2.3 Effect of Bioaccumulation on Ecosystems

- Amphibians are valuable indicators of environmental health because they're sensitive to chemical changes.
- Since the 80s the world amphibian population has declined
 & birth deformities have increased.
- This may be due to: drought, increased UV rays, pollution, habitat loss, parasites & diseases.



Amphibians, like this frog, have exhibited drastic changes since the 1980s.

Bioaccumulation

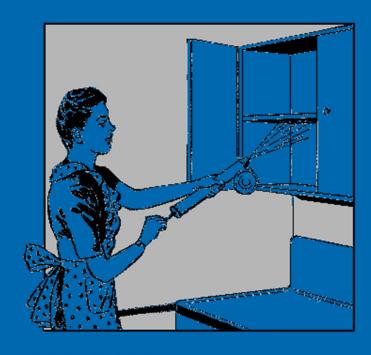
- Bioaccumulation: a slow build up of chemicals in the bodies of organisms.
 - If bioaccumulation occurs in a keystone species, it can affect every other organism in its far reaching niches.
- Eg. bioaccumulation of PCBs in the B.C. Orcas.
 - PCBs will affect the reproductive cycles of Orcas until at least 2030, even though they were banned in '77.



- Chemicals like PCBs and DDT & other insecticides are called persistent organic pollutants (POPs).
 - POPs contain carbon, & remain in water & soil for many years (like all organic comp)
 - DDT, even at low levels (5 ppm) causes nervous, immune & reproductive system disorders in animals.
 - ppm = parts per million

Spraying DDT, 1958





DDDD... FOR CONTROL OF HOUSEHOLD PESTS



Prepared by the
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the United States Public Health Service
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DDT

DDT was first used in WWII to protect against diseases such as typhus and malaria.

It is cheap and effective as an insecticide - so it began to be manufactured for home use.

Before it was banned in 1972 by the EPA for use in agriculture, 1,350,000,000 pounds of DDT had been made in North America.







> Heavy metals also bioaccumulate.

• Lead, cadmium & mercury are the most dangerous.

Lead is not considered safe at any level, it can cause anemia, nervous & reproductive system damage.

Cadmium is toxic to earthworms & causes many

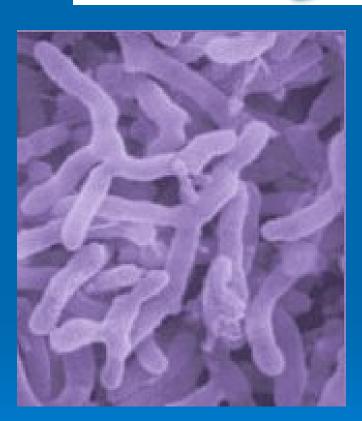
health problems in fish.

Cadmium causes lung diseases, cancer, nervous & immune system damage in humans (exposure to cigarette smoke).



- Mercury enters ecosystems through burning of fossil fuels, waste incineration, mining & the manufacture of batteries.
 - Coal burning adds 40% of the mercury released.
 - Mercury bioaccumulates in the brain, heart & kidneys of many animals (Fish bioaccumulate mercury, adding risk for any organisms eating fish).
- Reducing the effects of chemical pollution
 - If chemicals are trapped in the soil, they cannot enter the food chains as easily.
 - Bioremediation: micro-organisms or plants are used to help clean up, and are then removed from the ecosystem. Eg. The oil industry will often use bacteria to "eat" oil spills.

Bioremediation

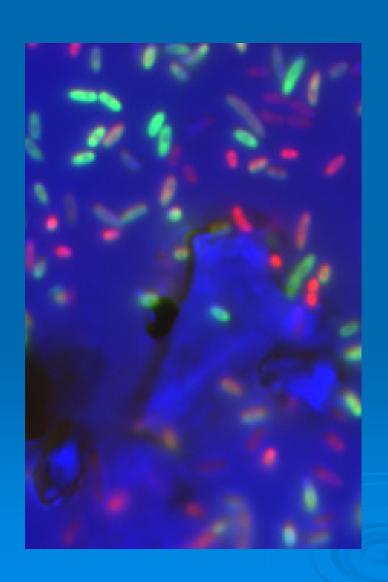


Rhodococcus bacteria can biodegrade PCBs



Bacteria can be used to clean up oil spills and underground leaks

A Bright Idea!

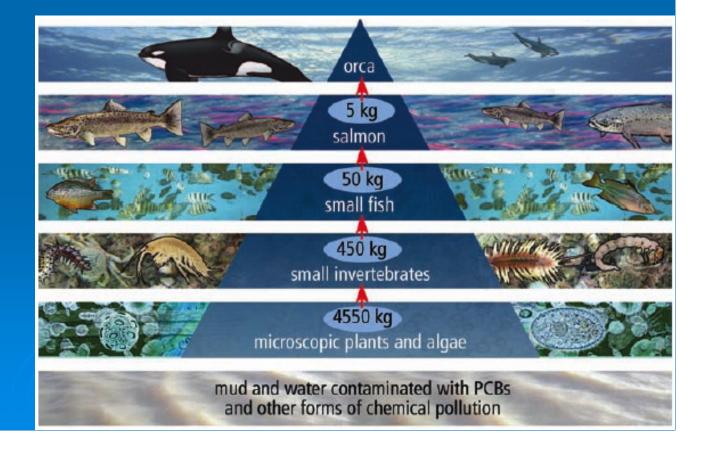


Recently, scientists were able to change a gene in these chemical-eating bacteria allowing them to fluoresce (glow) when they are in contact with oil or other chemical pollutants!

Biomagnification

Biomagnification: the consumers in each trophic level receive larger doses of accumulated chemicals than the one before it.

The bioaccumulation of PCBs begins with the absorption of the chemicals by microscopic plants and algae.



Food Chain

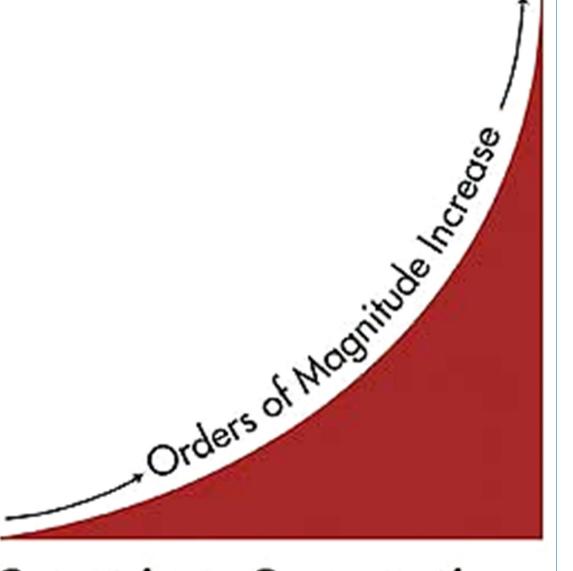
Top Predators Seals, sharks, eagles, loons

Secondary Consumers Crabs, lobster, mackerel

Primary Consumers Blue mussels, snails, clams

> Primary Producers Algae, seagrasses

Water and Sediment



Contaminant Concentrations