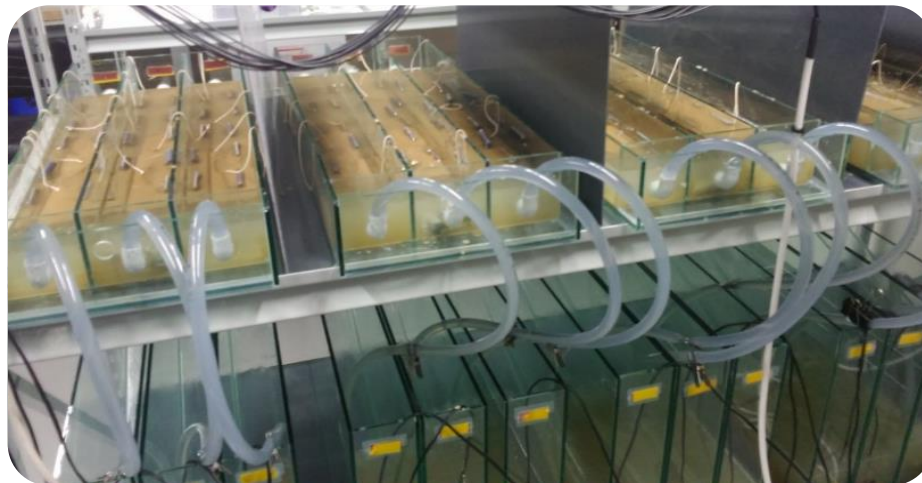


Combined effects of environmental concentrations of copper and arsenic on natural river sediment microbial communities

Ayanleh Mahamoud Ahmed

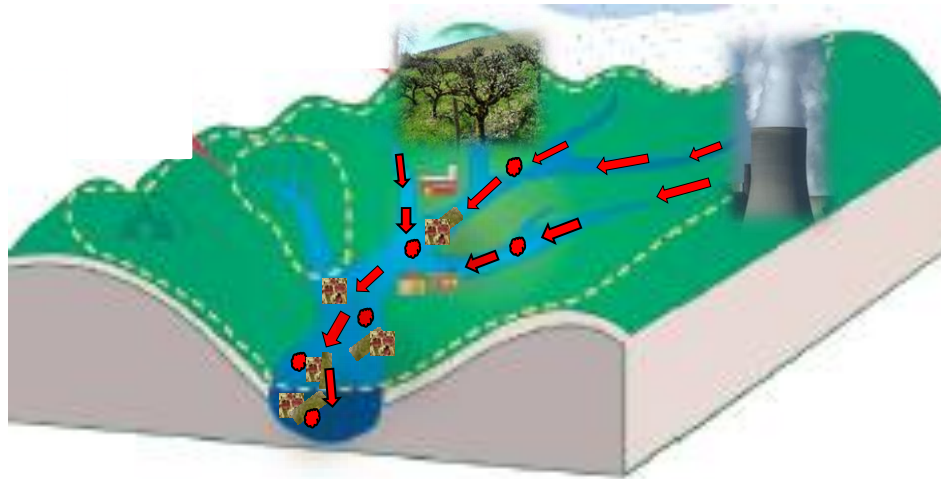


Supervisors:

Emilie Lyautey & Stéphane Pesce

Sediment

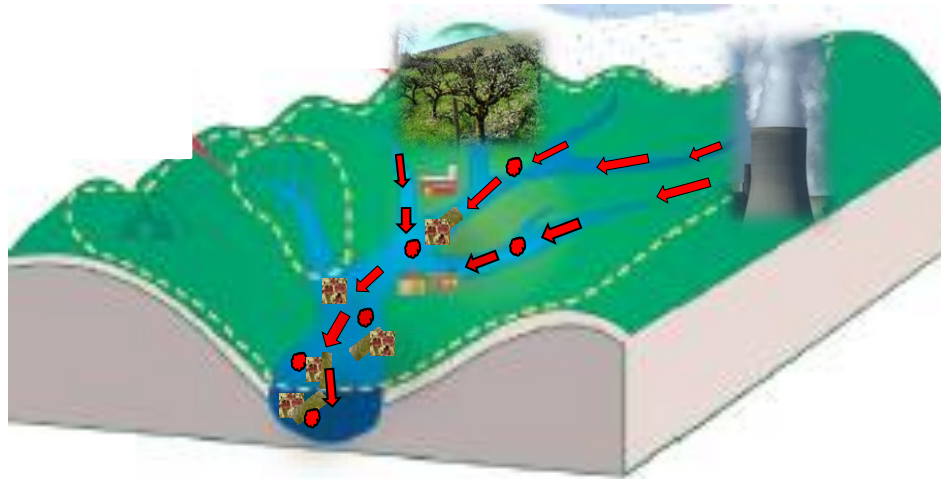
- ➔ Essential component of aquatic ecosystems
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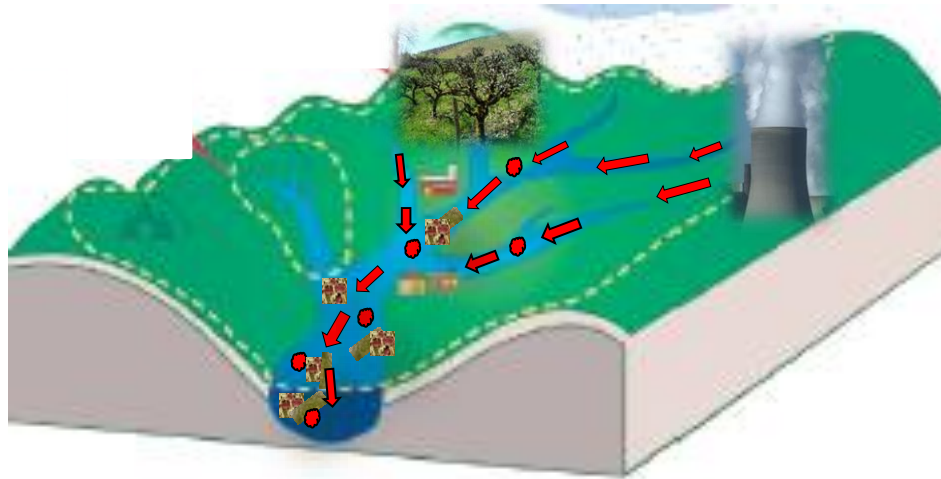


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- ➔ Little is known about the impact of contaminants on communities

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 - sediment communities,
 - ➔ contaminant flow
- (From Water Agency)

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Microbial communities

- ➔ Metabolic diversity
- ➔ Major players of all biogeochemical cycles

Trace metals

Arsenic (As) and Copper (Cu)

➔ **Ubiquitous, persistent**

➔ **Present in the environment from natural and anthropogenic sources:**

- ✓ Geochemical, mining, agricultural application, industry

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➔ Toxicity

	Threshold Effect Concentrations (TEC, mg Kg ⁻¹ DW)	Probable Effect Concentrations (PEC, mg Kg ⁻¹ DW)
Arsenic	9.8	33
Copper	31.6	149
Lead	35.8	128
Zinc	121	459
Cadmium	1	5

according to MacDonald *et al.* (2000)

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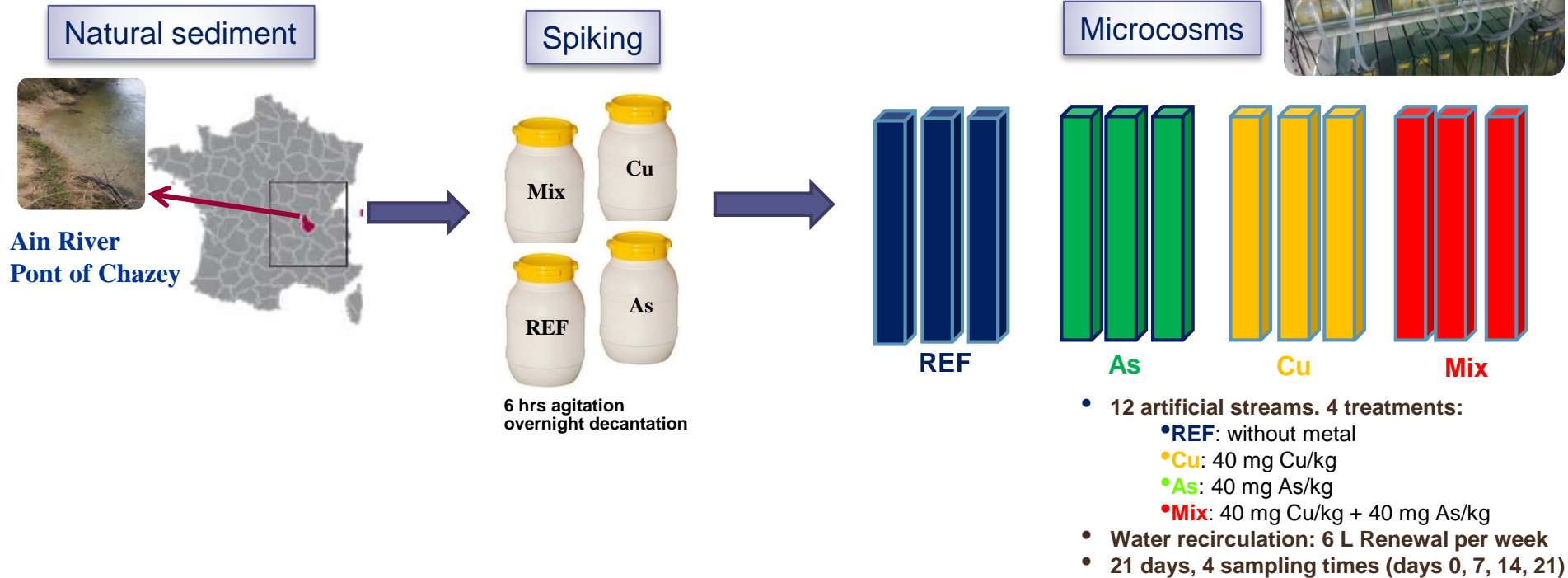
Objective

