OCEAN MISSIONS ICELAND

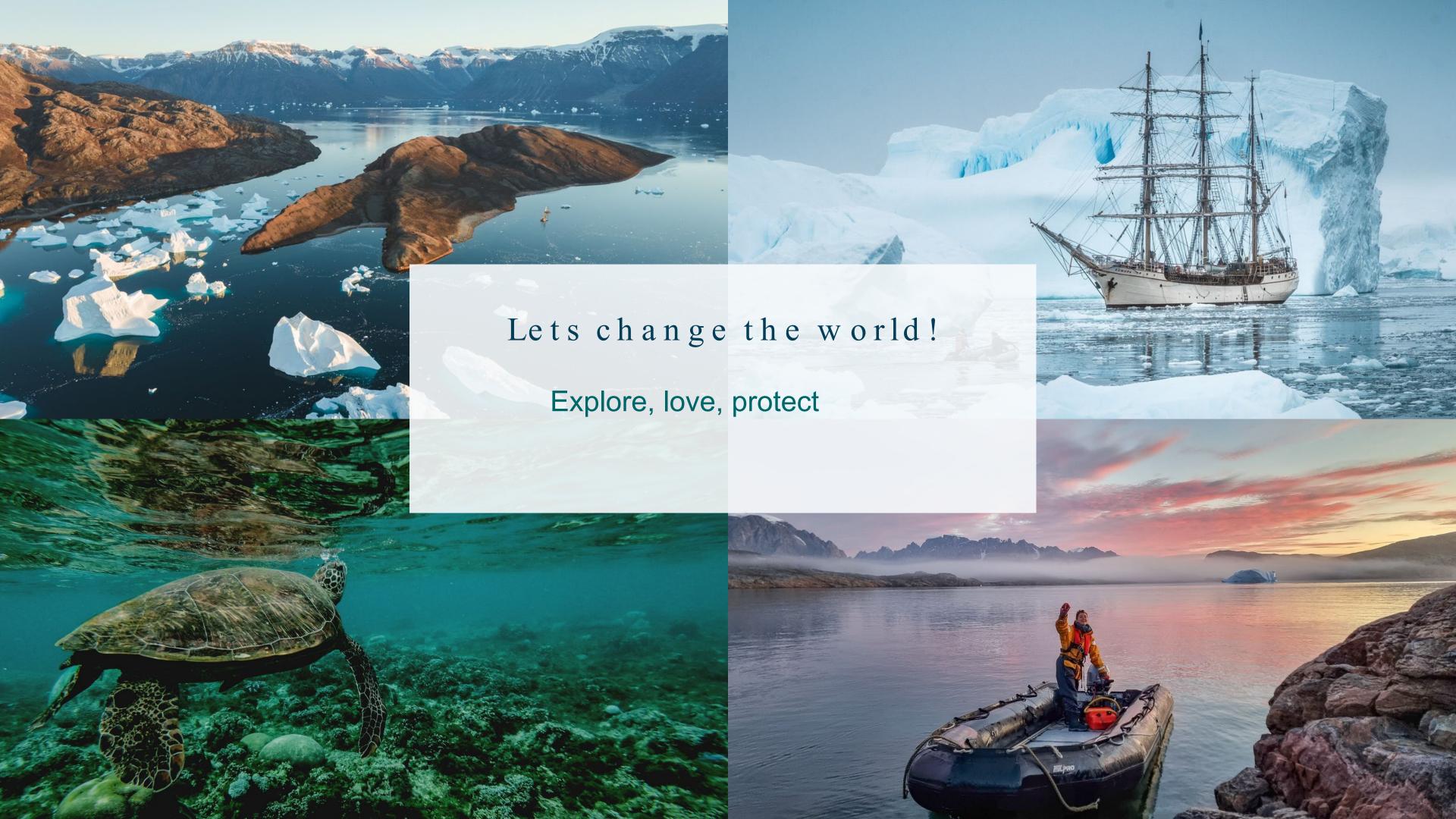
FIRST ANALYSIS ON FLOATING MICRO-AND MESO-PLASTIC PARTICLES IN ICELANDIC COASTAL WATERS

