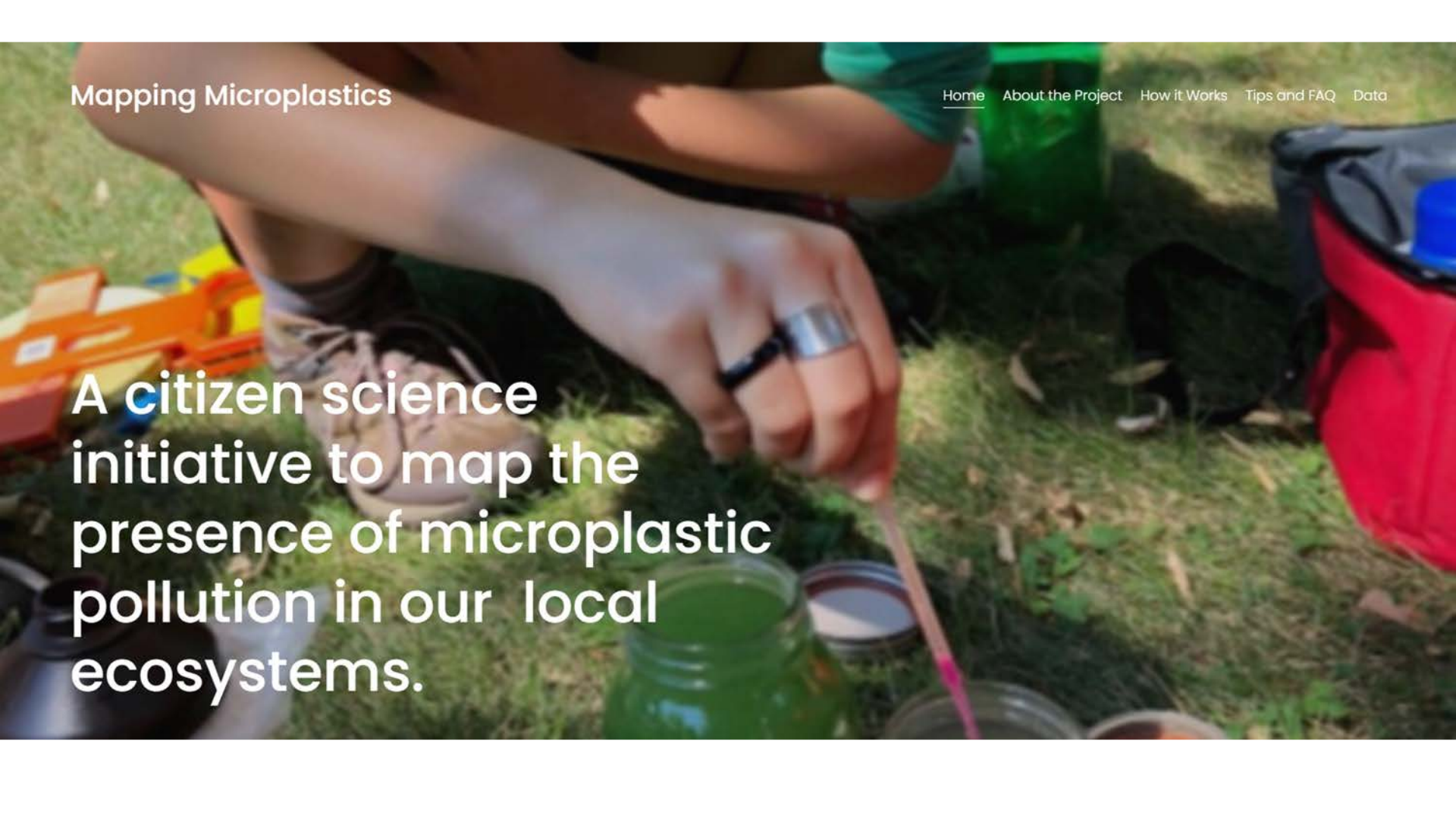


A citizen science initiative to map the presence of microplastic pollution in our local ecosystems.



MAPPING MICROPLASTICS

Sarah Davis

*DATA
COLLECTION*

*WHY CITIZEN
SCIENCE?*

EDUCATION



- Baseline assessment across a wide geographic area
- Repeat testing collects information on seasonality/patterns
- Provides evidence to justify more precise/sophisticated testing



- Novel hands-on STEM activity
- Accessible to a wide audience
- Facilitates place-based learning about global plastics crisis
- Creates a pathway for local nature experiences

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Evidence for using Nile Red staining to identify MP's in environmental samples:



Maes, T., Jessop, R., Wellner, N., Haupt, K., & Mayes, A. G. (2017). A rapid-screening approach to detect and quantify microplastics based on fluorescent tagging with Nile Red. *Scientific Reports*, 7(1), 1-10.

