



HAL
open science

Assessment of the impact of tebuconazol (fungicide) on lake and stream bacterial communities using a 16S rRNA pyrosequencing method

Noemie Pascault, Joan Artigas, Simon Roux, Remy Tadonleke Dzatchou, Alexandra ter Halle, Gilles Mailhot, Stéphane Pesce, Jean Francois Humbert, Didier Debroas, Agnes Bouchez

► To cite this version:

Noemie Pascault, Joan Artigas, Simon Roux, Remy Tadonleke Dzatchou, Alexandra ter Halle, et al.. Assessment of the impact of tebuconazol (fungicide) on lake and stream bacterial communities using a 16S rRNA pyrosequencing method. 12. Symposium on Aquatic Microbial Ecology, Labo/service de l'auteur, Ville service., Aug 2011, Rostock, Germany. 121 p. hal-02749915

HAL Id: hal-02749915

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02749915v1>

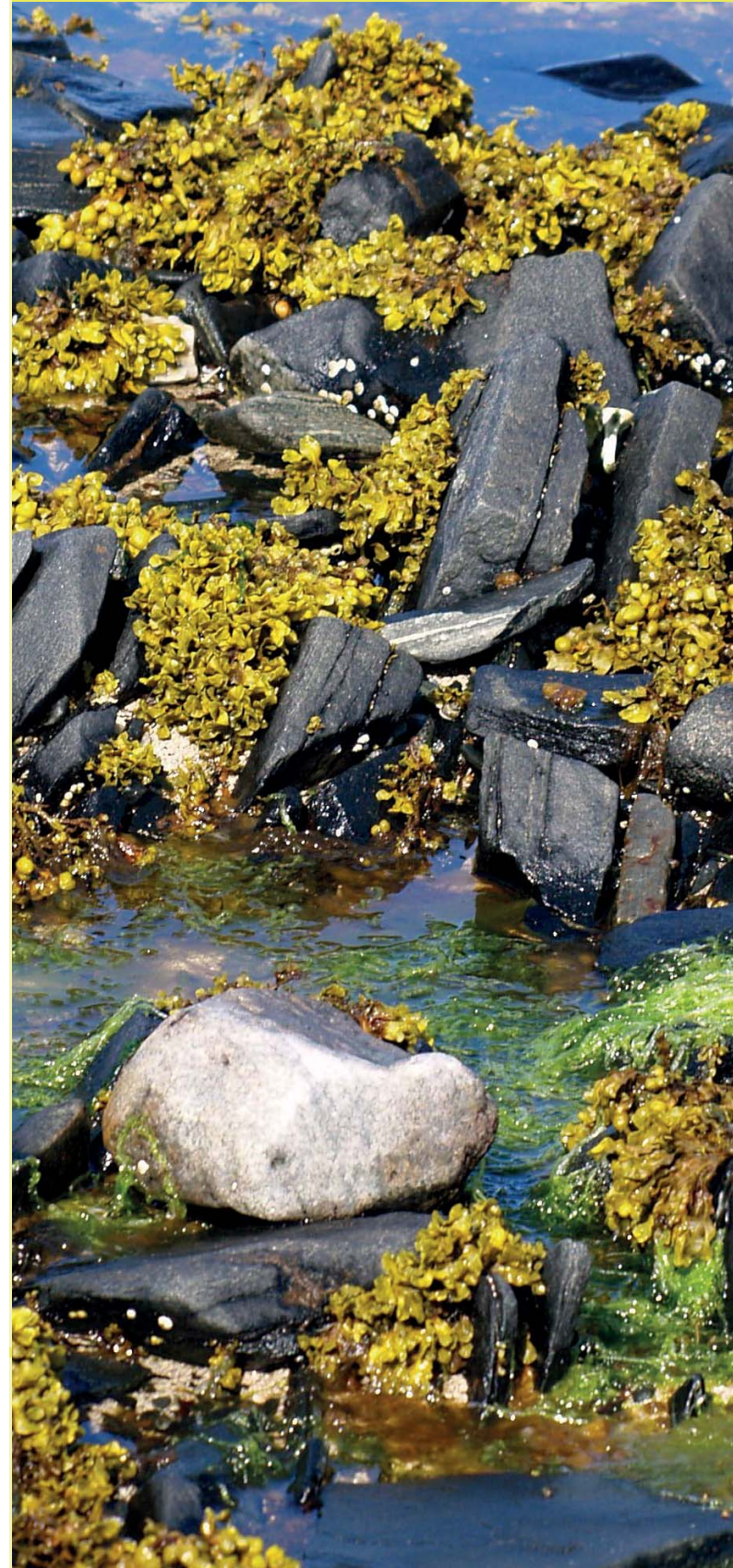
Submitted on 3 Jun 2020

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.



