



Journée Cyanobactéries FIRE

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Transfer of cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins from fresh to marine waters



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The Bieautox project (Brittany, France)

French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety



Evaluation of cyanobacteria and intracellular/extracellular cyanotoxin transfer from fresh to estuarine waters along a salinity gradient in an estuarine continuum

Upstream



Downstream



First freshwater site
F1 Reservoir water
production

2nd freshwater site
F2 St Eloi River

First estuarine site E1
St Eloi river

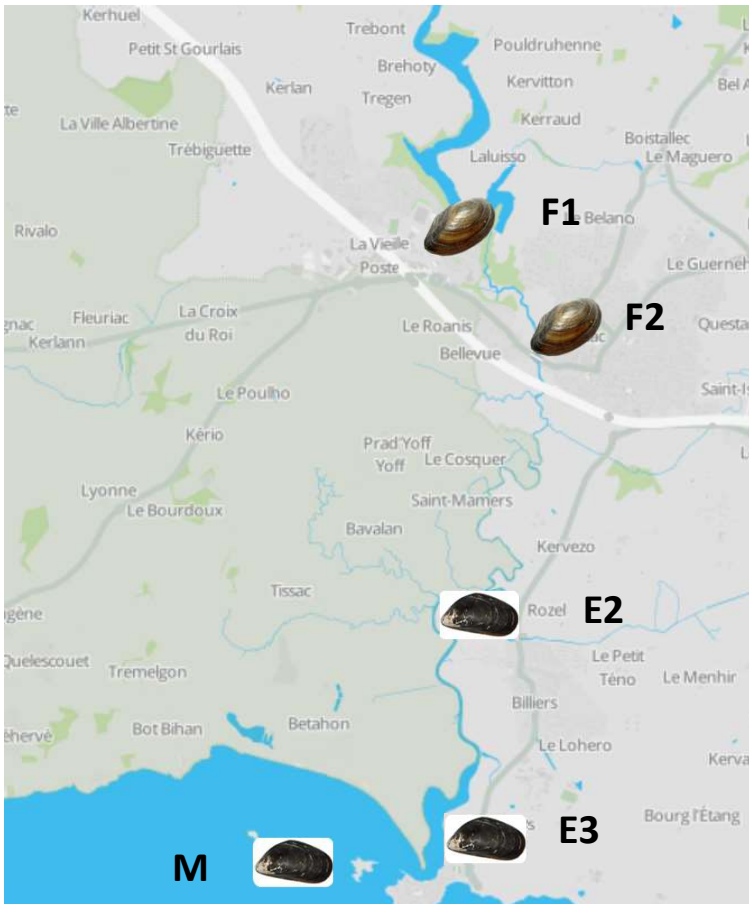
2nd estuarine site E2
Port

Entrance of marine
section, M

2-year survey, monthly or bi-weekly, sampling of phytoplanktonic populations, quantification of cyanotoxins microcystins in phytoplankton, in water and in bivalves (LC-MS/MS)



Using sentinel species as bioindicators of cyanotoxins



Phytoplankton may not represent water contamination levels

Spatio-temporal variations in localisation/abundance of cyanobacteria

Dilution effect in the estuary

Sporadic events of cyanotoxin transfer



Sentinel species to address changes in cyanotoxin concentrations : filtering bivalves as temporal integrator of cyanotoxin bioavailability



Anodonta anatina sp. (20-30 cm)

