



# The spatial variability of trace element bioaccumulation processes: Tools to environmental management

5th Annual World Congress of  
Marine Biotechnology-2015

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G. Lepoint, K. Das,  
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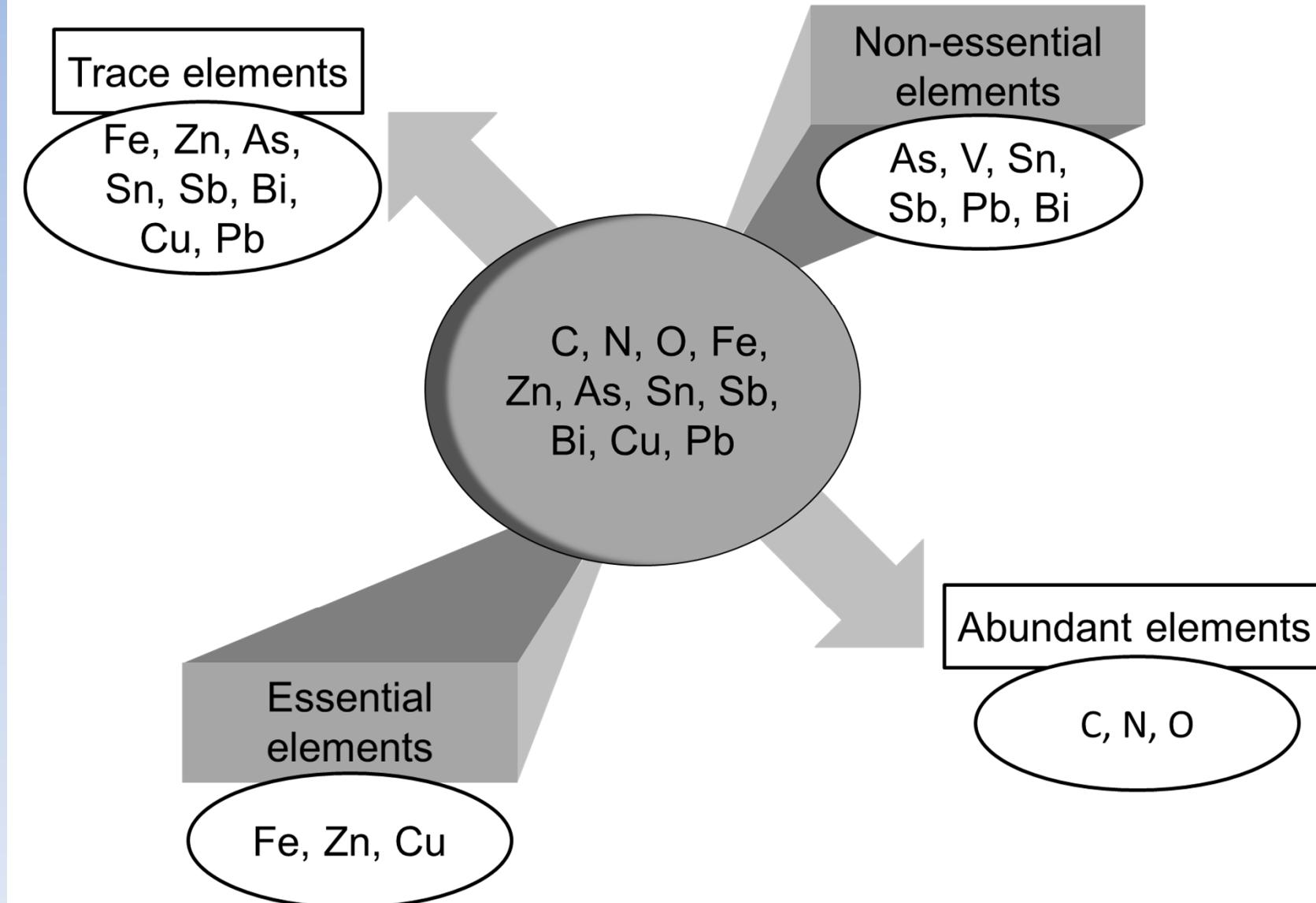
Qingdao,  
11-07-15





# Trace elements

## INTRODUCTION

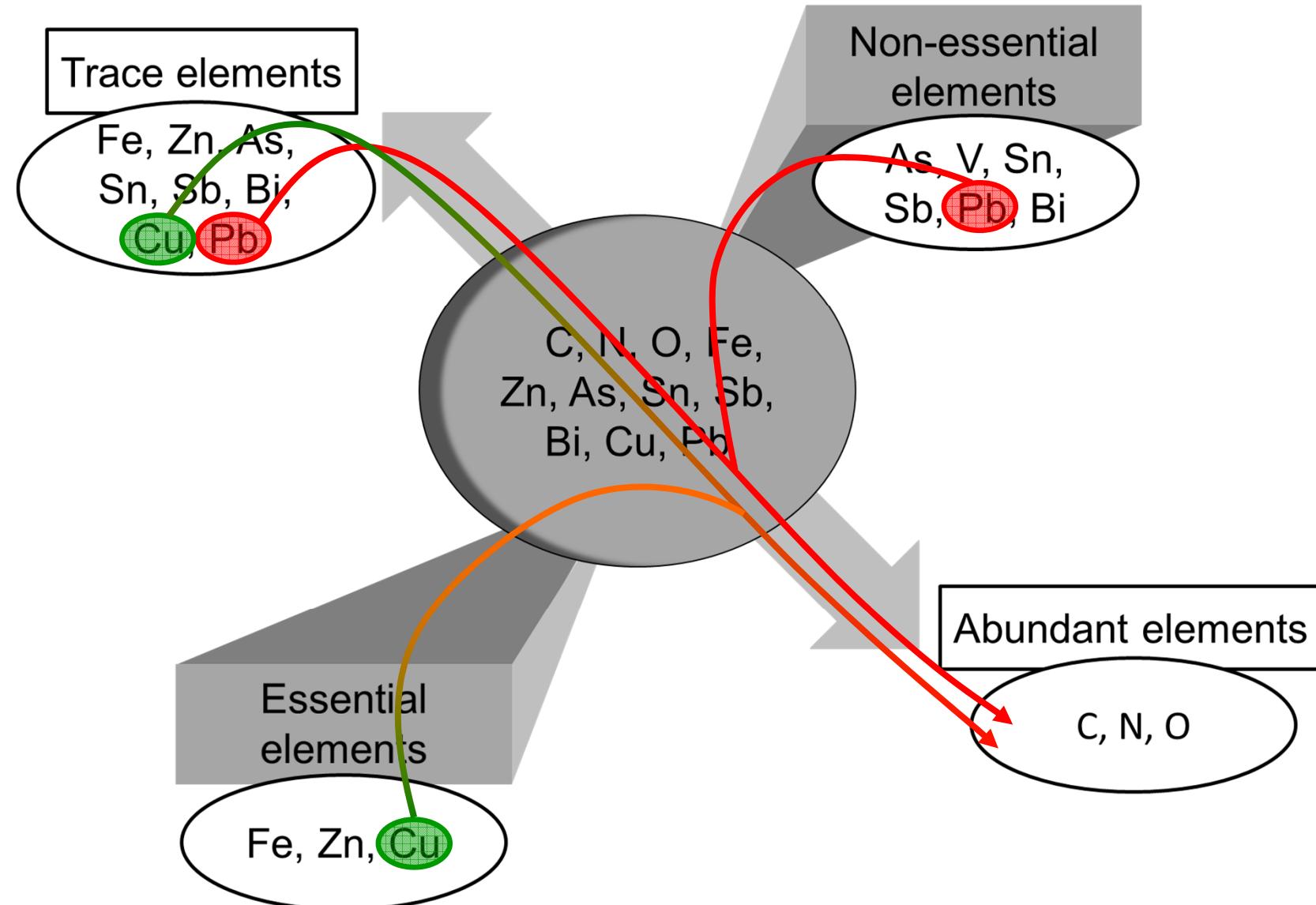


(after Amiard ,2011)



# Trace elements

## INTRODUCTION



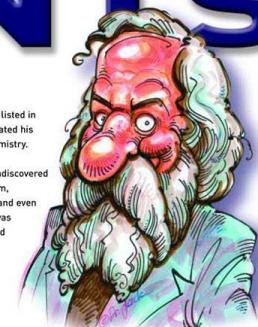
(after Amiard ,2011)

# PERIODIC TABLE of the ELEMENTS

ALKALI METALS  
ALKALI EARTH METALS  
TRANSITION METALS  
OTHER METALS  
OTHER NON-METALS  
HALOGENS  
NOBLE GASES  
RARE-EARTH METALS

H  
Hydrogen 1  
Symbol  
Element name  
Atomic number  
Atomic mass

**DMITRI MENDELEYEV (1834 – 1907)**  
The Russian chemist, Dmitri Mendeleev, was the first to observe that if elements were listed in order of atomic mass, they showed regular (periodical) repeating properties. He formulated his discovery in a periodic table of elements, now regarded as the backbone of modern chemistry.  
  
The crowning achievement of Mendeleev's periodic table lay in his prophecy of then, undiscovered elements. In 1869, the year he published his periodic classification, the elements gallium, germanium and scandium were unknown. Mendeleev left spaces for them in his table and even predicted their atomic masses and other chemical properties. Six years later, gallium was discovered and his predictions were found to be accurate. Other discoveries followed and their chemical behaviour matched that predicted by Mendeleev.  
  
This remarkable man, the youngest in a family of 17 children, has left the scientific community with a classification system so powerful that it became the cornerstone in chemistry teaching and the prediction of new elements ever since.  
In 1955, element 101 was named after him: Md, Mendelevium.



1 IA H Hydrogen 1 1.01	2 IIA Li Lithium 3 6.94	3 IIA Be Beryllium 4 9.01	18 VIIA He Helium 2 4.00
2 IA Na Sodium 11 22.99	2 IIA Mg Magnesium 12 24.31	13 IIIA C Carbon 6 12.01	17 VIIA F Fluorine 9 19.00
3 IA K Potassium 19 39.10	3 IIA Ca Calcium 20 40.08	14 IVA B Boron 5 10.81	16 VIA N Nitrogen 7 14.01
4 IA Rb Rubidium 37 85.47	4 IIA Sr Strontium 38 87.62	15 VA Al Aluminium 13 26.98	15 VIIA O Oxygen 8 16.00
5 IA Cs Caesium 55 132.91	5 IIA Ba Barium 56 137.33	16 VI A Si Silicon 14 28.09	14 VIA S Sulphur 16 32.06
6 IA Fr Francium 87 (223)	Actinide Series	17 VIIA Cl Chlorine 17 35.45	13 VIIA Ar Argon 18 39.95
7 IA Ra Radium 88 (226)	Rf Rutherfordium 104 (261)	18 IIIA Ga Germanium 31 69.72	Kr Krypton 36 83.80
8 IA	Db Dubnium 105 (262)	19 IV A Ge Germanium 32 72.61	Br Bromine 35 79.90
9 IA	Sg Seaborgium 106 (263)	20 V A As Arsenic 33 74.92	Iodine 53 126.90
10 IA	Bh Bohrium 107 (262)	21 VI A Sn Tin 50 118.71	Xe Xenon 54 131.29
11 IA	Hs Hassium 108 (265)	22 VIIA Te Tellurium 52 127.60	At Astatine 85 (210)
12 IA	Mt Meitnerium 109 (266)	23 IIIA Pb Lead 82 207.20	Rn Radon 86 (222)
13 IA	La Lanthanum 57 138.91	24 IV A Po Polonium 84 (209)	
14 IA	Ce Cerium 58 140.12	25 V A Bi Bismuth 83 208.98	
15 IA	Pr Praseodymium 59 140.90	26 VI A Tl Thallium 81 204.38	
16 IA	Nd Neodymium 60 144.24	27 VIIA Dy Dysprosium 66 162.50	
17 IA	Pm Promethium 61 (145)	28 IIIA Ho Holmium 67 164.93	
18 IA	Sm Samarium 62 150.36	29 IV A Er Erbium 68 167.26	
19 IA	Eu Europium 63 151.96	30 V A Tm Thulium 69 168.93	
20 IA	Gd Gadolinium 64 157.25	31 VI A Yb Yterbium 70 173.04	
21 IA	Tb Terbium 65 158.92	32 VIIA Lu Lutetium 71 174.96	
22 IA	Dy Dysprosium 66 162.50	33 IIIA Es Einsteinium 99 (256)	
23 IA	Ho Holmium 67 164.93	34 IV A Fm Fermium 100 (257)	
24 IA	Er Erbium 68 167.26	35 V A Md Mendelevium 101 (258)	
25 IA	Tm Thulium 69 168.93	36 VI A No Nobelium 102 (259)	
26 IA	Yb Yterbium 70 173.04	37 VIIA Lr Lawrencium 103 (260)	



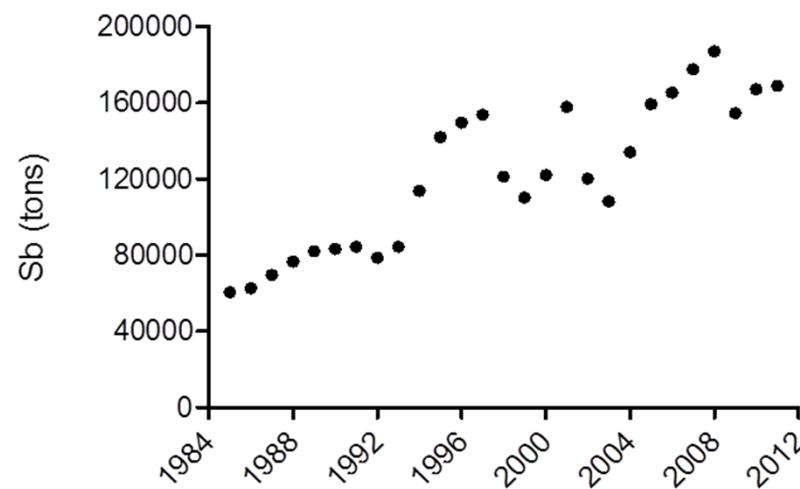
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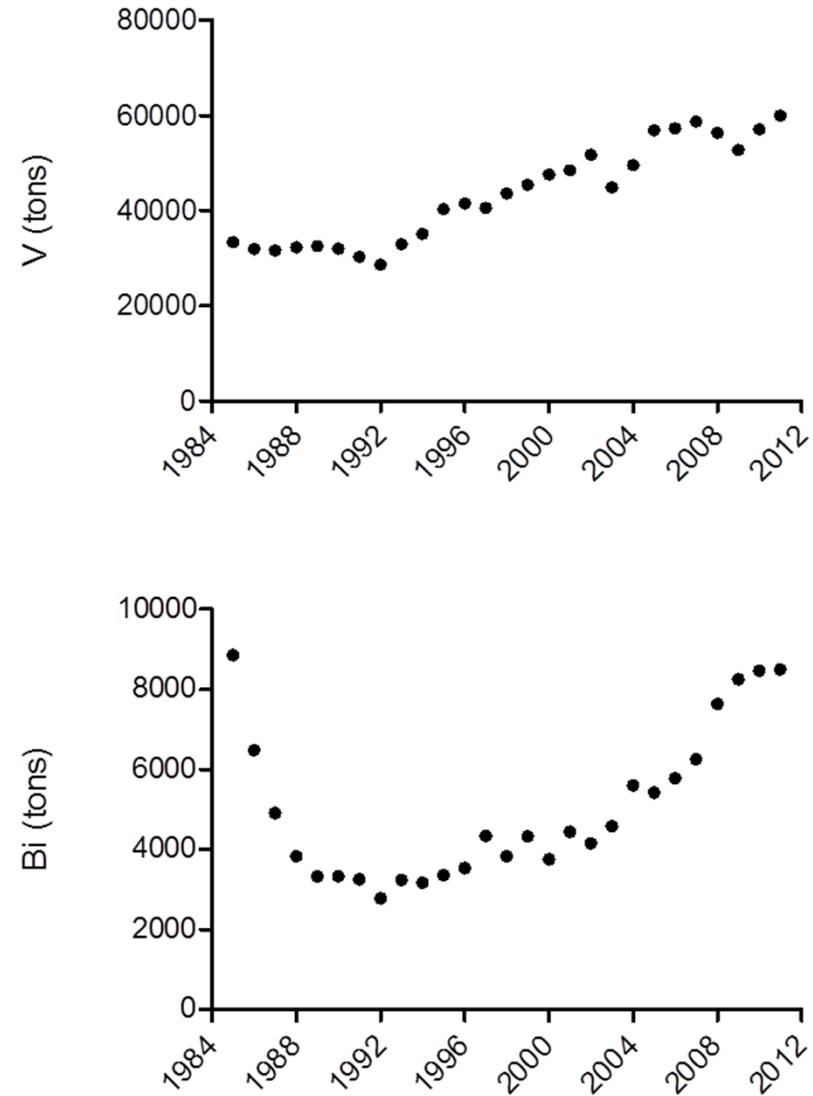