Assessing the effects of chronic exposure to copper and arsenic (alone and mixture) on river sediment microbial communities

Material and Methods

Experimental design

Surface sediment: uncontaminated sediments from the Ain River



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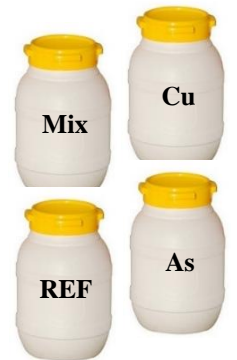
Natural sediment

Spiking

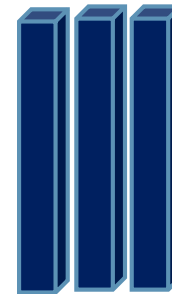
Microcosms



Ain River
Pont of Chazey



6 hrs agitation
overnight decantation



REF



As



Cu



Mix

- 12 artificial streams. 4 treatments:
 - REF: without metal
 - Cu: 40 mg Cu/kg
 - As: 40 mg As/kg
 - Mix: 40 mg Cu/kg + 40 mg As/kg
- Water recirculation: 6 L Renewal per week
- 21 days, 4 sampling times (days 0, 7, 14, 21)

Studied parameters

Sediment characterization

Real Cu and As concentrations

In water and sediment
Sediment descriptors
DW, AFDW, particle size

Microbial communities

Functions (C, N, P cycles)

Enzymatic and metabolic activities, genetic potential

Structure

bacterial abundance (qPCR) and community composition (ARISA)

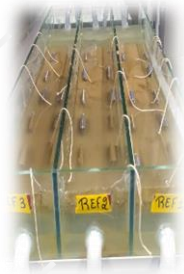
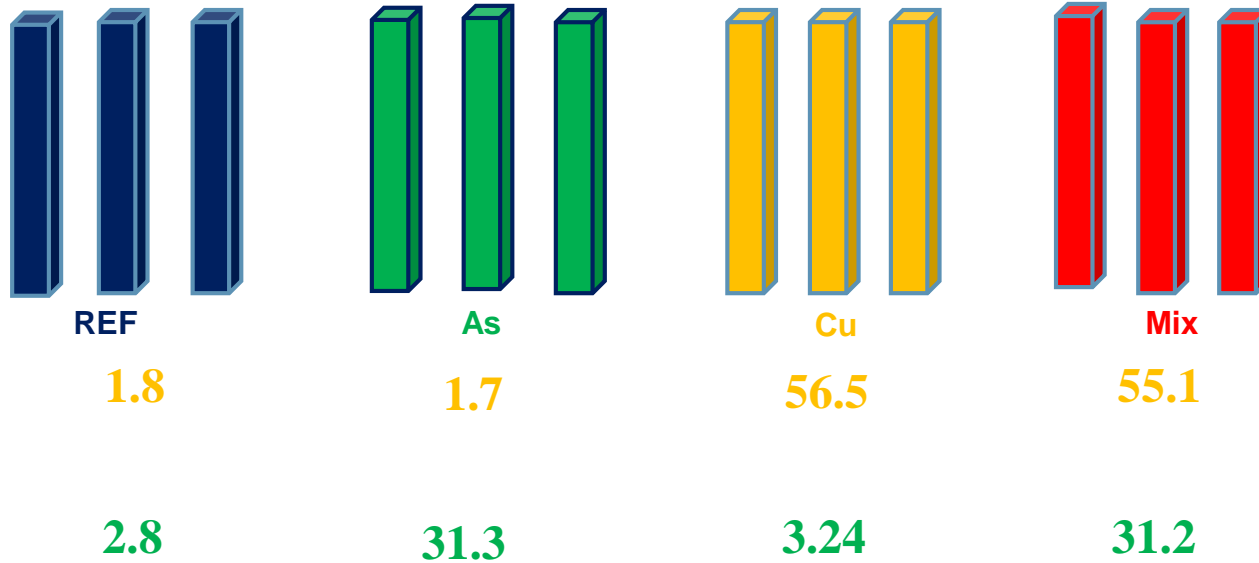
Tolerance acquisition

PICT (Pollution Induced Community Tolerance) approach

Spiking efficiency

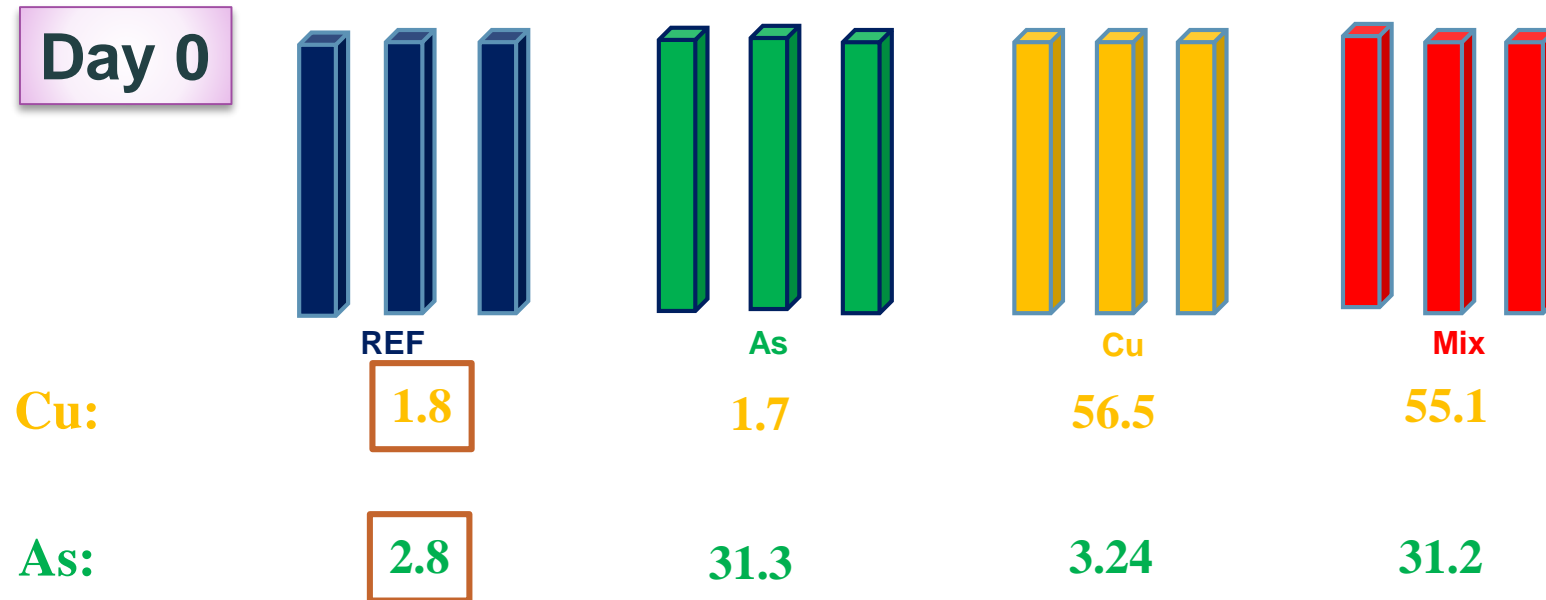
Cu and As concentrations in sediments (mg Kg^{-1})

