



Anthropogenic pollution in deep-marine sedimentary systems—A geological perspective on the plastic problem

DOI:

[10.1130/focus052021.1](https://doi.org/10.1130/focus052021.1)

Document Version

Final published version

[Link to publication record in Manchester Research Explorer](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Kane, I. A., & Fildani, A. (2021). Anthropogenic pollution in deep-marine sedimentary systems—A geological perspective on the plastic problem. *Geology*, 49(5), 607-608. <https://doi.org/10.1130/focus052021.1>

Published in:

Geology

Citing this paper

Please note that where the full-text provided on Manchester Research Explorer is the Author Accepted Manuscript or Proof version this may differ from the final Published version. If citing, it is advised that you check and use the publisher's definitive version.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the Research Explorer are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Takedown policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please refer to the University of Manchester's Takedown Procedures [<http://man.ac.uk/04Y6Bo>] or contact openresearch@manchester.ac.uk providing relevant details, so we can investigate your claim.



Anthropogenic pollution in deep-marine sedimentary systems—A geological perspective on the plastic problem

I.A. Kane¹ and A. Fildani²

¹Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, UK

²The Deep Time Institute, 13809 Research Boulevard, Suite 500 #94952, Austin, Texas 78750, USA

While surveying a deep-marine canyon to examine seafloor bedforms, Zhong and Peng (2021, p. 581 in this issue of *Geology*) made a shocking discovery. The results show large litter piles (mostly plastic) closely associated with geomorphological features of the nearly 2-km-deep canyon floor. While this is not the first paper to document trash on the seafloor (e.g., Goldberg, 1997; Thompson et al. 2004; Pham et al. 2014), the spatial distribution of these piles, constrained by high-resolution geological and geomorphological data, allow inferences to be made of the flow processes responsible for transporting and depositing the waste.

Environmental pollution caused by uncontrolled human activity is occurring on a vast and unprecedented scale around the globe. Of the diverse forms of anthropogenic pollution, the release of plastic into nature, and particularly the oceans, is one of the most recent and visible effects (Eriksen et al. 2014). Direct measurement and monitoring of plastic contamination and flux in terrestrial environments has advanced (e.g., Hurley et al., 2018), but despite a developing understanding of the fluvial delivery of plastic to the oceans (e.g., Lebreton et al., 2017), and recent advances in seafloor data collection, the dispersal of pollutants in the deep sea remains largely obscured. A few studies have related the plastics incorporated within seafloor sediment to the processes that transported and deposited them: for example, Pierdomenico et al. (2019) showed how flash floods generated litter-bearing hyperpycnal flows that entered a submarine canyon; Brandon et al. (2019) were able to reconstruct an exponential increase in microplastics sequestered within millimeter-scale seafloor laminae of the Santa Barbara channel (offshore California, USA); Kane et al. (2020) showed how vast quantities of microplastic fibers and fragments were transported by bottom currents and deposited within contourite drifts.

Marine litter is defined as “any persistent, manufactured, or processed solid material discarded, disposed of or abandoned in the marine and coastal environment” (UNEP, 2009); marine litter includes wood, metals, glass, rubber, textiles, and paper. Plastic is generally considered to be the dominant component of marine litter, due to its durability and the large volume produced (Andrady, 2011). As well as ‘solid’ litter, particulates and solutes such as persistent organic pollutants (POPs) (Jamieson et al. 2017) and pesticides such as DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane) (Paull et al., 2002) are a growing problem in deep-sea sediments.

Plastics are versatile, durable, inexpensive to manufacture, and ubiquitous in modern society. Unfortunately, the properties that make plastics useful also means that they are often considered to be disposable, and are long-lived in the natural environment. Much plastic waste is not disposed of responsibly, from the individual consumer to societal and governmental levels. As a consequence, discarded plastic is found on the highest mountains (e.g., Allen et al. 2019), in the deepest ocean trenches (e.g., Bergmann et al. 2017), and everywhere else in between. Nano- and microplastics are a particularly insidious form of anthropogenic pollutant: tiny fragments and fibers may be invisible to the naked eye, but they are ingested with the food and water we consume, and absorbed into the flesh of organisms. Owing to their small size and relatively large surface area they act as preferential vectors for other contaminants such as POPs, and biofilms, which can accumulate over decades on their surfaces (e.g., Caruso, 2018).

GEOSCIENCES ARE VITAL TO UNDERSTAND PLASTIC DISTRIBUTION AND PLAN MITIGATION EFFORTS

What has this got to do with geoscientists? Geoscientists are perhaps uniquely placed to understand the long-term fate of plastic waste, and

other pollutants, in the natural environment. Geomorphologists, sedimentologists, stratigraphers, and geochemists are all involved in the study of the sedimentary record: nature’s canonical book of past conditions, climates, and Earth movements. This record provides a way to understand the present and look into the future to predict the fate of sediment and pollutants. Anthropogenic pollutants such as plastic become another type of sedimentary grain and deposit, moving in flows and deposited according physical properties; e.g., size, density, and shape (e.g. Pohl et al. 2020).

