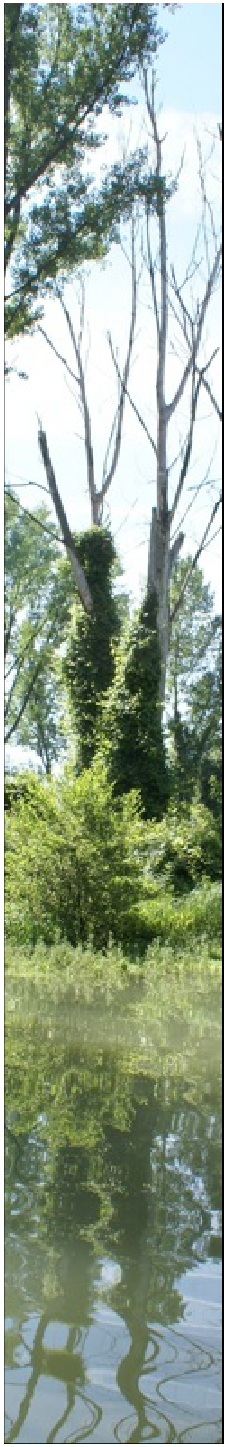

Transfer of PCBs from sediment to biota in the Rhône river: contamination pathways and trophic transfer in a risk assessment perspective

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Ecotoxicology lab

https://tsip-pcb.cemagref.fr/

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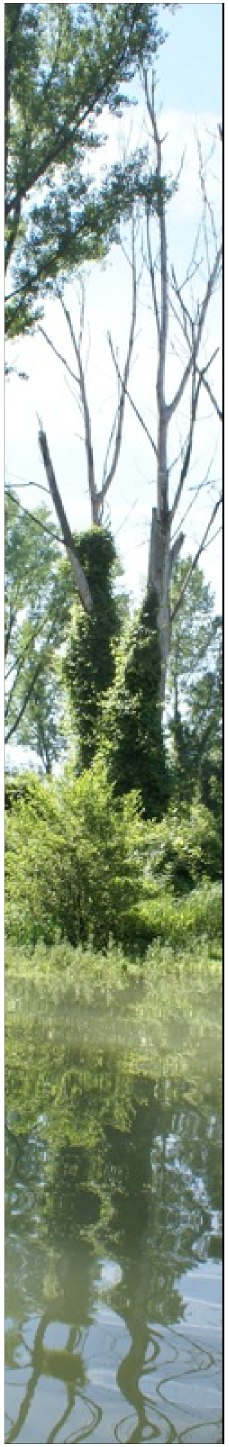
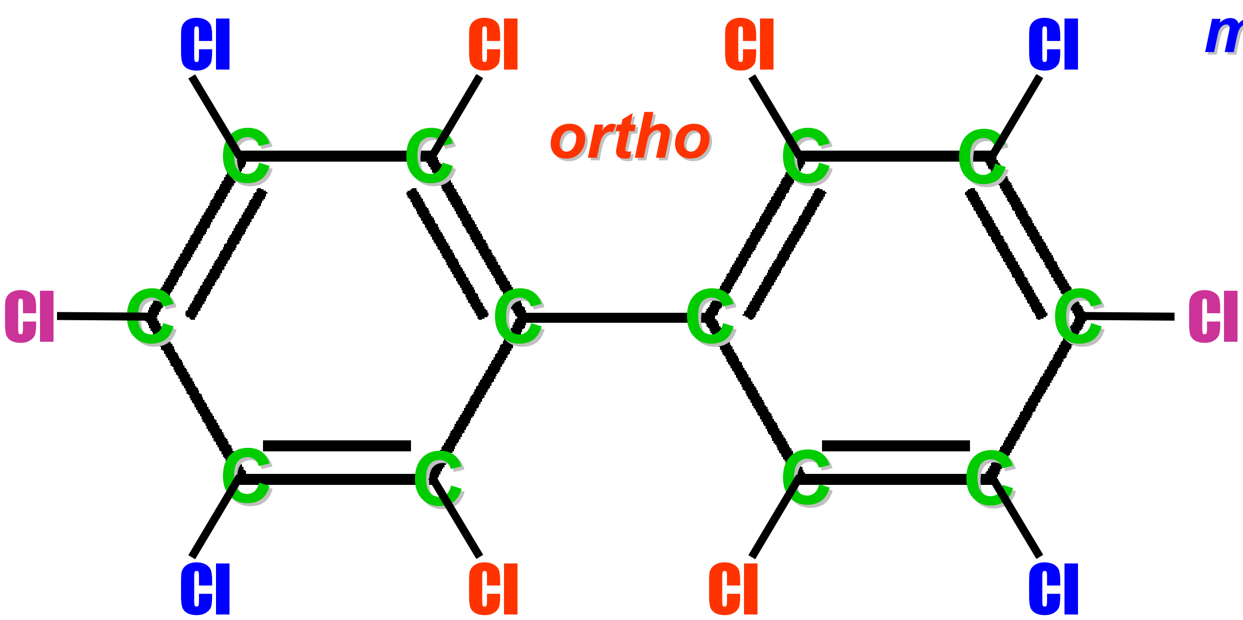
ZABR
ZONE ATELIER BASSIN DU RHONE
RHONE BASIN LONG TERM ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

SeMoVi, 7 September 2010

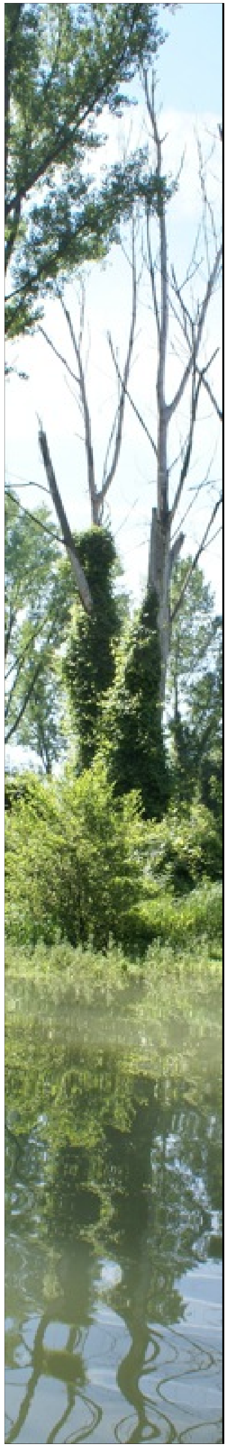


What are PCBs?



209 combinations = 209 congeners

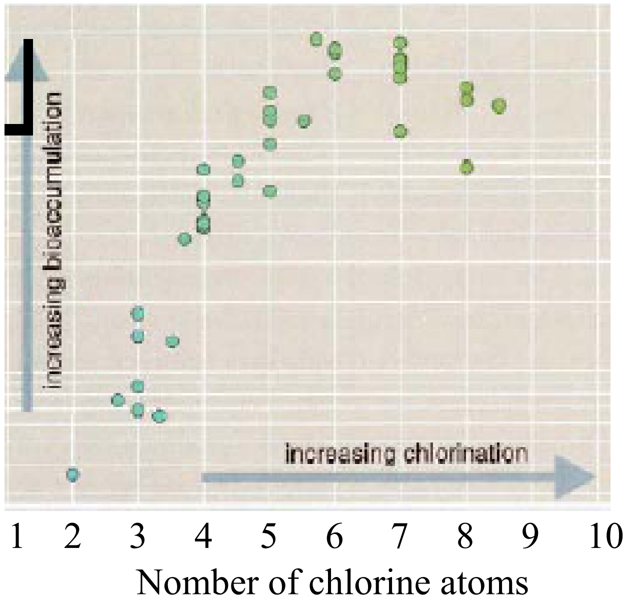
- 7 indicators (PCBi) very common and persistent in trophic chains : #28 (3), #52 (4), #101 (5), #118 (5), #138 (6), #153 (6) et #180 (7)
- 12 coplanars, more toxic, effects similar to dioxins (PCB-DL) : #77 (4), #81 (4), #105 (5), #114 (5), #118 (5), #123 (5), #126 (5), #156 (6), #157 (6), #167 (6), #169 (6) et #189 (7)

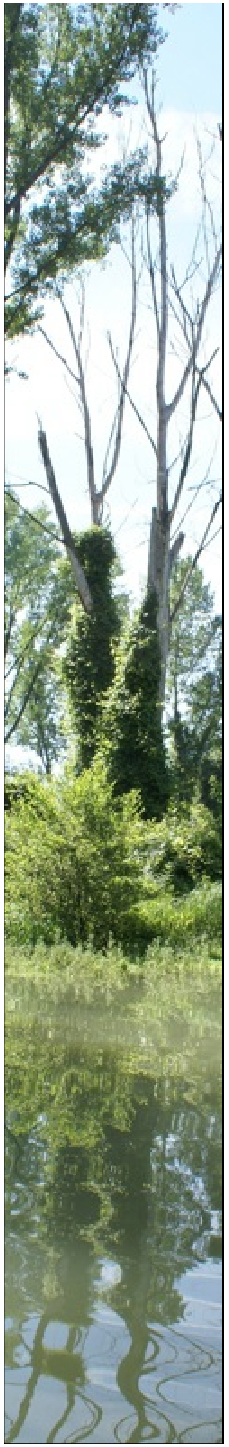


Chemical properties of PCBs

- Very persistant in the environment: low bio-degradability, high bioaccumulation power, low solubility in water

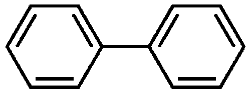
- PCB with 5 to 7 chlorine atoms more susceptible to bioaccumulate through trophic chain.





