

盐田河淤泥治理初探
**Sustainable recycling of contaminated sediment
in Yantian River**

StarT Project Report

StarT 项目报告

- **The number of team members (children and youngsters):** 团队成员（儿童和青少年）的数量：

Ten students. 11个学生

- **The age of the team members (children and youngsters, e.g. 7–9 y.o.):** 团队成员的年龄（儿童和青少年，例如7至9岁）：

11-12 years old.

- **The StarT theme to which the project is linked:** 与该项目相关联的StarT主题：

- 综合实践Comprehensive Practice
- 化学Chemistry
- 物理Physics
- 信息技术与工程Information Technology and Engineering
- 数学 Mathematics
- 语文Chinese
- 美术Art
- 地理Geography
- 科学Science

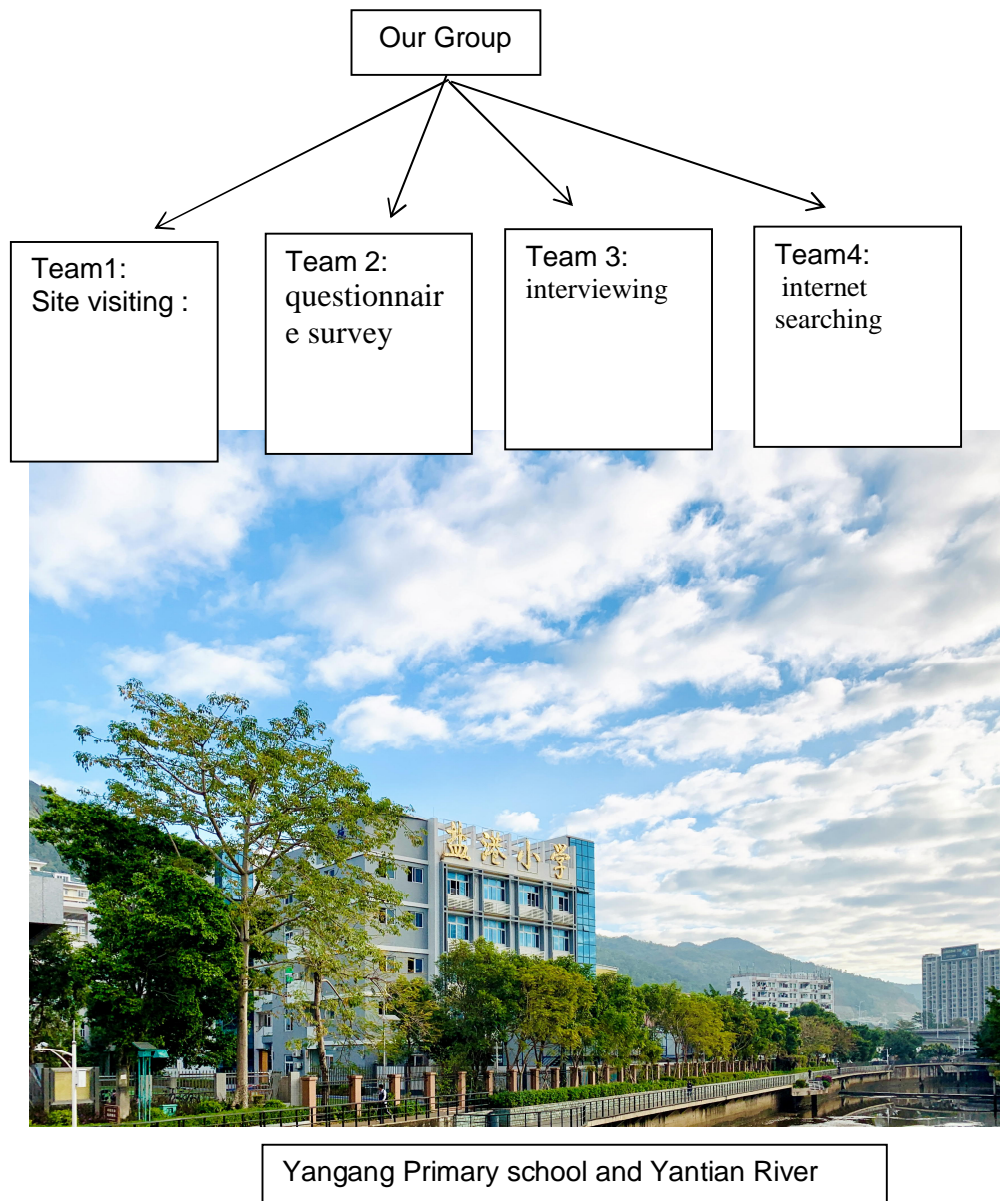
- **Briefly describe your team, your project, and how you carried out your project.** □简要描述您的团队、您的项目以及您是如何实施项目的。

