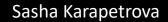
Aeolian Transport of Microplastics in Alpine Environments of North American West Coast Ranges











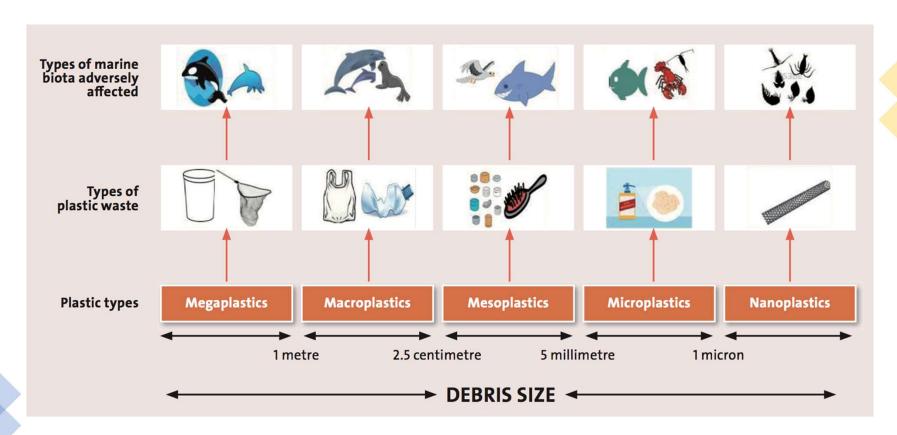
About Myself

- I like to play soccer
- Not a rando
- 4-5 year program where I research terrestrial microplastic
- Distribution
- Toxicology





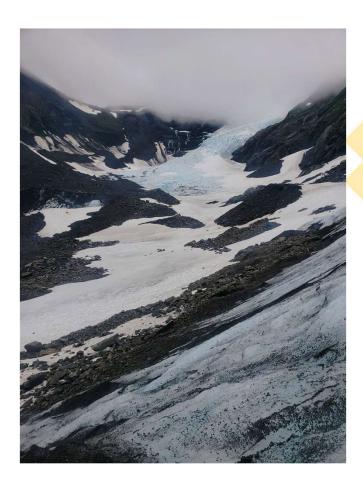
What are microplastics?



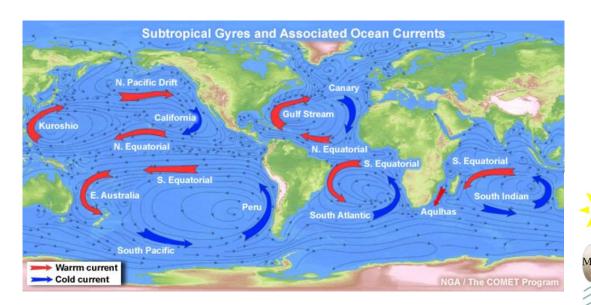
Chatterjee, S.; Sharma, S. Microplastics in Our Oceans and Marine Health. *Field Actions Science Reports. The journal of field actions* **2019**, No. Special Issue 19, 54–61.

Outline of Presentation

- Global Plastics Problem
- Why do we care about microplastics?
- How do we study them?
- Research Questions
- How do we stop our dependency on plastics?



Marine Ecosystem



Guo, X.; Wang, J. The Chemical Behaviors of Microplastics in Marine Environment: A Review. *Marine Pollution Bulletin* **2019**, *142*, 1–14.

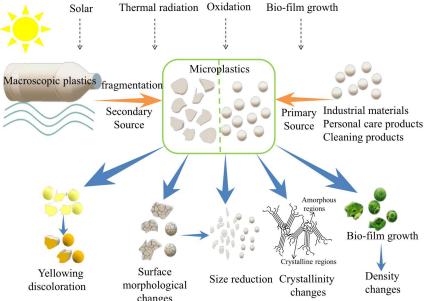
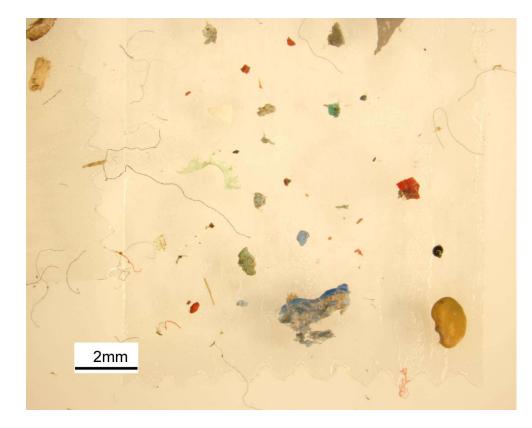


Fig. 1. Properties changes of microplastics after degradation.

