

干湿交替下三峡支流消落带沉积物粒径组成及氮分布特征*

林俊杰^{1, 4, 5} 杨振宇¹ 刘丹² 张帅¹ 赵金¹ 杨易¹ 于志国³

(1 重庆三峡学院三峡库区水环境演变与污染防治重庆高校市级重点实验室, 重庆万州 404000)

(2 重庆三峡职业学院农林科技系, 重庆万州 404000)

(3 南京信息工程大学水文气象学院, 南京 210044)

(4 中国科学院沈阳应用生态研究所森林与土壤生态国家重点实验室, 沈阳 110064)

(5 中国科学院重庆绿色智能技术研究院中国科学院水库水环境重点实验室, 重庆 400714)

摘要 以三峡支流澎溪河消落带为研究区域, 采集澎溪河消落带上、中、下游3个水文断面, 2个水位高程, 5个深度的沉积物样品, 结合沉积物颗粒分形理论探讨沉积物粒径组成与总氮(TN)、总可转化态氮(TF-N)、铵态氮($\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$)、硝态氮($\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$)含量和分布特征的关系。结果表明: 澎溪河消落带沉积物粒径组成为砂粒(49.75%) > 粉粒(36.16%) > 黏粒(14.09%), 粒径分布具有分形特征, 分形维数(D_m)在2.612~2.781之间, 均值为2.727。随消落带水位高程下降、流域断面自上至下、深度由表至底, 黏粒、粉粒比例、 D_m 降低, 砂粒比例升高。TN、TF-N、 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ 含量分布与黏粒、粉粒、 D_m 正相关, 与砂粒呈极显著负相关。 D_m 可作为判断沉积物粒径组成与氮含量关系的潜在指标。沉积物总体质地结构良好, 但频繁的干湿交替使澎溪河下游和低水位高程沉积物保水保肥能力下降和砂质化, 并通过改变粒径组成影响氮分布。落干期上游和高水位高程沉积物TF-N增加, 提高了淹水期氮素进入水体并导致水体富营养化的风险。

关键词 三峡支流; 消落带; 沉积物; 粒径组成; 分形特征; 氮

中图分类号 X53 **文献标识码** A

由于三峡水库特殊的调蓄水制度, 库区水位在高程落差30 m之间呈年际周期性涨落, 使三峡支流不同断面和水位高程消落带经历了不同程度的落干—淹水循环过程^[1], 这种周期性干湿循环使三峡支流水文过程^[2]、区域小气候^[3]、消落带植被适生性^[4]、沉积物粒径组成^[5]和营养物质“源—汇”关系^[6]等发生明显变化。沉积物是水体氮素的重要“源和汇”, 对氮素生物地球化学循环至关重要。沉积物总氮、无机氮(铵态氮、硝态氮)可反映氮素的背景水平, 而沉积物中可转化氮

(TF-N)与沉积物晶格结合较弱, 易释放迁移转化进入水体, 可准确给出有关氮循环的信息^[7]。沉积物由大小不同的颗粒组成, 较大颗粒在强环境变化下不易破碎使氮溶出, 而吸附在颗粒表面和较小颗粒中的氮才是真正参与循环的部分, 决定了氮素进入水体的通量和速率^[8]。沉积物有不规则、自相似多孔的复杂结构, 定量土壤形态和过程较难^[9], 但其具有一定分形特征, 运用分形理论表征其质地和结构组成是定量描述沉积物结构特征的新方法, 但其实用性有待进一步探讨^[10]。

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作者简介: 林俊杰(1982—), 男, 吉林人, 博士研究生, 讲师, 主要研究方向为环境土壤过程。E-mail: ybu_lin@126.com

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近年来,国内外学者针对消落带沉积物与水体氮磷^[11]、重金属迁移转化^[12]、消落带植被适生性^[13]、微生物及酶活性^[14]、土壤粒径分布^[5]之间的关系开展了大量研究。而针对周期性落干—淹水“动态”干湿循环过程对沉积物粒径组成与氮分布关系的研究较少。本文以三峡库区典型支流—澎溪河流域消落带为例,在落干—淹水循环背景下,结合沉积物颗粒分形理论模型,研究消落带沉积物粒径组成与氮分布的关系,以期三峡支流水生态安全、消落带治理等提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

