

特 约 稿 件

Invited Paper

气候变化对农药应用风险的影响

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摘要 全球气候变化的影响已成为世界关注的热点。它不仅影响作物产量,还会影响农药应用风险问题,包括农药使用量、农药环境行为、毒性效应等。我国是农药生产和使用大国,农药应用风险问题受到高度关注。本文结合国内外的相关研究分析了气温升高、降雨变化以及极端天气频发对农药应用的直接影响,气候变化所引起的土地利用变化对农药应用的间接影响,为气候变化下农药应用风险评估和控制提供科学依据和参考。

关键词 气候变化; 农药应用; 农药使用量; 环境行为; 毒性效应

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Impact of climate change on application risk of pesticide

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Abstract The impact of global climate change has become a hot topic in the world. It not only affects crop yields, but also affects the risk of pesticide application, including dosage of pesticide, environmental fate of pesticide, toxic effects and so on. China is a big country in the producing and using of pesticides, and the risk of pesticide application has attracted great attention. In this paper, the direct impact of temperature rising, rainfall change and frequent extreme weather on pesticide application is analyzed, moreover, the indirect impact of land use change caused by climate change on pesticide application is analyzed according to relevant studies worldwide, which provide scientific basis and reference for risk assessment and control of pesticide application under climate change.

Key words climate change; pesticide application; dosage of pesticide; environmental fate of pesticide; toxic effects

随着世界经济的迅速发展,工业化进程加快,土地不合理利用,森林被大面积砍伐,导致大气中的CO₂、O₃等温室气体剧增,据统计,全球年平均气温呈上升趋势^[1],过去130年中全球地表温度上升了0.85℃,110年间全球平均海平面上升了19 cm。降水总量在减少,但许多地区的强降雨频率在增加^[2-3],而在地中海等几个地区,干旱却愈演愈烈^[4]。按当前情形,预计未来气温会更高,极端天气也会更频繁^[5-6]。农业对气候变化反应最为敏感^[7],不断变化的气候将对农业生产系统产生显著影响。农业生态环境中的自然条件(温度、光照和降水等)^[8]和其他

生物要素(病毒、昆虫、杂草等)都对农作物生长发育和产量有着十分重要的影响,其中任意一个因素的改变都会对农业生产系统产生很大影响^[9],如温度上升,极端天气更加频繁出现等气候变化都会造成农作物减产以及病虫草害问题,由此带来农药使用量的增加^[10],这将加剧环境和食品的污染,对人类健康和环境安全造成威胁。气候变化对农药应用风险有直接影响和间接影响,包括有农药使用问题、农药残留问题、农药毒性问题,在未来气候变化的情况下有可能变得更为突出。由此公众对气候变化导致农药应用风险也更加关注^[11]。

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1 气候变化对农药应用风险的直接影响

气候变化导致的全球平均气温上升、区域降水变化增加和极端天气事件频发等问题都会对农药应用产生直接影响。气候变化对环境中的农药影响既有利又有弊,一方面可以促进农药的降解和挥发,另一方面又可能增加人类在环境中农药残留的暴露及毒性风险。

1.1 温度变化对农药应用风险的影响

一般而言,气候变暖的有利方面是可以减少环境中农药残留的浓度^[12]。可能原因有三个,首先,气候变暖可以增加土壤和水环境中农药的挥发从而降低其浓度^[13]。有报道喷施农药的 50% 可以通过挥发流失掉,这主要取决于农药自身的理化性质、施药器械和环境因素。其次,除了影响农药的挥发,温度升高还可以促进微生物活动和化学反应速率,从而加快农药自身的降解^[13],减少农药残留量。Bai-ley 等^[14]研究了过去 20 年中土壤中异丙隆的残留量,发现 1997—2001 年间由于土壤温度升高加速农药降解,使防除杂草效率降低。研究还发现由于水环境温度的升高加速苯基脲类农药的光解。另外,欧盟食品安全局报告结果表明,温度每升高 10℃,土壤中农药的半衰期就会减少 60%。全球变暖形势下较高温度和二氧化碳浓度会促进植物光合作用,提高植物生长速率,从而导致植物吸收的农药浓度被稀释,减少植物中农药残留^[15-16]。

