



Otto-Jaag-Preis für 2025 doppelt verliehen

13. März 2026 | Andri Bryner

Themen: Institutionelles | Biodiversität | Ökosysteme | Schadstoffe

Isotopenmarker zum Aufschlüsseln von Nahrungsnetzen und deren Veränderung nutzen sowie Wege und Anreicherung von Schadstoffen in Wasserorganismen verfolgen – gleich für zwei spannende und thematisch sehr aktuelle Doktorarbeiten wurde 2025 der Otto-Jaag-Gewässerschutzpreis verliehen.

Dank einer Aufstockung des [Otto-Jaag-Gewässerschutzpreises](#) durch die ehemalige Eawag Direktorin, Janet Hering, konnten 2025 gleich zwei Preise für hervorragende Doktorarbeiten ausgerichtet werden. Sie gingen an den Umweltchemiker Johannes Rath und den Evolutionsbiologen Grégoire Saboret.

Nahrungskette dank Isotopenanalyse rekonstruiert

Grégoire Saboret hat an der Eawag in Kastanienbaum geforscht unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Carsten Schubert (Abteilung Oberflächengewässer). Unter der Mitbetreuung durch Dr. Jakob Brodersen und Dr. Blake Matthews (Abteilung Fischökologie und Evolution) hat er Isotopenanalysen von Aminosäuren weiterentwickelt und namentlich an Fischen angewendet. So konnte er das Verständnis für Nahrungsnetze erweitern, denn die Marker geben Aufschluss über Primärproduzenten (Algen und Bakterien) und alle Zwischenkonsumenten, von denen sie sich ernährt haben. So hat Saboret unter anderem aufgezeigt, wie die Eutrophierung von Seen die Produktionsquellen in den Nahrungsnetzen der Schweizer Seen beeinflusst oder wie aktuell das Abschmelzen der Gletscher in Grönland die Ernährung der Fische verändert.

Fischaugen mit Jahrringen

Grégoire Saboret hat ein Mobilitätsstipendium des Nationalfonds bekommen und weilt aktuell an der

University of California in Santa Cruz. Er forscht und publiziert aber weiterhin auch zusammen mit Eawag Kolleginnen und Kollegen. Zurzeit ist eine Publikation in Vorbereitung, die Kohlenstoff- und Stickstoffisotope aus den Linsen von Fischeaugen analysiert. Da die Linsen ringförmig wachsen, bilden diese Ringe, ähnlich wie Jahrringe bei einem Baum, ein Archiv, welches Aufschluss über den ganzen Lebenszyklus des Fisches gibt.

Wie Gewässerorganismen Schadstoffe aufnehmen

Johannes Rath forscht für seine Dissertation in der Abteilung Umweltchemie, betreut von Dr. Juliane Hollender. Die Arbeit hat toxikokinetische Prozesse in Wasserorganismen untersucht, also zum Beispiel, wie Pestizide und Arzneimittel aufgenommen werden, sich anreichern, sich im Organismus verändern und allenfalls auch wieder ausgeschieden werden. Diese Mechanismen sind eine Brücke zwischen der Verschmutzung von Gewässern auf der einen und deren Wirkung auf aquatische Lebensgemeinschaften und Ökosysteme auf der anderen Seite. «Ein wirksamer Schutz von Gewässern ist eigentlich nur möglich, wenn wir diese Prozesse und ihre Veränderung im globalen Wandel der Umwelt verstehen», sagt Betreuerin, Prof. Dr. Juliane Hollender. Sie ist überzeugt, Rath's interdisziplinäre Forschung werde sowohl in Lehrbüchern als auch in der Praxis Niederschlag finden.

Beide ausgezeichneten Forscher konnten leider an der Verleihung, anlässlich des ETH-Tages im vergangenen November nicht teilnehmen. Auf Anfrage sagen sowohl Rath als auch Saboret, sie würden die Auszeichnung als grosse Ehre empfinden und heben die erlebte Unterstützung an der Eawag hervor. Saboret betont, der Preis sei auch eine Anerkennung für eine Arbeit, die den Schutz aquatischer Ökosysteme würdige. Rath stellt derweil das Zusammenspiel von Klimawandel und Umweltverschmutzung in seinen Arbeiten in den Vordergrund: Dieses werde uns in Zukunft noch intensiv beschäftigen.

Neue Kandidatinnen und Kandidaten gesucht

Der Otto-Jaag-Gewässerschutzpreis prämiert die beste Dissertation, in speziellen Fällen auch die beste Masterarbeit, an der ETH Zürich auf dem Gebiet des Gewässerschutzes und der Gewässerkunde. Vorschlagberechtigt für den Preis sind Mitglieder des Lehrkörpers der ETH Zürich. Das Preisgeld beträgt 5'000 Franken. Eingaben für den Preis 2026 können bis zum 1. Juni gemacht werden.

