

Earthworm's influence on phytoavailability and Human gastric bioaccessibility of metals

Thibaut Leveque, Laura Lagier, Eva Schreck, Yvan Capowiez, Melanie Auffan, Camille Dumat

▶ **To cite this version:**

Thibaut Leveque, Laura Lagier, Eva Schreck, Yvan Capowiez, Melanie Auffan, et al.. Earthworm's influence on phytoavailability and Human gastric bioaccessibility of metals. Sustainable Urban Agricultures (UA): Vector for Ecological Transition (UA&ET-2017), Jun 2017, Toulouse, France. Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme de la Région Ile-de-France, 70 p., 2017, Les agricultures urbaines durables : vecteur de transition écologique. Actes du congrès international. hal-01655657v2

HAL Id: hal-01655657
https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-01655657v2

Submitted on 2 Jun 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

UA & ET TOULOUSE 2017

EXHIBITION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM,
Toulouse 6-9 June 2017
Sustainable Urban Agricultures (UA) : Vector for Ecological Transition !

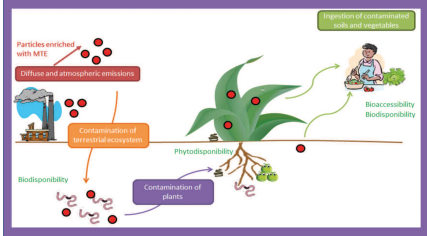
S3

T. Lévêque[1], L. Lagier[2], E. Schreck[3], Y. Capowiez[4], M. Auffan[5] & C. Dumat[6,7]

1-, Escuela Politécnica Nacional, Departamento de Ciencias de Alimentos y Biotecnología. PROMETEO. Quito, Ecuador.. 2-Ecolab. UMR 5245 CNRS-INP-UPS. 3-Géosciences Environnement Toulouse (GET), Observatoire Midi Pyrénées, Université de Toulouse, CNRS IRD, Toulouse, France 4-INRA, UR 1115, Plantes et Systèmes Horticoles, Site Agroparc, Avignon. 5-CEREGE, CNRS Aix Marseille Université—IRD—Collège de France, UM 7330, Aix-en-Provence. 6-CERTOP UMR 5044 CNRS-UT2J-UPS; 7-Université de Toulouse, INP-ENSAT.

Earthworm's influence on phytoavailability and Human gastric bioaccessibility of metals

Scientific context



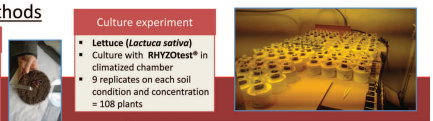
- **Urban areas** have expanded worldwide, and due to numerous **anthropogenic activities**, the amount of **metals released in soils** has generally increased.
- **Earthworm** is considered to be an **ecosystem engineer**. Through its **bioturbation activities**, earthworm could modify soils physics-chemicals parameters and **metals properties**.

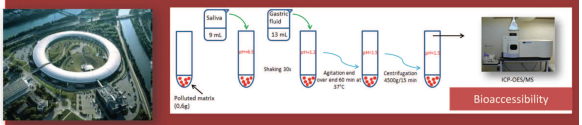
Objectives
- Assess the impact of earthworm's bioturbation on 2 primordial notions governing the level of exposure of human population to metals: **Phytoavailability** and **Human gastric Bioaccessibility.**
- Improve the understanding of the mechanisms involved.

Materials & Methods

Soil preparation
- Sampling of a highly contaminated soil diluted with an uncontaminated soil
- 4 MTE concentrations in soils (C0, C1, C2 C3)
- Earthworm *L. terrestris* used to create 3 different conditions of soils:
  - ***Control soil (SNB)***
  - ***Bioturbated soil (SB)***
  - ***Earthworms casts (T)***

Culture experiment
- **Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*)**
- Culture with **RHYZOtest®** in climatized chamber
- 9 replicates on each soil condition and concentration = 108 plants





Bioaccessibility

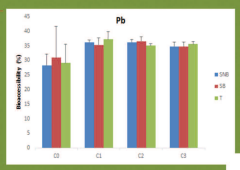
Mechanisms understanding
- **XANES** (X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure spectrometry) **and EXAFS** (Extended X-Ray Absorption Fine Structure) **spectrometry of Pb** in the different soils conditions in Grenoble synchrotron: **Pb speciation analysis.**

