



Bioaccumulation of trace metals deriving from historical mining in wood mice (*Apodemus sylvaticus*)

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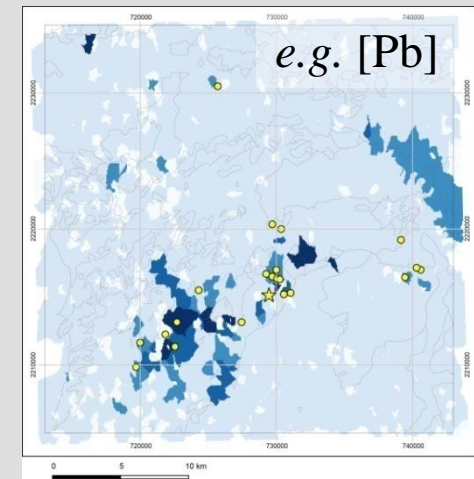


Background project

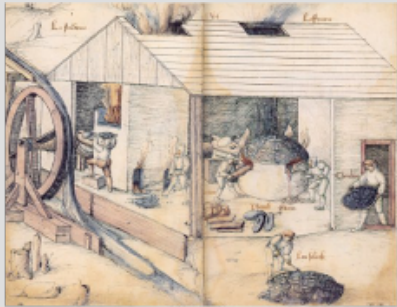
- ❑ Industrial history forgotten by local inhabitants
 - Ancient wastes may still represent a threat (Monna *et al.*, 2011)

- ❑ Our project
 - Discovering former mines
 - ⇒ **Prospectivity maps produced from geochemical databases**
 - ⇒ **Field surveys**

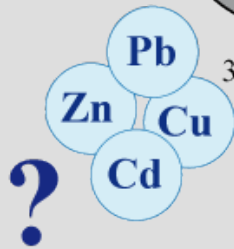
 - Assessing their impacts on present aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems
 - ⇒ **Biological survey on chosen sites**



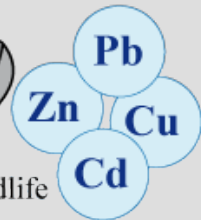
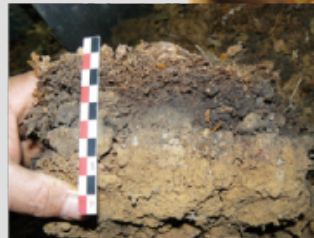
More precisely...



2. Abandoned wastes and tailings



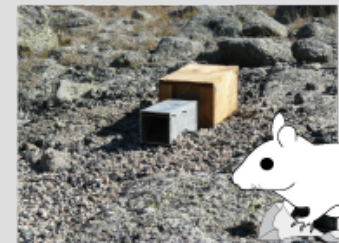
3. Transfer of metal in soil



4. Uptake by wildlife

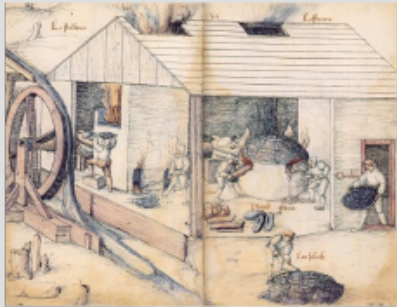


Aquatic ecosystem



Terrestrial ecosystem

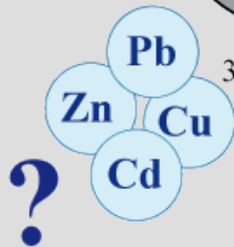
More precisely...



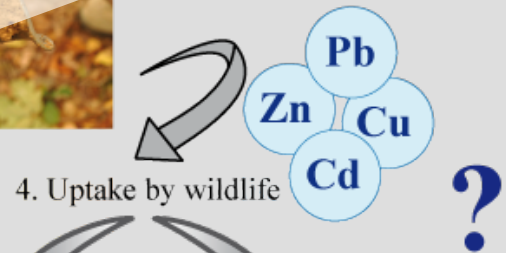
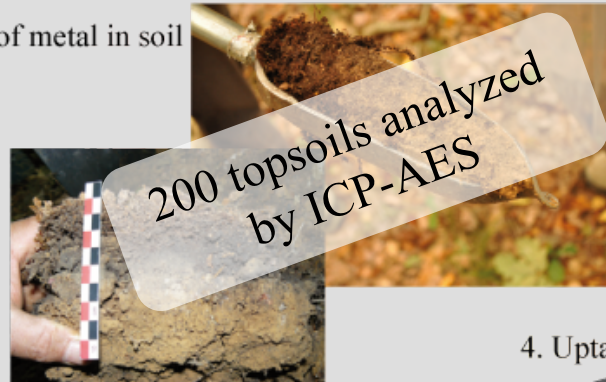
1. Mining and metallurgical activities



2. Abandoned wastes and tailings



3. Transfer of metal in soil



➤ Local spatial distribution of trace metals in soils affected by past mining?

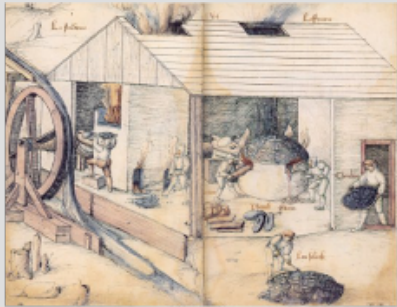


Aquatic ecosystem



Terrestrial ecosystem

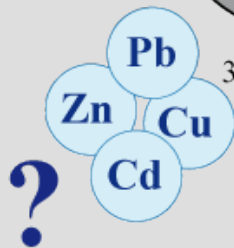
More precisely...



1. Mining and metallurgical activities



2. Abandoned wastes and tailings

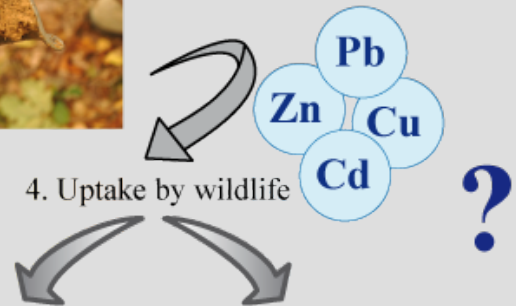


3. Transfer of metal in soil



➤ Consequences of long-term metal in soil on wildlife?

