

6th Symposium on sustainable use of pesticides Directive (SUD)
Integrated Pest Management

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How pesticides are affecting earthworms?

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Researcher

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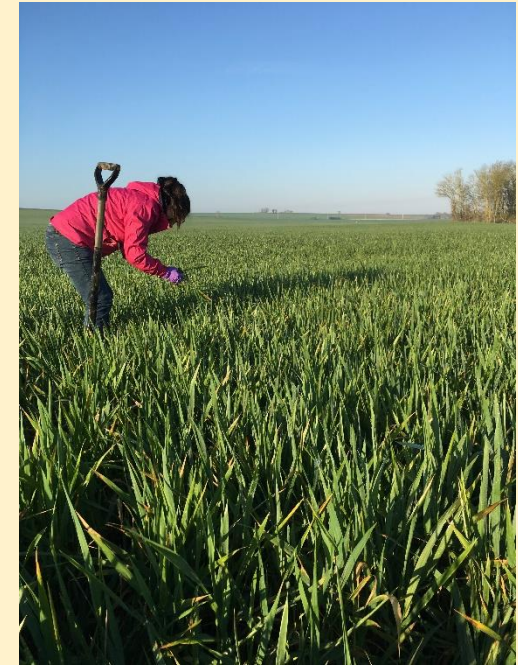
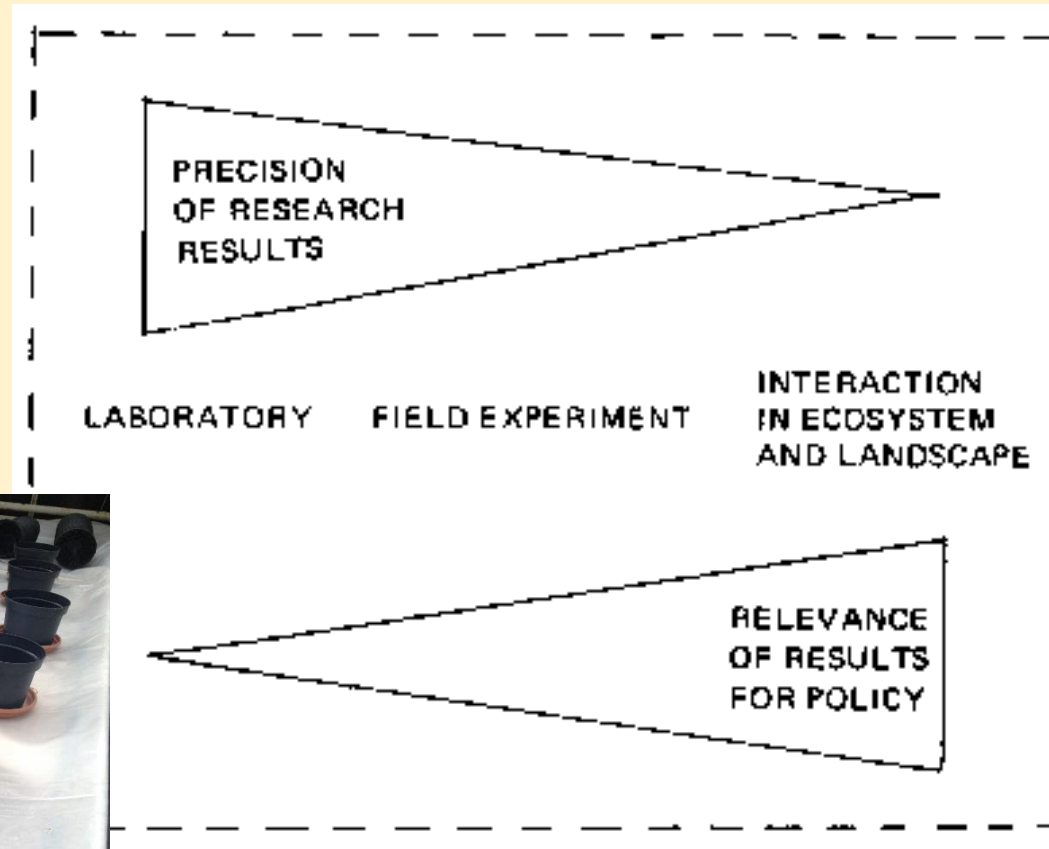


celine.pelosi@inra.fr



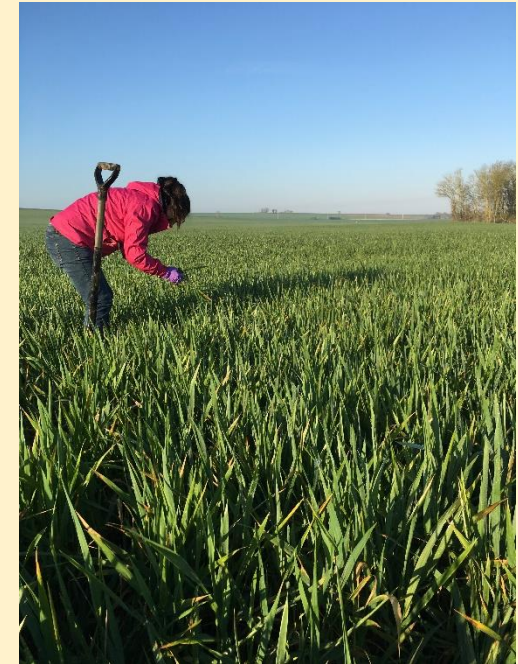
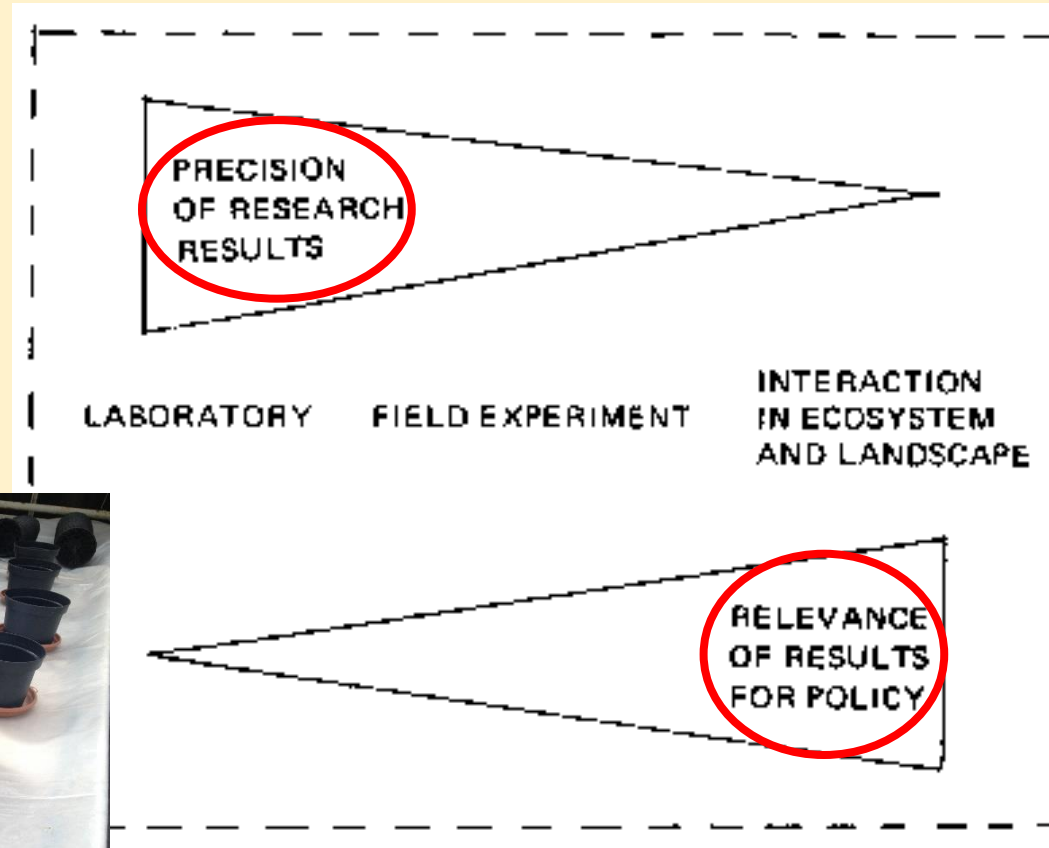
----- Anthropogenic activities and threats to ecosystems

Biomonitoring procedures

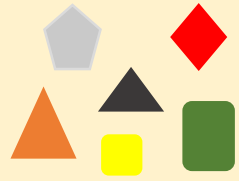


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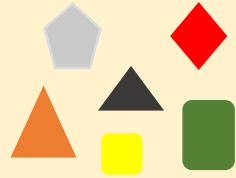
Biomonitoring procedures



----- Bioindicators

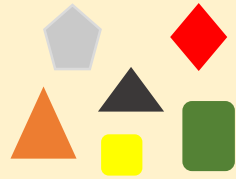


----- Bioindicators



- Assess the impacts
- Describe the systems
- Follow their evolution

----- Bioindicators



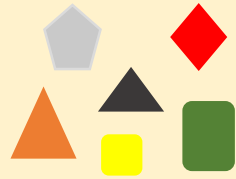
Representativity

Functional role

Sensitivity (« agri »)

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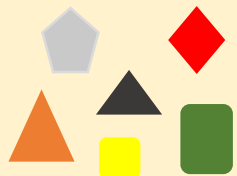


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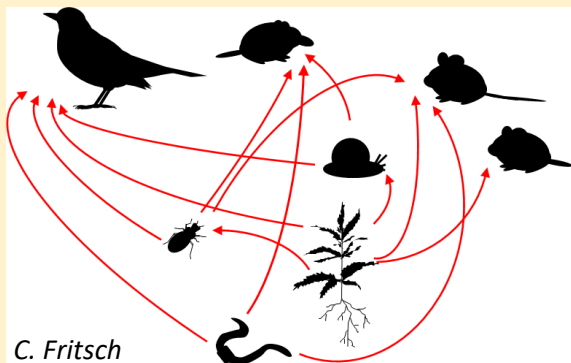


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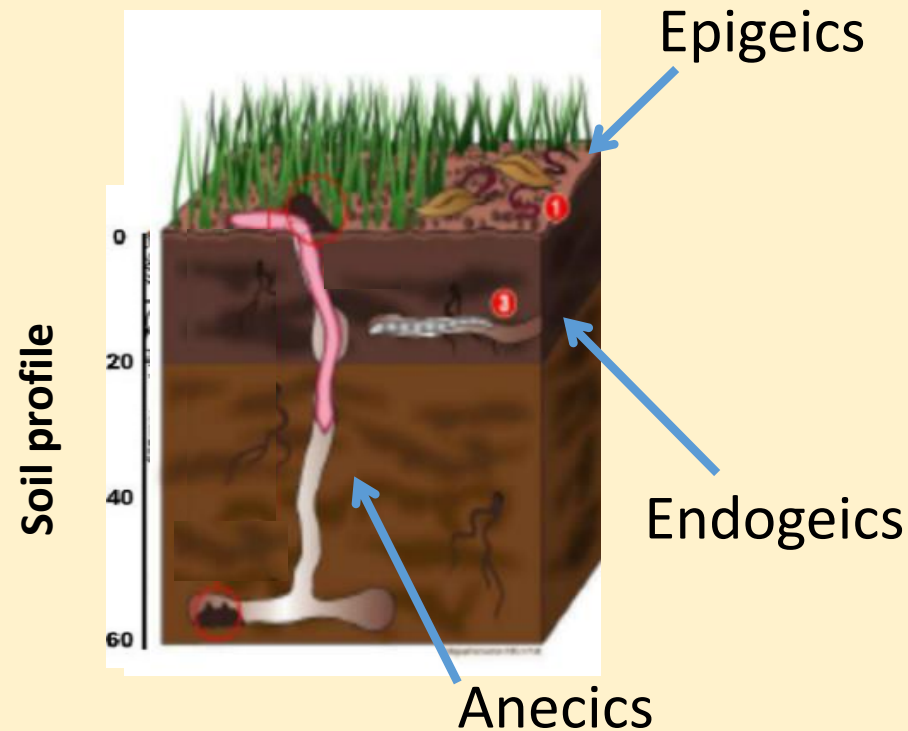
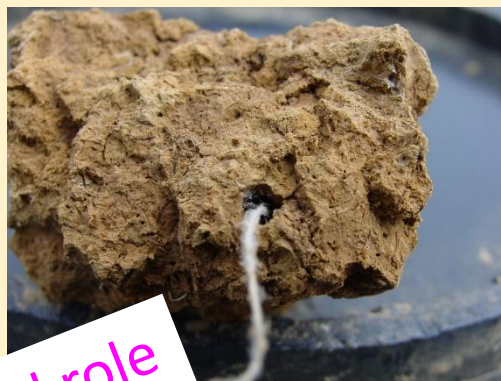
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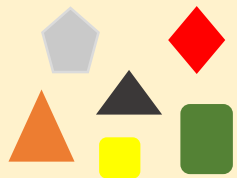
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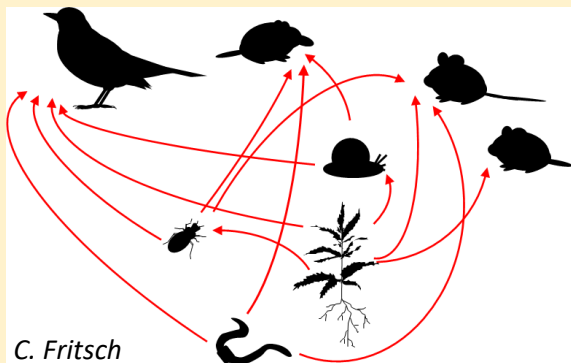


