

The use of **SPEAR** and **TOXIC UNITS** to link ecological status to chemical pollution

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<http://www.modelkey.org>

Directive 2000/60/EC
of the European
parliament and of the
council establishing a
framework for
community action in
the field of water policy
aims to achieve
until 2015

**good ecological and
chemical status**

→ Relation between
Chemical Exposure
and Ecological Effects

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Biological Quality Element (BQE) based indicators
(fish, algae, plants and macroinvertebrates)

AQEM Software PERLODES uses three modules

1. Organic pollution
2. Acidification
3. General degradation (multimetric indicators recommended!)
 - Morphological degradation
 - Pesticides
 - Hormon equivalent compounds

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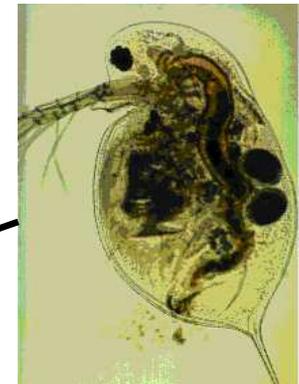
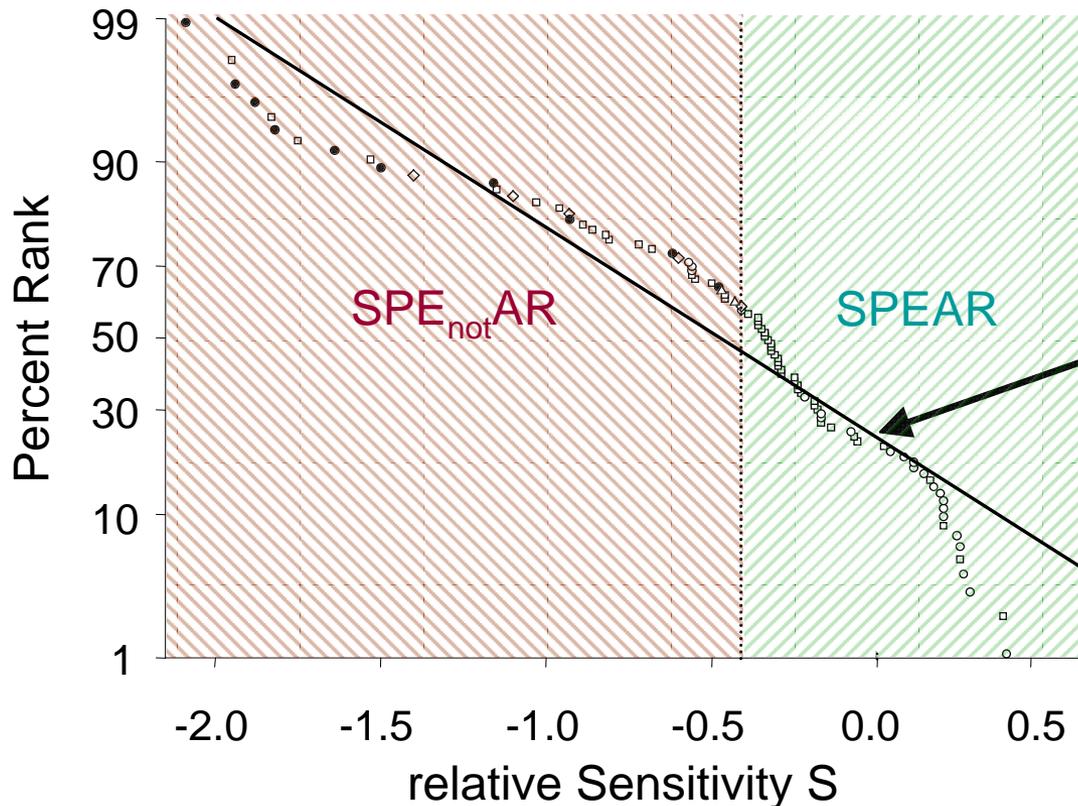


Classification as Species At Risk (SPEAR):

1. high relative sensitivity S_{organic} (based on acute LC50)
2. long generation time, low reproductivity

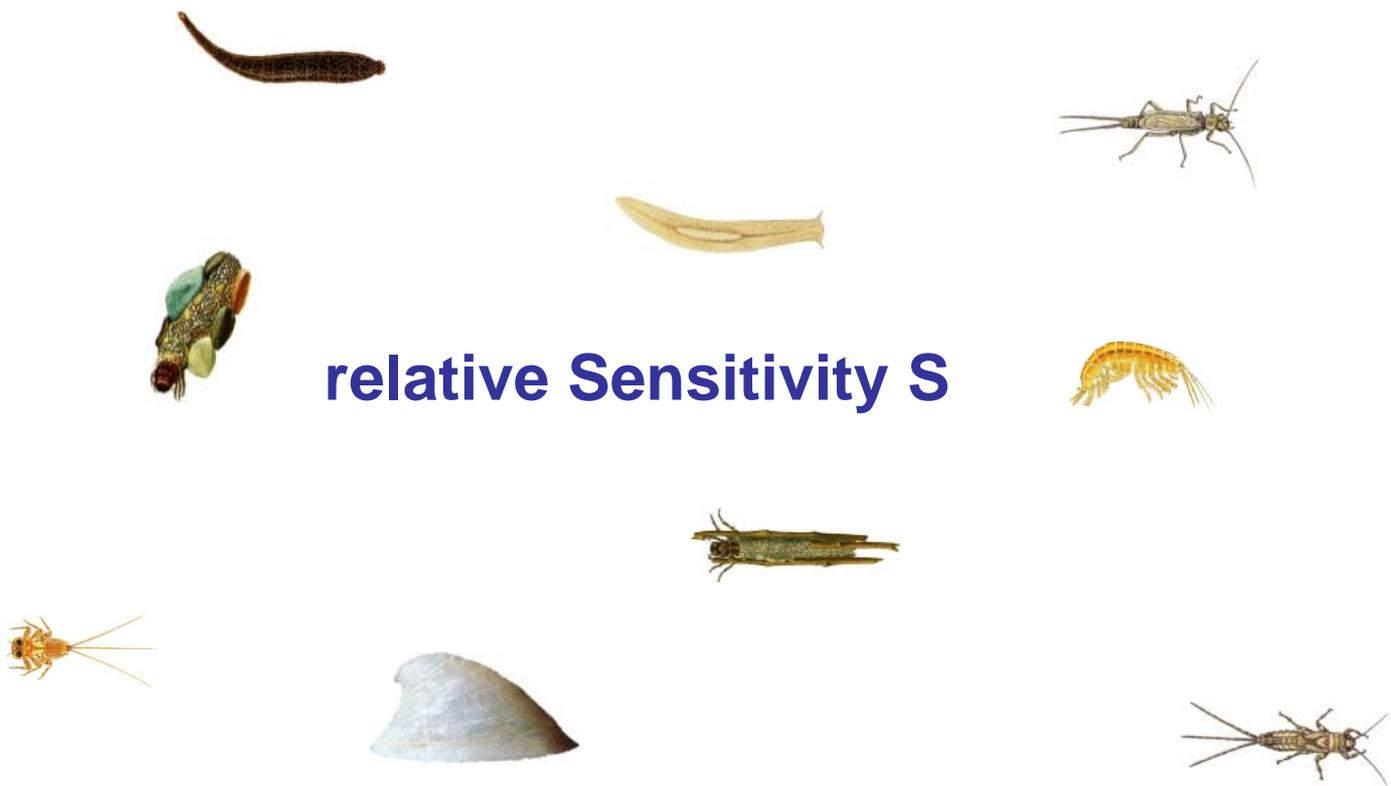
* M. Liess, von der Ohe P.C. 2005. Predicting Effects of Pesticides on Invertebrate Communities in Streams. *Environ. Toxicol. Chem.* **24**: 954-965.

