

Yoga pants, cozy clothes may be key source of sea pollution

15 March 2017, by Jennifer Kay



In this, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 2017 photo, Sarah Egner, director of curriculum development at Marinelab in Key Largo, Fla., takes a water sample to check for the presence of microscopic plastics in the water. Gulf Coast researchers are preparing to launch a two-year study to see what kinds of microscopic plastics can be found in the waters from south Texas to the Florida Keys. The project will expand a year's worth of data collected around the state of Florida that predominantly found microfibers, shreds of plastic even smaller than the microbeads targeted by a federal ban. (AP Photo/Wilfredo Lee)

Comfortable clothes are emerging as a source of plastic that's increasingly ending up in the oceans and potentially contaminating seafood, according to Gulf Coast researchers launching a two-year study of microscopic plastics in the waters from south Texas to the Florida Keys.

The project, led by the Mississippi-Alabama Sea Grant Consortium, will rely partly on volunteers in coastal cleanup events. It also will expand a year's worth of data collected around Florida that predominantly found microfibers—shreds of plastic even smaller than microbeads flowing down

bathroom sinks and shower drains.

Yoga pants, fleece jackets, sweat-wicking athletic wear and other garments made from synthetic materials shed microscopic plastic fibers—called "microfibers"—when laundered. Wastewater systems flush the microfibers into natural waterways, eventually reaching the sea.

"Anything that's nylon or polyester, like the fleece-type jackets," University of Florida researcher Maia McGuire said.

When McGuire set out to study the kinds of plastic found in Florida waters, she expected to mostly find microbeads—the brightly-colored plastic spheres the U.S. government banned from rinse-off cosmetic products in 2015 because of the potential threat to fish and other wildlife.

Instead, McGuire predominantly found microfibers, even smaller than microbeads and coming from places most people don't consider dangerous to marine life: their closets.



In this, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 2017 photo, Sarah Egner, director of curriculum development at Marinelab in Key Largo, Fla., examines a filter with material drained from a water sample under a microscope to check for the

presence of microscopic plastics. Gulf Coast researchers are preparing to launch a two-year study to see what kinds of microscopic plastics can be found in the waters from south Texas to the Florida Keys. The project will expand a year's worth of data collected around the state of Florida that predominantly found microfibers, shreds of plastic even smaller than the microbeads targeted by a federal ban. (AP Photo/Wilfredo Lee)

"I totally thought we were going to be finding microbeads and (bigger) fragments," McGuire said. "What do we do about it is the multimillion dollar question. The consensus seems to be that we need improvement in technology in washing machines and wastewater treatment plants in combination in order to try and filter out these fibers. There's just so much we don't know."

Studies of the Great Lakes and New York Harbor and surrounding waterways found high concentrations of plastics pollution, including microbeads. McGuire's data from Florida waters, compiled from 1-liter samples run through filters fine enough to catch microfibers missed by the trawls used in the larger studies, adds to the growing research focused on plastic pieces that degrade but never disappear.

Other recent studies show that microfibers can end up in the stomachs of marine animals, including seafood such as oysters. Experts increasingly suggest that manufacturers of washing machines—not just body washes or scrubbing detergents—may need to be targeted next in efforts to reduce plastic waste in oceans.

The Gulf Coast study will use McGuire's methodology to determine the prevalence of microfibers and other microscopic plastics.

A plastic "garbage patch" like one circulating in the Pacific Ocean is unlikely in the Gulf of Mexico, but the regional study may reveal areas particularly prone to the accumulation of plastics, said Caitlin Wessel, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Marine Debris Program.



In this, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 2017 photo, Sarah Egner, director of curriculum development at Marinelab in Key Largo, Fla., filters out particles from a water sample to check for the presence of microscopic plastics in the water. Gulf Coast researchers are preparing to launch a two-year study to see what kinds of microscopic plastics can be found in the waters from south Texas to the Florida Keys. The project will expand a year's worth of data collected around the state of Florida that predominantly found microfibers, shreds of plastic even smaller than the microbeads targeted by a federal ban. (AP Photo/Wilfredo Lee)

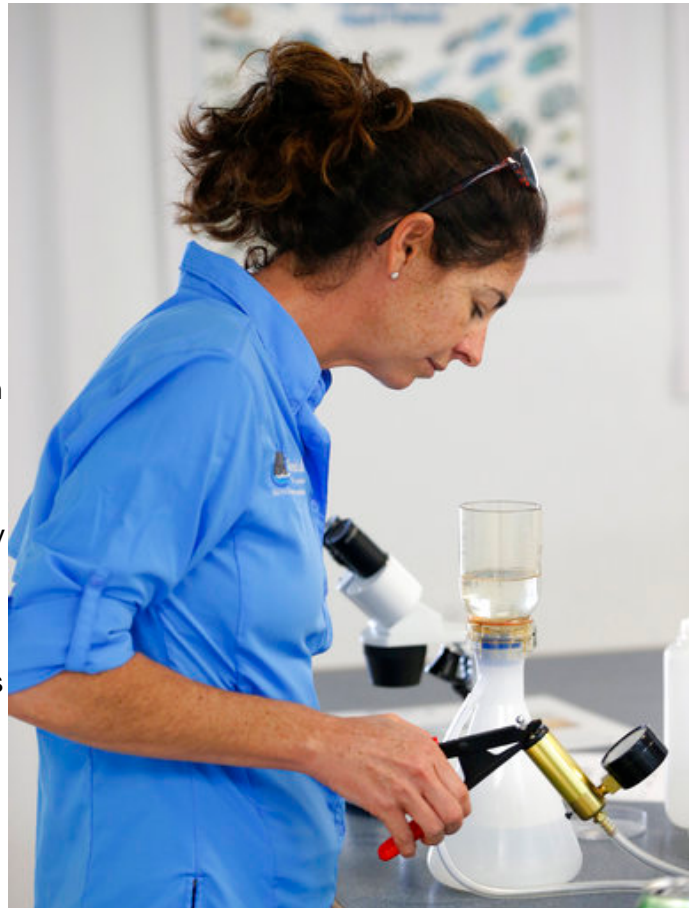
"There hasn't been a lot of baseline study covering microplastics, and the studies that have been done haven't been as wide-reaching," Wessel said. "We're hoping to use the data as a baseline but also find sources of microplastics and find out what types of microplastics are the biggest issue in the Gulf."