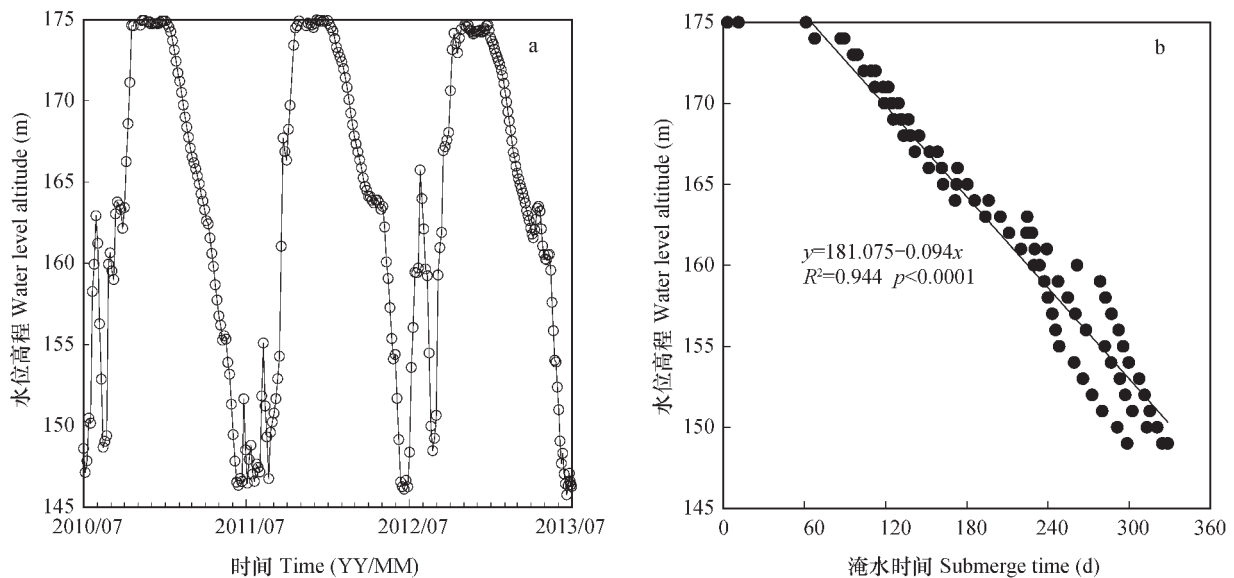
1.1 研究区概况

2010—2013年三峡库区长江万州段水位波动,见图1。由图1a可知,库区水位在高程145 m~175 m之间呈年际周期性涨落,且消落带水位高程与淹水时间呈显著负相关($R^2=0.944$,

$p<0.0001$,图1b),本研究选取的170 m高程消落带,平均淹水时间为118 d,主要集中在每年10月至12月;160 m高程消落带平均淹水时间为225 d,主要集中在9月至次年4月,两者年均淹水时间相差107d;此外,野外调查显示,澎溪河流域上、中、下游消落带淹水历时差异明显,下游淹水时间更长,因此,澎溪河流域不同流域断面和不同水位高程消落带经历了不同程度的干湿循环。

1.2 采样方法

根据三峡库区支流澎溪河水文特征分别采集上游(渠口镇)、中游(高阳镇)、下游(双江镇)三个水文断面,160 m和170 m二个水位高程,0~20 cm、20~40 cm、40~60 cm、60~80 cm、80~100 cm五个深度的沉积物样品(图2)。共采集了71个沉积物混合样品(表1)。将采集的原状新鲜土样进行密封,并即刻置于4℃冷冻箱保存,带回实验室,部分经冻干、过筛、去除砾石和植物残体,过5 mm筛,混匀,风干备用。