The recent publication by Zhong and Peng triggered this Focus article (and our outcry), showing that even a submarine canyon ~150 km from the coast can receive large amounts of plastic litter. The litter is eventually delivered to and accumulates in a submarine canyon, starting its largely unknown journey into the deepest reaches of our oceans (Fig. 1).

There is still a common view in many studies that plastic deposited on the seafloor remains buried. And some undoubtedly does, but as geoscientists we know that sediment storage is often transient; e.g., in submarine canyons, slopes, and channels, sediments (and pollutants) keep moving, often episodically over tens to many thousands of years, until they reach their final resting place and become part of the stratigraphic record (e.g., Fildani, 2017; Vendettuoli et al., 2019). Recent work from modern deep-sea fans show that these features capture sediment (and pollutants) from the whole of their associated catchment, recording changes over millennial (10^3 – 10^4 yr.) time scales (Hessler and Fildani, 2019). Accordingly, we do not know the final resting place of much of the seafloor plastic.

As plastics degrade, they can leach out toxic substances from plasticizers, such as phthalates. However, studies of chemical and biological plastic degradation in deep seafloor sediments are almost entirely lacking (e.g., Krause et al. 2020). If some plastics can survive for >1000

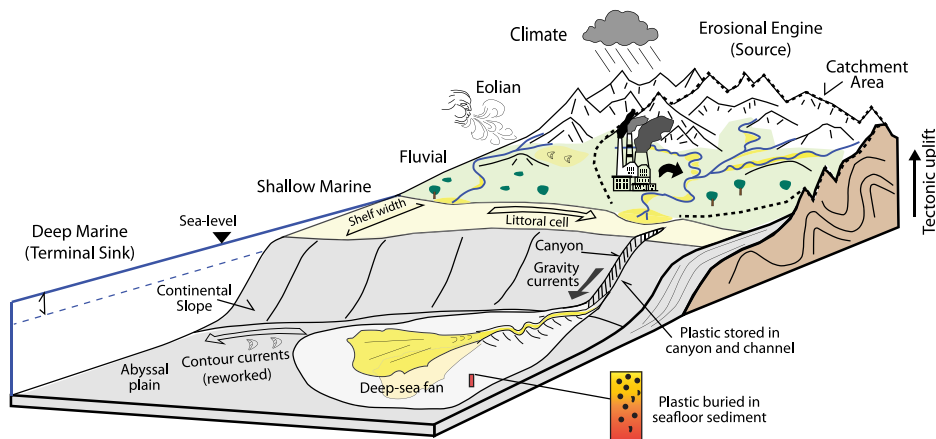


Figure 1. Pollutants, including plastic, reach deep-sea fans through linked sediment routing systems, as well as from outside the associated catchment(s), via near-shore and shelfal currents (i.e., littoral cells), eolian transport, surface currents, and direct input from oceanic sources such as shipping and fishing. Modified from Hessler and Fildani (2019).

years in terrestrial environments, how long do they last in ocean trenches that are kilometers deep, dark, cold, and at high pressure? How long does it take macroplastic to break down into microplastics and nanoplastics in the deep sea? What is the impact of this degrading plastic, toxic surface coatings, and biofilms on the biota living on the seafloor and below?

OUR OPPORTUNITY: GEOSCIENCES CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

It is not practical to extract the existing microplastics or larger plastics from the seafloor—to do so could be more damaging than to leave them in place, possibly akin to the scale of devastation caused by deep-sea mining. While it is incumbent on policy makers to take action now to protect the oceans from further harm, we recognize the roles that geoscientists can play. Legacy plastic pollution has led to its present-day distribution on the seafloor and in the sedimentary record. If plastic pollution stopped today, microplastics would still be created for many decades by plastic breakdown. The techniques we can use to understand that legacy can also be used to record the downstream effects of mitigation efforts, and to predict the future of seafloor plastics. We do not suggest that this is an entirely geological problem, but the broad global effort on marine pollution, and to an extent terrestrial pollution, is often lacking the insights that geoscientists can offer. We understand the biases of spot sampling in sedimentary systems; we understand the spatial variability in sedimentation and burial rates, the transient nature of the stratigraphic record and its surprising preservation, and the unique geochemical environments found in deep-sea sediments. Our source-to-sink approach to elucidate land-to-sea linkages can identify the sources and pathways that plastics take while traversing natural habitats, and identify the context in which they are ul-

timately sequestered, and the ecosystems they affect. This will happen by working closely with oceanographers, biologists, chemists, and others tackling the global pollution problem.

There are undoubtedly significant challenges ahead for geology, which is often portrayed as an applied science focused around exploitation and management of Earth's resources. However, we can, and should, be part of the solution. Our deep-time perspective is critical to addressing many societal challenges, such as the behavior of fluids in the subsurface (CO_2 , water), and predicting the future effects of climate change based on the geological record; we can add to that our unique insights into the long-term fate of anthropogenic waste sequestered in the sedimentary record.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This contribution is not intended as a complete review, and for that reason there are many important contributions that we could not include.

