

Metal concentrations in fish scales and otoliths

Sara Šariri, Ruđer Bošković Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

THIRD PROJECT MEETING

Integrated evaluation of aquatic organism responses to metal exposure: gene expression, bioavailability, toxicity and biomarker responses (BIOTOXMET)

Zagreb, 19th May 2023

2.4. MEASUREMENT OF METAL CONCENTRATIONS IN FISH CALCIFIED STRUCTURES

Calcified structures will be cleaned by Milli-Q water and dried. Otoliths will be ground and polished. For each sample 4-6 scales will be prepared and mounted on small glass slides using adhesive tape and the scale with the most visible growth zones per sample will be analyzed. Measurement of metals will be conducted by connecting a laser ablation system (NWR193, Electro Scientific Industries) to an ICP-QMS (NexION 350D, PerkinElmer) and the laser lines will be taken through the middle of the hard tissues. Calcium, as a main element in the aragonite of otoliths and hydroxyapatite of scales, will be used as internal standard.



Gulnaz



Stefan



Donata



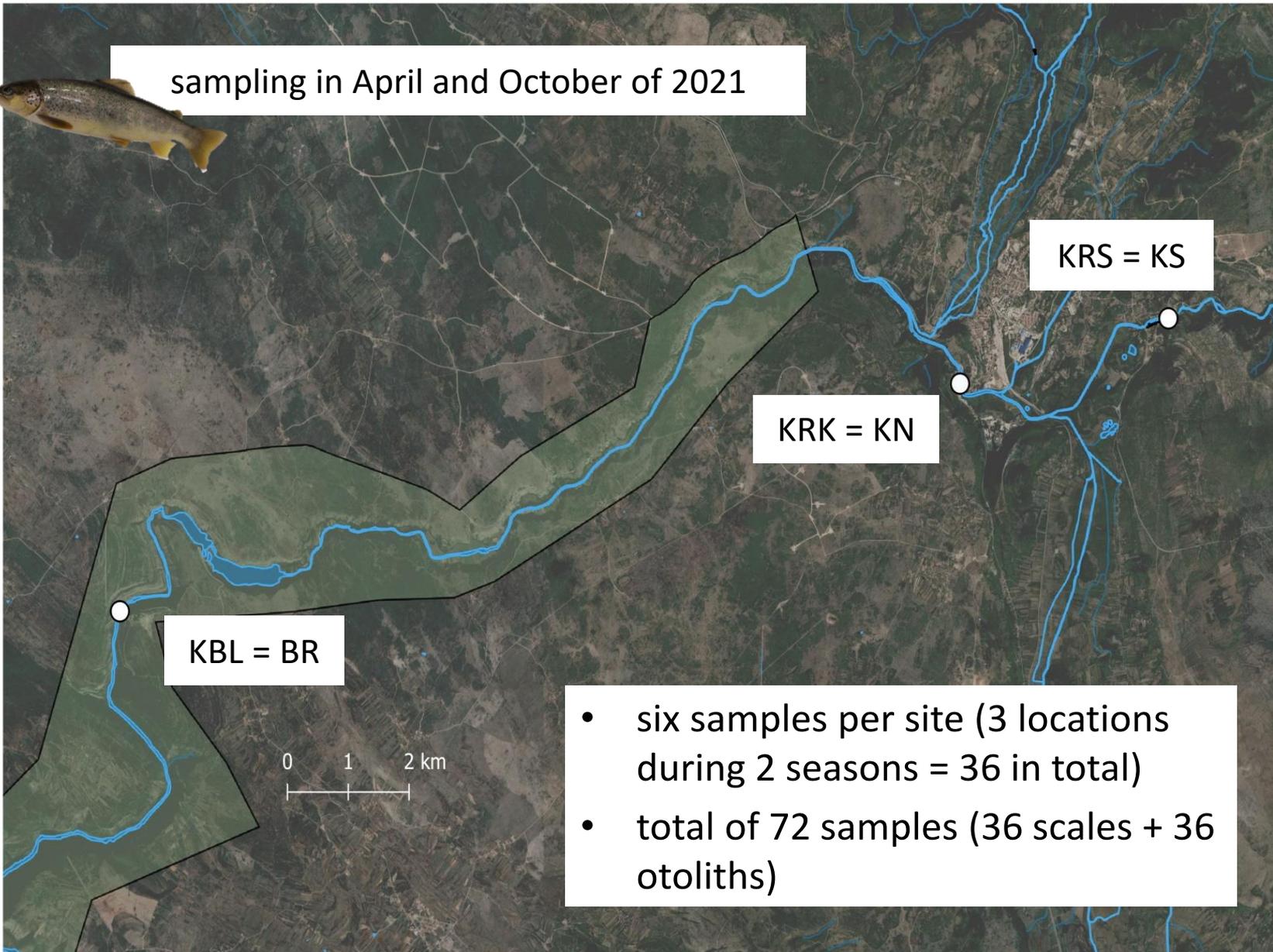
Johanna



Thomas



Andreas



sampling in April and October of 2021

KBL = BR

KRK = KN

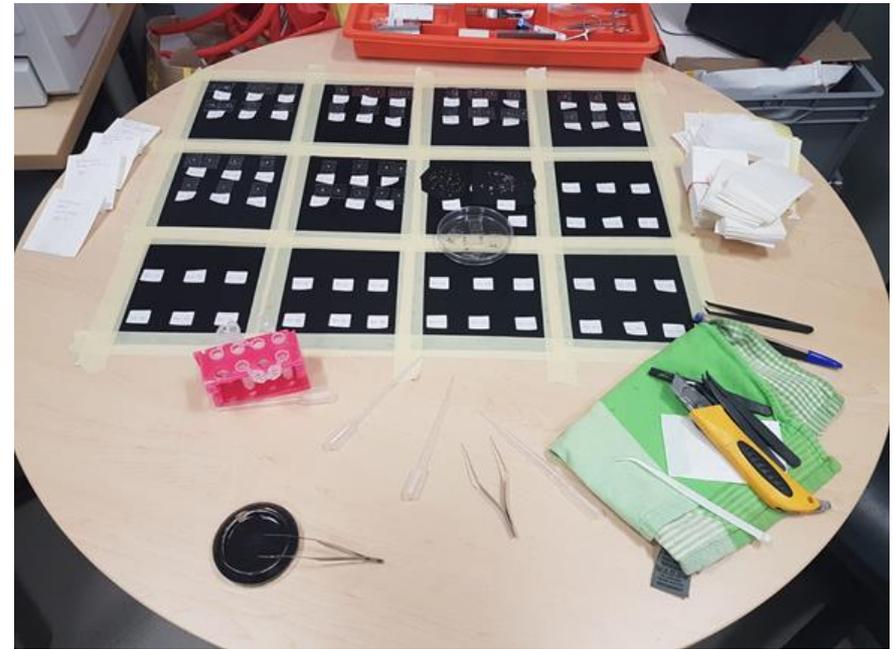
KRS = KS

0 1 2 km

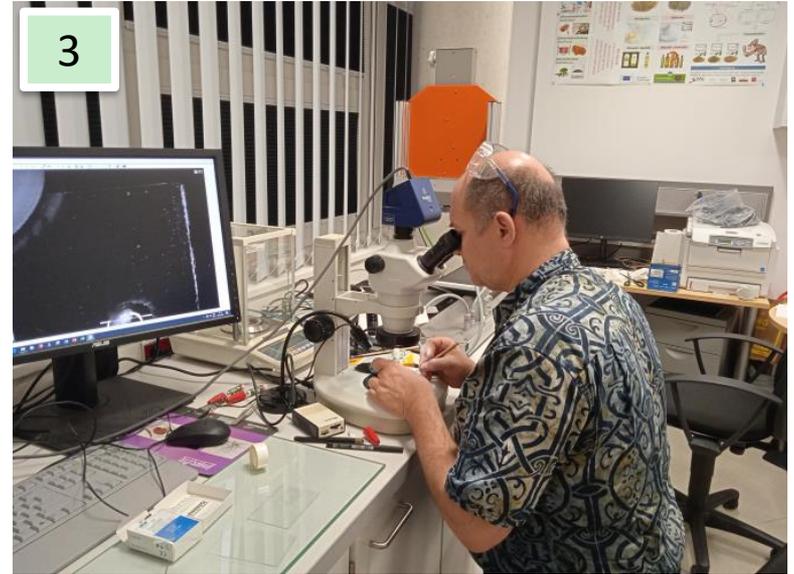
- six samples per site (3 locations during 2 seasons = 36 in total)
- total of 72 samples (36 scales + 36 otoliths)



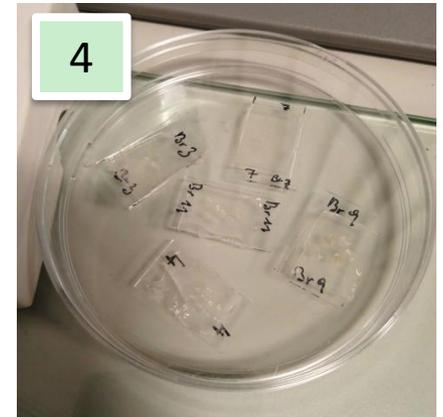
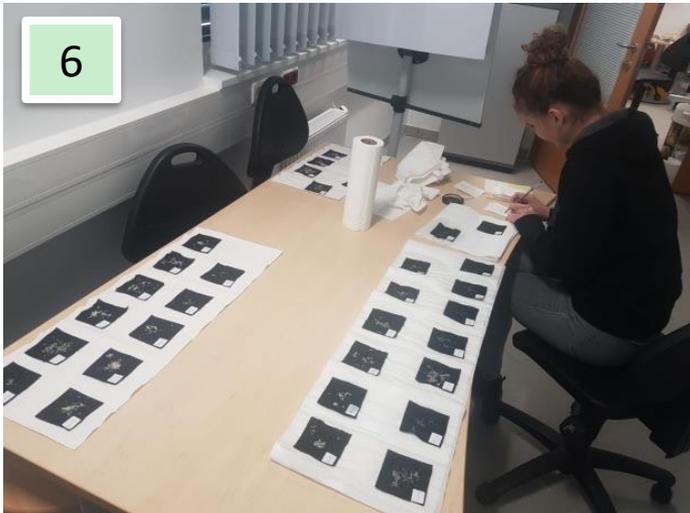
Sample preparation