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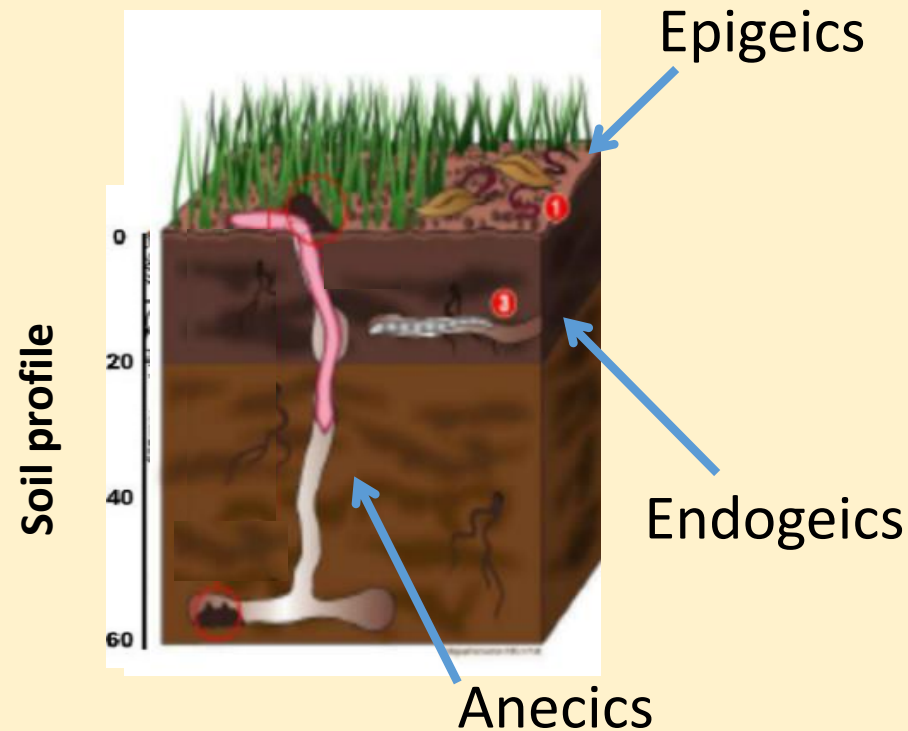
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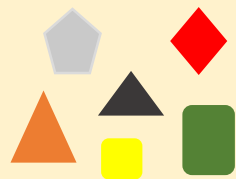
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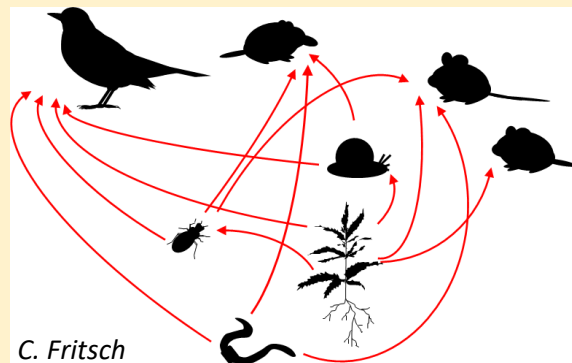
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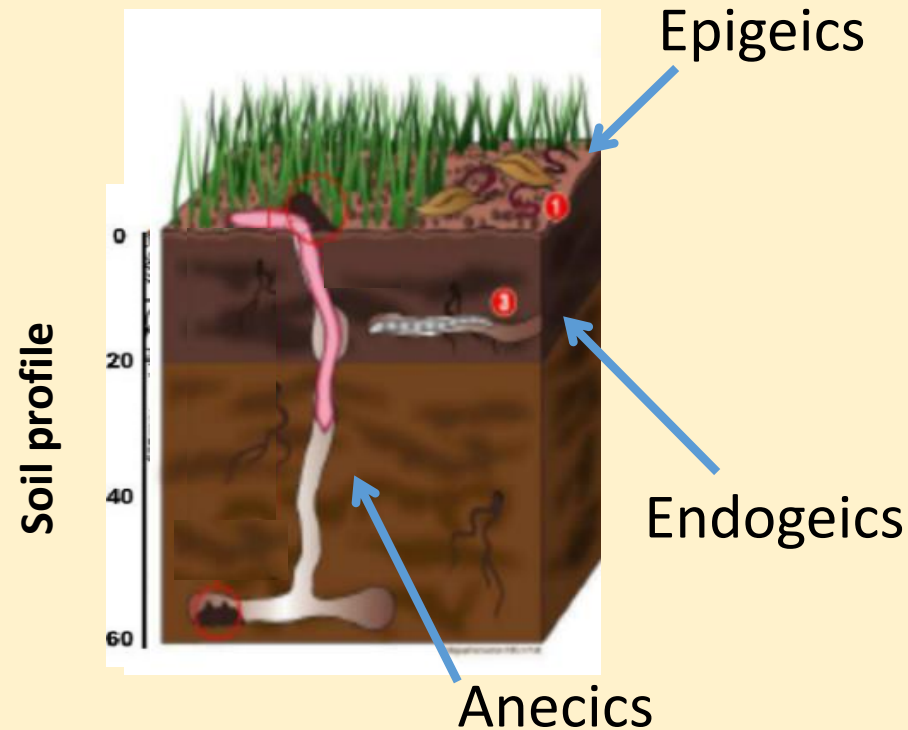
Physiological, morphological,
phenological or behavioral
changes/responses



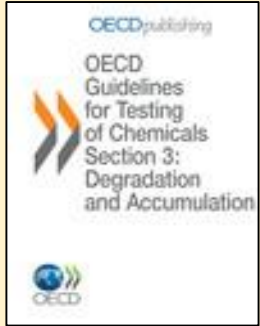
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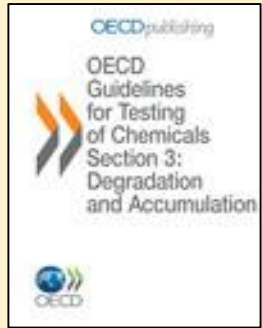


----- Earthworm sensitivity to pesticides



Eisenia fetida

----- Earthworm sensitivity to pesticides



Eisenia fetida

Since the 80's

Short generation time
Easy to breed



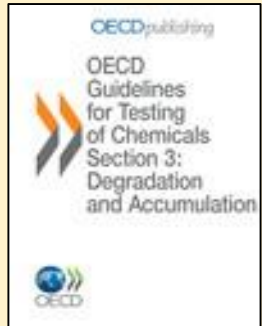
OECD GUIDELINE FOR TESTING OF CHEMICALS

"Earthworm, Acute Toxicity Tests"

207

Adopted:
4 April 1984

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ISO 11268. Soil quality - effects of pollutants on earthworms (*Eisenia fetida*)

1. Determination of **acute toxicity** using artificial soil substrate (1993)
2. Determination of effects on **reproduction** (1998)

ISO 17512-1, 2008. Soil quality - avoidance test for determining the quality of soils and effects of chemicals on **behaviour** – Test with earthworms (*Eisenia fetida* and *Eisenia andrei*).



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→ Tests for the registration of pesticides



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→ Tests for the registration of pesticides

→ Ecotoxicological studies



Eisenia fetida

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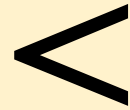


(LC50: lethal concentration for 50% of exposed individuals)

----- Earthworm sensitivity to pesticides



Eisenia fetida



**2 times
less sensitive**



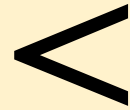
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----- Earthworm sensitivity to pesticides

Aporrectodea caliginosa



Eisenia fetida



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**More than
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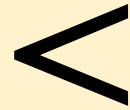
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Aporrectodea caliginosa



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**2 times
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Species found in natural conditions

Natural soils

Realistic concentrations (Recommended Dose)

Commercial formulations:

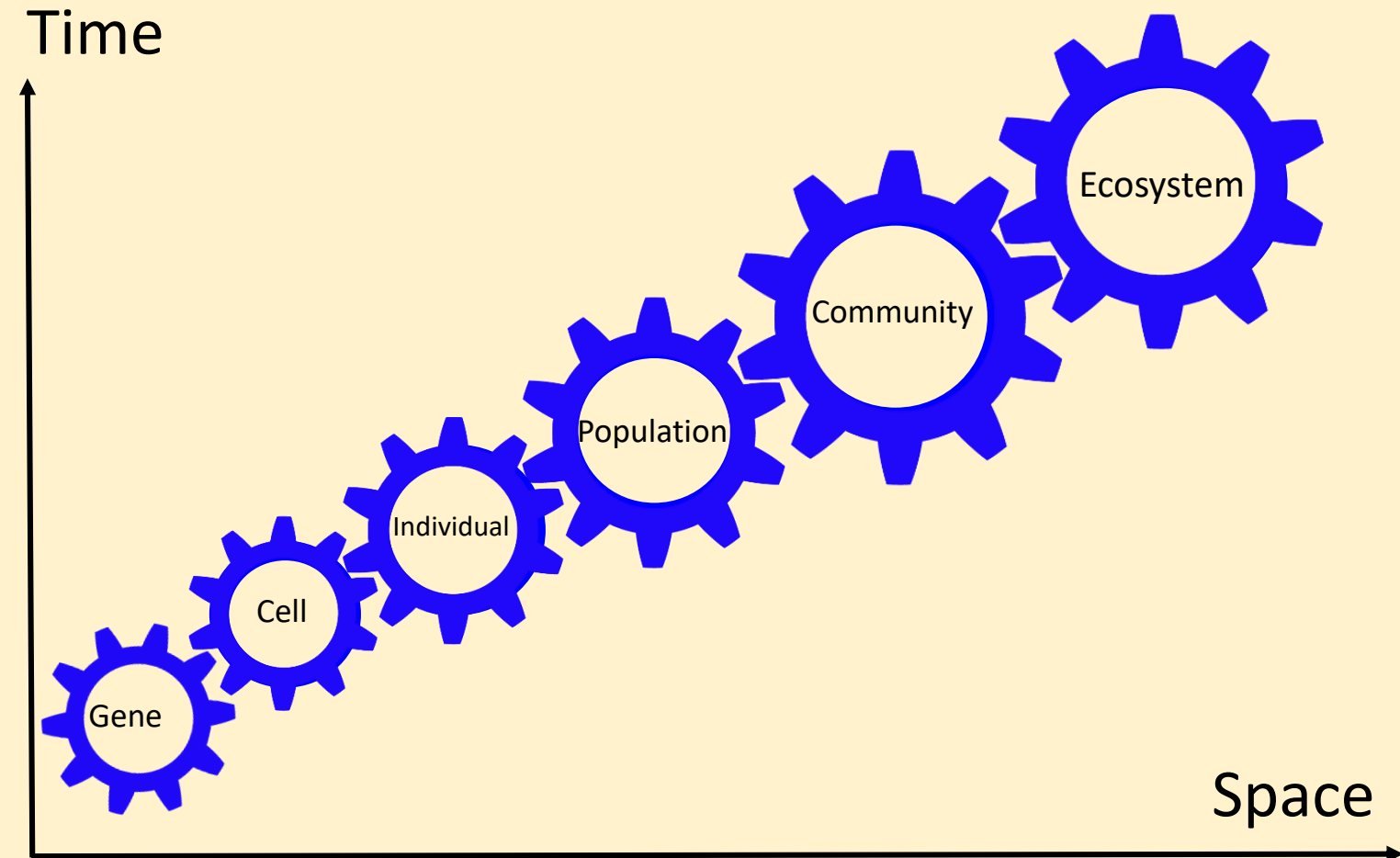
- Representative of practices for cereal crops
- Potential effects (toxic reference values – recommended dose)



