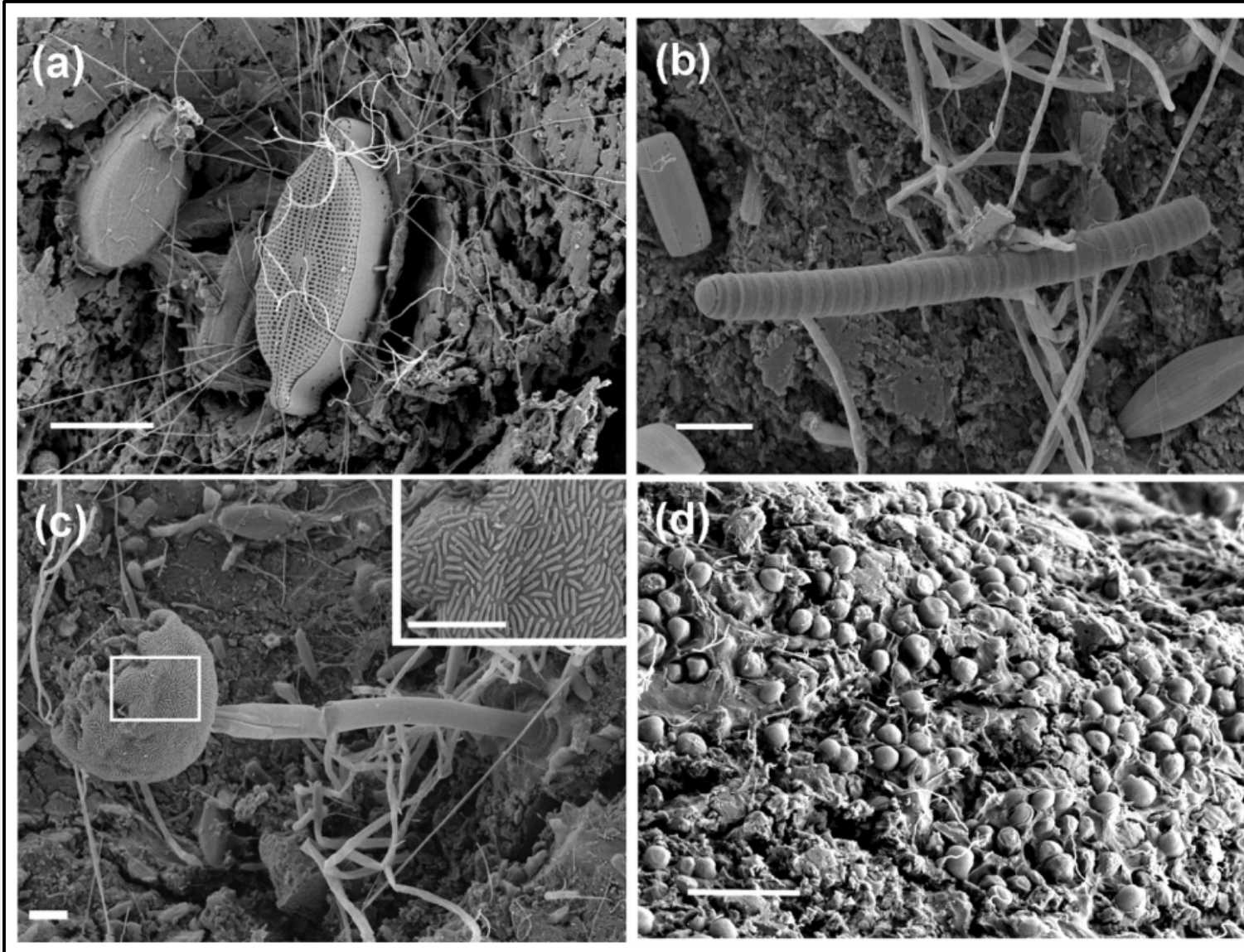


Microplastics, Benthic Microbes & Nutrient Cycling: Implications for our Bay?

Meredith E. Seeley, Bongkeun Song, Renia Paise, Robert C. Hale



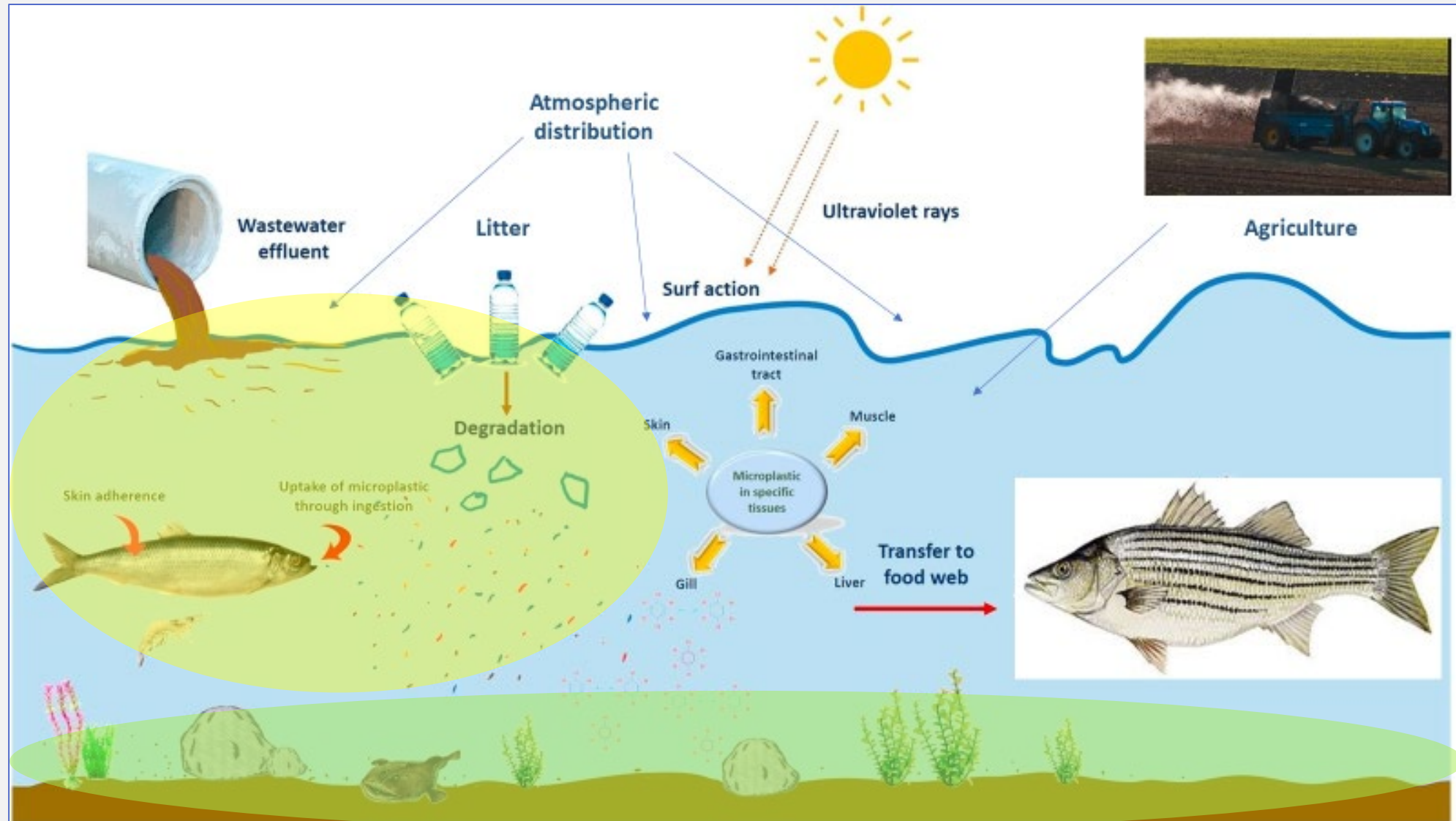
MICROPLASTICS & MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES