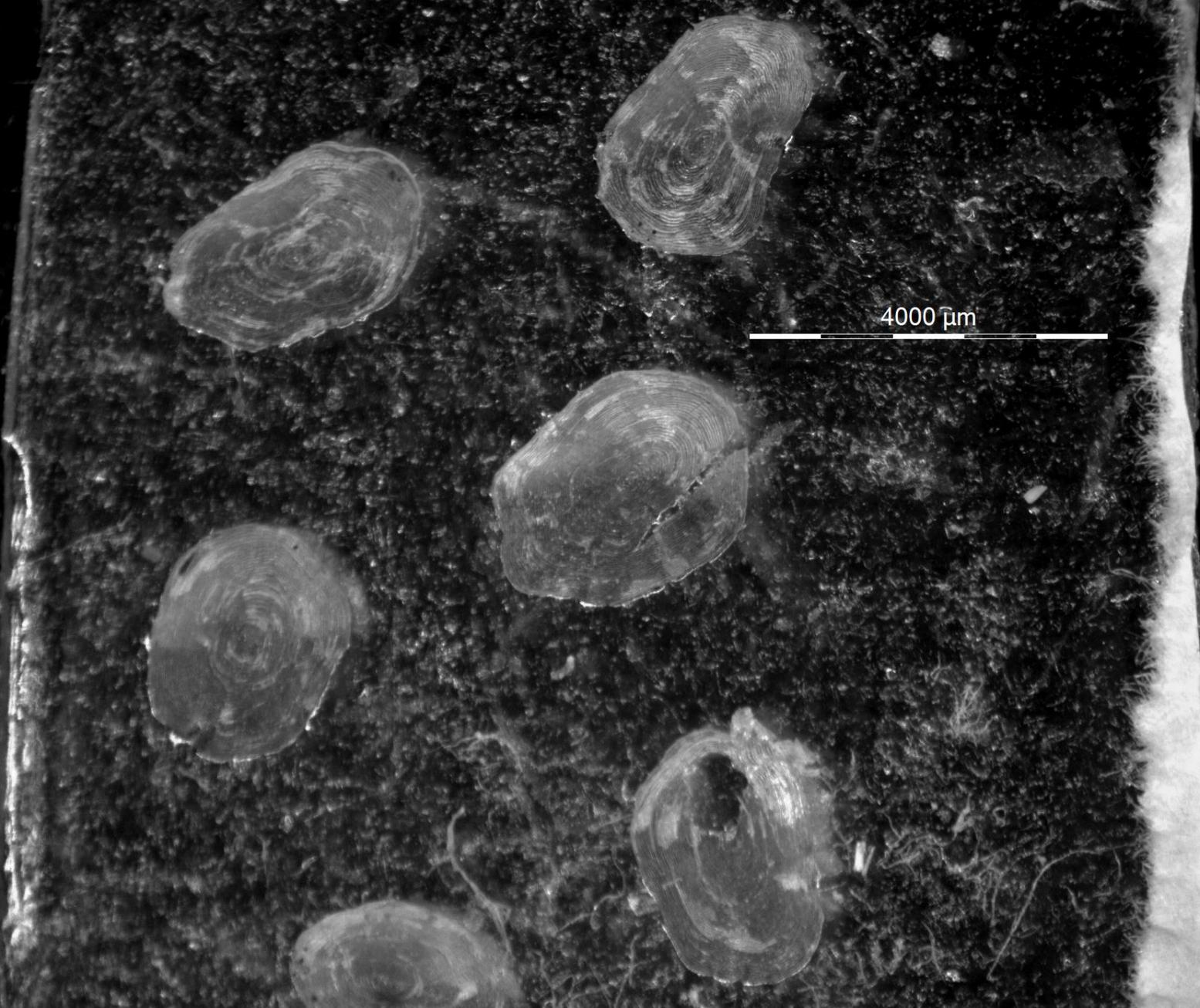


Preparation of scales

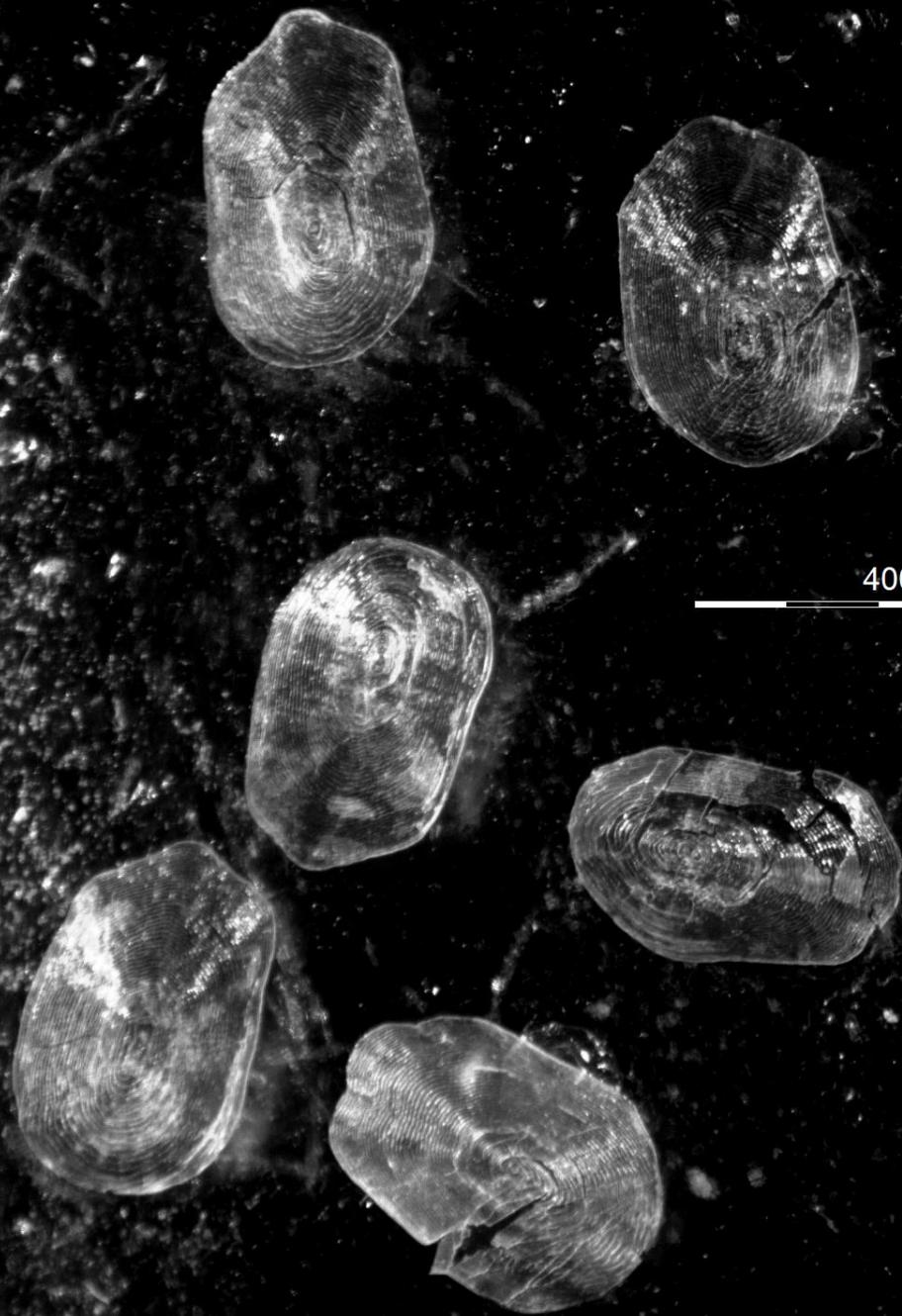


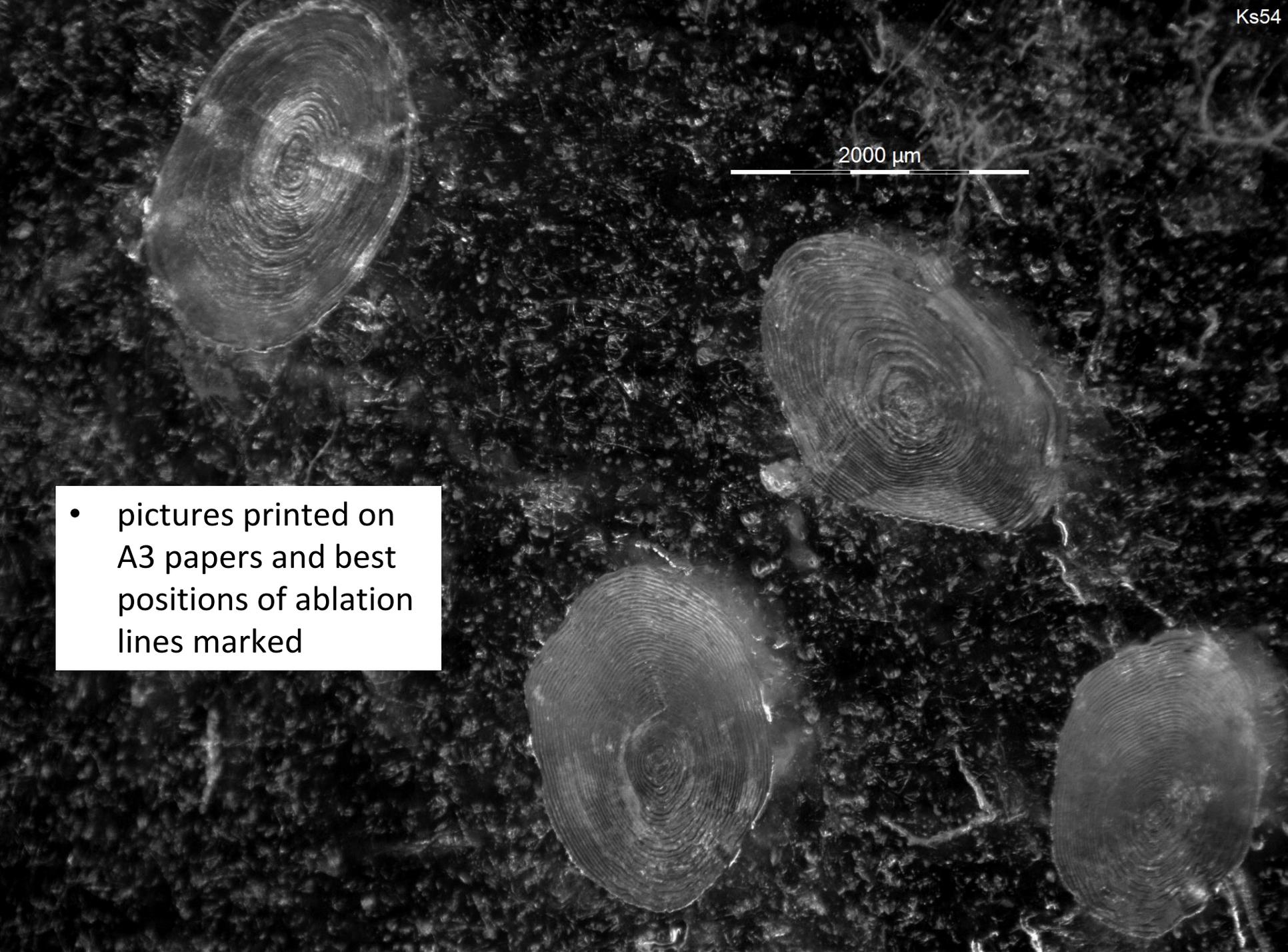
better to use paper envelopes/bags





4000 μm





2000 μm

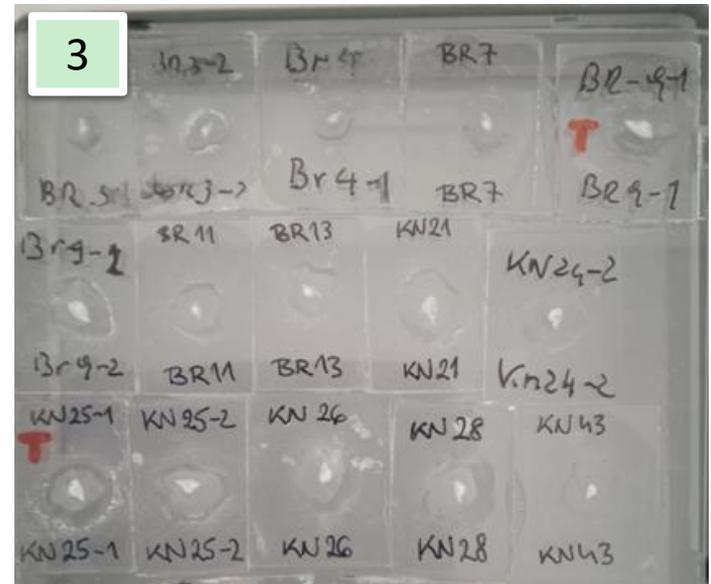
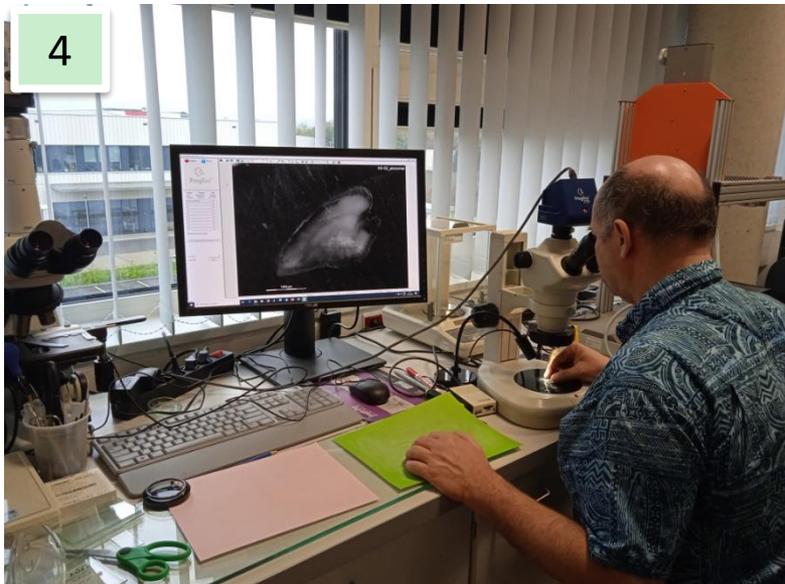
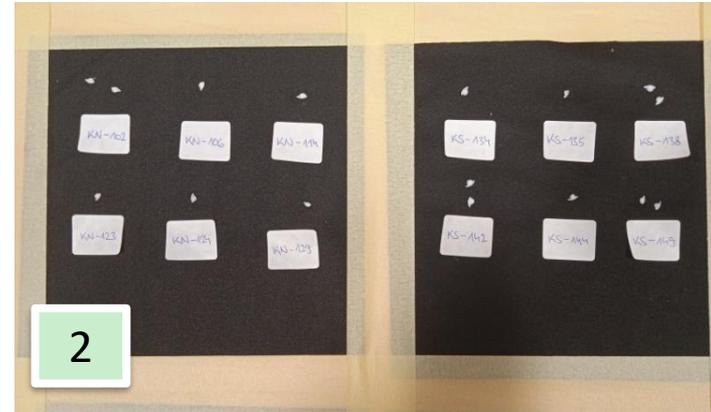
- pictures printed on A3 papers and best positions of ablation lines marked

