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# Carryover of CH<sub>3</sub>Hg from feed to sea bass and salmon

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**Model.** Fish concentration ( $C_{fish}$ ) as a function of feed uptake, elimination ( $k_E$ ) and growth dilution ( $k_G$ ), where uptake depends on feed concentration ( $C_{feed}$ ), assimilation ( $\alpha$ ) and feeding rate ( $F$ ). From fish and feed weight ( $w$ ), specific growth rate (SRG) and feed conversion rate (FCR) are calculated.

$$\frac{dC_{fish}}{dt} = \alpha \cdot F \cdot C_{feed} - k_E \cdot C_{fish}$$

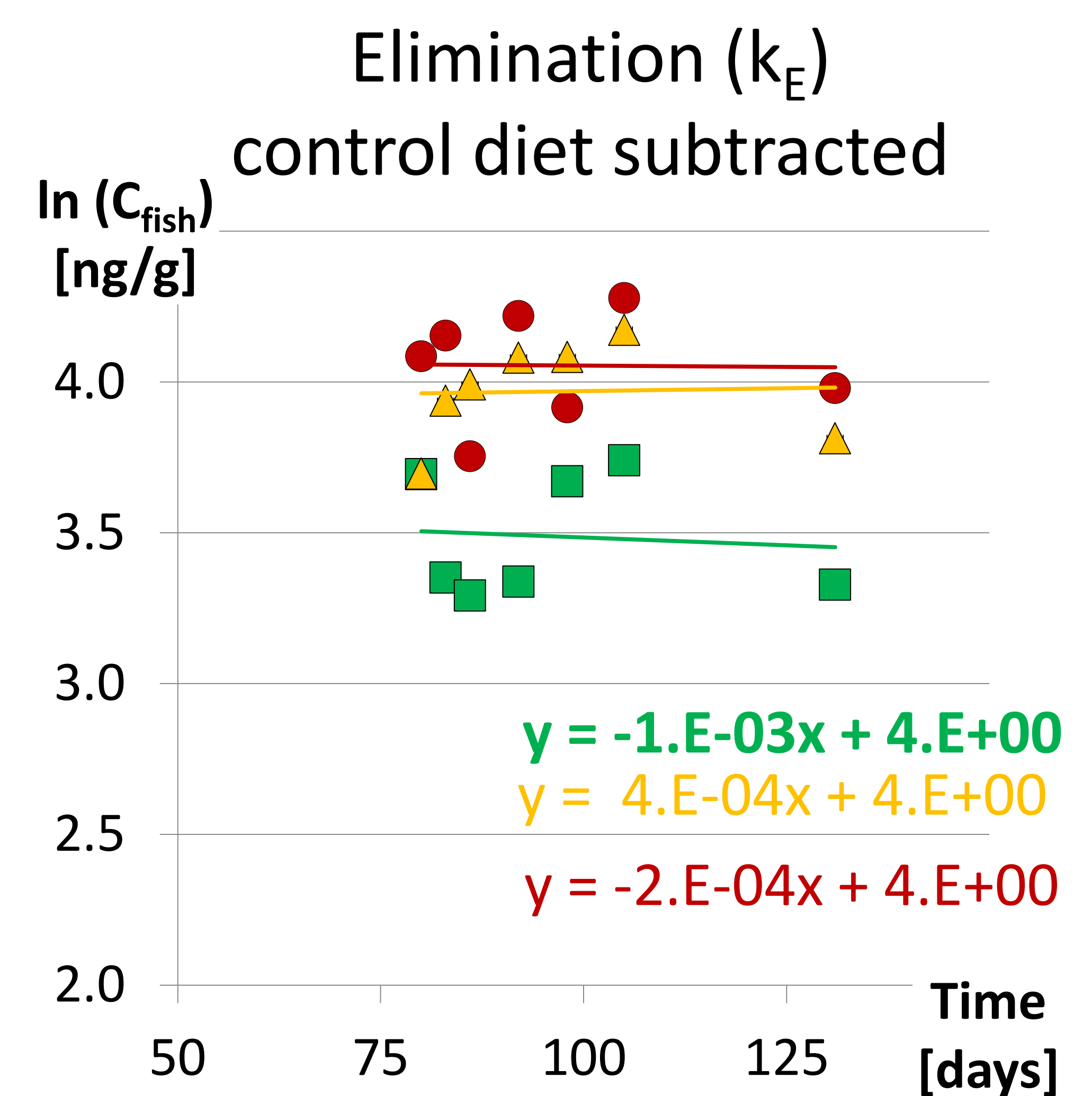
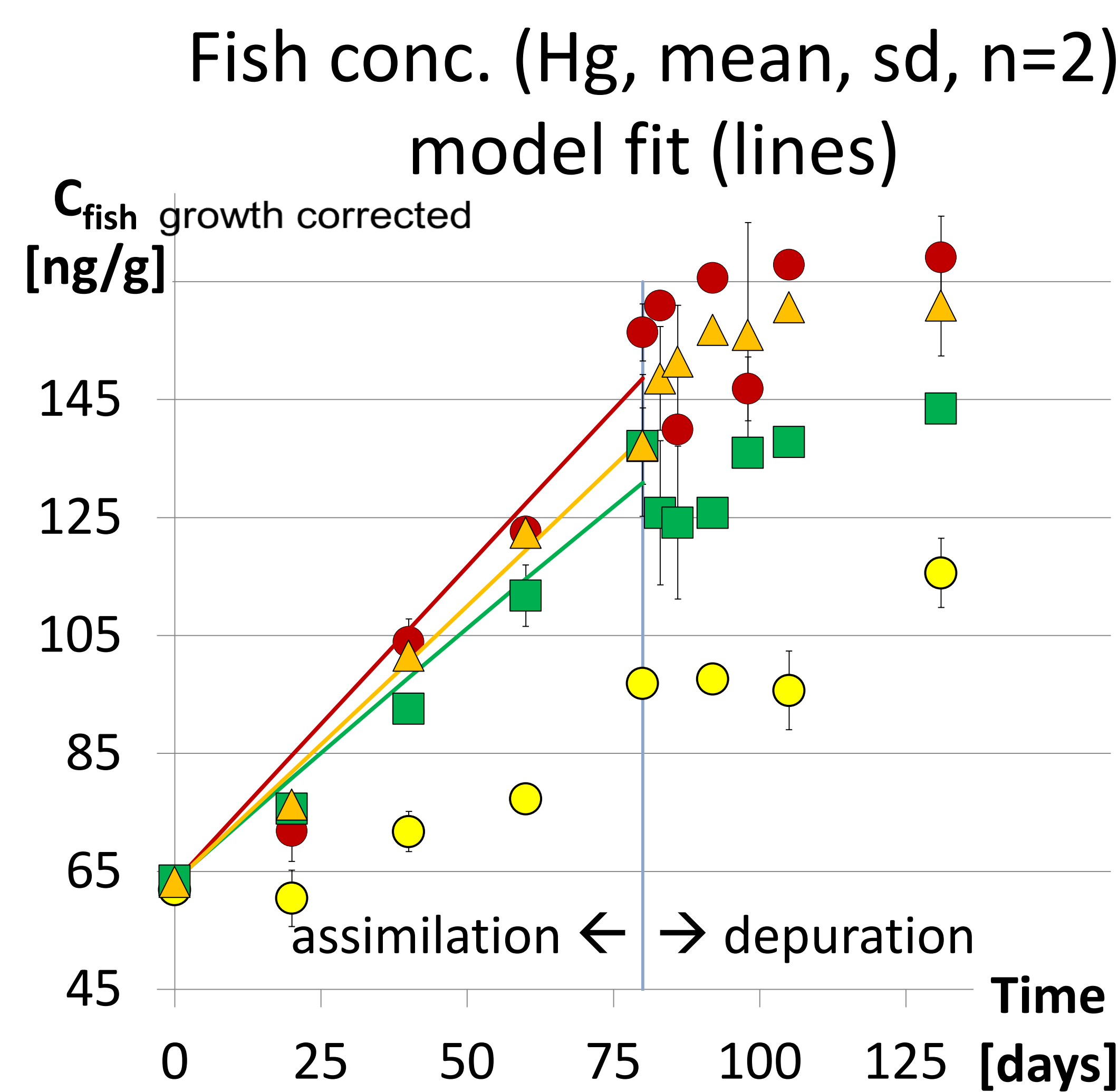
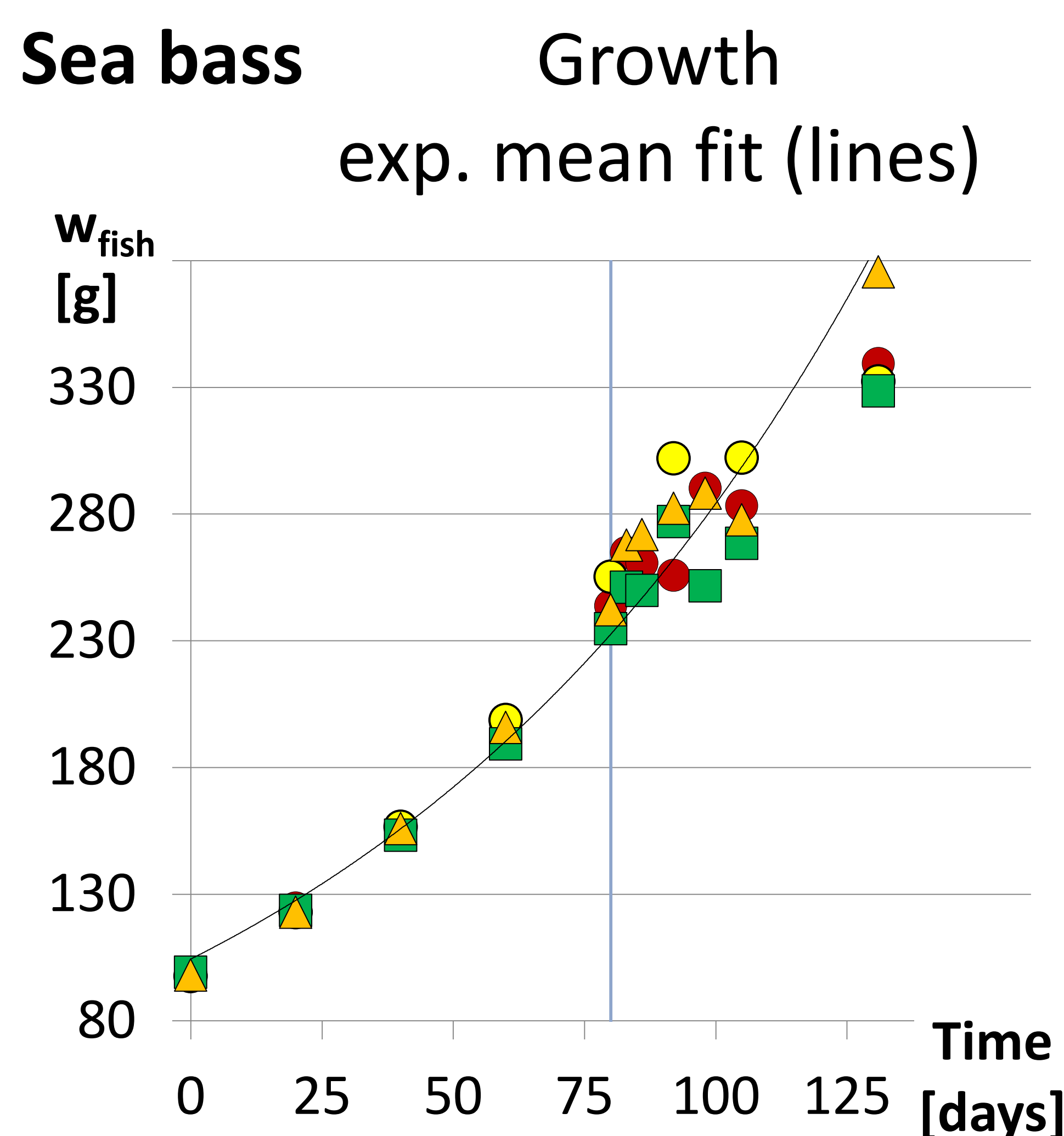
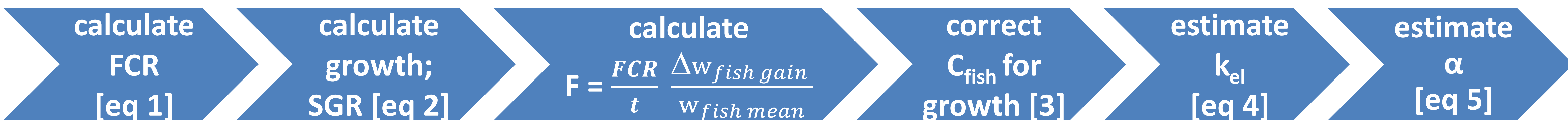
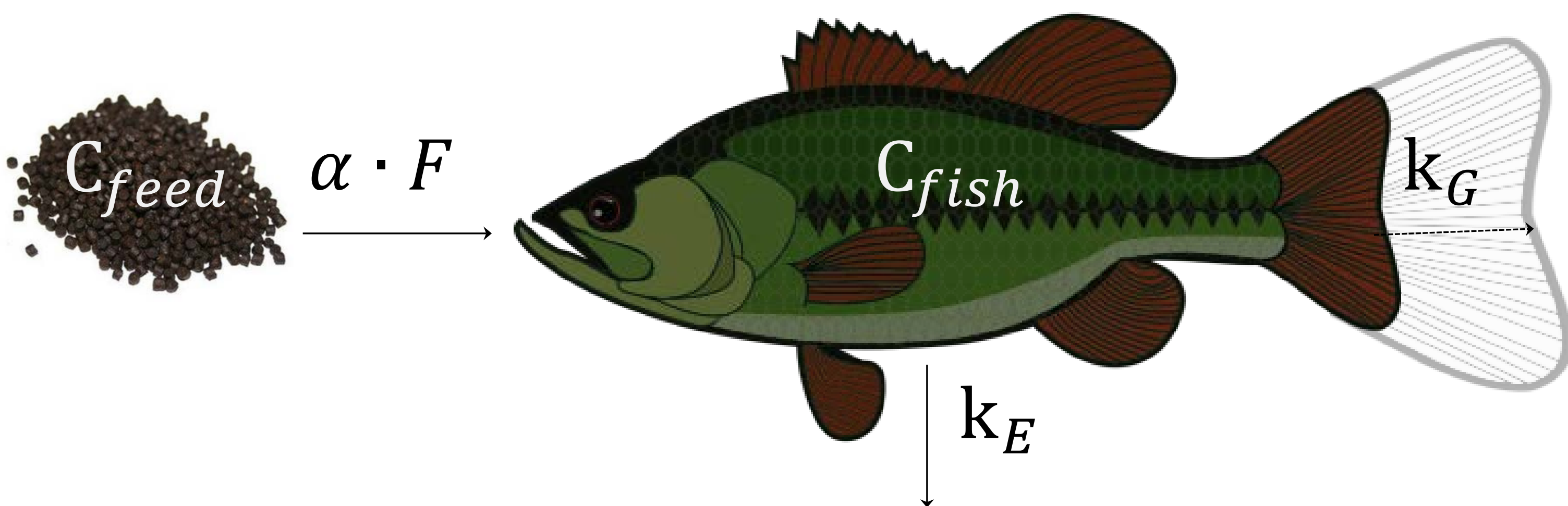
$$FCR = w_{feed\ consumed} / \Delta w_{fish\ gained} \quad [1]$$

$$k_G = SGR = (\ln w_t - \ln w_0) / t \quad [2]$$

$$C_{fish\ growth\ corrected}(t) = C_{fish} \cdot (1 + k_G \cdot t) \quad [3]$$

$$\ln(C_{fish} - C_{fish, control\ diet}) = constant - k_E \cdot t \quad [4]$$

$$C_{fish}(t) = \frac{\alpha \cdot F \cdot C_{feed}}{k_E} \cdot (1 - \exp(-k_E \cdot t)) \quad [5]$$



**Conclusion.** Toxicokinetics were modeled. Feed with low levels of CH<sub>3</sub>Hg (41-75 ng/g) showed assimilation ( $\alpha$ ) close to 100% and low elimination ( $k_E$ ). Similar results for all diets.

Diets	Hg [ng/g] $C_{feed}$	Salmon		Sea bass	
		$k_E$	$\alpha$	$k_E$	$\alpha$
■ 1) Spiked plastic	64	$-4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.69	$1 \cdot 10^{-3}$	1.04
▲ 2) Spiked oil + clean plastic	74	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.98	$-4 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.96
● 3) Spiked oil	75	$-9 \cdot 10^{-4}$	0.84	$2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	1.08
● 4) Control	41				