Belén García Ovide







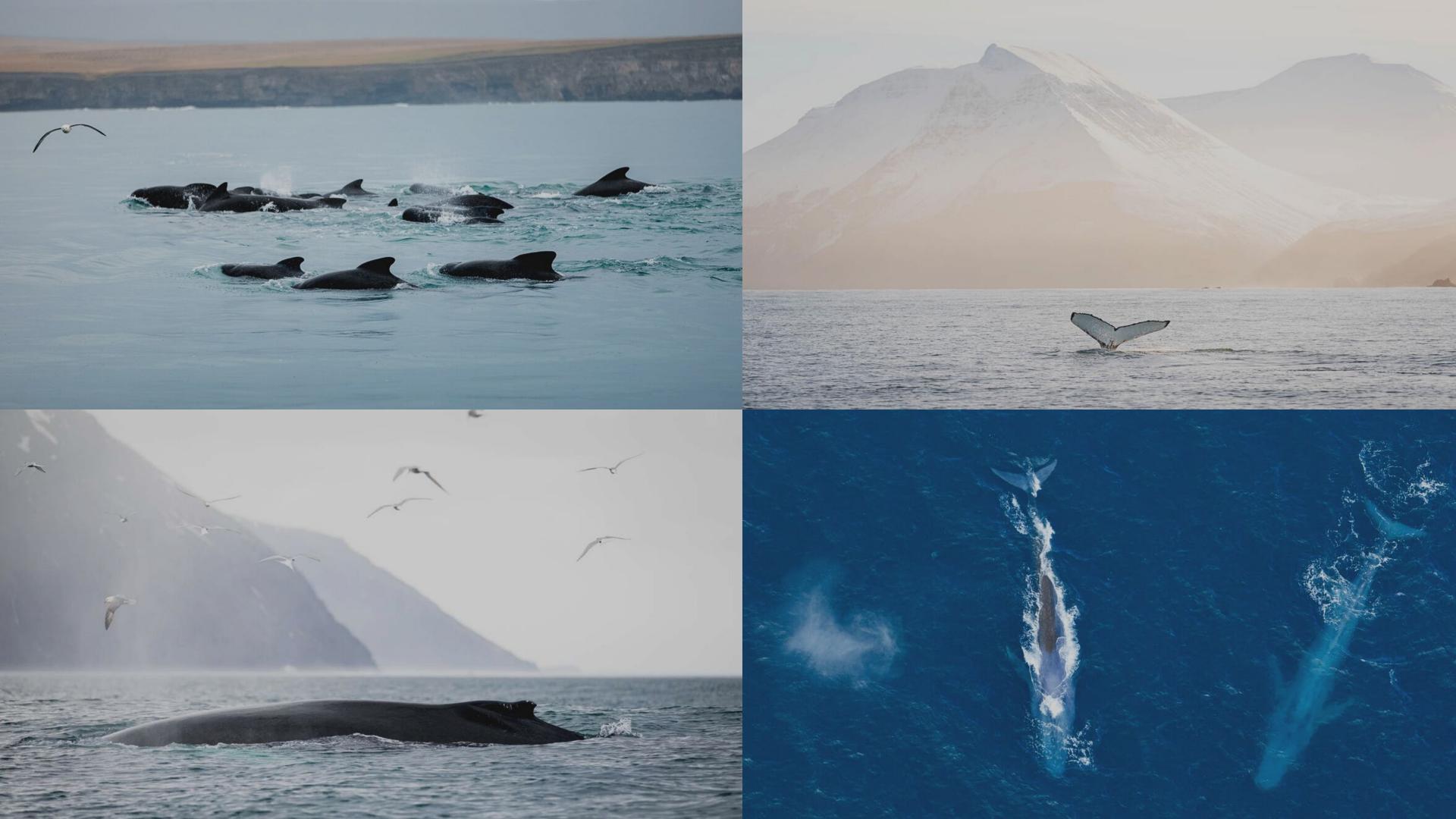














A community of Ocean ambassadors

We offer citizen science sailing expeditions to study whales, seabirds, plastic pollution, and noise pollution.