Stanton, T., Johnson, M., Nathanail, P., Gomes, R. L., Needham, T., & Burson, A. (2019). Exploring the efficacy of Nile red in microplastic quantification: A costaining approach. *Environmental Science & Technology Letters*, 6(10), 606-611.

Hengstmann, E., & Fischer, E. K. (2019). Nile red staining in microplastic analysis—proposal for a reliable and fast identification approach for large microplastics. *Environmental monitoring and assessment*, 191(10), 612.

Tammimga, M., Hengstmann, E., & Fischer, E. K. (2017). Nile Red Staining as a Subsidiary Method for Microplastic Quantification: A Comparison of Three Solvents and Factors Influencing Application. *SDRP JESSES*, 2.

Erni-Cassola, G., Gibson, M. I., Thompson, R. C., & Christie-Oleza, J. A. (2017). Lost, but found with Nile red: a novel method for detecting and quantifying small microplastics (1 mm to 20 μ m) in environmental samples. *Environmental science & technology*, 51(23), 13641-13648.

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Citizen Science Procedures



COLLECT

Participants use a glass jar to scoop a 500 mL sample of surface water from any local waterway.



FILTER

Participants filter the water sample using a coffee filter to remove solid debris. They photograph the sample under blue light/orange filter to document fluorescence prior to staining.



STAIN

Participants apply 1-3 mL of Nile Red stain directly onto the debris, and allow it to permeate for 45 minutes - 1 hour.



PHOTOGRAPH

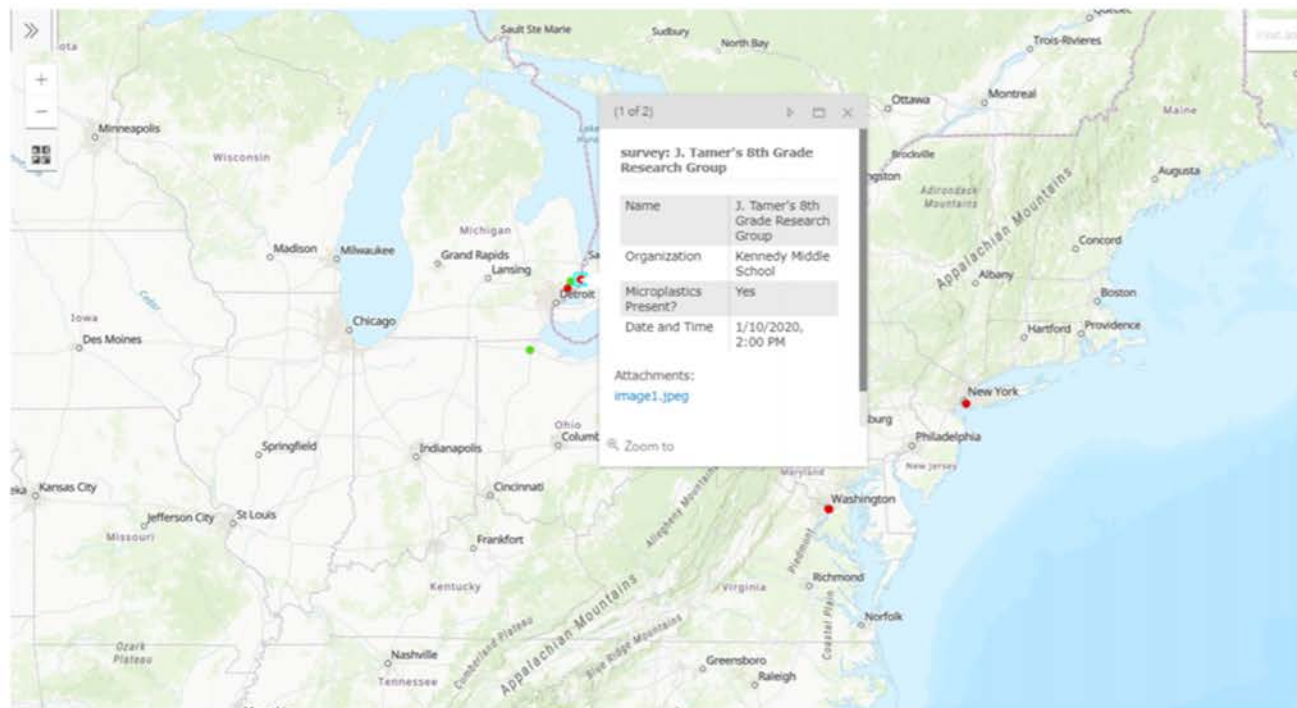
Participants photograph the sample after staining under blue light/orange filter and record fluorescing microplastics greater than 1 mm.