Day 0



Spiking efficiency

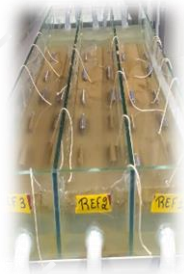
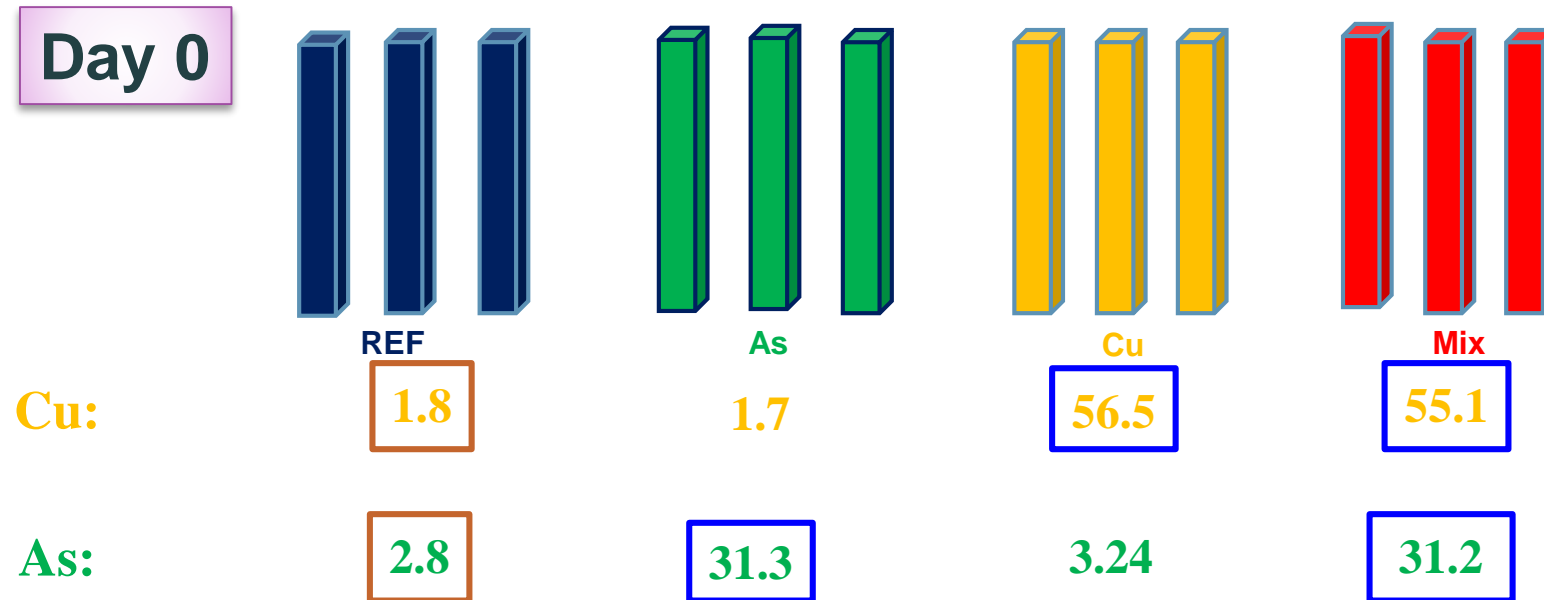
Cu and As concentrations in sediments (mg Kg^{-1})



➔ Low-contaminated reference sediment

Spiking efficiency

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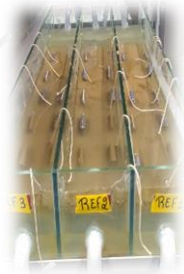
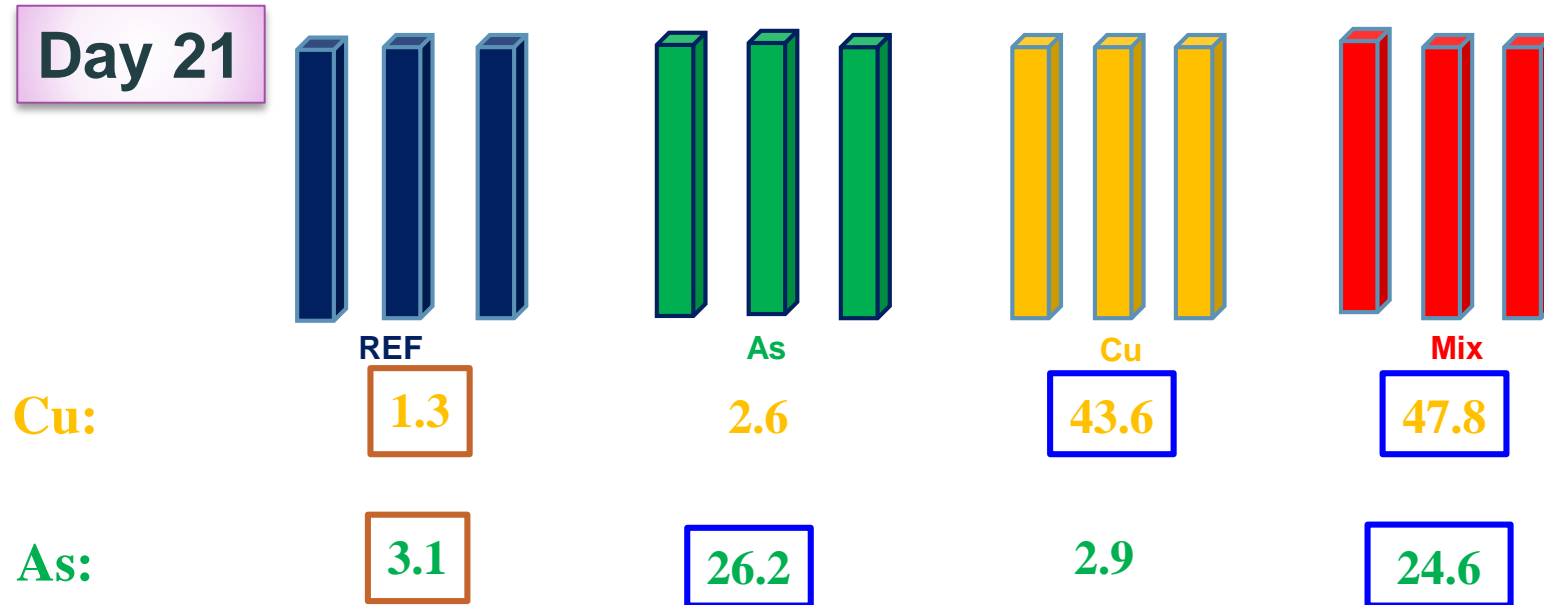


