

# 基于定位栏试验的奶牛粪便中雌激素含量特征

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**摘要:**为探究奶牛粪便中雌激素含量特征,采用定位栏试验收集奶牛粪便样,采用超高效液相色谱串联(UPLC-MS/MS)法对粪便中4种天然雌激素(雌酮;17 $\alpha$ -雌二醇,17 $\beta$ -雌二醇,雌三醇)和2种人工合成雌激素(17 $\alpha$ -炔雌醇,己烯雌酚)的含量进行测定,结果表明:6种雌激素的检出率居于8.33%~98.89%之间,4种天然雌激素中,除雌三醇检出率为8.33%外,其余3种的检出率均在90%以上;2种人工合成雌激素检出率分别为52.22%(17 $\alpha$ -炔雌醇)和64.44%(己烯雌酚);6种雌激素总浓度范围为1.51~658.98 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (干重),总雌激素活性当量浓度范围为3.76~478.50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (干重).不同生长阶段奶牛粪便中雌激素含量存在显著差异,6种雌激素总含量排序为泌乳牛>犊牛>育成牛,其中位值分别为79.21,47.20,25.72 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ .不同季节采集的粪便样品中雌激素含量总体表现为冬季与春季相对较高,夏季和秋季相对较低,其中秋季粪便样品中6种雌激素含量显著低于其他季节.养殖场粪便堆放场样品中雌激素总含量在7.63~3921.92 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 之间,显著高于通过定位栏试验采集的鲜粪中的雌激素含量.不同生长阶段、不同季节、不同采样点采集的牛粪样品中雌激素含量均存在较大差异,在开展奶牛养殖雌激素排放量调查及风险评估工作中,应充分考虑采样时间和采样点位的影响.

**关键词:** 奶牛; 粪便; 雌激素; 生长阶段; 季节差异

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**Characterizing the estrogen content in cow feces based on gestation crate experiment.** LI Yan<sup>1,2</sup>, PAN Jie<sup>1</sup>, LIANG Zi-wei<sup>2,3</sup>, HU Jia-wu<sup>2</sup>, LIU Jiang-yan<sup>1,2</sup>, HE De-chun<sup>2\*</sup>, LI Ting-zhen<sup>1\*\*</sup> (1.Chongqing Key Laboratory of Water Environment Evolution and Pollution Control in Three Gorges Reservoir, Chongqing Three Gorges University, Chongqing 404130, China; 2.South China Institute of Environmental Science, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Guangzhou 510530, China; 3.Zhongkai University of Agriculture and Engineering, Guangzhou 510225, China). *China Environmental Science*, 2022,42(1): 119~126

**Abstract:** To explore characteristics of estrogen content in cow feces, fecal samples were collected from the gestation crates to quantify the contents of 4 natural estrogens (including estrone, 17 $\alpha$ -estradiol, 17 $\beta$ -estradiol, estriol) and 2 synthetic estrogens (17 $\alpha$ -ethinylestradiol, diethylstilbestrol) with ultra performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (UPLC-MS/MS). The results showed that the detection frequency (DF) of 6 estrogens ranged from 8.33% to 98.89%. The DF of detected natural estrogens was higher than 90%, except for estriol (8.33%); while the DF of synthetic estrogens were 52.22% and 64.44% for 17 $\alpha$ -estradiol and diethylstilbestrol, respectively. The total content of 6 estrogens was in the range of 1.15~658.91 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  (dry weight, dw). The total estrogenic activity was equivalent to the content of 3.76~478.50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  (dw). A significant difference in the total content (median) of 6 estrogens among different growth stages was observed in the order of: lactating cows (79.21 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ) > calves (47.20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ) > heifers (25.72 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ). The content of estrogens in fecal samples demonstrate large seasonal variations: relatively higher in winter and spring than in summer and autumn and the lowest concentration of 6 estrogens was observed in autumn. The total concentration of 6 estrogens in the feces collected from fecal stock dump ranged from 7.63 to 3921.92 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  which were significantly higher than that in fresh feces from gestation crate. Clearly, cow growth stage, sampling time (season) and sampling sites influenced the content of estrogens in cow feces, which should be fully considered in the investigation and risk assessment of estrogen emissions for cow breeding.

