



# Increase of marine litter at two stations of the Arctic deep-sea observatory HAUSGARTEN

Mine Tekman & Melanie Bergmann

Alfred Wegener Institute Helmholtz Center for Polar and Marine Research (Bremerhaven, Germany)

## Background

In 1999, the LTER observatory HAUSGARTEN was established in the eastern Fram Strait. HAUSGARTEN (HG) comprises currently 21 sampling stations between 1000 and 5500 m depth. Images from the central HG station (HG IV, 2500 m depth) taken in 2002, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2011 were analysed during a first litter time-series study on the deep Arctic seafloor and reported doubled litter densities between 2002 and 2011.



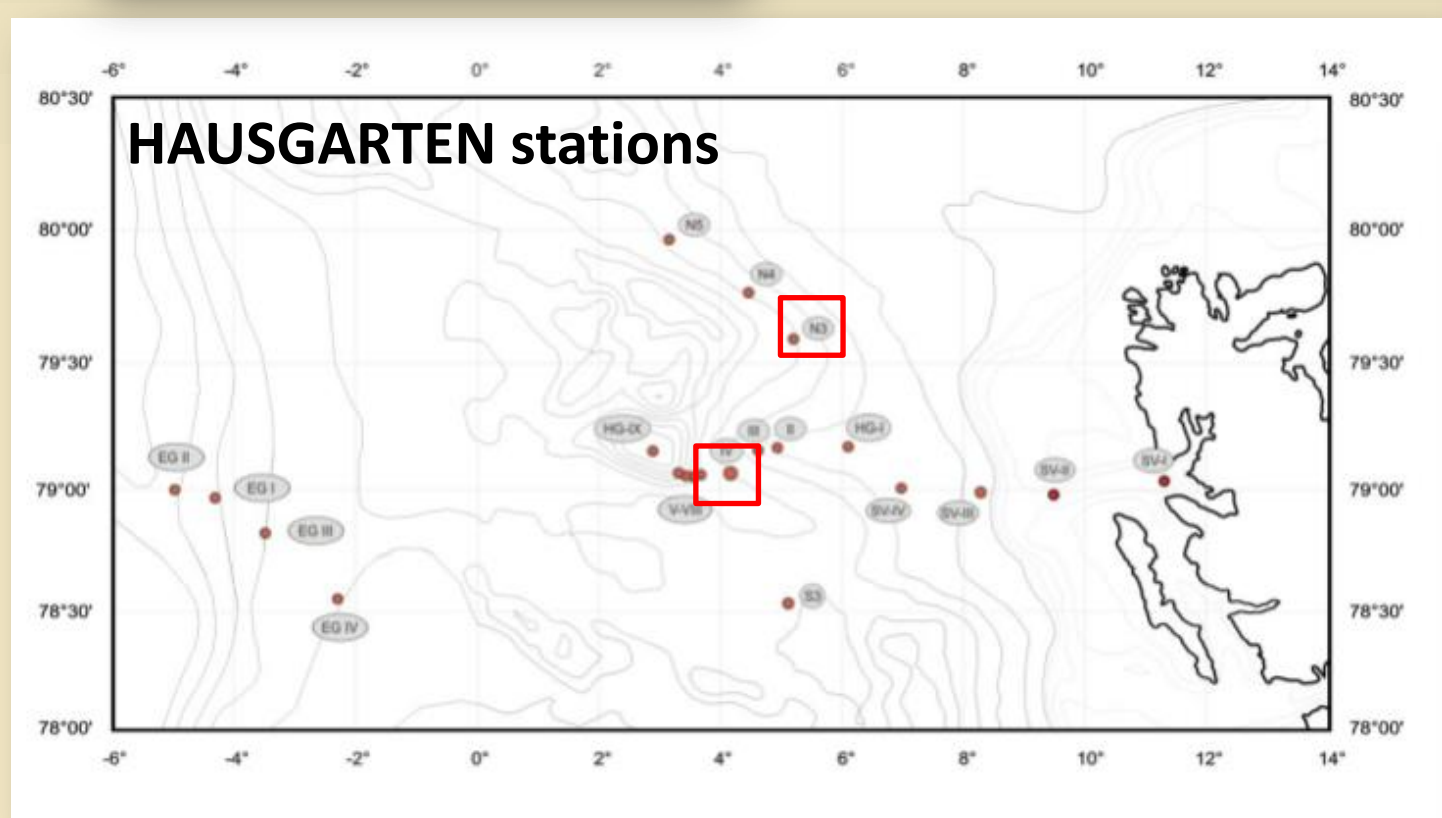
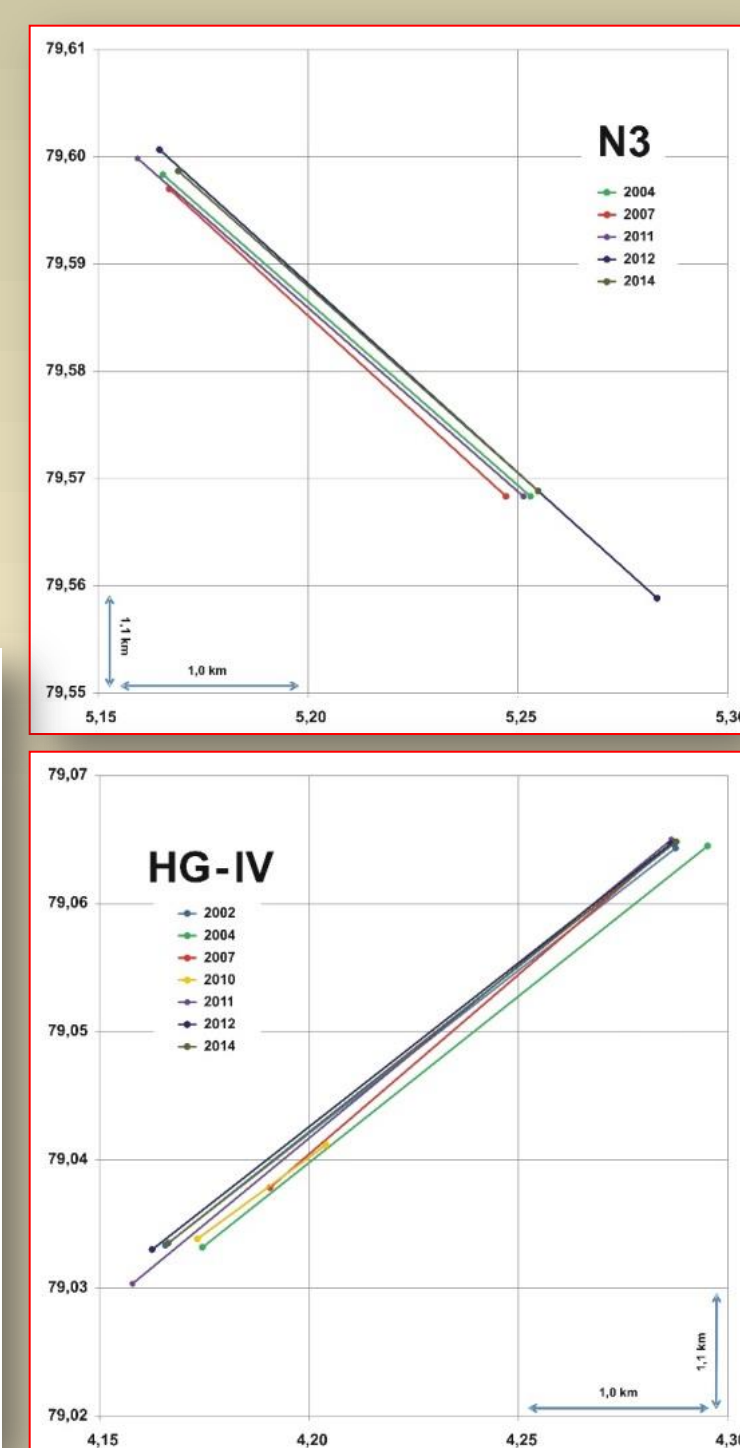
## Current Research

