

Blue Economy

Final Review Meeting

INIDEP and CONAE activities

Dr. Mara Braverman
Dr. Rosana Di Mauro
Dr. Guillermina Ruiz



Secretaría de Agricultura,
Ganadería y Pesca



Ministerio de Economía
Argentina



VIDEP SOSTENIBLE Initiative Environmental and Social Management

“To develop an action plan that attends to an institutional policy focused on people and on the sustainable development of ecosystems”

Mission

Environment

Social

Comunicación/education



INIDEP SOSTENIBLE Initiative

FIRST recycling actions

Internal campaign to separate our trash

PAPER – PLASTIC

BATTERIES – METALS/GLASS

All materials for disposal from the laboratories, ships, offices.

Environment

Social

Comunication/education



Coordination social actions

Recycling our garbage

Coordination with a **Citizen Recycling Organization (RUM)** to take and recycle our garbage.



Circular economy

Others needs the materials we through away



Environment

Social

Communication/education



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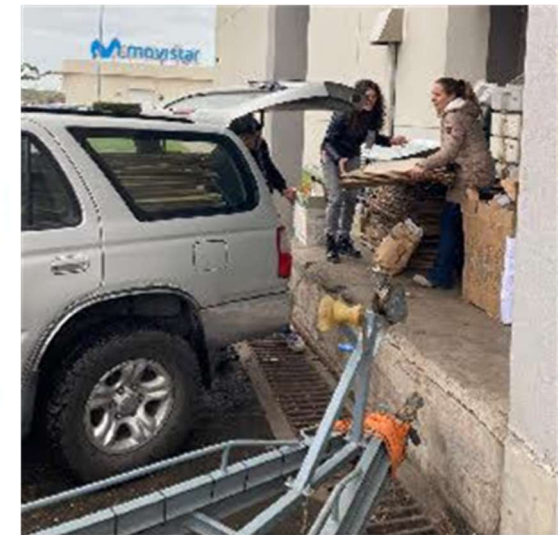
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Environmental and social actions

Coordination with a **Citizen Recycling Organization (RUM)** to
and recycle our garbage.

Others needs the materials we through away

Circular economy



Culture education for INIDEP workers

Advices to improve the awareness in our daily actions

To use both sides of a paper-sheet

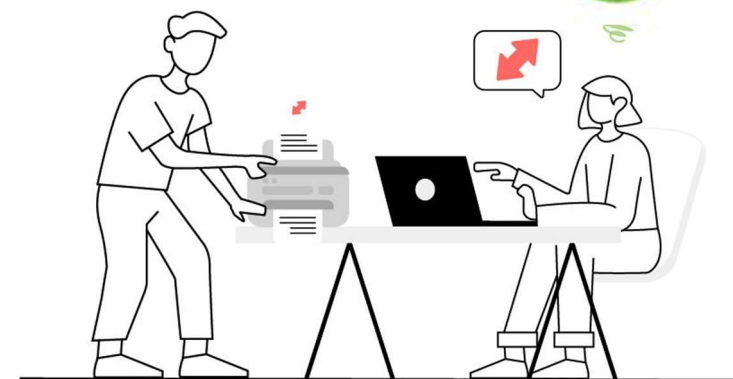
Environment

Social

Comunication/education



Aprovechá los 2 lados de la hoja al imprimir



Es más económico:
Ahorras un 50% en papel.



Es sostenible:
Reducimos el impacto en el ambiente.

Culture education for INIDEP workers

Advices to improve the awareness in our daily actions

To use take the stairs instead of the elevator

To re-used paper sheets, the other side



Environment

Social

Communication/education

Culture education for INIDEP workers

Advices to improve the awareness in our daily actions

How to build an
eco-bottle?

