

The response of fresh water fish *syndontis clarias* juveniles to varied zinc sulphide concentrations obtained from the river Benue at makurdi, benue state Nigeria

Abstract

Zinc is one of the heavy metals that are common in the Earth's crust. This metal gets into the environment through man-made and natural ways. In this study, standard solutions of zinc sulphide were prepared and exposed to *Synodontis clarias* juveniles, a fresh water fish obtained from River Benue at Makurdi during its season in 2017. The standard solutions were: 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 2.5mg/L and the exposure period was acute within 96 hours under laboratory condition in the bowls containing 80 litres with 20 individual members in each of the bowl's concentration after the successful climitasation of the fish. Although the metal is nutritional essential at trace concentration in the body of organism of animals but toxic at elevated concentrations, which informed the need for this study and due its abundance in the Earth's crust. The results of the study depict a change in the body colour of the fish, change in its shape, abnormal swimming and death of fish at the exposure to the elevated concentration during the time of the study. The LC50 was recorded at 1.00mg/L with the death of half members of the fresh water fish exposed to the toxicant, zinc sulphide for four days study period. However, no death was recorded in the bowl without the toxicant concentration indicating that the death rate was due to the toxic effects of the zinc sulphide to the fish. There was increased in the death of the fish from the lowest to the highest concentration of the zinc sulphide on the fish of 40 and 90% respectively during the exposure time. Thus, indicating that the higher the concentration of the metal the more toxic it is. This is irrespective of its nutritional value of the metal in the body of organism and can be transferred through food chain with man been the most affected hence the fish is widely consumed by man. There was a strong relationship between the metal and the death of the fish with R2 value of 0.8754. Consequently, the probit transformed mortality of the toxicant have an R2 value of 0.6562, while the log transformed concentration death rate with the fish was weak with R2 value of 0.1575. This may be due to the low values of the log transformed metal concentration. The water quality in which the fish were exposed with the toxicant were affected with at varied concentrations with mean values of 4.71±0.79mg/L, 463.70±91.93µS/cm, 233.33±35.41mg/L, 7.46±0.20 and 25.08±0.600C of DO, conductivity, TDS, pH and water temperature respectively. The t-test at 5% was significant across all the concentration during the time of exposure of the fish. The study concludes that zinc at elevated concentrations is detrimental to the fish and human health and therefore recommended for routine monitoring of zinc in the aquatic environment due its abundance in the earth's crust and the high risk of washing into the waters sources and taken up by the fish.

Keywords: zinc sulphide, *synodontis clarias*, river Benue, makurdi, varied concentration

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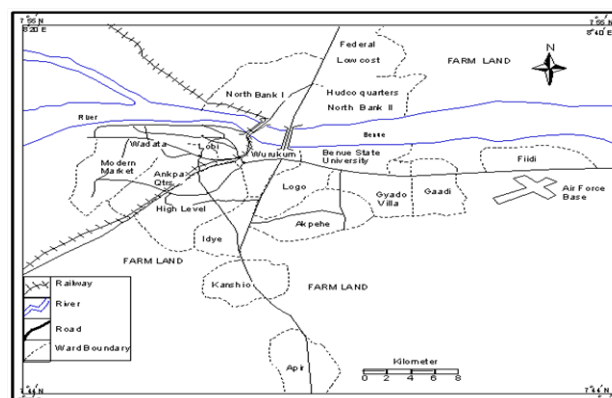
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Introduction

Zinc is an element commonly found in the Earth's crust. It is released into the environment from both natural and anthropogenic sources. All the same the zinc releases into the environment from the anthropogenic sources supersedes that of natural sources. The basic or primary anthropogenic sources of zinc metal in the environment (air, water, soil) is due to mining and metallurgic activities, involving the extraction of zinc and the commercial use of zinc products for development (Federal Research Progress Data Base, FEDRIP 2004).¹

