Bioaccumulation of heavy metals Cu, Zn, and Hg in muscles and liver of the stellate sturgeon (Acipenser stellatus) in the Caspian Sea and their correlation with growth parameters

Heidary, S., Imanpour Namin J.*, Monsefrad F.

Received: April 2011 Accepted: November 2011

Abstract

Bioaccumulation of Cu, Zn, Hg in muscles and liver tissues of stellate sturgeon (Acipenser stellatus) from the southern Caspian Sea was measured. Effects of condition factor (CF), age and hepatosomatic index (HSI) on metal accumulation were also determined. Some 40 stellate sturgeons were collected using gill nets in winter and spring 2007-2008 from the southern shores of the Caspian Sea. Total (TL) and fork (FL) length and weight of all specimens were measured. Cross sections of first ray of pectoral fins were used for age determination. Muscle and liver samples were taken and transported to the laboratory in ice packs and kept in -20 °C prior to analyses. In the laboratory samples were oven dried, digested with HClO₃ and HNO₃ and diluted with dionized water to 50cc to measure Cu, Zn, and Hg concentration with a flame spectrophotometer. Sequence of metals in Acipenser stellatus was Zn>Hg> Cu in muscle tissues and Zn> Cu> Hg in liver samples. Concentration of Zn was slightly in correlation with age (R= 0.3). A negative correlation was observed between Zn concentrations with condition factor (R= -0.3). Zn concentrations were negatively correlated in muscle tissues (R=-0.3). The results were compared to international standards proposed by MAAF, EEC and NHMRC. Our study showed that accumulation of heavy metals in sturgeon tissues was influenced by concentration of metals in sediment and the physiological state of fish.

Keywords: Acipenser stellatus, Heavy metals, Condition factor, Hepatosomatic index, Liver, Muscle

Department of Fishery, Faculty of Natural Resources, Guilan University, POB: 1144 Sowmehsara- Guilan, Iran.

*Corresponding author's email: javidiman@gmail.com

Introduction

The Caspian Sea is the largest inland water body on earth and is surrounded by Russia, Kazakhstan. Turkmenistan. Iran Azerbaijan. It serves as a main habitat for important commercial sturgeon species which in general live exclusively the northern hemisphere. Stellate sturgeon (Acipenser stellatus) is typical in northern parts of the Caspian Sea however; it may regularly be encountered in southern parts of this water body as well (Khodorevskaya et al., 1997). Based on available data the annual catch of sturgeon in the Azov Sea and the Caspian Sea, which is almost 90% of the world landings was approximately 24000-25000 tons in 1970–1985 but these figures have dropped 2000t in 1999 below (Billard and Lecointre, 2001). The main cause of this drastic decline is claimed to be overfishing, environmental degradation (river fragmentation, dam construction across the rivers, water and sediment pollution) which in fact disturbs the migratory routs and consequently reproduction potential of the sturgeons (Billard and Lecointre, 2001). Among these, heavy metals have long been recognized as serious pollutants of the aquatic environment. They impose serious damage to metabolic, physiological and structural systems of organisms when present in high concentrations in the environment. Metals such as Zinc and Copper are essential elements for normal metabolism of aquatic organisms in low concentrations. while mercury nonessential without any recognized role in aquatic systems (Canli and Atli, 2003). They may have direct effects on organisms by accumulating in their body or indirectly

through food web to the next trophic level. One of the most serious consequences of this transfer is biological amplification through the food chain (Unlu et al., 1993). In an aquatic environment, heavy metals are easily taken up in dissolved form by organisms. These metals are then strongly bound with sulfhydril groups of proteins and accumulate in tissues of the organism (Hadson, 1988; Kargin, 1996) which may result in chronic illness damage to the population (Barlas, 1999).

Concentrations of heavy metals in water samples, sediments and benthic organism from Volga River has increased to a great extent (Karpinsky, 1992). Several studies have reported high concentrations of heavy metals in fish species (Karpinsky, 1992; Watanabe and Tanabe, 2003) and seals (*Pusa caspica*) of the Caspian Sea (Anan et al., 2002; Watanabe et al., 2002; Ikemoto et al., 2004). However, status of multi elemental contamination in sturgeons of the Caspian Sea is not well known. In the present study, we measured concentration of Cu, Zn and Hg in muscles and liver of stellate sturgeons and discussed the results in relation to location, age, fish health, hepatosomatic index (HSI) and condition factor (CF). Public health risks associated with consumption of fish were estimated based on PTDI and PTWI and tested with recommended values bv globally recognized institutions.

