

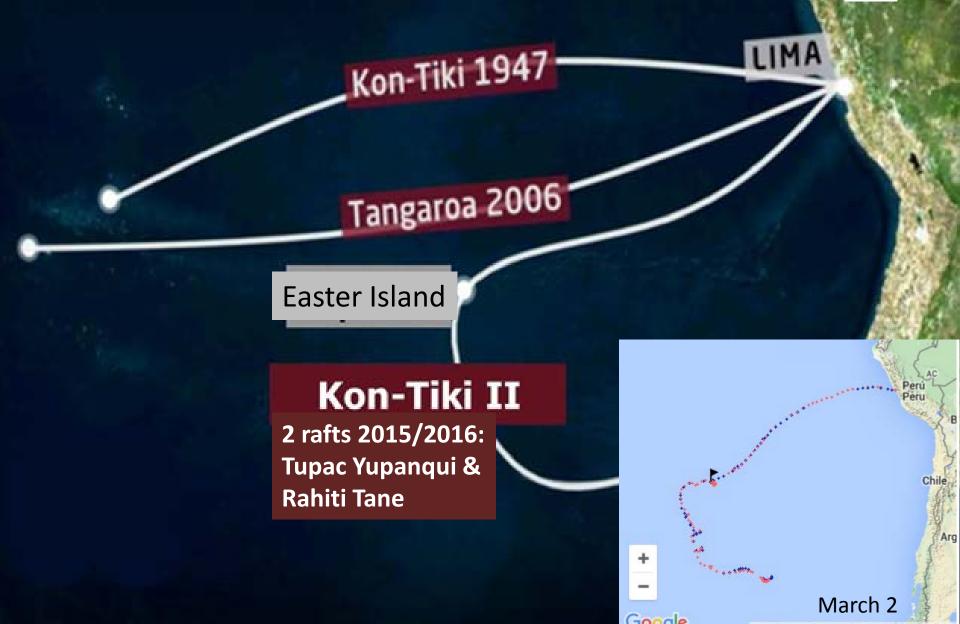
### The Kon Tiki 2 Expedition: Documenting Climate Change, Litter and Pollution

Cecilie Mauritzen Chief Scientist, Kon Tiki 2 Expedition Research Director, Water & Climate, NIVA



