



Microplastics in the River Thames (UK) and its tributaries: presence and sources in sediments and fish

Alice Horton

Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, UK

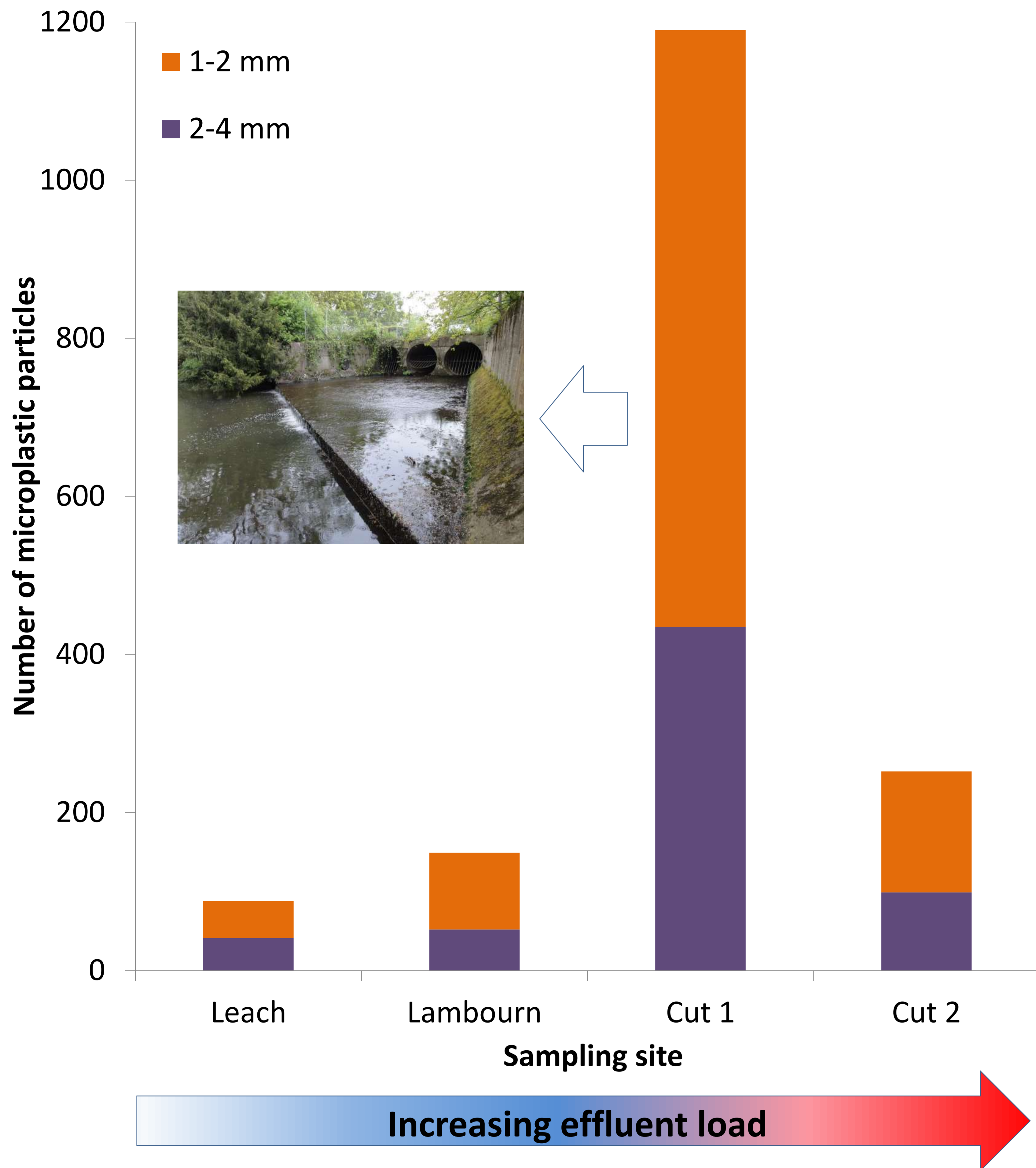
Inputs to rivers in the UK

- Storm drain input
- Effluent input ('grey water')
- Combined Sewage Overflows (raw sewage)
- Land runoff
- Drainage ditches (agricultural)
- Litter