➤ Local spatial distribution of trace metals in soils affected by past mining?

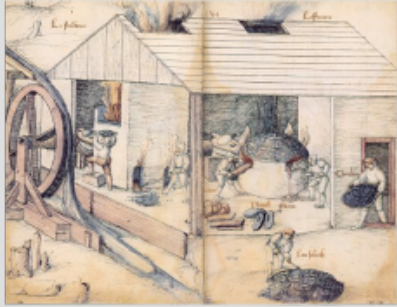


Aquatic ecosystem



Terrestrial ecosystem

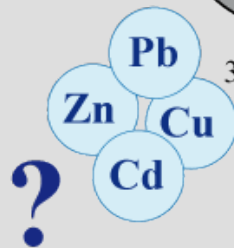
More precisely...



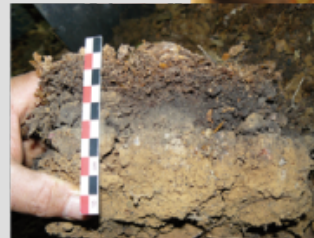
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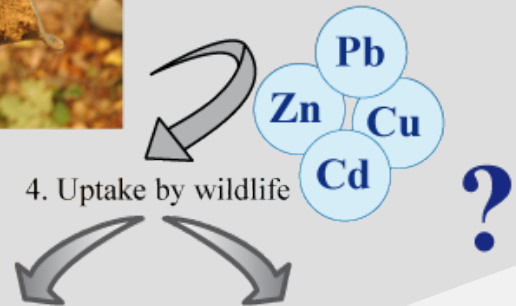


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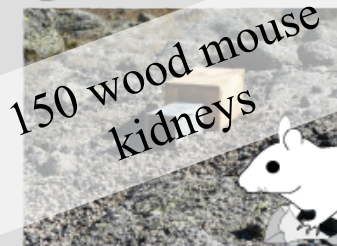


4. Uptake by wildlife



Aquatic ecosystem

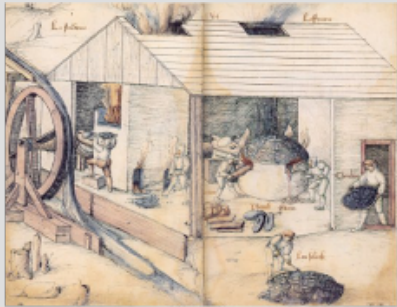
150 wood mouse kidneys



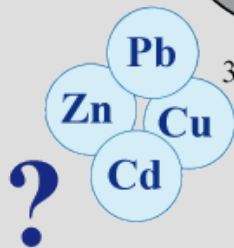
Terrestrial ecosystem



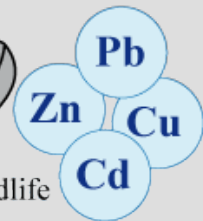
More precisely...



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Aquatic ecosystem



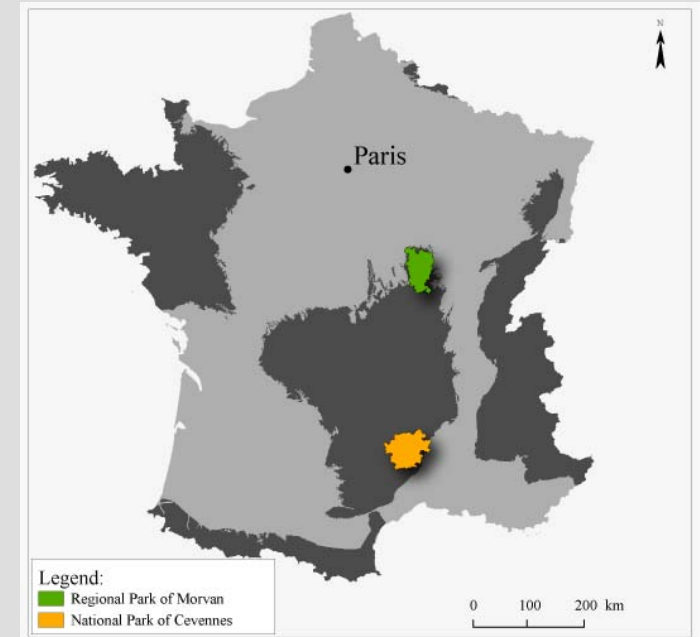
Terrestrial ecosystem

- Consequences of long-term metal in soil on wildlife?
- Developmental impact on wildlife?

Study Sites

□ Two distinct French regions

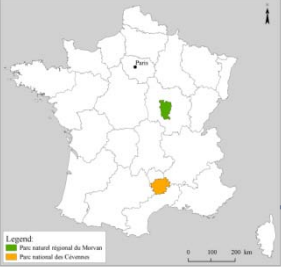
- Massif Central replicates
- Protected by constraining environmental policies
 - ⇒ **The National Park of Cevennes**
 - ⇒ **The Regional Park of Morvan**



□ Both areas experienced active metal mining and smelting activities from prehistory onwards



