

Bioavailability and uptake of antimony,  
cadmium and cobalt in dragonfly larvae  
(Odonata, Anisoptera) as a function of  
road salt concentrations

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## Road run off

- Mitigation measures: Sedimentation ponds
  - High concentrations of contaminants
  - Becomes natural habitat for many organisms



- Natural lakes and ponds close to roads

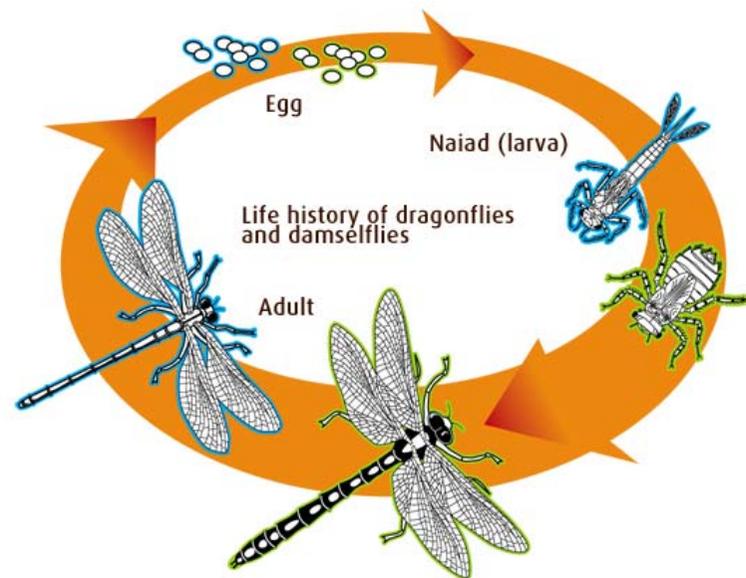
## Road run off - contaminants

- Vehicles
  - Brakes (Ba, Cu, Fe, Pb, Sb)
  - Tires (Al, Cd, Co, Pb, W)
  - Body (Cr, Fe, Zn)
  - Combustion (Cd, Co, Sb, PAH)
  - Oil spill (PAH)
- Other sources
  - Road surface (asphalt) (metals, PAH)
  - De icing chemicals (Na, Cl, Ca, Mg)
  - Detergents (tensides)



## Odonata

- Abundant and important members in a variety of freshwater ecosystems
- Predators of invertebrates and vertebrates larvae
- Important prey base for aquatic and terrestrial predators
- Insecticides much studied, but not metal contaminants



## Objectives

- Investigate toxicokinetics of Cd, Co and Sb in odonata larvae exposed to spiked sediments, using radioactive tracer technique
- Investigate how addition of road salt affects the bioaccumulation of Cd, Co and Sb



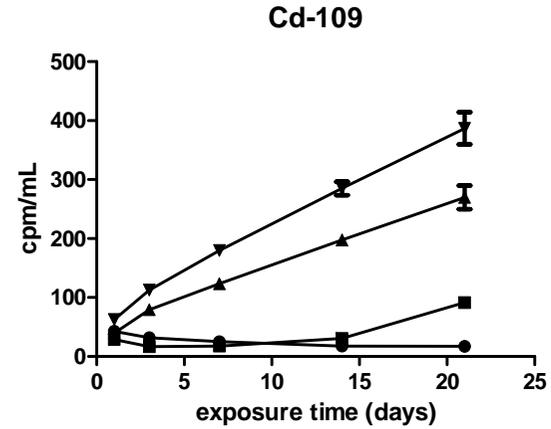
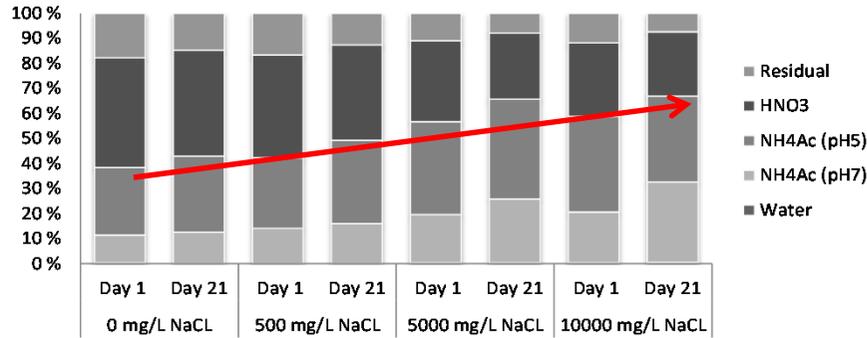
## Experimental design

