

ESSENTIAL AND TOXIC ELEMENT BIOACCUMULATIONS IN FISHES OF GALA AND SİĞİRCI LAKES (MERİÇ RIVER DELTA, TURKEY)

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Meriç River Delta is located in the Thrace Region of Turkey, and it is one of the most important wetlands worldwide. Gala and Sığircı Lakes, which are known as significant lakes in Turkey in terms of especial biodiversity, are located in the Meriç River Delta and they are the main lentic factors of the system. The aim of this study was to evaluate the essential and toxic element bioaccumulation levels in fishes of Gala and Sığircı Lakes from a statistical perspective by investigating a total of 25 macro- and micro-element bioaccumulations. One-Way ANOVA Test (OWAT) was applied to detected data in order to determine the statistical differences of element bioaccumulations among the fish species. Cluster analysis (CA) was also applied to detected data in order to classify the investigated elements in terms of bioaccumulation levels in fish tissues. According to the results of OWAT, although statistical differences were not recorded among the fish species in terms of essential element levels, significant statistical differences were recorded in terms of toxic element levels ($P < 0.05$). According to the results of CA, 5 statistically significant clusters were formed, which were named as “Most intense elements”, “Second most intense elements”, “Moderate intense elements”, “Second rarest elements”, and “Rarest elements”. It was also found that toxic element bioaccumulation rates in fishes of Gala Lake were significantly higher than in fishes of Sığircı Lake ($P < 0.05$).

Keywords: Gala and Sığircı lakes, fishes, macro- and micro-elements, bio-statistics

Meriç Delta, which is formed on about 45,000 ha area at the mouth of Meriç River in Thrace Region of Turkey, is among the richest aquatic habitats not only of Turkey but the world especially in terms of bird existence. It is classified as an “A Class Wetland” according to the international criteria, which means that it can house more than 25 000 waterfowls at the same time (ÇAMUR-ELİPEK et al., 2010). This internationally significant ecosystem is being exposed to an intensive pollution by means of agricultural, domestic, and industrial applications. Paddy agriculture conducted around the Meriç River (about 25% of total rice production of Turkey is being supplied from this basin) and industrial activities conducted around the Ergene River, which is known as one of the most polluted river ecosystems in Turkey, are considered the main contamination factors pressuring the system (TOKATLI, 2015; 2017).

Gala Lake (declared as “National Park” in 2005), which provides dwelling for many bird species migrating between Europe and Africa, and Sığircı Lake, which is especially important for local fishery activities, are significant areas of Meriç Delta. These lakes are also being used for irrigation of paddy fields, and then drainage waters of agricultural lands are being discharged again into them through drainage canals (GÜHER et al., 2011).

The aim of this study was to determine some essential and toxic element bioaccumulation levels in muscle, gill, and liver tissues of *Carassius gibelio* (Bloch, 1782), *Carassius*

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carassius (Linnaeus, 1758), *Scardinius erythrophthalmus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758, *Sander lucioperca* (Linnaeus, 1758), and *Perca fluviatilis* Linnaeus, 1758 living in Gala and Sığircı Lakes, which have great importance especially in the diet of the local people.

1. Materials and methods

1.1. Study area and collection of samples

The map of Lower Basin of the Meriç River including Gala and Sığircı Lakes that was drawn using the ArcGIS program is given in Figure 1. The fish samples were caught by fishermen's nets from Gala and Sığircı Lakes at the summer season of 2016. The muscle, liver, and gill tissues of each species were dissected in the laboratory. The metric characteristics of investigated fish species are given in Table 1.