Study areas



CEVENNES

Free of mining activity



No mining



MORVAN

Free of mining activity

Discrete mining

Metal exploited: Pb-Ag

Type of exploitation: smelting areas

Datation: the 11th - 14th centuries AD



Metal exploited: polymetallic sulfide

Type of exploitation: mines and smelting area

Datation: 19th - 20th centuries AD

Intense mining

Metal exploited: Pb -Zn

Type of exploitation: mines and ore-washing

Datation: 19th - 20th centuries AD



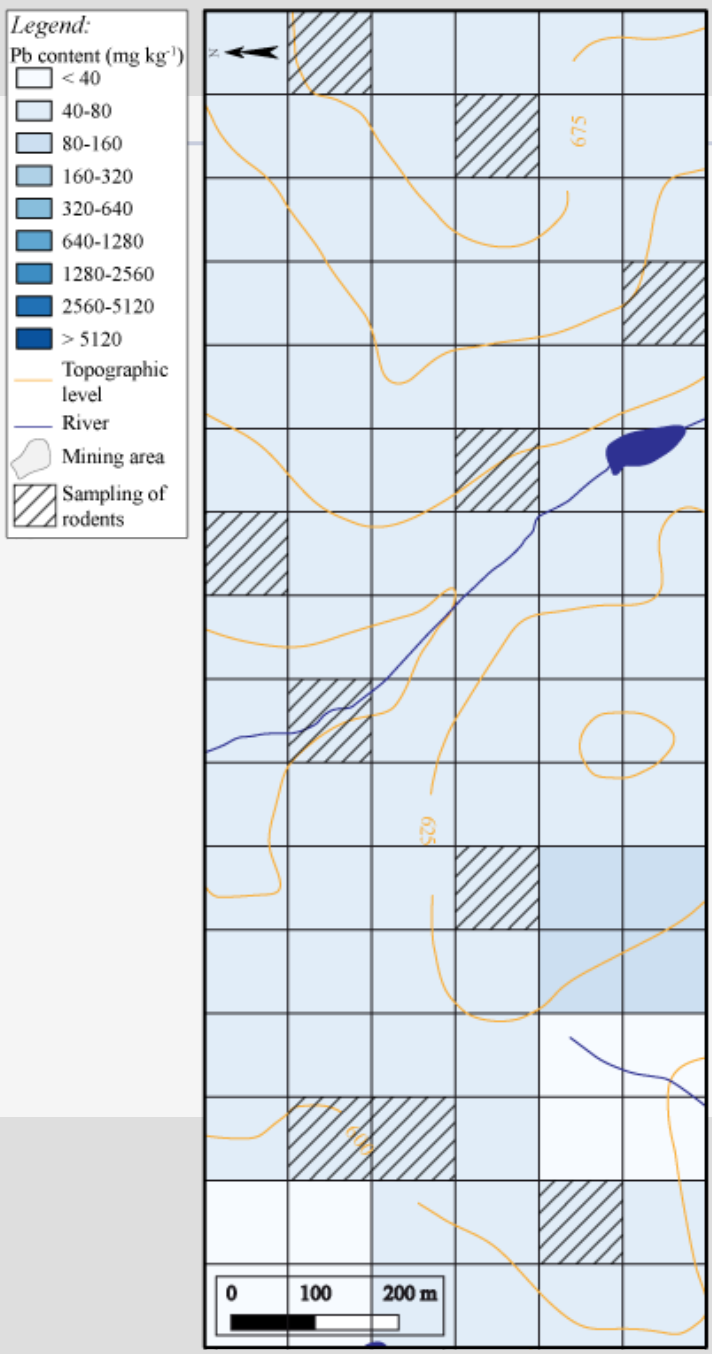
Metal exploited: Pb-Ag

Type of exploitation: mines

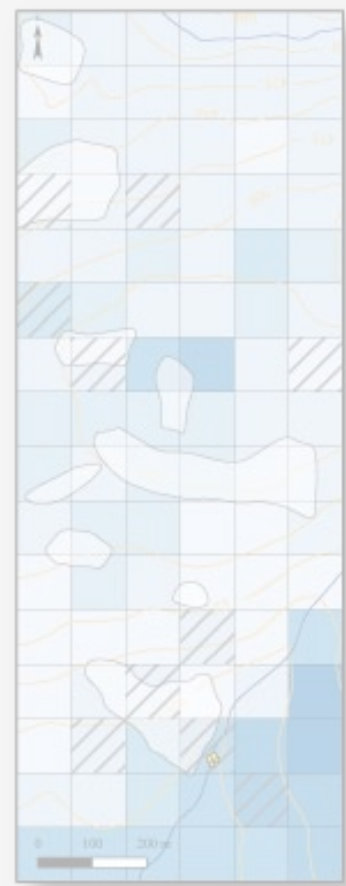
Datation: 15th - 16th centuries AD.