➔ whole community could be assessed!



Daphnia magna

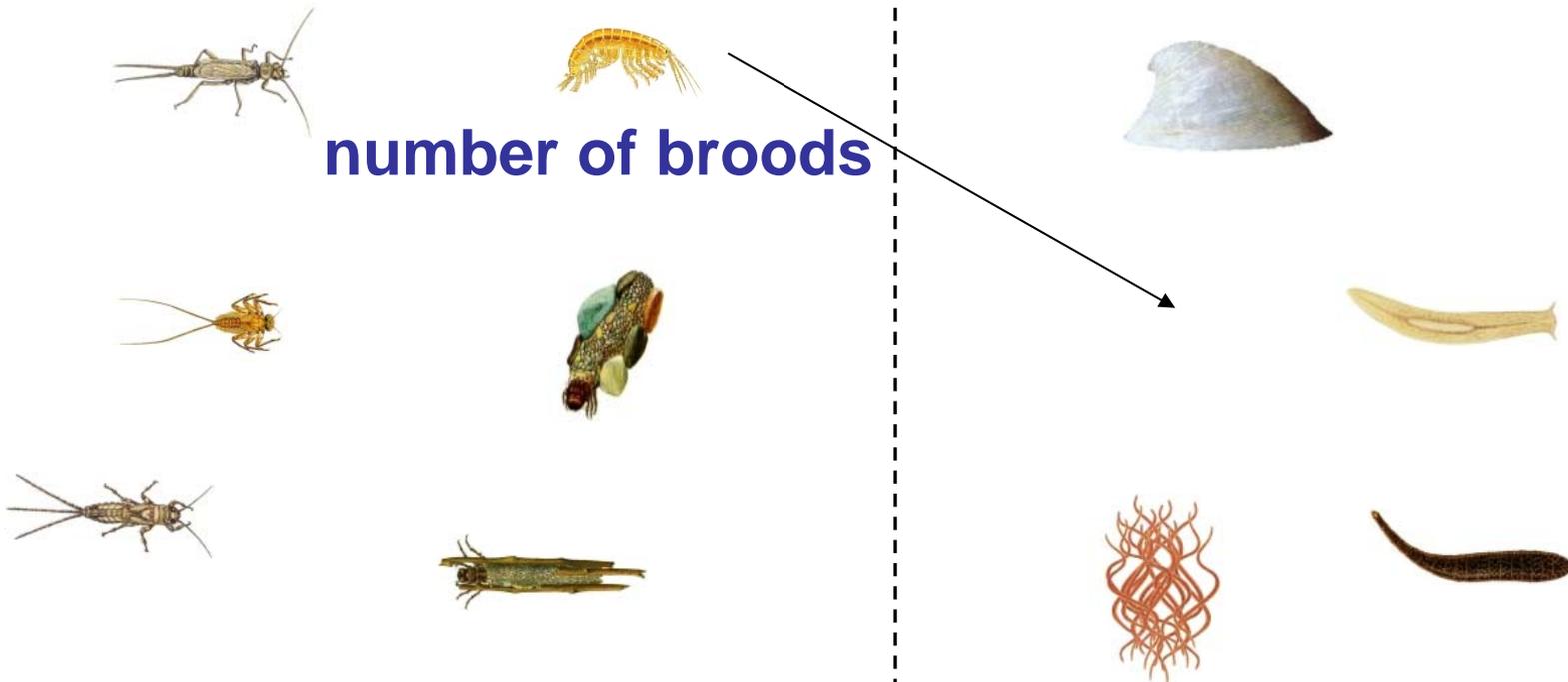
* P.C. von der Ohe & Liess M. 2004. Relative Sensitivity Distribution of Aquatic Invertebrates to Organic and Metal Compounds. *Environ. Toxicol. Chem.* **23**: 150-156.