The 12th Symposium on Aquatic Microbial Ecology



SAME12 2011

from August 28th
to September 2nd

12th Symposium
on Aquatic Microbial Ecology

Germany
Rostock–Warnemünde

12th Symposium on Aquatic Microbial Ecology
August 28 – September 02, 2011



Abstract Book

Editors: Klaus Jürgens and Matthias Labrenz



www.io-warnemuende.de/same12

The 12th Symposium on Aquatic Microbial Ecology

Table of Contents

Welcome Address	1
General Information	2
Symposium Venue	2
Language	2
Symposium Office	2
Contact Information	2
Computers and Internet Access	2
Instructions for Oral Presentations	2
Instructions for Poster Presentations	3
Social Events	3
Excursions	4
Local Transport	5
Ticket Information	5
Taxi	5
Committees	6
Programme Overview	7
Plenary Speakers	8
Symposium Programme	10
List of Posters	17
Abstracts Oral Presentations	27
Abstracts Poster Presentations	115
List of Participants	227
Authors	245
Notes	249

Imprint

Published by Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemünde (IOW)

Editors: Klaus Jürgens and Matthias Labrenz

Cover photo: Christian Bruckner

Cover design: Maximilian Berthold

Printed by: Universitätsdruckerei der Universität Rostock, Industriestraße 15, 18069 Rostock-Schmarl

Printed in 300 copies

Symposium on Aquatic Microbial Ecology

Abstract book / SAME12 – The 12th Symposium on Aquatic Microbial Ecology,

August 28 – September 02, 2011, Rostock-Warnemünde, Germany

SAME secretariat IOW - Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research Warnemünde (IOW)

Seestraße 15, 18119 Rostock, Germany

e-mail address: same12@io-warnemuende.de

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF TEBUCONAZOL (FUNGICIDE) ON LAKE AND STREAM BACTERIAL COMMUNITIES USING A 16S rRNA PYROSEQUENCING METHOD.

Pascault, N.¹, Artigas, J.², Roux, S.³, Tadonleke, R.¹, Ter Halle, A.⁴, Mailhot, G.⁴, Pesce, S.², Humbert, JF.⁵, Debroas, D.³, and Bouchez, A.¹

¹INRA - UMR CARTEL, Thonon les Bains, France,

²CEMAGREF - UR MALY, Lyon, France,

³Université Blaise Pascal, UMR CNRS 6023 - LMGE, Aubière, France,

⁴Laboratoire de Photochimie Moléculaire et Macromoléculaire - UMR 6505, CNRS - Université Blaise Pascal, Clermont-Ferrand, France,

⁵INRA - UMR BIOEMCO, Paris, France

The pollution of lakes and rivers by the agricultural use of pesticides is a growing problem worldwide. As these substances have complex effects on ecosystems, we need to improve our understanding of their fate and their impact on biological communities. With this in mind, we carried out experimental study of the responses of planktonic bacterial communities from lakes and benthic bacterial communities from streams to the fungicide tebuconazol, and of its degradation by these different communities. For each type of ecosystem, communities were collected from pristine environments (Lake Aiguebelette and the upstream segment of the river Morcille, France) and pre-exposed environments (Lake Léman and the downstream segment of the river Morcille, France in which tebuconazol was found). The experiments were carried out in 20L microcosms in which communities from each of the four environments were either not exposed (control), or exposed to a low (2µg/L) or high (20µg/L) concentration of the fungicide, in order to simulate the contamination levels encountered in aquatic ecosystems. Results obtained after three weeks of incubation showed that 60 to 70% of the initial concentration of tebuconazol had been degraded in the stream microcosms, whereas only minor degradation had occurred in the lake microcosms (15-20%). The fungicide had no significant impact on benthic bacterial abundance, although the proportion of dead bacteria increased. The changes observed in planktonic bacterial abundance and dead bacteria were transient and depended on previous exposure. To complete these findings, the bacterial diversity is characterizing by pyrosequencing of the gene coding for 16S rRNA. This high-throughput sequencing technology provides a deep inventory of the diversity in microbial communities. All the resulting findings will be discussed with regard to the fungicide history of the different communities studied, and to the rate at which these communities degrade the fungicide.