



Microplastics in Adriatic region

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DeFishGear

- The extent of microplastic pollution
 - an emerging field of research
 - lack of data on regional level
- Monitoring should be implemented in the countries of Adriatic-Ionian region
 - no standardized protocols
 - no adequately trained staff of competent agencies
- DeFishGear sub-regional study
 - On the presence, quantity and type of microplastic particles and occurrence throughout time
- Outputs
 - first guidelines, protocols and recommendations for sampling and analysis of microplastics





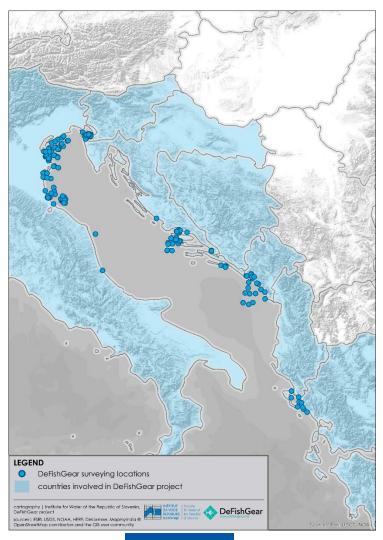
DeFishGear microplastics pilot work

- DeFishGear
- Developing a harmonized methodology for monitoring and assessment of microplastics;
- Providing all collaborating partners with the necessary equipment and skills for monitoring;
- Carrying out research activities to improve the understanding of the quantities, types and sources of microplastics in the Adriatic Sea on the sea surface, river outflow, and beach sediment, as well as their presence in marine biota;
- Undertaking studies to enhance knowledge on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) adsorbed on microplastics.





- Sea surface (in fishing areas and near the rivers outflow)
 - 1 protocol developed (sampling by manta net)
- Beach and sea bottom sediments
 - 2 protocols developed
 - large microplastic particles (1-5 mm)
 - small microplastic particles (<1 mm)
- Biota (commercially available fishes and mussels)
 - 2 protocols developed (macro and micro litter)



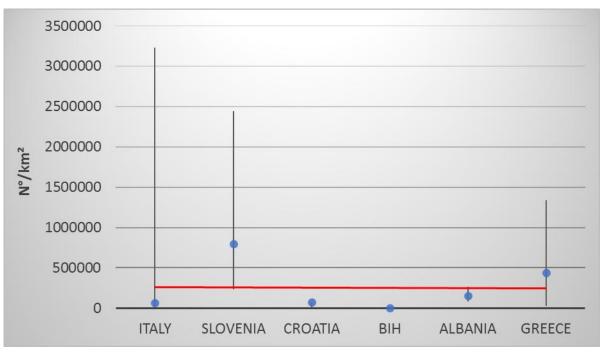




Microplastics on the sea surface



 Microplastics concentrations on the sea surface are in average ≈250.000 particles/km²



- the national average
- Adriatic-Ionian Sea region average

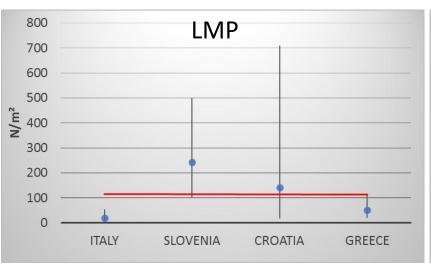


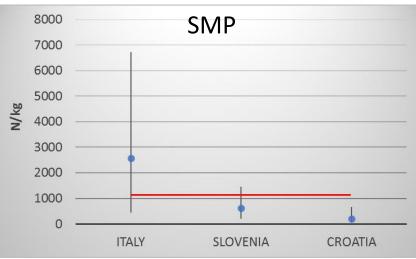


Microplastics in beach sediments



 Microplastics concentrations in the beach sediments are in average 110 particles/m² for large microplastic particles (1 – 5 mm) and 1100 particles/kg for small microplastic particles (<1 mm)





- the national average
- Adriatic –Ionian Sea region average





Plastic pellets



- Hotspots (beach)
- e.g. in Croatia (Adriatix), Slovenia
 - no pellets were found in beach sediment surveys

Always found at one location (few m²) in

Strunjan



Photo: Marilyne Pflieger

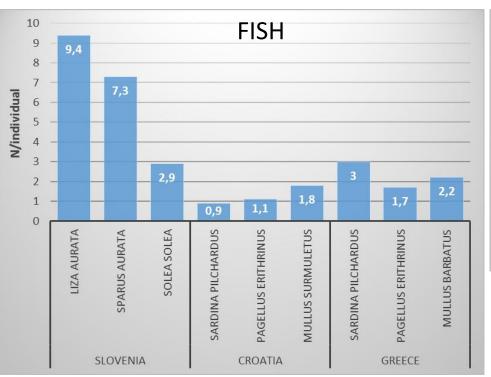


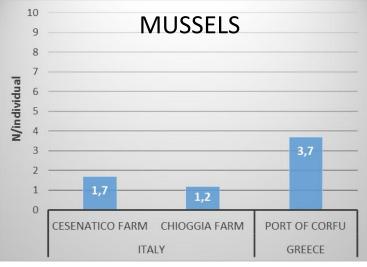


Microplastics in biota



 Microplastics concentrations in commercially available fishes are in average 3 particles per fish and in commercially available mussels 2 particles per mussel









