Plastic pollution in the North Pacific Subtropical Gyre

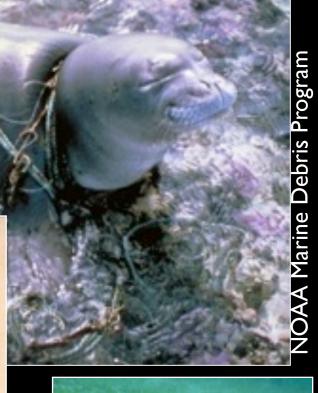
Miriam C. Goldstein California Sea Grant, 2013 Knauss Fellow Scripps Institution of Oceanography, UCSD

> Email: miriam.goldstein@gmail.com Twitter: @MiriamGoldste Twitter hashtag: #GarbagePatchFacts

Plastic pollution ubiquitous in marine environments



Macroplastic: wildlife impacts





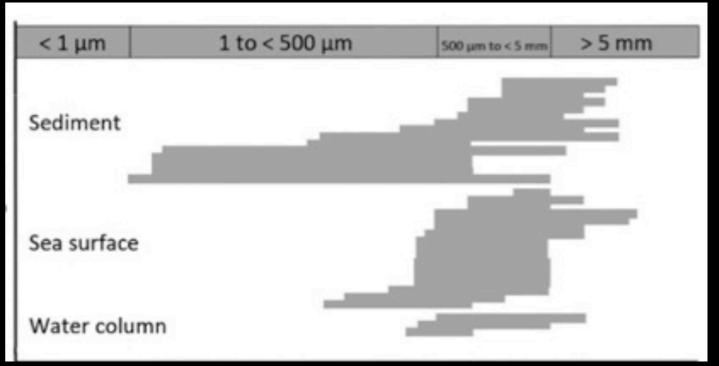
Tom Campbell

Chris Jordan

Microplastic

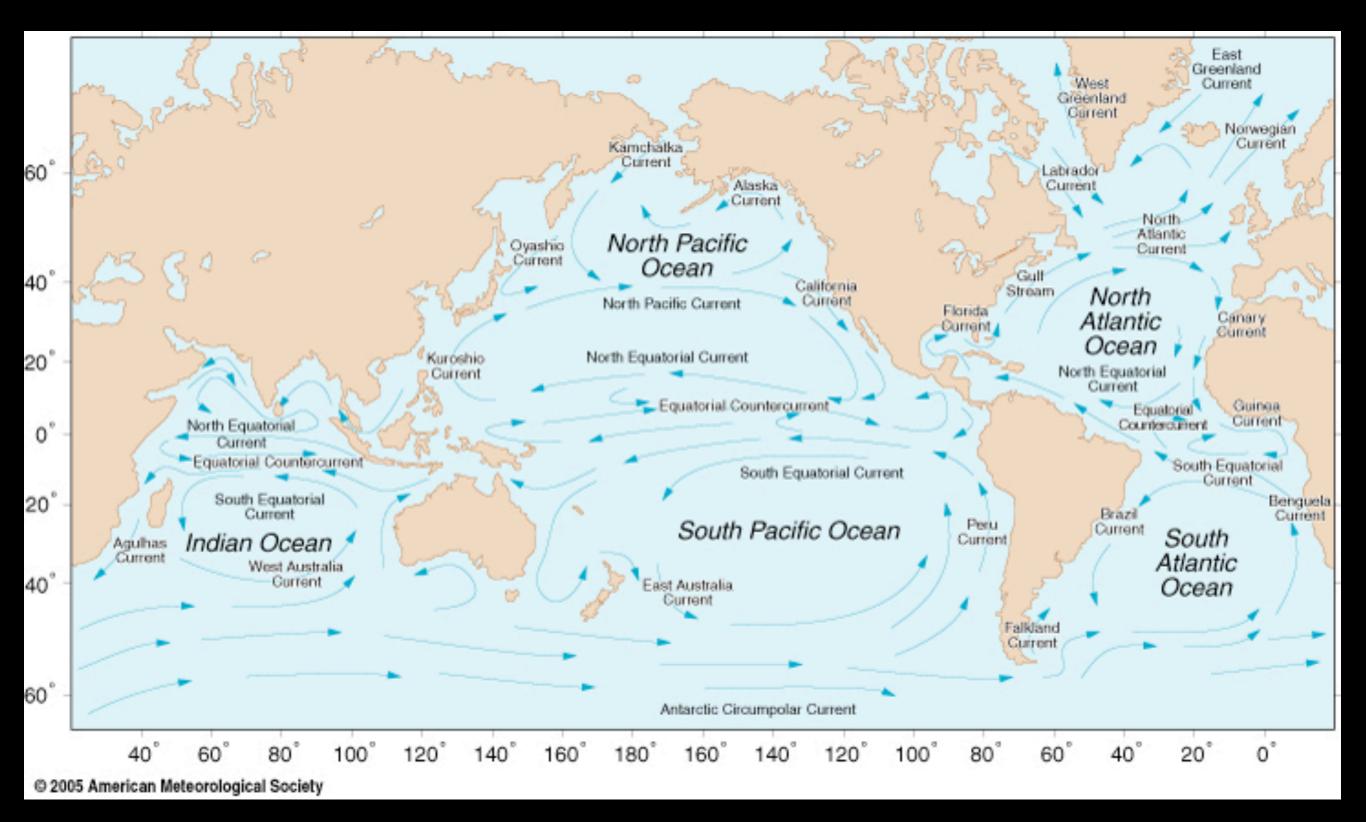
- Can be released directly (nurdles; microfibers) or formed by the photodegradation of larger objects
- Found in sediment, sea surface, and water column
- Ingested by fishes and benthic marine invertebrates





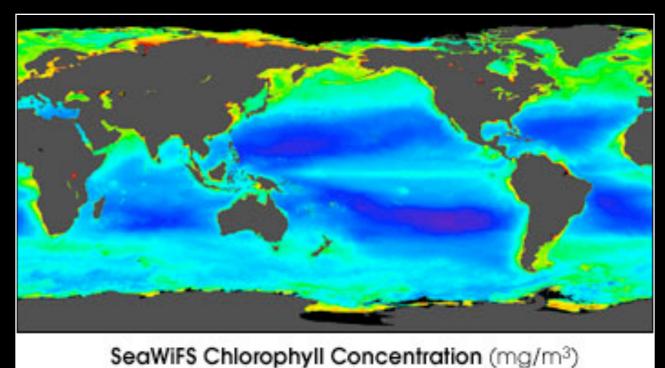
Hidalgo-Ruz et al. 2012 Environ Sci Technol

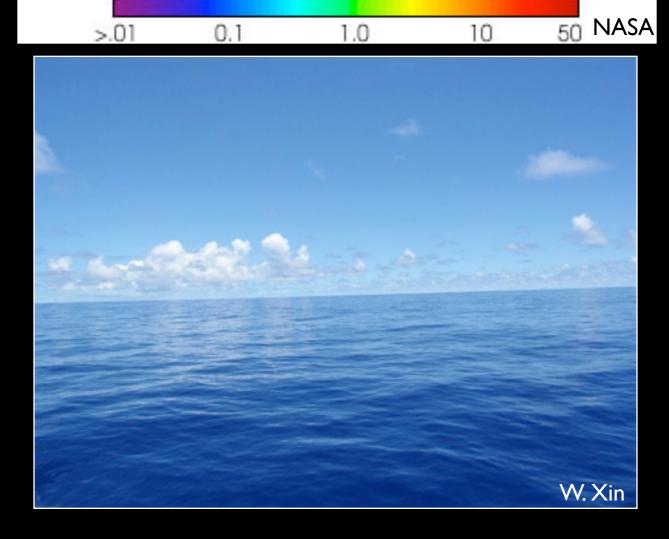
Subtropical gyres formed by convergence of winddriven ocean currents; cover 40% of the earth's surface



