



Dynamics of lipid storage in marine copepods ***and its consequences for effects of oil pollution***

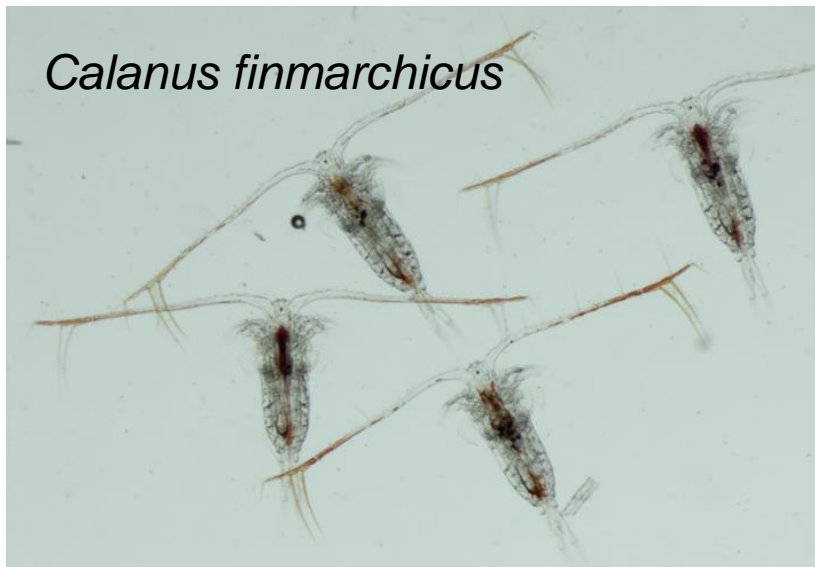
Tjalling Jager & Bjørn Henrik Hansen



Context

EnergyBar project (RCN-funded)

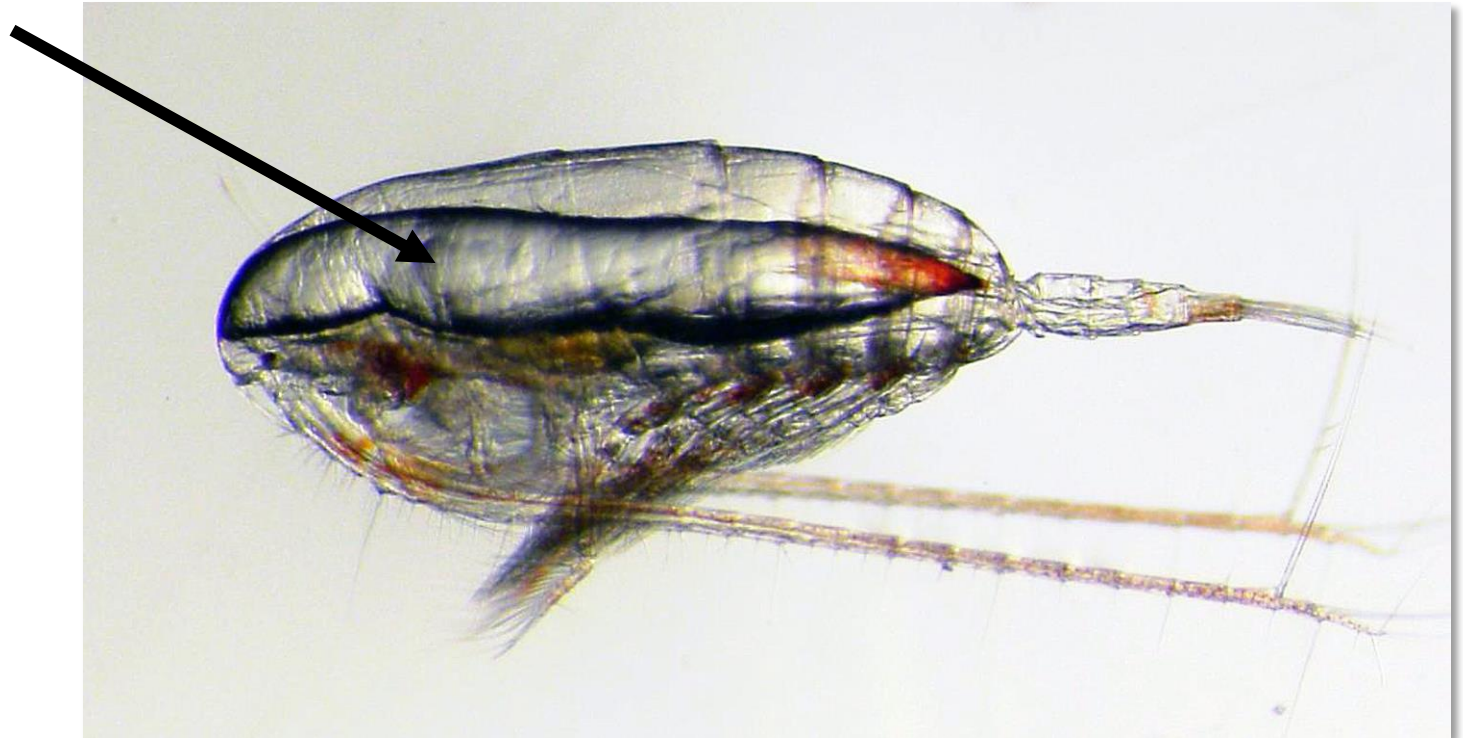
- Effects of produced water on copepods
- Tools for ERA offshore petroleum activities