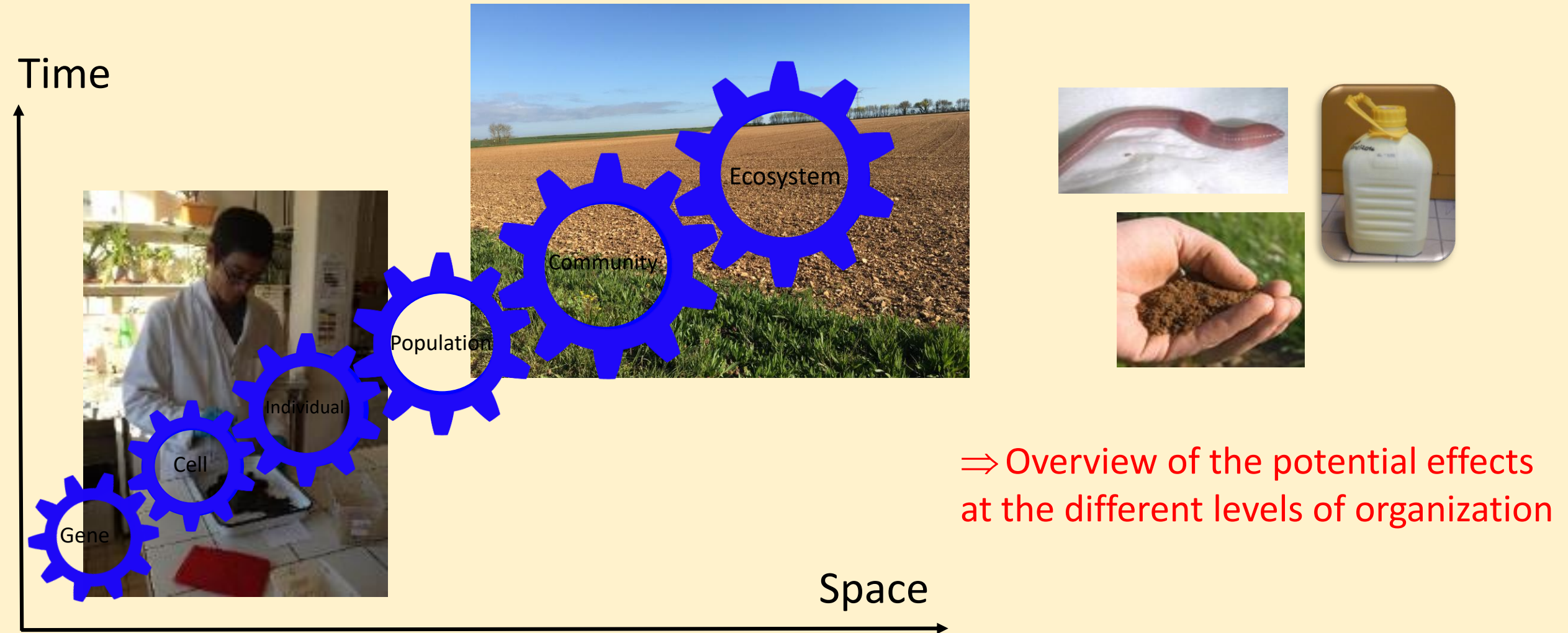
Meta-analysis

Pelosi et al. 2013, Chemosphere

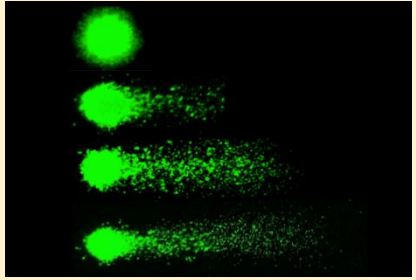
----- Effects at different levels of biological organization



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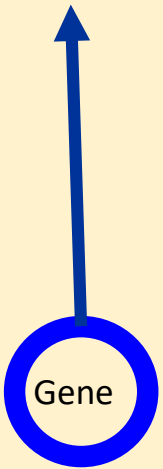


----- At the gene level

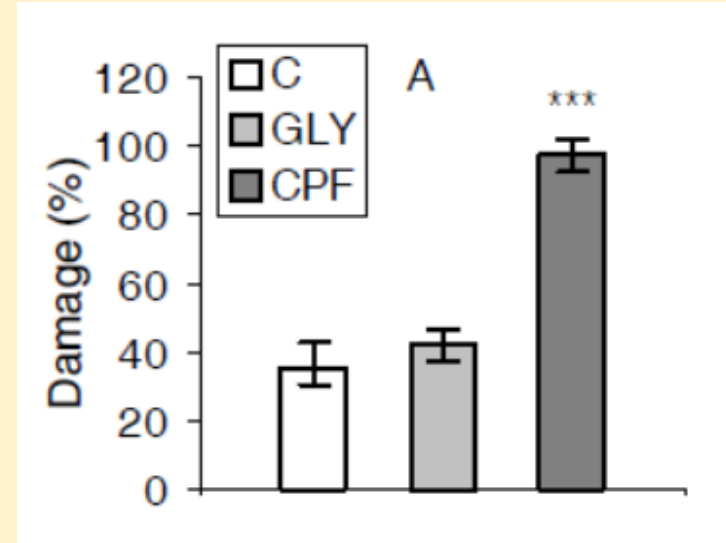


DNA damage

ATANOR 48[®], chlorpyrifos, insecticide, *E. fetida andrei*



97% damage (compared to the control)



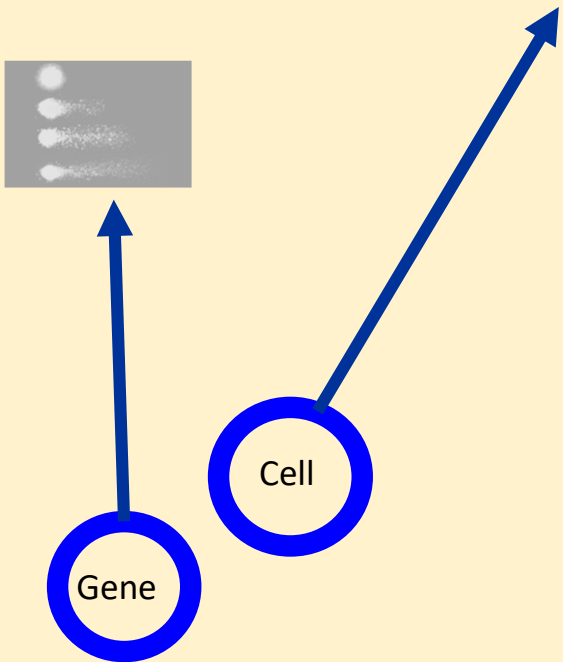
----- At the cell level

Opus[®], epoxiconazole, fungicide, *Allolobophora icterica*

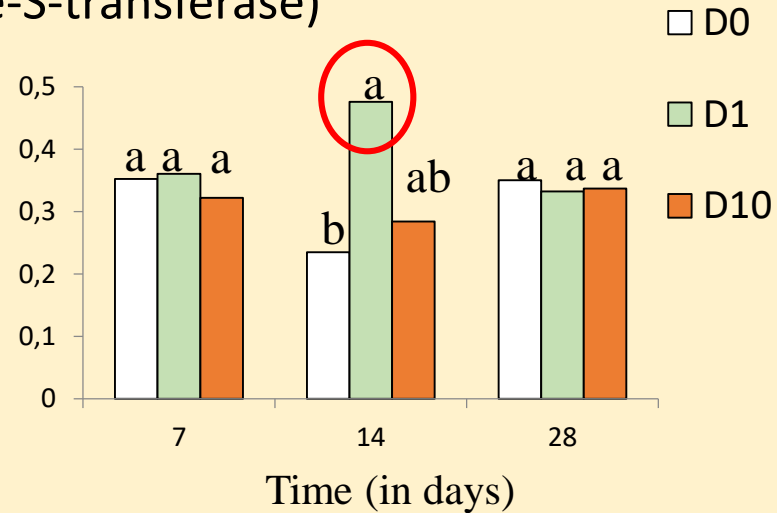


Transitory effects on an **enzymatic activity** (cell defense towards oxidative stress)

+ decrease in **energy reserves**



GST activity
(glutathione-S-transferase)



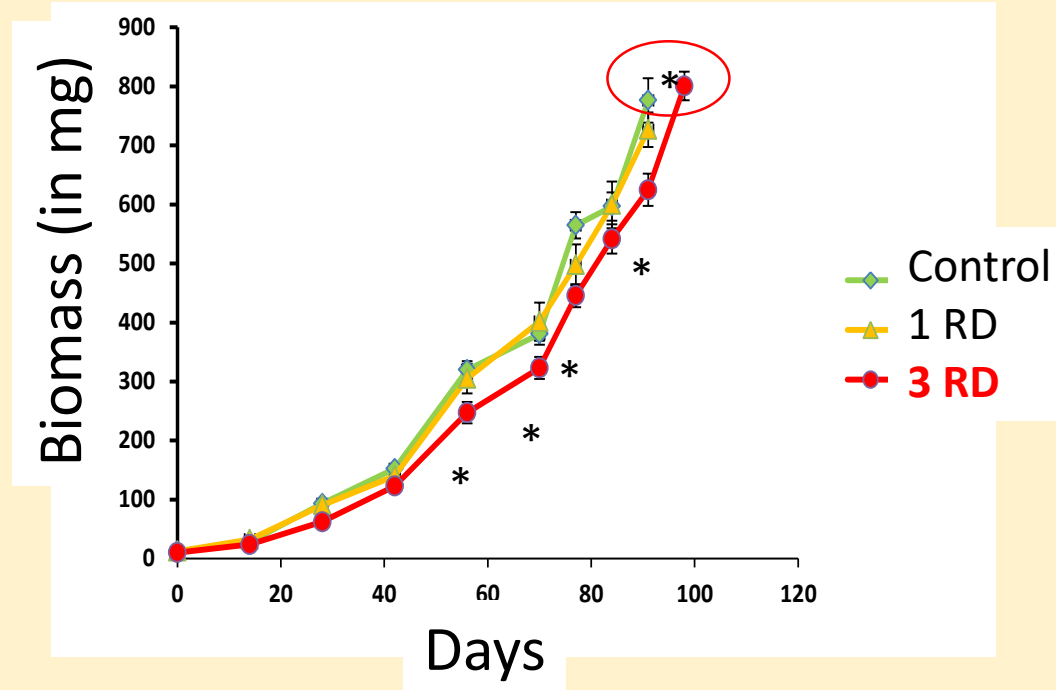
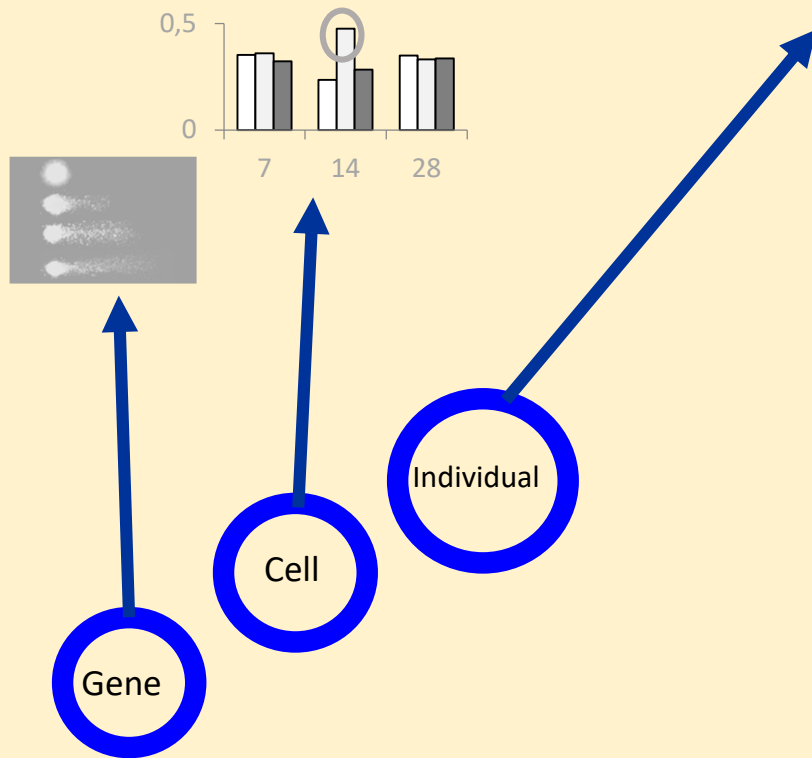
----- At the individual level