However Worldwide, the leaching of zinc to the soil is usually the prevalent source or reservoir of zinc in the environment before it is subsequently washed into the water bodies (Federal Research Progress Data Base, FEDRIP 2004). Similarly, Rani et al.² reported that the elevated concentration of zinc level in the soils is not only a threat or risk to the soil ecosystem but also affects the water bodies. This is because the zinc is washed or leached into these water bodies either from the point source or non-point source. This is possible because the washing and leaching of pollutants does not recognised boundaries. Although, zinc is an essential trace element in the bodies

arranged with them. Makurdi town is the headquarters of Makurdi Local Government Area and capital of Benue State. The town is located between latitude 7°38'N and 7°50'N, and longitude 8°24'E and 8°38'E. It is situated in the Benue valley in the North Central region of Nigeria. It is traversed by the second largest river in the country, the River Benue. The climate of Makurdi town is the tropical wet and dry type, Koppen's Aw classification, with double maximum Ayoade.¹⁰ The rainy season lasts from April to October, with 5 months of dry season (November to March). Annual rainfall in Makurdi town is consistently high, with an average annual total of approximately 1173 mm Abah.¹¹ Temperature in Makurdi is however, generally high throughout the year, with February and March as the hottest months. Temperature in Makurdi varies from a daily of 40 °C and a minimum of 22.5 °C Ologunorisa & Tor.¹² The vegetation of Makurdi town is the guinea savannah. This vegetation type has been adversely affected by human activities leading to the clear-cutting of tree cover in many parts of the town. The river Benue passes through the Makurdi town from Yola Adamawa state to where it meets with the River Niger at Lokoja, Kogi state Nigeria. Fishing activities and sand dredging are the major economic activities in the Benue River within Makurdi metropolitan area. More so, the river is used for getting domestic water supply for Makurdi Water Works to be treated and supply to the residents of Makurdi through Makurdi water works. Other people use the river water directly without adequate treatment. All the same, the river is not devoid from pollution sources as the brewery and rice milling industries are located on the bank of the River. Wastes from the operations of these industrials are discharged into the river without minding its detrimental effects. Indiscriminate dumping of wastes and even defecation is done in side the river among residents in Makurdi that live on the bank of the River. Makurdi town is inhabited by many tribes with a population of 297,398 of out of which 157,295 are males and 140,103 are females (Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette 2007).¹³ These tribes include the Tivs, Idomas, Etilos, Jukuns, Egede, Hausas, Yorubas and Ibos. The Tivs are the dominant tribe. Makurdi town is made up largely of people who engage in civil service duties, commercial activities and agrarian peasantry. Makurdi town is a built-up area with the highest concentration of people in high level and Wadata. Dense population also exist in some low-lying parts of the town such as Wurukum.



Fish samples collection of *Synodontis clarias*

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fish markets situated on the bank of the river with special arrangements with the fisher men to enable us get live individuals for this study. These fish specimens were carried in the bowls of good sizes to the laboratory of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department of the Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria for further analysis.

Acclimatization of *syndontis clarias* in the laboratory

The fish samples of *Syndontis calrias* were acclimatized to the laboratory conditions. The fish were fed with artificial feed in the course of the acclimatization in the laboratory for a period of 21 days. The mean body size and weight of the fish samples were 6.6cm and 2.3g respectively. The same sex of the fish samples was used for the studies. The fish samples were starved for the day that they were collected from the fisher men as the result of stress that may affect fish in the ease of digestion and this may cause death. However, the feeding of the fish samples started the following day in the morning, and the fish samples were given commercial feed diet which was copens of 2mm at the initial weight of the body of 4% of the fish Meyer et al.¹⁴ Out of the one hundred and eight juveniles of *Synodontis clarias* that were bought with the fisher men, only, one hundred and twenty of them survived the acclimatization process. Twenty of the individuals of the *Synodontis clarias* were placed in bowls of 80 litres capacity of water in the course of the acclimatization process and time that lasted for complete 21 days. The water in the bowls containing the fish samples for the studies were changed daily for the 21 days acclimatisation period. This is to prevent the accumulation of wastes from metabolism activities in the bowls that may cause death and disease of the fish samples and avoid contamination of the water in the bowls. Therefore, new water was replaced daily throughout the period of the acclimatization of the *Synodontis clarias*.

