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*Chironomus riparius*의 급성 및 만성영향에 의한 농약의 퇴적토 독성평가

박정은, 황은진, 장희라*

Sediment Toxicity Assessment of Pesticides using *Chironomus riparius* Acute and Chronic Effect

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Pesticides is exposed in an aquatic environment and effected to benthic animals. Especially, sediment-associated pesticides is required for determination of sediment toxicity on aquatic organisms. This study was conducted to evaluate the impact of six pesticides (chlorfluazuron, difenoconazole, dithianon, flufenoxuron, flutianil, pendimethalin) on *Chironomus riparius* in aquatic ecosystems.

METHODS AND RESULTS: Chlorfluazuron, difenoconazole, dithianon, flufenoxuron, flutianil and pendimethalin were used as a model compounds, which have a sediment-associated potential ($K_{oc} > 3$). Acute and chronic toxicity tests on *Chironomus riparius* were performed at six concentrations of each pesticide with four replicates of each based on OECD test guideline 235 and 218. The calculated 48-h EC_{50} values of chlorfluazuron, flutianil, pendimethalin, difenoconazole, dithianon and flufenoxuron were 6.72, 2.55, 2.27, 0.77, 0.30 and 0.11 mg/L, respectively. Flufenoxuron was the lowest 48-h EC_{50} value in this study. The No Observed Effective Concentration (NOEC) and the

Lowest Observed Effect Concentration (LOEC) of flufenoxuron for *Chironomus riparius* in 28-days test were 30 and 60 μ g/kg, respectively.

CONCLUSION: Pesticides of the sediment-associated have the potential effect for *Chironomus riparius* in aquatic ecosystems. Therefore, sediment toxicity assessment of these pesticides should be further investigated to evaluate the impact to benthic organisms.

Key words: *Chironomus riparius*, GLP, OECD, Pesticide, Sediment toxicity

서론

(log K_{oc})가 3
가 (Zhou and Rowland, 1997).

Chironomus riparius (*C. riparius*)

1

가

(Tiina, 2000).

C

riparius OECD test guideline 235 (OECD, 2011) 218

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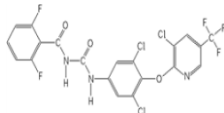
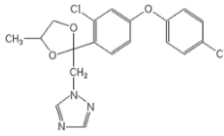
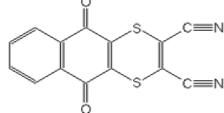
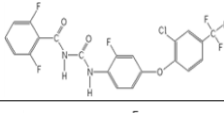
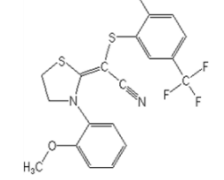
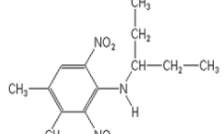
(OECD, 2004) 가 가 가 , 가 , 가
 가 48 EC₅₀ (50% effective concentration)
 <1 mg/L 21 NOEC (no observed
 effect concentration)<0.1 mg/L chlorfluazuron,
 difenoconazole, dithianon, flufenoxuron, flutianil
 (endpoint) 가가 가 . pendimethalin , OECD test guideline
C. riparius
 가
 가 DT₅₀
 (50% degradation time)≥30day, log K_{oc}
 (organic carbon-water partition coefficient)≥3, daphnia
 48 EC₅₀ (50% effective concentration) <1
 mg/L 21 NOEC (no observed effect
 concentration)<0.1 mg/L
 (Di Toro, 1991, Maund ,
 1997). 가
 EC₅₀ NOEC가

재료 및 방법

시험약제 및 시약

chlorfluazuron (98.9%, Flukar, USA),
 difenoconazole (99.5%, Chem Service, USA),
 dithianon (99.5%, EPA Research Triangle Park, N.C.,
 USA), flufenoxuron (98.1%, Sigma-Aldrich, USA),
 flutianil (98.0%, Wako, Japan), pendimethalin (98.7%, Dr. Ehrenstorfer GmbH, Germany) ,