Mauritzen

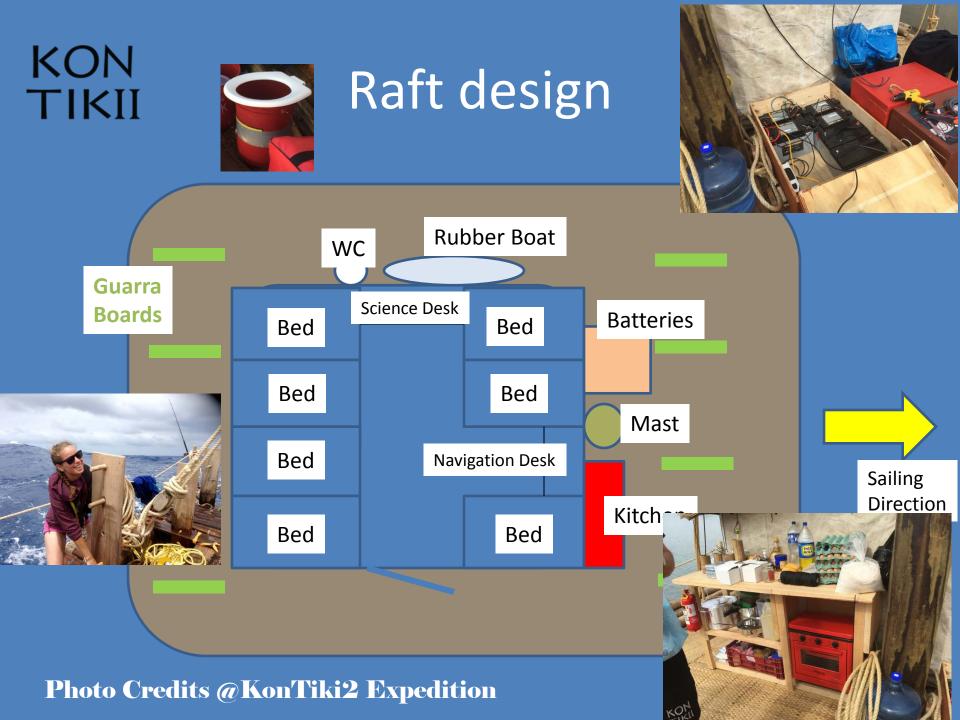
### From Peru to Easter Island and back



KON TIKII

# Kon Tiki 2 Expedition Leg 1: 2015

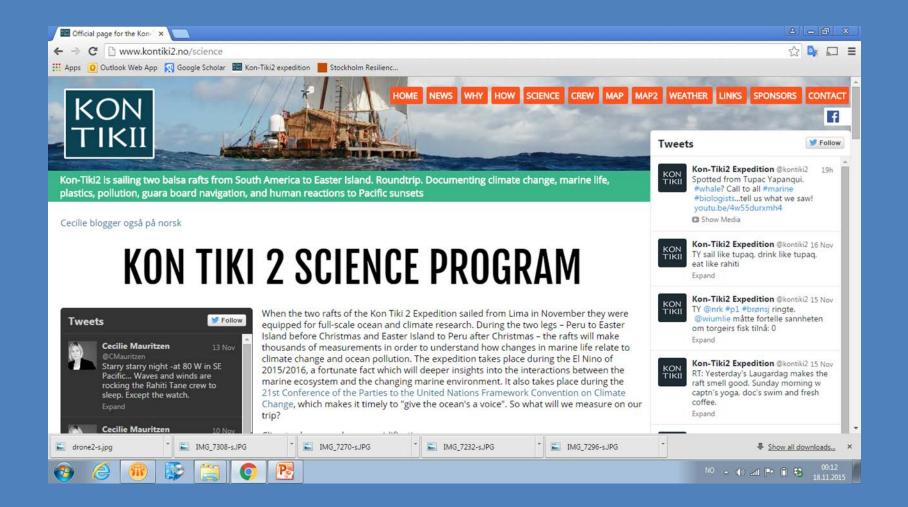






Rahiti Tane, solar panels

Photo Credits @KonTiki2 Expedition



- 1. Marine Litter: Plastic and micro plastic pollution
- 2. Climate change and ocean acidification
- 3. El Nino and operational weather forecasting
- 4. Marine Life

Bert van Bavel & Ian Allan







GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

# A E R O N E T

+ AEROSOL OPTICAL DEPTH

+ AEROSOL INVERSIONS

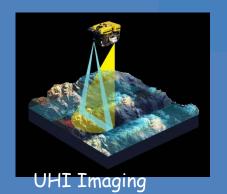




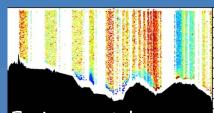


**Phytoplankton** 

SURFACE OCEAN – Temp, sal, Ox, pCO<sub>2</sub>, pH, currents



## NTNU



Environmental Characterization Optics (ECOPuck)