Swing Gold®, fungicide, epoxiconazole & dimoxystrobin,
Aporrectodea caliginosa

Reproduction: RD: - 35% cocoons, - 20% hatchlings
3 RD: - 50% cocoons, - 33% hatchlings, + 5 days to hatch

Growth : + 9 days to become adult

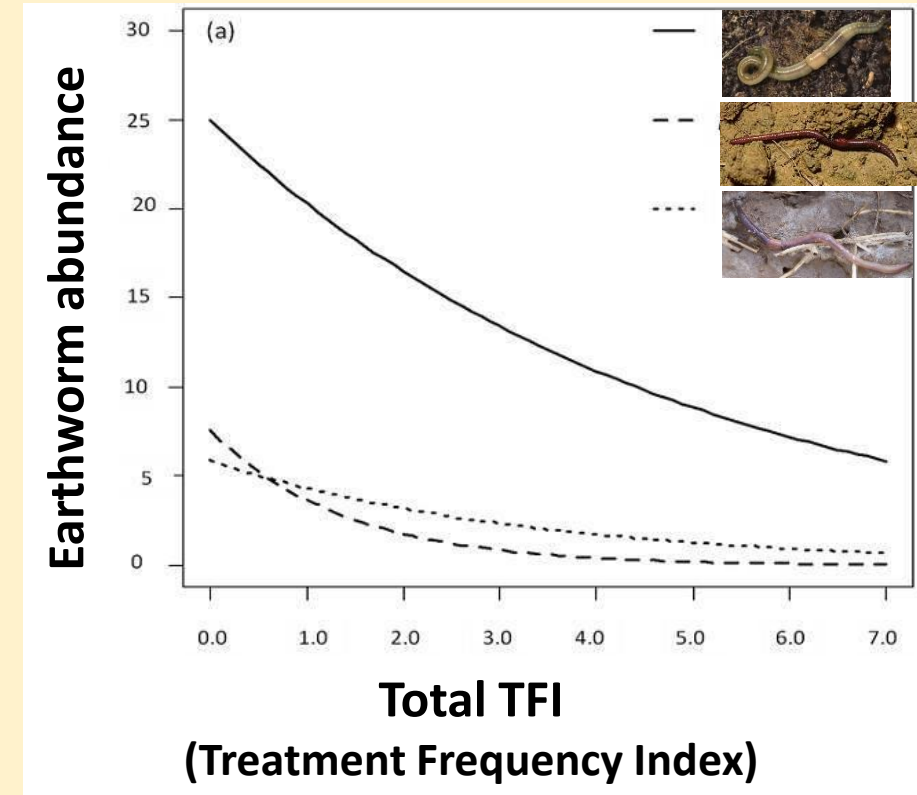
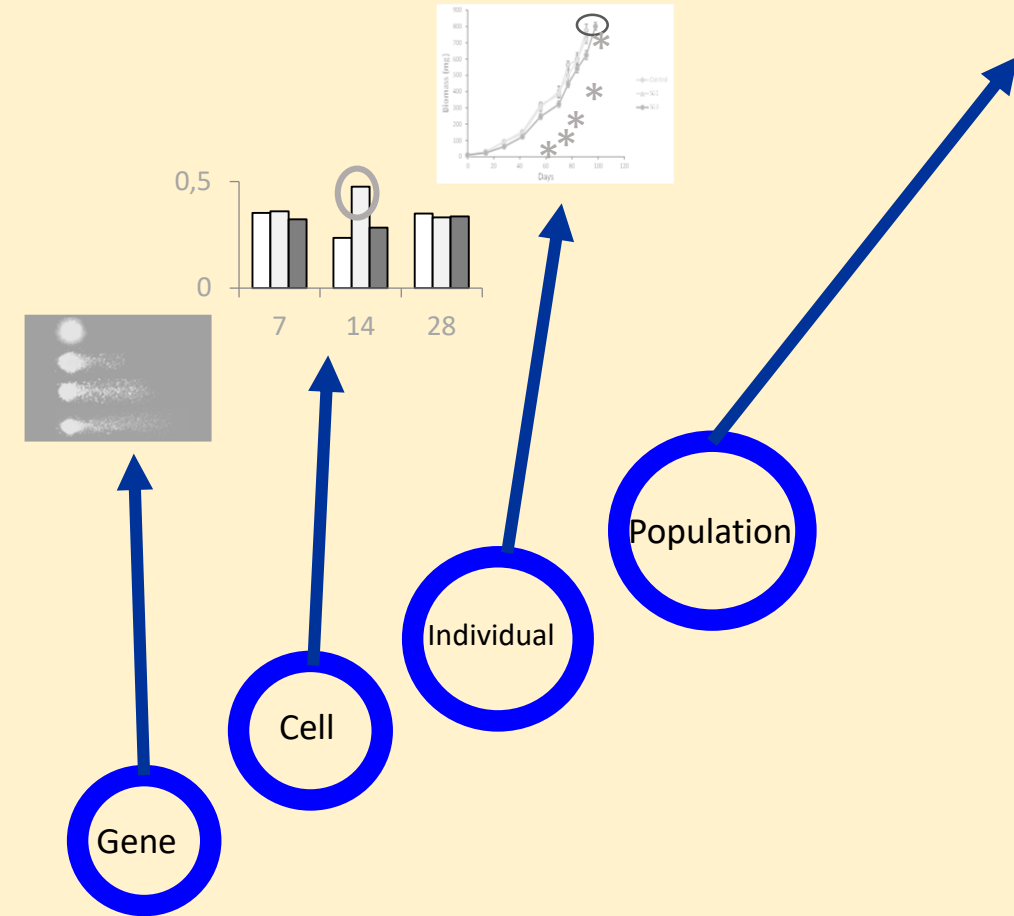


----- At the population level

Organic and conventional cropping systems



Loamy soils, neutral pH, ploughed, winter wheat, organic inputs (type and proportions)

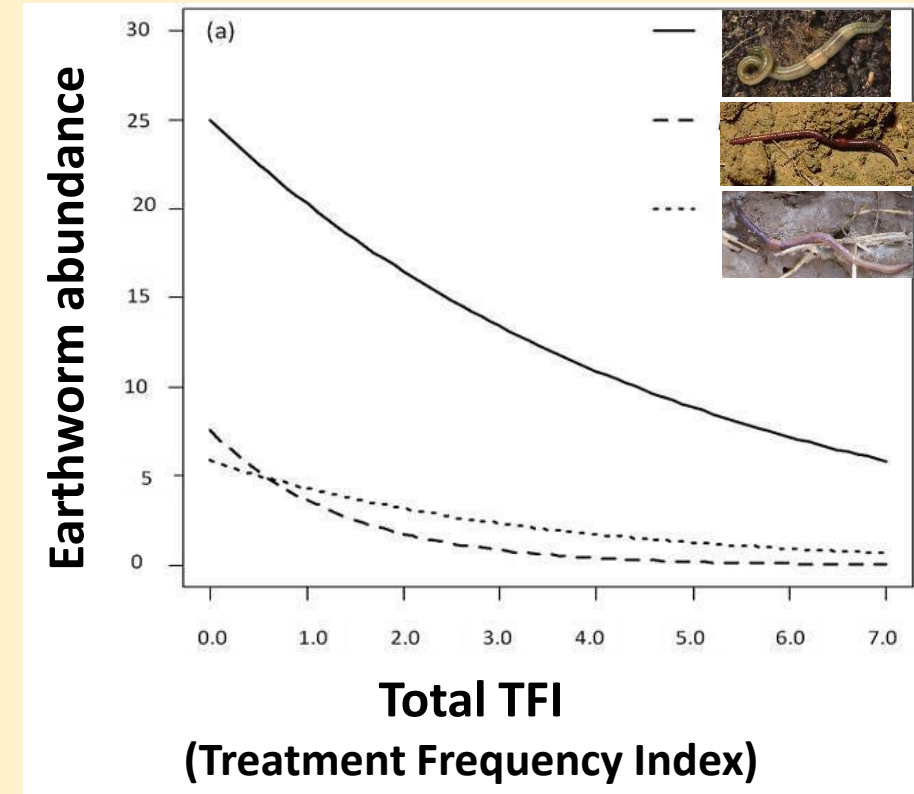
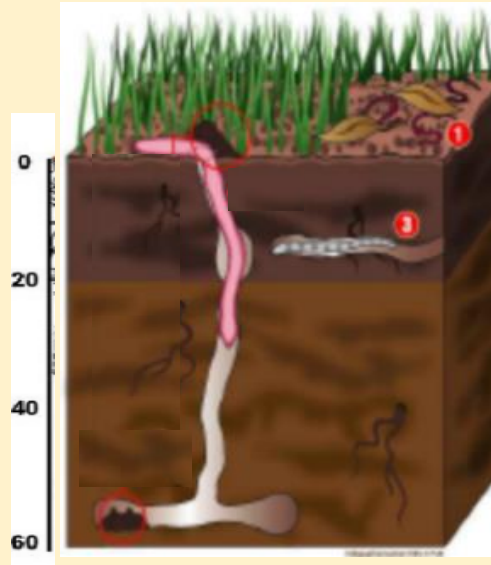
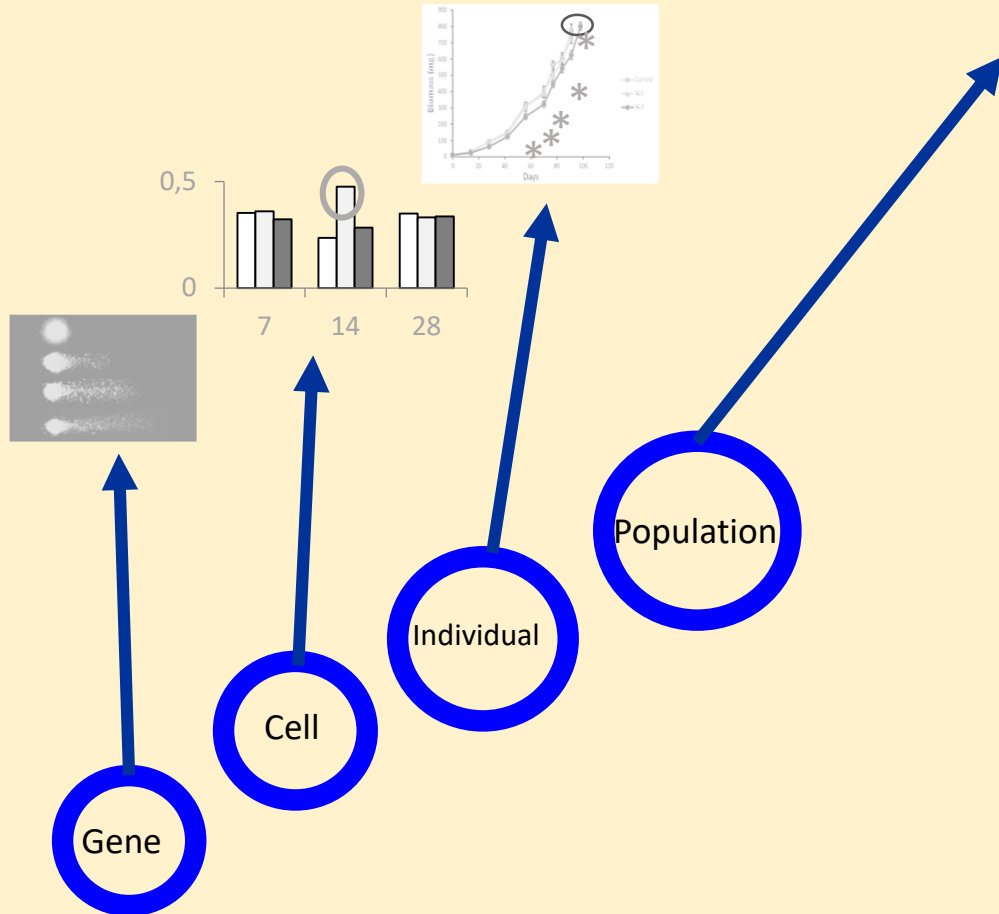