Br98



2000 μm

Preparation of otoliths



Krazy
glue

lapping films of 30 μ m and 3 μ m for grinding and polishing

primordial granules

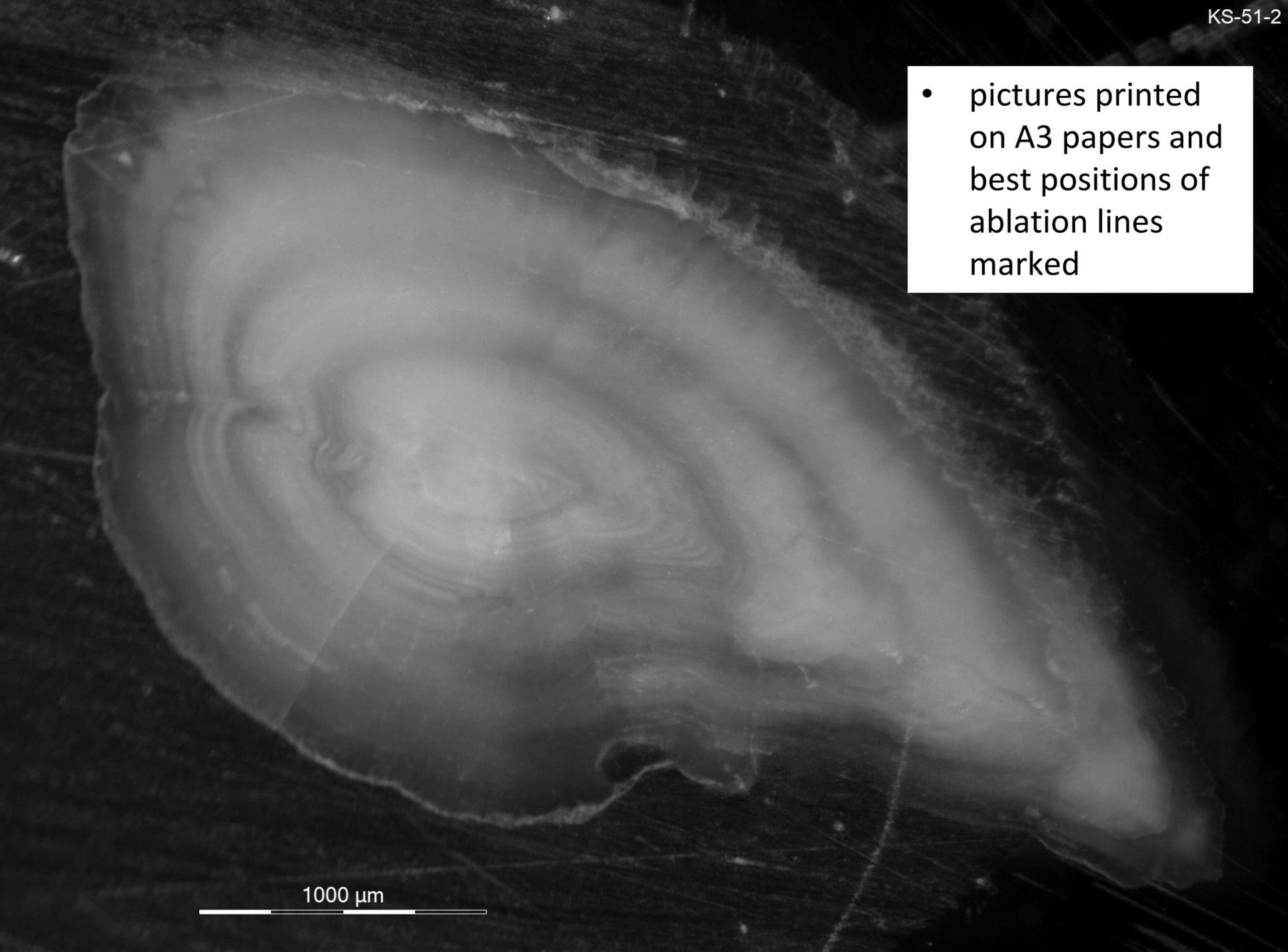


1000 μ m



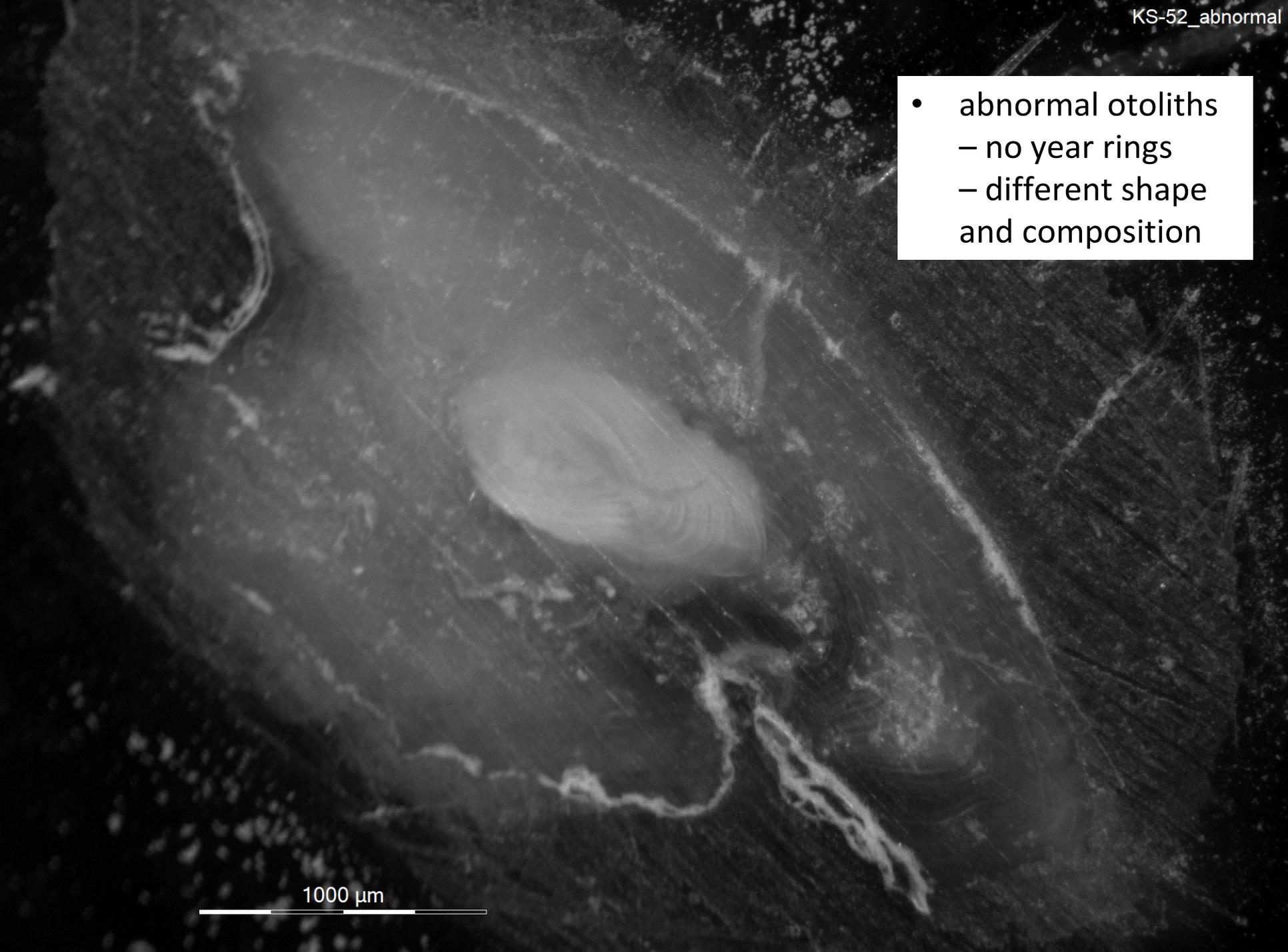
- pictures printed on A3 papers and best positions of ablation lines marked

1000 μm

A grayscale micrograph showing a cross-section of a biological specimen, likely a shell or a similar layered structure. The specimen exhibits concentric, wavy layers of varying thickness and texture. The outer edge is irregular and somewhat jagged. A white scale bar is located at the bottom left, labeled "1000 μm". A white text box is positioned in the upper right quadrant, containing a bullet point and text. The background is dark, and the specimen is illuminated from the side, creating highlights and shadows that emphasize its layered structure.

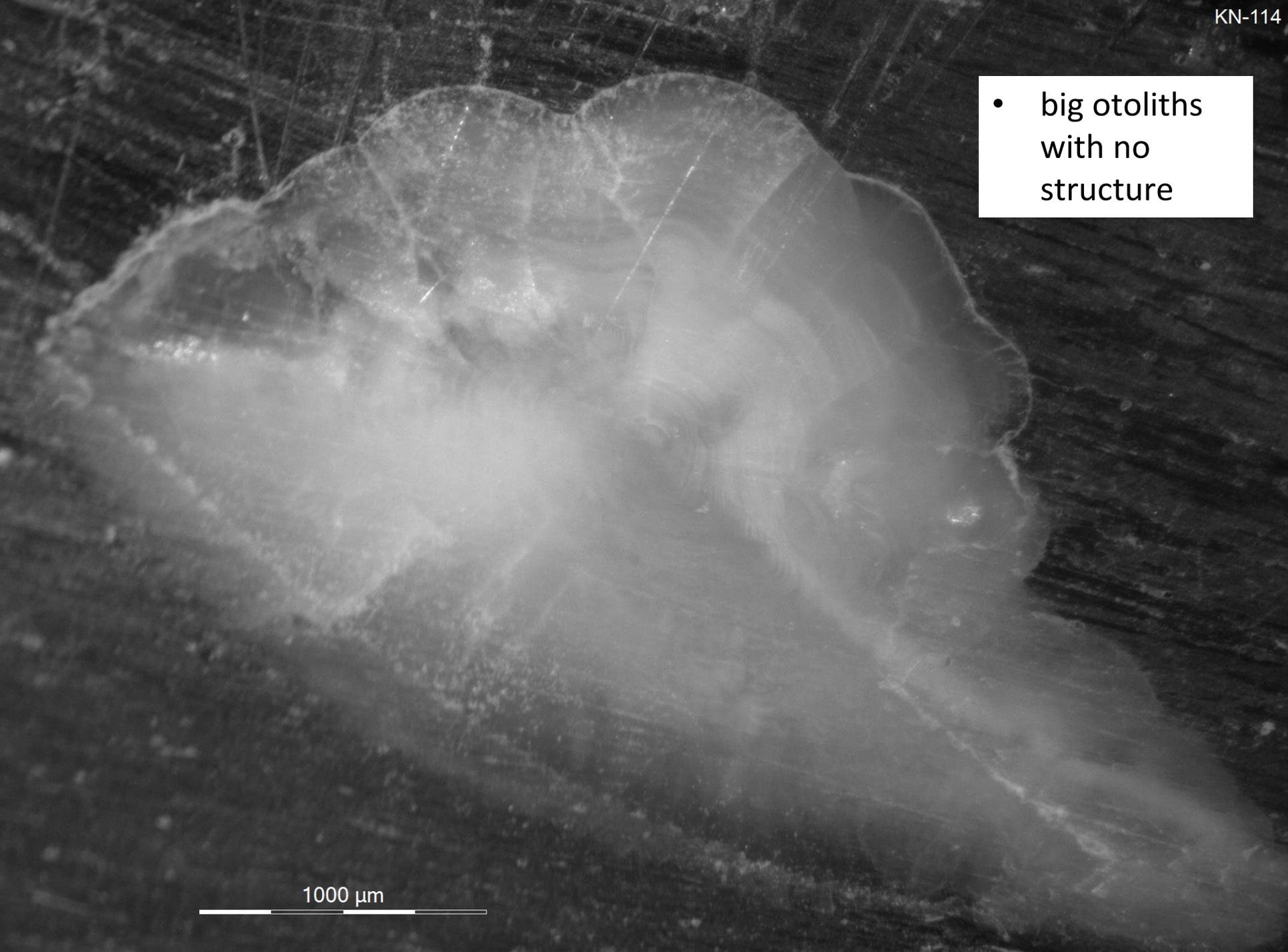
- abnormal otoliths
 - no year rings
 - different shape and composition

1000 μ m

A grayscale micrograph showing a large, irregularly shaped otolith structure. The otolith has a central core and is surrounded by concentric, somewhat diffuse layers, indicating an abnormal growth pattern. The surrounding tissue is dark and textured. A white scale bar is located at the bottom left, labeled '1000 μm'.

- big otoliths with no structure

1000 μm

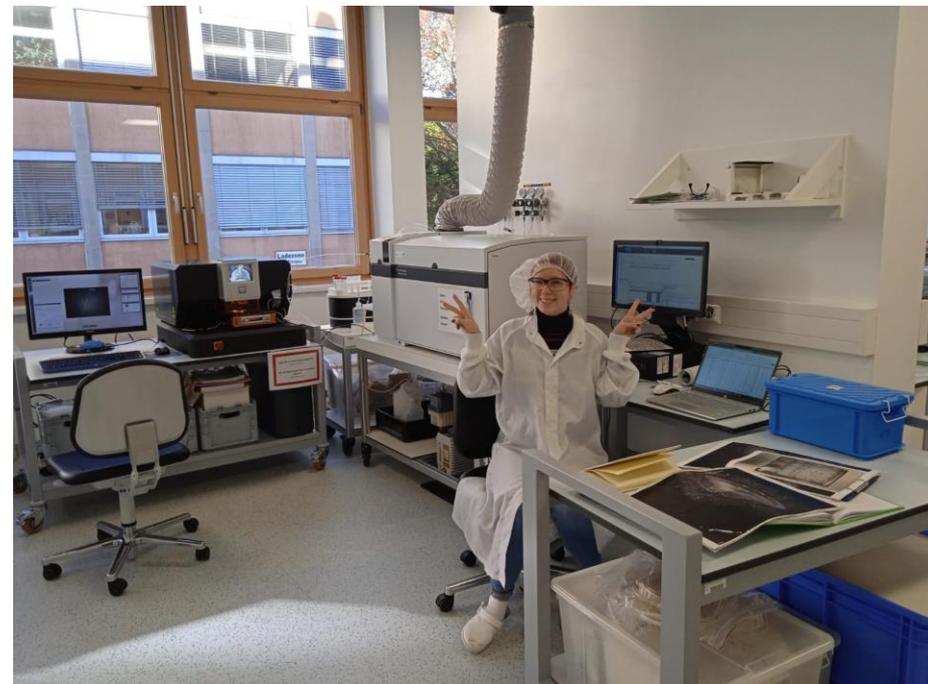
A black and white micrograph showing several large, overlapping otoliths. The otoliths have a somewhat irregular, rounded shape and appear to be composed of concentric layers, though the internal structure is not clearly defined. A white scale bar is located at the bottom left, labeled "1000 μm". A white text box is positioned in the upper right corner, containing a bullet point and the text "big otoliths with no structure". The background is dark and textured, possibly representing the surrounding tissue or a substrate.