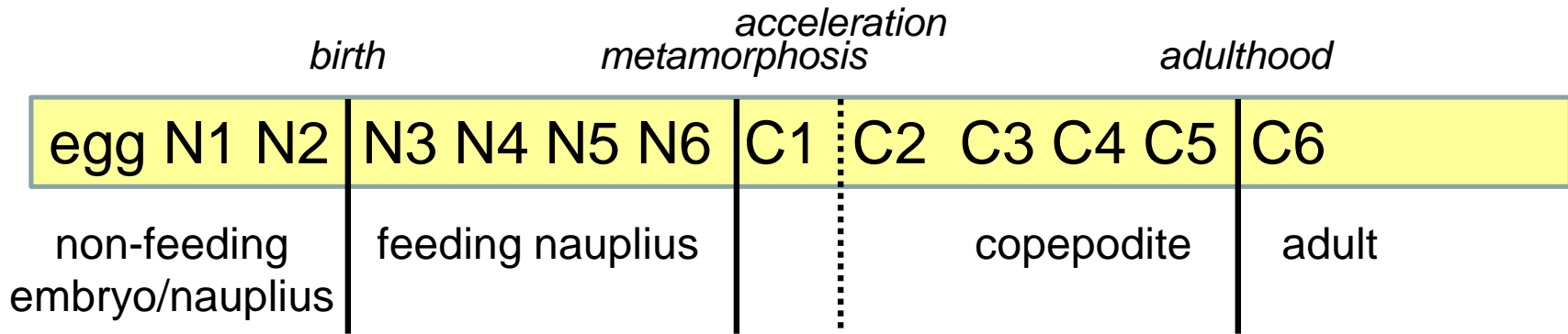
Context

Focus on lipid storage

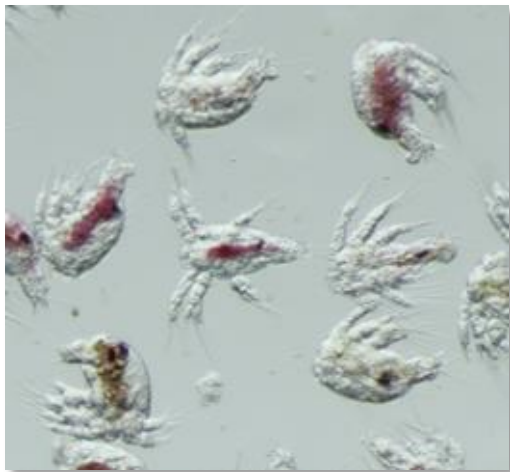
- Capture its dynamics in a DEB context?
- Effects on accumulation/toxicity of chemicals?



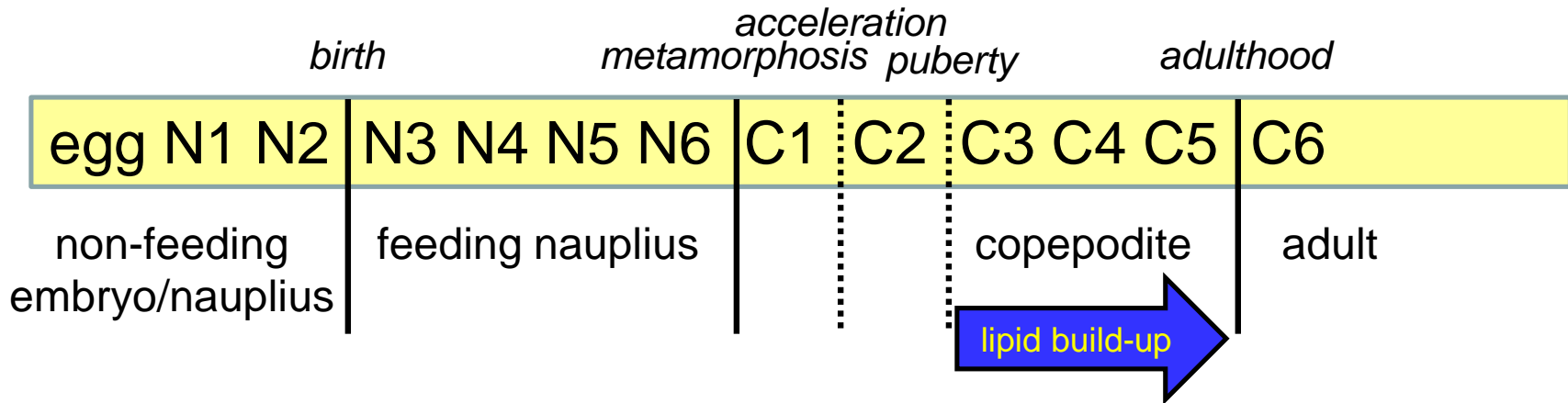
Calanus life cycle



- Acceleration of growth after metamorphosis
- Abrupt stop of growth after final moult