----- At the population level

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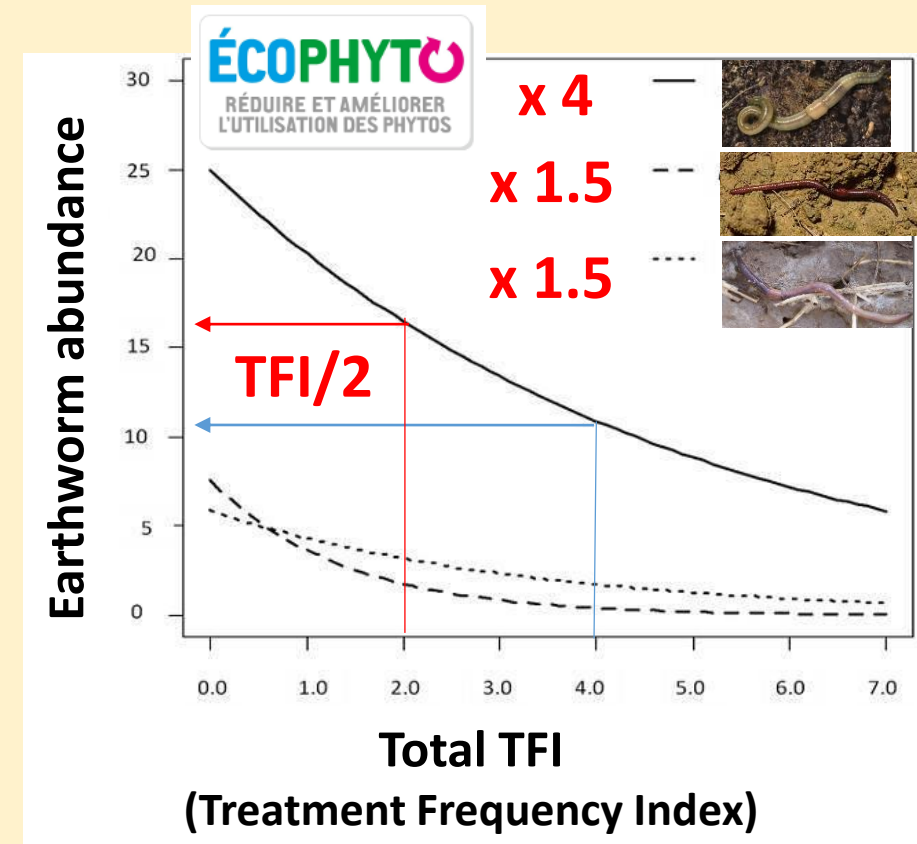
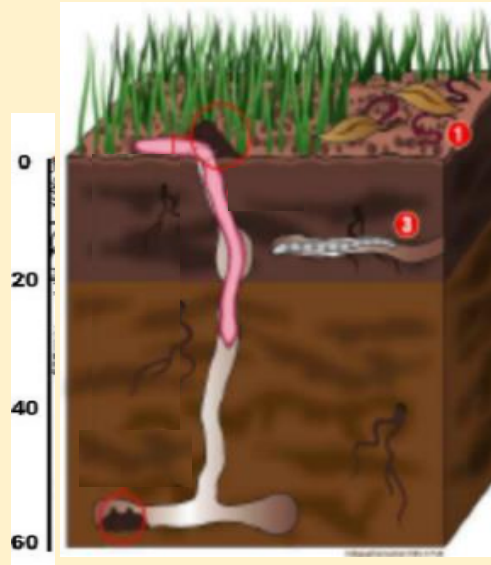
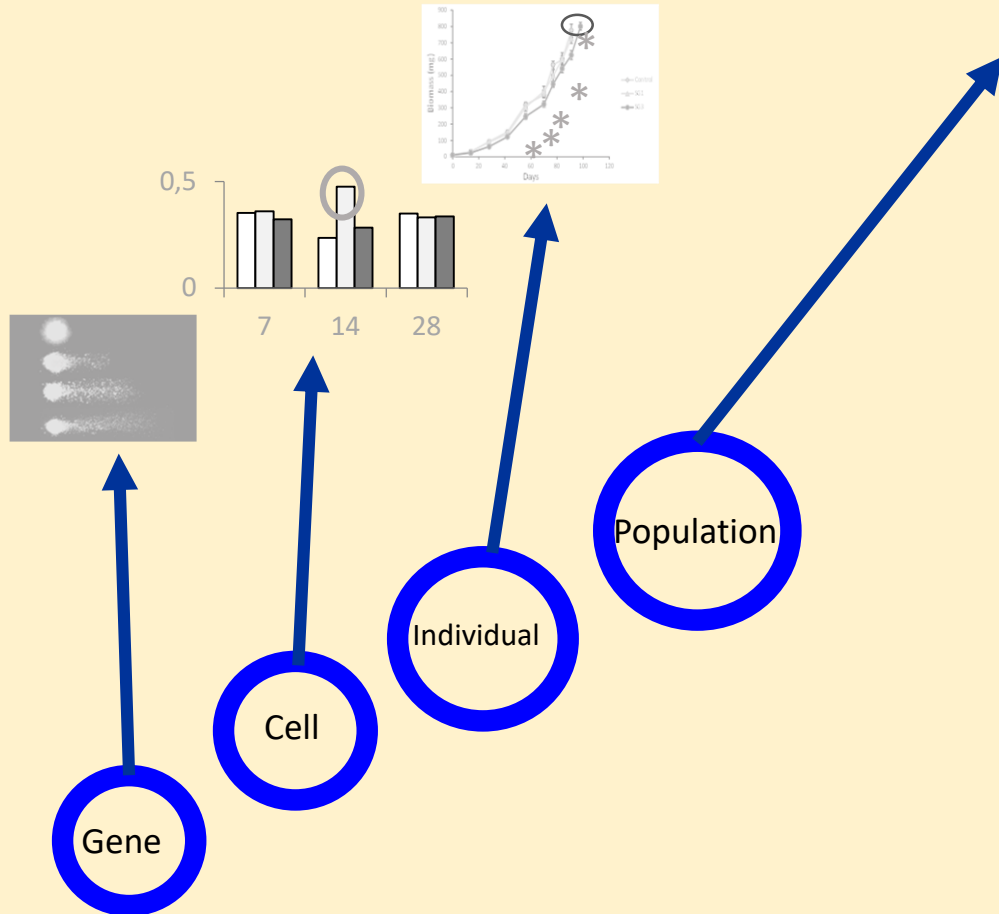
The more an earthworm species lives near the soil surface, the more it is affected by pesticide applications

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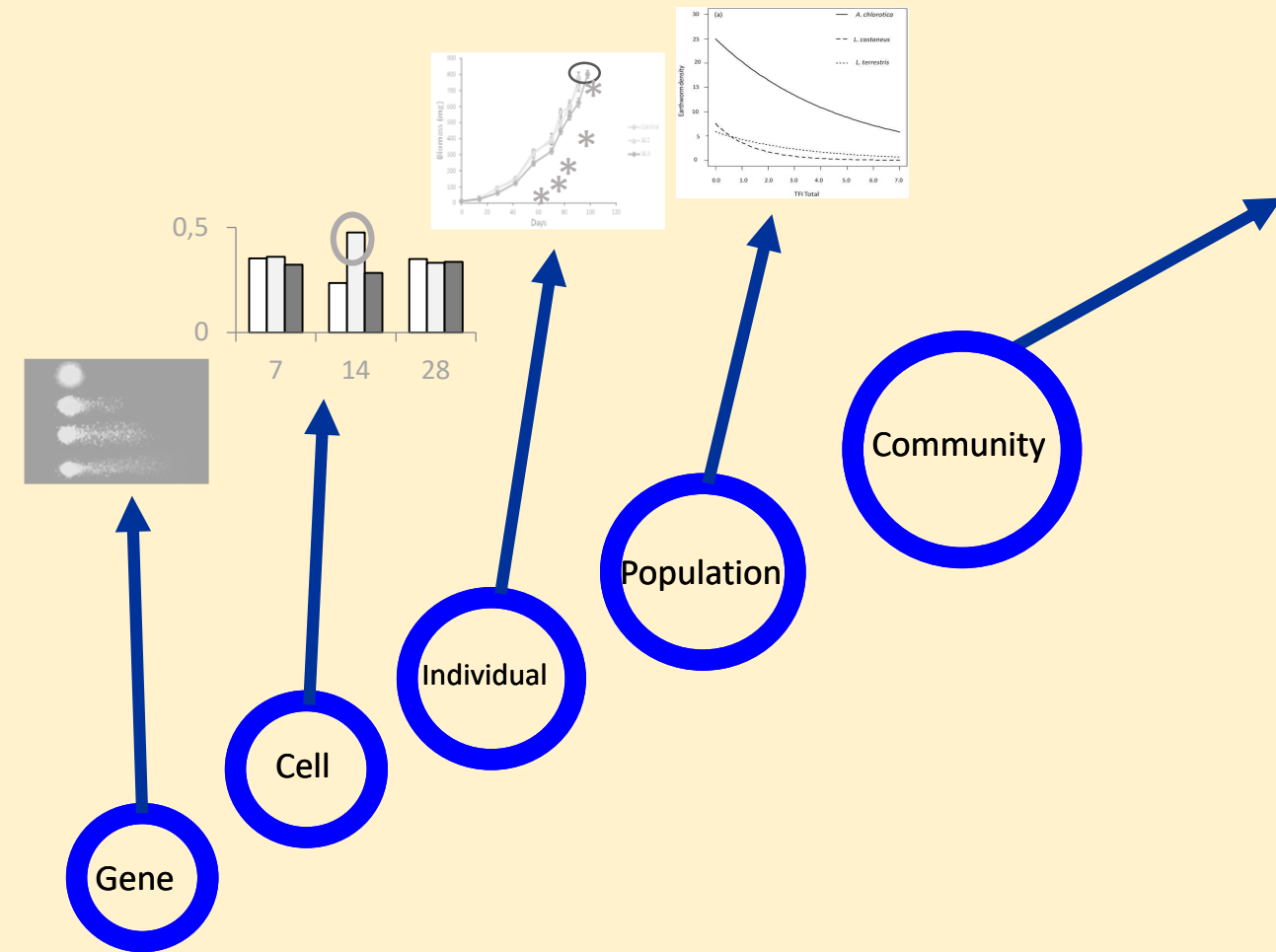


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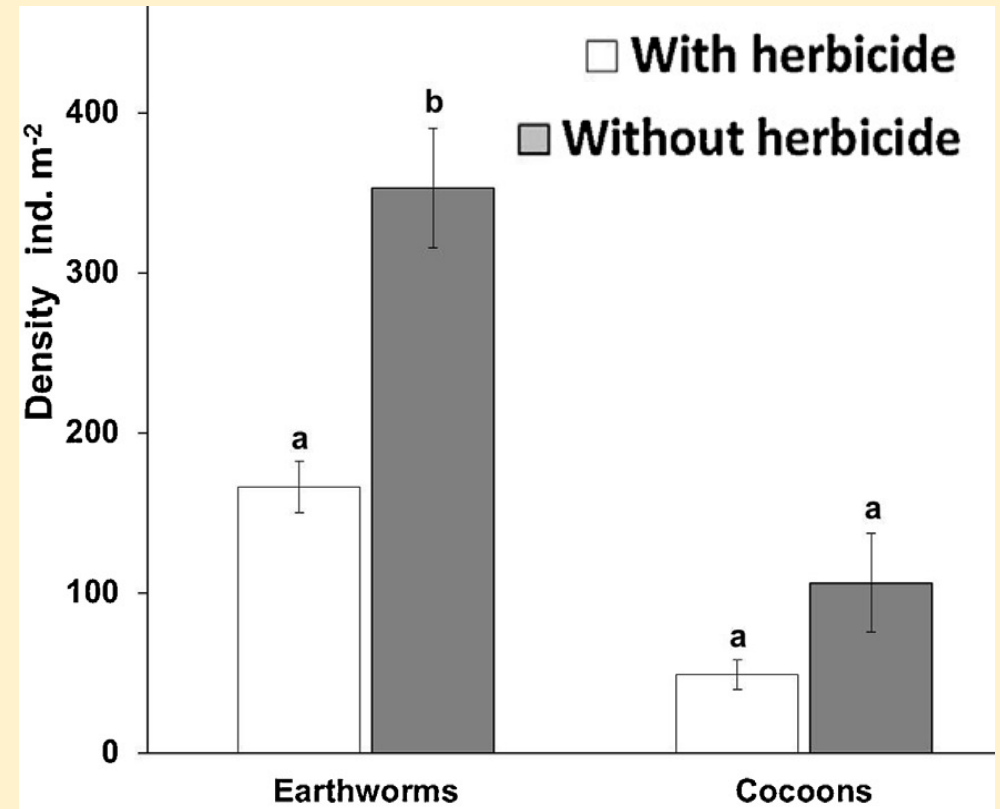