Laboratory and multi-site validation

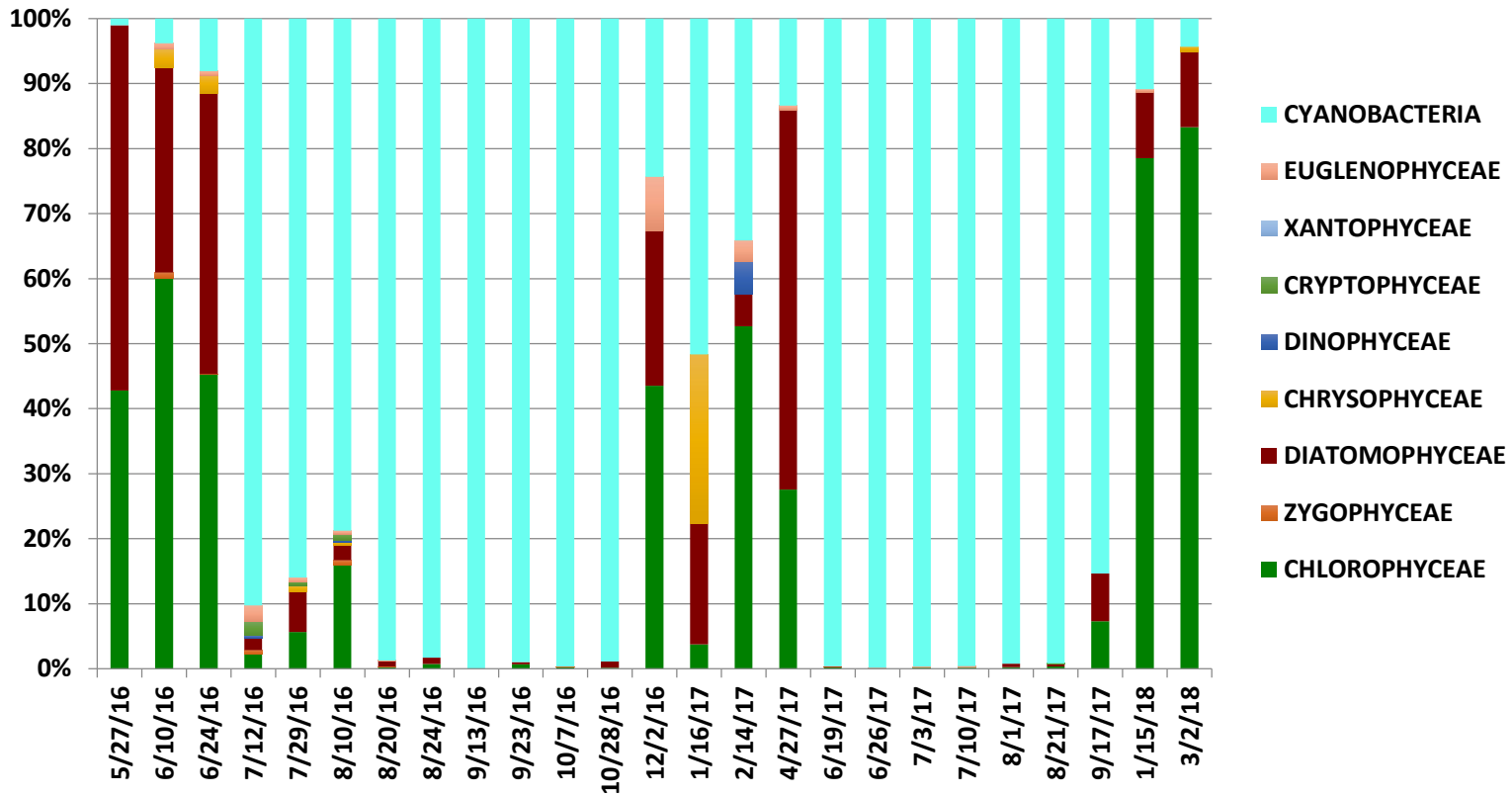
PhD A. Lepoutre 2015-19



Mytilus edulis (4-6 cm)



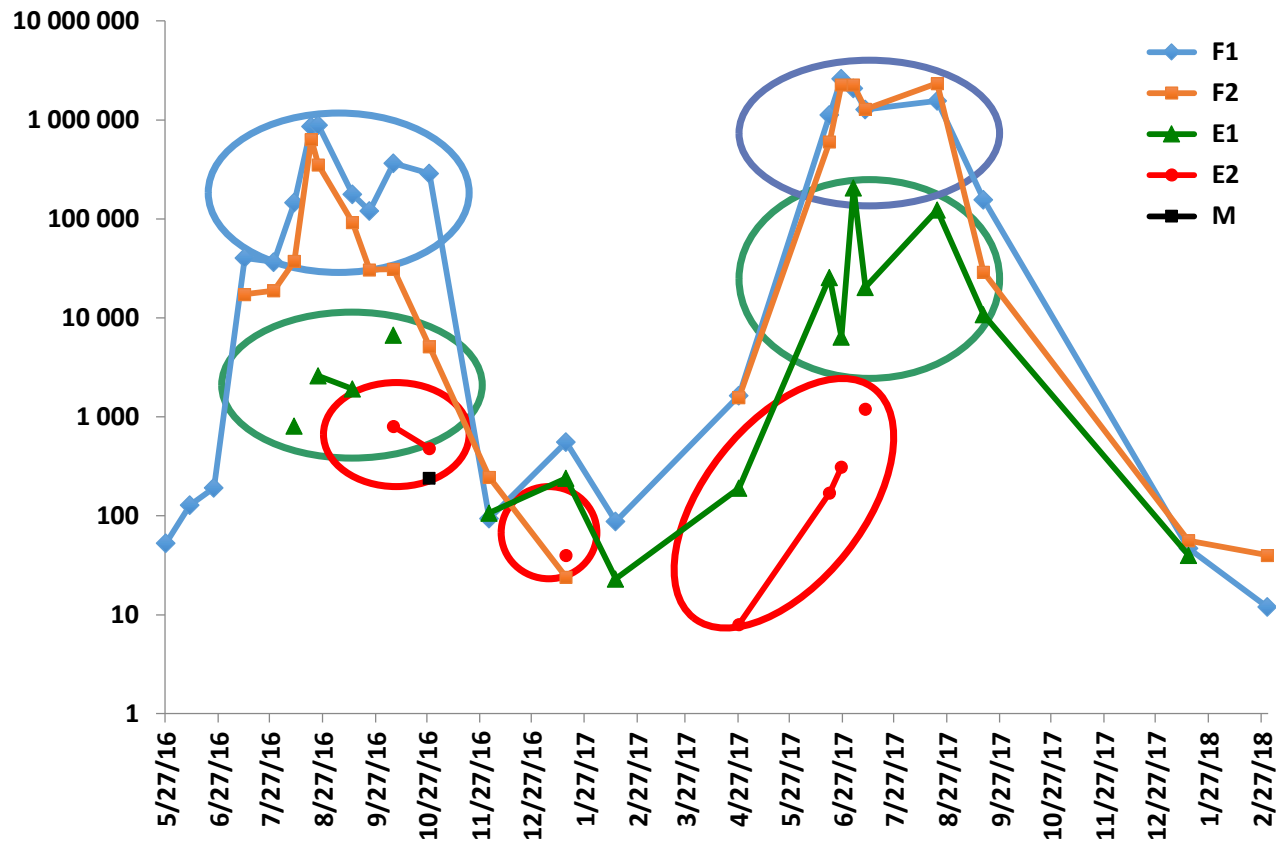
Phytoplankton community structure at site F1



➤ **Cyanobacteria dominance in summer** from July to October 2016 and from June to September 2017



Cyanobacteria biomass (cells/mL)



Cyanobacteria population dynamics

Recurrent summer proliferation at the freshwater sites in 2016 and 2017 with maximum of **2 millions cells/mL**

Transfer of cyanobacteria to first estuarine site E1 (over 100 000 cells/mL in July/Aug 2017).

