

## Benthic foraminiferids as pollution indicators in Southampton Water, southern England, U.K.

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**ABSTRACT** - A study of heavy metals in estuarine sediments and foraminiferal tests along with foraminiferal distributions from Southampton Water indicates that:

**a)** heavy metals have a marked effect upon foraminiferid distribution. Some species are able to tolerate pollution and their relative abundance increases at discharge points, whereas other species develop test deformities. Investigation of cores show that no deformed specimens exist within sediments such as Cu and Zn than non-deformed specimens. This indicates that heavy metals may be responsible for the abnormalities within foraminiferid tests. Culture experiments support this hypothesis. Specimens of *Ammonia beccarii* (Linné) developed abnormal chambers over a period of 12 weeks within a culture medium containing 10-20ppb of Cu.

**b)** deformed specimens contain higher levels of elements such as Cu and Zn than non-deformed specimens. This indicates that heavy metals may be responsible for the abnormalities within foraminiferid tests. Culture experiments support this hypothesis. Specimens of *Ammonia beccarii* (Linné) developed abnormal chambers over a period of 12 weeks within a culture medium containing 10-20ppb of Cu.

### INTRODUCTION

Polluted environments and their effect upon foraminiferids have been studied by many investigators from different parts of the world over the last three decades (see for example: Watkins 1961; Bandy *et al.* 1964a, 1964b, 1965a, 1965b; Schafer 1970, 1973; Schafer & Cole 1974; Seiglie 1971, 1975; Setty 1976, 1982; Setty & Nigam 1984; Ellison *et al.* 1986; Alve 1991). The conclusions drawn from previous investigations are that **a)** foraminiferid species are sensitive to pollution, **b)** certain species appear to tolerate pollution and become dominant in contaminated areas, **c)** certain species develop test deformities in polluted areas. Almost all the previous investigations were based on one sample collection and those who reported deformed specimens within their sample have not attempted to analyse them to establish the presence or absence of particular pollutants. The lack of this vital information (test analysis) may be partly due to the scarcity of a suitably sensitive analytical instrument and to the time consuming sample preparation.

Southampton Water, a typical plain estuary (Dyer, 1973), is an approximately rectangular body of water about 10km long and 2km wide which forms a north-westerly extension of the central Solent Estuarine System in southern England (see Fig.1). This estuary receives sea water from the English Channel, and also the discharges from a number of rivers and streams, as well as sewage and industrial effluent. Numerous industries are located along its southwestern bank; amongst them is the Esso oil refinery at Fawley, the largest in Britain and one of the most complex refineries in Europe (Knap, 1979; Esso Exxon Chemical, 1987). The refinery is known to be a contributor of metals and hydrocarbons into Southampton Water (Knap, 1979; Armannsson

*et al.* 1985). Williams (1976) estimated a total yearly input of 13,500 tonnes of organic carbon into Southampton Water originating as effluent from the major industries of the area. Of this 80% came from the refinery, the remaining organic matter being derived largely from the satellite industries of the refinery. At about that time the refinery used about 450 million litres of sea water daily for cooling and discharged about 10-15 tonnes of hydrocarbons into the region (Knap, 1979). Amongst the heavy metals, copper is the most significant; copper chloride is used by the refinery as a sweetening agent and acts as a catalyst in conversion of mercaptans to disulphides (Armannsson *et al.* 1985). Other local sources of heavy metal input are electricity power stations and other local industries along with contamination by large tankers and ships.

Research, which has been in progress for 4 years, is now able to demonstrate how foraminiferids respond to heavy metal pollution within this region. Nine sites within this estuary have been under investigation (see Fig.1 for sampling locations). Over 250 grab samples have been collected over a period of 18 months (May, 1987 to August, 1988). The top centimetre of each grab has been sampled for investigation of sediment chemistry, foraminiferid distribution and foraminiferid test analysis. Parameters such as salinity, temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen of sea water just above the sediments and water depth were noted at each of the sampling sites during the course of the study. Salinity within the study area shows little seasonal variation ranging from 25‰ to 33.2‰ while the pH ranges from 7.4 to 8.3. Dissolved oxygen ranges from 5.5ml/l to 11.3ml/l whereas the temperature varies from 6.5°C to 17.9°C. The maximum recorded water depth was 9 metres and the minimum 3 metres. These measurements are

