

Original Research

Ecological Heavy Metals Risk of Saline Lake Sediments in Northwestern China

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Abstract

Lake sediment as a potential sink and source of contaminants, it is still relatively less known about than the ecological heavy metals risk in an arid region saline lake. The goal of this study aimed to reveal concentrations of Cr, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Cd and Pb in saline lake sediments, and to evaluate its pollution status, potential ecological risks and sources for sediments in the study area. Here we analyzed 13, 15 and 8 sediment samples from Ebinur Lake, Barkol Lake and Dabancheng Saline Lake, respectively. The mean concentrations of Cr (74.55 mg kg⁻¹), Cu (27.75 mg kg⁻¹), Zn (73.00 mg kg⁻¹), As (37.65 mg kg⁻¹), and Cd (0.31 mg kg⁻¹) were higher than the background values of the Xinjiang, and the mean enrichment factor (*EF*) and geo-accumulation index (*I_{geo}*) showed that As (*EF* = 7.44, *I_{geo}* = 1.35) and Cd (*EF* = 11.09, *I_{geo}* = 0.50) in saline lake sediments were moderate and partially seriously contaminated, while Cr, Zn and Cu caused moderate pollution. The potential ecological (*RI*) seven heavy metals risk assessment degree decreased in the following sequence: Cd (78.77) > As (32.22) > Cu (5.22) > Ni (4.28) > Pb (3.27) > Cr (3.21) > Zn (1.07), and the *RI* for Cd exhibited moderate to considerable risk. The As and Cd were the major risk factors among the seven metals. Correlation analysis, principal component analysis and hierarchical cluster analysis deduced that Cu, Ni, and Zn originate mainly from a geological background, while As, Cd and Cr were mainly from anthropogenic sources. Anthropogenic activities lead to heavy metals enrichment in sediments, while As and Cd are the primary contaminants in saline lake sediments in northwestern China.

Keywords: heavy metals, risk assessment, saline lake, sediment pollution, arid region

Introduction

There are numerous lakes in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, China, with a total area of 6236 km² [1]. Lakes play a crucial role in sustaining ecology, water supply, climate regulation, and restricting economic activity of society in arid areas [2]. Sediments are a crucial part of the lake ecosystem as they receive every year large number of pollutants from different sources [3], which is one of the most vital components of a lake in a biogeochemical cycle [4, 5]. Sediment is a potential sink and source of contaminants when the environmental conditions were changing [5-7]. Due to the high flocculation and adsorption processes, lake sediments could hold about 90% of metals in the lake ecosystem, indicating that they were highly susceptible to pollution [8, 9]. Moreover, sediment also serves as a potential secondary source of heavy metals that might be released back into water columns when environmental and climate conditions were changing, then transmitted along the food chain and finally endangered public health [10].

Sediment quality assessment is an essential part of the environmental quality assessment of an aquatic ecosystem, and determining the ecological risks caused by heavy metals is the most important precondition of aquatic ecological environmental protection, human health, and sustainability [11]. Much research has reported the sediment quality status of lakes, rivers, reservoirs and groundwater in China, such as the freshwater Poyang Lake [12], eutrophic plateau Erhai Lake [11], Taihu Lake [13, 14], deep mountain Sayram Lake [15], the reservoirs of Tongjiqiao Reservoir [16], Three Gorges Reservoir [17] and groundwater [18, 19] – they were all contaminated with heavy metals to varying degrees, anthropogenic contaminate having become a serious public environmental problem in some lakes. With the rapid developing industrial operations and fast urban expansion since 1970s, soil, water and sediment polluted by heavy metals has been both serious and widespread in many provinces [20-22]. For the past few years, researchers have studied the contaminate status of trace elements in arid soil [23], water [24] and sediments [25], as well as ecological heavy metal risks. Mamat et al. [26] studied the contamination statuses of zinc (Zn), lead (Pb), copper (Cu), mercury (Hg), nickel (Ni), arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd) and chromium (Cr) in Bosten Lake in northwest China. The average values of these heavy metals were higher than the background values of the research area, and found that levels of Cd, Pb, Hg, and Zn were primarily influenced by human activities. Wang et al. [23] assessed the pollution statuses of heavy metals in an industrial city (Dushanzi District), and the average contents of heavy metals were all higher than the background values of soils in Xinjiang and were primarily influenced by industrial activities. Zhou et al. [19] researched As concentrations greater than 10 mg L⁻¹ found in 12% of analyzed groundwaters, and this region has become a hotspot to

face with multi-metal problems – especially As after 1960. However, to our knowledge there has been little research regarding sediment pollution of a saline lake.

Xinjiang has more than 120 lakes and rivers that cover 7.7% (6236 km²) of the total lake area of China (81 414.6 km²), and is one of the most important lakes distribution ranges, and half lakes were saline lake [27]. After the development of the western regions of China, the state strongly supported the economic development of the oases cities – especially what China has proposed and actively advanced as the Belt and Road. The northwestern five provinces, especially Xinjiang, is one of the country's most important new economic development zones and is the main route for ensuring the participation of northwestern China in the global economy. Numerous industries such as mining, oil and gas exploitation, petroleum chemical, coal and agriculture, have majorly contributed to the economic development of Xinjiang; however, they have extensively impacted the ecological environment of the region. Limited studies are available regarding pollution in a saline lake. Therefore, comprehensive domestic studies regarding this are required in order to deepen our understanding of the contamination status and the ecological risk of heavy metals in Xinjiang saline lakes. Here, typical saline lakes such as Ebinur, Barkol and Dabancheng Saline were selected as the research area and sampled basic properties, and heavy metals concentrations of Cr, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Cd, and Pb in sediments. The specific objectives of this study were to: (1) investigate the heavy metals concentrations in the saline lake sediments; (2) assess the risk associated with the seven heavy metals; and (3) determine pollution sources. This study aims to provide worthwhile information regarding the pollution levels and any possible sources of seven elements. The results of the present study can provide reference information to facilitate saline lake resource development and management activities in regions with industries and agriculture that are contaminated with these elements.