Progressive dilution

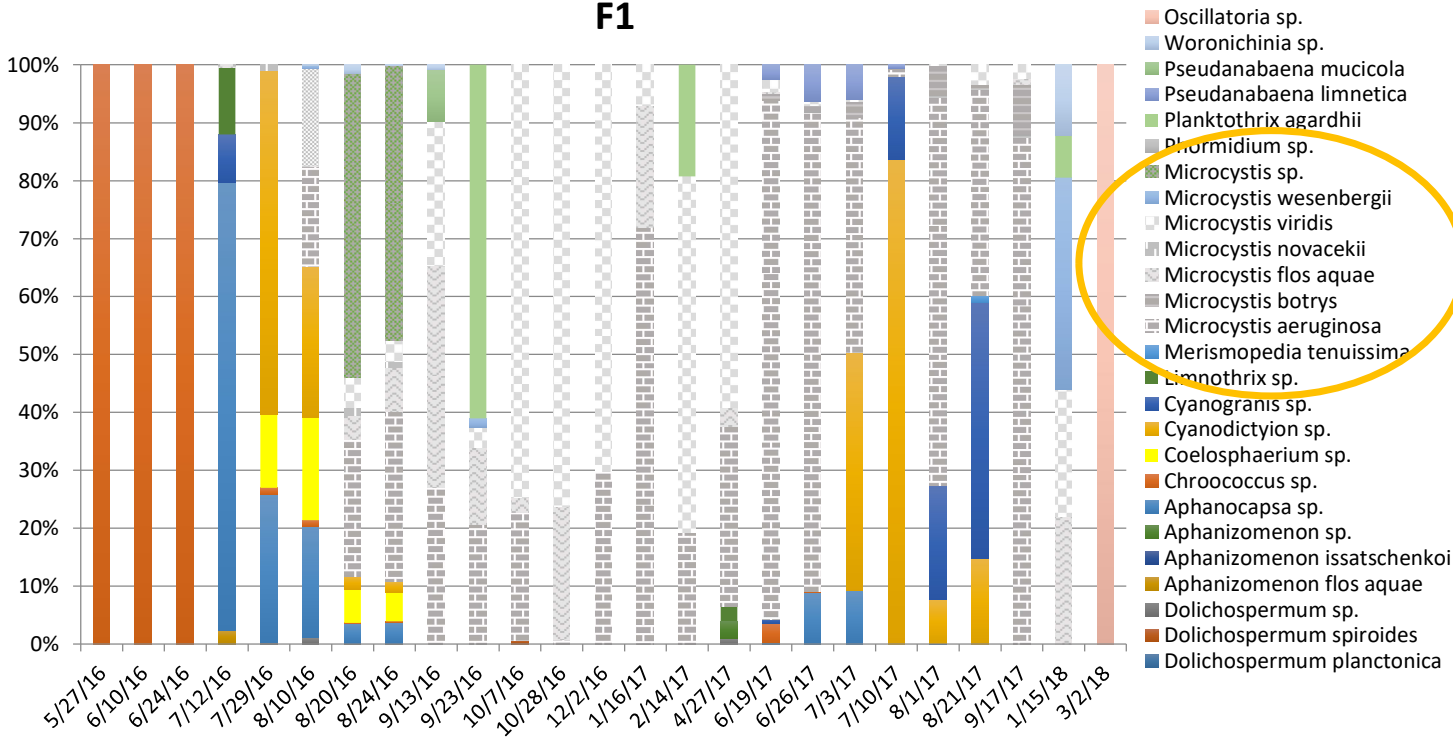
Transfer of cyanobacteria to more saline second estuarine site E2, maximum 1000 cells/mL in Sept-Oct 2016 and June-July 2017

Dilution

➤ **Downstream cell densities related to upstream ones : transfer and not *in situ* growth**



F1



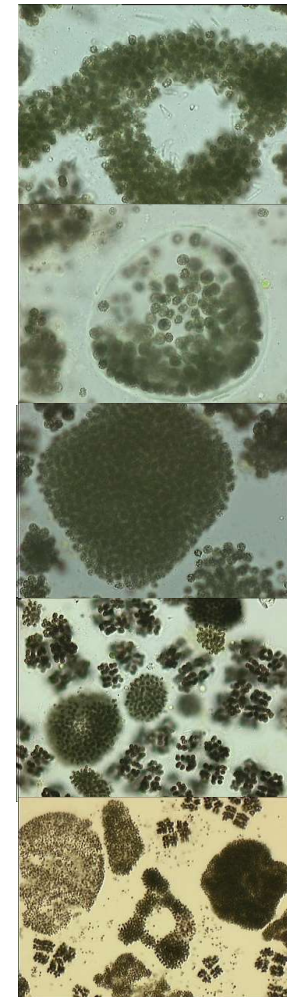
26 species of cyanobacteria at the freshwater site F1

Dominance of *Microcystis sp* (7 species with 3 coexisting)

Some of these cyanobacterial species transferred downstream, with a selection

Bormans, M., Zouher, A., Mineaud, E., Brient, L., Savar, V., Robert, E., **Lance, E.**, 2019. Demonstrated transfer of cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins along a freshwater-marine continuum in France. **Harmful Algae**