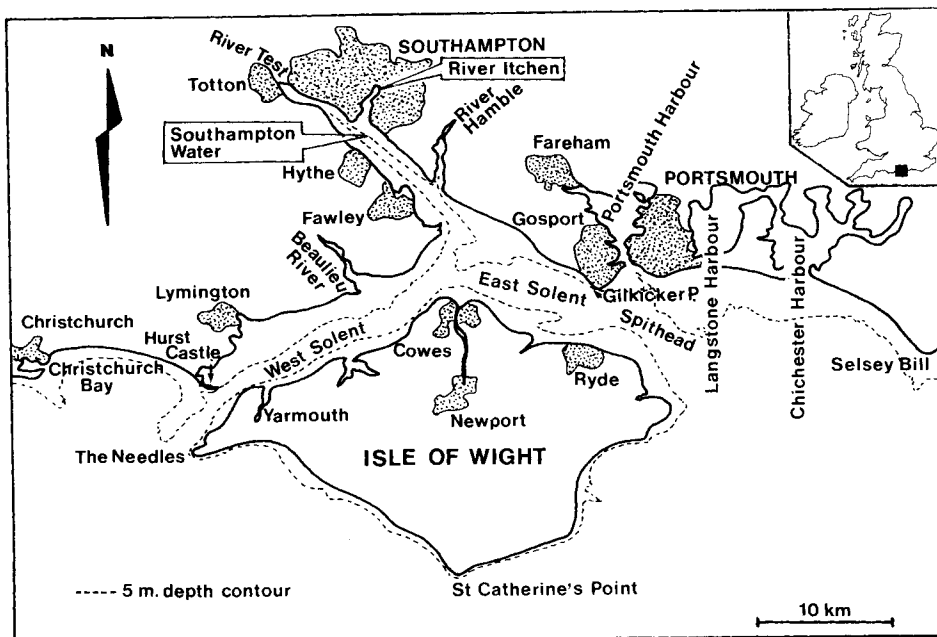


Fig 1: Location of Southampton Water in the Solent, southern England.

not representative of the depth within the entire region, since the main channel of Southampton Water has been dredged to a much greater depth in order to facilitate the movement of commercial shipping.

#### Sediments:

The concentrations of seven elements Cu, Cr, Ni, Zn, Co, Cd and Pb have been determined following a nitric acid leach of the sediments using atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS). The maximum observed concentrations of these metals at different sites are illustrated in Table 1.

Based on heavy metal concentrations within sediments the nine sites were categorised into four groups; clean (site 8), relatively clean (sites 1, 3 and 7), relatively polluted (sites 2, 5 and 6) and more polluted (sites 4 and 9). The sediments from two sites (sites 4 and 9) reveal relatively high concentrations of all elements compared with the other studied sites. These two sites are fairly close to industrial outfalls indicating that significant discharge of metals is from local industries.

#### Foraminiferids:

A total of 67 foraminiferid species have been identified from this estuary of which three living species i.e. *Ammonia beccarii* (Linné), *Haynesina germanica* (Ehrenberg) and *Elphidium excavatum* (Terquem) were observed at all studied sites. The Rose Bengal dye (Walton, 1952) was used to distinguish the dead and living specimens. These three species together constitute over 85% of the foraminiferid population (living and dead) at all the nine sampled sites. Similarly they constitute over 80% of the living assemblages at all sites during different times of the year. *E. excavatum* is more dominant than the other two species at sites where sediments contain greater values of metals. Its living percentages are much greater than for other species thus indicating that the species is able to maintain itself despite the

presence of heavy metals. The next dominant species after *E. excavatum* at more polluted sites is *H. germanica*. Approximately 5% of the population of this species show different test deformities. The number of deformed specimens of this species decreases at less polluted sites thus suggesting that it has a limited ability to resist heavy metal pollution. *A. beccarii* shows a different response to pollution, its abundance and living percentage being dramatically reduced at sites where sediments contain greater values for metals. Between 10-20% of its population were deformed at more polluted sites (sites 4 and 9). The deformed percentage reduced to 5-10% at less polluted sites (sites 2, 5 and 6). At clean and relatively clean sites both abundance and living percentages increased and no deformed specimens were found.

Foraminiferid abundance and appearance seems to be related to the presence and amount of heavy metals within the local sediments. The abnormalities in the case of *A. beccarii* are in the development of a high spiral side, additional chamber development, twisting of the entire test and sometimes twisting of the last whorl, and twinning. Deformities in *H. germanica* include additional chamber development usually along the last few formed chambers and sometimes an uncoiled extension of the last few chambers. This extension takes place in different directions i.e., perpendicular to the primary plane of growth of specimens, or often parallel to it. In addition to these two species (i.e. *A. beccarii* and *H. germanica*) deformed specimens of other less abundant species have also been observed, including specimens possessing double apertures. Selective deformed species observed from this region are illustrated in Plate 1.

In the present study test analysis of foraminiferids was carried out using the NERC ICP-MS facility (Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry). The analysis of deformed specimens indicates that they contain much greater values of metals, in particular Cu and Zn, than non-deformed specimens suggesting

Site	Metals in ppm dry weight						
	Cu	Cr	Ni	Zn	Co	Cd	Pb
1	51	42	48	143	32	8	81
2	122	48	58	396	33	9	128
3	93	41	38	166	26	7	111
4	1007	160	118	470	71	12	281
5	395	88	76	237	52	11	161
6	109	80	78	216	55	9	161
7	40	51	36	127	24	10.4	75
8	30	32	21	138	22	7.3	55
9	641	130	140	403	88	14	233

Table 1 Maximum concentrations of some heavy metals within whole sediments from different sites along Southampton Water.