另一方面,温暖气候会增加农药的使用^[8,13]。温度升高,会加剧病虫害的危害性:寒冷地区的许多害虫和病原物变得容易越冬,使病源和虫口基数增大^[17],害虫发育的起始时间提前,害虫繁殖代数增加,某些害虫的虫口将呈指数式增长,造成农田多次受害的概率增大。由于气候变暖,南北温差减小,黏虫、稻飞虱等迁飞性害虫春季向北迁入始盛期将提前,而秋季向南回迁期推迟,使为害的时间延长^[18]。气候变暖还会改变作物病原体的地理分布,目前局限在热带的病原和寄生组织将会扩展到亚热带甚至温带地区。杂草对环境变化的反应很快,其具有更大的遗传多样性和生理可塑性,更适合于在各种类型的环境中生长发育^[19]。因此,气候变暖可以使作物更易受病虫害的侵染危害,从而增加农药使用量。此外 Johnson 等^[20]认为高温可能使植物快速代谢农药,降低农药对靶标植物的活性,也增

大农药使用量。Godar 等^[21]通过试验证明随着温度从 25℃ 增加到 40℃,莴菜中的硝磺草酮药效显著降低,表明硝磺草酮在较高温度下代谢增加。

同时,农药的毒性可能随着温度的增加而改变^[22-25]。研究发现温度的改变能影响新陈代谢机制,从而使农药在动植物体内表现出更高毒性。Mulder 等^[26]在研究中通过试验不同浓度(0.5、0.75 和 1 kg/hm²)的莠去津处理的大麦芽与温度的关系,发现随着温度从 10℃,升高到 17℃ 莠去津对大麦芽的毒性增加 26%。Velki 等^[27]研究在不同温度下的新烟碱类杀虫剂吡虫啉、啉虫威等 12 种农药对蚯蚓的毒性发现,蚯蚓在不同温度下暴露于相同农药浓度会导致不同的毒性反应,大多数情况下随着暴露温度的升高会导致毒性增加,而温度降低则导致毒性降低。Laetz 等^[28]通过评估乙草胺和马拉硫磷的混合物对幼年鲑鱼的毒性影响,发现药物神经毒性随温度从 12℃ 升高至 18℃ 而增加了一倍。研究发现青蛙体内的西维因毒性,随着温度从 17℃ 到 22℃ 到 27℃ 不断增强^[29],莠去津在鲑鱼体内的毒性随着温度的增加而升高^[30],暴露在硫丹中的虹鳟鱼死亡率随着温度从 13℃ 升高到 16℃ 而上升^[31]。温度升高使得农药毒性增加,进而增大了农药应用的环境风险。

1.2 降雨变化对农药应用风险的影响

气候变化导致全球区域降水变化增加,并且这种变化预计将在未来持续并加剧^[32]。降雨造成的潮湿环境有利于孢子的萌发,游动孢子的传播,以及真菌和细菌的增殖^[33-34],使植物病原体感染和害虫危害加重,因此降雨量增加会增加农药使用量^[35]。Campoverde 等^[36]通过研究美国佛罗里达州观赏植物病害发生情况发现,降雨量增加,导致腐霉和疫霉引发的根腐病、冠腐病和叶枯病发病率增加。据调查,2004 年巴西过度降雨引发大豆锈病的大规模暴发,导致杀菌剂用量增多^[37]。在英国的降雨模拟试验中,选取一种热带树木的幼苗进行浇水试验,以三种不同频率的浇水量灌溉幼苗,随着浇水量和频率的增加导致了真菌病原体对幼苗的致死率增加。试验结果表明,浇水频率和用量都是病原体诱导的幼苗死亡的重要决定因素。灌水量大而频繁,幼苗死亡率高^[38]。这意味着降雨量增加有利于病原体生长发育,从而增加植物的发病率和增加农药用量。