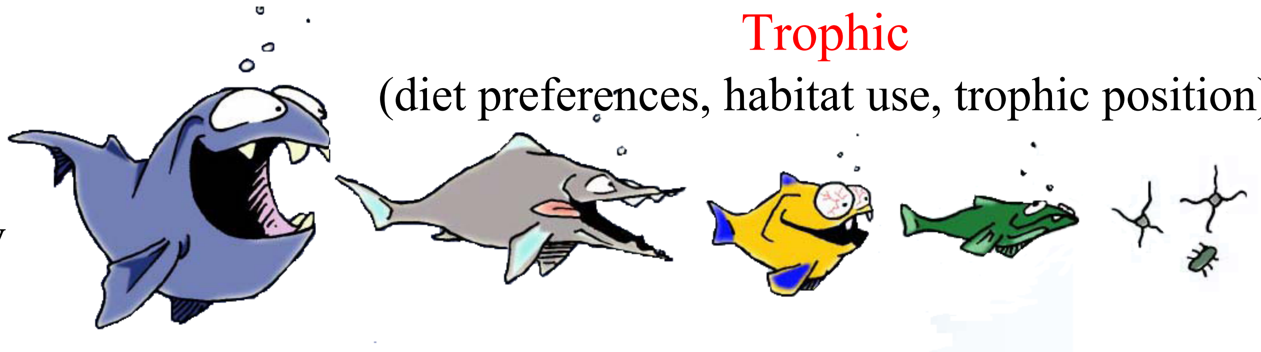
Factors influencing fish PCB contamination

- Nature of the main known factors:

Chemical (Kow) 

Trophic
(diet preferences, habitat use, trophic position)

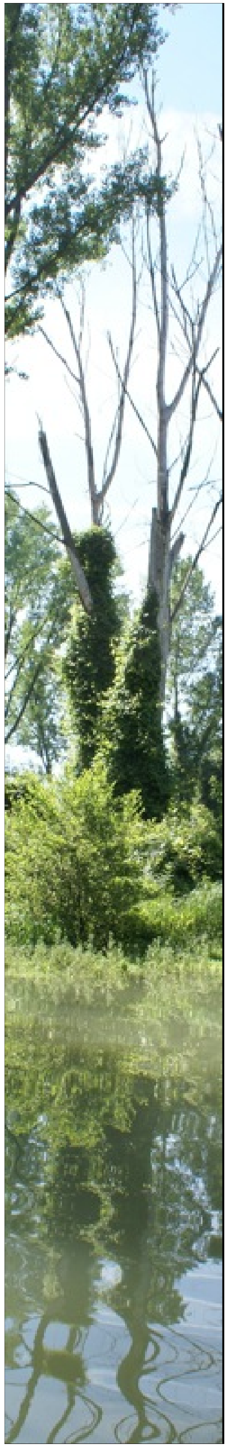
Physiological
(lipid content, body size, sex)



- Factors likely to influence both between- and within-species variability in PCB concentrations

- Generally studied independently, while it seems essential to understand their relative contributions

Critical to understand the primary factors influencing bioaccumulation of PCB in fishes for predicting and assessing risks to upper-trophic levels consumers including humans

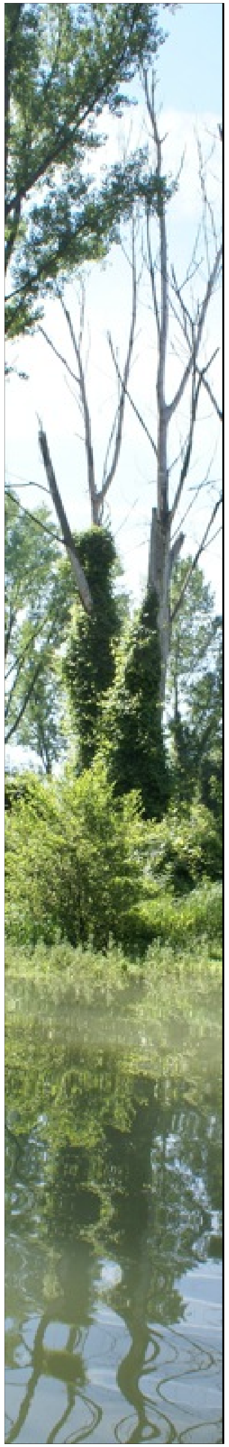


Objectives of the project

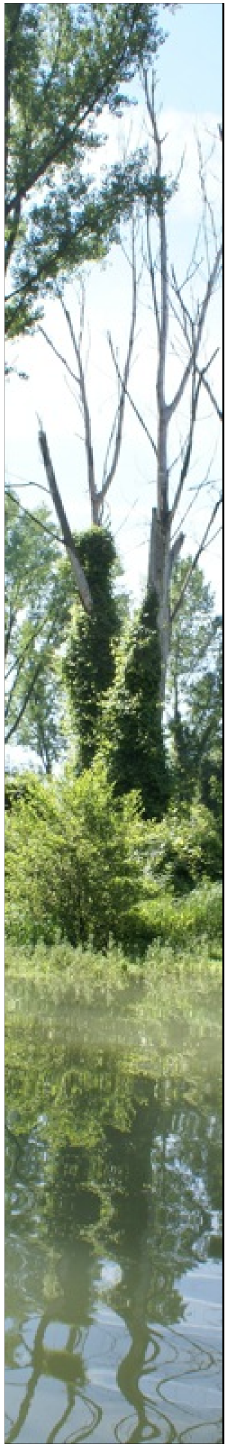
- Determine the history of the contamination of the Rhône river in the vicinity of Lyon (sediment cores)
- Identify PCB contamination pathways that could explain between and within species variability in fish concentration levels
- Describe PCB transfer along fish trophic chain

↓

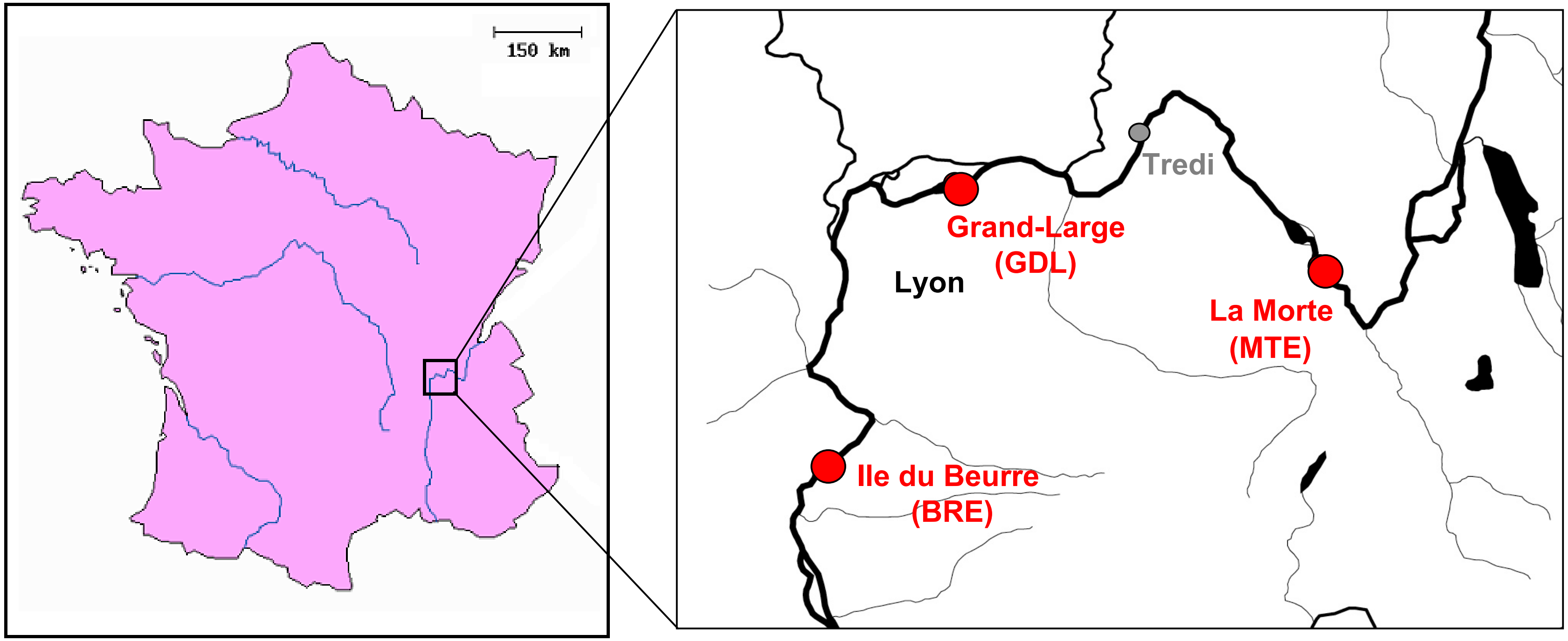
Determine a PCB level in the sediment in agreement with the European regulatory threshold for fish consumption of 8 pg TEQ_{tot} (dioxin, furan, PCB-DL) /g wet weight → $\Sigma PCB_i \approx 153$ ng/g wet weight



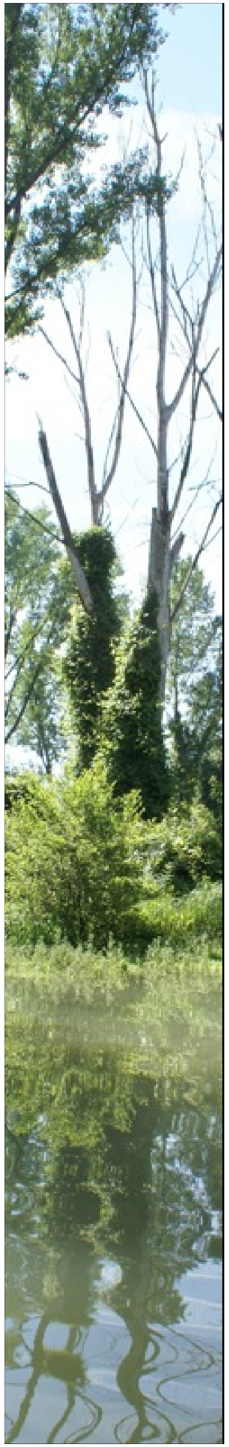
Data



Study sites


150 km
Tredi
Grand-Large
(GDL)
Lyon
La Morte
(MTE)
Ile du Beurre
(BRE)


DECINES
CONTAMINATION DU RHÔNE EN PCB
RAPPEL
Par Arrêtés Préfectoraux
du 14 septembre 2005 et du 6 avril 2006,
la consommation de poissons pêchés dans
le Rhône est interdite.