注:图1a水位波动,图1b水位高程与淹水时间的关系 Note: Fig.1a Water level fluctuate, Fig.1b The relationship of water level elevation with duration submergence

图1 三峡库区调蓄水制度对消落带淹水时间的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of water regulation of the Three-Gorge Reservoir on duration of submergence of the water level fluctuating zone

1.3 分形理论

1983年Mandelbrot^[15]建立了二维空间的颗粒分形模型,Tyler和Wheatcraft^[16]、杨培岭等^[17]、黄冠华和詹卫华等^[18]对模型进行了优化和应用,提出利用沉积物粒径、沉积物颗粒重量分布与沉积物分形维数关系式计算沉积物分形维数:

$$D_m = 3 - \frac{\lg(W_i/W_o)}{\lg(\bar{d}_i/\bar{d}_{\max})} \quad (1)$$

式中, D_m 为沉积物颗粒分形维数; W_i 为粒径小于 d_i 的颗粒累积重量; W_o 为沉积物各粒径颗粒重量之和; $\bar{d}_i$ 为两筛分粒径 d_i 与 d_{i+1} 间的粒径平均值; $\bar{d}_{\max}$ 为最大粒径土粒的平均直径。将采集的原状土风干

表1 采样点位置及样品分布

Table 1 Distribution of sampling sites and the samples		
采样位置 Sampling sites	水位高程Water level altitudes (m)	样品数 Sample numbers
上游 (渠口)	160	12
Upper stream (Qukou)	170	12
中游 (高阳)	160	12
Middle stream (Gaoyang)	170	11
下游 (双江)	160	13
Down stream (Shuangjiang)	170	11
合计 Total	—	71

注：采样深度0~100cm，部分底层样品因大量出现贝壳及鹅卵石未获得 Note: sampling depth : 0~100cm, some bottom samples were not collected because they contained lots of shells and cobbles

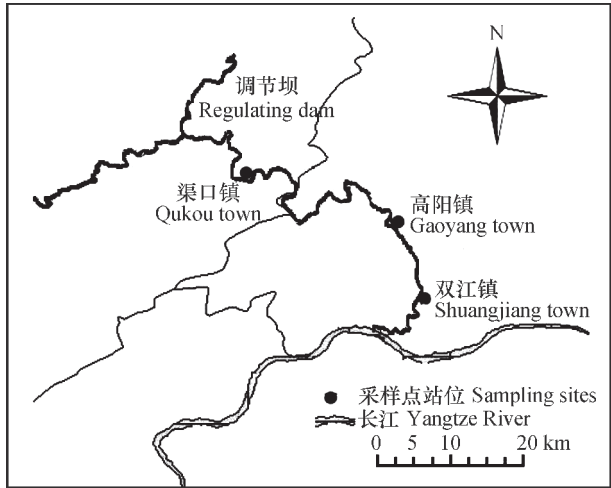


图2 澎溪河流域采样点站位分布图
Fig. 2 Sampling sites along the Pengxi River

后，根据司笃克斯（Stokes）定律，采用比重计法对沉积物机械组成进行测定^[19]，分为分散、筛分和沉降三个步骤。

1.4 不同形态氮浓度的测定

沉积物全消解得到总氮（TN），采用碱性过硫酸钾紫外分光光度法测定；总可转化态氮（TF-N）采用改进的沉积物中氮分级浸取分离法测定^[20]；铵态氮采用靛酚蓝比色法测定；硝态氮采用1mol L⁻¹ KCl浸提比色法测定。

1.5 数据统计分析

采用 Excel 2010进行数据整理，运用 IBM SPSS Statistics 20进行数据统计分析，单因素方差分析确定断面、沉积物深度的差异，t检验比较水位高程影响的差异，采用 SigmaPlot 10.0绘图。

