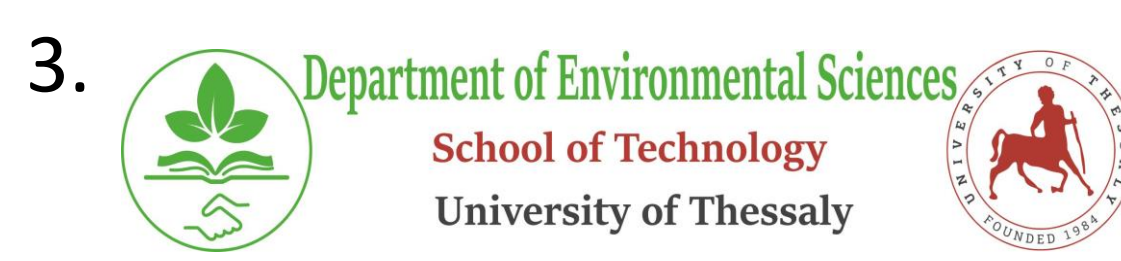


# In vitro assessment of toxicity of pesticides on activity of non-target ammonia-oxidizing microorganisms

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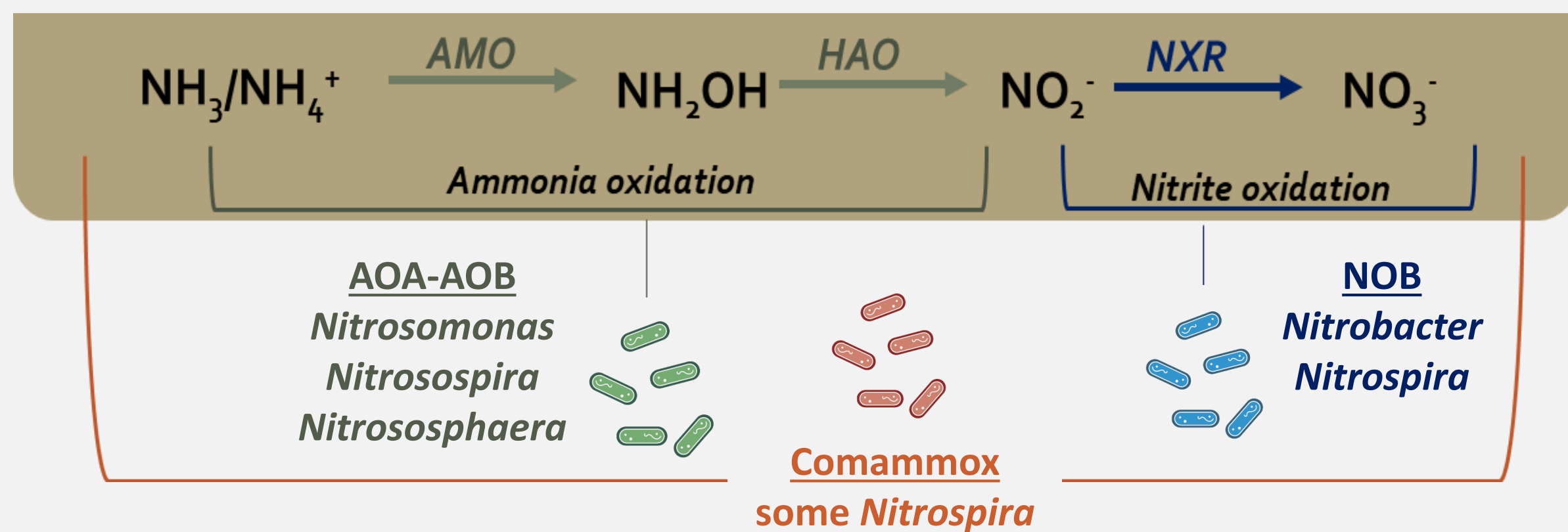
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\*Authors contributed equally to experiments and data analysis

## Introduction

- Pesticides are major environmental pollutants, regulated by the EU framework based on established toxicity assays for aquatic and terrestrial macro-organisms.
- Assessment of soil microbial toxicity of pesticides does not provide a view of potential effects on microbial diversity and key microbe-mediated functions in soil.
- Ammonia-oxidizing microbes (AOM), which perform the first and typically rate-limiting step of nitrification, are ideal microbial indicators of agrochemicals toxicity because of their key functional role, sensitivity to xenobiotic compounds, and availability of established tools to measure activity and abundance *in vitro* and *in situ*.