Material and Methods

Study Area

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is the biggest province in China, which covers 1.66 million km² (73°40'E–96°23'E, 34°25'N–49°10'N), representative of the arid and semi-arid region. Lakes in Xinjiang were distributed in uneven and various types, such as a freshwater lake (Boston Lake and Sayram Lake), saltwater lake (Ulungur Lake), saline lake (Ebinur Lake, Barkol Lake, Dabancheng Saline Lake, etc.), and playa lake (Lop Nur Saline, Ayding Lake). All the closed basins develop tail-end-lake (or saline lake) in arid regions. In this study, we selected three typical sodium sulfate saline lakes (Ebinur, Barkol and Dabancheng) along the north slopes of the Tianshan

Mountains as the research objectives. They are located in western, middle and eastern Tianshan Mountains, respectively. The basic properties of saline lakes were shown in Table 1. So far, approximately 143 383, 102 400 and 41 258 people live in Jinghe County, Barkol County and Dabancheng District, respectively. With increasing human disturbance and economic growth the saline lake areas were decreased rapidly. The saline lake ecosystem may be at risk.

Sediment Sampling and Analyses

Thirty-six surface (0-20 cm) sediment samples were collected by gravity corer around the lakes (Fig. 1) in October 2018. Ebinur, Barkol, and Dabancheng lakes were collected 13 (A01-A13), 15 (B01-B15), and 8 (D01-D08) samples, respectively. Fig. 1 shows the research area and sampling sites included in the inlet of the saline lake. Sediment locations were selected based on water body shape characteristic to represent the entire area of the lakebed. In each site we used a plastic spatula to collect the 0-20 cm lakebed sediment, and put the sample into collection bags. All samples weighted more than 500 g. During the sample processing, the site number, date, longitude and latitude of each sample were recorded on the sampling bag. Then all sediments were taken back to the laboratory and air dried, then we picked up the stone and roots and pushed through a 25 and 100 mesh nylon sieve (1 mm and 0.25 mm) and preparation for analysis.

The concentrations of heavy metals in sediment were measured following the protocols [28, 29]. Briefly, 250 mg of sample was weighed and placed into Teflon beaker digestion with HNO₃ (5.0 mL)-HF (10 mL)-HClO₄ (2.0 mL)-aqua regia (HCl/HNO₃ 3:1, 8 mL), then an Agilent 7700× inductively coupled plasma mass

spectrometer (ICP-MS) was used to measure the Cd, Pb, Ni and As content; and concentrations of the elements (Zn, Cu, Mn, Cr) were determined using inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES). In order to guarantee the quality of the analysis, analytical blanks, duplicate samples, and standards were implemented and GBW07408 (GSS-8, from Institute of geophysical and geochemical exploration, Chinese academy of geological sciences) were used to verify the accuracy and precision, and percentage recoveries of the selected heavy metals reference metals ranged from 95% to 105%. The detection limits of heavy metals were 70 mg kg⁻¹ for Cr, 31.7 mg kg⁻¹ for Ni, 23.9 mg kg⁻¹ for Cu, 70 mg kg⁻¹ for Zn, 12.3 mg kg⁻¹ for As, 0.13 mg kg⁻¹ for Cd, and 20 mg kg⁻¹ for Pb. In addition, each sample triplicate analysis also indicated good precision as the mean relative standard deviation was less than 5%.

Sediment total carbon (TC) and total nitrogen (TN) were measured with the elemental analyzer (Euro EA3000-Single, EuroVector, Milan, Italy) [30]. Total phosphorus (TP) concentrations were measured by NaOH alkali fusion and the molybdenum-antimony anti-spectrophotometric methods [31]. Sediment pH and electrical conductivity (EC) were determined by standard procedures described by Bao [32] using sediment extract solutions (sediment: water = 1:5). The pH was measured using a glass electrode pH meter PHS-3C instrument and EC was measured using a conductivity DDS-307 meter [32].

Assessment of Sediment Contamination

Enrichment Factor

We used enrichment factor (*EF*) to quantitatively assess the levels of heavy metal pollution in a saline lake [16]. The heavy metal concentration data should be

Table 1. Basic information of saline lake.

Saline lake	Ebinur	Dabancheng	Barkol
Location	43.63°-45.87°N 79.88°-85.03°E	43.35°-43.41°N 88.12°-88.20°E	43.60°-43.73°N 92.73°-92.95°E
Area/km ²	522	10	60
Altitude/m	189	1071	1585
Saline type	Sodium sulfate	Sodium sulfate	Sodium sulfate
MAT/°C*	7.8	5.1	1.1
MAP/mm*	91	261	210
EVA/mm*	1500	2074	2250
pH value	8.49	8.38	7.6
Salinity/g L ⁻²	112.4	68.1	204.76
Age/Ka B.P.	21-8.2	21-8.2	47-26

Notes: MAT, MAP and EVA represent mean annual temperatures, mean annual precipitation and evapotranspiration, respectively.

*Mean annual temperatures, mean annual precipitation data were from 1990 to 2010 (<http://data.cma.cn/site/index.html>).