Aquatic Systems

1000 rivers account for 80% of global riverine plastic emissions into the ocean

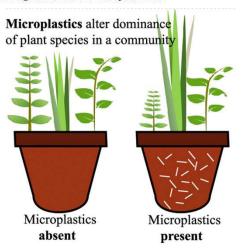


Meijer, L. J. J.; Emmerik, T. van; Ent, R. van der; Schmidt, C.; Lebreton, L. More than 1000 Rivers Account for 80% of Global Riverine Plastic Emissions into the Ocean. *Science Advances* **2021**, *7* (18).

Terrestrial



Figure 4. Polyethylene (PE-1; $710-850\,\mu m$) microplastic particles adhering to the skin of two earthworms. Picture taken during the harvest of the experiment.



Rillig et al. *Scientific Reports* 7, no. 1 (2017): 1–6. Lozano et al. *Environmental Science & Technology* 54, no. 10 (2020): 6166–73. Gkoutselis et al. *Scientific Reports* 11, no. 1 (2021): 13214.

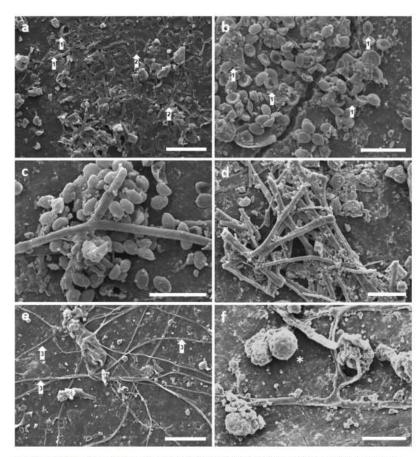
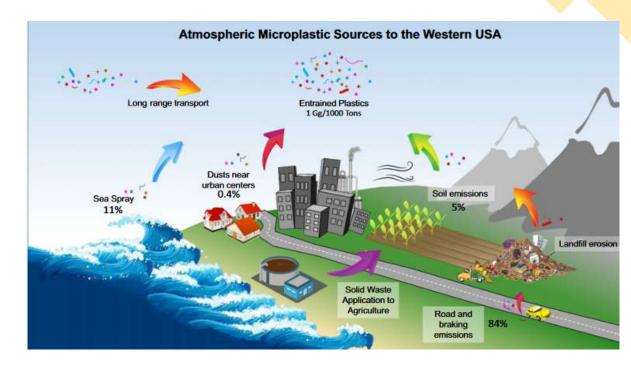


Figure 1. Fungal colonisation of MP fragments visualised by SEM. White arrows indicate specific structures.

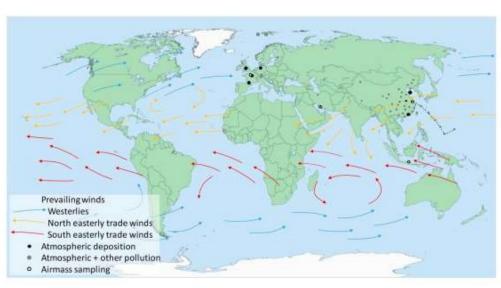
Atmosphere Microplastics

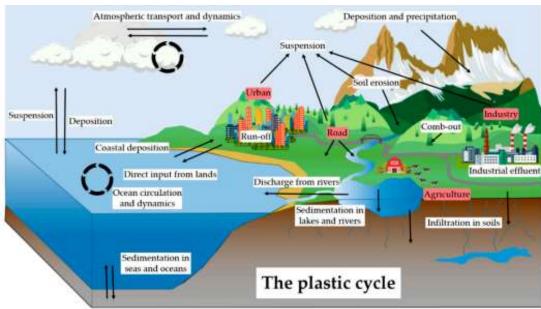
- 4-23 times more MPs in terrestrial environments than in the ocean
- Abundance in concentrations ranges from 0.002-7%
- Many properties, it is not a single substance!
- Polystyrene and polyethylenesulfone are the most common



Lozano and Rillig. Environ. Sci. Technol. 2020, 54, 6166–6173 Brahney et al. PNAS 2021 Vol. 118 No. 16

The Global Plastic Cycle





Brahney et al. PNAS 2021 Vol. 118 No. 16
Zhang et al. *Earth-Science Reviews* 203. 2020. 103118.
Bianco et al. *Sustainability* 12, no. 18 (2020): 7327.
Zhou et al. *Journal of Hazardous Materials* 411 (2021): 125178.

Ecotoxicology of Microplastics

Matthews et al." Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part C: Toxicology & Pharmacology 247 (2021): 109056.