It's not yet known how much microfibers hurt the health of marine animals that ingest them, or whether their accumulation up the food chain is harmful.

"The big concern is we know the amount of plastic in the ocean is increasing, and increasing somewhat exponentially at this point. It's got chemicals in it, chemicals stick to it, animals eat it. We know a lot of the larger animals have impacts from larger plastics, so we think there's an effect on smaller animals (from microplastics)," McGuire said.

The emerging data has prompted clothing company Patagonia—which makes fleece jackets and other apparel from synthetic materials—to support research into the prevalence of microfiber pollution and promote information for consumers about ways to minimize microfiber shedding in laundry.

Consumer-focused efforts such as Patagonia's outreach, liquor giant Bacardi's decision to stop adding plastic straws and stirrers to cocktails at company events, Miami Beach's ban on Styrofoam containers or the federal microbeads ban can help slow the rate of microfibers and other plastics adding up in the oceans, but the pollution also needs to be addressed at its source and at wastewater treatment plants, Wessel said.



In this, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 2017 photo, Sarah Egner, director of curriculum development at Marinelab in Key Largo, Fla., filters out a water sample to check for the presence of microscopic plastics. Gulf Coast researchers are preparing to launch a two-year study to see what kinds of microscopic plastics can be found in the waters from south Texas to the Florida Keys. The project will expand a year's worth of data collected around the state of Florida that predominantly found microfibers, shreds of plastic even smaller than the microbeads targeted by a federal ban. (AP Photo/Wilfredo Lee)

"It would be really great if the washing machine companies would get on board and come up with a filter to trap these microfibers," Wessel said. "I think there's a big push right now—nobody really disagrees that marine debris is an issue that needs to be addressed."

McGuire's Florida Microplastic Awareness Project from September 2015 to August 2016 analyzed samples collected by volunteers from 256 sites

around the state's peninsula and the Florida Keys. Eighty-nine percent contained at least one piece of plastic.

Microfibers comprised the vast majority of plastic found—82 percent. Only 7 percent were the microbeads in personal products targeted by the federal ban, which doesn't limit the use of the same plastic spheres in other products.

The samples sent to McGuire were similar to one collected in early February by Sarah Egner, director of research and curriculum development at MarineLab in Key Largo. She waded knee-deep off a boat ramp into Largo Sound, and on a sunny day the water seemed clear in her white plastic bottle. Under a microscope in her laboratory, however, two dark threads seemed to swim among red and green plankton—two microfibers.

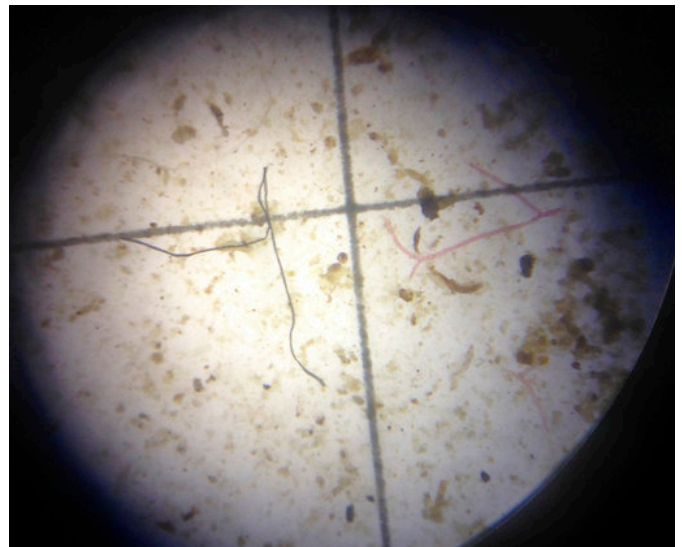
Egner has committed to reading product labels to avoid those containing plastic ingredients. That's easy compared with the daunting task of reducing the amount of microfibers potentially coming from the boating attire and moisture-wicking clothes that make it easier to work outside in Florida.

"I look in my closet, and I'm like, 'Man, I've got a lot of synthetic material in here,'" Egner said. "Look on your tags: If you have something that's 100 percent cotton, you're good right there. But generally, it's a mix of things, which is not so good."



In this, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 2017 photo, Sarah Egner, director of curriculum development at Marinelab in Key

Largo, Fla., filters out a water sample to check for the presence of microscopic plastics in the water. Gulf Coast researchers are preparing to launch a two-year study to see what kinds of microscopic plastics can be found in the waters from south Texas to the Florida Keys. The project will expand a year's worth of data collected around the state of Florida that predominantly found microfibers, shreds of plastic even smaller than the microbeads targeted by a federal ban. (AP Photo/Wilfredo Lee)



In this, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 2017 photo, a possible plastic microfiber, left, is shown through a microscope during an examination of nearby ocean water in Key Largo, Fla. Gulf Coast researchers are preparing to launch a two-year study to see what kinds of microscopic plastics can be found in the waters from south Texas to the Florida Keys. The project will expand a year's worth of data collected around the state of Florida that predominantly found microfibers, shreds of plastic even smaller than the microbeads targeted by a federal ban. (AP Photo/Wilfredo Lee)

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