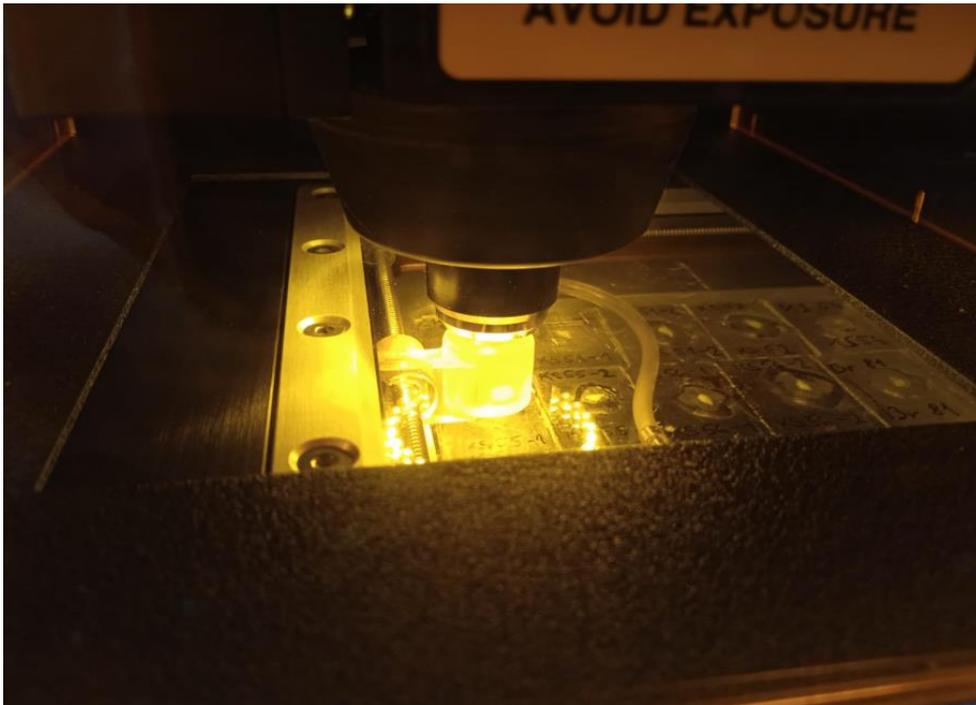
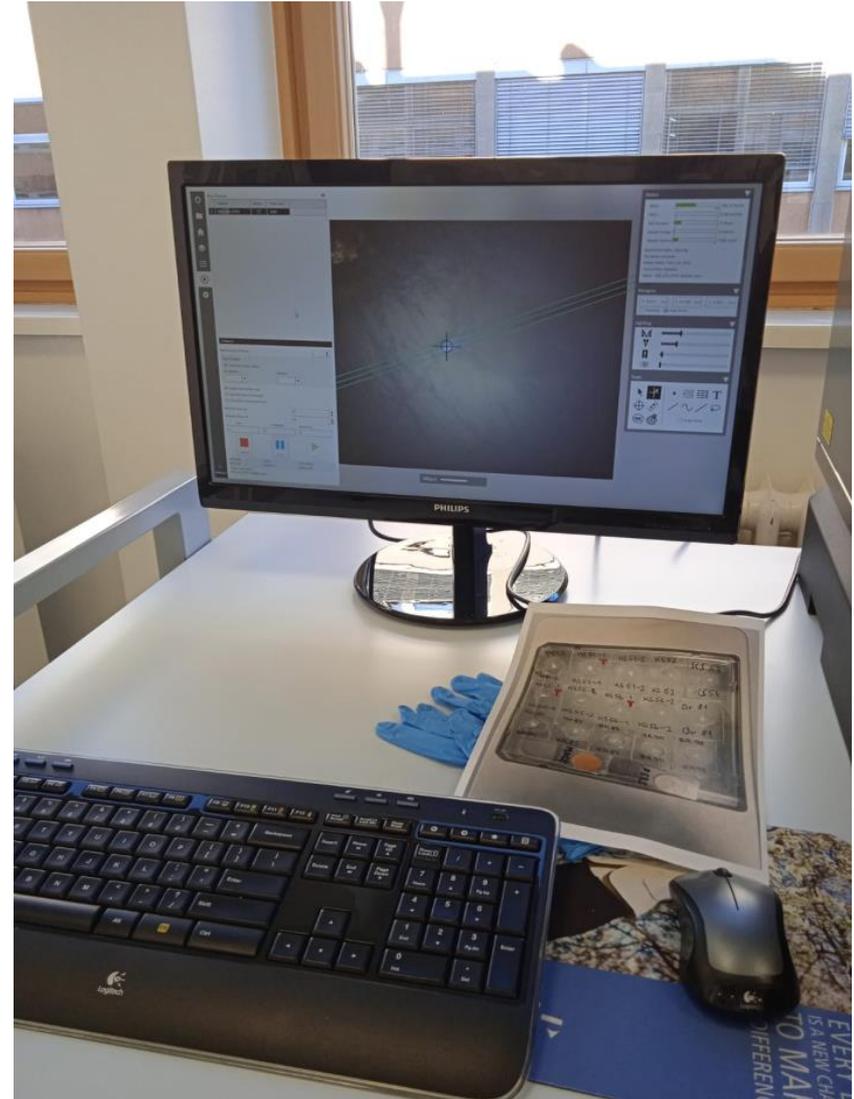
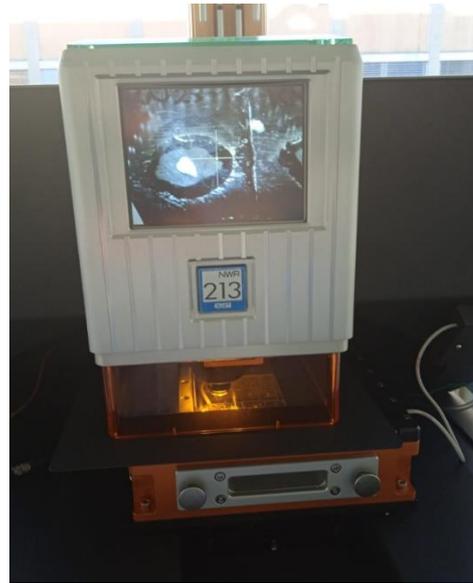
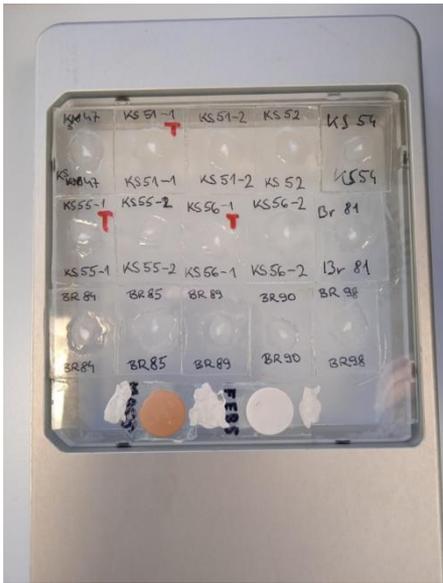
Measurements on LA-ICP-MS



ESI NWR 213 Laser-Ablation System



Agilent 8800 ICP-MS-CRC-MS



Scales

NIST SRM 1400 (Bone ash, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, USA) and **NIST SRM 1486** (Bone meal, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, USA)

Laser (NWR213, ESI)	Unit
spot size	50µm
speed	5µm/s
rep rate	10Hz
energy output	15%
energy	mJ
line scan distance (x-direction)	600µm
distance between lines (core)	µm
warm-up (delay)/gas blank	30s
wash-out (delay)	30s
carrier gas	He
carrier gas flow rate	0,900L/min
fluence	J cm ²
line time	120,0s
transfer time	s
shutter (IVA / XYR)	IVA

(20 s for samples)

ICP-QQQ-MS (8800, Agilent)	Value	Unit
RF power	1550W	
nebulizer gas flow		L/min
auxillary gas flow		L/min
plasma gas flow		L/min
total acquisition time/integration time		s
wash out/buffer time	30,00s	
sum time (whole sample)	180s	
total acquisitions/line	#DIV/0!	

Isotopes	Abundance	Integration time (s)
¹³ C		0,2
²³ Na		0,1
²⁴ Mg		0,1
²⁷ Al		0,1
⁴³ Ca		0,05
⁴⁴ Ca		0,05
⁵⁵ Mn		0,1
⁵⁶ Fe		0,1
⁵⁷ Fe		0,1
⁵⁹ Co	100%	0,1
⁶³ Cu	69,15%	0,1
⁶⁶ Zn	27,73%	0,1
⁷⁵ As	100%	0,1
⁸⁸ Sr	82,60%	0,1
¹¹¹ Cd		0,1
¹¹⁴ Cd		0,1
¹³³ Cs		0,1
¹³⁸ Ba		0,1
²⁰² Hg		0,1
²⁰⁵ Tl	70,40%	0,1
²⁰⁸ Pb	52%	0,1
²³⁸ U		0,1

Otoliths

FEBS-1 (Otolith Certified Reference Material for Trace Metals, National Research Council Canada) and **MACS-3** (Calcium carbonate standard, United States Geological Survey, 189 USA)

Laser (NWR213, ESI)	Unit
spot size	40µm
speed	2µm/s
rep rate	20Hz
energy output	45%
energy	mJ
line scan distance (x-direction)	300µm
distance between lines (core)	µm
warm-up (delay)/gas blank	30s
wash-out (delay)	30s
carrier gas	He
carrier gas flow rate	0,900L/min
fluence	J cm ²
line time	150,0s
transfer time	s
shutter (IVA / XYR)	IVA

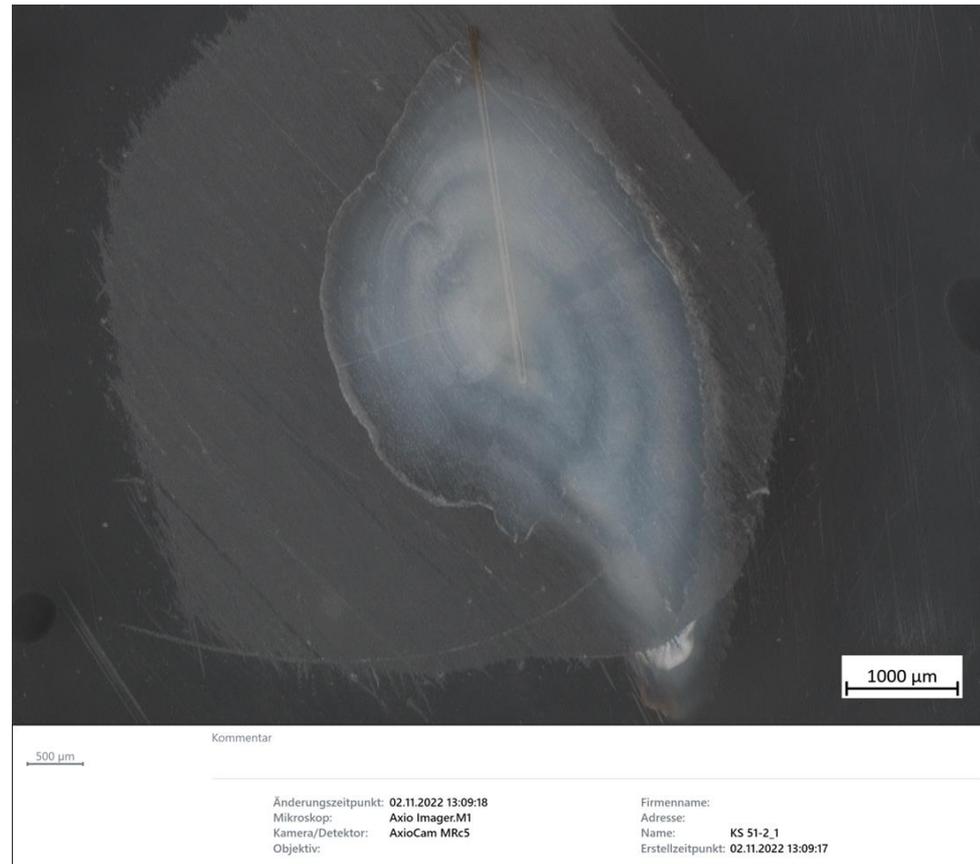
ICP-QQQ-MS (8800, Agilent)	Value	Unit
RF power	1550W	
nebulizer gas flow		L/min
auxillary gas flow		L/min
plasma gas flow		L/min
total acquisition time/integration time		s
wash out/buffer time	30,00s	
sum time (whole sample)	210s	
total acquisitions/line	#DIV/0!	