Scientific Equipment on Tupac Yupanqui & Rahiti Tane

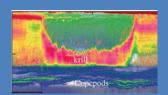
**DEEP OCEAN** 



KON TIKII



Zoo-plankton
and larger:
Echo-Sounder

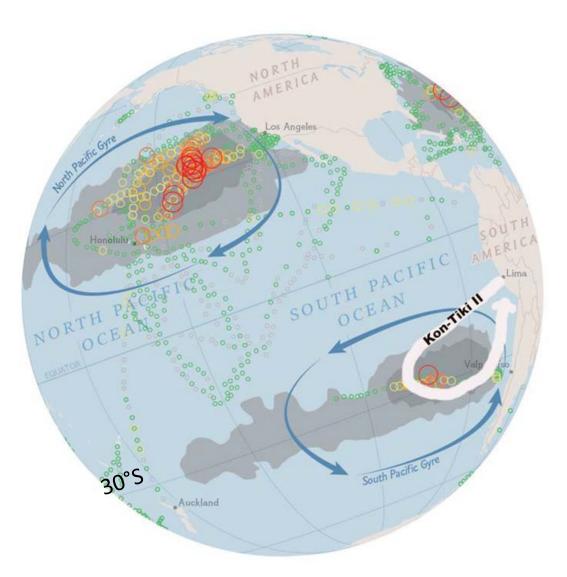




Measured number of plastic items per sq km (in thousands)

0 0 - 50 50 - 150 150 - 350 350 - 700 700 - 3,500 Inner accumulation zone — Outer accumulation zone

North Pacific plastic gyre: Discovered by Captain Charles Moore in 1997.



# Innovative tools for marine litter monitoring and remediation Contact person: Bert van Baye

#### Contact person: Bert van Bavel, NIVA

#### Manta trawl (Eriksson et al.)

- 300 um
  - 0.5 microplastics / m<sup>3</sup>

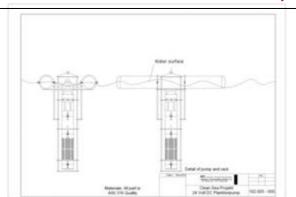
#### Micro plastic sampler (Noren et al.)

- 80 um
  - 150-2400 microplastics / m³
- 10-500 um
  - 200-1000 microplastics / m³

#### Three stage sampler

- 500 um, 300 um 50-100 um
- Surface and water column (deep sea water)
- Large volume > 10 000 L/hour

To our knowledge, this is the first time size distribution data have been obtained in any of the 5 Gyres.













#### KON TIKII

## Manta Trawl on Tupac Yupanqui



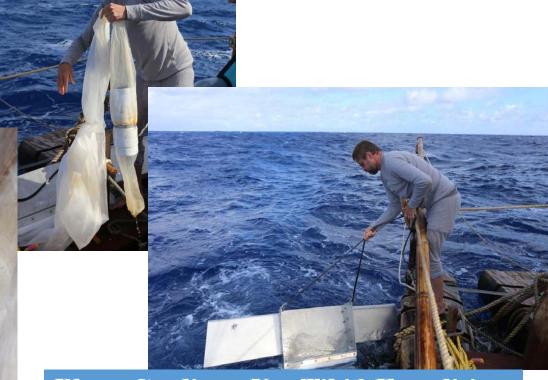


Photo Credits @KonTiki2 Expedition

### 3 -stage sampler on the Tupac Yupanqui









### The Southeast Pacific Garbage Patch:

#### What I expected:

"For many people, the idea of a "garbage" patch" conjures up images of an island of trash floating on the ocean. In reality, these patches are almost entirely made up of tiny bits of plastic, called microplastics. Microplastics can't always be seen by the naked eye. Even satellite imagery doesn't show a giant patch of garbage. The microplastics of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch can simply make the water look like a cloudy soup. This soup is intermixed with larger items, such as fishing gear and shoes"

