

Biogenic polymer aggregation drives the export and vertical dynamics of small microplastics in the North Atlantic Gyre

Luisa Galgani*^{1,2}, Isabel Goßmann³, Barbara Scholz-Böttcher³, Zhanfei Liu⁴, Xiangtao Jiang⁴, Lindsay Scheidemann¹, Cathleen Schlundt¹, and Anja Engel¹

¹GEOMAR Helmholtz Center for Ocean Research Kiel, Germany

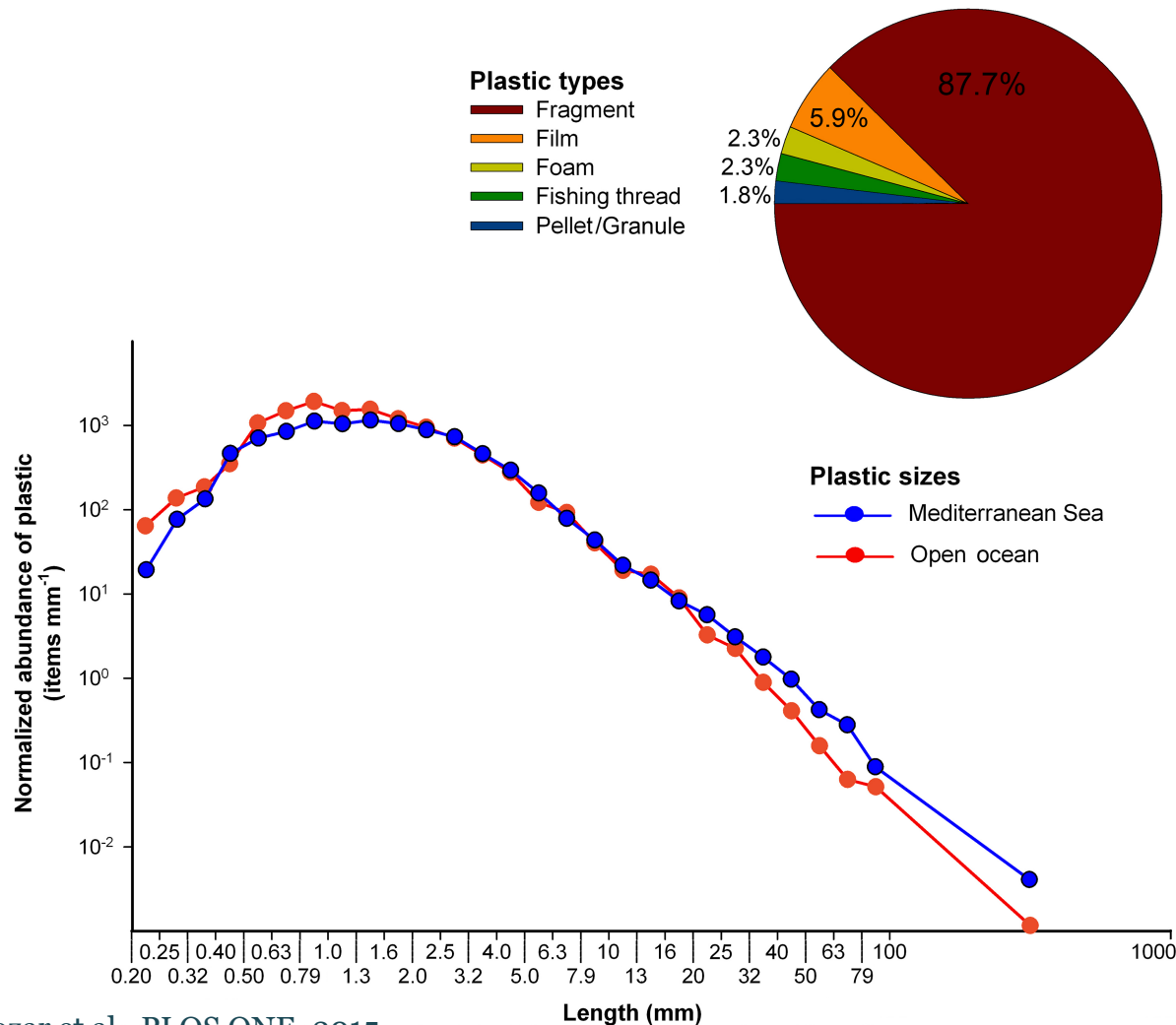
²Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute of Florida Atlantic University, USA

³Institute for Chemistry and Biology of the Marine Environment (ICBM), Carl von Ossietzky
University of Oldenburg, Germany

⁴The University Of Texas at Austin, Marine Science Institute, USA

*lgalgani@geomar.de / lgalgani@fau.edu

Where is all the plastic?