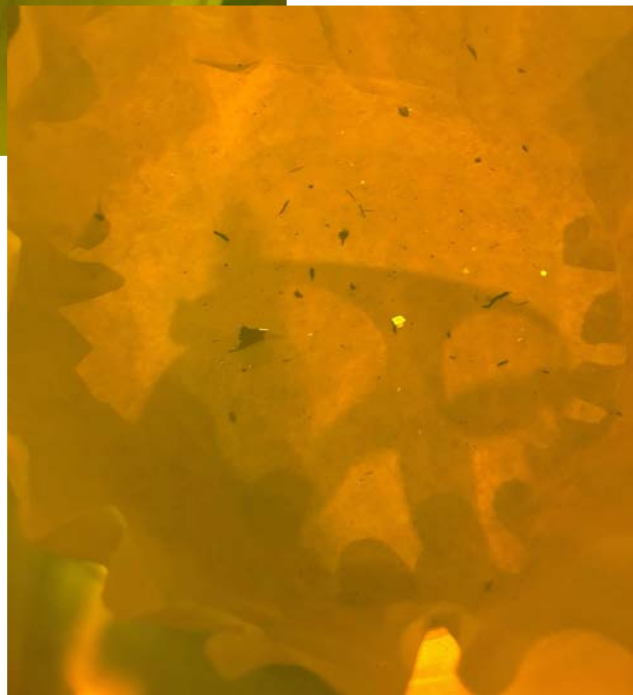
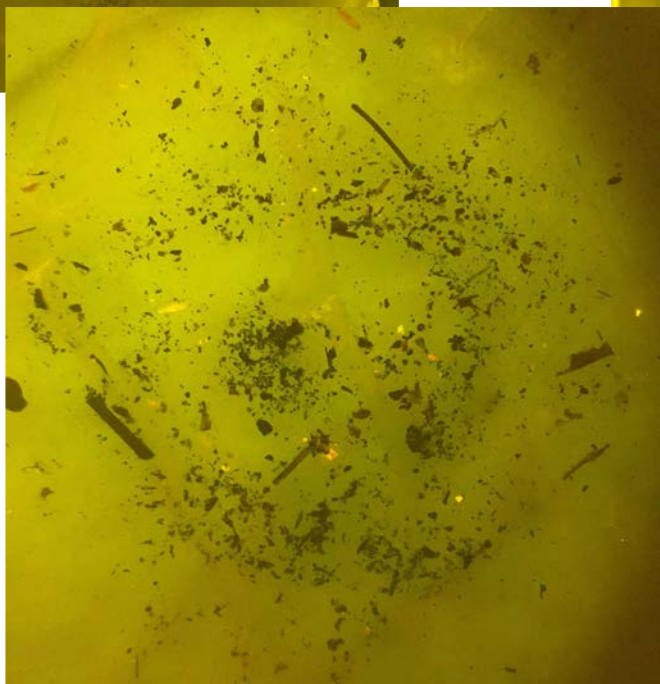
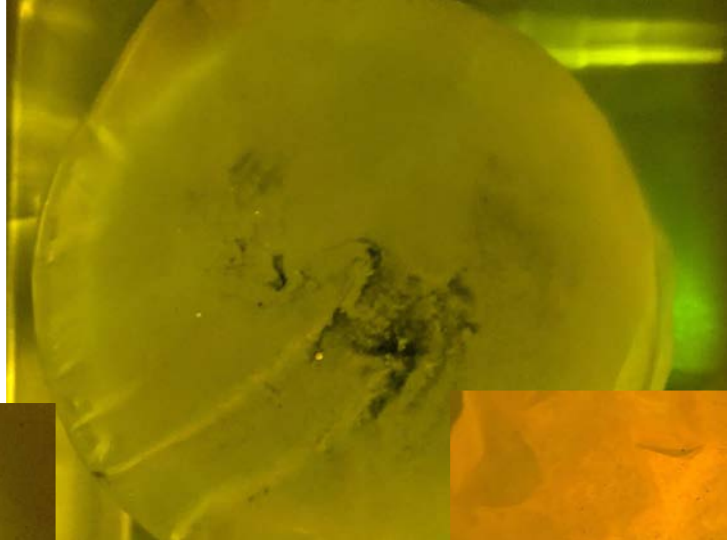
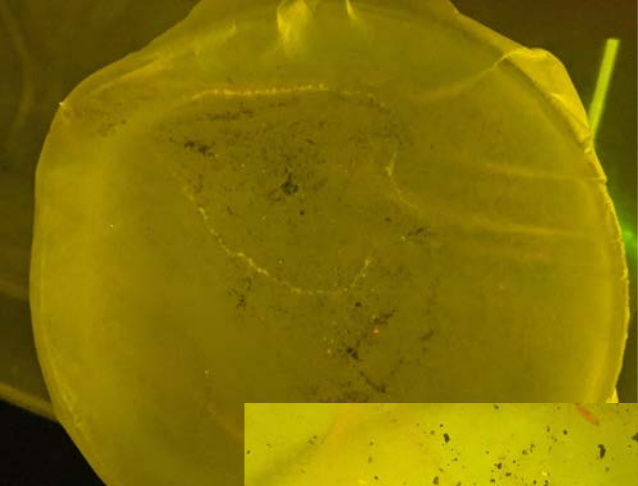
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SHARE

