



HAL
open science

Concentration and distribution of ^{210}Po in the tissues of the scallop *Chlamys varia* and the mussel *Mytilus edulis* from the coasts of Charente-Maritime (France)

Paco Bustamante, Pierre Germain, Gaël Leclerc, Pierre Miramand

► To cite this version:

Paco Bustamante, Pierre Germain, Gaël Leclerc, Pierre Miramand. Concentration and distribution of ^{210}Po in the tissues of the scallop *Chlamys varia* and the mussel *Mytilus edulis* from the coasts of Charente-Maritime (France). *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 2002, 44 (10), pp.997-1002. 10.1016/S0025-326X(02)00135-2 . hal-00186632

HAL Id: hal-00186632

<https://hal.science/hal-00186632>

Submitted on 10 Nov 2007

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Concentration and distribution of ^{210}Po in the tissues of the scallop *Chlamys varia* and the mussel *Mytilus edulis* from the coasts of Charente-Maritime (France)

Bustamante P*^a, Germain P^b, Leclerc G^b, Miramand P^a

^a Laboratoire de Biologie et d'Environnement Marins, UPRES-EA 3168, Université de La Rochelle, 22, Avenue Michel Crépeau, 17042 La Rochelle Cedex, France

* Corresponding author. Tel./Fax: +33 546-500-294 ; e-mail: pbustama@univ-lr.fr

^b Institut de Protection et de Sûreté Nucléaire, Département de Protection de l'Environnement, LERFA, Rue Max Pol Fouchet, BP 10, 50130 Cherbourg-Octeville, France

Abstract : ^{210}Po have been analysed in the soft parts of two bivalves species, the scallop *Chlamys varia* and the common mussel *Mytilus edulis*, coming from the Bay of La Rochelle and the Ré Island, on the French Atlantic coast. Between those sites, the highest ^{210}Po concentrations have been found in whole scallop soft parts from La Rochelle, reaching $1181 \pm 29 \text{ Bq kg}^{-1}$ dry wt, a size effect being related to the highest ^{210}Po concentration in the smallest scallops. The results show a significant difference in concentrations for similar size individuals between species in each site (*Chlamys varia* > *Mytilus edulis*) and between sites for each species (Ré Island > Bay of La Rochelle). Very high ^{210}Po concentrations have been found in the digestive gland of *C. varia*, ranging 3150 to 4637 Bq kg^{-1} dry wt. Thus, the digestive gland contains up to 60% of the radionuclide. Subcellular investigations have shown that approximately 40% of the ^{210}Po contained in the digestive gland is in the cytosolic fraction, suggesting a high bioavailability of the ^{210}Po from this fraction to the trophic upper level. Calculations will show that approximately 9 kg of scallops intake would be necessary to reach the Annual Incorporation Limit recommended by the European Council.

Keywords : ^{210}Po ; Molluscs ; Scallops ; Bioaccumulation ; Digestive gland ; Subcellular fractionation

INTRODUCTION

Polonium-210 (^{210}Po), a naturally occurring radionuclide, is a high energy α -particle emitter in the uranium decay chain and is considered as an important source of internal radiation dose to marine organisms (Cherry and Shannon, 1974, Cherry and Heyraud, 1981, 1982). ^{210}Po is also responsible for a significant proportion of the radiation exposure of humans to background radiation, particularly through seafood consumption (CEC, 1989).

^{210}Po is known to be accumulated by marine organisms and transferred through marine food chains (Heyraud and Cherry, 1979, Carvalho, 1988), with ingestion being the major route of entry (Carvalho and Fowler, 1994). The tissues of some marine organisms, such as digestive gland of crustaceans and molluscs, and fish liver, may contain elevated concentrations of ^{210}Po (Skwarzec and Falkowski, 1988, Gouvea *et al.*, 1992, Stepnowski and Skwarzec, 2000a). In these tissues, subcellular distribution of ^{210}Po , particularly in the cell nucleus, may have important implications with respect to the genetic radiotoxic effects of the ^{210}Po α particles (Howell *et al.*, 1990).