Materials and methods

The study was conducted in winter and spring of 2007 to 2008 in the southern part of the Caspian Sea. The study area and

sampling sites are shown in figure 1. Two sampling sites (1 and 2) were selected in south- west and 2 sampling sites (3 and 4) in south east Caspian Sea. Sampling sites were located between Talesh (37° and 46" north latitude and 48° and 59" east

longitude) and Torkaman (36° and 50" north latitude and 53° and 34" east longitude).

A total of 40 stellate sturgeons were collected using gill nets from various depths in the Caspian Sea.

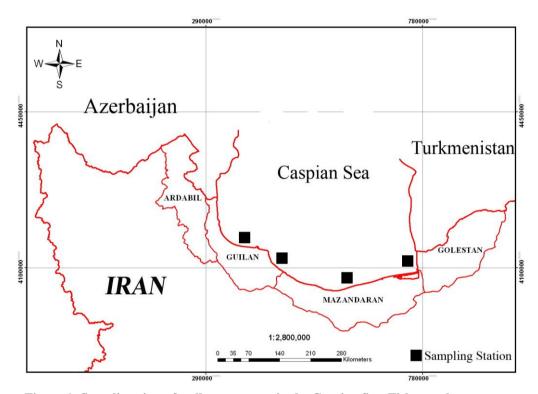


Figure 1: Sampling sites of stellate sturgeon in the Caspian Sea. Fish samples were collected from the locations with squares

Cross sections (0.4 mm thickness) of first ray of pectoral fins were used for age determination. Muscle (250g) and liver samples (number of liver samples was 20) were taken and stored at -20 °C for further analyses. The procedure used to determine metal concentration has been described by Anan et al., 2001. Muscle and liver samples were dried at 80°C for 24h and homogenized. The homogenized samples were then digested in an oven with HNO₃ and HClO₃ acids. Thermo Electron Corporation Flame Spectrophotometer was

used to determine Cu and Zn values and mercury samples were read by cold-vapor technique using SnC_{12} as a reluctant. Accuracy of the measurement was tested against DORM2 (National Research Council Canada). Values were presented on a dry weight basis.

Moisture content of the muscle samples was $76.5 \pm 2.3\%$. A conversion factor of 4.25 was used for conversion of dry weight results to wet weight basis. Condition factor (CF) and hepatosomatic

index (HSI) were calculated using the following formulas:

 $CF = W/L^3 \times 100$

Where W= fish weight (g) and L= total length (cm) (Hung et al., 2002);

 $HSI = w/W \times 100$

Where w= liver weight (g) and W= fish weight (g) (Wahli et al., 2002).

Statistical analysis

Condition factor (CF) and hepatosomatic index (HSI) and Relative weight (W_r) were calculated using the following formulas:

 $CF = W/L^3 * 100$

Where W= fish weight (g) and L= total length (cm) (Hung et al., 2002);

HSI = w/W*100

Where w= liver weight (g) and W= fish weight (g) (Wahli et al., 2002).

Normal distribution of data was examined with Kolmogorov- Smirnov's test. Log normals were used where data were not distributed normally. Pearson's correlation was used to examine the relationship between fish length, weight, CF and HSI.

One- way ANOVA was used to examine metal concentration in fish tissues. Effect of location on metal concentration was examined by ANCOVA with body length as covariate. All analyses were performed in SPSS (Ver. 14) at 95% confidence level and graphics in excel (2003).

Results

Sturgeon specimens were in the range of 3-17 years in age. Their mean weight was 730- 13000 g and mean length 54- 143 cm FL (62- 163cm TL). The majority of fish were sexually mature and male/female ratio was 1.3: 1. The sequence of metal accumulation was Zn> Hg>Cu in muscle and Zn> Cu>Hg in liver samples. The condition factor (CF) and Hepatosomatic index were $0.56\pm~0.06$ and $0.7\pm~0.06$ in south-west Caspian Sea (Guilan Province) respectively. The condition factor (CF) was 0.27± 0.009 in south-east Caspian Sea (Golestan Province). Table 1 shows biological data of specimens and table 2 metal concentrations (Min, Max and Mean ± SD) in muscle and liver samples. Lead and Zinc showed the highest and lowest accumulation in both muscle and liver.

