

# Ekotoxikologie vodních ekosystémů

Osud látek a biodostupnost

# Faktory ovlivňující biodostupnost

- Forma toxikantu
- Dostupnost formy do organismu
  - Komplexace/dekomplexace
  - Adsorpce/ desorpce
  - pH
  - Konc. Org. látek
  - Konc. Organic/ minerálních částic
  - Teplota okolí a v organismu
  - Způsob příjmu potravy (kůže, respirace, s potravou, membránový přenos)

# Osud látek ve vodních ekosystémech ovlivní:

- Vlastnosti chemických látek
- Vlastnosti vodního prostředí
- Biotické i abiotické interakce
- Pohyb a míchání vody (...podzemní!!!)
- Kyslíkové a redox poměry na lokalitě
- pH
- Světlo (fotolýza, autotrofní biodegradace)
- Sorpce (obsah org. Látek, jílo/min. komplexy, HK)

# Properties of a chemicals in environmental/hydro chemistry

- Molecular structure
- Molecular weight
- Water solubility and precipitation (a)
- Vapor pressure
- Henry's law constant
- Octanol-water partition coefficient (b)
- Sorption constants for soils, sediments, or atmospheric particle ©
- Acid or base dissociation constant (a)
- Complexation constants (a)
- Electron transfer (redox) constant (a,b)
- Polymerization constants (a)
- Diffusion coefficients
- Light absorption spectrum and quantum yield
- Bioconcentration factor (a,b)
- Biodegradation or biotransformation constant (b)
- Hydrolysis constants (b)
- Particle size (for solids)

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(a) Both equilibrium and rate constants are important.

(b) Primarily used for organic chemicals.

© Primarily used for inorganic chemicals.

# Properties of the aquatic environment important in predicting the fate and transport of a chemical

## Physical properties

- Surface area
- Flow, extent of mixing, and bottom scouring
- Sedimentation rate
- Solar irradiation (at surface) and irradiance as function of wavelength and water body depth