- Exposure:
  - Sediment spiked with Cd-109, Co-60 and Sb-125
  - Road salt
- Odonata larvae collected in ponds
- Each beaker housing one larvae
- Time dependent accumulation (21 days)
- Excretion (14 days)
- Mobility; sequential extraction and  $K_d$

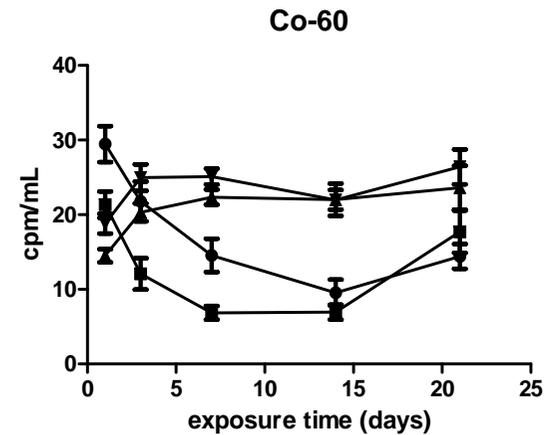
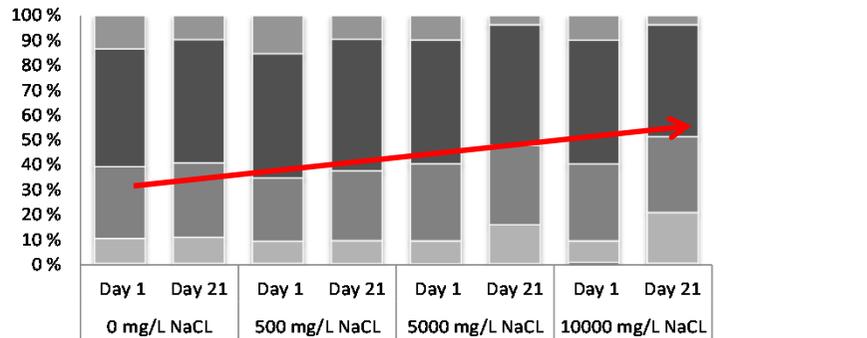


# Mobility of $^{109}\text{Cd}$ , $^{60}\text{Co}$ and $^{125}\text{Sb}$

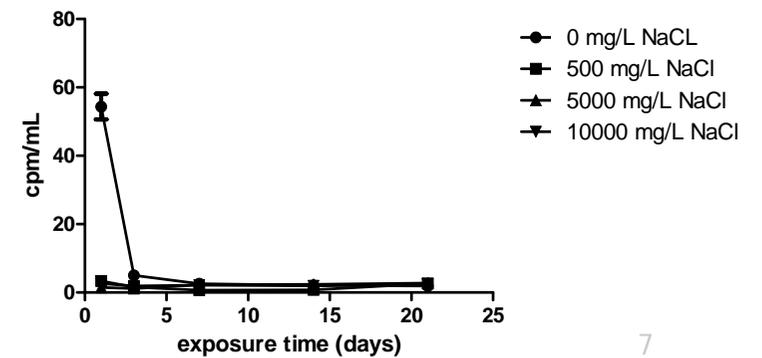
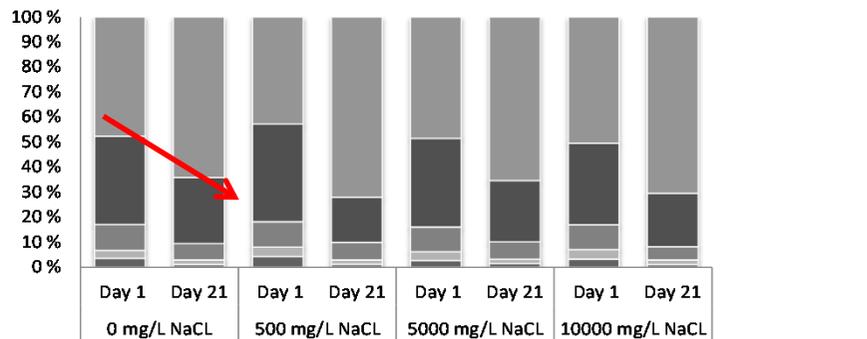
### Cd-109