Table 1: Biological data of examined fish specimens in south-west and south-east Caspian Sea (Dec. 2007-June 2008)

Guilan		Golestan	
Length TL. (cm)	Weight (gr)	Length TL. (cm)	Weight (gr)
n=20	n= 20	n=20	n= 20
Max= 154	Max = 13000	Max= 163	Max= 11000
Min= 62	Min=730	Min= 120	Min= 3800
Mean± SD= 130.35± 27.9	Mean± SD= 7793± 3612	Mean± SD= 137.9 ± 12.7	Mean± Sd= 7100 ± 2099.3

Table 2: Trace element concentrations (μ g/g dry wt.) in muscle and liver of stellate sturgeons from the Caspian Sea (Guilan and Golestan Provinces, Dec.2007-June 2008)

Muscle samples	Zn	Cu	Hg
Guilan			
n=20			
Min	1.075	0.007	0.241
Max	5.857	0.819	3.48
Geometric mean	3.818	0.554	2.18
SD	1.075	0.201	0.35
Liver samples			
n=20			
Min	0.293	0.324	0.096
Max	7.128	3.641	2.221
Geometric mean	5.456	1.166	1.13
SD	1.359	1.166	0.24
Golestan			
Muscle samples			
n=20			
Min	0.04	0.159	0.074
Max	60.233	0.476	7.853
Geometric mean	7.612	0.384	1.78
SD	12.61	0.07	0.48

The highest concentration of Cu $(3.641\pm 1.166 \text{ ppm})$ was observed in liver samples in Guilan Province while the highest concentrations of Zn with 60.233 ± 12.61 ppm and Hg with 7.853 ± 0.48 ppm were observed in muscles of fish caught in Golestan Province. Significant differences were observed in concentrations of Cu in two provinces (p<0.05).

There were no significant differences in metal concentrations

between Talesh and Anzali in liver samples. Regardless of sampling sites and fish sex significant negative correlation was observed with age and Cu accumulation in muscles (p<0.05; r= -0.4; Figure 2) while in liver samples Cu accumulation positively correlated with age (p<0.05; r= 0.4; Figure 3). Zn accumulation in muscle samples also showed positive correlation with age (p<0.05; r=0.3; Figure 4).

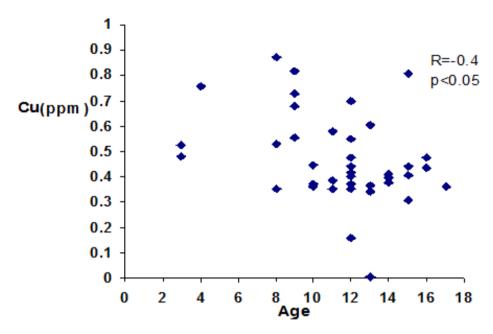


Figure 2: Concentration of Cu in muscle samples of A. stellatus in different ages (Dec.2007-June.2008)

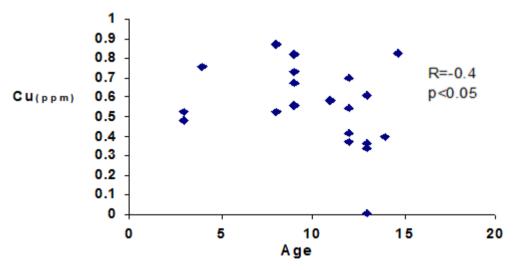


Figure 3: Concentration of Cu in liver samples of *A. stellatus* in different ages (Dec.2007-June.2008)

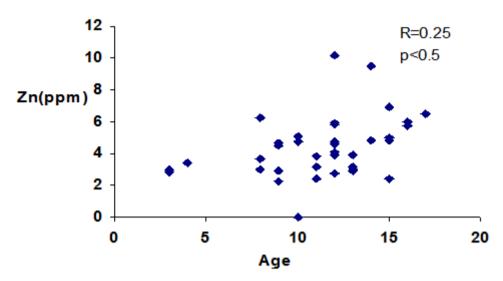


Figure 4: Concentration of Zn in muscles samples of A. stellatus in different ages (Dec.2007-June.2008)

A positive correlation was observed between concentration of Cu and condition factor (R=+0.2, p<0.05). Regardless of fish sex there was a very strong and negative significant interaction between muscle concentration of Zn (R=-0.9, p<0.05). A positive interaction between Cu and Zn (r=0.40) and negative interaction between Cu (r= -0.3) were also observed. There was no correlation between concentration of metals in liver and hepatosomatic index.