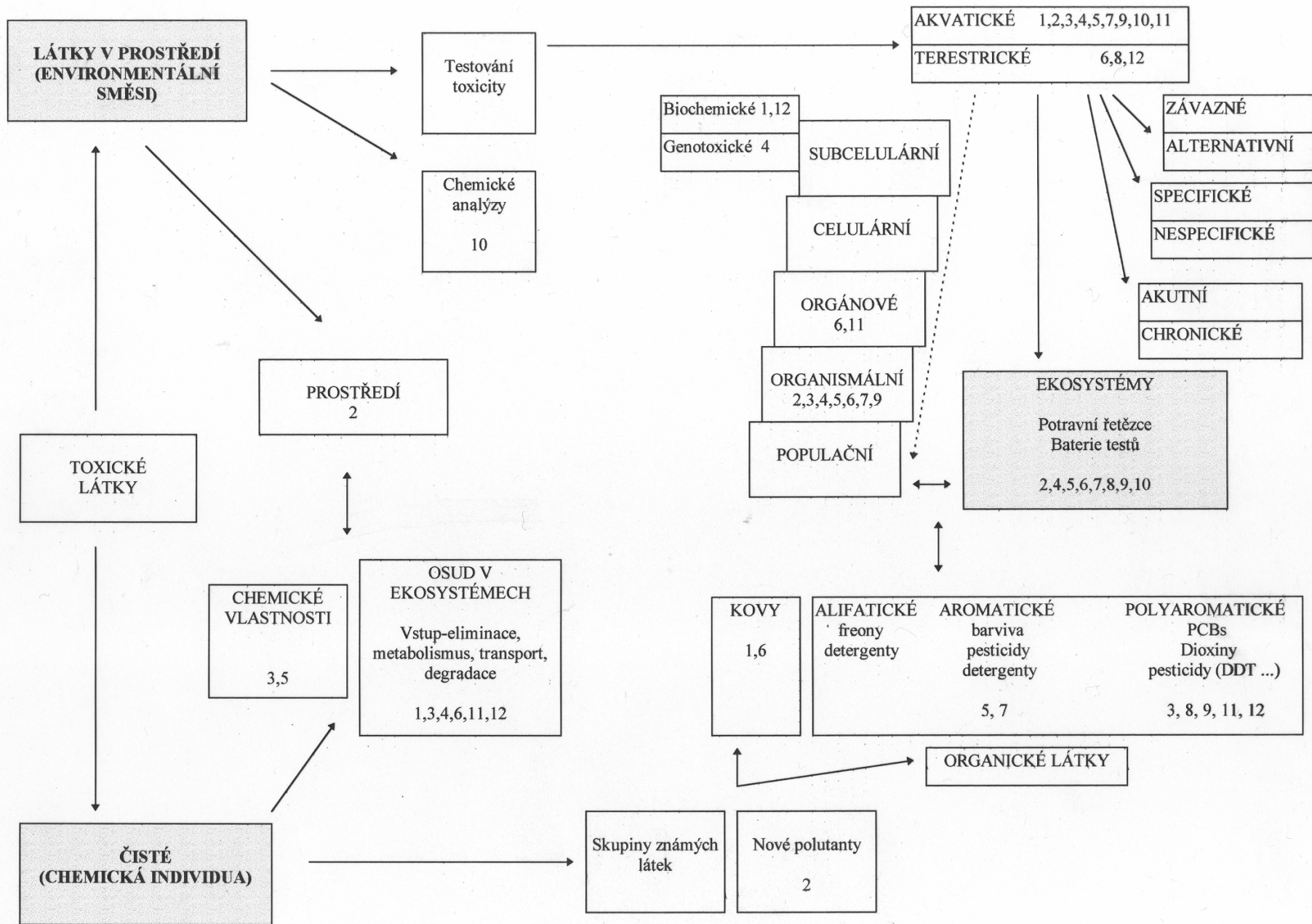
## Chemical properties

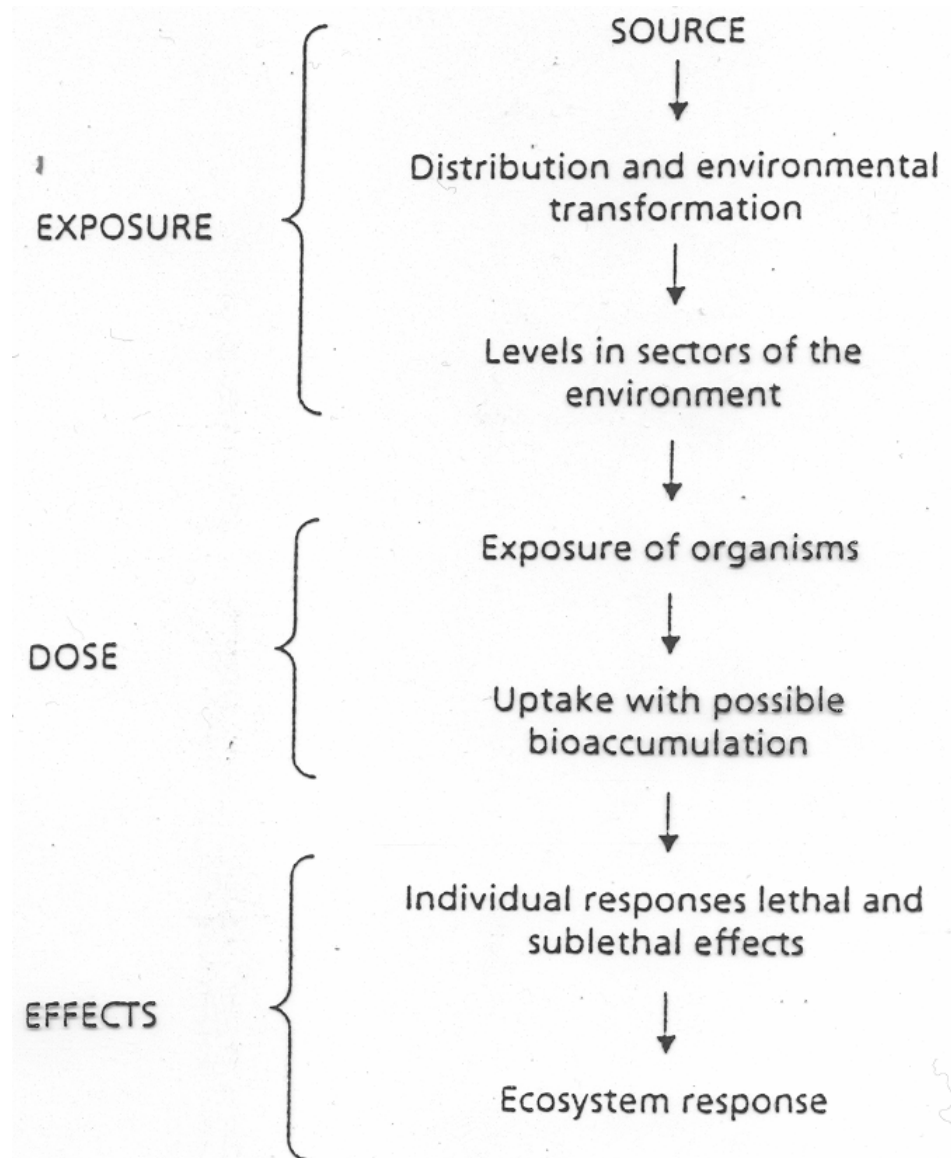
- Temperature
- pH
- Eh\* (for several redox couples, including oxygen)
- Suspended solids (nature and concentration)
- Hardness, salinity, ionic strength
- Concentration of major ions
- Concentration of dissolved organic matter
- Bottom sediments (nature, including organic carbon content and redox status)