1. Our team我们的团队

我们参与的十一名同学是来自盐港小学五年级3班和4班，我们的指导老师也是我们各个学科的任教老师。我们分成小组进行问题探究，有实地考察组、问卷调查组、口头访谈组和网络搜集组。在老师的协助下，我们参与了相关讲座，并现场观摩了淤泥处理的过程。之后我们进行了淤泥制肥实验和淤泥制作花盆的实验。

We have 10 students in our groups. We all comes from grade 5 in Yangang Primary school. Our instructors are school teachers from various disciplines.

We divided into several groups: site visiting , questionnaire survey, interviewing and internet searching. Also with the help of our teachers, we took part in the relevant seminar and on-site view about professional treatment process of sediment from the engineers.



2. Project research period项目研究时长

大约3个月

About 3 months

3. Project research background项目研究背景

盐田河是深圳市盐田辖区的主干河流之一。我校毗邻盐田河，盐田河栈道是很多同学每天上下学的必经之路。以前盐田河不仅脏乱差，而且常常散发恶臭，直接影响到两岸居民的生活。2005年开始实施盐田河综合整治工程，经过十几年整修，如今盐田河实现逆袭成为美丽的景观河，成为居民茶余饭后休闲的好去处

。我们在上下学路上偶然发现盐田河还存在一些淤泥问题一定程度上影响 了盐田河的美观，于是开展关于盐田河淤泥治理的项目式学习，探究怎么样让盐田河淤泥“变废为宝”，为处理盐田河淤泥提供可行的新思路。

Yantian river , next to our Primary school, is the longest river in Yantian .

After 10 years of pollution control, it has a brand new look today with clear water and green plants around it.

However, the middle and lower reaches of Yantian river still suffered with contaminated sediment.Backwater can be seen and bad smells are emitted from time to time.

So,we decided to explore the feasible ways of contaminated sediment treatment.

4. Project research process项目研究过程

4.1 Identify the problem 发现问题

同学们在上下学过程中，发现盐田河中下游有许多淤泥，河水不清澈，影响了盐田河的美观，于是回到学校和老师们一起探讨怎么处理盐田河的淤泥。

We find abundant contaminated sediment in the middle and lower reaches of Yantian River.It makes the river dirty. So we decide to explore the feasible ways of contaminated sediment treatment with the help of our teachers.