### Co-60



### Sb-125



## Distribution coefficients (Kd)

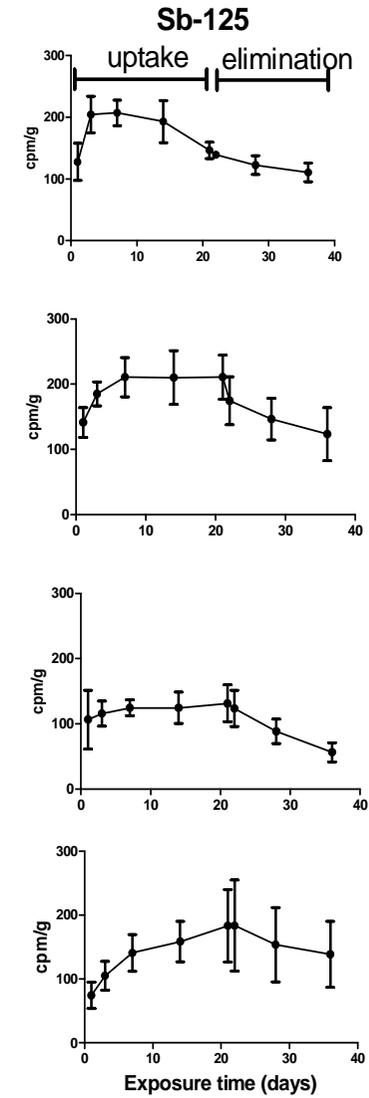
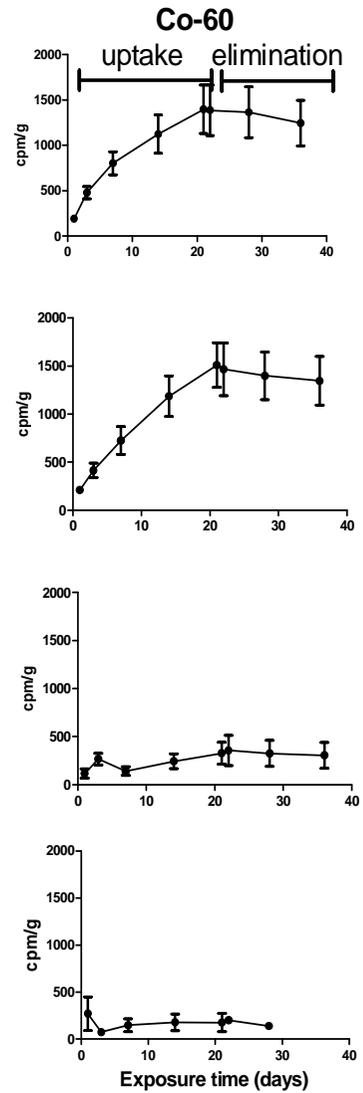
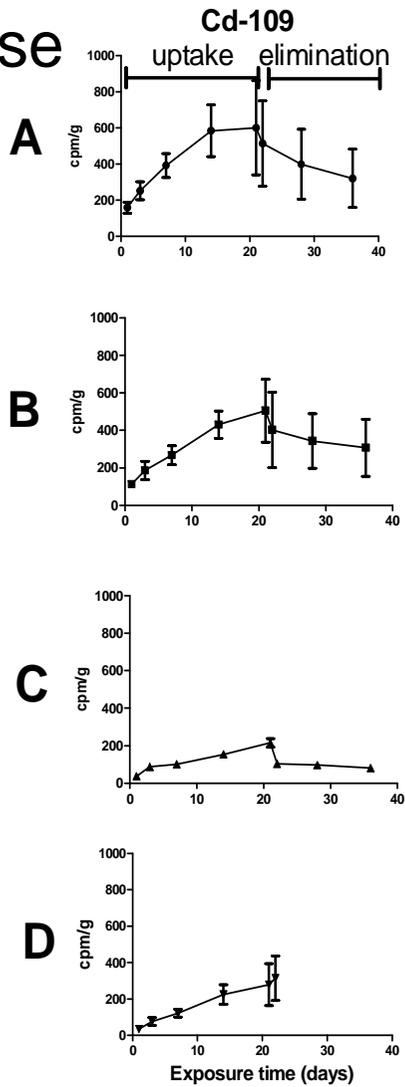
	NaCl (mg/L)	Kd Day 1	Kd Day21
<sup>109</sup> Cd	0	128	300
	500	183	55
	5000	124	18
	10000	79	13
<sup>60</sup> Co	0	70	140
	500	90	109
	5000	120	72
	10000	102	73
<sup>125</sup> Sb	0	28	30
	500	44	129
	5000	166	54
	10000	148	60