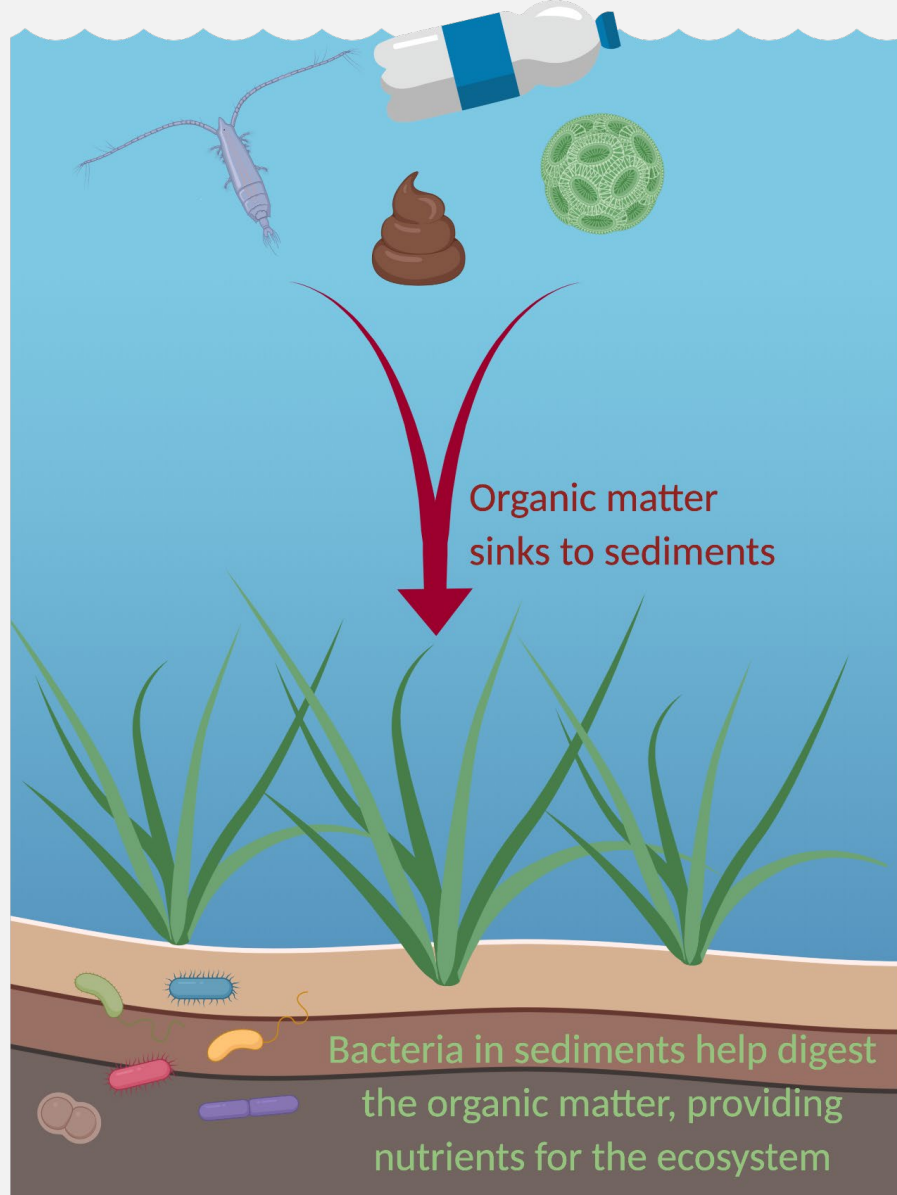
Microplastics →
microhabitat

- ✓ Diatoms
- ✓ Filamentous
Cyanobacteria
- ✓ Predatory suctorian
ciliates
- ✓ Ectosymbiotic Bacteria
- ✓ Microbial cells with
surface pitting

MICROPLASTICS & MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES



BENTHIC MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES

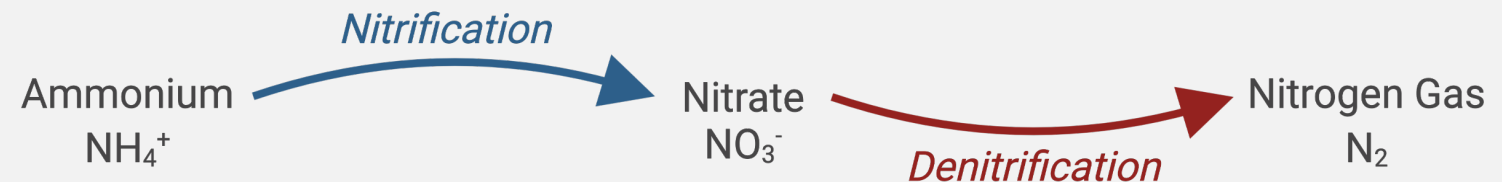


Coastal marshes

- Rapid accretion of sediment and organic matter
- Organic matter → critical nutrient cycling

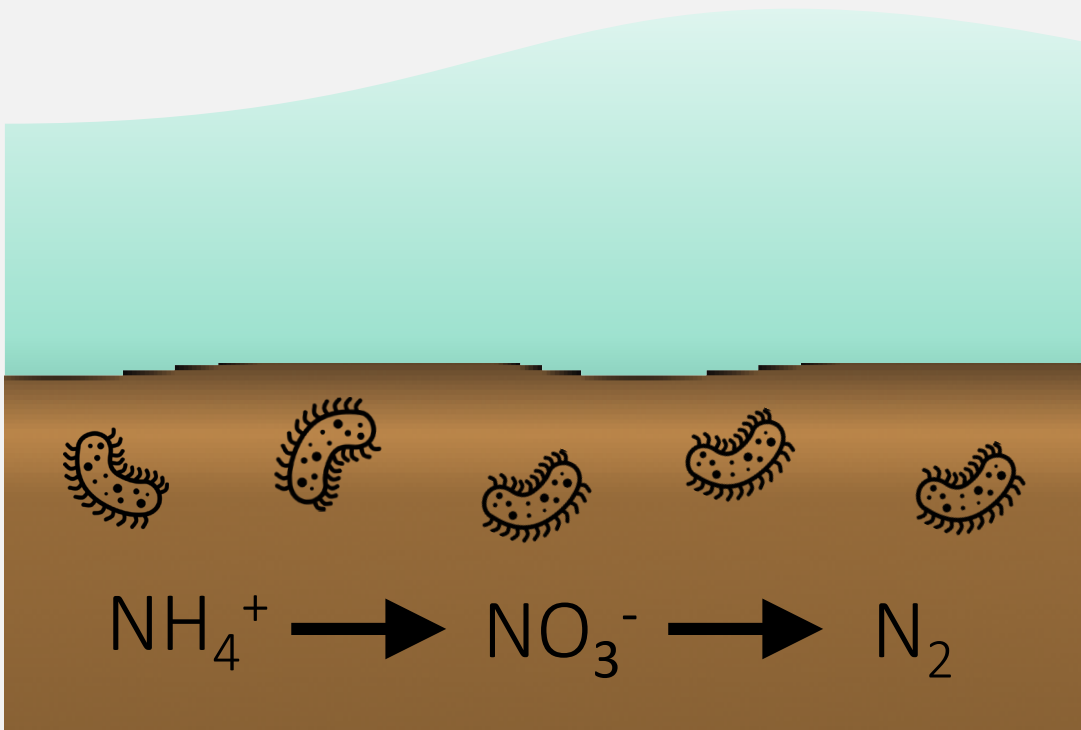
Nitrogen cycle

- Mediated by sedimentary microbes
- Increases nutrient availability from OM
- Prevents excess nutrients → eutrophication

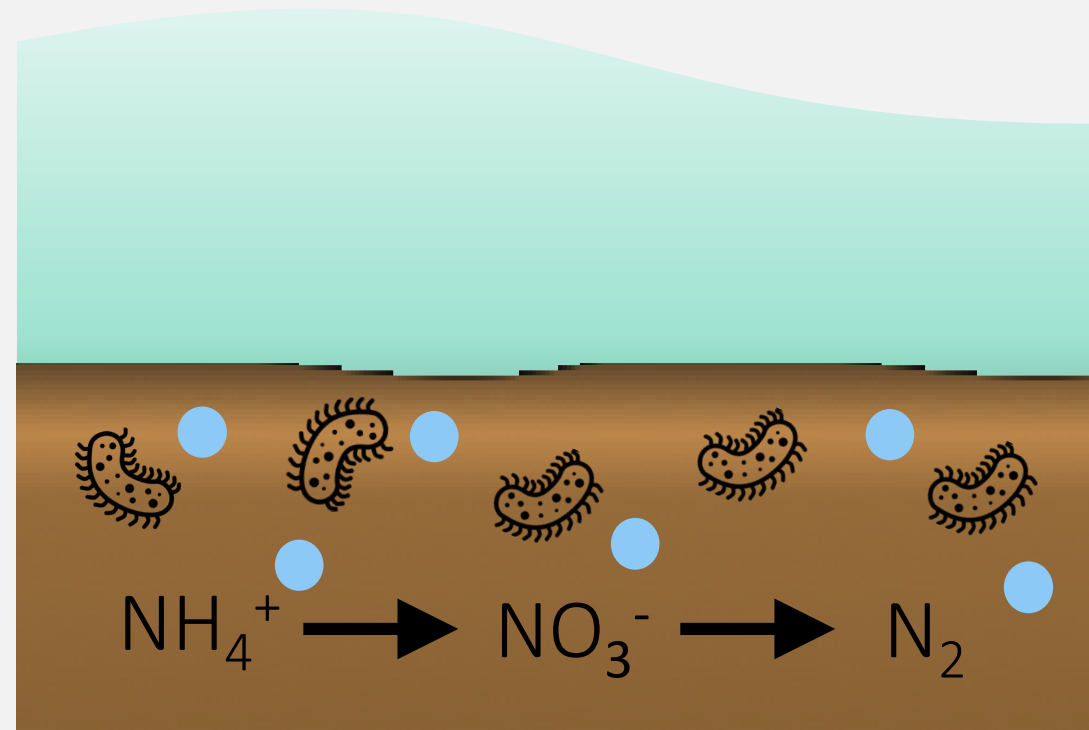


MICROPLASTICS & BENTHIC MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES

Q: How do marsh sediment communities respond to microplastic burdens?