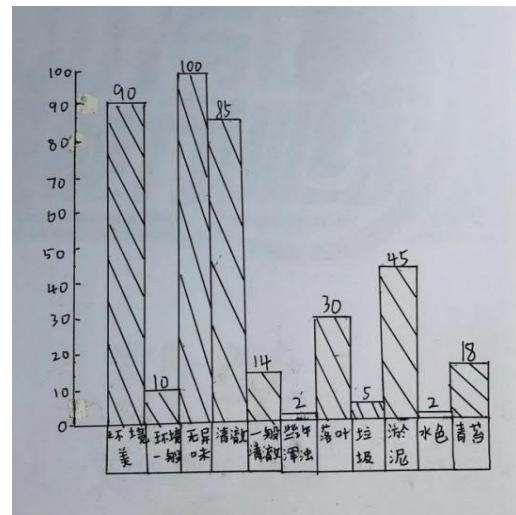
4.2 Research the problem 研究问题

老师引导我们收集和学习盐田河历史及盐田河环境提升工程的相关资料，陪着我们实地考察盐田河的环境。接下来，我们分小组进行问题探究：问卷调查组负责设置和发放问卷，向盐田周围的居民和师生调查盐田河的水质现状和变化历程；口头访谈组负责对我校师生和社会人员进行采访，了解盐田河河水的现状和变化历程；网络搜集组则负责上网查找资料，了解盐田河的历史和盐田河整治之路。

各小组分别展示探究成果并资源共享，同时围绕盐田河的环境提升问题展开讨论，提出如何让盐田河更加美丽的话题。我们一起讨论解决方案，从可行性、安全性、价值和意义方面进行讨论，活动进入了高潮。

Our teacher suggested us to collect the relevant information about Pollution Control of Yantian River. We also did the site survey around Yantian river with our teachers. We divided into different groups to do the site visiting, questionnaire survey, interviewing and internet searching.

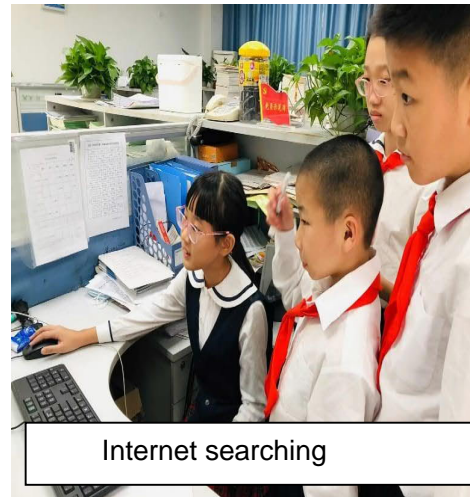
In the end, we presented our studies by groups. But what can we do to improve the environment in Yantian river? We discussed in groups and try to explore some feasible solutions.



Bar graph of the



Interviewing people lived around Yantian River



Internet searching

Questionnaire

Site visiting around Yantian River	
检测人: _____ 检测日期及时间: _____ 检测地点: _____	
Inspector: _____ Date&time: _____ Place: _____	
实地勘测项目 Please describe following items	
1. 河水的颜色及味道 Colour and smell of the river	
2. 漂浮物/垃圾情况 Floating object/rubbish in the river	
3. 河底是否有淤泥 (描述数量和气味) Contaminated sediment in the river	
4. 其他情况说明 Others	

在学校的沟通下，我们聆听了盐田区水利设施管理中心所长开展关于盐田河淤泥治理的专题讲座；参观了盐田区环保局，了解河流淤泥处理过程；与香港理工大学淤泥治理专家陈博士进行腾讯会议，了解到淤泥回收利用处理方法的。

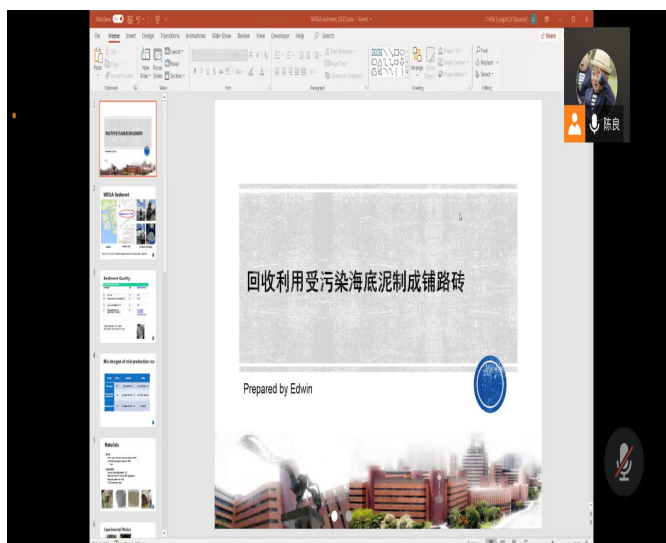
We discussed with the environmental researcher Dr Chen to learn the effective treatment methods of contaminated sediment via online meeting.