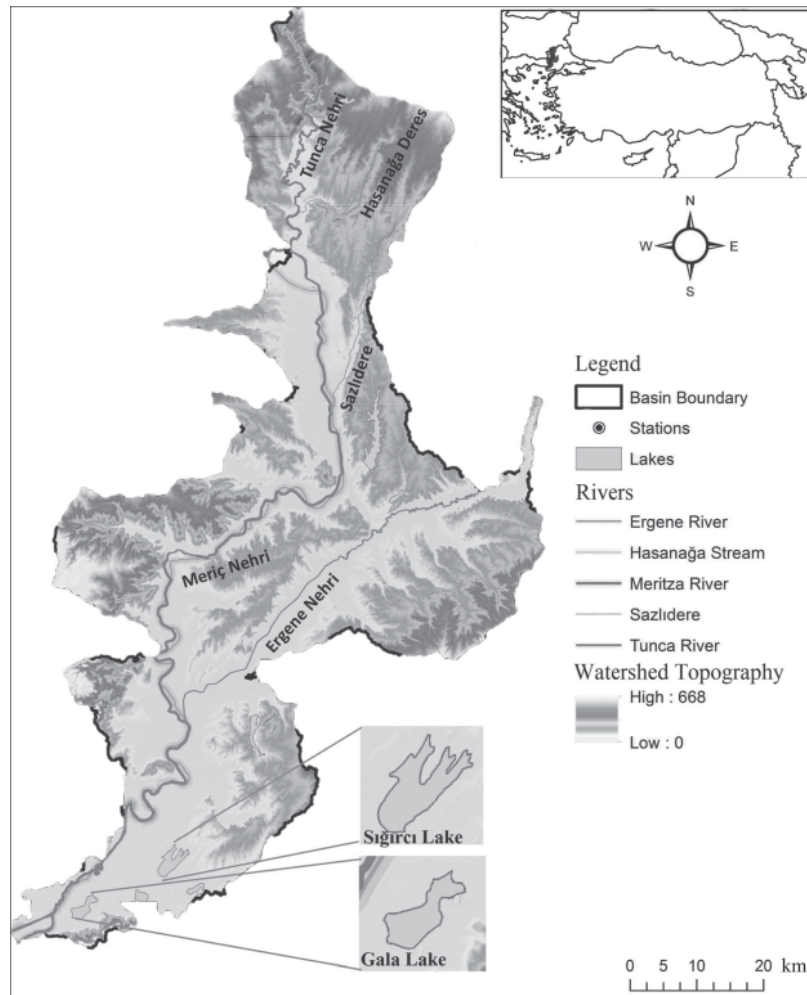


Fig. 1. Meriç River Basin and investigated lakes

Table 1. Metric characteristics of fishes caught from Gala and Sığircı Lakes

Locality	Fish species	Weight (g±SD)	Length (mm±SD)		
			Standard	Fork	Total
Gala Lake	<i>C. gibelio</i> (n=4)	552.5±9.8	243.7±14.2	270.2±15	284.7±18.1
	<i>C. carassius</i> (n=5)	1166±105	315±16.9	342.2±15.6	385.8±11.1
Sığircı Lake	<i>S. erythrop.</i> (n=5)	261.6±5.2	241.4±12.1	264.8±12.6	287±13.5
	<i>C. carpio</i> (n=2)	1115±49.4	306.5±9.1	332±11.3	369.5±7.7
	<i>S. lucioperca</i> (n=1)	430±0	333±0	362±0	375±0
	<i>P. fluviatilis</i> (n=3)	189.3±14	198.3±22.5	216.6±16	228.3±20.2

1.2. Chemical analysis

Fish samples were dried for 24 h at 105 °C and placed (0.50 g of each sample) in Pyrex reactors of a CEM Mars Xpress 5 microwave digestion unit. HClO₄:HNO₃ acids of 1:3 proportions were added to the reactors. Samples were mineralized at 200 °C for thirty minutes. Afterwards, the samples were filtered in a way to make their volumes up to 100 ml with ultra-pure distilled water.

The element levels in fish tissues were determined by using the ‘Agilent 7700xx’ branded Inductively Coupled Plasma - Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS) device in Trakya University, Technology Research, Development and Application Center (TÜTAGEM). The centre has an international accreditation certificate within the scope of TS EN ISO/IEC 17025 (2017) issued by TÜRKAK (representative of the World Accreditation Authority in Turkey). The element analyses were recorded as means of triplicate measurements (ASTM, 1985; EPA, 1998; 2001).

1.3. Statistical analysis

Cluster analysis according to the Bray Curtis was applied to the results by using the PAST package program. One-Way ANOVA Test was applied to the results by using the SPSS 17 package program.