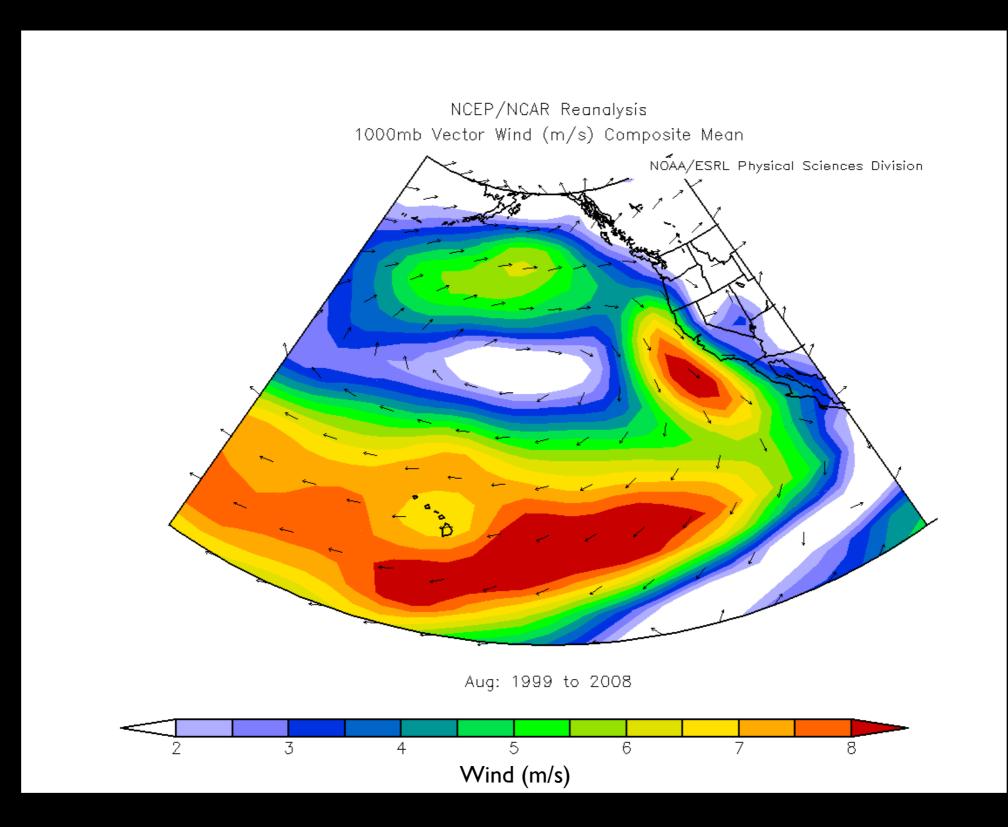
The North Pacific Subtropical Gyre (NPSG)

- Low productivity, high biodiversity
- Largest contiguous biome on earth
- In place since the Pliocene
- Originally studied as stable climax community, but now recognized to be influenced by mesoscale & climatic variability (Venrick et al. 1998, McGowan et al. 1998)





Oceanic circulation interacts with atmospheric circulation to trap floating material





Plastic ocean: The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

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A vast swath of the Pacific, twice the size of Texas, is full of a plastic stew that is entering the food chain. Scientists say these toxins are causing obesity, infertility...and worse...



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Enormous ocean dump poses huge cleanup challenge

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch lies west of California

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Rubbish dump found floating in Pacific Ocean is twice the size of America

Last updated at 00:20 06 February 2008

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A rubbish dump twice the size of the United States has been discovered floating in the Pacific Ocean.

The vast expanse of debris, made up of plastic junk including footballs, kayaks, Lego blocks and carrier bags, is kept together by swirling underwater currents.

It stretches from 500 nautical miles off the Californian coast, across the northern Pacific, past Hawaii and almost as far as Japan.



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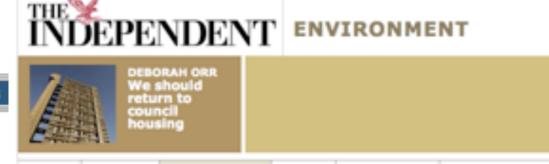
Last updated October 30, 2007 8:05 p.m. PT

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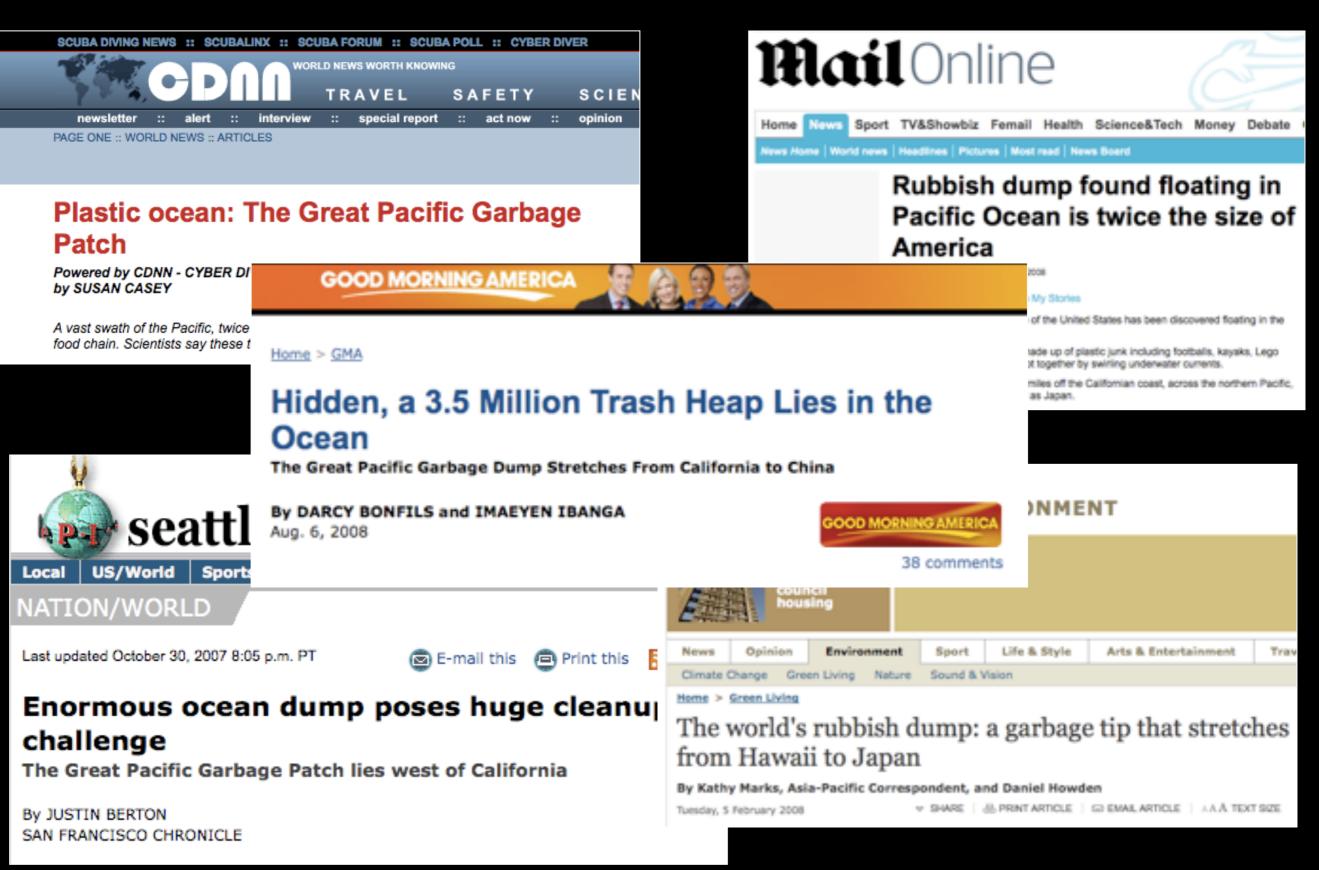
Nerwis