## Objective

- Determine sensitivity of phylogenetically and ecophysiologicaly distinct soil AOM to establish and standardize *in vitro* protocols for the toxicity of pesticides.

## Culture experiment

- Soil ammonia-oxidizing archaea (AOA) and bacteria (AOB) and nitrite-oxidizing bacteria (NOB) were grown in culture.

### AOA strains

- Ca. Nitrosotalea sinensis*
- Ca. Nitrosocosmicus franklandianus*
- Nitrososphaera viennensis*

### AOB stains

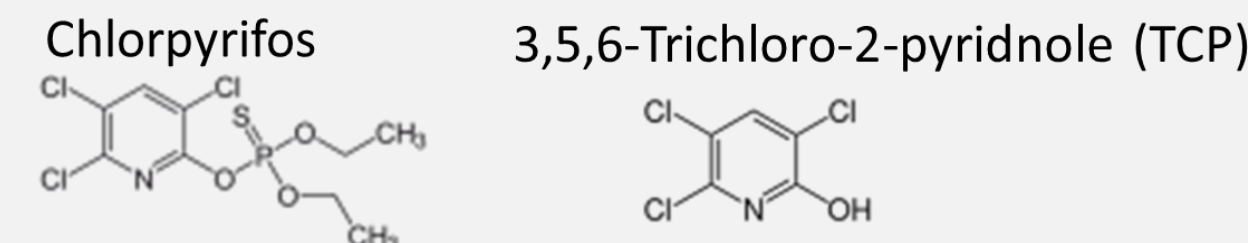
- Nitrosomonas europaea*
- Nitrosomonas communis*
- Nitrospira multiformis*

### NOB stains (Data not shown)

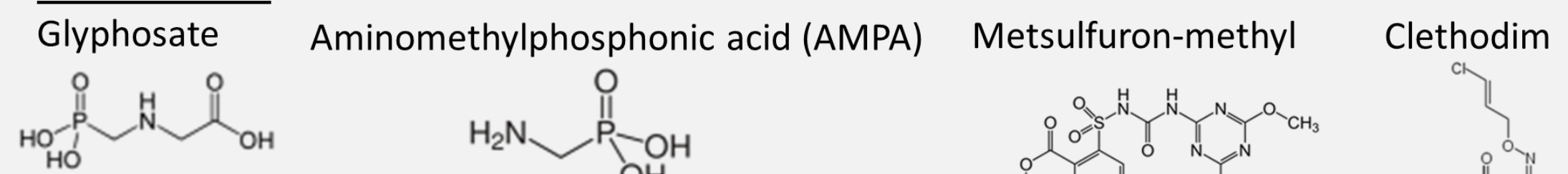
- Nitrobacter sp. NHB1*
- Nitrospira defluvii*
- Nitrobacter winogradski*

- Strains were exposed to a range of pesticides at different concentrations.