# World production of trace elements

## INTRODUCTION



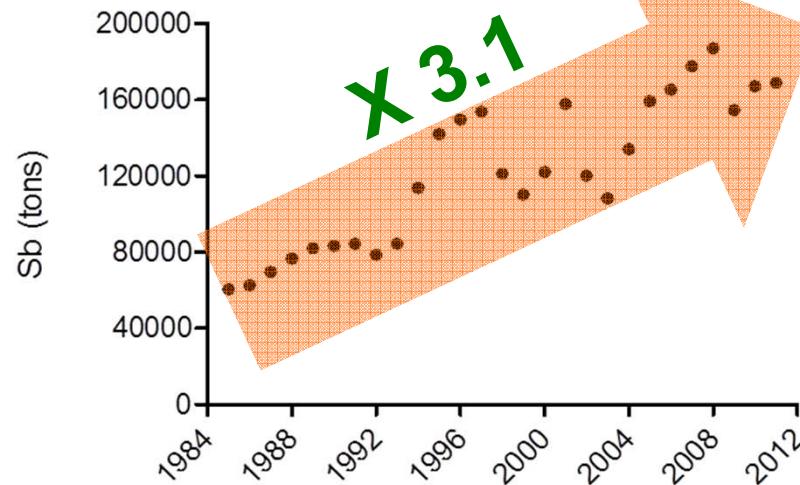
data compiled from the Mineral Yearbooks published by the US Geological Survey on [www.usgs.gov](http://www.usgs.gov)



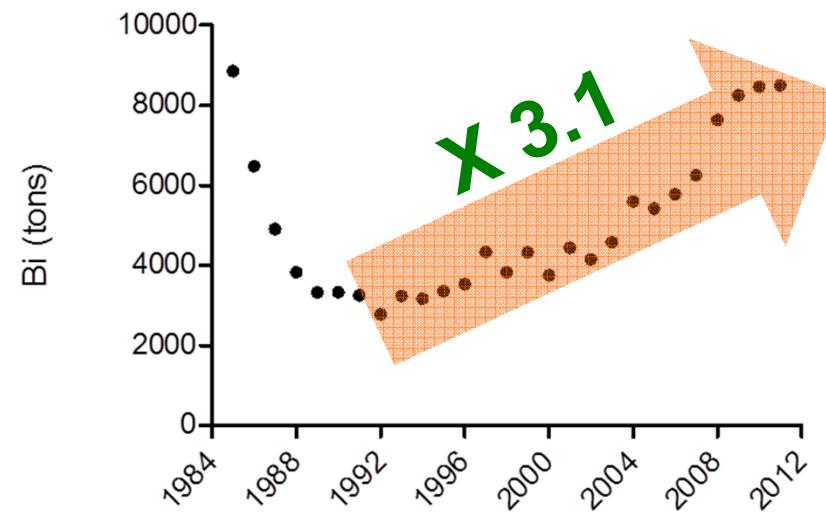
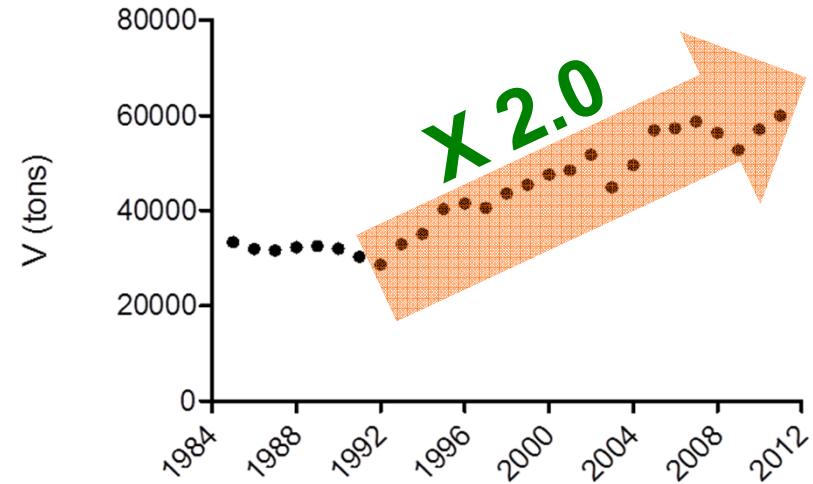


# World production of trace elements

## INTRODUCTION



data compiled from the Mineral Yearbooks published by the US Geological Survey on [www.usgs.gov](http://www.usgs.gov)





# Bio-monitoring

## INTRODUCTION

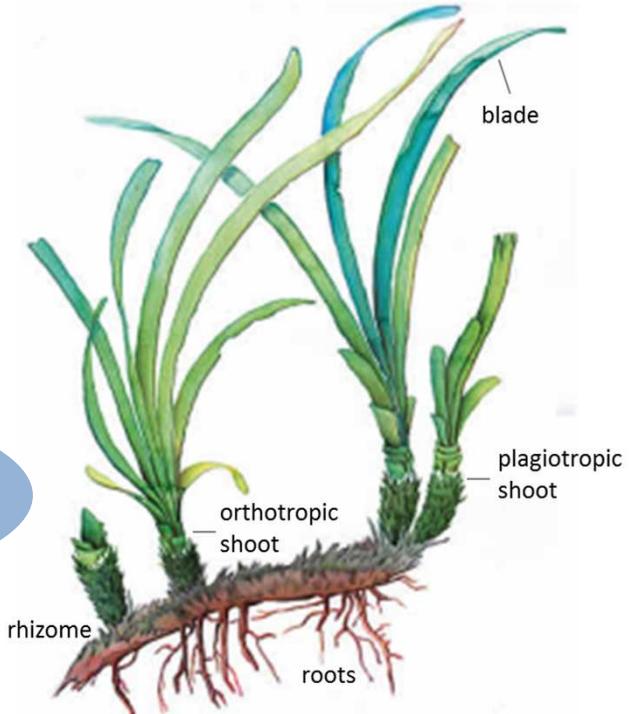
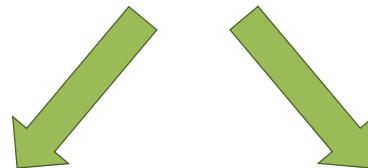


*Mytilus galloprovincialis*

Contamination



trace elements



*Posidonia oceanica*

direct measurements  
in the environment:  
water, suspended  
matter, sediments.

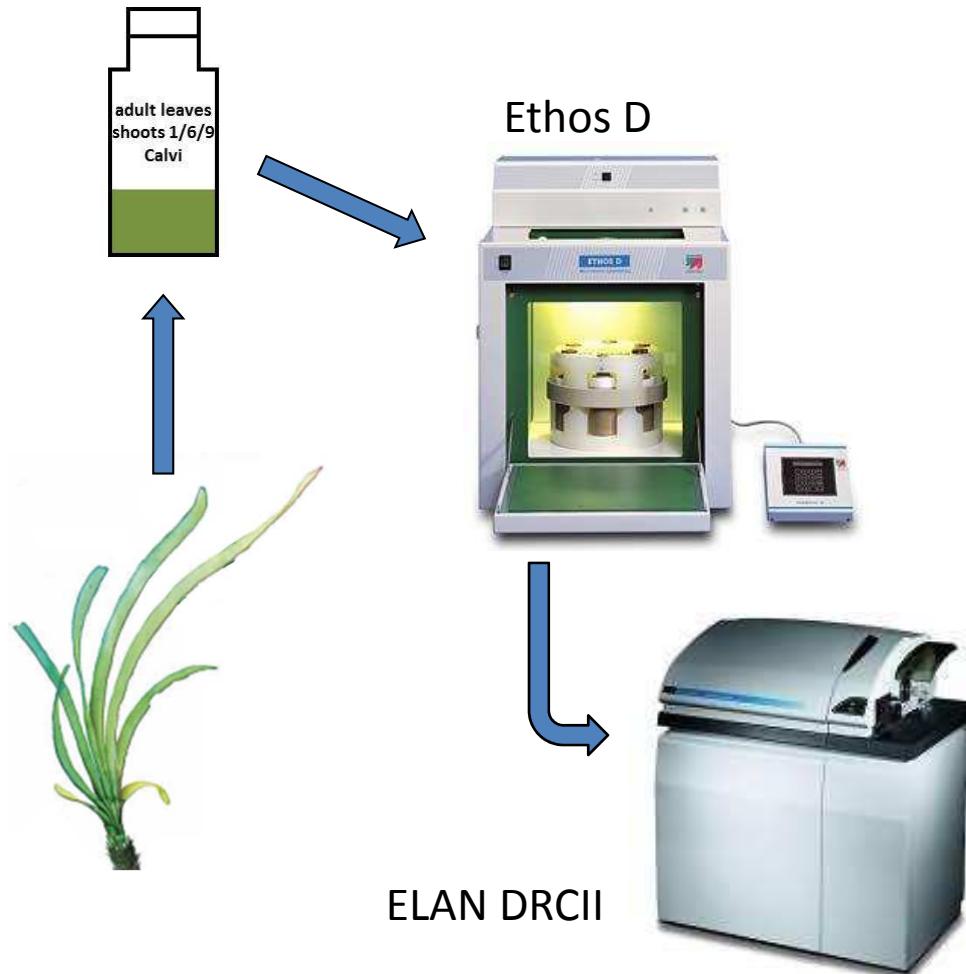
bioindicators =  
organisms accumulating pollutants  
to levels representative of their  
habitat contamination status.





# Laboratory analyses

## METHODS



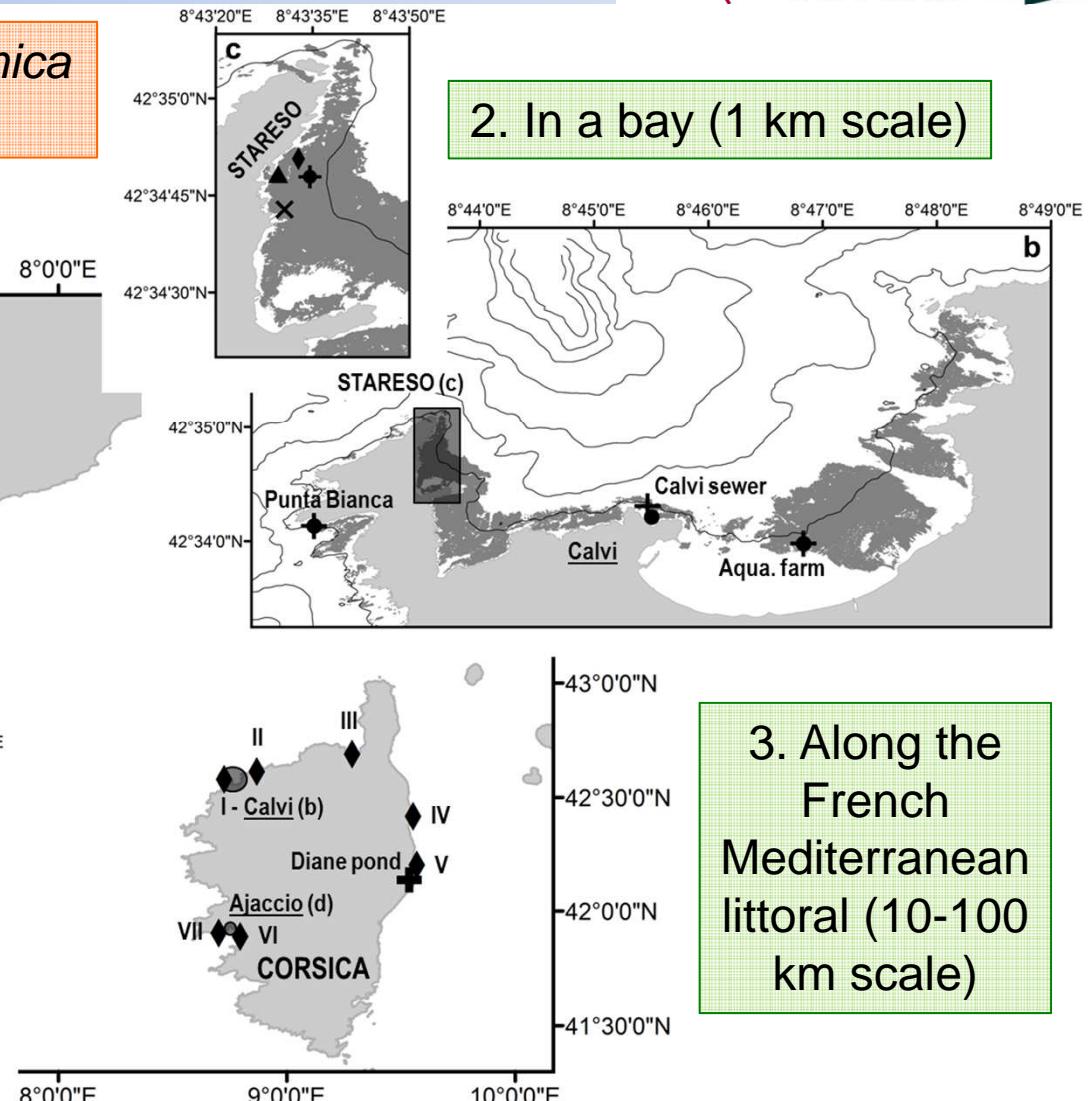
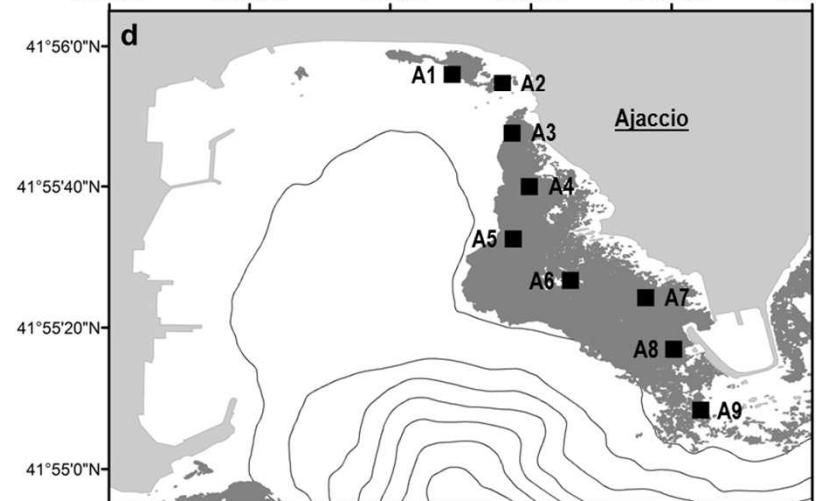
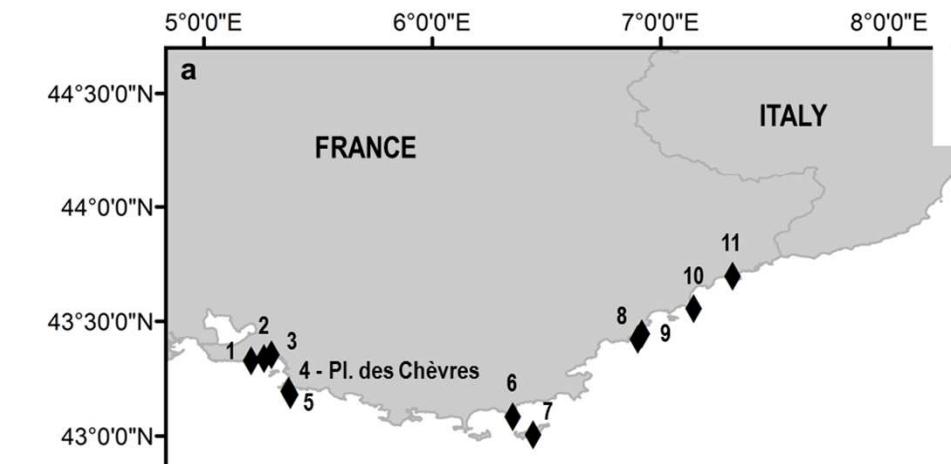
### Analytical steps:

- homogeneous sample
- acidic digestion in a microwave oven
- measures :
  - inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer



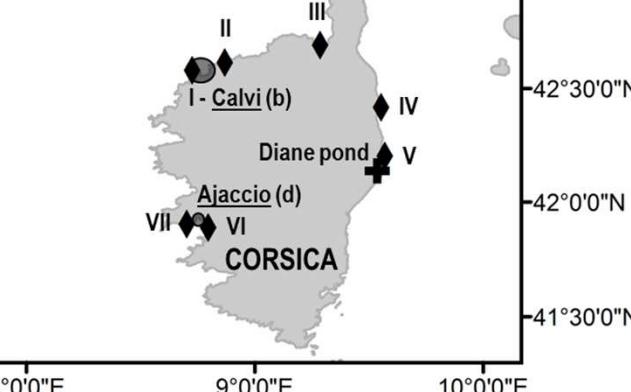
# Scale ? Sampling effort ?