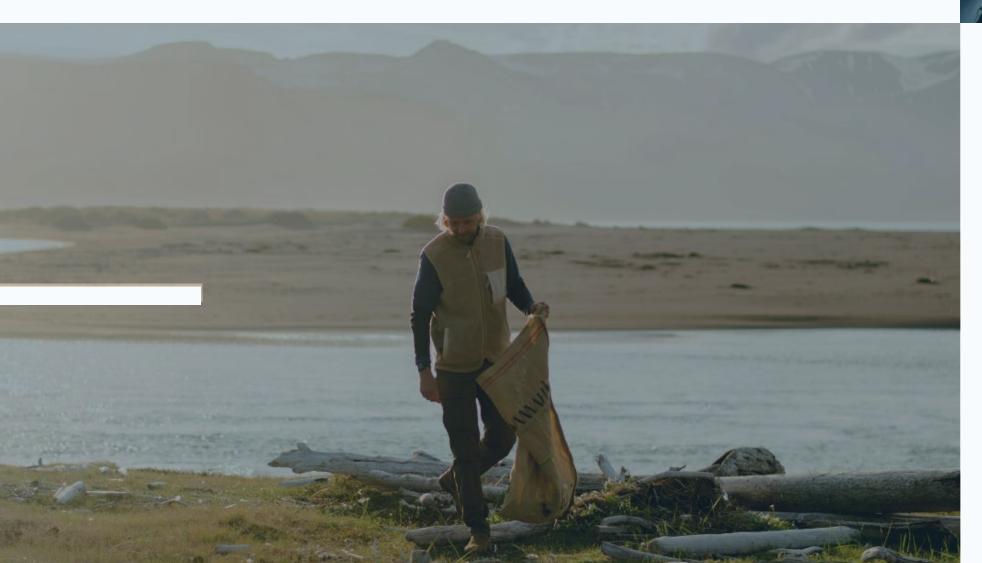


Setting sails towards sustainability

Win-win relationship with North Sailing company

MESO-/MICROPLASTIC RESEARCH

investigate the prevalence of mesoplastic (5–10 mm) and microplastic (0.3–5 mm) (collectively referred to as MP) on sea surface





MACROPLASTIC RESEARCH

Using the OSPAR method consists of a 100 meter sampling transect, measured as a straight line parallel to the back of the beaches