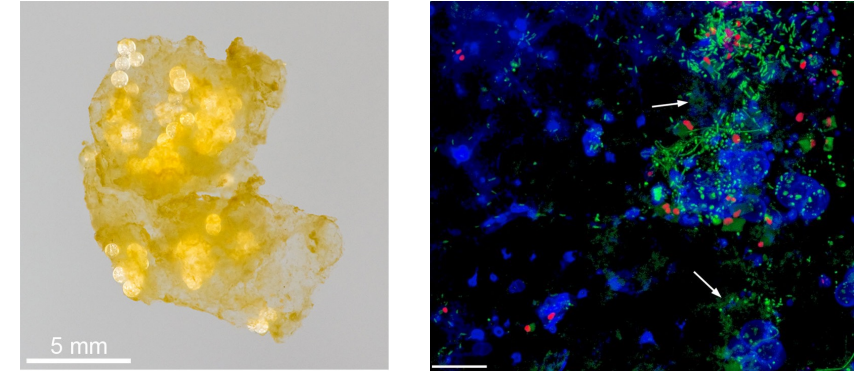


Cozar et al., PLOS ONE, 2015

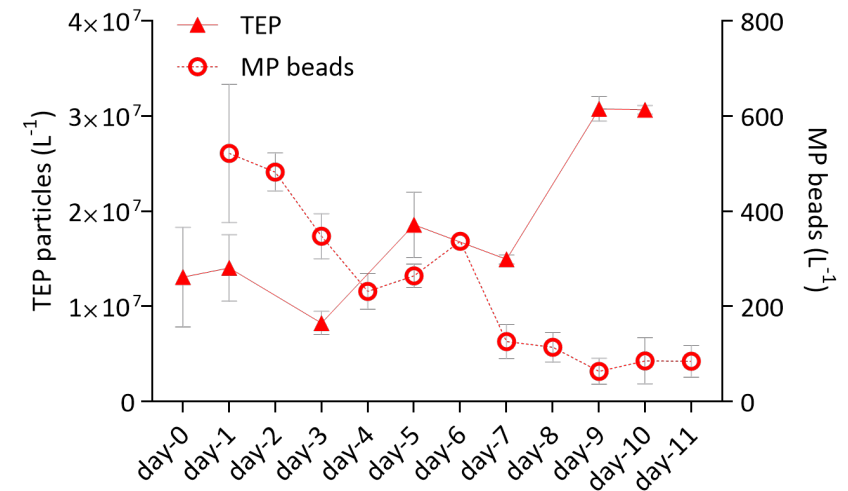
- In 2010, between 4 and 12 million metric tons of plastic reached the oceans (Jambeck et al., Science, 2015)
- Observations report “5.25 trillion plastic particles weighing 268,940 tons are currently floating at sea”, with the two Northern Hemisphere oceans containing 55.6% of particles and 56.8% of plastic mass (Eriksen et al., PLOS ONE, 2014)
- Particles < 300 μm are possibly “a critical and largely underexplored constituent of the oceanic plastic inventory” especially at great depths (Zhao et al., GCB, 2022)

A biological plastic sink?