Isotopes	Abundance	Integration time (s)
23Na		0,1
24Mg		0,1
27Al		0,1
43Ca		0,05
44Ca		0,05
55Mn		0,1
56Fe		0,1
57Fe		0,1
59Co	100%	0,1
63Cu	69,15%	0,1
66Zn	27,73%	0,1
75As	100%	0,1
88Sr	82,60%	0,1
111Cd		0,1
114Cd		0,1
133Cs		0,1
138Ba		0,1
202Hg		0,1
205Tl	70,40%	0,1
208Pb	52%	0,1
238U		0,1

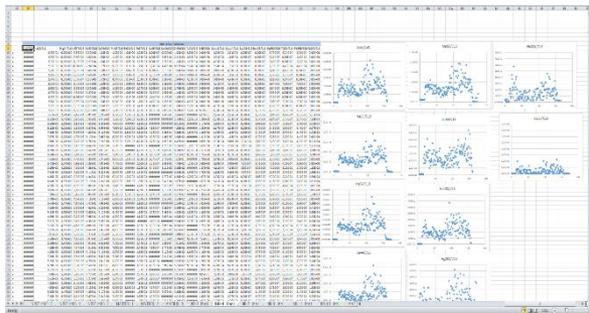
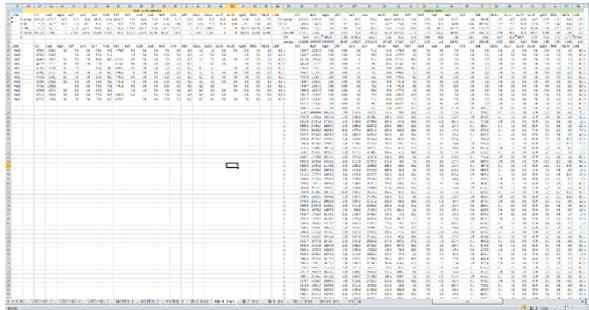
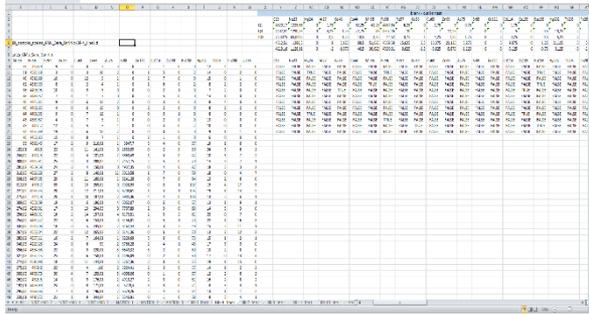
Data processing



- pictures taken under stereomicroscope after ablation of samples

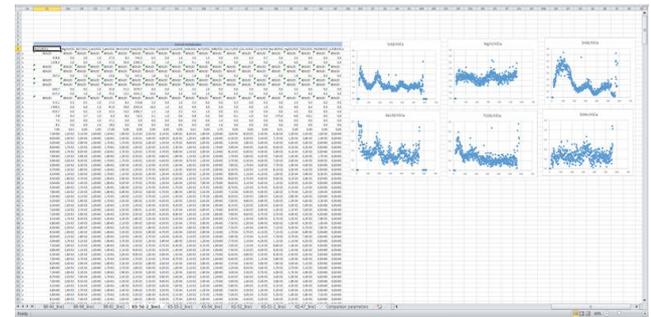
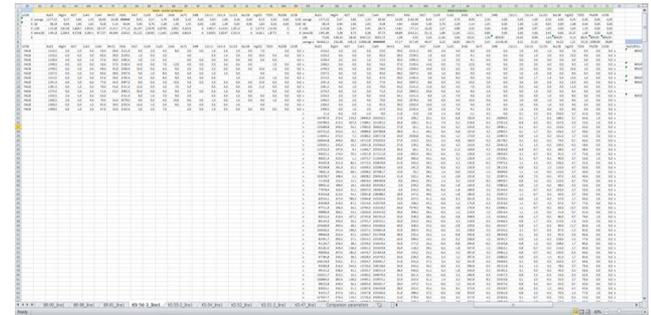
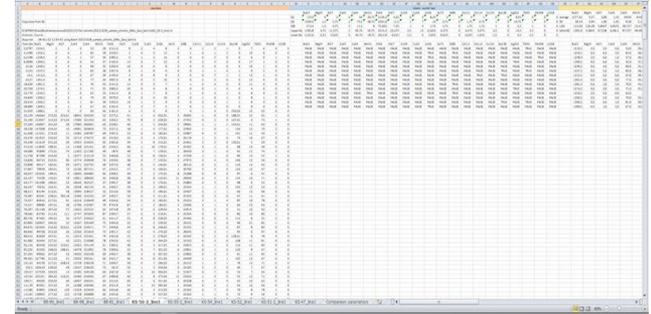


Scales

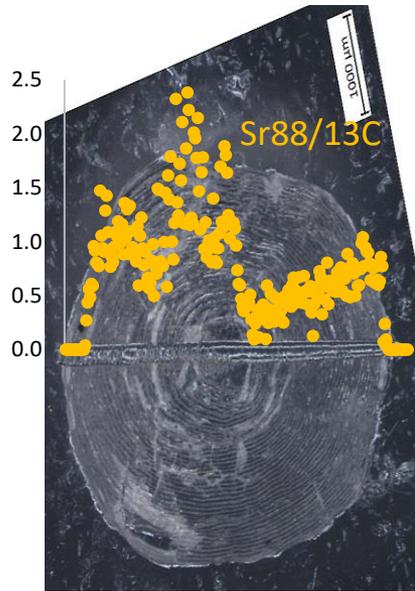


- blank – outliers replaced with average
- average blank value for each element subtracted from sample values
- **scales** - internal normalization to ^{13}C
- **otoliths** - internal normalization to ^{43}Ca
- intensities plotted for each element to find trends along ablation lines

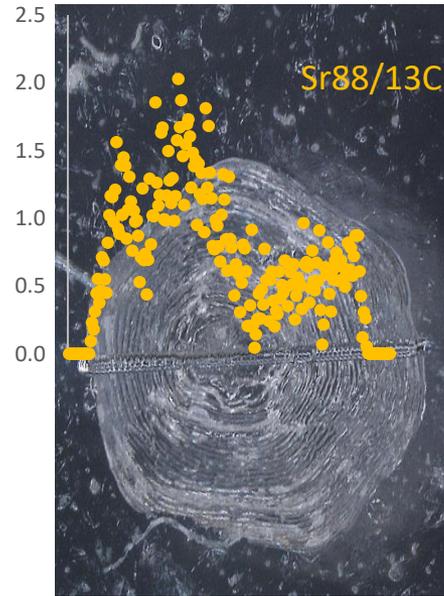
Otoliths



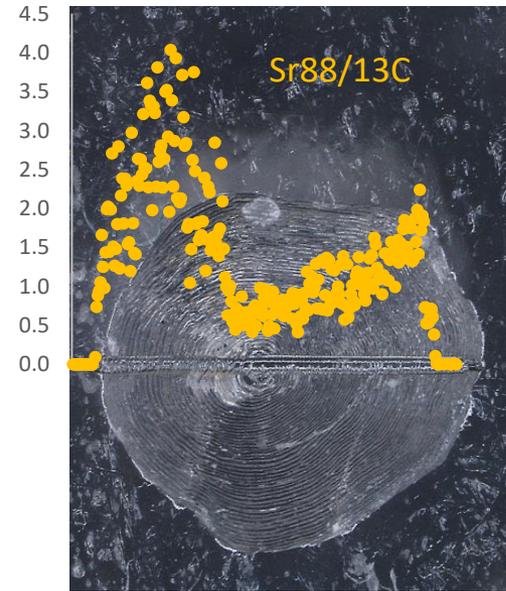
KS-47



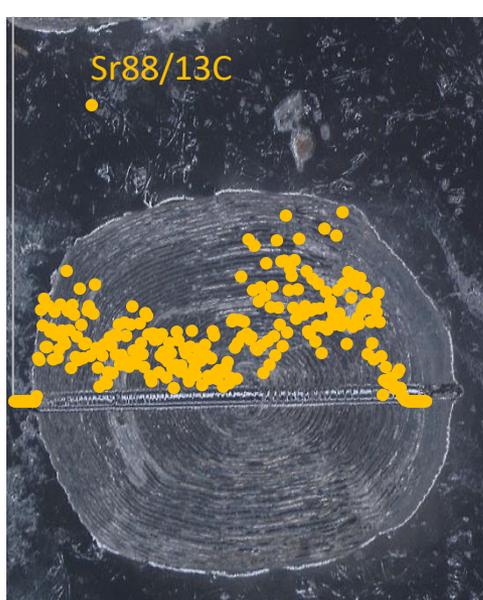
KS-52



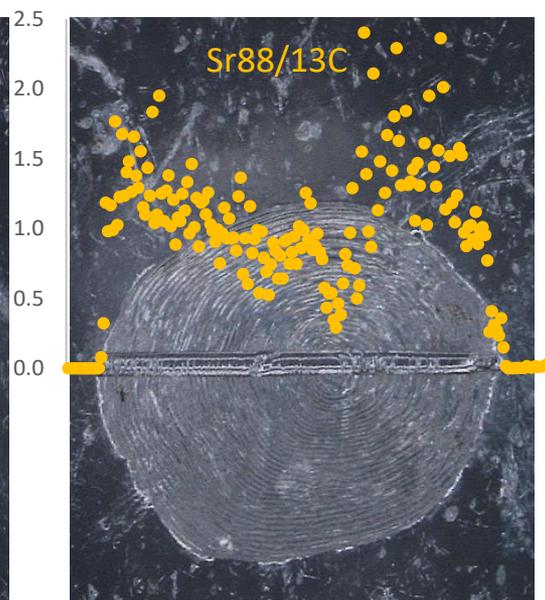
KS-55



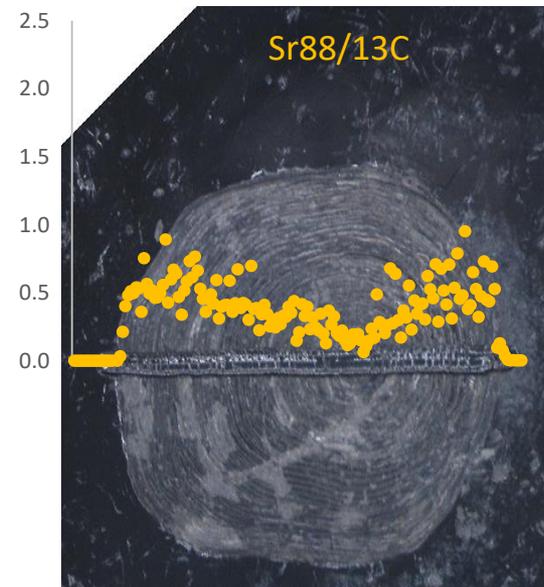
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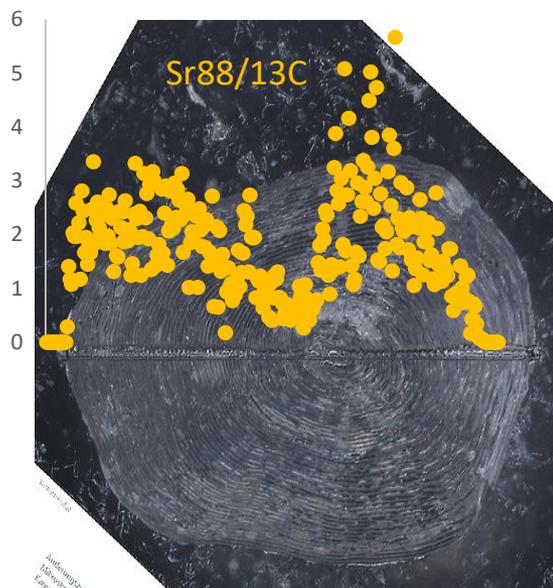
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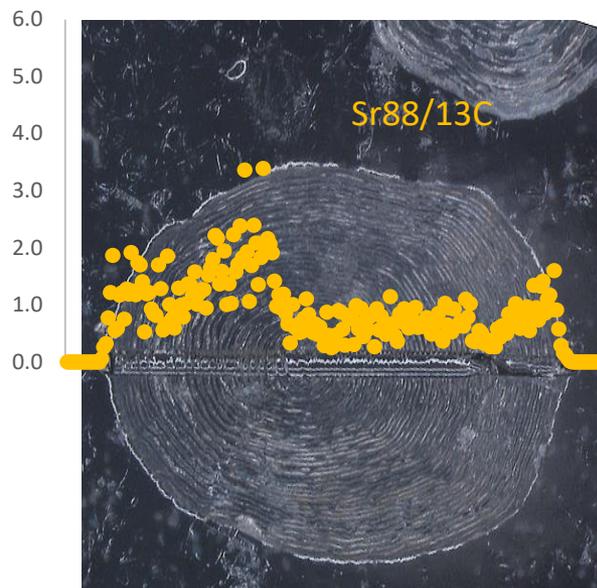
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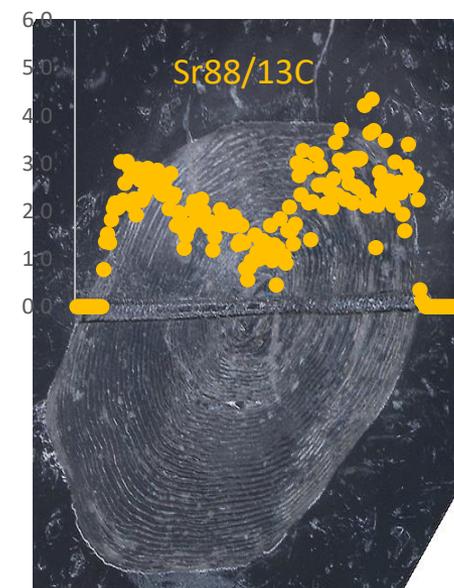
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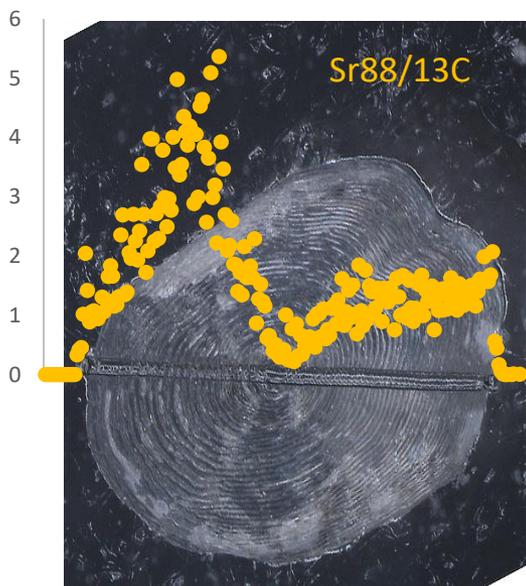
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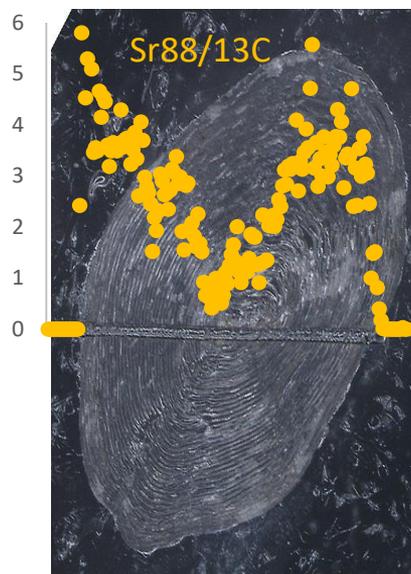
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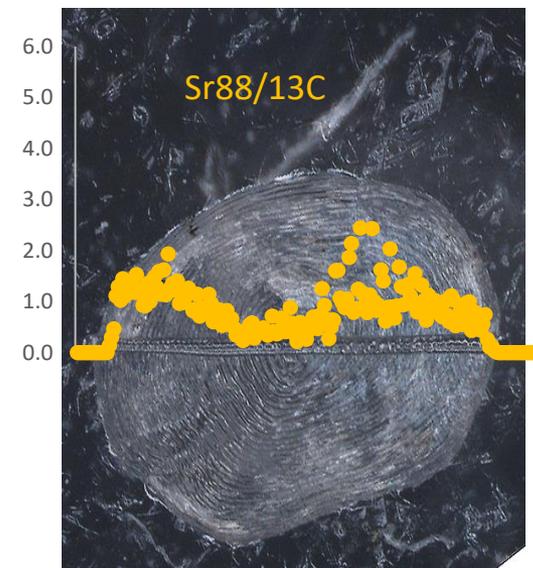
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KN-28