Discussion

The present study showed higher accumulation of Zn and Cu in liver as compared to muscle tissues. It is generally to physiological activities related organs, for instance Cu and Zn are involved in enzyme activities in liver, consequently higher quantities of these elements accumulated liver are in

(Sobolev, 2005; Henry et al., 2004). On the other hand Hg shows high tendency to bind with muscle proteins such -OH, -COOH, -NH₂, - SH (Golovanova, 2008). It is well documented that levels of heavy metals vary in fish depending on factors such as habitat and migration (Romeo et al., 1999; Andres et al., 2000; Canli and Atli, 2003). Stellate sturgeon feeds more on benthos as compared to other sturgeon species (Karpinsky et al., 1992) therefore heavy load of metals in sediment and benthic suspension feeders which accumulate metals in their body may significantly influence metals concentration in this species. Fish age and related feeding activities also determines the extent of metal accumulation in fish. Marmulla et al., 1990 reported a negative correlation between Cu and age suggesting that lesser feeding activities corresponded with higher age resulting in lower levels of metal accumulation. Heavy loads pollution into the Caspian Sea resulting from oil extraction activities, shift in prey selection or developmental stages of fish may be responsible for these findings. As for fish size we obtained similar results to Honda et al., 1983 which reported negative correlation between Pagothenia borchgrevinkiv fish size and accumulation of Cu. Al- Yousef et al., (2000) also reported similar results in their studies on Lethrinus lentjan. However this trend is not true for Zn in liver tissue where metal concentration increases with fish age.

Another issue which controls metal accumulation is an organism is species uptake, detoxification and elimination mechanisms which depend significantly on the size- specific metabolic rate of organism (Farks, et al., 2003), Thus the correlations negative between concentration of metals and fish size do not necessarily mean that there is a particular metal concentration at the beginning of the growth period and no new metal is further absorbed. The negative relationship between heavy metal condition concentrations and factor suggests relative dilution effects of lipid content of target tissue (Farks et al., 2003). Donald et al. (1997) studied Mac concentrations of Ag, Cr, Cu, Zn and Hg in muscles of Acipenser transmontanous. Table 3 compares our findings with other authors. The differences could be related to pollution load of the study area, biological characteristics, migratory and feeding behavior of the organisms even within the same study area (Canli et al., 2003). Bemis et al. (1997) believe that migration either for reproduction

feeding influences metal accumulation in fish. Agusa et al.. 2004 studied concentration of heavy metals in sturgeons of the Caspian Sea and their results are presented in table 3. In the present study we collected fish only from Iranian waters therefore we did not have access to fish from northern parts of the Caspian Sea. Zinc concentration Copper and sediments from Iranian parts is higher than other riparian countries of the Caspian Sea however their concentrations were not considerable (de Mora et al. 2004) .Concentration of mercury in sediments from Iranian part is lower than other around the Caspian countries Sea. Although concentration of Hg in sediments of Iranian basins is lower that other countries, however concentration of this metal in muscles is high. This could be due to the rather long half life of Hg in the form of Methyl mercury in body (700-1000 days) in comparison to other metals. On the other hand concentrations of Cu and Zn in sediments of Iranian basins are much higher but their concentrations in muscles are not significant which is similar to de Mora et al. 2004. Probably reduced feeding prior to reproduction migration or feeding migration elsewhere in the Caspian Sea are responsible for this result. As shown in table 4 concentrations of heavy metals Cu, Zn and Hg were lower than the standard and permitted levels set up by EEC but concentrations of Hg were higher than the standard and permitted levels set up by MAFF at the time of this study.

According to FAO (2009) reports, the per capita fish consumption in Iran is 6400g or 18g/day and 126 g/week. The

[DOR: 20.1001.1.15622916.2012.11.2.8.6]

estimated daily and weekly intake (EDI and EWI) for an adult person (mean weight= 70 kg) presented in table 5 shows that the EDI and EWI indexes are below

the standards (Türkmen et al., 2009; FAO/WHO.2006) therefore stellate sturgeon consumption does not pose threat for human health at the time of this study.