2. Results and discussion

2.1. Cluster analysis (CA)

Cluster analysis (CA) is an important group of multivariate statistical techniques, and the primary purpose of CA is classifying the objects based on their characteristics (SHRESTHA & KAZAMA, 2007). In this study, CA was used to determine the similar groups among the investigated essential and toxic elements according to bioaccumulation levels in fish tissues. The data of CA was calculated by using macro- and micro-element bioaccumulation levels in muscle, gill, and liver tissues of investigated 5 fish species obtained from Meriç River Delta are given in Figure 2 (n=18).

According to the results of CA, a total of 5 clusters were determined. 1. cluster was formed by the elements of Na, Ca, Mg, and K (most intense elements); 2. cluster was formed

by the elements of B, Fe, Al, Zn, and Sr (second most intense elements); 3. cluster was formed by the elements of Mn, Ba, and Li (moderate intense elements); 4. cluster was formed by the elements of V, Cr, As, Ni, Se, Ag, Pb, Cu, and Ga (second rarest elements); 5. cluster was formed by the elements of Co, Cd, Sb, and Tl (rarest elements).

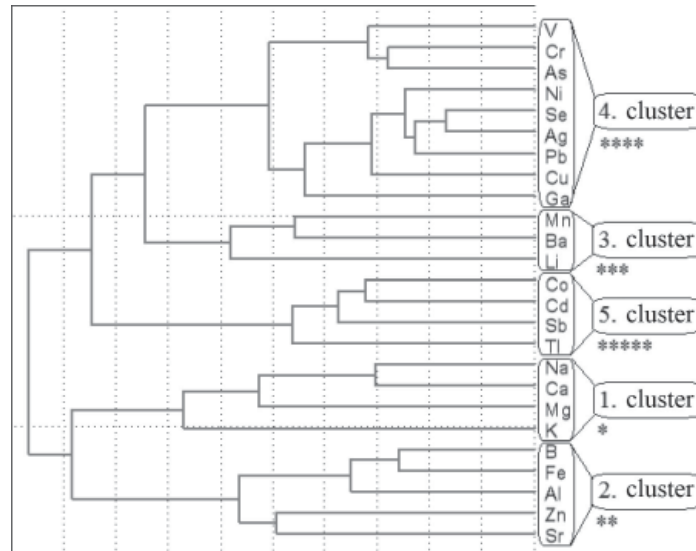


Fig. 2. CA diagram of investigated elements

*: Most intense elements; **: Second most intense elements; *** Moderate intense elements; *****: Second rarest elements; ***** Rarest elements

In a study performed in the same basin, CA was used in order to classify the element accumulation in sediment samples of Meriç River Basin. According to the results of this study, 5 statistically significant clusters were formed, and similar to the present study, they were named as “most intense elements”, “second most intense elements”, “moderate intense elements”, “second rarest elements”, and “rarest elements” (TOKATLI & BAŞTATLI, 2016).

2.2. One-Way ANOVA Test (OWAT)

Element bioaccumulation levels in muscle, gill, and liver tissues of 5 fish species caught from Meriç River Delta and the results of One-Way ANOVA Test (OWAT) are given in Figure 3. Macro- and micro-element concentration rates in fishes of Gala and Sığircı Lakes classified by using the results of CA are given in Figure 4.

According to the results of OWAT, statistical differences were not detected among the investigated fish species in terms of essential element levels (Fig. 3, subfig 1, 2, 3), but significant statistical differences were detected in terms of toxic element levels in general ($P < 0.05$). Bioaccumulation levels of second rarest elements in *C. gibelio* and *C. carassius* are significantly higher than detected in *S. lucioperca* (Fig. 3, subfig. 4), and bioaccumulation levels of rarest elements in *C. gibelio* are significantly higher than detected in *C. carpio* and *S. lucioperca* (Fig. 3, subfig. 5).