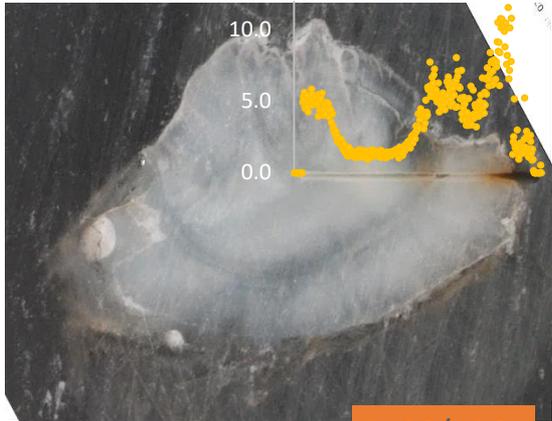


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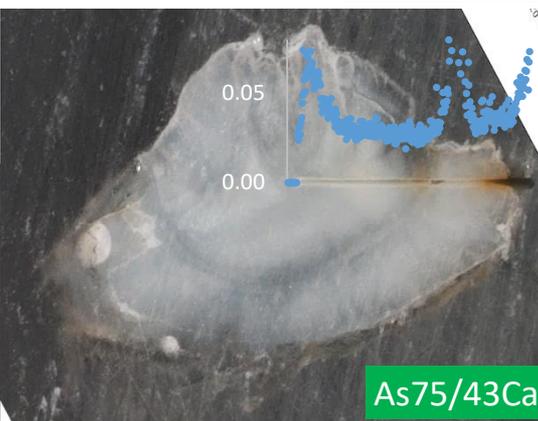