1%

LESS THAN 1% OF OCEAN IS
PROTECTED IN ICELAND

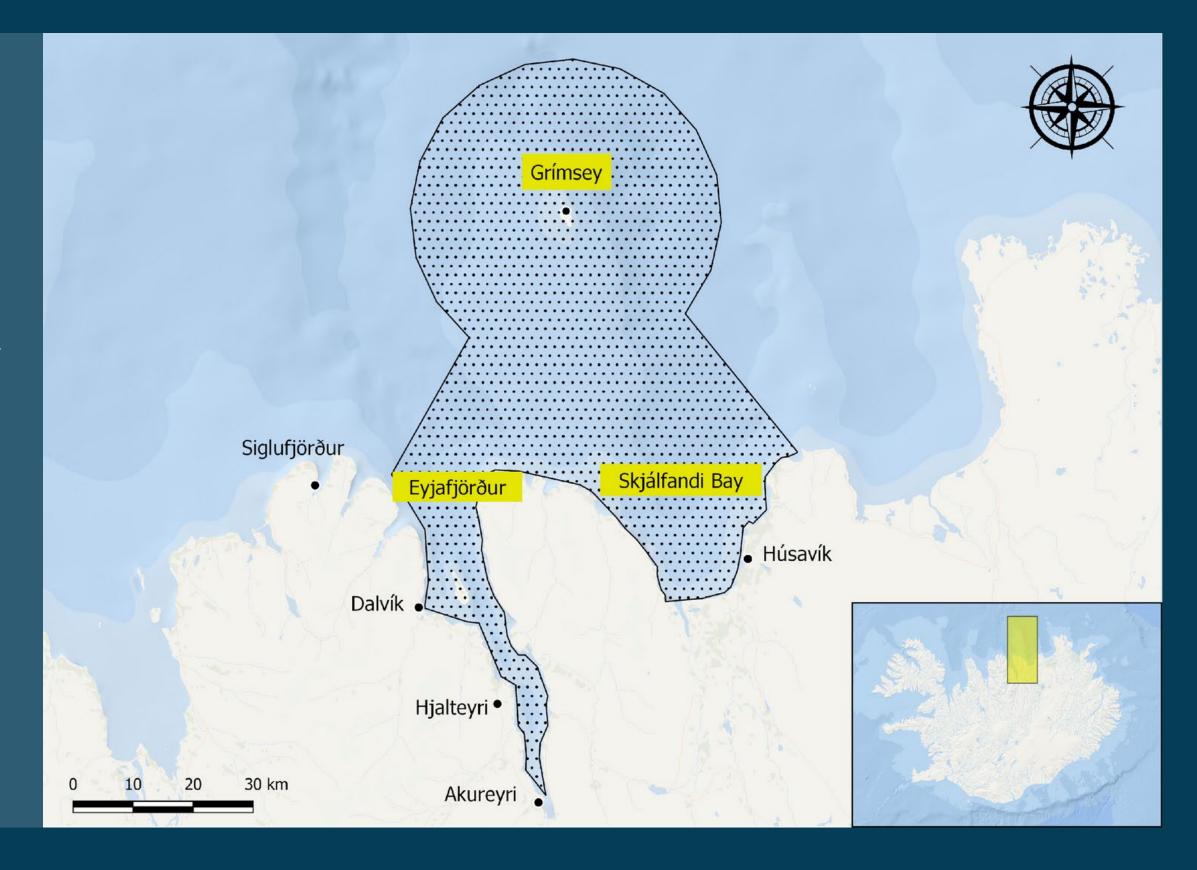
CREATION OF THE FIRST

MISSION BLUE HOPE SPOT

IN ICELAND



The Northeast Hope Spot



MESO-/MICROPLASTIC RESEARCH



1.TRAWLING

involved trawling 3 transects in a zig-zag pattern in each area using a low-tech aquatic debris instrument (LADI) or a high speed manta trawl



2. FILTERING

through metal sieves
(0,3 and 1mm) and
separation of
suspected MP
particles



3.VISUAL CONFIRMATION

using a stereoscope +
testing (i.e. hot
needle test)

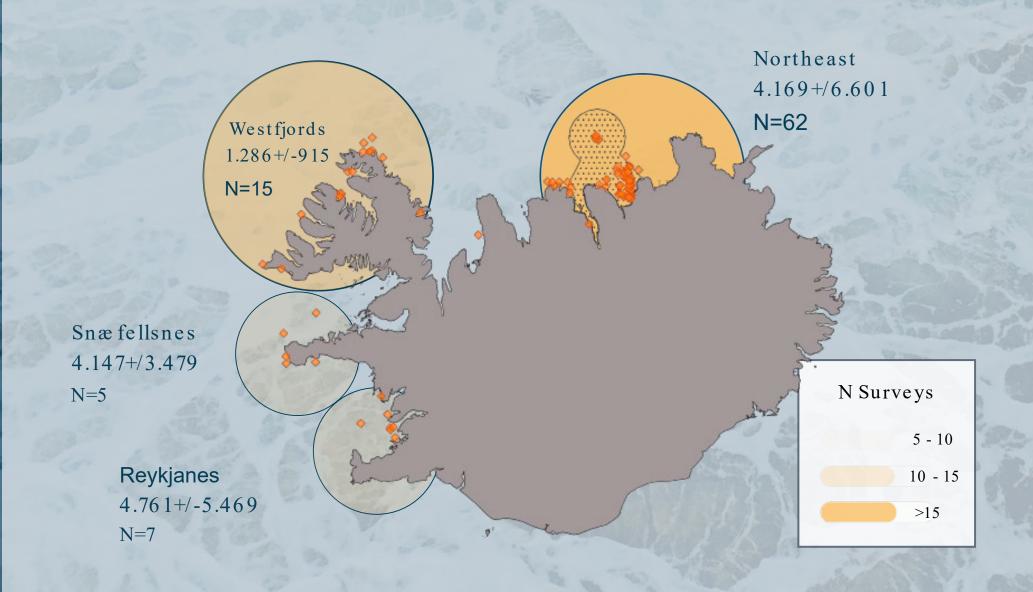


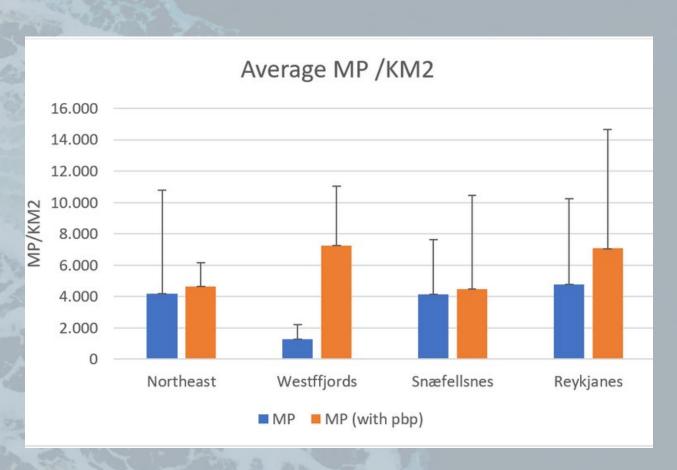
4.LOGGING+ VERIFICATION

count, size and particle type + F-TIR /Raman identification

MESO-/MICROPLASTIC (MP/KM2)