- Cd and Co;
  - No salt -> Kd increase with time
  - Salt -> Kd decrease
- Sb
  - No salt -> Kd stable
  - More salt -> Kd increase

# Bioaccumulation in larvae



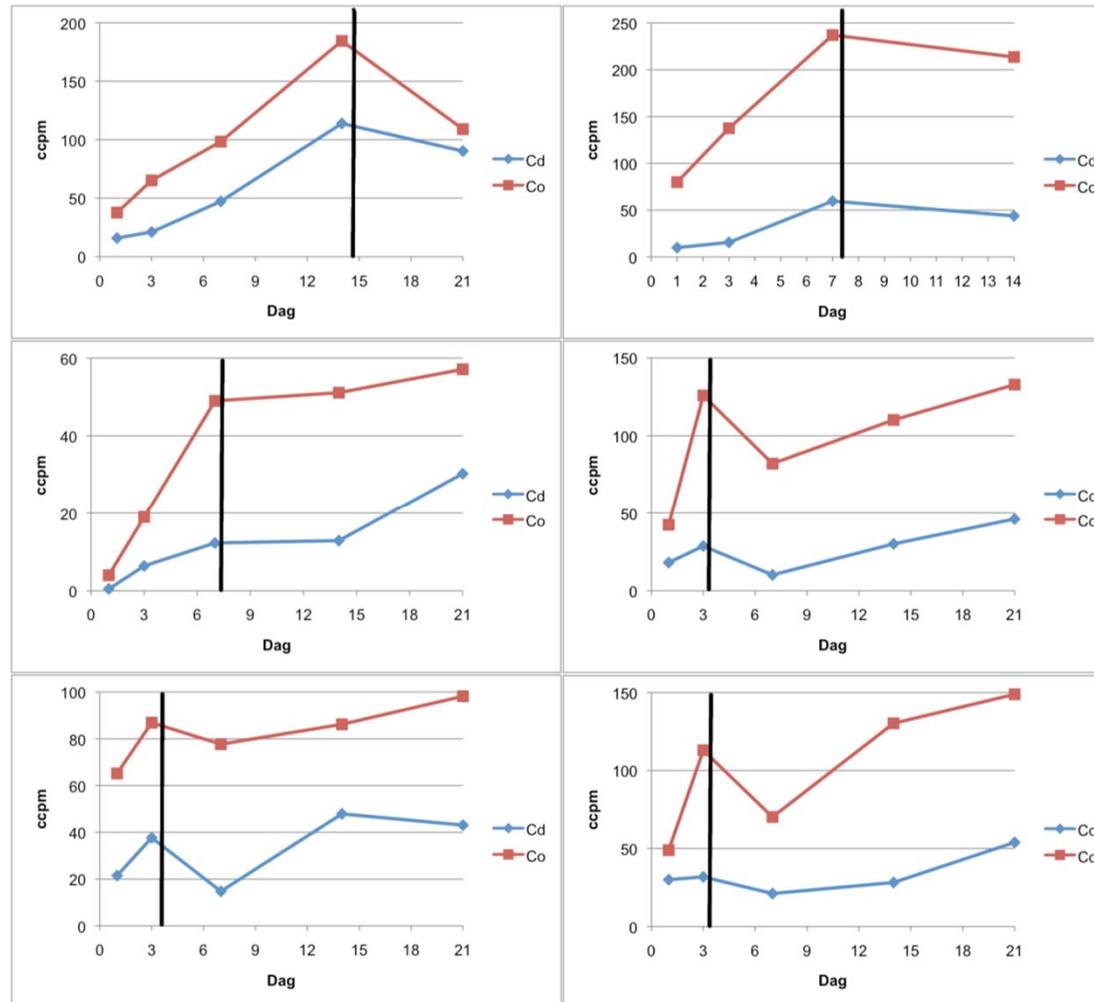
Increase  
 NaCl



## Digital autoradiography



## Change of exoskeleton (molting)



## Conclusions

- Cd and Co were less strongly bound than Sb in sediments
- Addition of salt increased mobility of Cd and Co, but not Sb
- Bioaccumulation without salt;  $Co > Cd >> Sb$
- Addition of salt; decreased bioaccumulation of Co and Cd
- Road salt affects binding and mobility of metals in sedimentation ponds
- Increased mobility of metals does not need to be a risk of increased bioaccumulation for some elements



Thank you for your attention !