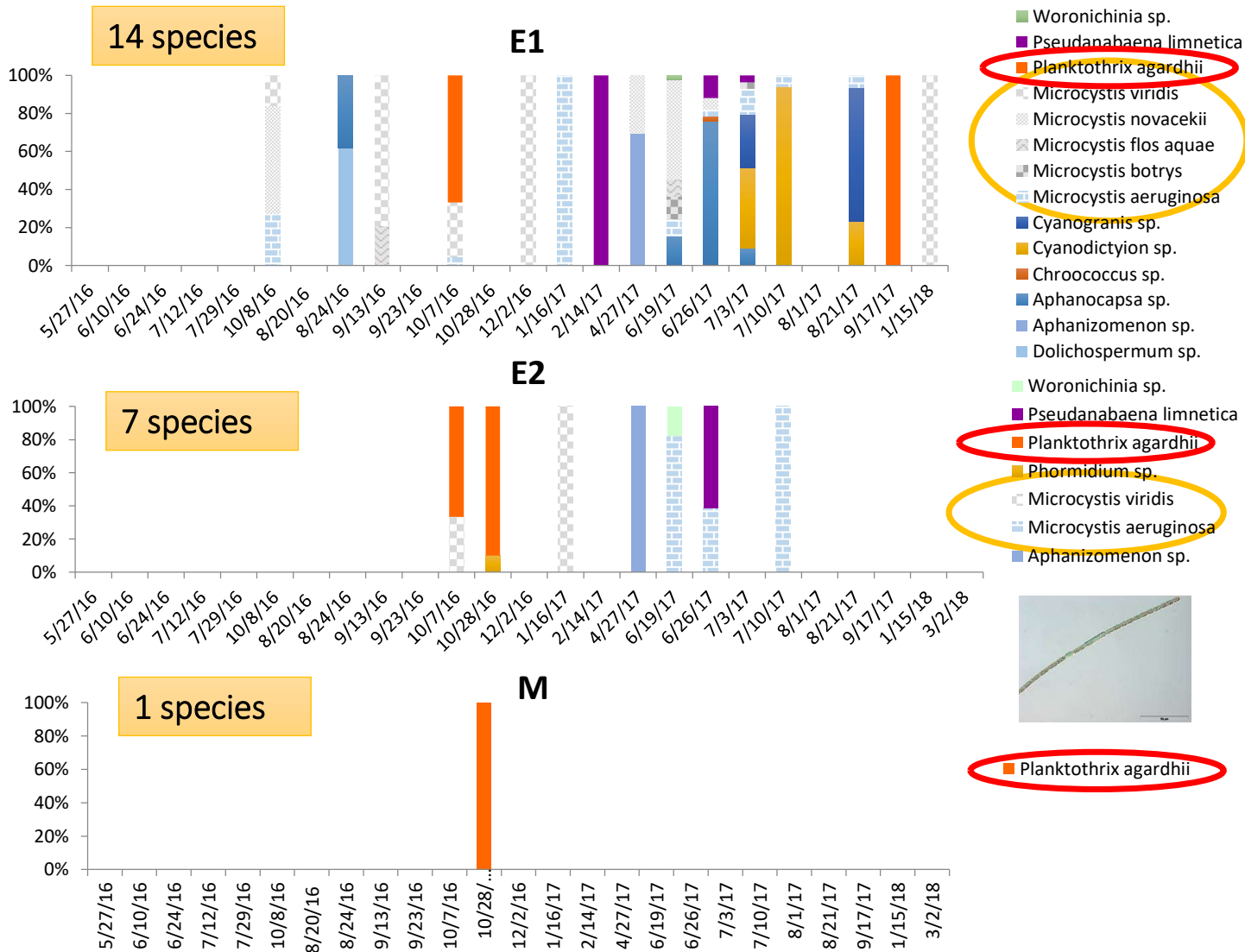
Diversity of cyanobacteria



Context and objectives

Results

Conclusion

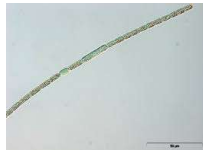


Diversity of cyanobacteria

Microcystis aeruginosa survive despite the fragility of its colonies

Only *P. Agardhii* observed once in the marine section

Progressive species selection
Possible species resistance to the longitudinal salinity gradient



Physiological/morphological parameters controlling species selection currently investigated
PhD thesis MG Des Aulnois, Ifremer



Frequency of occurrence of intracellular MCs in phytoplanktonic biomass

Intracellular microcystins

Sites	FO % intracellular MC phytoplankton (June-November)		Max [MC] µg/L
	2016	2017	
F1/F2	100	100	165
E1	67	87	1.15
E2	17	38	0.14
M	0	27	0.03

➤ 9 MC variants (mostly MC-LR, MC-YR, MC-RR)

➤ Transfer of alive cyanobacterial cells producing MCs, with a progressive decrease of intracellular toxin concentration