Table 1. Chemical structures and physico-chemical properties of test pesticides (Turner, 2015)

Common name	Chemical structure	MW ^{a)}	log Kow ^{b)}	log K _{oc}	Soil degradation DT ₅₀	Aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia) (mg/L)
chlorfluazuron		540.7	5.9	4.6	6 weeks- few months	Acute 48h LC ₅₀ 0.000908
difenoconazole		406.3	4.4	3.8	3 months-1 year	Acute 48h EC ₅₀ 0.77
dithianon		296.3	3.2	3.1	2.6-37.6 day	Acute 48h EC ₅₀ 0.26
flufenoxuron		488.8	4.0	3.6	42 day	Acute 48h EC ₅₀ 0.00004
flutianil		426.5	2.9	3.0	297.3 day ^{c)}	Chronic 21d NOEC 0.007 ^{c)}
pendimethalin		281.3	5.2	4.2	3-4 months	Acute 48h EC ₅₀ 0.28

a) Octanol-water partition coefficient

b) Organic carbon-water partition coefficient, Calculate K_{oc} from Kow (Hemond H. F. and E. J. Fechner, 2000)

c) EU Regulatory & Evaluation Data as published by EC Verified data used for regulatory purposes (PPDB, 2017)

Table 2. Test conditions of acute and chronic test for *Chironomus riparius*

Parameters	Conditions
Cage	30×30×30 cm
Temperature	20±2℃
Photo period	16 hour light, 8 hours dark
Quantity of light	700~800 Lux
Dilution water	M4 medium
Culture soil	quartz sand
Feeding	fish flake food Tetra Min [®] , 250 mg/cage/day
pH	6~9
DO	at least 60% of the air saturation value
Hardness	190~220 mg/L as CaCO ₃

lindane (99.5%, Sigma-Aldrich, USA)		, chlorfluazuron	
(Table 1). Acetone (Merck, Germany)		0.63, 1.25, 2.5, 5, 10 20 mg/L, difenoconazole	
HPLC	M4	0.094, 0.188, 0.375, 0.75, 1.5	3 mg/L, dithianon
OECD test guideline 235	Cell culture	0.031, 0.063, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5	1 mg/L, flufenoxuron
medium ACS reagent Sigma-Aldrich (USA)		0.016, 0.031, 0.063, 0.125, 0.25	0.5 mg/L, flutianil
Merck (Germany)		0.63, 1.25, 2.5, 5, 10	20 mg/L, pendimethalin 0.16,
시험생물 및 사육환경		0.31, 0.63, 1.25, 2.5	5 mg/L
(C. riparius)		(M4)	(acetone)
		4	100
		mL 5	
1		, 24	48
OECD test guideline 218	235	24	48
(Table 2).	M4	50% Effected	
pH,	1	concentration (EC ₅₀)	95%
pH		analysis program (version 1.5)	
양성대조시험			
		꺾따구(C. riparius) 만성독성시험	
		(C. riparius)	EC ₅₀
		flufenoxuron	28
OECD TG 235	218	test guideline 218	1
lindane		M4	
0.008, 0.016, 0.032, 0.063, 0.125, 0.25		313 g	3 L
mg/L	(M4)	2	
(acetone)		1252 g,	4687.6 g, CaCO ₃ 3.1 g
11.25, 22.5	45.0 µg/kg		7
)	(acetone)		2
		± 2SD	
(standard deviation)	95%	pH 6~9,	19~20℃,
(Moser H. and J. Römbke, 2009).		8	600~800 Lux
		10	0.5 mg/
		day,	11
꺾따구(C. riparius) 급성독성시험		Tetra Min [®] (Tetra, USA)	
(C. riparius)	48	1	1
test guideline 235	1		0, 30, 60, 80,
M4		pH 6~9,	(M4)
19~20℃,	16	8	600
~800 Lux			4
			10 g