TE accumulation in *P. oceanica*  
studied at different scales :



1. Along a radial (100 m scale)

3. Along the  
French  
Mediterranean  
littoral (10-100  
km scale)

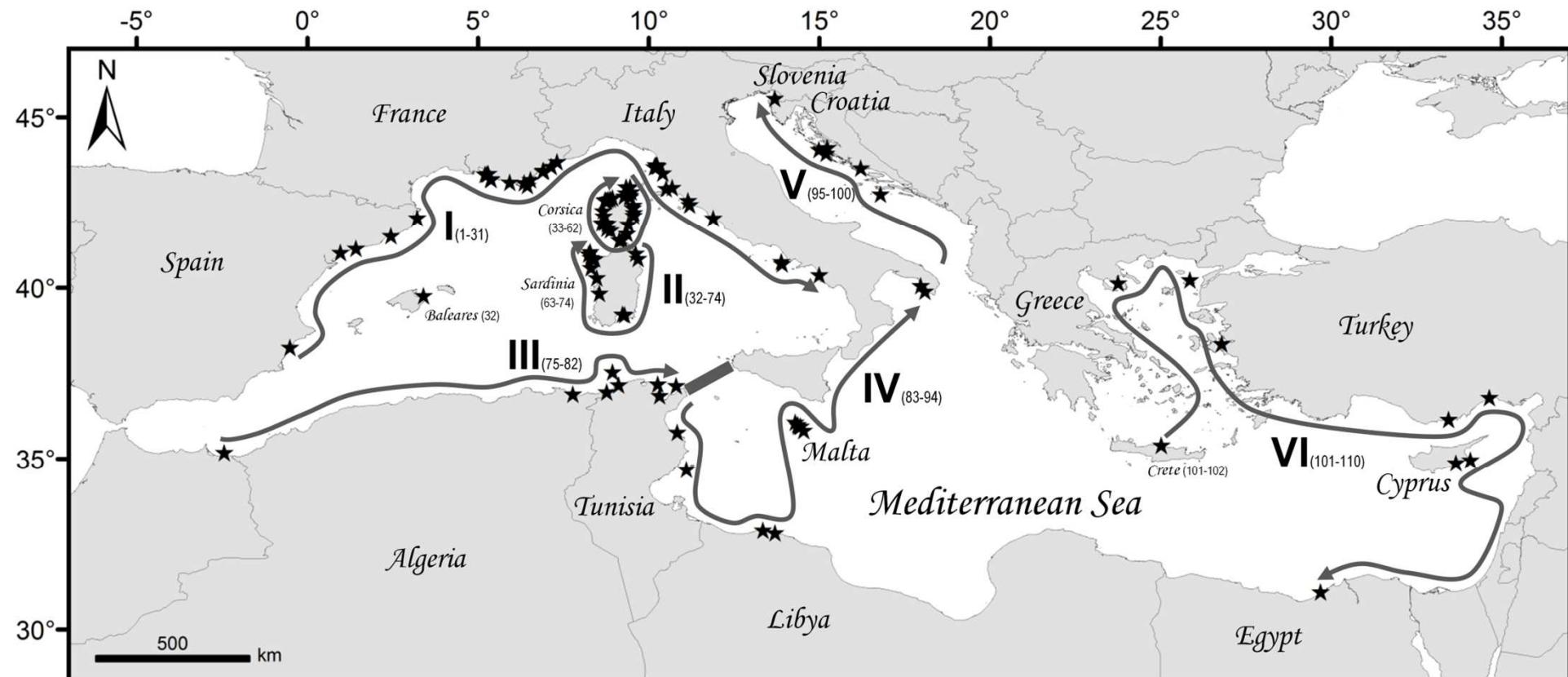


2. In a bay (1 km scale)



# Scale ? Sampling effort ?

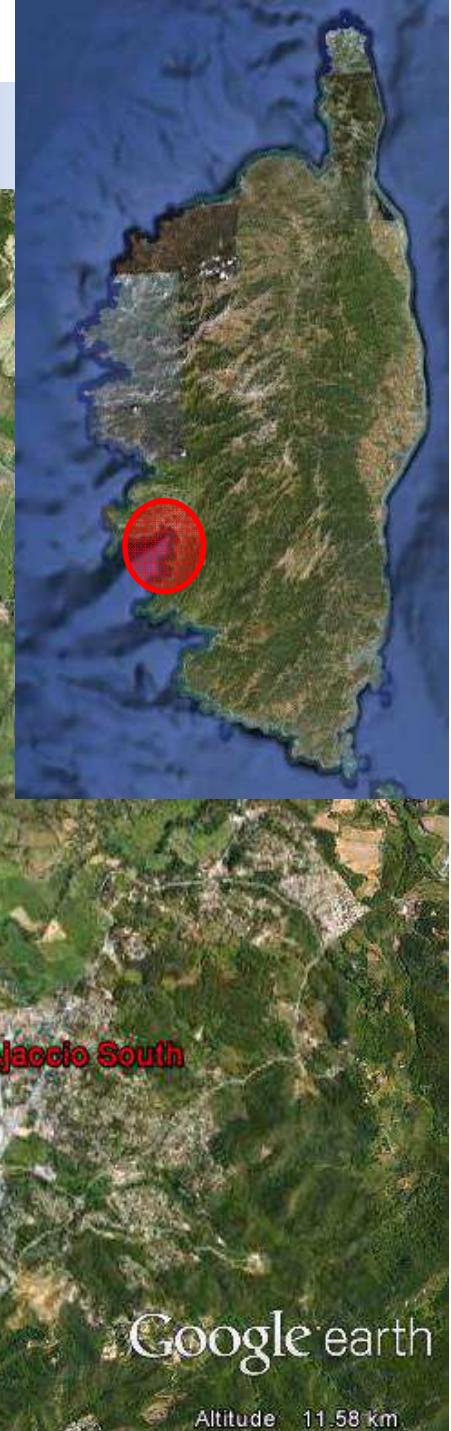
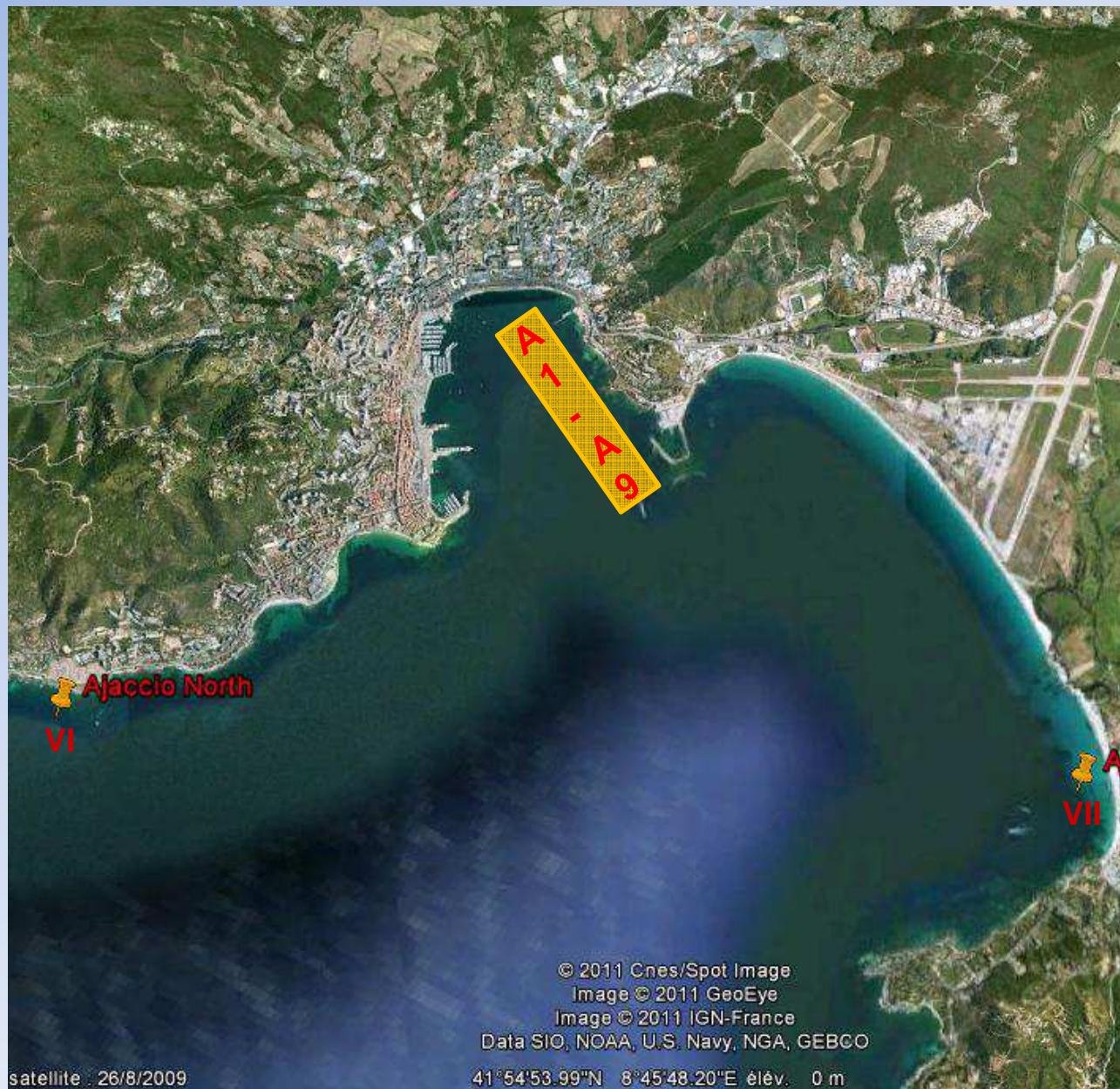
TE accumulation in *P. oceanica*  
studied at different scales :



4. Along the whole Mediterranean coastline (100-1000 km scale)



# Radial monitoring: Ajaccio Bay





## Radial monitoring: Ajaccio Bay

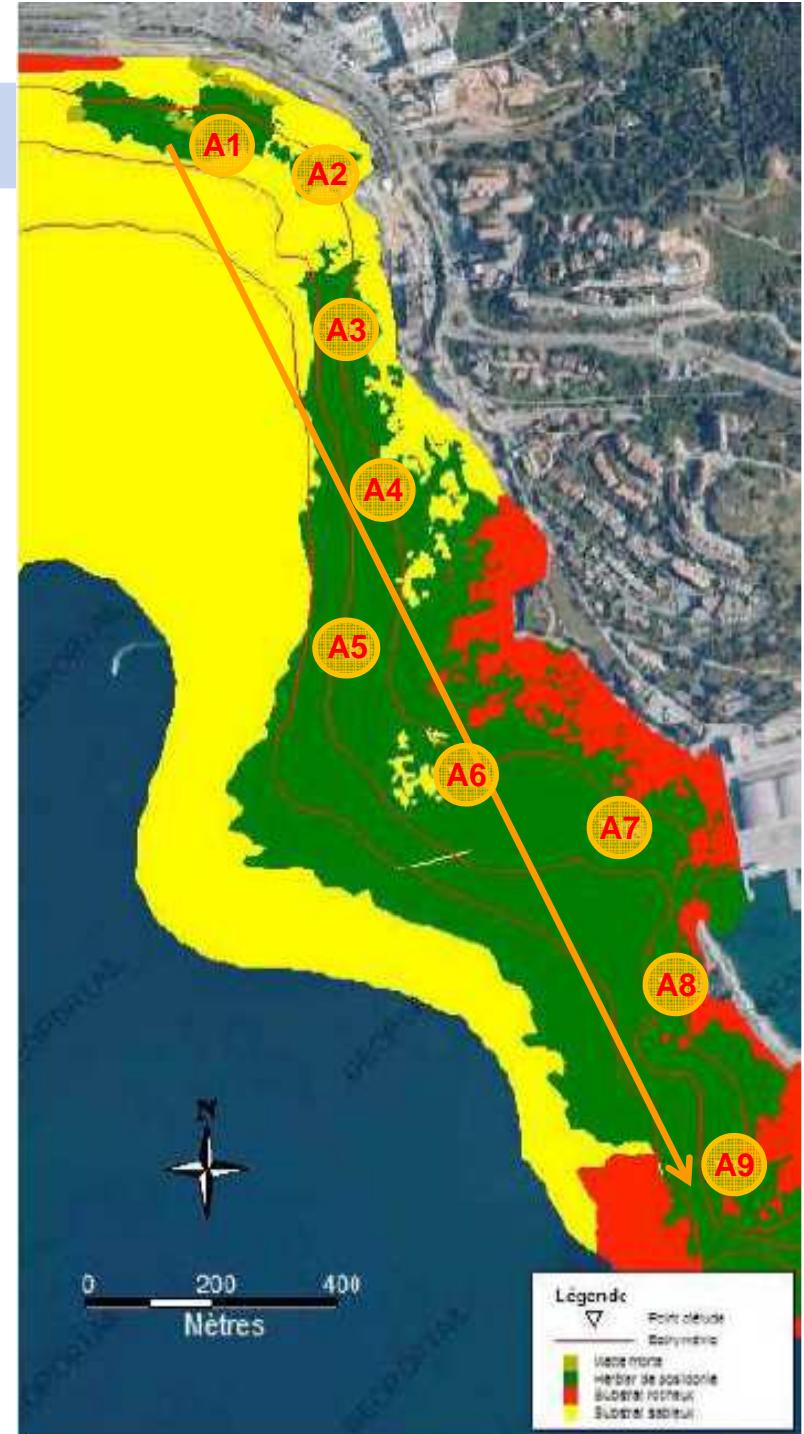
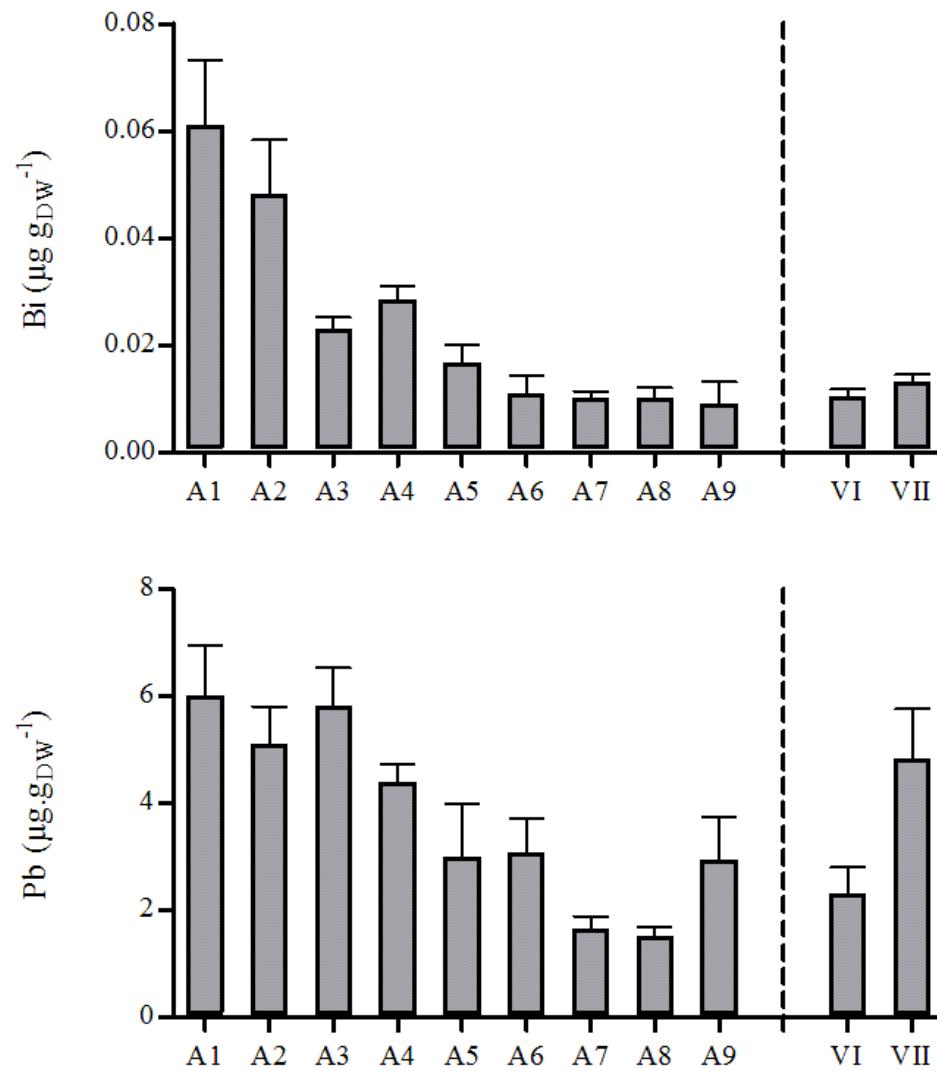
Date de satellite : 26/8/2009