Photo: James Miller

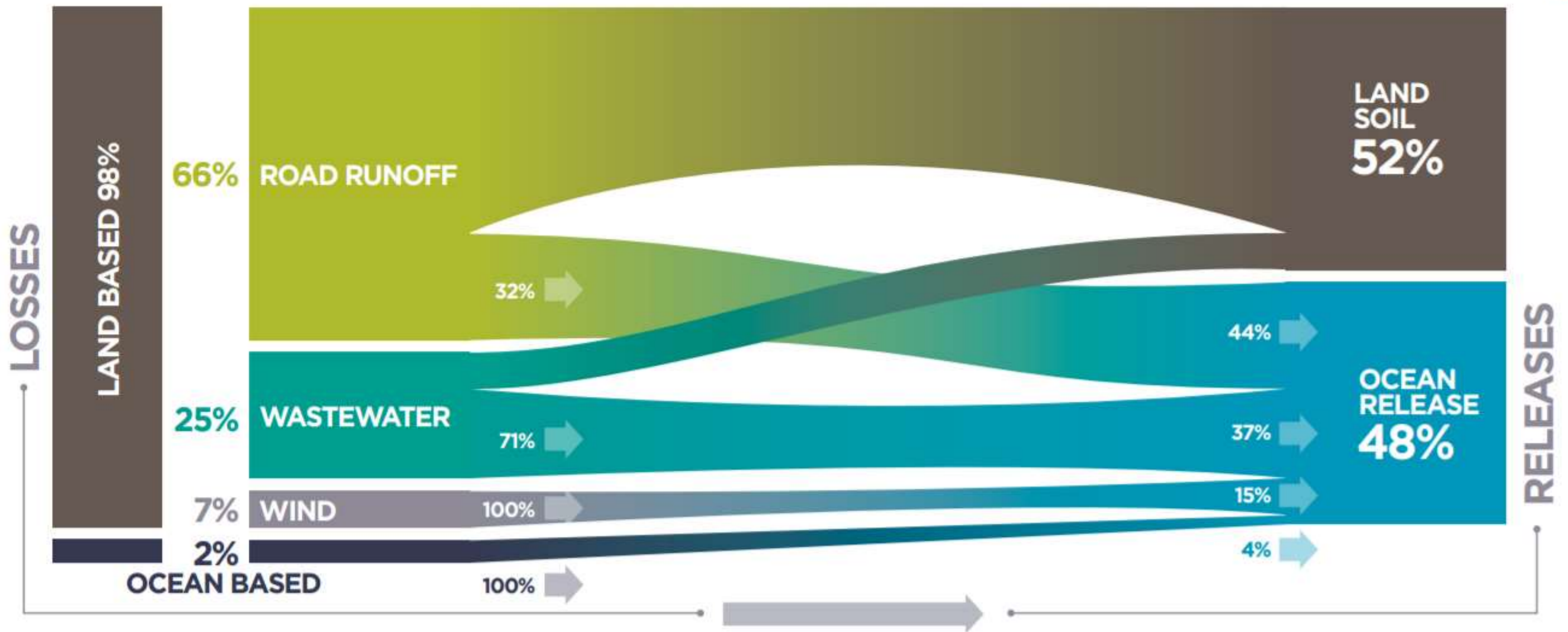
Microplastics in sediment



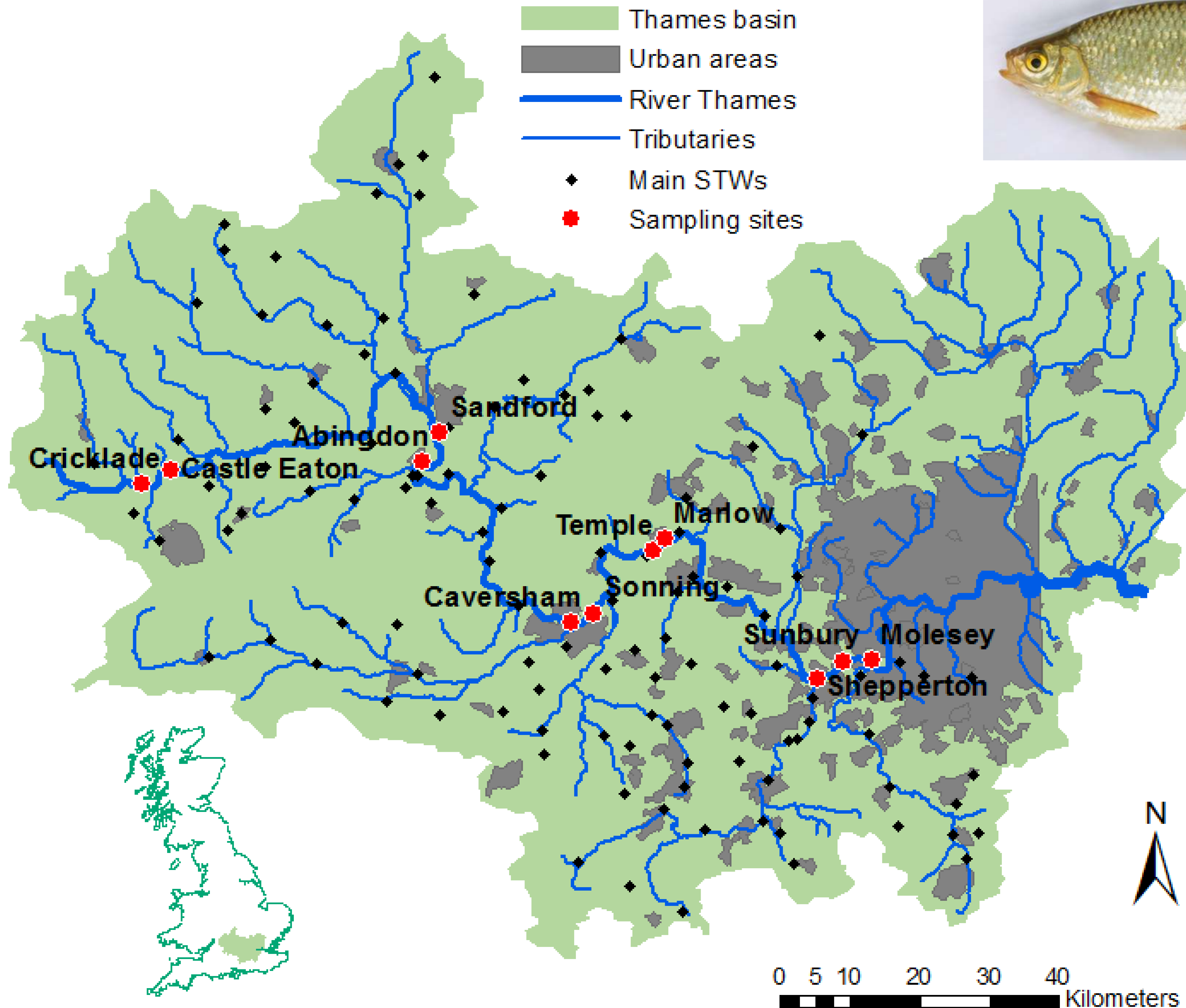
GLOBAL RELEASES TO THE WORLD OCEANS:



CONTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT PATHWAYS TO THE RELEASE OF MICROPLASTICS



Common roach in the Thames



Roach gut analysis - results

Microplastics are ingested!