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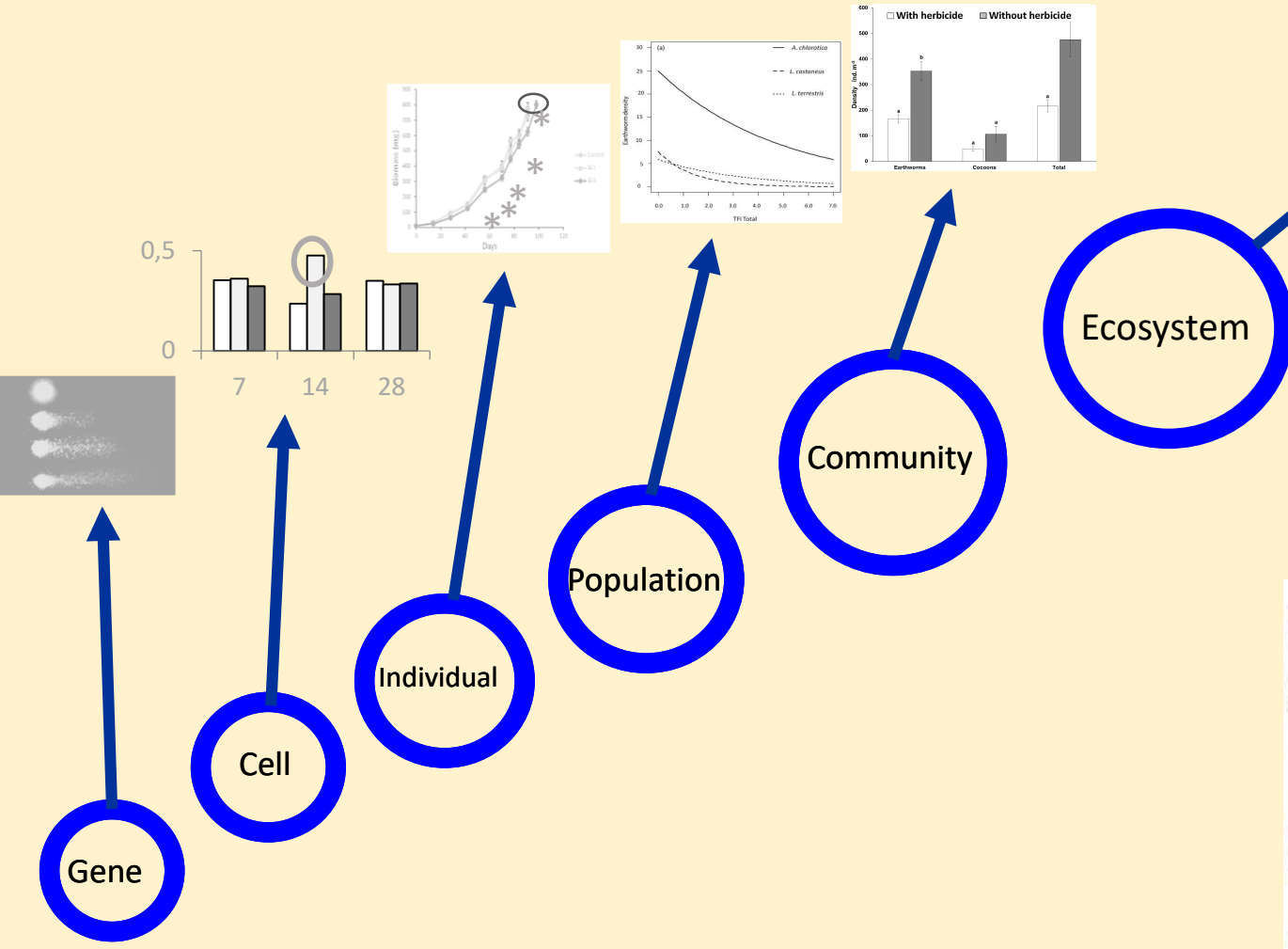
----- At the community level



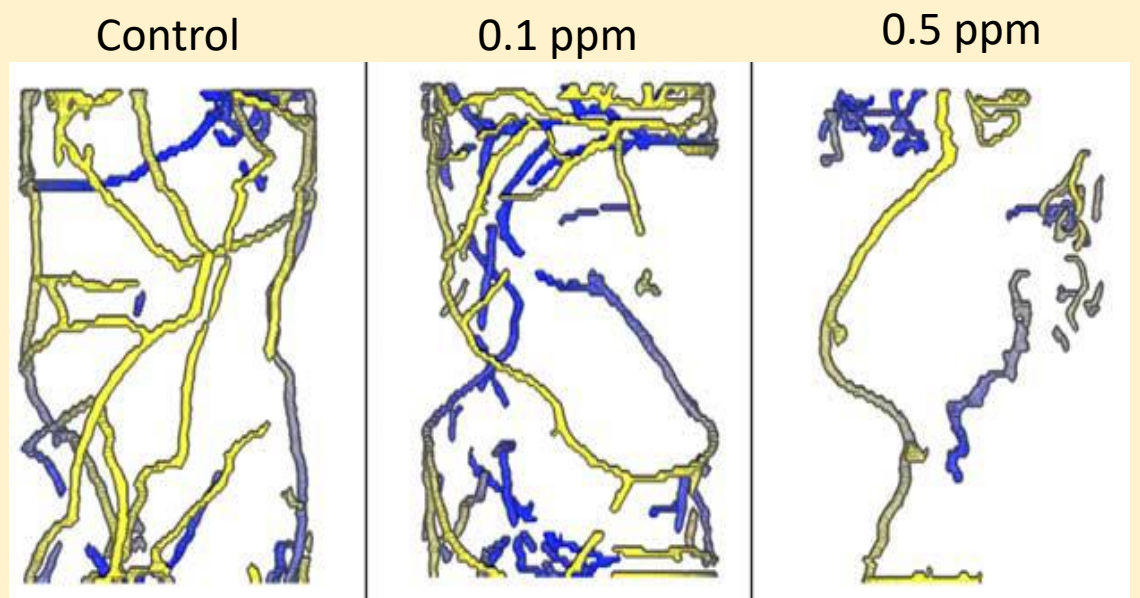
Shaded coffee plots
With and without glyphosate application



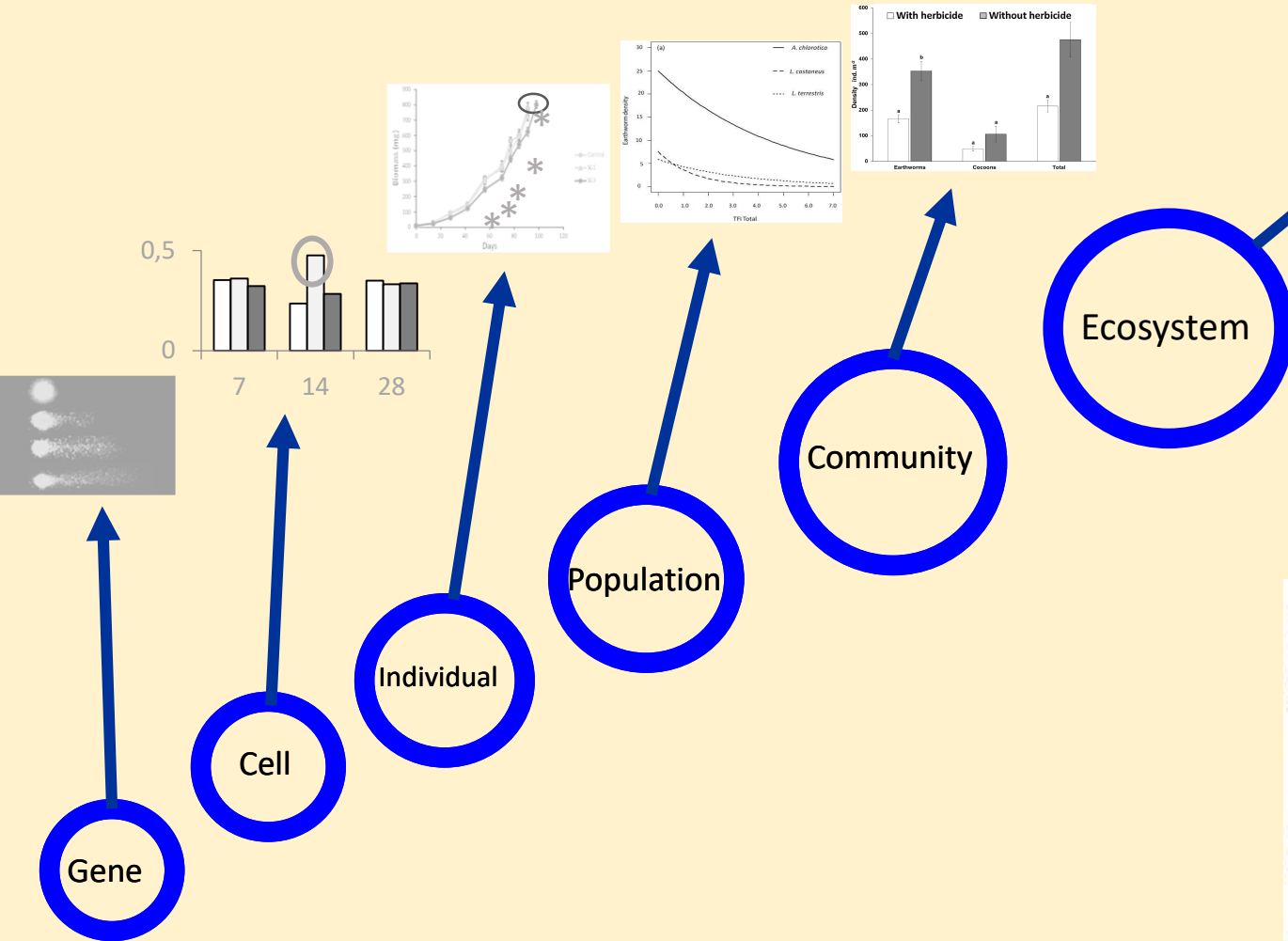
----- At the ecosystem level



Confidor®, imidacloprid, insecticide,
Aporrectodea nocturna
 Predictive Environmental Concentration
Burrowing behavior => soil structure



