

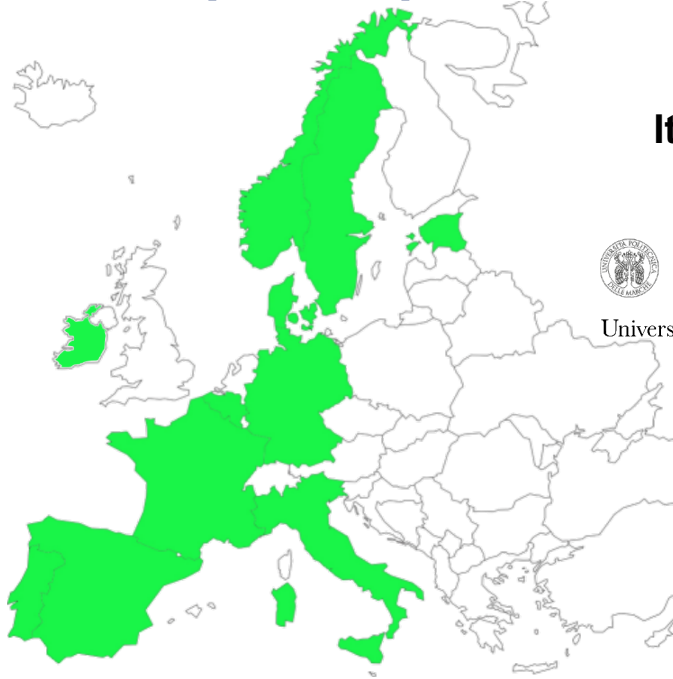
Toward a risk-based assessment of microplastic pollution in marine ecosystems:

RESPONSE

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RESPONSE

Toward a risk-based assessment of microplastic pollution in marine ecosystems



**14 Institutions from 11 European countries:
Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland,
Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden**



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degli Impatti Antropici e
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UCC
University College Cork, Ireland
Coilte na hOileáine Corcaigh

MaREI
Centre for Marine and
Renewable Energy

ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MICROPLASTICS

EPHEMARE

ECOTOXICOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF
MICROPLASTICS IN MARINE ECOSYSTEMS

BASEMAN

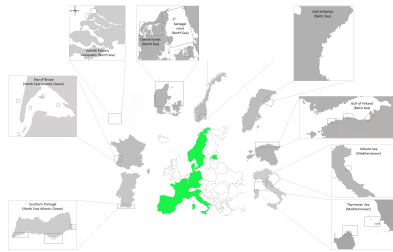
MICROPLASTICS ANALYSES
IN EUROPEAN WATERS



**JPI
OCEANS**

General aims of RESPONSE

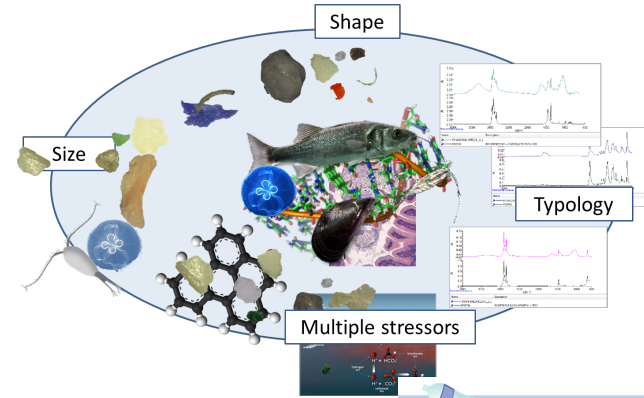
Spatial and temporal distribution of MPs and NPs
WP1



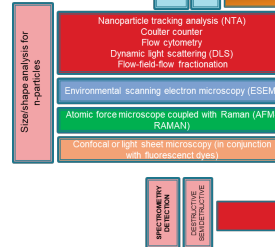
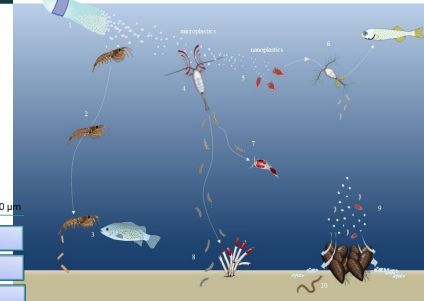
Ingestion/Excretion /Translocation
WP2