Context and objectives



Results

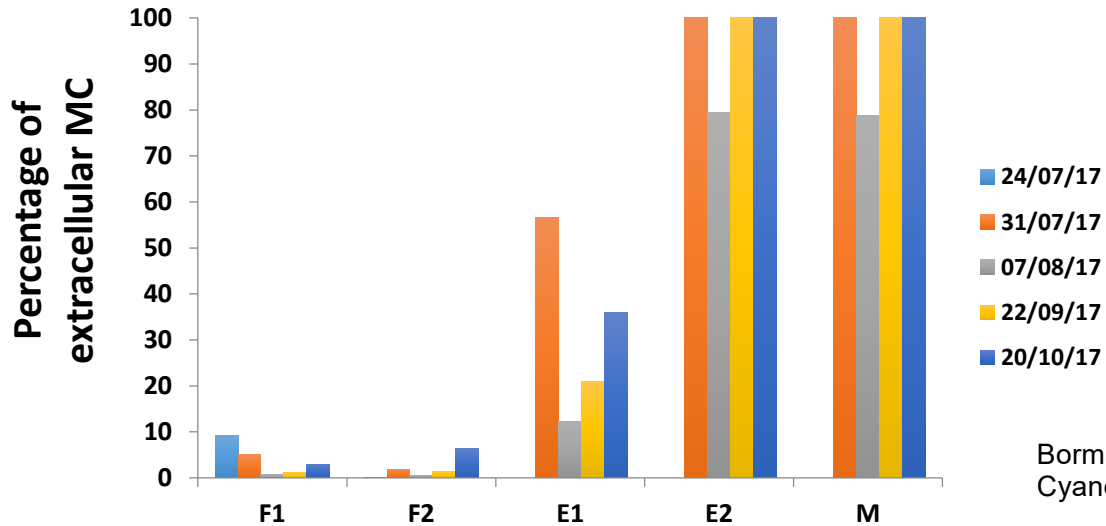
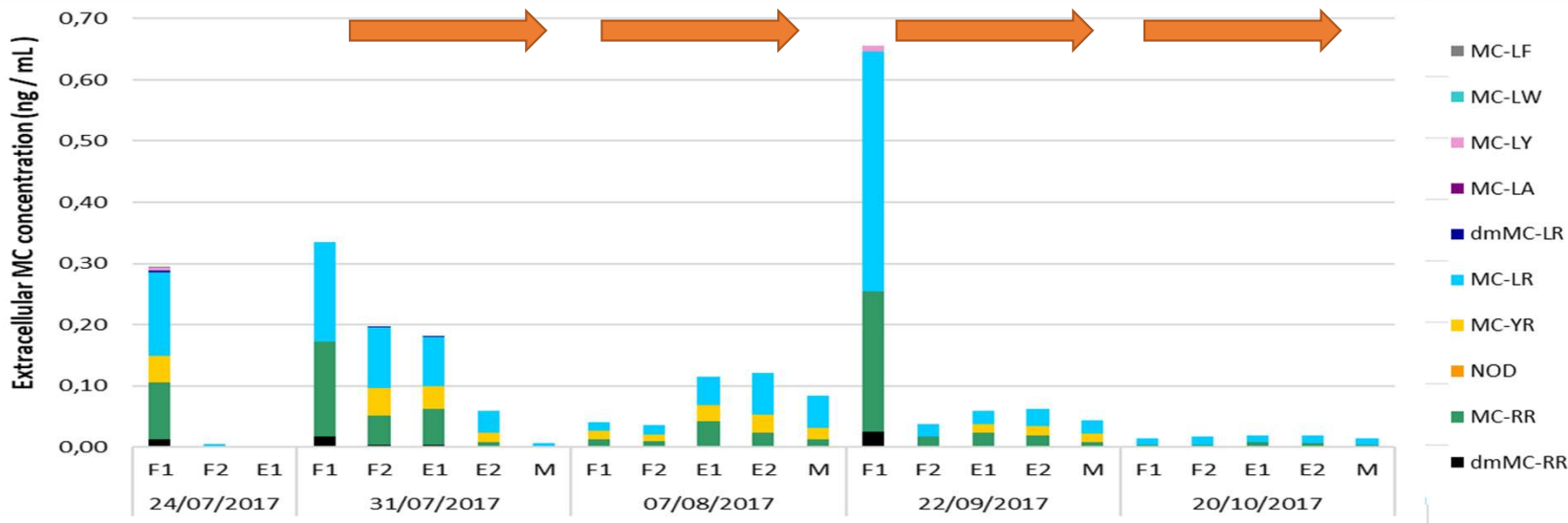


Conclusion



Extracellular microcystins

Extracellular MC transfer to the estuary and the marine site



Ratio extracellular / total (extra+ intra) MC : increased along the continuum

Cyanobacterial cell lysing during the transfer

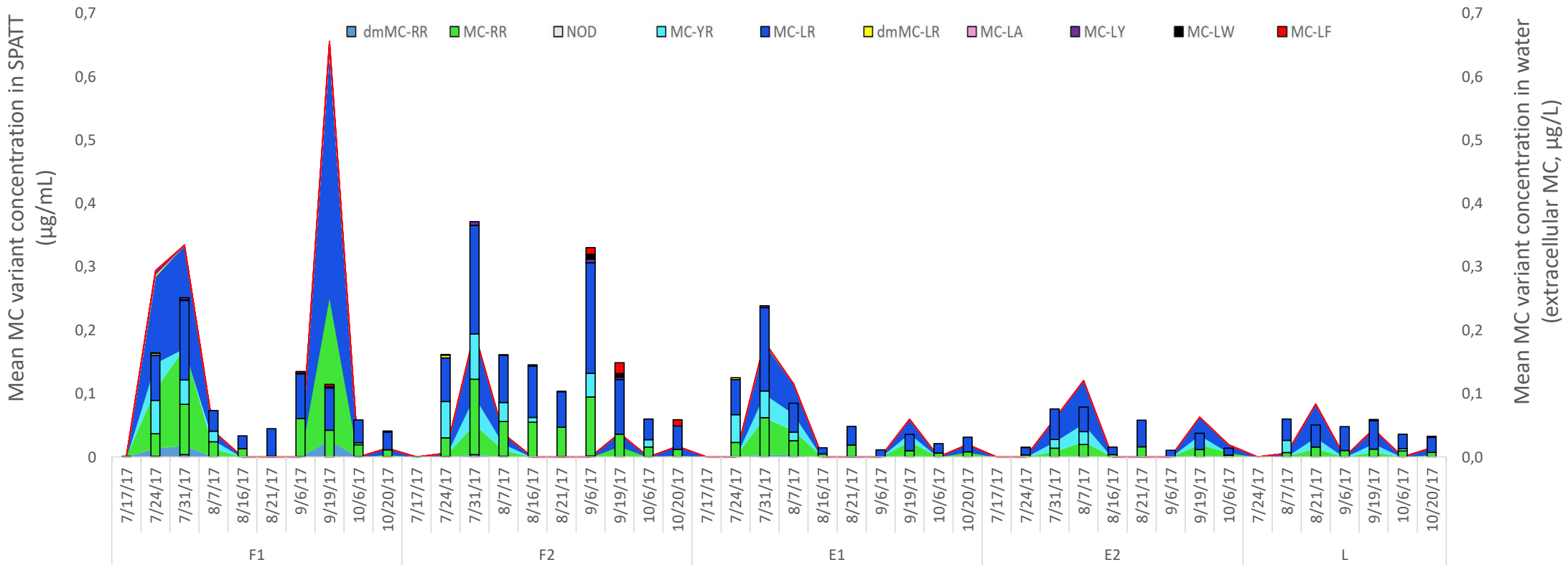
Bormans, M., Savar, V., Legrand, B., Mineaud, E., Robert, E., Lance, E., Amzil, Z., 2020. Cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins in estuarine waters and sediments. *Aquatic Ecology*