**Key word:** dairy cows; feces; estrogen; growth stage; seasonal variation

雌激素属于一类典型的内分泌干扰物质,主要由人类、动物通过尿液和粪便排泄到环境中<sup>[1]</sup>.环境中雌激素在痕量浓度下( $\text{ng}/\text{L}$ )即可干扰生物体内分泌系统,进而影响生物正常的生长、发育、生殖等过程,导致雌性动物性早熟及雄性动物雌性化等现象,具有极高的生态风险<sup>[2-5]</sup>.随着畜禽养殖业的快速发

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展,畜禽养殖对全球雌激素排放的贡献逐年增加<sup>[6]</sup>。据测算,2014年我国奶牛、肉牛和猪的雌激素排放量总和约为50.5t<sup>[7]</sup>,其中,通过畜禽粪便排入环境中的雌激素中约90%源于奶牛和肉牛粪便<sup>[8]</sup>,主要以雌酮(E1)、17α-雌二醇(17α-E2)、17β-雌二醇(17β-E2)和雌三醇(E3)等天然雌激素为主<sup>[9]</sup>,还包括17α-炔雌醇(17α-EE2)和己烯雌酚(DES)等人工合成雌激素。由于雌激素的分布普遍性、毒性和持久性<sup>[10-11]</sup>,畜禽粪便排放造成的环境污染问题及其生态健康风险不容忽视。

目前国内外在奶牛等主要畜禽粪污雌激素含量及周边环境雌激素污染特征等方面开展了大量研究<sup>[12-14]</sup>。但关于粪便中雌激素含量的研究多数是基于单次采样或养殖场内平均布点混合采样而开展的,未能考虑畜禽不同生长阶段及不同季节排泄粪便中雌激素含量的差异<sup>[15-17]</sup>。同时,由于这种采样方式不可避免导致粪便中混入了部分尿液,据此测定的粪便雌激素含量特征与实际情况可能存在较大差异,不利于科学准确地开展畜禽粪便中雌激素环境污染的治理与防控。本研究采用定位栏试验对不同生长阶段的奶牛开展4个季节采样监测,系统研究奶牛不同生长阶段、不同季节排放粪便中雌激素的含量与分布特征,以为科学准确测算奶牛粪便雌激素排放量、制定合理的污染与风险防控对策等提供科学依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验地点与试验动物

本试验在四川省成都市某奶牛养殖场进行。试验奶牛分成乳牛、育成牛、犊牛3个饲养阶段,每个饲养阶段奶牛各选取5头开展定位栏试验。整个试验过程的饲料、饮水、环境与试验点常规饲养管理一致。

### 1.2 粪便收集

奶牛采用单头定位饲养,试验动物只能站立、蹲卧,不能转身,保证动物的粪尿不相互混合,地面铺设橡胶垫或用水泥地面,保障粪便能全量收集。

### 1.3 样品采集与保存

采样时间与频率:整个试验周期分4个季节进行,分别在2018年冬季、2019年春季、夏季及秋季开展,每个季节连续监测3d。

样品采集:每个定位栏每天分别定时收集试验奶牛的新鲜粪便,称重后混合均匀,采集1份样品,样

品量不少于500g;同时分别在奶牛场粪便堆放场中平均布点采集堆积一周左右的粪便样品,样品量不少于500g,样品保存在-20℃冰箱中待测。

### 1.4 样品分析

粪便样品中雌激素的含量测定采用之前报道的分析方法<sup>[18]</sup>。含水率依据《复混肥料中游离水含量的测定 真空烘箱法》(GB/T 8576-2010)<sup>[19]</sup>进行测定。

### 1.5 数据处理

**1.5.1 雌激素活性** 采用雌二醇当量EEQ(17β-estradiol equivalents)表征雌激素活性,计算公式<sup>[20]</sup>如下:

$$EEQ_i = MEC_i \times EEF \quad (1)$$

式中:MEC<sub>i</sub>为雌激素*i*实测浓度,μg/kg;EEF为雌二醇当量因子,17α-E2、17β-E2、E1、E3、DES、17α-EE2对应的EEF<sup>[21-22]</sup>分别为0.125, 1, 0.59, 0.26, 8.0, 8.71。