Among marine bivalves, scallops were reported to highly concentrate trace metals such as cadmium (Bryan, 1973, Mauri *et al.*, 1990, Bustamante, 1998), but also radionuclides such as americium-241 (Miramand *et al.*, 1991). On the French Atlantic coast, 3 species of scallops are exploited for human consumption and among these species, *Chlamys varia* is very common on the rocky shore and targeted by commercial fishery as well as for leisure activities. ^{210}Po was investigated in the scallop *Chlamys varia* from the French Atlantic coast

in order to determine the levels and distribution among the tissues. Indeed, very little data are available on the ^{210}Po levels in biota from the French coast and, on a global scale, little is known about ^{210}Po levels in Pectinidae species. Sampling sites were chosen to determine the difference of ^{210}Po concentrations in molluscs from a potentially contaminated site by ^{238}U (Pallard and Vervialle 1999) and a clean one. Moreover, this paper focuses particularly on the concentrations and bioavailability of ^{210}Po in the digestive gland of the scallop as this organ is currently reported to concentrate this natural radionuclide in molluscs. Results obtained with *Chlamys varia* were compared to those of mussels from the same sampling areas. Finally, the doses ingested by several categories of shellfish consumers were calculated.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling

Scallops *Chlamys varia* and mussels *Mytilus edulis* were collected in winter between 1996 to 1998 in Charente-Maritime (Atlantic coast of France) in two places : in an anthropogenically contaminated area, i.e. near the harbour of La Rochelle, and in a clean fishing area, i.e. in Saint-Martin en Ré on the Ré island (Figure 1). 248 scallops were collected by hand and pooled by size classes. Animals were depurated 48 hours in clean seawater to eliminate faecal and pseudo-faecal material. 146 scallops were used for analysis and distribution of ^{210}Po and 102 scallops for subcellular fractionations of the digestive gland cells. The digestive gland was analysed separately from the soft parts. Thus, the remainders included the adductor muscle, the mantle, the gills, the gonad and the kidneys.

Similarly, 60 mussels of *Mytilus edulis* were collected in the same places and prepared in the same way as the scallops.

Cellular fractionation

Digestive glands of the other 102 scallops pooled by size (see Table 1) were removed from the soft parts and homogenised in a Dounce potter on ice with 10 volumes of a TRIS-HCl buffer 0.02 M sucrose 0.25 M with 1 mM PMSF (phenylmethylsulfonylfluoride, as protease inhibitor) and 5 mM DTT (dithiothreitol, as reducing agent), at pH 8.6. The homogenates were centrifuged at 100 000 G for 1 h at 4°C in a Beckman LE-70 ultracentrifuge. Particle-free supernatants (cytosols) were separated from the pellet. Aliquots of the homogenates, cytosols and pellets were analysed for ^{210}Po .

Analytical procedures

Samples were lyophilised then grounded. Aliquots of 500 to 1000 mg of the homogenates were placed in Teflon bombs along with ^{208}Po spike. Aliquots were digested using 10 ml of concentrated nitric acid during 48 h at 80°C. After evaporation to dryness, the residues were dissolved in HCl and the solution made up to 0.3 M (Heyraud and Cherry, 1979, Cherry and Heyraud, 1981). 50 mg of ascorbic acid and 5 ml of hydroxylamine hydrochloride 30% were added to the solution. Finally, the polonium was deposited spontaneously onto a 18 mm diameter disc of silver during agitation at 90°C for 4 h (Flynn, 1968, Fler and Bacon, 1984, Skwarzec and Bojanowski, 1988).

Measurements of ^{210}Po activity were performed on an alpha-ray spectrophotometer equipped with semiconductor detectors (implanted Si passive junction type ; 300 mm² area) coupled to an analyser (Germain *et al.*, 1995). The extraction yields calculated for the samples fell in the range 80-100%. Analytical blanks, as well as detector background levels, were determined on a regular basis. The results are expressed in terms of sampling date.