2 结 果

2.1 沉积物粒径组成和分形维数

沉积物粒径组成和分形维数描述性统计，见表2。由表2可知，澎溪河消落带沉积物颗粒以砂粒和粉粒为主，沉积物砂粒（2.0~0.02mm）、粉粒（0.02~0.002mm）和黏粒（<0.002mm）平均含量分别为49.75%、36.16%和14.09%；变异系数排序为粉粒>砂粒>黏粒，其中，粉粒和砂粒属于强变异，黏粒属于中等变异，说明沉积物粒径组成受到外界干扰明显。

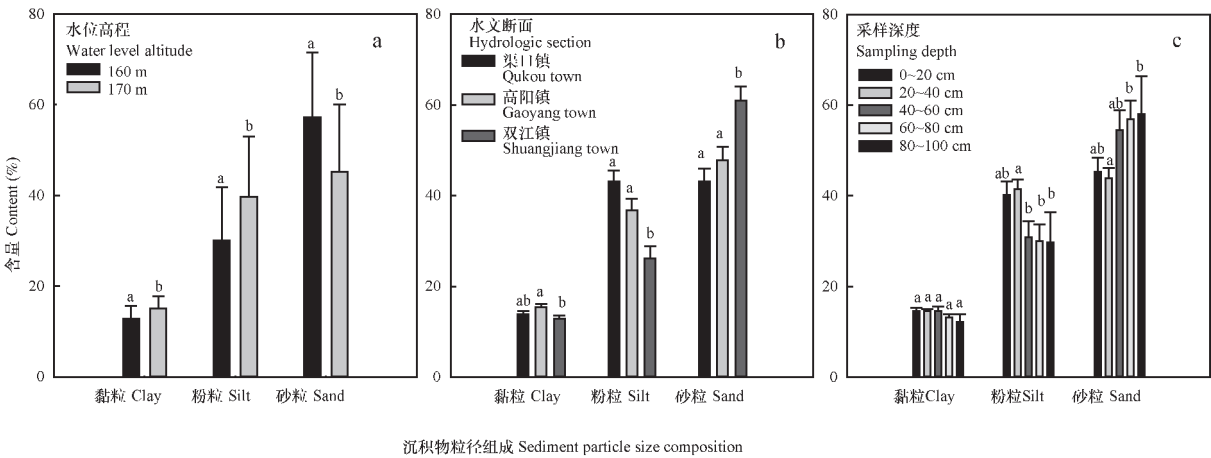
根据式（1），对 $\lg(\frac{d_i}{d_{max}})$ 和 $\lg(\frac{W_i}{W_{\Sigma}})$ 进行线性拟合，各样点决定系数 R^2 均达到显著水平（ $p<0.05$ ），即澎溪河消落带沉积物的粒径分布具有分形特征， D_m 均值为2.727，范围为2.612~2.781。

2.2 消落带沉积物粒径分布特征

图3为沉积物粒径分布特征统计结果。多重比较（LSD）结果显示，水文变化对沉积物粒径组成影响显著（ $p<0.05$ ）。在同一水位高程粒径组成表现为黏粒<粉粒<砂粒（图3a）；随着水位高程升高，黏粒、粉粒比例升高而砂粒比例下降。由图3b可知，同一流域断面上，沉积物粒径组成表现为黏粒<粉粒<砂粒。随流域自上（渠口）至下（双江），黏粒、粉粒比例呈下降趋势，而砂砾比例上升。由图3c可知，相同土层沉积物粒径组成均表现为黏粒<粉粒<砂粒，而随土层由上至下，黏粒变化不显著，而粉粒比例下降、砂砾比例上升。

表2 沉积物粒径和分形维数的描述性统计特征

沉积物粒径	最小值	最大值	平均值	标准差	变异系数
Sediment particle size	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Coefficient of variation (%)
黏粒Clay (%)	6.36	19.07	14.09	3.021	21.44
粉粒Silt (%)	10.87	55.75	36.16	13.33	36.87
砂粒Sand (%)	25.85	80.92	49.75	15.72	31.59
D_m	2.612	2.781	2.727	0.037	1.36
R^2	0.702	0.993	0.836	0.106	12.68