In addition, we joined the special seminar about the sediment treatment held by the director of Yantian Water Resources Administration.

In the same time, we observed and learned the professional treatment process of sediment from the engineers. We learned a lot from it.



A visit to Yantian Water Resources administration



Lecture about effective treatment methods of contaminated sediment
By environmental researcher Dr Chen



Observation of professional treatment process of sediment from the engineers

4.3 Solve the problem 解决问题

(1) Experiment 1: Recycling sediment into fertilizer 用淤泥制作肥料

盐田河中的淤泥使得河流不清澈、不美观，那我们如何较好地处理河里的淤泥呢？同学们在前期查阅资料、老师介绍和专家交流的过程中敏锐地发现了淤泥中虽然含有许多有害物质，但是也有可以利用起来的有益物质，比如淤泥中有较高含量的氮、磷、钾元素，而氮、磷、钾元素恰好是农业化肥中的重要元素。于是我们有了这样的思考：是否能够利用淤泥中含有较高含量氮、磷、钾元素的这一特点，让淤泥像化肥一样能够促进植物生长呢？

为了验证这一猜想，我们在盐田区水利设施管理中心工作人员的帮助下提取了两桶盐田河淤泥，并且在学校的支持下购买了能够检测土壤湿度、PH、氮磷钾元素含量的检测仪，接下来就可以通过实验来验证了。

我们先分别检测了湿淤泥和普通土壤中的氮、磷、钾含量。检测发现，淤泥中的氮、磷、钾元素含量比普通土壤的高十几倍。那么是否可以用湿淤泥来种植植物呢？这个想法立马被大多数同学否定了，因为湿淤泥中的水分太多了，根本不像是能够种植物的样子。为了更加确认我们的判断，我们请教了老师，通过老师的介绍我们知道了湿淤泥是不能直接用来种植植物的，不仅是因为湿淤泥中含有90%以上的水分，并且湿淤泥粘稠的胶质特性还会使植物根部透气性差，影响根部呼吸。我们还得知，土壤中的氮、磷、钾元素含量并不是越高越好，能够较好促进植物生长的氮、磷、钾元素含量是有一定范围的。

在得到老师的解答后，我们就更换了思路：既然粘稠的湿淤泥水分含量过多并且会影响植物根部呼吸，那我们就将淤泥晒干，并且还可以将晒干后的淤泥与土壤混合，这样就能控制混合土壤中的氮磷钾含量了。

为了验证晒干后的淤泥中的氮、磷、钾含量依然比普通土壤高，同学们将湿润的淤泥晒干成块，捣碎后向干淤泥中加入少量的水，使用检测仪进行湿度含量检测，将它的湿度控制在20%左右。用同样的方法得到湿度为20%的普通土壤，通过检测仪分别检测他们的氮磷钾含量。检测结果显示，在20%湿度下，干淤泥中的氮磷钾含量依然比普通土壤高出许多。我们的思路是可行的！

接着，我们做了5组实验，将晒干的淤泥与土壤按1：1、1：2、1：3、1：4和1：5的比例混合后，分别测氮、磷、钾含量。经过多次测量，最终发现1:1的实验组氮、磷、钾含量最高，1:5的实验组含量最低。根据查阅资料发现，普通小型植物，每千克土壤中，氮含量为140-225毫克，磷57-100毫克，钾106-150毫克，最为适宜。通过5组比例的调配测试，我们发现淤泥和土壤混合比例1：2的情况下，最有利于植物生长。由此，我们制作出有淤泥养分的种植土壤。

Yantian river still suffers from the contaminated sediment. What can we do with the sediment. Based on the previous information search and study, we found that sediment contains abundant Nitrogen(N),Phosphorus(P) and Potassium(K) elements, which are also the main elements in fertilizer. So we started our first study: recycling the sediment into fertilizer.