Table 5: Estimated permissible daily and weekly intake of metals for a mature man based on Stellate sturgeon consumption

Species	Cu	Zn	Hg	References
Caspian Sea				
Stellate sturgeon	0.47	5.8	2	this study
Stellate sturgeon*	0.1	1.3	0.4	this study
Stellate sturgeon	1.5	20.3	0.06	Agusa et al(2004)
Beluga	1.42	20.2	1.4	Agusa et al (2004)
Persian sturgeon	1.74	21.7	0.33	Agusa et al (2004)
Russian sturgeon	1.73	22	0.32	Agusa et al (2004)
Caspian roach	0.26	18.8	0.2	Anan <i>et al</i> (2005)
Caspian spart	1.94	57.5	0.05	Anan <i>et al.</i> (2005)
Fraser River, Canada				
White sturgeon	1.36	14.2	3.37	MacDonald et al (1997)
Gulf and Gulf of Oman				
Orange spotted	2.18	21	0.99	de Mora et al.(2004)
Spangled emperor	0.66	8.28	0.05	de Mora et al.(2004)
Taipei Market, Taiwan				
Sea perch	1.3	38	1.045	Han et al.(1998)
Milkfish	3.06	60.5	1.96	Agusa et al (2004)
Tilapia	1.56	64	2.54	Agusa et al (2004)
Carp	4.85	121	2.41	Agusa et al (2004)
Nouakhott, Mauritania				
Peseudupeneus	0.66	13	0.14	Romeo et al (1999)

a: Provisional Permissible Tolerable weekly intake in µg/week/kg body weight

Acknowledgments

Our sincere thanks are extended to Mr. Shaabani Director of the Guilan head office on sturgeon specialization and Mr. Aghili Nezhad director of the Golestan head office on sturgeon specialization.

References

Agusa, T., Kunito, T., Tanabe, Sh. and Pourkazemi, M., 2004.

Concentrations of trace elements in muscle of sturgeons in the Caspian

b: PTWI for 60 kg adult person (µg/week/70 kg body weight)

c: PTDI, provisional permissible tolerable weekly intake (µg/week/70 kg body weight)

d: (Türkmen et al., 2009)

- Sea. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 49, 789–800
- Aladin, N. and Plotnikov, I., 2004. The Caspian Sea, Lake Basin Management Initiative Thematic Paper.
- Allen, P., 1994. Accumulation profiles of lead and the influence ofcadmium and mercury in *Oreochromis aureus* during chronic exposure. *Toxic. Environ. Chem.*, 44, 101–112.
- **Allen, P., 1995.** Chronic accumulation of cadmium in the edible tissues of *Oreochromis aureus*: modification by mercury and lead. *Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol.* 29, 8–14.
- Al-Yousuf, M. H., El-Shahawi, M. S. and Al-Ghais, S. M., 2000. Trace metals in liver, skin and muscle of Lethrinus lentjan fish species in relation to body length and sex. *The Science of the Total Environment*, 256, 87–94
- Amini Ranjbar, Gh. and Sotudehnia, F., 2005. Concentration of heavy metals in muscles of *Mugil auratus* from the Caspian Sea and its relationships with some biological parameters (standard length, weight, age and sex), *Iranian Journal of fisheries Science*. 3, 1-17
- Anan, Y., Kunito, T., Ikemoto, T., Kubota, R., Watanabe, I., Tanabe, S., Miyazaki, N. et al., 2002. Elevated concentrations of trace elements in Caspian seals (*Phoca caspica*) found stranded during the mass mortality events in 2000. Archives of Environmental

- Contamination and Toxicology, 42, 354–362.
- Anan, y., Kunito, T., Tanabe sh.,
 Mitrofanov, I. and Aubrey, D. G.,
 2005. Trace element accumulation in fishes collected from coastal waters of the Caspian Sea. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 51, 882–888
- **Barlas, N., 1999.** A pilot study of heavy metal concentration in various environments and fishes in the upper Sakaryia river basin, Turkey. *Envion. Toxicol*, 14, 367-373.
- Billard, R. and Lecointre, G., 2001. Biology and conservation of sturgeon and paddle fish. *Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries*, 10, 355–392.
- Bednyakov, D. A., 2004.