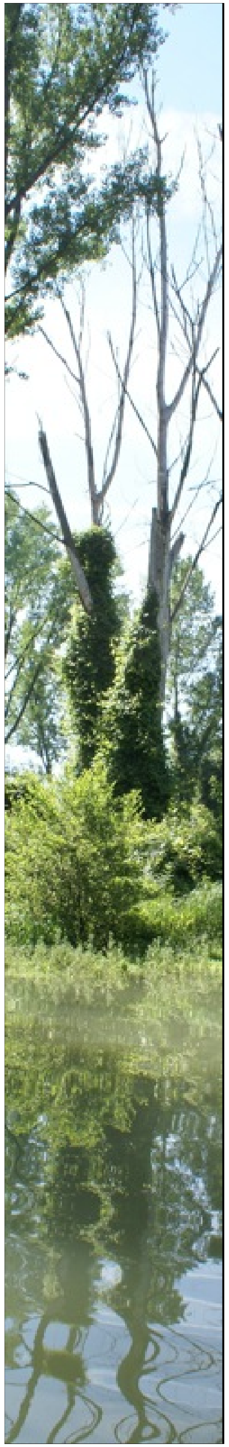
Fish species

3 large and long-living cyprinids prone to accumulate PCB over many years, having different diets and exploiting different habitats

- **Bream** (*Abramis brama*):
  Live in standing waters and feed at the bottom and the water column

- **Chub** (*Squalius cephalus*):
  More often in standing and running waters and feed at the bottom as in the water column or at the surface

- **Barbel** (*Barbus barbus*):
  Bottom feeders and live in running rather than deep waters



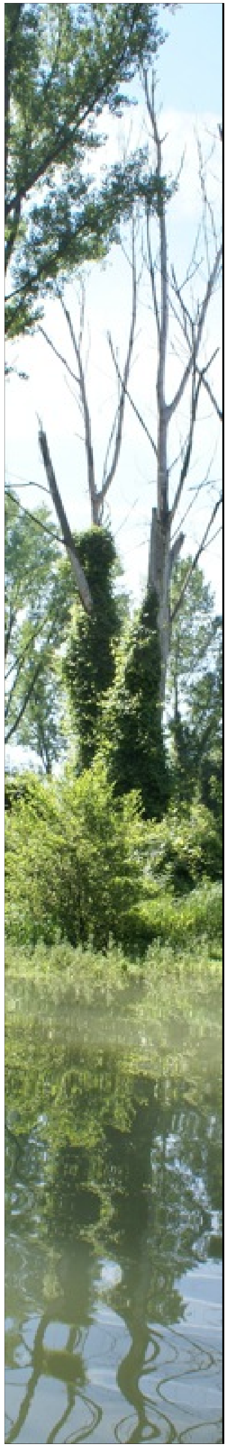
Data and analyses

➢ <u>Sampling</u> (August 2008 to January 2009)

Sites	Bream	Chub	Barbel
La Morte (MTE)	7 (3♀ + 4♂)	20 (13♀ + 7♂)	11 (11♀ + 0♂)
Grand-Large (GDL)	15 (9♀ + 6♂)	15 (6♀ + 9♂)	15 (8♀ + 7♂)
Île du Beurre (BRE)	17 (10♀ + 7♂)	17 (12♀ + 5♂)	5 (3♀ + 2♂)

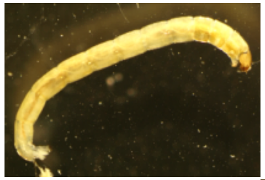
➢ <u>Analyses</u>

- Weight, size, sex
- Age (scalimetry)
- Stable isotopes: Carbon ($\delta^{13}C$) and Nitrogen ($\delta^{15}N$)
- PCB_i (7 congeners)
- Lipid content
- Gut content



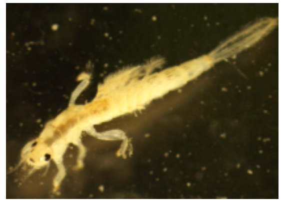
Invertebrates species

Known to be in these fish species diet



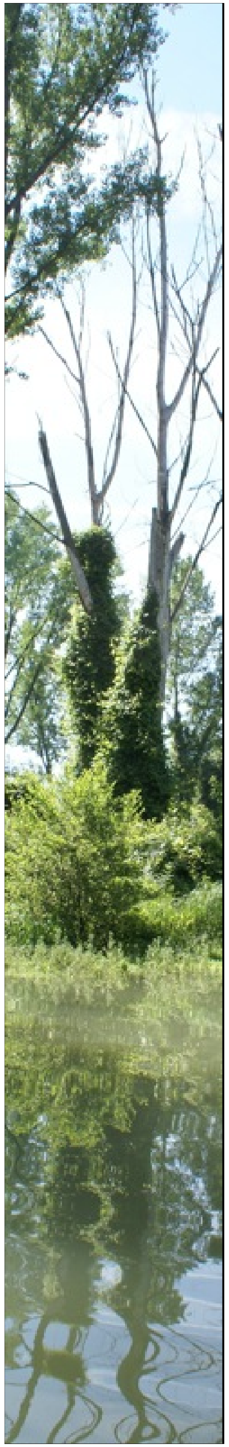
- **Chironimids (diptera)**

- **Gammarids (crustacea)**



- **Ephemeroptera**

- **Corbicula and *Pisidium* (mollusc)**
  - ***Corbicula***: large one only (> 2cm), fed deeply in sediment → detrital carbon sources
  - ***Pisidium***: fed at the sediment surface → more autochtonous carbon sources



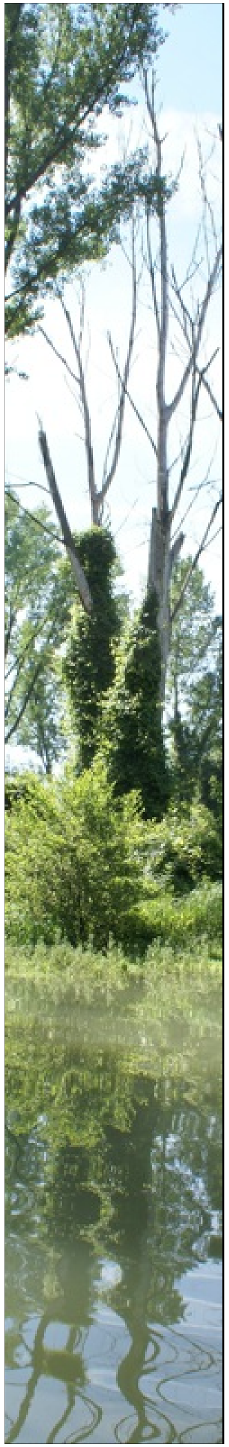
Data and analyses

➢ <u>Sampling (July 2008 and April 2009)</u>

Sites	Chironomids	Gammarids	Ephemeroptera	Corbicula	Pisidium
MTE	25	260	94	15	140
GDL	200	170	21	13	160
BRE	400	130	_	24	130

➢ <u>Analyses</u>

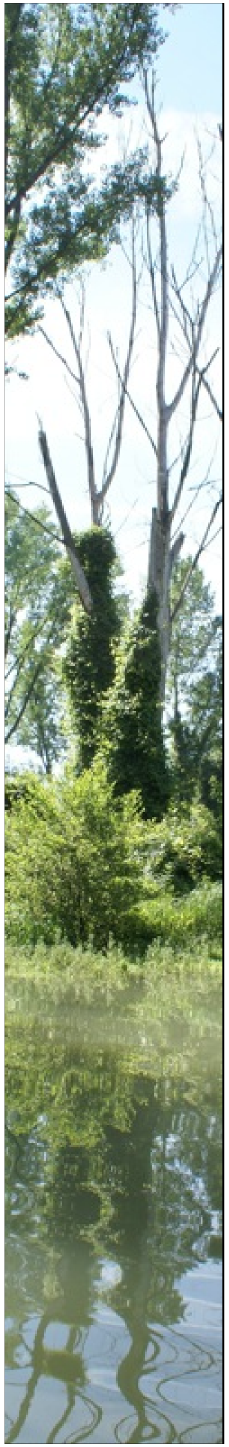
- Weight, number of individuals
- Stable isotopes: Carbon ($\delta^{13}C$) and Nitrogen ($\delta^{15}N$)
- PCBi (7 congeners) + PCB-DL (12 congeners)
- Lipid content



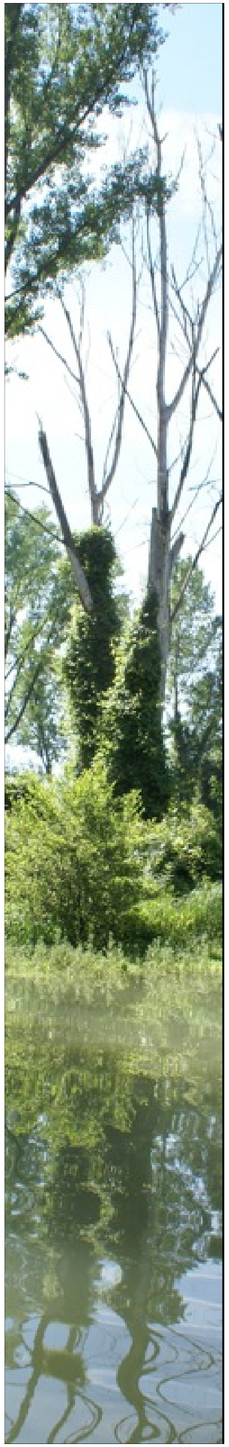
Sediment cores

- Radionuclide (^{238}U, ^{226}Ra, ^{210}Pb, ^{137}Cs, ^{7}B, ^{60}Co) measurement used to age the successive layers in each core.