Molecular/Cellular Biomarker
WP3

Organism Toxicity
WP4

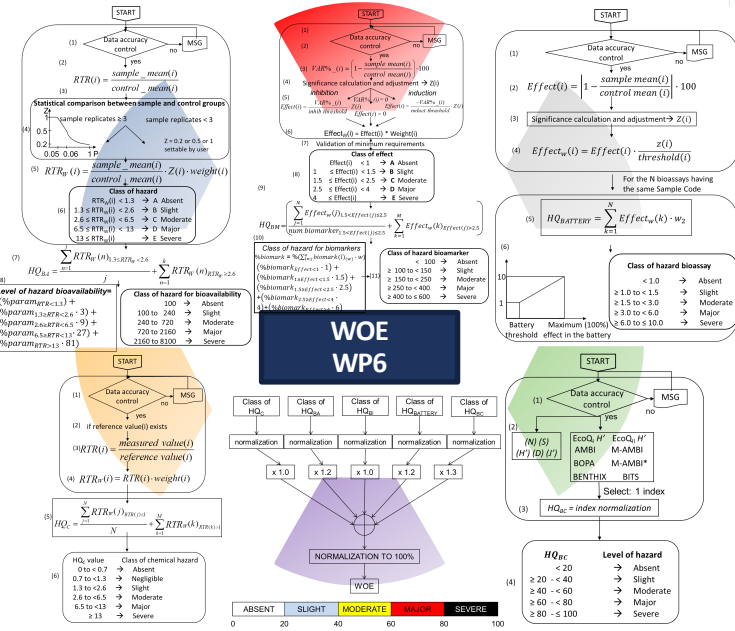


Ecology
WP5



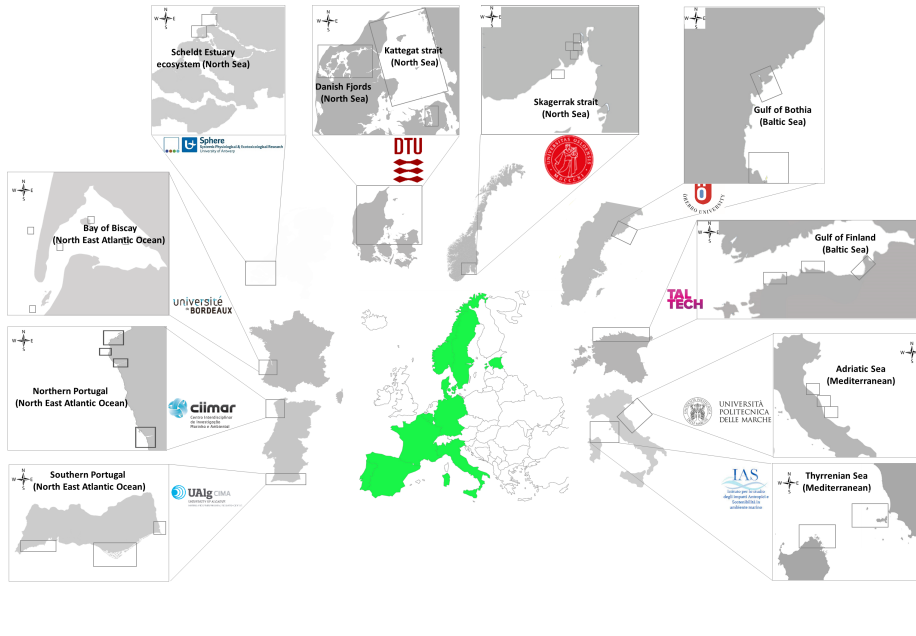
SMART HUB
(WP7)

Communication and stakeholder engagement
WP8



RESPONSE- WP1

Involved partners and field activities



Validation of ecologically relevant strategies for assessing the distribution pathway of MPs in marine ecosystems and their biological impact:

General aims/activities:

Samplings of seawater and sediments: novel insights on vertical distribution, focusing on sizes and shapes of biological relevance. Adaptation of collection strategies.