注：不同字母表示差异显著， $p < 0.05$ ，下同 Note: The different lowercase letters in the figure mean significant difference between treatments ($p < 0.05$), the same as below

图3 消落带沉积物粒径分布特征

Fig. 3 The characteristic of particle size distribution in the sediment in the water level fluctuating zone

2.3 消落带沉积物粒径分布的分形特征

图4为沉积物粒径分布的分形特征统计结果。由图4可见，水文变化对沉积物粒径分布的分形维

数的影响显著 ($p < 0.05$)。随消落带水位高程下降 (图4a)、流域断面自上至下 (图4b)、深度由表至底 (图4c)，分形维数 D_m 降低。

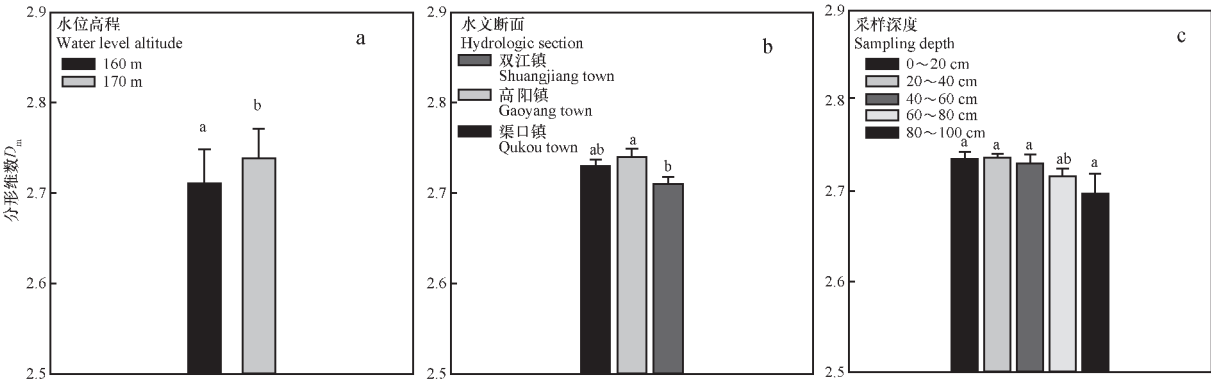


图4 消落带沉积物粒径分布的分形特征

Fig. 4 Characteristic of fractal dimension of the sediment in the water level fluctuating zone

2.4 澎溪河消落带氮分布特征

由表3可见，澎溪河消落带TF-N含量随水位高程升高而升高 ($p < 0.05$)， $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 分布与之相反

($p < 0.05$)，而TN和 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ 差异不显著。在流域断面上，TN、TF-N和 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ 均表现为流域断面由下至上显著增加，而 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 分布差异不显著。

表3 澎溪河消落带氮分布特征

Table 3 Spatial distribution of nitrogen in the water level fluctuating zone of the Pengxi River

位置 Location		TN (g kg ⁻¹)	TF-N (g kg ⁻¹)	$\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ (mg kg ⁻¹)	$\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ (mg kg ⁻¹)
水位高程 Water level elevation	160 m	1.17 ± 0.19a	0.57 ± 0.02a	9.32 ± 1.01a	8.74 ± 1.23a
	170 m	1.06 ± 0.13a	0.70 ± 0.05b	6.56 ± 0.76b	8.04 ± 1.42a
河流断面 Hydrologic sections	上游 (渠口) Upper stream (Qukou)	1.84 ± 0.34a	0.81 ± 0.06a	8.19 ± 1.31a	22.21 ± 0.13a
	中游 (高阳) Middle stream (Gaoyang)	1.48 ± 0.21b	0.59 ± 0.04b	8.77 ± 1.42a	16.72 ± 1.31b
	下游 (双江) Down stream (Shuangjiang)	1.11 ± 0.24b	0.52 ± 0.03b	6.46 ± 0.62a	6.78 ± 1.31c

注：表中数据为均值 ± 标准误，不同字母表示差异显著， $p < 0.05$ Note : The data in the table are Mean ± SE. The different lowercase letters mean significant difference between treatments ($p < 0.05$)