Results

^{210}Po concentrations in the whole soft parts of the scallop *Chlamys varia* were calculated from the results obtained for the digestive gland and the remainders. All the results obtained for the scallop *Chlamys varia* and the common mussel *Mytilus edulis* from the Bay of La Rochelle and the Ré Island were expressed in Bq kg^{-1} dry weight (dwt) and are compiled in the Table 1. In the Bay of La Rochelle, small scallops displayed the highest ^{210}Po concentrations as well as in the whole soft parts than in the remainders and in the digestive gland. Comparison from both sampling sites for scallops of similar size showed that those from the Ré Island exhibit higher ^{210}Po concentrations than those from La Rochelle Bay. Similar differences also appear for the mussels *Mytilus edulis* (Table1).

For *Chlamys varia*, highest ^{210}Po concentrations were found in the digestive gland, ranging from 3150 Bq kg^{-1} in scallops from La Rochelle to 4637 Bq kg^{-1} in scallops from Ré island. The digestive gland contained most of the radionuclide, reaching up 60% of the total soft parts ^{210}Po (Table1).

Finally, subcellular investigations have showed that from 34 to 42% of the ^{210}Po contained in the digestive was in the cytosol of the digestive gland cells (Table1).

DISCUSSION

Scallops *Chlamys varia* from the Charente-Maritime coast exhibit very high ^{210}Po concentrations in their soft parts. As it occurs for stable elements (Boyden, 1977), size influence the ^{210}Po concentrations in shellfish and Ryan *et al.*, (1999) have noted that at several sampling sites, the smaller mussels from the Irish coast had higher ^{210}Po concentrations than larger ones. Similarly, small scallops exhibit significantly higher concentrations in the digestive gland and in the remaining tissues, and consequently in the

whole animals. Such differences might be explained by the effect of age and the differences in metabolic rates. Because of the size effect, the comparison between ^{210}Po concentrations in scallops from the Bay of La Rochelle and Ré Island have to be made for individuals of similar size. Surprisingly, the highest ^{210}Po concentrations were found in the scallops from Ré Island as well as for the mussels whereas there is no evidence of a polonium source in this site remote from industrial activities. On the contrary, in the Bay of La Rochelle, there is evidence for potential polonium source because of the former discharges in the Bay of local industrial wastes containing several thorium isotopes and uranium-238 (Pallard and Vervialle, 1999). These industrial wastes came from the industrial rare earth extracting plant Rhodia, and could release ^{210}Po as it is an element in the decay chain of uranium-238. In comparison with Ré Island, high ^{210}Po concentrations in the scallops from the Bay of La Rochelle seems to be not attributable to the localised ancient discharges.

The ^{210}Po concentrations in the soft parts of the scallops *Chlamys varia* from both Charente Maritime sites were 2 to 3 times higher than those measured in the common mussel *Mytilus edulis* (Table 1). Mussels are considered as sentinel or indicator species for contaminants, but values reported for whole Mytilidae (i.e. *Mytilus edulis*, *M. galloprovincialis* and *M. trossulus*) are always lower than those from *Chlamys varia* (Table 2) : for example, *Mytilus edulis* from the French coasts exhibited maximum values of $700 \text{ Bq kg}^{-1} \text{ dwt}$ (Germain *et al.*, 1995) which is a relatively high concentration for this genus (Table 2). This highlights the strong ability of the scallops to concentrate ^{210}Po as it has been shown several times for both heavy metals and radionuclides (Bryan, 1973, Miramand *et al.*, 1991, Viarengo *et al.*, 1993, Bustamante, 1998). The dissection of the scallop showed that the digestive gland was responsible of such high levels in the whole soft parts. Indeed, for *Chlamys varia*, highest ^{210}Po concentrations were found in the digestive gland, ranging from 3150 Bq kg^{-1} in scallops