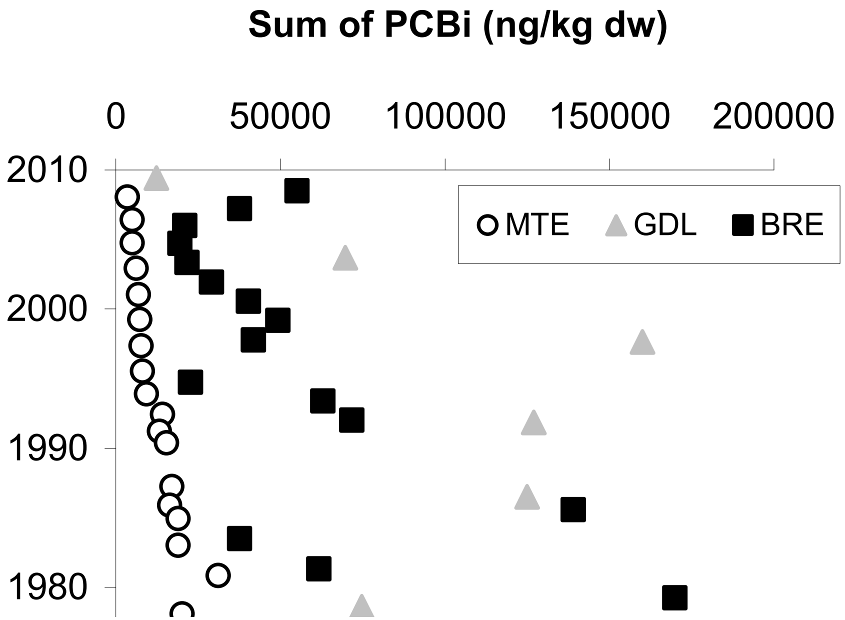
- PCB analysis



Results of contamination data



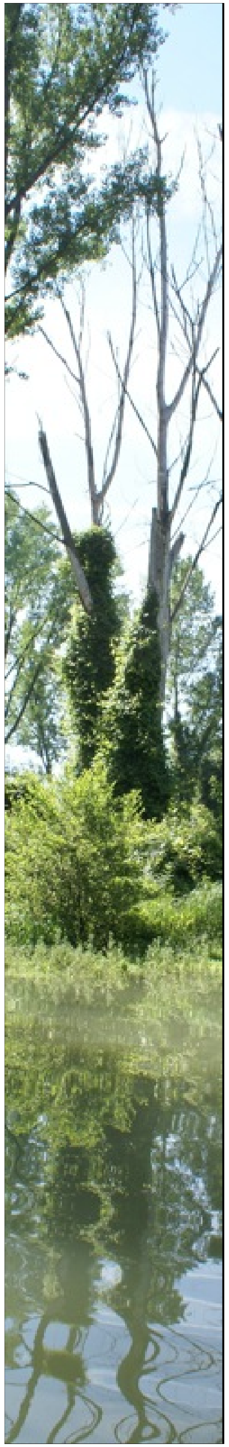
Sediment contamination



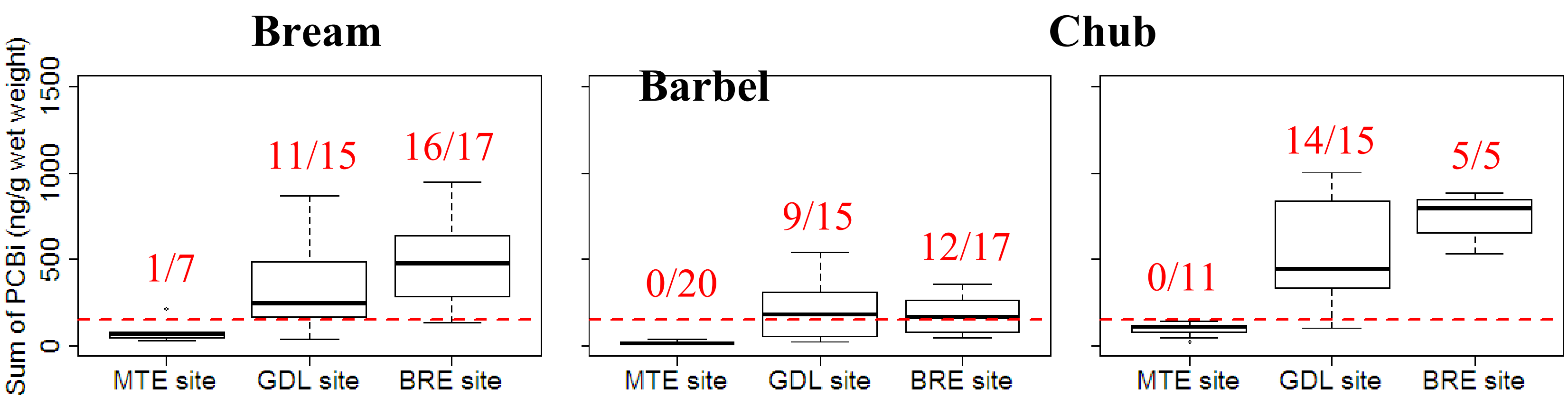
MTE : old contamination, decrease from 80th

GDL: more recent contamination

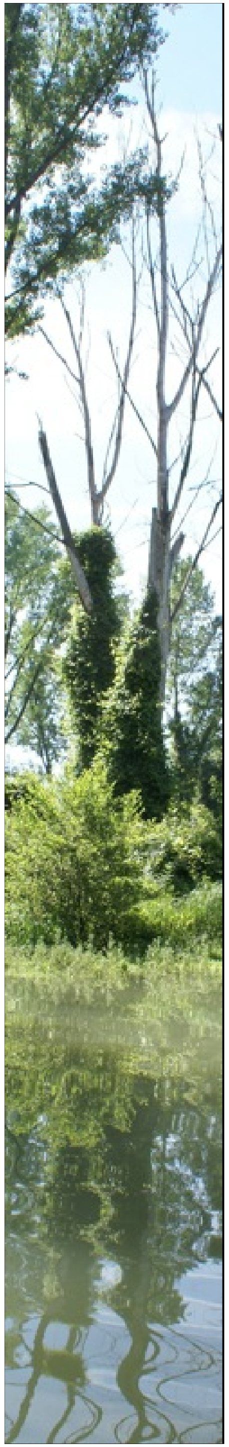
BRE : high contamination in 1980, then decrease until 2006 (new sources or modification of deposition patterns?)



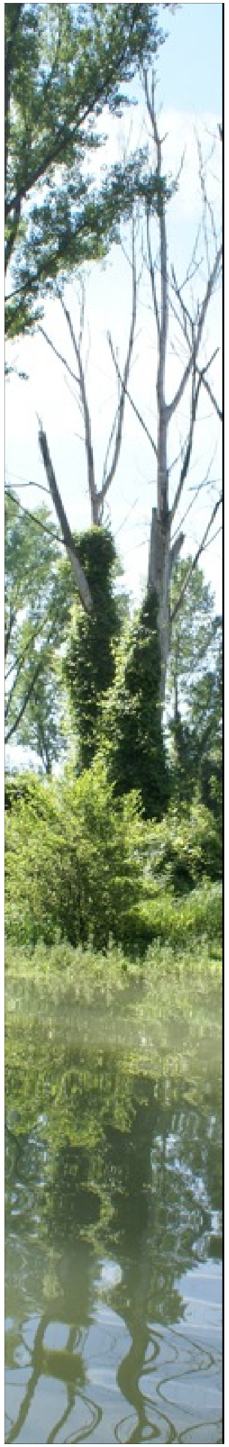
Fish contamination



- Contamination < European regulatory threshold at MTE,
  High contamination at GDL and BRE (levels = 2005)
- High variability within and between species: chub < bream < barbel
- No difference between males and females



PCB contamination pathways



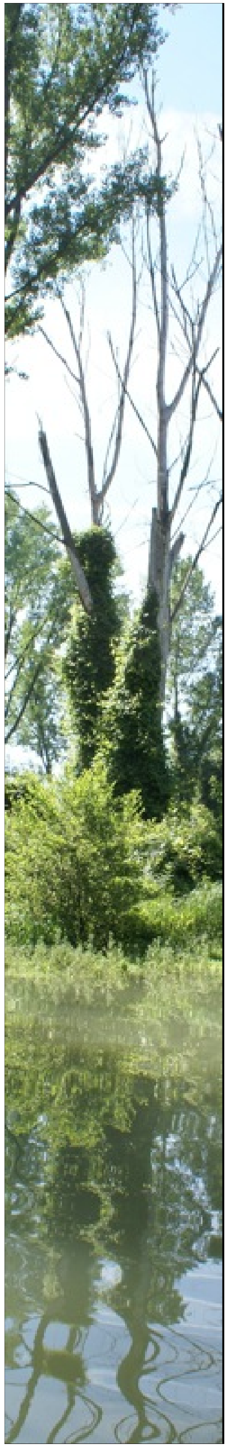
Stable Isotope Analyses

- Rely PCB concentrations to trophic position (from $\delta^{15}N$ values) and carbon pathways (from $\delta^{13}C$ values)

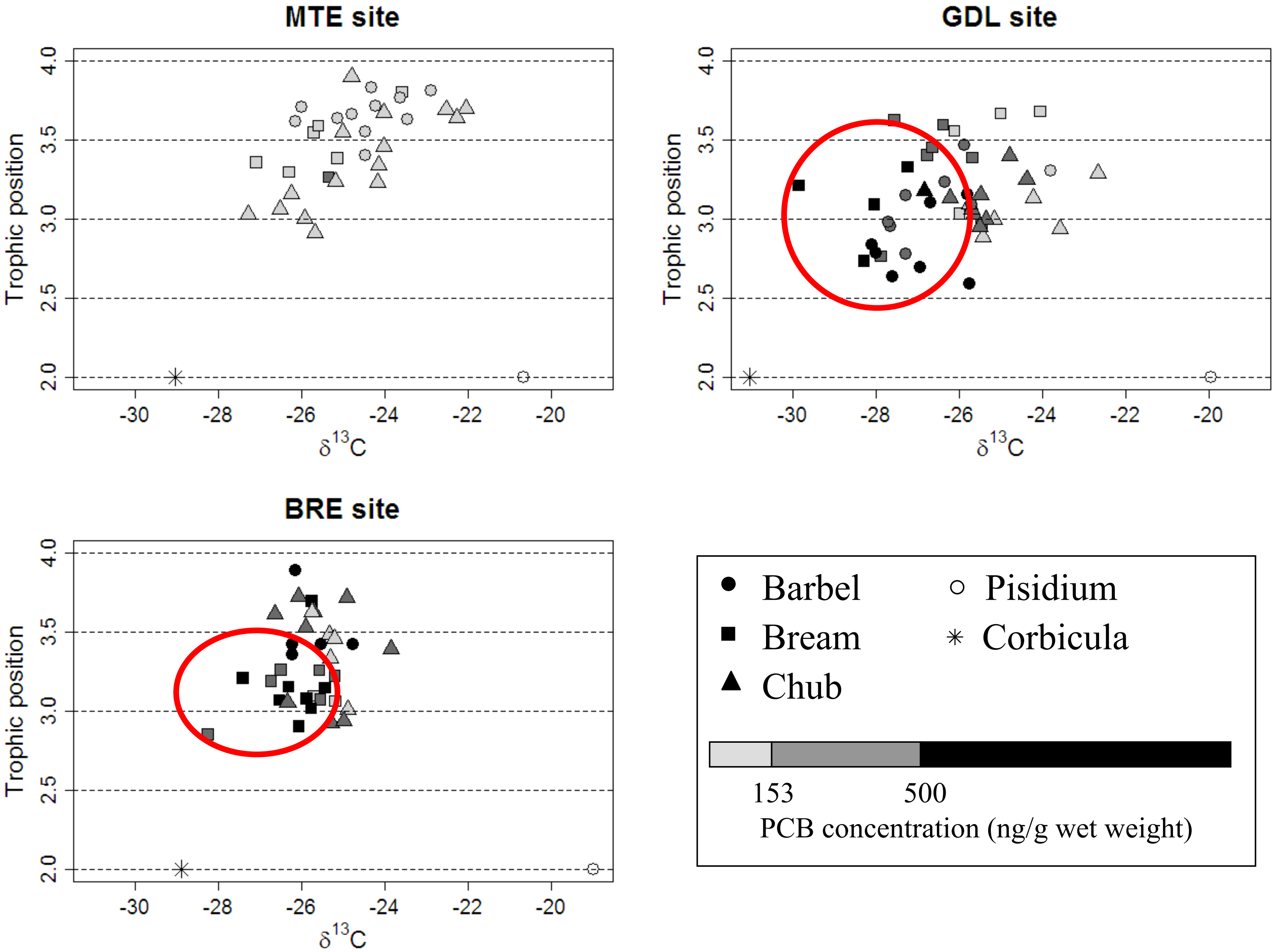
- Until now, trophic position deterministically estimated from $\delta^{15}N$ values (Post, 2002)