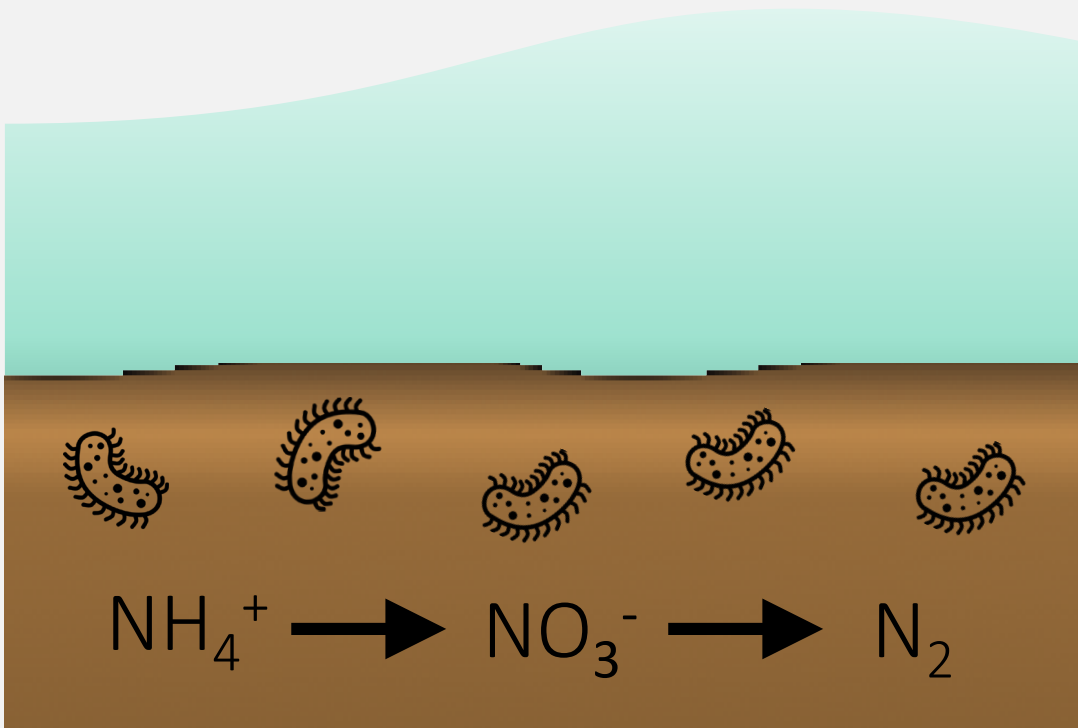
VS.



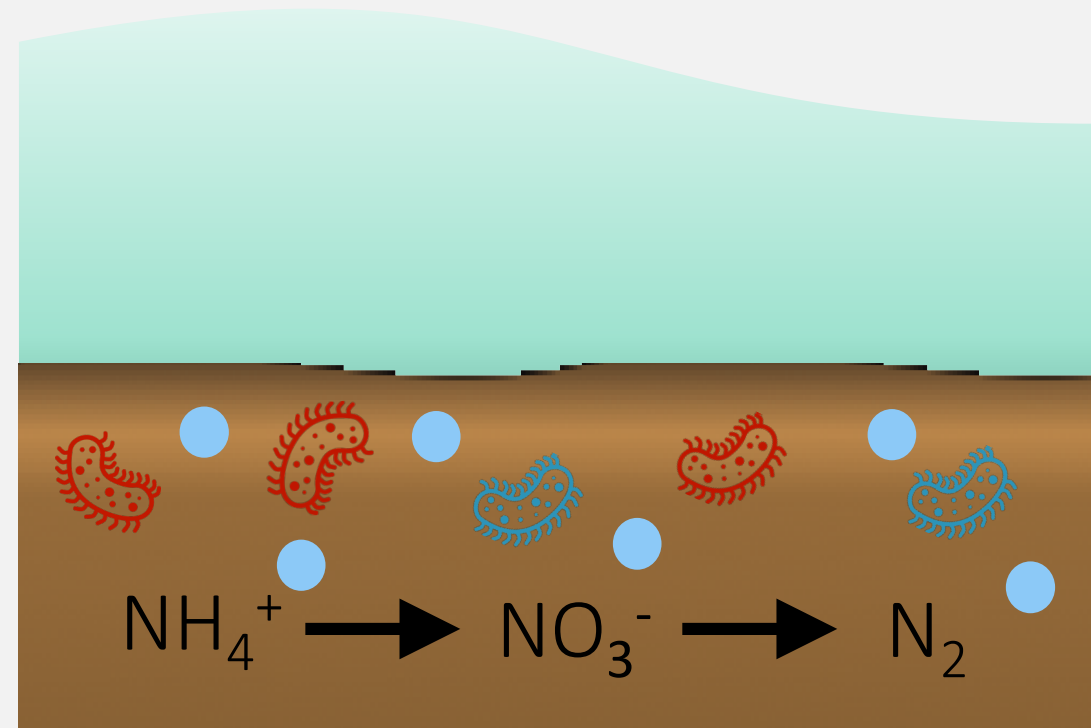
MICROPLASTICS & BENTHIC MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES

Q: How do marsh sediment communities respond to microplastic burdens?

Microbial Community?



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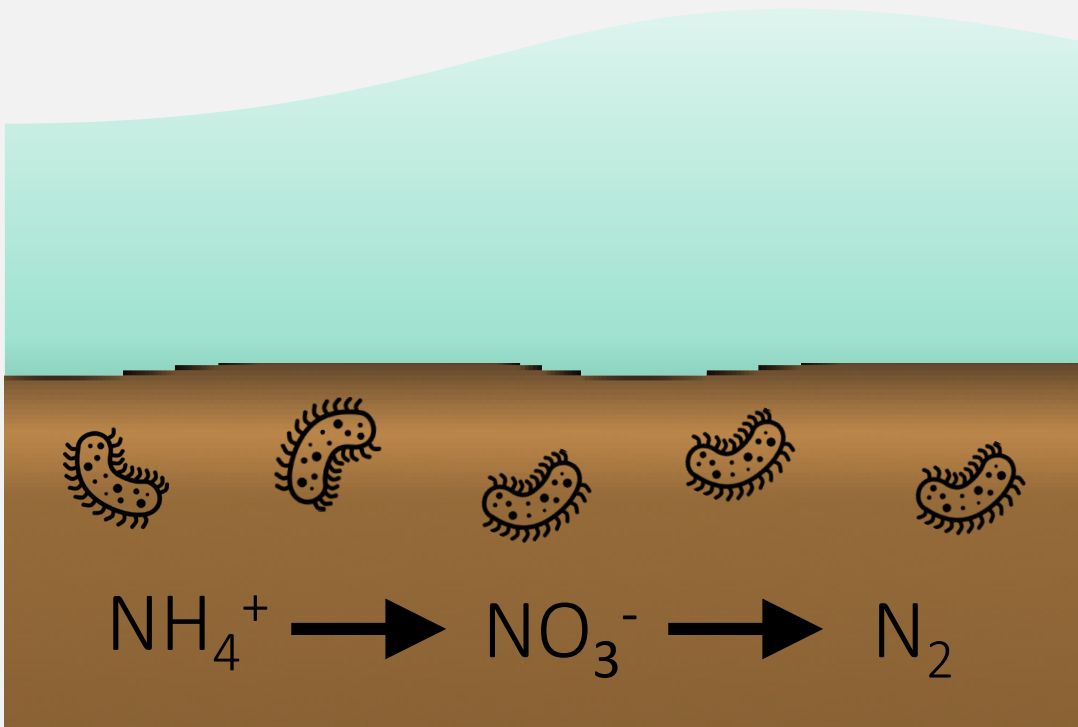


MICROPLASTICS & BENTHIC MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES

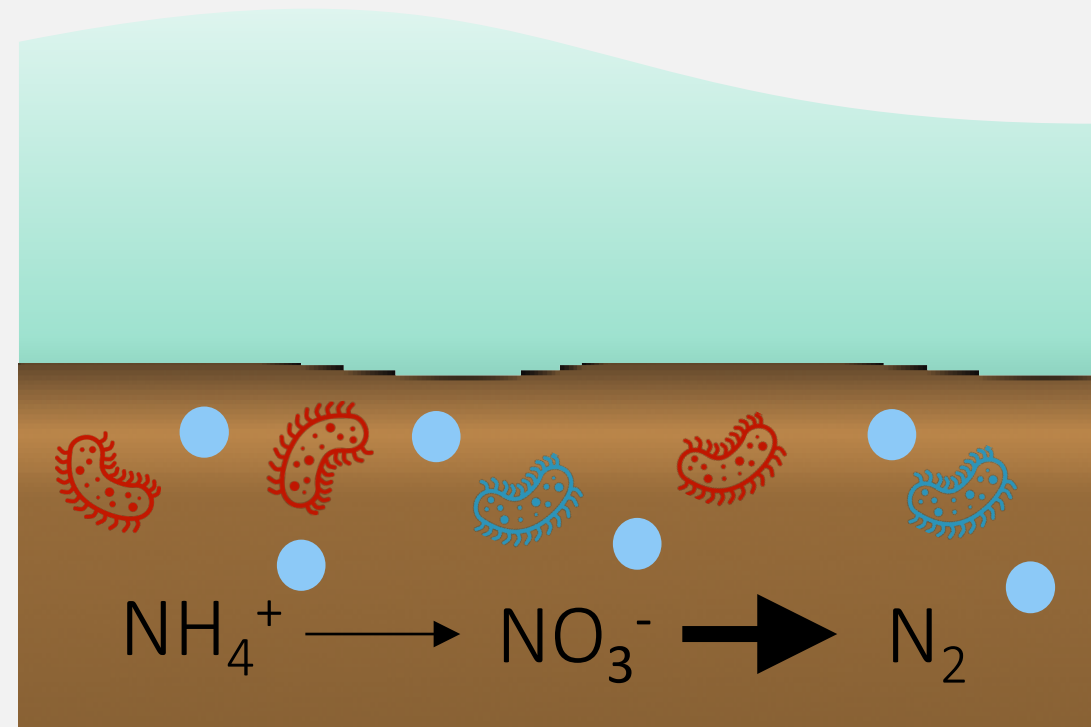
Q: How do marsh sediment communities respond to microplastic burdens?

Microbial Community?

Nitrification and Denitrification?



VS.