Dissertationen

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es in aquatic systems. The vast majority of organic contaminants originates from human use and enters aquatic environments from agricultural, industrial and household emissions. Pharmaceuticals and pesticides are contaminants of particular concern as they are specifically designed to be biologically active and thus cause adverse effects on non-target organisms such as aquatic invertebrates. Aquatic invertebrates, including amphipods, provide important ecological functions such as detritus processing and transfer of energy to higher trophic levels that maintain the functionality and diversity of aquatic ecosystems. [...] (855 chars) serialnumber => protected" (0 chars) doi => protected'10.3929/ethz-b-000641995' (24 chars) uid => protected36402 (integer) _localizedUid => protected36402 (integer)modified _languageUid => protectedNULL _versionedUid => protected36402 (integer)modified pid => protected124 (integer) 1 => Snowflake\Publications\Domain\Model\Publicationprototypepersistent entity (uid=36404, pid=124) originalId => protected36404 (integer) authors => protected'Saboret, G.' (16 chars) title => protected'Trophic dynamics in meta-ecosystems: insights from compound-specific stable isotopes' (84 chars) journal => protected" (0 chars) year => protected2024 (integer) volume => protected0 (integer) issue => protected" (0 chars) startpage => protected'197 p' (10 chars) otherpage => protected" (0 chars) categories => protected" (0 chars) description => protected'Food webs are crucial for understanding how carbon and nutrients flow within

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Saboret, G. (2024) Trophic dynamics in meta-ecosystems: insights from compound-specific stable isotopes, 197 p, [doi:10.3929/ethz-b-000699978](https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000699978), [Institutional Repository](#)

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g significant transformations due to the climatically driven retreat of glaciers and ice sheets. However, the implications of these changes for upper trophic levels remain largely unknown. In this study, we employ both bulk and compound-specific stable isotope analyses to investigate how shifts at the base of fjord food webs impact the carbon and energy sources of consumers. Focusing on two rapidly changing fjords in Southern Greenland, we used the migratory Arctic char as an indicator species, sampling populations along environmental gradients within the fjords, building upon the assumption that char populations feed primarily close to their natal stream, thereby integrating a dietary gradient. Our analysis of bulk stable isotopes in Arctic char tissue confirmed this premise, revealing a consistent change in resource use from the outer to the inner fjord, which nonetheless served as preferred feeding grounds. Essential amino acid analysis further indicated shifts in carbon and nitrogen sources, consistent with changes in nutrient use near glacier inputs characterized by low turbidity and high iron levels. Notably, these changes in the source of primary production were associated with shifts in trophic positions and the transfer of polyunsaturated fatty acids, with Arctic char in glacier-influenced inner fjords feeding at lower trophic level (size-corrected) and accumulating higher levels of high-quality docosahexaenoic acid (DHA). These findings highlight the usefulness of new analytical tools in revealing that glacial retreat can substantially alter food web dynamics, enhancing both carbon flow and the nutritional quality of fish in fjord ecosystems. The two Southern Greenland fjords studied could represent the future of other fjords, where retreating glaciers become land-terminating and glacial inputs decrease. Our study underscores the critical role of glacier dynamics in affecting high...' (2075 chars) serialnumber => protected'1354-1013' (9 chars) doi => protected'10.1111/gcb.70044' (17 chars) uid => protected33871 (integer) _localizedUid => protected33871 (integer)modified _languageUid => protectedNULL _versionedUid => protected33871 (integer)modified pid => protected124 (integer) 1 =>

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y acids; spiders; stable isotopes' (109 chars) description => protected'1. Global change drives multiple facets of biodiversity including interactio

n diversity, which is fundamental for ecosystem functioning. However, studying trophic interactions is challenging in meta-ecosystems, that is ecosystems connected by spatial flows of energy, materials and organisms across ecosystem boundaries. While analytical methods based on abundances of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) and stable isotopes of amino acids (AAs) are being increasingly used, it has never been explored if both approaches could be: (i) combined in mixing models to enhance precision in dietary inference (ii) compared to disentangle transfers of various PUFAs and proteins in food webs in the wild.

2. We explore the utility of analytical approaches based on PUFA abundances and AA isotopes to resolve resource transfers in a natural riparian food web. We focus on spiders and their potential prey from blue, green and brown sources to address three important and persisting methodological issues in food-web ecology, namely whether (i) essential AA carbon isotopes can resolve protein origin from blue, green and brown resources, (ii) PUFA relative abundance and AA isotopes can be combined in a mixing model to provide higher precision estimates (i.e. narrower intervals) and (iii) combining the two approaches can unveil the coupling of protein and PUFA transfers in food webs.

3. Our research demonstrates the power of AA isotopes and PUFAs to distinguish blue, green, and brown sources and their transfer up to consumers. We show that combining PUFA relative abundance and AA isotopes in a mixing model provides overall estimates similar to the individual estimates but significantly increases precision. In addition, we showcase how combining approaches unveil the coupling of protein and PUFA transfers. For instance, we show that most PUFAs are less concentrated from prey to predators, relative to proteins, highlighting uncoupling of PUFAs and protein transfer along food chains.