**1.5.2 雌激素日排泄量** 奶牛粪便雌激素日排泄量可以通过粪便中检测到的雌激素浓度和平均日粪便产量来计算。每头奶牛雌激素的日粪便排泄量可通过以下公式<sup>[13]</sup>计算:

$$M_i = C_i \times C_g \times (1-W) \quad (2)$$

式中:M<sub>i</sub>是选定生长阶段通过每头奶牛每日粪便排泄的目标雌激素*i*的估计质量,μg/(d·头);C<sub>i</sub>是奶牛干粪便中雌激素的测定浓度,μg/kg;C<sub>g</sub>是选定生长阶段每头奶牛的新鲜粪便日产量,kg/d;W代表新鲜粪便中含水率,%。

**1.5.3 数据分析** 采用Excel 2016整理数据,应用IBM SPSS Statistics 20.0中非参数检验(Kruskal-Wallis检验)对样本数据进行显著性分析,利用Origin pro 2018进行作图。

## 2 结果与讨论

### 2.1 奶牛粪便中雌激素的含量特征

奶牛粪便中6种雌激素的检出率在8.33%~98.89%之间(表1),4种天然雌激素中,除雌三醇检出率较低外(8.33%),其余3种雌激素(E1、17α-E2、17β-E2)的检出率均在90%以上,2种人工合成雌激素的检出率分别为52.22%(17α-EE2)和64.44%(DES),6种雌激素总量检出范围为1.51~658.98 μg/kg(干重)。这与文献报道中奶牛粪便主要排泄E1、17α-E2、17β-E2相符(表2)。人工合成雌激素DES与17α-EE2

常被用作激素类药物和饲料添加剂来提高动物养殖效益<sup>[23]</sup>,本研究中 DES 与 17 $\alpha$ -EE2 虽然检出浓度较低,但检出率均高于 50%,表明该养殖场可能存在使用人工合成雌激素的行为。

如图 1 所示,泌乳牛、犊牛、育成牛鲜粪中雌激素含量存在显著差异( $P<0.05$ ),其 6 种雌激素总浓度中位值依次为 79.21 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (泌乳牛)、47.20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (犊牛)、25.72 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (育成牛)。各生长阶段奶牛粪便中的雌激素均以 E1、17 $\alpha$ -E2、17 $\beta$ -E 为主。其中犊牛粪便中未检出合成雌激素,而 17 $\alpha$ -E2 含量明显高于育成牛与泌乳牛。泌乳牛粪便中 E1 含量中位值为 60.02 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ,占雌激素总含量的 76%,约为犊牛与育成牛粪便中 E1 含量的 3 倍。Tao 等<sup>[16]</sup>在犊牛、妊娠期奶牛、泌乳牛粪便样品中自由态雌激素仅检出 17 $\beta$ -E2,与本研究中各生长阶段粪便样品中 17 $\beta$ -E2 是同一数量级。Zheng 等<sup>[24]</sup>报道的美国一养殖场采集的新鲜奶牛粪便中雌激素素含量要远高于本研究。不同地区对于奶牛养殖场粪污处理方式存在差异,关于奶牛粪污中雌激素含量部分研究以液态或半液态肥料为主<sup>[25-27]</sup>,有限的文章报道了奶牛粪便中雌激素含量。表 2 列出了已有研究报道的奶牛粪便中雌激素含量,不同研究报道的雌激素含量与雌激素种类差异较大,其主要原因