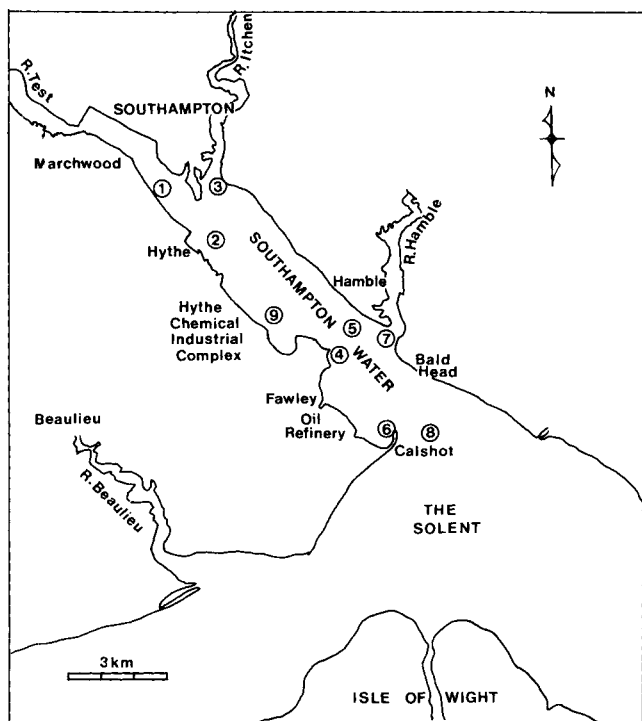


Fig.2. Sampling sites within Southampton Water.

that heavy metals are responsible for the test deformities. Recently Alve (1991) has reported several deformed specimens of different species from Sørøfjord in the western part of Norway. Her observations and conclusions were based on two short core samples (maximum 20cm long) from this highly metal, polluted fjord. It is interesting to note that the kinds of abnormalities reported by Alve (1991) are very common among deformed specimens observed in Southampton Water, indicating that specimens develop similar test deformities within polluted (heavy metal) environments.

Two gravity core samples were obtained from relatively more polluted sites (sites 4 and 9) in Southampton Water. Unlike

Alve's (1991) core samples which were not long enough to penetrate the entire contaminated zone, the cores collected in the present study were able to reach uncontaminated sediments. Deformed specimens were not found at depths where the sediment contained lesser amounts of metals. This adds strong support to the hypothesis that heavy metals play a role in the development of test deformities in foraminiferids. *A. beccarii* was more abundant in the region than *E. excavatum* prior to the introduction of industrial effluents, indicating that environmental conditions were favourable for this species. Since the advent of pollutant discharge *A. beccarii* has become less abundant at these localities and higher proportions may be found towards the less polluted central and upper part of the estuary. This suggests that *E. excavatum* has a greater resistance than *A. beccarii* to pollution.

In addition to these field observations a set of culturing experiments has been conducted. Each culturing experiment and its control were carried out for 12 weeks. When the culture medium had 10 and 20 ppb of Cu specimens of *A. beccarii* produced abnormal chambers, (enlarged chambers) suggesting that the presence of Cu within the environment may play an important role in the development of test deformities. The result of this aspect of the research will be published in detail elsewhere. However in conclusion it can be inferred with confidence that foraminiferid species can be used as indicators for heavy metal pollution in Southampton Water. *E. excavatum* appears to be more tolerant to pollution than *A. beccarii* and *H. germanica*. The last two species appear to have a limited tolerance in this regard. The degree of tolerance among these species could be ordered as follows: *E. excavatum* > *H. germanica* > *A. beccarii*.

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## Plate 1. Some deformed foraminiferid specimens encountered at Southampton Water.

Figs 1-12: *Ammonia beccarii* (Linné)

1. Spiralside view x 140, high-spiral specimen. 2-5. spiral side views x 100, 190, 120, 140 high spiral specimens showing development of abnormal chambers over the spiral sides, along the last whorls (Figs 2, 3) and along the first and second last whorls (figs 4, 5). 6. Oblique view of spiral side x 140, showing development of abnormal chambers, the whorl is bent. 7. Oblique view of spiral side x 140, showing development of abnormal chambers along the last whorl, the additional chambers adding in the direction opposite to the original plane of coiling. 8-12. Twin specimens x 200, 110, 130, 110, 160. twin specimens usually differ in size (one specimen is larger than the other), very rarely twin specimens have an equal size (Fig.10).

Figs 13-18 *Haynesina germanica* (Ehrenberg)

13. General view x 90, last few formed chambers are added in the uncoiled manner. 14. General view x 90, development of abnormal chambers in the same direction as in primary specimens. 15. General view x 160, additional abnormal chambers initially are added in the same direction as the primary specimens, while successive chambers are added in a plane perpendicular to the plane of the primary specimen. 16,17. General and oblique views x 290, 240, last few formed chambers are enlarged, additional chambers are developed along the last few formed chambers of the primary specimens which are perpendicular to the original plane of coiling. 18. Oblique view x 140, secondary specimens starting to grow from the last formed chamber of the primary specimens, secondary specimens coiled in a direction opposite to the primary specimen.

Fig. 19 *Elphidium magellanicum* Heron-Allen and Earland

General view x 200, showing twisting of the entire test and development of several abnormal chambers.

Fig. 20 *Buliminella gibbaelongata* Forasini and d'Orbigny respectively

General view x 120, showing two apertures.