The world's rubbish dump: a garbage tip that stretches from Hawaii to Japan

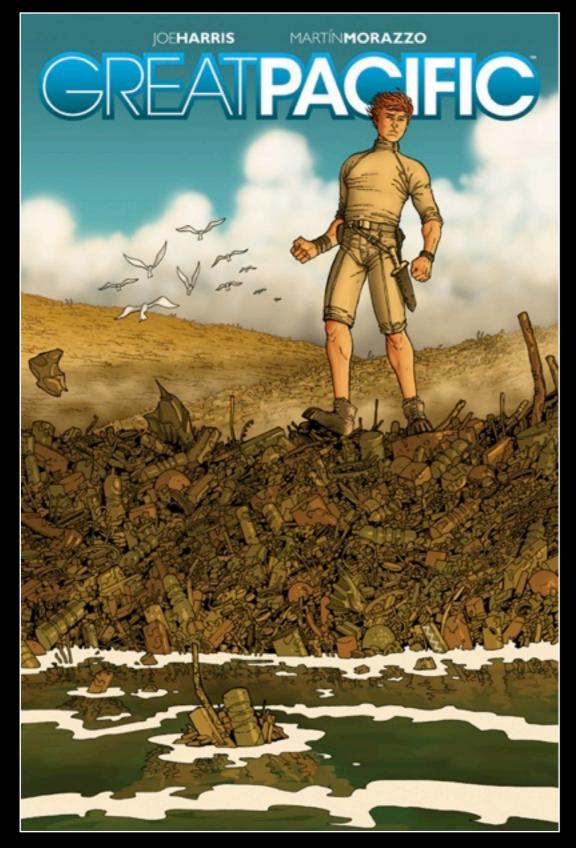
Life & Style

By Kathy Marks, Asia-Pacific Correspondent, and Daniel Howden

Tuesday, 5 February 2008



Popular conceptions of the "Garbage Patch"