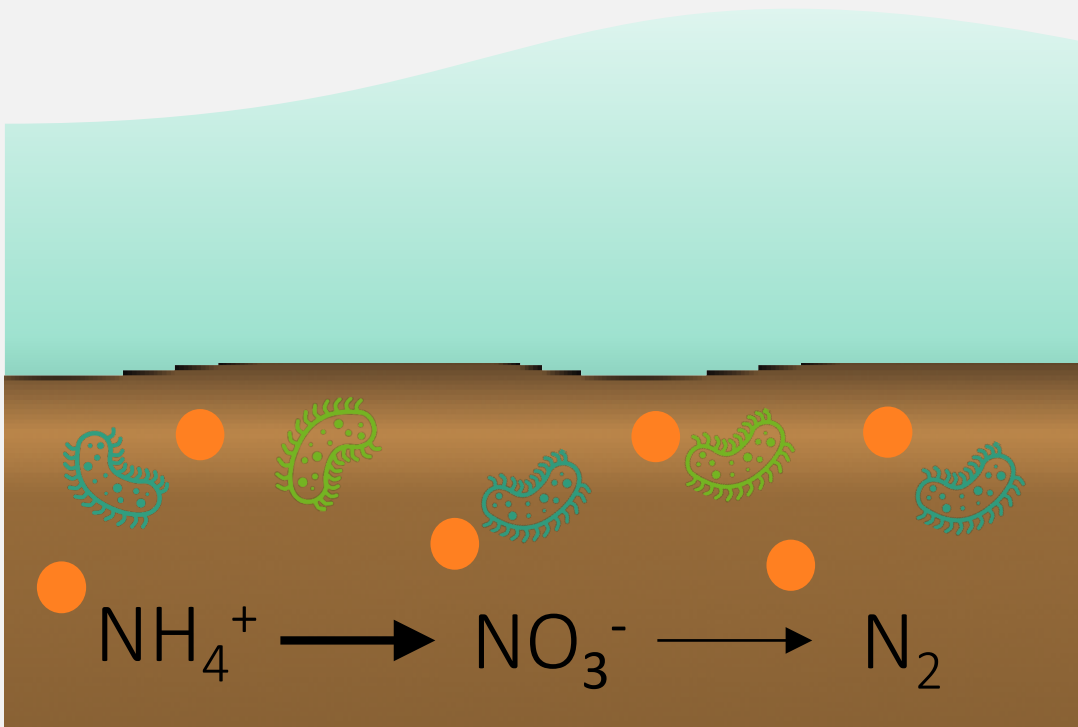
MICROPLASTICS & BENTHIC MICROBIAL COMMUNITIES

Q: How do marsh sediment communities respond to microplastic burdens?

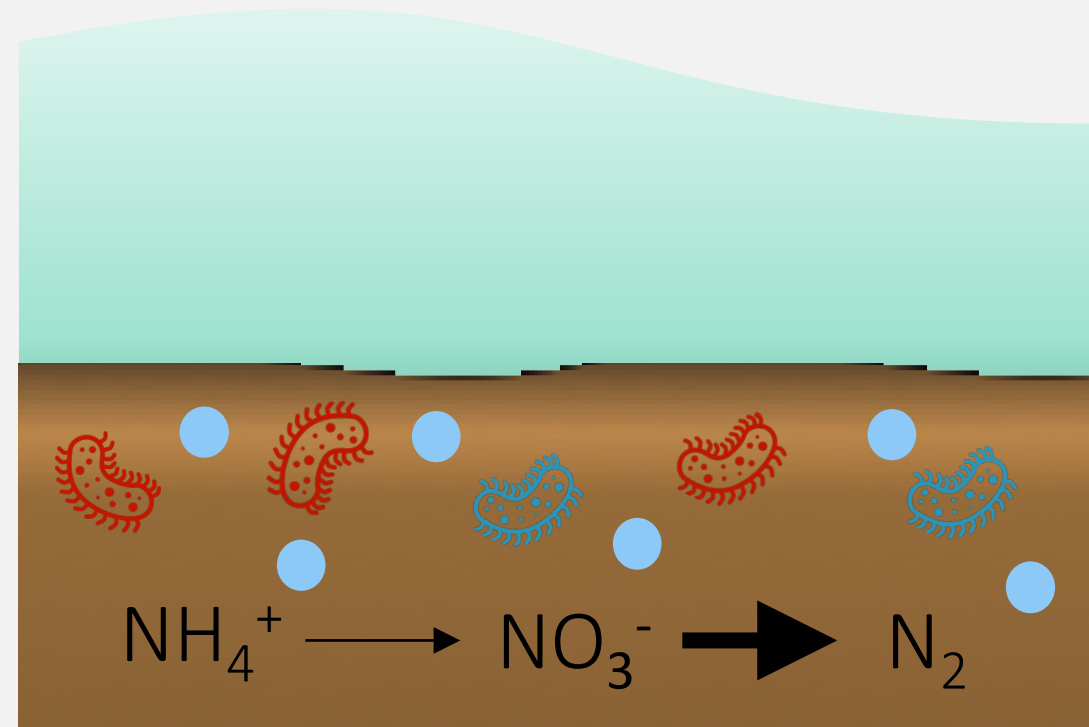
Microbial Community?

Nitrification and Denitrification?

Different plastics, different effects?



VS.



EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

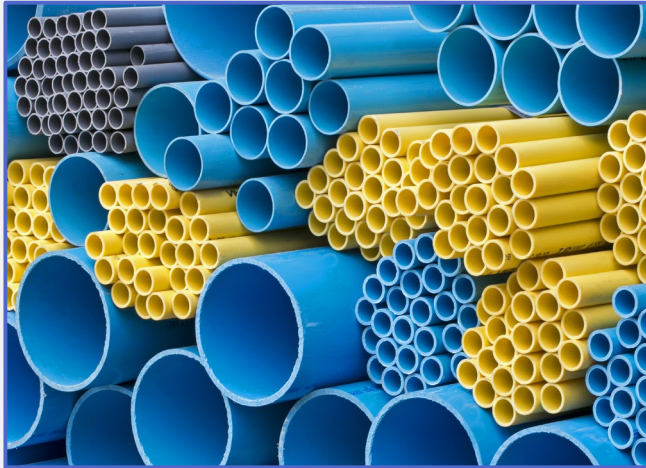
Test four diverse plastics:

POLYETHYLENE (PE)



- Petroleum-based
 - $[C_2H_2-C_2H_2]_n$
- #1 most produced
- Many Applications

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC)



- Petroleum-based
 - $[C_2H_2-C_2HCl]_n$
 - High Density
- Industrial applications

POLYURETHANE FOAM (PUF)



- Petroleum-based
 - $C_3H_8N_2O$
 - Low Density
- High Additive conc.

POLYLACTIC ACID (PLA)

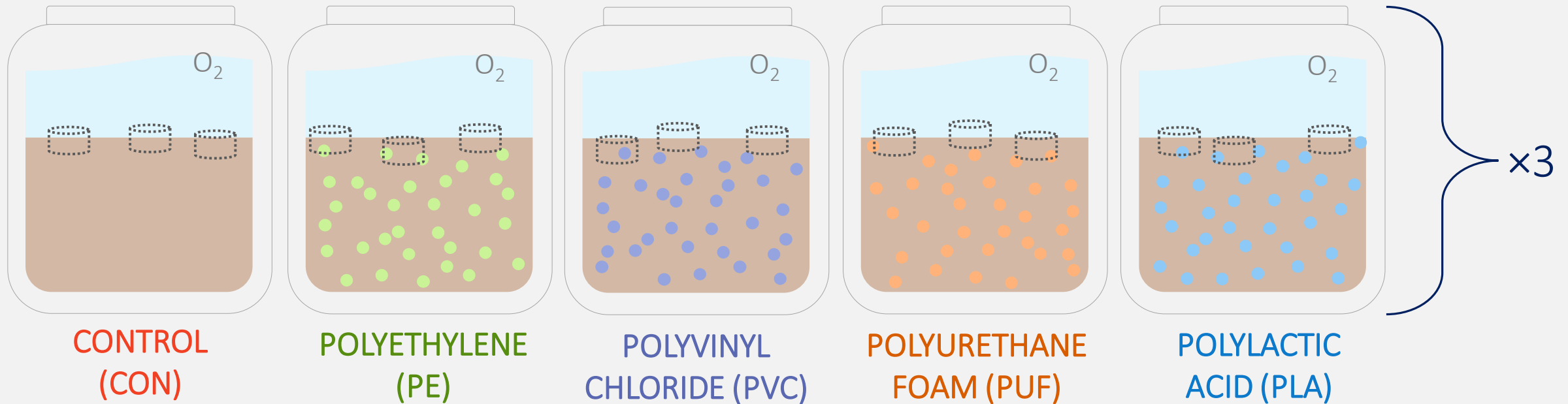


- Bioplastic
 - $[C_3H_4O_2]_n$
- Used in emerging applications

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

Microcosm incubation:

- Add microplastics (53-300 μm) to surface marsh sediment to 0.5% w/w
- Filtered marsh water (38 μm) added to each microcosm and aerated