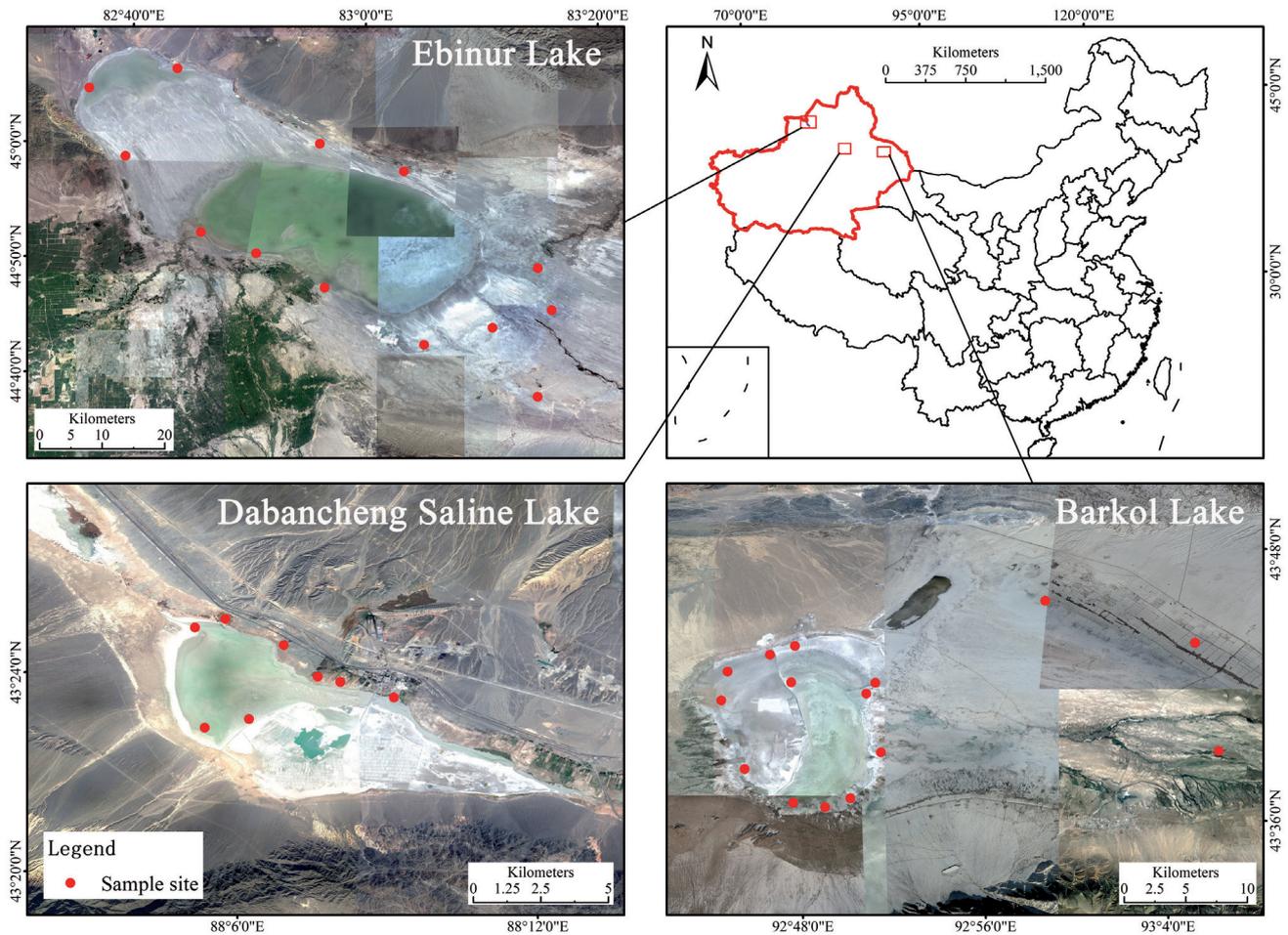


Fig. 1. Location of study area and sampling sites. The red dots represent the sample sites.

normalized by a conservative element in order to reduce the impact of the particle grain size. The elements of manganese (Mn), aluminum (Al), iron (Fe), and calcium (Ca) were common as the reference elements, Mn primary comes from natural lithogenic and is already recognized as a standardized element [33]. EF is calculated as displayed below [34]:

$$EF = (C_i / C_{Mn})_{samples} / (B_i / B_{Mn})_{baseline} \quad (1)$$

...where EF is the enrichment level of a certain element, C_i is the concentration of i heavy metals in the sediment, C_{Mn} is the concentration of the reference element, B_i is the background value of the north Xinjiang soil and B_{Mn} is the background concentration of the reference element of the soil in the same region [35]. The values of Cr, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Cd and Pb were 49.30, 26.60, 26.70, 68.80, 11.20, 0.12, and 19.40 mg kg⁻¹, respectively. The enrichment factor corresponding to pollution level were referred to by Liu et al. [36].

Geo-accumulation Index

The geo-accumulation index (I_{geo}) enables evaluation of heavy metal pollution in sediment based on the rate

of current concentrations/pre-industrial levels [37]. The I_{geo} is defined by the following equation:

$$I_{geo} = \log_2 [C_n / (K \times B_i)] \quad (2)$$

...where C_n is the measured content of heavy metal and B_i is the geochemical background value of a particular heavy metal. In this study, we chose the average values of Jounngar region, Xinjiang shale as the background reference values, because the Ebinur Lake, Barkol Saline Lake and Dabancheng Saline Lake all locked in Jounngar basin, and the concentrations of Cr, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Cd and Pb were 58.14, 26.15, 30.27, 71.41, 9.02, 0.14 and 15.44 mg kg⁻¹, respectively [38]. K is the background matrix correction factor ($K = 1.5$) [39]. I_{geo} provides a classification system for the degree of pollution (Table 2) [40].