Morvan soils: Pb

NO MINING



DISCRETE MINING

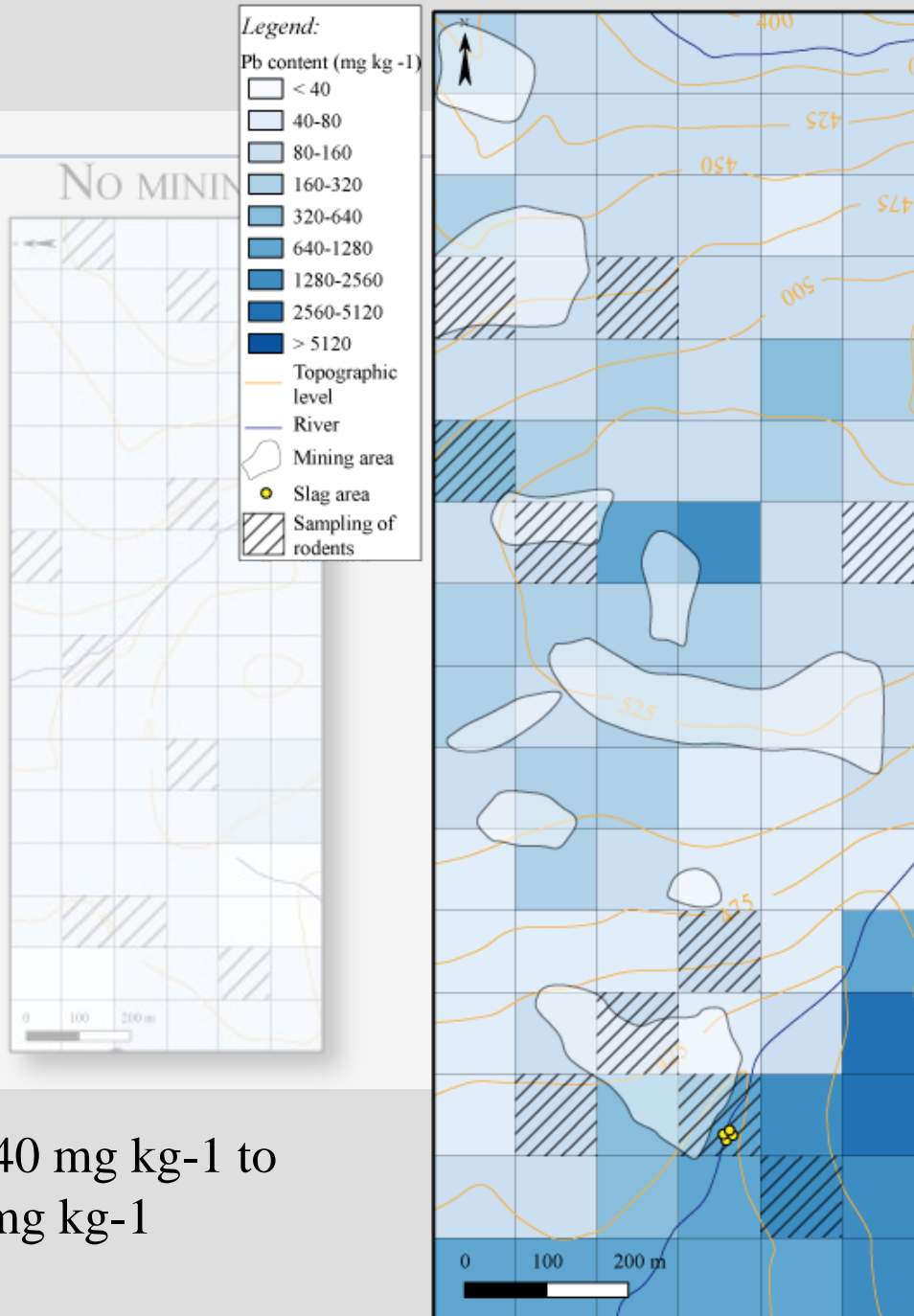


INTENSE MINING



- the lowest Pb content in the no mining area
 - 30 mg kg⁻¹

DISCRETE MINING



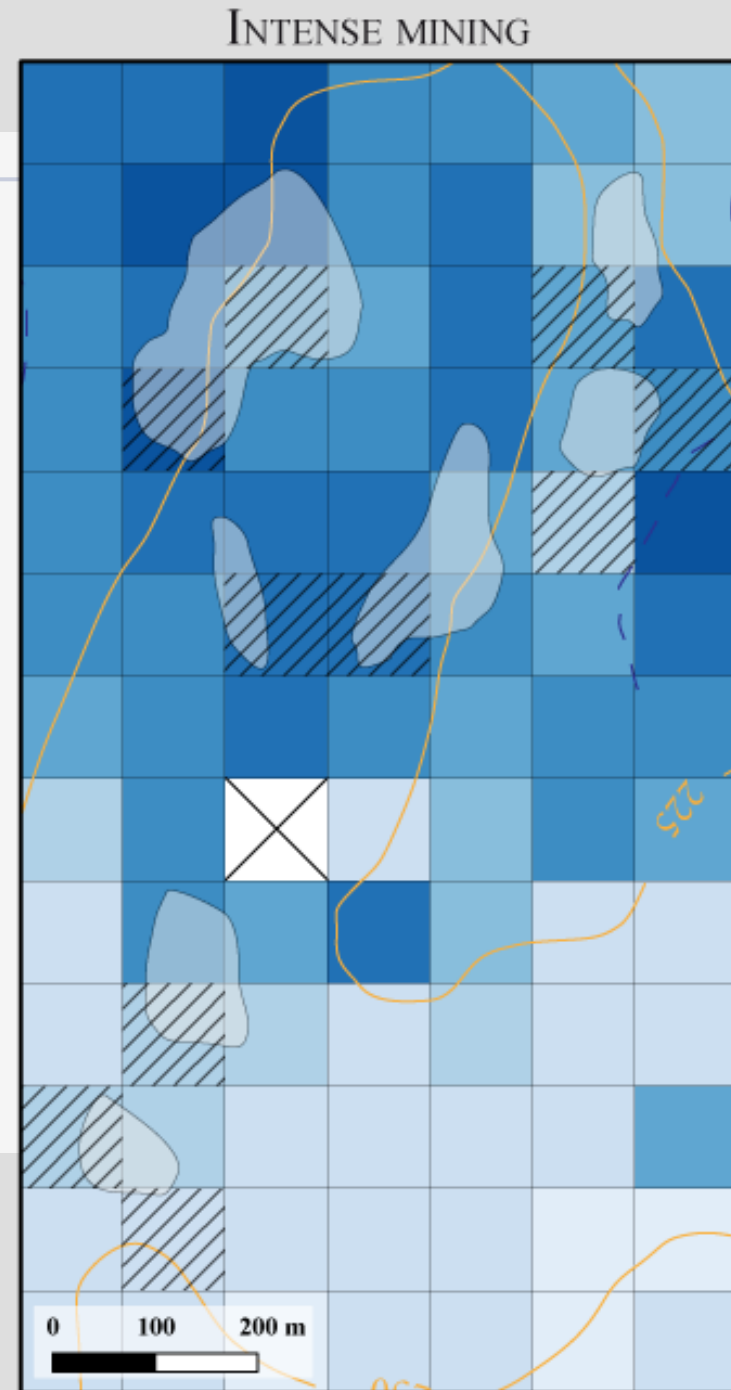
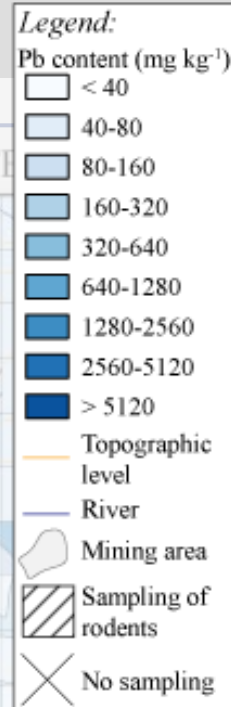
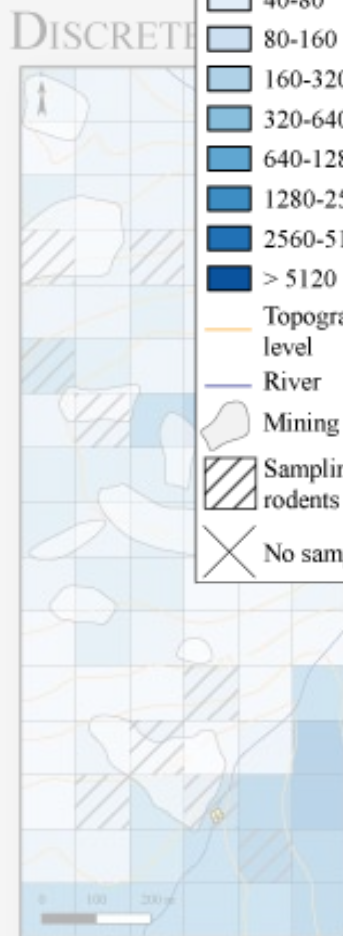
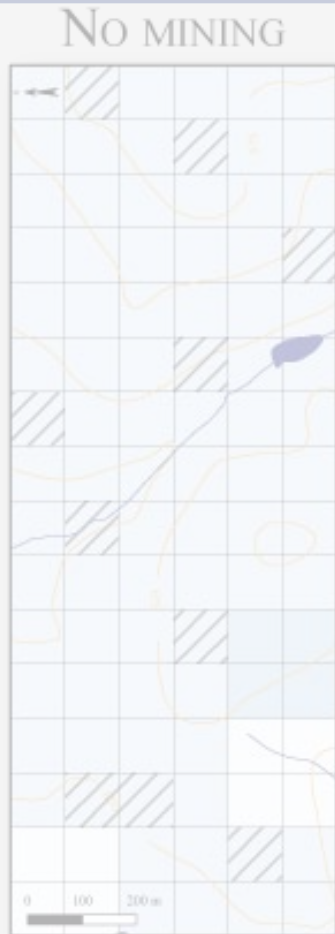
Morvan soils: Pb