# CASE STUDY

## Radial monitoring: Ajaccio Bay





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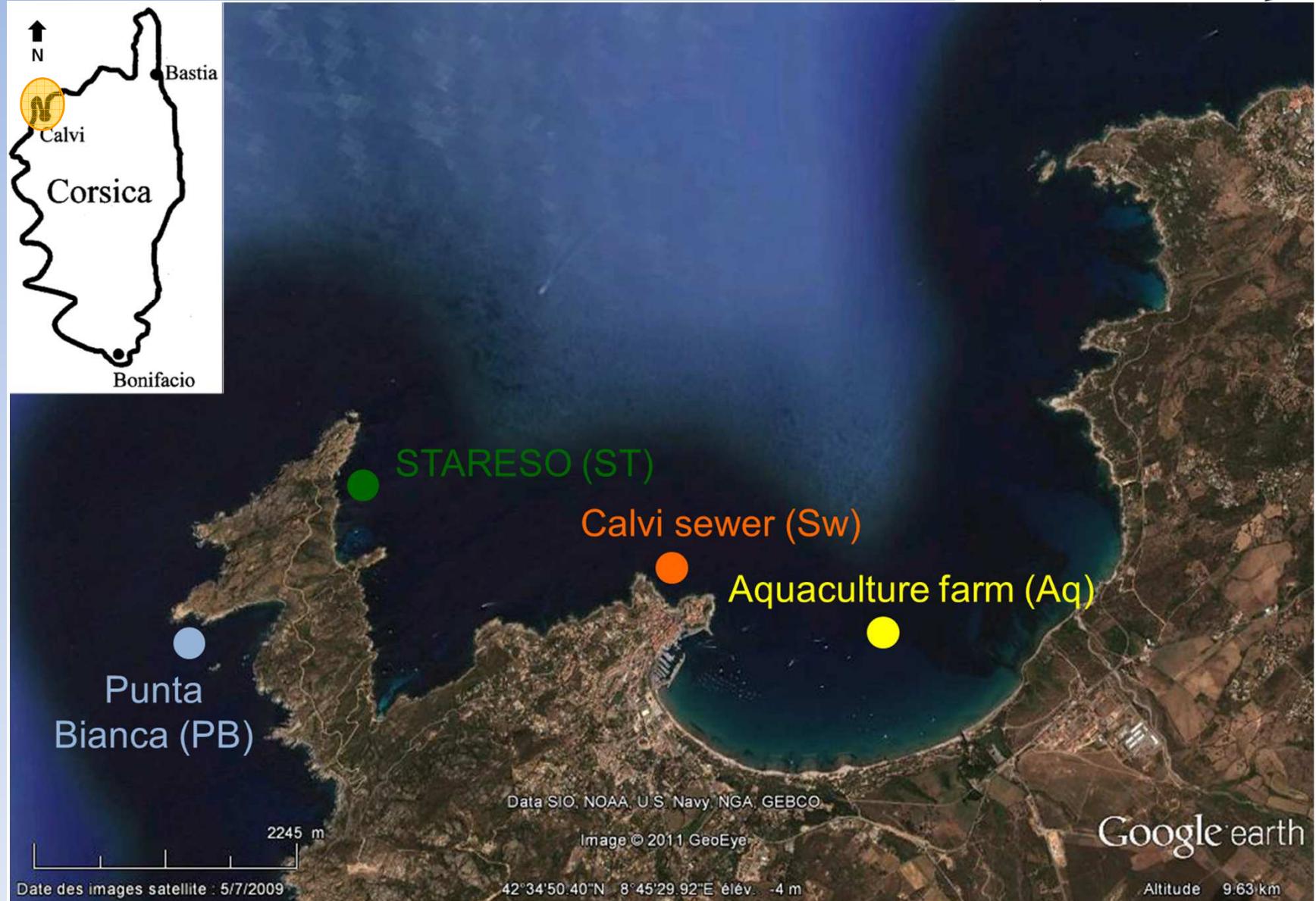
## Local monitoring: Calvi Bay

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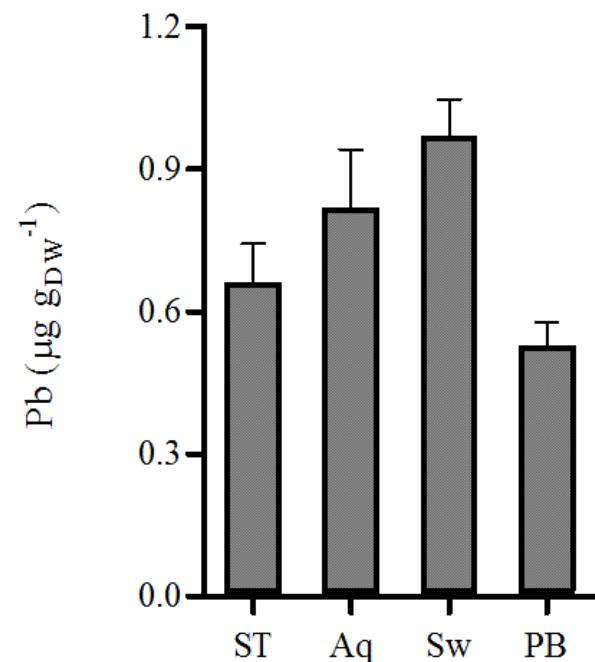
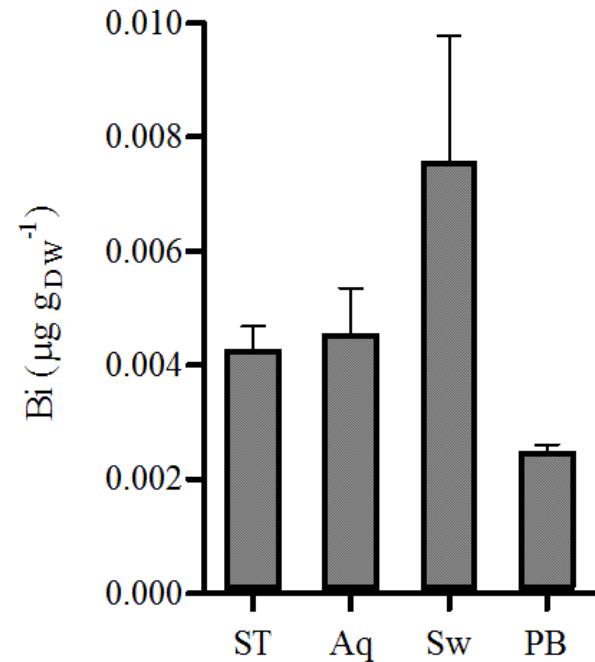




## Local monitoring: Calvi Bay

### Lifestyle of organisms

- *P. oceanica* = rooted primary producer  
→ weak point sources of long-term accumulations of pollutants in sediments.

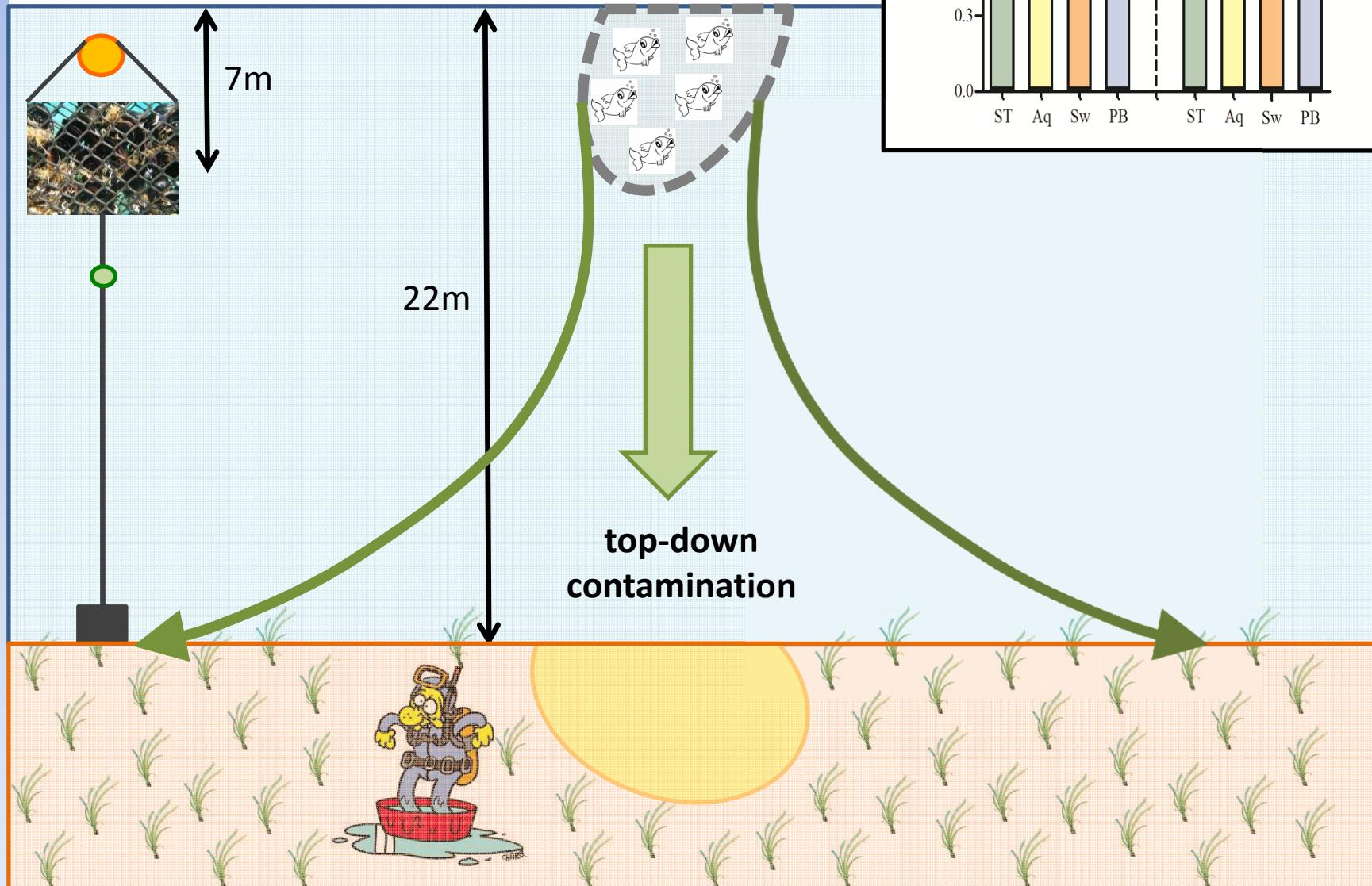


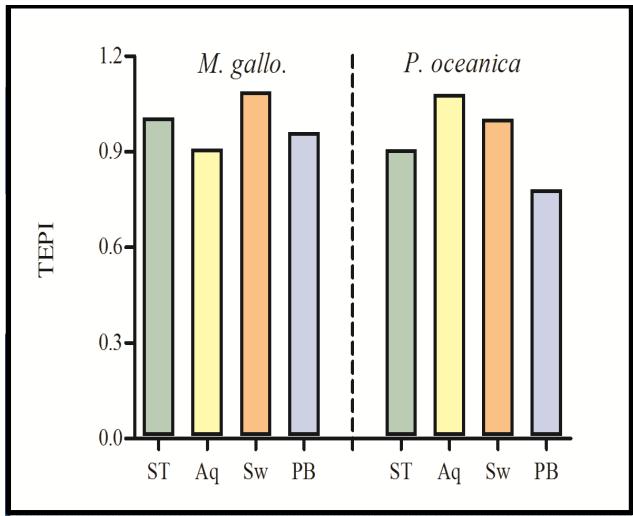


# CASE STUDY

## Local monitoring: Calvi Bay

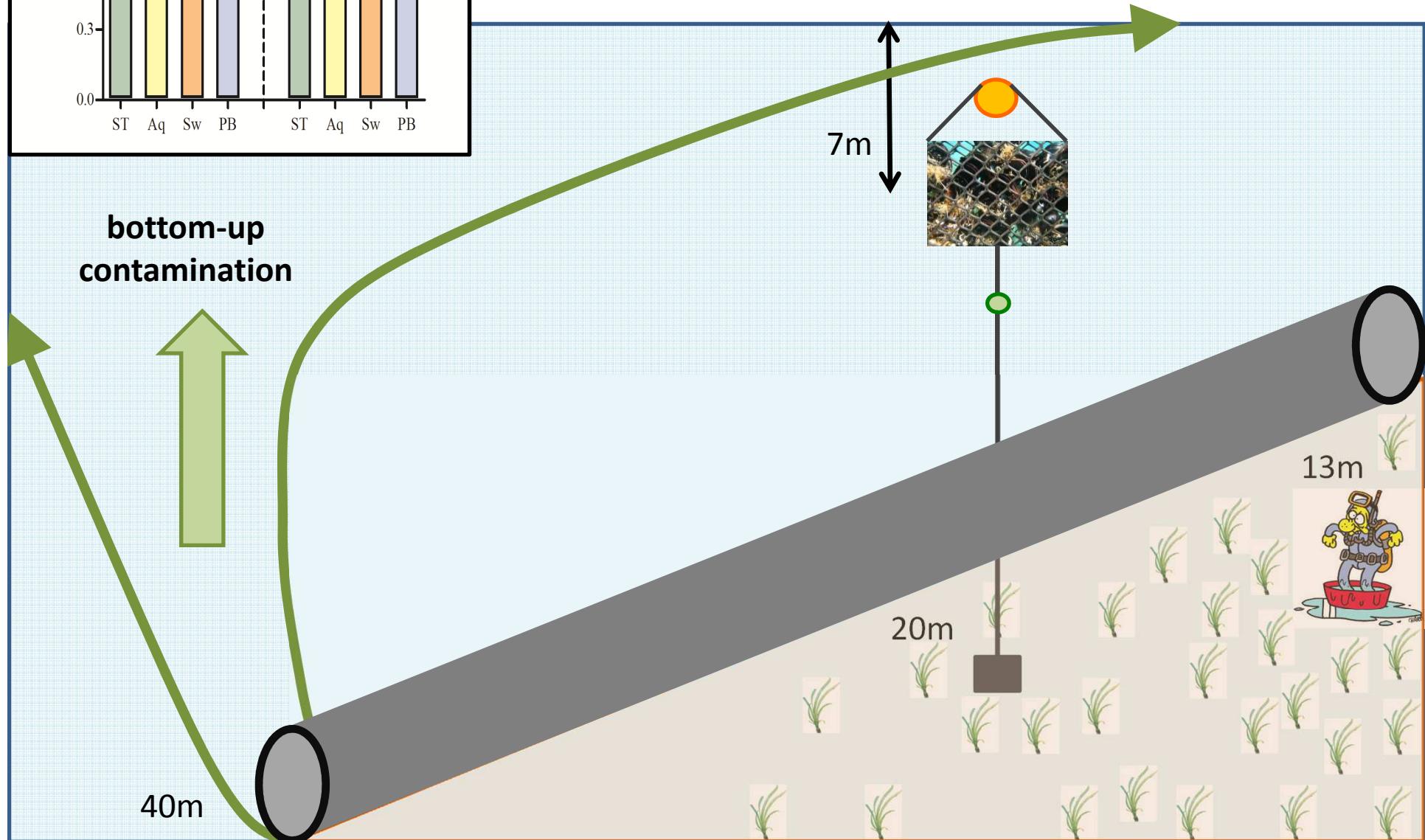
Calvi sewer vs Aquaculture farm:

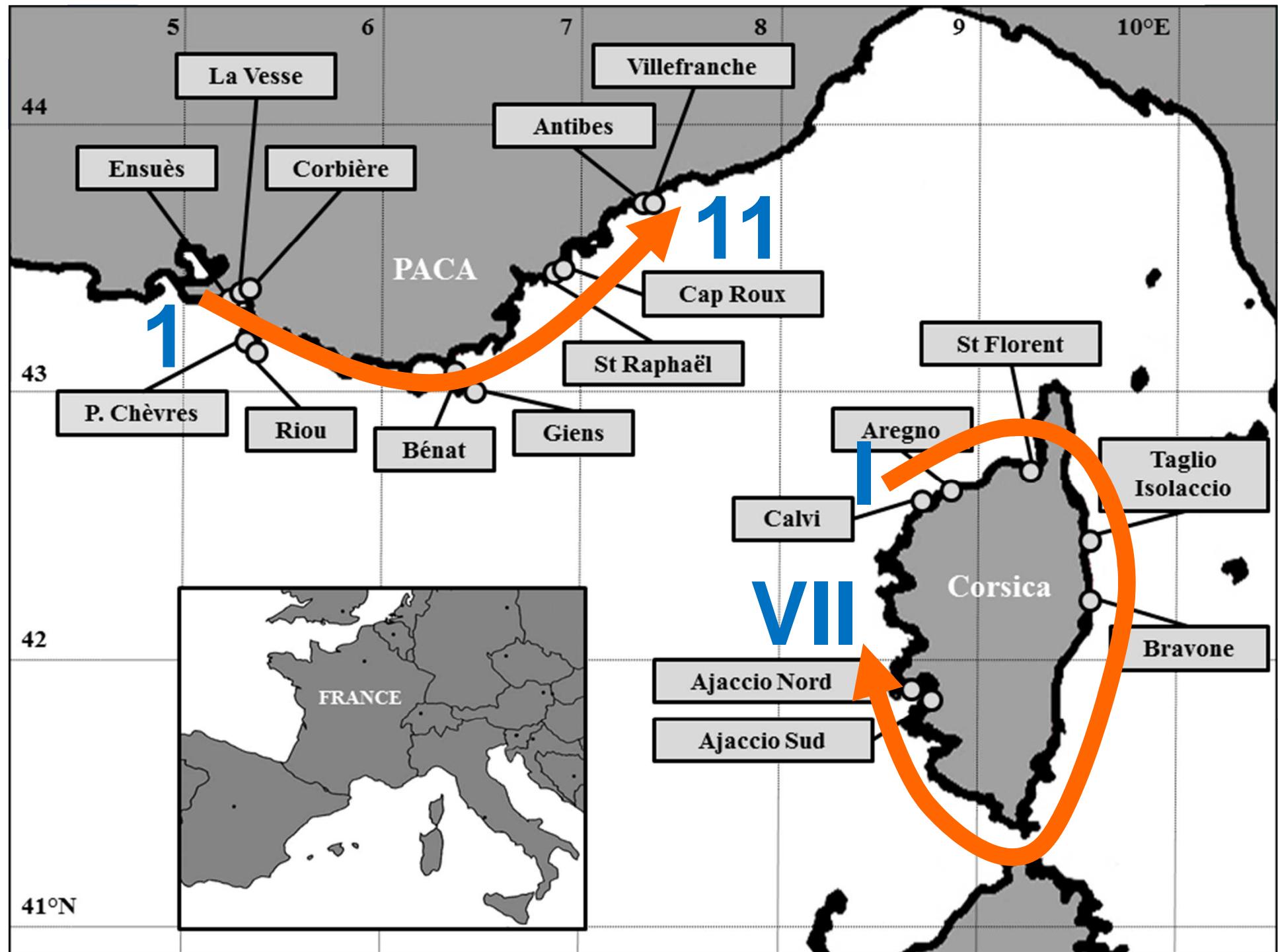




## Local monitoring: Calvi Bay

Calvi sewer vs Aquaculture farm



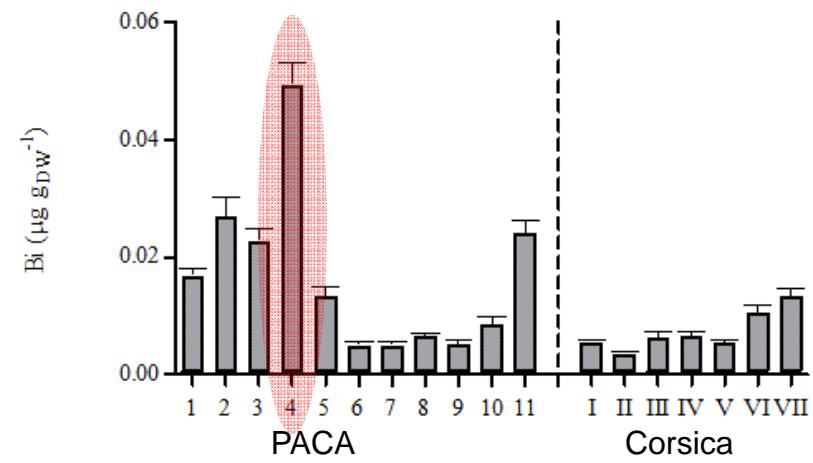
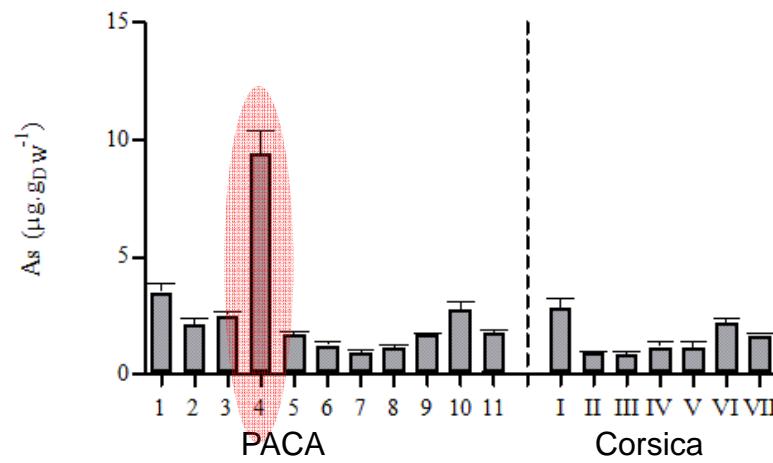
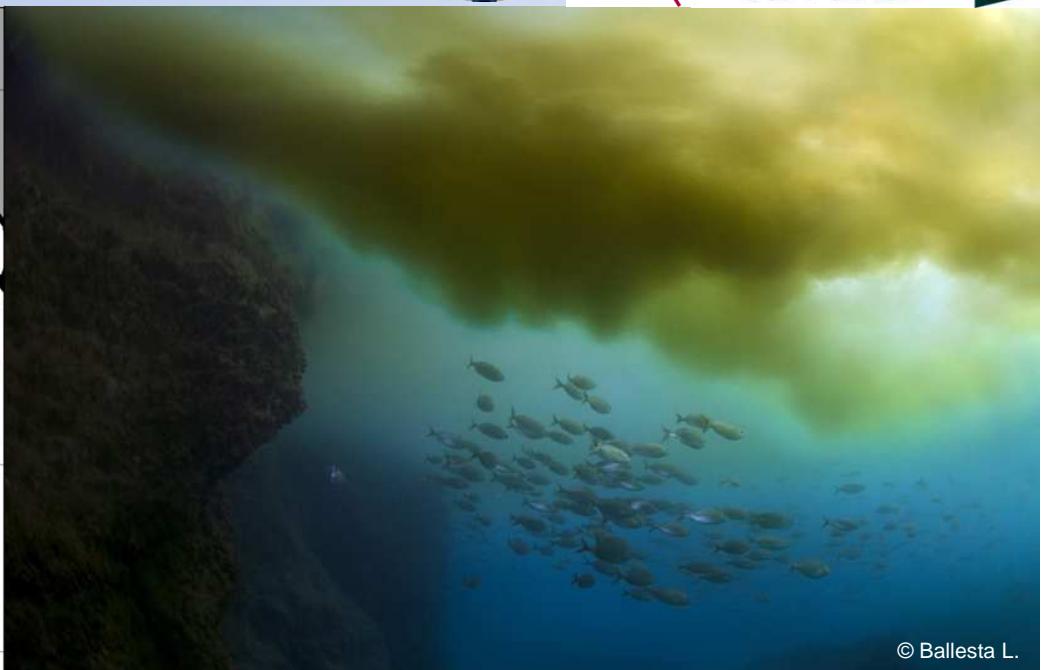
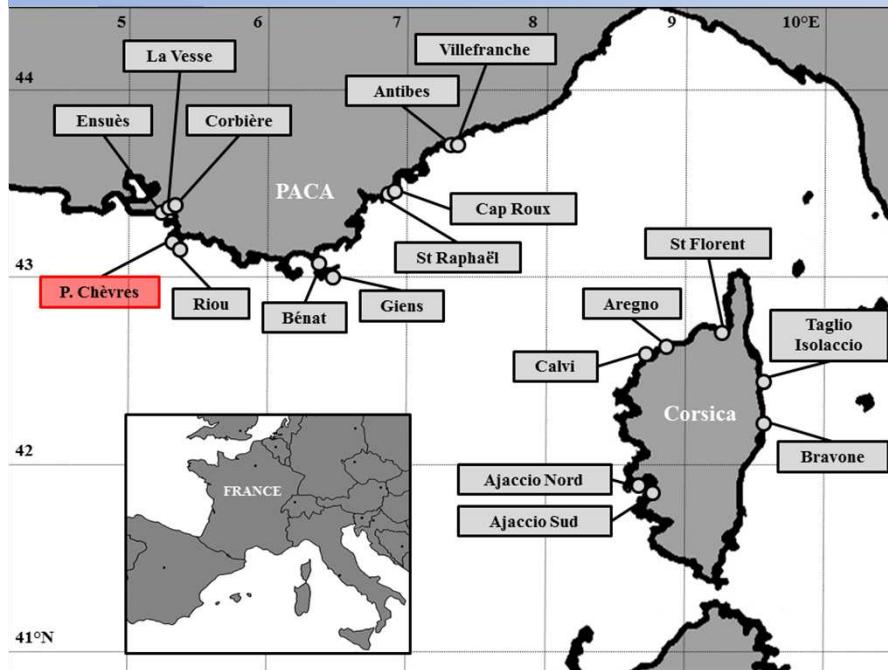




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et Développement Durable

# Regional monitoring: French littoral



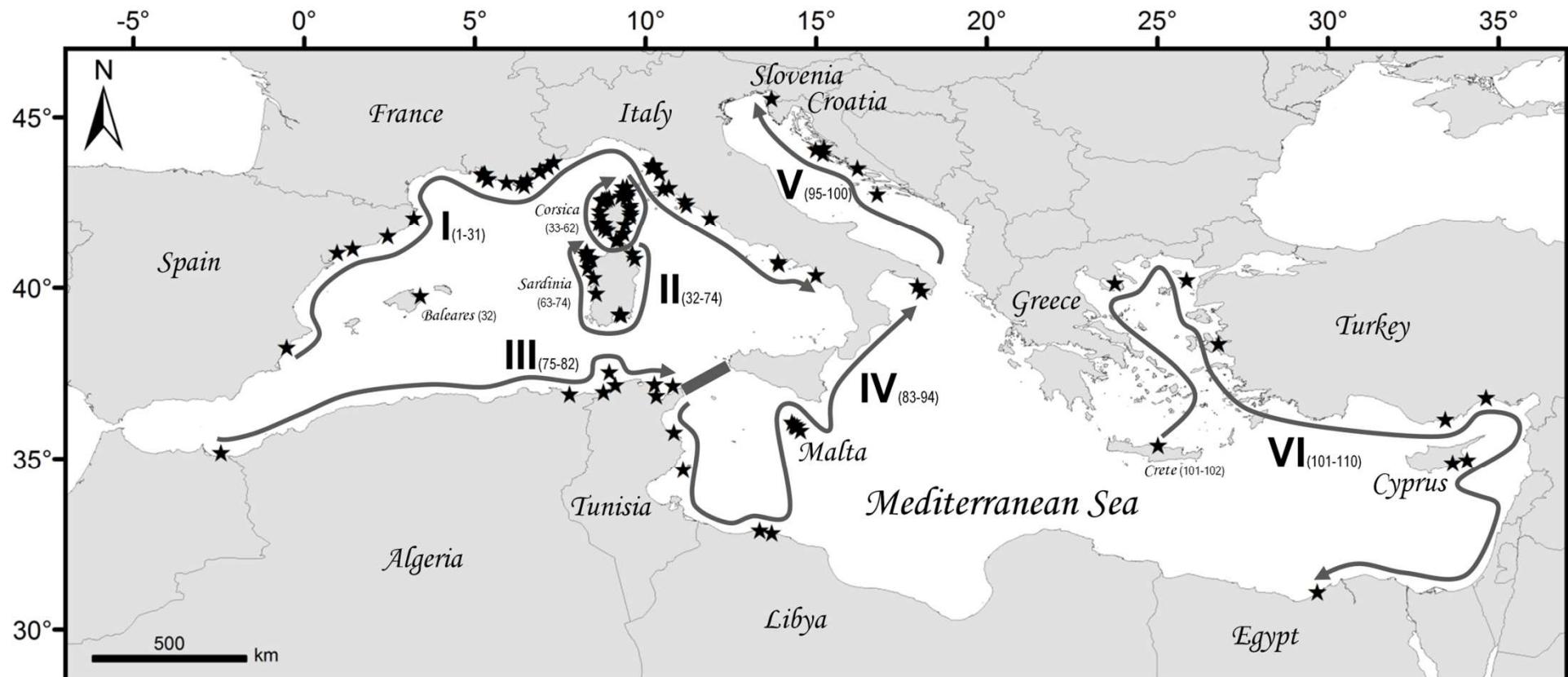


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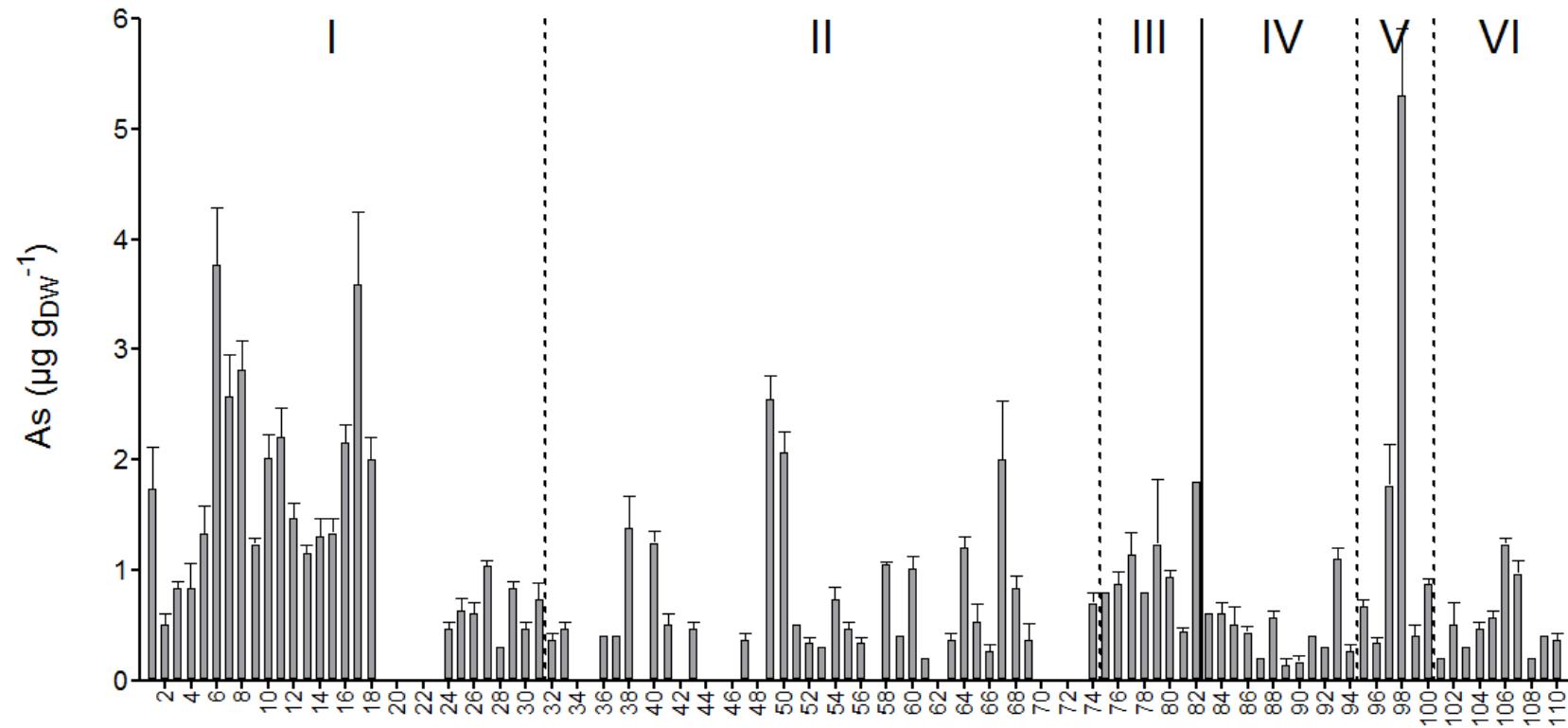
# Global monitoring: Mediterranean





## CASE STUDY

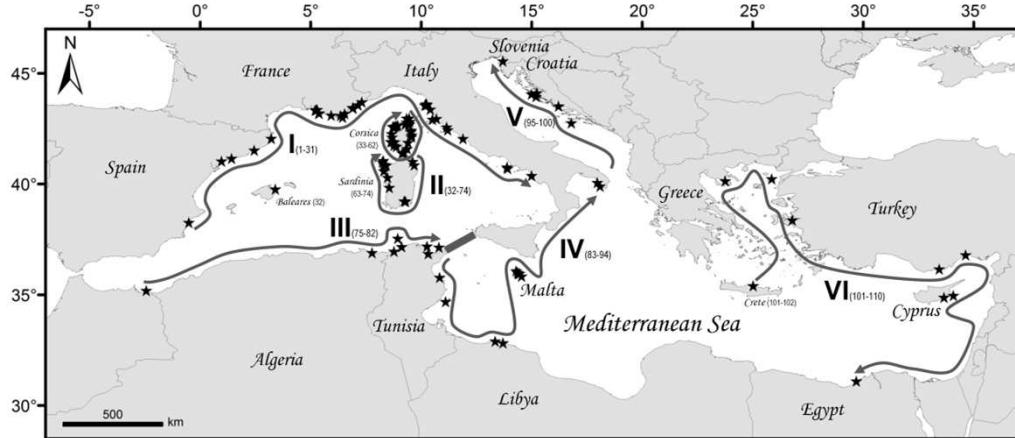
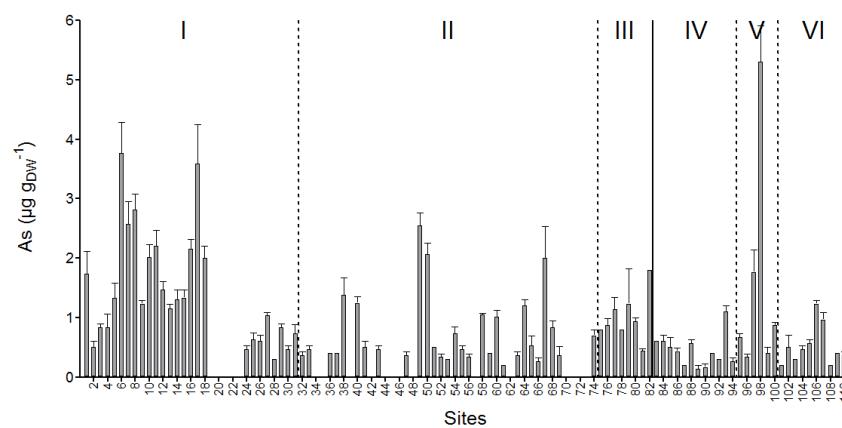
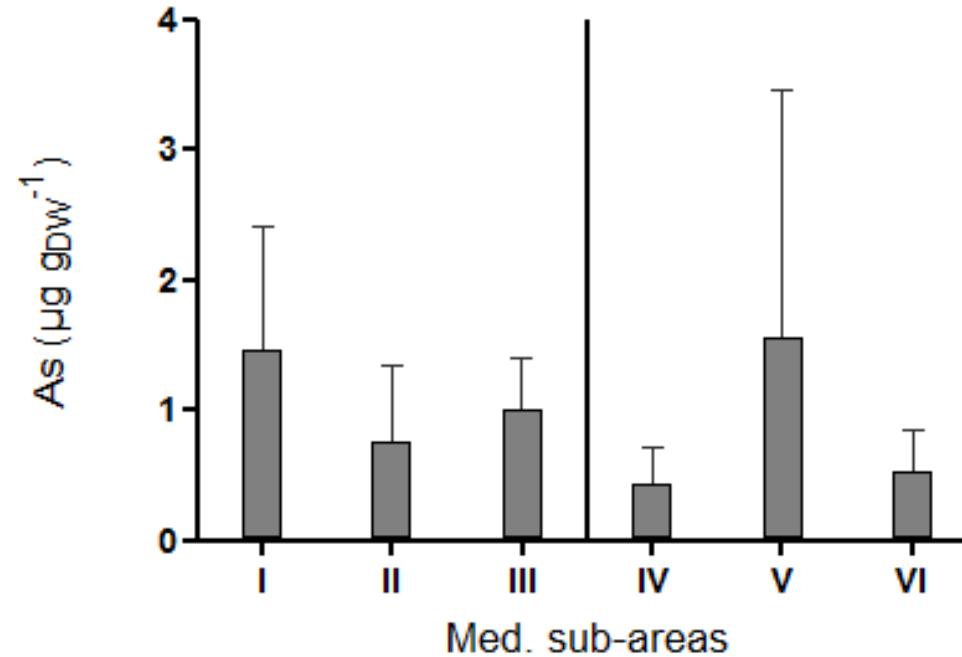
## Global monitoring: Mediterranean