We took a bucket of sediment under the help of engineers from Yantian Water Resources Administration. We measured the content of moisture , PH and Nitrogen(N),Phosphorus(P) and Potassium(K) in sediment and normally used soil with specialized equipment .

We found that sediment contains 90% moisture element, which is too much for the plants. So we decide to dry the sediment to reduce its moisture content.

In the same time, too much Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium content will inhibit the growth of plants. We found that the most suitable condition for small plants is: Nitrogen (140 - 225 milligram per kilogram) , Phosphorus (57-100 milligrams per kilogram) ,Potassium(106-150 milligrams per kilogram) .

To find the best mixture, we did different tests. We mixed the dried sediment and normally used soil at a ratio of 1:1, 1:2,1:3,1:4,1:5 . And the results showed that the mixture of the sediment to soil ratio at 1:2 is the most suitable one.

土壤肥力情况 (mg/kg) Nitrogen(N),Phosphorus(P) and Potassium(K) content in sediment (mg/kg)			
晒干前的淤泥 sediment	氮(N): 654	磷(P): 501	钾(K): 698
晒干后的淤泥 dried sediment	氮(N): 425	磷(P): 396	钾(K): 464
不添加淤泥的土壤 normally used soil	氮(N): 119	磷(P): 50	钾(K): 90
“淤泥：土壤”混合比例 the ratio of sediment and normally used soil			
混合比例：1：1	氮(N): 293	磷(P): 286	钾(K): 289
混合比例：1：2	氮(N): 198	磷(P): 97	钾(K): 146
混合比例：1：3	氮(N): 151	磷(P): 75	钾(K): 120
混合比例：1：4	氮(N): 126	磷(P): 68	钾(K): 104
混合比例：1：5	氮(N): 92	磷(P): 59	钾(K): 92



Measuring N,P and K content

淤泥肥力测试实验			
		实验结果：土壤肥力情况	
晒干前的淤泥		氮: 647	磷: 497 钾: 691
晒干后的淤泥		氮: 418	磷: 389 钾: 457
不添加淤泥的土壤		氮: 112	磷: 43 钾: 83
“淤泥：土壤”混合比例			
混合比例	1:1	氮: 286	磷: 279 钾: 282
混合比例	1:2	氮: 191	磷: 90 钾: 139
混合比例	1:3	氮: 144	磷: 68 钾: 113
混合比例	1:4	氮: 119	磷: 61 钾: 97
混合比例	1:5	氮: 85	磷: 52 钾: 85

淤泥肥力测试实验			
		实验结果：土壤肥力情况	
晒干前的淤泥		氮: 649	磷: 496 钾: 693
晒干后的淤泥		氮: 420	磷: 391 钾: 459
不添加淤泥的土壤		氮: 114	磷: 45 钾: 85
“淤泥：土壤”混合比例			
混合比例	1:1	氮: 288	磷: 281 钾: 284
混合比例	1:2	氮: 193	磷: 92 钾: 141
混合比例	1:3	氮: 146	磷: 70 钾: 115
混合比例	1:4	氮: 121	磷: 63 钾: 99
混合比例	1:5	氮: 87	磷: 54 钾: 87

淤泥肥力测试实验			
		实验结果：土壤肥力情况	
晒干前的淤泥		氮: 653	磷: 500 钾: 697
晒干后的淤泥		氮: 424	磷: 395 钾: 463
不添加淤泥的土壤		氮: 118	磷: 49 钾: 89
“淤泥：土壤”混合比例			
混合比例	1:1	氮: 292	磷: 285 钾: 288
混合比例	1:2	氮: 197	磷: 96 钾: 145
混合比例	1:3	氮: 150	磷: 74 钾: 119
混合比例	1:4	氮: 125	磷: 67 钾: 103
混合比例	1:5	氮: 91	磷: 58 钾: 91

