



GCRF Agriplastic project



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Plastics in the environment – Knowledge share workshop

Cardiff University, 17th of December 2024



Plastic pollution in agriculture



Plastic pollution in agricultural soils is an issue that often goes unnoticed

- *Plastic waste associated with urban areas and oceans, BUT farmland also impacted by plastics*
- *Most commonly used plastics in farming: Plastic mulch film (PFM)*

LDPE : Most commonly used plastic material

- *Durable, resistant to degradation*
- *BUT can persist in the environment for many years*
- *North America and Asia as major users*



*Eco-friendly alternative: **biodegradable** PFMs*

- *Renewable resources like corn, or starch...*
- *Compostable & break down to carbon source*

Gaining popularity in Europe and some Asian countries



Long-term experiment at Bangor University to assess maize growth and changes in soil properties under LDPE and PLA/PBAT PFMs

Plasticulture: Benefits and Risks

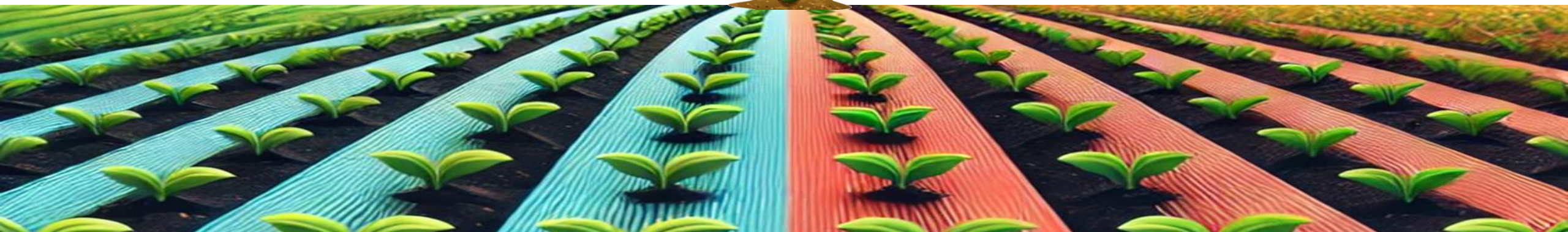
Benefits

- *Regulates soil temperature*
 - *Increases crop yields*
 - *Pest and weed control*
- *Conserves water and fertilisers*
 - *Reduces erosion*



Risks

- *Soil pollution with plastics*
- *Micro/nanoplastic accumulation*
 - *Release of additives*
- *Toxic emissions to the atmosphere*
 - *Transfer to watercourses*



Partnership – National & International



Aims & Objectives

Objectives:

- *Quantify the risk that agricultural plastics and associated co-contaminants may pose to the long-term health of smallholder farms in LMICs, with specific reference to food security and rural livelihoods.*
- *Identify practical, economic, socially acceptable and politically viable solutions to help remediate land contaminated with plastic and prevent further pollution from happening through social behaviour and policy change*
- *Use the UK as a comparator site*



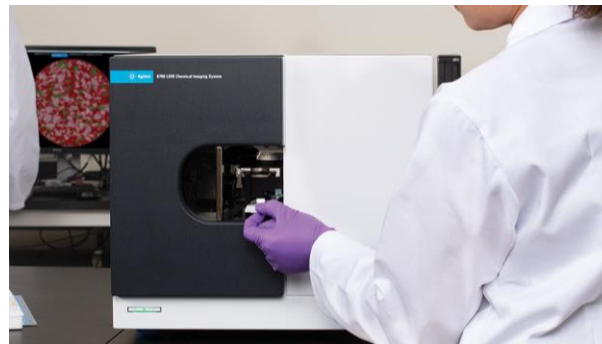
Development of standard protocols



Filtration step of MP extraction



Microscopy image of dyed MPs



LDIR for polymer identification

Standard protocol to determine the abundance and identification of MPs from soil/compost samples

- *MP extraction from samples*
- *Determination of abundance, shape and size*
- *Polymer identification*