Potential Ecological Risk Index

The potential ecological risk index (RI) was introduced to assess the degree of contamination of trace metals in sediments [41]. The equations for RI are as follows:

Table 2. Evaluation criteria of Geo-accumulation index (I_{geo}).

I_{geo}	Pollution level
<0	Unpolluted
0–1	Unpolluted to moderately polluted
1–2	Moderately polluted
2–3	Moderately to strongly polluted
3–4	Strongly polluted
4–5	Strongly to very strongly polluted
≥ 5	Very strongly polluted

Notes: the data very cited from Förstner (1990) and Bhuiyan (2010).

$$C_f^i = C_s^i / C_n^i \tag{3}$$

$$E_r^i = T_r^i \times C_f^i \tag{4}$$

$$RI = \sum_{i=1}^n E_r^i \tag{5}$$

...where C_s^i is the content of the element in samples, C_n^i is the background value of the element, C_f^i is the single element pollution factor, E_r^i is the RI index of an individual element, and T_r^i is the biological toxicity factor of an individual element. Based on the references, the t biological toxicity factor of Pb, Cu, Ni, Cd, As, Cr and Zn in this study were 5, 5, 5, 30, 10, 2, and 1, respectively [41]. RI is the comprehensive potential ecological risk index, which is the sum of E_r^i . Table 3 shows the factor standard of different levels. Hakanson [41] defined five categories of E_r^i (low risk, $E_r^i < 40$;

moderate risk, $40 \leq E_r^i < 80$; considerable risk, $80 \leq E_r^i < 160$; high risk, $160 \leq E_r^i < 320$; very high risk, $E_r^i \geq 320$) and four categories of RI (low risk, $RI < 150$; moderate risk, $150 \leq RI < 300$; considerable risk, $300 \leq RI < 600$; very high risk, $RI \geq 600$).

Data Analysis

In order to obtain the characteristics, relationships, associations, and heavy metal behavior in sediment of Ebinur, Barkol and Dabancheng lakes, correlation analysis, principal component analysis (PCA), and cluster analysis were carried out. In this study, the average, extreme value, and standard error were used. Pearson's correlation analysis was used to test the relationships among the heavy metals ($p < 0.05$). PCA was applied to identify the hypothetical source of heavy metals based on the concentrations of all heavy metals with varimax rotation to assist the identification and analysis of sources of trace elements in sediments from a saline lake [42]. The purpose of cluster analysis is to demonstrate the cluster relationship between the seven heavy metals [43]. Data calculation, PCA, CA, and Pearson's correlation analyses were performed with SPSS 18 for Windows (SPSS, Inc., USA).

Results and Discussions

Properties and Heavy Metals of Surface Sediments

The average contents of Cr, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Cd, and Pb were 74.55, 22.33, 27.75, 73.00, 37.65, 0.31 and 12.78 mg kg⁻¹, respectively (Fig. 2 and Table 3). The mean concentrations of Cr, Cu, Zn, As and Cd exceed

Table 3. Descriptive statistics physiochemical properties and heavy metals of the sediments from saline lake (n = 36).

Index	Standard deviation	Variable coefficient (%)	Kurtosis	Skewness
pH	0.26	2.93	0.90	0.64
EC (dS m ⁻¹)	31.25	67.96	0.47	1.03
TP (g kg ⁻¹)	0.13	28.57	2.05	0.65
TN (%)	0.21	117.75	2.19	1.73
TC (%)	1.93	63.01	2.33	1.51
Cr (mg kg ⁻¹)	27.96	37.50	-0.45	-0.53
Ni (mg kg ⁻¹)	8.21	36.74	-0.49	0.54
Cu (mg kg ⁻¹)	8.95	32.24	-0.38	0.43
Zn (mg kg ⁻¹)	13.46	18.44	-0.73	-0.16
As (mg kg ⁻¹)	19.54	51.88	8.91	2.73
Cd (mg kg ⁻¹)	0.09	28.53	9.36	2.31
Pb (mg kg ⁻¹)	4.88	38.19	-0.88	0.38

Notes: EC, TP, TN and TC were represented electric conductivity, total phosphor, total nitrogen and total carbon.