Preparation of stock and standard solution of zinc sulphide

5.00g of zinc sulphide was weighed using laboratory digital weighing balance. The zinc compound was then poured into 1.00dm³ volumetric flask with 500.00mL of distilled water. The corked of the volumetric was covered on its mouth and the content was vigorously shaken to enable the powered salts to dissolve into a homogenous solution. There after the distil water was then added to make up the volume to 1.00dm³. The solution was allowed to stand for some time and then filtered with a Whatman filter paper. The residue obtained from the filtrate was then dried in the air for the period of 24hours and its weight was determined. The weight of the residue was 1.49g which shows that only about 3.51g of the zinc sulphide salt that was dissolved in the solution. The stock solution was then 3.51g/dm³ from where other standard solutions for the studies were determined.

Determination of lethal concentration

The procedure of toxicity trial to determine test concentration were in line with that of FAO (2007). To ascertain the LC₅₀ value during the acute exposure time of 96 hours with reference to FAO Reish & Oshida.¹⁵

Application of the zinc sulphide as toxicant to the fish juveniles of *syndontis clarias*

The test of toxicity was carried out on active individuals of acclimatized juveniles of *Synodontis clarias* only. The study was

acute and the exposure time was 96hr and the LC₅₀ of the zinc sulphide concentration of 0.5mg/l, 1.0mg/l, 1.5mg/l, 2.0mg/l and 2.5mg/l were prepared from the stock solutions and were made and applied to the twenty juveniles of *Synodontis clarias* placed in different bowls with the concentration written broadly on each the bowls in the laboratory. Another twenty individuals of the active members of the *Synodontis Clarias* that survived were placed in the bowls without the zinc sulphide concentration and they serve as the unexposed devoid of the toxicant which represent the control set up for the acute period of 96 hours test period of the study. The bowls were covered with a mesh to prevent the juveniles from jumping out of the water. The fish that were dead in the course of the study were identified by an absolute lack of movement. The dead individuals of *Synodontis clarias* were removed immediately from the bowls and as they were detected from the study set up out of the test solution. This was done across all the test set up in the Laboratory during the study time.

Determination of the physico-chemical parameter of water

Water quality parameters of TDS, DO, electrical conductivity pH and water temperature were measured in the laboratory with measuring meters in line with standard methods. Hanna meters was the brand of the meters used for testing the above parameters

Data Analysis

The concentrations of the test studies were changed into the logarithm of base ten and the death rate percentage from each of the toxicant standard solution were transformed into the probit value Finney.¹⁶ The probit values results were plotted against the different concentration of the zinc sulphide test solution. The physico-chemical results were subjected to student t test analysis and descriptive statistics.

Results

Toxicity of different concentration of zinc sulphide exposed to *syndontis clarias* juveniles

The Data in Table 1 is the acute toxicity test for 96 hours of *Synodontis claria* juveniles exposed to zinc sulphide during the course of the study. A look at the obtained results show that the highest mortality of 18 (90%) individuals of *Synodontis clarias* out of the 20 individuals in the bowls that were exposed to the 2.50mg/L concentration of zinc sulphide during study period died and the lowest mortality of 8 (40%) individuals out of 20 individuals of *Synodontis clarias* that were exposed in the 0.5mg/L concentration of the toxicant out of the total of 20 individuals exposed to the concentration died. Meanwhile, no death was recorded in the bowls without the zinc sulphide concentration throughout the study period. Nevertheless, half of the individuals (10 individuals of the *Synodontis clarias* out of the 20 members of the fish exposed to the 1.00 mg/L of zinc sulphide during the study died. Thus, making the LC₅₀ concentration of the zinc sulphide to be 1.00mg/L in the course of the research period. The general trend of the death of the fish in the course of the study was that any increment in the concentration of the toxicant increases the death of the fish exposed to it within the short period of the study. However, the data in Figure 1 is the regression of probit mortality values plotted against the concentration of zinc sulphide exposed to the *Synodontis clarias* juveniles and the result shows a moderate