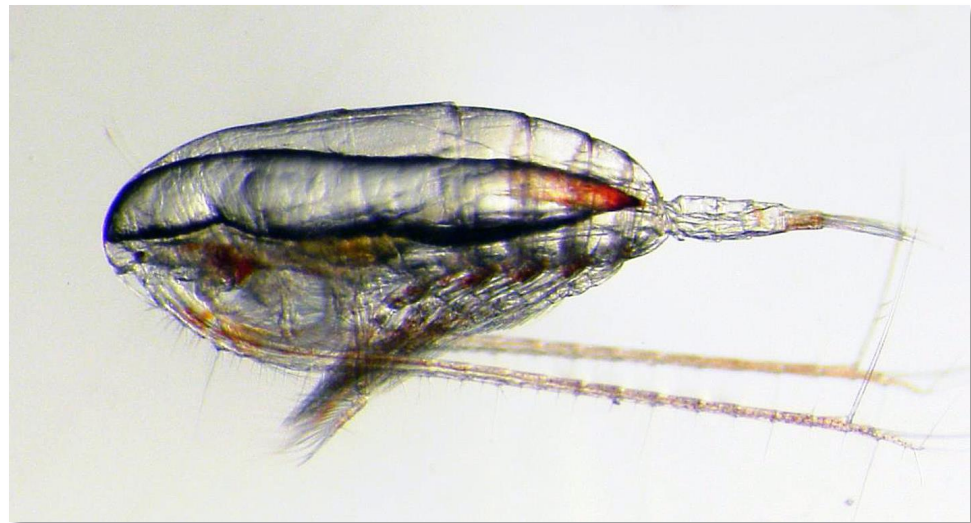
Calanus life cycle



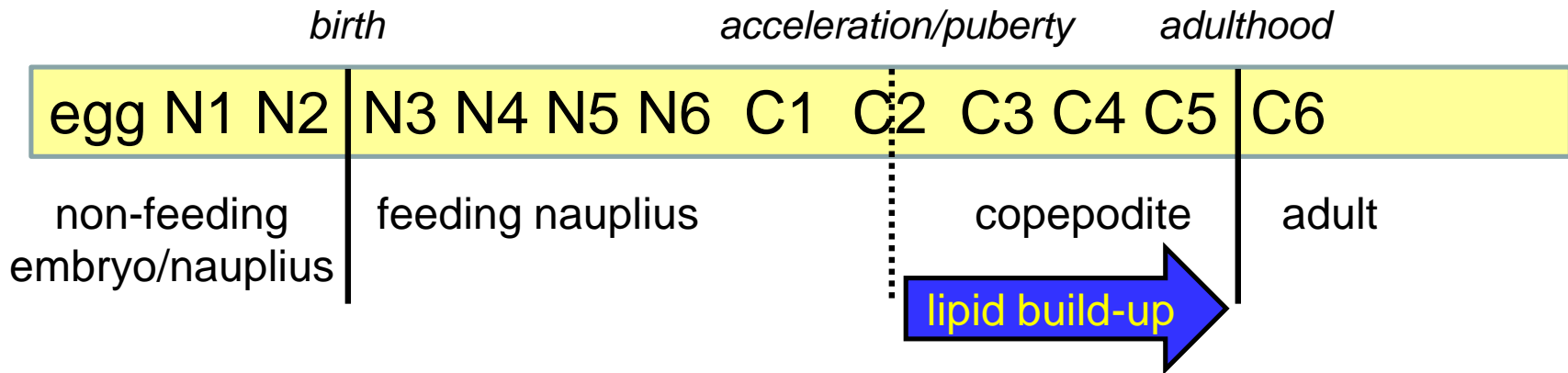
➤ Lipids clearly visible from C3 onwards:

- increases over C3-C5
- decrease in adults

**treat as
'reproduction buffer'**



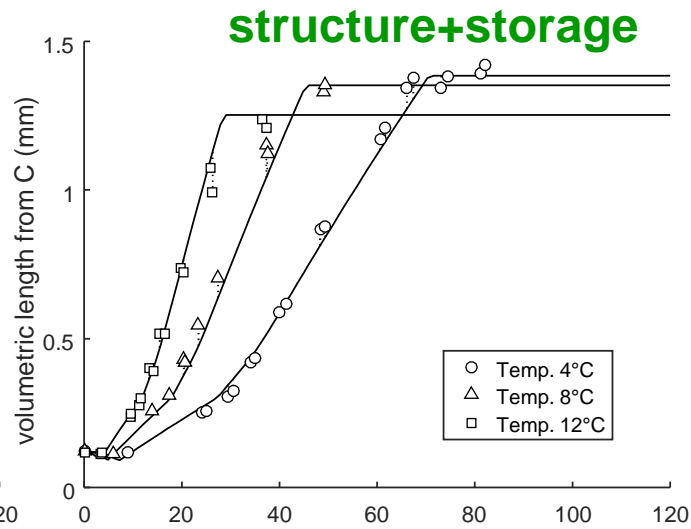
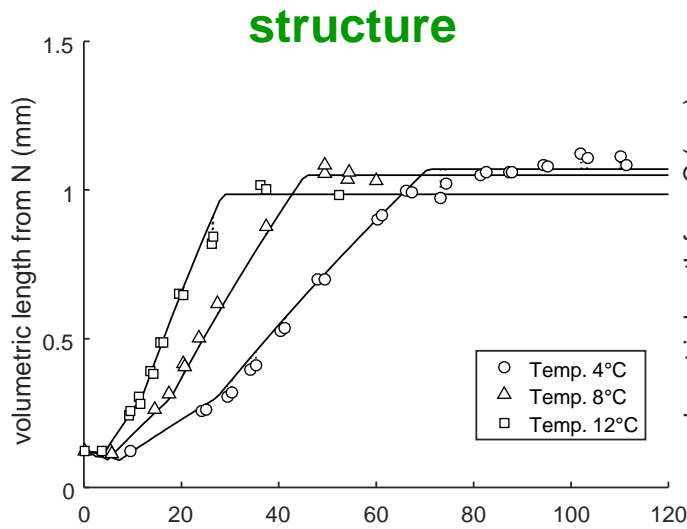
Calanus life cycle



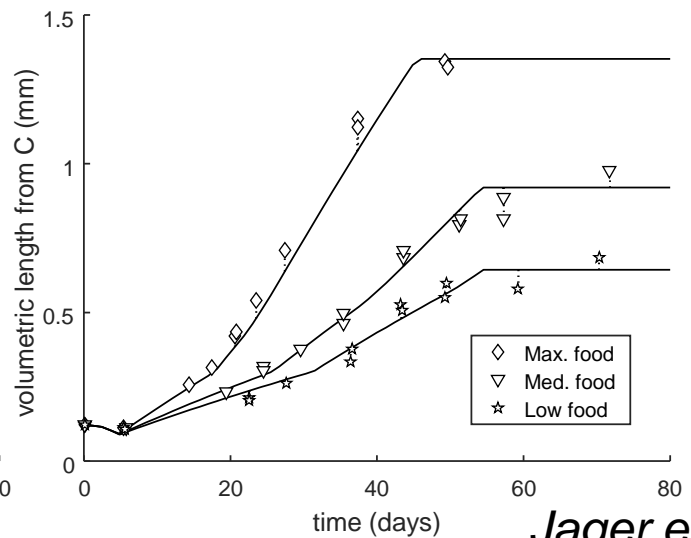
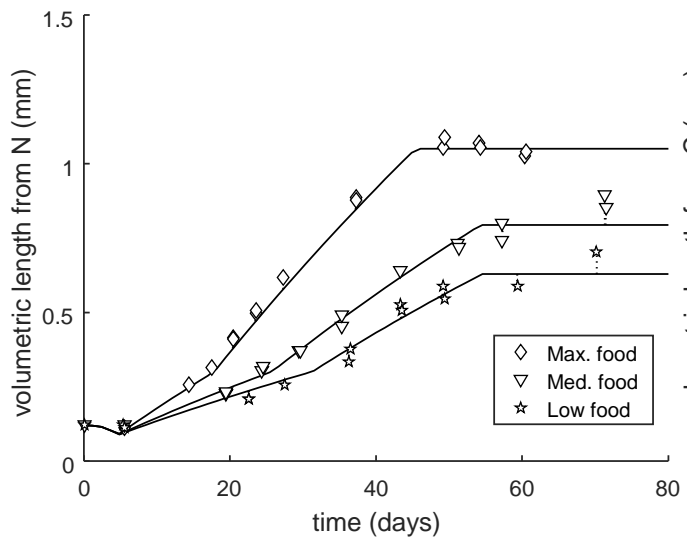
➤ Model design:

- use one switch for acceleration and puberty
- depart from reserveless model ('DEBkiss')
- treat lipid storage as reproduction buffer
- different scheme for adults (no kappa rule)
- stop growth at size limit

Model fit (data Campbell et al, 2001)



temperatures

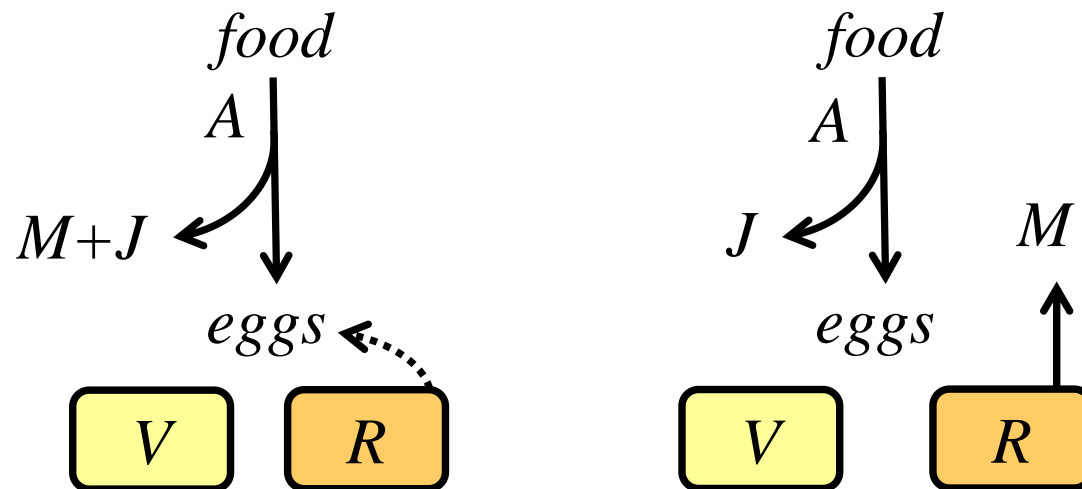


food levels

We're not there yet ...

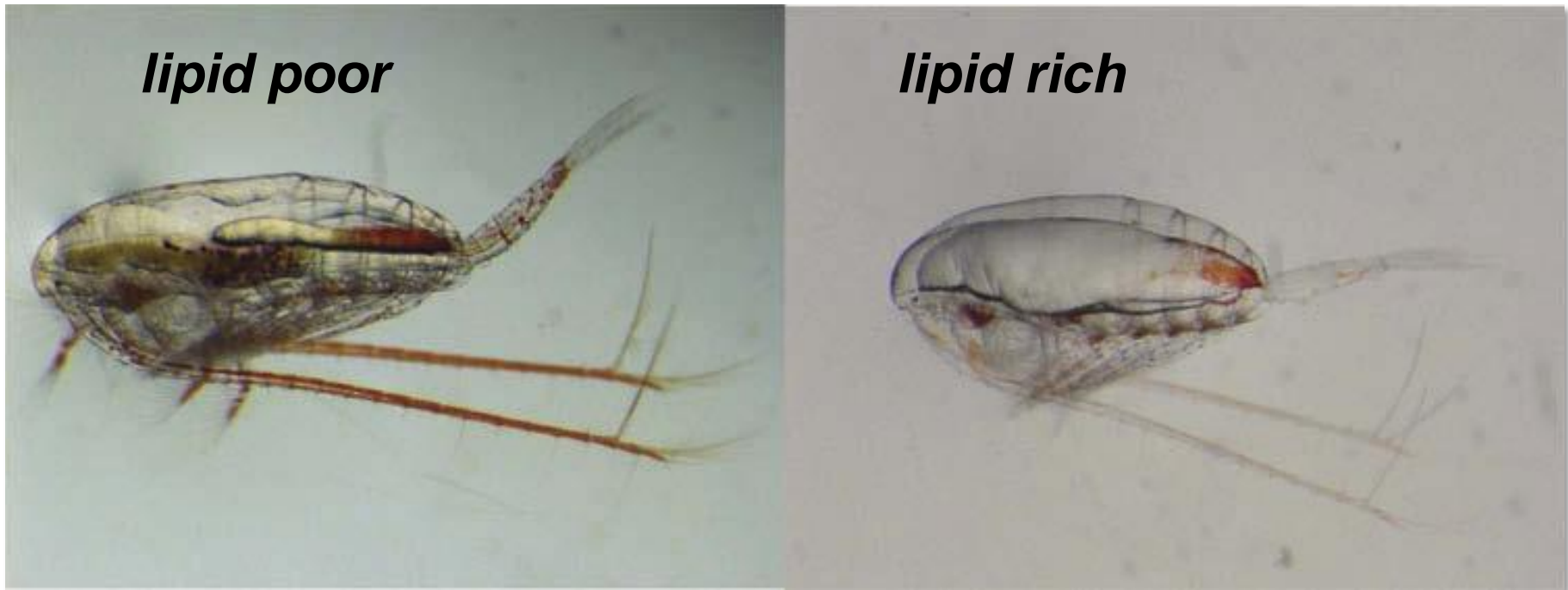
➤ Open issues:

- maintenance estimated from respiration
- effect temperature/food on final size descriptive
- high maturity maintenance to capture food limitation
- energetics of gonad maturation requires attention
- rules for allocation to eggs unclear



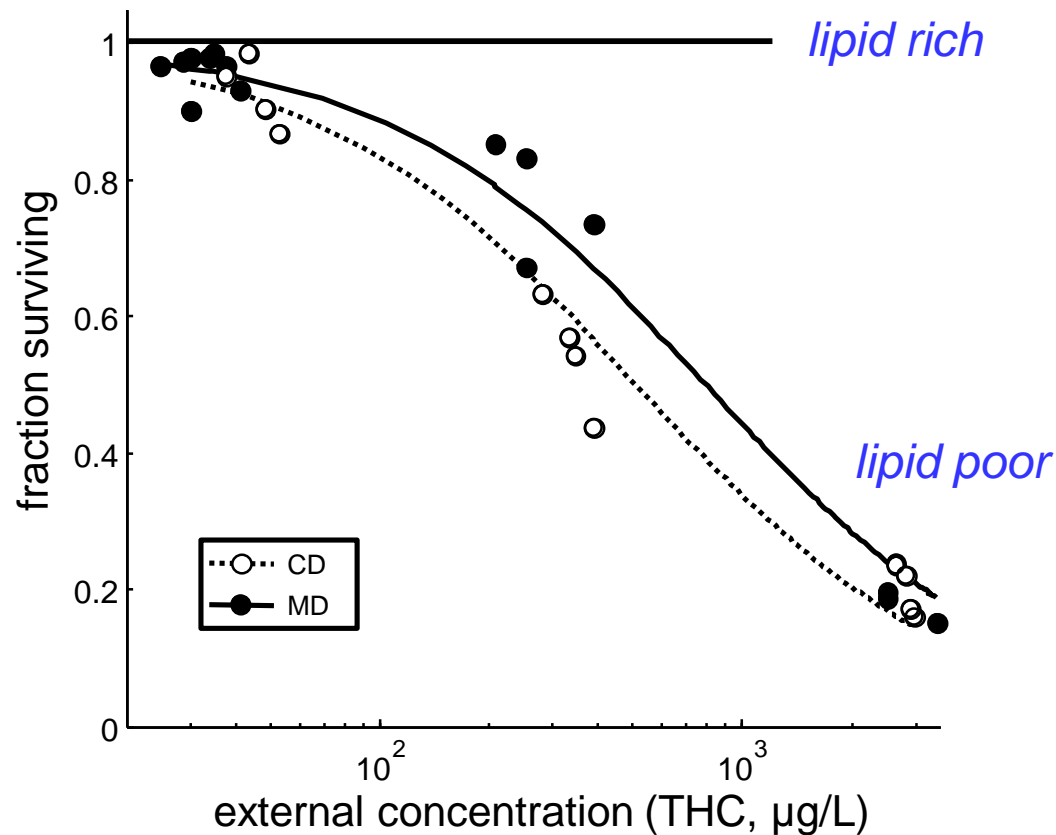
Lipids and toxicants

- Hydrophobic chemicals high affinity for wax esters
- Effect lipid on uptake/elimination and toxicity?
 - focus on survival (GUTS-SD or DEBtox-survival)



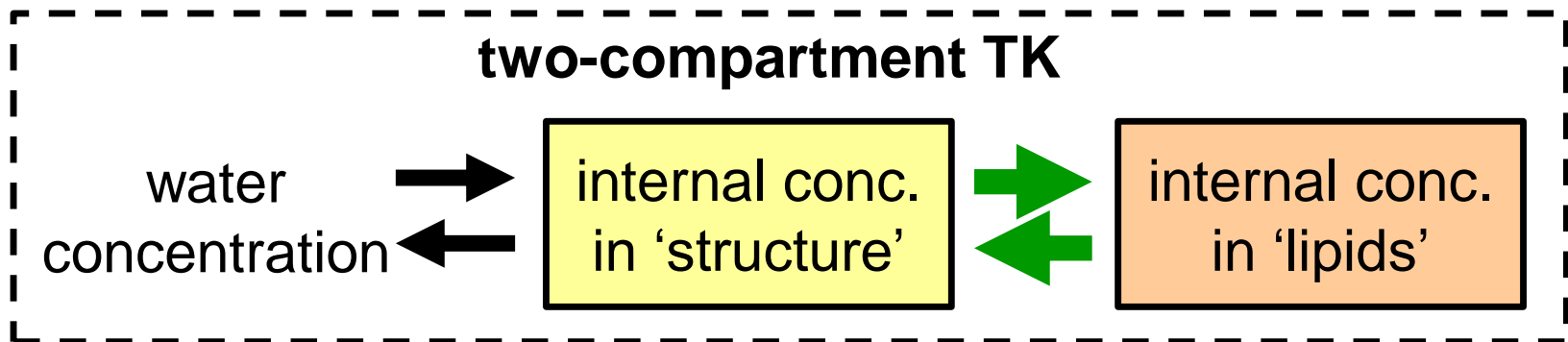
Lipids and toxicants

- Can lipids explain differences between experiments?



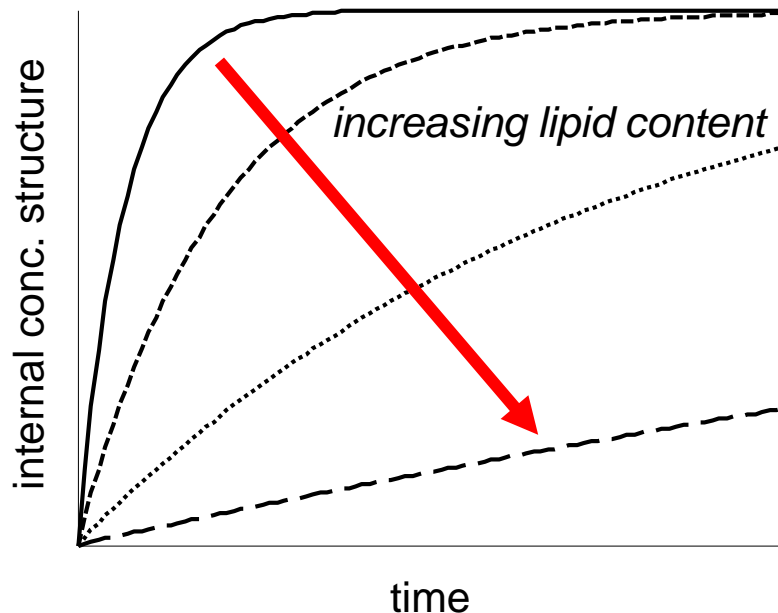
Lipids and toxicants

- Can lipids explain differences between experiments?
- 'Survival of the fattest' (Lassiter & Hallam, 1990):
 - two compartments to represent individual
 - assume fast internal redistribution



