及广泛,主要为应用数学、医学、地理信息学等。全球土壤污染问题呈现恶化趋势,进而影响了农作物的品质(产量和污染物含量)以及摄入后的人体健康风险^[72]。相比于有机污染物在农产品表面的残留,土壤重金属污染物及病原菌更容易通过作物摄取而通过食物链进入人体,对人体健康造成危害,但目前缺乏对人体健康风险的精准评价手段,现阶段使用的评价模型单一^[73],较少考虑人体消化系统(如肠道致病性微生物的毒害)和新陈代谢等复杂生理活动,对人体内污染物的吸收、转运、积累的机制缺乏明确认识。因此,与医学的交叉可获得污染物在人体中传输转化的毒理学规律,同时利用多种模拟预测的数学模型,结合地理信息获取的大数据,理清污染源-环境介质(大气、水、土壤、作物)-人体传输过程中的耦合作用及交互机制,可实现污染源对人体健康风险影响的量化评估。在上述研究的基础上可建立区域污染物的“源-汇-人体”全过程动态风险预测链模型^[58],从而实现针对性管控土

壤污染物的主要污染源,降低人体健康风险,为预防和治理土壤污染提供新的思路 and 应对机制,促进区域环境与人体健康可持续发展。

3 学科展望

基于上述土壤质量与食品安全分支学科的发展现状、关键需求、理论前沿和重点交叉方向,到2025年有希望和必要形成的引领性研究方向总结如下:

(1) 区域土壤污染特征及环境健康风险。包括对重金属、有机、生物等污染物的原位测定技术的革新,区域尺度土壤及农产品污染特征时空变异的表达,主要污染物的溯源及定量解析,土壤-作物系统中污染物迁移规律及空间对应机制的探索,不同污染物的“源-汇-人体”全过程动态风险预测链模型的建立,以及实现对不同人群健康风险的动态预测^[74-75]。

(2) 土壤重金属及重金属-有机复合污染过程、效应及机制。涵盖土壤-生物微界面过程与生物有效性、吸收动态及毒理学的研究,土壤-作物系统中污染物迁移转化规律的探讨,分子、原子尺度上重金属结合形态、价态变化的表征^[76],相关氧化、还原、甲基化过程的微生物学机制揭示以及对对应功能基因表达的测定,界面过程中作物和微生物解毒机制的研究,重金属复合污染、重金属-有机复合污染土壤中污染物间交互作用的明确阐述以及土壤微生物群落对污染物的响应、适应与反馈调控机制的可视化^[77]。

(3) 土壤系统典型残留有机污染物的污染风险评估与阻控。包括土壤和农产品中残留的农药等有机污染物及其降解产物全程监控、土壤地下生物系统响应有机污染及不同类型土壤有机污染物自净功能的调控、农药等有机污染物在农田系统残留的暴露与风险,生源要素循环耦合的有机污染物强化消减与阻控修复工程化技术等。

(4) 土壤系统新型有机/生物污染与风险防控。主要为农业土壤酰胺酯污染区域特征与风险评估的研究,不同设施种植模式下土壤新型有机物污染特征与源解析的探索^[78],残膜分解中微塑料和酰胺酯的土壤累积、生态效应与机理的揭示,不同农业种植模式下生物污染特征与微生物生态系统多样性内在联系、土壤抗性基因库潜在转移风险的探讨,土壤-植物系统中病原体(细菌、真菌、病毒)及携带

的抗性基因污染的分布、迁移规律与协同效应评价体系的建立,抗病作物育种-农业投入品无害化-田间土壤质量管理与生态防控模式的集成^[79-80],以及设施农业土壤污染源头防控-过程治理-末端监管全链条式高效防控技术与示范的应用和推广^[81]。

(5) 保障农产品质量的污染土壤安全利用技术原理。涵盖针对复杂污染状况下以降低土壤污染物(特别是重金属、农药)生物有效性和同时提高土壤质量为目标的环境友好型土壤改良剂的研发制备^[66],高效富集植物及低积累作物品种的筛选及其生理与分子机制的研究^[82],特定复合污染区域特征下土壤-作物-水体系统中立体综合防治技术和协同修复手段的建立(如重金属的钝化、低积累品种筛选、农药的生物降解),以及结合基因工程技术实现适应复杂污染环境、可对多种污染物吸附降解的工程细菌人工培养和安全量产^[80, 83]。

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