relationship between the concentration of zinc sulphide and the death of the fish exposed to the fish with the R^2 value of 0.66. Figure 2 is the result of the regression of probit values log transformed concentration of zinc sulphide exposed to individuals of *Synodontis clarias*. The result showed that there is very weak relationship between the log transformed concentration and the mortality of the fish with a R^2 value of 0.16. The result in Figure 3 is the regression of percentage mortality values and concentration of zinc sulphide exposed to the *Synodontis clarias*, a fresh water fish. A critical look at the figure depicts that there is a strong correlation between the concentration of the zinc sulphide and the mortality of the fish with R^2 value of 0.87 (Figure 4).

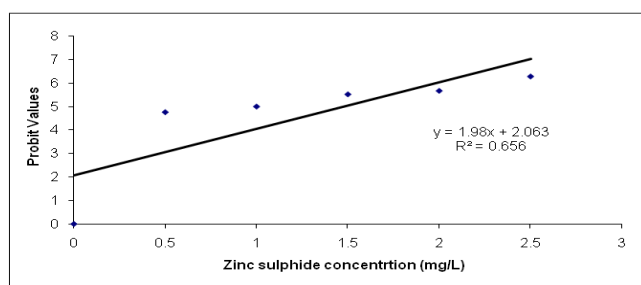


Figure 2 Regression of Probit mortality values and varied concentration of zinc sulphide exposed to juveniles of *Synodontis clarias*

The results presented in Table 2 is the Water quality characteristics at different concentrations of zinc sulphide. The results showed that mean values of DO, Conductivity, TDS, pH and temperature were 4.71 ± 0.79 , 463.40 ± 91.92 , 233.33 ± 35.41 , 7.46 ± 0.203 and 25.08 ± 0.60 respectively. The t-test was significant across all the water quality parameters at the different concentrations ($P \leq 0.05$) during the study time in all the concentrations that the fish were exposed into.

Table 1 96 hours acute toxicity test of *Clarias gariepinus* juveniles exposed to zinc

S/N	Concentration (Mg/L)	Log of Concentration	Number of Fish Exposed	Number of Fish Died	%Mortality	Probit Value
1	0.00	0.000	20	0	0	0.00
2	0.5	-0.301	20	8	40	4.76
3	1.00	0.00	20	10	50	5.00
4	1.50	0.176	20	14	70	5.52
5	2.00	0.301	20	15	75	5.67
6	2.50	0.398	20	18	90	6.28

Table 2 Water quality characteristics at different concentrations of zinc sulphide

S/n	Parameters	Concentration of Zinc Sulphide In Mg/L						Mean	Std Dev
		0.00	0.50	1.00	1.500	2.00	2.50		
1	DO (mg/L)	5.81	5.32	5.01	4.31	3.91	3.91	4.71	0.79
2	Conductivity (μ s/cm)	434.00	613.500	490.900	470.500	440.500	331.00	463.40	91.93
3	TDS(mg/L)	216.500	302.500	232.500	226.00	220.50	202.00	233.33	35.41
4	pH	7.14	7.52	7.63	7.64	7.28	7.54	7.46	0.20
5	Temperature($^{\circ}$ C)	25.05	25.05	25.10	25.00	25.15	25.15	25.08	0.60

Discussion

During the course of this study the *Synodontis clarias* juveniles were exposed to different concentration of zinc sulphide for a period

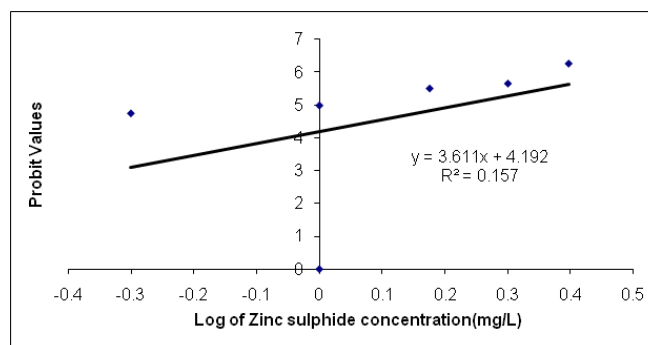


Figure 3 Regression of Probit mortality values and log of varied concentration of zinc sulphide exposed to juveniles of *Synodontis clarias*.