Example: reference community

at risk

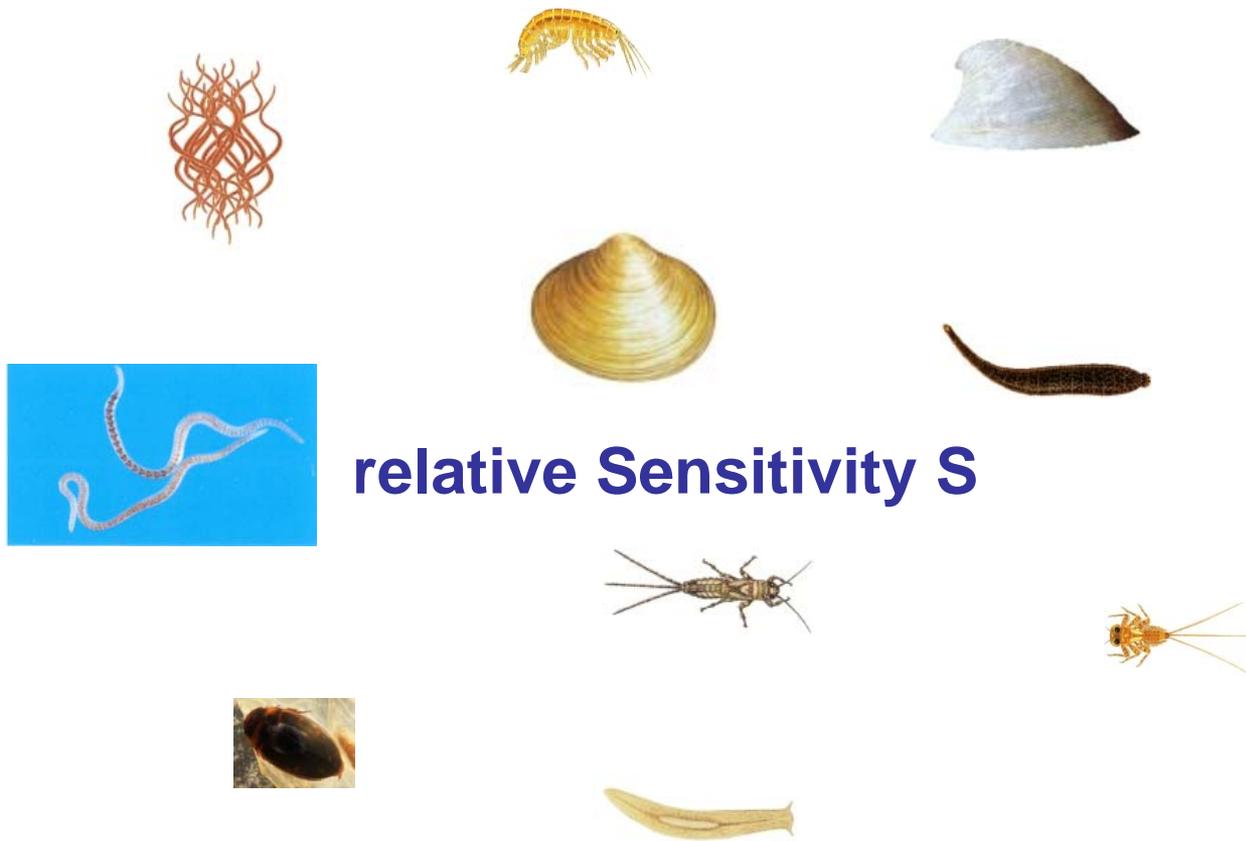
not at risk



→ SPEAR ~ 50%

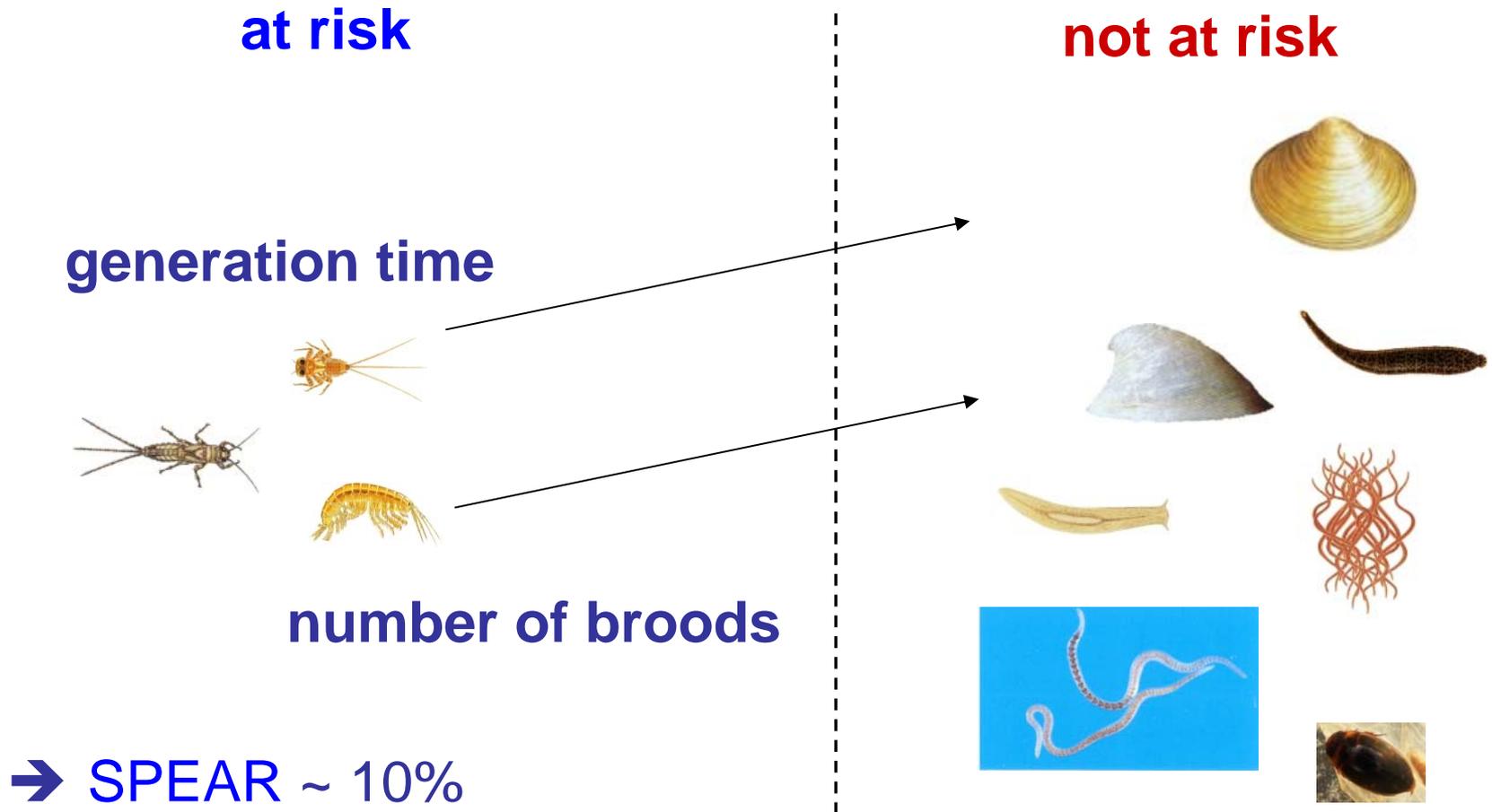
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Example: disturbed community