## Biological properties

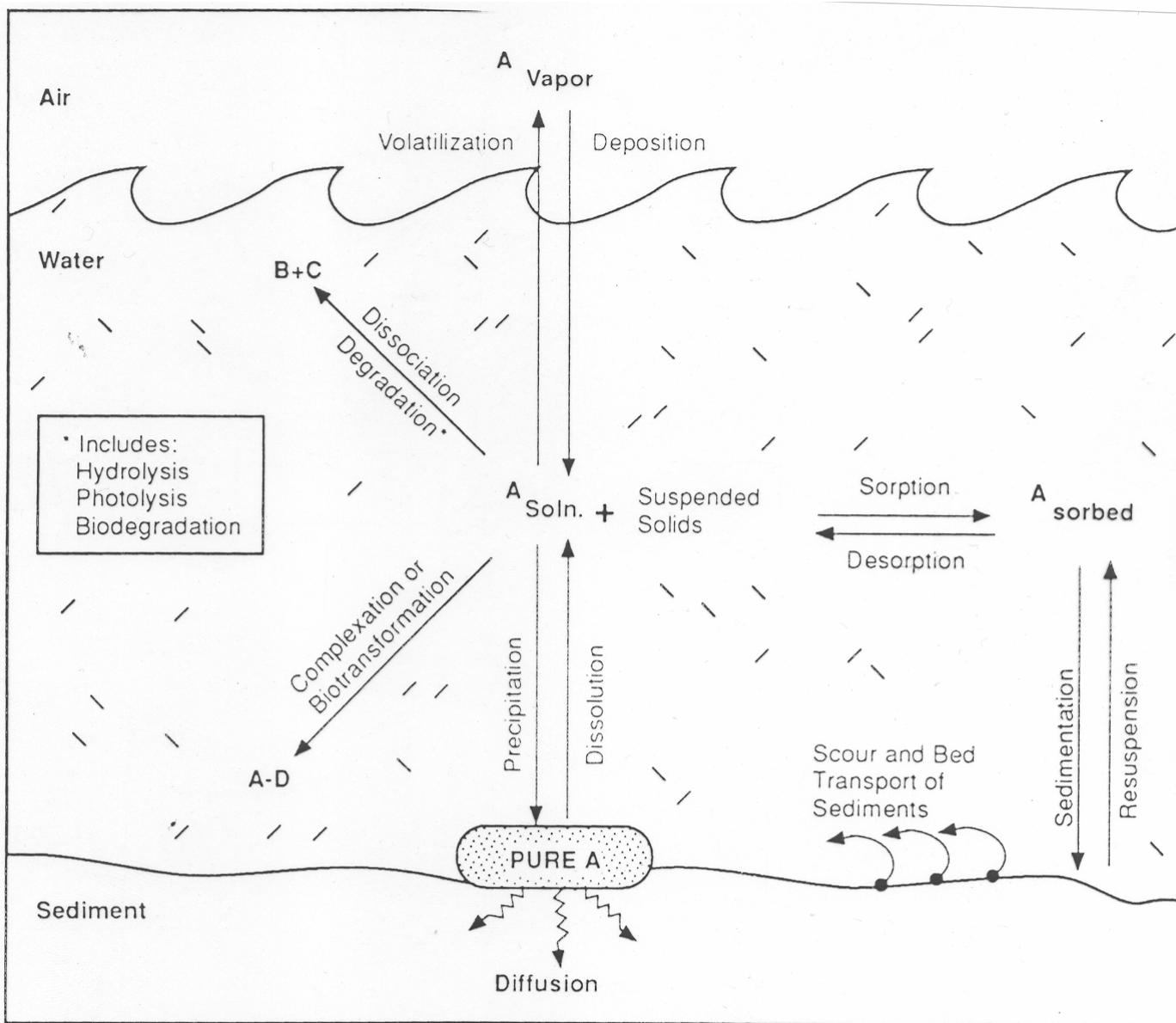
- Microbiological populations and activity
- Trophic status
- Nutrient concentrations

\*Eh = value which «presents potential of redox reactions.