Sampling: Triplicate sediment cores & water collected at 7 & 16 days

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

Microbial Composition

DNA Extraction from sediment collected at days 0, 7 & 16



16S rDNA Amplification



Sequencing – Illumina MiSeq



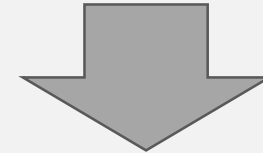
I. Microbial Community



II. Gene Abundance

Nitrogen Cycling

Water collected at days 0, 7 & 16

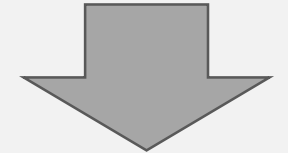


Nutrient Analysis



III. NO_3^- , NH_4^+ Concentration

Sediment collection post-incubation

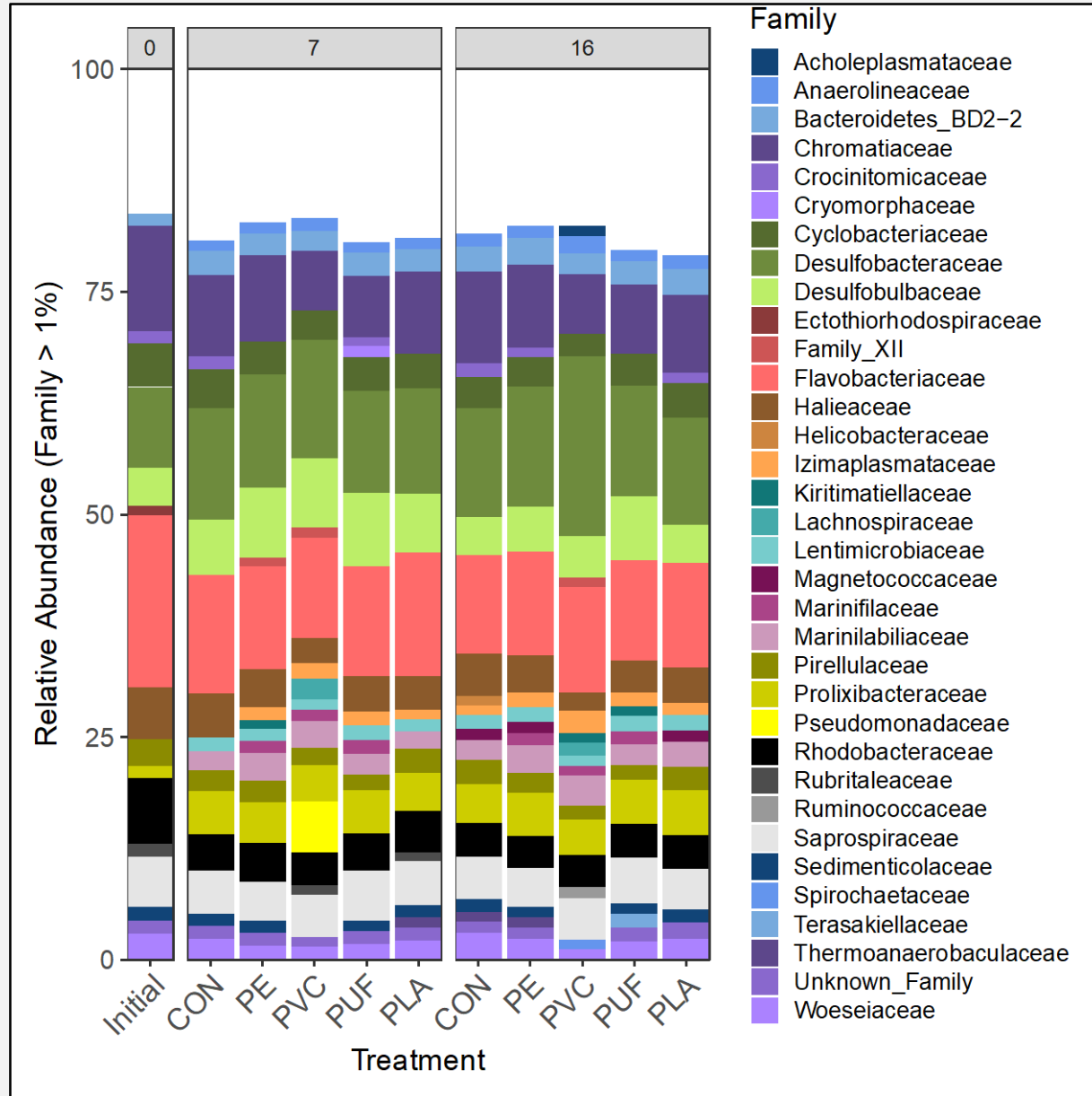


Sediment Slurry with $^{15}\text{NO}_3^-$ tracer



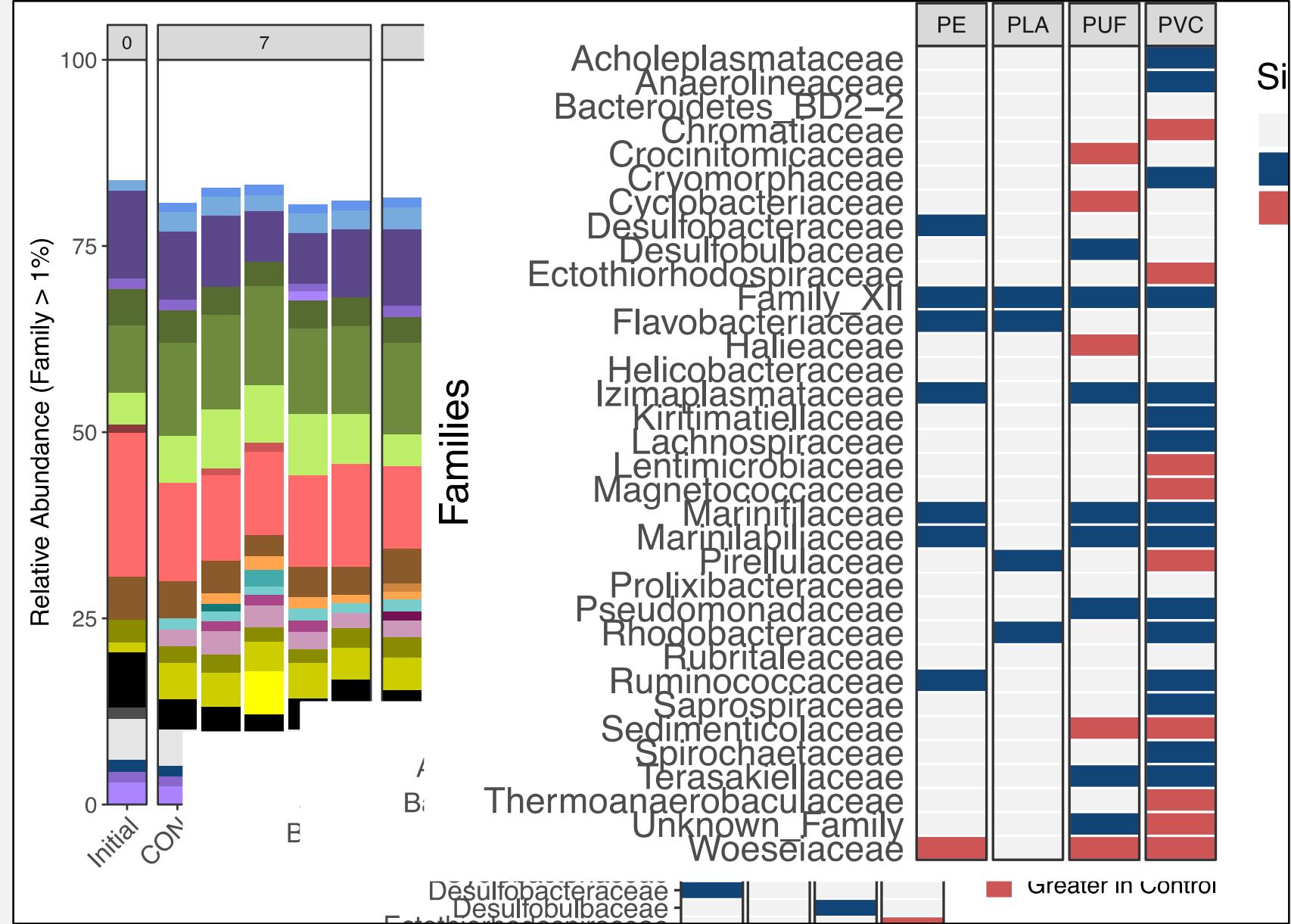
IV. Denitrification Activity Rate

RESULTS – MICROBIAL COMMUNITY



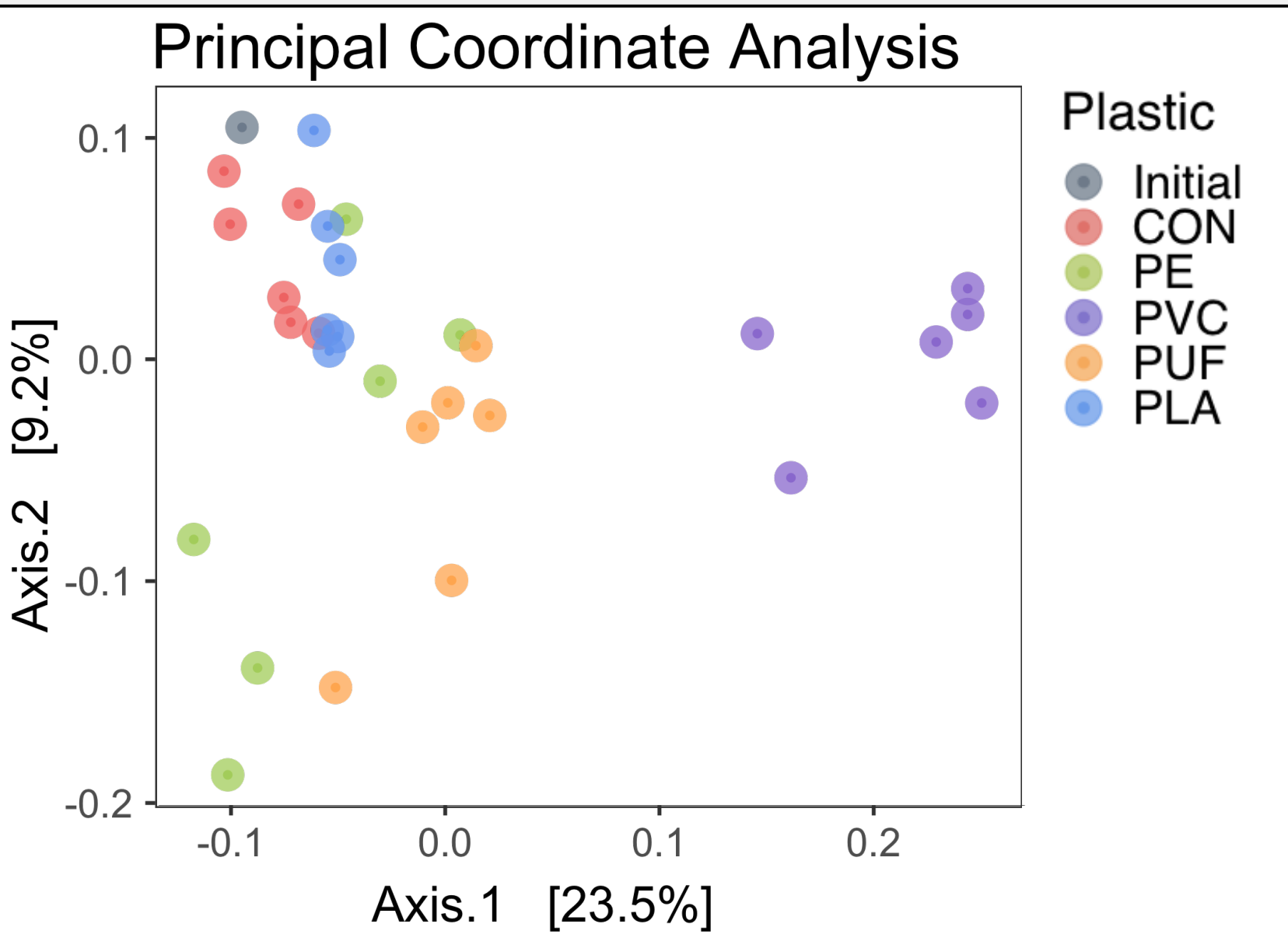
We know which taxa are present and how abundant, but are these different when plastics are added?