2.5 氮与粒径组成、分形维数、pH之间的相关性

由表4可知，三峡支流澎溪河消落带沉积物TN和 TF-N与黏粒呈显著正相关 ($p < 0.05$)，与粉粒比例、分形维数 D_m 呈极显著正相关 ($p < 0.01$)，与砂粒比例呈极显著负相关 ($p < 0.01$)。 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ 与黏

粒和分形维数 D_m 呈极显著正相关 ($p < 0.01$)，与粉粒比例呈显著正相关 ($p < 0.05$)，与砂粒比例呈极显著负相关 ($p < 0.01$)， $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 与粒径组成等因素无显著相关性。

表4 氮分布与沉积物粒径组成、分形维数和pH之间的相关系数

Table 4 Relationships of nitrogen distribution with particle size composition, fractal dimension and pH

	$\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$	$\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$	TN	TF-N	黏粒 Clay	粉粒 Silt	砂粒 Sand	D_m	pH
$\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$	1								
$\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$	-0.066	1							
TN	0.836**	0.109	1						
TF-N	-0.232	-0.225	0.023	1					
黏粒Clay	0.555**	-0.257	0.529**	0.353*	1				
粉粒Silt	0.341*	-0.085	0.498**	0.677**	0.747**	1			
砂粒Sand	-0.399**	0.122	-0.527**	-0.654**	-0.826**	-0.992**	1		
D_m	0.510**	-0.240	0.515**	0.435**	0.983**	0.813**	-0.878**	1	
pH	0.016	0.145	-0.129	0.157	0.197	0.231	-0.235	0.251	1

注：**和*分别表示相关系数达到 0.01和 0.05的显著水平 Note : ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level .* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level

3 讨 论

3.1 干湿循环对消落带沉积物粒径组成及 D_m 的影响

本研究结果表明, 三峡支流澎溪河低水位高程和下游消落带淹水时间相对更长, 不同水位高程和不同流域断面消落带经历了不同程度的干湿循环。王业春等^[21]对2008—2010年三峡大坝坝前水位统计结果发现, 三峡水库独特的调度方式, 使消落带不同水位高程的土壤在水中浸泡时间和所承受压力差不同, 160 m和170 m高程淹水时间差异较大。Tang等^[1]和Xu等^[22]的研究也得到了相同的结论。此外, 本研究发现随消落带水位高程由高至低、流域断面自上至下澎溪河消落带沉积物粒径组成中黏粒、粉粒含量显著下降、砂粒含量升高(图3), 可能受河沙沉积、流水搬运、淹水胁迫等多重作用影响^[5], 土壤侵蚀和再分布过程中优先迁移低密度、细颗粒物^[23], 低水位高程和下游消落带沉积物黏粒、粉粒流失, 砂粒蓄积。同时, 在同一高程上, 沉积物粒径组成表现为黏粒<粉粒<砂粒(图3a), 可能是降雨和水位涨落共同作用的结果。同时, 受到长江干流水体、淹水胁迫等多重因素的影响, 下游断面消落带沉积物中黏粒、粉粒流失加重, 加之汛期水位消落、受上、中游来水的影响, 下游消落带砂粒进一步沉积。唐强等^[24]研究发现消落带淹水时间随高程增加而缩短, 长时间淹水有利于消落带下部泥沙沉积且与水库水位调节密切相关。

值得指出的是, 三峡支流消落带沉积物粒径分布具有分形特征, D_m 在2.612~2.781之间(表2), 表明澎溪河流域消落带沉积物既有一定透水通气性又有一定保水保肥能力, 总体上质地结构良好^[5]。且 D_m 与沉积物中黏粒、粉粒含量呈正相关, 与砂粒含量呈显著负相关(表4)。然而, 分形维数随流域断面自上而下、高程由高至低呈显著下降趋势, 表明三峡库区特殊的调蓄水制度使库区支流下游、低水位高程沉积物颗粒加速砂质化, 保水保肥能力呈下降趋势。葛东媛等^[9]研究发现, 土壤粒径分形维数与土壤中黏粒含量存在显著的线性相关关系, 表现为黏粒含量越高的土壤, 其分形维数也越高。这与曹樱子等^[25]的研究结果一致。王德等^[10]分析不同土地利用下土壤粒径分形特征发现土壤粒径分布的分形维数 D_m 与土壤细颗粒含量和有机质含量呈显著正相关关系, 可作为指示土

