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Passive Dosing of Pyrethroid Insecticides to *Daphnia magna*: Expressing Excess Toxicity by Chemical Activity

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Introduction and objectives

It is challenging to control and express exposure of hydrophobic organic compounds in aquatic toxicity experiments, due to the sorption of these compounds to vessel surfaces and organic material. In the current study, passive dosing was used to tightly control exposure throughout toxicity experiments [1], while chemical activity was used to express exposure and form basis for comparison of toxicity data [2].

This study addresses the acute toxicity of pyrethroid insecticides towards the aquatic invertebrate *Daphnia magna* and asks:

1. Is pyrethroid toxicity generally underestimated in the literature due to poorly controlled exposure?
2. At which chemical activity do pyrethroids exert their toxicity, and how similar are the median effect chemical activity (EC<sub>50</sub>) for different pyrethroids?
3. How much more toxic are pyrethroids relative to baseline toxicity?

Experimental

Passive dosing with silicone was used to set and maintain freely dissolved concentrations of α-cypermethrin, esfenvalerate and bifenthrin in 48-h immobilisation experiments with *Daphnia magna*.

- Silicone elastomer was cast in glass vials.
- 0.01
- Test organisms were exposed in water, continuously equilibrated with loaded silicone (C<sub>free</sub>):
- C<sub>free</sub> = K<sub>oct</sub> C<sub>loaded</sub>
- Experiments to determine partition ratios (K<sub>oct</sub>) for the specific silicone are ongoing.

![Figure 1: Passive dosing experiments. 1: Pyrethroid loaded silicone and 2: Equilibrated water with *Daphnia magna.*](image)

Results

![Figure 2: Immobilisation (%) of *Daphnia magna* after 48 h exposure to the three pyrethroids as a function of freely dissolved concentration (C<sub>free</sub>) mg L<sup>-1</sup>. The median effect concentrations (EC<sub>50</sub>) are given, with ranges of literature EC<sub>50</sub> values indicated by dark grey bar.](image)

- The EC<sub>50</sub> values correspond to 160 pmol L<sup>-1</sup> (95% CI: 149-219 pmol L<sup>-1</sup>) for α-cypermethrin, 533 pmol L<sup>-1</sup> (95% CI: 298-374 pmol L<sup>-1</sup>) for esfenvalerate and 357 pmol L<sup>-1</sup> (95% CI: 300-426 pmol L<sup>-1</sup>) for bifenthrin. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean (n=6).

![Figure 3: Regression of subcooled liquid solubility (S<sub>L</sub>) mmol L<sup>-1</sup>, solid line, and lines representing the chemical activity 0.1, 1, 0.01, and 0.001 (a, unit less, broken line). This chemical activity is the chemical activity range of 0.00001 to 0.001 (Figure 3), corresponding to the chemical activity range of 0.00001 to 0.001 for the initiation of baseline toxicity.](image)

Conclusions

Based on current data, the following was concluded:

1. In general, the median effect concentrations (EC<sub>50</sub>) were in agreement with lowest literature values (Figure 2), and these studies thereby validate each other. To the contrary, higher literature values seem to underestimate pyrethroid toxicity.
2. The three pyrethroids had median effect chemical activities (EC<sub>50</sub>) in the chemical activity range 0.00001 to 0.001 (Figure 3), corresponding to median immobilisation at 0.01 to 1% of the pyrethroid’s subcooled liquid solubility. The EC<sub>50</sub> values were within 2 orders of magnitude.
3. The three pyrethroids were 1-3 orders of magnitude more toxic relative to baseline toxicity (Figure 3). In this way, excess toxicity was expressed by EC<sub>50</sub> values well below the chemical activity range 0.01 to 0.1 for the initiation of baseline toxicity.

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