- ❖ Extended HG IV litter time series to 2012 and 2014 to determine if temporal trend persists
- ❖ Assessed temporal trends at northern HAUSGARTEN station (N3, 2500 m depth) in 2004, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014
- ❖ Compared litter density, size, type and interaction with megafauna of the two stations
- ❖ Explored possible sources of litter, e.g. rising ship traffic in this remote region as a result of reduced sea ice extent?

## Materials & methods



Repeated camera (OFOS) transects for megafaunal time series



- Analysis of 5,018 images taken at HG IV and N3 (~2500 m, 1.5 m altitude) in 2002, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 by OFOS transects for litter
- Litter count per image was converted to litter density (litter km<sup>-2</sup>) based on the area of the image. Mean litter densities were calculated thus:  $(\sum \text{litter density}) / N$ , where N is the total number of the images of a transect, year or station
- A total of 7,058 images (incl. data of previous HG IV study) were analysed for temporal and spatial differences using PERMANOVA (PRIMER)

## Outlook

- ❖ **FRAM Pollution Observatory:** Surveillance of marine Arctic ecosystem compartments with a particular emphasis on litter and microplastic pollution
- ❖ Development of **LITTERBASE:** Global map of marine litter records and species affected by litter and microplastic

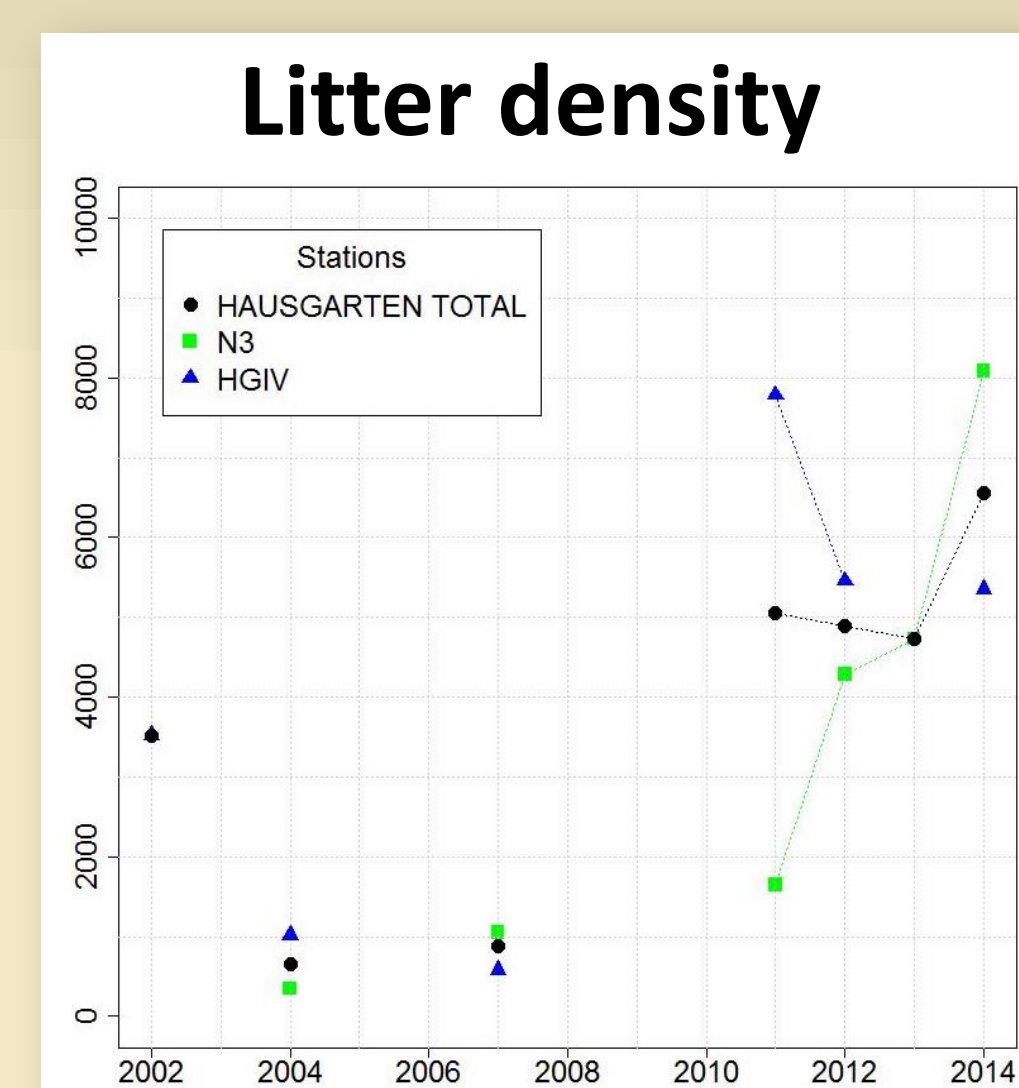
## Acknowledgements

We thank the crew of RVs Polarstern and MS Merian, P. Finne for inspection data, K. Bråten for ship call data, T. Schoening for BIIGLE user support. A travel grant from the Fram Centre enabled conference attendance.

**References**  
 Bergmann M, M Klages (2012). Increase of litter at the Arctic deep-sea observatory HAUSGARTEN. *Mar Pollut Bull* 64: 2734–2741.  
 Bergmann M, N Sandhop, I Schewe, D d'Hert (2015). Sightings of floating anthropogenic litter in the Barents Sea and Fram Strait, Arctic. *Polar Biol.*  
 Bergmann M., N. Langwald, J. Ontrup, T. Soltwedel, I. Schewe, M. Klages and T. W. Nattkemper (2011). "Megafaunal assemblages from two shelf stations west of Svalbard." *Marine Biology Research* 7(6): 525-539.  
 Mordecai G, P A Tyler, DG Masson, VAI Huvenne (2011). Litter in submarine canyons off the west coast of Portugal. *Deep-Sea Res II* 58(23-24): 2489.