BR-98

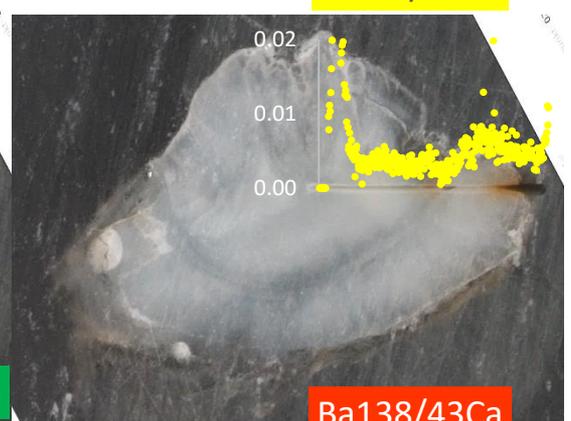
Sr88/43Ca



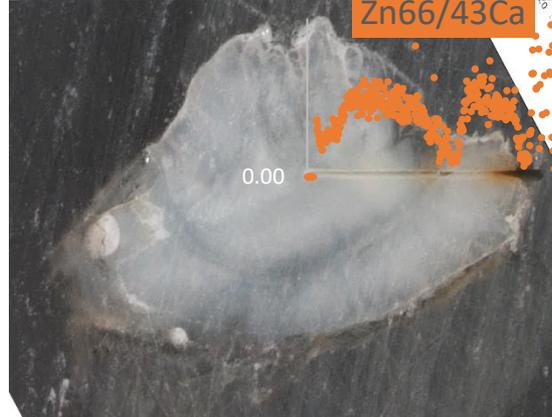
Mg24/43Ca



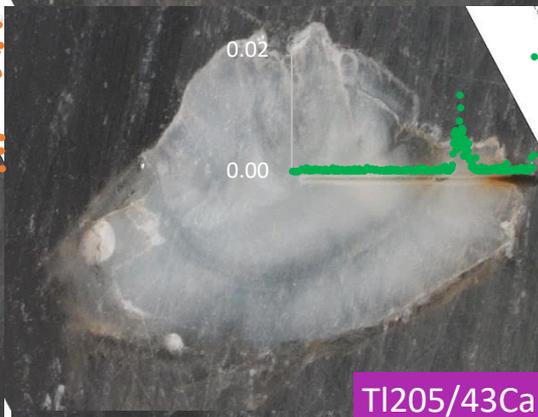
Mn55/43Ca



Zn66/43Ca



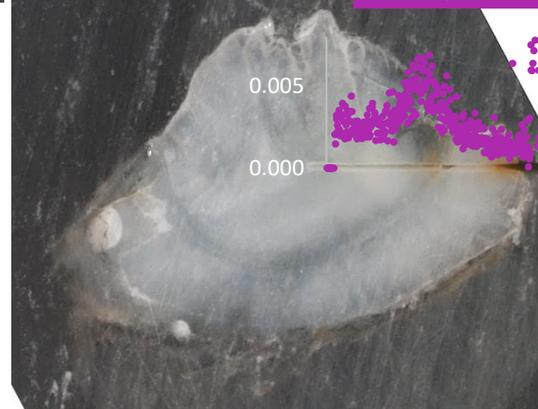
As75/43Ca



Ba138/43Ca

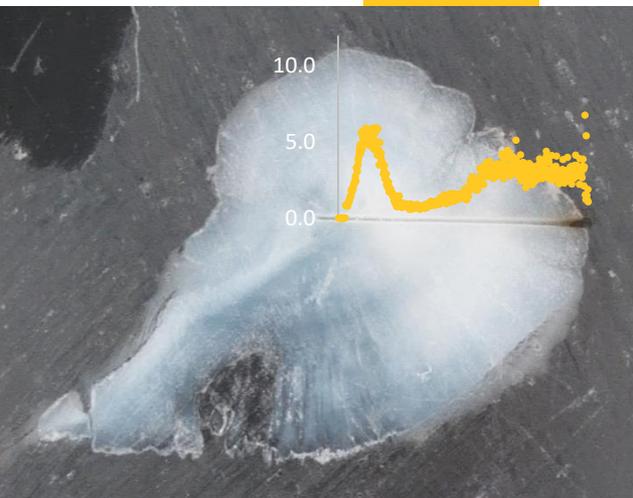


Tl205/43Ca

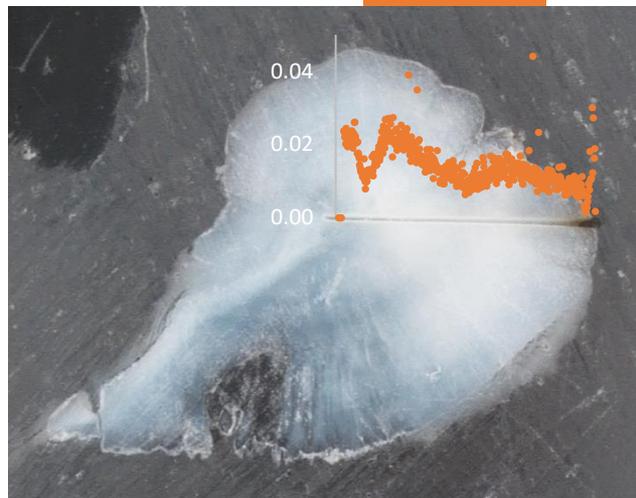


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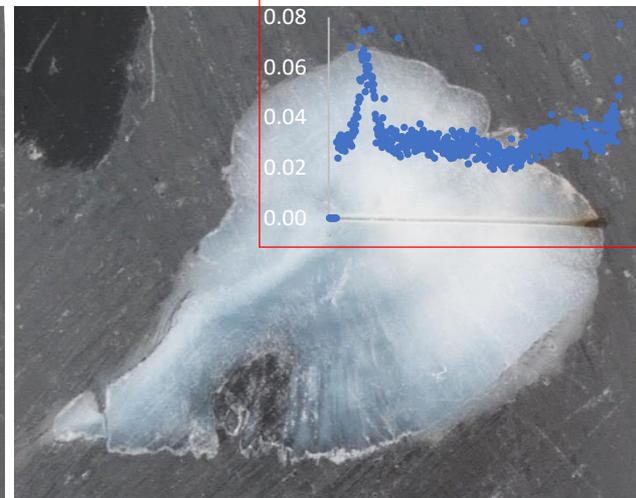
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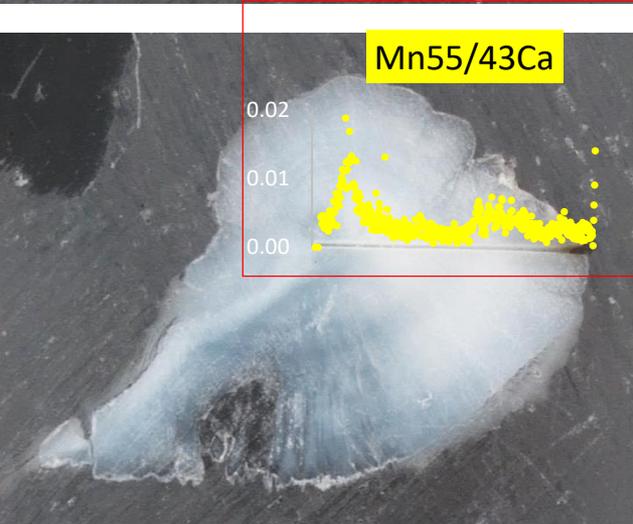
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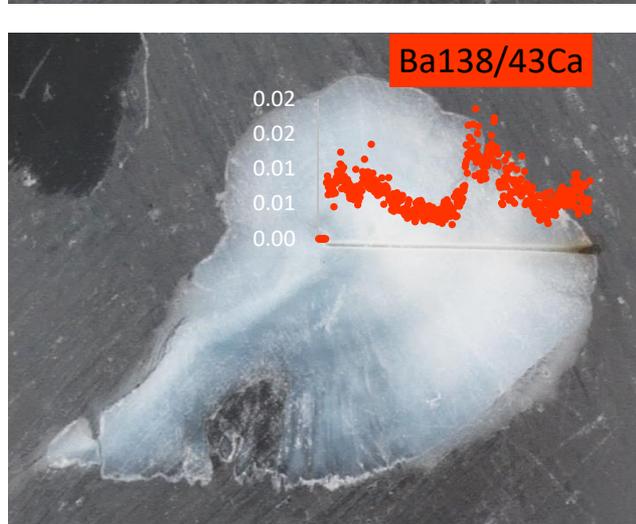
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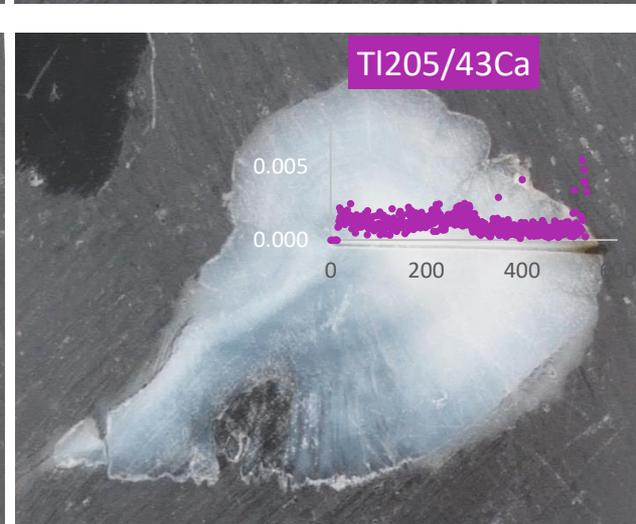
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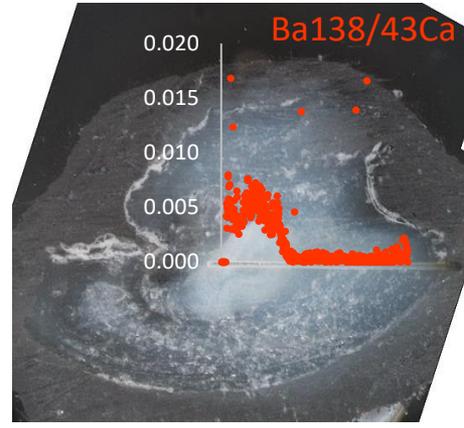
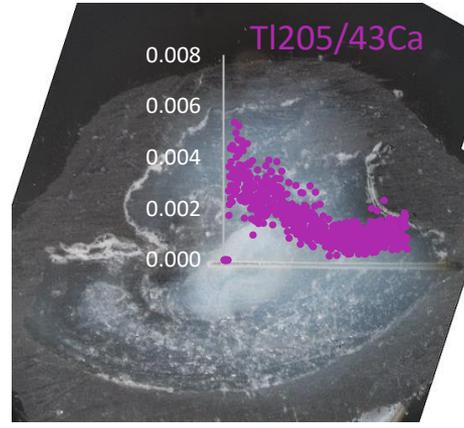
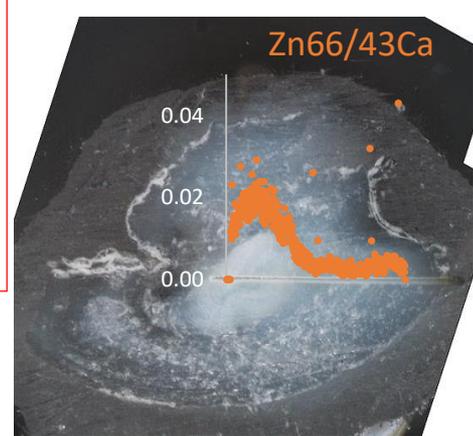
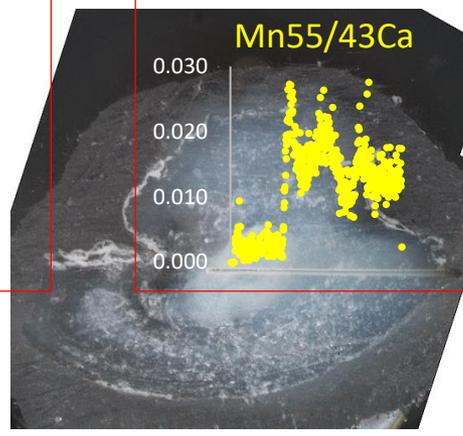
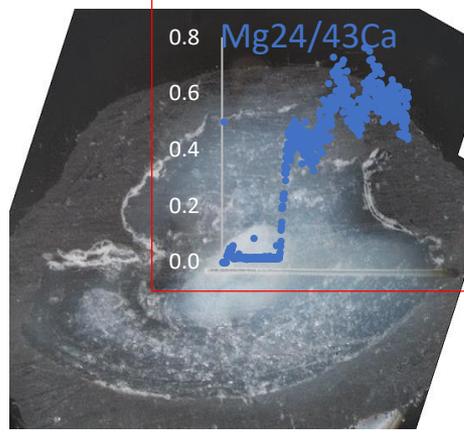
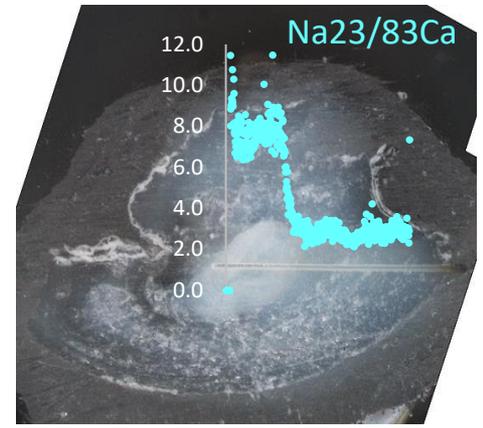
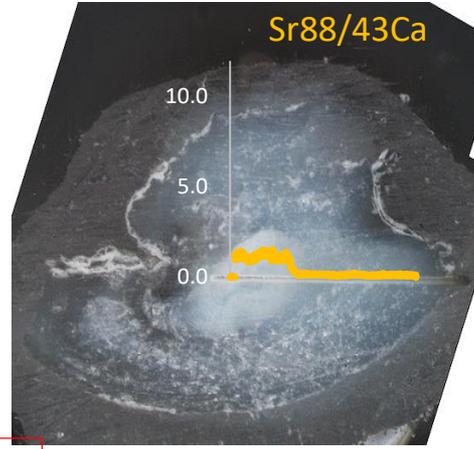
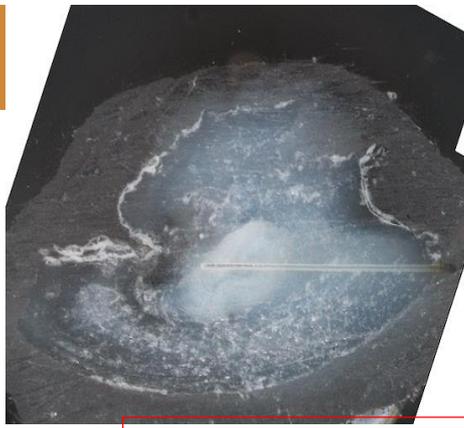
Ba138/43Ca