 Modificatsionnoe regulirovanie urovnya activnosty nekotoryh pischevaritelnyh fermentov u ry b (Modification Regulation of Activities of Some Digestive Enzymes in Fish), Extended Abstract of Cand. Sci. Dissertation, 24 p.
- Bemis, W. E. and Kynard, B., 1997. Sturgeon rivers: an introduction to Acipenseriformes biogeography and life history. *Environmental Biology of Fishes*, 48, 167–183.
- Buchtova, H., 2001. Hygiena a technologie zpracování ryb a ostatních živočichu, alimentární onemocnění z ryb mrazírenství, veteriání a Farmaceutická, Univerzita.
- Canli, M., and Atli, G., 2003. The relationships between heavy metal(Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Pb, Zn)levels

- and the size of six Mediterranean fish species. *Environm Pollution*.121, 129-136.
- Commission regulation. 2008. Amending regulation the European Union (EEC), setting maximum level for certain concentration in foodstuff. *Official journal of the European Uniuon*, 629, 6-9.
- De Mora, S., Fowler, S. W., Wyse, E. and Azemard, S., 2004. Distribution of heavy metals in marine bivalves, fish and coastal sediments in the Gulf and Gulf of Oman. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*.10, 2-29.
- Farkas, A., Sallanki, J. and Speczilar, A., 2002. Relation between growth and the heavy metal concentration in organs of bream *Abramis brama* L. populating Lake Balaton. *Arch Environ. Contam. Toxicol*, 43, 236–43.
- Food and Agriculture Organization, 2009. Laurenti, G. (comp.) 1961-2005
 Fish and fishery products: world apparent consumption statistics based on food balance sheets. FAO Yearbook / annuaire / anuario 2007.
 Rome. AppendixI Fish and fishery products apparent consumption.
- Food and Agriculture
 Organization/World Health
 Organization (FAO/WHO)., 2006.
 Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards
 Programme Codex Committee on
 Food Additives and Contaminants,
 Thirty-eighth Session, The Hague, the
 Netherlands, 24 28.

- Golovanova. I. L., 2008. Vliyaniye prirodnyh i antropogennyh factorov na gidroliz uglevodov u presnovodnyh kostistyhryb i ob'ektov ih pitaniya (Influence of Naturaland Anthropogenic Factors on Hydrolysis of Carbohydratesin Freshwater Bony Fishes and in Their Feeding Subjects), Extended Abstract Doct. Sci. Dissertation. St. Petersburg: 46 p.
- **Hadson, P. V., 1988.** The effect of metal metabolism uptake, disposition and toxicity in fish. *Aquatic Toxicol*, 11, 3-18.
- Han, B. C., Jeng, W. L., Chen, R. Y.,
 Fang, G. T., Hung, T. C. and Tseng,
 R. J., 1998. Estimation of target hazard quotients and potential health risks for metals by consumption of seafood in Taiwan. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, 35, 711–720.
- Henry, F., R. Amara, R., Courcot, L., Lacouture, D. and Bertho, M. L., 2004, Heavy metals in four fish species from the French coast of the Eastern English Channel and Southern Bight of the North Sea. *Environment International*, 30, 675–683.
- Hung, S. S. O. and Deng, D. F. 2002. Sturgeon, *Acipenser spp.* In: Webster, C.D., Lim, C (Eds), Nurient Requirements and Feeding of Finfish for Aquaculture. CABI Publishing, Walligford, UK: 344-357.
- Ikemoto, T., Kunito, T., Watanabe, I., Yasunaga, G., Baba, N., Miyazaki,

- N., Petrov, E. A. and Tanabe, S., 2004. Comparison of trace element accumulation in Baikal seals (Pusa sibirica), Caspian seals (Pusa caspica) and northern fur seals (Callorhinus ursinus). *Environmental Pollution*, 127, 83–97.
- **Kargin, F., 1996.** Effects of EDTA on accumulation of cadmium in Tilapia zilli. *Turkish J. Zool*, 20, 419-421.
- Karpinsky, M. G., 1992. Aspects of the Caspian Sea benthic ecosystem. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 24, 389–394.
- Khodorevskaya, R. P., Zhuravleva, O. L. and Vlasenko, A. D., 1997. Present status of commercial stocks of sturgeons in the Caspian Sea basin. *Environmental Biology of Fishes*, 48, 209–219
- Mac Donald, D. D., Ikonomou, M. G., Rantalaine, A. L., Rogers, I. H., Sutherland, D. and Oostdam, J. V., 1997. Contaminants in whitesturgeon (Acipenser transmontanus) from the upper Fraser River, British Columbia, Canada. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, 16, 479–490.
- Marmulla G. and R.osch R., 1990.