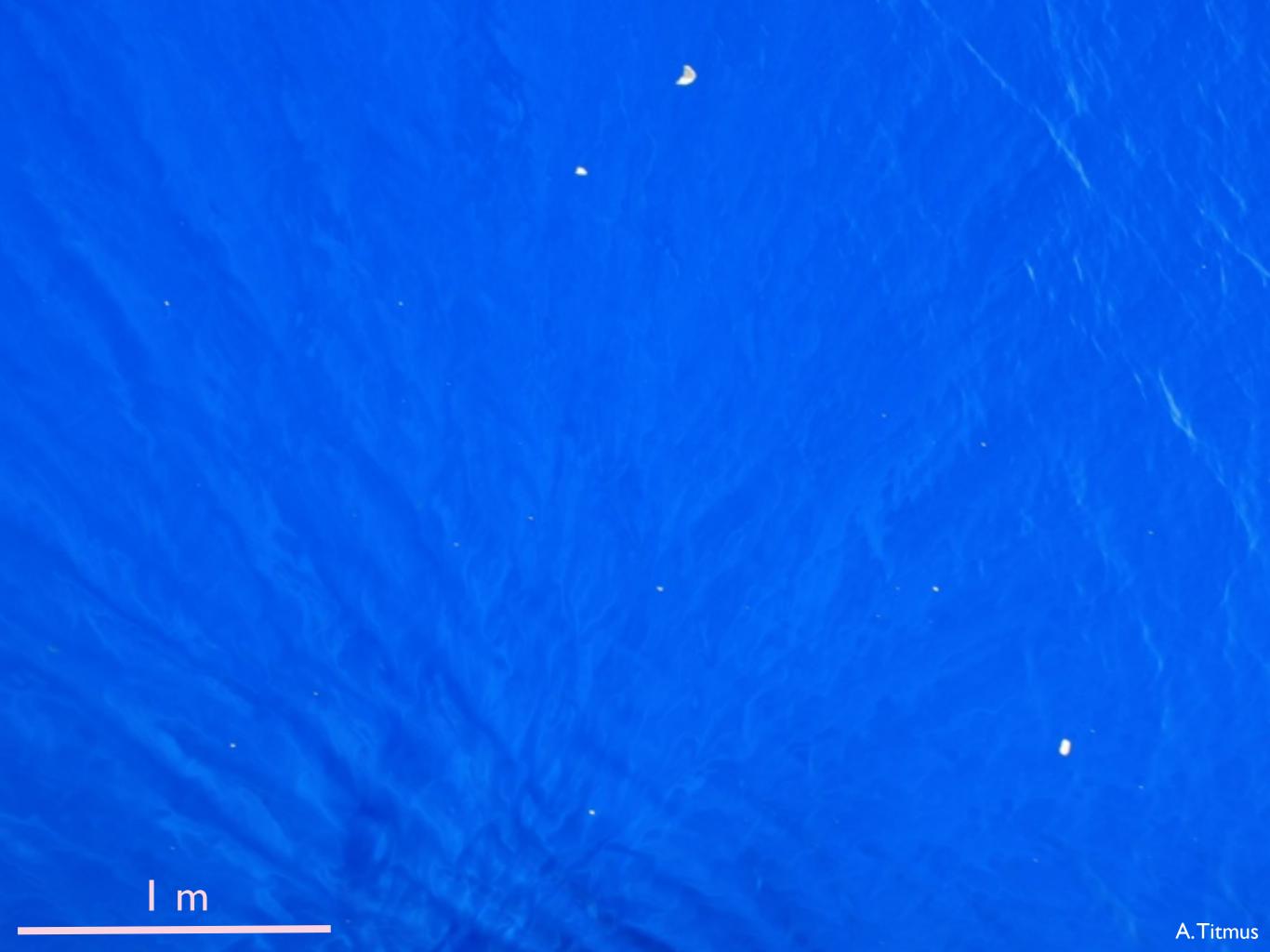


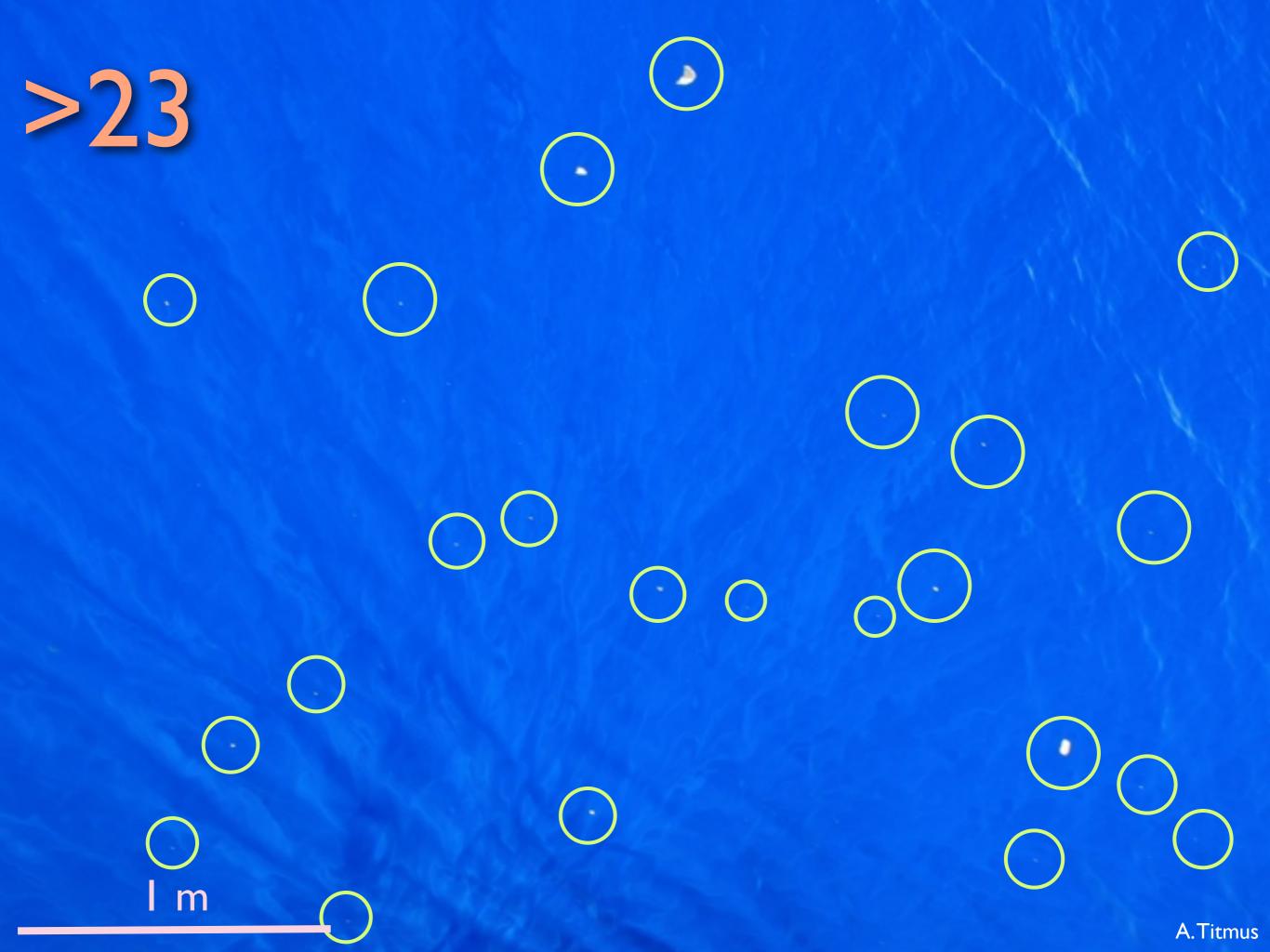
RH Allison

R. Bahran

The real "Garbage Patch"





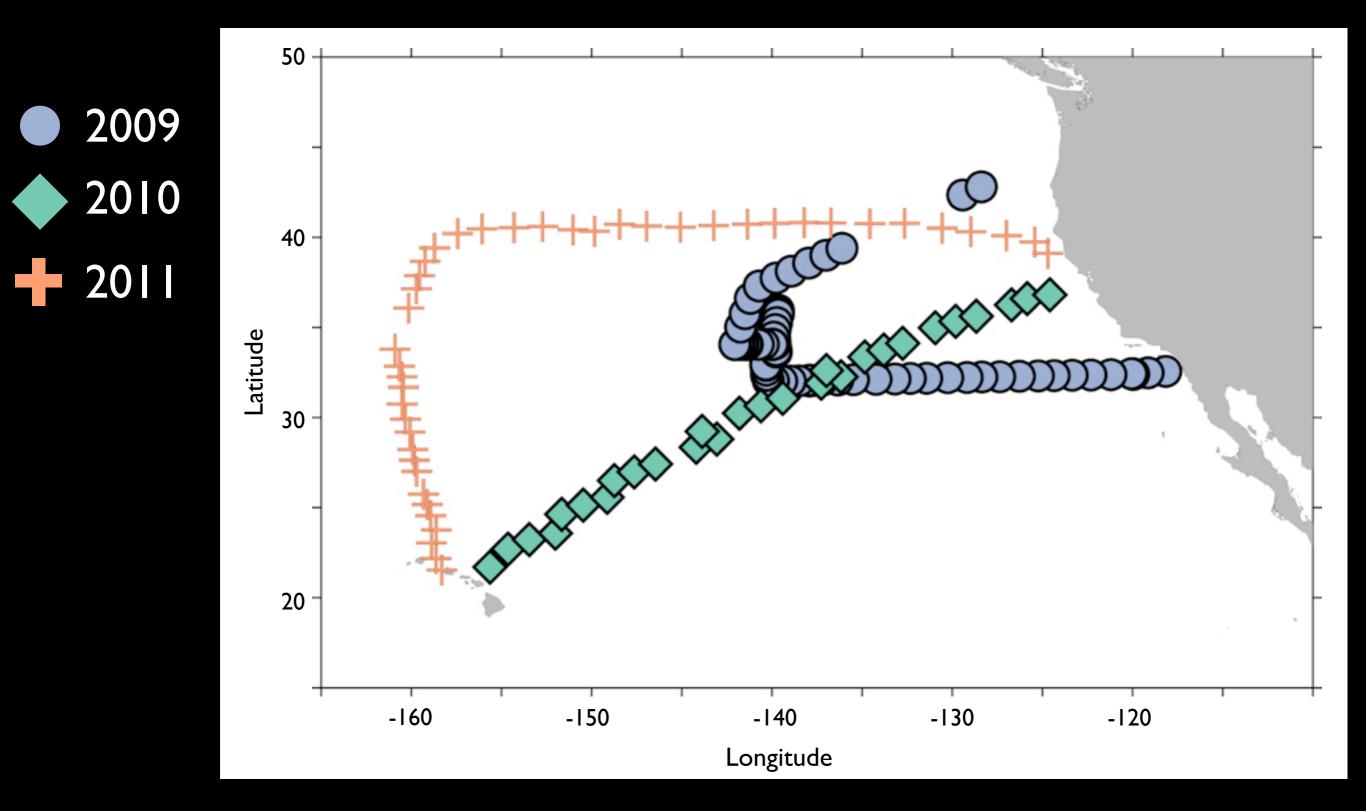


Assessing ecological impacts of North Pacific microplastic

I. What is the abundance and distribution of microplastic in the northeast Pacific?

2. How are surface-dwelling marine invertebrates impacted by microplastic?





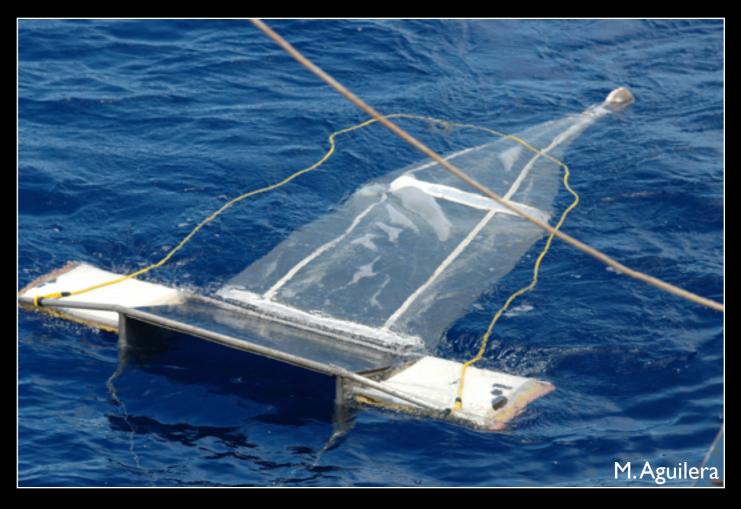
Methods: Plastic and plankton collected with quantitative net tows