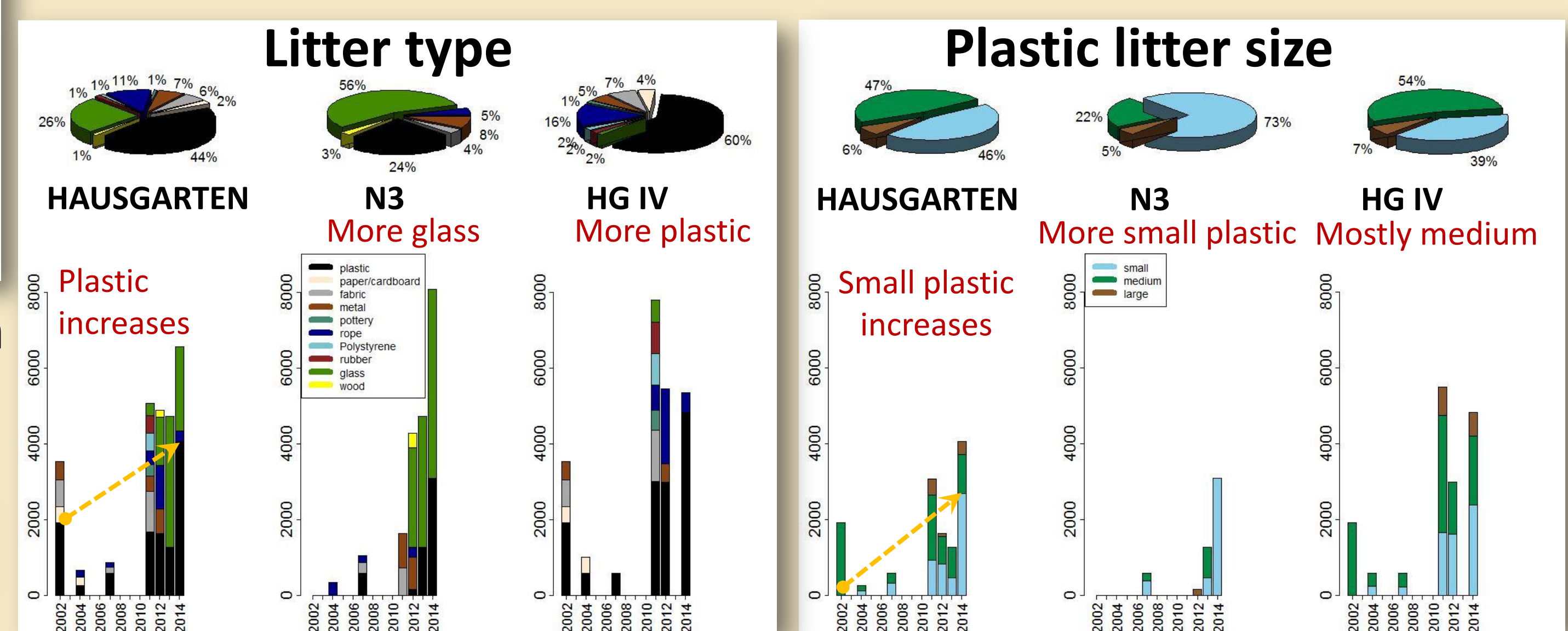
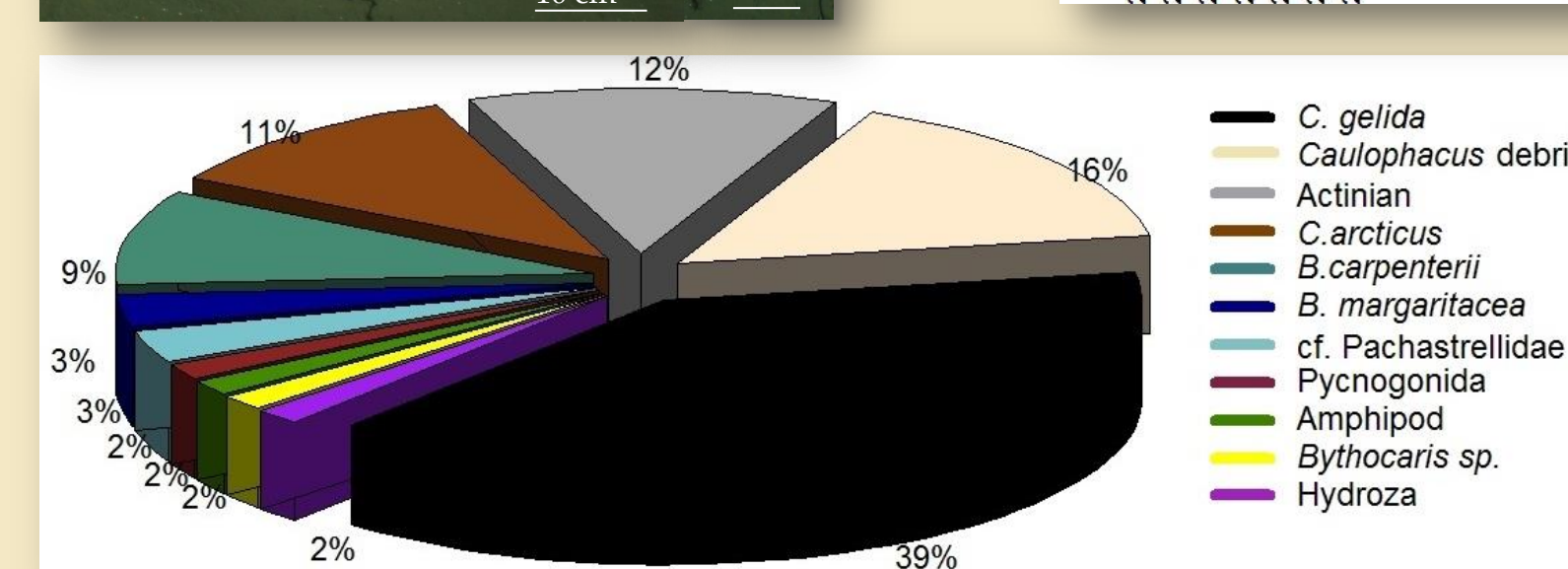