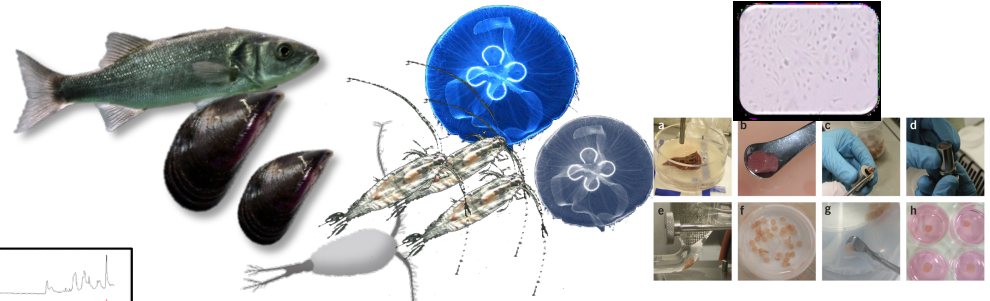
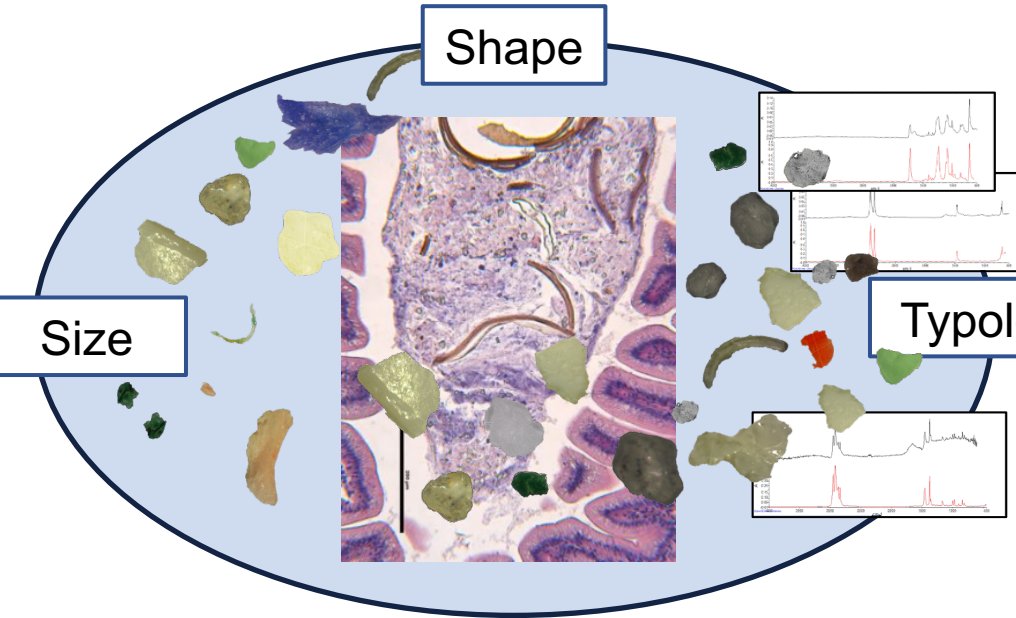
Oceanographic models and parametrization of vertical processes

Key model species in different sites and periods to evaluate seasonal differences according to variations of biological, environmental factors and human pressures.

Field data will be the basis to extrapolate weights and ecological thresholds for different characteristics and typologies of MPs in the environment, oriented to define an integrated value for expressing MPs in abiotic matrices and biota for their final elaboration into the WOE model.

RESPONSE-WP2

Ingestion/Excretion/Translocation



Influence of specific characteristics of MPs on key biological mechanisms

Key bioindicator species, tissue slices, cells and cell cultures

Laboratory and mesocosm experiments
Field-collected (micronized) plastic particles
Biodegradable polymers and NPs as examples of future challenges

Species sensitivity distributions (SSDs) and multispecies uptake-accumulation model for different types of plastics and their sizes.

Results will contribute to defining **weights and ecological thresholds** for different characteristics of plastics (e.g. sizes and shapes), useful for the calibration of the WOE model and for elaborating the biological significance of data obtained in WP1