REFERENCES CITED

- Andrady, A.L., 2011, Microplastics in the marine environment: *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, v. 62, p. 1596–1605, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2011.05.030>.
- Allen, S., Allen, D., Phoenix, V.R., Le Roux, G., Jimenez, P.D., Simonneau, A., Binet, S., and Galop, D., 2019, Atmospheric transport and deposition of microplastics in a remote mountain catchment: *Nature Geoscience*, v. 12, p. 339–344, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-019-0335-5>.
- Bergmann, M., Wirzberger, V., Krumpfen, T., Lorenz, C., Primpke, S., Tekman, M.B., and Gerdt, G., 2017, High Quantities of Microplastic in Arctic Deep-Sea Sediments from the HAUSGARTEN Observatory: *Environmental Science & Technology*, v. 51, p. 11000–11010, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.7b03331>.
- Brandon, J. A., Jones, W. and Ohman, M.D., 2019, Multidecadal increase in plastic particles in coastal ocean sediments: *Science Advances*, v. 5, <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aax0587>.
- Caruso, G., 2018, Microplastics as vectors of contaminants in aquatic: *Ecosystems: Journal of Pollution Effects & Control*, v. 6, p. e118.
- Eriksen, M., Lebreton, L.C.M., Carson, H.S., et al., 2014, Plastic pollution in the world's oceans: More than 5 trillion plastic pieces weighing over 250,000 tons

- afloat at sea: *PLoS One*, v. 9, p. e111913, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0111913>.
- Fildani, A., 2017, Submarine canyons: A brief review looking forward: *Geology*, v. 45, p. 383–384, <https://doi.org/10.1130/focus042017.1>.
- Goldberg, E.D., 1997, Plasticizing the seafloor: An overview: *Environmental Technology*, v. 18, p. 195–201, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09593331808616527>.
- Hessler, A.H., and Fildani, A., 2019, Deep-sea fans: Tapping into Earth's changing landscapes: *Journal of Sedimentary Research*, v. 89, p. 1171–1179, <https://doi.org/10.2110/jsr.2019.64>.
- Hurley, R., Woodward, J., and Rothwell, J.R., 2018, Microplastic contamination of river beds significantly reduced by catchment-wide flooding: *Nature Geoscience*, v. 11, p. 251–257, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41561-018-0080-1>.
- Jamieson A.J., Malkocs, T., Pierny, S.B., Fujii, T., Zhang, Z., 2017, Bioaccumulation of persistent organic pollutants in the deepest ocean fauna: *Nature Ecology and Evolution*, v. 1, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-016-0051>.
- Kane, I.A., Clare, M.A., Miramontes, E., Wogelius, R., Rothwell, J.J., Garreau, P., and Pohl, F., 2020, Seafloor microplastic hotspots controlled by deep-sea circulation: *Science*, v. 368, p. 1140–1145, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aba5899>.
- Krause, S., Molari, M., Gorb, E.V., et al., 2020, Persistence of plastic debris and its colonization by bacterial communities after two decades on the abyssal seafloor: *Scientific Reports*, v. 10, p. 9484, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-66361-7>.
- Lebreton, L.C., Van der Zwet, J., Damsteeg, J.W., Slat, B., Andrady, A., and Reisser, J., 2017, River plastic emissions to the world's oceans: *Nature Communications*, v. 8, p. 15611, <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms15611>.
- Paull, C.K., Greene, H.G., Ussler, W., and Mitts, P.J., 2002, Pesticides as tracers of sediment transport through Monterey canyon: *Geo-Marine Letters*, v. 22, no. 3, p. 121–126, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00367-002-0110-1>.
- Pham, C.K., 2014, Marine litter density and distribution in European seas, from shelves to deep basins: *PLoS One*, v. 9, <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0095839>.
- Pierdomenico, M., Casalbone, D., and Chiocci, F.L., 2019, Massive benthic litter funnelled to deep sea by flash-flood generated hyperpycnal flows: *Scientific Reports*, v. 9, p. 5330, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-41816-8>.
- Pohl, F., Eggenhuisen, J.T., Kane, I.A., and Clare, M.A., 2020, Transport and burial of microplastics in deep-marine sediments by turbidity currents: *Environmental Science and Technology*, v. 54, <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.9b07527>.
- Song, Z., Yang, X., Chen, F., 2019, Fate and transport of nanoplastics in complex natural aquifer media: Effect of particle size and surface functionalization: *The Science of the Total Environment*, v. 669, p. 120–128, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.03.102>.
- Thompson, R.C., Olsen, Y., Mitchell, R.P., et al., 2004, Lost at sea: Where is all the plastic?: *Science*, v. 304, p. 838, <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1094559>.
- UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme), 2009, *Marine Litter: A Global Challenge*: Nairobi, Kenya, United Nations Environment Programme, <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11822/7787>.
- Vendettuoli, D., Clare, M.A., Hughes Clarke, J.E., et al., 2019, Daily bathymetric surveys document how stratigraphy is built and its extreme incompleteness in submarine channels: *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, v. 515, p. 231–247, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.epsl.2019.03.033>.
- Zhong, G., and Peng, X., 2021, Transport and accumulation of plastic litter in submarine canyons—The role of gravity flows: *Geology*, v. 49, p. 581–586, <https://doi.org/10.1130/G48536.1>.

Printed in USA