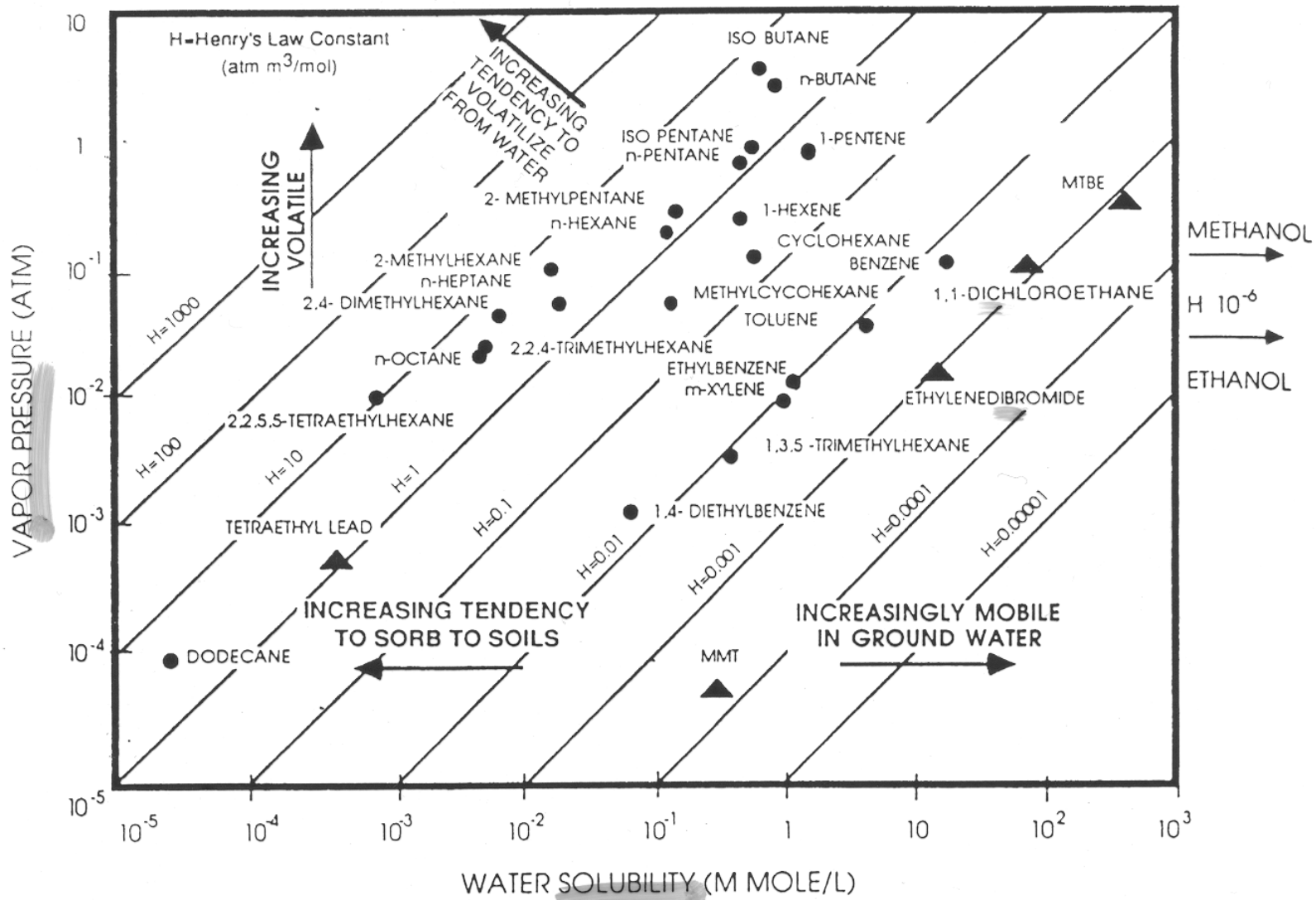
**The effects of a chemical on an ecosystem** can be illustrated as cascading from the source through individual organisms to ecosystems



Note: Symbols B and C represent degradation products of chemical A, and symbol D represents a ligand that complexes with (or adds to) A.

**Figure 1.** Schematic representation of some transport and transformation phenomena important for a chemical in an aquatic environment.





Rozdělovací koeficienty vybraných složek pohonných látek

**Table 4.** Particle types contributing to suspended materials in Onondaga Lake, New York

Particle type	% of total particle cross-sectional area <sup>a</sup>	
	Onondaga Lake	Tributaries
“Organic” detritus <sup>b</sup>	39 ± 22	9 ± 11
CaCO <sub>3</sub> precipitate	22 ± 13	20 ± 15
Quartz plus diatoms	23 ± 15	14 ± 5
“Clay particles”	3 ± 2	20 ± 12
Calcium precipitate on clay silica “nucleus”	8 ± 6	27 ± 14
Anything else	5 ± 6	10 ± 16

<sup>a</sup>Mean and standard deviation given for each entry.

