

# A user-friendly software tool for **DEB-TKTD model predictions**

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# Background

Toxicokinetic-toxicodynamic models based on dynamic energy budget theory (DEB-TKTD models) simulate sublethal effects of pesticides, exploring the effects of toxicants on growth and reproduction over time. DEB-TKTD models have great potential but are not yet ready for use in ERA (EFSA PPR 2018). The lack of user-friendly DEB-TKTD modelling tools was given as a major reason. Now, we have developed DeEP (DEB-TKTD EP, Predictor), a user-friendly, open-source software for making forward predictions with **DEB-TKTD** models.

# Methods

- DeEP makes predictions relevant to pesticide ERA (specifically EFSA Tier-2C) for a species and compound of interest.
- DEBtox2019 model (Jager 2020) is used to predict toxic effects on growth, reproduction and survival (optional).
- Parameter estimation and validation must be performed beforehand.
- Predictions of the EP<sub>x</sub> multiplier (see Box 1 for details) can easily be made for multiple environmentally relevant exposure scenarios.

# **Features**

#### DeEP - DEB-TKTD EPx Predictor

**DeEP** is an easy-to-use platform using DEB-TKTD modelling to predict the EP<sub>x</sub> multiplier for a given chemical product and species. The EP<sub>x</sub> multiplier is an endpoint relevant to ecological risk assessment (ERA) of plant protection products. It is the factor by which a given (realistic) exposure profile would need to be multiplied in order to elicit an X% reduction in either survival, growth or reproduction

#### **Box 1: Evaluation method**

The software uses a 'Moving Time Window' approach to predict the 'EP, multiplier' for a given chemical product and species.

#### Moving time window

- The exposure profile is broken down into overlapping time windows (Fig. 1) – predictions are made separately for each window.
- The length of the window may be the duration of lab studies or the lifespan of the species.

#### <u>The EP<sub>x</sub> multiplier</u>

- EP, multiplier = multiplication factor by which the concentrations (within a window) would need to be multiplied to cause X% effect (i.e. X% reduction in growth, reproduction or survival relative to control conditions).
- The higher the predicted EP, multiplier, the lower the ecological risk posed by the chemical.

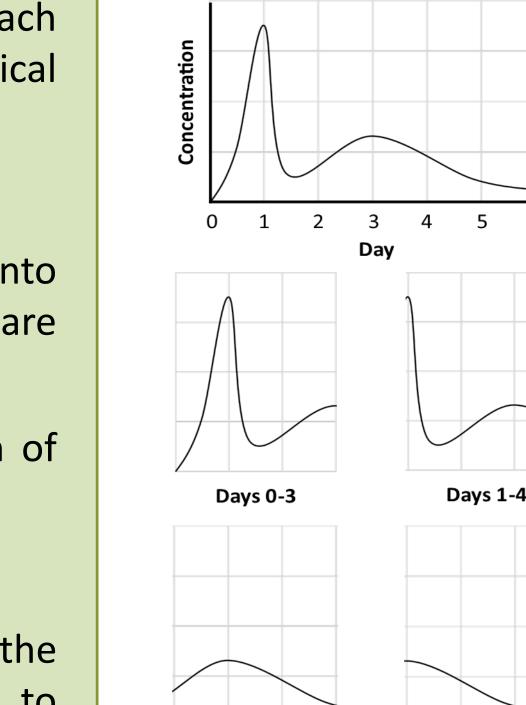




Figure 1: Example of a 6-day exposure profile broken down into four 3-day windows with 2-day overlap between consecutive windows.

| Load  |                         | given chemical. Hover the mouse over the inte   | button for full parame | eter names or click for more detailed information.   |
|---|-------------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| Project information <sup>10</sup>           | +                       |   |                        |  |
| Phys. parameters <sup>3</sup>               | +                       | Kinetics <sup>a</sup>   | +                      | Sublethal dynamics <sup>(a)</sup>  |
| Survival dynamics <sup>9</sup>              | +                       | Advanced parameters   | +                      |  |
| Simulation settings                         |                         |   |                        |  |
|   |                         |   |                        | arated into two columns with no headers. Column 1 sh<br>these can be selected to visualise the data on a plot. |
| Results <sup>®</sup>                        | ulate the EP multiplier | for all exposure profiles loaded above, the res   | ults will be summarise | ed in a table. Click on any row of the results table to vi   |
| results for a single profile on a plot. For | more information on how | v to interpret the results table and plots, click the<br>t'. This report gives a summary of the results a | ne info button.        |  |