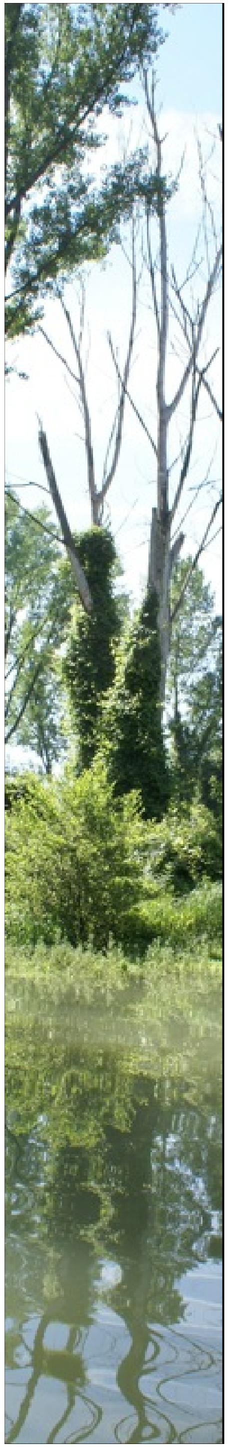
- Here, Bayesian inference used to estimate species TP, by considering $\delta^{15}N$ and $\delta^{13}C$ data variability and uncertainty around the parameters (prior information)

  - Marginal posterior distribution for each parameter and joint posterior distribution (correlation between parameters)



Results


MTE site
GDL site
BRE site
Trophic position
4.0
3.5
3.0
2.5
2.0
-30
-28
-26
-24
-22
-20
δ13C
Barbel
Bream
Chub
Pisidium
Corbicula
153
500
PCB concentration (ng/g wet weight)



Stable Isotope Mixing Models

- To determine the contribution of eah baseline on the isotopic signature of each fish species → type of habitat exploited

- Data: 2 origins of carbon (detrital/ autochtonous) et 2 stable isotopes (C and N)

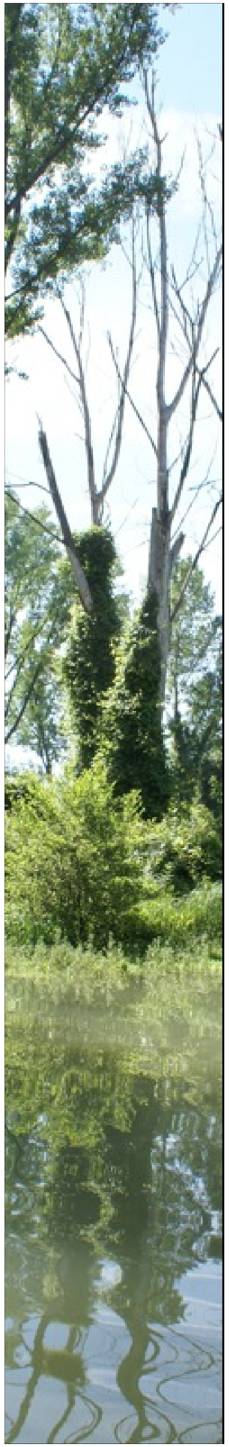
$$\begin{cases} \delta^{13}C_E = F_d * \delta^{13}C_d + F_a * \delta^{13}C_a \\ \delta^{15}N_E = F_d * \delta^{15}N_d + F_a * \delta^{15}N_a \\ F_d + F_a = 1 \end{cases}$$

F_d : contribution of detrital carbon (*Corbicula*)
F_a : contribution of more autochtonous carbon (*Pisidium*)

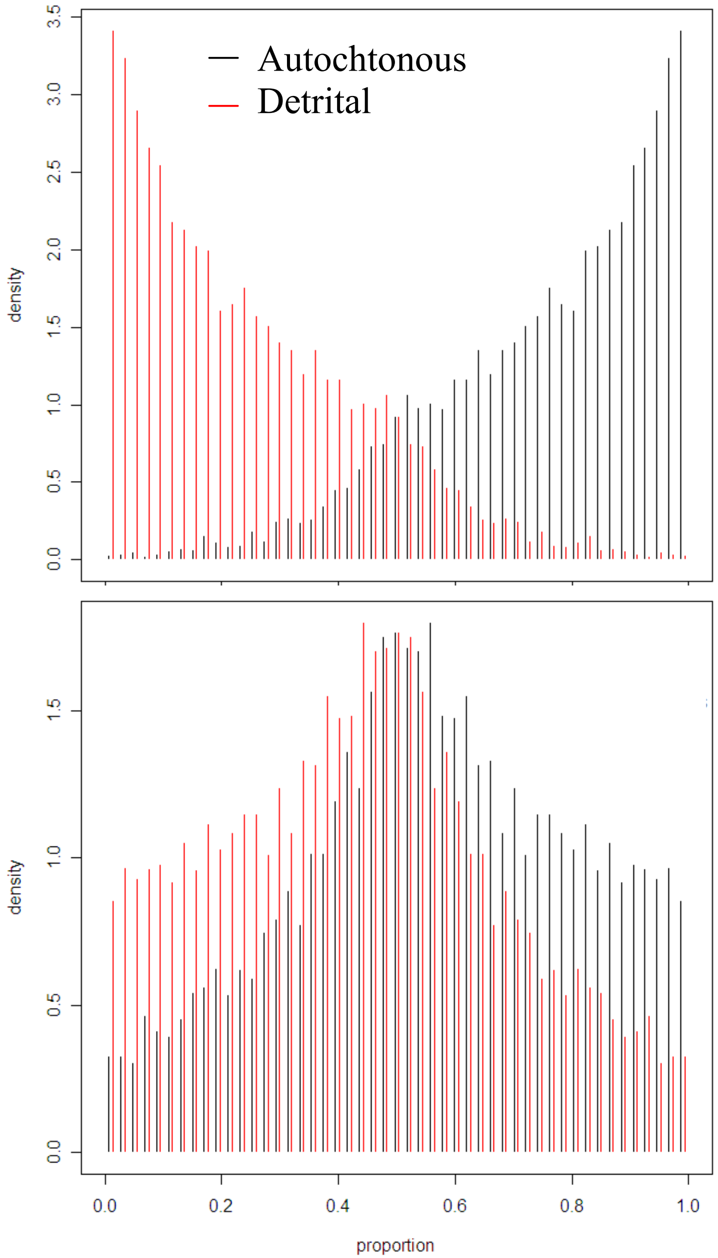
- Goal : find the best combination of the 2 contributions to obtain the best fit to the data → Bayesian Inference

- Package SIAR in R

- Application for each species in each site



Results : 2 different profils

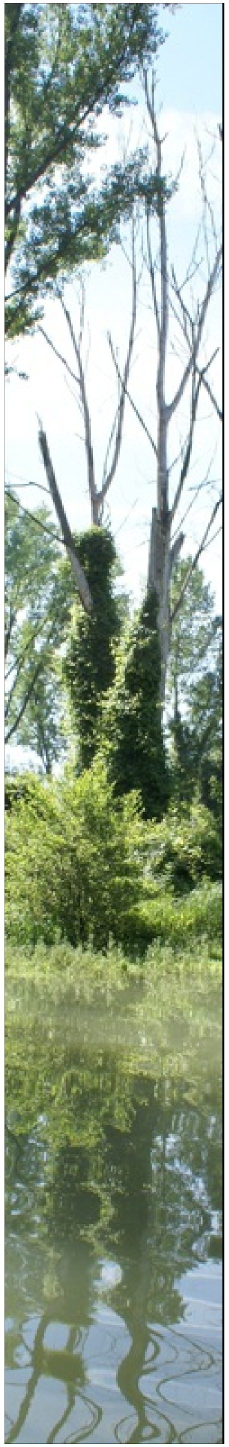


Trophic chains mainly supported by autochtonous carbon:

At GDL for the 3 species (high prey availability)

For the chub at the 3 sites (opportunistic species)