#### What I got:

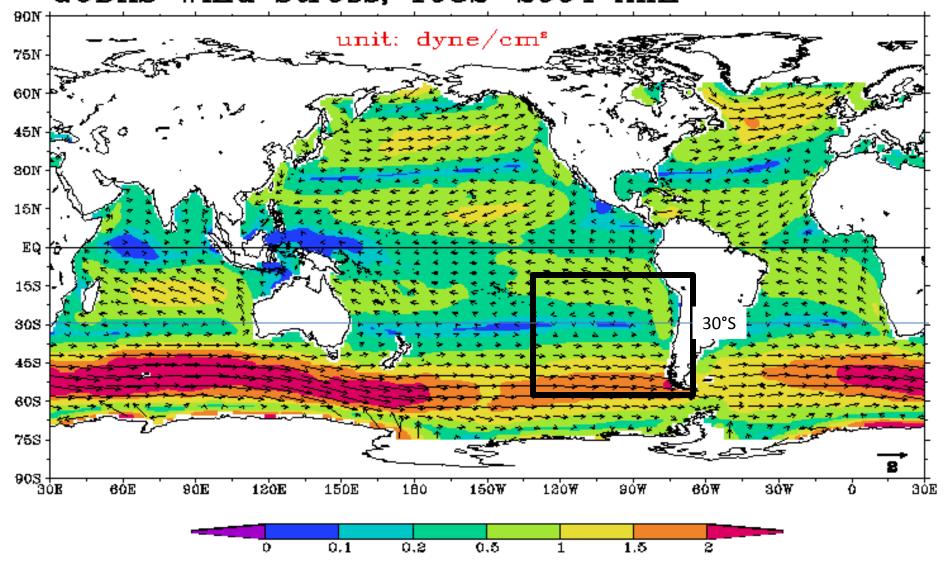


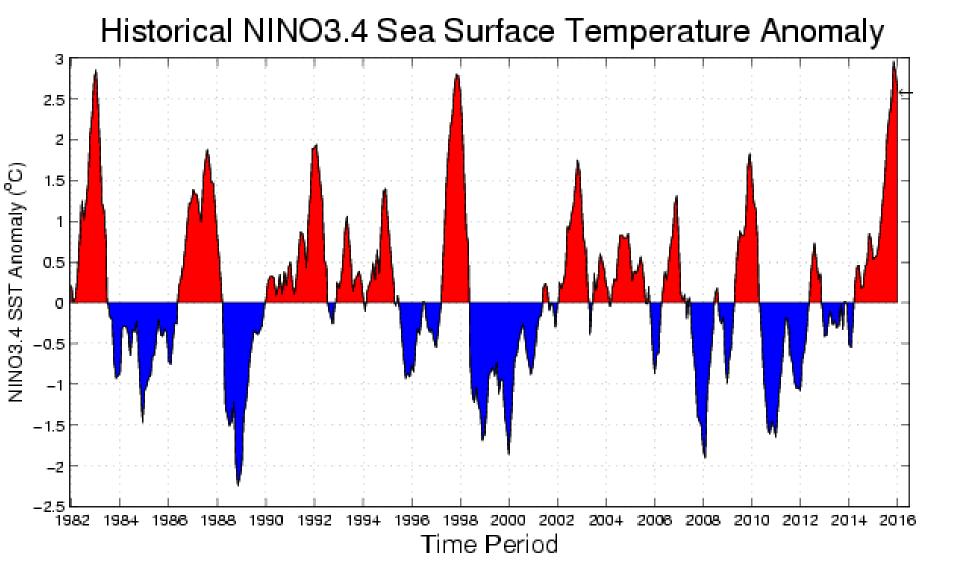
Hmmmm

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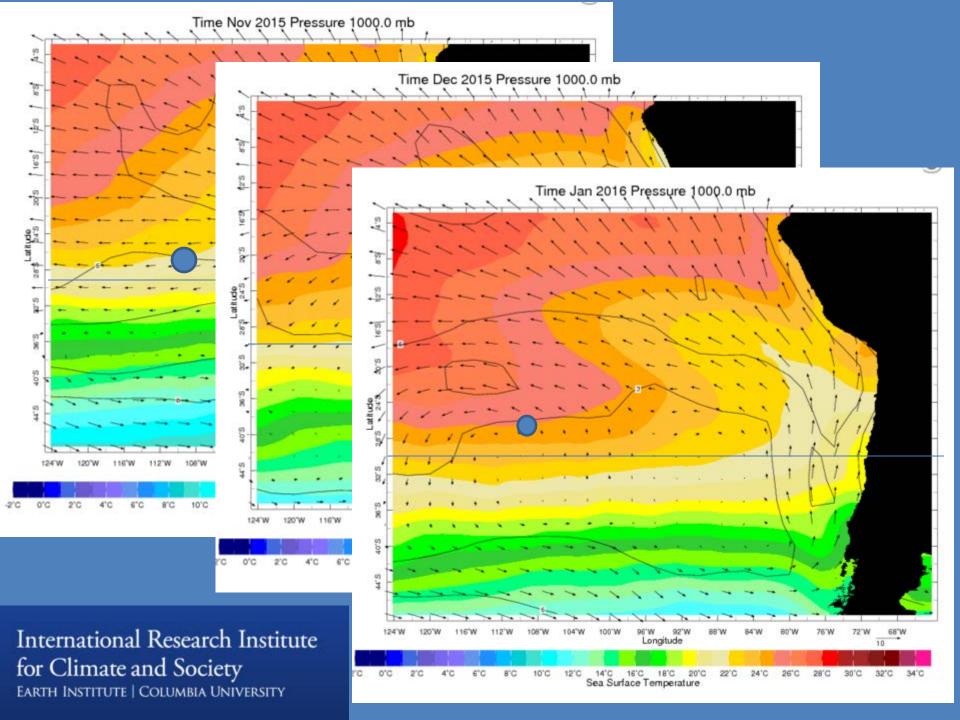