Tl205/43Ca

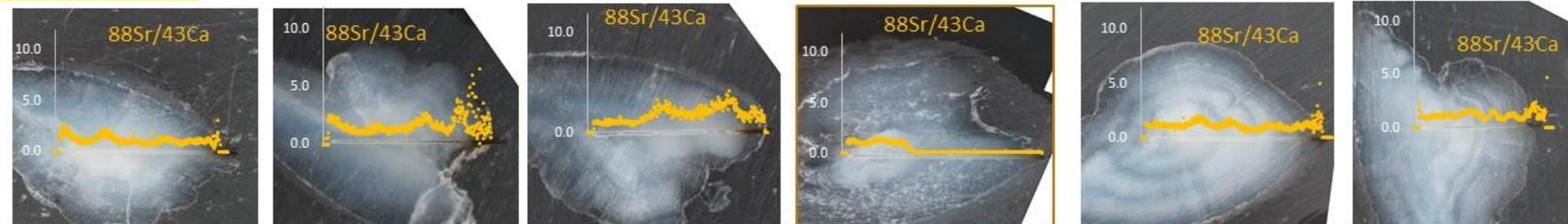


KS_52

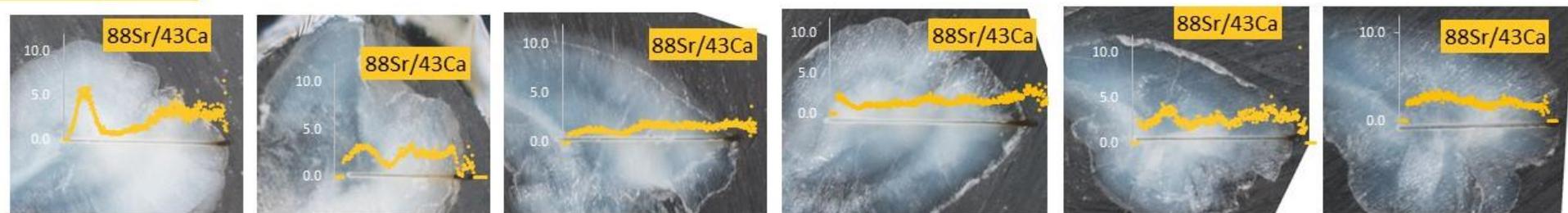


$^{88}\text{Sr}/^{43}\text{Ca}$ SPRING

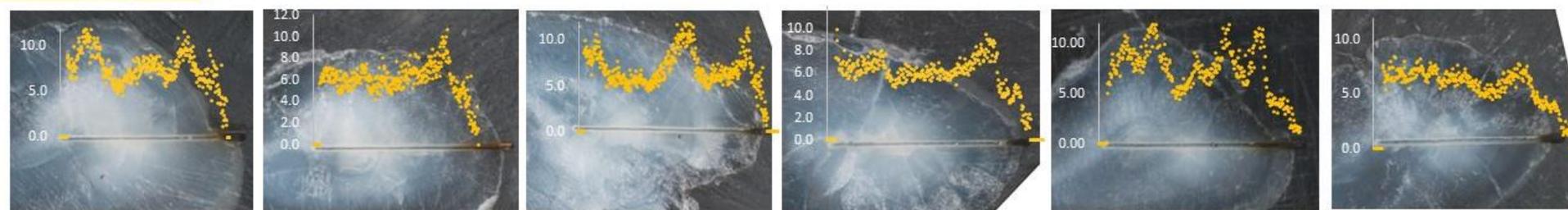
KRS



KRK

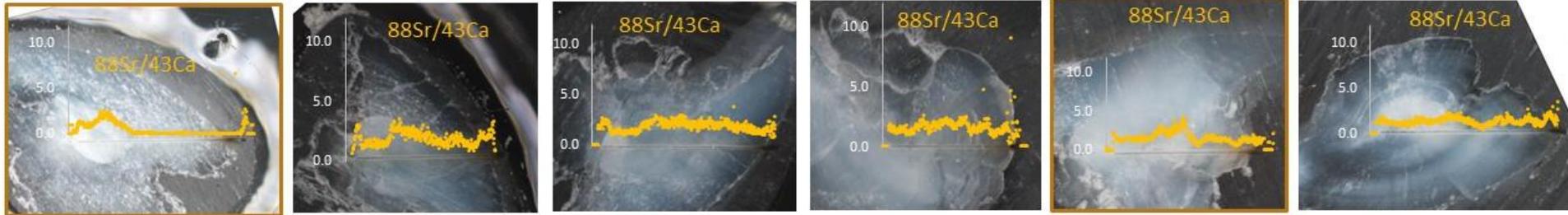


KBL

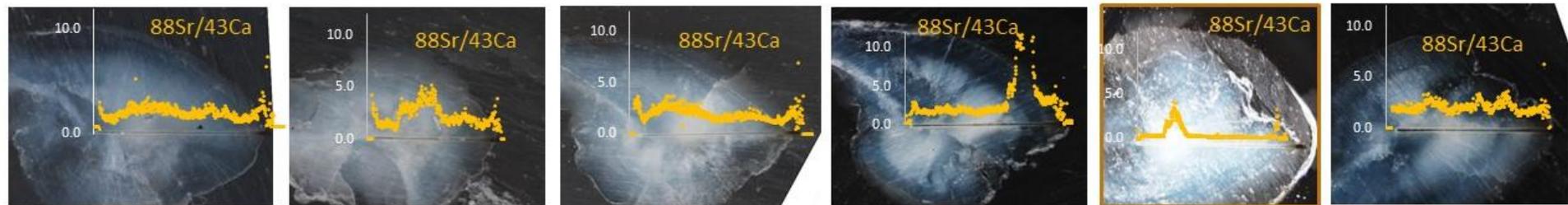


$^{88}\text{Sr}/^{43}\text{Ca}$ AUTUMN

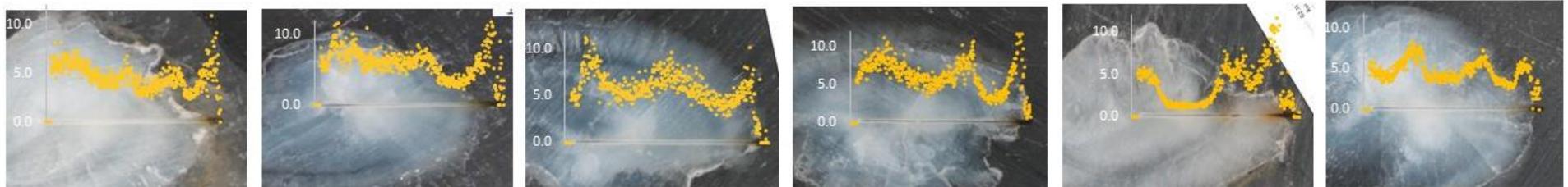
KRS



KRK



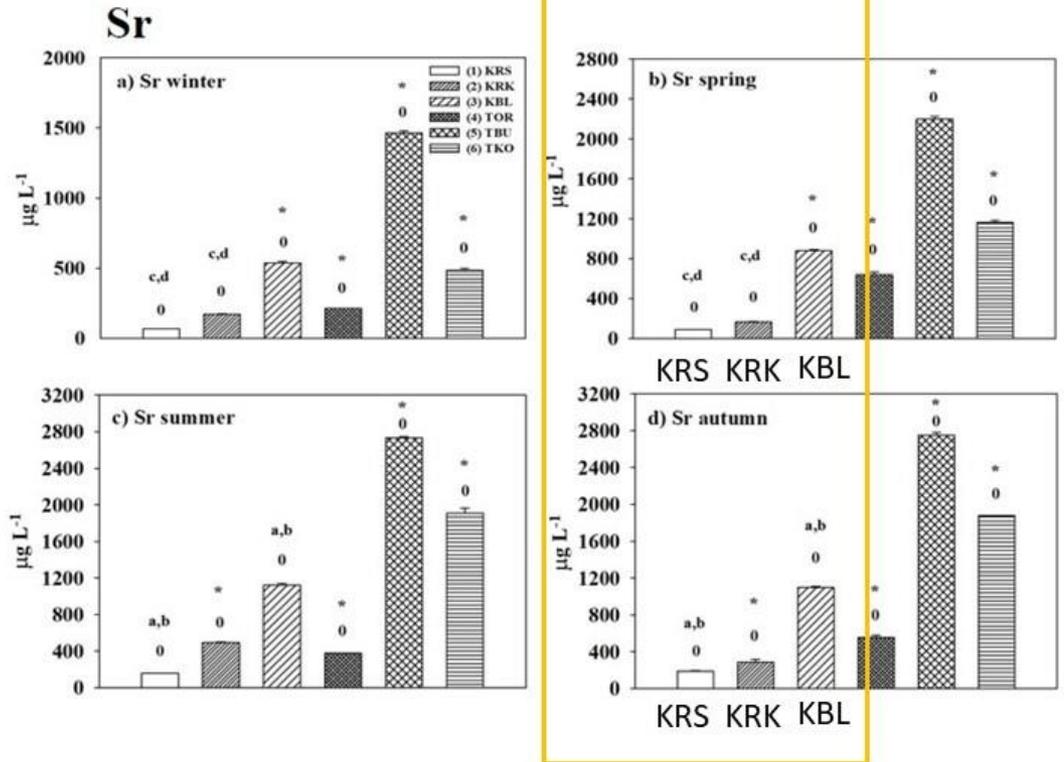
KBL



- $KBL > KRK = KRS$

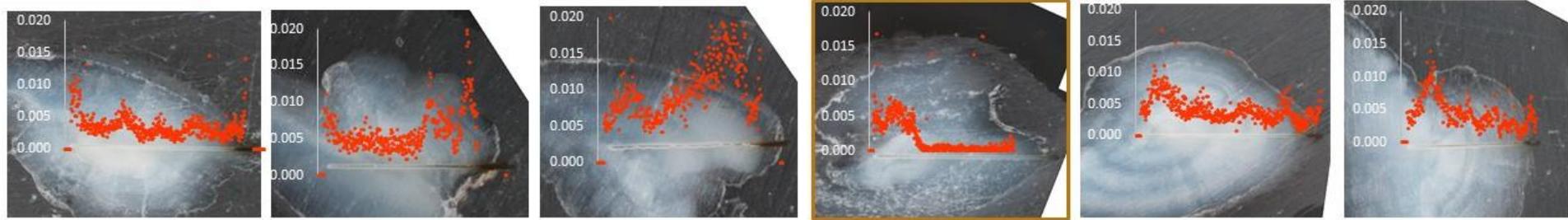
water

- the same trend in both seasons

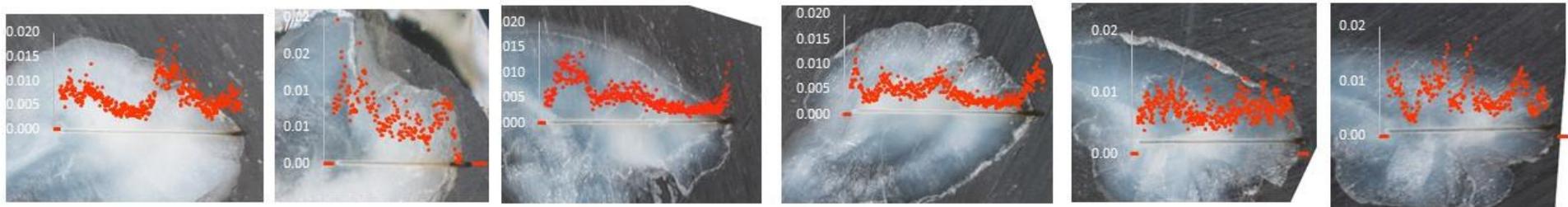


$^{138}\text{Ba}/^{43}\text{Ca}$ SPRING

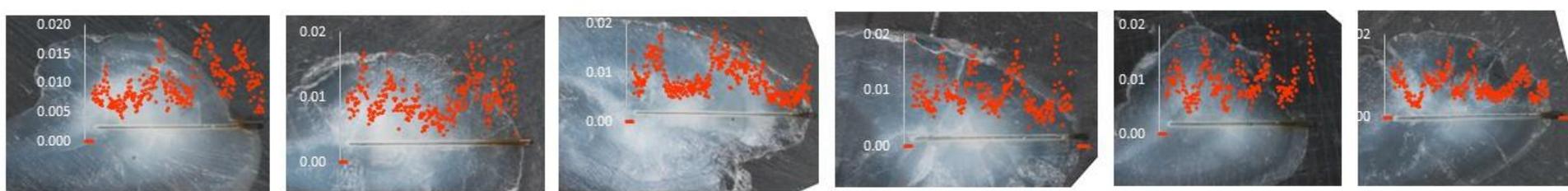
KRS



KRK

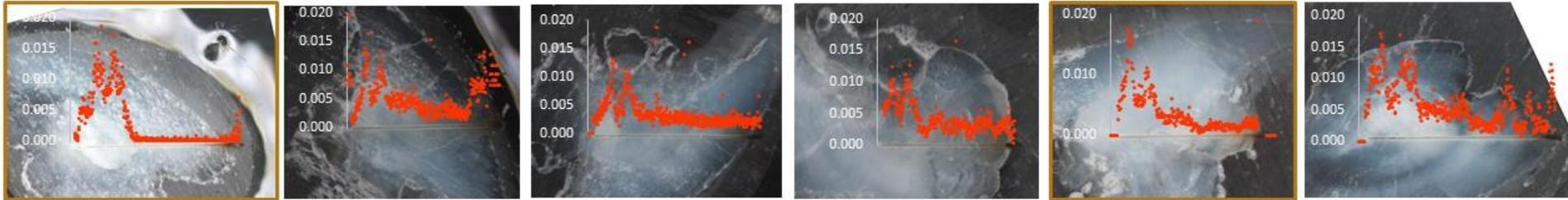


KBL

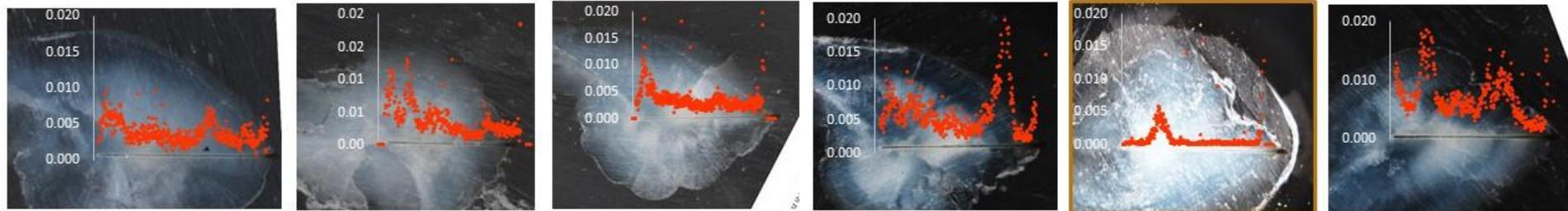


$^{138}\text{Ba}/^{43}\text{Ca}$ AUTUMN

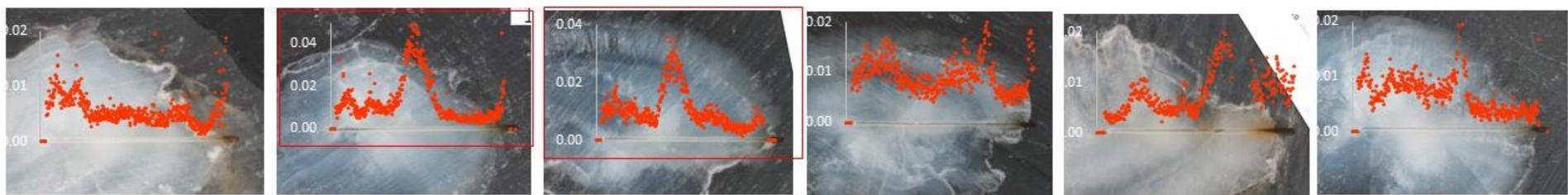
KRS



KRK



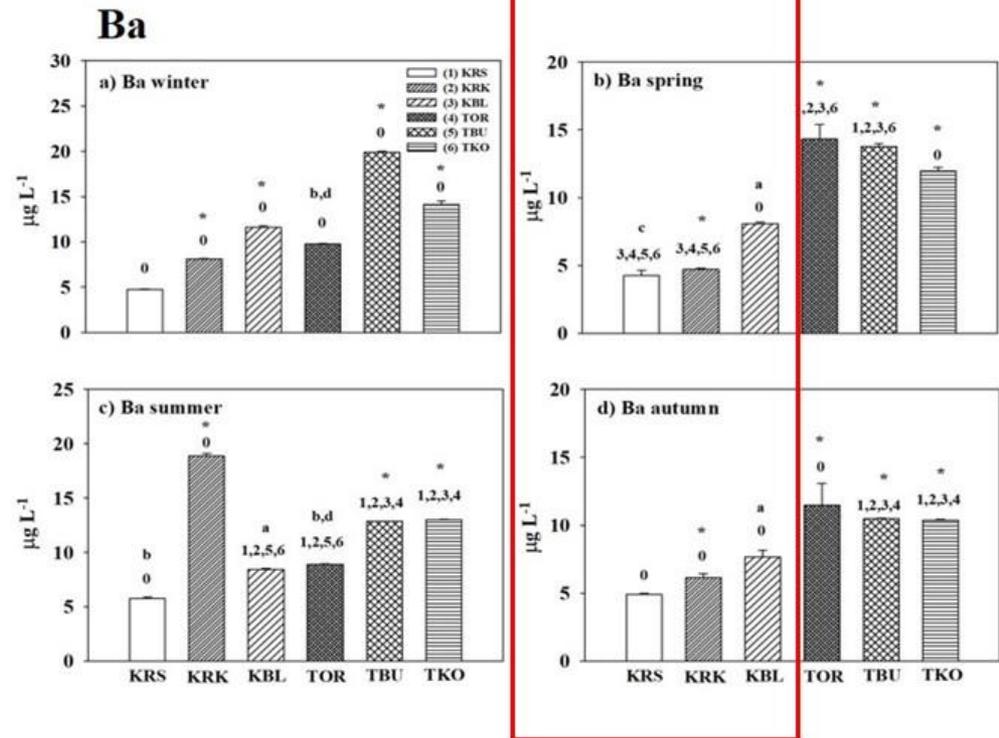
KBL



- KBL > KRK = KRS
- differences between locations smaller than for Sr

water

- the same trend

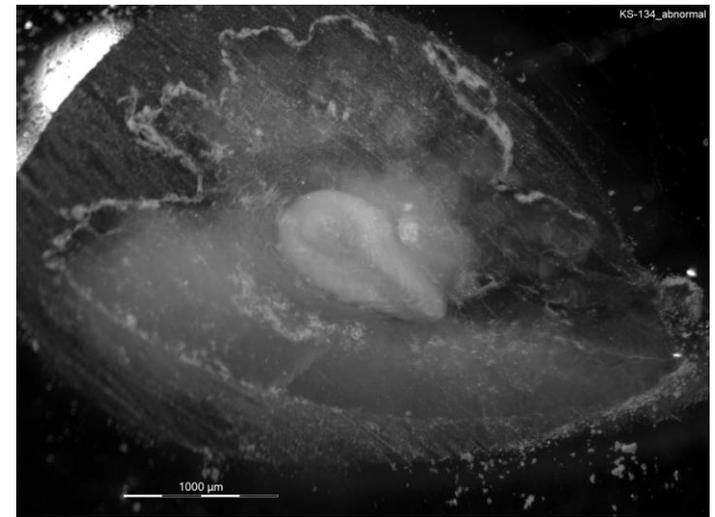


Next steps

- comparison between otoliths and scales
- digestion of remained scales and measurement of metal concentrations
- comparison of element ratios (Sr/Ba, Zn/Ca, ...) in water and fish tissues
- separation of normal and abnormal otoliths
- finding seasonal pattern in normal otoliths with year rings
- quantification of metal concentrations

Stocked fish?

- **replacement scales** – injuries, loss of scales in a hatchery
(Fiske, P., Lund, R. A., & Hansen, L. P. (2005). Identifying fish farm escapees. In *Stock identification methods* (pp. 659-680). Academic Press.)
- **abnormal otoliths** – different otolith chemistry and shape than in wild populations (no variations in temperature and food availability) – fast growth due to environmental control leads to development of vaterite instead of aragonite
(Reimer, T., Dempster, T., Wargelius, A., Fjelldal, P. G., Hansen, T., Glover, K. A., ... & Swearer, S. E. (2017). Rapid growth causes abnormal vaterite formation in farmed fish otoliths. *Journal of Experimental Biology*, 220(16), 2965-2969.)



POČETNA VODE RIBE DOZVOLE AKTIVNOSTI O NAMA KONTAKTI

00385981796684



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Podijeli:

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Poribljavanje rijeka Butižnice i Krke

KATEGORIJA: NOVIŠTI / DATUM OBJAVE: 19/05/2020

Jučer je izvršeno redovno poribljavanje rijeka Butižnice i Krke. Ovo je već drugo poribljavanje voda kojima gospodari naše društvo od početka sezone! Kroz skorije vrijeme poribljavanje će se nastaviti. S obzirom na stanje u državi, Europi i poteškoćama koje su oko nas, SRD "Krka" Knin svoje obaveze nije mogla prolongirati.

300kg novih jedinki potodne pastrve pliva našim rijekama. Do sada je ubačeno ukupno 800kg pastrve u svim našim važnijim vodotocima i tu nećemo stati. Kroz skorije vrijeme poribljavanja će se nastaviti i naš projekt Zapošljavanje kroz ribolov u svrhu promocije ribolovnog turizma se realizira po planu.

Rijeka Krka je poribljena sa 100kg na dvije lokacije (Atlagiča most i nizvodno od željezničkog mosta u Daruvaru).



Thank you for your attention!

THIRD PROJECT MEETING

Integrated evaluation of aquatic organism responses to metal exposure: gene expression, bioavailability, toxicity and biomarker responses (BIOTOXMET)

Zagreb, 19th May 2023