➔ *Paper under review in Journal of Visualized Experiments (JoVE)*

Impact & fate of (micro)plastics (1/2)



Agronomy common experiment

- *Long-term*
- *Conventional vs. Biodegradable*
- *Impact on soil health & plant yield*
- *Assessment of plastic degradation*



Atmospheric deposition of MPs

- *Long-term*
- *MP composition of atmosphere*
- *Evaluate their deposition onto soil*
- *Source identification*



Soil column experiment

- *Vertical mobilisation of plastics*
- *Conventional vs. Biodegradable*
- *Effect of size on transport*
- *Assessment of MP degradation*

Impact & fate of (micro)plastics (2/2)

Agronomy common experiment

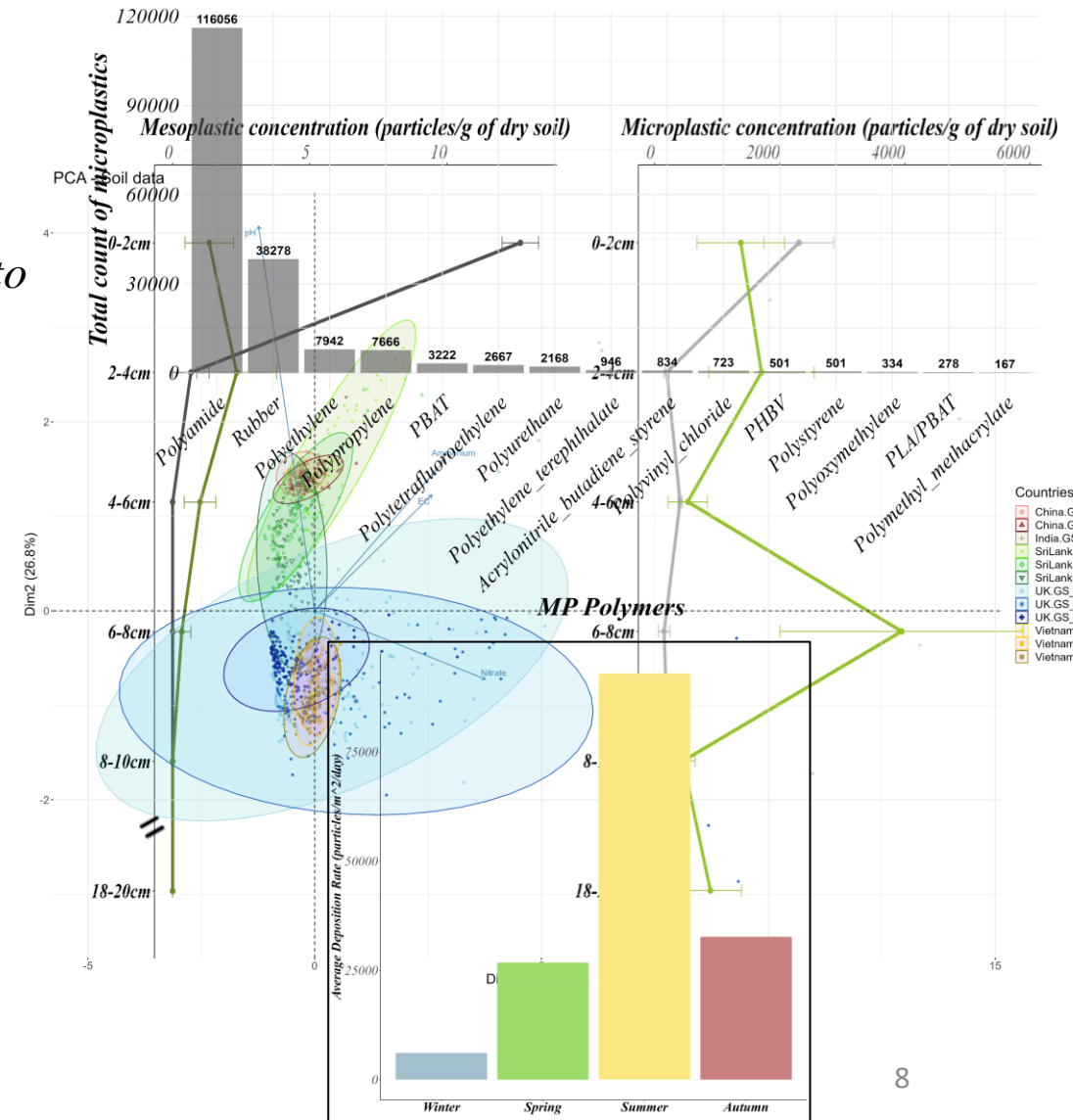
- No significant differences between the treatments (conventional/biodegradable/No PFM) on soil health
- Higher crop yield for conventional and biodegradable compared to no PFM
- Differences mainly noticed between countries