What to do with
**one-use
plastic?**



CONAE contributions to INIDEP Activities

Library of Spectral Signatures - spectroradiometer surveys

Microplastics - Pilot measurements

Ocean color - Chlorophyll, Sediments, Organic matter

Coastal and marine water characterization

through oceanographic surveys and/or coastal measurements for
SABIAMar Mission (Ocean Color Mission for 2024)

Oil Spill detection/monitoring - complement with SAOCOM data (SAR L band)

Monitoring of algae blooms - Modis, VIIRS, Sentinel 2, Landsat 8/9, Spot 6/7
development of new indexes for algae groups

Monitoring/detection of vessels jigger fleet (squid, *Illex argentinus*)



HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM STUDIES AT INIDEP

Marine Chemistry and Red Tide Program

Dra. M. Guillermina Ruiz & Lic. Nora Montoya
mgruiz@inidep.edu.ar ; nmontoya@inidep.edu.ar

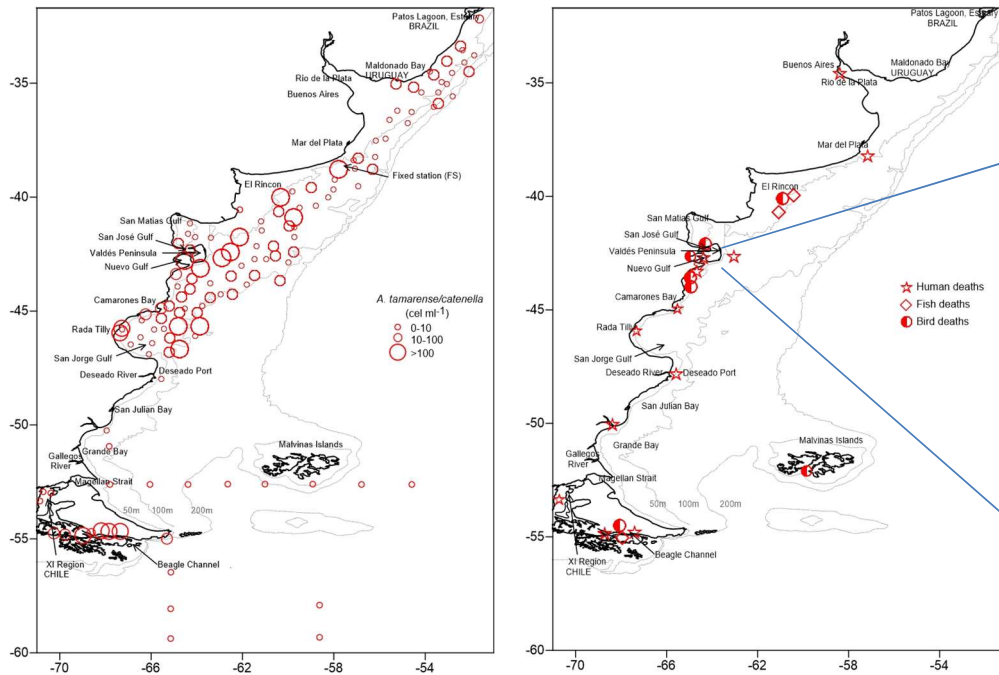


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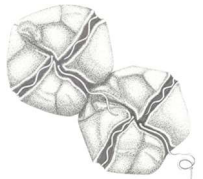
Alexandrium catenella / *tamarense* complex dinoflagellate produces lethal paralytic shellfish toxins.



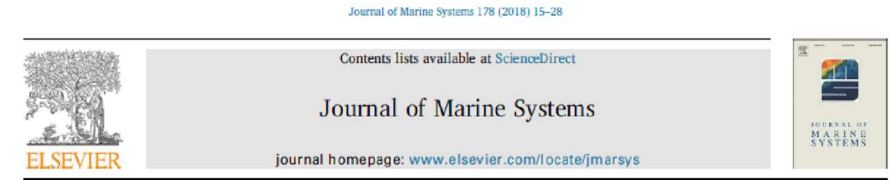
1980: first human intoxication and death