Neuston net

1970s-1980s



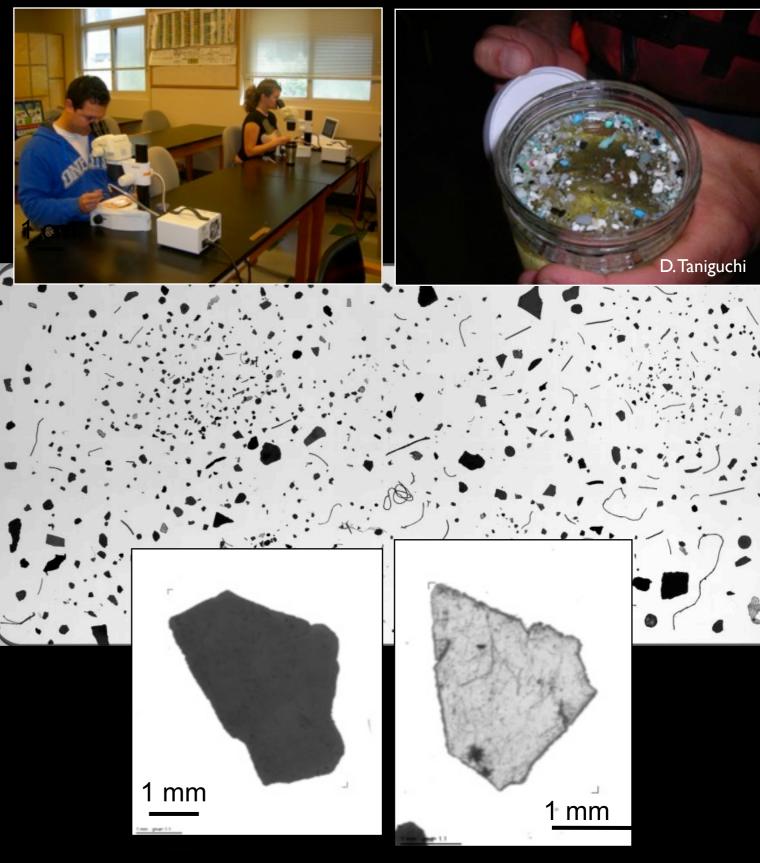
<u>Manta net</u> 1990s-today



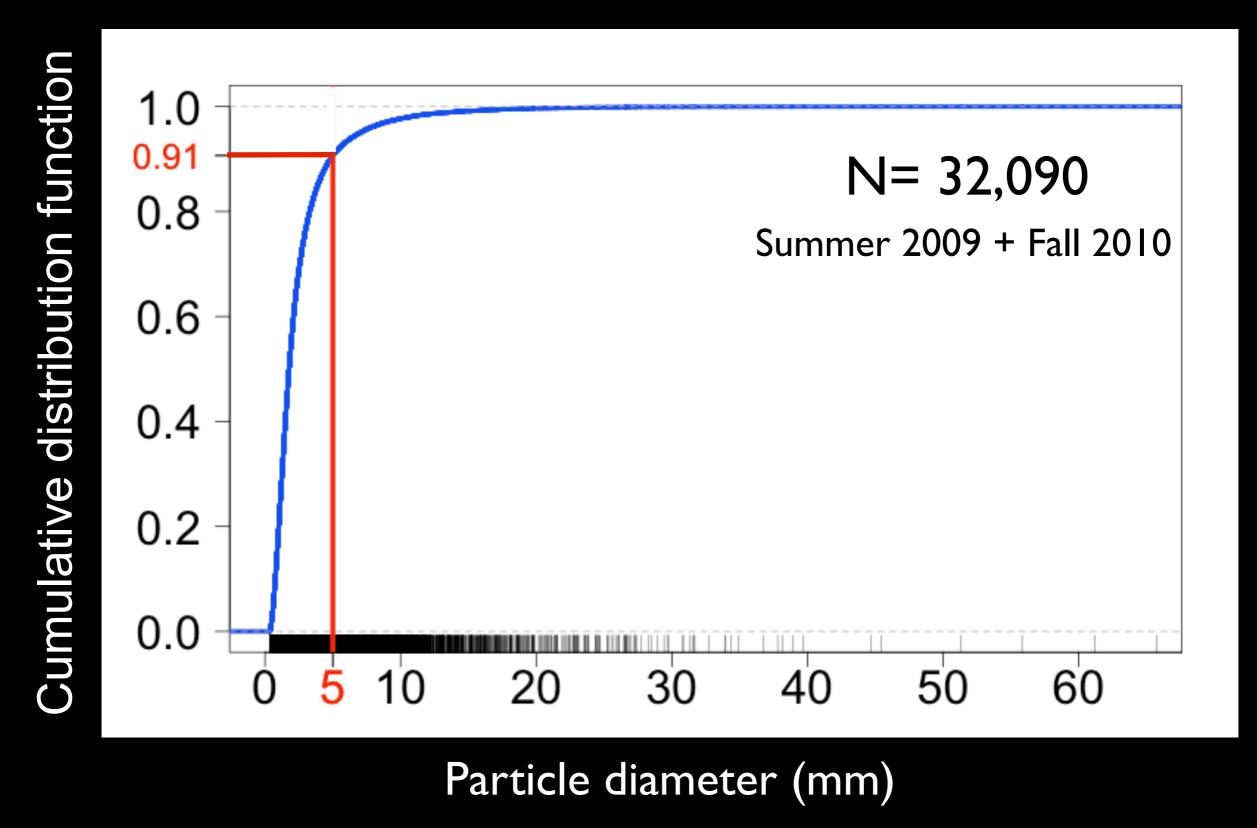
- Towed on ocean surface
- Mouth ~I meter across, mesh 505/333 µm respectively

Methods: Quantifying microplastic & preserved plankton

- Sorted under dissecting microscope for microplastic & plankton
- Scanned with Zooscan (Gorsky et al 2010)
- Individual particles optically counted and measured
 - Number
 - Cross-sectional area
 - Maximum diameter



