

Kunnskapsgrunnlaget for å kunne si noe om plast er et potensielt miljøproblem på Svalbard og i Arktis

Geir Wing Gabrielsen
Norsk Polarinstitutt

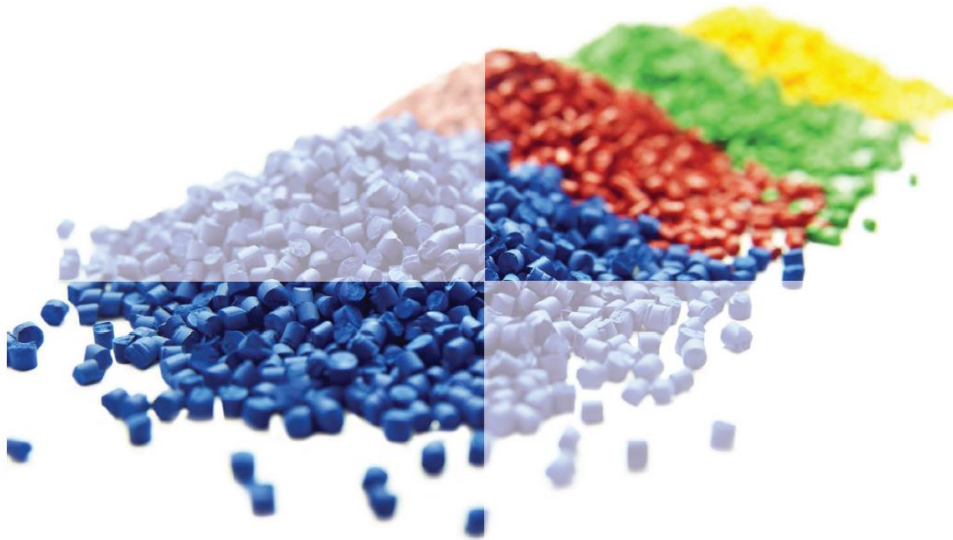


Industry Agenda

The New Plastics Economy

Rethinking the future of plastics

January 2016

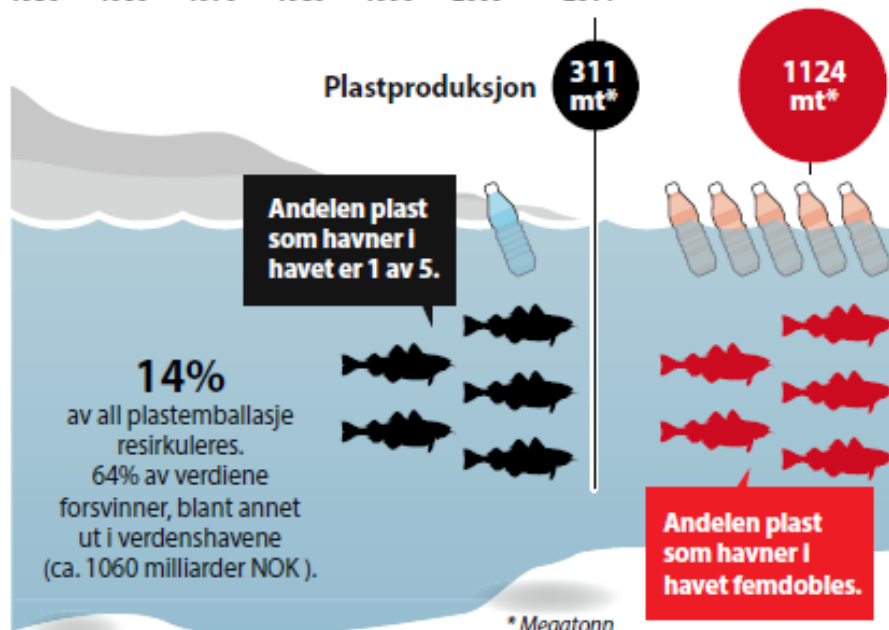
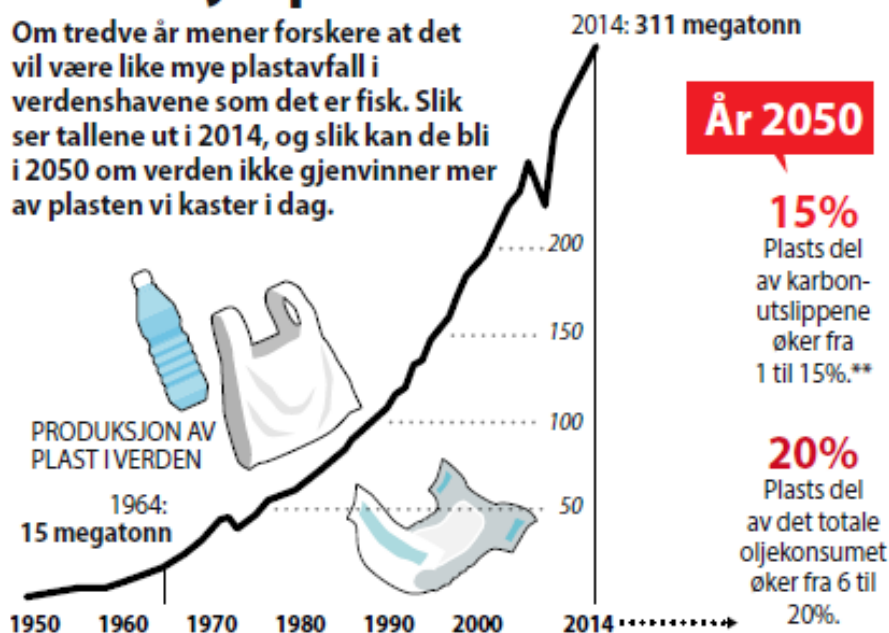


I 2050 er det mer plast enn fisk i havet (VG, 21 januar 2016)



Like mye plast som fisk i havet

Om tredivet år mener forskere at det vil være like mye plastavfall i verdenshavene som det er fisk. Slik ser tallene ut i 2014, og slik kan de bli i 2050 om verden ikke gjenvinner mer av plasten vi kaster i dag.



KILDE: weforum.org/PlasticsEurope ** Basert på en to graders økning.



90



GESAMP

Joint Group of Experts on the
Scientific Aspects of Marine
Environmental Protection

SOURCES, FATE AND EFFECTS OF MICROPLASTICS IN THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT: A GLOBAL ASSESSMENT

CBD



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
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UNEP/CBD/MCB/EM/2014/3/2
13 February 2014

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EXPERT WORKSHOP TO PREPARE PRACTICAL
GUIDANCE ON PREVENTING AND MITIGATING
THE SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACTS OF
MARINE DEBRIS ON MARINE AND COASTAL
BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS

Baltimore, United States of America, 2-4 December 2014

**REPORT OF THE EXPERT WORKSHOP TO PREPARE PRACTICAL GUIDANCE
ON PREVENTING AND MITIGATING THE SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACTS OF
MARINE DEBRIS ON MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY AND HABITATS**



Ny UNEP rapport i mai 2016



Alice M .Trevail, Susanne Kühn & Geir W. Gabrielsen

The State of Marine Microplastic Pollution in the Arctic





Norsk Polarinstitutt's plastrapport (2015)

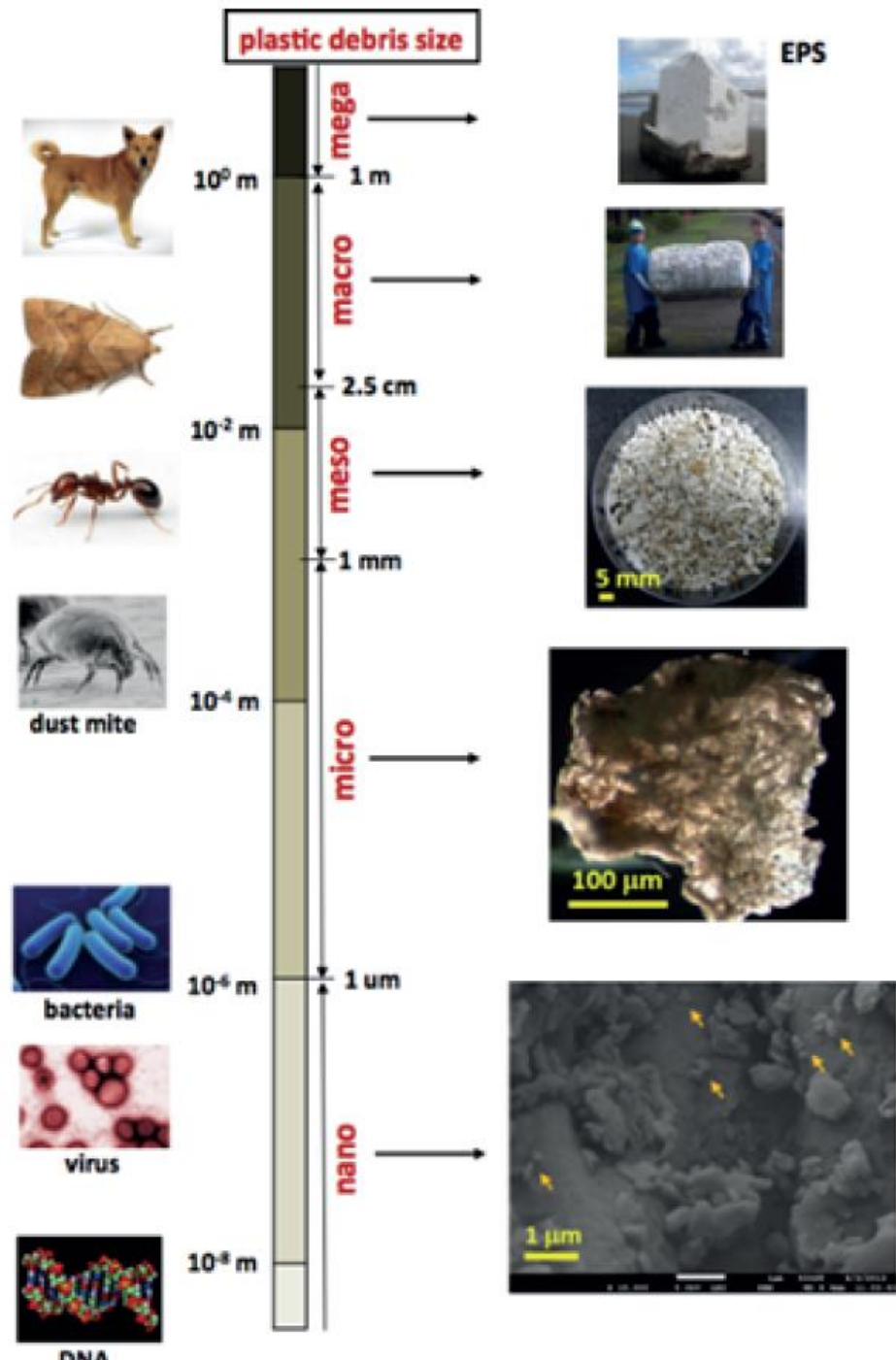
Det finnes i dag lite informasjon om forurensning fra mikroplastikk i Arktis. Denne rapporten, som er en litteratur gjennomgang av kunnskap fra Arktis, har ikke vært i stand å dokumentere opplysninger om mikroplast i overflatevann, i sedimenter eller i fjæresonen. De eneste kvantifiserbare opplysninger i vitenskapelig litteratur finnes for sjøis og studier av dyr. Mikroplastikk i Arktiske dyr er beskrevet for syv arter; fire sjøfuglarter, to pattedyrarter og en hai art. I et komparative studie av havhester, er plast forurensningen i europeisk Arktis høyere enn forventet når en sammenligner med lavere breddegrader. Dette er trolig et resultat av hvordan havstrømmene beveger seg. Nivå av plast i sjøis er høyere enn de mest forurensede hvirvelstrømmene (gyrer) i verdenshavene (38 til 234 biter per m³). Denne plasten vil frigjøres når sjøisen i polområdet smelter.

Rapporten peker på flere kunnskapshull knyttet til forurensning av mikroplast i Arktis. Mangelen på informasjon fra dette område er åpenbar og studier viser at mikroplast er et problem. Dette bør ikke forhindre at tiltak iverksettes for å redusere plastforurensningen i Arktis.