➔ Low-contaminated reference sediment

➔ Initial concentration close to the targeted nominal concentrations

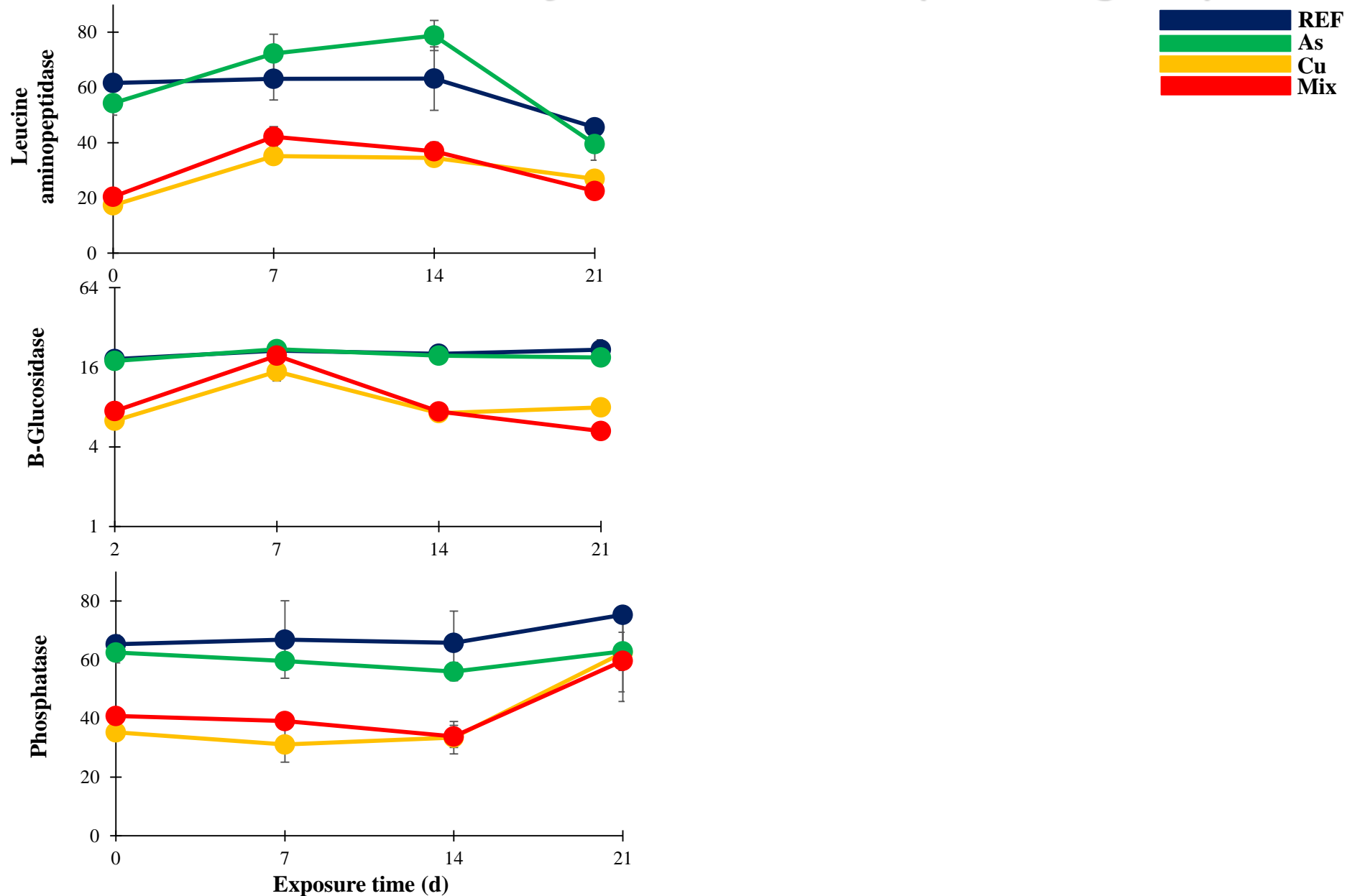
Spiking efficiency

Cu and As concentrations in sediments (mg Kg^{-1})

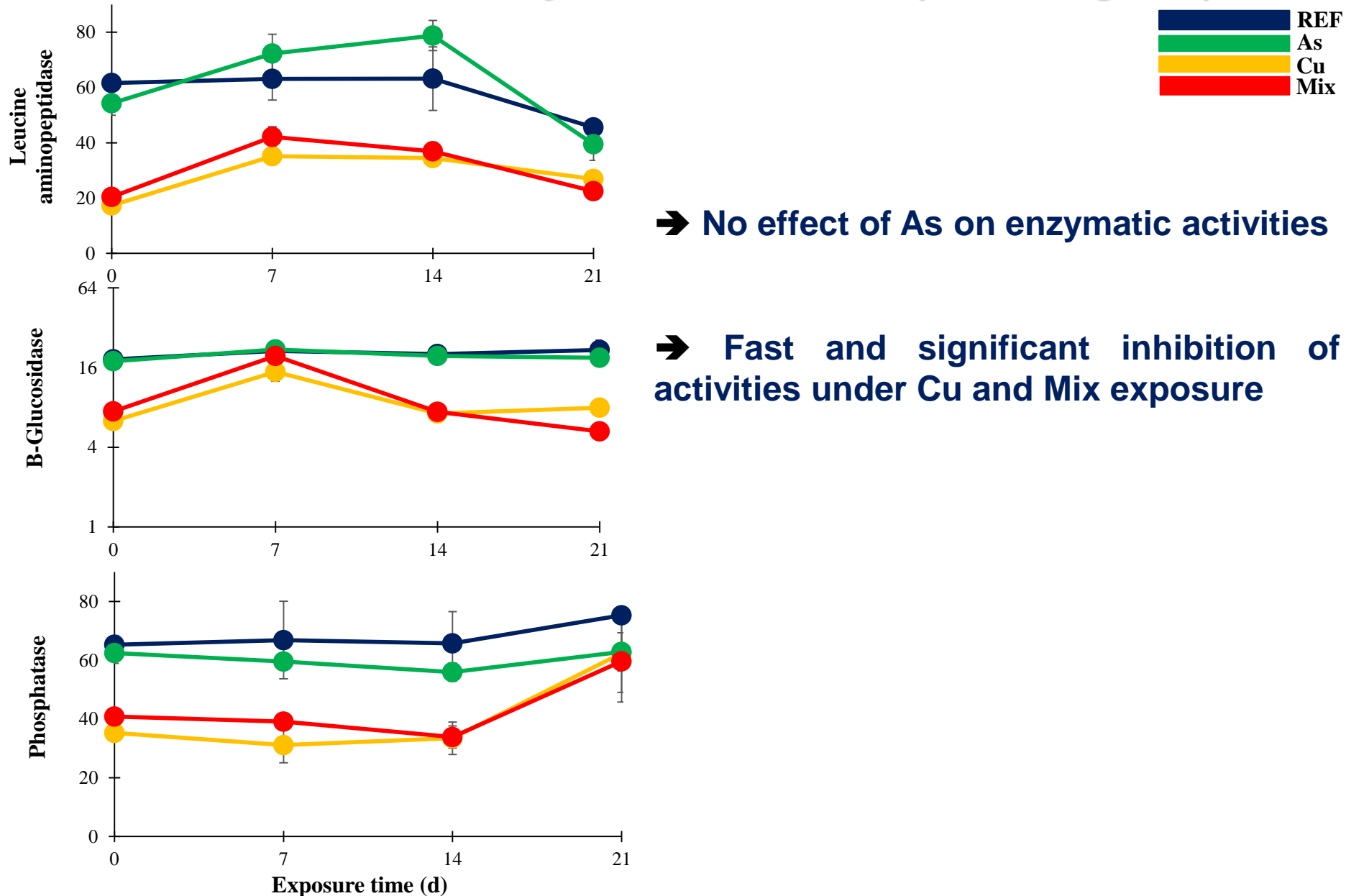


- ➔ Low-contaminated reference sediment
- ➔ Initial concentration close to the targeted nominal concentrations
- ➔ Rather stable concentrations between days 0 and 21

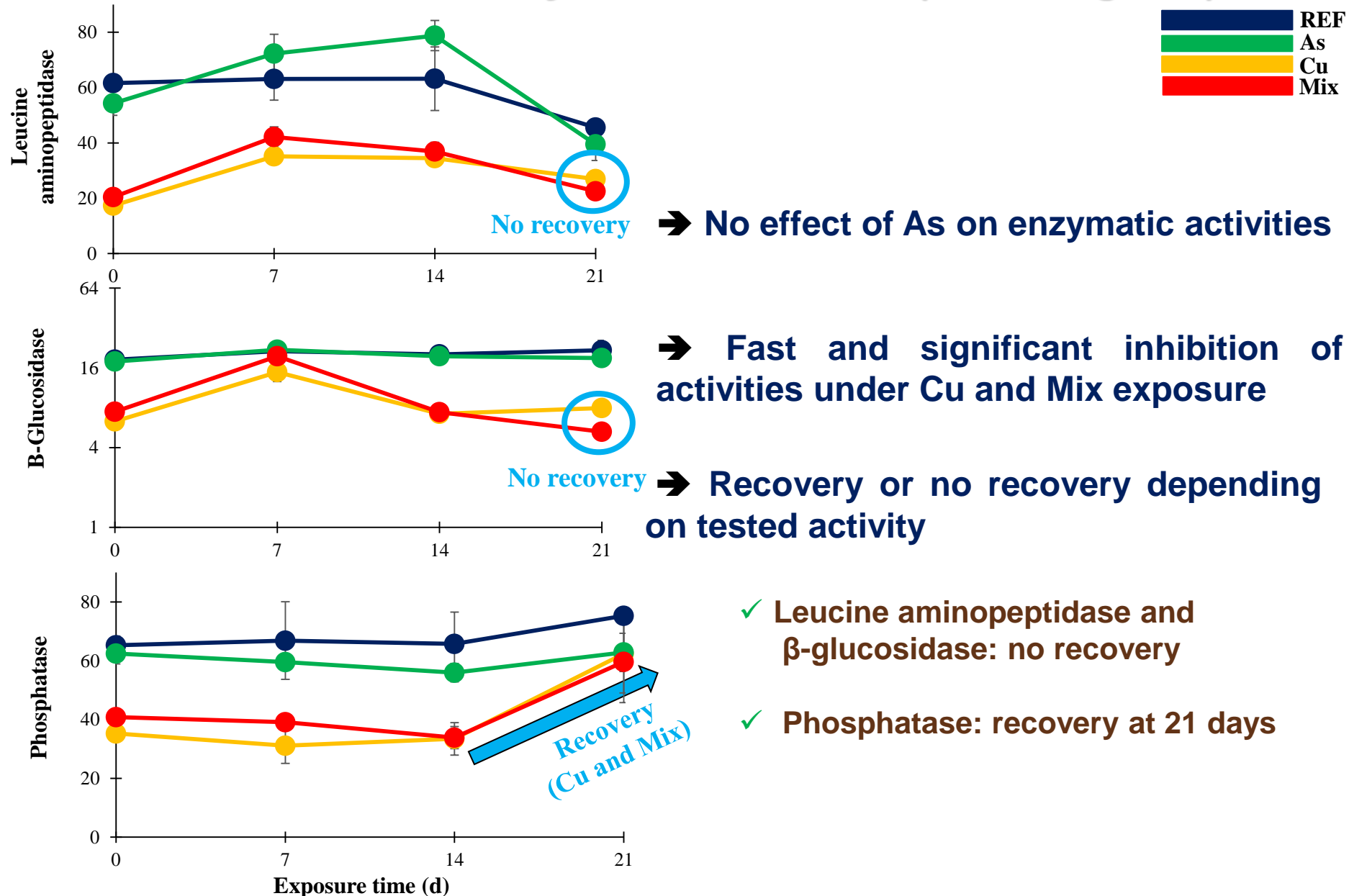
Effect on Functions: enzymatic activities (nmol/h/g DM)