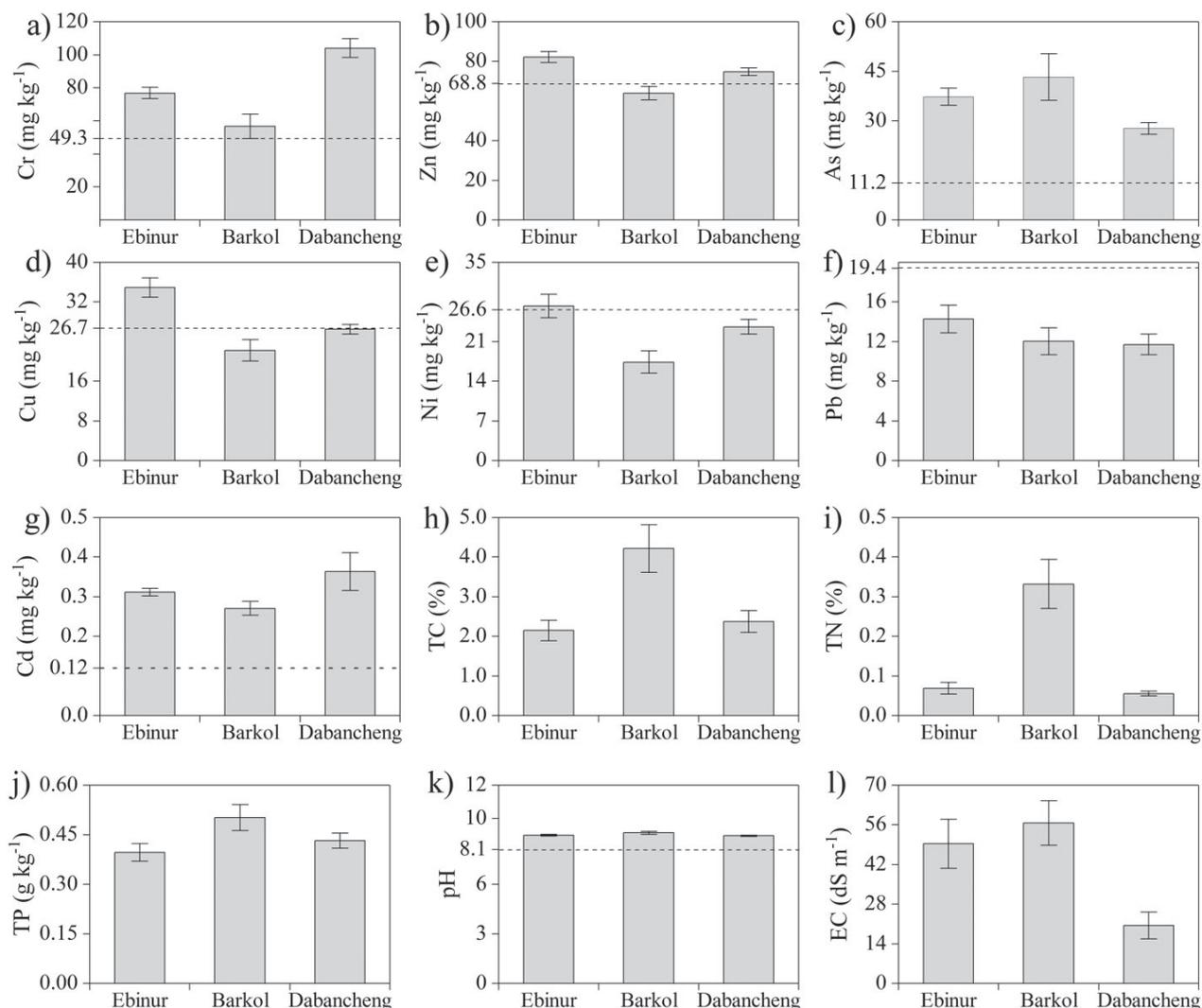


Fig. 2. Physiochemical properties and heavy metals of the sediments from saline lake (mean±SD). The broken line represent background value of the Xinjiang soil.

background values, with As and Cd reaching more than twice the time of their responding background values. The heavy metals Cu, Zn, and Cd (32.24%, 18.44% and 28.53%) had moderate variability (15% <CVs<36%), while Cr, Ni, As and Pb (37.50%, 36.74%, 51.88% and 38.19%) had high variability (CVs>36%) and the CVs of As were higher than other elements. The Kurtosis values of heavy metal contents ranged from -0.88 to 9.36, and the skewness of various elements followed a decreasing trend of As>Cd>Ni>Cu>Pb>Zn>Cr, while the skewness of As and Cd were quite a bit higher. According to the high CV of As and Pb, and positively skewed frequency distribution, indicating that common presence of a point source contamination [44]. The pH of surface sediment ranged from 8.55 to 9.72 with an average of 9.03 – higher than the soil background value (pH = 8.1). Additionally, the EC, TP, TN and TC were 45.99 dS m⁻¹, 0.45 g kg⁻¹, 0.18 % and 3.06%, respectively.

Risk Assessment

The degree of enrichment of heavy metals, in descending order, was: As>Cd>Cr>Cu>Zn>Ni>Pb (Fig. 3). The mean *EF* values of Ni, Cu, and Pb were 2.39, 2.98, and 1.90, respectively, belonging to minor enrichment. The *EF* mean values of Cr and Zn were 4.09 and 3.10, which reached moderate enrichment. In particular, the As and Cd were 11.09 and 7.44 belonging to moderate severe enrichment and severe enrichment, and the maximum value of As was 43.99, very severe enrichment, which were obviously similar to those of the heavy metals in the sediments of water body, reservoir and lakes in other study areas. In the urban river of Bangladesh, the *EF*s of heavy metals in the sediments ranged from 1.3 to 5.9, which belonged to moderate enrichment [45]. The *EF* value of Cr, Zn, Pb and Cu in the sediments of Lake Pamovtis were considered moderate to extremely severe enrichment