Makroplast er større enn 5 mm

Mikroplast er mindre enn 5 mm

Megaplast er større enn 1 meter



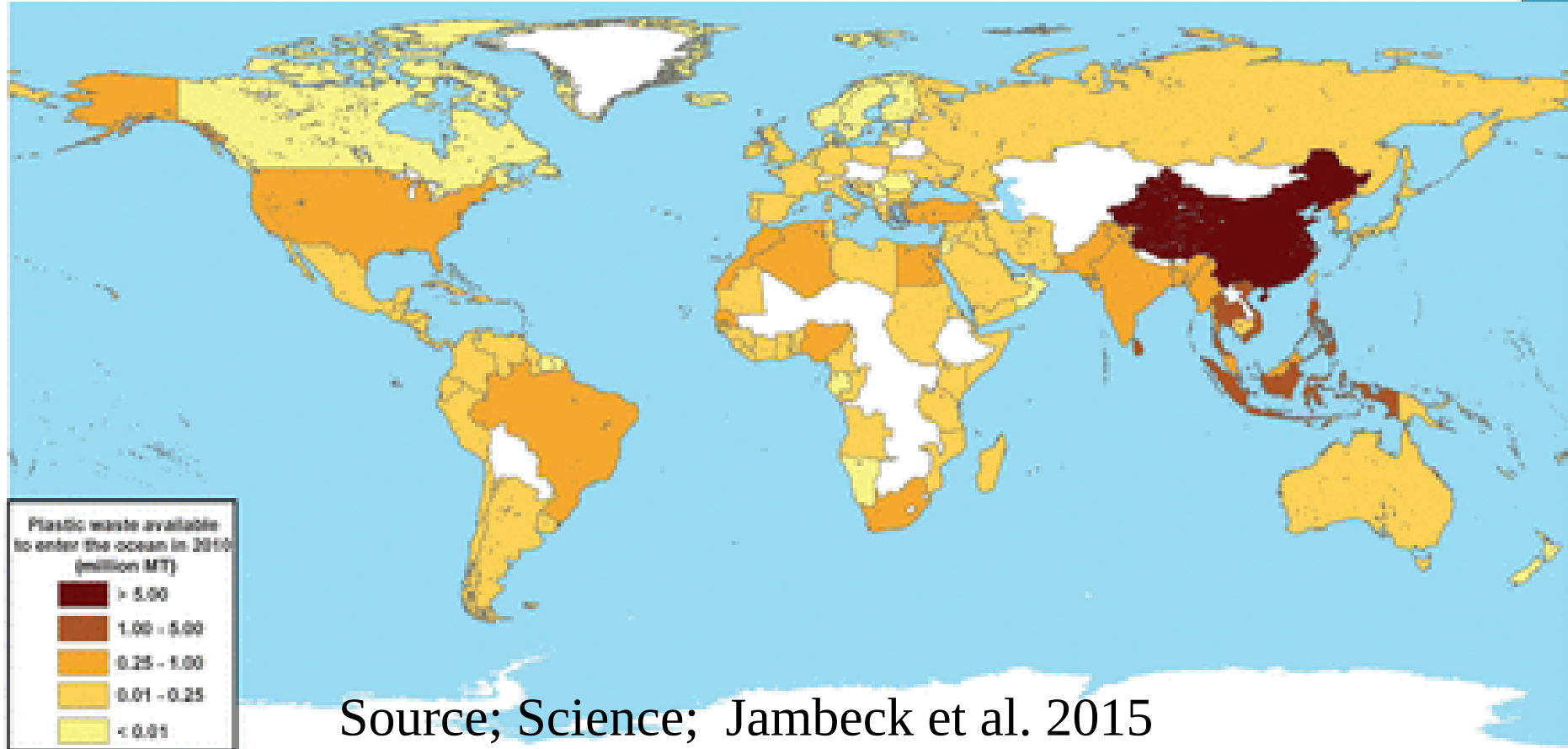
Plast i naturen er et miljøproblem



Håndtering av plastavfall er forskjellig i ulike land



Global map with each country shaded according to the estimated mass of mismanaged plastic waste (millions of metric tons (MT)) generated in 2010 by populations living within 50 km of the coast.



Source; Science; Jambeck et al. 2015

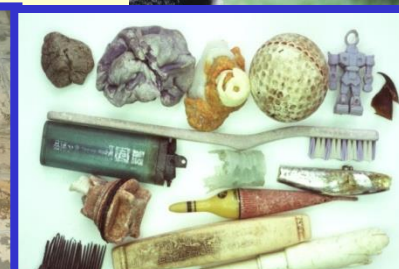
Økonomiske konsekvenser



Plast i havet = Problem



Økologiske konsekvenser

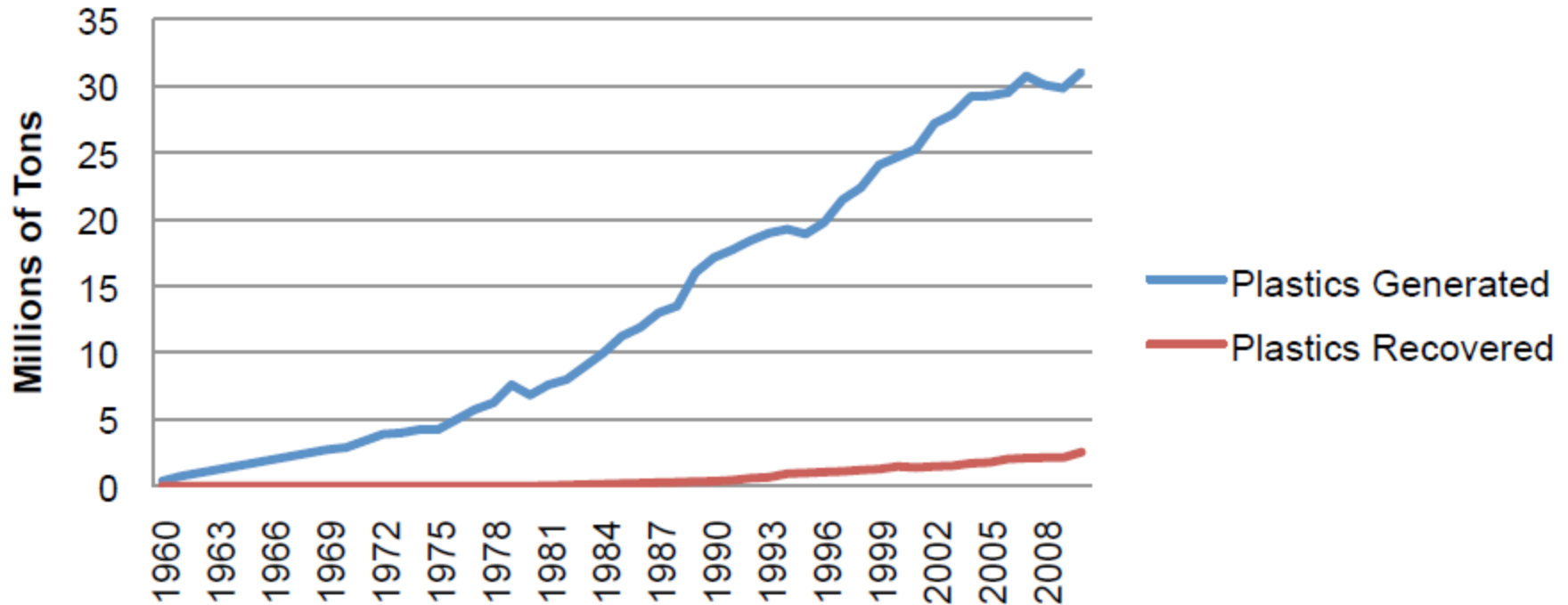




FN rapport om plast (2009)

- **Årlig havner 6-8 millioner tonn med søppel i havene**
- **Totalt flyter det ca. 100 millioner tonn søppel (hovedsakelig plast) i verdenshavene**
- **Søppelhavene (Stillehavet ca. 500 000 km²)**
- **I Nordsjøen dumpes det årlig ca. 20 000 tonn marint avfall (60-80 % av dette er plast)**
- **I Nordsjøen er det beregnet at det finnes ca. 600 000 tonn plast på havbunnen**
- **I Tokyobukta (Japan) var 80 % av søppelet på sjøbunnen av plast**

Produksjon og retur av plast i USA i perioden fra 1960-2010



Globalt; Ca. 1 milliard tonn plast er samlet inn siden 1950

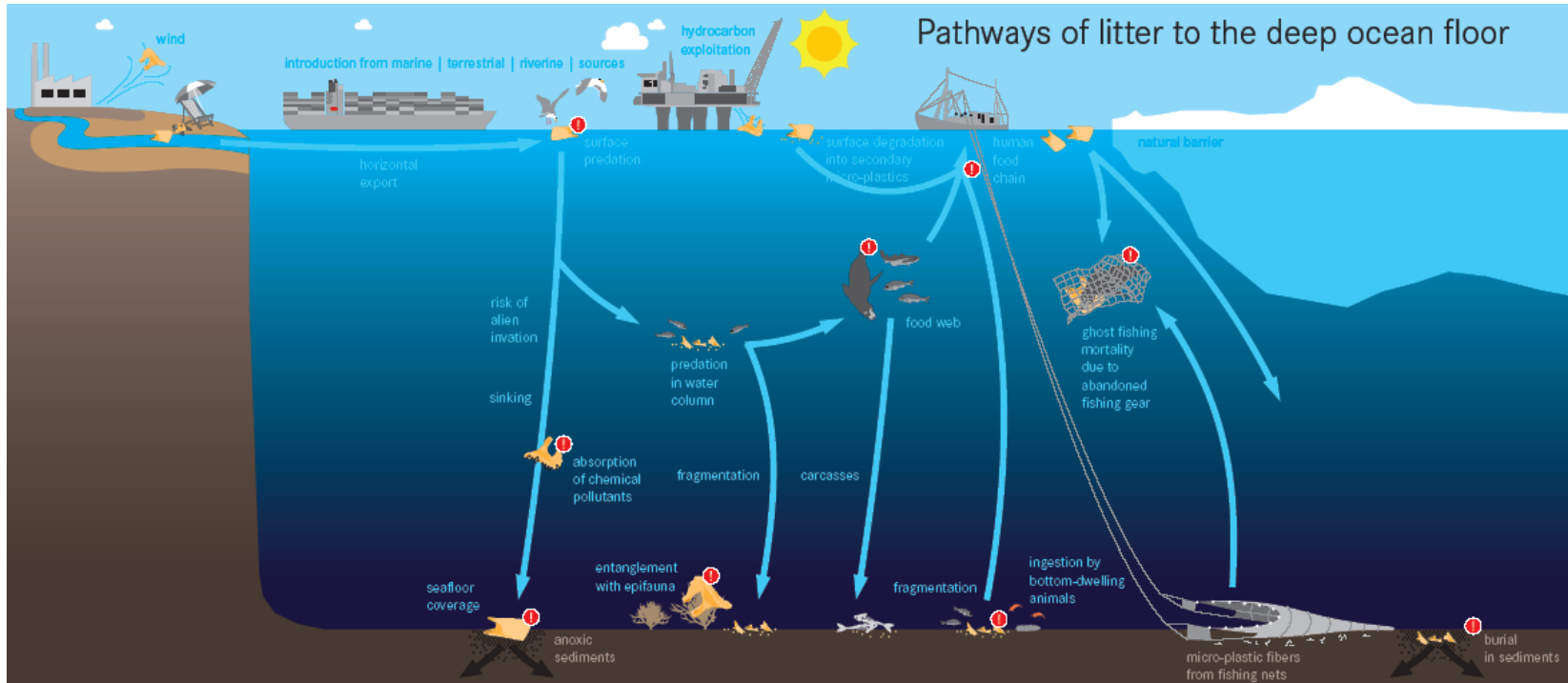
UN report 2009

Søppel i havet



- **Kun 15 % av søppelet flyter på havoverflaten**
- **Ca. 15 % blir liggende i strandsonen**
- **Ca. 70 % synker til bunnen**

Kilder til plast på havbunnen



- Fra elver og land baserte kilder
- Skip
- Fiskeflåten
- Olje og gass virksomhet

Increase of litter at the Arctic deep-sea observatory HAUSGARTEN



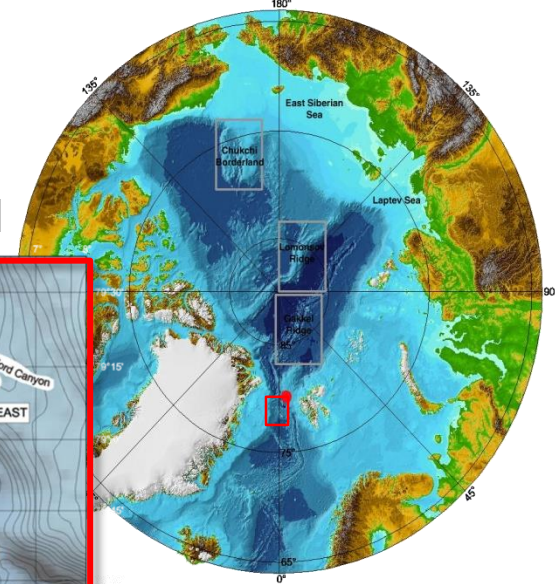
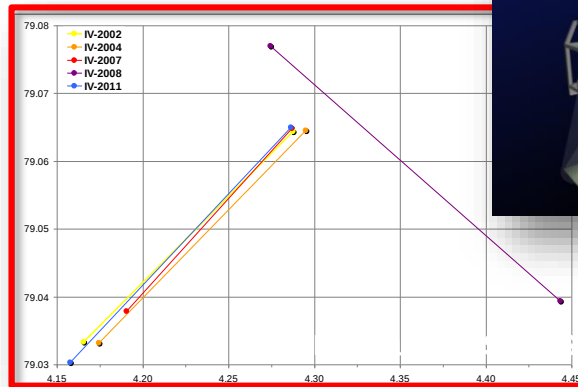
Melanie Bergmann & Mine B. Tekman

Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar & Marine Research, Germany