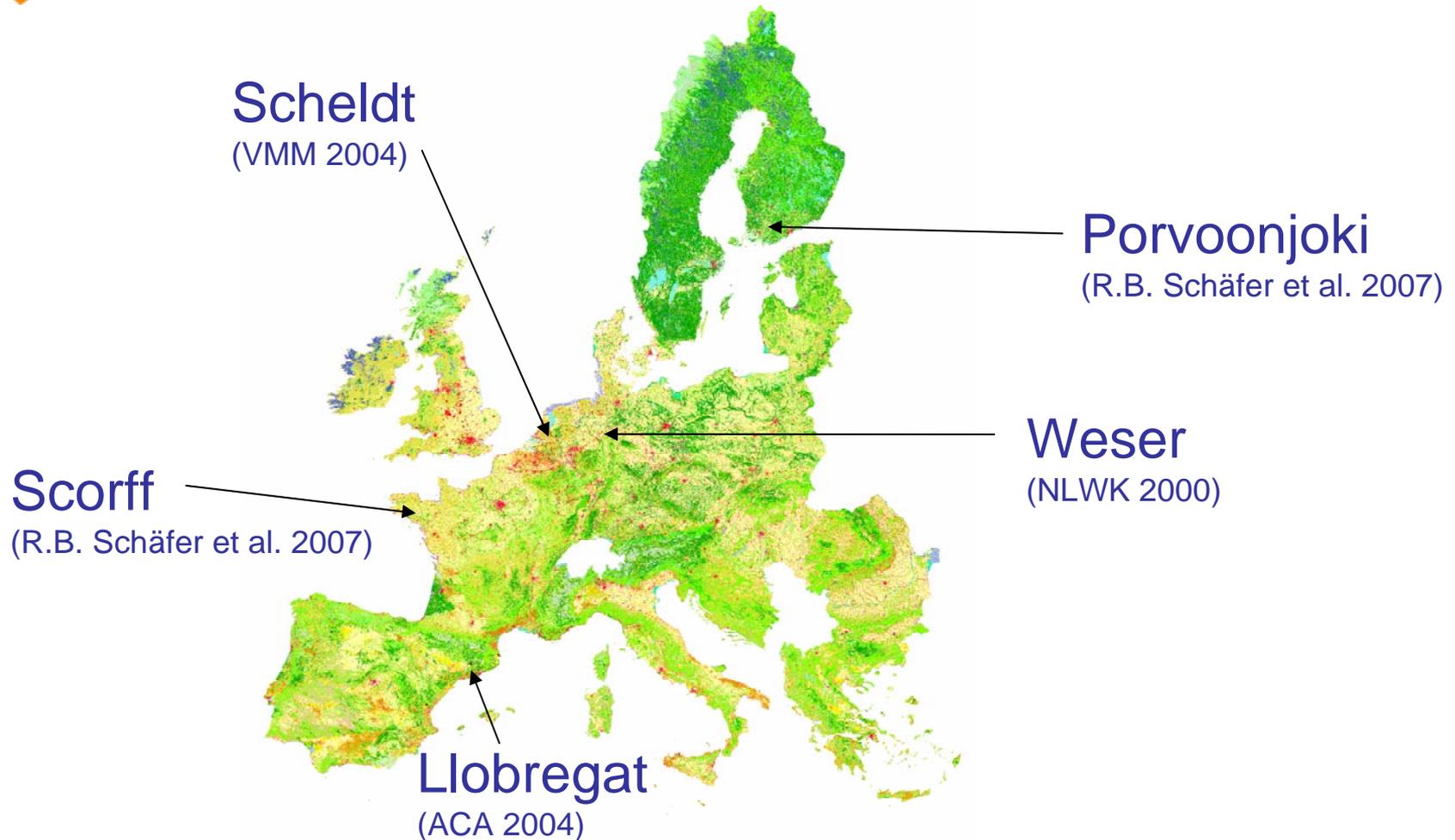


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Example: disturbed community

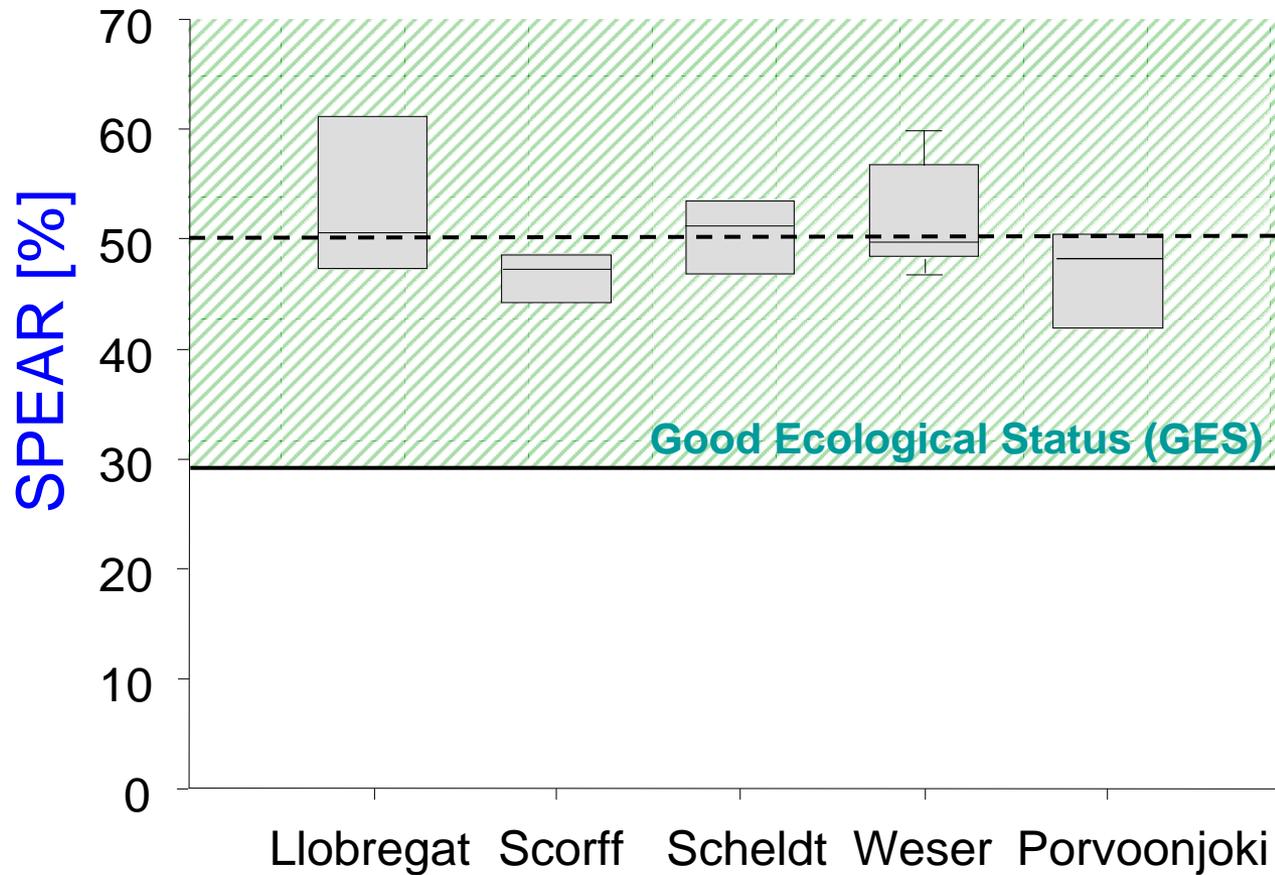


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* P.C. von der Ohe et al. 2007. Water quality indices across Europe - a comparison of the good ecological status of five river basins. *J. Environ. Monit.* **24**: 954-965.

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- EC 1992-2004: annual pesticide usage between 200.000 t and 250.000 t (Eurostat 2007)
- Deliberate output into the environment

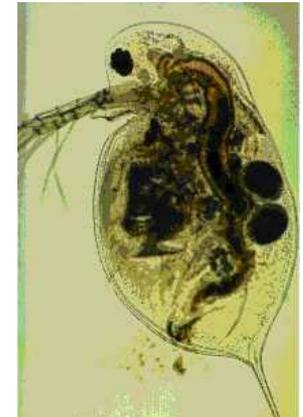


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➔ **Effects expected!**

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$$\text{Toxic Units}_{Daphnia magna} = \log \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{C_i}{LC50_i}$$