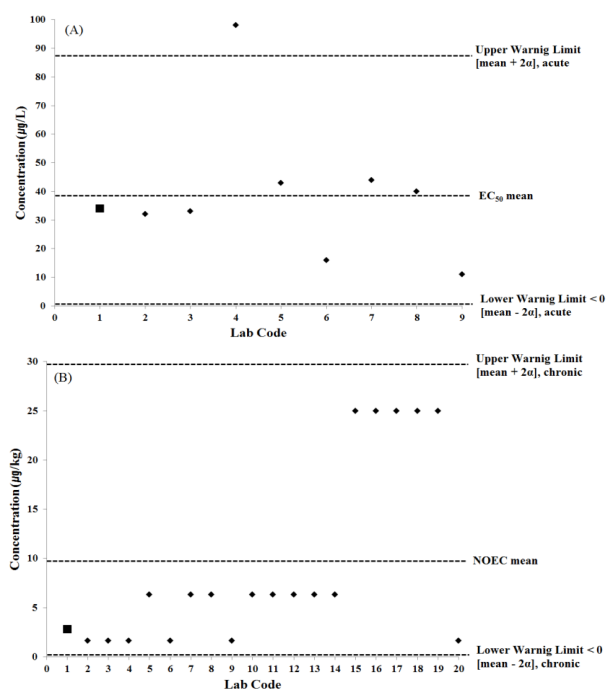


Fig. 1. EC₅₀ and NOEC evaluation of boric acid for sediment toxicity tests with *Chironomus riparius* ((A) acute EC₅₀, (B) chronic NOEC).

g, , 가, M4 320 mL 가 70
7, 20
10 28 1 1
(ER) (1)
, ne
na
(\bar{x}) (2), i, m

$$f_i, I_i, day_i, n_e, 1$$

$$ER = n_e / n_a \quad (1)$$

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{f_i \left[\frac{1}{(day_i - \frac{l_i}{2})} \right]}{n_e} \quad (2)$$

EC₅₀ 95% EPA probit analysis program
(version 1.5), NOEC LOEC
ANOVA (Dunnnett's) analysis 0.05
(a)

결과 및 고찰

양성대조시험

lindane (*C. riparius*)
EC₅₀ 0.034 (0.025~0.045) mg/L,
NOEC 2.82 µg/kg, lindane
EC₅₀ NOEC ±2SD 95%

Weltje (2009)
lindane 48h-EC₅₀ (Lab code 2~9) 39.0 µg/
L, Streloke Köpp (1995)
NOEC (Lab code 2~20) 9.4 µg/kg
(Lab code 1) 95% (Fig. 1).

급성독성시험

Chlorfluazuron, flutianil, pendimethalin, difenoconazole,
dithianon flufenoxuron (*C. riparius*)

Table 3. EC₅₀ and EC₅₀ ratio of pesticides for *Chironomus riparius*

Pesticide	Exposed period	EC ₅₀ , mg/L (95% C.L.) ^{a)}	24 h-EC ₅₀ /48 h-EC ₅₀
chlorfluazuron	24 h	14.50 (10.94~22.53)	2.16
	48 h	6.72 (5.38~8.43)	
difenoconazole	24 h	1.52 (1.16~2.13)	1.99
	48 h	0.77 (0.58~1.02)	
dithianon	24 h	0.44 (0.33~0.62)	1.48
	48 h	0.30 (0.23~0.38)	
flufenoxuron	24 h	0.42 (0.30~0.63)	3.90
	48 h	0.11 (0.073~0.15)	
flutianil	24 h	5.90 (4.08~9.23)	2.32
	48 h	2.55 (1.83~3.46)	
pendimethalin	24 h	8.85 (4.73~68.38)	3.90
	48 h	2.27 (1.75~3.11)	

^{a)} Confidence Limits

Table 4. Effects of flufenoxuron on emergence and development of *Chironomus riparius* for 28 days