可能与研究对象品种、生长阶段、饲养条件、样品采集方式等不同有关<sup>[28]</sup>。

采用雌二醇当量(EEQ)表征雌激素活性。犊牛、育成牛、泌乳牛粪便雌激素雌二醇当量浓度中位值分别为 27.52, 42.16, 71.93 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 。如图 1 所示,育成牛与泌乳牛粪便中雌激素活性主要由 E1、17 $\alpha$ -EE2、DES 贡献,占比为 16.71%~49.22%。其原因为 E1 是粪便样品中检出浓度最高的雌激素;虽然 17 $\alpha$ -EE2、DES 检出含量相对较低,但其雌激素活性较高,排放到环境中对水生生物具有较强的危害性。根据 Partridge 等<sup>[29]</sup>研究,即使在短期的低剂量(1ng/L)暴露情况下,17 $\alpha$ -EE2 也会通过影响雄性海龙对雌性海龙的吸引力来影响交配行为。与育成牛和泌乳牛相比,犊牛粪便中雌二醇当量浓度相对较低;因为犊牛粪便中未检出合成雌激素,检出的雌激素以 E1 和 17 $\alpha$ -E2 为主,所以犊牛粪便样品的雌激素活性相对较低。虽然 17 $\alpha$ -E2 雌激素活性较低,但 E2 异构体在不同的生物体内可能具有不同的雌激素活性。Huang 等<sup>[3]</sup>发现,17 $\alpha$ -E2 在鱼类中的雌激素作用大于哺乳动物;而在青鳉鱼中,17 $\alpha$ -E2 的雌激素活性大约是 17 $\beta$ -E2 的 30 倍。因此,由奶牛粪便中 17 $\alpha$ -E2 造成的环境污染风险不容被忽视<sup>[30-31]</sup>。

表 1 奶牛粪便中雌激素含量( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ,干重)分布 ( $n=180$ )

Table 1 Estrogens concentrations ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ , dw) in the feces of dairy cows ( $n=180$ )

项目	E3	17 $\alpha$ -E2	17 $\beta$ -E2	E1	17 $\alpha$ -EE2	DES	总和	$\Sigma$ EEQ
最小值	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	1.51	3.76
最大值	<LOQ	88.65	36.68	517.51	9.98	4.75	658.98	478.50
均值	0.40	10.18	7.99	57.21	1.41	1.04	78.23	63.73
中位数	n.d.	4.15	6.18	25.72	<LOQ	<LOQ	37.43	30.75
检出率(%)	8.33	93.33	95.56	98.89	52.22	64.44		

注:n.d.表示未检出或低于检出限,按1/2检出限参与统计处理;<LOQ表示低于定量限,按1/2定量限参与统计处理;下同。

表 2 文献报道中奶牛粪便中雌激素含量( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )

Table 2 Literature review of estrogen concentrations in the feces of dairy cow ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )

地区	样品类型	雌激素						参考文献
		E3	17 $\alpha$ -E2	17 $\beta$ -E2	E1	17 $\alpha$ -EE2	DES	
沈阳	犊牛粪便( $n=9$ )	n.d.	—	3.3±0.7	n.d.	n.d.	—	[32]
安徽	青年期奶牛粪便( $n=6$ )	—	61.91	172.61	160.7	—	—	[15]
	干奶期奶牛粪便( $n=6$ )	—	429.61	239.4	412.82	—	—	[15]
深圳	妊娠期奶牛粪便( $n=9$ )	n.d.	—	8.2±0.9	n.d.	n.d.	—	[16]
	泌乳牛粪便( $n=9$ )	n.d.	—	6.1±2.4	n.d.	n.d.	—	[16]
安徽	泌乳期奶牛粪便( $n=6$ )	—	759.33	131.53	204.79	—	—	[15]
山西	泌乳牛粪便( $n=3$ )	n.d.	—	75.2~98.2	26.8~36.2	—	—	[7]
河北	泌乳牛粪便( $n=10$ )	—	—	69.45	48.17	—	—	[33]
上海	奶牛粪便( $n=3$ )	—	—	21.0±1.1	51.5±2.1	4.6±0.1	7.5±0.4	[34]