INTENSE MINING



From 40 mg kg⁻¹ to 4500 mg kg⁻¹

Higher content in the smelting area



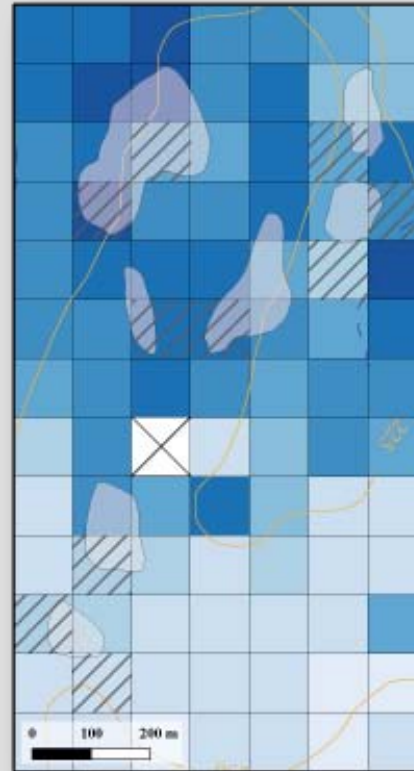
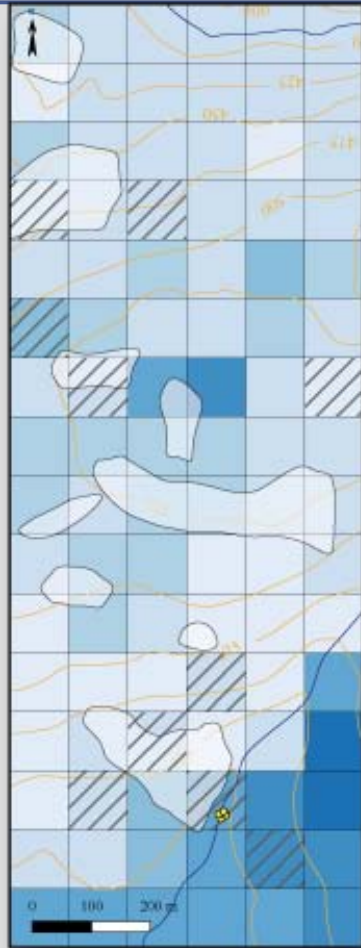
- The higher Pb content in the intense mining area: > 8000 mg kg⁻¹
- Reference limit of 100 mg kg⁻¹