RESULTS – MICROBIAL COMMUNITY



Significant differences in abundances for certain families can be observed between plastic treatments and the control.

RESULTS – MICROBIAL COMMUNITY



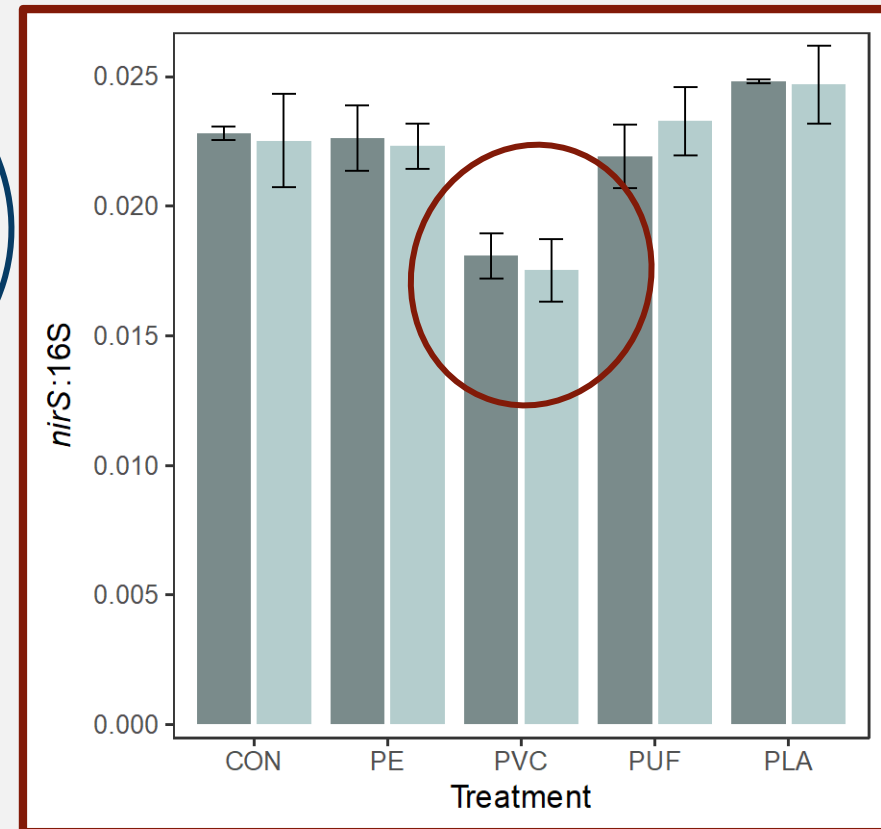
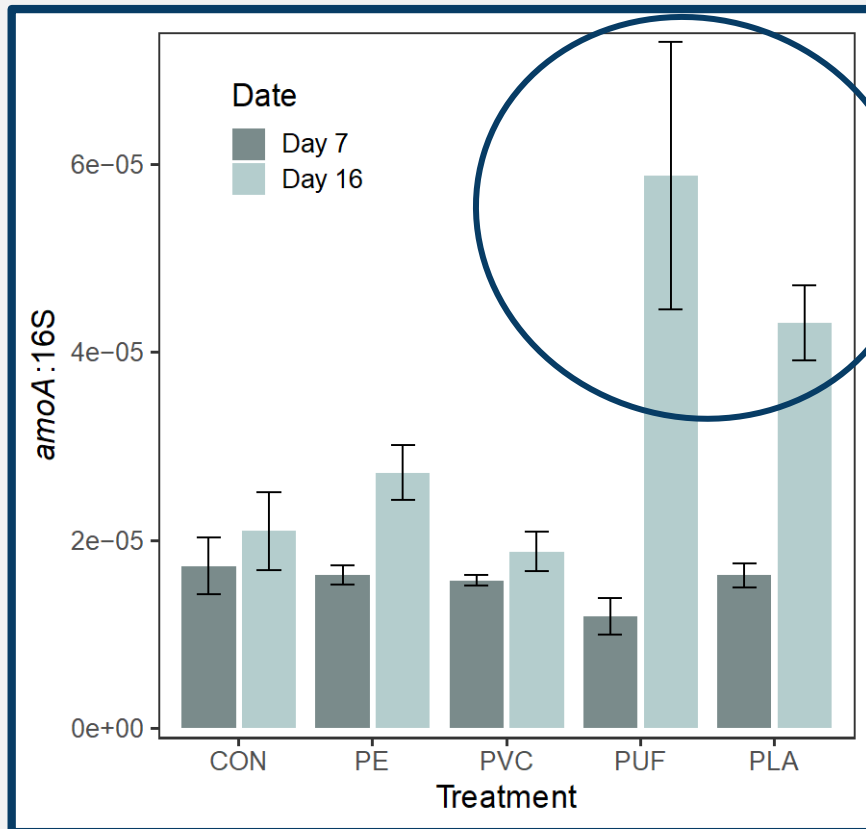
Sediment bacterial community is different with addition of plastics, and differs between plastic treatments.

Do these structural changes → functional changes?

RESULTS – NITRIFIER/DENITRIFIER GENE ABUNDANCE



↑ *nitrifier*
abundance
in PUF/PLA
treatments

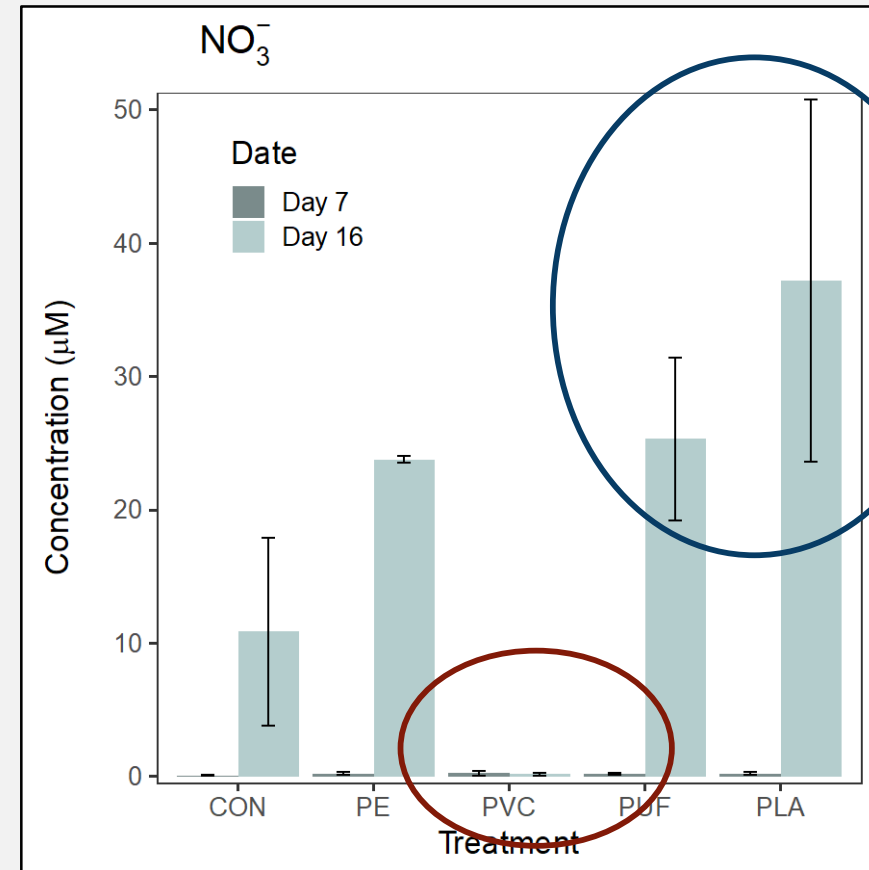
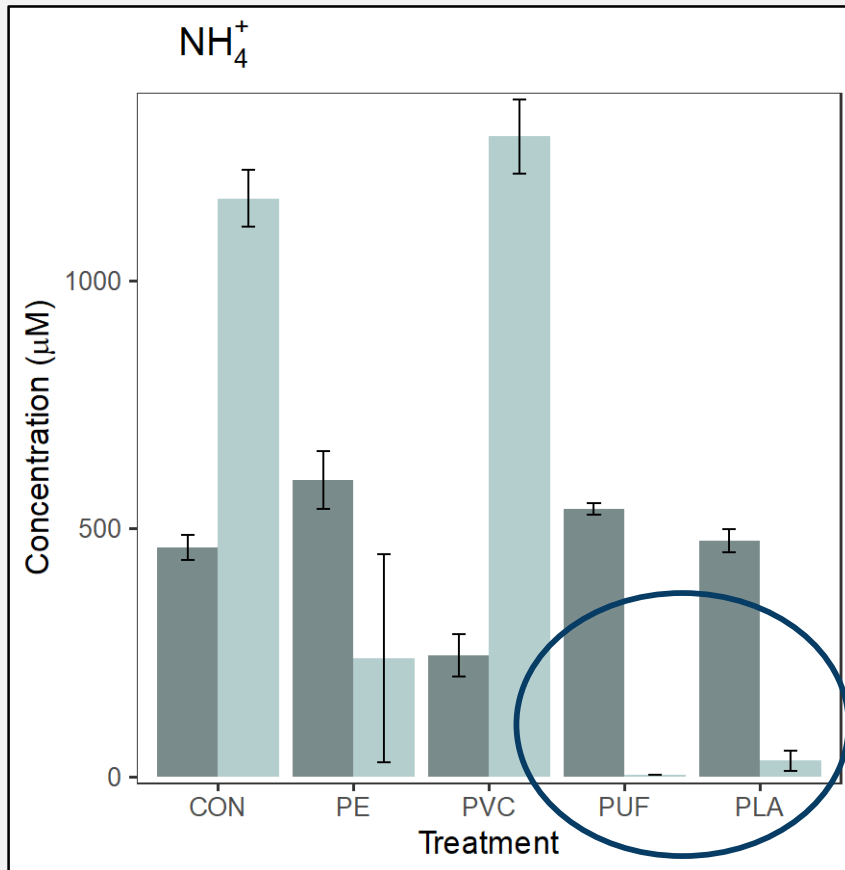