Interest of SPATT membrane to reveal the presence of dissolved MC



Solid Phase Adsorption Toxin Tracking



Limitations : not quantitative, rapid saturation, temporal integration of few days.

Intracellular and extracellular MCs. Bioaccumulated by mussels?

Context and objectives



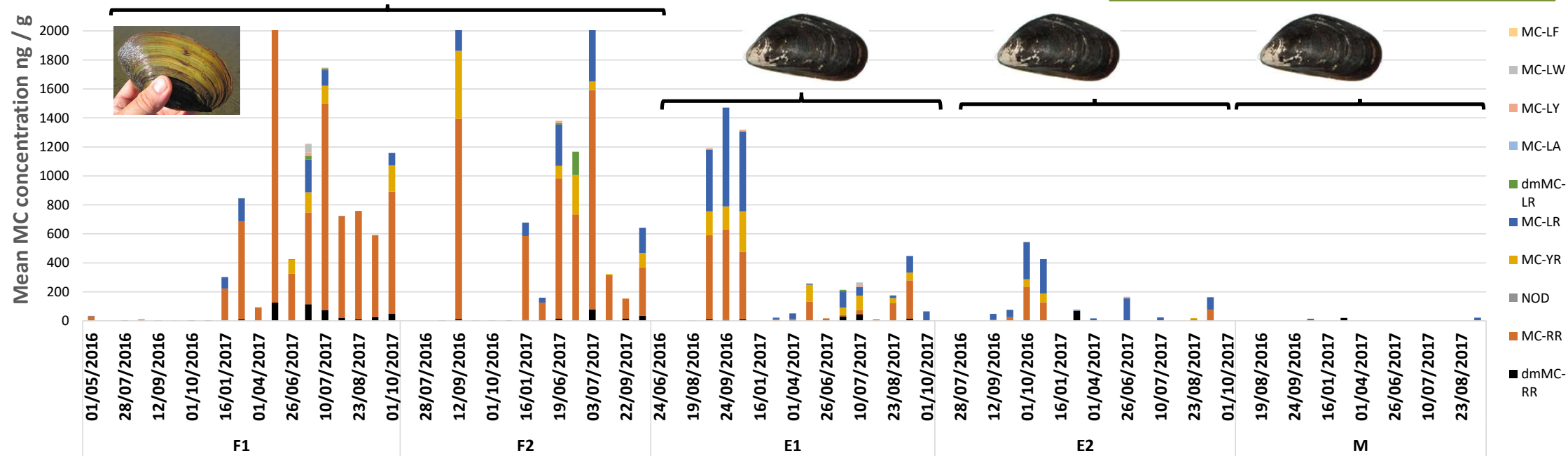
Results



Conclusion



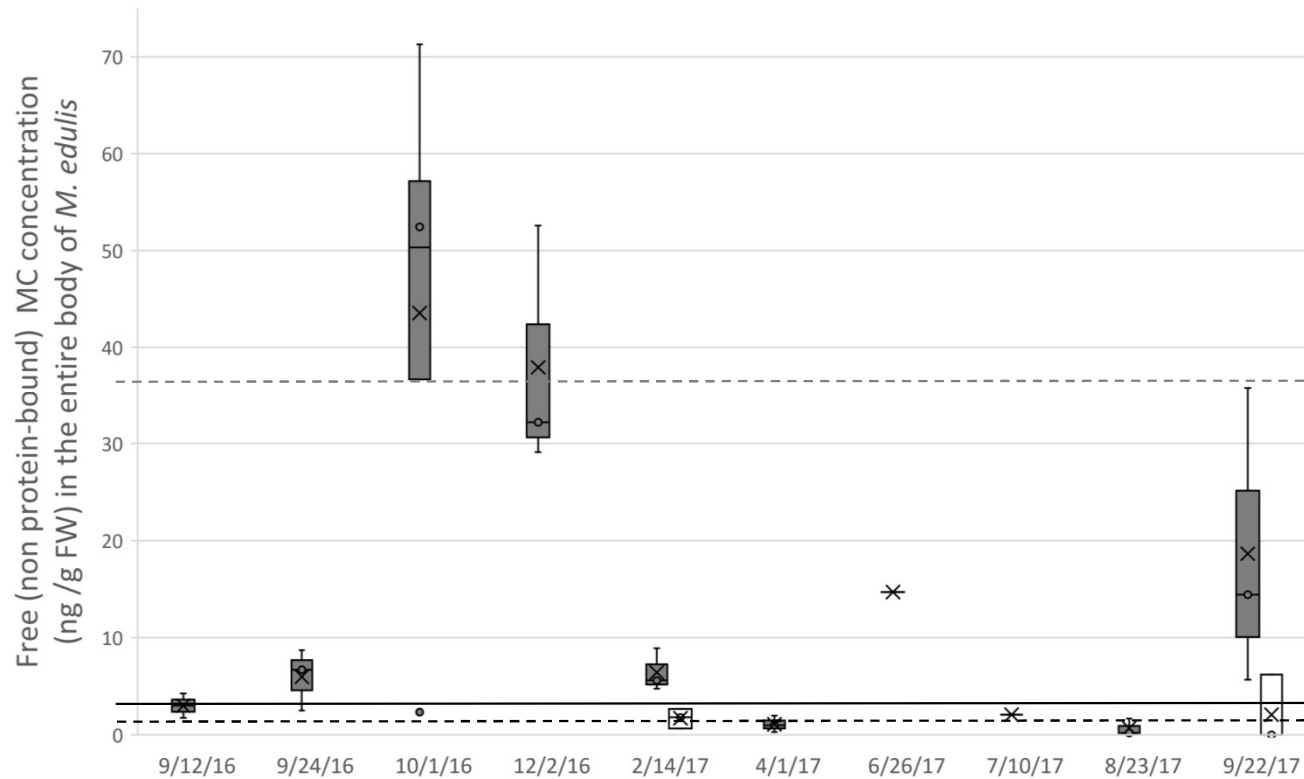
MC bioaccumulation in bivalves



Sites	FO (%)		Mean [MC] ng/g + samples	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
F1 <i>A. anatina</i>	85,7	100	7,7	1056,5
F2 <i>A. anatina</i>	71,4	100	757,7	856,8