#### **Figure 2: Screenshot of the user-interface**

- User-friendly open-source tool developed with R shiny (shiny.rstudio.com).
- Browser version available online with source code published on GitHub.
- Project webpage provides background information,

## **Box 2: Overview of workflow**

#### **Parameters and settings**

- Parameter set of a predefined DEB-TKTD model for a specific species & compound can be loaded from a file or entered manually and saved for future use.
- Descriptions of all parameters are easily accessible.

### **Exposure profiles**

Multiple exposure profiles, specifying external concentration over time, can be loaded and visualized (Fig. 3).

#### Results

- The software calculates the lowest predicted EP, multiplier (growth, reproduction or survival) for each time window in an exposure profile and evaluates if the user-specified risk assessment criterion is met.
- Results are shown in a table and can also be viewed on plots showing the lowest EP<sub>x</sub> for each time window vs the start of each time window (Fig. 4).

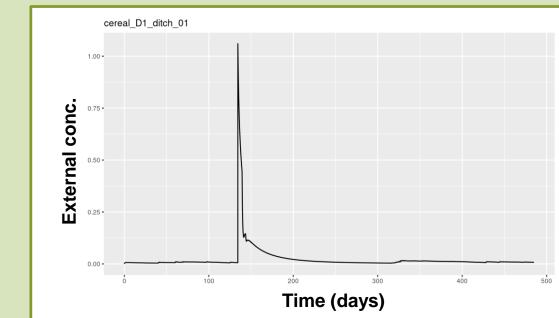
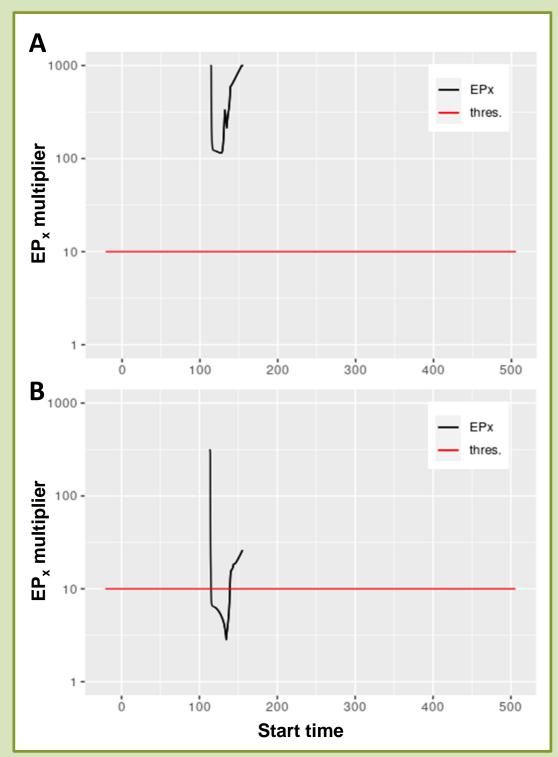


Figure 3: An example exposure profile as displayed in the software



including user manual and quick start guide.

- User support and regular training courses (also on request): contact@deep-tox.info.
- Results can be exported in an automated report.

Figure 4: Results plots. Plot A is a pass while B shows a failure as the lowest EP<sub>x</sub> multiplier (black line) is below the threshold value (red line).

# Conclusion

DeEP

**References:** 

- DeEP predicts the EP<sub>x</sub> multiplier to be used in Tier-2C pesticide risk assessment.
- User-friendly and well-documented tool makes it equally accessible for non-experts and experts.
- Open-source publication and thorough documentation provide a transparent platform.
- For more details visit our webpage: deep-tox.info

EFSA PPR Panel (EFSA Panel on Plant Protection Products and their Residues), 2018. Scientific Opinion on the state of the art of Toxicokinetic/Toxicodynamic (TKTD) effect models for regulatory risk assessment of pesticides for aquatic organisms. EFSA Journal 2018;16(8): 5377, 188 pp. https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2018.5377.

Jager, T., 2020. Revisiting simplified DEBtox models for analysing ecotoxicity data. Ecol. Model. 416, 108904, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2019.108904.