Results and Discussion

Table 1: MTE concentrations in soils in mg.kg^{-1}

(ppm)	Pb	Cd	Cu	Zn
C_0	20.4	0.11	13.1	72.5
C_1	755.9	1.39	18.4	94.4
C_2	2886.6	5.15	30.8	126.8
C_3	4383.2	7.5	39.1	147.7

- Expect for Zn, no significant difference was observed on the MTE Human gastric bioaccessibility in the different soils conditions.
- For Zn bioaccessibility, the same trend is observed as for MTE phytoavailability with **SB > T > SNB**.
- **Earthworm's bioturbation increase** the Human gastric **bioaccessibility of Zn** in soils.
- Human gastric Bioaccessibility of MTE in lettuce's shoots is not impacted by earthworm's bioturbation.



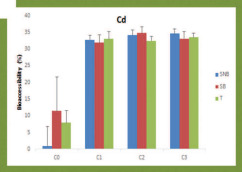
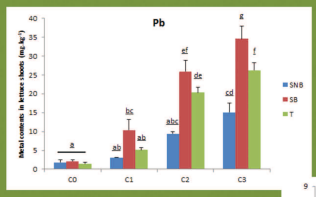


Figure 2 **: MTE Human gastric bioaccessibility** in the different soils conditions (**Control soil: SNB, Bioturbated soil: SB** and **earthworms casts**: T) and **concentrations of MTE (C0, C1, C2, C3).**



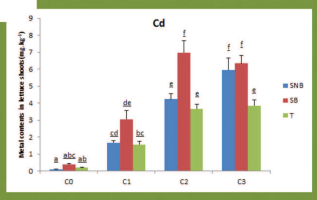
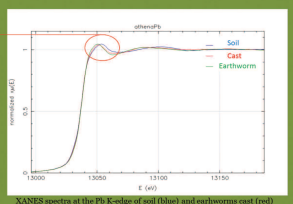


Figure 1: **MTE concentrations in shoots of lettuce** grown on the different soils conditions (**Control soil: SNB, Bioturbated soil: SB** and **earthworms casts: T**) and **concentrations of MTE (C0, C1, C2, C3).** Bars sharing the same letter are not significantly different (p<0.01 Tukey's HSD test).

- **Shift of spectra** means a different atomic environment for Pb.
- It highlights a **difference** between the **speciation of Pb** in **soils** and in **earthworm's casts.**
- Soil pathway through the digestive system of the earthworms modify metal speciation in soil.



- MTE contents in lettuce shoots are correlated with soils concentrations for pollutants like Pb and Cd (R^2=0.88 & R^2=0.83, p<0.01 respectively) but it is poorly correlated for essential elements like Cu and Zn (R^2=0,35 & R^2=0,39, p<0,05 respectively). Meaning that plants can hardly regulate their internal concentration of pollutants.
- Significant differences have been observed for MTE contents in lettuce's shoots cultivated on the different soil conditions. Generally, MTE contents in lettuces ranged in that order SB> T> SNB.
- **Earthworm's bioturbation increase phytoavailability** of pollutants like Pb and Cd but also essentials elements like Cu and Zn.
- Bioturbated soil (SB) is the soil where the earthworms lived (but without the earthworm's casts removed to create condition T). Meaning that soil pathway through the digestive system of the earthworms was not the only cause for MTE phytoavailability modifications.
- **MTE speciation changes** could be one of the numerous mechanisms responsibles of the MTE phytoavailability modifications induced by earthworm's bioturbation. **Other mechanisms**: Macroporosity creation; Casts MTE enriched; Soil pH modification; Soil organic matter content changes, Symbiosis with microbial communities etc...

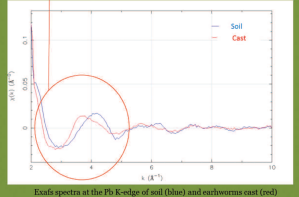




Figure 3: **XANES and EXAFS spectra** at the Pb K-edge of soil (blue) and earthworm's casts (red).

- **Earthworm's** bioturbation ↑ **phytoavailability** of **pollutants** like Pb and Cd but also **essentials elements** like Cu and Zn.
- Bioturbated soils have more impact on MTE phytoavailability than earthworm's casts alone.
- Numerous mechanisms involved: **MTE speciation changes** etc.
- **Earthworm's bioturbation increase** Human gastric Zn **bioaccessibility.**
- Earthworm's bioturbation do not impact MTE bioaccessibility in lettuces.