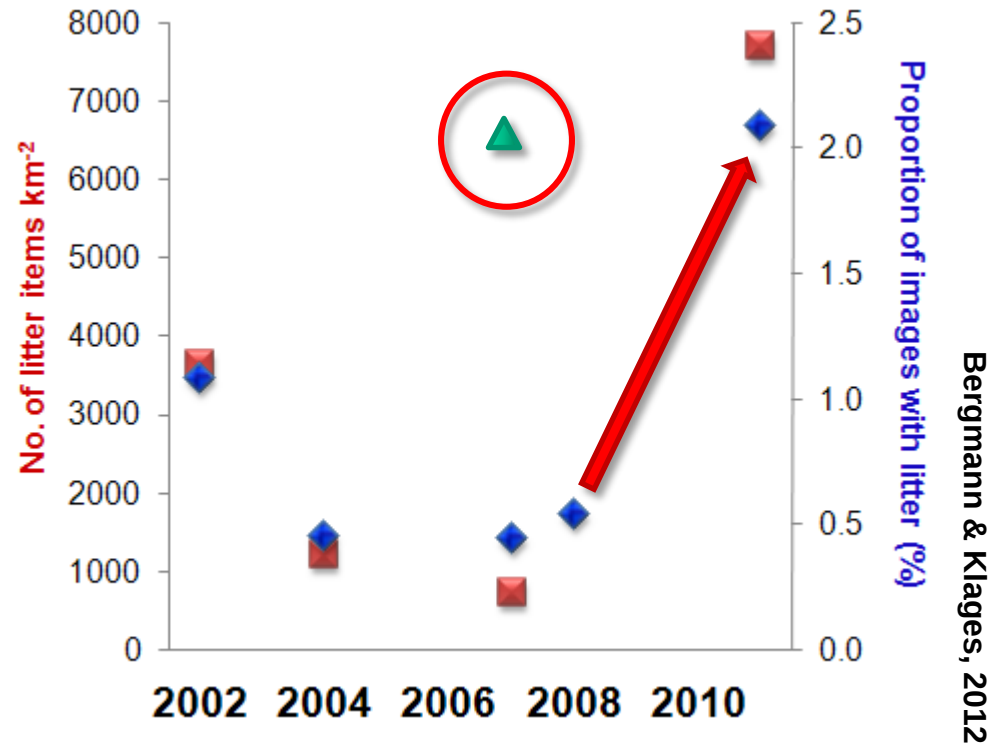
Study area

HAUSGARTEN



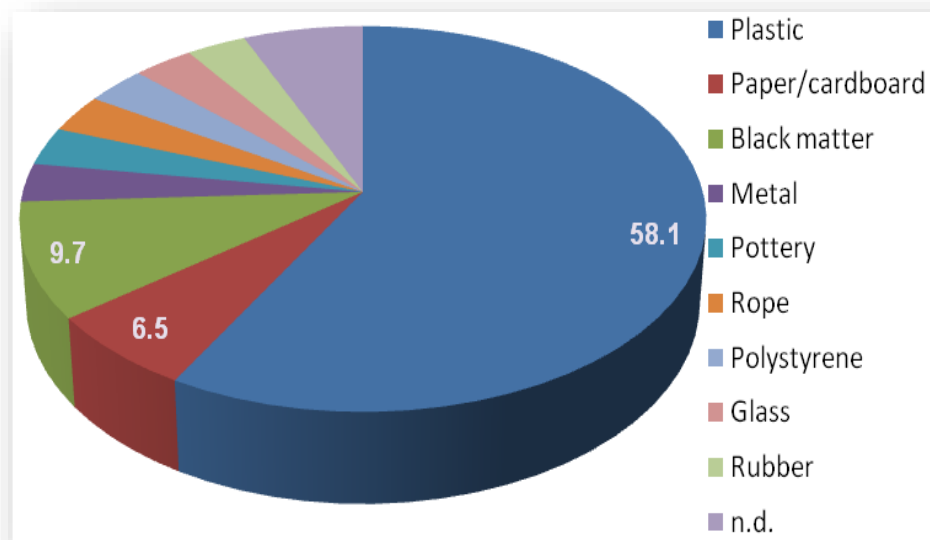
- ❖ HAUSGARTEN observatory established 1999
- ❖ All data from OFOS tows at HG IV (2500m) in 2002, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2011
- ❖ Total of 2,878 images analysed (8,570 m²)
- Aim: has litter density changed over time?

Litter quantities



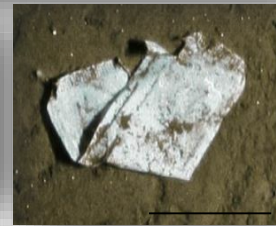
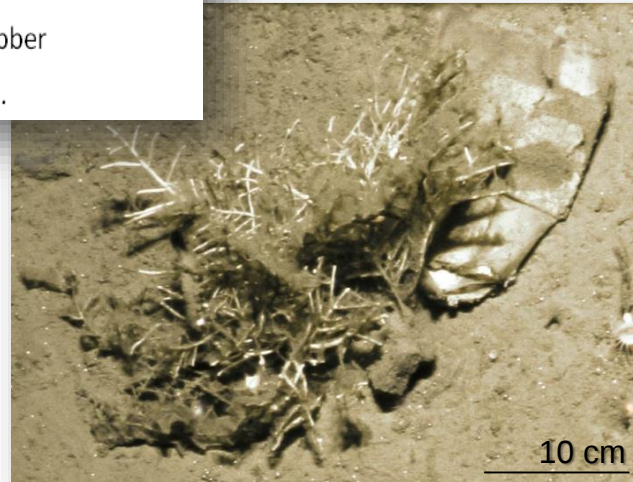
- Amount of litter at HG IV has **doubled** between 2002 and 2011 (sign. differences)
- Largest rise between 2008 and 2011
- 2011 litter density > Lisboa Canyon litter!! (Mordecai et al. 2011)

Materials



Bergmann & Klages, 2012

- Majority of litter was plastic and 10 - 50 cm in size

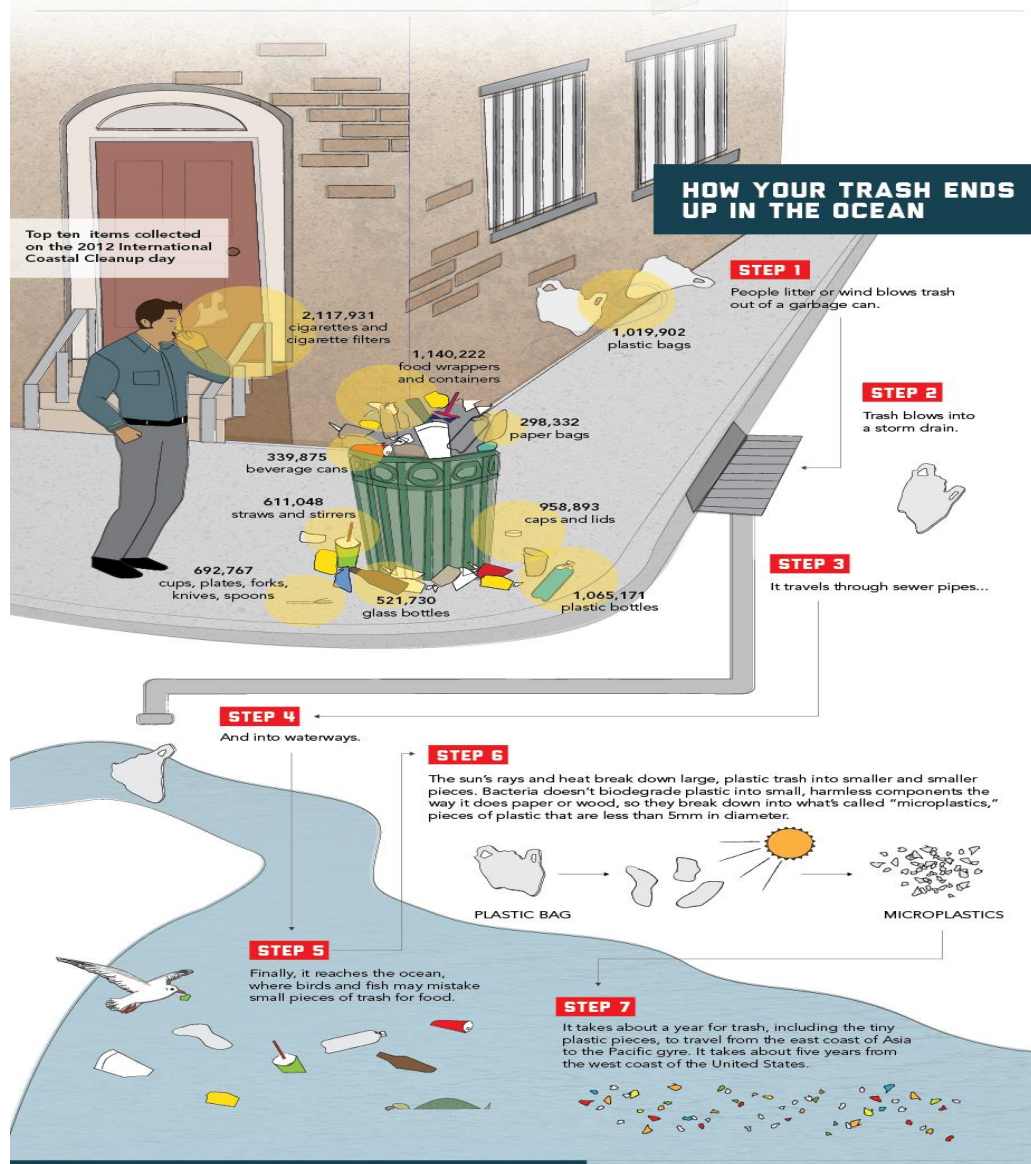


Nedbrytningstid i naturen



THE TRAGEDY OF OCEAN TRASH

Trash of all kinds exists in the ocean – clean-up crews have found cigarette butts, glass bottles and even mattresses. But the most common type of trash found in the ocean's gyres (circular currents formed by wind patterns and the earth's rotation) is tiny pieces of broken down plastics, known as microplastics. Microplastics, as well as plastic products before they're broken down into smaller bits, have a devastating impact on life in the ocean. Loggerhead sea turtles often mistake plastic bags for jellyfish, their favorite food, and microplastics and other trash can block sunlight from reaching plankton and algae, which are an integral part of the marine food web.



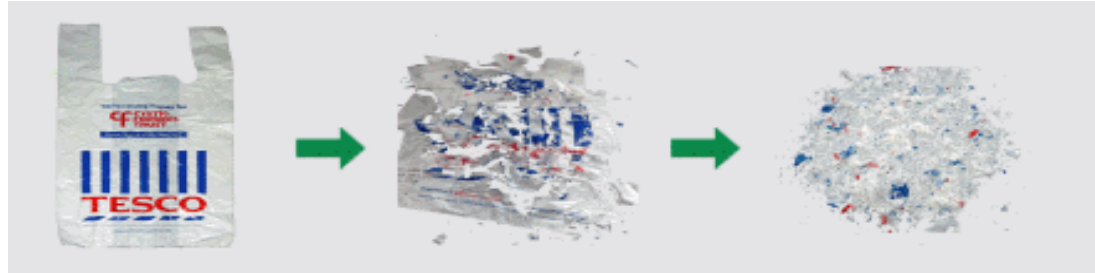
Nedbrytning av plast



Mikroplast



Nedbrytning av plast

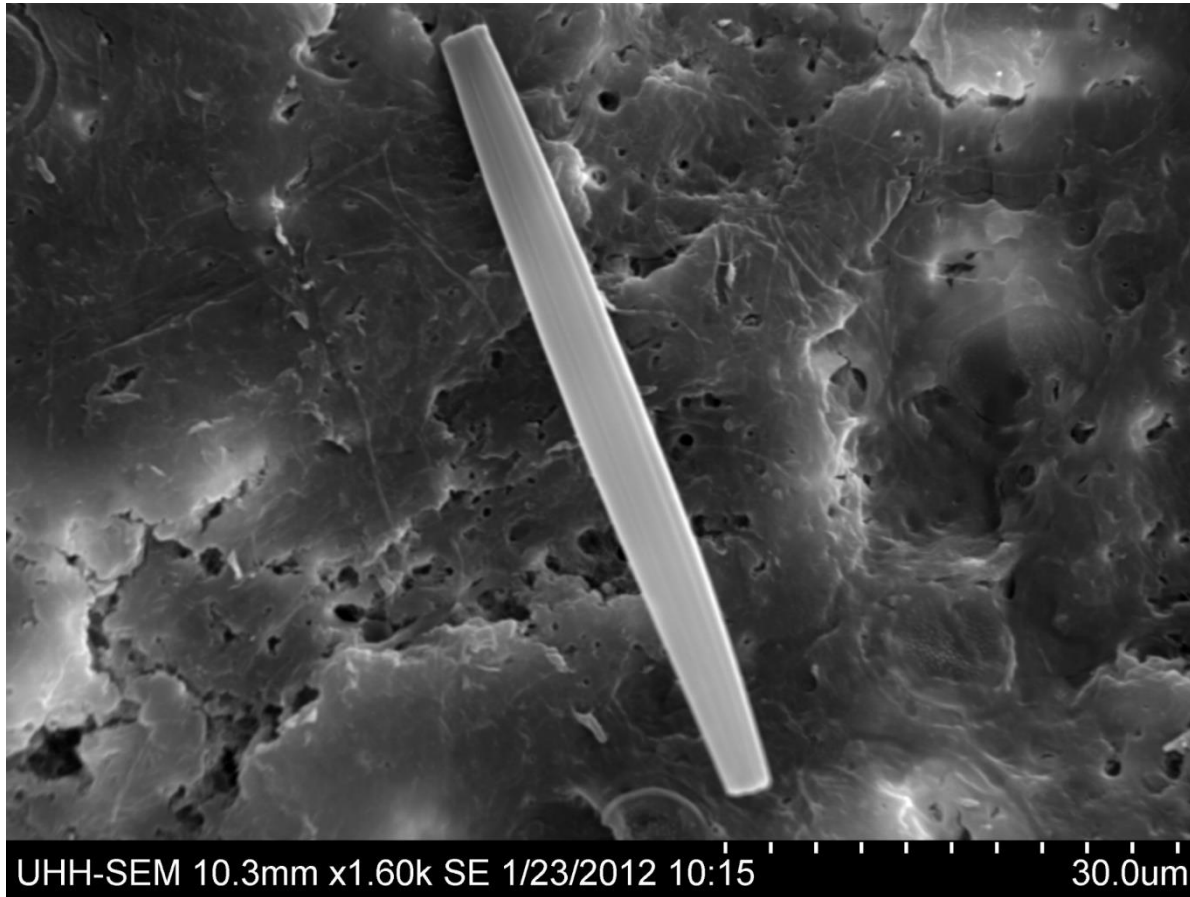


Nedbrytningen av flytende plast skjer primært gjennom tre faktorer;

- UV-radiation → photo-oxidation
- water → hydrolysis
- microorganisms → biodegradation