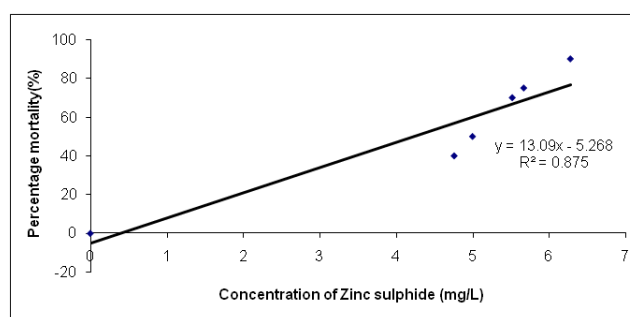


Figure 4 Regression of percentage mortality values and varied concentration of zinc sulphide exposed to juveniles of *Synodontis clarias*

of 96 hours. The fish responded to the different concentration of the toxicant by showing some behavioural and physical characteristics from normal body colour/shape to abnormal swimming and to death at some instances. These observations are similar to those observed

in Indian major Carp exposed to the different concentration of zinc ranging from 0.02 to 0.06mg/L for 96 hours.² The LC₅₀ determined during this study was at 1.00mg/L of zin sulphide toxicant exposed to the juveniles of *Synodontis clarias* exposed to the varied concentrations for acute toxicity period of 96h. This result differs significantly from the report of an earlier study that reported LC₅₀ concentration of 3.00mg/L zinc chloride exposed to red Tilapia, *Oreochromis niloticus* for 96 hrs Aldogachi et al.¹⁷ The difference in the LC₅₀ concentration of the Zn for the same period of exposure may be due to the different fish species and toxicants. The toxicity of the zinc salts is different with different degree of toxicity and the different fish species may respond differently to the different zinc salts based on their tolerance ability of poisonous materials which is inherent in the different species of the fish. However, zinc concentration in the low range of 0.02 to 0.06mg/L exposed to Indian Major Carp did not record any mortality during the acute exposure period Rani et al.² Similarly, the findings of this present investigation differ significantly from those of Tian et al.¹⁸ who did not report any death of Sea cucumbers (*Apostichopus japonicus*) exposed to 1.00mg/L of ZnSO₄ · 7H₂O for 96 hrs during their study period. This could be attributed to the fact that ZnS used in this study is more toxic or the fish is less tolerant to the toxicant during the exposure period. The fish species respond differently to different zinc salts and consequently the biology and fish physiology of the fish may also differ. More so, different toxicants have different toxic ability and hence their effects to the organisms when exposed to at different concentrations as observed in the course of this present study differs as well. In some case the short period of exposure may also a hindrance to the death of the fish to its high ability to detoxify the toxicant in its body system. In this present study the variation in the water quality results due to application of the toxicant conforms to the findings of Rani et al.² that observed a change in the water quality in the bowls applied with the toxicant when the fish is exposed to. Similarly, Hoq & Haque.¹⁹ reported change in the water quality parameters of the zinc metal at varied concentration exposed to the fresh water fish. The above findings conform to the result of this study. Ekwu et al.²⁰ reported a similar change in the water quality parameters at varied zinc concentrations when they exposed their fish during their study time. This change may be due to the effect of the toxicant on the water quality parameters at varied concentrations in which the fish is exposed to and the time of the exposure.

Conclusion

The findings of this study showed that zinc sulphide is toxic is a toxic salt at elevated concentrations and have a relationship with the mortality of *Synodontis clarias* when exposed to it. This is evident in the effect in the conspicuous change in the water quality parameters and death of the fish at concentration as low as 1.0mmg/L, where half of the individuals of the fish exposed for 96 hours died.

Acknowledgments

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Conflict of interests

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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