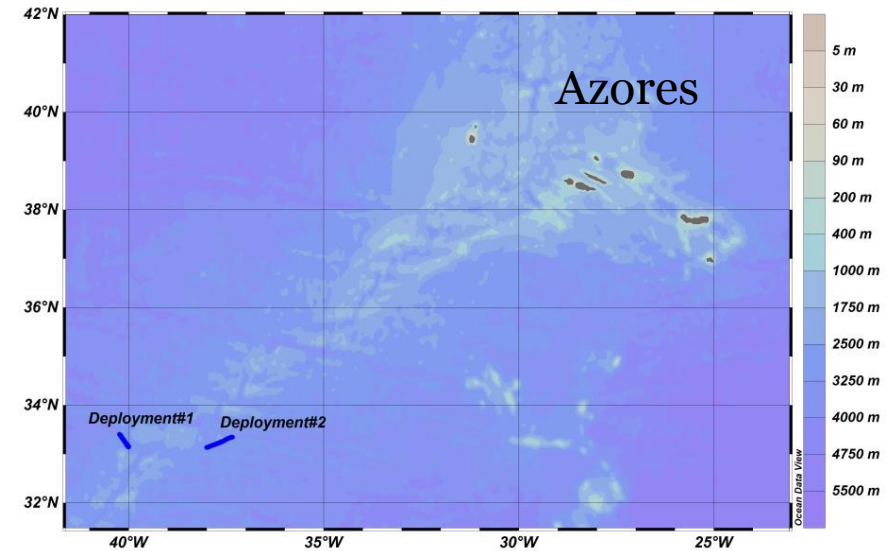
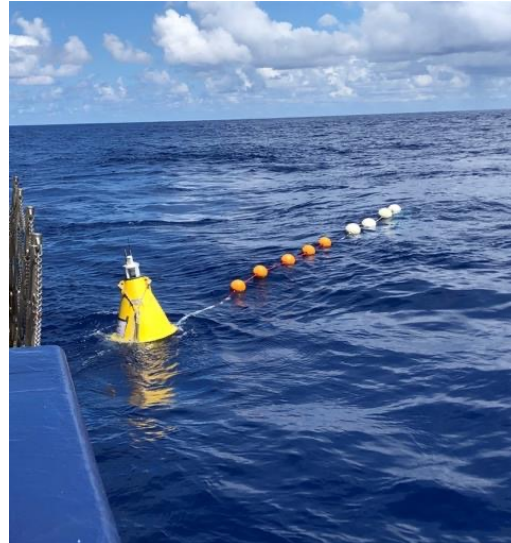
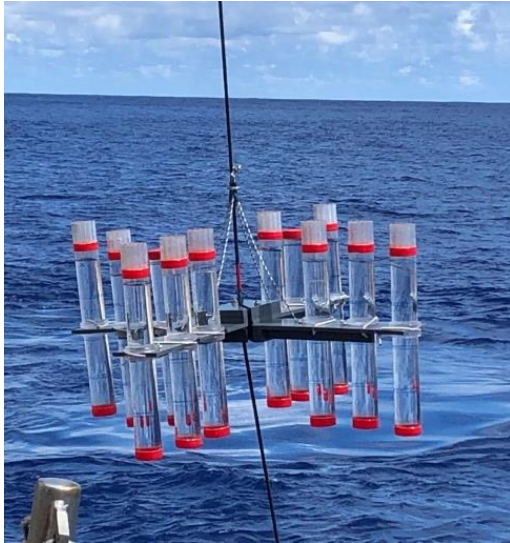
- Microplastics rapidly coagulate with biogenic particles, and the formation of microbial biofilms determines particles' fate in the marine environment (Michels et al. Proc. R. Soc. B, 2018)
- Microplastics can increase the production of organic carbon and its aggregation into gel particles: this has implications on microplastics transport in the ocean (Galgani et al., Env. Res. Lett., 2019)
- “[...] high potential of marine aggregates to remove microplastics from the ocean. This pathway, through marine snow and zooplankton fecal pellets, has been observed in controlled conditions, but not assessed at a global scale.” (Kvale et al., Front. Mar. Sci., 2020)