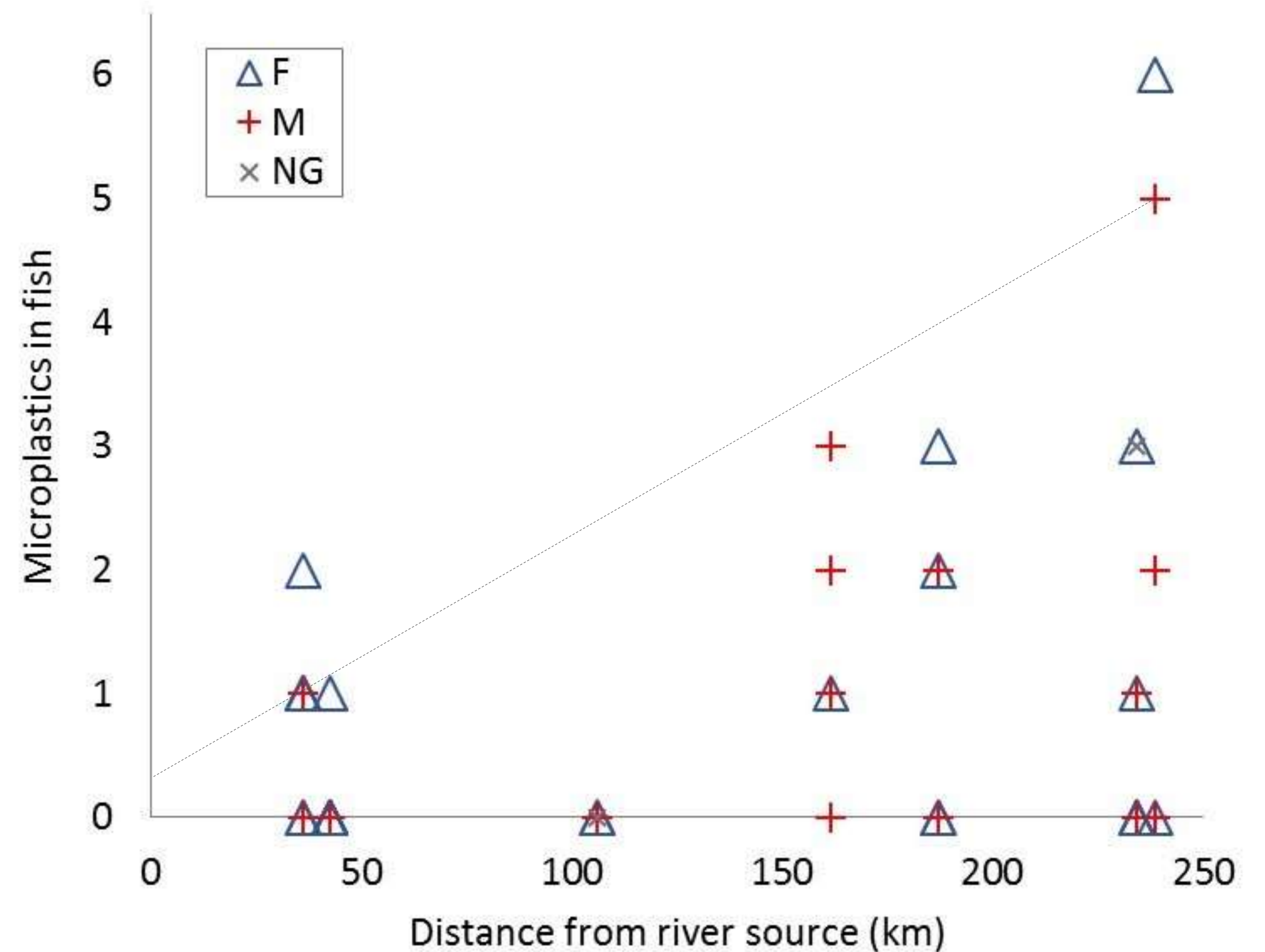
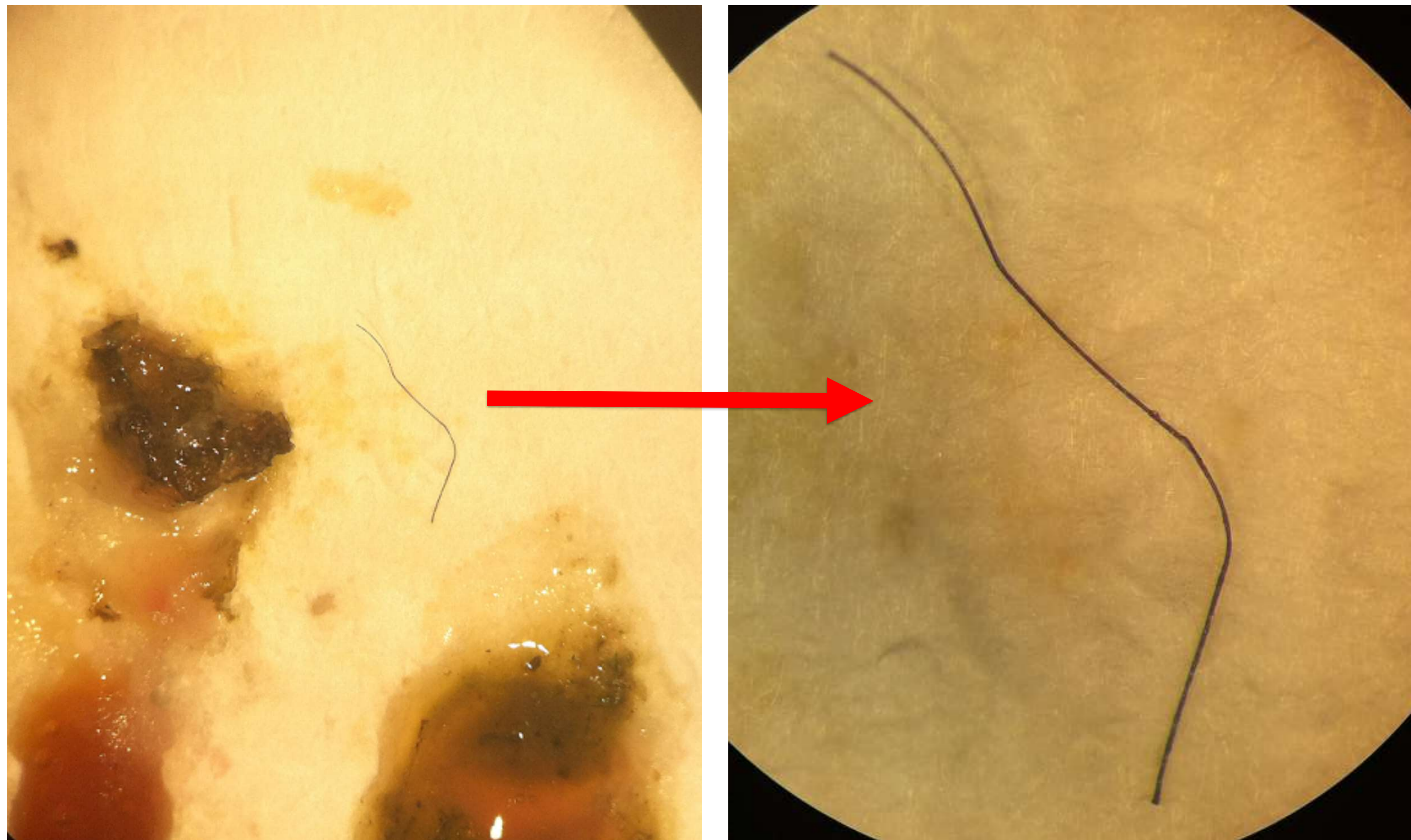
33% of fish had ingested microplastics

Polymers identified as:

Polyethylene

Polypropylene

Polyester



Differences in ingestion based on:

1. Gender
2. Size of fish

Microplastics as a research priority

- Where do microplastics accumulate within the environment – can we link this to specific environmental conditions and human activities?
- To what extent are wastewater treatment plants contributing to microplastics in the environment (water/land)?
- Do microplastics cause harm to ecosystems?
- How do different polymer characteristics affect behaviour and ecological effects of microplastics?
- What are the human health consequences of microplastics?





Thank you

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