↓ *denitrifier*
abundance
in PVC
treatment

RESULTS – DISSOLVED INORGANIC NITROGEN

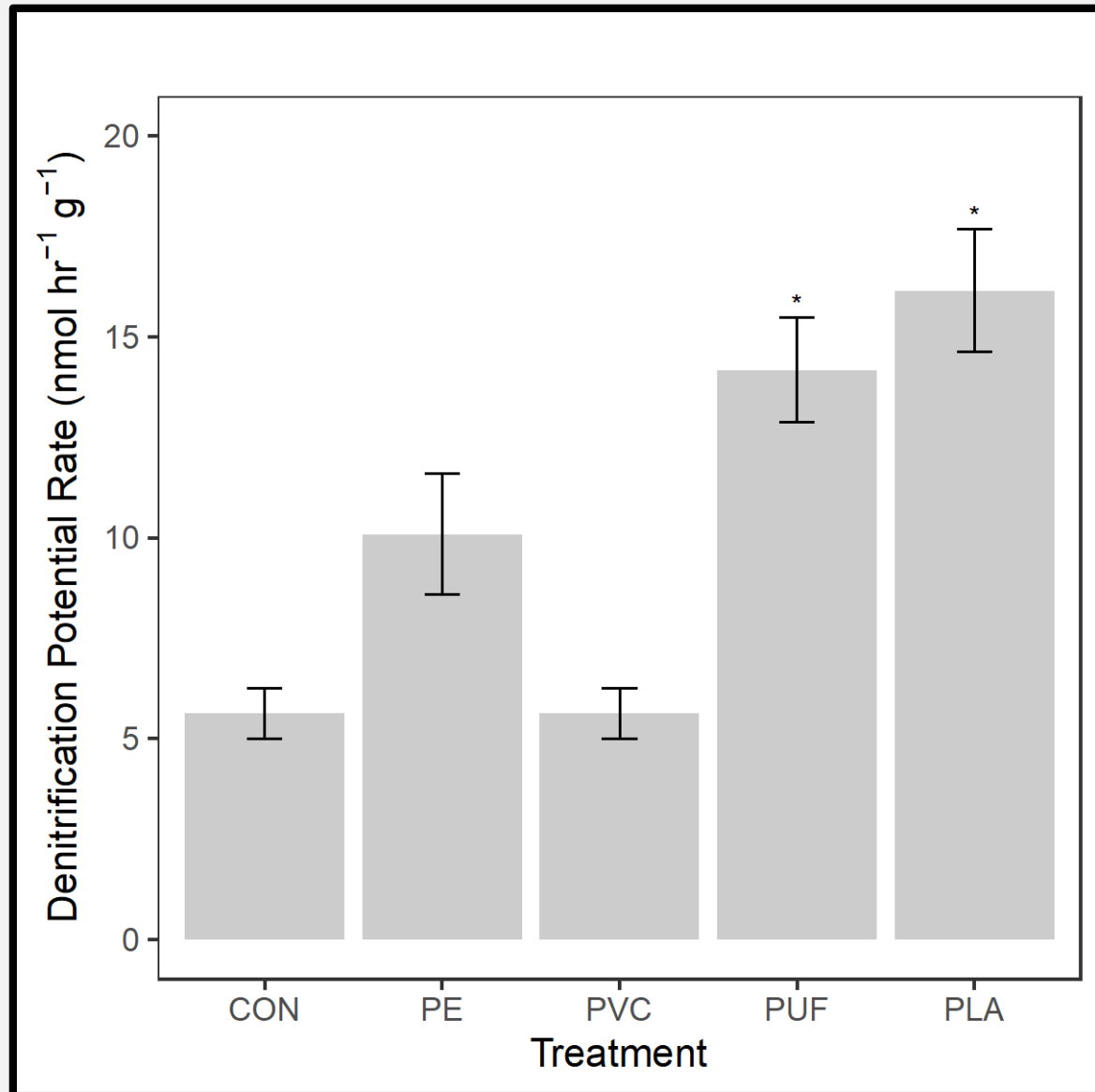


↑ *nitrification*
in PUF/PLA
treatments



*Nitrification/
denitrification
inhibition in
PVC
treatment*

RESULTS – DENITRIFICATION RATE POTENTIAL

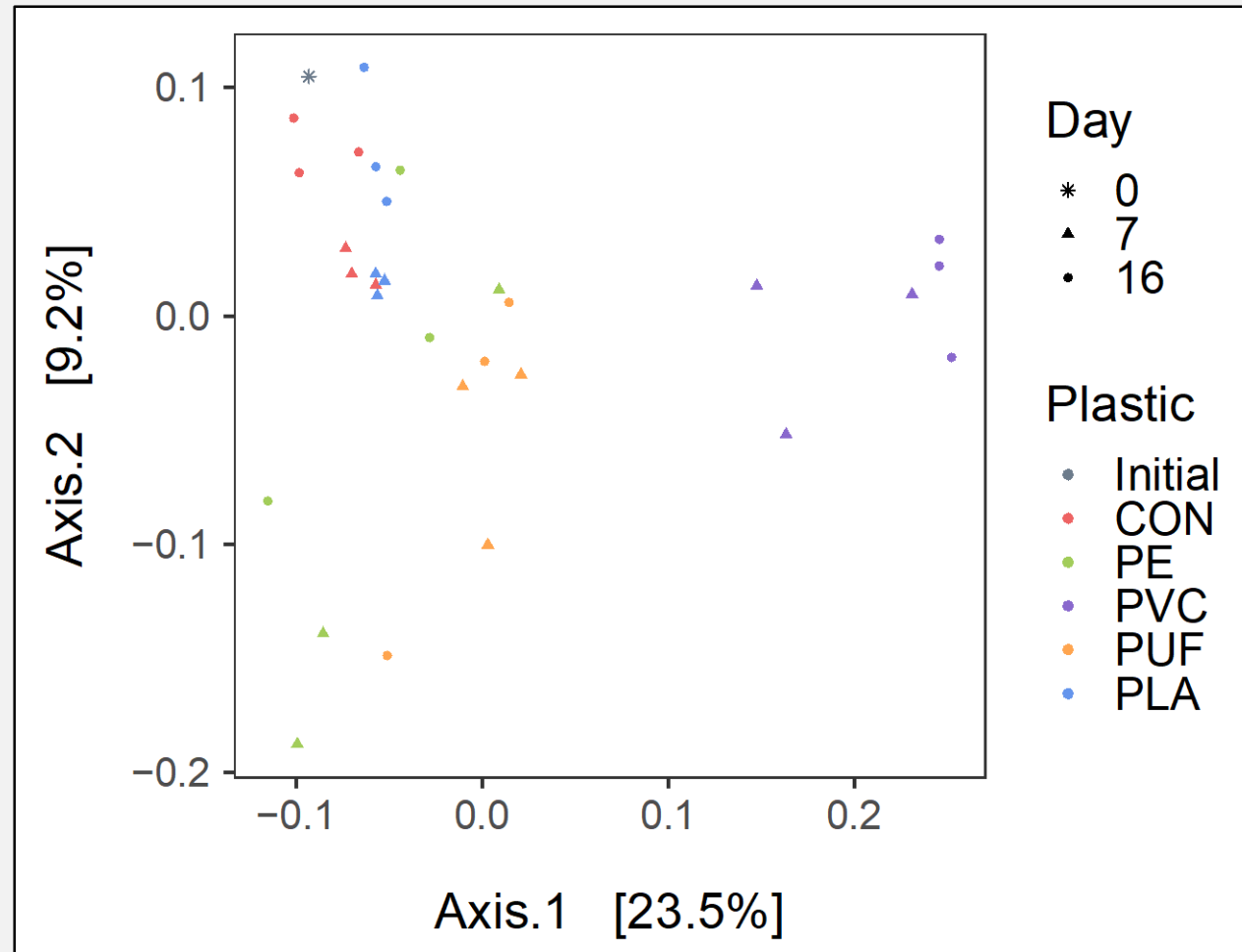


Sediment slurry experiment:

- Measures the potential maximum rate of denitrification using a $^{15}\text{NO}_3^-$ tracer
- ✓ Denitrification is significantly higher in PUF/PLA treatments
- ✓ Denitrification is inhibited in PVC treatment
- ✓ Denitrification is also low in unamended control → carbon limitation?