Concentration (mg/kg)		Emergence (%)		Development ratio (day ⁻¹)	
		Replication	Average±SD ^{a)}	Replication	Average±SD
Control	1	80	85±0.04	0.0482	0.0458±0.002
	2	85		0.0454	
	3	90		0.0447	
	4	85		0.0447	
Solvent control	1	85	81±0.05	0.0463	0.0454±0.001
	2	80		0.0446	
	3	75		0.0455	
	4	85		0.0452	
0.03	1	90	78±0.10	0.0448	0.0445±0.001
	2	75		0.0441	
	3	80		0.0441	
	4	65		0.0451	
0.06 ^{b)}	1	70	60±0.08	0.0439	0.0431±0.001
	2	60		0.0421	
	3	50		0.0422	
	4	60		0.0440	
0.08 ^{b)}	1	35	34±0.03	0.0413	0.0422±0.001
	2	30		0.0412	
	3	35		0.0420	
	4	35		0.0443	
0.10 ^{b)}	1	25	19±0.05	0.0404	0.0414±0.001
	2	15		0.0415	
	3	20		0.0411	
	4	15		0.0427	
0.15 ^{b)}	1	10	10±0.04	0.0409	0.0407±0.002
	2	10		0.0386	
	3	5		0.0408	
	4	15		0.0423	

^{a)} Standard deviation

^{b)} The mean for this concentration is significantly less than the control mean at alpha=0.05 (1-sided) by Dunnett's test

48h-EC₅₀ 6.72, 2.55, 2.27, 0.77, 0.30 and 0.11 mg/L , 48
 flufenoxuron 가 (Table 3). , Kim
 24h-EC₅₀ 48h-EC₅₀ 1.48~3.90 48 (2009) .
 , flufenoxuron 3.90
 가 . (*C. riparius*) 만성독성시험
 (*C. riparius*) 가
 , 24 flufenoxuron
 C 85% 81%

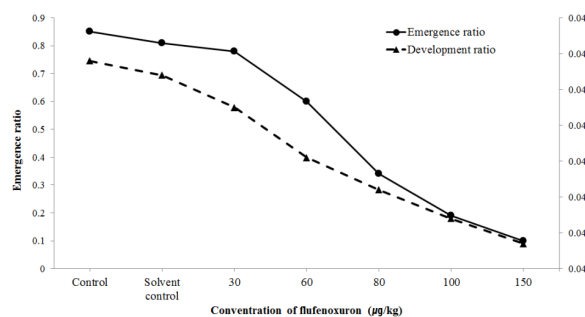


Fig. 2. Relationship between Emergence, development ratio and test concentration for flufenoxuron during 28 days.

70% ,
 0.03, 0.06, 0.08, 0.10 0.15 mg/kg
 78%, 60%, 34%, 19% 10%
 , 0.0458/day
 0.0454/day , 0.03, 0.06, 0.08, 0.10 0.15
 mg/kg 0.0445/day, 0.0431/
 day, 0.0422/day, 0.0414/day 0.0406/day ,
 28d-NOEC 0.03 mg/
 kg, 28d-LOEC 0.06 mg/kg (Table 4).
 Flufenoxuron (*C. riparius*)
 가 가
 , 0.03~0.08 mg/kg
 (Fig. 2), (0.15 mg/kg)
 가
 .
 Flufenoxuron
 (*Danio rerio*) (*Daphnia magna*)
 NOEC >0.0012 mg/L 0.0001 mg/L ,
 (*C. riparius*) NOEC 0.03 mg/kg ,
 UN GHS (Global Harmonized System of classification
 and labelling of chemicals)
 NOEC<0.1 mg/kg chronic 1
 (ECHA, 2011, UN, 2011)
 (*C. riparius*) 28d-NOEC
 (*Danio rerio*) (*Daphnia magna*) NOEC
 25 3000 , NOEC<0.1 mg/
 kg .
 가
 ,
 ,
 가
 ,
 48 EC₅₀ (50%
 effective concentration)<1 mg/L 21
 NOEC (no observed effect concentration)<0.1 mg/L

가가

Acknowledgement

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