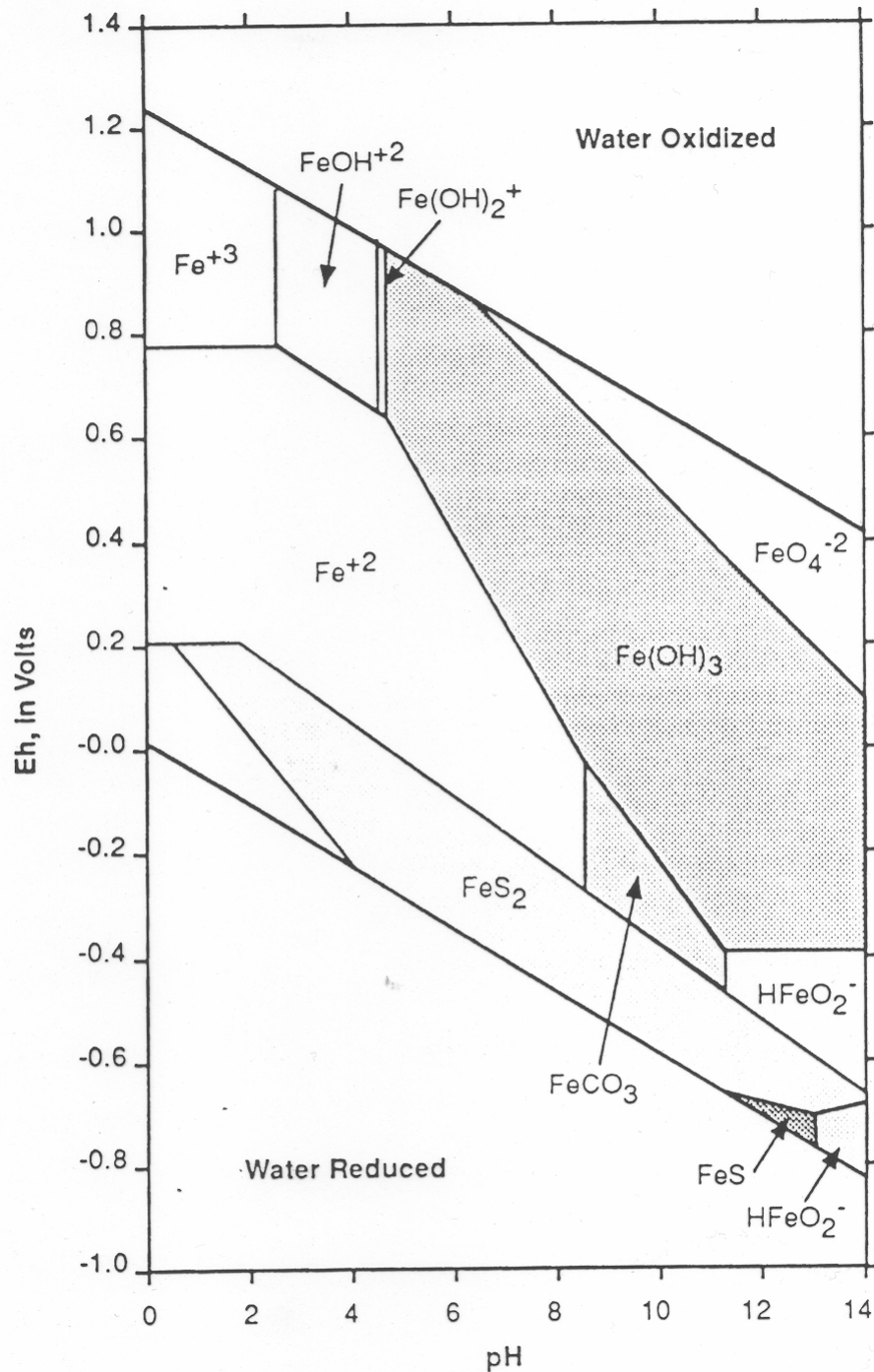
<sup>b</sup>This category may also contain some low average atomic weight inorganic materials as well as true “organic” residues.

Source: Reprinted with permission from Johnson et al., 1991. Copyright 1991 American Chemical Society.

Table 5. Measured values of soil or sediment sorption constants for selected organic chemicals

Nonaromatic chemicals		Aromatic chemicals			
Chemical	log $K_{oc}$	Chemical	log $K_{oc}$	Chemical	log $K_{oc}$
Acrolein	0.70	Acetophenone	1.54	Glyphosate	3.42
Aldrin	4.30	Acridine	4.11	Hexachlorobenzene	3.59
Bromacil	1.86	Alachlor	2.28	Leptophos	3.97
Chlordane	5.15	Ametryn	2.59	Linuron	2.91
Crotoxypfos	2.23	2-Aminoanthracene	4.45	Methazole	3.42
Cycloate	2.54	6-Aminochrysene	5.16	Methoxychlor	4.90
2,4-D	1.23	Anthracene	4.78 (4.41)	2-Methoxy-3,5,6-trichloropyridine	2.96
DBCP	2.11	Aroclor 1254	6.25	9-Methylanthracene	4.81
Diallate	3.28	Asulam	2.48	3-Methylcholanthrene	6.09
<i>cis</i> -1,3-Dichloropropene	1.36	Atrazine	2.17	2-Methylnaphthalene	3.93
<i>trans</i> -1,3-Dichloropropene	1.41	Benzene	1.92	Methyl parathion	3.33
Dieldrin	3.82	Benzo[ <i>a</i> ]anthracene	6.24	Metobromuron	1.78
Dinoseb	2.09	Benzo[ <i>a</i> ]pyrene	6.74	Metribuzin	1.98
Disulfoton	3.25	2,2'-Biquinoline	4.02	Monolinuron	2.30
Endrin	3.56	Carbaryl	2.36	Monuron	2.00
EPTC	2.38	Carbofuran	1.45	Naphthalene	3.55 (3.11)
Ethion	4.19	Carbophenothion	4.66	1-Naphthol	2.72
Ethylene dibromide	1.64	Chlorbromuron	2.66	Napropamide	2.83
Heptachlor	4.00	Chloroneb	3.06	Neburon	3.36
Ipazine	3.22	Chloroxuron	3.51	Nitrapyrin	2.62
Lindane	2.96 (3.03)	Chlorpyrifos	4.13	Norfluorazon	3.28
Malathion	3.17	Chlorpyrifos-methyl	3.52	Oxadiazon	3.51
Methomyl	2.20	Chlorthiamid	2.03	2,2',4,4',5,5'-PCB	6.08
Methyl isothiocyanate	0.78	Chrysene	5.77	2,2',4,5,5'-PCB	4.63
Monuron	2.20	Cyanazine	2.30	Parathion	3.93
Pebulate	2.80	DDD	5.38	Phenanthrene	4.36
Pentachlorophenol	2.95	DDE	5.17	Phenol	1.43
Phorate	3.51	DDT	5.48 (5.38)	Prometon	2.54
Picloram	1.17	13 <i>H</i> -Dibenzo[ <i>a,i</i> ]carbazole	6.02	Prometryn	2.91
2,4,5-T	1.87	Dibenzothiophene	4.05	Pronamide	2.30
Tebuthiuron	2.79	Dibenzo[ <i>a,h</i> ]anthracene	6.23	Propachlor	2.42
Terbacil	1.71 (1.58)	Dicamba	0.27	Propazine	2.20
Toxaphene	3.00	Dichlobenil	2.27	Propham	1.71
Triallate	3.35	Diflubenzuron	3.83	Pyrazon	2.08
		7,12-Dimethylbenz[ <i>a</i> ]anthracene	5.35	Pyrene	4.92
		Dipropetryn	3.07	Pyroxychlor	3.48
		Diuron	2.60 (2.47)	Simazine	2.01
		Fenuron	1.43	Terbutryn	2.85
		Fluometuron	2.24	Tetracene	5.81
		Fluoranthene	5.31	3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol	2.11
		Fluorene	4.01	Trietazine	2.78
				Trifluralin	4.14