from the Bay of La Rochelle to 4637 Bq kg⁻¹ in scallops from Ré Island. These polonium concentrations appear to be very high for bivalve molluscs. High ²¹⁰Po concentrations have also been measured in the digestive gland of several seashell species such as the mussel *Mytilus trossulus* (1026 ± 107 Bq kg⁻¹ dwt), the scallop *Patinopecten yessoensis* (1916 ± 108 Bq kg⁻¹ dwt) and the bivalve *Batillus cornutus* (1081 ± 89 Bq kg⁻¹ dwt) (Yamamoto *et al.*, 1994, Stepnowski and Skwarzec, 2000a), but the digestive gland of *Chlamys varia* displayed polonium concentrations 2 to 4 times higher. Nevertheless, highest concentrations have been reported for whole pelagic decapod shrimp, penaeids showing concentrations from 6549 to 27121 Bq kg⁻¹ dwt and carids from 962 to 3404 Bq kg⁻¹ dwt (Heyraud *et al.*, 1988). The ²¹⁰Po concentrations in the digestive gland of *Chlamys varia* are about 200 times higher than those found in the same tissue from an other scallop species, i.e. *Chlamys islandicus* from the Spitzbergen (Stepnowski and Skwarzec, 2000a). Very low ²¹⁰Po concentrations in the digestive gland of this polar mollusc was attributed to particular environmental conditions (e.g. temperature) and a short-time food availability period. In *Chlamys islandicus*, highest ²¹⁰Po concentrations were found in the gills that appear to constitute the main polonium entrance for this species. On the contrary, the food way appear to be the major polonium route of entry for *Chlamys varia* as the digestive gland contained concentrations one order of magnitude higher than in the remaining tissues. However, such results for *C. islandicus* are noteworthy as Pectinidae accumulate high levels of trace elements in their digestive gland, even within polar areas. For example, very high levels of Cd were found in the digestive gland of the Antarctic scallop *Adamussium colbecki* in comparison to those from the Mediterranean scallop *Pecten jacobaeus* and similar levels of copper and zinc were recorded in both species (Mauri *et al.*, 1990, Viarengo *et al.*, 1993). Moreover, the ²¹⁰Po concentrations in the digestive gland of the Japanese scallop *Patinopecten yessoensis* are also relatively high

(Table 2). In this context, particular attention to ^{210}Po accumulation in polar organisms would be of great interest.

Due to the very high values of ^{210}Po concentrations in the digestive gland, this organ contains from 62 to 65 % of the total ^{210}Po in scallops from the Bay of La Rochelle and 64 % in those from Ré Island. Subcellular fractionation of the digestive gland cells of *Chlamys varia* showed that more than 50% of the ^{210}Po was in the insoluble fraction associated with organites and membranes and 34 to 42% of the total ^{210}Po was found in the supernatant fraction.

Few results on ^{210}Po subcellular distribution in storage organs such digestive gland or liver are available in the literature, but they show a great heterogeneity. Thus, in crustaceans, 60% of the radionuclide was found in the cytosolic fraction of the digestive gland from *Saduria entomon* (Stepnowski and Skwarzec, 2000b) while in the South African lobster *Jasus lalandii*, 52% of the ^{210}Po was found in the microsomal fraction of the digestive cells and only 22% was in the cytosolic fraction (Heyraud *et al.*, 1987). In vertebrates liver homogenates, most of the ^{210}Po was found in the cytosolic fraction associated with proteins such as metallothionein and ferritine (Aposhian and Bruce, 1991, Durand *et al.*, 1999). Metallothionein levels measured in the scallops *Chlamys varia* from La Rochelle are relatively high, ranging from 3.1 to 4.1 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ wet wt (Bustamante, 1998) but at our knowledge, association of ^{210}Po with metallothioneins in invertebrates have not been demonstrated.

Trace elements associated to cytosolic ligands are generally considered as highly bioavailable to the trophic upper level (Wallace and Lopez, 1996, 1997). Thus, around 40% of the ^{210}Po found in the digestive gland of *Chlamys varia* could be considered as highly bioavailable for consumers.