壤物理性质和土壤质量的潜在性指标。综上所述, 粒径分布的分形维数 D_m 可作为判断消落带沉积物粒径组成分布的重要指标。此外, 受水文波动及淹水胁迫影响, 随消落带高程降低, 植被物种数、平均盖度、密度等均显著下降^[26], 植被保土能力下降, 可能成为粉粒、黏粒等细颗粒物流失, 砂粒沉积, 分形维数变小, 沉积物中营养元素的“源—汇”关系发生转变的另一个原因。

3.2 干湿循环与氮分布的关系

干湿循环使高水位高程和上游消落带暴露于空气时间更长, 有利于 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 转化为 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ (表3), 而 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ 带负电荷, 易于进入水体, 因此, 表现为不同水位高程 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ 含量差异不显著, 可见, 落干—淹水过程可能进一步加剧澎溪河支流水体富营养化风险。另一方面, 低水位高程 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 更高, 可能为干湿循环导致其淹水胁迫时间更长, 缺氧不利于 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 氧化, 且 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 带正电荷易被土壤胶体吸附, 不易流失, 表现为 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 积累^[27]。高水位高程和上游消落带沉积物中TF-N含量更高, 而低水位和下游含量更低, 表明淹水胁迫作用加速了TF-N向水体转化, 而上游, 高水位高程消落带消落—淹水后, 会进一步导致TF-N进入水体, 支流水流缓慢, 增加了水质恶化的风险, 成为二次污染源, 加剧水体富营养化^[28]。沈洪艳等^[29]研究了鄱阳湖沉积物可转化态氮分布特征, 表明江湖关系变化对TF-N分布影响显著, 在枯水期>丰水期, 且高程越高可转化态氮含量越高, 这与本研究结果一致。消落带沉积物 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ 、TN、TF-N含量分布与黏粒、粉粒、分形维数 D_m 呈正相关, 与砂粒呈极显著负相关。Xu等^[30]对丹江中游小流域土壤粒径分布的分形特征和总氮分布的研究表明, 总氮和分形维数 D_m 与黏粒、粉粒呈正相关, 黏粒和粉粒含量越高, D_m 值越大。干湿循环可通过影响消落带沉积物粒径组成来间接控制沉积物氮分布, D_m 可作为判断沉积物粒径组成与氮含量关系的潜在指标, 其实用性有待进一步探讨。

4 结 论

三峡库区特殊的调蓄水制度使三峡支流澎溪河不同水文断面、不同水位高程消落带沉积物经历了不同程度的落干—淹水过程, 这种干湿循环对沉积物粒径组成影响显著, 低水位高程、流

域下游断面,黏粒、粉粒流失,砂粒沉积,且在分布上具有分形特征, D_m 均值为2.727,范围为2.612~2.781,随流域断面下降和水位高程降低呈下降趋势。消落带沉积物总体质地结构良好,但有随流域断面下降和水位高程降低加速砂质化和保水保肥能力下降的趋势。干湿循环通过影响沉积物粒径组成变化,间接影响氮含量分布,TN、TF-N、 NO_3^- -N含量分布与黏粒、粉粒、 D_m 呈正相关,与砂粒呈极显著负相关。 D_m 可作为判断沉积物粒径组成与氮含量关系的潜在指标。落干期,消落带上游和高水位高程消落带TF-N含量增加,淹水后有加速向水体释放的风险。

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Particle Size Composition of Sediment and Nitrogen Distribution in the Water Level Fluctuating Zone of Tributaries of the Three Gorges Reservoir as Affected by Dry-Wet Alternation