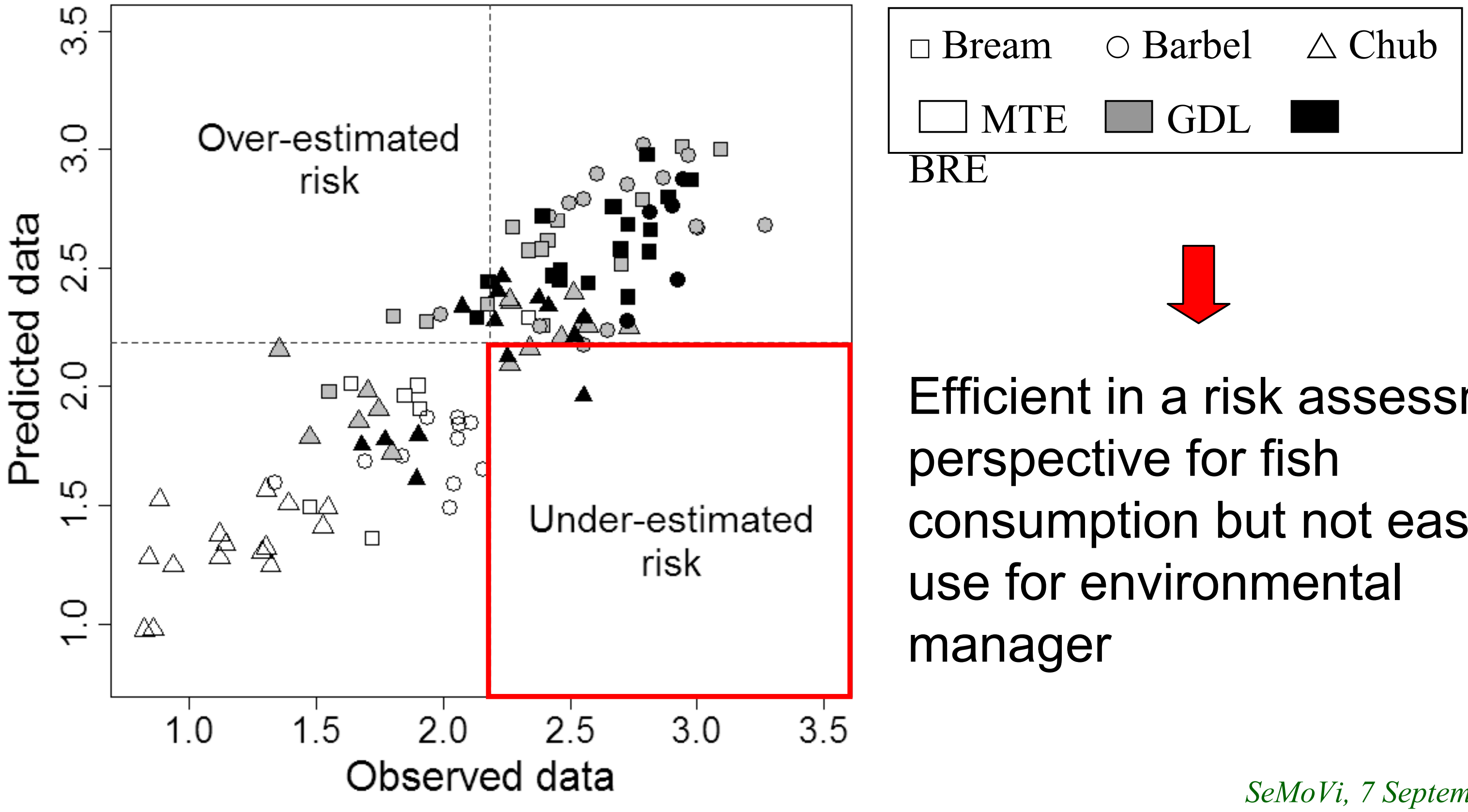
Trophic chains supported by the two carbon origins: exploitation of the 2 habitat types for the bream and the barbel at BRE and MTE



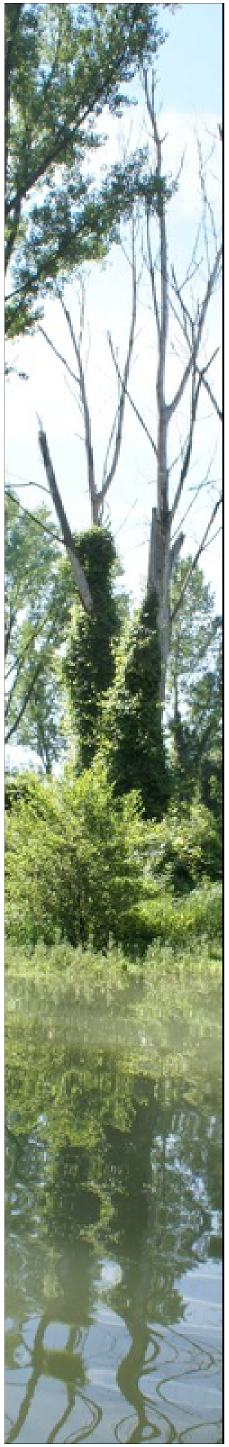
Predictive statistical model

➢ Backward stepwise regression on a log-linear model to explain fish PCB concentration according to: size, TP, % of detrital carbon, lipid content, sex and site (maximal PCB concentration in the sediment at which fishes were exposed during their life)

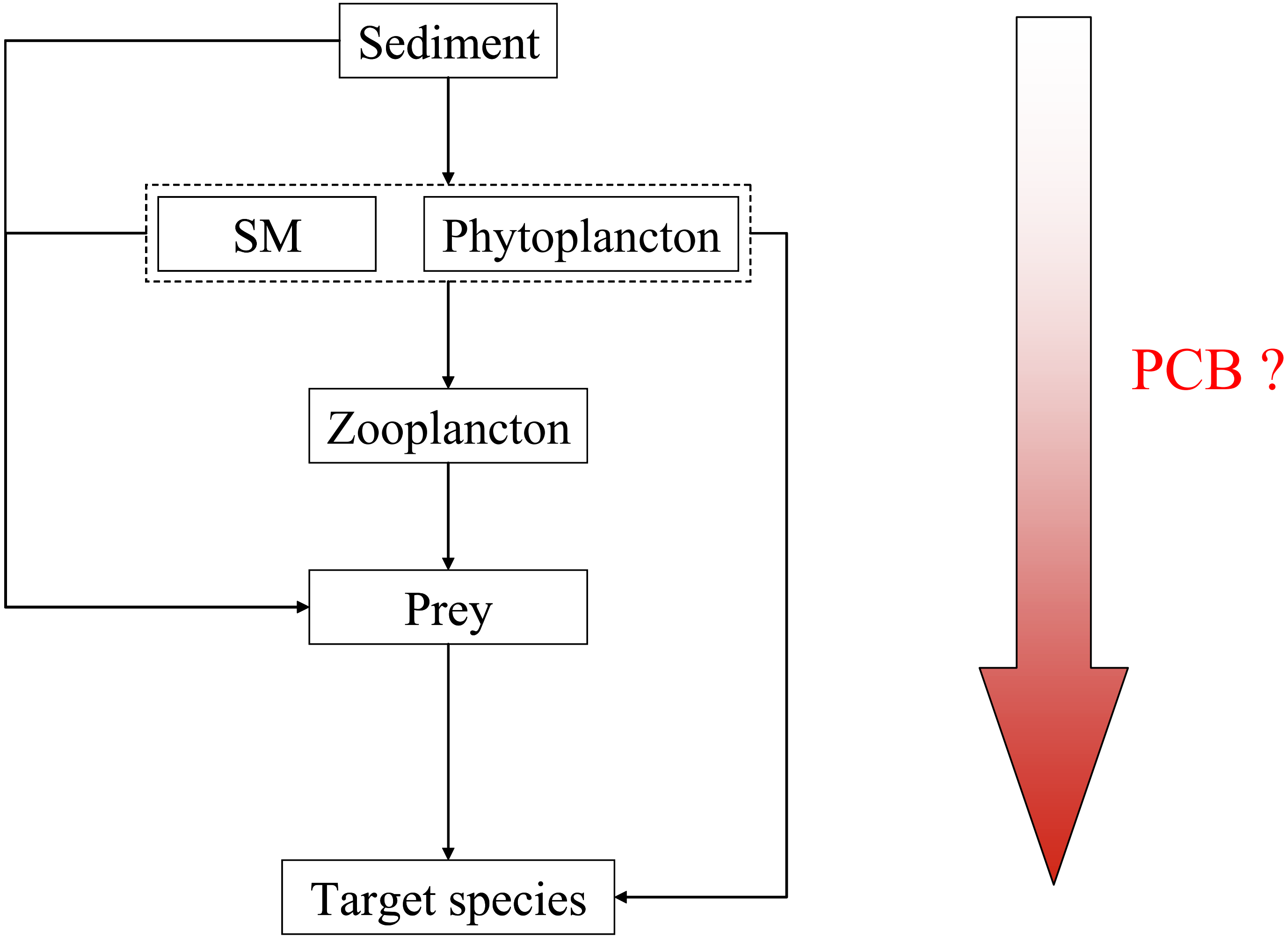
78% of the total variability explained by 3 variables: size, % of detrital carbon and concentration in the sediment

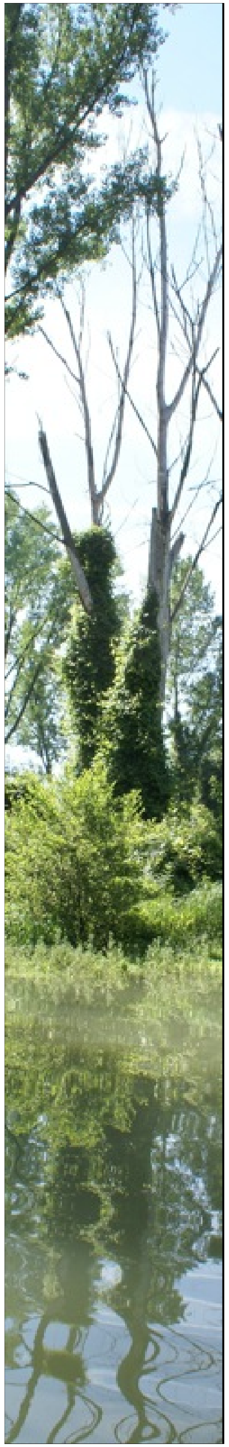


Efficient in a risk assessment perspective for fish consumption but not easy to use for environmental manager



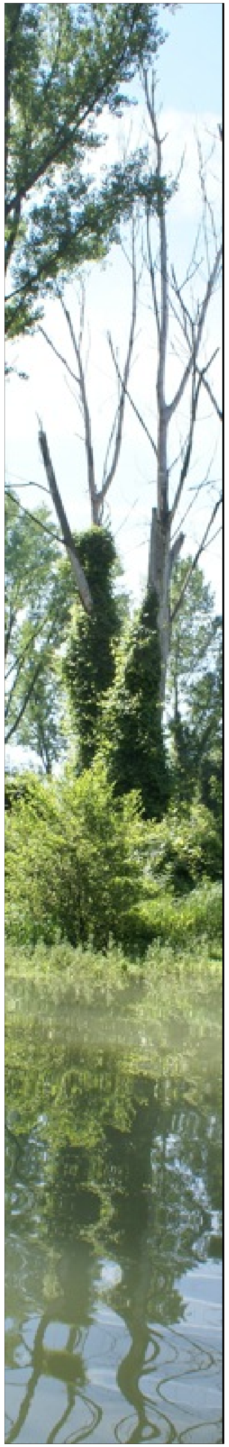
Transfer of PCB along trophic chain





Gut Content Analyses

- Determination of ingested preys



Bioaccumulation model

- Characteristics of the biological system
  - Freshwater river (many studies in lake or sea)
  - Effect of size/weight/age on PCB level
  - No observed effect of sex on PCB concentrations but reproduction known as limiting factor
- Principles: kinetic bioaccumulation model physiologically based, describing PCB concentrations for the congener c

Fish:

$$\frac{dC_c(t)}{dt} = \overbrace{U\,\alpha_c\,Cw_c(t)}^{\text{Respiratory way}} + \overbrace{\sum_j \beta_c\,Q_j\,F\,C_j(t)}^{\text{Trophic way}} - \overbrace{(E_c + G)\,C_c(t)}^{\text{Metabolic way}}$$