Results: 91% of surface marine debris is microplastic

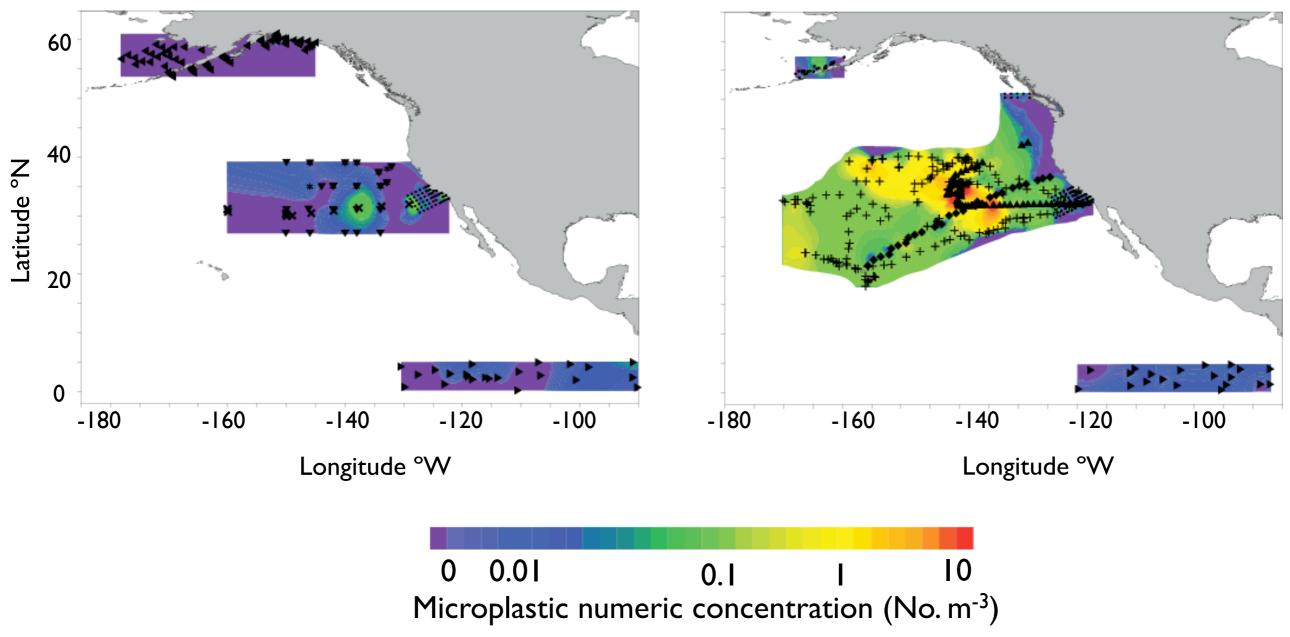


Goldstein et al 2013, PLOS ONE, in review

Decadal-scale 100-fold increase in microplastic

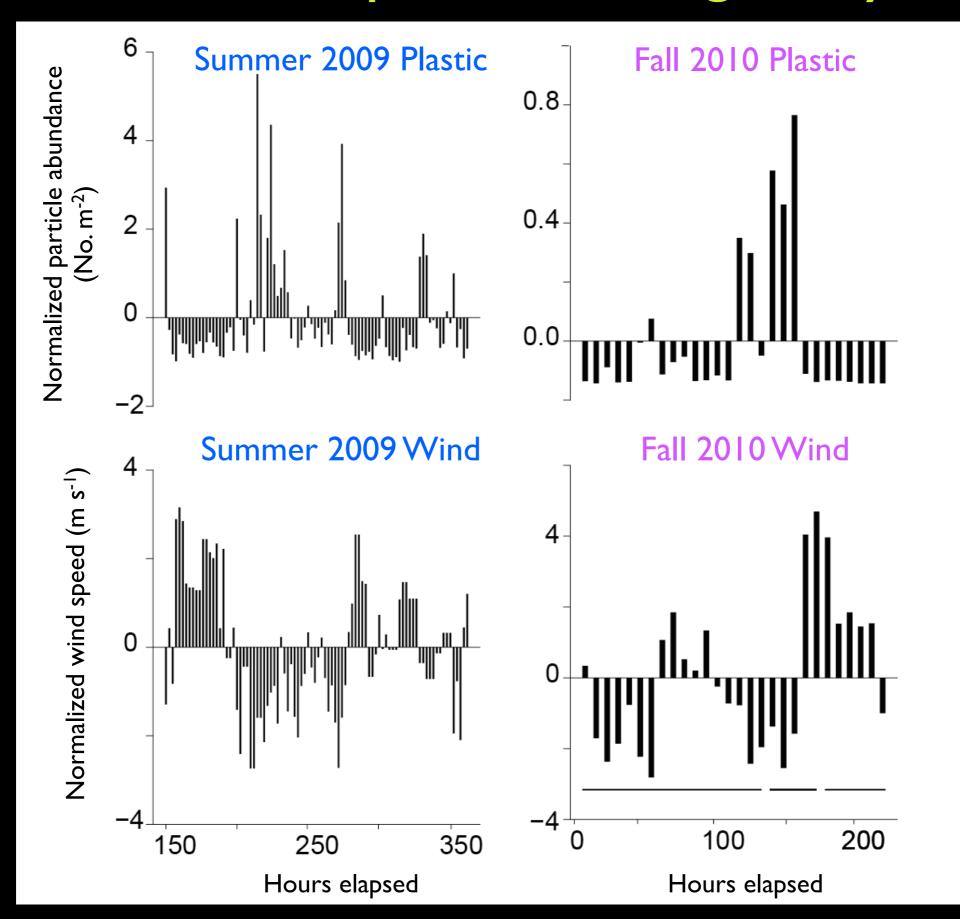
1972-1987





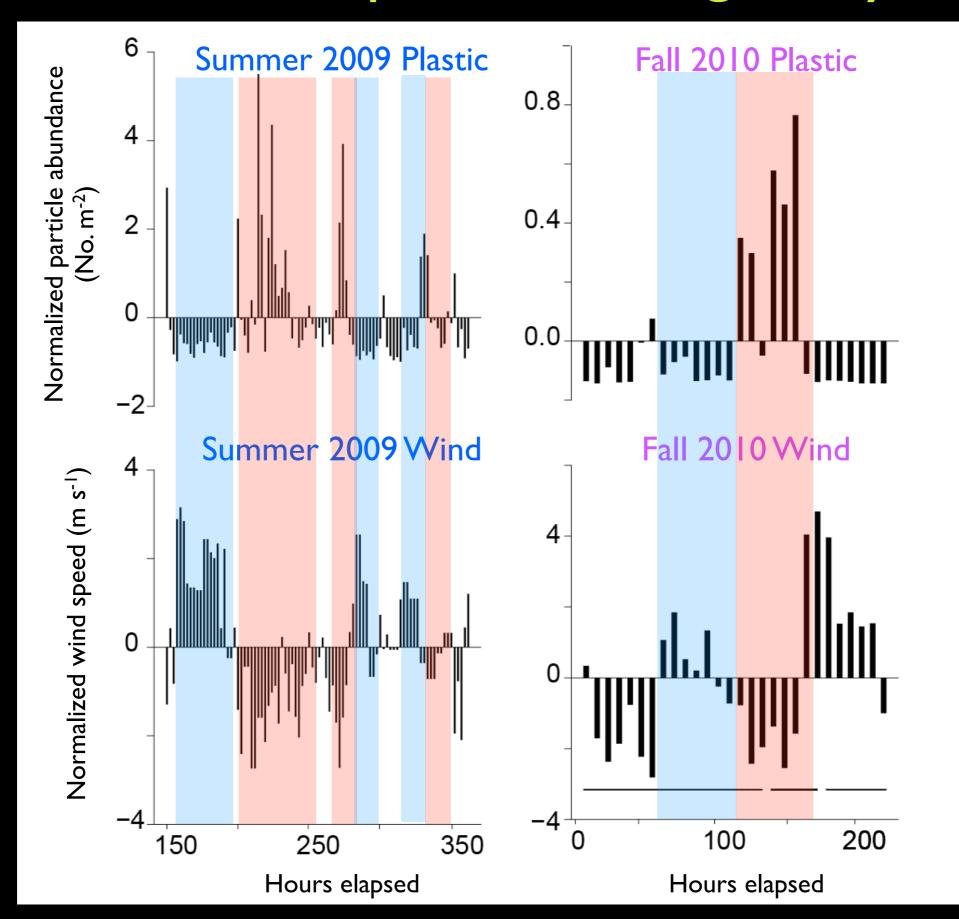
Goldstein et al 2012, Biology Letters

One cause of spatial heterogeneity: wind



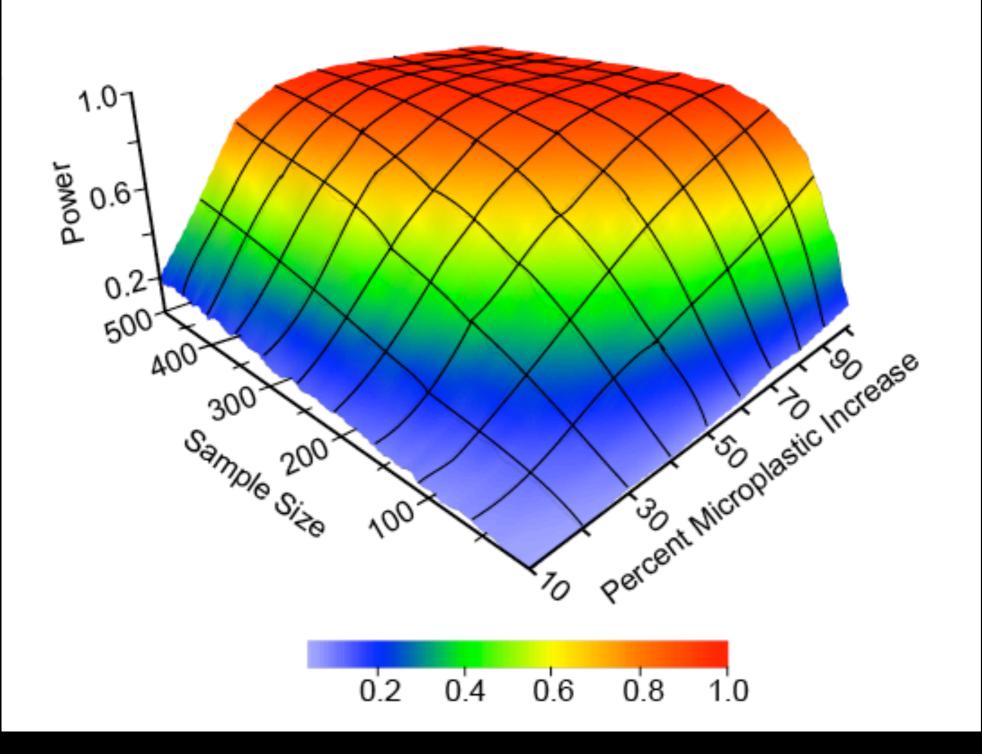
Goldstein et al 2013, PLOS ONE

One cause of spatial heterogeneity: wind



Goldstein et al 2013, PLOS ONE

Detecting increases (or decreases) in microplastic



- Monte Carlo simulation of Mann-Whitney test
- 1000 replicates per test
- α=0.05

Goldstein et al 2013, PLOS ONE

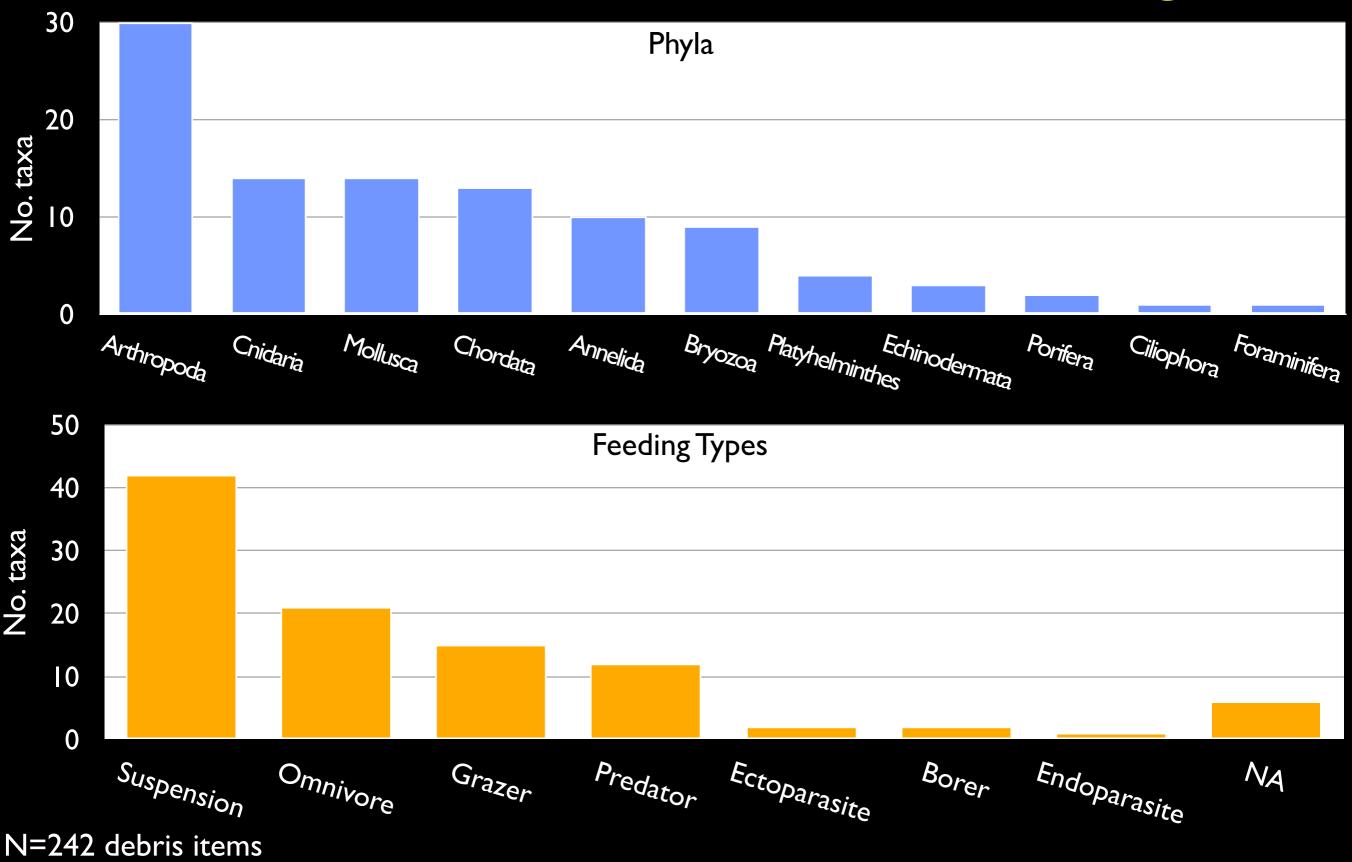
Floating plastic debris as "islands" of hard substrate

- Increase in plastic has added hard substrate habitat to open ocean
- Specialized suite of species inhabit ocean open floating material -"rafting community"
- Transport of potentially invasive species
 - Collaboration with Hank
 Carson & Marcus Eriksen





96 rafting taxa from 11 phyla 26 taxa=first time documented as rafting



Potentially invasive rafting species

- New potentially invasive species (W Pacific): coral pathogen Halofolliculina spp. and the majid crab Herbstia spp.
- Known Pacific rim invaders found on plastic:
 - Acorn barnacles:
 Megabalanus rosa &
 Amphibalanus amphitrite
 - Bryozoans Bugula spp. &
 Victorella spp.
 - Mussel Mytilus galloprovincialis