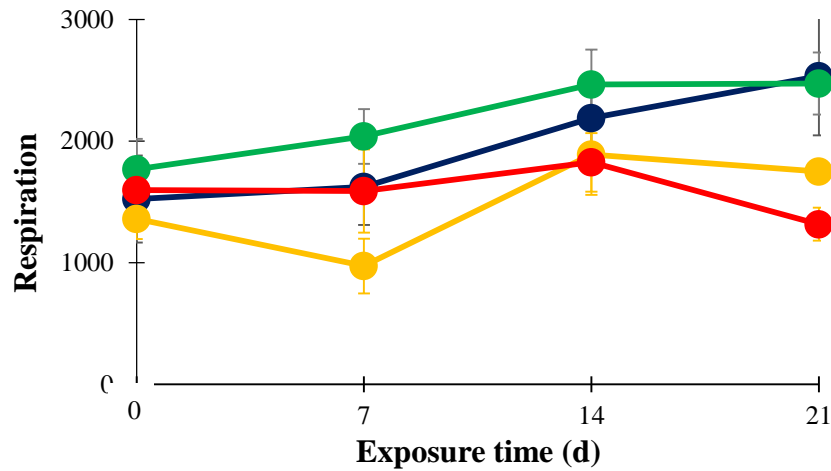
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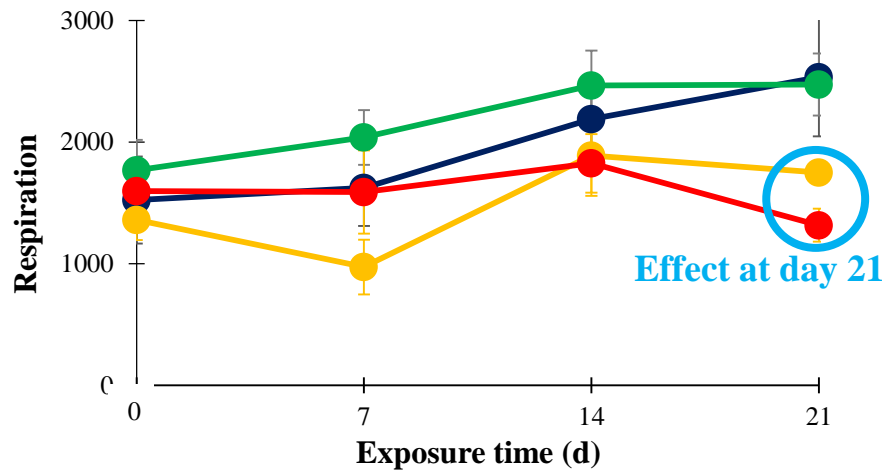


Effects on Functions: Respiration (ng CO₂/h/g DM)



➔ No effect of As on respiration

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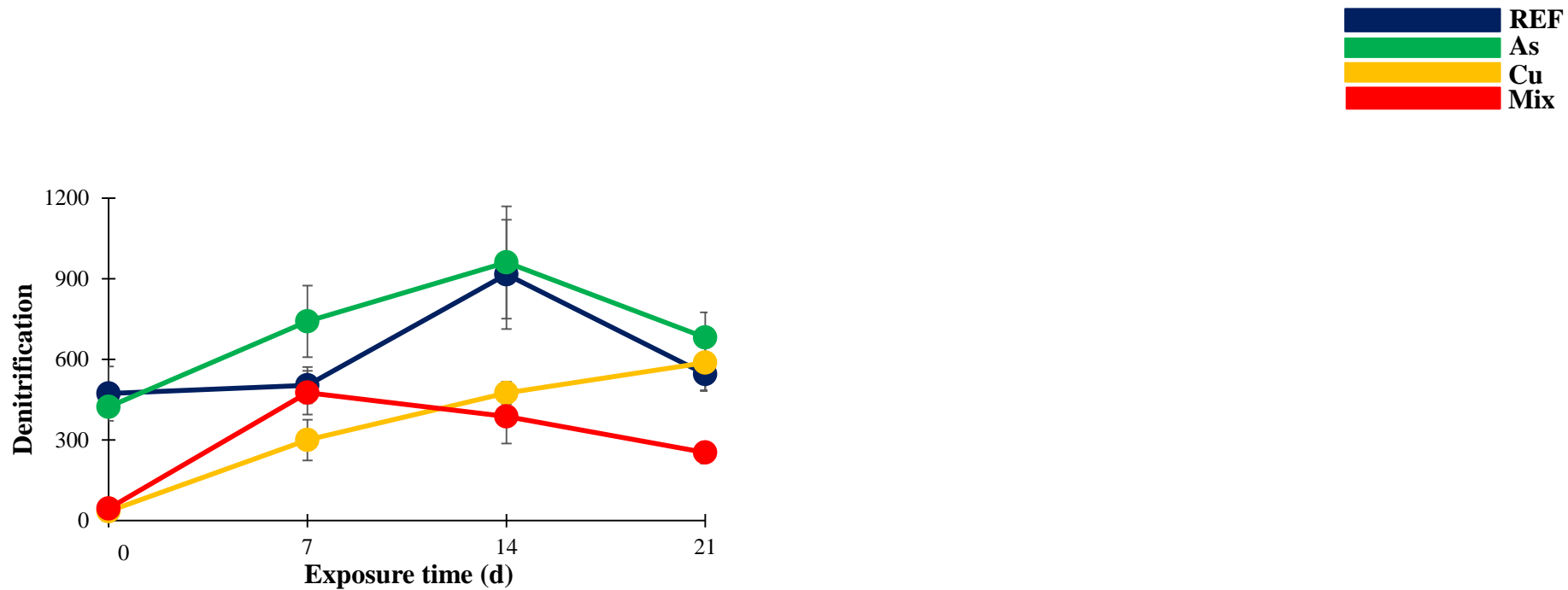
➔ Cu and Mix exposure

✓ No effect from day 0 to day 14

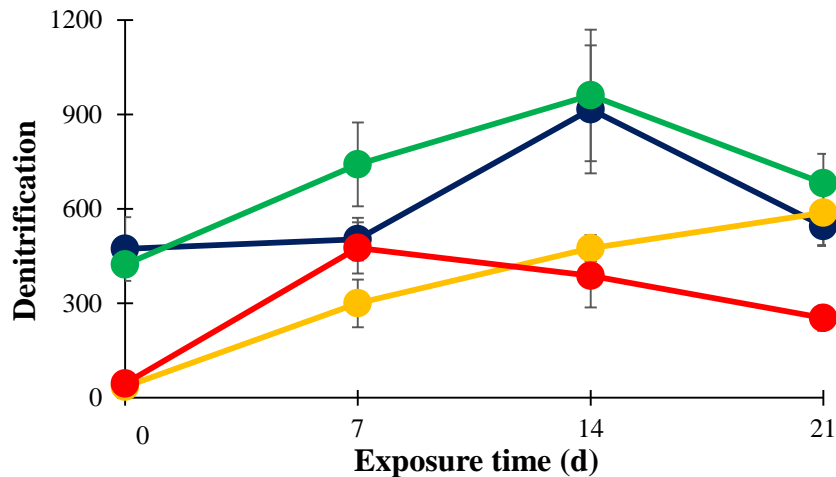
✓ Inhibition at day 21

➔ No effect of As, Cu and Mix on bacterial 16S rRNA gene abundance

Effects on Functions: Denitrification (ng N₂O/h/g dw)