Experimental data from Group 4			
实验结果：土壤肥力情况			
晒干前的淤泥	氮: 662	磷: 509	钾: 706
晒干后的淤泥	氮: 433	磷: 404	钾: 472
不添加淤泥的土壤	氮: 127	磷: 58	钾: 98
“淤泥：土壤”混合比例			
混合比例 1:1	氮: 301	磷: 294	钾: 297
混合比例 1:2	氮: 206	磷: 105	钾: 154
混合比例 1:3	氮: 159	磷: 83	钾: 128
混合比例 1:4	氮: 124	磷: 76	钾: 112
混合比例 1:5	氮: 100	磷: 67	钾: 100

Experimental data from Group 5			
实验结果：土壤肥力情况			
晒干前的淤泥	氮: 659	磷: 506	钾: 703
晒干后的淤泥	氮: 430	磷: 401	钾: 469
不添加淤泥的土壤	氮: 124	磷: 55	钾: 95
“淤泥：土壤”混合比例			
混合比例 1:1	氮: 298	磷: 291	钾: 294
混合比例 1:2	氮: 203	磷: 102	钾: 151
混合比例 1:3	氮: 156	磷: 80	钾: 125
混合比例 1:4	氮: 131	磷: 73	钾: 109
混合比例 1:5	氮: 97	磷: 64	钾: 97

(2) Experiment2: Recycling 用淤泥制作花盆

通过查阅资料时我们发现，淤泥是可以固化的，向淤泥中掺入固化剂可以减少淤泥的水分，降低流动性，于是我们想将淤泥固化后来制作花盆，但它可以固化到足以制作花盆的坚硬程度吗？

于是我们开始了第二个探究：淤泥固化实验（探究固化材料坚硬程度）。我们按固化剂占比分别为20%、30%、40%、50%与湿度为50%的淤泥搅拌混合，然后加入适量水稀释后倒入小长方体模具中，等待自然晾干制成厚度大小相同的四块小砖块。然后拿着不同固化剂含量制成的小砖块高度从低到高做自由落体实验，检验哪一块小砖块落下破碎的高度最高，最高的这块小砖块就是最坚硬的。经过多次实验最终得到的结果是，固化剂比例为30%的淤泥小砖块最后摔碎，最为坚固，并且同学们都认为这种坚硬程度可以用来制作花盆了。我们原本以为固化剂比例越大，制成的小砖块越坚固，但在探究中发现并不是这样，我们发现固化剂比例过高，在晒干过程中小砖块越容易开裂，坚固程度反而会降低。

我们分成5个小组，每个小组选择了各自的花盆制作模具，将稀释后的淤泥和含30%固化剂混合物导入模具之中，等待晾干。等到完全干透，将外层的模具取下，就可以得到淤泥制作的花盆了。

Then, we got another idea: Can we recycle the sediment into flower pot?

The experts told us that we can solidify the sediment. But can we make it into a real flower pot?
We started our second study.

At first, we need to confirm that whether the sediment product is hard enough to be used as flowerpot. We made four blocks by adding sediment curing agent at the ratio of 20%, 30%, 40%,50%, and do the free fall experiments in different heights.

固化剂占总量的比例 固化剂的质量÷（固化剂的质量+淤泥的质量） The ratio of sediment and curing agent	同一高度下，自由落体 （损坏高度）
20%	约8cm，破碎成多块 Height: 8cm Results: broke into several pieces
30%	约15cm，破碎为两块 Height: 15cm Results:broke into 2 pieces
40%	约15cm，破碎为多块 Height:8cm Results: broke into several pieces
50%	约8cm，破碎为多块 Height :8cm Results :broke into several pieces

Results shows that the sediment blocks with 30% curing agent meet the strength requirement of flowerpot.