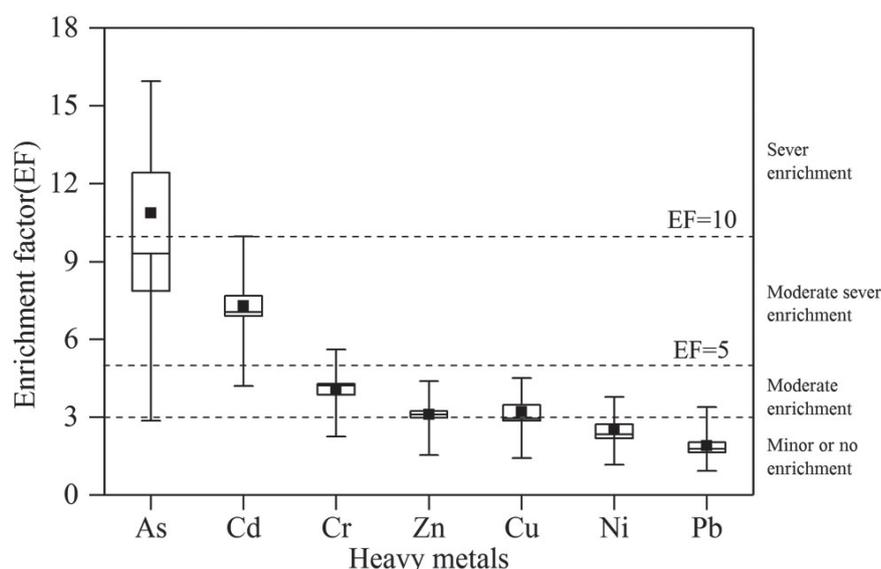


Fig. 3. Enrichment factor (EF) of heavy metals in surface sediment from saline lake. In box plots, center values are medians, solid lines indicate variability outside the upper and lower quartiles, and Solid Square represents mean value.

[46]. The heavy metals ranges of Cu, Zn, Pb, Cd and Hg from 1.4 to 7.3 in Erhai Lake, which were determined as minor to moderately severe enrichment [11], indicating that more factitious metals has been imported into the saline lake during industrial expansion.

As shown in Fig. 4, the I_{geo} of metals at each site and the entire lake average was calculated. Among the studied metals, the I_{geo} value diminishing order of As>Cd>Cr>Zn>Cu>Ni>Pb. Among these sites, the range of I_{geo} value for As range from 0.63 to 3.10, and the mean value was 1.35, indicating moderately polluted statuses of sediment, whereas the I_{geo} value for Cd (-0.15 to 1.72). Besides, the I_{geo} values of Cr, Ni, Cu, Zn, and Pb were lower than zero without pollution. The result for heavy metal concentration in the sediment of the saline lake according to the RI are shown in Fig. 5. The pollution degree of seven heavy metals decreased in the following sequence: Cd>As>Cu>Ni>Pb>Cr>Zn. Compared with other metals, the RI for Cd exhibited moderate to considerable risk. In particular, the highest RI of Cd (=172.54) in site D08 posed high risk, D06 (105.13) and B01 (110.01) were posed at considerable risk. RI of As in sites B14 (103.54) and B15 (91.05) were classified as considerable risk, but of As for most saline lake sample sites were classified as low risk. A total of 4 (11.1%) sites exhibited moderate risk, and approximately 89.9% (32 sites) of the site presented low risk. Compared with other rivers, marine environments and lakes, the values of I_{geo} , and RI of Cd, Cr, Zn, Cu, Ni and Pb in sediments of saline lake were relatively low, and the contaminate levels were also low, such as Dianchi in China [47], and marine sediments from New Zealand [48]. Nevertheless, As was considered moderately to strongly polluted in most sediment samples of three saline lakes. Our results also indicated that the concentrations of As and the contaminate status

in the sediments of saline lakes were higher than in the freshwater lake (Bosten Lake), Northwest China [26], and sediments of the Yangtze River estuary [33]. In brief, our research found the pollution status of Zn, Cu, Cr, Ni, and Pb in three saline lakes were on a relatively low level, though the pollution of As and Cd were significantly higher than other heavy metals.

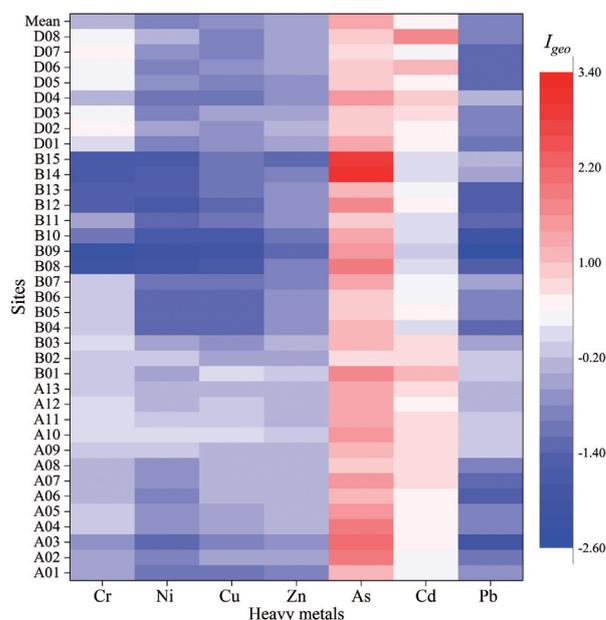


Fig. 4. Geo-accumulation index of heavy metals in the surface sediment of the saline lake. Ebinur Lake, Barkol Lake, and Dabancheng Saline Lake were A01-A13, B01-B15, and D01-D08, respectively. The color of the red becomes darker as the sediment heavy metals pollution ranks get higher, on the contrary the blue becomes darker as the saline lake sediment without heavy metals contaminate.

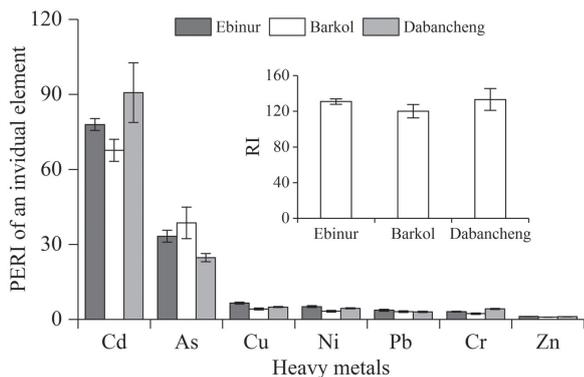


Fig. 5. Potential ecological risk index (RI) of heavy metals in the surface sediments of the saline lake (mean±SD).