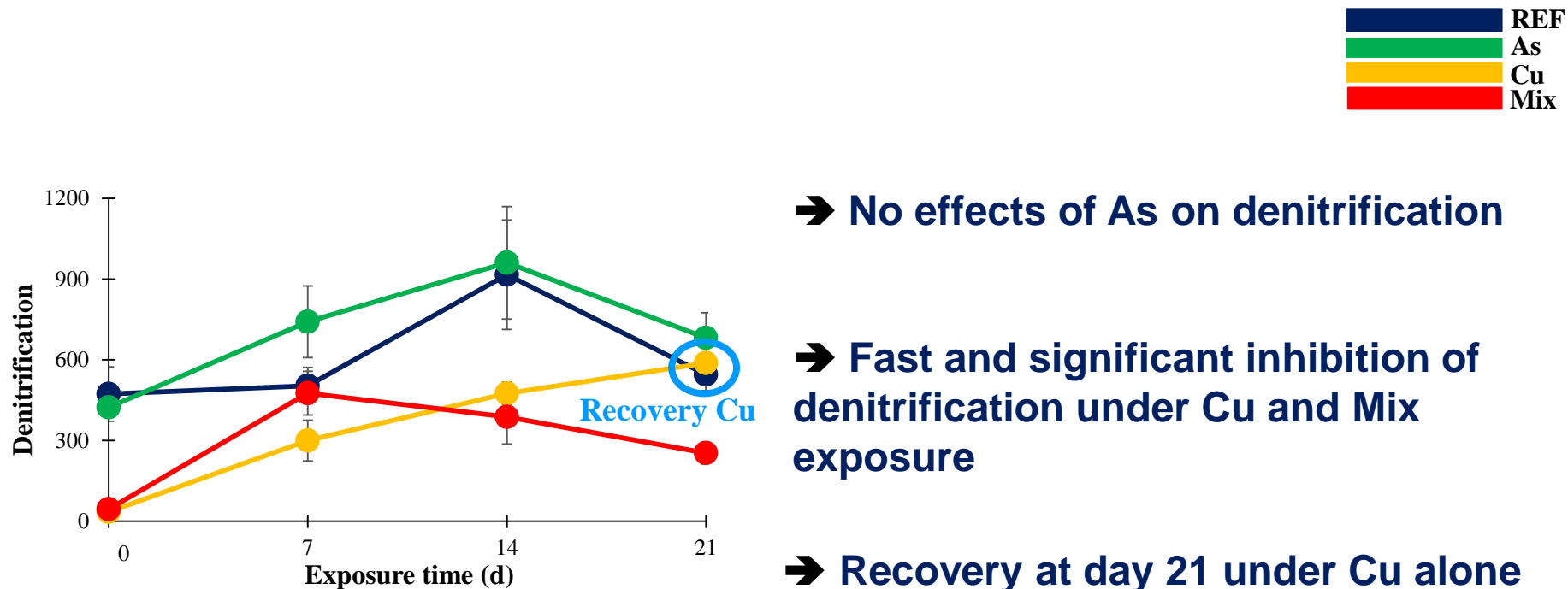
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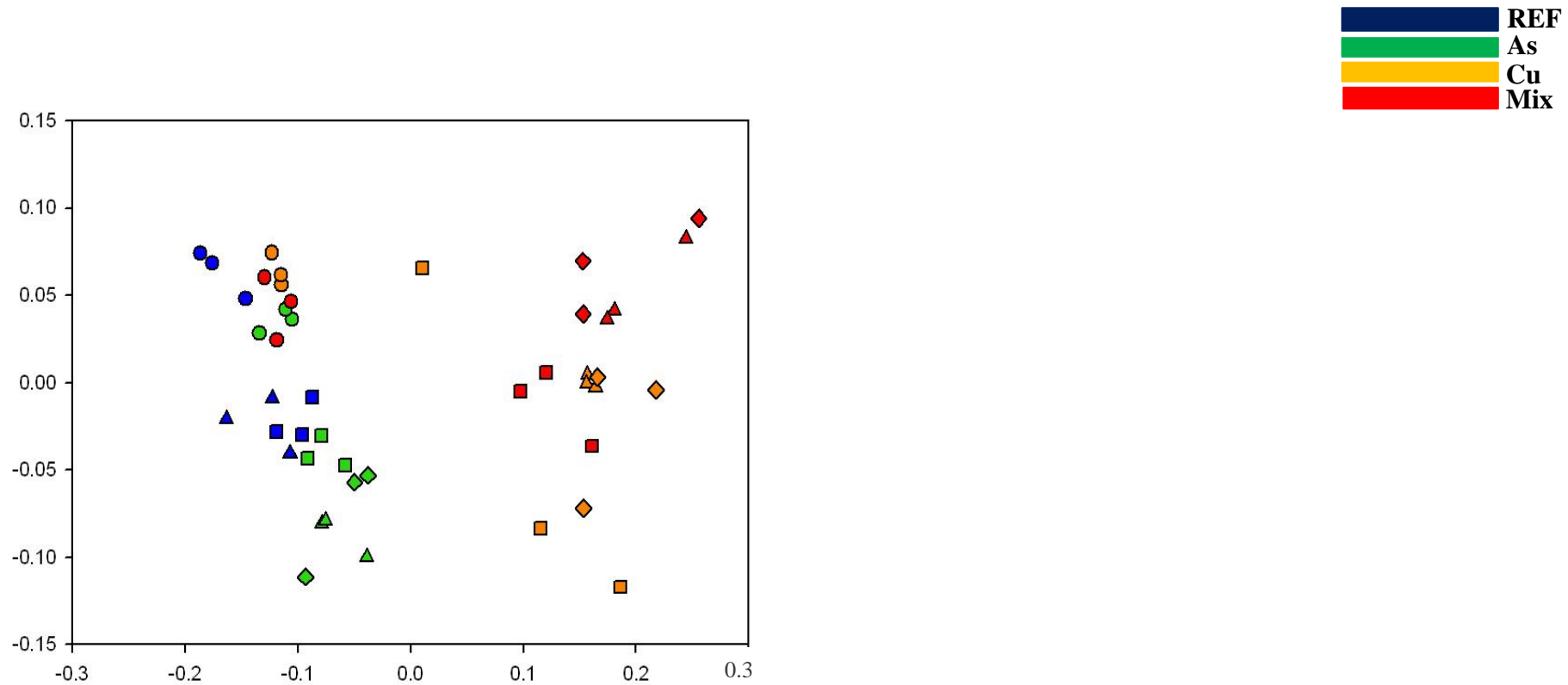
➔ Fast and significant inhibition of denitrification under Cu and Mix exposure

Effects on Functions: Denitrification (ng N₂O/h/g dw)

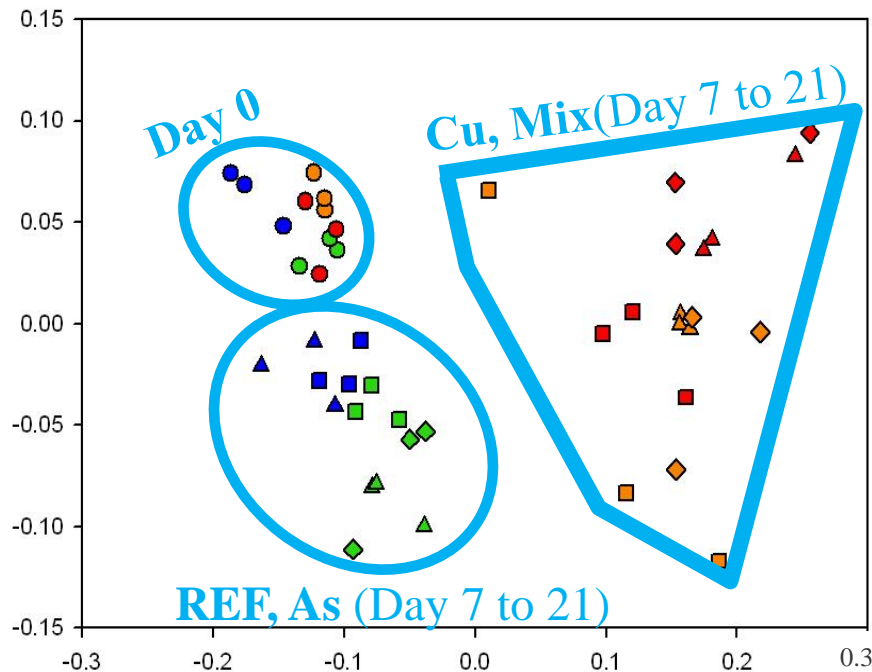


➔ No effect of As, Cu and Mix on denitrification gene (*nirS*, *nirK*, *nosZ* clades I and II) abundances