With this design, we started to make our sediment flowerpots. We divided into 5 groups and start our work. Each group choose their flowerpot mold,then we pour our mixture soil into the mold.

After 1-week air dry, we demold the samples and finally got our sediment flowerpots!



Brisks Molds



Free- fall experiment



Our equipments



Our sediment flowerpot

(3) Grow plants with sediment fertilizer and sediment flowerpot 用淤泥花盆和肥料种植植物

首先老师向我们讲解盆栽植物种植的基本知识，然后我们就开始使用本组亲手制作的花盆中加入亲手配置的淤泥养分土壤，再将植物种植到花盆当中，最后为盆栽浇上适量的水。这样我们利用淤泥为原料制作的绿化盆栽就完成了。



我们将种好的植物放置盐田河绿化带，使河道更美丽了。此外我们还可以花盆植物将放置在街道和小区等绿化带，把周边环境装饰得更美丽。

First of all, our teacher introduced some basic information about plant growing. Then we grew plants with our sediment fertilizer and sediment flowerpot. Finally, we watered our plants.

Look, this is our promising products. We decided to put them beside Yantian river. They could make the river beautiful.

5.Reflection on the Research 学生反思

(1) 在进行“淤泥固化硬度”实验环节中，我们在观看损坏程度时，习惯性就是“碎了，碎了”，这种没有区别性的语言描述，这样无法区别实验结果，所以我们要加强锻炼语言表达能力，用更多、更具体精准的语言来描述实验现象，从而为实验带来可靠有用的数据。

(1)We tended to use indistinct language to describe the damage of bricks in the free-fall experiment, for example “The brick is broken.”. So we can't tell the difference between different bricks. Luckily, we recorded some specific description with the advise of our teacher.

Before 之前	Later 之后
The brick is broken. 砖块碎了	The brick broke into 2 pieces. The brick broke into several pieces.

(2) 在使用模具制作花盆时，我们本以为很简单，结果发现我们的制作的花盆晒干过后上面有一些小洞，老师说是因为我们向模具里面倒原料的时候倒得太快了，产生了气泡了。所以我们第一次制作得花盆是不合格的。我明白了不管做什么事情都要细心，不要认为简单就掉以轻心。

(2) We thought it was easy to make a sediment flowerpot. But We met some challenge in mode. We poured the mixture sediment into molds in a rush. After one week air dry, we found many bubbles in our flowerpot. So our first products are failed. We learned that we need to get enough patient for each steps.

6.Research findings/outputs项目成果

(1) 该项目让盐田河淤泥“变废为宝”，为处理盐田河淤泥提供可行的新思路，同时还可以将这些方法推广到其他河道淤泥的治理，让我们的城市、让地球环境更美丽。

(2) 在项目式学习过程中，我们学会了自我学习、发现与解决问题的策略与意识。所有成员都团结起来，主动地解决问题。我们在学科探究能力、操作能力、信息技术、创新思维、批判性思维和其他素质方面取得了良好的进步。

(3) 通过参与项目式学习，我们发现了学习可以呈现出与以往不同的样式和形态，我们在真实的问题解决中学会了使用知识，也学会了思考、合作与创造。

(1) Our project can provide a new idea for sediment treatment in Yantian river. Recycling sediment makes the river and environment better. We hope that our promising treatment methods of contaminated sediment can be promoted to other areas.

(2) In the PBL process, our team members learned self-regulated learning. We also learn to identify and solve the problems. During the research, all our teammates are united and worked as problem solvers by ourselves. We made sound progress in terms of operational ability, IT, innovative thinking, critically thinking and other qualities.

(3) Through Project-Based Learning, we found that learning can present a new and different style and form. We learned to use knowledge in real life, and learned to think, collaborate, and create in solving real-life problems.