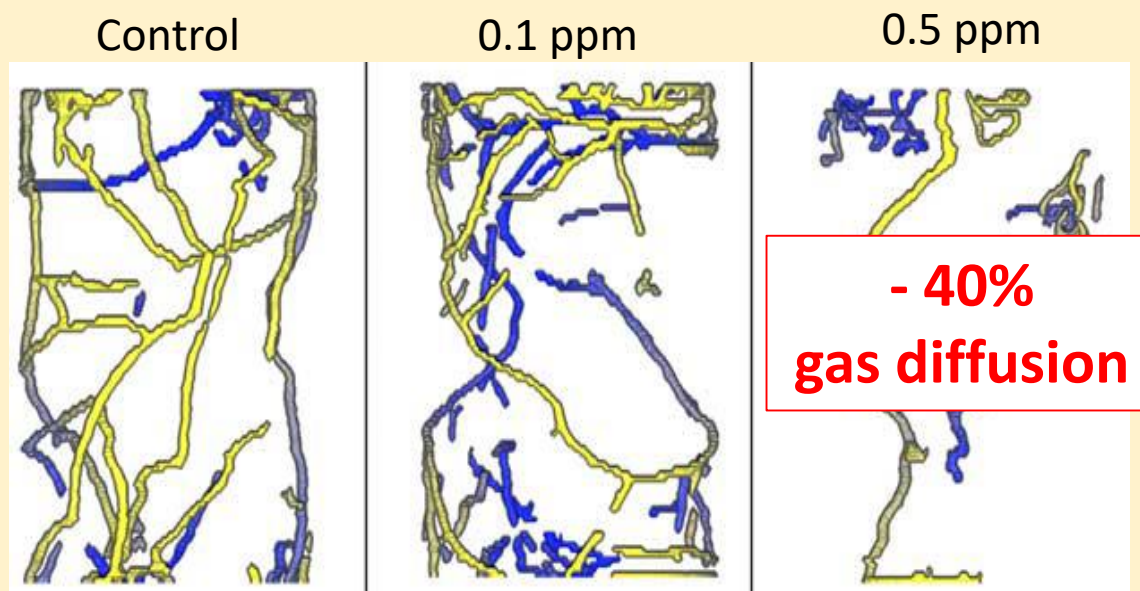
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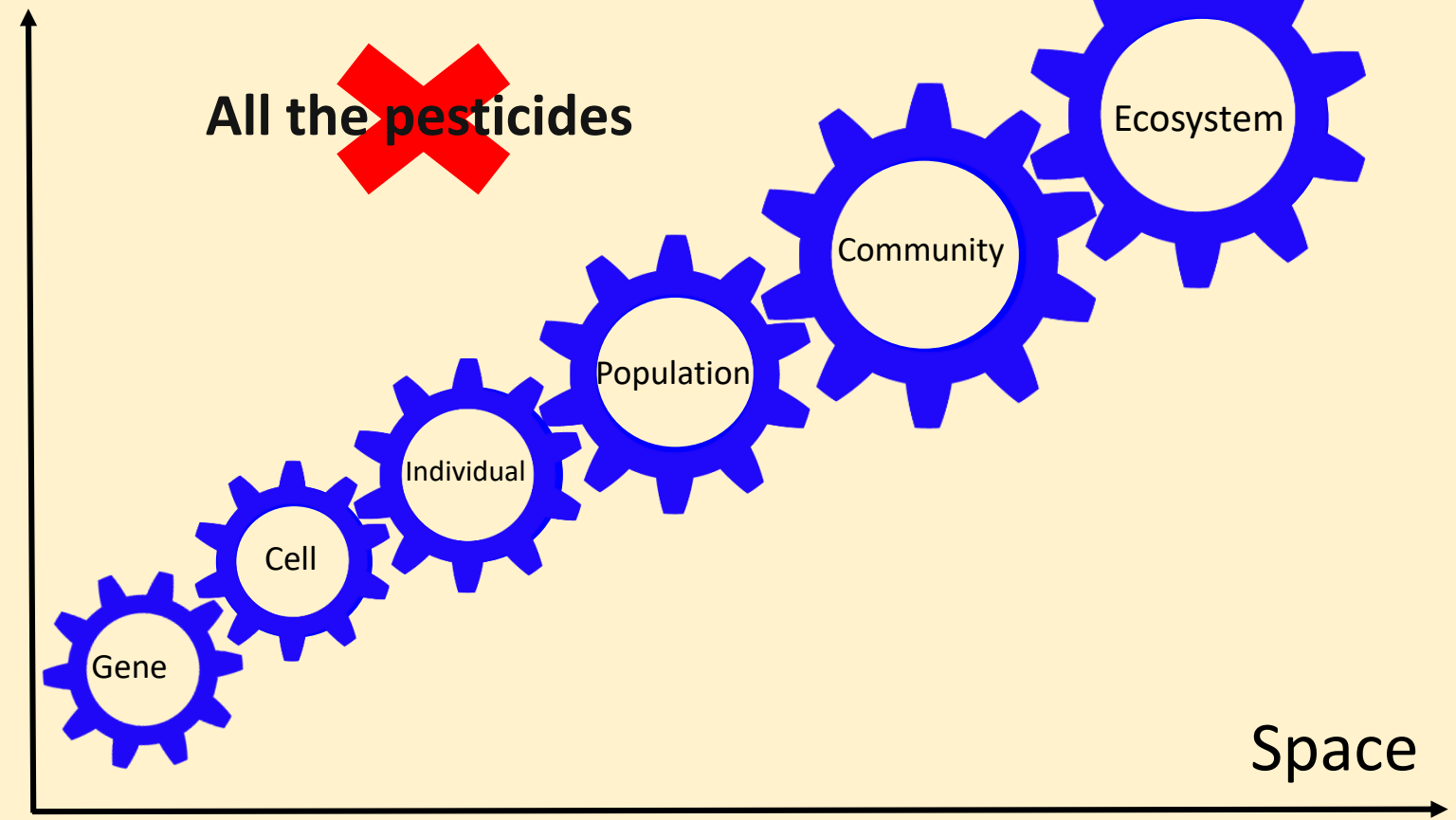
Predictive Environmental Concentration