2022: southern right whale mortality



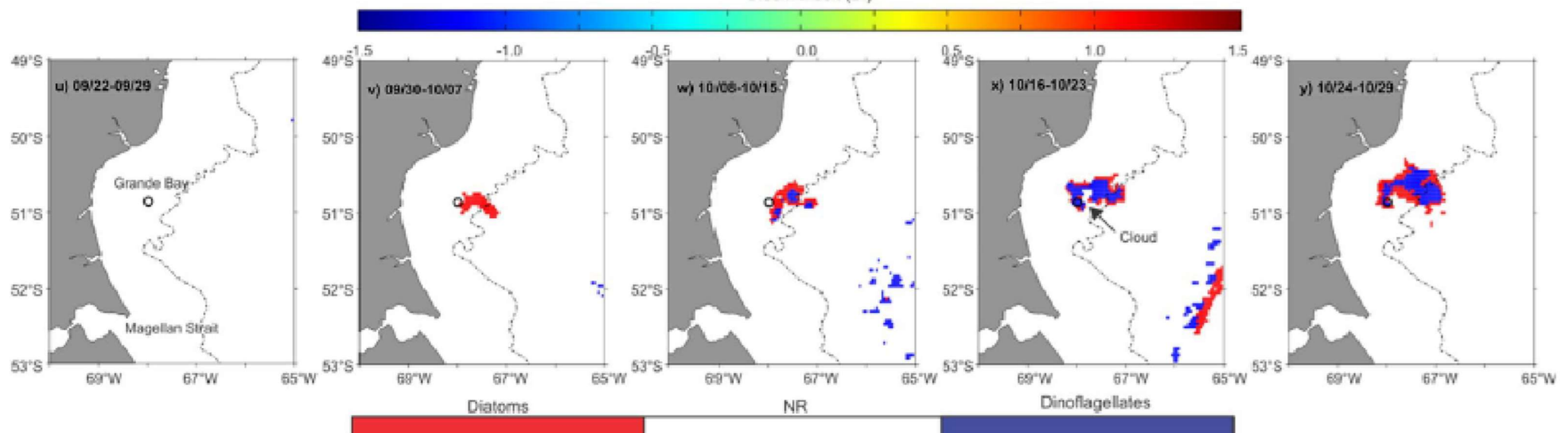
We characterized the biological succession from diatoms to dinoflagellates of Bloom using an index based on Rrs variability among groups (BI index, Shang et al. 2014).



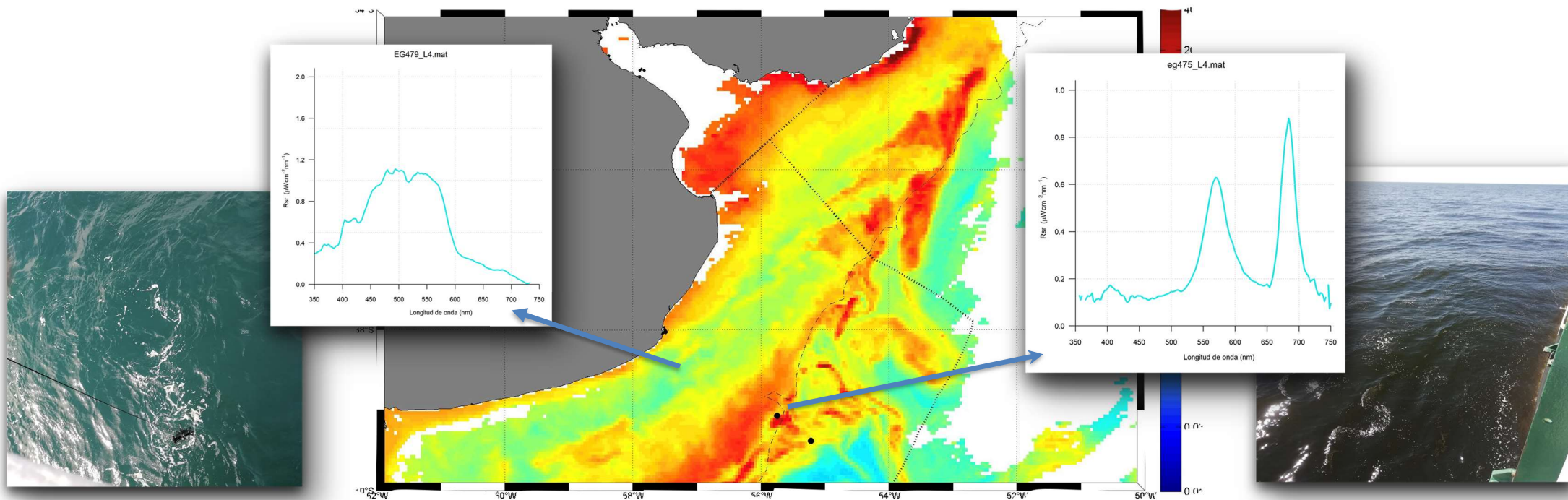
Mycosporine-like amino acids and xanthophyll-cycle pigments favour a massive spring bloom development of the dinoflagellate *Prorocentrum minimum* in Grande Bay (Argentina), an ozone hole affected area