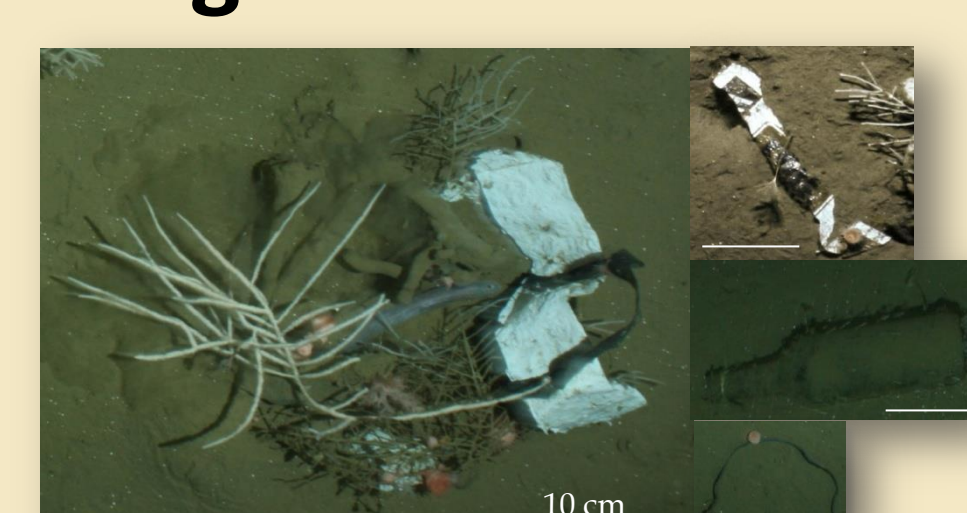
## Results