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----- Conclusion

Time



All the pesticides

Gene

Cell

Individual

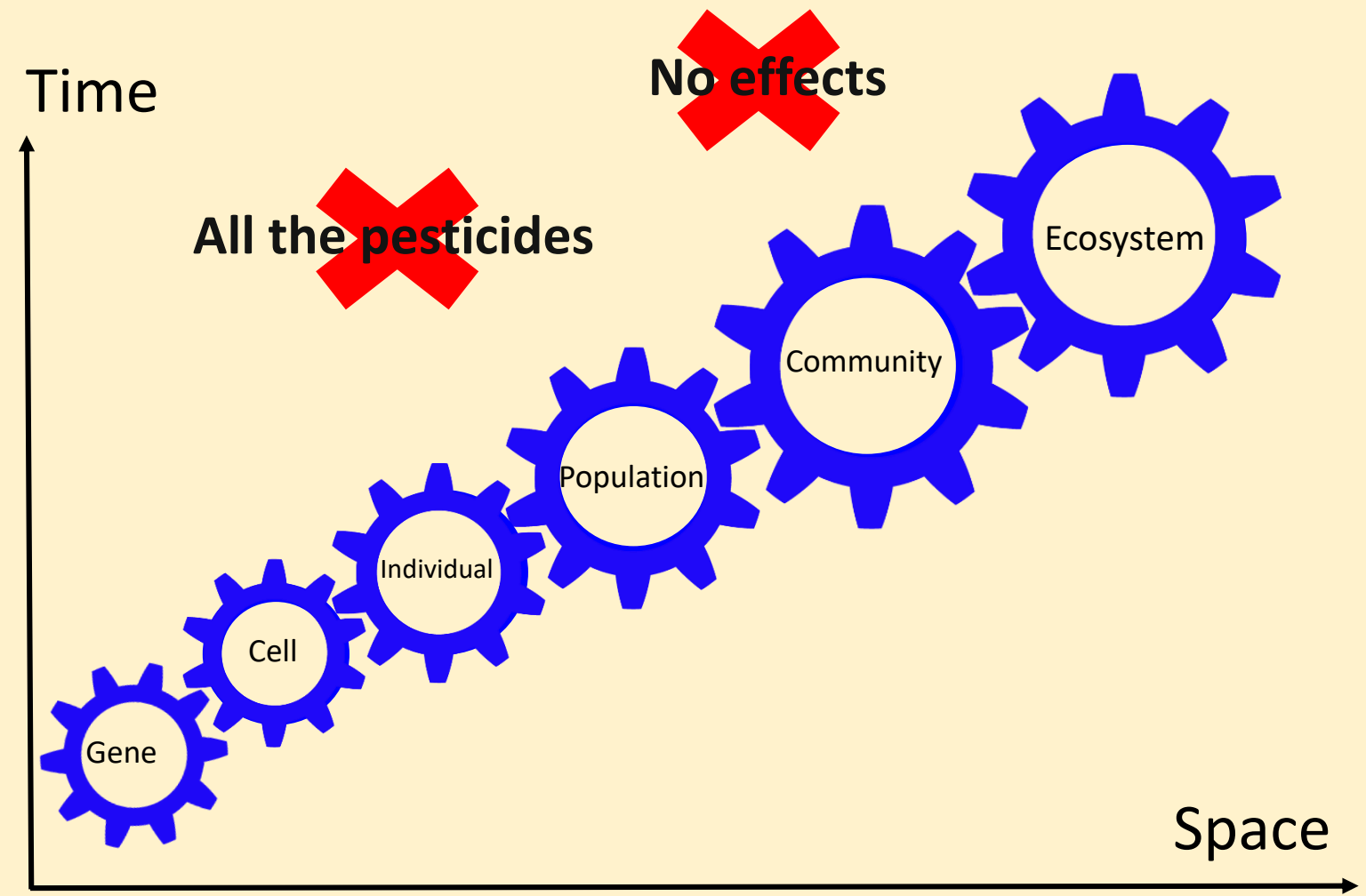
Population

Community

Ecosystem

Space

----- Conclusion



Time

No effects

All the pesticides

Ecosystem

Community

Population

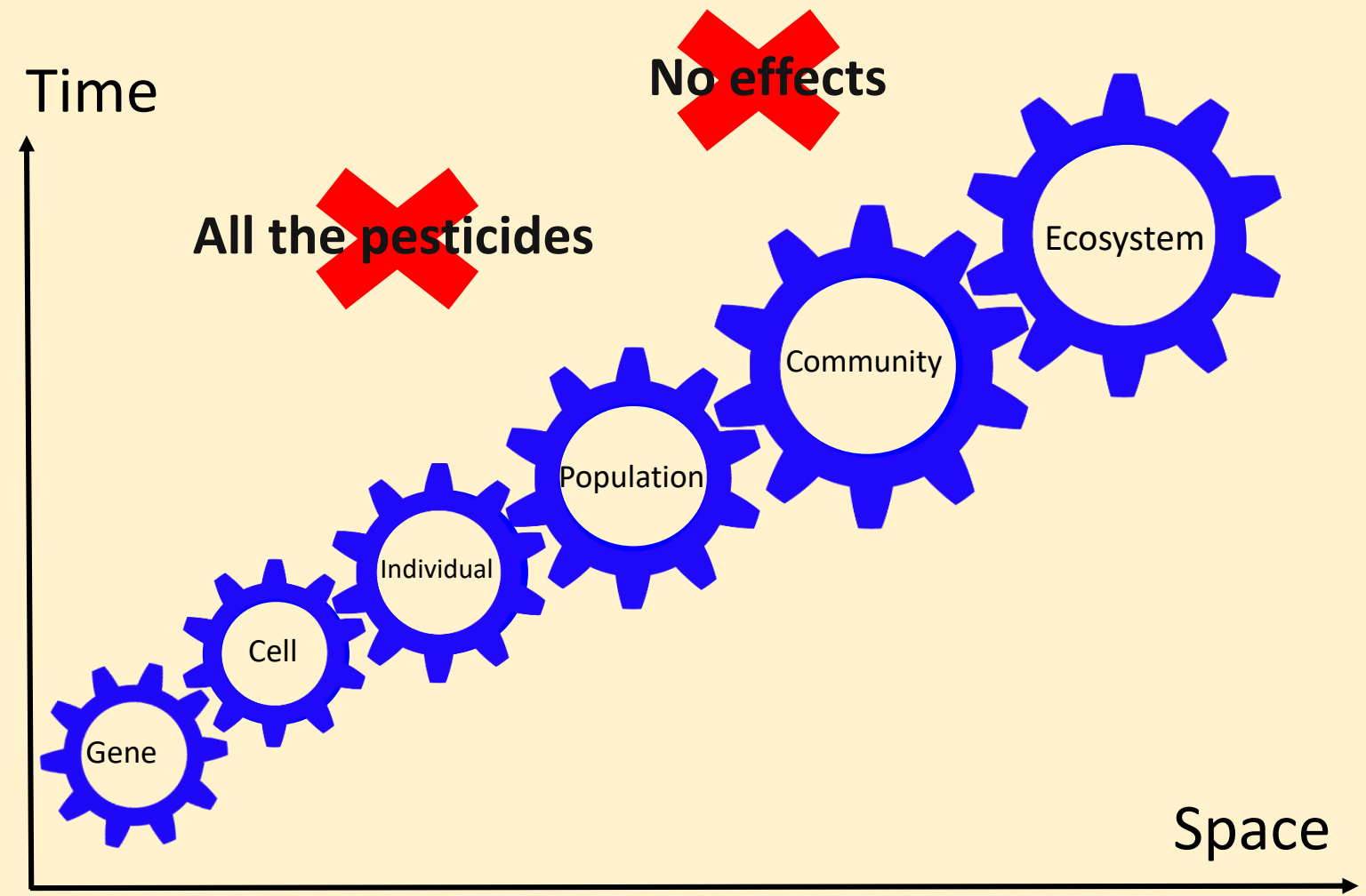
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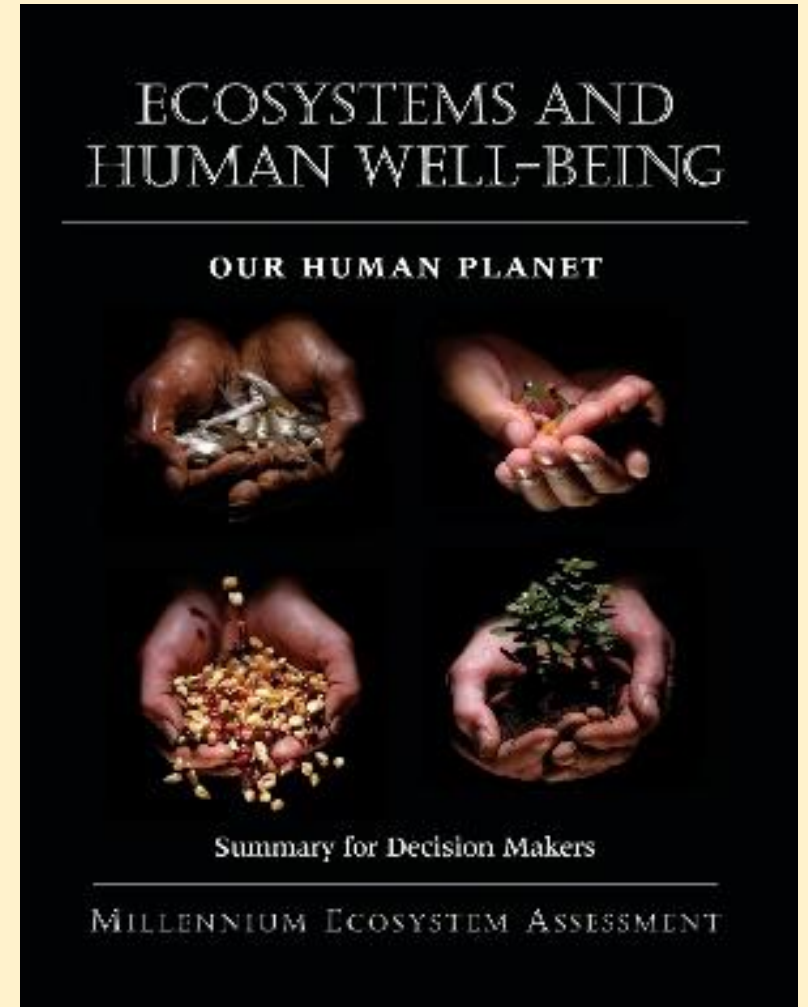
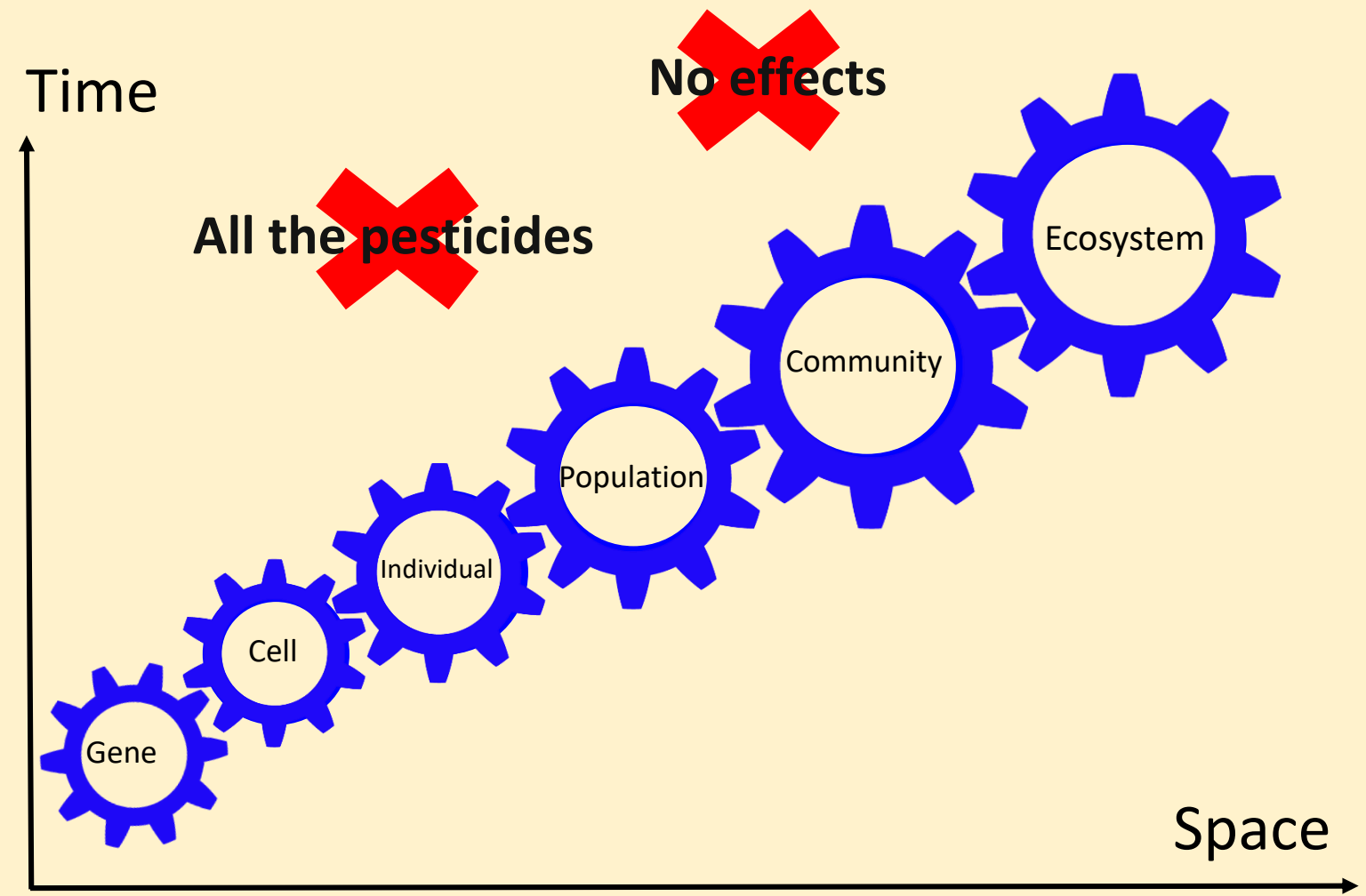
Gene

Space

----- Conclusion Some pesticides commonly used in Europe at realistic concentrations
=> negative effects on earthworms



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----- Lines of thought for risk assessment



- Pre-registration procedures

- Representative and sensitive species => ISO norms (annex)
- Other relevant endpoints e.g., growth, behavior => life cycle (population dynamics)

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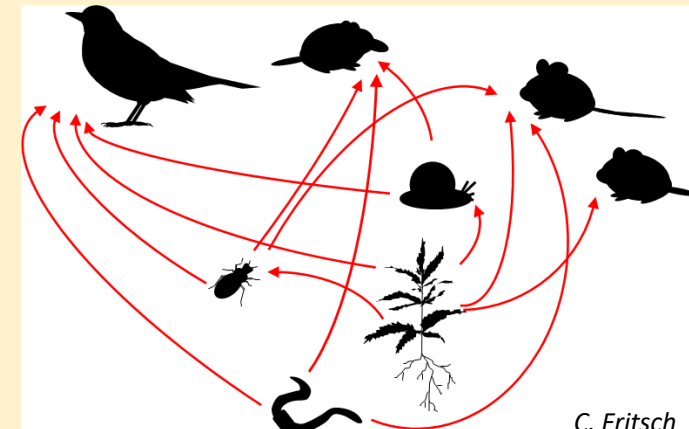
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- Post-registration

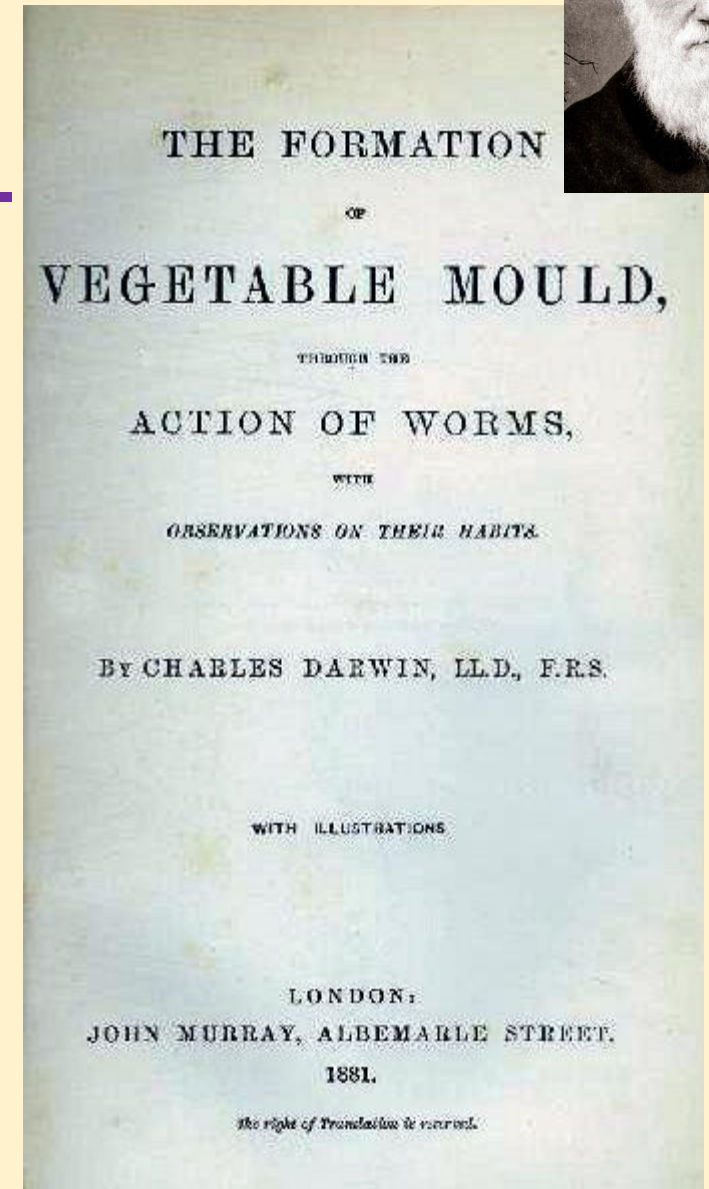
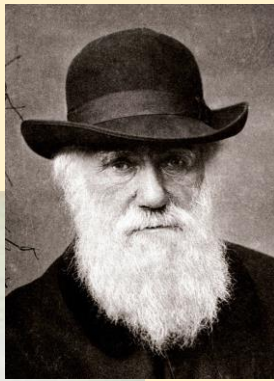
- Field studies (confounding factors e.g., agricultural practices)
- Exposure of non-target organisms at the landscape scale, effects at higher trophic levels



Thanks for your attention

“Without the work of this humble creature, who knows nothing of the benefits he confers upon mankind, agriculture, as we know it, would be very difficult, if not wholly impossible”

CHARLES DARWIN, 1881





40 references (1995 - 2018): glyphosate or AMPA

- Mortality: do not affect the survival of earthworms (4 studies)
- Biomass: decrease in biomass (2 studies)
- Avoidance (2 studies)
- Viability of cocoons: neutral (1 study) or negative effects (2 studies)
- Nutrition activity: neutral (1 study) or negative effects (2 studies)

Very few studies under field conditions

Trans-generational effects