Identification of Sources of Heavy Metals in Saline Lake Sediments

Correlation Analysis

As shown in Table 4, the pH was negatively correlated with any heavy metals expect for As. EC was negatively correlated with Cr, Ni, and Cd, and there was no correlation among TP and heavy metals. TN was negatively correlated with Cr and Zn, TC was negatively correlated with Cr, Ni, Cu, Zn and Cd, positively correlated with As. There was a significantly positive correlation between 14 elemental pairs at the 0.01 level, and two elemental pairs, Zn-As ($r = -0.338$) and Cd-Pb ($r = 0.344$), had a significant correlation at the 0.05 level. Otherwise, Cu, Zn, Ni and Pb were positively correlated among each other. There was a significant correlation among Cu, Zn, Ni and Cr, Cd, and Pb, while significant negative correlations were

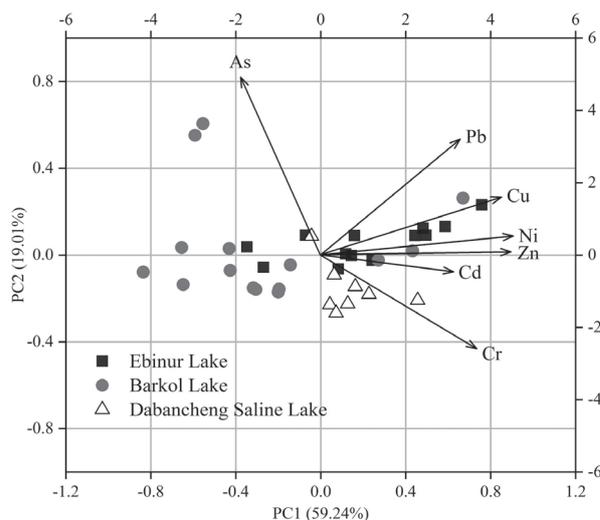


Fig. 6. Principal component analysis of heavy elements in surface sediment from saline lake.

found between Cr, Zn and As, and significant positive correlations with TC.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

The PCA reduces the number of variables to two components (PCs). Pb, Cu, Ni, Zn, Cd, and Cr were grouped together near the right side of the X-axis (Fig. 6), which contributed positive loading to PC1. The first two PCs with eigenvalues of 4.15 and 1.33 were extracted, which accounted for 78.25% of the total variance (Table 5). The first principal component occupied 59.24% of the total variance and had high loadings of Ni (0.941), Zn (0.920), Cu (0.885), Cr (0.764), Pb (0.681) and Cd (0.657), which were the most

Table 4. Correlation coefficients among the concentrations of the heavy metals, properties and nutrient in surface sediments (n = 36).

	pH	EC	TP	TN	TC	Cr	Ni	Cu	Zn	As	Cd
EC	0.821**	1									
TP	0.459**	0.288	1								
TN	0.310	0.389*	0.560**	1							
TC	0.380*	0.381*	0.138	0.615**	1						
Cr	-0.510**	-0.552**	-0.194	-0.549**	-0.750**	1					
Ni	-0.512**	-0.339*	-0.170	-0.287	-0.547**	0.662**	1				
Cu	-0.493**	-0.262	-0.199	-0.283	-0.455**	0.495**	0.821**	1			
Zn	-0.513**	-0.313	-0.191	-0.354*	-0.571**	0.644**	0.821**	0.921**	1		
As	0.137	0.261	-0.117	0.252	0.640**	-0.587**	-0.317	-0.116	-0.338*	1	
Cd	-0.532**	-0.509**	-0.180	-0.205	-0.361*	0.461**	0.557**	0.449**	0.509**	-0.230	1
Pb	-0.451**	-0.245	-0.128	-0.099	-0.223	0.322	0.713**	0.653**	0.509**	0.117	0.344*

Notes: EC, TP, TN and TC were represented electric conductivity, total phosphor, total nitrogen and total carbon. *Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (two-tailed), **Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (two-tailed).