Mikroplast

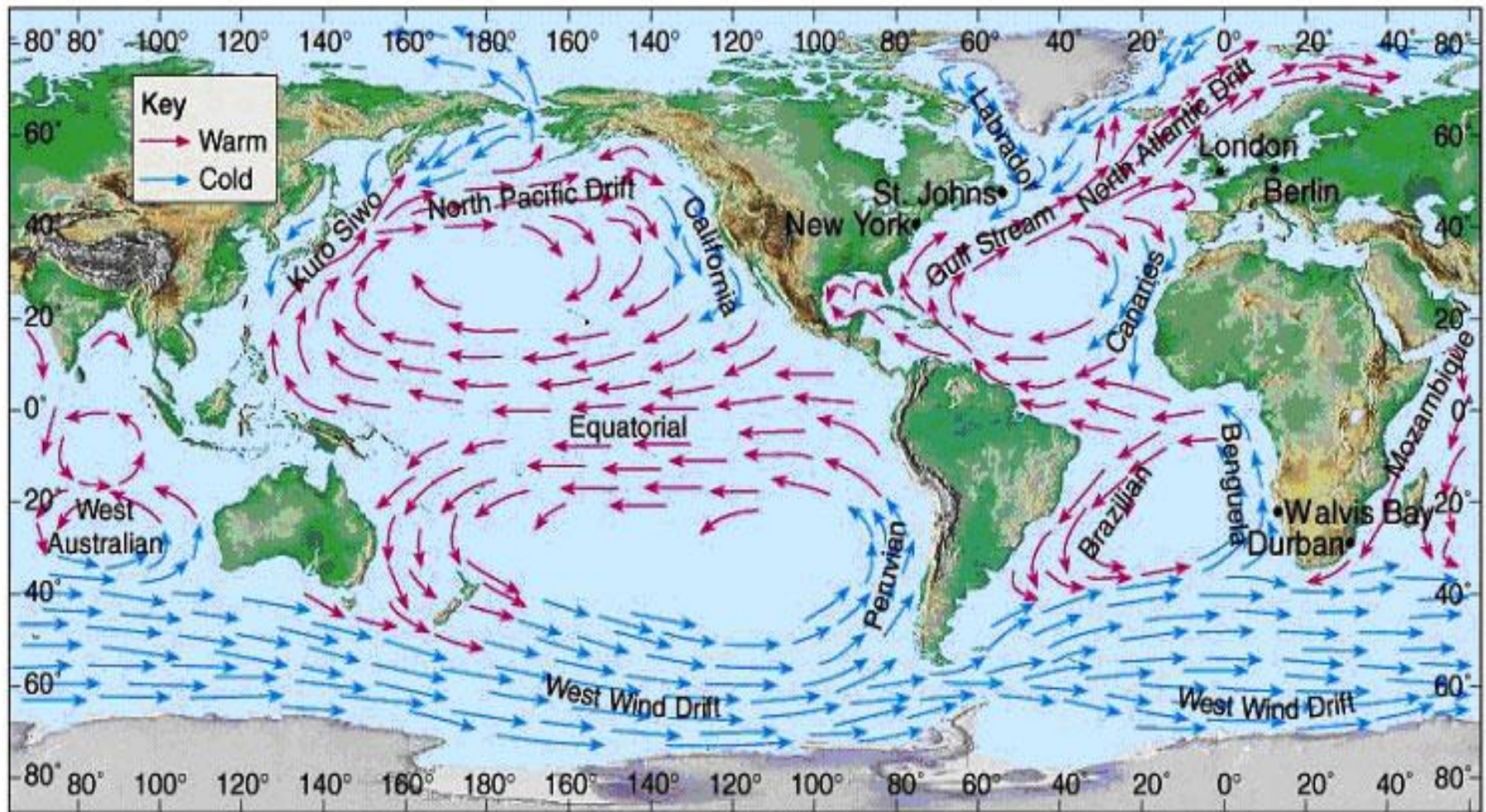


Hvor ender plasten



Photos: Henry Carson, Marcus Eriksen, Magnus Svendsen Nerheim, 5 gyres, mbari.org

Hav sirkulasjonen

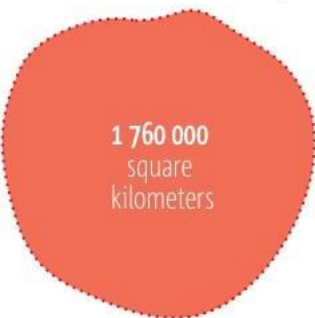


The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

Is an area of marine debris, laying approximately 135° to 155° West and 35° to 42° North. Although it shifts every year and exact position is hard to tell. It lies within North Pacific Gyre and does not go anywhere, as it is confined by its currents.

The area

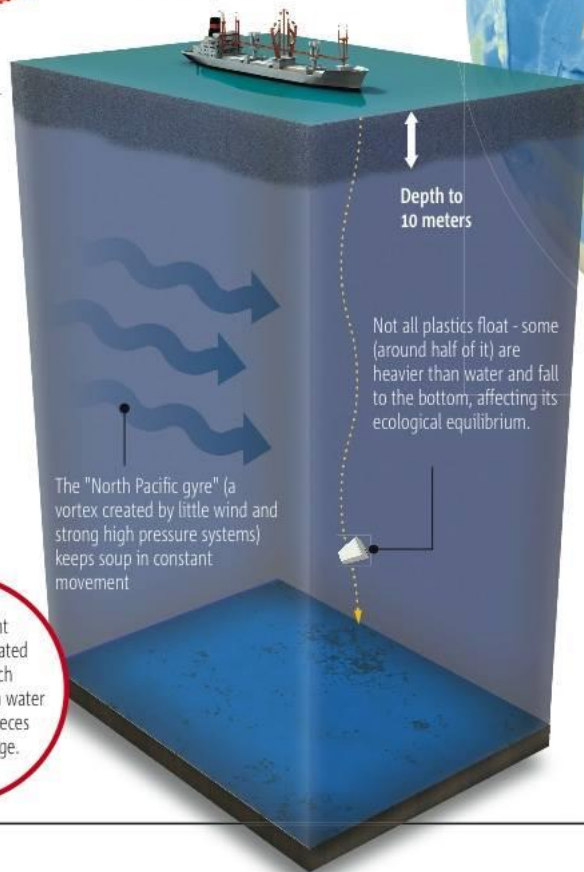
The Patch is around 2200 kilometers long and 800 kilometers wide



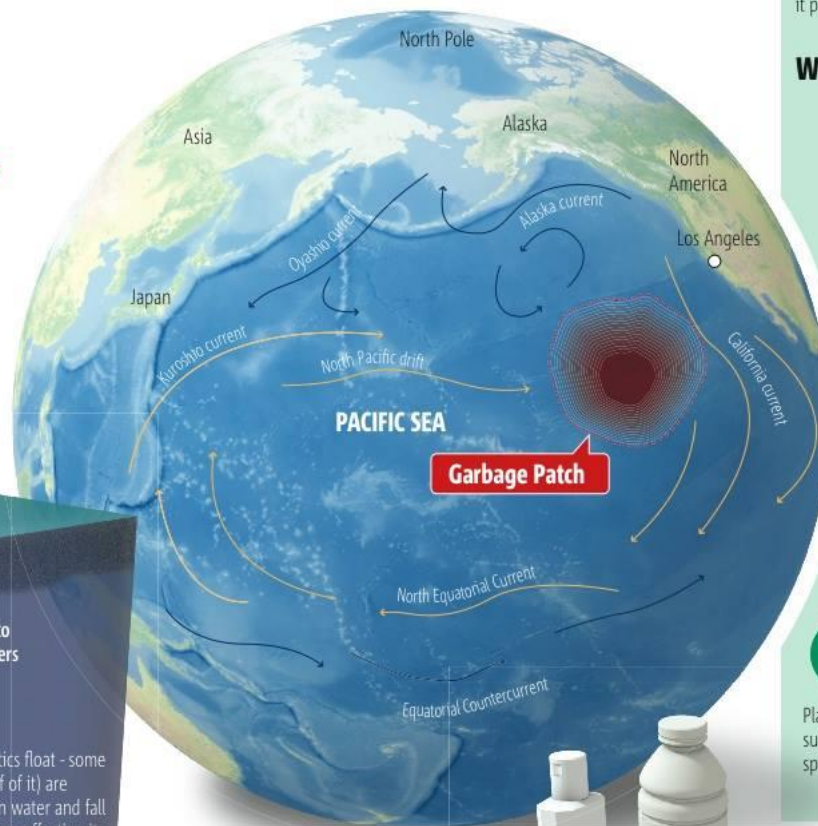
Almost 3 times more than Spain and Portugal combined

Plastic Soup

Consists of both larger and disintegrated plastic objects and particles, both on the surface, in the water column below it and on the bottom.



UN Environment Programme estimated recently that each square mile of ocean water contains 46,000 pieces of floating garbage.



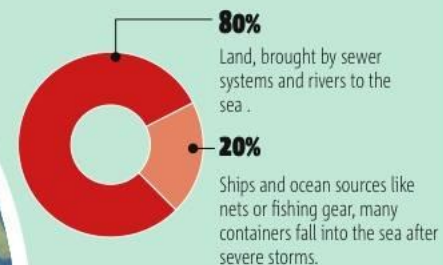
Problems created by plastic:

- It fouls beaches worldwide and scares tourists away.
- Plastic entangles marine animals and drowns them, strangles them and makes them immovable.
- Plastic litter washed ashore destroys habitats of coastal species.
- Plastic litter gets inside ships propellers and keels, making ship maintenance more expensive.
- Plastic does not biodegrade, plastic things make an ideal vessel and enable invasive species to move to further regions.

How does it form?

Currents in the Pacific Ocean create a circular effect that pulls debris from North America, Asia and the Hawaiian Islands. Then it pushes it into a floating pile of 100 million tons of trash.

Where does it all come from?



Interesting facts

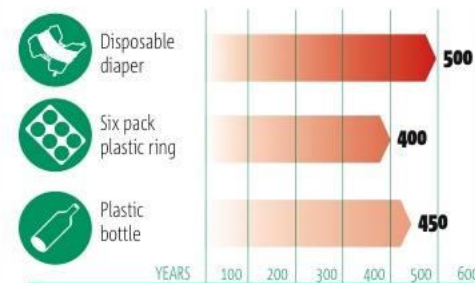
Less than 5% of plastic is recycled. In the Central North Pacific Gyre, small pieces of plastic outweighed surface zooplankton by a factor of 6 to 1 in 1999. But the ratio in 2010 may already be 60 to 1.



Photodegradation

Plastic never biodegrades, it doesn't break down into natural substances. But it goes through a photodegradation process, splits into ever smaller and smaller parts, which are still plastic.

How long does it take to photodegrade plastic:



Plast konsentrasjon i Atlanterhavet

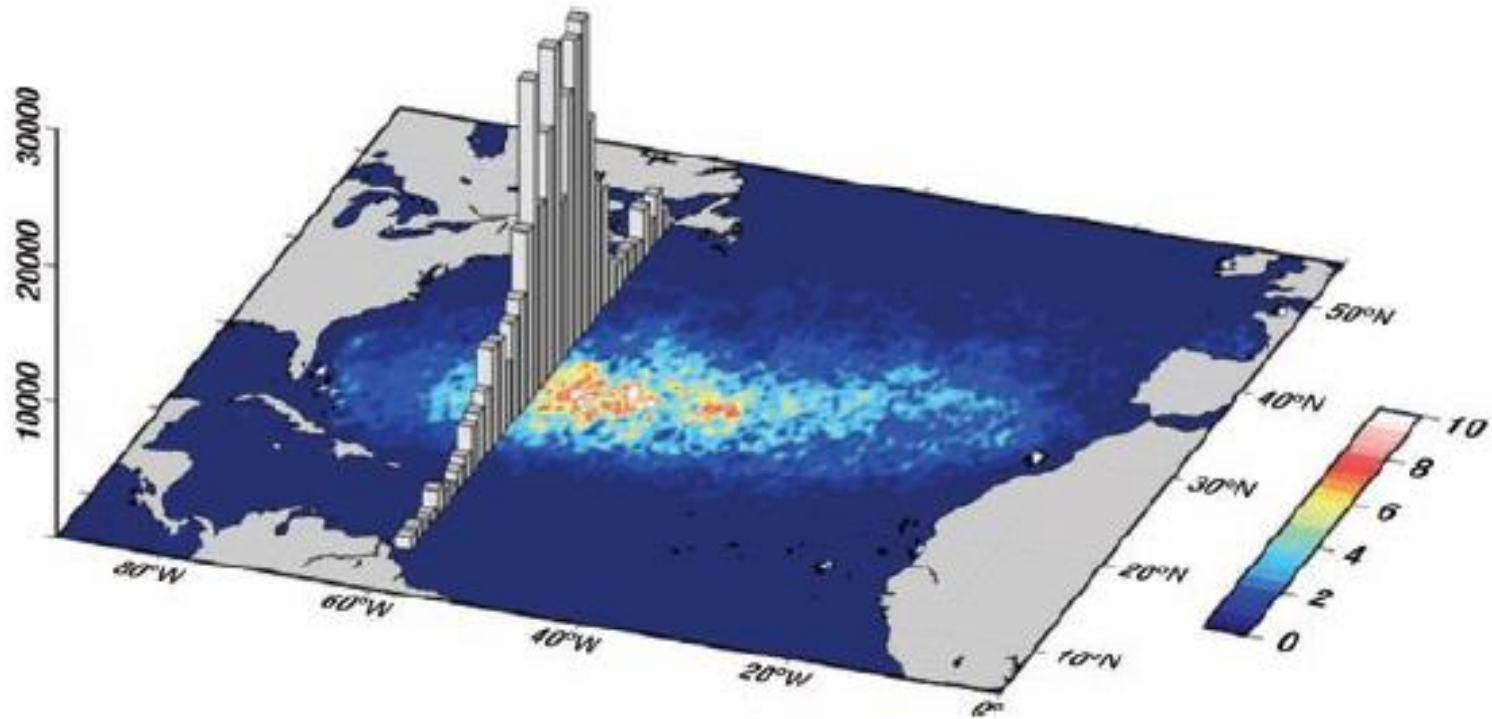
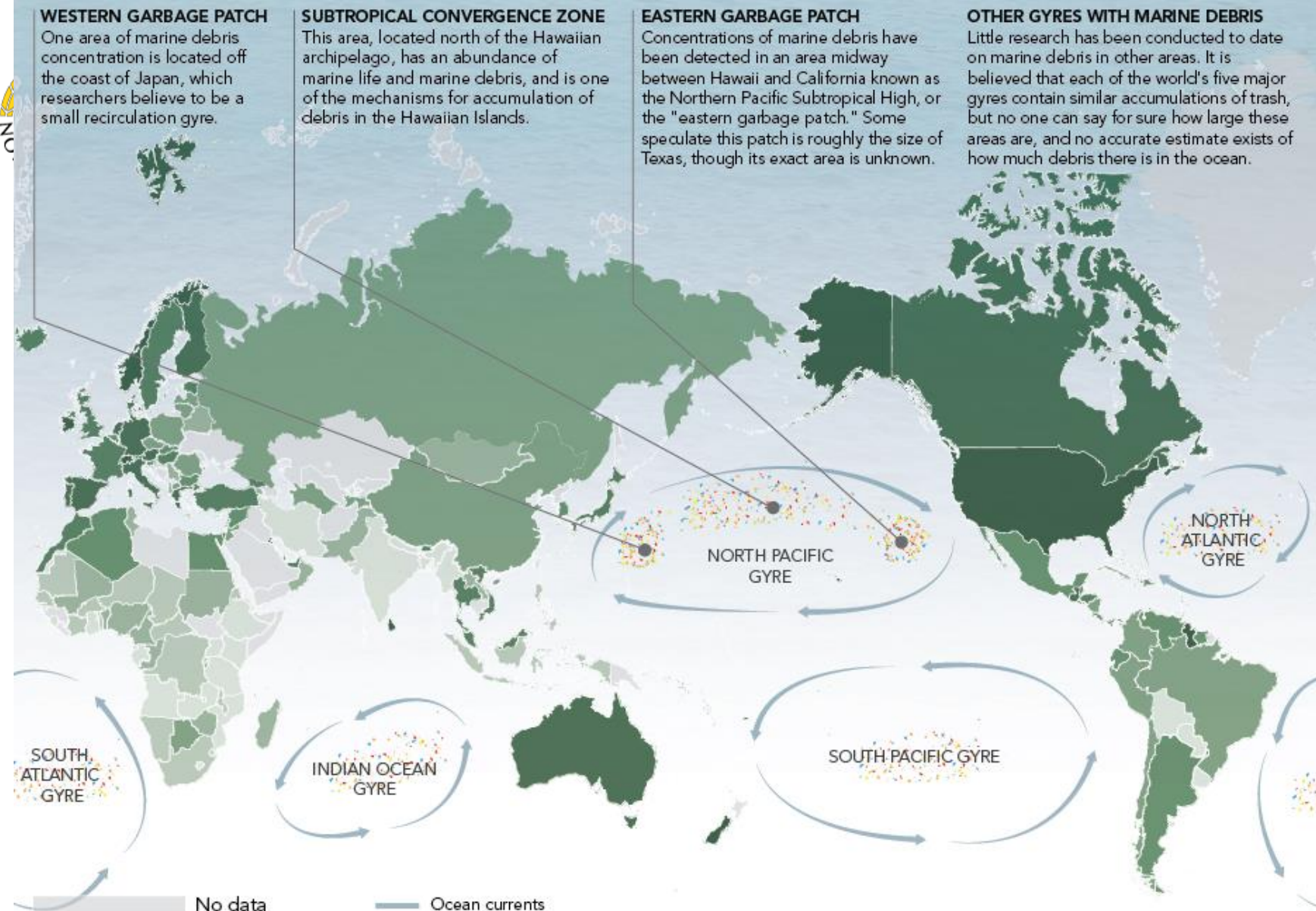