Composition of plastic microparticles

DeFishGear

- Prevailing composition:
 - polypropylene (PP): packaging, textiles
 - polyethylene (PE): packaging, bags, bottles
- Chemical analysis of microparticles
 - time consuming analysis
 - problems: biofouling, fragmentation
- First results for chemical composition of microplastics from sea surface:

Conutry	PP	PE
ВіН	40 %	53%
Greece	93%	4%
Slovenia	6 - 17%	50 - 61%

Different sources



POPs on pellets



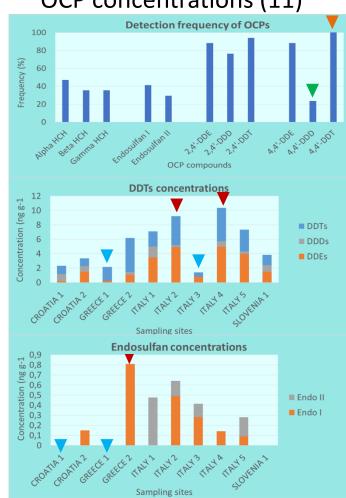
PCB concentrations (23)



- ▼ Found in all samples
- ▼ The least detected

- ▼ The highest concetration
- The lowest concetration





The highest conc.: **PCB** 138: 50.7 ng g⁻¹ (ITALY 1)

OCP: DDTs:10.6 ng g⁻¹ (ITALY 4)

Endosulfan: 0,81 ng g⁻¹ (GREECE 1)



Project is co-founded by the European Union, Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)



POPs on pellets



- Samples were collected separately for POPs measurements
 - Methodology for sampling plastic pellets for POPs determination
- These are preliminary results
 - 1 sample (10 pellets) analyzed per location and sampling event
- Older pellets have higher concentrations
- Pellets act as vector and concentrator of POPs
- The concentrations are within the range of concentrations found in other countries





Microplastics studies



 Previous studies report the ubiquitous presence of microplastics in the marine environment from the sea to the bottom sediments

Sea surface	Particles/km ²	Beach sediments	Particles/m ²
Pacific Ocean (Yamashita and Tanimura, 2007)	> 174,000 (Japan, Kuroshio current system)	Pacific Ocean (Kuriyama, 2002; Hidfalgo-Ruz and Thiel, 2013)	>1,000 pellets (Japan) 805 fragments and pellets (Easter lland)
Atlantic Ocean (Law et al., 2010)	> 580,000 (Carribbean Sea, North Atlantic)	Atlantic Ocean (Wilber, 1987)	2,000 — 10,000 (Bermuda)
NW Mediterranean Sea (Collignon et al., 2012)	mean: 115,000 - 1,050,000 max. 4,860,000	Indian Ocean (Khordagui and Abu-Hilal, 1994)	> 50 - 80,000 (Arabian Gulf)
Adriatic Sea (DeFishGear, 2013-2016)	225 – 3,234,330	Mediterranean Sea (Turner and Holmes, 2011; Cole et al., 2011) Van Cauwenberghe et al., 2013b)	0.7-175 (Malta); max. 1000 pellets 40 (Nile deap sea fan)
		Adriatic Sea (DeFishGear, 2013-2016)	SMP : 1100 (70 – 6724) all categories LMP : 110 (16 – 500) all categories

Only the data gathered with the same equipment as used in the DeFishGear project are cited.





Microplastics - conclusions



Sea surface

- Microplastics concentrations in the Adriatic-Ionian region are higher than the proposed baseline (80.000 130.000 items/km²) for the future comparison as defined in document UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.420/6
- Beach sediments
 - Microplastic concentrations in the Adriatic-Ionian region in beach sediments are in comparison with other published data from all over the world in the middle
- Biota
 - Microplastics concentrations in biota are in line with other studies from other parts of the world

Variability of collected data



- Considerable spatial variability
 - sea surface: patches
 - beach sediments: hotspots
- Concentrations of microparticles vary widely → influenced by:
 - weather conditions
 - hydrodynamics and geographical features of sea and shore
 - seasons (touristic/non-touristic)
 - local sources of pollution
 - presence of cities
 - maritime and aquaculture activities
- Caution to data interpretation





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