José I. Carreto*, Mario O. Carignan, Nora G. Montoya, Ezequiel Cozzolino, Rut Akselman

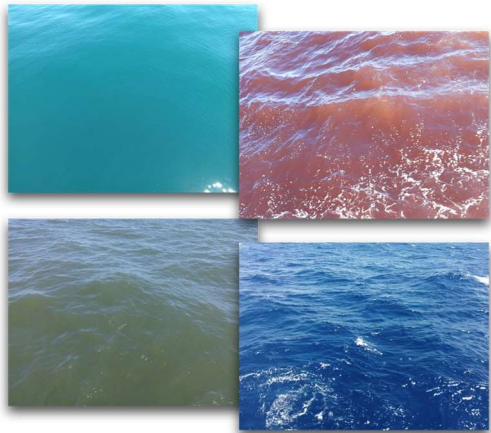
Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Desarrollo Pesquero (INIDEP), V. Ocampo 1, B7602HSA Mar del Plata, Argentina



In situ remote sensing reflectance signals of phytoplankton blooms are being retrieved on board INIDEP vessels.

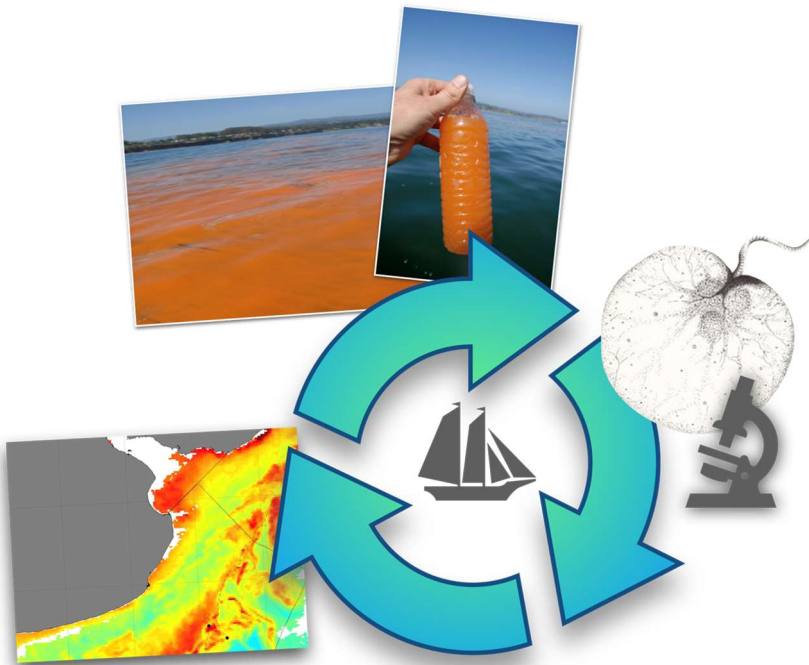


Biogeography can be studied by remote sensing, but the toxic potential of a bloom can only be determined from *in situ* samples.



Non toxic bloom of
the peridinine
containign
dinoflagellate
Gimnodinium sp.

The “Red tide fishing project” is aimed at studying the biogeography of HABs from samples obtained on board fishing vessels.



- ✓ Training of captains and fishing staff
- ✓ Logistic instruction for sample preservation
- ✓ Sample recovery and observations
- ✓ Taxonomic identification and toxic potential
- ✓ Characterization of HABs using remote sensing

The “Red tide fishing project” has started with training activities

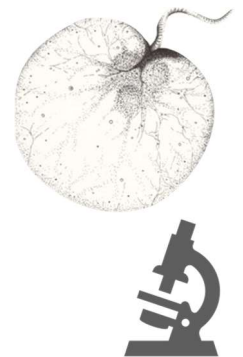
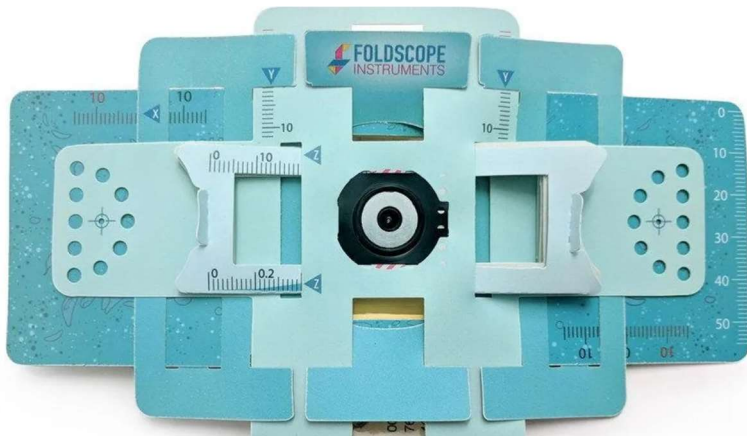