In the sampling area, there is both a professional and sport fishing exploitation of the scallop *Chlamys varia* for human consumption. The catch can represent several thousand tons a year (Letaconnoux and Audouin, 1956). Indeed, this mollusc is historically commonly consumed by local populations for seafood.

Exposure to ^{210}Po by scallop consumption has been evaluated for several kind of consumers. Indeed, investigations on habits of shellfish consumers from Charente-Maritime have allowed to determine three different categories of consumers (Anonymous, 1994) : 1) the mean consumers, eating about 6.5 kg of shellfish per year, 2) the high consumers with 13.2 kg of shellfish per year and 3) the very high consumers with 38.5 kg of shellfish per year. Oysters constitute the main fraction of the shellfish but scallop consumption is not negligible since several kg per year are even eaten by the very high consumers. However, a precise value remains difficult to ascertain. For this reason, calculations were limited to an estimation of the scallops mass necessary to reach the ^{210}Po Annual Incorporation Limit, which was recently fixed by the European Council not to exceed 1mSv per year and per person (CEC, 1989). Typically, a correcting factor for seafood products is applied to take into account the natural decay of the radionuclide (^{210}Po half-life ~ 138 days). However, in the present study, entire values of the ^{210}Po activity have been considered since molluscs are normally fresh consumed, between 0 and 2 days, after fishing. Considering that only activities measured in the scallop of commercial size from the fishing area (i.e. Ré Island) have been used and that 55% of the scallop mass is constituted by the shells, approximately 9 kg of scallop *Chlamys varia* per year are necessary to be eaten in order to attain the Annual Incorporation Limit. Our calculations reveal that this limit would not be reached by most of the shellfish consumers from Charente-Maritime.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to Thierry Guyot for the mussel collection. This work was supported financially by the “Conseil Régional Poitou-Charentes” and Rhodia (Rhône-Poulenc).

REFERENCES

Anonymous (1994) Moules et coquillages, caractérisation des consommateurs Français. Centre de Recherche pour l'Etude et l'Observation des Conditions de Vie (CREDOC), observatoire des consommations alimentaires, Paris, 34 p.

Aposhian HV, Bruce DC (1991) Binding of polonium-210 to liver metallothionein. *Radioactivity Research* 126:379-382.

Boyden CR (1977) Effect of size upon metal content of shellfish. *Journal of Marine Biology of the Association of United Kingdom* 57:675-714.

Bryan GW (1973) The occurrence and seasonal variation of trace metals in the scallops *Pecten maximus* (L.) and *Chlamys opercularis* (L.). *Journal of Marine Biology of the Association of United Kingdom* 53:145-166.

Bustamante P (1998) Etude des processus de bioaccumulation et de détoxification d'éléments traces (métaux lourds et terres rares) chez les mollusques céphalopodes et bivalves pectinidés. Implication de leur biodisponibilité pour le transfert vers les prédateurs. Thesis, University of La Rochelle, 290 p.

Carvalho FP (1988) ^{210}Po in marine organisms: a wide range of natural radiation dose domains. *Radiation Protection Dosimetry* 24:113-117.

Carvalho FP, Fowler SW (1994). A double-tracer technique to determine the water and food as sources of polonium-210 to marine prawns and fish. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 103:251-264.

CEC, Commission of the European Communities (1989). The radiological exposure of the population of the European community from radioactivity in the Northeast Atlantic (Project "Marina"). Summary report.

Cherry RD, Shannon LV (1974) The alpha radioactivity of marine organisms. *Atomic Energy Review* 12:-45.

Cherry RD, Heyraud M (1981) Polonium-210 content of marine shrimp: variation with biological and environmental factors. *Marine Biology* 65:167-175.

Cherry RD, Heyraud M (1982) Evidence for high natural radiation doses in certain mid-water oceanic organisms. *Science* 218:54-56.

Dahlgaard H (1996) Polonium-210 in mussels and fish from the Baltic-North sea estuary. *Journal of Environmental Radioactivity* 32(1-2):91-96.