Morvan soils: Pb

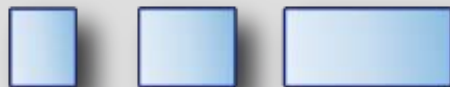
NO MINING

DISCRETE MINING

INTENSE MINING



Low Pb content



30 mg kg⁻¹

High Pb content



> 8000 mg kg⁻¹

□ Good congruence between Pb in soil and the supposed contamination degree

□ Pb content mirrors the presence of archaeological sites

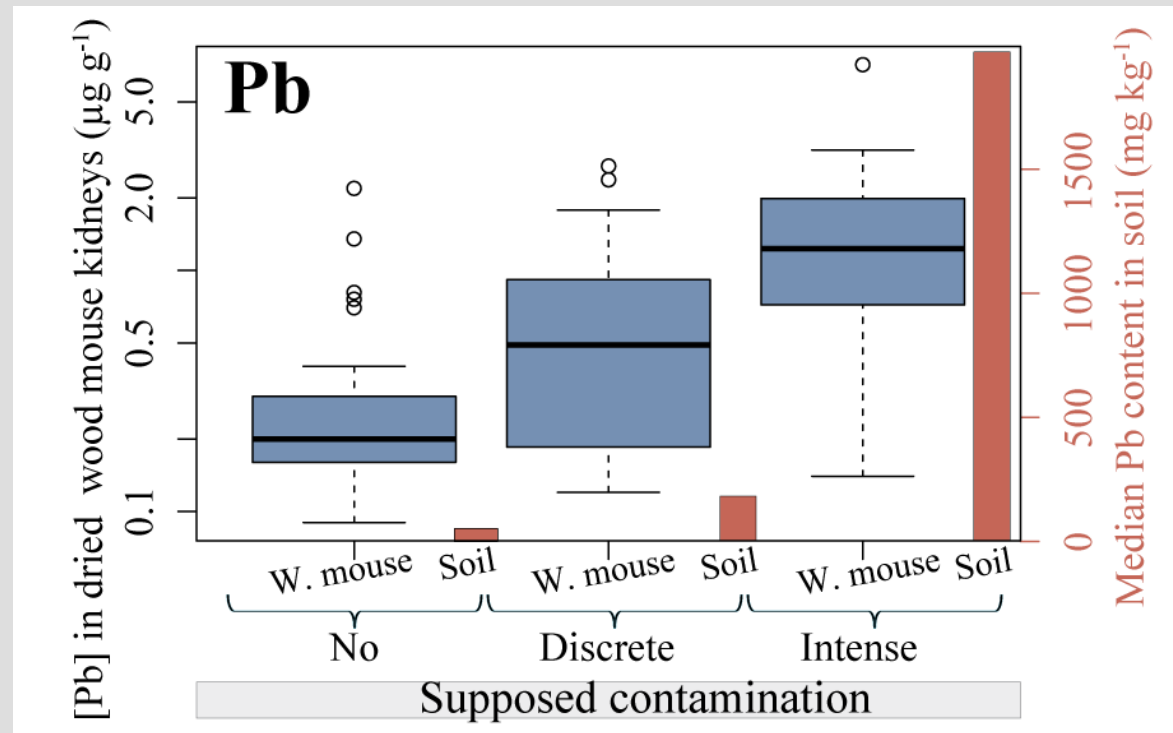
□ Same pattern for other metals

➤ Cd, Cu, Zn



The wood mouse: results at population scale

- General distribution of metal in wood mice according to the sampled site
 - Significant statistical differences between sites



Barplot: median Pb content in soils where wood mice were sampled

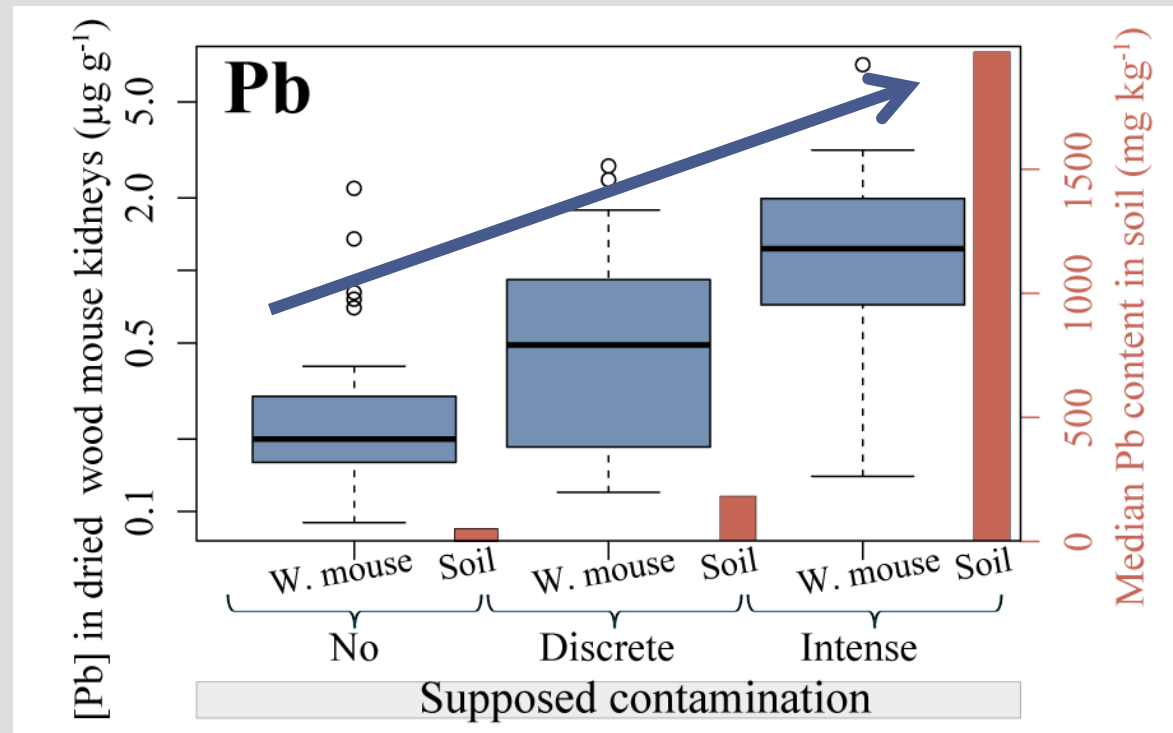
Boxplot: Pb distribution wood mouse kidneys

No mining area: n = 30
Discrete mining area: n = 31
Intense mining area: n = 30



The wood mouse: results at population scale

- ❑ Significant statistical differences between sites
- ❑ Pb contents in wood mouse kidneys mirror Pb in soil



Barplot: median Pb content in soils where wood mice were sampled

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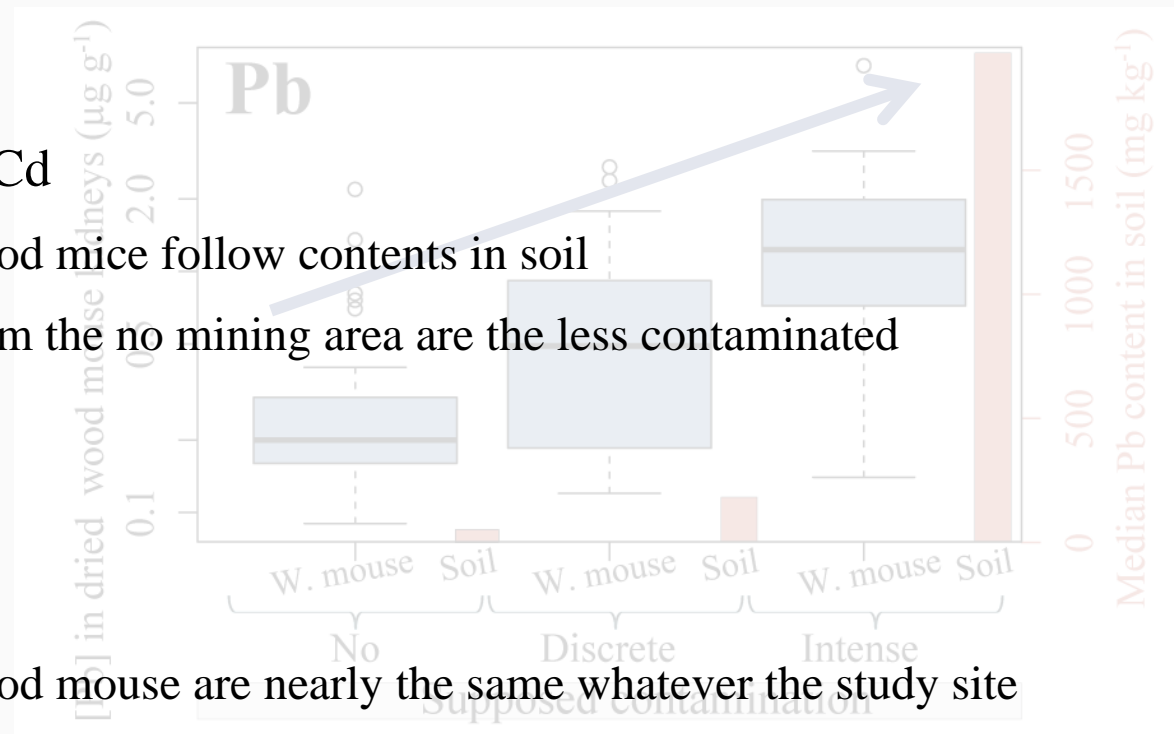
The wood mouse: results at population scale