with

C_i = measured concentration

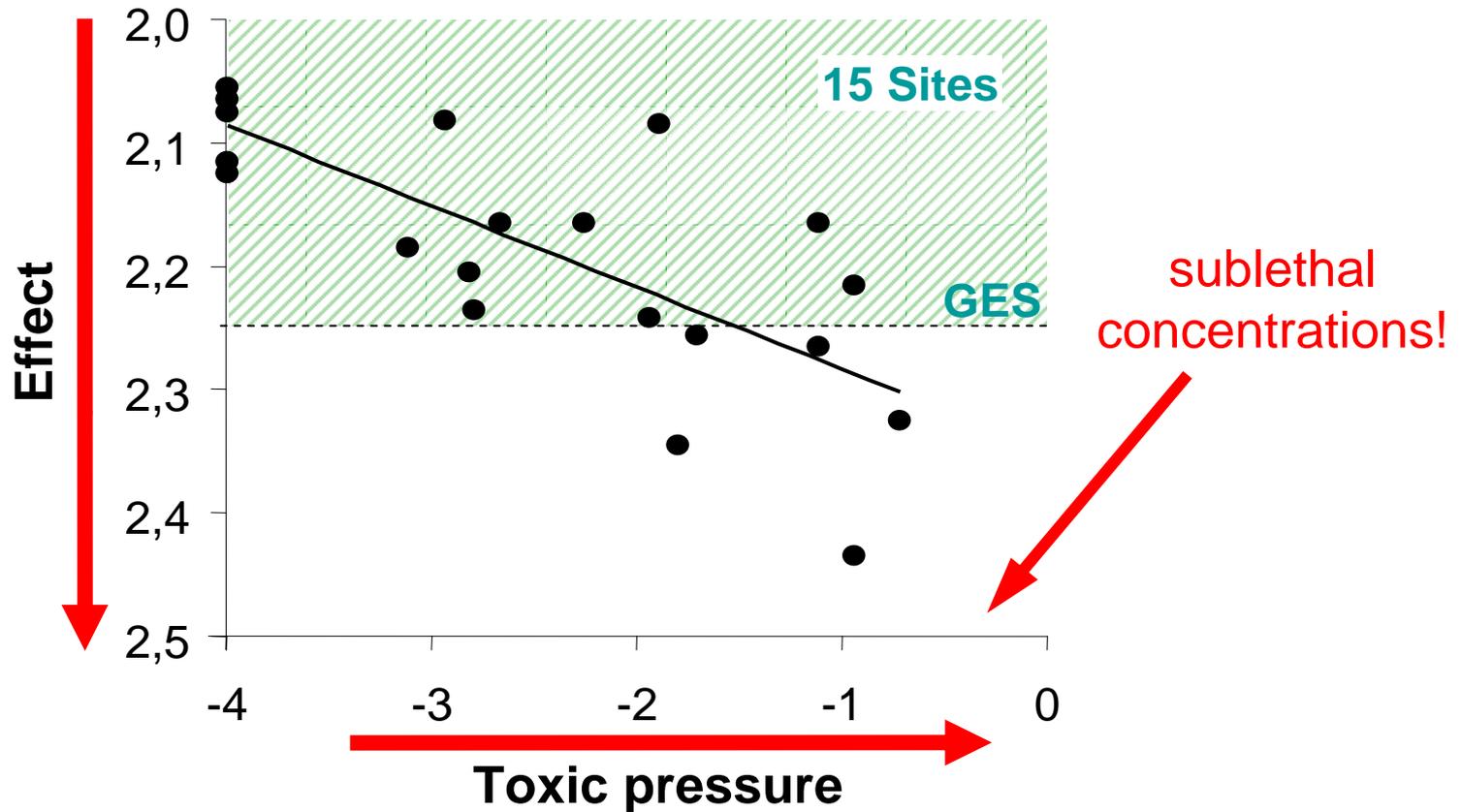
$LC50_i$ = lethal concentration (48h)

N = number of compounds

→ **Correlations with biotic indicators**

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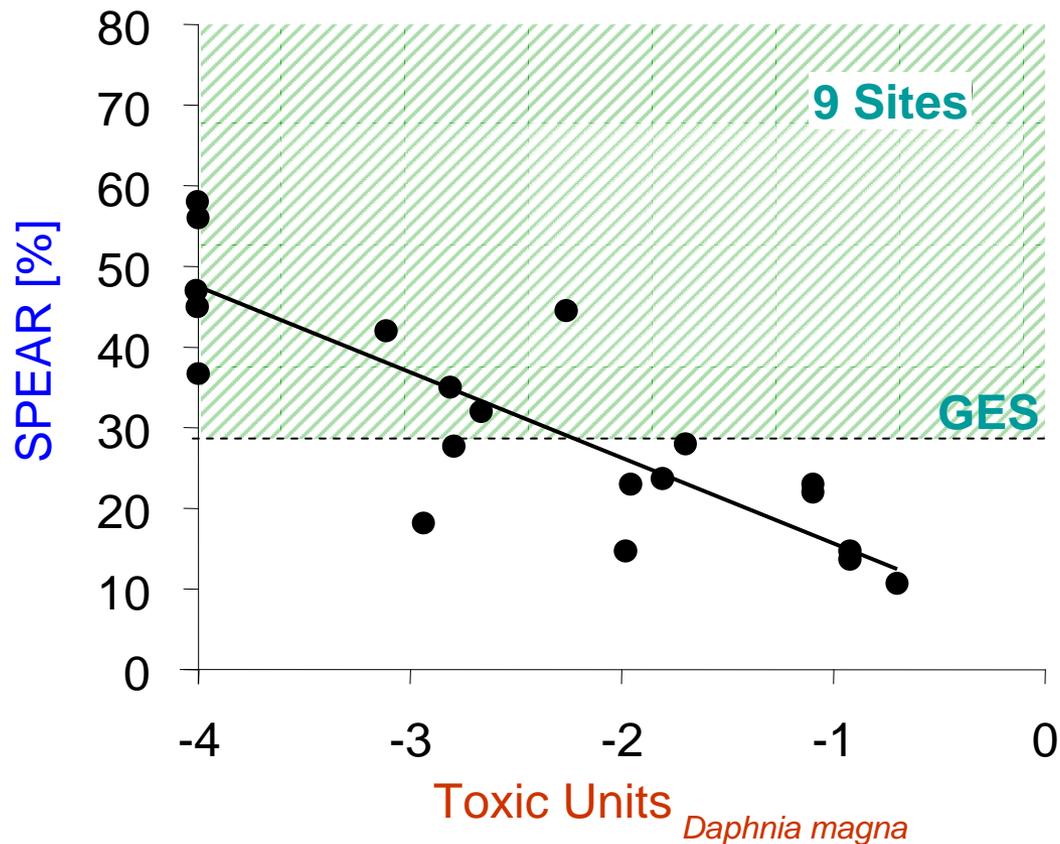
Saprobic Index vs. Toxic Units



* M. Liess, von der Ohe P.C. 2005. Predicting Effects of Pesticides on Invertebrate Communities in Streams. *Environ. Toxicol. Chem.* **24**: 954-965.