Areas of images were calculated via laser points (total area: 28,161 m<sup>2</sup>). 89 litter items were found in 82 images (N3: 41, HG IV: 48). Mean annual litter density was between 660 and 6,566 items km<sup>-2</sup>.



- Litter densities of two stations were not significantly different (Pseudo-F=0.67, p=0.4)
- Significant difference between years (Pseudo-F=4.66, p=0.002)
- Significant difference between N3 transects (Pseudo-F=4.39, p=0.002)
- No significant difference between HG IV transects

## Megafauna interaction



- 54% of all litter encountered megafauna
- Of these, 75% encountered sponges, *Cladorhiza gelida*, *Caulophacus arcticus*, *Caulophacus debris* or sea lily *Bathycrinus carpenterii*

## Conclusions

- Litter densities at HAUSGARTEN increased strongly between 2002 and 2014, exceeding those of Lisbon Canyon (6,600 items km<sup>-2</sup>)
- Size of plastic litter decreases → fragmentation into microplastic?
- Litter on seafloor (2.237 - 18.473 items km<sup>-1</sup>) exceeds floating litter in study area (0 - 0.22 items km<sup>-1</sup>) → Is deep seafloor a sink for marine litter?
- Decreasing sea ice cover may encourage anthropogenic activities (tourism, shipping, fishing)