## Global monitoring: Mediterranean

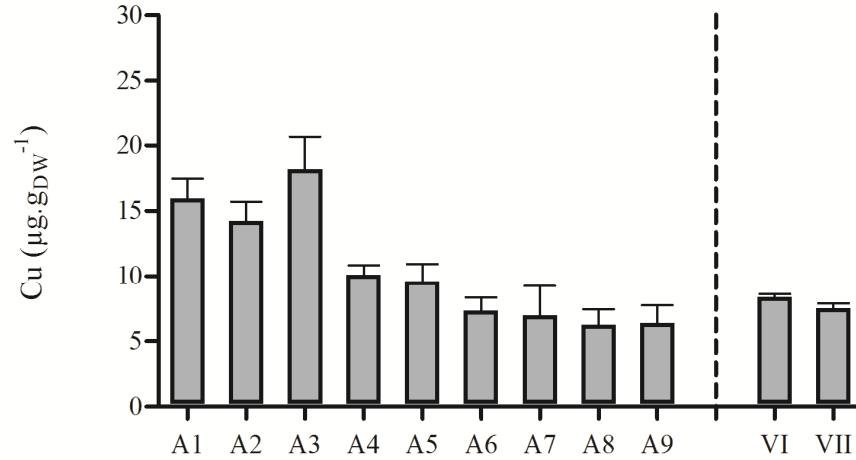
CASE STUDY



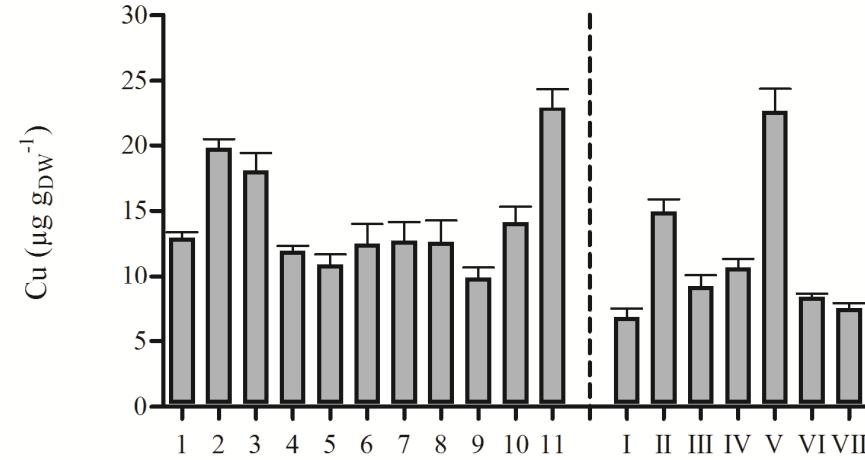


## Scale ? Sampling effort ?

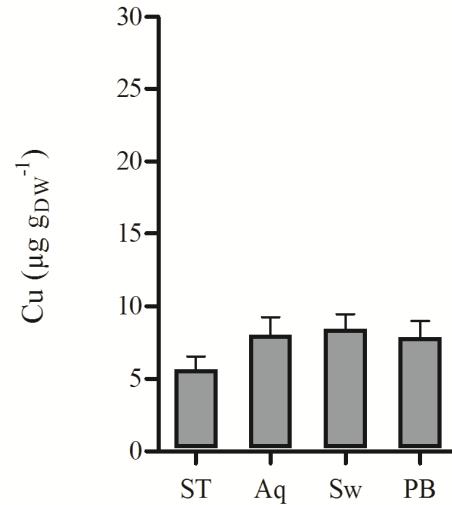
1. Along a radial (100 m)



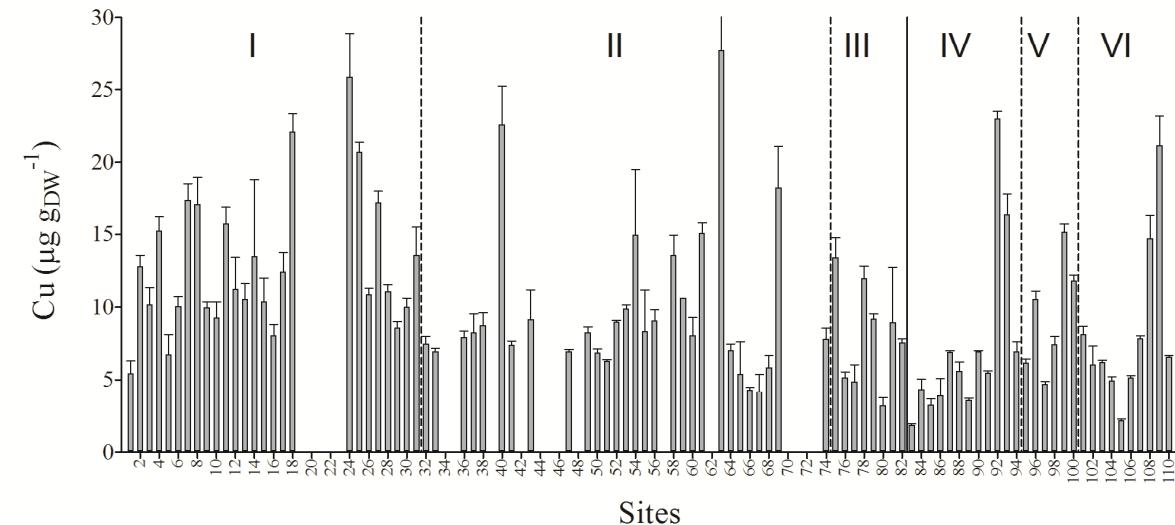
3. Along the French littoral (10-100 km)



2. In a bay (1 km)



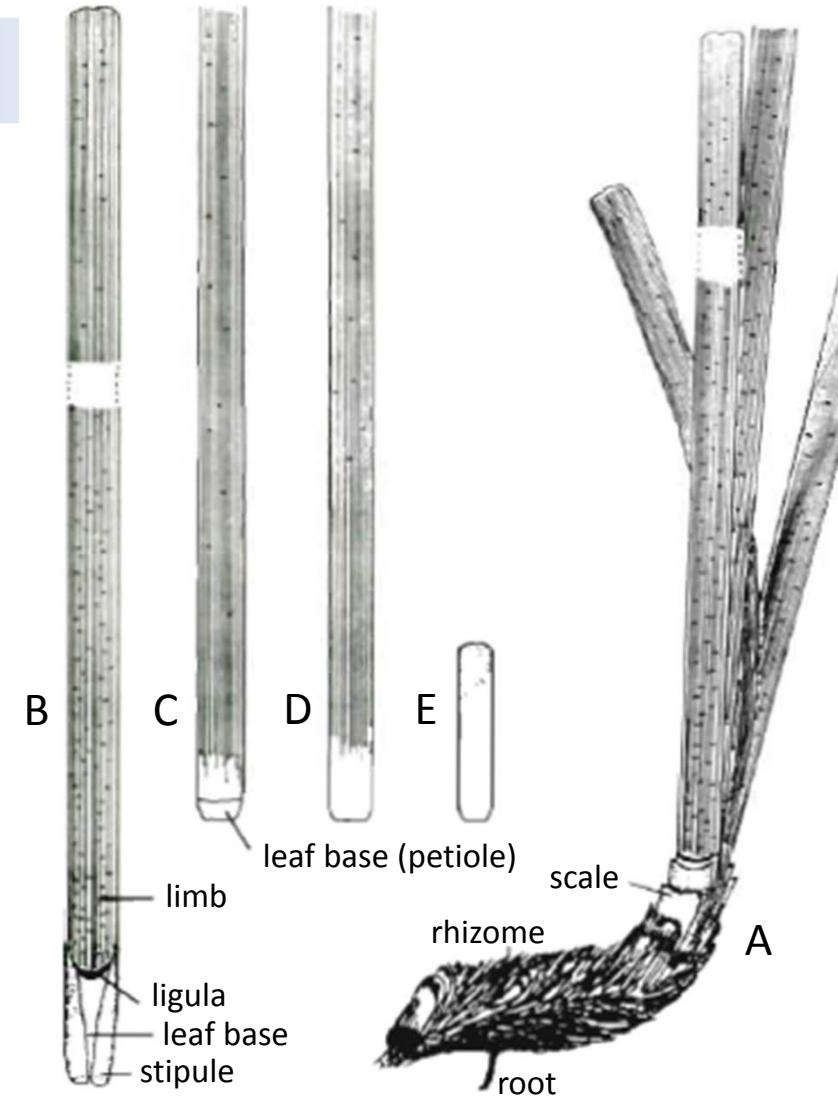
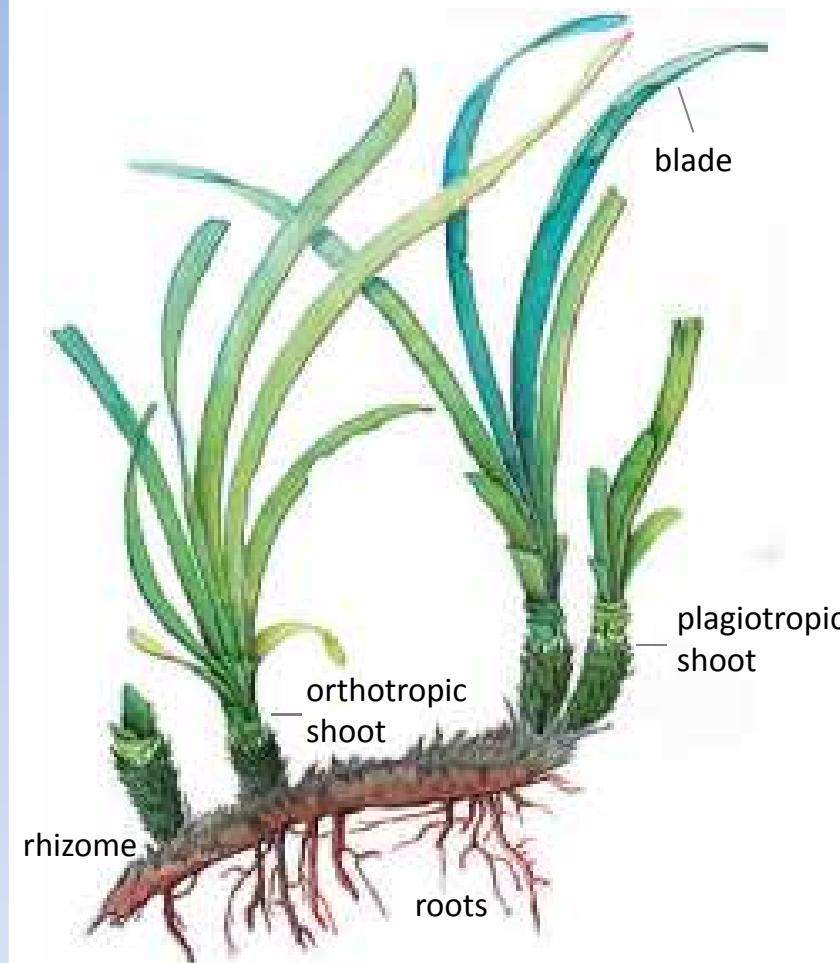
4. Along the Mediterranean coastline (100-1000 km)





# E C O P H Y S I O L O G Y

## *Posidonia oceanica*

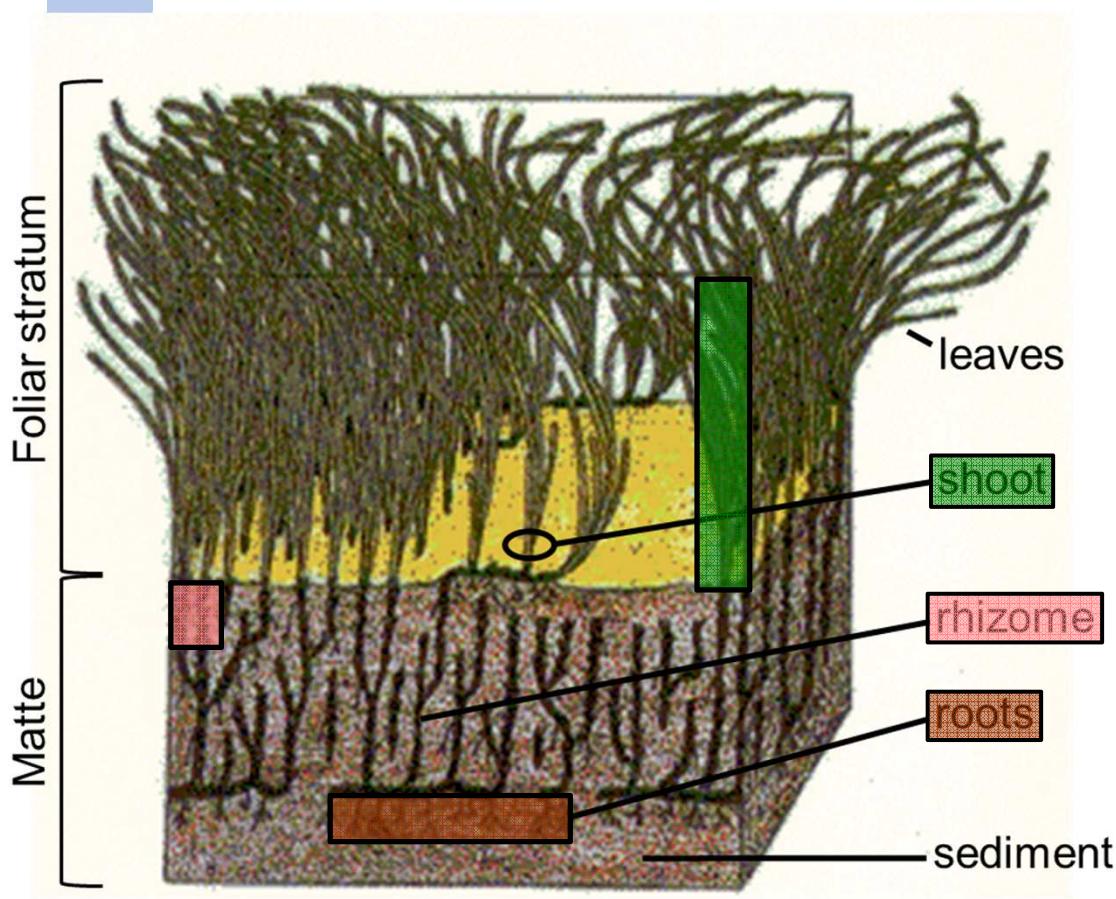


Left: *P. oceanica* shoots fixed on a plagiotropic rhizome. Right: (A) shoot of leaves on a plagiotropic rhizome; (B, C) adult leaves; (D) intermediate leaf; (E) juvenile leaf (modified after Libes and Boudouresque 1987).



## *Posidonia oceanica*

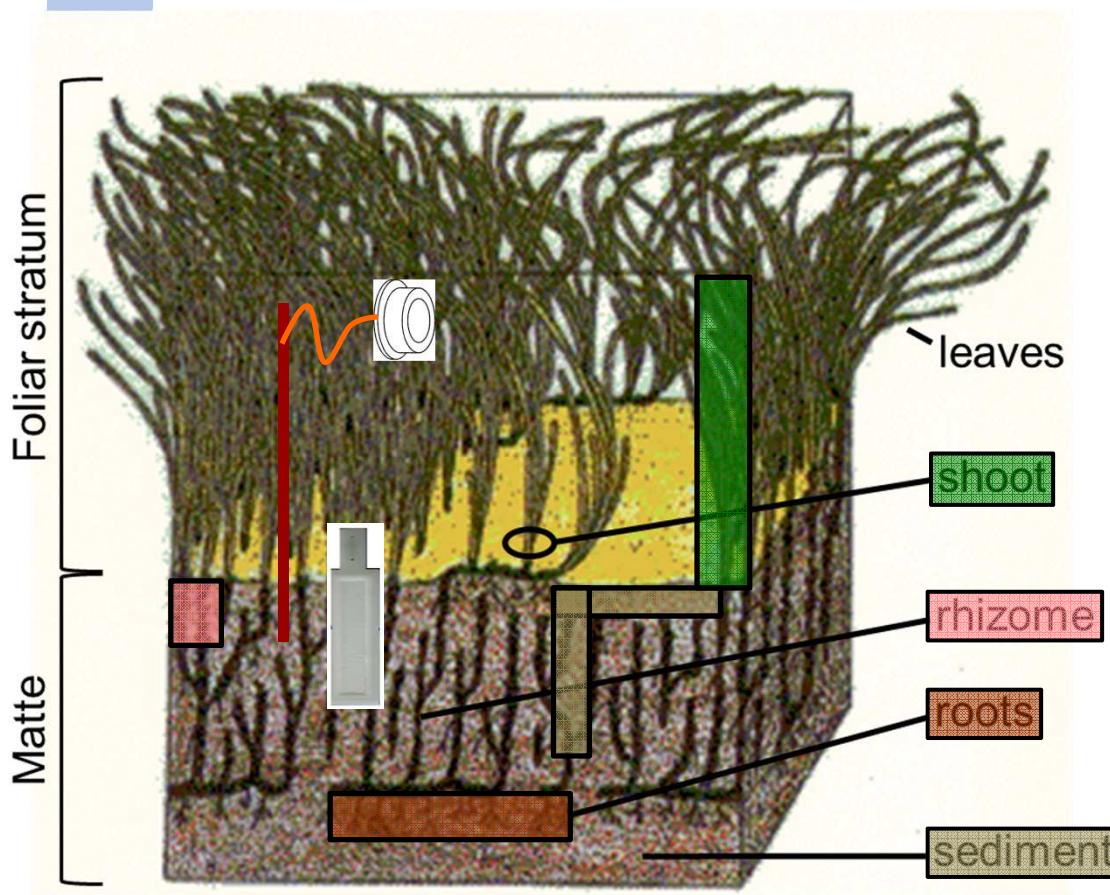
- ❖ *Posidonia oceanica*: shoots, rhizomes and roots;
  - Foliar stratum;
  - Matte.