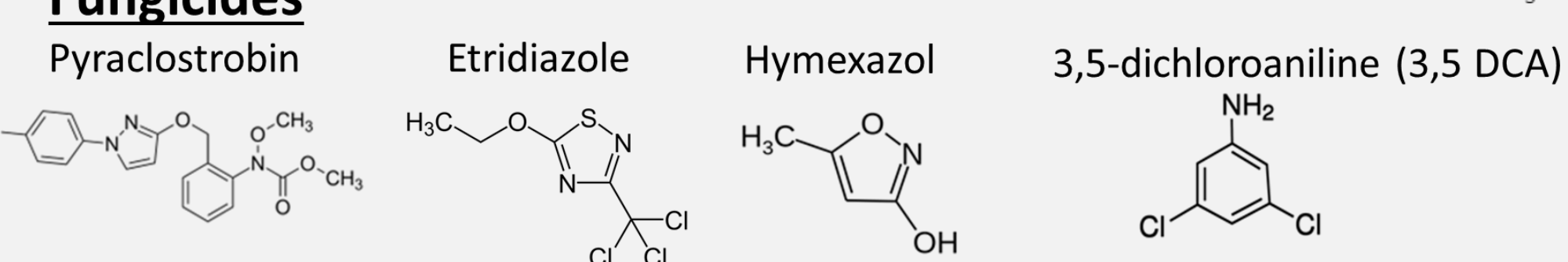
### Insecticides



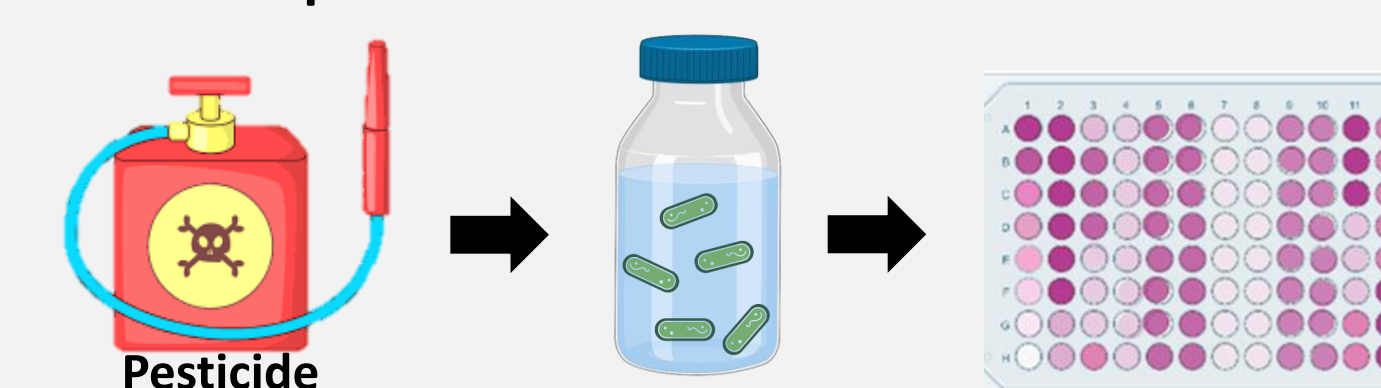
### Herbicides



### Fungicides

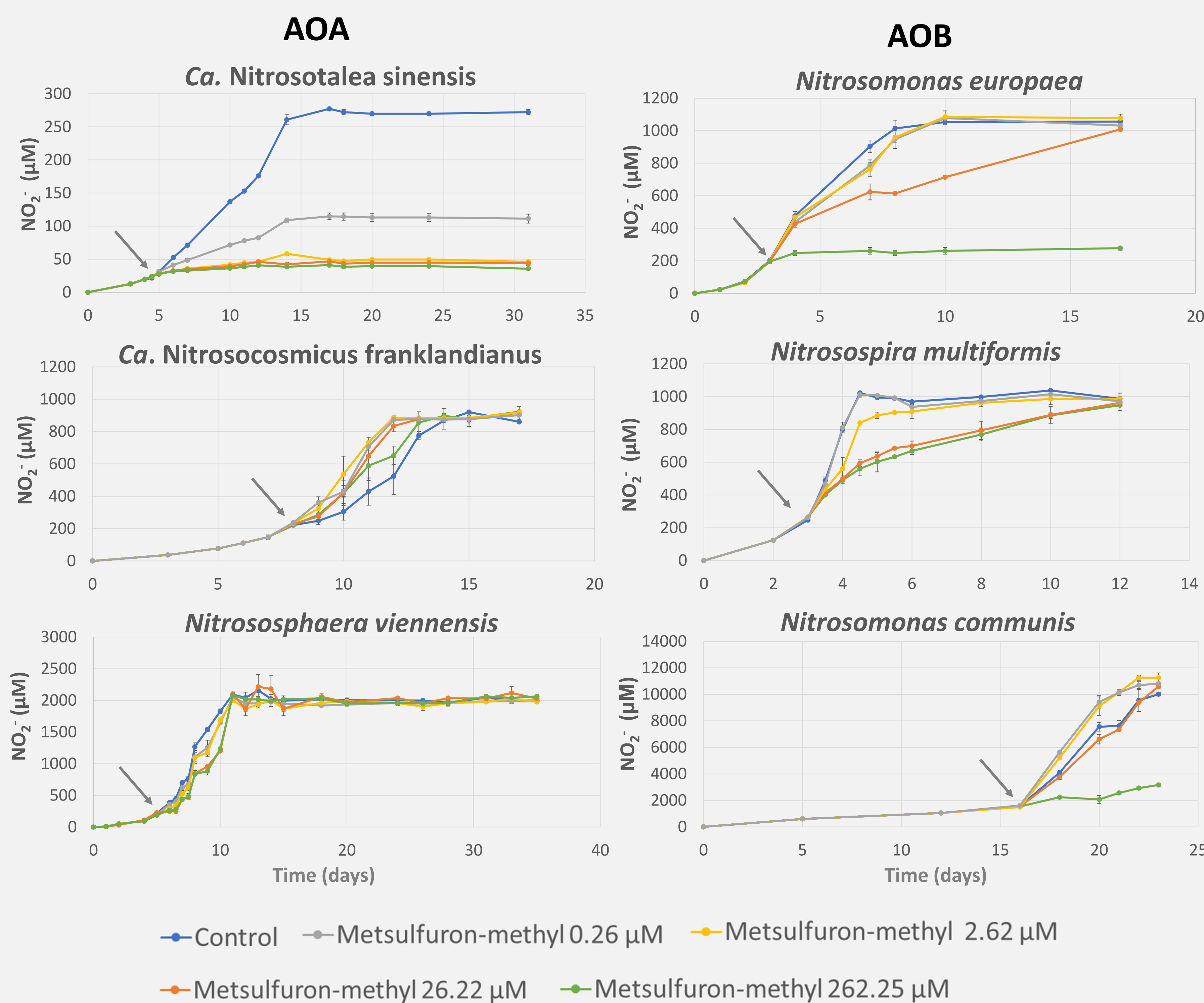


- Nitrite production was measured colorimetrically.



## Results

### Impact of Metsulfuron-methyl on nitrite production of AOM strains



Arrows indicate the time at which pesticides were added.

### Potency of pesticides to ammonia oxidation activity of AOM strains

Pesticide group	Pesticide	AOA		
		<i>Ca. N. sinensis</i>	<i>Ca. N. franklandianus</i>	<i>N. viennensis</i>
Insecticide	Chlorpyrifos	++++	++++	++++
	TCP	++++	-	-
Herbicide	Glyphosate	+	-	-
	AMPA	+	-	-
	Metsulfuron-methyl	++++	-	-
	Clethodim	+++	-	-
Fungicide	Pyraclostrobin	++++	++++	++++
	Etridiazole	+++	+++	+++
	Hymexazol	++	-	++
	3,5 DCA	++++	+++	+++

Pesticide group	Pesticide	AOB		
		<i>N. europaea</i>	<i>N. communis</i>	<i>N. multiformis</i>
Insecticide	Chlorpyrifos	-	-	-
	TCP	-	-	-
Herbicide	Glyphosate	+	++	+
	AMPA	-	-	-
	Metsulfuron-methyl	+++	+++	++++
	Clethodim	+++	-	-
Fungicide	Pyraclostrobin	++++	++++	+++
	Etridiazole	++++	++++	++++
	Hymexazol	++	-	-