Effects on Bacterial Community Composition (BCC)



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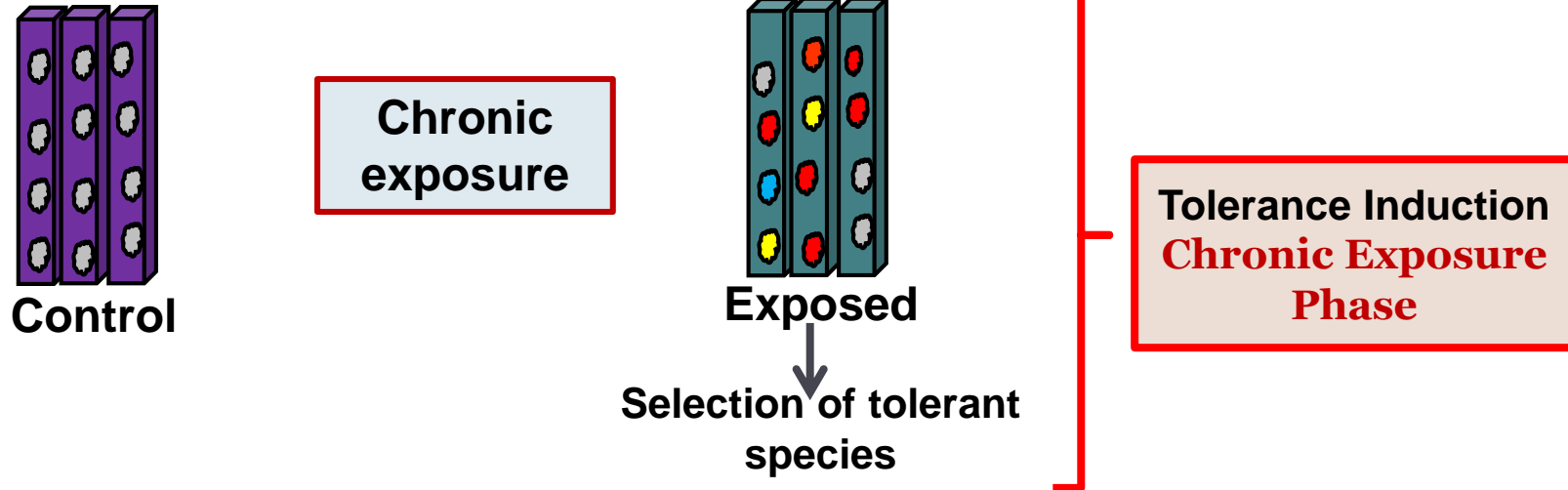
➔ No effect of As on BCC

➔ Significant changes of BCC from the first week of exposure to Cu and Mix

➔ No recovery of BCC between day 7 and day 21 under Cu and Mix exposure

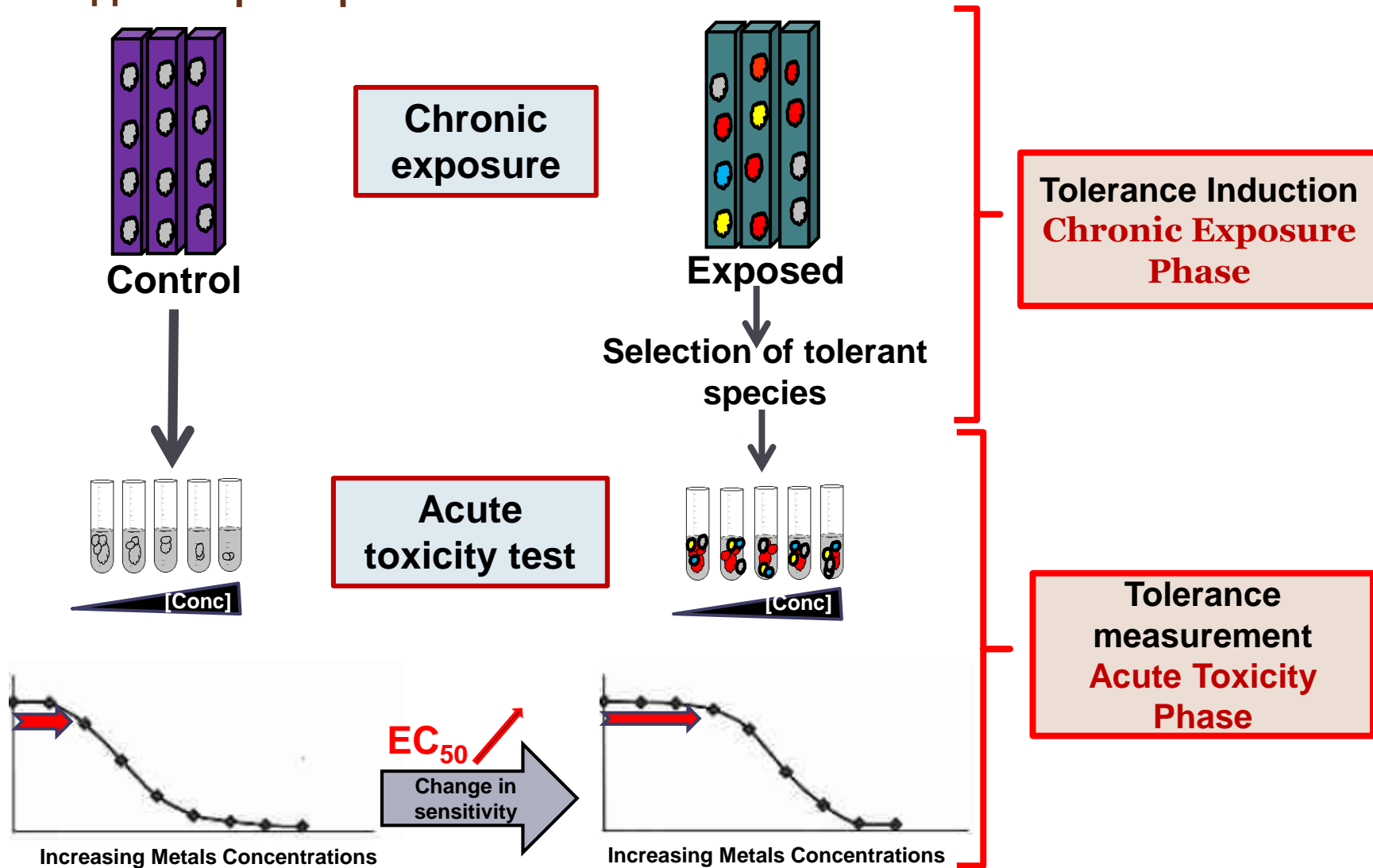
Effect on tolerance acquisition

PICT approach principle



Effect on tolerance acquisition

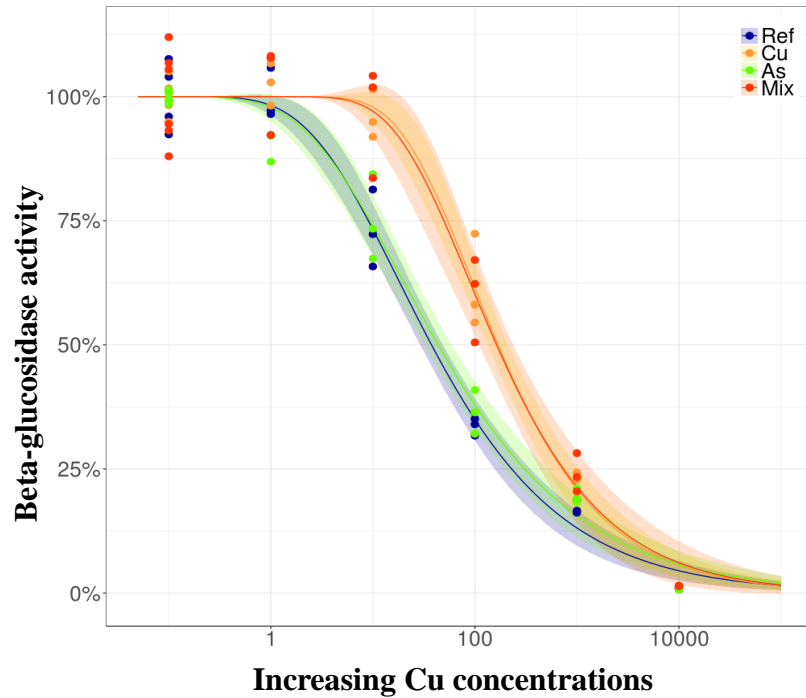
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* PICT: Pollution Induced Community Tolerance