LIN Junjie^{1, 4, 5} YANG Zhenyu¹ LIU Dan² ZHANG Shuai¹ ZHAO Jin¹ YANG Yi¹ YU Zhiguo³

(1 Key Laboratory of Water Environment Evolution and Pollution Control in Three Gorges Reservoir, Chongqing Three Georges University, Wanzhou, Chongqing 404000, China)

(2 Department of Agricultural and Forestry Science and Technology, Chongqing Three Gorges Vocation College, Wanzhou, Chongqing 404000, China)

(3 College of Hydrometeorology, Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology, Nanjing 210044, China)

(4 State Key Laboratory of Forest and Soil Ecology, Institute of Applied Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenyang 110064, China)

(5 Key Laboratory of Reservoir Aquatic Environment, Chongqing Institute of Green and Intelligent Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chongqing 400714, China)

Abstract Since the special water storage regime in Three Gorge Reservoir, the periodic rise and fall of water table take place within 30m's elevation difference. So, the different hydrological sections and water level elevations in the water level fluctuating zone of Yangtze River tributaries undergo a different dry-wet alternation. The dry-wet alternation make variable hydrological processes, regional climate, vegetation adaptability and particle size composition of sediment change obviously, which may transfer the role of sediment instead of a nitrogen sink into nitrogen source. The determined total nitrogen (TN) and inorganic nitrogen, such as ammonium-nitrogen ($\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$) and nitrate-nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$) could reflect background level of nitrogen in sediment, whereas the measured total transformable nitrogen (TF-N), weakly bonded with sediment lattice, was a good indicator for nitrogen cycle. Sediment is composed by different size particles. Since the larger particles are hardly broken down into small size for releasing the dissolved nitrogen into water, the absorbed nitrogen on the surface of the particles and the smaller particles would easily release into water. Frequent dry-wet alternation is a crucial factor affecting soil particle size composition. Sediment plays a key role as a source and pool in nitrogen recycling in water body. So it is important to understand the relationship between sediment particle size composition and nitrogen distribution in the water level fluctuating zone as affected by dry-wet alternation in elaborating mechanism of eutrophication of the water body in tributaries of the Three-Gorge Reservoir. The Pengxi River is a typical tributary of the Yangtze River in the Three-Gorge Reservoir Area. The water level fluctuating zone of the river was selected for the study. Sediment samples were collected, 5 each sampling site, different in depth, at two water level elevations and the sampling sites were distributed at three hydrologic sections of the river, upper, middle and down streams of the river. Particle size composition, TN, TF-N, $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$, $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ in the sediment samples were determined. Relationships

of sediment particle size composition with content and distribution of TN, TF-N, $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ and $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ were analyzed with the sediment fractal dimension (D_m) theory. Results show that the sediment was composed of sand, silt and clay, accounting for 49.75%, 36.16% and 14.09%, respectively, in the water level fluctuating zone of the Pengxi River. D_m varied in the range of 2.612 ~ 2.781, being 2.727 on average. With water level elevation declining, position of the hydrologic section moving downward along the river and sampling going down in depth, the proportions of clay and silt and D_m decreased and the proportion of sand increased in the sediment. The contents and distributions of TN, TF-N and $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ were found to be positively related to the proportions of clay and silt in and D_m of the sediment, but negatively to the proportion of sand in the sediment. D_m may serve as an important indicator of sediment structure for evaluating eutrophication risk of the tributary in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area. Generally speaking the sediment in the region is good in textural structure, but the frequent dry-wet alternations decreased the water and nutrient retention capacity of the sediment, while making the sediment sandy in the down stream of the river low in water level elevation, which in turn affected N distribution. TF-N in the sediment in the upper stream during the dry season and in the top layer under high water level elevation increased, thus becoming a source contributing to the eutrophication risk of the water body during the wet season.

Key words A tributary of Three Gorge Reservoir Area; Water level fluctuating zone; Sediment; Particle size composition; Fractal dimension characteristic; Nitrogen

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