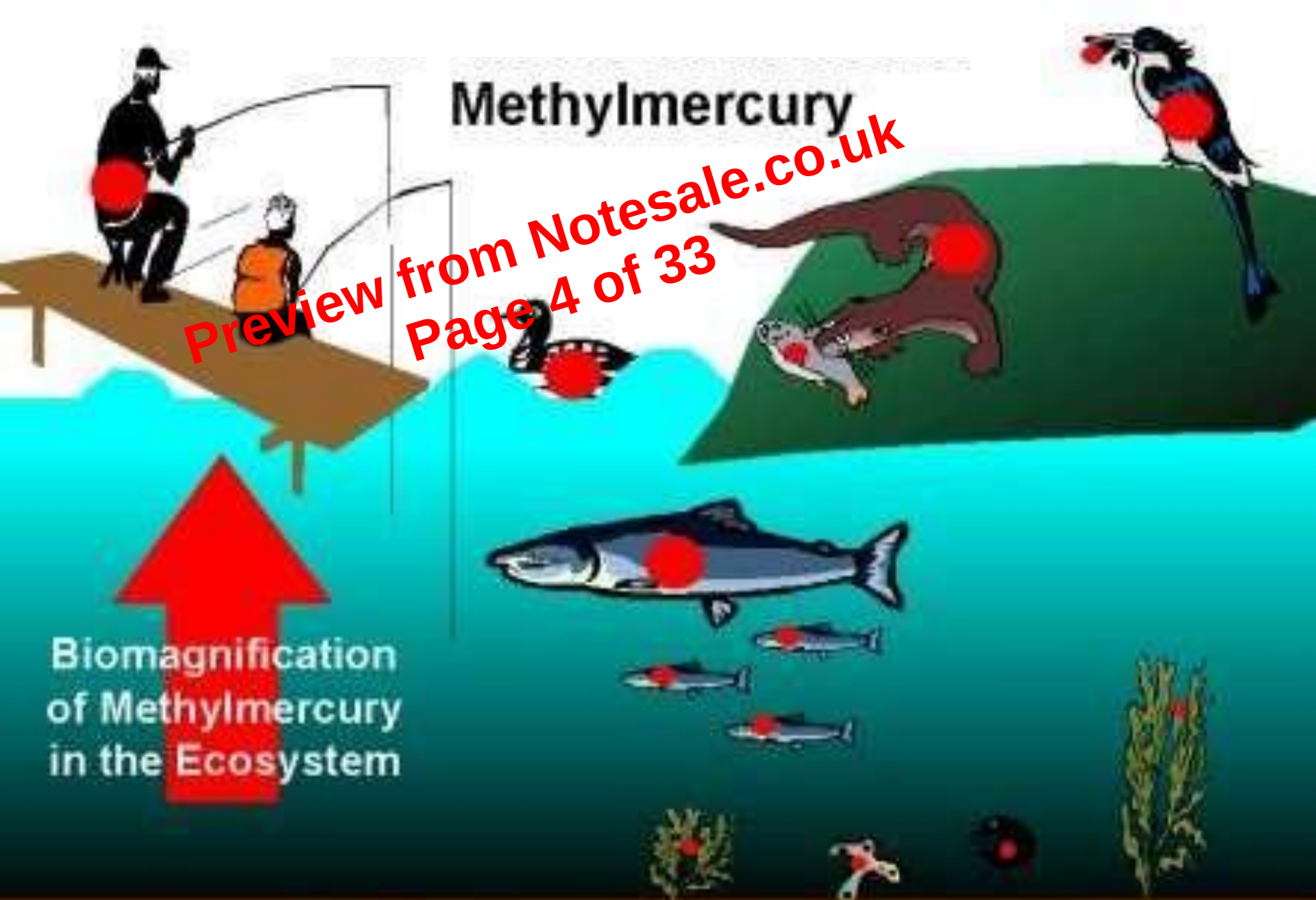


Methylmercury

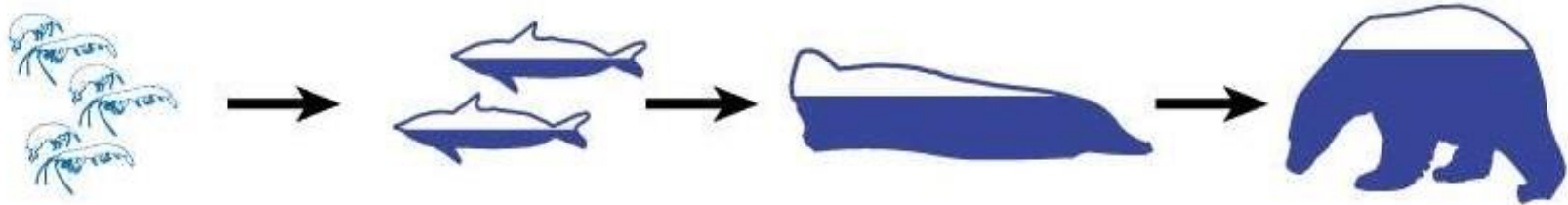
Preview from Notesale.co.uk
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Biomagnification
of Methylmercury
in the Ecosystem