Lipids and toxicants

- Can lipids explain differences between experiments?
- 'Survival of the fattest' (Lassiter & Hallam, 1990):
 - two compartments to represent individual
 - assume fast internal redistribution
 - fatter individuals take longer to reach steady state

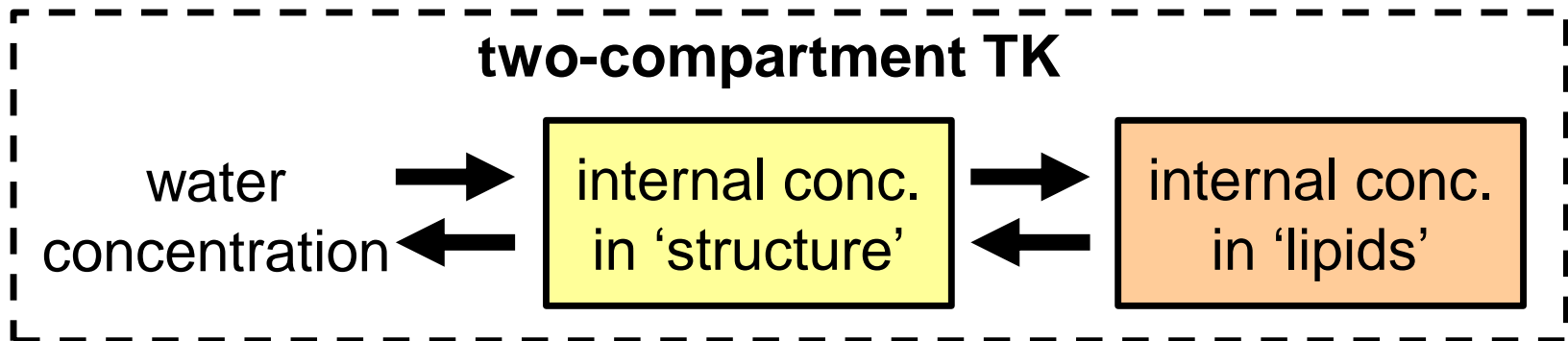


however, in this case ...

- *insufficient difference in lipid content*
- *no shift in lipid content survivors over treatments*

Case: dimethylnaphthalene

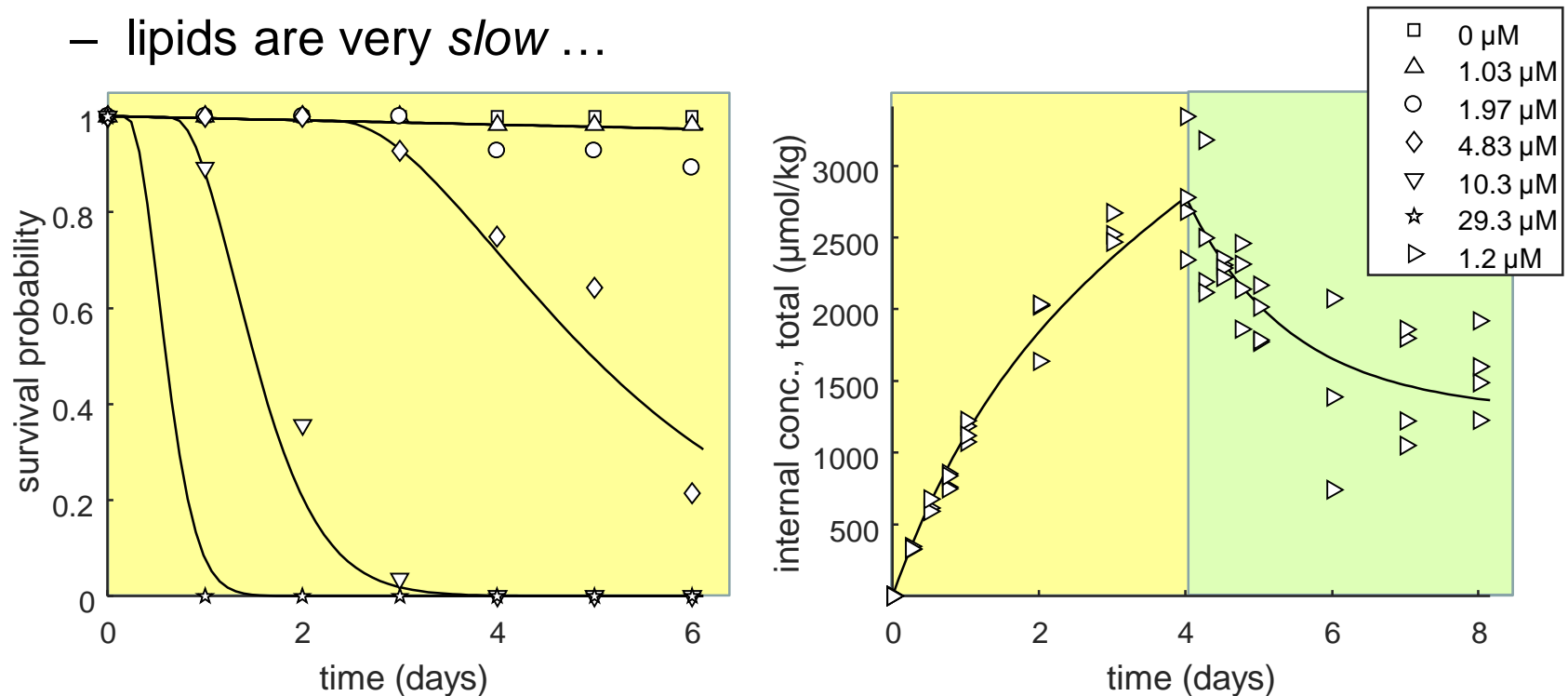
- Survival and body residues over time
 - do *not* assume that lipids are fast
 - mortality linked to concentration in 'structure'