Michels et al., Proc. R. Soc. B, 2018



Galgani et al., Env. Res. Lett., 2019

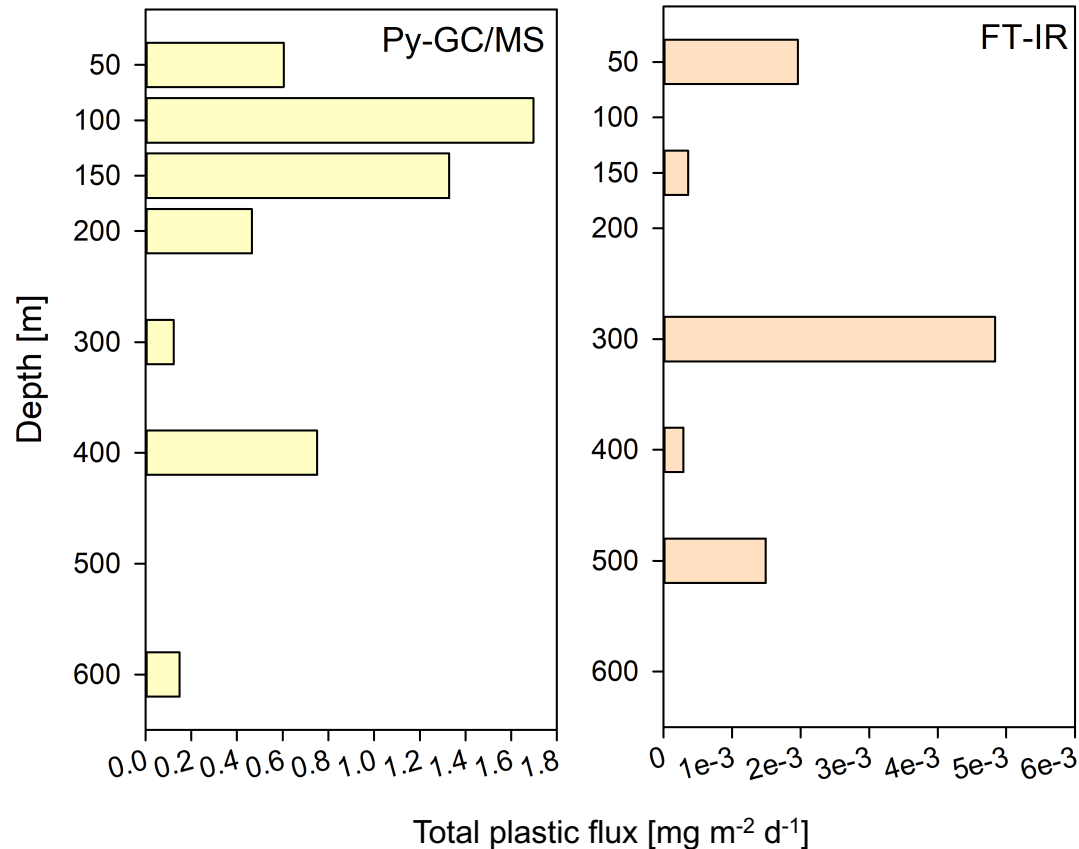


Galgani et al., in prep.

Surface tethered drifting sediment traps in the North Atlantic Gyre

- Export fluxes of sinking plastic particles were quantitatively assessed during two deployments
- 12 traps per array (10 samples + 2 blanks), 1 array per depth;
- 8 depths : 50 m, 100 m, 150 m, 200 m, 300 m, 400 m, 500 m, 600 m;
- 5 days free drifting and recovery, between 13 and 15 nm from deployment;
- Pre-screened material: $< 500 \mu\text{m}$

