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More information:• Prof. E. Gidarakosegidarakos@tuc.gr• IWWG websitewww.iwwg.eu







FATE AND BIODEGRADATION OF PLASTICS AND MICROPLASTICS IN THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND IN AGRICULTURAL SOILS

Plastic debris represents a significant problem among the various pollution problems facing the marine environment. Several studies have been conducted on the fate and weathering of plastics in the marine environment including the generation and fate of microplastics. Sorption of toxic substances present in seawater by microplastics represents an additional environmental concern. Laboratory results on the biodegradation of plastics show great variability. An important question, which remains unanswered, is what is the level of weathering that makes the common plastics, in particular those with a C-C backbone, biodegradable at a reasonably fast rate. Is Natural Attenuation a potential biodegradation route that allows us to hope for clean oceans? In this presentation, we focus on the determination of biodegradation and fragmentation rates of polystyrene and polyethylene films naturally weathered on beach sand as well as polypropylene films weathered in seawater mesocosms. Results from 300-day long field experiments in Souda Bay (Crete, Greece) are also presented. Our findings are very encouraging pointing to new challenges that need to be addressed for a successful biodegradation of plastics in the marine environment as well as significant advances in the context of circular economy. Finally, recent results on the fate of microplastics in agricultural soils will also be presented.



Prof. Nicolas Kalogerakis School of Chemical and Environmental Engineering, TU-Crete, Greece

Nicolas Kalogerakis is Professor Emeritus of Biochemical Engineering at the Technical University of Crete where he served twice as Department Head and as Vice-President of the University Council. Prior to that he was a Professor at SUNY-Buffalo (USA) and at the University of Calgary (Canada). In 1997 he returned to Greece as a founding member of the Environmental Engineering Dept. He holds a Diploma in Chemical Engineering from NTUA (Athens, Greece), an MEng(A) from McGill University (Montreal, Canada) and a PhD from the University of Toronto (Canada). His area of expertise includes environmental biotechnology focusing bioremediation on and phytoremediation technologies. Currently his group is participating in 3 EU funded research projects. Professor Kalogerakis has a strong publication record with >19200 citations and an h-index of 76 (Google scholar).