U : Water filtration rate $\rightarrow U(W,T)$

α_c : assimilation effiency of the dissolved congener $c \rightarrow \alpha(K_{ow})$

β_c : assimilation efficiency of ingested particles $\rightarrow \beta(K_{ow})$

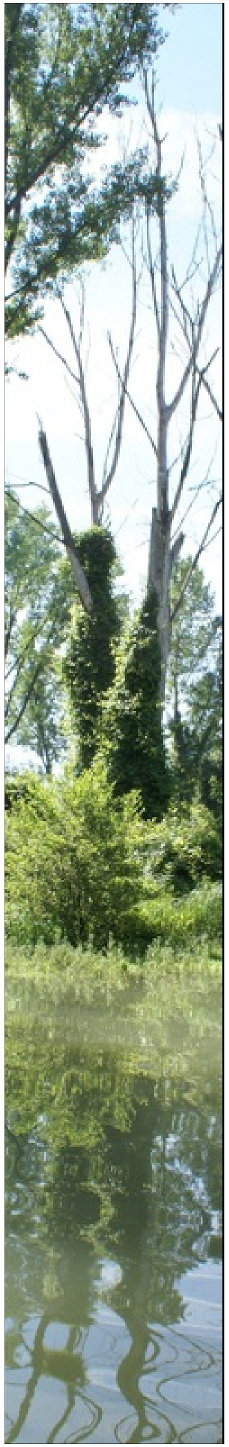
Q_j : diet preference for the prey j

F : Ingestion rate $\rightarrow F(W,T)$

E_c : Excretion rate $\rightarrow E(W)$

G : Growth rate $\rightarrow G(L,W,t)$

Bayesian inference

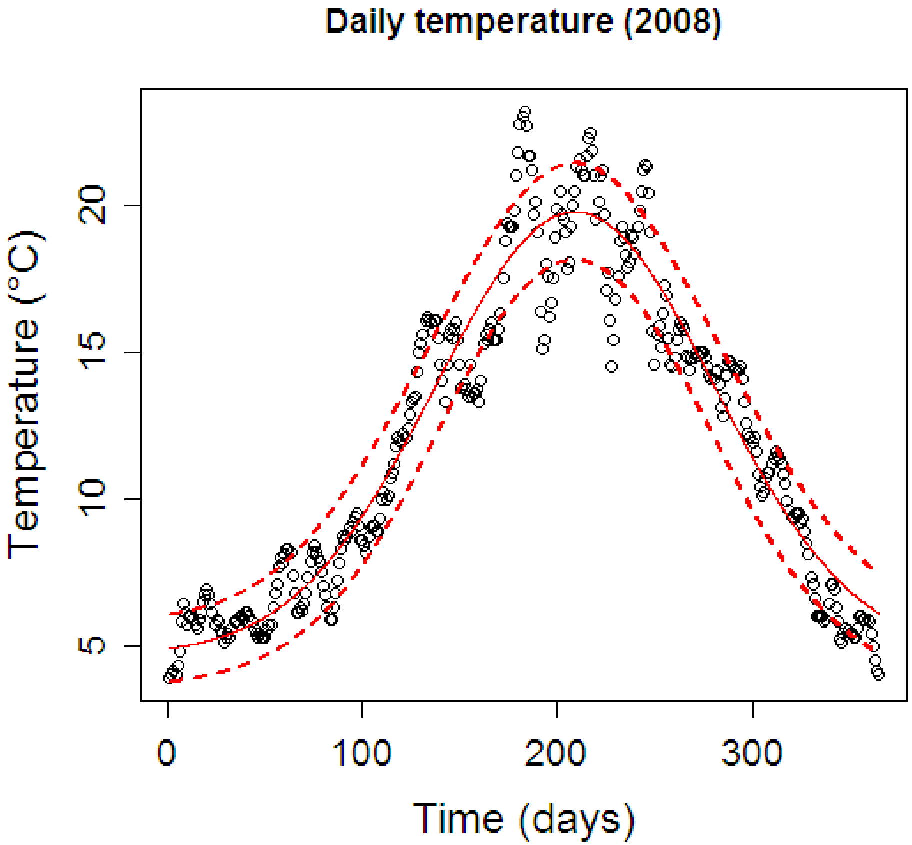


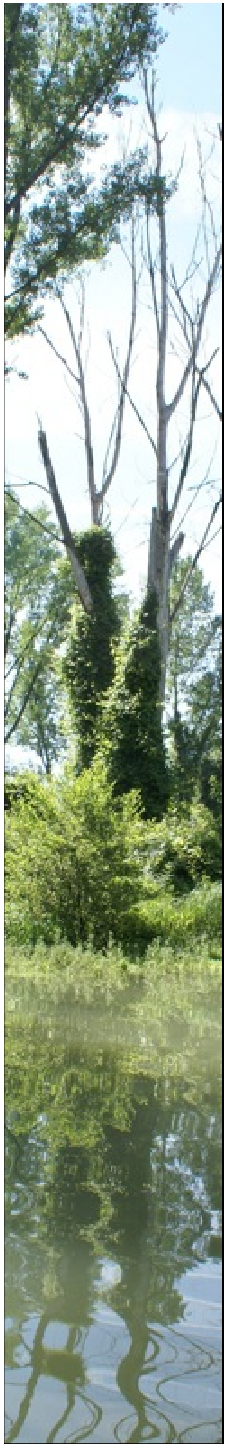
Annual temperature (near GDL)

- Model of annual variation

$$T = \delta + \alpha * \exp\left(-\mathbf{0.5} * \frac{(t-\beta)^2}{\sigma^2} \right)$$

Bayesian inference



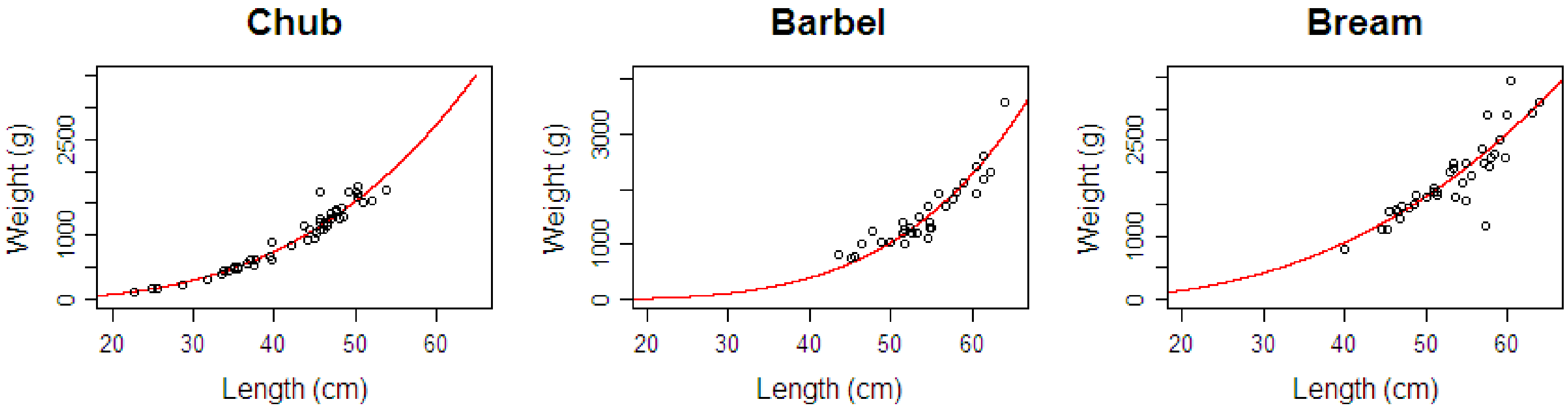


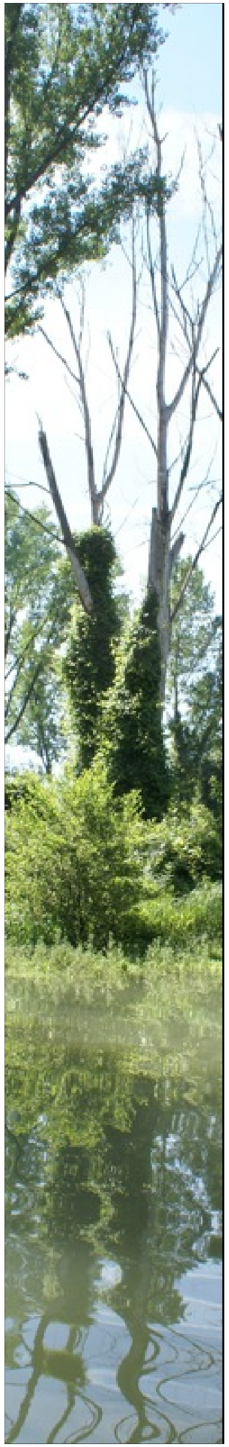
Growth rate estimation (1)