 Maximum daily ration of juvenile fish fed on living natural zooplankton. *J Fish Biol*, 36, 789–801.
- Pourang, N., Tanabe, S., Rezvani, S. and Dennis, J. H., 2005. Trace elements accumulation in edible tissues of five sturgeon species from the Caspian Sea. *Environ. Monit. Assess*, 100, 89–108.

- Sobolev, K. D., 2005. Toxicological Peculiarities of Accumulation of Heavy Metal Ions in Natural and Artificial Fish Food under Conditions of Electric Power Stations'warm waste waters. Sbornik trudov Federal'nogo gosudarst vennogonauchno-issledovatel'skogo institute ozernogo i rechnogo rybnogo hozyaistva (Collection of Papers of Federa 1 State Scientific institute GOSNIORkh, 333, 362-373.
- Türkmen, M., Türkmen, A., Tepe, Y., Töre, Y. and Ates, A., 2009.

 Determination of metals in fish species from Aegean and Mediterranean seas. *Food Chem*, 113, 233–237.
- Romeo, M., Siau, Y., Sidoumou, Z. and Gnassia-Barelli, M., 1999. Heavy metal distribution in different fish species from the Mauritania coast. *The Science of the Total Environment*, 232, 169–175.
- Ünlü E and Gümgüm B., 1993. Concentration of copper and zinc in fish, and sediments from the Tigris River in Turkey. *Chemosphere*, 26, 2055-2061.
- **Wahli, T.,2002.** Approaches to investigate environmental impacts on fish health Bull. *Europ. Association of Fish Pathology*, 22, 126-132.,
- Watanabe, I., Kunito, T., Tanabe, S.,
 Amano, M., Koyama, Y., Miyazaki,
 N., Petrov, E. A. et al., 2002.
 Accumulation of heavy metals in Caspian seals (Phoca caspica).

Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, 43, 109–120.

Yilmaz, A., 2003. Levels of heavy metals (Fe, Cu, Ni, Cr, Pb, and Zn)in tissue

of *Mugil cephalus* and *Trachurus mediterraneus* from Iskenderun Bay, Turkey. *Environmental Research*, 92, 277–281.

تجمع زیستی فلزات سنگین Cu, Zn, Hg در عضله و کبد ازون برون (Acipenser stellatus) دریای خزر و ارتباط آن با یارامتر های رشد

حيدري صنم؛ ايمانپور نمين جاويد *؛ منصف راد فاطمه

چکیده

تجمع فلزات سنگین Cu, Zn و Hg در عضله و کبد ازون برون (GSI) قسمت جنوبی دریای خزراندازه گیری شد. تاثیر فاکتور وضعیت (CF)، سن و شاخص کبد (GSI) بر روی تجمع این فلزات بررسی شد. تعداد 40 عدد ماهی با استفاده از دام گوشگیر در طول زمستان و بهار 1386 و 1387 از سواحل جنوبی دریای خزر تهیه شدند. طول کل (TL) و طول چنگالی (FL) تمامی ماهیان و وزن آنها تعیین شد. برش عرضی از اولین شعاع سخت باله سینه ای تهیه و برای تعیین سن بکار گوته شد. نمونه های عضله و کبد تهیه شده و پس از انتقال به آزمابشگاه جهت برای بررسی ها ی بعدی در دمای 20-سانتیگراد نگهداری شدند. در آزمایشگاه نمونه ها در داخل آون خشک و با استفاده از HNO3 با استفاده از فلیم اسپکترومتر تعیین شد. تر تیب با استفاده از آب دیونیزه به 50 رسانده شده و غلظت فلزات Cu, Zn و در بافت کبد بصورت Hg با استفاده از فلیم اسپکترومتر تعیین شد. تر تیب فلزات در بافت عضله ازون برون بصورت 50 Hg> Cu و در بافت کبد بصورت 50 PG رسانده شد، نتایج بدست جزئی با سن نمونه ها نشان داد (R=0/3). همبستگی منفی بین غلظت 50 Para فلزات سنگین در ازون 50 Para فلزات در رسوبات و نیز شرایط فیزیولوژیک ماهی می باشد.

واژ گان کلیدی: ازون برون، فلزات سنگین، فاکتور وضعیت، شاخص کبدی، کبد، عضله

گروه شیلات، دانشکده منابع طبیعی، دانشگاه گیلان، صندوق پستی 1144- صومعه سرا- گیلان، ایران.

^{*} يست الكترونيكي نويسنده مسئول: javidiman@gmail.com