Training of future captains at National School of Fisheries



Work agreement with the Association of Artisanal Fishermen of Puerto Madryn

The “Red tide fishing project” will deliver foldscopes instruments to local fishermen to help detecting dinoflagellate blooms.



Future perspectives: to generate *in situ* observations with validated remote sensing products (e.g. “dinoflagellate images”) at least for shelfish extraction areas.



PLASTICS AND MICROPLASTICS

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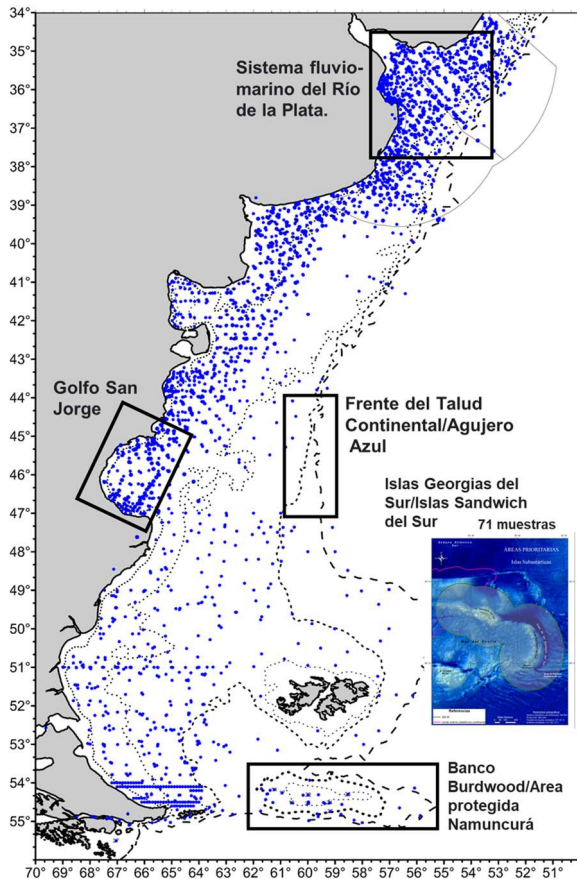


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Plastics and microplastics in the Southwestern Atlantic ocean



This is the sampling power that our fisheries research institution has. This picture shows the historical sampling with plankton nets since 1991 to 2021.

We use this capacity to study plastics and microplastics using Niskin bottles, plankton nets, underway filtration systems, and fishing trawls. Basically, everything that is done in the fisheries assessment programs