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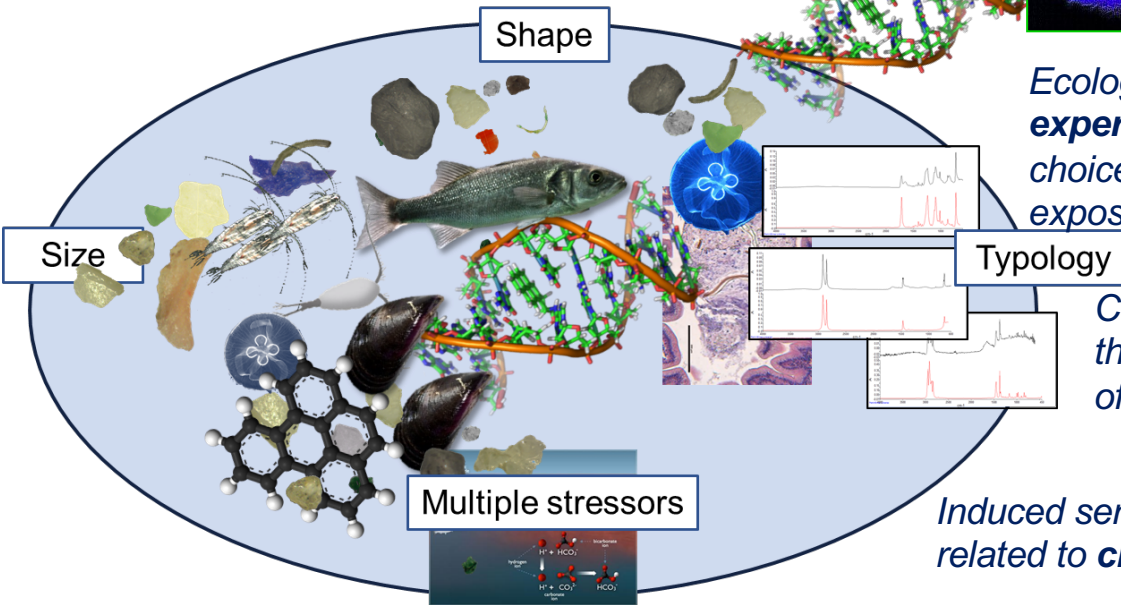


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RESPONSE-WP3

Biomarker-based approach



Ecological relevance through appropriate selection of **experimental conditions**, typology of **tested MPs**, choice of **analyzed biomarkers** and inclusion of exposures to **multiple stressors**.

Considering the **lack of acute toxicity** of MPs, this WP will mostly investigate the onset of **chronic and subtle effects**

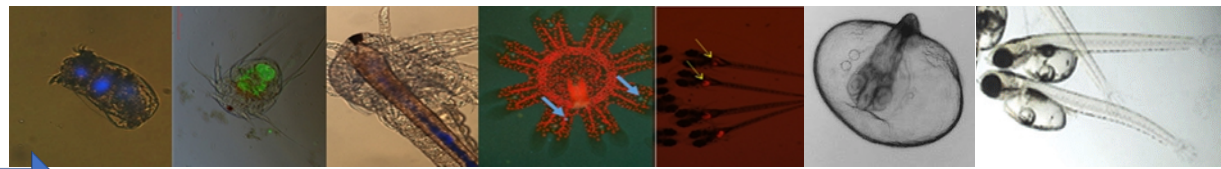
Induced sensitivity to **secondary stressors** including those related to **climate change** or anthropogenic **pollution**

Biomarkers related to **homeostatic physiological** processes and **responsiveness to environmental stress** (immune system, antioxidant and oxidative stress pathway, cellular damage and energy metabolism)

Integrated elaboration procedure to summarize **hazard index** based on the toxicological relevance of measured endpoints and their variations compared to thresholds specific for each biomarker

RESPONSE-WP4

Organism toxicity



according to the contact/ingestion pathway with microplastics

Class 1: no feeders

P. tricornutum *I. galbana*, clone t-ISO

Mussel haemocytes

RTL-W1 rainbow trout liver cell line

DLB-1 sea bass brain cell line

1-4 µm commercial

0-15 µm micronized

20-45 µm micronized

125-500 µm micronized

Class 2: small filter feeders

B. plicatilis *Daphnia*

Acartia tonsa

Artemia (nauplii and adults)

M. galloprovincialis *P. lividus*

Class 3: large filter feeders

M. galloprovincialis

Scrobicularia plana

Class 4: predators

Aurelia aurita

Oryzias melastigma

Danio rerio

Dicentrarchus labrax

Pomatoschistus microps



Chronic effects of MPs at the organism level to validate the correct use of a battery of bioassays

Previous data from Ephemare project on a large selection of ecotoxicological bioassays spanning from non-feeding organisms up to predators

Leachates of field-collected plastics (to extrapolate potential long-term hazards),
Biodegradable polymers and NPs as an emerging challenge