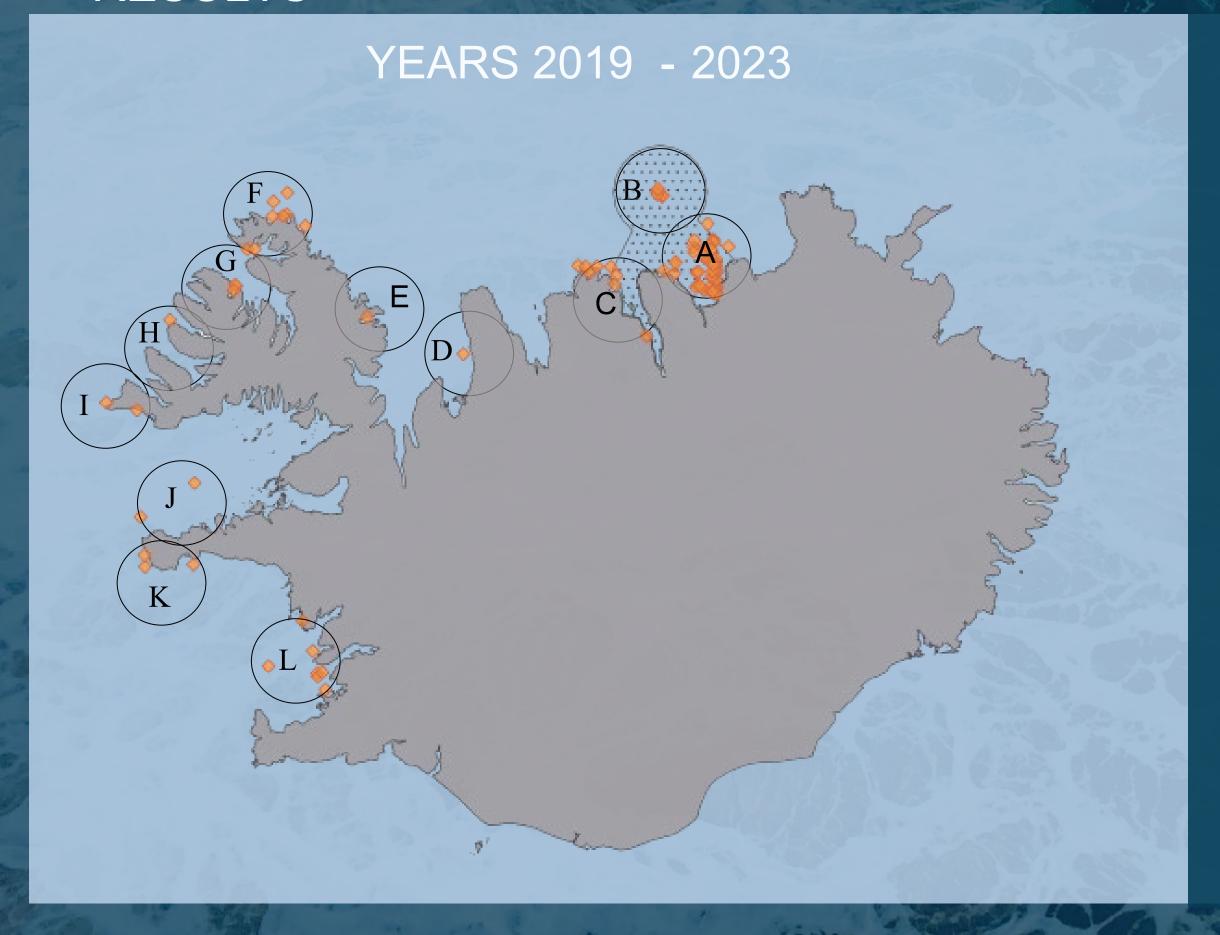
72/90 trawls contained MP, though concentrations were highly variable 835 MP particles were collected.