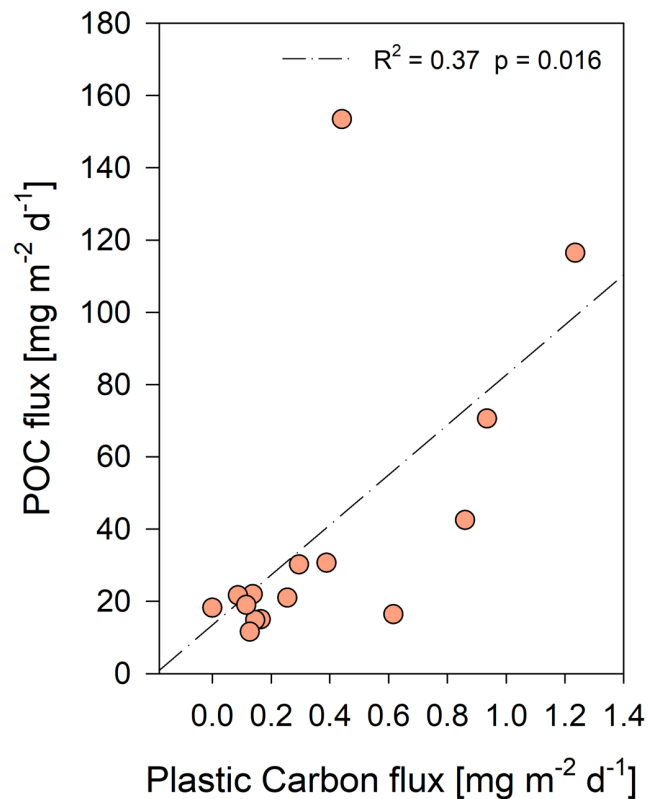
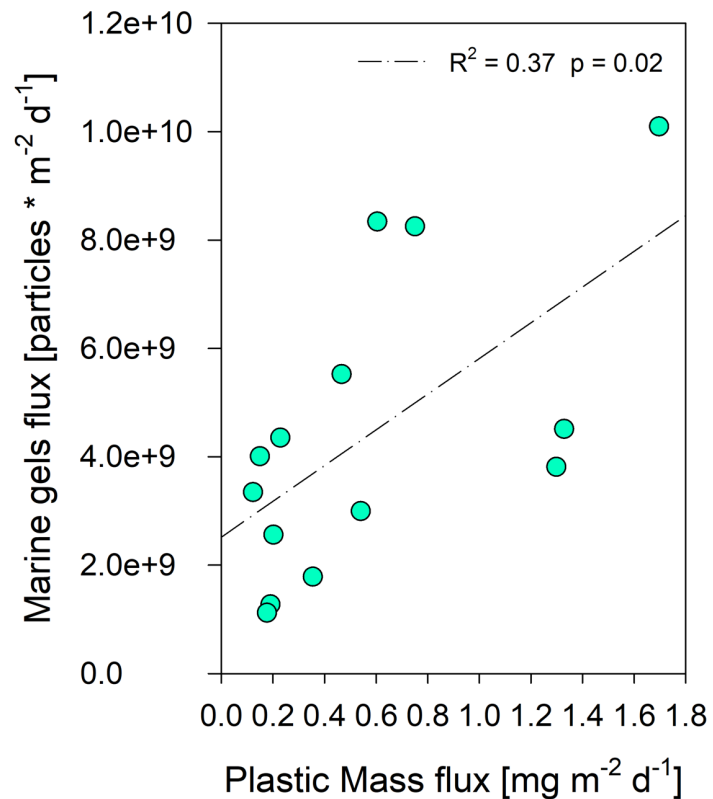
FT-IR and Py-GC/MS for plastic analysis



In our study:

- Py-GC/MS for particles > 10 μm ;
- FT-IR for particles > 20 μm ;
- We found about 0.9 ± 1.4 particles L^{-1} , of 106 ± 116 μm in size (FT-IR);
- By mass, plastic analyzed by Py-GC/MS is about 10^3 times larger than FT-IR;
- There might be a large fraction between 10 and 20 μm included in Py-GC/MS analysis;

Plastic export along with biogenic compounds



- Plastic mass and carbon in the range 10 μm – 500 μm (Py-GC/MS) strongly interacts with biogenic components: marine gels and Particulate Organic Carbon;
- In our study, there might be a large fraction of particles in the range 10 - 20 μm embedded into sinking particles;
- This interaction is what we think drives most plastic export to the deep ocean and the “biological sink” of these particles.

Thank You for your attention!



LG has received funding for this conference and part of the work presented through the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No. 882682, PLOCEAN.



IG, BSB, LS, CS and AE have received funding from BMBF and Helmholtz Association for the joint JPI-Oceans project FACTS ID 03Fo849B and 03Fo849C at GEOMAR and ICBM, respectively.

ZL and XJ have received funding from NSF at University of Texas at Austin, USA, grant No. 2033828



Questions/feedbacks: lgaigani@geomar.de