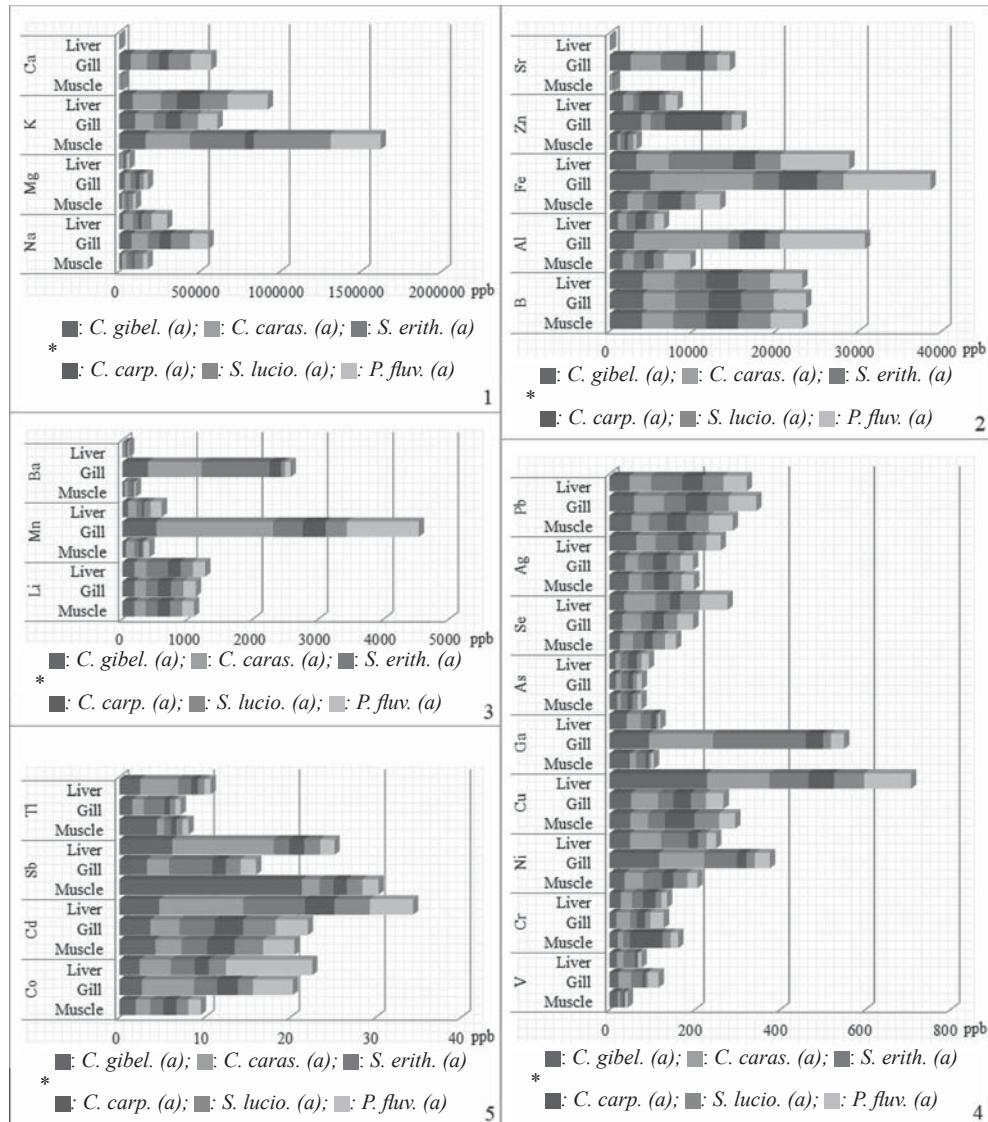


Fig. 3. Results of OWAT and element bioaccumulations in Meriç River Delta fishes
 3.1: Na, Mg, K, and Ca bioaccumulations; 3.2: B, Al, Fe, Zn, and Sr bioaccumulations;
 3.3: Li, Mn, and Ba bioaccumulations; 3.4: V, Cr, Ni, Cu, Ca, As, Se, Ag, and Pb bioaccumulations;
 3.5: Co, Cd, Sb, and Ti bioaccumulations
 *: The fish species marked with different letters in brackets are statistically different ($P < 0.05$)

As a result of OWAT, statistical differences were also determined between the investigated lakes. Toxic element concentration rates (rarest and second rarest elements) recorded in muscle, gill, and liver tissues of Gala Lake fishes (*C. gibelio* and *C. carassius*) are significantly higher than recorded in muscle, gill, and liver tissues of Sığircı Lake (*S.*

erythrophthalmus, *C. carpio*, *S. lucioperca*, and *P. fluviatilis*) in general ($P < 0.05$) (Fig. 4, subfigs 4, 5).