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c ecosystems. [...] (855 chars) serialnumber => protected" (0 chars) doi => protected'10.3929/ethz-b-000641995' (24 chars) uid => protected36402 (integer) _localizedUid => protected36402 (integer)modified _languageUid => protectedNULL _versionedUid => protected36402 (integer)modified pid => protected124 (integer) 3 => Snowflake\Publications\Domain\Model\Publicationprototypepersistent entity (uid=31058, pid=124) originalId => protected31058 (integer) authors => protected'Raths, J.; Schinz, L.; Mangold-Döring, A.; Hollender, J.' (77 chars) title => protected'Elimination resistance: characterizing multi-compartment toxicokinetics of the neonicotinoid thiacloprid in the amphipod *Gammarus pulex* using bioconcentration and receptor-binding assays' (195 chars) journal => protected'Environmental Science and Technology' (36 chars) year => protected2023 (integer) volume => protected57 (integer) issue => protected'24' (2 chars) startpage => protected'8890' (4 chars) otherpage => protected'8901' (4 chars) categories => protected'bioaccumulation; invertebrates; micropollutants; organic contaminants; insecticides' (83 chars) description => protected'Delayed toxicity is a phenomenon observed for aquatic invertebrates exposed to nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) agonists, such as neonicotinoids. Furthermore, recent studies have described an incomplete elimination of neonicotinoids by exposed amphipods. However, a mechanistic link between receptor binding and toxicokinetic modeling has not been demonstrated yet. The elimination of the neonicotinoid thiacloprid in the freshwater amphipod *Gammarus pulex* was studied in several toxicokinetic exposure experiments, complemented with in vitro and in vivo receptor-binding assays. Based on the results, a two-compartment model was developed to predict the uptake and elimination kinetics of thiacloprid in *G. pulex*. An incomplete elimination of thiacloprid, independent of elimination phase duration, exposure concentrations, and pulses, was observed. Additionally, the receptor-binding assays indicated irreversible binding of thiacloprid to the nAChRs. Accordingly, a toxicokinetic-receptor model consisting of a structural and a membrane protein (including nAChRs) compartment was developed. The model successfully predicted internal thiacloprid concentrations across various experiments. Our results help in understanding the delayed toxic and receptor-mediated effects toward arthropods caused by neonicotinoids. Furthermore, the results suggest that more awareness toward long-term toxic effects of irreversible receptor binding is needed in a regulatory context. The developed model supports the future toxicokinetic assessment of receptor-binding contaminants.'

(1593 chars) serialnumber => protected'0013-936X' (9 chars) doi => protected'10.1021/acs.est.3c01891' (23 chars) uid => protected31058 (integer) _localizedUid => protected31058 (integer)modified _languageUid => protectedNULL _versionedUid => protected31058 (integer)modified pid => protected124 (integer) Saboret, G.; Moccetti, C.; Wassenaar, L. I.; Matthews, B.; Aquino, N. J.; Janssen, D. J.; Brodersen, J.; Schubert, C. J. (2025) Impact of glaciers on trophic dynamics and polyunsaturated fat accumulation in Southern Greenland Fjord ecosystems, *Global Change Biology*, 31(1), e70044 (19 pp.), doi:10.1111/gcb.70044, [Institutional Repository](#) Saboret, G.; Drost, B. J. W.; Kowarik, C.; Schubert, C. J.; Gossner, M. M.; Ili?, M. (2024) Quantifying the utilisation of blue, green and brown resources by riparian predators: a combined use of amino acid isotopes and fatty acids, *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*,

15(8), 1450-1462, [doi:10.1111/2041-210X.14371](https://doi.org/10.1111/2041-210X.14371), [Institutional Repository](#)

Raths, J. (2023) Bioaccumulation of polar organic contaminants in aquatic invertebrates: impact of climate, uptake pathways and spatial distribution, 288 p, [doi:10.3929/ethz-b-000641995](https://doi.org/10.3929/ethz-b-000641995), [Institutional Repository](#)

Raths, J.; Schinz, L.; Mangold-Döring, A.; Hollender, J. (2023) Elimination resistance: characterizing multi-compartment toxicokinetics of the neonicotinoid thiacloprid in the amphipod *Gammarus pulex* using bioconcentration and receptor-binding assays, *Environmental Science and Technology*, 57(24), 8890-8901, [doi:10.1021/acs.est.3c01891](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.3c01891), [Institutional Repository](#)

Titelbild: Das Abschmelzen der Gletscher verändert die Nahrungsnetze in den Gewässern, wie hier in Grönland, aber auch im alpinen Raum. (Foto: Coralie Moccetti)

Kontakt



Carsten Schubert

Tel. +41 58 765 2195

carsten.schubert@eawag.ch



Juliane Hollender

Senior scientist / Gruppenleiterin

Tel. +41 58 765 5493

juliane.hollender@eawag.ch



Johannes Raths

Postdoctoral scientist (er/ihm)

Tel. +41 58 765 5739

johannes.raths@eawag.ch

<https://www.eawag.ch/de/info/portal/aktuelles/news/otto-jaag-preis-fuer-2025-doppelt-verliehen>