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Summary

Anthropogenic activities can result in the exposure of aquatic animals to elevated inorganic contaminant concentrations. Amphibians, particularly developing tadpoles, are susceptible to toxicity from certain dissolved contaminants. Despite this, research is limited on the bioaccumulation and biodistribution of inorganic contaminants and their sublethal effects.

Previous research has shown that potentially toxic elements, such as selenium and mercury, are retained throughout metamorphosis. However, greater understanding of the effect of these contaminants on metamorphosis, and their interactive effects, is needed. With amphibians facing decline globally, the aim of this project is to achieve greater understanding of these processes and effects, and to identify tools to enable evaluation of amphibian health.

Research Expertise

- Ecotoxicology
- Radioisotope tracers