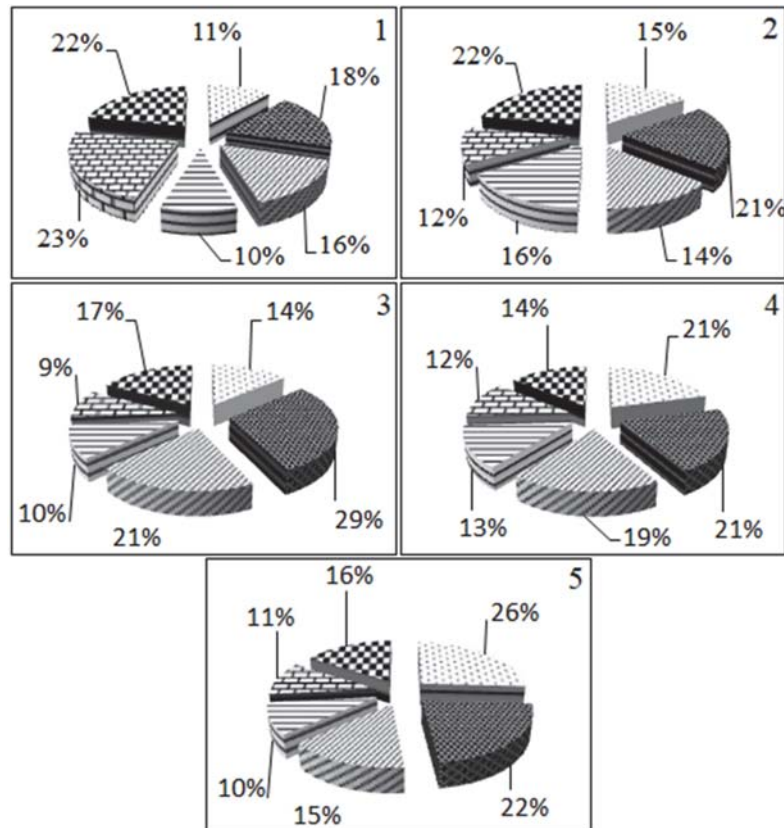


Fig. 4. Element bioaccumulation rates in Meriç River Delta fishes
 #: *C. gibel.* ■ *C. caras.* † *S. eryth.* ≡ *C. carp.* ≡ *S. lucio.* ✖ *P. fluv.*

4.1: Most intense elements; 4.2: Second most intense elements; 4.3: Moderate intense elements; 4.4: Second rarest elements; 4.5: Rarest elements

The only fish tissue that can be eaten by humans is muscle. Although muscle tissue has an inactive structure of toxic element binding, the toxicants bioaccumulated in muscle tissues of fishes can easily pass to people. Therefore, many organizations such as TGK (Turkish Food Codex), FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization), WHO (World Health Organization), and EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) specified the limit values of toxic elements in muscle tissues of fishes. As a result of this study, although highest bioaccumulations of K, Cr, and Sb were recorded in muscle tissues in general, toxic element bioaccumulation levels in muscle tissues of investigated fish species were not exceeded the limit values in terms of Zn (50 ppm, TGK (2008)), Cr (0.15 ppm, FAO (1983)), Ni (0.4 ppm, FAO (1983)), Cu (20 ppm, TGK (2008)), As (1 ppm, TGK (2008)), Pb (0.2 ppm, TGK (2008)), and Cd (0.05 ppm, TGK (2008)). In a study performed in Lower Basin of Meriç River, some macro- and micro-element contents in fish tissues were investigated, and it was reported that Cd, Pb, Ni, and Cr

bioaccumulation levels detected in muscle tissues of fishes were found to be significantly higher than the limits for human consumption (TOKATLI et al., 2016a). In another study performed in the Altinyazı Reservoir, located in the Meriç River Basin, some toxic metal concentrations in fish tissues were investigated. According to the results of this study, although the values of Cr, Zn, and Cu were recorded within the acceptable limits similar to the present study, the values of Cd and Pb were recorded above the acceptable limit values (ÇETİN et al., 2016).