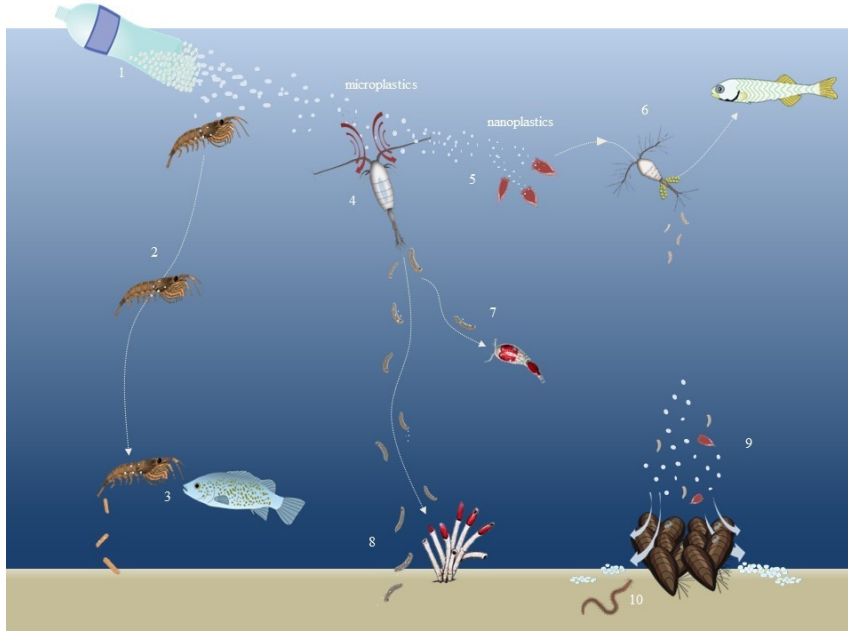
Effect-directed analyses (EDA), like gene reporter assays

Results of bioassays will not be evaluated as individual tests, but **elaborated** as “integrated batteries”



RESPONSE-WP5

Ecological structure and functioning



Mesocosm and field manipulative experiments to identify most relevant MPs and NPs exposure scenarios

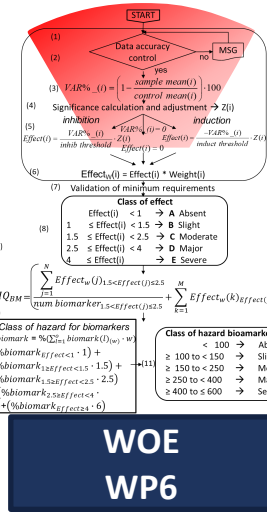
Role of microbial community, zooplankton and zoobenthos in the environmental fate of MPs and NPs:

- the “biological plastic pump” hypothesis
- trophic transfer in food webs;
- effects on meroplankton and benthic recruitment;

-large filter-feeding bivalves, biodeposition and potential effects on benthic communities;

-validation of ecological indices describing the potential impact of MPs and NPs and conversion into a mathematical tool for the WOE model