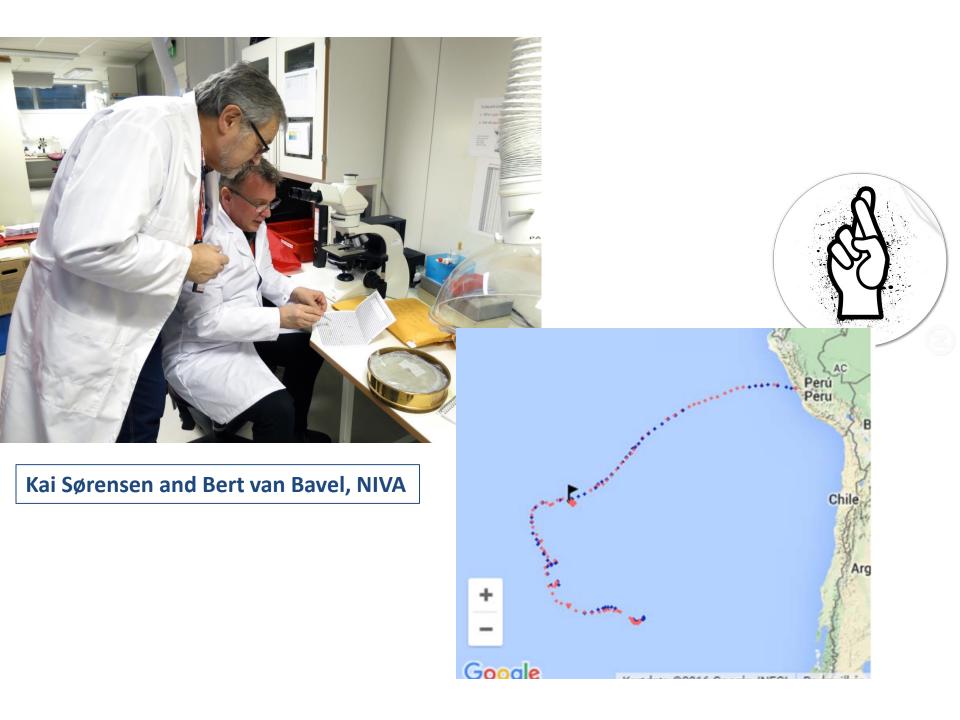
GODAS Wind Stress, 1982-2004 Ann





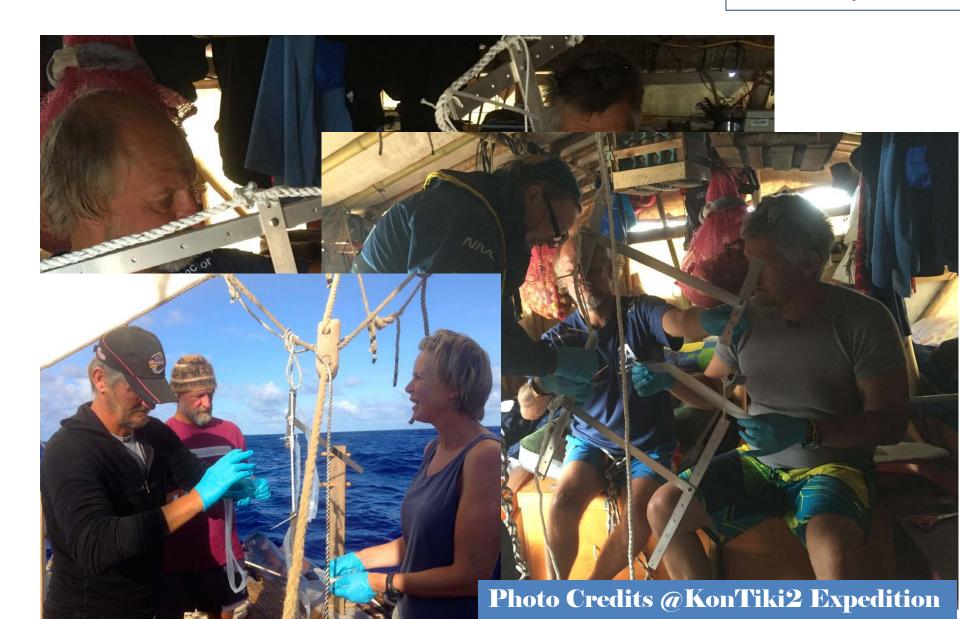
El Nino Index: note 1998 and 2015





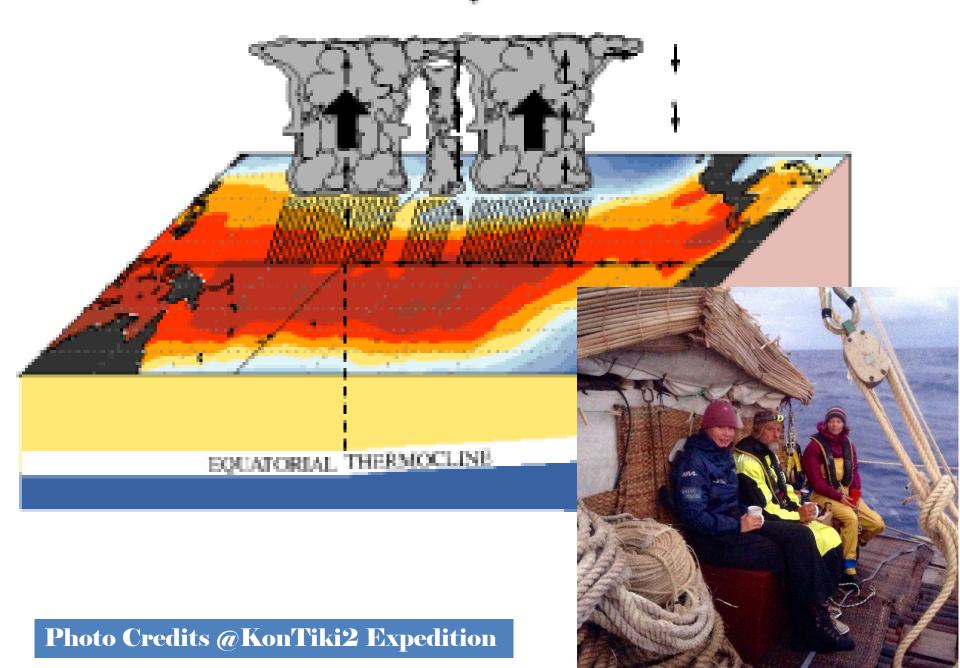
### Passive sampler

**Contact person: Ian Allan, NIVA** 





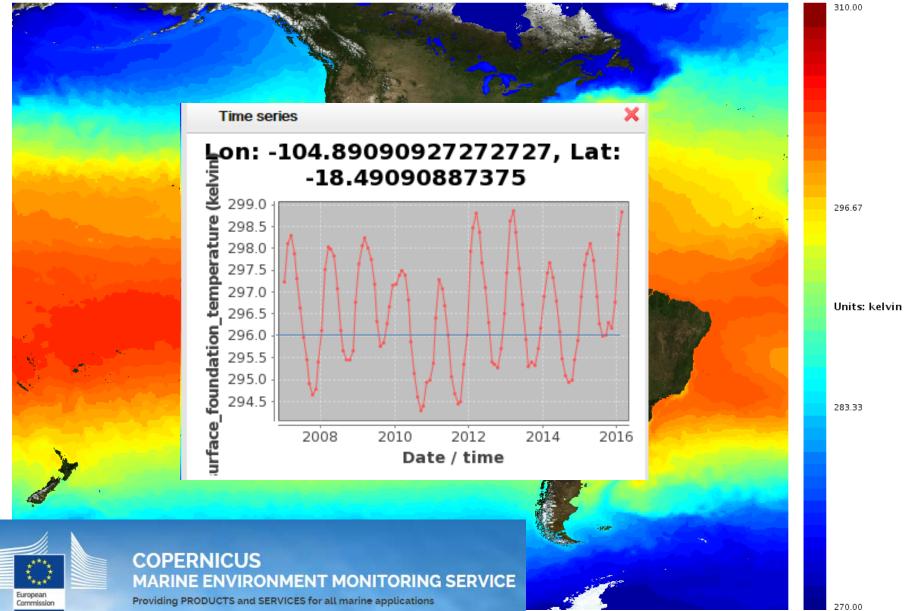
#### December - February El Niño Conditions





0.25 deg monthly (METOFFICE-GLO-SST-L4-NRT-OBS-SST-MON-V2) L4 OSTIA Global SST and Sea Ice Analysis sea surface foundation temperature Sea Surface Temperature February 2016

Date: 2016-02-15 12:00 UTC





Despite, or actually: because of, our humid and rainy condition on Rahiti Tane, the El Nino 2015 added to climate change to yield the warmest year on record:



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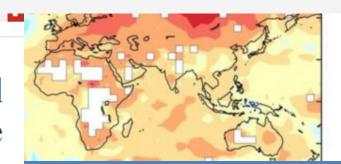