- Length / Weight relation for each species

$$\log(W) = a * \log(L) - b$$

Bayesian inference



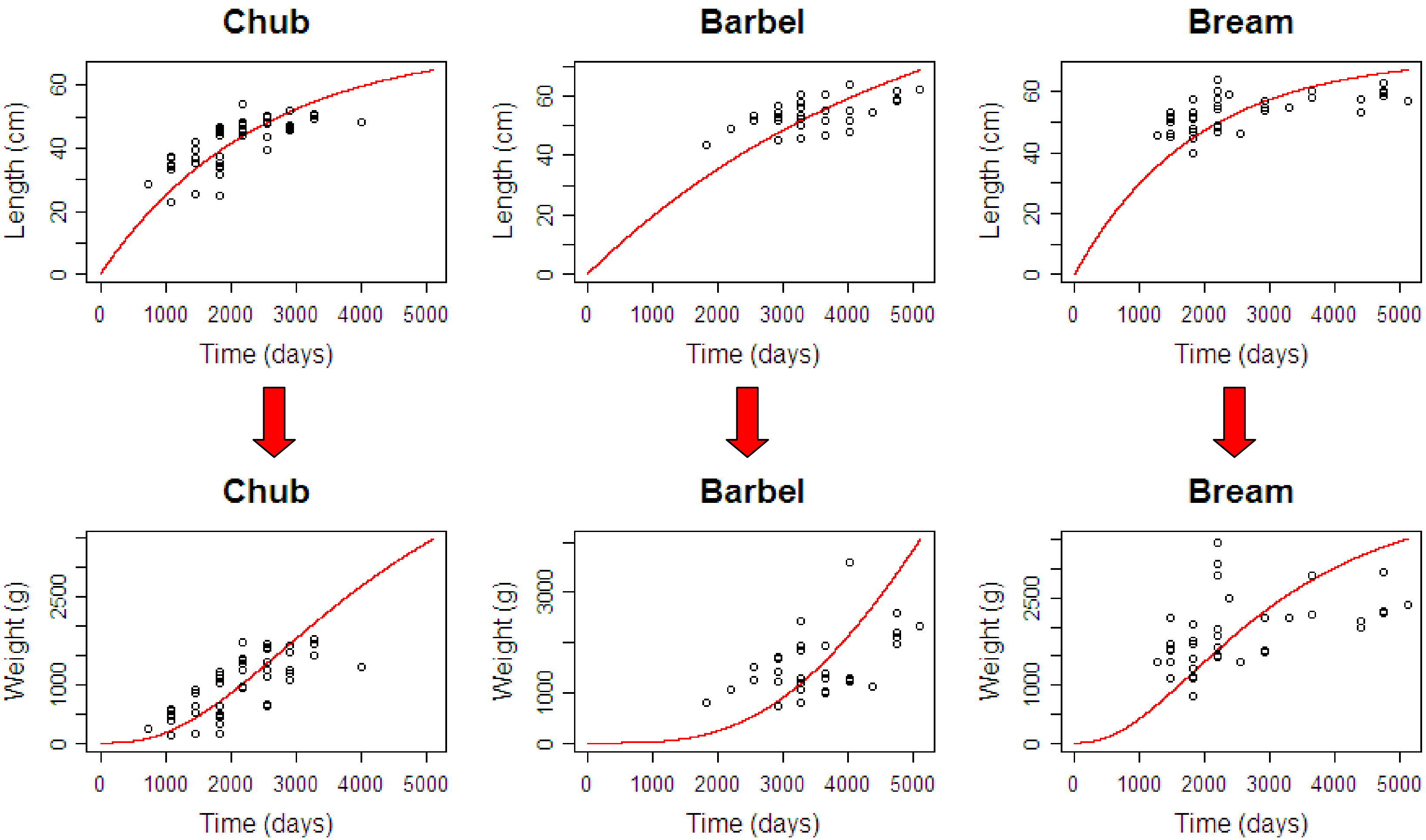


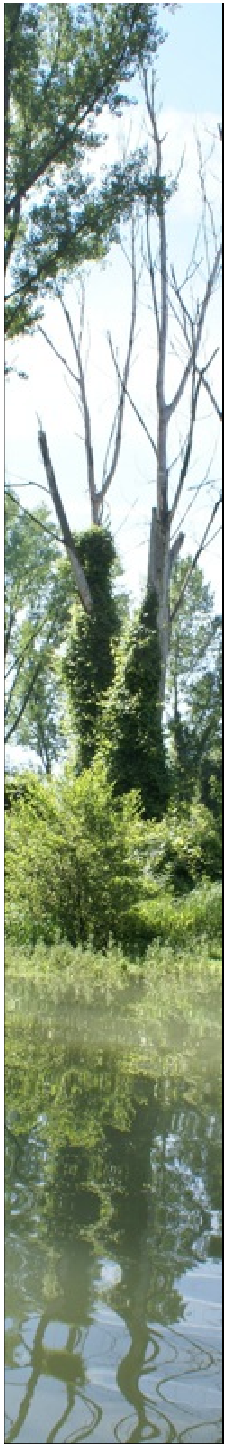
Growth rate estimation (2)

- Von Bertalanffy growth model

$$\frac{dL(t)}{dt} = r\,(L_\infty - L)$$

Bayesian inference for each species



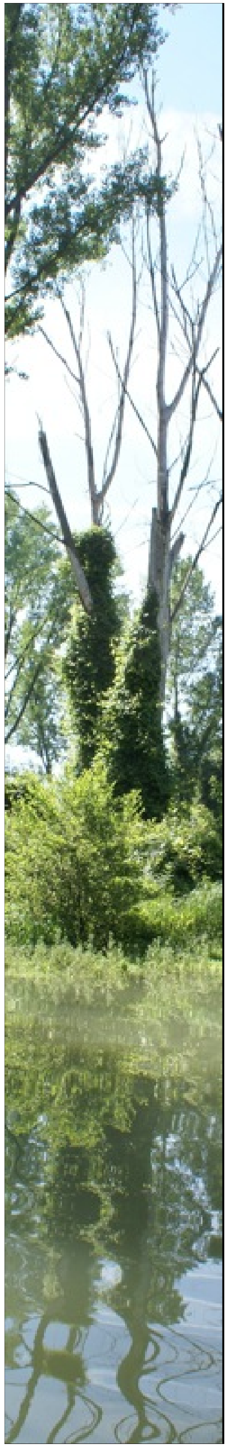


Growth rate estimation (3)

- Method 1:

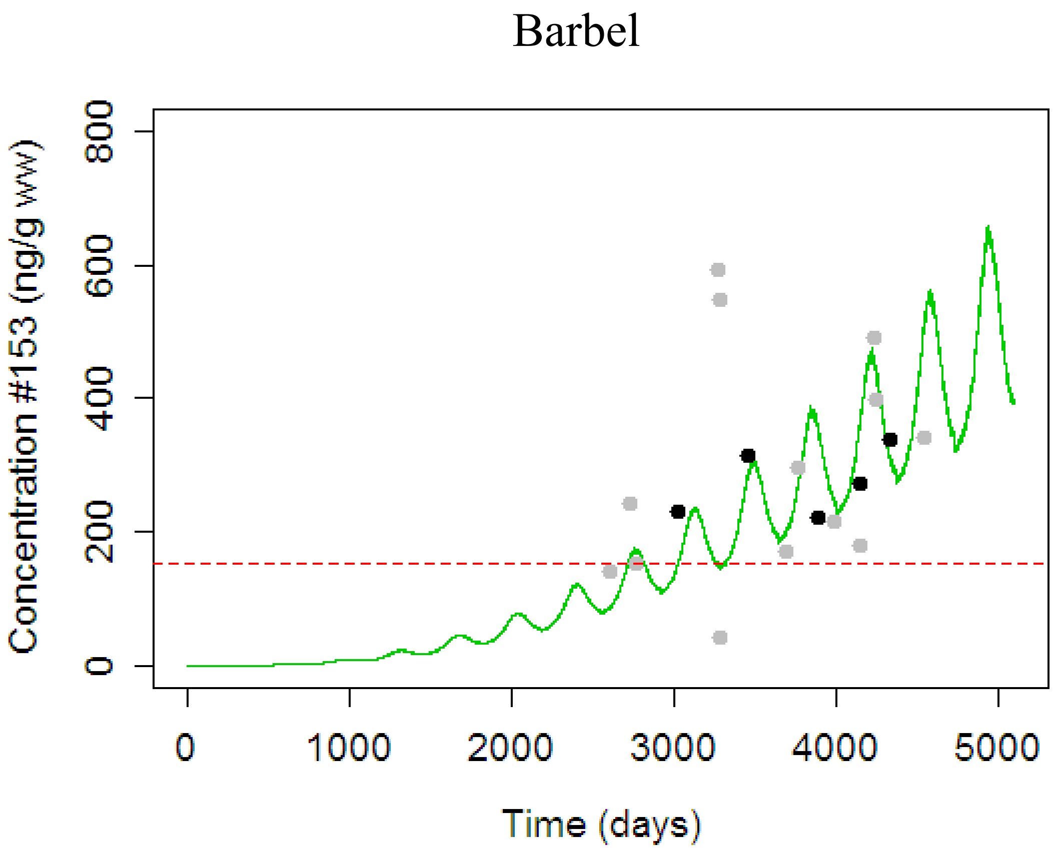
$$g = \ln\left(\frac{W_{t+1}}{W_t}\right) \quad \Rightarrow \quad G = \exp(g) - 1$$

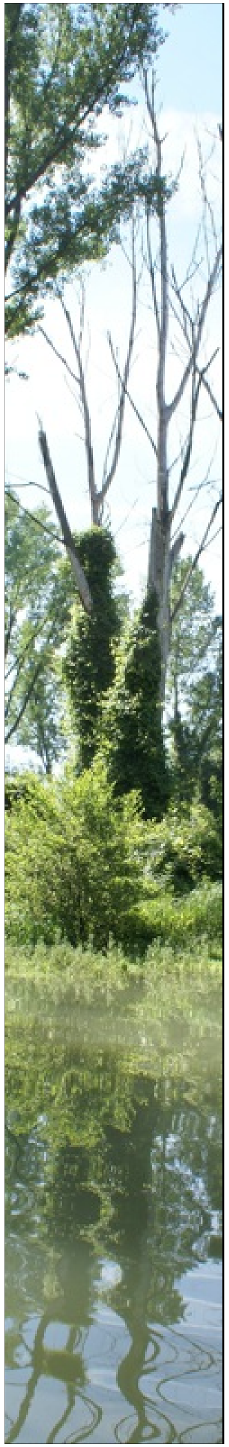
- Method 2: Population dynamic model (in development)



Preliminary results on #153

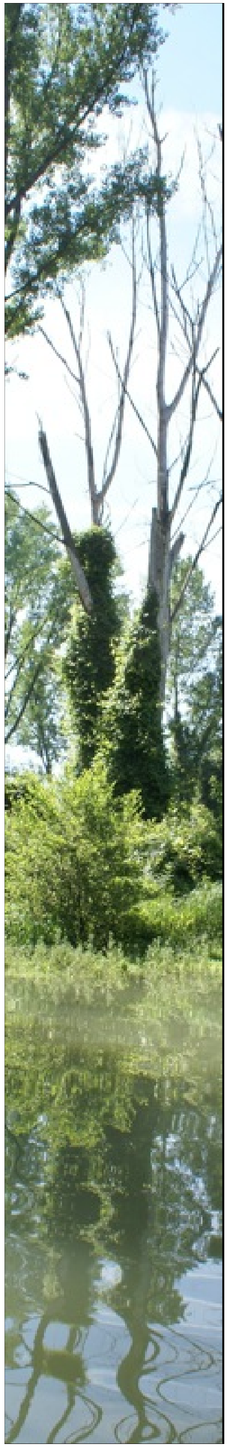
➢ Respiratory way neglected, β, F and E estimated by equations of Loizeau (2001) for sea bass, fixed concentrations in invertebrates (GDL)





Perspectives

- Parameter estimation of each function involved in the model by Bayesian Inference for each species
- Couple the bioaccumulation model to a dynamic population model for fishes
- Develop a bioaccumulation model for invertebrates that link fishes to sediment
- Test the model sensitivity and credibility



Île du Beurre

Thank you

La Morte