RESPONSE-WP6



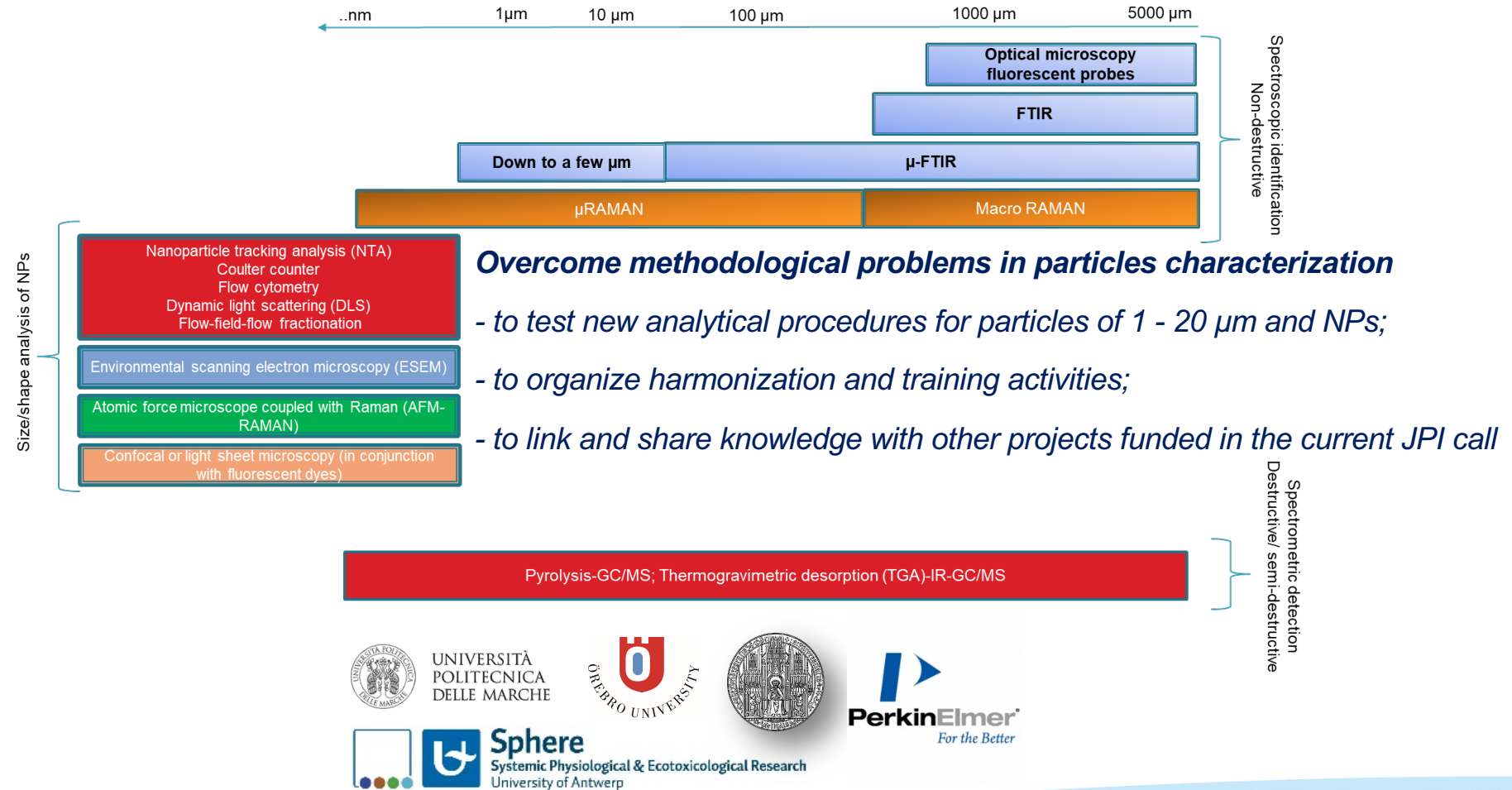
WOE integration

Weights will be given to specific characteristics of MPs (size, shape, typology), and to biological or ecological effects

Software development

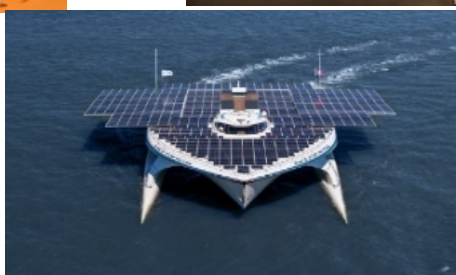
RESPONSE-WP7

Smart Hub of analytical facilities



RESPONSE-WP8: Communication and Stakeholder Engagement

- to use **various targeted tools** to communicate and disseminate project activities, and outcomes to a range of audiences;
- to **raise awareness** on the ecological relevance of MPs and NPs in marine environment;
- to **provide advice** for MPs and NPs monitoring protocols (MSFD);
- to ensure **scientifically correct communication** of the project;
- to **engage key stakeholders** using a collaborative approach within the project.



RESPONSE and Covid-19

Decision for funding and proposal adjustments: January 21

Revised proposal for Funding Agencies and reviewers, resubmitted: February 12

Final Acceptance: March 04 with expected start on April 01



March 09: Italy declares national lockdown due to Covid-19

The Consortium has agreed to postpone the beginning of activities to September 1

First kick-off virtual meeting of RESPONSE in early June

Most of the field activities have been re-scheduled: no major problems are expected due to delayed start of the Project

A special thank to JPI Oceans and to National Funding Agencies



MINISTERO DELL'ISTRUZIONE, DELL'UNIVERSITÀ E DELLA RICERCA



Innovation Fund Denmark



Marine Institute
Foras na Mara





THANK YOU

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