续表2

地区	样品类型	雌激素						参考文献
		E3	17 $\alpha$ -E2	17 $\beta$ -E2	E1	17 $\alpha$ -EE2	DES	
北京、河北	奶牛粪便( $n=23$ )	0.34	—	24	15	n.d.	—	[35]
沈阳	奶牛粪便( $n=3$ )	5830±80	420±20	<LOQ	1181±20	—	—	[32]
南京	奶牛粪便( $n=10$ )	33.68	—	38.82	—	21.78	—	[36]
南京	奶牛粪便( $n=3$ )	n.d.	—	109.14±10.52	—	126.00±11.47	—	[37]
南京	奶牛粪便( $n=15$ )	181.958		17.72		19.13	—	[17]
吉林	奶牛粪便( $n=3$ )	n.d.	94.6	82	212.63	—	—	[38]
黑龙江	奶牛粪便( $n=10$ )	n.d.	220.62	88.05	246.95	—	—	[38]
辽宁	奶牛粪便( $n=4$ )	n.d.	272.83	215.83	337.68	—	—	[38]
美国	奶牛粪便(固液分离)( $n=3$ )	n.d.	32	<10	98	—	—	[39]
美国	奶牛粪便(干堆半固体)( $n=30$ )	—	500	160	300	—	—	[40]
美国	奶牛粪便(干堆固体)( $n=15$ )	—	180	<100	180	—	—	[40]
美国	牛粪干堆(半固态)( $n=18$ )	—	603	236	349	—	—	[41]
美国	牛粪干堆(固态)( $n=12$ )	—	289	113	203	—	—	[41]
美国	奶牛粪便( $n=1$ )	—	6.2	16.6	16.1	27.4	—	[42]
美国	奶牛粪便( $n=6$ )	n.d.	1416±104	153±25	535±62	—	<LOQ	[24]
美国	奶牛粪便(堆积两周)( $n=6$ )	—	172	37	697	—	—	[24]
美国	奶牛粪便(堆积6个月)( $n=3$ )	n.d.	33.33	n.d.	99.67	n.d.	—	[43]
荷兰	奶牛粪便( $n=3$ )	<LOQ	155	48	50	—	—	[44]
	奶牛粪便(分娩前100d)( $n=10$ )	—	9.0	5.5	0.9	—	—	[45]
	奶牛粪便(分娩前60d)( $n=10$ )	—	13.9	7.0	0.1	—	—	[45]
德国	奶牛粪便(分娩前30d)( $n=10$ )	—	19.1	12.7	4.1	—	—	[45]
	奶牛粪便(分娩前10d)( $n=10$ )	—	42.2	23.4	9.4	—	—	[45]
	奶牛粪便(分娩前5d)( $n=10$ )	—	60.0	32.8	11.6	—	—	[45]
	犊牛粪便( $n=60$ )	n.d.	17.95	5.84	22.35	n.d.	n.d.	
本文	育成牛粪便( $n=60$ )	n.d.	1.32	5.27	16.15	<LOQ	<LOQ	
	泌乳牛粪便( $n=60$ )	n.d.	6.18	11.29	60.02	<LOQ	<LOQ	