Participants upload their data to the project website, where it is reviewed and added to an interactive GIS map of results.





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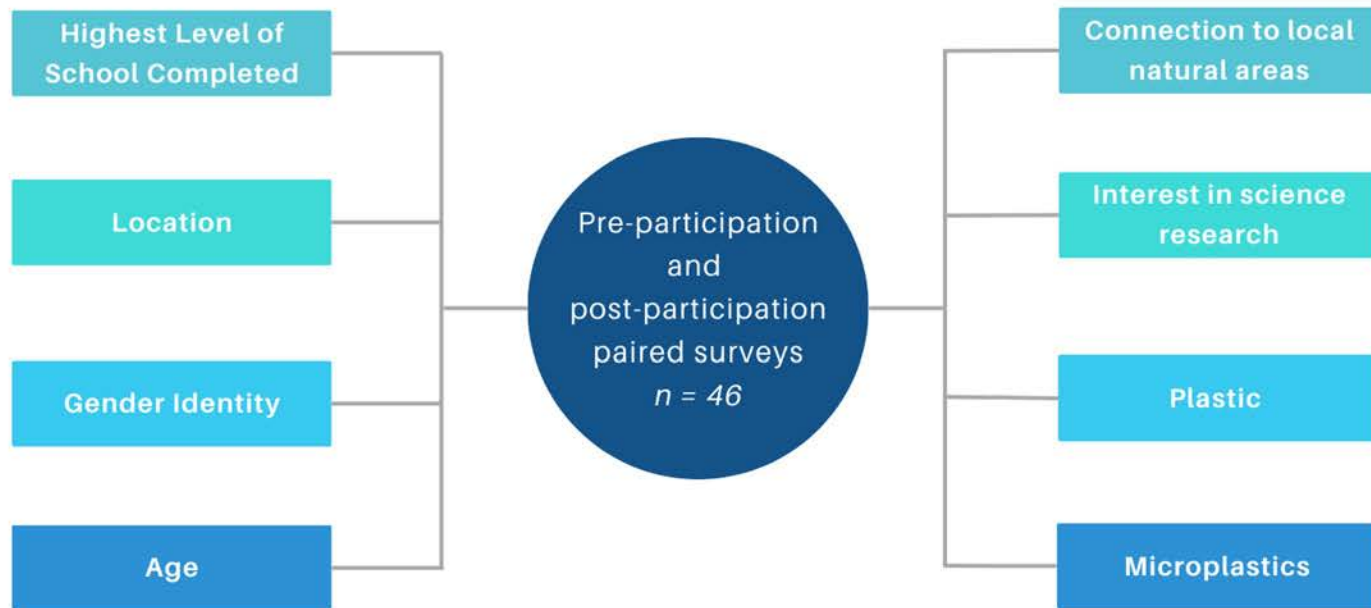
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MAPPING MICROPLASTICS





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