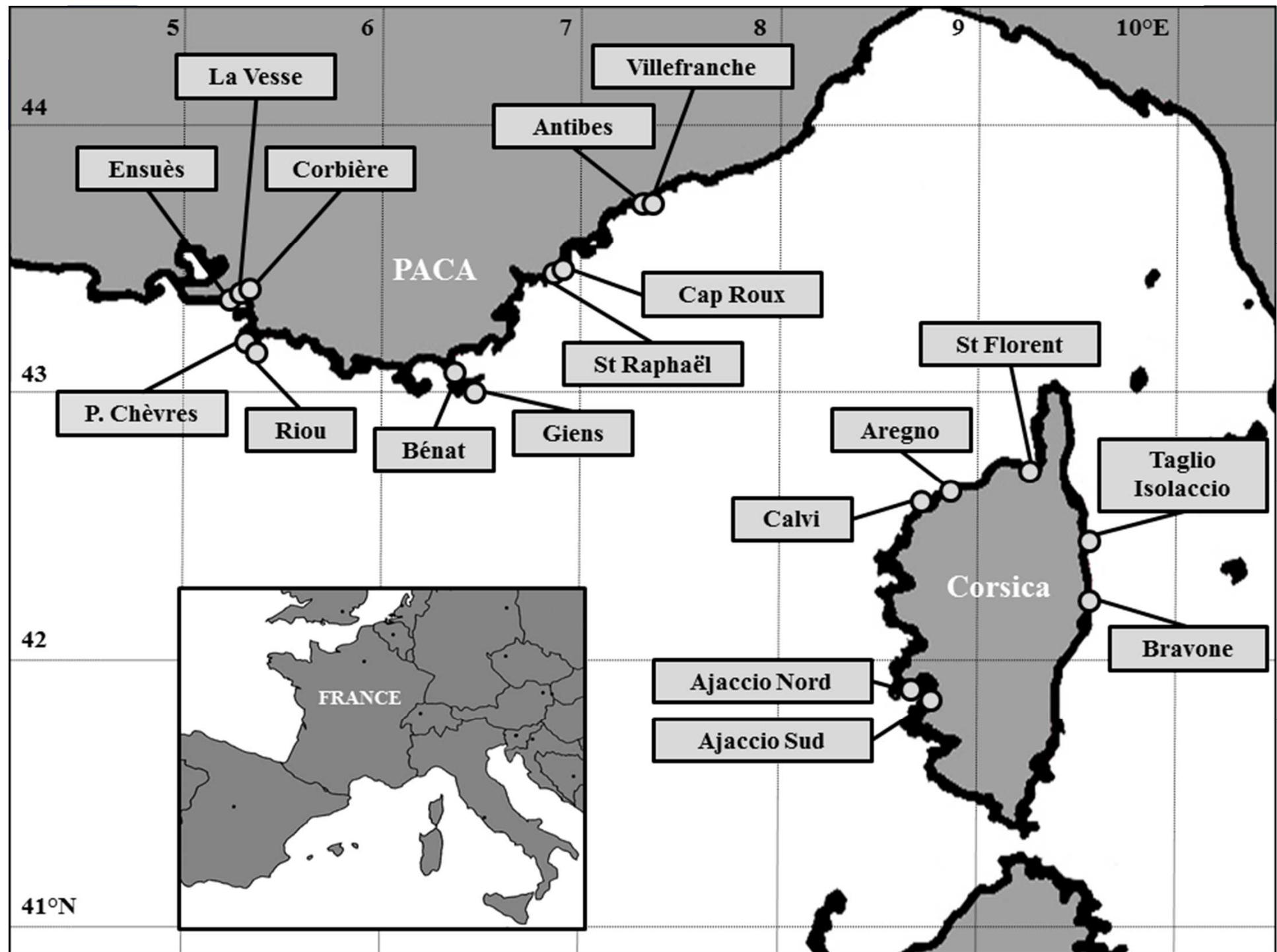




## *Posidonia oceanica*

- ❖ *Posidonia oceanica*: shoots, rhizomes and roots;
  - Foliar stratum ◀ water;
  - Matte ◀ sediments.

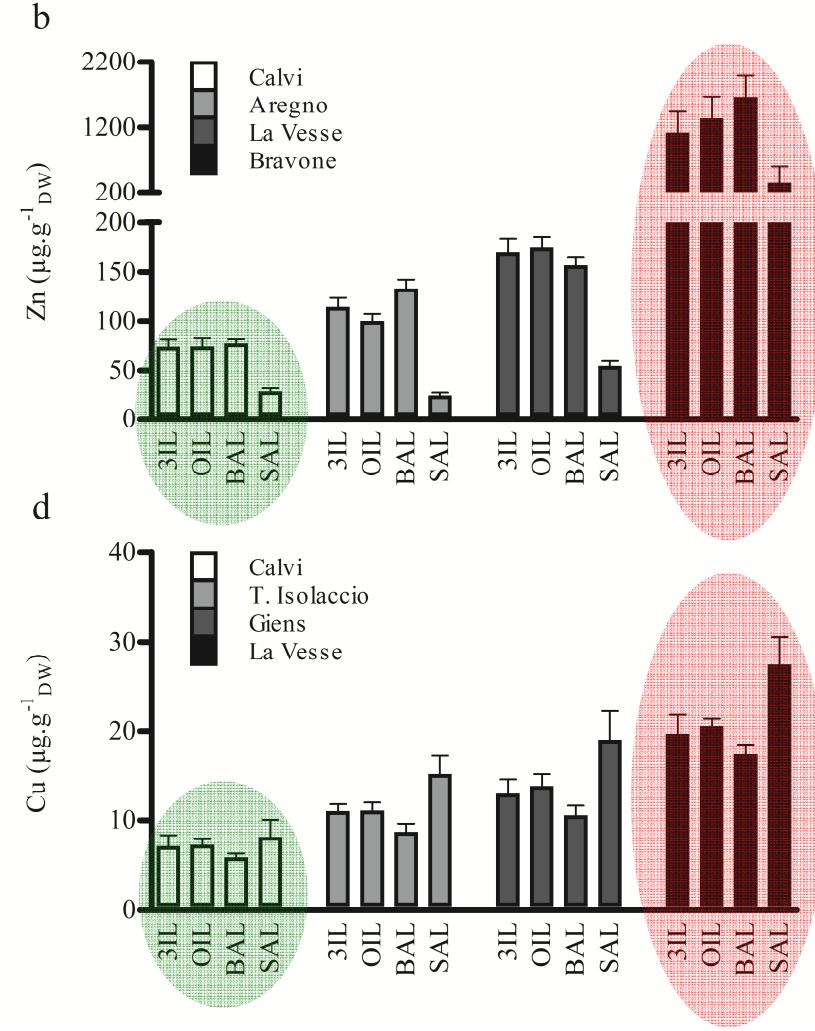
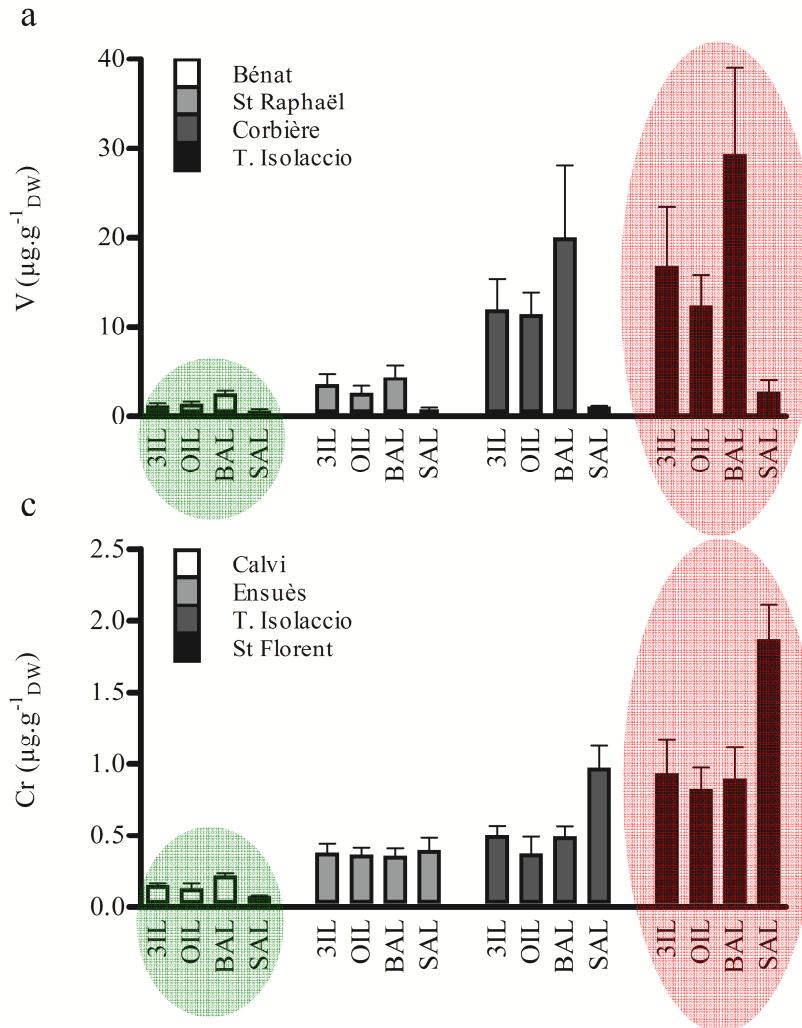






# *P. oceanica* compartmentalization

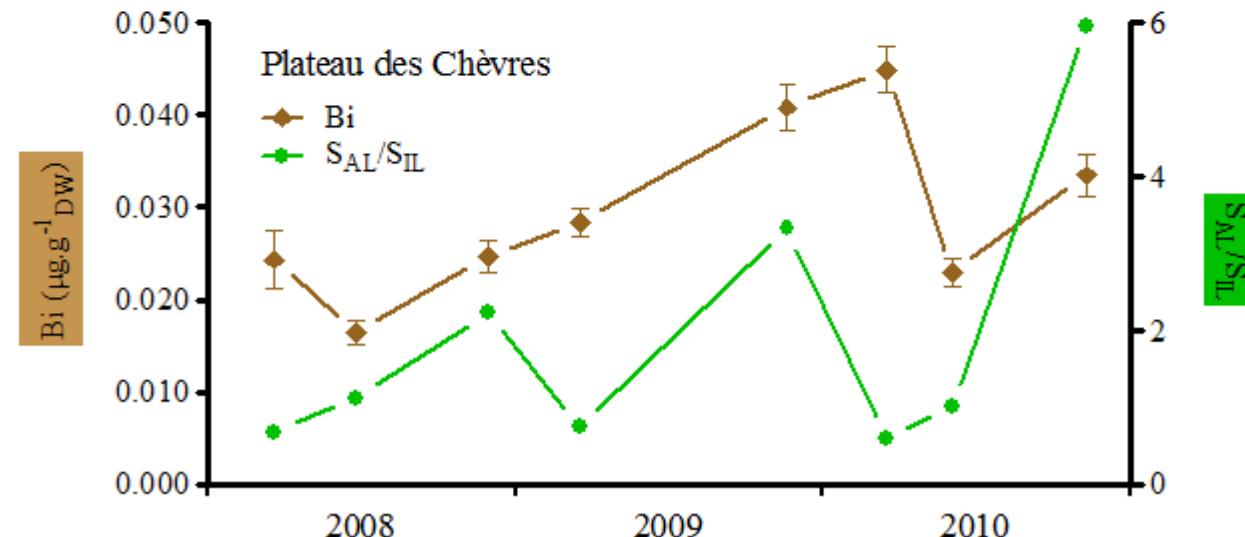
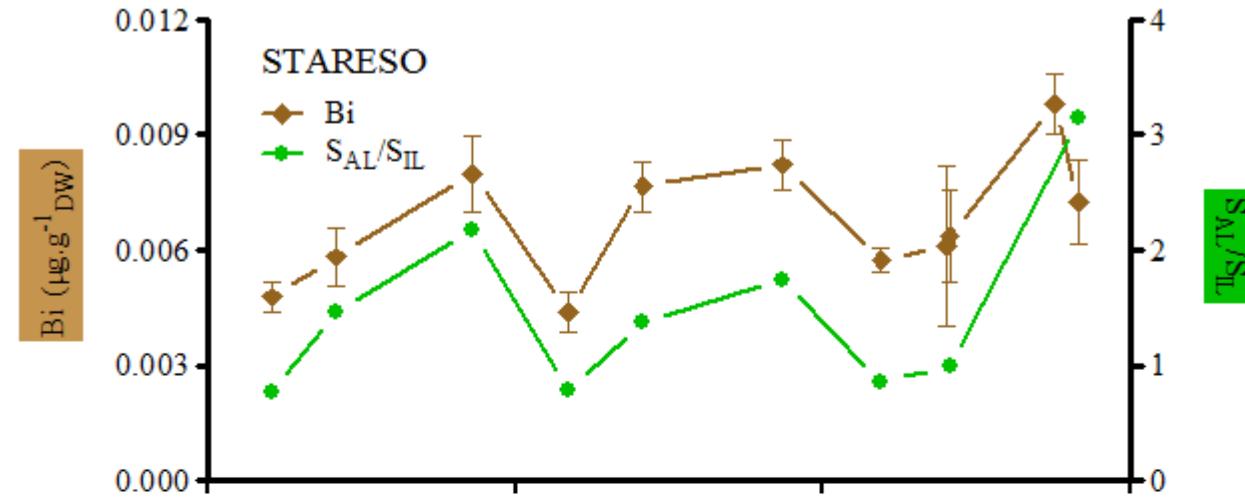
Y G O R O - S T A R E O C H Y P O C





## ECOPHYLOGOLOGY

## Environment vs. biological cycle

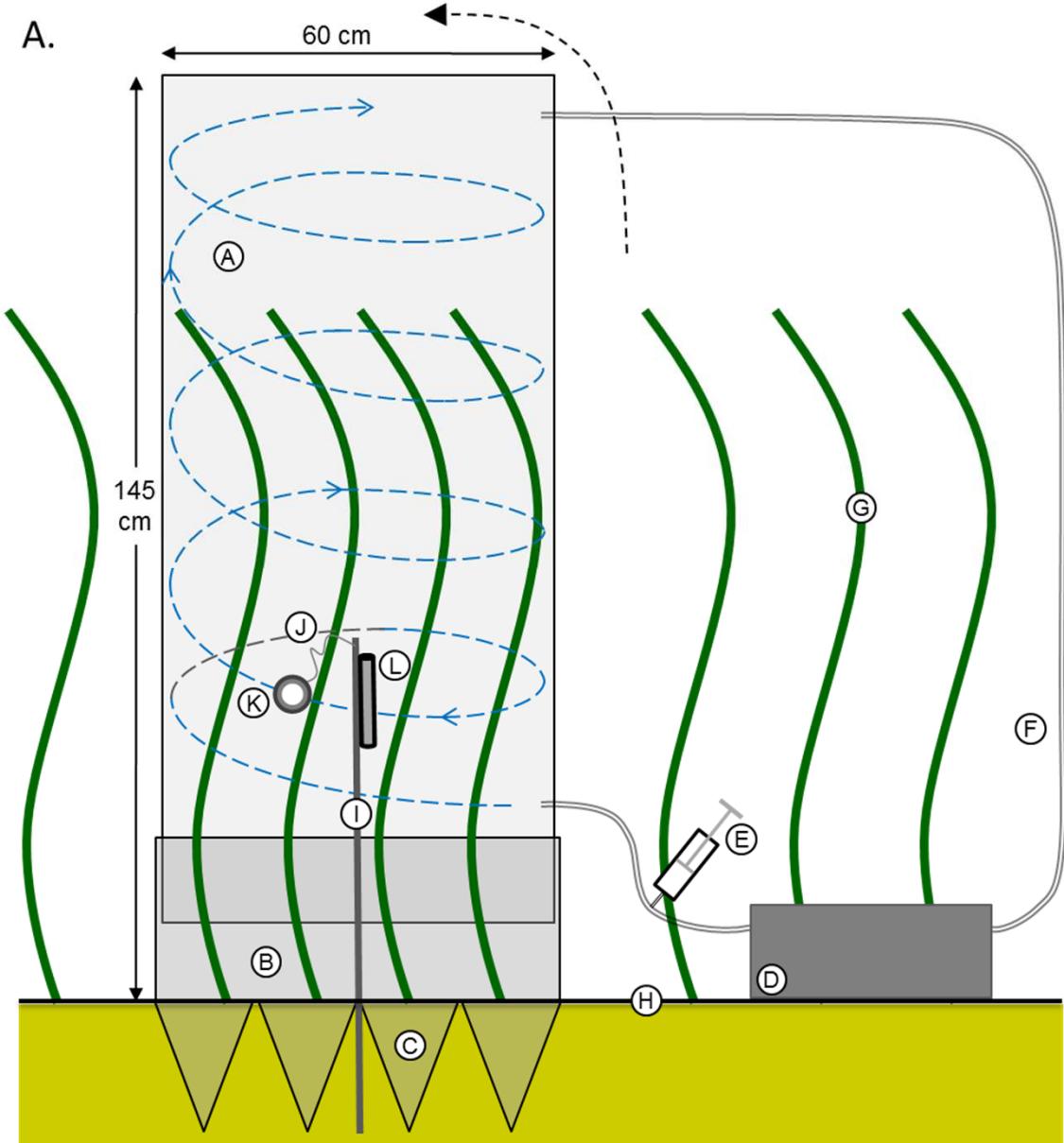




# Moderate contamination experiment

# MESOCOSM

- 5 days of contamination in June 2009;
  - 410L bell-shaped mesocosm;
  - Contamination every 12 hours (9am-9pm);
  - 15 days of decontamination.