Case: dimethylnaphthalene

➤ Survival and body residues over time

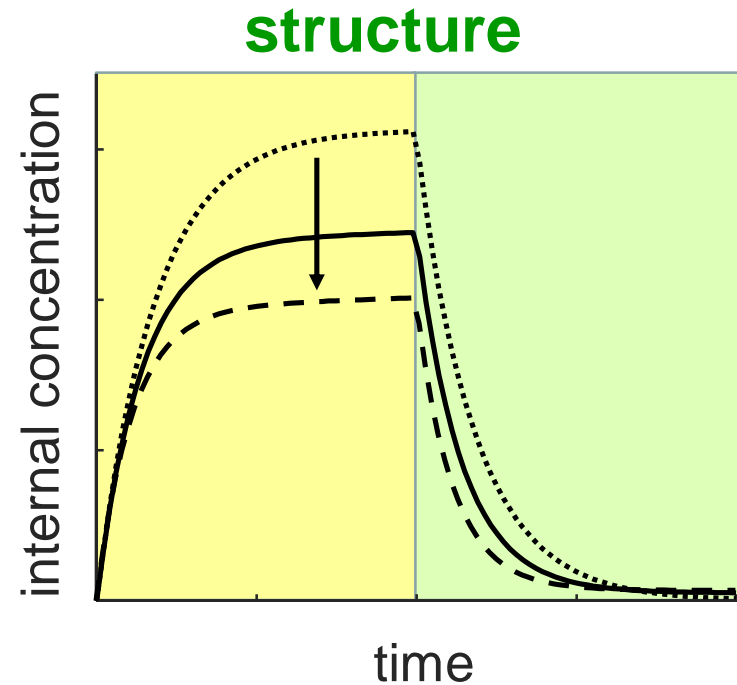
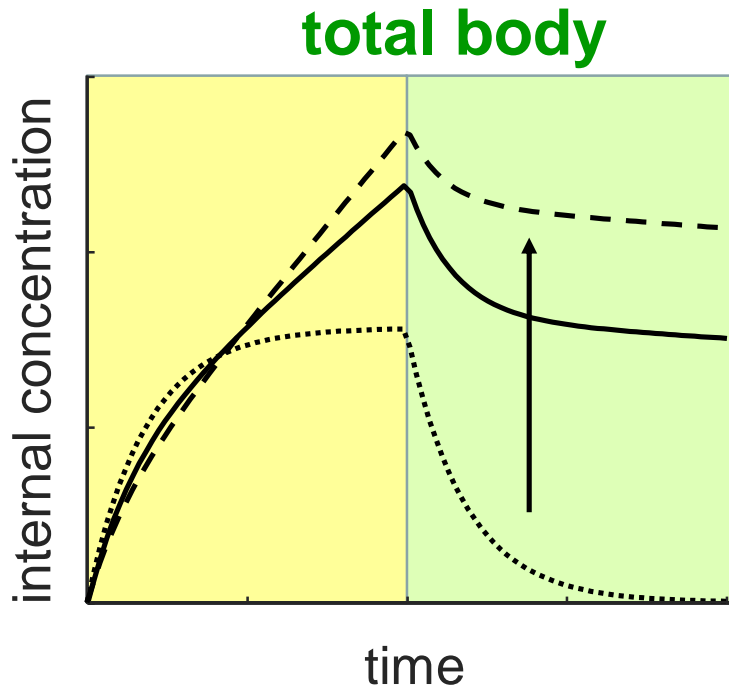
- do *not* assume that lipids are fast
- mortality linked to concentration in 'structure'
- lipids are very *slow* ...



submitted: Jager et al ...

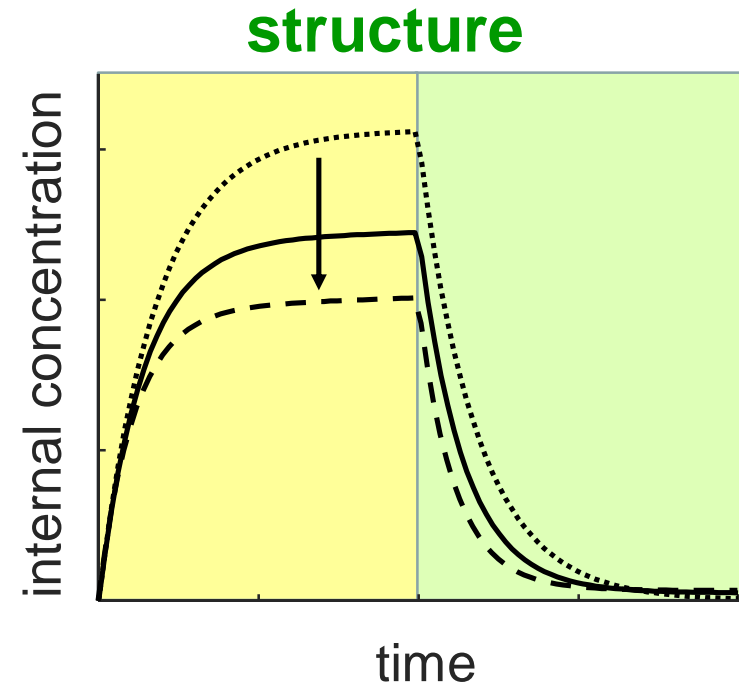
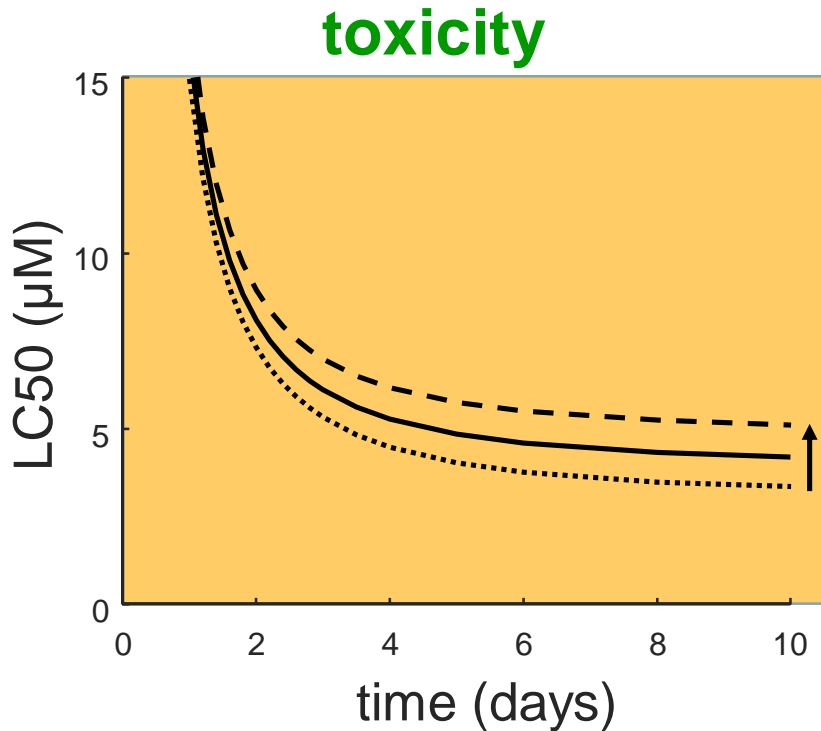
Case: dimethylnaphthalene