注:采用中位数描述其平均水平;—表示无相关数据。

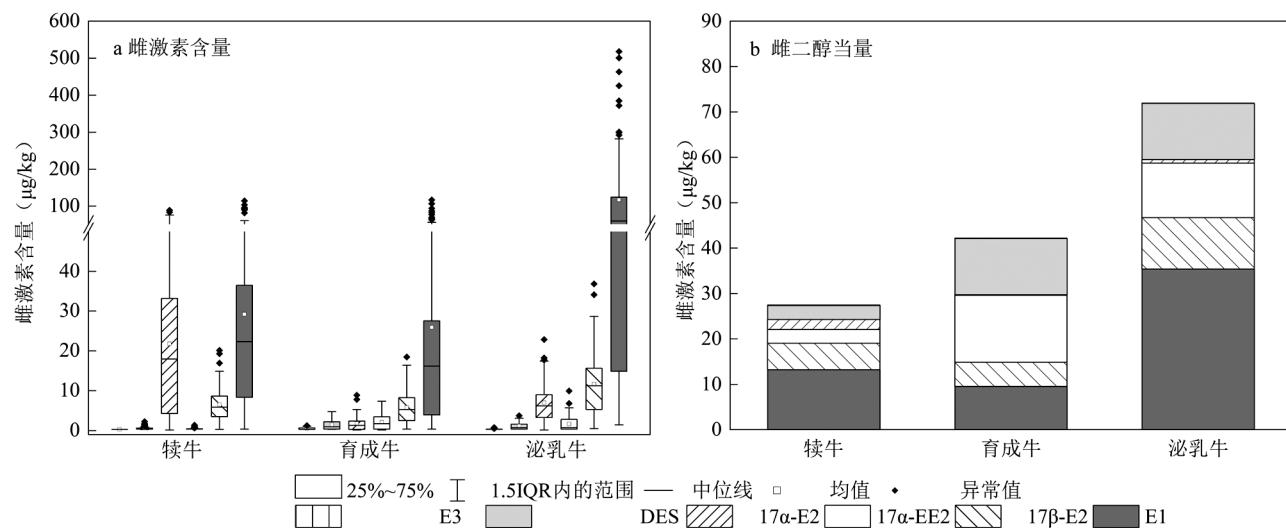


图1 各生长阶段奶牛粪便雌激素含量特征

Fig.1 Characteristics of estrogen contents in feces of dairy cows at different growth stages

## 2.2 奶牛粪便中雌激素含量特征的季节差异

不同生长阶段奶牛粪便中雌激素含量具有显著的季节性差异(图 2). 泌乳牛粪便样品中雌激素总含

量为春季( $193.22\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )>冬季( $136.00\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )>夏季( $69.67\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )>秋季( $13.33\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ), 秋季泌乳牛粪便样品中雌激素含量显著低于其他季节( $P<0.05$ ). 泌乳牛粪

便样品中 E1 贡献较高,占每个季度雌激素总量的 31.96~85.69%。春季与夏季的泌乳牛粪便样品中 17 $\alpha$ -E2、DES 显著高于其他季节( $P<0.05$ ),育成牛粪便样品中雌激素总含量为依次为冬季(39.65 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )>夏季(36.65 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )>春季(29.46 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )>秋季(7.31 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ),冬季与秋季育成牛粪便样品中 DES 与 17 $\alpha$ -E2 显著低于春季与夏季( $P<0.01$ )。17 $\alpha$ -EE2 在春季没有检出,显著低于其他季节( $P<0.05$ )。犊牛粪便样品中雌激素总含量依次为春季(56.26 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )>夏季(35.70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )>秋季(32.96 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )>冬季(56.14 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ),春季与冬季雌激素含量相对高于夏季与春季;犊牛粪便中的 E3、17 $\alpha$ -E2、17 $\alpha$ -EE2、17 $\beta$ -E2 检出浓度较低,不同季节间无显著差异( $P>0.05$ );冬季犊牛粪便中 E1 浓度显著

高于秋季( $P<0.05$ ),约为秋季含量的 4 倍。春季、夏季、秋季、冬季粪便样品中雌激素总含量中位数分别为 60.76, 55.12, 12.78, 69.24 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ , 总体表现为冬季与春季含量相对高于夏季、秋季,该结果与 Hill 等<sup>[46]</sup>研究结果相似。奶牛生理周期与季节间不同的环境条件(温度、湿度、光照、气压、环境污染程度等)变化可能是造成奶牛粪便中雌激素含量季节性差异的主要原因。研究表明,奶牛畜舍温度湿度表现出显著的季节差异性<sup>[47]</sup>。奶牛舒适的环境温度为 5~25°C,当夏季环境温度过高时,奶牛遭受热应激可能引起采食量的波动,营养消耗增加和牛体不适等,直接影响卵泡发育、生殖器官蛋白和激素的合成,进而影响雌激素的分泌及排泄,并且这种影响会持续到秋季<sup>[48~49]</sup>。