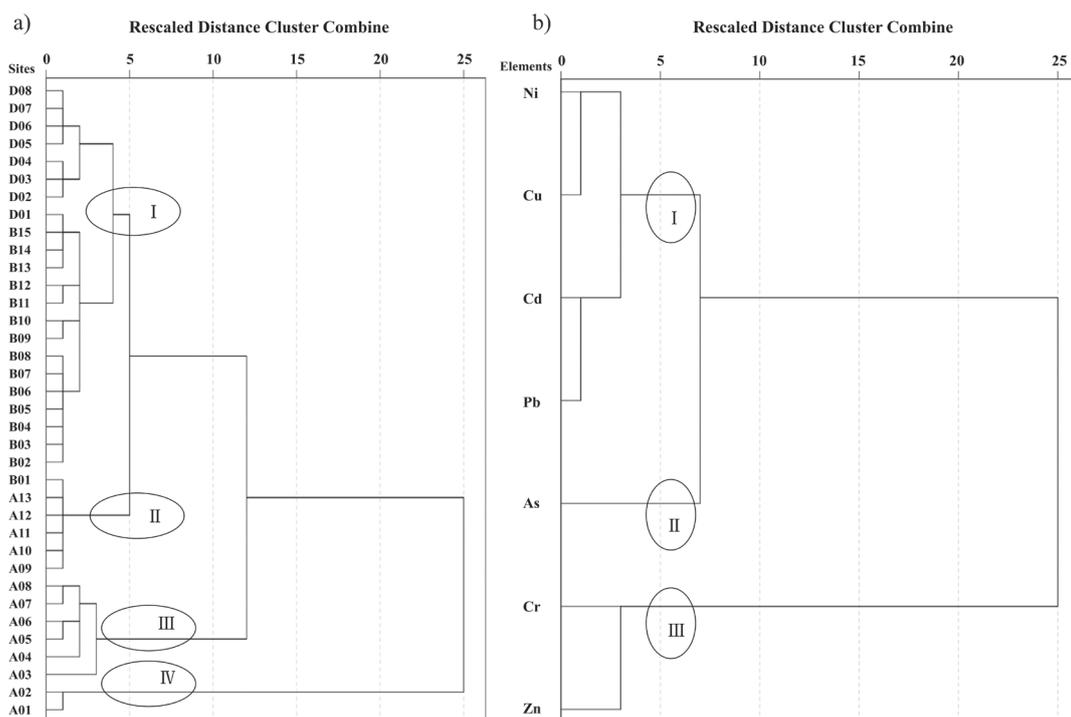


Fig. 7. Dendrogram showing the relationship between a) 36 sampling sites and b) 7 heavy metals.

important component. According to previous research, we concluded that in Ebinur Lake, Cu, Ni, and Zn in the sediments may mainly originate from the highly natural geological background value in the Tianshan Mountains [24]. Taken as a whole, the accumulated heavy metals Ni and Cu were mainly from industrial and agricultural activities, and Zn concentration was close to industrial waste gas or water discharge [49]. The second PC comprised 19.01% of the total variance and As (0.850) and Pb (0.558) had higher contributions, indicating that As sources were different from others.

Hierarchical Cluster Analysis (HCA)

The sample sites cluster (Fig. 7a) could be clustered into four groups obtained by HCA. The first cluster

consisted of 22 sample sites including sediments with the highest concentrations of Ni, Zn and Cu and intermediate values of the remaining metals, which were within the range of three quarters. The second cluster included the 6 sample sites, with the concentrations of these heavy metals within the range of typical values, with similar levels to background values. The third cluster included 6 samples sites, the concentration of Cr and Cd metals were highest, and the remaining metals were within a relatively high range. The fourth cluster of only two sample sites (B14 and B15) of Barkol Lake presented the highest concentrations of As and Pb. Three clusters were observed for the heavy metals in sediment (Fig. 7b). The 1st cluster formed by Ni, Cu, Cd and Pb was correlated with each other (Table 4). The second formed As, and the third cluster

Table 5. Total variance explained and component matrices for heavy metals concentrations.

Component	Eigenvalues of the Correlation Matrix			Variables	Component Loadings	
	Total	Of variance (%)	Cumulative (%)		PC1	PC2
1	4.147	59.237	59.237	Cr	0.764	-0.448
2	1.331	19.010	78.247	Ni	0.941	0.091
3	0.640	9.142	87.389	Cu	0.885	0.284
4	0.447	6.388	93.777	Zn	0.920	0.012
5	0.280	4.005	97.783	As	-0.391	0.850
6	0.115	1.640	99.422	Cd	0.657	-0.079
7	0.040	0.578	100	Pb	0.681	0.558

was formed by Cr and Zn, indicating that heavy metals in a saline lake ecosystem have three different sources. As is usually used as a marker element of agricultural practice such as the excessive use of pesticides and herbicides [50], including calcium arsenate and lead arsenate [51]. Besides agriculture activities, the salt chemistry and mining activities in Barkol County may make relatively big contributions to the enrichment of Cr, Cd, As and Pb [52]. In this study the three heavy metals Cr, As, and Cd lead to a high values of EF , I_{geo} , and in saline lake sediment. A previous study found that the heavy metals of As and Cd concentrations in sediments were relatively higher, which demonstrated that rapid economic and industrial increase is one of the most important reasons for heavy metal enrichment in saline lake sediments [53].

Conclusions

An overall ecological heavy metal risk in sediments was conducted in three major saline lakes in the arid region of Xinjiang, China. The average concentration of heavy metals (Cr, Cu, Zn, As, and Cd) in sediments of saline lakes were higher than the background values of Xinjiang soil – in particular the mean concentrations of As and Cd, which are 3.36 and 2.58 times the background values, respectively. According to the EF , I_{geo} and RI analysis, a total of 4 (11.1%) sites exhibited moderate risk and approximately 89.9% (32) of the sites presented low risk. All in all, there is a relatively low potential ecological heavy metal risk existing in the sediment of the saline lake in the arid region of Xinjiang. Based on multivariate statistical analysis, As and Cd were identified as the major inorganic pollutants in saline lake sediments, and As and Cd mainly came from salt chemical and agricultural sources. Important strategies should be implemented to cut down the overuse of pesticides in Ebinur basin. Also, controlling emissions from industrial sources is required to reduce ecological risks from excessive Cd enrichment.

The present study has demonstrated the importance understanding the ecological risk and sources of metals for lake regulation. Heavy metal toxicity depends on concentrations and fractions, and it is essential to know the bio-available concentrations of metals and the sensitivities of local benthic communities. Thus, more studies are needed to better research the fractions of metals. Some research has demonstrated that antimony (Sb) and wolfram (W) have been significantly accumulating, and elevated concentrations have been observed in surface sediments in Poyang and Dongting lakes [54]. Sb and W are hazardous to human health or pose ecological risks to the benthic community [55]. In addition to these 7 heavy metals, Sb and W and other metalloids elements should be of more concern to investigators.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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