Figure 3. Average plastic concentration as a function of latitude (bars, units of pieces km^{-2}), and modeled concentration (color shading), of initially homogeneous surface tracer after 10-year model integration. The highest plastic concentrations were observed in subtropical latitudes ($22\text{--}38^\circ\text{N}$) where model tracer concentration is also a maximum (see Law et al. 2010 for details).



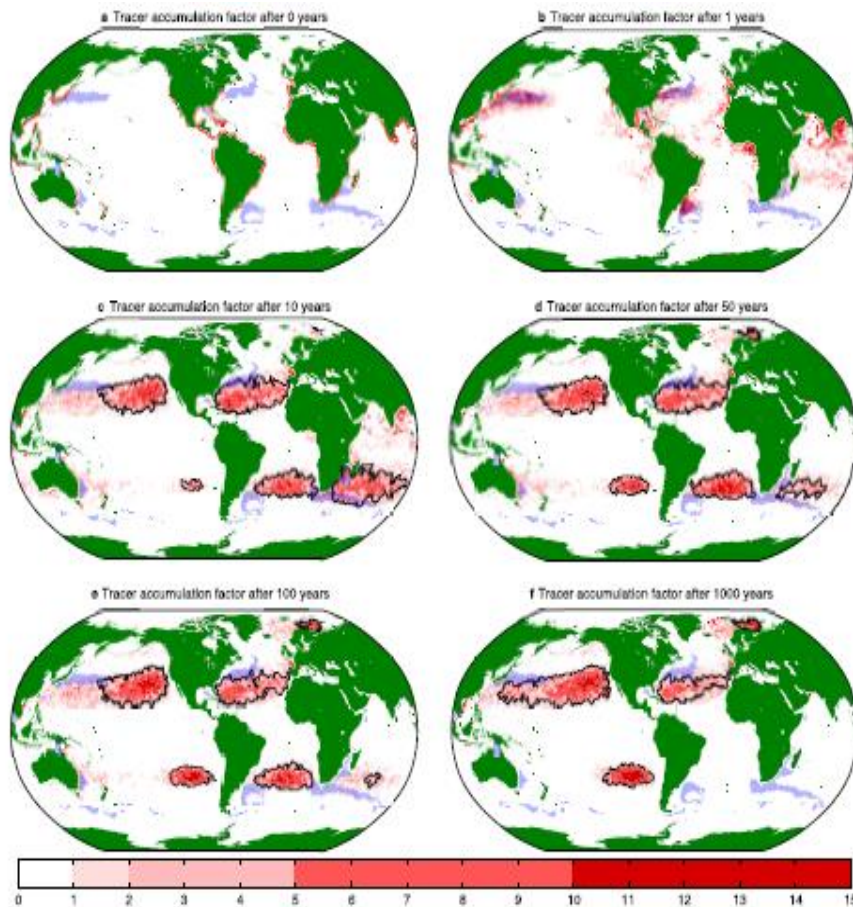
Kilograms of municipal solid waste generation per capita per day



Plast i Barentshavet?

Origin, dynamics and evolution of ocean garbage patches from observed surface drifters

Erik van Sebille^{1,3}, Matthew H England¹ and Gary Froyland² 2012



6th gyre discovered in 2012 in the Barents Sea

Hvilken type plast finner vi på våre strender?



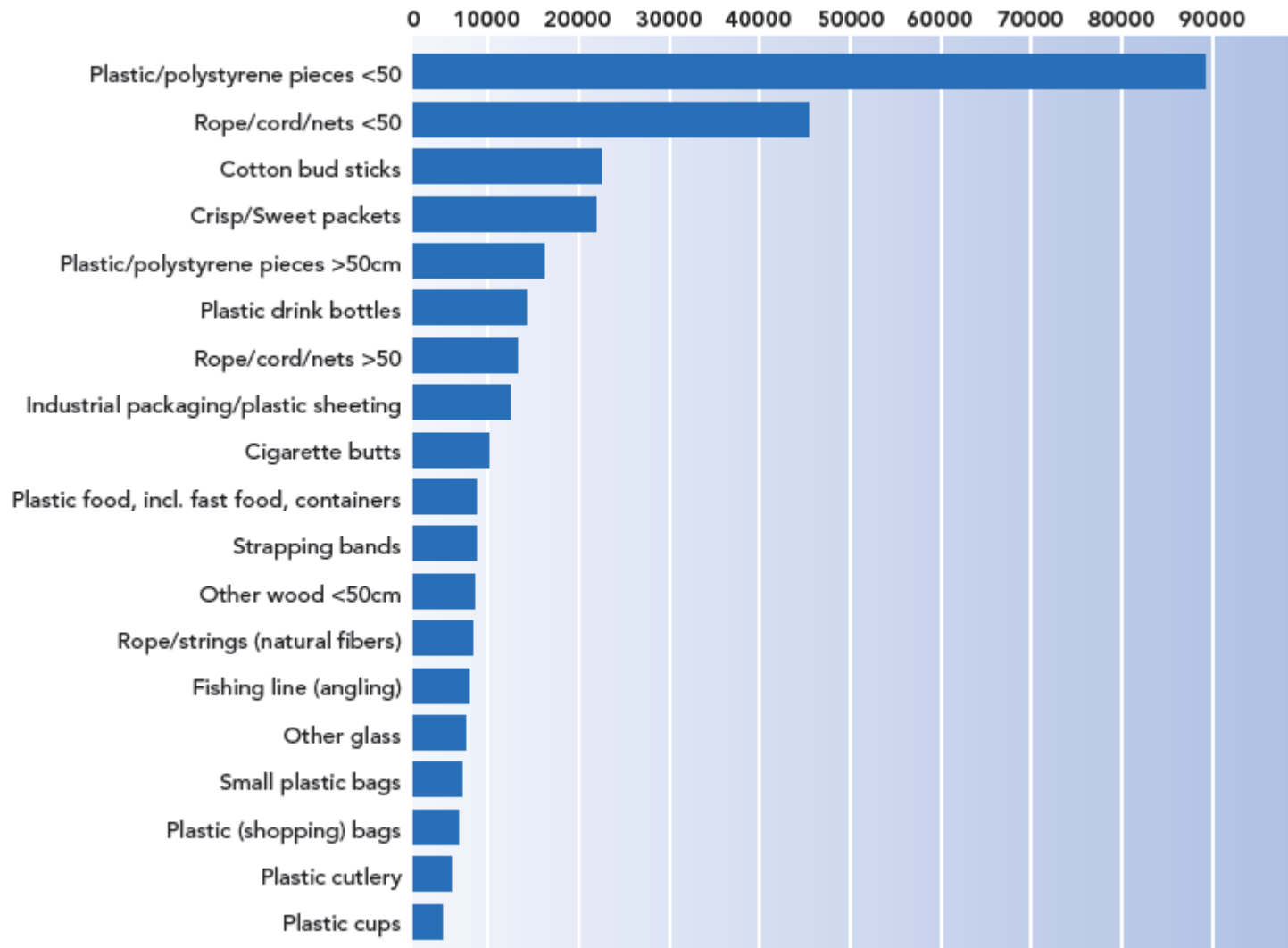
- Udefinerbare plastbiter
- Tau (under 50 cm)
- Isopor
- Korker (plast og metall)
- Plastposer
- Drikkeflasker (plast)
- Tau (over 50 cm)
- Sigaretter/filter
- Pakkeband/strips
- Matemballasje/take-away



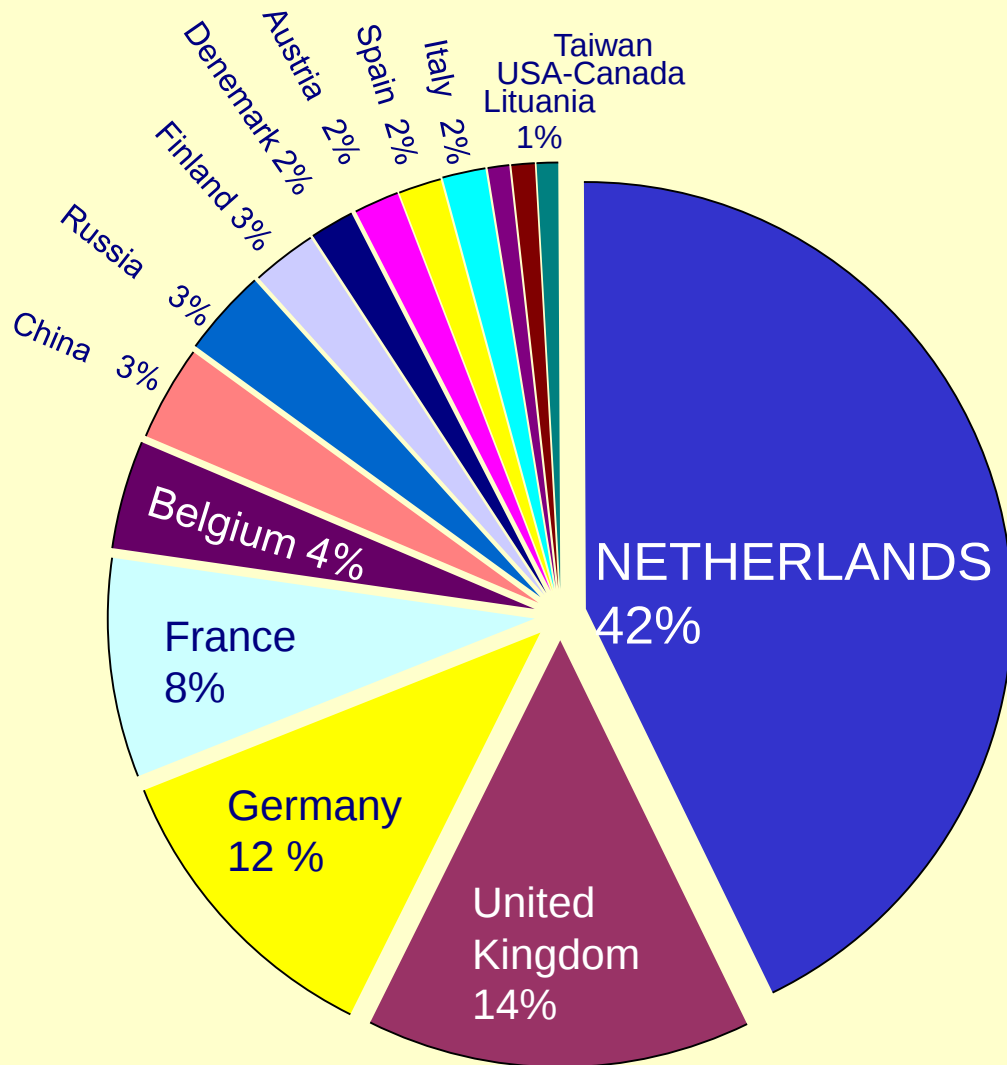
Søppel funnet på strender måles og veies (OSPAR)