Sites	FO (%) MC bivalve (FO MC phyto)		[MC] ng/g, mean of positive samples	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
E1 <i>M. edulis</i>	57 (67)	100 (87)	996,0	152,3
E2 <i>M. edulis</i>	57 (17)	54 (38)	273,7	77,7
M <i>M. edulis</i>	20 (0)	27 (27)	14,1	21,3

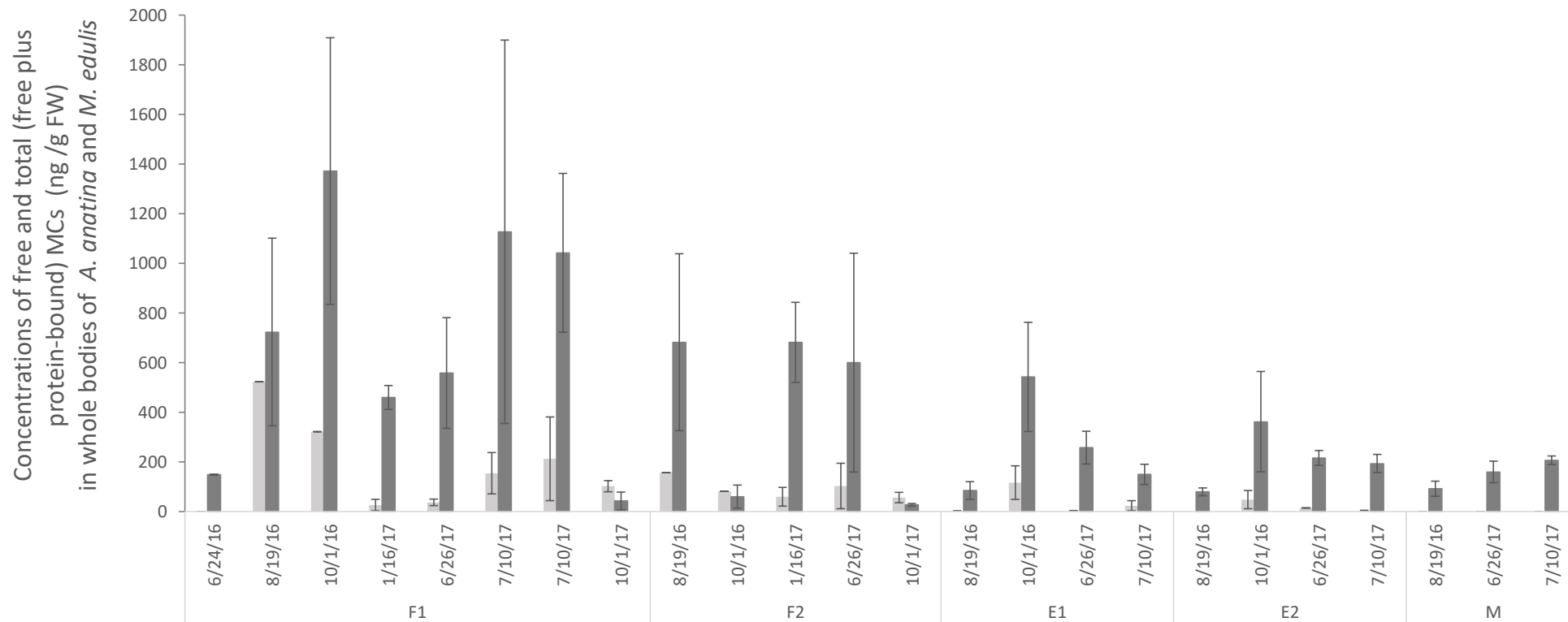
Ability of mussel to integrate MCs between 2 sampling dates and to reveal water contamination levels



The safe MC threshold concentrations in mussels were evaluated for low (grey full dash) or high (grey dotted dash) consumers based on the WHO TDI of 40 ng MCs/day/kg, and for low (black full dash) or high (black dotted dash) consumers based on the new French guideline value of ANSES of 1 ng MCs/day/kg BW.