Durand JP, Carvalho FP, Goudard F, Pieri J, Fowler SW, Cotret O (1999) ^{210}Po binding to metallothioneins and ferritin in the liver of teleost marine fish. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 177:189-196.

Flynn WW (1968) The determination of low levels of polonium-210 in environmental materials. *Analytical Chimica Acta* 43:221-227.

Fleer AP, Bacon MP (1984) Determination of ^{210}Pb and ^{210}Po in sea water and marine particulate matter. *Nucl Instrum Methods Phys Res* 223:243-249.

Germain P, Leclerc G, Simon S (1995) Transfer of polonium-210 into *Mytilus edulis* (L.) and *Fucus vesiculosus* (L.) from the baie de Seine (Channel coast of France). *The Science of the Total Environment* 164:109-123.

Gouvea RC, Santos PL, Dutra IR (1992) Lead-210 and polonium-210 concentrations in some species of marine molluscs. *The Science of the Total Environment* 112:263-267.

Heyraud M, Cherry RD (1979) Polonium-210 and lead-210 in marine food chains. *Marine Biology* 52:227-236.

Heyraud M, Cherry RD, Dowle EB (1987) The subcellular localization of natural ^{210}Po in the hepatopancreas of the rock lobster (*Jasus lalandii*). *Journal of Environmental Radioactivity* 5:249-260.

Heyraud M, Domanski P, Cherry RD, Fasham MJR (1988) Natural tracers in dietary studies : data for ^{210}Po and ^{210}Pb in decapod shrimp organisms in the Northeast Atlantic Ocean. *Marine Biology* 97:507-519.

Howell RW, Narra VR, Rao DV, Sastry KSR (1990) Radiobiological effects of intracellular ^{210}Po alpha emissions: a comparison with Auger emitters. *Radiation Protection Dosimetry* 31(1/4):325-328.

Letaconnoux R, Audouin J (1956) Contribution à l'étude du pétoncle (*Chlamys varia* L.). *Revue des Travaux de l'Institut scientifique des Pêches maritimes* 20(2):133-155.

Mauri M, Orlando E, Nigro M, Regoli F (1990) Heavy metals in the Antarctic scallop *Adamussium colbecki*. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 67:27-33.

McDonald P, Fowler SW, Heyraud M, Baxter MS (1986) Polonium-210 in mussels and its implications for environmental Alpha-autoradiography. *Journal of Environmental Radioactivity* 3:293-303.

Miramand P, Germain P, Boucaud-Camou E (1991) Localisation autohistoradiographique de l'américium dans les tissus des coquilles St. Jacques *Pecten maximus*: étude préliminaire sur les mécanismes de transfert à partir de l'eau de mer. *Compte-Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris* 313(III):395-400.

Pallard B, Vervialle J-P (1999) Etats et localisation des déchets radioactifs en France. Inventaire établi par l'observatoire de l'ANDRA. ANDRA, 583 p.

Ryan TP, Dowdall AM, McGarry AT, Pollard D, Cunningham JD (1999) ^{210}Po in *Mytilus edulis* in the Irish marine environment. *Journal of Environmental Radioactivity* 43:325-342.

Skwarzec B, Falkowski L (1988) Accumulation of ^{210}Po in Baltic invertebrates. *Journal of Environmental Radioactivity* 8:99-109.

Skwarzec B, Bojanowski R (1988) ^{210}Po content in sea water and its accumulation in southern Baltic plankton. *Marine Biology* 97:301-307.

Stepnowski P, Skwarzec B (2000a) A comparison of ^{210}Po accumulation in molluscs from the southern Baltic, the coast of Spitsbergen and Sasek Wielki Lake in Poland. *Journal of Environmental Radioactivity* 49:201-208.

Stepnowski P, Skwarzec B (2000b) Tissue and subcellular distribution of ^{210}Po in the crustacean *Saduria entomon* inhabiting the southern Baltic Sea. *Journal of Environmental Radioactivity* 49:195-199.