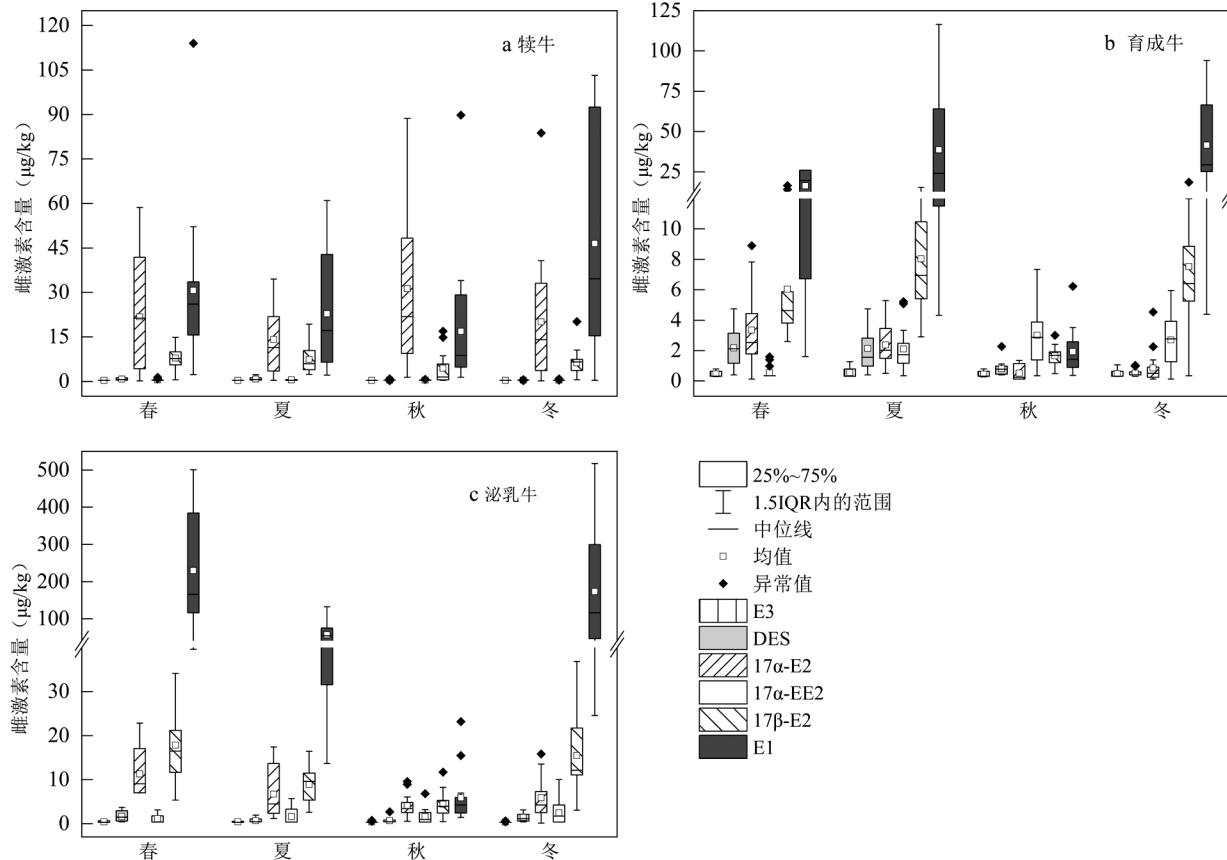


图 2 不同季节奶牛粪便中雌激素含量特征

Fig.2 Characteristics of estrogen concentrations in the feces of dairy cows in different seasons

### 2.3 牛粪堆场样品中雌激素含量特征

奶牛粪便利用之前在堆场内暂时自然堆放,是中国传统奶牛养殖场的普遍管理方式。由表 3 可知,牛粪堆场样品中检出的雌激素以 E1、17 $\beta$ -E2、17 $\alpha$ -E2 为主,E3、17 $\alpha$ -EE2、DES 检出率与检出浓度均较低,这与奶牛粪便主要排泄的雌激素种类一致。

其中 E1、17 $\beta$ -E2 在粪便堆场样品中检出率为 100%,E1 检出浓度最高,其含量中位值为 124.43 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 。粪便堆积场样品中 6 种雌激素总含量范围为 7.63~3921.92 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ 。

与定位栏鲜粪样品比,牛粪堆场样品中雌激素含量明显较高,这可能是由于粪便堆场样品中混入

了部分尿液<sup>[28]</sup>,且堆存过程中结合态雌激素转化为自由态雌激素<sup>[50]</sup>;Möstl 等<sup>[51]</sup>研究发现,奶牛粪便堆体表面样品中总雌激素含量高达 1000 μg/kg,而堆体内部样品只有约 27 μg/kg.另有研究表明,E1 是 E2 两种异构体的降解产物<sup>[52]</sup>.E1 通常堆放粪便样品中最常检测到的雌激,本研究中牛粪堆场样品中 E1 的含量明显高于其他雌激素.这表明粪便在堆存的过程中,粪便中的雌激素存在转化、降解等过程,堆放的时间也对堆积粪便中雌激素含量具有一定的影响.因此,在评估奶牛养殖通过粪便排放的雌激素负荷时,如采用从粪便堆场样品的浓度进行估算,可能会导致估算结果存在偏差.