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## Moderate mesocosm

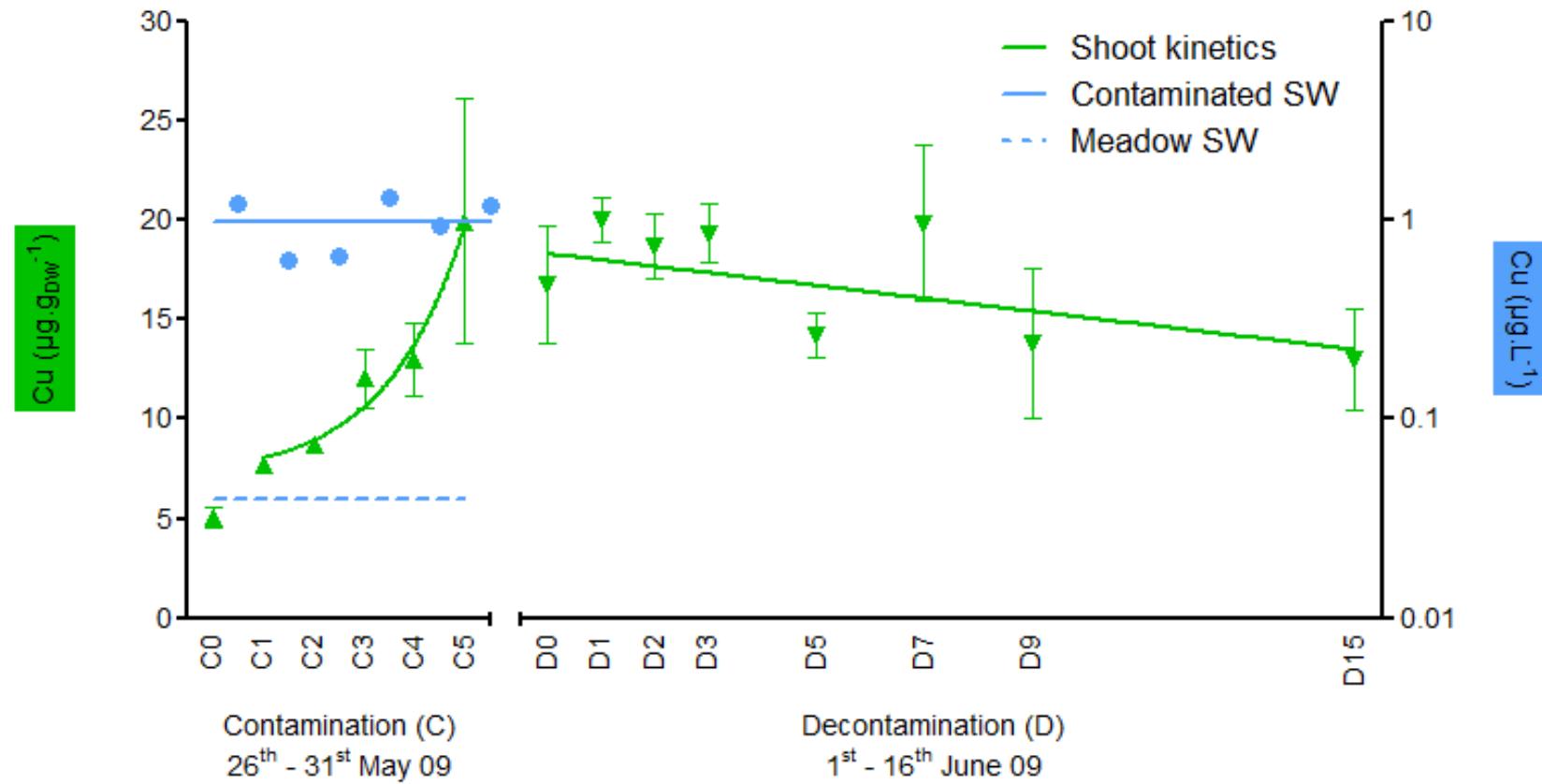
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## Cu: moderate - shoots and water

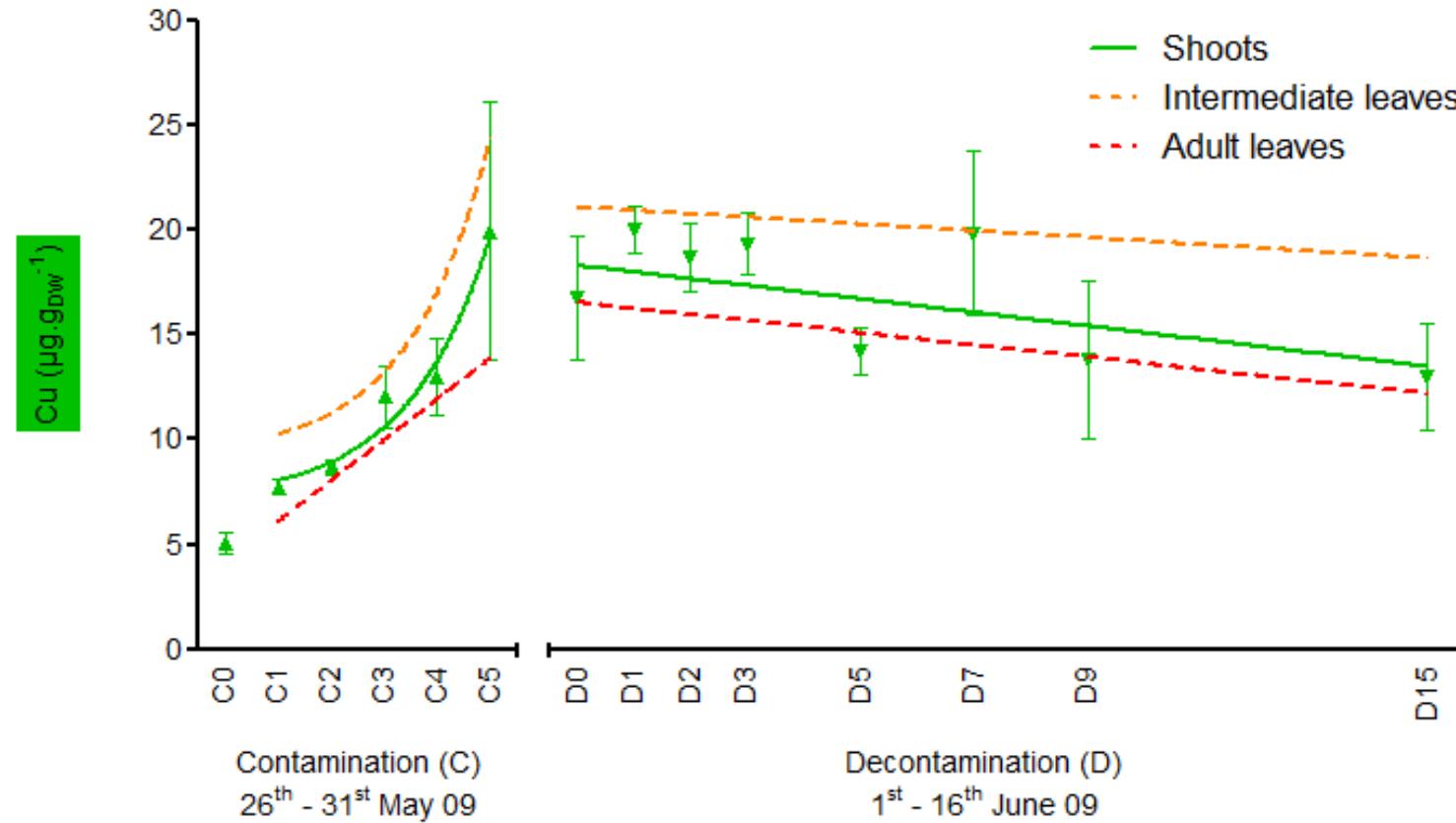
MESOCOSM





## Cu: moderate - shoots and leaves

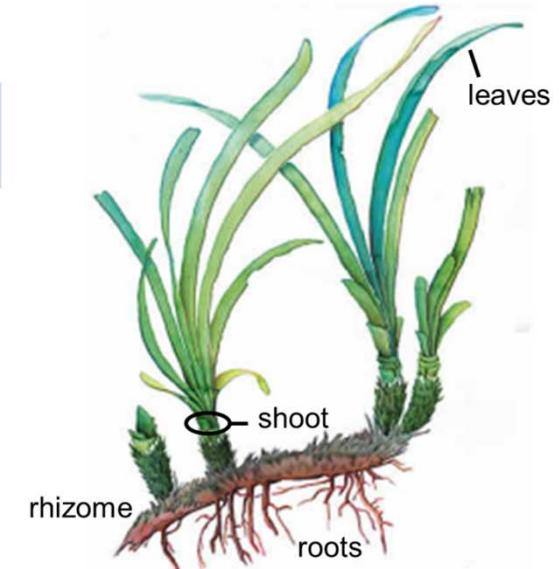
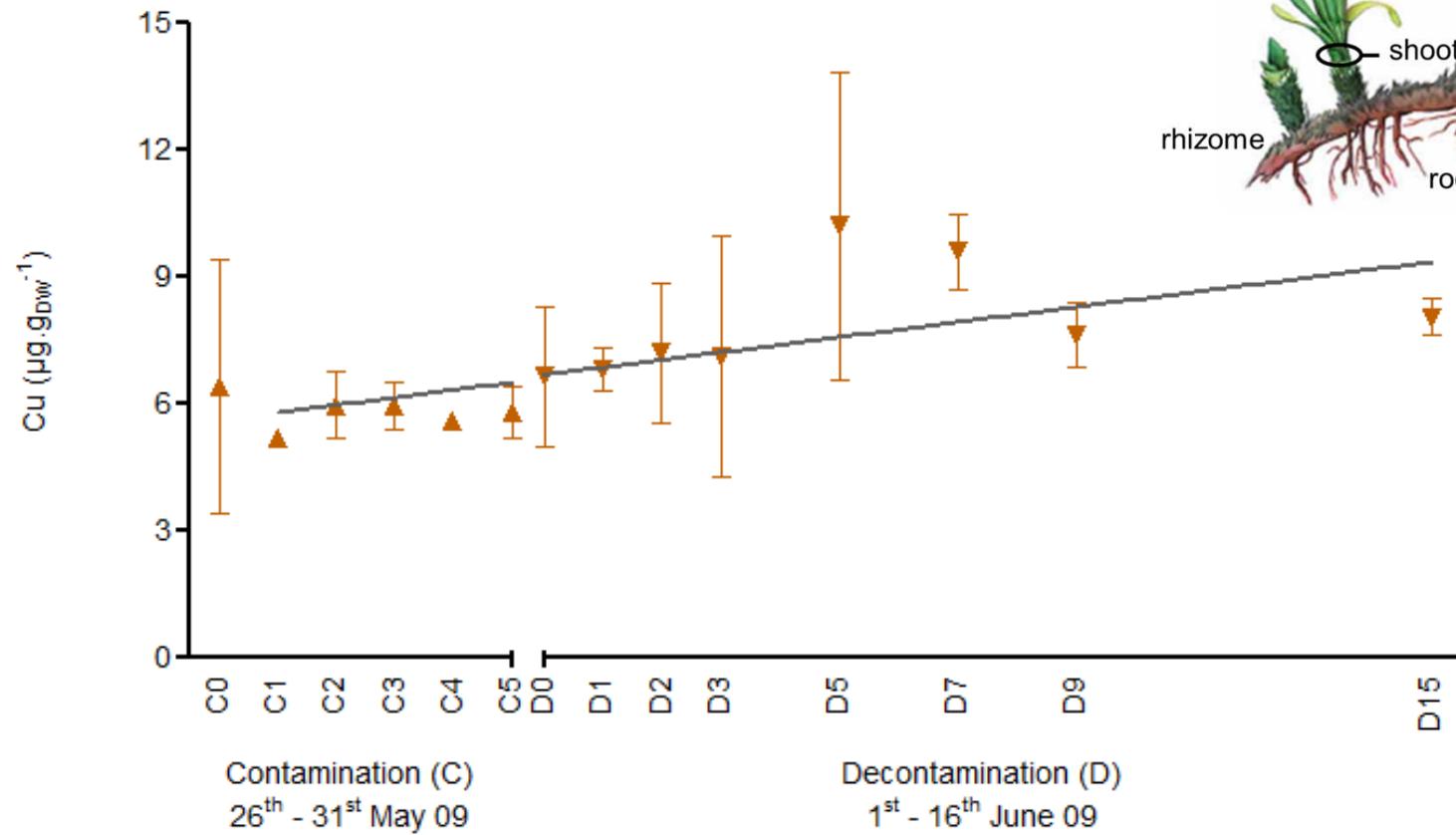
MESOCOSM





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## Cu: moderate - rhizomes





# MESOCOSM



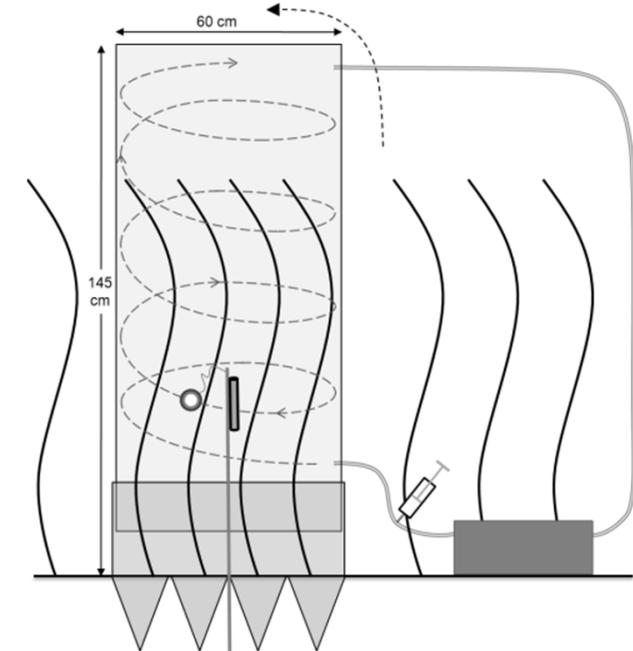
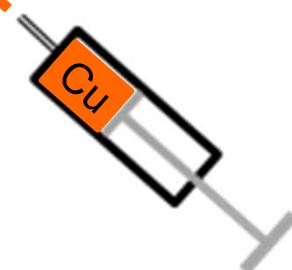
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et Chiroptérophiles



acropetal  
translocation





## You said biomonitoring ... ??



### C O N C L U S I O N S

#### 1. Spatial monitoring of pollution:

Sampling strategy will depend of the aims of your study;

#### 2. Compartmentalization and seasonality:

Bioaccumulated TE levels evolve according to the compartment considered and the species biological cycle;

#### 3. Experimental vs. field monitoring:

2 complementary approaches.





# CONCLUSIONS

## More information

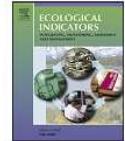
<http://orbi.ulg.ac.be/>



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Ecological Indicators

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolind](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/ecolind)



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

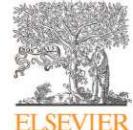
Marine Pollution Bulletin

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/marpolbul](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/marpolbul)



A reassessment of the use of *Posidonia oceanica* and *Mytilus galloprovincialis* to biomonitor the coastal pollution of trace elements: New tools and tips

J. Richir\*, S. Gobert



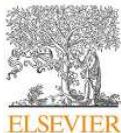
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Aquatic Toxicology



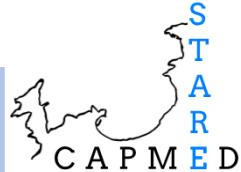
journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/aquatox](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/aquatox)



Bioassessment of trace element contamination of Mediterranean coastal waters using the seagrass *Posidonia oceanica*

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# Thank you for your attention

5th Annual World Congress of  
Marine Biotechnology-2015

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11-07-15