Viarengo A, Canesi L, Mazzucotelli A, Ponzano E (1993) Cu, Zn and Cd content in different tissues of the Antarctic scallop *Adamussium colbecki* : role of the metallothionein in heavy metal homeostasis and detoxification. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 95:163-168.

Wallace WG, Lopez, GR (1996) Relationship between subcellular cadmium distribution and cadmium trophic transfer to a predator. *Estuaries* 19(4):923-930.

Wallace WG., Lopez GR (1997) Bioavailability of biologically sequestered cadmium and the implications of metal detoxification. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 147:149-157.

Yamamoto M, Abe T, Kuwabara J, Komura K, Ueno, K, Takizawa Y (1994) Polonium-210 and lead-210 in marine organisms : intake levels for Japanese. *Journal of Radioanalytical and Nuclear Chemistry, Articles* 178(1):81-90.

Fig. 1. Sampling location sites for the scallops *Chlamys varia* and the common mussels *Mytilus edulis*. ⊗ : Saint Martin en Ré ; ⊕ : La Rochelle Bay.

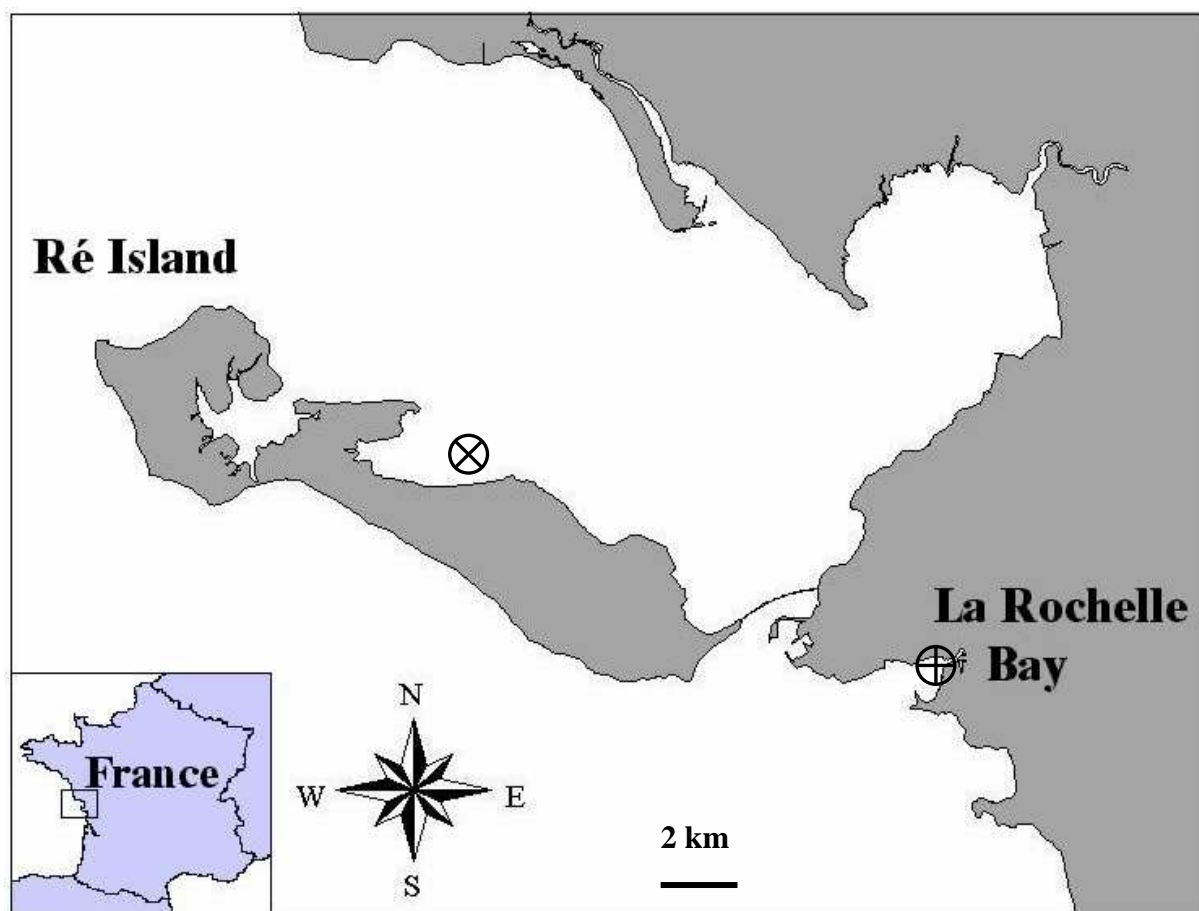


Table 1. ^{210}Po activity concentrations in soft parts of the scallops and mussels from the coast of Charente-Maritime (Atlantic coast of France), and associated digestive glands and remainders (Bq kg^{-1} dry wt \pm SD), together with the percentage of the polonium in the digestive gland and the percentage contained in the digestive gland cytosols ($\% \pm$ SD).

Species Sampling area and date	Sample size	Size (mm)	Digestive gland			Remainders (activity)	Whole animal (activity)
			(activity)	(% of the soft part)	(cytosolic %)		
<i>Chlamys varia</i>							
La Rochelle, 02-1996	55	33 \pm 2	4162 \pm 406	62 \pm 6	39 \pm 1 ^a	643 \pm 47	1181 \pm 29