- ❑ Significant statistical differences between sites
- ❑ Pb contents in wood mouse kidneys mirror Pb in soil

- ❑ Same pattern for Cd
 - Contents in wood mice follow contents in soil
 - Wood mice from the no mining area are the less contaminated

- ❑ For Zn and Cu

- Contents in wood mouse are nearly the same whatever the study site



Barplot: median Pb content in soils where wood mice were sampled

Boxplot: Pb distribution wood mouse kidneys

No mining area: n = 30
Discrete mining area: n = 31
Intense mining area: n = 30

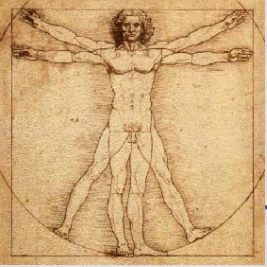


The wood mouse: at individual scale

□ Models were performed to test:



	Pb	Zn	Cd	Cu
Sex	-	$p = 0.009$ **	-	$p = 0.01$ *
Mass	-	$p < 0.001$ ***	$p < 0.001$ ***	$p < 0.001$ ***
Metal in soil	$p < 0.001$ ***	-	$p = 0.02$ **	-
Sex:Mass	-	$p = 0.005$ **	-	$p = 0.01$ *
Sex:Metal	-	-	-	-
Mass:Metal	-	-	$p = 0.006$ **	-
	↓	↓	↓	↓
	<i>Metal content in soil</i>	<i>Mass & sex</i>	<i>Metal & mass</i>	<i>Mass & sex</i>



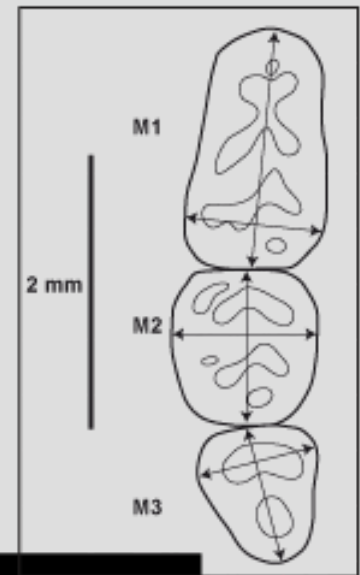
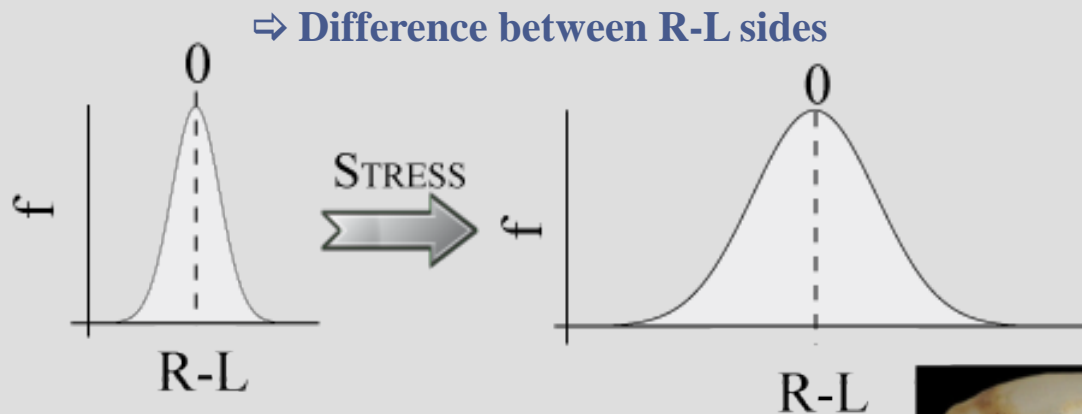
Fluctuating asymmetry (FA) parameters

□ Developmental instability

- Reflects the inability of organisms to correct errors occurring during their development
- Assessed by fluctuating asymmetry (FA)

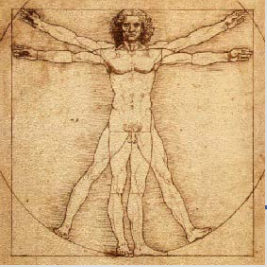
□ 6 metrical traits

- Length and width of the three lower molars



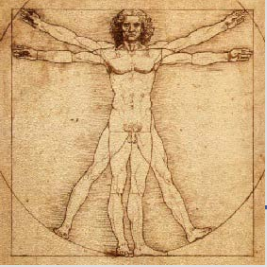
- Indicator of environmental stress (Polak, 2003, Leary and Allendorf, 1989)





Fluctuating asymmetry (FA)

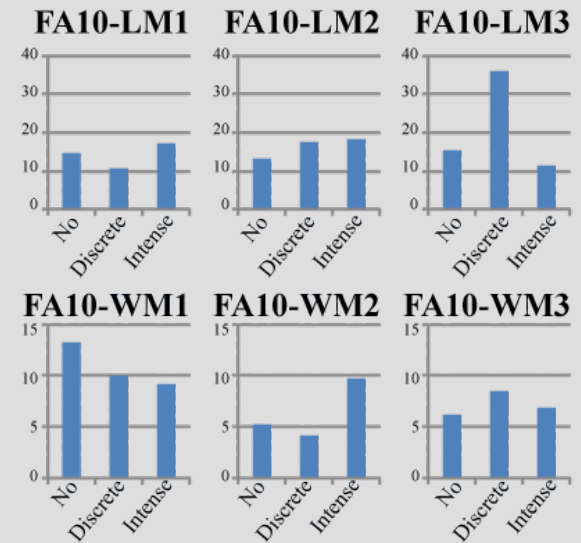
- Usual tests were performed (Palmer, 1994)
 - Data compatible with the FA study