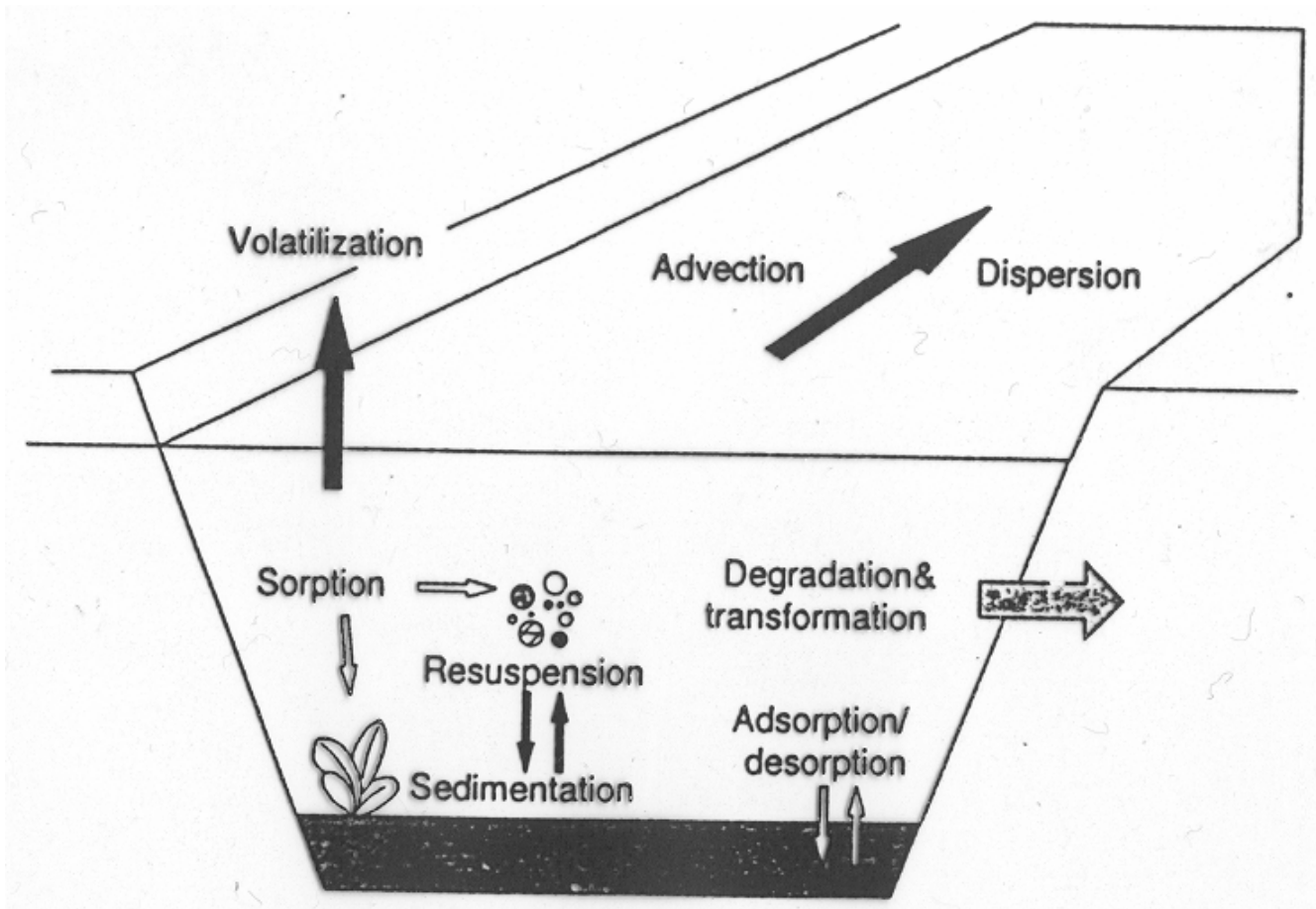
Source: Lyman and Loreti, 1987 (values compiled from several sources).