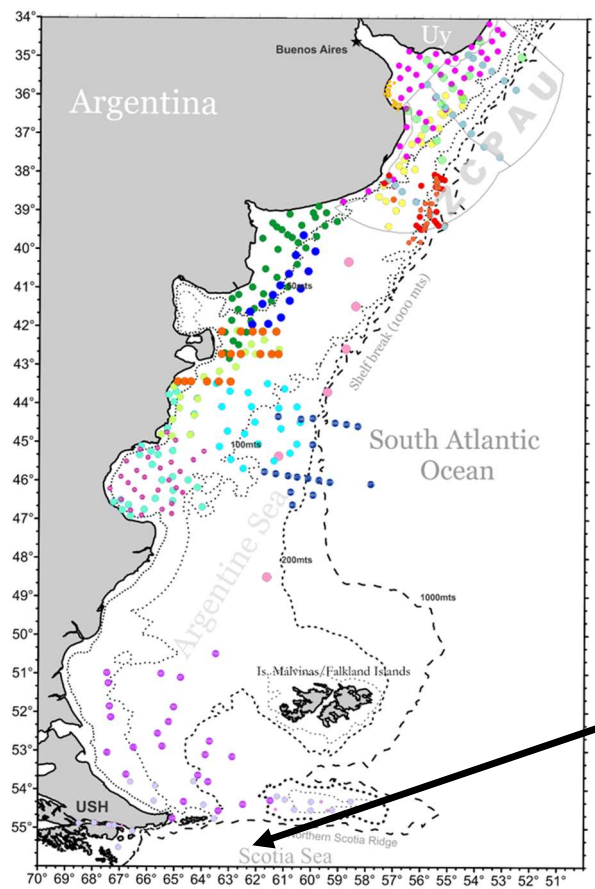
Fibers

Fragments

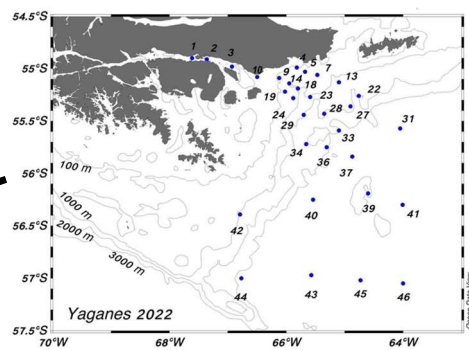
Biofilms

Macroplastics

Plastics and microplastics in the Southwestern Atlantic ocean



This is the microplastics sampling with Niskin bottles until from April 2018 until November 2022. In general, every Niskin bottle is linked to a plankton net, and to a fishing trawl. Also, we try to use the underway system when possible. This sampling design facilitates the interaction with fisheries assessment programs.



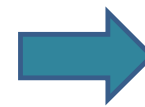
Our perspective:

Monitoring marine plastic pollution through remote sensing ...

Challenging... but

Because many studies show that most of the plastic in the ocean is actually under the surface

Although everything might float at the beginning, we don't know for how long plastic remains on the surface



It can be a useful tool to locate macroplastics "hot spots" in the oceans



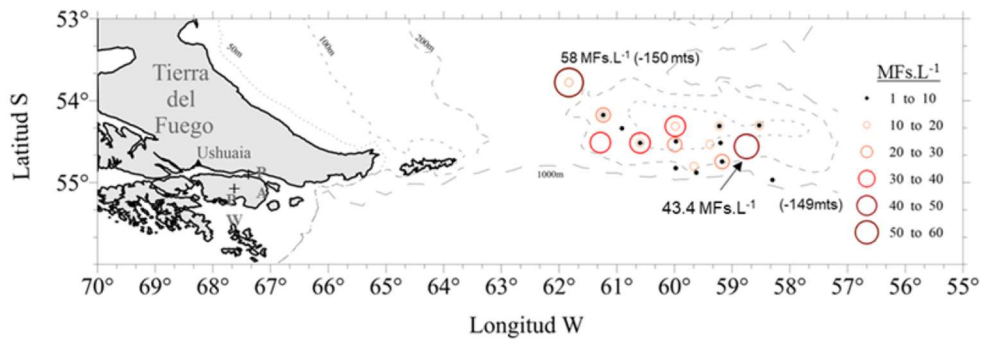
Assess about the source.

Plastics and microplastics in the Southwestern Atlantic ocean



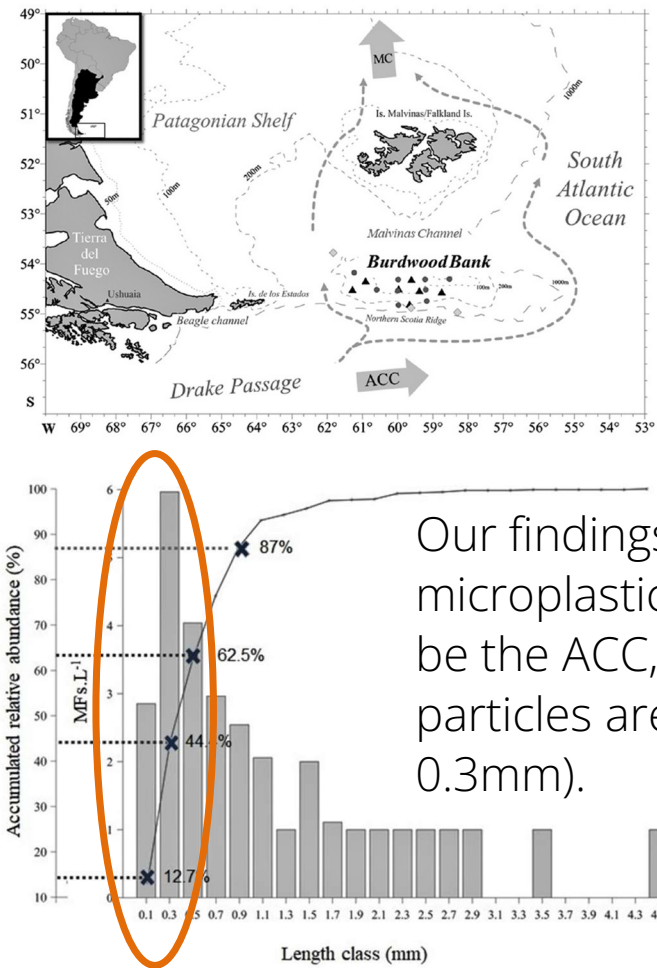
Anthropogenic microfibers are highly abundant at the Burdwood Bank seamount, a protected sub-Antarctic environment in the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean[☆]