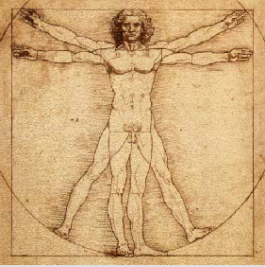


Fluctuating asymmetry (FA)

- Usual tests were performed (Palmer, 1994)
 - Data compatible with the FA study

- Population approach
 - No significant fluctuating asymmetry for any trait between sites



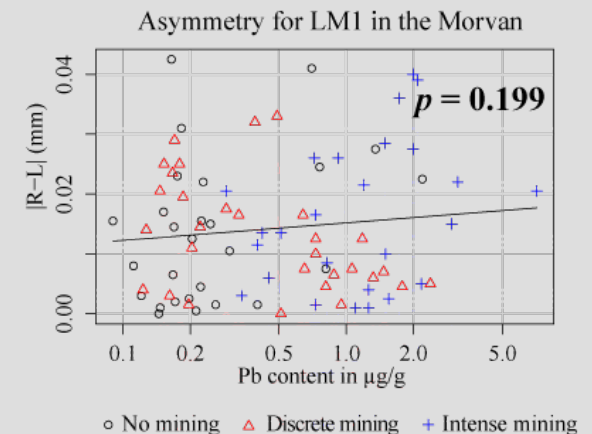
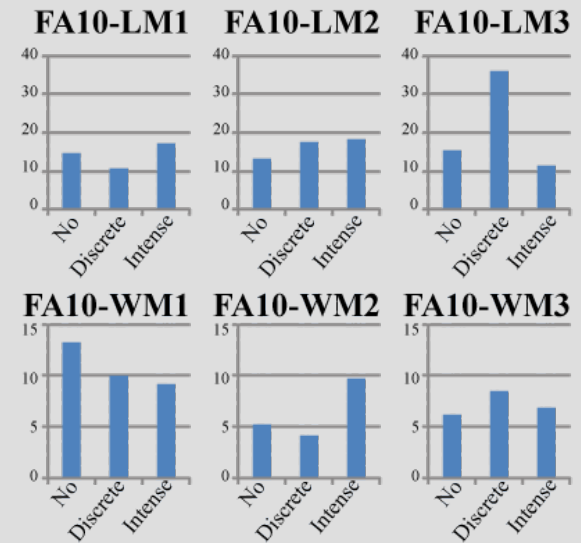


Fluctuating asymmetry (FA)

- Usual tests were performed (Palmer, 1994)
 - Data compatible with the FA study

- Population approach
 - No significant fluctuating asymmetry for any trait between sites

- Individual approach
 - No significant relationship between $|R-L|$ variations and Pb contents in wood mice





□ SOIL

- Long after the industrial activities have ceased, trace metals can still be found in soils
 - ⇒ For all study metals (Pb, Cd, Zn, Cu)



□ SOIL

- Long after the industrial activities have ceased, trace metals can still be found in soils
 - ⇒ **For all study metals (Pb, Cd, Zn, Cu)**



□ WOOD MICE

- Cu and Zn seem to be well regulated by wood mice
 - ⇒ **Homeostatic regulation (Rogival et al., 2007)**
- Pb and Cd
 - ⇒ **Kidneys contents are correlated with the presumed contamination degree**
- Individual Pb content
 - ⇒ **reflects the Pb concentration in soils**



□ SOIL

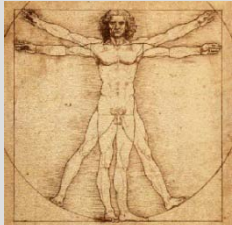
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□ WOOD MICE

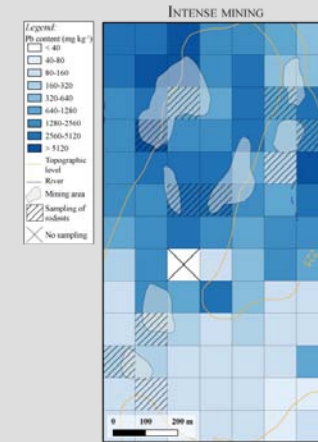
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 - ⇒ Homeostatic regulation (Rogival et al., 2007)
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 - ⇒ Kidneys contents are correlated with the presumed contamination degree
- Individual Pb content
 - ⇒ reflects the Pb concentration in soils

□ No signal for FA

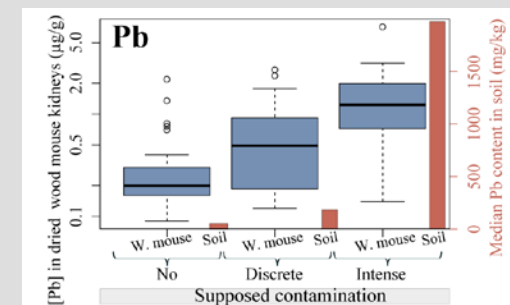
- 
- Contamination levels not high enough ?
 - Environmental factors (food access, habitat ...) may have a stronger influence on development

Take Home message

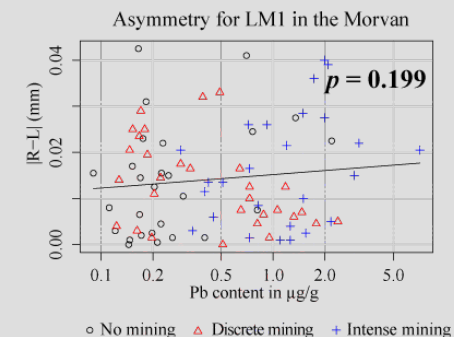
□ Spatial distribution of trace metal in soil mirrors the archaeological mining and metallurgical areas



□ Pb contents in wood mouse kidneys correlate the lead contents in soil



□ No FA differences



Thank you for your attention



BIBRACTE



DREAL BOURGOGNE

Direction régionale de l'Environnement, de l'Aménagement et du Logement