- Simulate effect of different lipid content



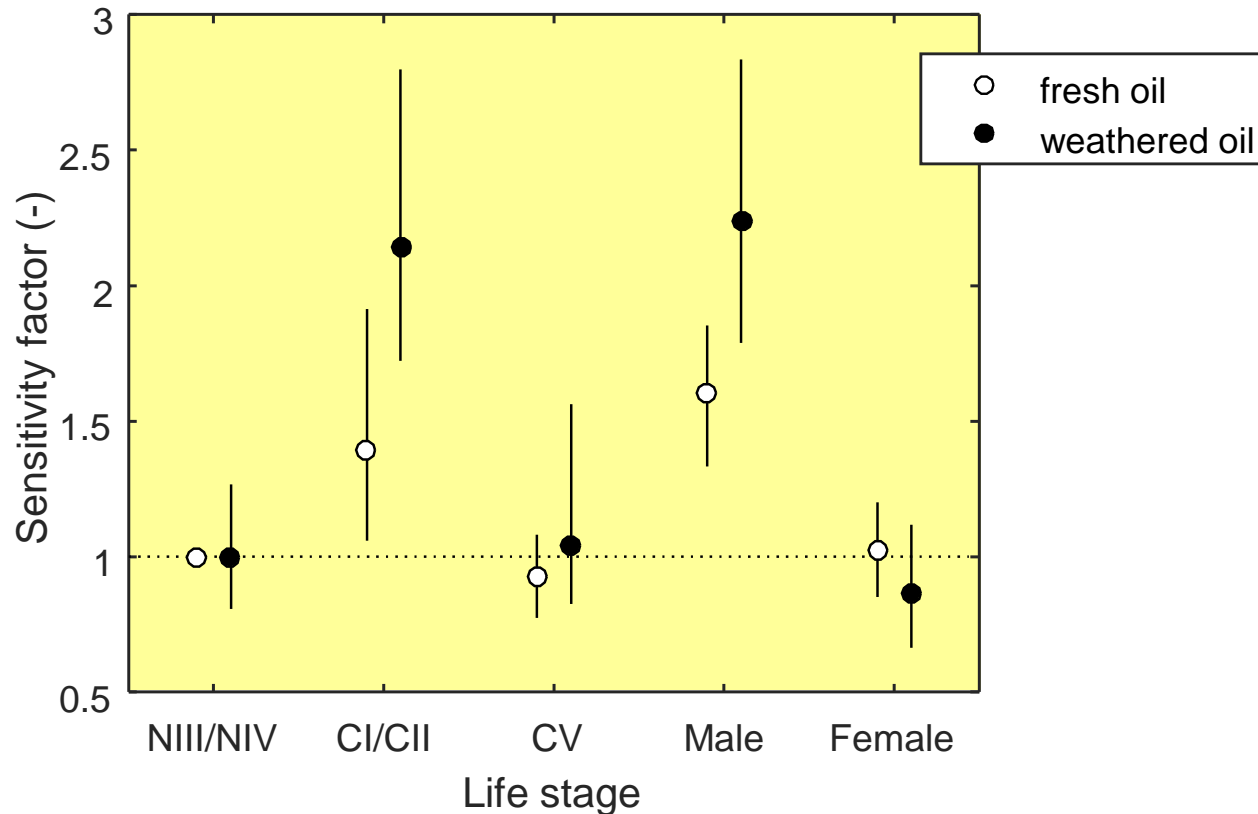
Case: dimethylnaphthalene

- Simulate effect of different lipid content
- Limited effect on toxicity



Difference toxicity life stages

- No effect lipid content ... but several stages differ ...



Conclusions

- Lipids play important role in life cycle and toxicity
 - lipid storage functions like ‘repro buffer’
 - lipids affect toxicokinetics, limited effect on toxicity
 - differences in sensitivity not explained by lipids ...
 - maternal transfer and secondary poisoning?
- Mechanistic models increase understanding
 - first version of DEBKiss *Calanus* model
 - GUTS-SD works well for survival data
- Predictive tools for the field situation?





Funding

EnergyBar 225314/E40

Project output:



The Research Council
of Norway

www.debtox.nl/projects/project_energybar.html

More information

on DEBtox/GUTS: www.debtox.info

summercourse dynamic modelling of toxic effects,
August 2018 (DK)