Rosana Di Mauro^{a,b}, Santiago Castillo^{c,d}, Analía Pérez^{b,e}, Clara M. Iachetti^f, Leonel Silva^{b,g}, Juan P. Tomba^{b,g}, Ignacio L. Chiesa^{b,h,*}



Spatial distribution of microfibers concentrations in the Burdwood Bank.

We used fibers as an index of microplastics pollution.



Other ideas...

Can we use it to
prove that plastic
is trapped within
the ACC?



Floating macro- and microplastics around the Southern Ocean: Results from the Antarctic Circumnavigation Expedition

Giuseppe Suaria^{a,b,1,*}, Vonica Perold^c, Jasmine R. Lee^d, Fabrice Lebouard^{e,f}, Stefano Aliani^a, Peter G. Ryan^{c,1}

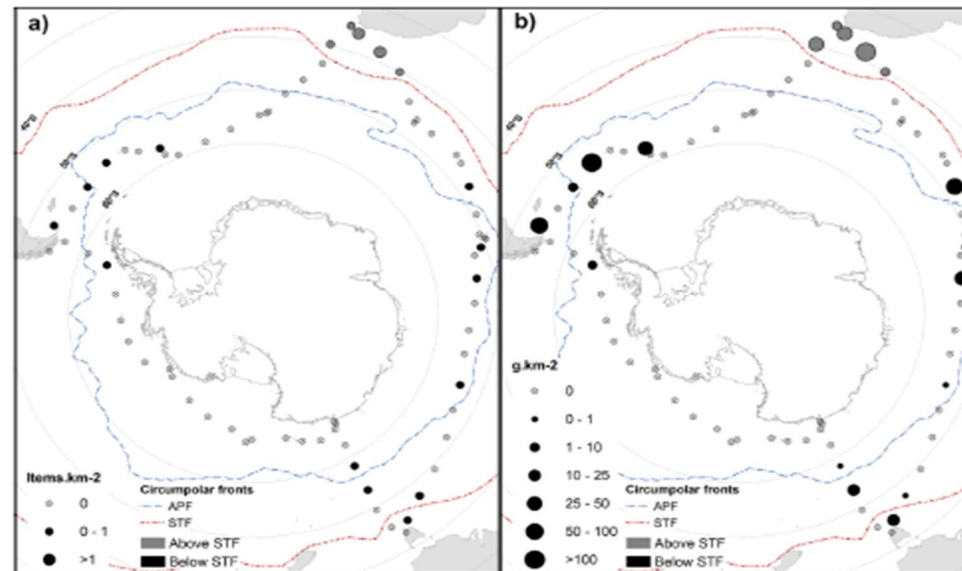
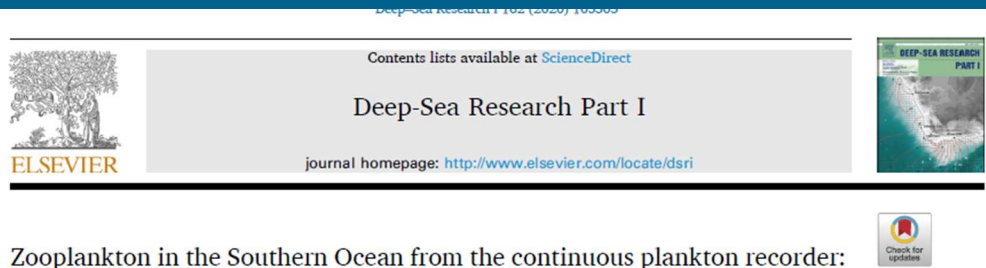
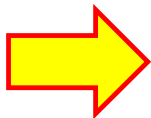


Fig. 3. The concentration of floating macroplastics sighted around the Southern Ocean expressed in (a) items.km⁻² and (b) g.km⁻² (n = 15,417 km of transects). The mean positions of major fronts (APF and STF) are also shown (after Orsi et al., 1995).