Shaded areas are stability regions for solids; predominant dissolved species are shown in unshaded areas. Activity of sulfur species = 96 mg/l as  $\text{SO}_4^{-2}$ .  $\text{CO}_2$  species = 1,000 mg/l as  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ , and total dissolved iron activity = 0.0056 mg/l.

Source: Hem (1970)

Fields of stability for **solid and dissolved forms of iron** as a function of Eh and pH at 25°C and 1 atmosphere (Courtesy, 1990)



Schematic overview of the most important processes for the fate of pesticides in aquatic systems

# BIOLOGICKÉ SYSTÉMY V EKOTOXIKOLOGII

## VSTUP vs ELIMINACE

### **PŘÍJEM ~ ELIMINACE** (*rovnováha, homeostáza*)

- udržování látky v organismu pod úrovní škodlivého efektu
- organismus však vynakládá energii na udržení rovnováhy  
(*procesy eliminace, metabolismus ...*)

### **PŘÍJEM > ELIMINACE**

- nárůst koncentrací látky v organismu
- časem překročení úrovně efektu (*threshold level*)

### Překročení limitů homeostatických procesů

- > přechod ze stadia rezistence  
do stadia pozorovatelných negativních efektů u jedince
- > škodlivé efekty na vyšších úrovních organizace

# BIOLOGICKÉ SYSTÉMY V EKOTOXIKOLOGII

Příklad efektů/odpovědí toxikantů na různých úrovních organismu

## **molekulární**

- vazba na DNA, změna struktury, aktivace „inaktivních proteinů“

## **buněčná**

- změna profilu proteinů produkovaných buňkou (*nové, mutace*)

## **orgánová**

- změna fyziologie (*koncentrace hormonů, tlak krve*)