表 3 牛粪堆场样品中雌激素含量(μg/kg)分布( $n=24$ )  
Table 3 Estrogen concentrations (μg/kg) of feces samples collected from fecal stock dump( $n=24$ )

雌激素	E3	17α-E2	17β-E2	E1	17α-EE2	DES	合计
最小值	n.d.	n.d.	<LOQ	5.34	n.d.	n.d.	
最大值	<LOQ	923.07	295.19	2692.68	3.23	5.78	
均值	0.59	105.19	57.67	640.52	0.72	0.74	
中位数	n.d.	13.18	16.48	124.43	n.d.	n.d.	
检出率(%)	29.17	91.67	100	100	20.00	16.67	

#### 2.4 不同生长阶段奶牛粪便雌激素日排放量

研究采集 4 个季度的犊牛、育成牛、泌乳牛粪便样品各 60 份,经计算得到犊牛、育成牛、泌乳牛每日产粪量均值分别为 0.91, 20.43, 23.32kg,含水率均值分别为 70.38%、78.22%、80.64%.犊牛日产粪量明显低于育成牛、泌乳牛.张振伟等<sup>[53]</sup>的研究表明,产粪量与奶牛的体重有关,随着体重的增加,产粪量也会相应增加.

结合各生长阶段奶牛粪便中雌激素含量,参照 1.5.2 计算各生长阶段奶牛每天通过粪便排放的雌激素量,结果见表 4.泌乳牛、育成牛、犊牛每天通过粪便排泄的雌激素含量分别为 364.28, 115.55, 12.70 μg/(d·头),明显低于 Hui 等<sup>[7]</sup>研究中估算的每头奶牛雌激素日排泄量 1159.86~1533.12 μg/(d·头),其主要原因可能是估算方法及基础数据来源不同导致的.每头泌乳牛粪便中雌激素日排泄量(364.27 μg/(d·头))与 Tao 等<sup>[16]</sup>(192~671 μg/(d·头))和 Johnson 等<sup>[54]</sup>(199 μg/(d·头)) 的研究结果非常接近.犊牛、育成牛、泌乳牛粪便雌激素日排泄量差异较大,主要是由于泌乳牛日产粪量与粪便中雌激素含量较高于育

成牛、犊牛、泌乳牛通过粪便排泄的雌激素对环境中雌激素污染贡献较大.

表 4 不同生长阶段奶牛粪便中雌激素日排泄量[μg/(d·头)]

Table 4 Daily excretion of estrogens in the feces of dairy cows at different growth stages[μg/(d·cow)]

雌激素	E3	17α-E2	17β-E2	E1	17α-EE2	DES	合计
犊牛	0.08	4.84	1.57	6.02	0.09	0.10	12.70
育成牛	1.40	5.87	23.43	71.84	6.14	6.87	115.55
泌乳牛	1.42	27.89	50.93	270.84	6.23	6.97	364.28

### 3 结论

3.1 新鲜奶牛粪便中 4 种天然雌激素和 2 种人工合成雌激素均有检出,但以 3 种天然雌激素 E1、17β-E2、17α-E2 为主.不同生长阶段奶牛粪便中雌激素含量存在显著差异,6 种雌激素的总含量排序为泌乳牛>犊牛>育成牛.

3.2 奶牛粪便中雌激素含量存在显著的季节性差异,冬季与春季的含量相对高于夏季与秋季.在评估奶牛养殖通过粪便排放的雌激素负荷时,应考虑采样时间对结果的影响.

3.3 奶牛场牛粪堆场样品中雌激素含量明显高于定位栏的鲜粪样品.在评估奶牛养殖通过粪便排放的雌激素负荷时,如采用牛粪堆场样品的雌激素含量进行估算,可能会导致结果存在偏差.

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