Plastics and microplastics in the Southwestern Atlantic ocean

Why is it important?



Zooplankton in the Southern Ocean from the continuous plankton recorder: Distributions and long-term change

Matthew H. Pinkerton^{a,*}, Moira Décima^a, John A. Kitchener^b, Kunio T. Takahashi^c, Karen V. Robinson^d, Robert Stewart^a, Graham W. Hosie^e

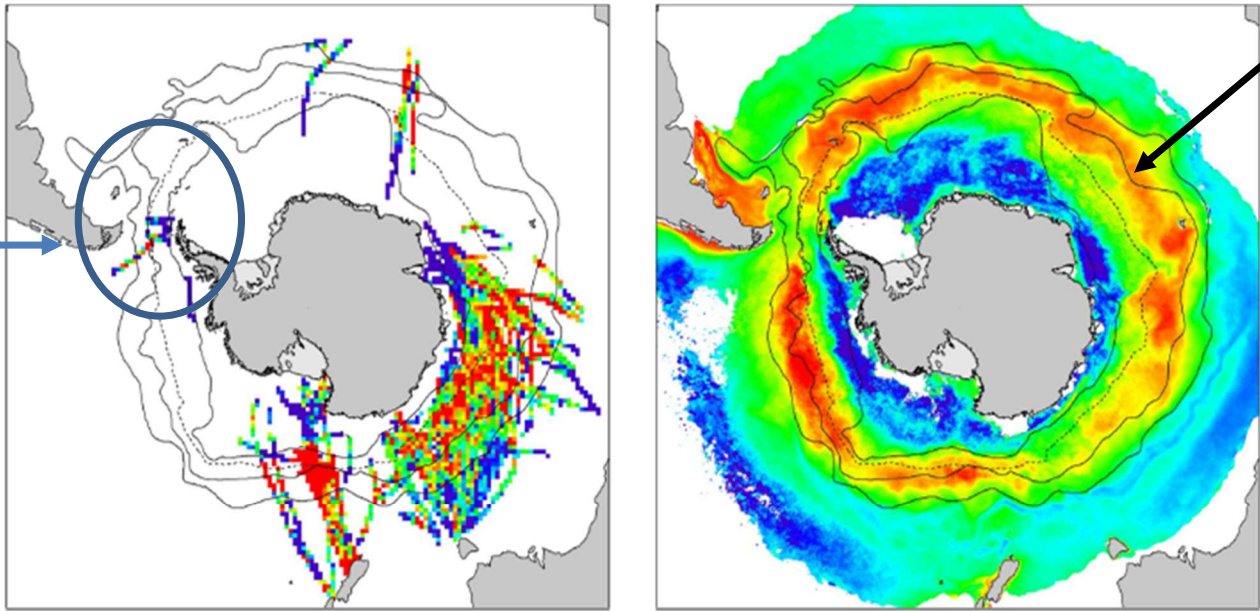


Figure 2. a: Log-averaged CPR measurements of total zooplankton abundance (counts per 5 n. mile CPR segment) in 81 km × 81 km spatial areas, using all data between October and March inclusive over the whole CPR time series (1991–2018). b: Modelled total zooplankton environmental suitability ('modelled abundance') from the combined BRT model, averaged for three times of day, 6 months (October to March) and years 1998–2018. Areas shown white either have no data, or no predictions were made, including because environmental conditions were outside the training data. Fronts as Fig. 1.

Southern Ocean ecosystems are globally important

Zooplankton abundance in the Southern Ocean

Krill is one of the key components of the Antarctic marine trophic web.

An experimental study shows that they can eat and break microplastics into even smaller pieces

We should focus observations on this area
Because is the area affected by anthropogenic activities all year round.

Our needs...

Human resources

Technological equipment and training for the chemical identification of particles which is fundamental step to validate satellite imaging.

Capacity building, Outreach communication and education



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