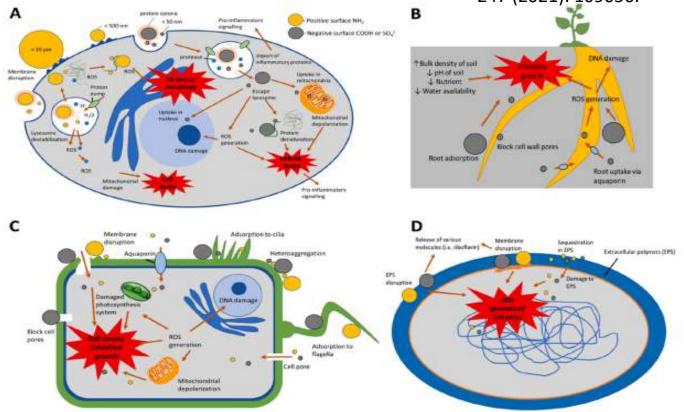


Fig. 1. Key toxicity mechanisms of micro- and nanoplastics (MNPs). Cellular mechanisms mainly depend on MNP size, surface characteristics, polymer types, and

Charge, size, surface roughness, chemical composition, surface area, mass, etc.

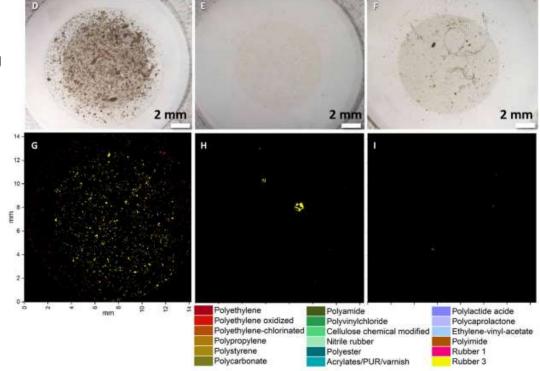


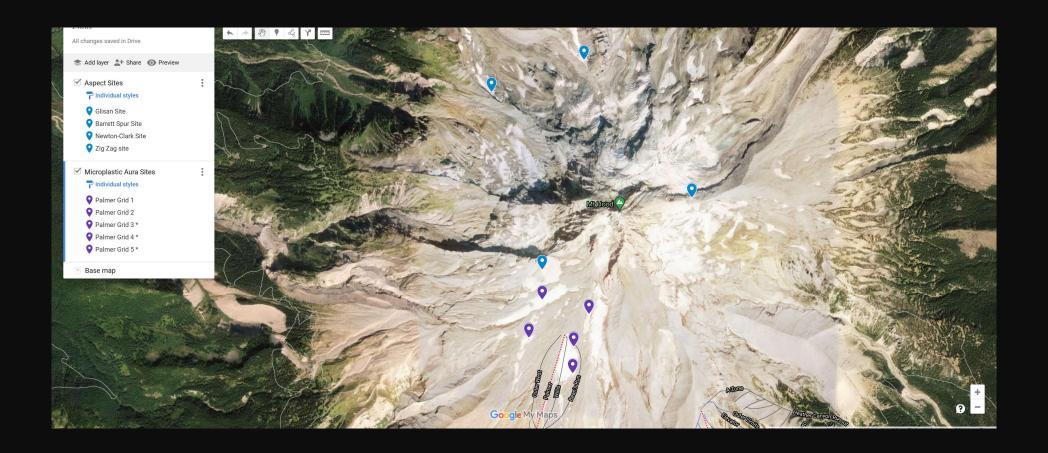
Research Questions (4-5 years)

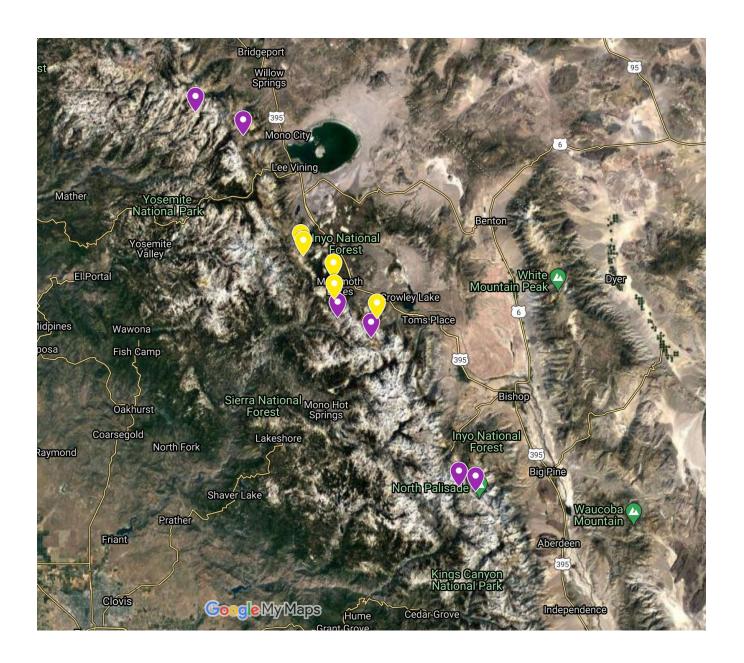
- What kind of microplastics are depositing in alpine environments via atmospheric transport?
- Does aging of microplastics increase toxicity?
- How does mixing of microplastic exposure affect toxicity?
- What is the significance of POP adsorption to microplastics at the ecosystem scale in comparison POP adsorption to organic materials?