Gill tissues are the gas exchange organ of the fishes, and they are clearly in contact with water. During this exchange, primer and secondary gill filaments are in contact with toxicants located in water. Therefore, toxic element concentrations in water and gill tissues show a close relationship. This situation makes gill tissue a significant and commonly used organ in toxicological studies (ALTINDAĞ & YİĞİT, 2005; KÖSE et al., 2015). In the present study, highest bioaccumulations of Ca, Mg, Na, Sr, Zn, Fe, Al, B, Ba, Mn, Pb, Ga, Ni, and V were recorded in gill tissues in general.

It is known that trace and toxic elements are accumulating in metabolically active tissues, especially when the fishes are exposed to them for a long time. The detoxification mechanisms of fishes are similar. Toxicants are primarily linked to the metallothionein protein and these metallothioneins form complexes with toxic element ions. Liver tissue is the detoxification organ of the fishes, and it contains many of these proteins. Therefore, liver tissue bioaccumulates toxicants significantly better than other tissues like gills and muscles (LU et al., 2011; TOKATLI et al., 2016b). But it is also known that the species of fishes, different physiological structures, and exposures durations of toxicants may affect bioaccumulation of them in different organs at different levels (AL-WEHER, 2008; ÇIÇEK et al., 2017). According to the results of this study, the highest bioaccumulations of Ag, Se, As, Cu, Tl, Cd, and Co were recorded in liver tissues in general, because of the high toxicity of these elements. The higher bioaccumulation in liver tissues of fishes may alter the levels of various biochemical parameters in this organ, and this may also cause significant liver damage and a primary impact on the health of fish (DI GIULIO & HINTON, 2008; NEWMAN, 2015).

Trace and toxic elements occur naturally in earth's crust. Although the transition of them to the environment can occur in many ways including natural processes, the most important of these ways are human activities, mostly domestic, agricultural, and industrial applications (DI GIULIO & HINTON, 2008; NEWMAN, 2015). Meriç River Delta is known as an "Agriculture Land", and about 25% of total rice production of Turkey is being supplied from this basin. Also, Ergene River, which is the main tributary of Meriç River, is one of the most significant river basins located in the Thrace Region of Turkey, and about 1000 industrial companies are located on its water catchment area (TOKATLI, 2015). Results of the present study and many researches conducted on biotic and abiotic factors of the system (ÖZKAN & ÇAMUR-ELİPEK, 2006; ÖZKAN et al., 2010; GÜNGÖRDÜ et al., 2012; TOKATLI & BAŞATLI, 2016) reflect that this significant aquatic ecosystem and the fishes as the most important biotic components of the delta are under pressure from these intensive agricultural and industrial activities.

3. Conclusions

In this study, some essential and toxic element bioaccumulations in muscle, gill, and liver tissues of fishes living in Gala and Sığırcı Lakes (Meriç River Delta) were investigated, and statistical methods were used to evaluate the received data.

Cluster analysis grouped 25 macro- and micro-elements into 5 clusters of similar bioaccumulation characteristics; “Most intense elements”, “Second most intense elements”, “Moderate intense elements”, “Second rarest elements”, and “Rarest elements”.

Significant differences of element bioaccumulations in fishes living in Gala and Sığircı Lakes were recorded by using One-Way ANOVA Test, and according to the data obtained, the toxic element contamination rates among the investigated fish species living in Meriç River Delta were as follows: *C. gibelio* > *C. carassius* > *P. fluviatilis* > *S. erythrophthalmus* > *S. lucioperca* > *C. carpio* in general. However, for now, it has been determined that the concentration of toxic elements in muscle tissues of investigated fishes do not exceed the limit values for human consumption.

The obtained data clearly reveal that agricultural runoff caused from especially paddy fields around the basin, municipal sewage water from settlement areas located in the basin, and the industrial discharges from Ergene River are the main risk factors for the biotic components of the Meriç River Basin. If such contamination persists, bioaccumulation of inorganic toxicants in tissues of fish species may reach the critical levels and may adversely affect the fish and human health in the near future.

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