Havsøppel funnet på strendene i Europa i perioden 2001 - 2006



Havsøppel funnet på strendene i Nederland



Clean Beach Texel 20 April 2005 – Origin (119 items; 15 nationalities)

Clean Beach Texel

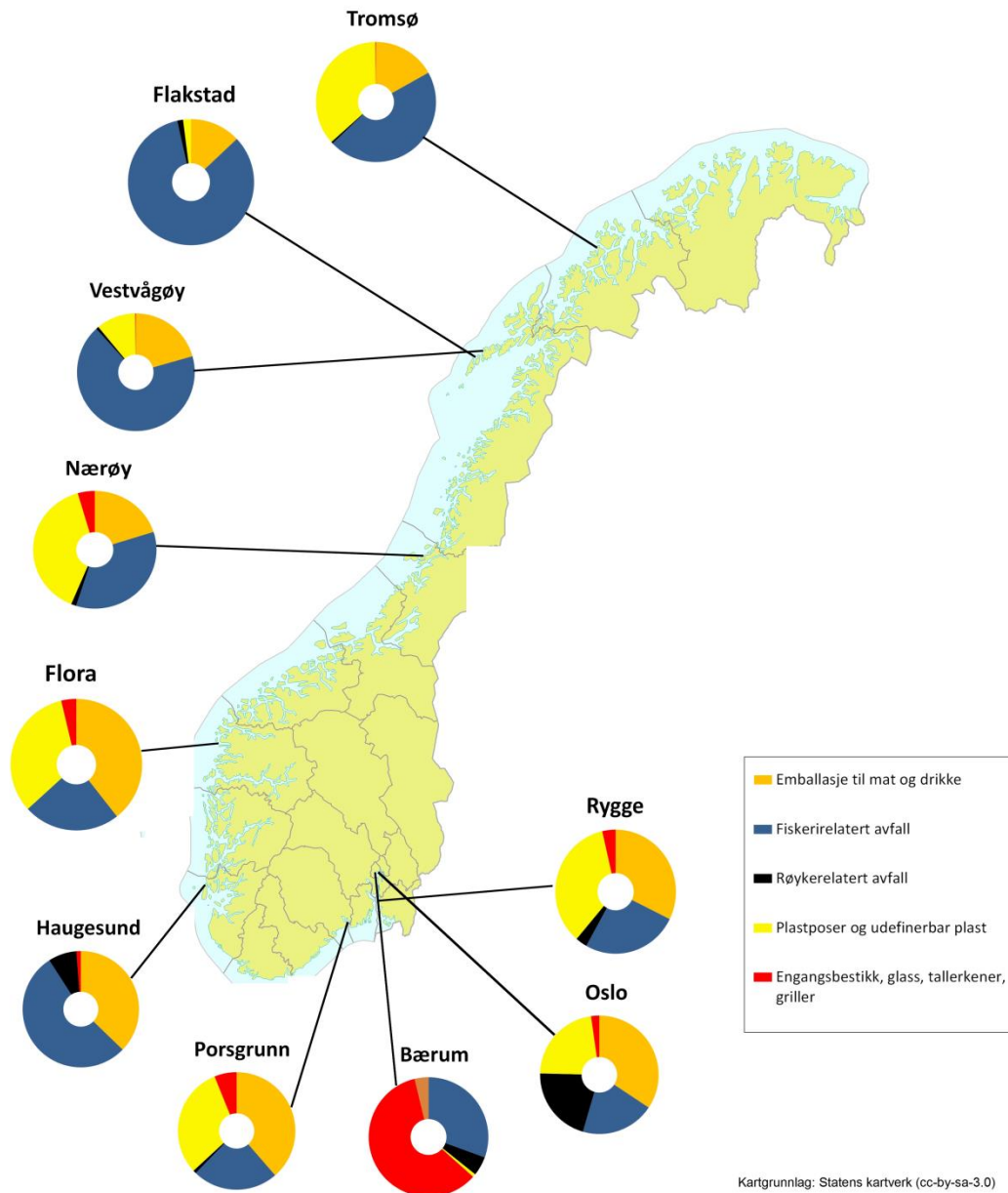
(20 april 2005):



***30 tons of litter removed
main origin shipping and fisheries
(± 1 ton each km)***

Marint avfall

- typefordeling på utvalgte steder langs kysten



Photos; Bo Eide

Rekvika (ved Tromsø)



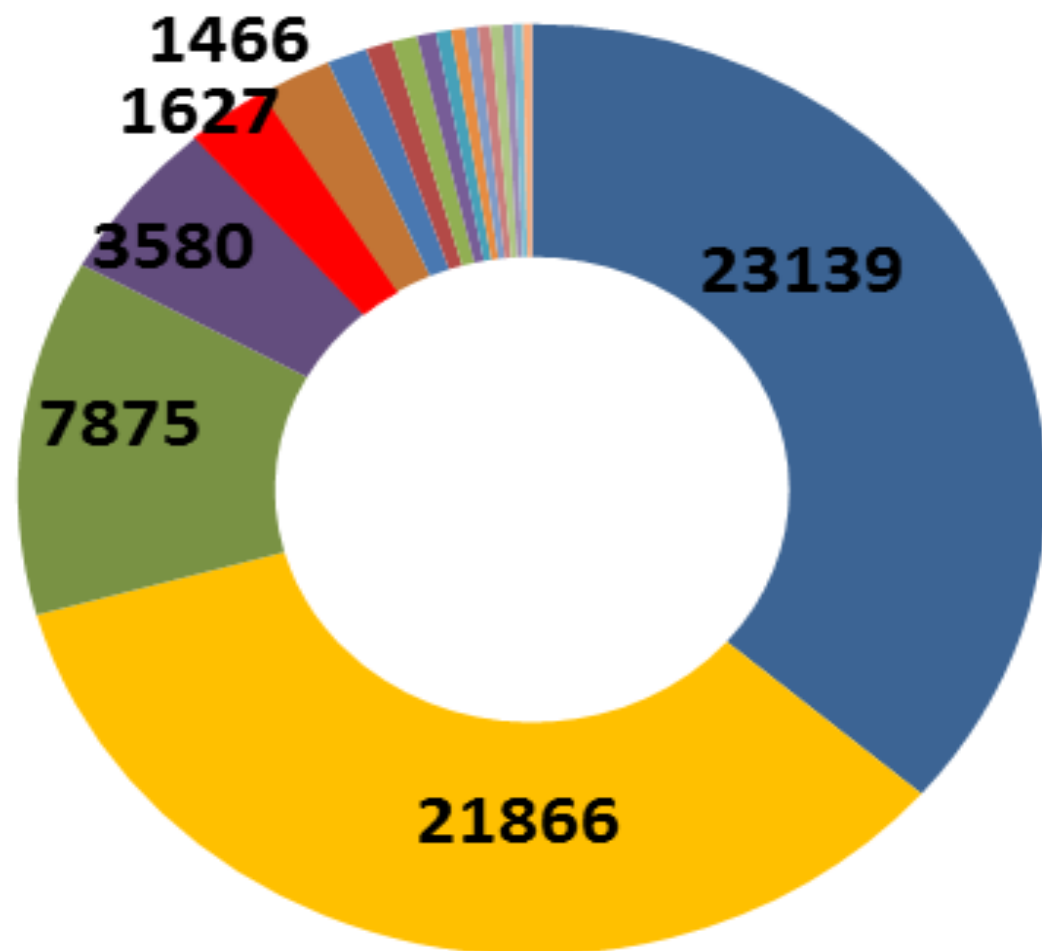
Foto; Bo Eide



Tromsø Høsten 2014



**Categorized findings at OSPAR beach NO4,
Rekvik 2010 - 2015.**
Numbers of items found on 100 m stretch.



- Ropes, threads, pieces of net <50 cm
- Plastic / polystyrene pieces <50 cm
- Lids / caps - plastic
- Ropes, string, pieces of net 50 cm<
- Shotgun shells / wads
- Strapping band
- Plastic / polystyrene pieces 50 cm<
- Rope / string organic
- Rope - bundled
- plastic bags - diverse
- Other plastic
- soft drink bottles
- Q-tips
- Liquid detergent bottles
- Cork



Innsamlingen av søppel fra strender på Svalbard i 2014 og 2015



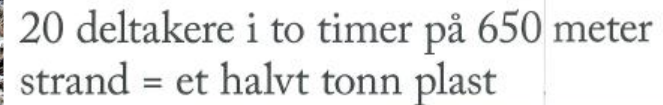
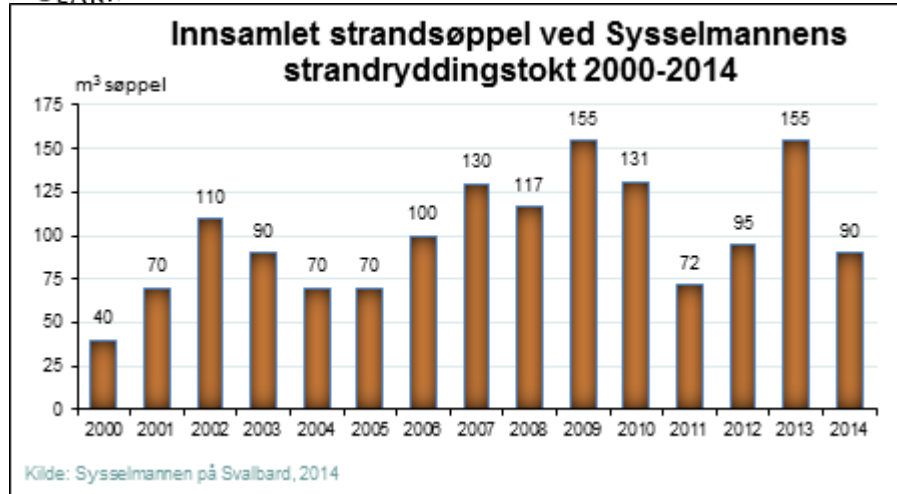
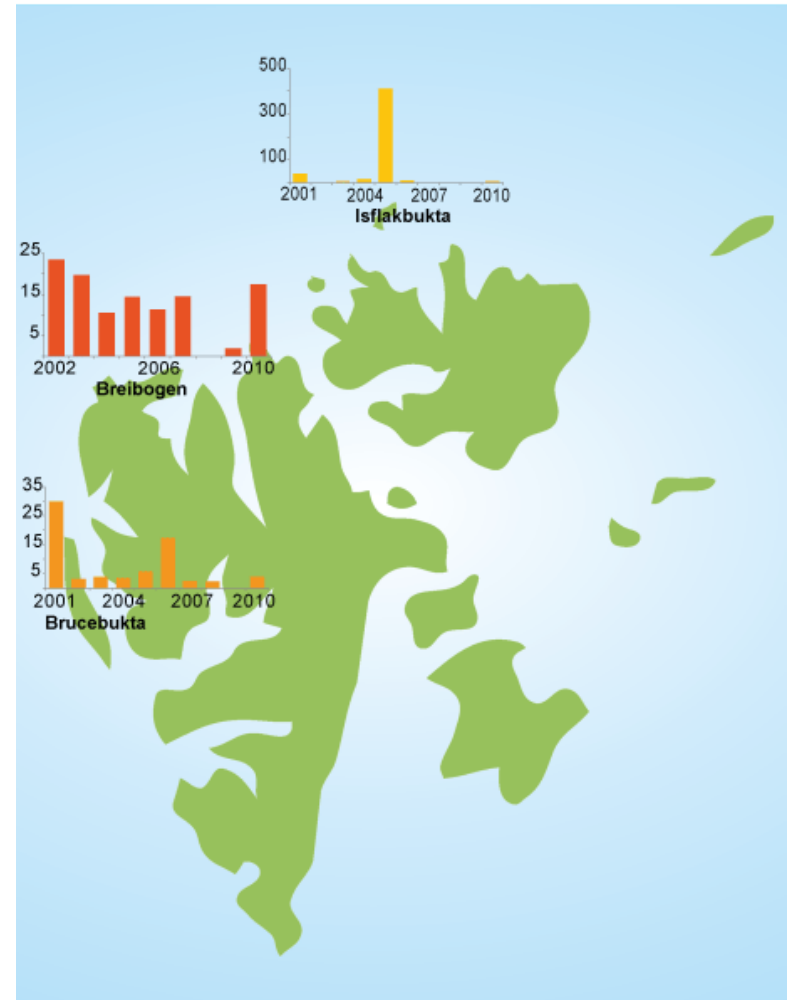


PHOTO: CDR WING GABRIELS

Strandsøppel innsamlet på Svalbard



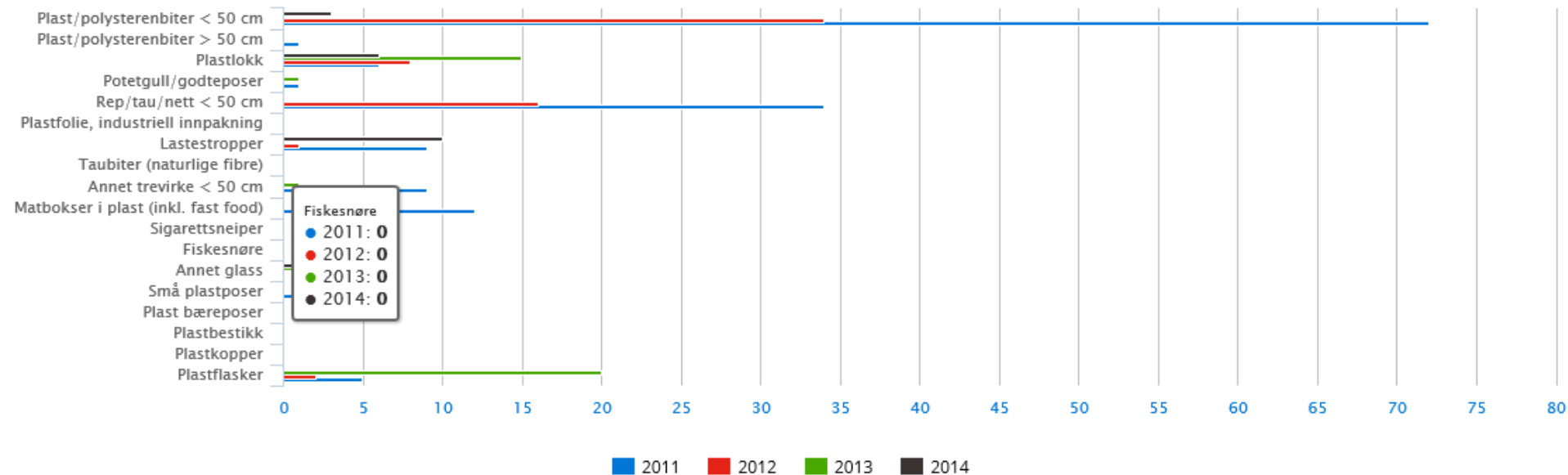
→ Strandsøppel på Svalbard



KILDE: Sysselmannen på Svalbard, 2011 / miljøstatus.no

Hva slags søppel finner en på strendene på Svalbard?