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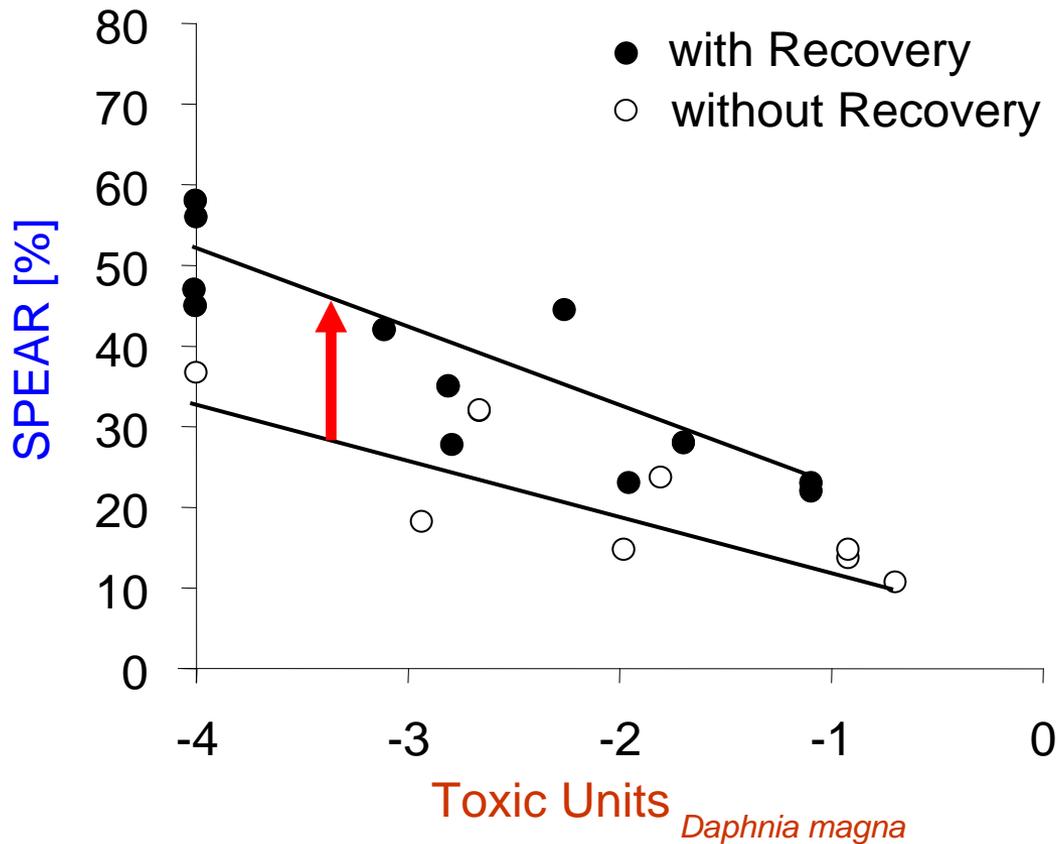
SPEAR vs. Toxic Units



* M. Liess, von der Ohe P.C. 2005. Predicting Effects of Pesticides on Invertebrate Communities in Streams. *Environ. Toxicol. Chem.* **24**: 954-965.

<http://www.modelkey.org>

Effects of Recovery



* M. Liess, von der Ohe P.C. 2005. Predicting Effects of Pesticides on Invertebrate Communities in Streams. *Environ. Toxicol. Chem.* **24**: 954-965.

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30 monitoring sites in the Llobregat River Basin

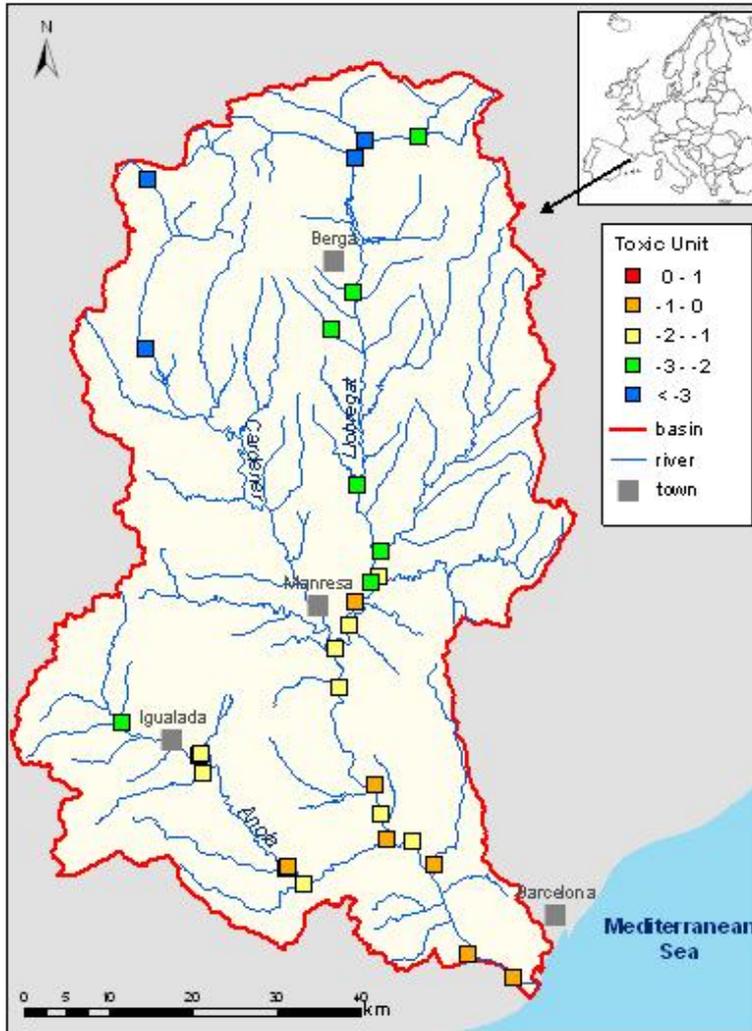
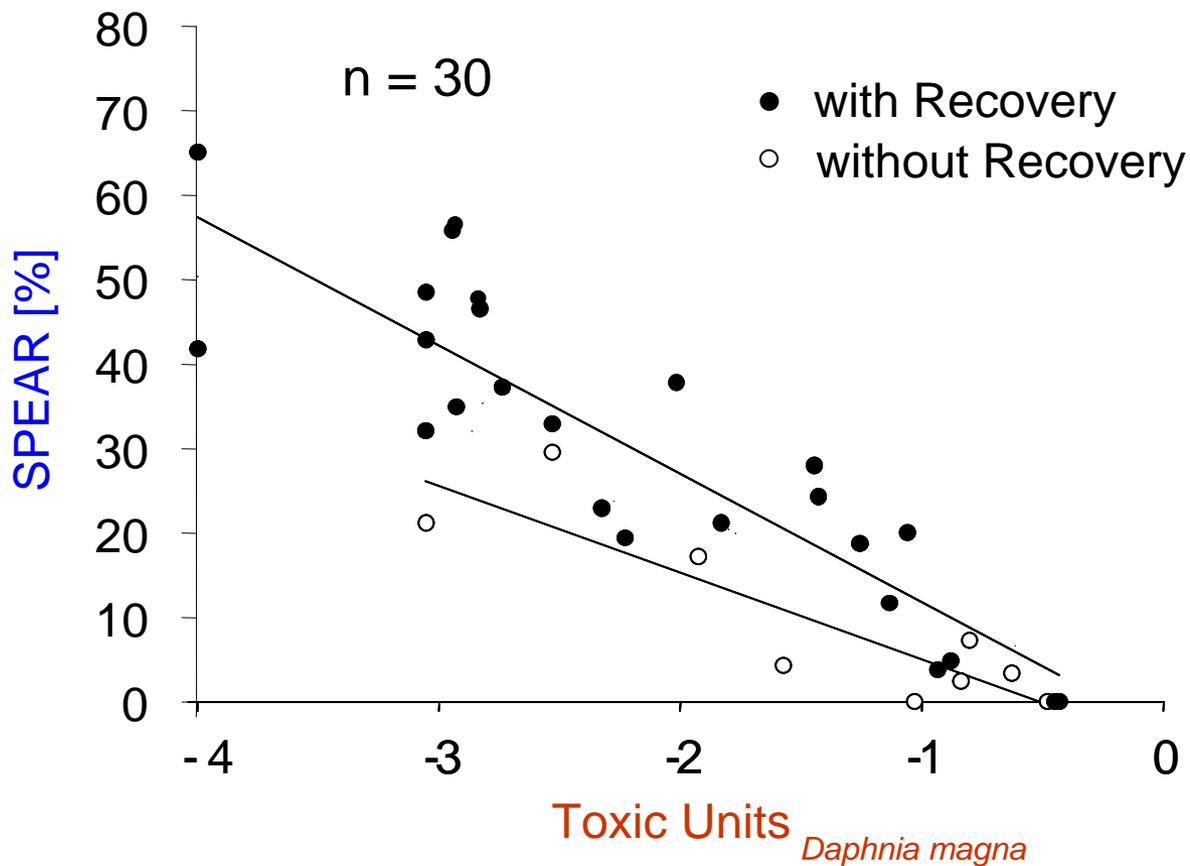