● Methylmercury Bioaccumulation in Organisms



Bioaccumulation



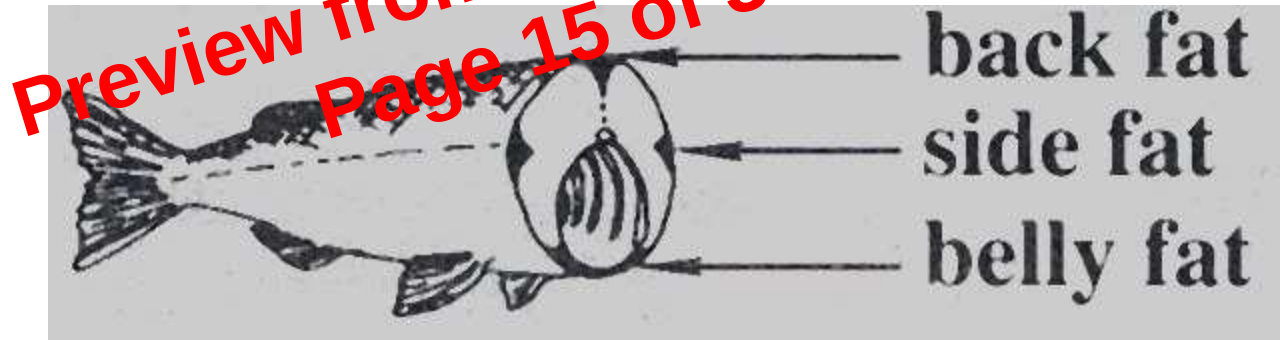
Biomagnification

Persistent pollutant vs. short lived pollutant

- Pollutants that dissolve in fats (Persistent pollutants) are retained for a long time.
- Lipid or fat soluble substances cannot be diluted, broken down, or excreted in urine.
- They accumulate in fatty tissues of an organism if the organism lacks enzymes to degrade them.
- If a pollutant is short-lived, it will be broken down before it can become dangerous.
- If it is not mobile, it will stay in one place and is unlikely to be taken up by organisms.
- If the pollutant is soluble in water it will be excreted by the organism.

Measuring pollutants

- The amount of pollutants is measured in fatty tissues of organisms such as fish.



- In mammals, we often test the milk .

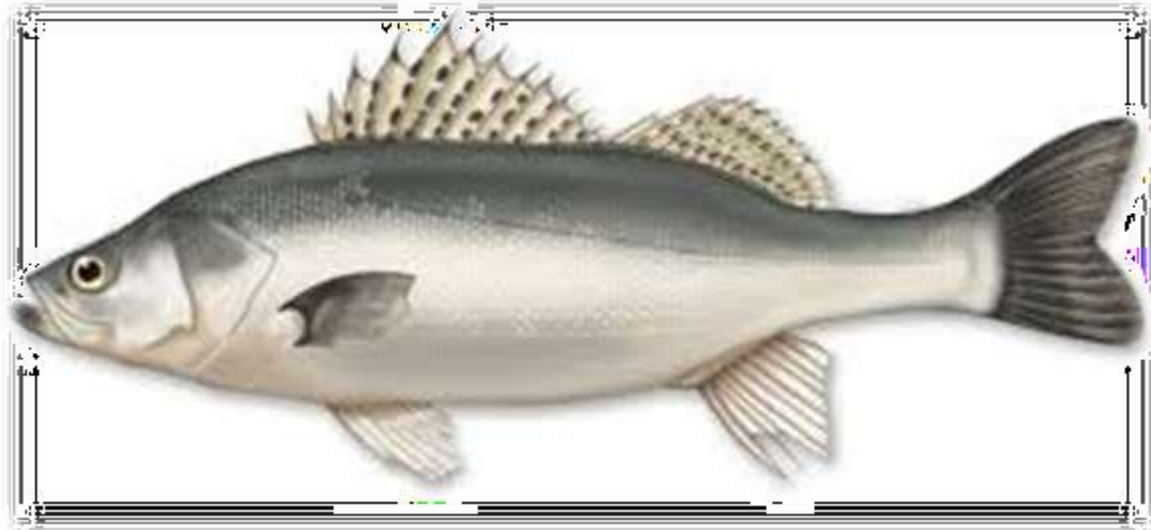


Fish and Seafood with Mid-Range Mercury Levels

Tuna
Orange Roughy
Marlin
Grouper
Spanish Mackerel
Chilean Seabass
Bluefish
Lobster
Weakfish (sea trout)
Halibut
Sablefish
Striped Bass or Rockfish



Lobster



tuna