La Rochelle, 02-1996	40	37 \pm 2	3675 \pm 88	65 \pm 1	34 \pm 1 ^b	434 \pm 31	896 \pm 9
La Rochelle, 02-1996	31	44 \pm 2	3150 \pm 74	63 \pm 2	42 \pm 2 ^c	388 \pm 29	776 \pm 9
Ré Island, 02-1996	30	44 \pm 3	4637 \pm 584	64 \pm 10	NM	513 \pm 41	1049 \pm 35
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>							
La Rochelle, 12-1998	10	47 \pm 2	-	-	-	-	317 \pm 9
La Rochelle, 12-1998	10	48 \pm 1	-	-	-	-	289 \pm 8
La Rochelle, 12-1998	10	49 \pm 2	-	-	-	-	293 \pm 9
Ré Island, 12-1998	10	39 \pm 2	-	-	-	-	569 \pm 15
Ré Island, 12-1998	10	42 \pm 1	-	-	-	-	589 \pm 15
Ré Island, 12-1998	10	43 \pm 1	-	-	-	-	550 \pm 14

Exponent letters show scallops sampled in La Rochelle site in march 1997. a: n=25, 32 \pm 2mm; b: n=7, 46 \pm 3 mm; c: n=70, 51 \pm 3mm. NM; not measured. The fresh/dry weight ratios were 5.7 \pm 0.2 for the digestive gland, 7.5 \pm 0.1 for the remainders and 7.3 \pm 0.1 for the soft parts.

Table 2. ^{210}Po activity concentrations in the digestive gland and whole soft parts of Pectinidae and Mytilidae from different locations sites.

Species Sampling area	^{210}Po activity (Bq kg^{-1} dwt)		References
	Digestive gland	Whole animal	
<i>Chlamys islandicus</i> Spitsbergen	22.7 \pm 1.7	82.5 \pm 6.7	Stepnowski & Skwarzec (2000a)
<i>Patinopecten yessoensis</i> Japan	1916 \pm 108*	348 \pm 17	Yamamoto <i>et al.</i> (1994)
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> English Channel	-	90-700	Germain <i>et al.</i> (1995)
Baltic Sea	-	149 \pm 55%	Dahlgaard (1996)
Irish Sea	596 \pm 8	279 \pm 4	McDonald <i>et al.</i> (1986)
<i>M. galloprovincialis</i> Mediterranean Sea	-	459 \pm 18	McDonald <i>et al.</i> (1986)
<i>M. trossulus</i> Baltic sea	1026 \pm 107	271.7 \pm 27.6	Stepnowski & Skwarzec (2000a)

* values recalculated from wet wt