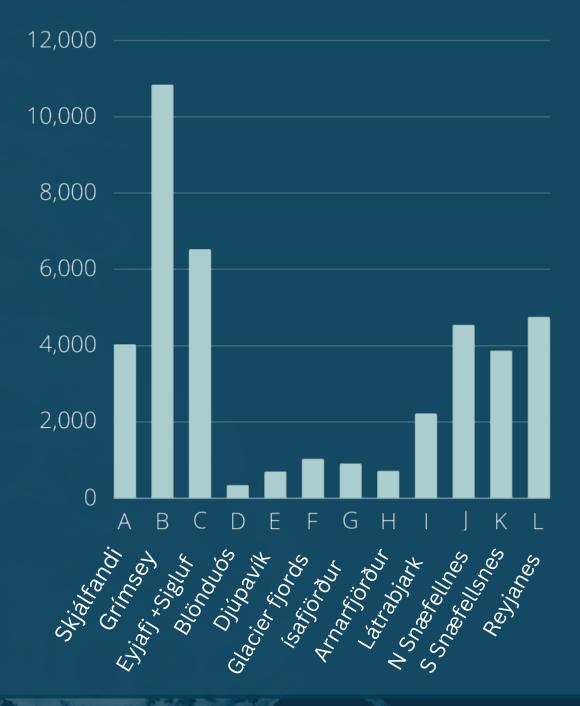
Surveyed regions

RESULTS



Average MP /KM2

Surveyed locations



Types of meso - /m icroplastic

Fishing lines were the most predominant type of MP

Fishing lines per location:

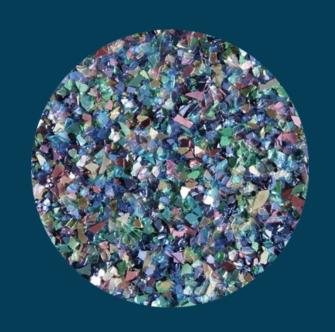
in Grímsey: 59%

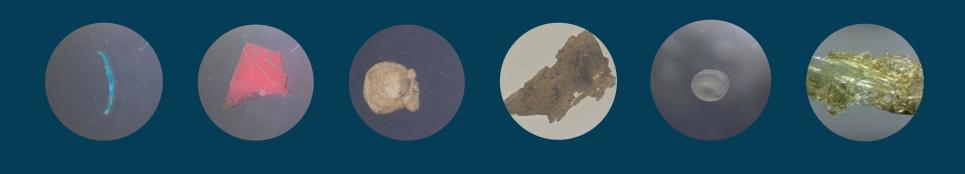
in Snæfellsnes: 55%

in Ísafjörður: 53%

in Latrabjark: 47%

in Skjálfandi Bay: 39% (case study)





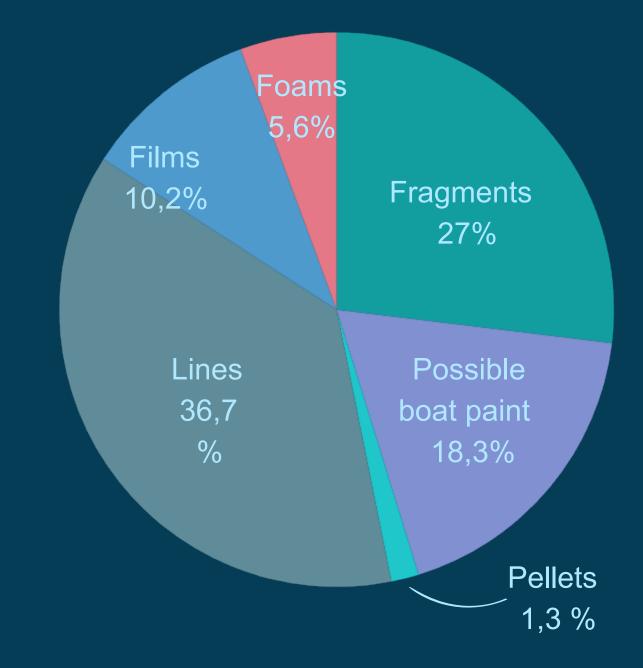


Fig 3. % of MP categories found with all samples combined

Discussions and Conclusions

Reporting paint

Paint particles could be a source of potential samples contamination but it also reveals the problem of polluting paints in the oceans and increasing boat traffic

Unfriendly anti foulings and unregulated shipyard activities.

- Threatened wildlife

The relatively high presence of MP in the samples shows that fragile areas and its biodiversity are directly exposed to plastic pollution and therefore we need immediate solutions

High estimates overlapping with important whale feeding grounds (eg. in Eyjafjörður) and sea bird colonies (eg, Grímsey)

Discussions and Conclusions

Heterogeneity

Varying amount of MP/km2 and wide standard deviations demonstrate the heterogeneous distribution of MP particles in the dynamic sub-arctic marine environment.

Predominance of fishing gear

Suggested intensive fishing activities are likely a large contributor to MP, especially in Skjálfandi Bay, Snæfellsnes and Ísafjörður.

Education and outreach

We proved that citizen science is a powerful tool to facilitate scientific data collection and to engage people in ocean conservation.