N=242 debris items





Methods: Plastic ingestion experiments

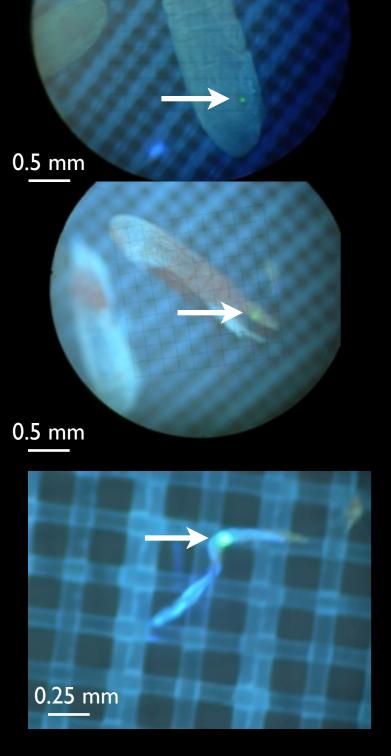
- NPSG copepods collected with live collection net
 - 10-20 copepods incubated with 25-45 µm flourescent polyethylene beads.
 - Fecal pellets and ingested beads examined under an epifluorescence microscope

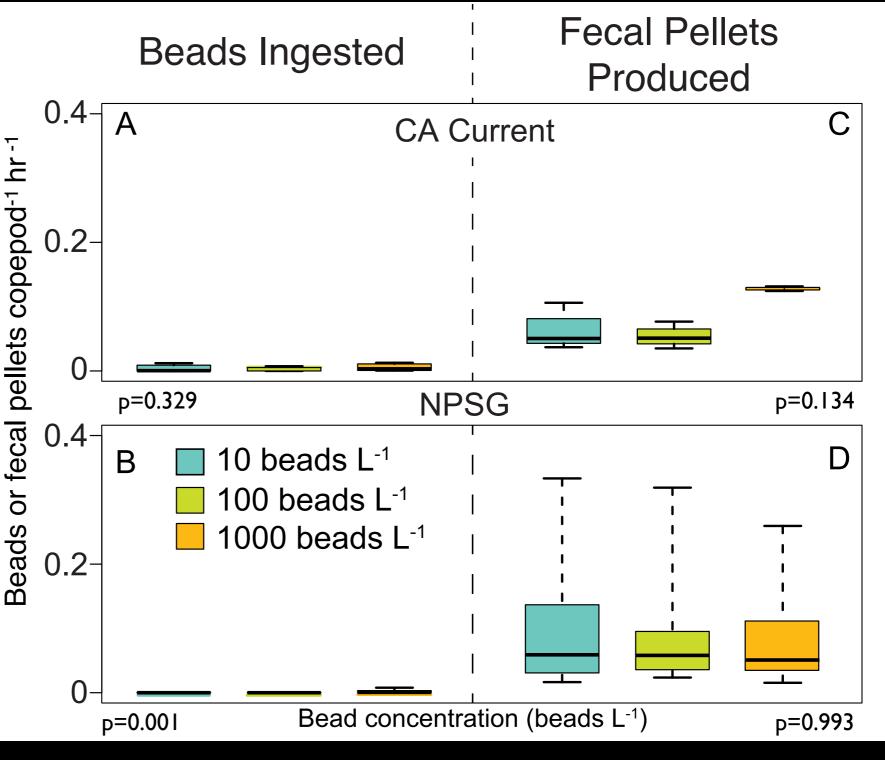
- Gooseneck barnacles (Lepas spp.) opportunistically collected
 - Gut contents examined under dissecting microscope





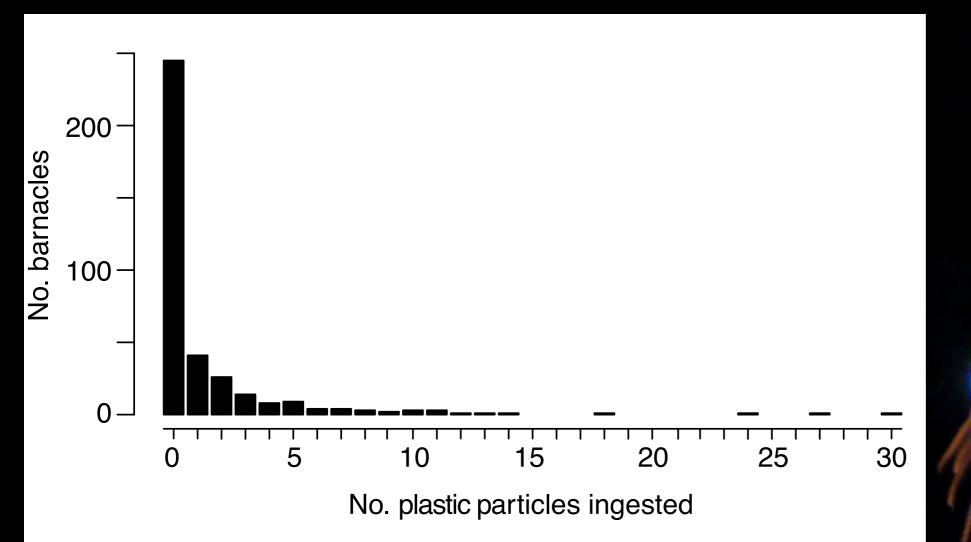
Copepods ingest minimal amounts of microplastic (in experimental conditions)





All p-values from Kruskal-Wallis test

33.5 % of gooseneck barnacles ingest microplastic (in natural habitat)



N=385 Lepas pacifica and Lepas anatifera

Goldstein & Goodwin 2013, PeerJ

Summary of results

- Most plastic in the NPSG is microplastic
- Microplastic has substantially increased over the past four decades
- Potentially harmful species inhabit plastic rafts
- Gooseneck barnacles ingest microplastic, but copepods may not

Ecological implications

Microplastic = widespread alteration of the NPSG ecosystem

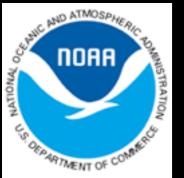
 Introduction of novel substrate with associated assemblage (Barnes 2002, Winston 1997, Zettler et al. 2013)

Ingestion in invertebrates, mesopelagic fishes (Davison & Asch 2010), and seabirds (Spear et al. 1995)

- Plastic-associated toxins (Mato et al. 2001, Teuten et al. 2009)

Unknown effects on oceanic biogeochemical cycling and pelagic community structure





Acknowledgments

UC Ship Funds Project Kaisei NOAA Sea Education Association Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship Jim & Kris McMillan Jeffrey & Marcy Krinsk Lyn & Norman Lear Ellis Wyer Peterson Charitable Fndn





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<u>SIO</u>

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- SIO Pelagic Invertebrates Collection (Annie Townsend & Linsey Sala)
- Lisa Gilfillan
- Science party & crew of R/V New Horizon

NOAA

- Michael Ford
- Stephanie Oakes
- Amy Hays & SWFSC
- Officers & crew of NOAA ship Okeanos Explorer

<u>SEA</u>

- Erik Zettler, Mary Engels, Paul Joyce
- Crew & students of SSV Robert C. Seamans, S230 & S236

Plastic Sorting Volunteers

Olivia Benge Carri-Lyn Cameron Patrick Chung Dominic Dufour Andy Pin-Hsien Fan Chris Gawad Adam Greco Rose Hill Catherine Nickels

Erin Reed Erik Raudzens Marci Rosenberg Marie Ryder Ashley Salas Summer Strutt Thanh Trinh Alex Warneke

Plastic type