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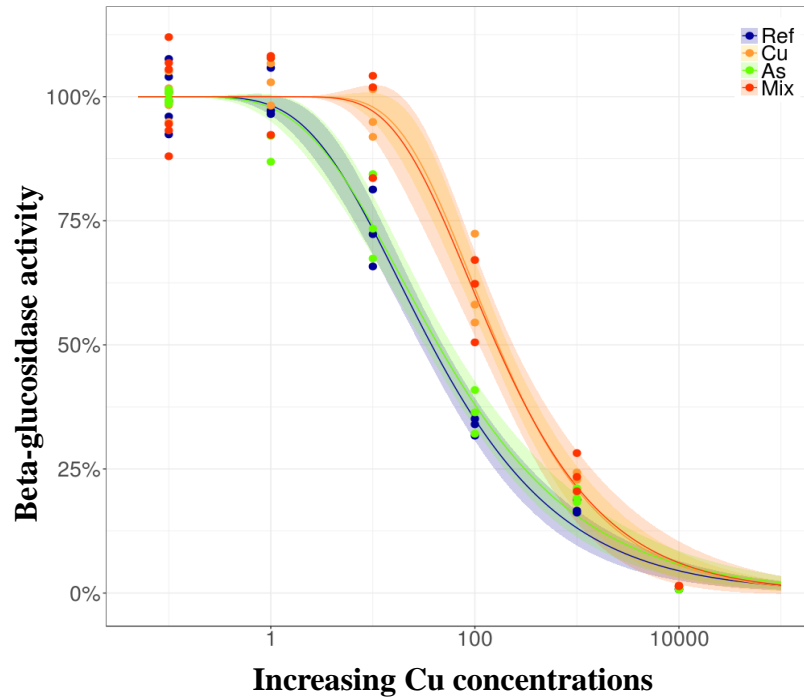
After 21 days of chronic exposure and 4 hrs of acute exposition



➔ No effect of Cu on tolerance of As exposed communities (*i.e.* no cotolerance)

Effect on tolerance acquisition

After 21 days of chronic exposure and 4 hrs of acute exposition

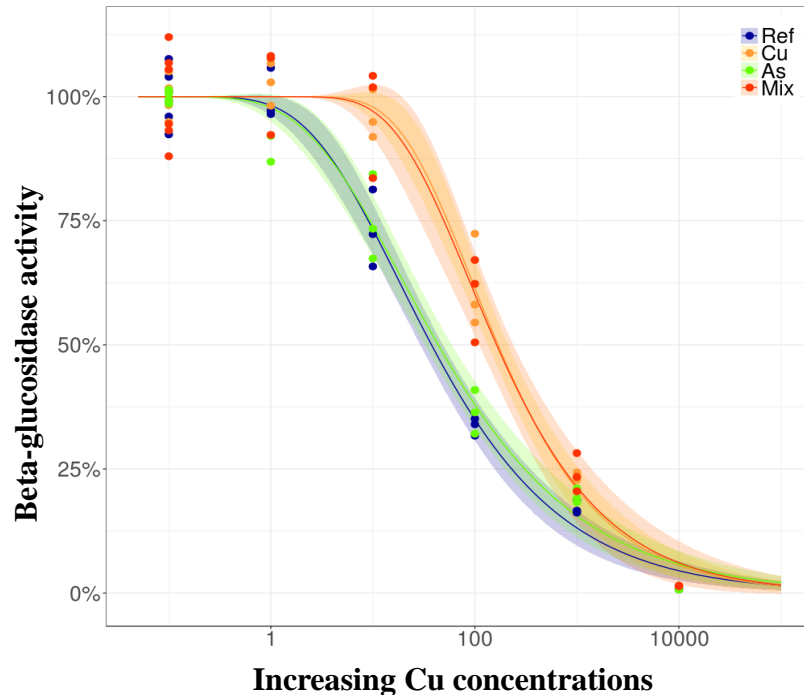


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➔ Significant increase of Cu tolerance on communities exposed during 21 days to Cu and Mix

Effect on tolerance acquisition

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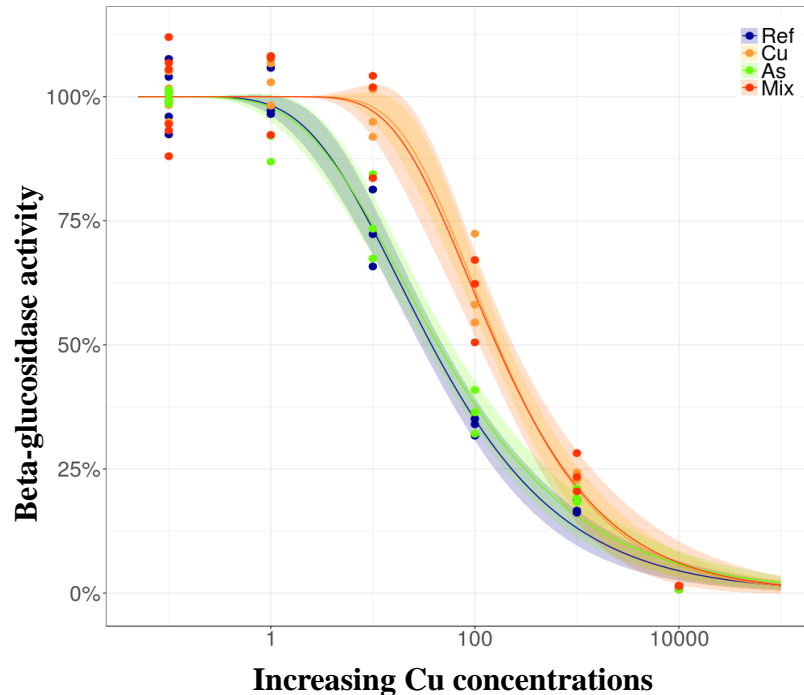
- Effective concentrations (EC) inhibiting 50% of beta-glucosidase activity after acute Cu exposure (4 hrs)

	EC ₅₀ g/kg	Confidence Interval
REF	3.9	[2.8 ; 5.0]
As	4.1	[2.8 ; 5.4]
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Conclusions and Perspectives

→ Environmental concentrations of As

- Undetectable or very limited effect on functions, structure and tolerance

Hyp1: low bioavailability of the contaminant?

- ✓ Important complexation of arsenic with OM

Hyp2: Arsenic speciation: less toxic form?



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Hyp2: Arsenic speciation: less toxic form?

Hyp3: Presence of iron oxide?

- ✓ Adsorption of arsenic

Hyp4: Microbial communities tolerant to arsenic?

- ✓ Quantification of resistances genes



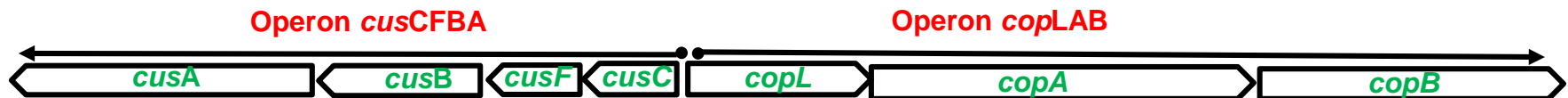
From Patrick Billard et al. (2013)

Conclusions and Perspectives

→ Environmental concentrations of **Cu** alone and in **Mixture**



- Fast and marked effects on the structure and most of the measured functions
- No structural recovery but functional recovery at day 21 depending on the tested function and exposure conditions (alone or mix)
- Cu tolerance acquisition (PICT) under Cu and Mix exposure is consistent with BCC changes
 - ✓ Quantification of resistance genes: tolerance acquisition



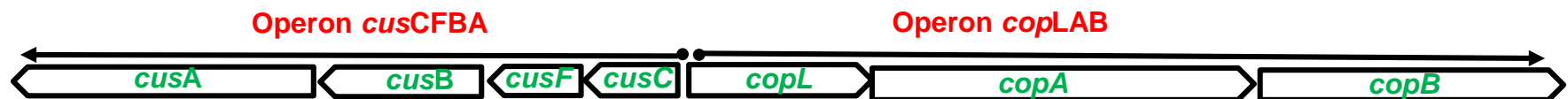
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From Patrick Billard *et al.* (2013)

- Metals accumulation in sediments impact microbial communities
 - ✓ Functional Role in Aquatic Ecosystems
- Application of PICT in the sediment compartment
 - ✓ Promising biomonitoring tool for environmental risk

Thank you for your attention



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Bernard Motte
Chloé Bonnineau
Christophe Rosy
Anaïs Charton



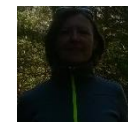
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