Figure 1: Toxic Units *D. magna*

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Case-study Llobregat



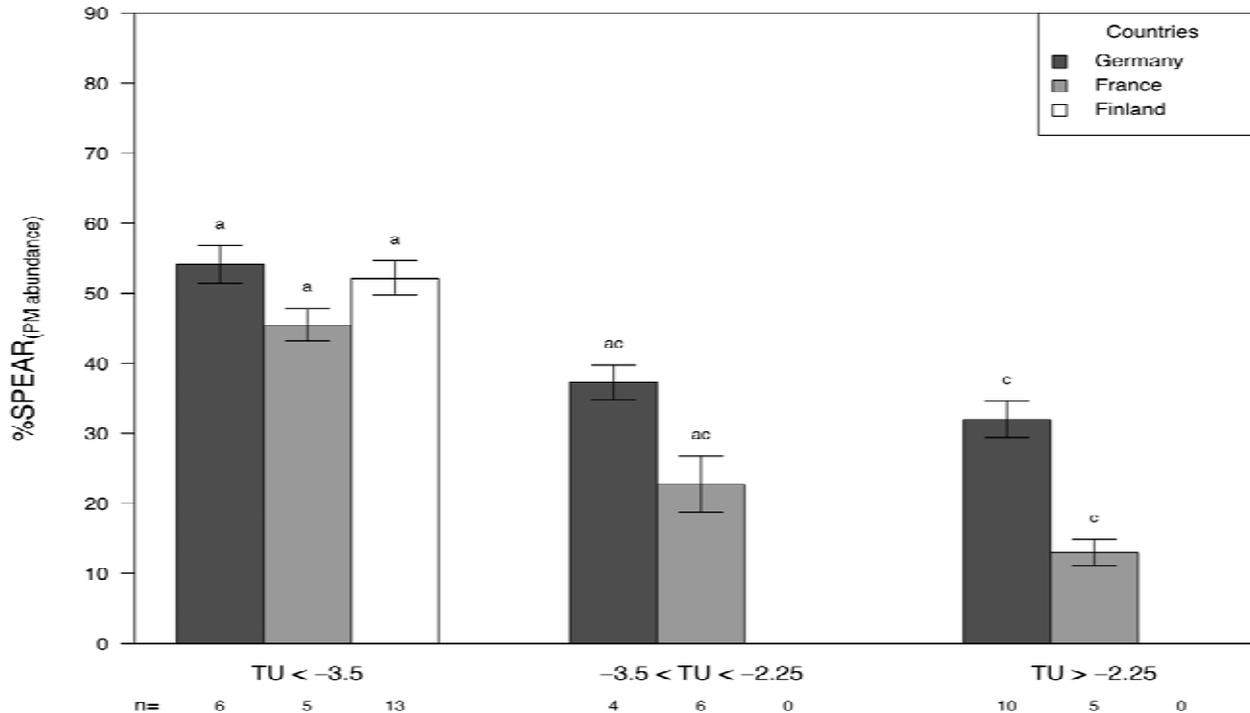
Comparison France – Finland*



no linear model for %SPEAR

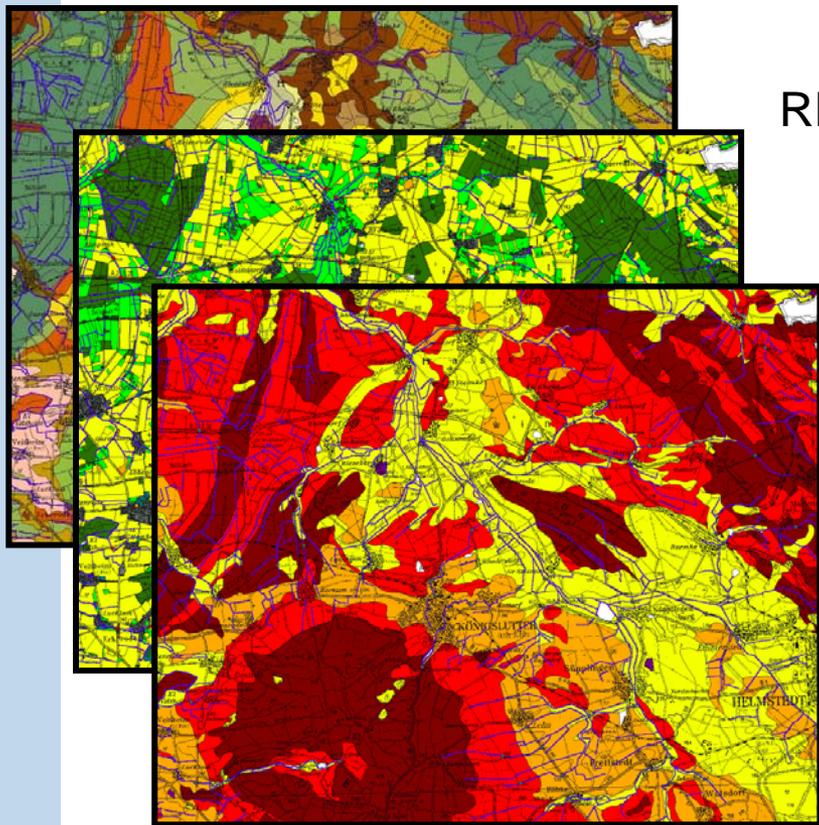


best-fit model: Toxic Units and Recovery Potential



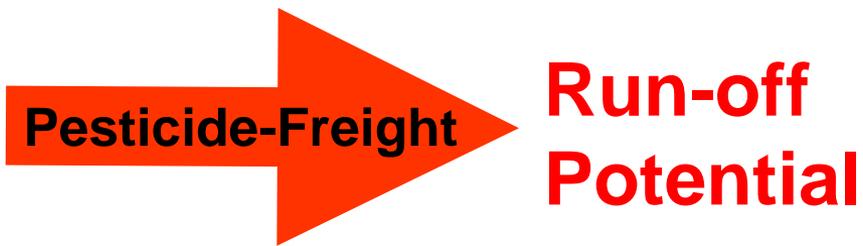
* R.B. Schäfer et al. 2007. Effects of pesticides on community structure and ecosystem functions in agricultural streams of three biogeog. regions in Europe. *Sci. Tot. Environ.* **382**: 272-285. <http://www.modelkey.org>