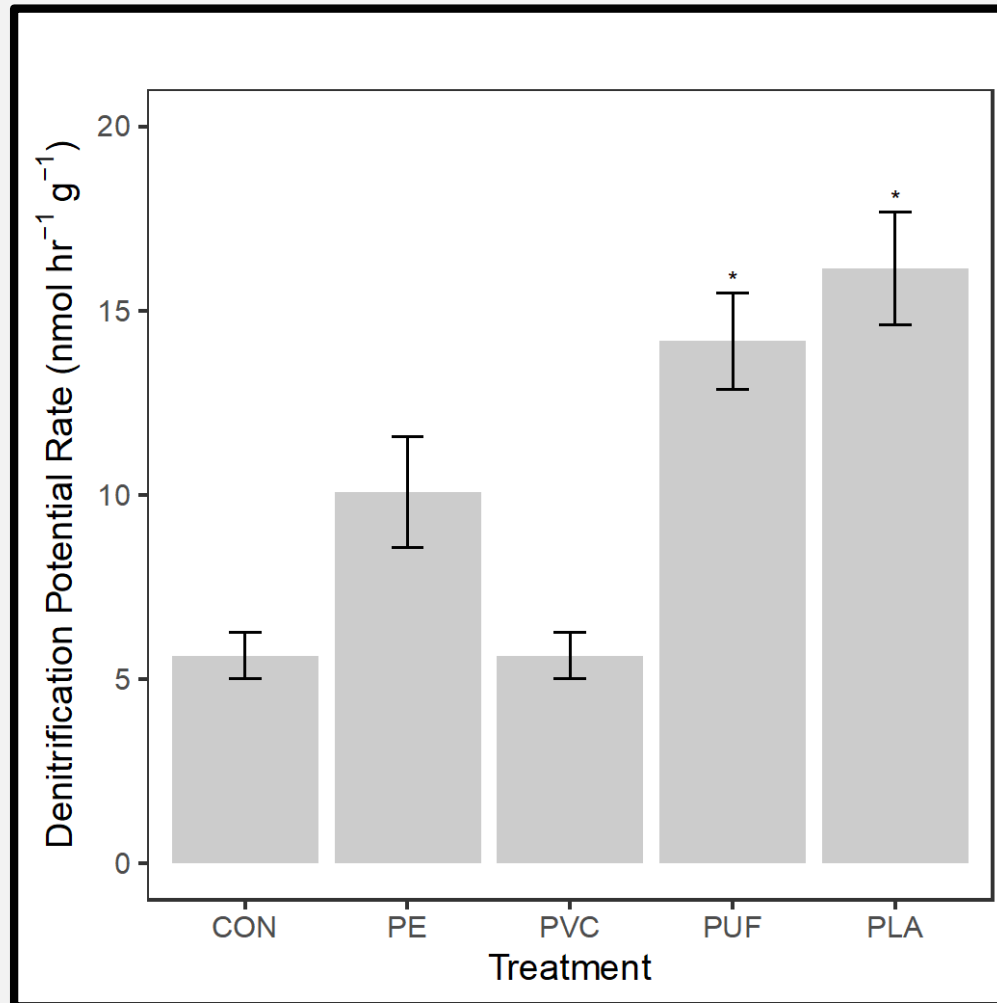
CONCLUSIONS

Sediment microplastic pollution *can* alter benthic microbial community structure!



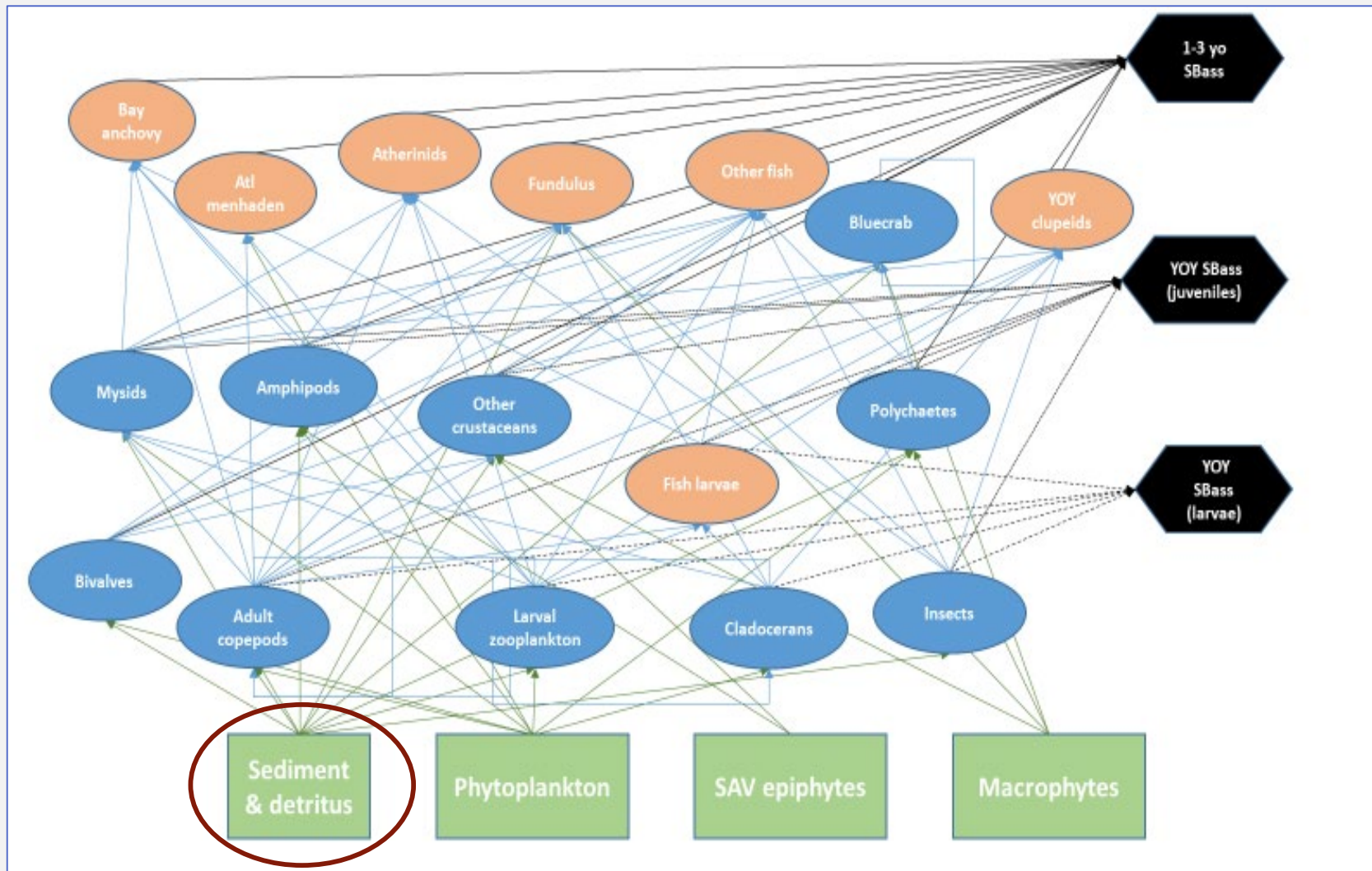
CONCLUSIONS

Sediment microplastic pollution *can* alter benthic microbial community function, affecting nutrient cycling!



MORE QUESTIONS REMAIN...

Can this affect the sea bass food web?

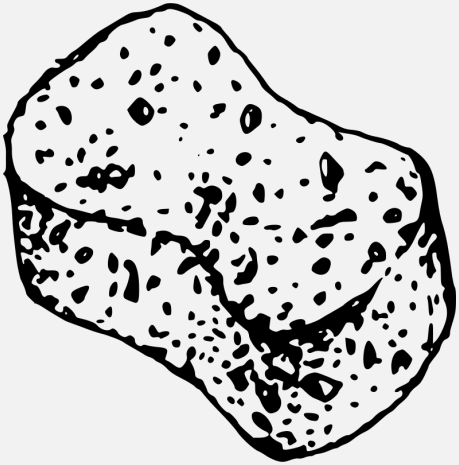


MORE QUESTIONS REMAIN...

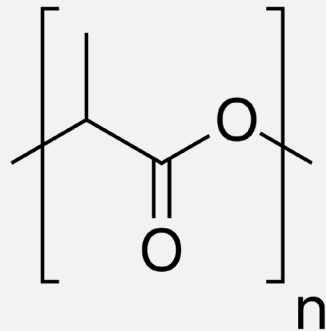
Can this affect the sea bass food web?

What causes these effects and differences between plastics?

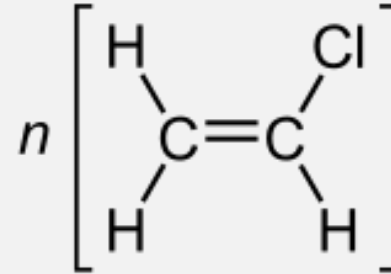
PHYSICAL EFFECTS



POLYMER EFFECTS



PLA



PVC

ADDITIVE EFFECTS



What areas of the Bay are, or will become, most vulnerable?

Thank you!

Contact us

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hale@vims.edu



@Meredith_seeley

Read the article!