## **organismální**

- změny chování/zdraví, změny reprodukce, růstu -> smrt

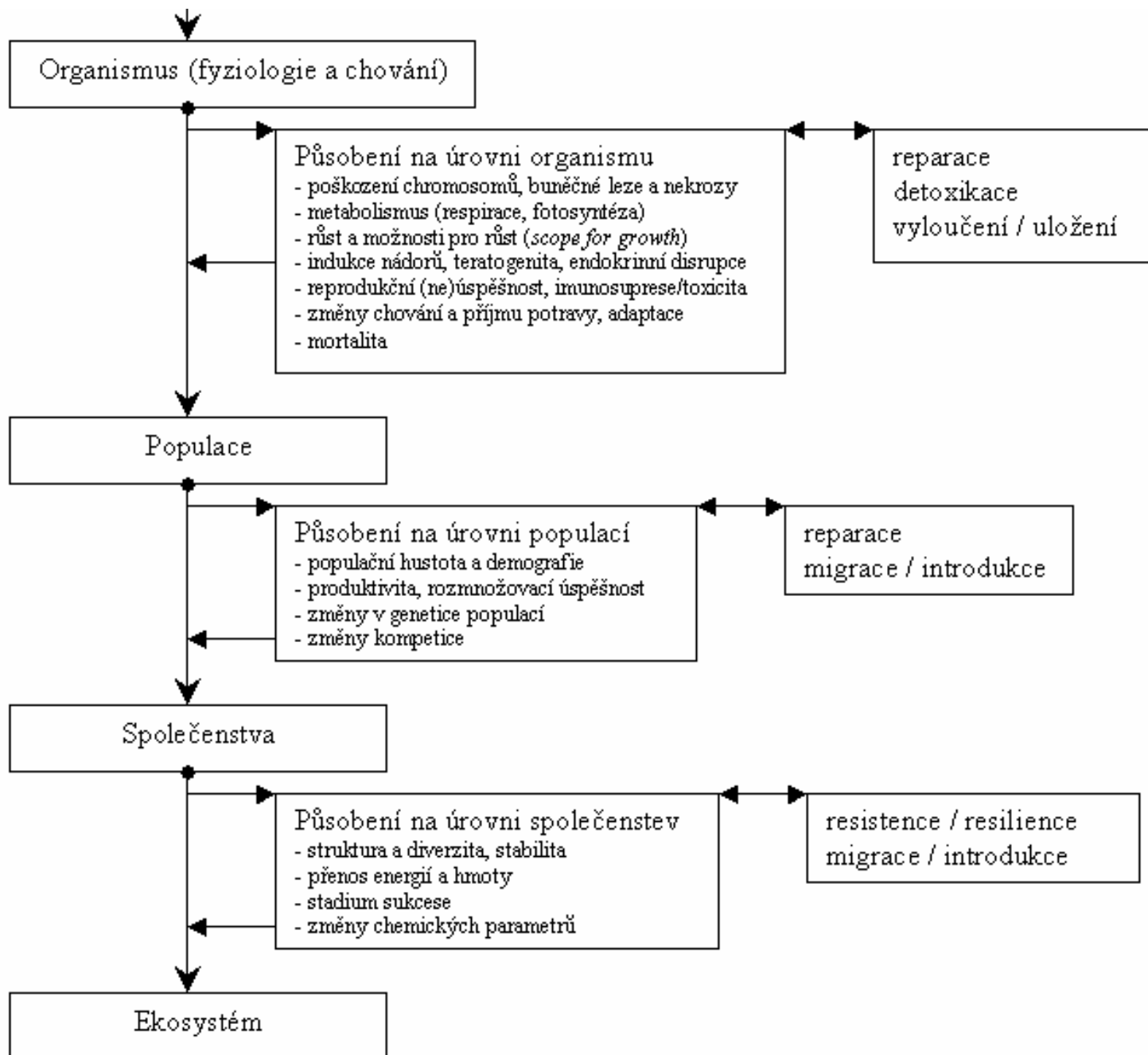
## **populace**

- změny demografie (staří > mladí)

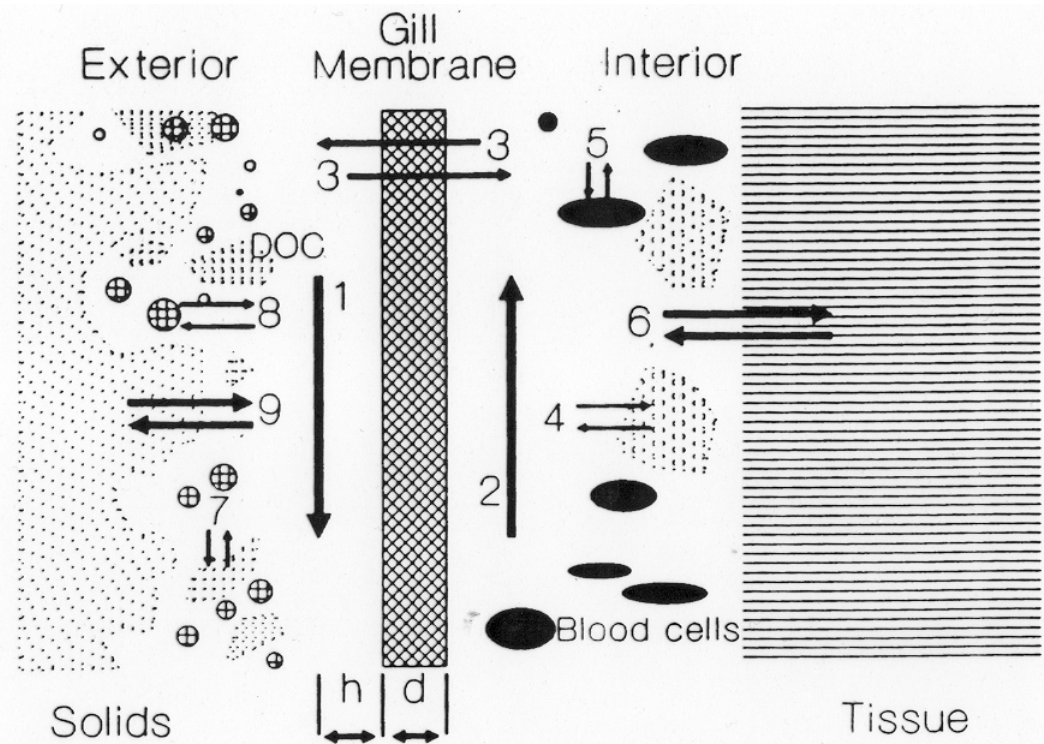
## **společenstvo**

- vymizení druhu

Na všech úrovních **reparace** (*reparace DNA, adaptace, nahrazení druhu*)







Conceptual view of major mass transfer processes affecting bioaccumulation in a multiphase system; in this case the gill is used as an illustrative example. Key: (1) flow of water along the membrane; (2) flow of blood in the organism; (3) flux of chemical **across the membrane**; (4) binding and release from blood serum proteins; (5) **absorption to/desorption from blood cells**; (6) transfer of chemical from **blood to tissues** via perfusion of major tissues; (7) **complexation /decomplexation** from dissolved organic carbon (DOC); (8) adsorption to/**desorption from particulate organic carbon (POC)**; (9) adsorption to/ desorption from large particulate solids plus interval diffusion within these particulates. d. diffusion distance across the membrane; h. thickness of the stagnant water layer adjacent to membrane.