Modelled Run-off Potential (RP*)



$$RP = \frac{f(P)}{P} \sum_{i=1}^n A_i f(s_i) \left(1 - \frac{I_i}{100}\right) \frac{100}{1 + toc_i}$$

Precipitation
Time

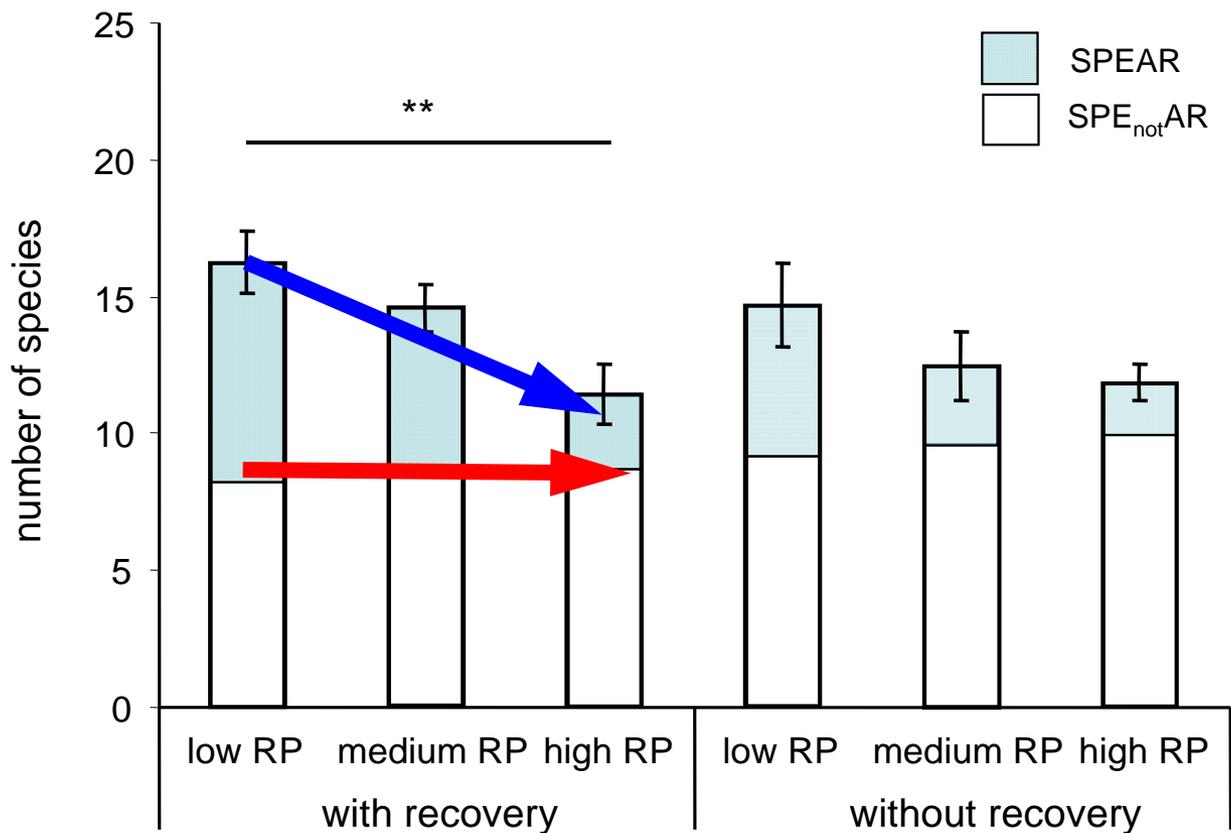


Soil Type
Land-cover
Slope © Berenzen

* Schriever, C.A., von der Ohe, P.C. and M. Liess. 2005. An indicator of the potential aquatic exposure caused by pesticide runoff. *Chemosphere* **68**: 2161-2171.

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Effects on biodiversity



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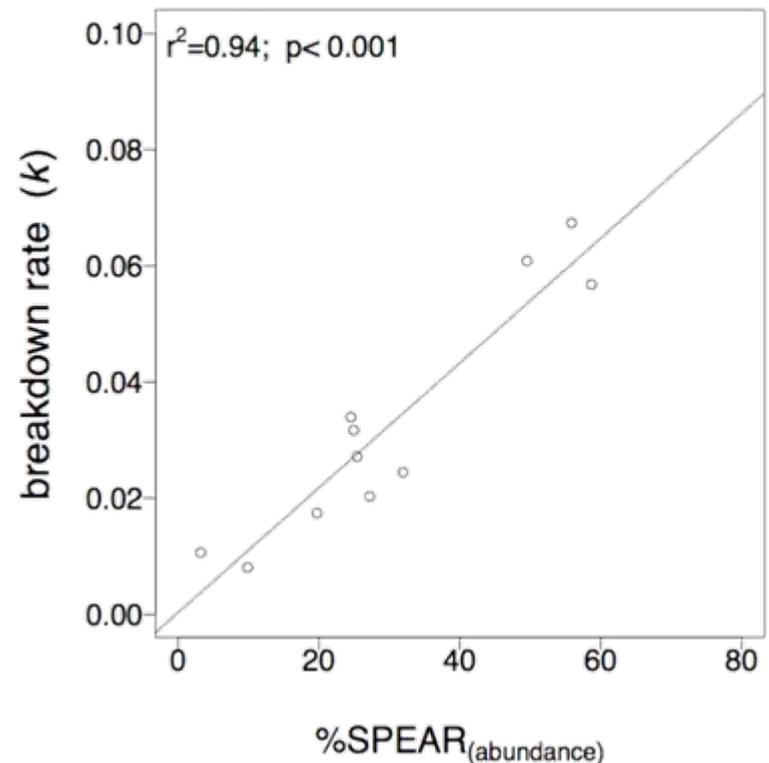
Breakdown rate with Temperature
($r^2 = 0.88$, $p < 0.01$)



Breakdown rate with Toxic Units and Recovery ($r^2 = 0.44$, $p < 0.01$)

Why **SPEAR** as explanatory variable?

→ 60 to 70% of the shredder species are classified as **SPEAR**!



* R.B. Schäfer et al. 2007. Effects of pesticides on community structure and ecosystem functions in agricultural streams of three biogeog. regions in Europe. *Sci. Tot. Environ.* **382**: 272-285. <http://www.modelkey.org>

- **SPEAR** showed strong correlation to **Toxic Units**
- Reduction of **SPEAR** species might be linked to biodiversity loss and effects ecosystem services
- ➔ Need for stressor specific biological indicators (toxicity, nutrification or morphological degradation)
- ➔ Need for BQE specific indicators of toxicity to detect effects (Toxic Units instead of EQS)

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Toxic Units for Algae and Fish available
(predicted LC50 available from QSAR)

→ Need for toxicity specific biological indicators
for Algae and Fish

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Thank You

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