降雨的时间和强度会影响农药的持久性和药

效^[8,14]。降雨后湿润的土壤与温度相似,土壤含水量增加有利于农药挥发和降解^[39],从而减少农药残留量。但另一方面降雨模式变化可能会增大人类暴露于环境中农药残留毒性的风险。降水模式的变化可能会直接导致水体与农药的接触,农药可通过不同的途径进入水体,例如喷洒、径流、浸出等,而地表径流已被确认为农业地区水体污染的主要途径^[40-41]。在预计降雨量增加的地区,农药将更多地从土壤进入水体^[42],从而增加人群的农药暴露风险。

1.3 极端天气事件对农药应用风险的影响

气候变化导致极端气候的频率、强度和范围,以及持续时间变化^[43]。在农业生产系统中,极端天气容易引起植物疾病暴发。极端降雨引发的洪水,会导致病原体随水传播增加,扩散到未感染地区^[44],对农作物造成危害。Reddy^[45]认为真菌病原体与其他病原体相比,最易在洪水事件中繁衍传播,并引起疾病暴发。如在中国,小麦条锈病在洪水之后暴发严重,会导致潜在的农药使用量增加。同时在降水稀少的干旱地区,干旱又会导致农药活性降低^[46],从而需要更多的药量来防治病害。

极端气候变化可能使农药暴露风险增加。2010—2011 年的雨季是澳大利亚昆士兰州极端天气之一,Kennedy 等^[47]将 2010—2011 年在 12 个固定沿海地点农药暴露量的监测数据与以前的所有监测相比,结果表明检测到的农药浓度显著增加,如莠去津(从 39%到 90%),环嗪酮(从 43%到 88%)和丁噻隆(从 30%到 66%)在 2010—2011 年平均增加了 2 倍。Chiovarou 等^[48]通过研究美国佛罗里达和俄勒冈地区水体中莠去津、西维因、茚虫威、敌草快、吡虫啉和氟虫腈 6 种农药在不同台风强度下的分布与迁移,发现随着台风强度的增加,水体中 6 种农药的浓度都有所增加。另有报道在极端的暴雨天气下水体中农药量增加了 5 倍^[49]。以上结果表明气候变化特别是极端的天气可能会引起水体中农药浓度的增加,从而增加农药的环境风险。

2 气候变化对农药应用风险的间接影响

由气候变化导致的社会因素变化对农药应用的间接影响也不可小觑。气候变化对农药的间接影响包括土地利用变化,使用不同的农药来防治新的疾病(害虫/杂草)^[50-51],还包括作物轮作、作物和害虫管理的变化^[52]等方面。Bloomfield 等^[50]认为气候

变化驱动的长期土地利用变化对环境中农药的影响可能比气候变化对特定农药归趋和传递过程的直接影响更为显著。气候变暖会导致部分农作物的种植时期、周期、地域、品种等产生相应的变化,给农业生产带来极大的不稳定性,因此可能会根据气候与作物的适应性调整种植的结构和布局,进而可能会影响作物种类或引进新物种,间接影响农药使用量,甚至会促进未来防治新物种病害的新农药品种的使用^[33]。Urruty 等^[53]通过研究法国 1989—2013 年的农用地利用变化与农药使用之间的关系发现,耕地面积的变化和耕地种植作物种类的多样化对农药使用量和农药品种具有重大影响。气候变化导致某些作物种植面积缩小,而改为种植适应性更强的栽培种^[15]。将农药使用量高的作物(如洋葱或青椒)替换为需要少量农药的作物^[54],可减少农药使用量。

3 展望

综上所述,气候变化对农药应用风险总体而言是弊大于利的。一方面,温度升高、降水增加等气候变化往往会导致农药环境暴露风险增大,给人类健康和环境安全带来潜在威胁,因此,应关注和加强气候变化对农药环境风险的影响及控制研究。另一方面,气候变化的总体趋势对农药应用的长期影响是可以预测的,应及时防止或减轻气候变化对农药应用风险的不利影响。而突发的极端天气事件预测和风险控制难度大^[7]。因此,建议相关部门加强对极端气候的监测和预测能力,以便采取有效措施降低农药应用风险。

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