	3,5 DCA	+++	+++	++++

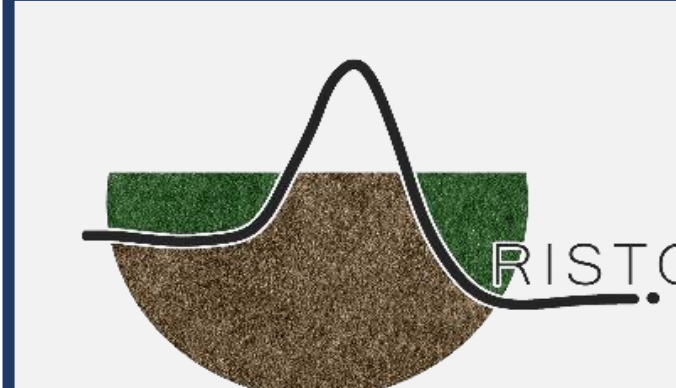
++++ 0-10 µM +++ 10-100 µM ++ 100-1000 µM + 1000 µM  
- >max tested concentration

Spectrum of pesticide toxicity based on calculated mean EC<sub>50</sub> values. Symbols +/- show toxicity level of pesticides.

## Conclusions

- Pesticides affected at least one non-target AOM, with AOA and AOB strains varying in sensitivity.
- Categorizing by pesticide target revealed contrasting patterns, with fungicides highly toxic to all AOM strains while insecticides and herbicides had greater effect on AOA and AOB strains, respectively.
- Among the AOA strains, acidophilic *Ca. N. sinensis* was the most sensitive. Neutrophilic AOA showed the same toxicity pattern in all tested pesticides, with exception of hymexazol that was more toxic for *N. viennensis*.
- Sensitivity of AOBs was pesticide dependent.
- Findings will contribute to development of novel ecotoxicity tools and risk assessment scheme characterizing impact of pesticides on non-target soil microbes.

## Acknowledgements



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