Strandsøppel i Brucebukta – per kategori



Effekter av plastforurensning



Amphipod *Orchestia gammarellus*

Thompson et al, 2004.

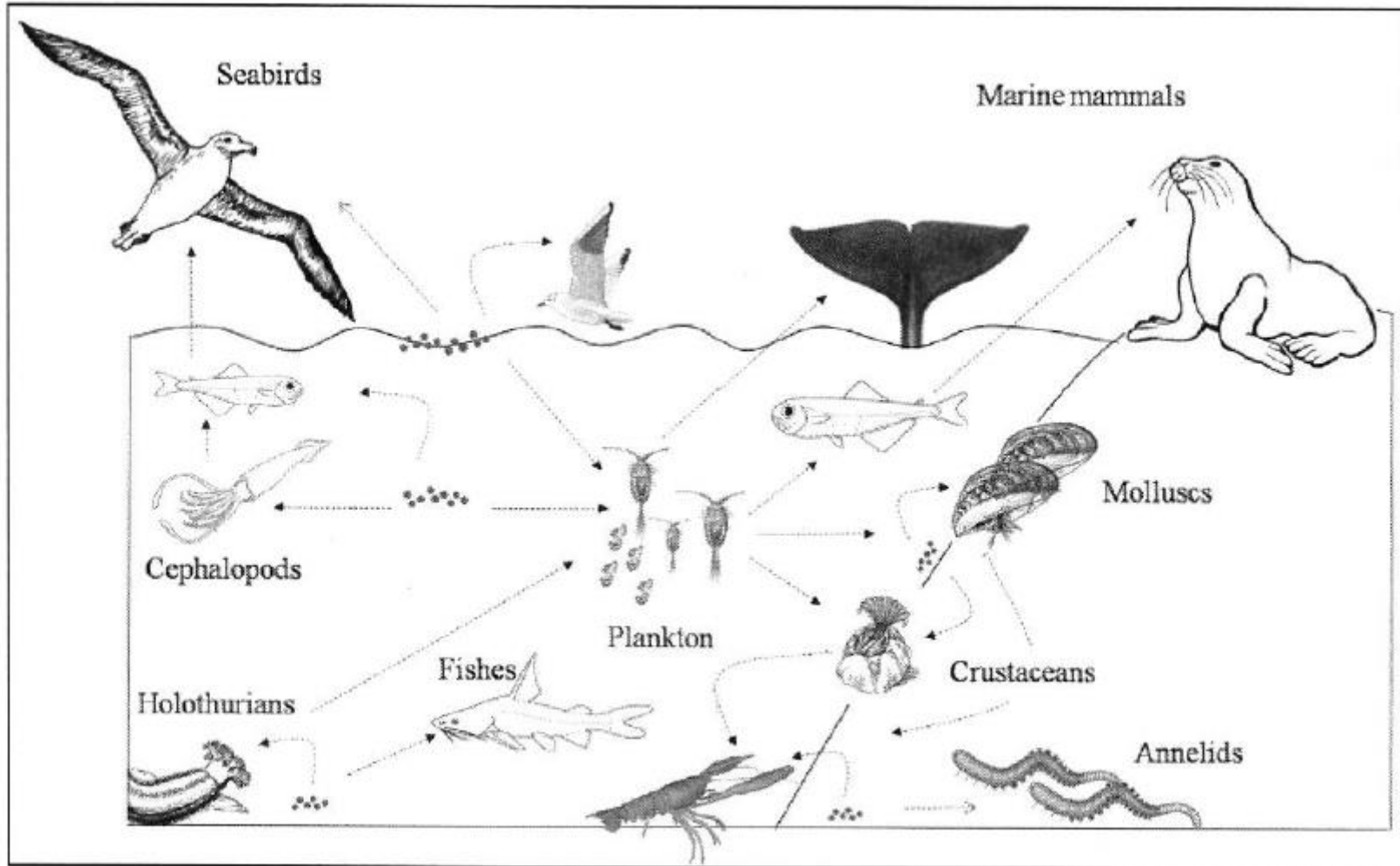


Effekter av plastforurensning

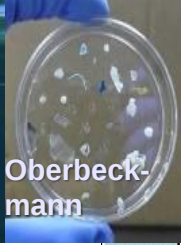
**Marin forsoøpling dreper mer enn
1 million sjøfugler per år,
ca. 100 000 sjøpattedyr og et
ukjent antall fisk og skilpadder**

Kilde; UNEP

Plast påvirker mange nivå av økosystemet

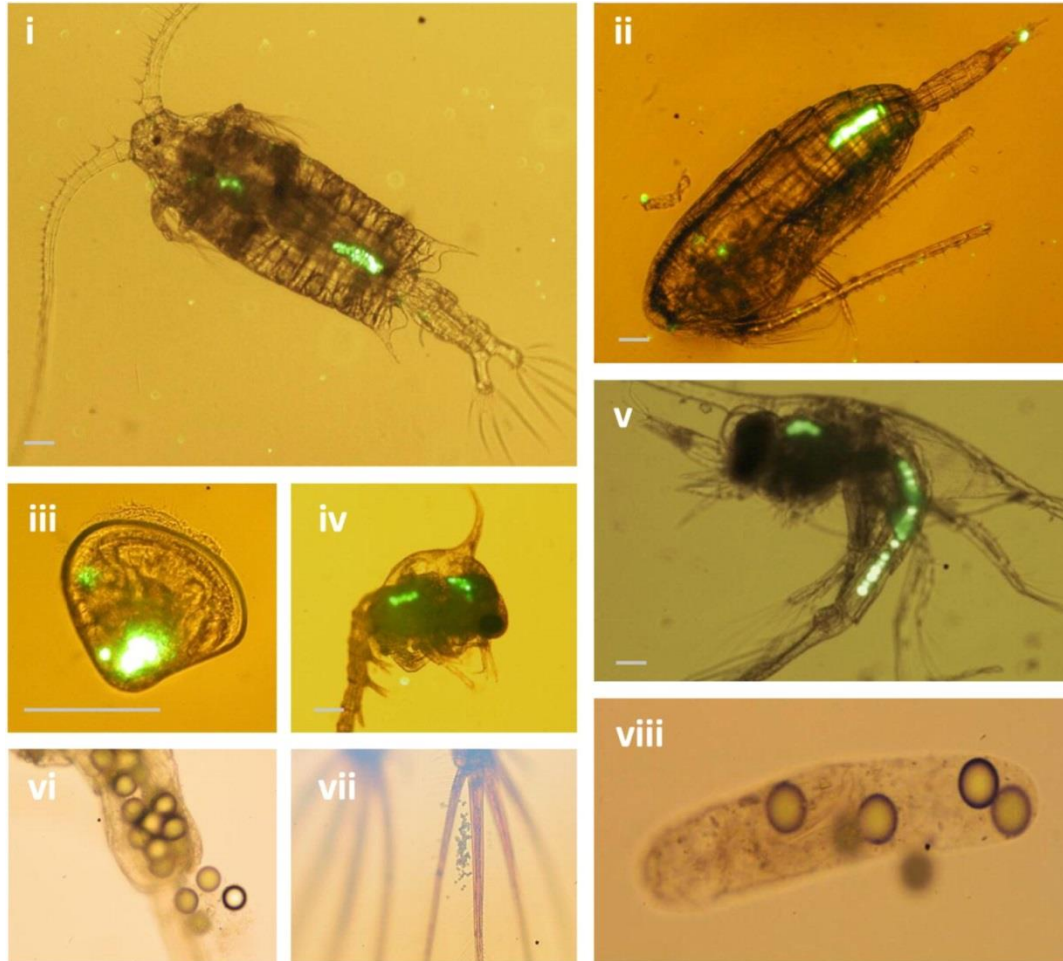


Effekter av plast i havet



- **Dyr går seg fast i plastprodukter: kvelning og sult**
- **Plast driver over store avstander: fremmede arter**
- **Plast har og transporterer miljøgifter: påvirker dyrs helse**
- **Plast på havbunnen: hindrer opptak av oksygen og endrer artsammensetningen**
- **Plast påvirker bunnfauna: skader, reduserer næringsopptak og hindrer utveksling av gasser**
- **Næringsopptak: tetter fordøyelseskanalen, reduser mat opptak som kan medføre sultedød**
- **Mikroplast: utbredt, kjenner en ikke konsekvensene**

Plastinntak i zooplankton



Gray whale dies bringing us a message — with stomach full of plastic trash

November 5, 2013 | Filed under Environment, News | Posted by Reainews24

By: Brian,

Live Free Live Natural.

July 29, 2013, a sperm whale was stranded on Terselling, a northern island in the Netherlands. A rescue attempt was attempted, but unfortunately the whale died. A young adult at 13.5 meters was taken for a necropsy at the port of Harlington. The sperm whale had plastic in its stomach, an increasing common phenomenon say researchers at the Biodiversity Centre Naturalis. In March of this year, a 10 meter long sperm whale washed up on Spain's South Coast. This whale had swallowed 59 different plastic items totaling over 37 pounds. Most of this plastic consisted of transparent sheeting used to build greenhouses in Almeria and Grenada for the purpose of tomatoes for the European market. The rest was plastic bags, nine meters of rope, two stretches of hosepipe, two small flower pots, and a plastic spray canister. Cause of death was intestinal blockage.



Image Credit: Geograph / Richard Humphrey



SKADET SEL: Sel er aktive og nysgjerrige dyr, som gjerne utforsker gjenstander de finner i vannet. Denne selen har fått taurester rundt seg som ung. Tautet har lagt dype kutt i kjøttet til selen etter hvert som den har blitt større. Samme type skader er funnet på mange andre sjølevende dyr. Foto: Caroline Curtis



In 20 percent of the examined crabs the scientists found plastic. “This tells something about the enormous problem littering of the oceans is”.

Hadde groteske SØPPELSKADER

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Svalbardposten 21 August 2015



Vil «se» til Nordpolen

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SVALBARDPOSTEN nr. 33 • 21. august 2015



UVIRLIG SKADD: Selen var i sikret i et fiskeri og måtte avlives på stedet.

FOTO: EGIL MOVIK / SYSSELMANNEN

Sel kvestet av søppel

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nr. 33 • 21. august 2015 SVALBARDPOSTEN 3



BARE VAS: Store mengder søpp



Inntak av plast i havhester på Svalbard



Havhester fra Nordsjøen



Hvorfor havhester?



Hvorfor havhester?



**Havhesten forveksler plastpartikler med mat
som den samler på havoverflaten**

[illegible]

IMARES; Jan van Franeker



**Plast i mager fra havhester samlet
inn på Svalbard høsten 2013**



Trevail et al. 2014

Skadelig ?