Microplastics in Snow

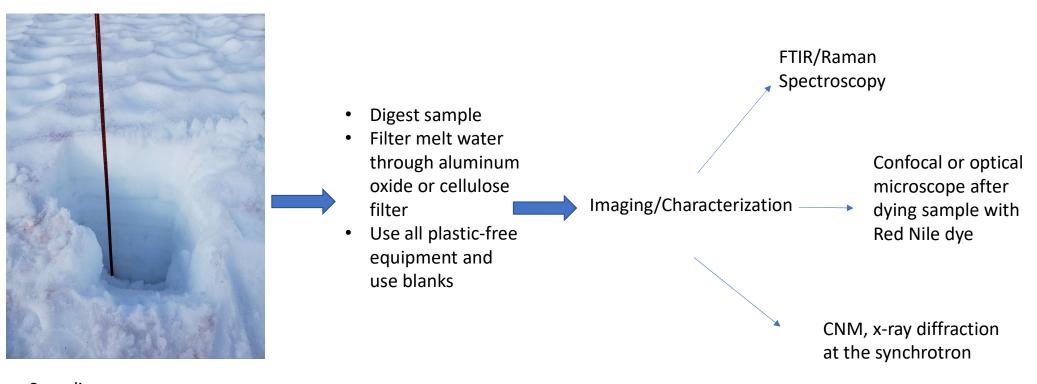
- Snow presents a feasible way to ma analyze microplastics in terrestrial environments
- Varnish was the most frequent and abundant polymer types
- Chronic inhalation
- Direction of the cycle







Experimental Design

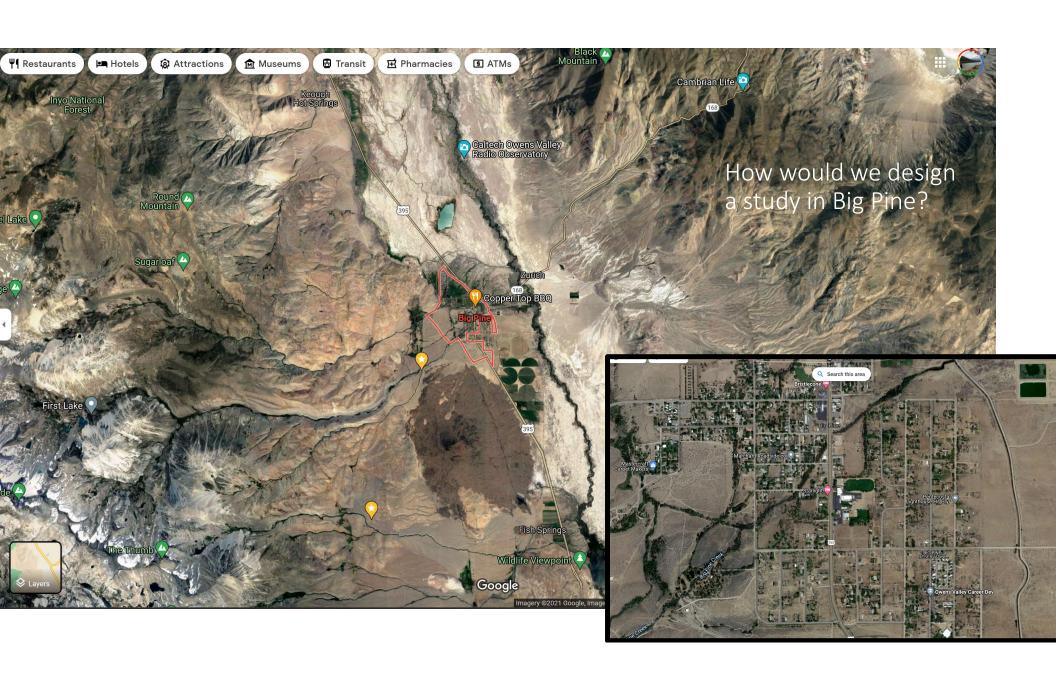


Sampling

Additional experimental studies: UV aging, plant uptake, MP flux in sludge, adsorption, acid environment aging

Where are there possible sources of contaminatio





Thank you!