Slideshows

CLIMATE

## 2015 was hottest year ever, with records set around the globe

**Energy and Environment** 

It's official: 2015 'smashed' 2014's global temperature record. It wasn't even close











# Kon-Tiki2: Why would you cross the Pacific on a wooden raft?

ntion," says Dr hief scientist.

in the ocean

JAVIER LIZARZABURU

"This is a chance to give oceans a voice."

Dr Mauritzen's work on the trip will focus on climate change, pollution from microplastics and the impact of the El Nino weather effect.

"The seas are also becoming more acidic, warmer and getting less oxygen," she explains. If oceans take 90% of the extra heat that humans produce, "they are protecting us for the time being - but for how much longer?"

To help the scientific work, the rafts have been fitted with top-notch transponders, beacons and satellite communications, courtesy of Norwegian technology companies.

### Take-home messages:

- A full-scale state-of-the-art oceanographic research program can be performed with solar power only, and under very primitive conditions.
- To reach broad and frequent coverage which is especially important for emerging compounds in a changing environment - <u>simple aquisition methods</u> are strongly recommended.
- These southeast Pacific data are important not many cruises that have collected litter&toxins from the region. Is a «garbage patch» the right paradigm? The distributions are best understood in the context of the physical environment: currents and winds, El Nino, climate change
- The expedition was just the beginning we're presently looking for funding for analysis & synthesis.