scaled to
human size
60 g



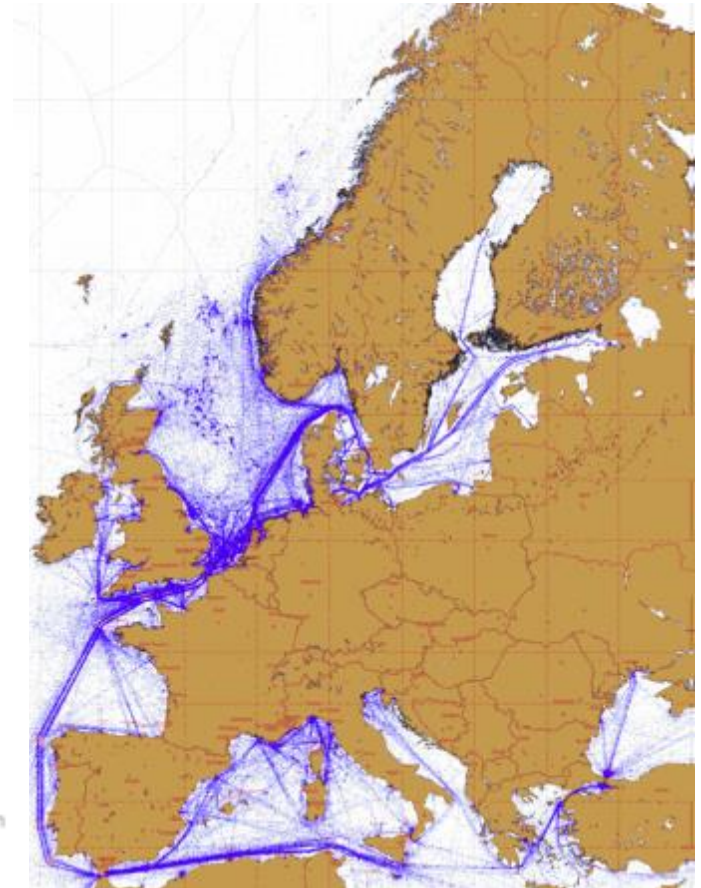
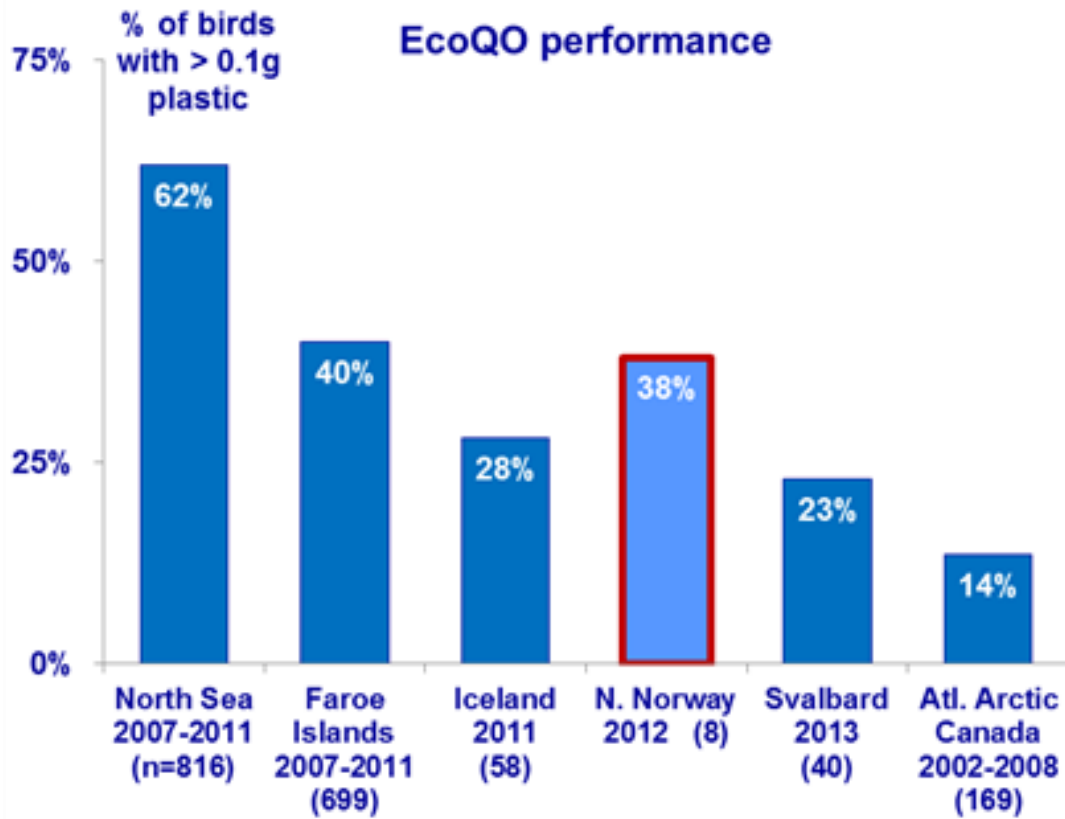
Fulmar
0.6 g

Plast i havhester fra Svalbard



- 87.5% av havhestene fra Svalbard hadde plast i magene (n=40)
 - 0.08g per individ
 - 15.3 plastbiter per individ
- For 23 % av fuglene fra Svalbard er nivå av plast i magene HØYERE enn det som er anbefalt som en grenseverdi for effekt (OSPAR)

Plast i havhester fra ulike områder



www.esa.int/esaEO/SEMBDI0OWUF_index_0.html

Kilde; Trevail et al. 2014

Global warming releases microplastic legacy frozen in Arctic Sea ice

Rachel W. Obbard^{a,*}, Saeed Sadri^b, Ying Qi Wong^a, Alexandra A. Khitun^a, Ian Baker^a,
Richard C. Thompson^b 2014



FULL AV PLAST: Denne isen kan være full av plast om man skal tro forskerne bak en ny studie, som anslår at så mye som 1 trillion plastbiter kan bli frigjort innen det neste tiåret hvis nåværende smeltetrender vedvarer.

FOTO: SYLVI INEZ LUEGREN / NRK

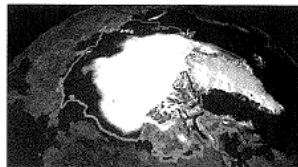
Denne isen kan være full av plastbiter

Når isen på Arktis smelter kan det medføre at mer enn en trillion plastpartikler frigjøres, viser nytt studie. – Urovekkende, sier seniorforsker.

Markus Thonhaugen
Journalist

Publisert 25.05.2014, kl. 16:40

I fjor ble det produsert nærmere 300 millioner tonn plastikk. Mens noe av dette ender opp som flytende avfall i verdenshavene, viser en ny studie at deler av plasten også ender opp i isen i Arktis, skriver det vitenskapelige nettstedet sciencemag.org.



D. K. PEROVICH/CRREL; (INSET) S. SADRI/R. C. THOMPSON/PLYMOUTH UNIVERSITY

Missing waste. Ice cores taken from the Arctic Ocean contain small pieces of plastic, such as this blue piece of polypropylene (inset).

Trillions of Plastic Pieces May Be Trapped in Arctic Ice

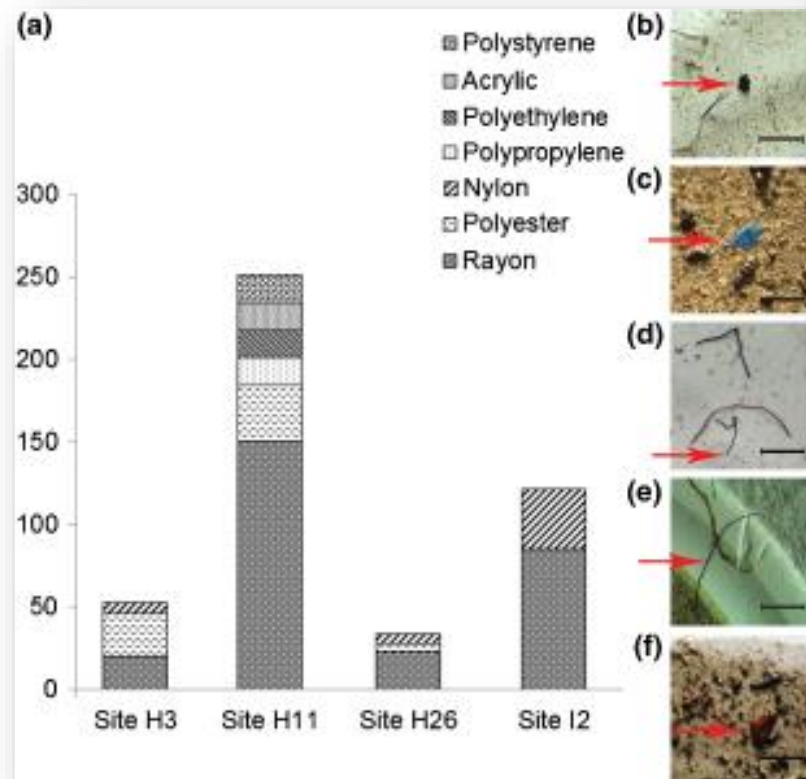
By [Eric Hand \(/author/eric-hand\)](http://author/eric-hand) Thursday, May 22, 2014 - 5:30pm

Humans produced nearly 300 million tons of plastic in 2012, but where does it end up? A new study has found plastic debris in a surprising location: trapped in Arctic sea ice. As the ice melts, it could release a flood of floating plastic onto the world.

Scientists already knew that microplastics—polymer beads, fibers, or fragments less than 5 millimeters long—can wind up in the ocean, near coastlines, or in swirling eddies such as the [Great Pacific Garbage Patch](http://news.sciencemag.org/plants-animals/2012/05/ocean-trash-lifesaver-insect) (<http://news.sciencemag.org/plants-animals/2012/05/ocean-trash-lifesaver-insect>). But Rachel Obbard, a materials scientist at Dartmouth College, was shocked to find that currents had carried the stuff to the Arctic.



Microplastic in Arctic sea ice



Obbard et al. 2014

- ❖ Microplastic concentrations in Arctic sea ice several orders of magnitude > Pacific gyre
- Sea ice may be a global sink
- Increasing ice melts -> increasing inputs



Se opp for disse plastkulene

Kosmetikk og tannkrem kan inneholde store mengder mikroskopiske plastkuler, viser en ny sjekk i dagligvarebutikkene. Ekspertene mener at mikroplasten er en potensiell trussel for helsen.

2014



Kosmetikk og tannkrem inneholder mikroplast som er farlig for miljøet. Bare i USA havner 8 billioner plastbiter i miljøet hver dag. Dette tilsvarer arealet til 300 tennisbaner



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WATER

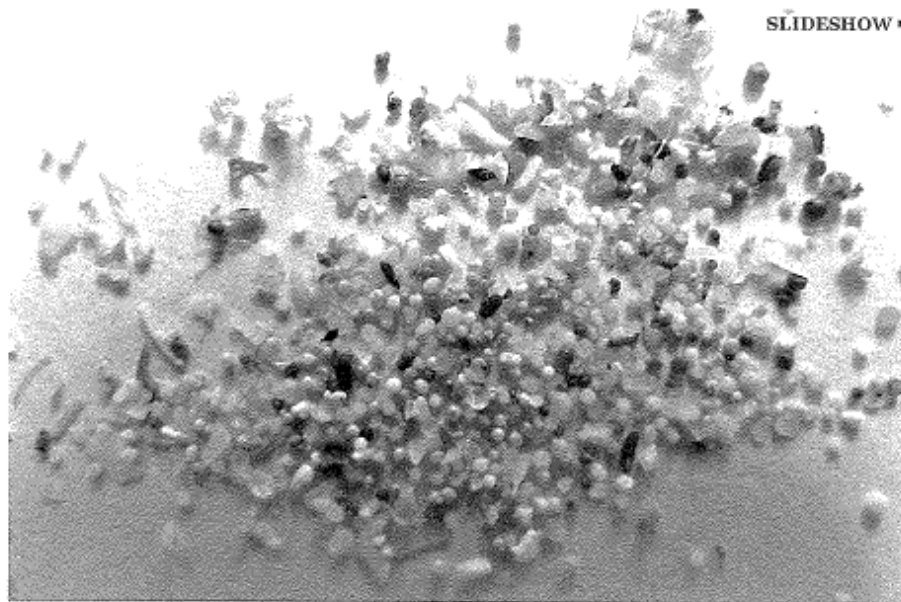
California Assembly Passes Historic Law to Remove Plastic Microbeads from Personal Care Products

EcoWatch | May 24, 2014 10:38 am | Comments

3548 361 10 84 64 4722 58

In a historic vote yesterday, the California Assembly passed the Microplastic Nuisance Prevention Law to ban the sale and manufacturing of personal care products containing tiny, synthetic plastic microbeads. Thanks to 5 Gyres Institute, the group that authored the bill sponsored by Assembly Member Richard Bloom (D-Santa Monica), California sets a national precedent for holding companies liable for products that harm aquatic species and pollutes our water.

SLIDESHOW ▶



Plastproblemet i havene er omfattende

Plast påvirker marine og landlevende organismer på Svalbard

Nasjonale og internasjonale tiltak er nødvendig for å redusere utslipp av plast til havene



Nye parametre for plastovervåking i havene må utvikles

Plaststudier?

- **Plast i sjøvann (dannelse av en 6th Gyre i Barentshavet?)(se Van Sebille et al. 2012 article)**
- **Plast i sjøis? (se Obbard et al. 2014 article)**
- **Plast i sedimenter (effekter på marine organismer)**
- **Plast påvirkning på andre sjøfuglarter og marine pattedyr i Svalbard området**
- **Effekter av plastforurensning (miljøgifter)**

Nye plastprosjekter



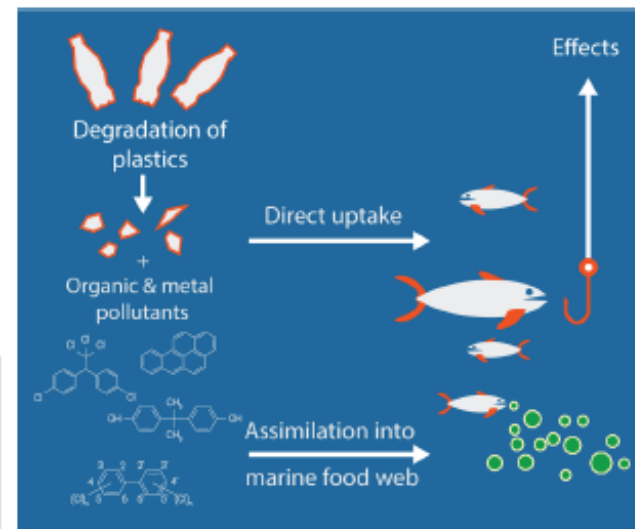
Direct and indirect ecotoxicological impacts of microplastics on marine organisms

The PLASTOX project will investigate the ingestion, food-web transfer, and ecotoxicological impact of microplastics (MPs), together with the persistent organic pollutants (POPs), metals and plastic additive chemicals associated with them, on key European marine species and ecosystems.

Total budget = 3.5 m€

Total JPI Oceans funding = 2.0 m€

Coordinator: Andy Booth (andy.booth@sintef.no)



Introduction/Overview

Aim: To understand the ecotoxicological impact of microplastics and persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and metals associated with them on key European marine species and food webs.



MARinePlastic Pollution in the Arctic: origin, status, costs and incentives for Prevention

- MARP³ – 3 åring prosjekt finansiert av Polarforskningsprogrammet, Norges Forskningsråd
- Målsetning: **styrke kunnskapsgrunnlaget** på marint plastsøppel i Barentshavet og produsere **forvaltningsrelevant forskning** for å øke **bevisstheten** på temaet, samt **foreslå tiltak** som kan bidra til **reduisert forsøpling** fra menneskelig aktivitet i regionen.



Arbeidspakker

1. **Status og kilder** av marint plastavfall
2. Identifisere hvordan **økosystemtjenester** blir påvirket
3. Estimere **kostnader** forbundet med marint plastavfall
4. Evaluere **reguleringer og insentiver**
5. **Syntetisere** funn for økosystembasert tilnærming til forvaltning
6. **Workshop med interessenter**
7. **Film**



Takk for oppmerksomheten!