Free and total MC accumulation in *A. anatina* and *M. edulis*, June 2016 to October 2017



Total MC > free MC : sanitary risk? which bioavailability of protein-bound MC?



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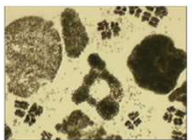
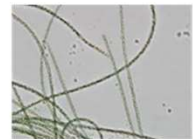
Freshwater sites



Estuarine sites



Marine site



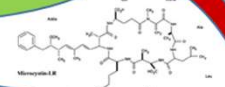
Cyanobacterial cells producing MCs

Progressive dilution, species selection

Cyanobacterial cell lysing

Intracellular MC

Extracellular MC



SPATTs integrated dissolved MC

Freshwater *A. anatina* revealed MC contamination

Marine *Mytilus edulis* revealed MC transfer, at low contamination levels

Interest of bivalves as bioindicators of MCs, risk for human health



THANKS TO FINANCIAL SUPPORT



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AND THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Context and objectives



Results



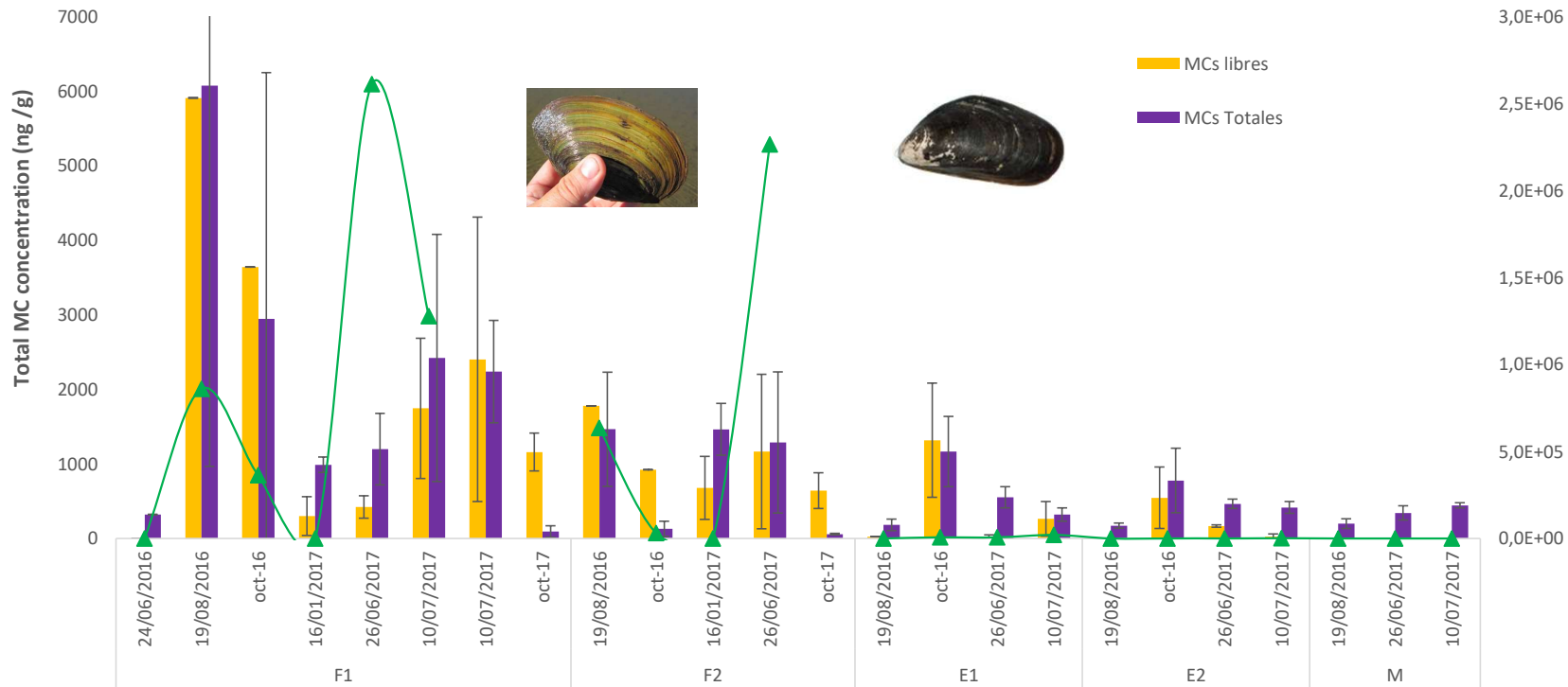
Conclusion



Total MC bioaccumulation in bivalves

Sites		FO MC bivalve (FO MC phyto)	
		2016	2017
E1	<i>M. edulis</i>	57 (67)	100 (87)
E2	<i>M. edulis</i>	57 (17)	54 (38)
M	<i>M. edulis</i>	20 (0)	27 (27)

FO according to free MC in bivalve tissues probably underestimated
 Total MCs = free + protein-bound MCs >>> free MCs at some dates



Mytilus edulis accumulated extra and intracellular MCs even at low concentration in the medium