Soil column experiment

- Conventional meso- and microplastics do not transport
- Biodegradable MPs showed vertical transport up to 8cm deep

Atmospheric deposition of MPs

- Polyamide and rubber as main MP polymers
- MP abundance follows seasonality (higher in summer vs winter)
- Abundance of MPs lower in soil vs atmosphere



Soil survey & Farm budget survey




***Soil survey:** Systematic examination and analysis of soil samples to detect, quantify, and assess the presence and distribution of microplastics*

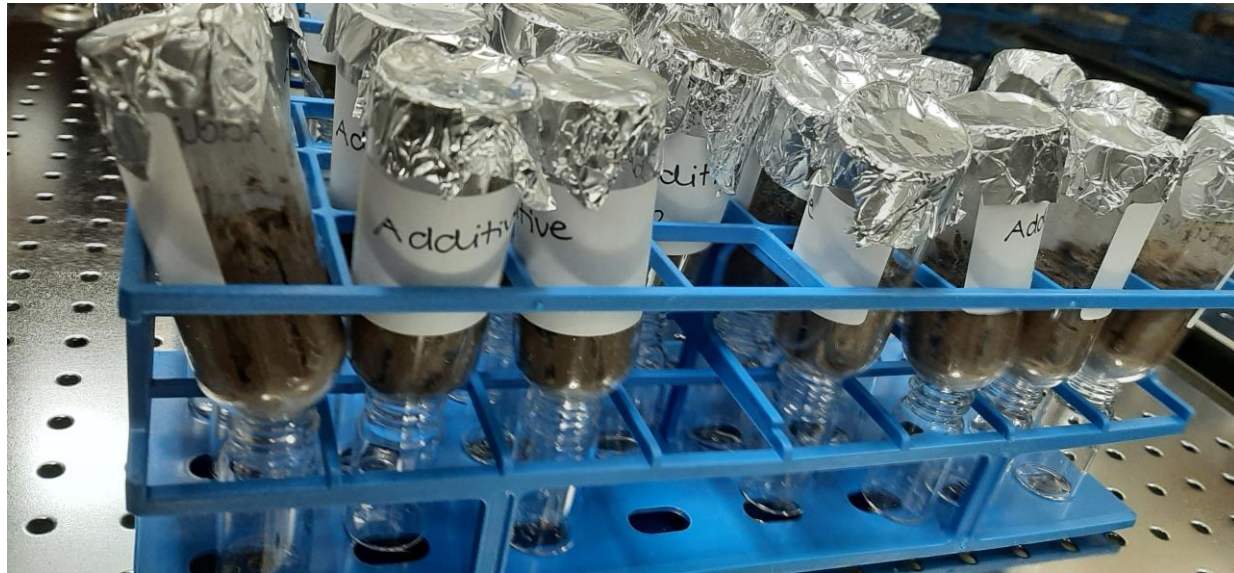
- *In 40 farms in each country, 3 soil depths*

***Farm budget survey of plastic use and disposal:** to assess the contribution of PFMs to the total agriplastics used on farms, and understand the fate of the different sources*

- *30 farms in each country*

 *Looking for farmer network contacts to support our UK AgriPlastic on-farm survey*

Additive degradation experiment



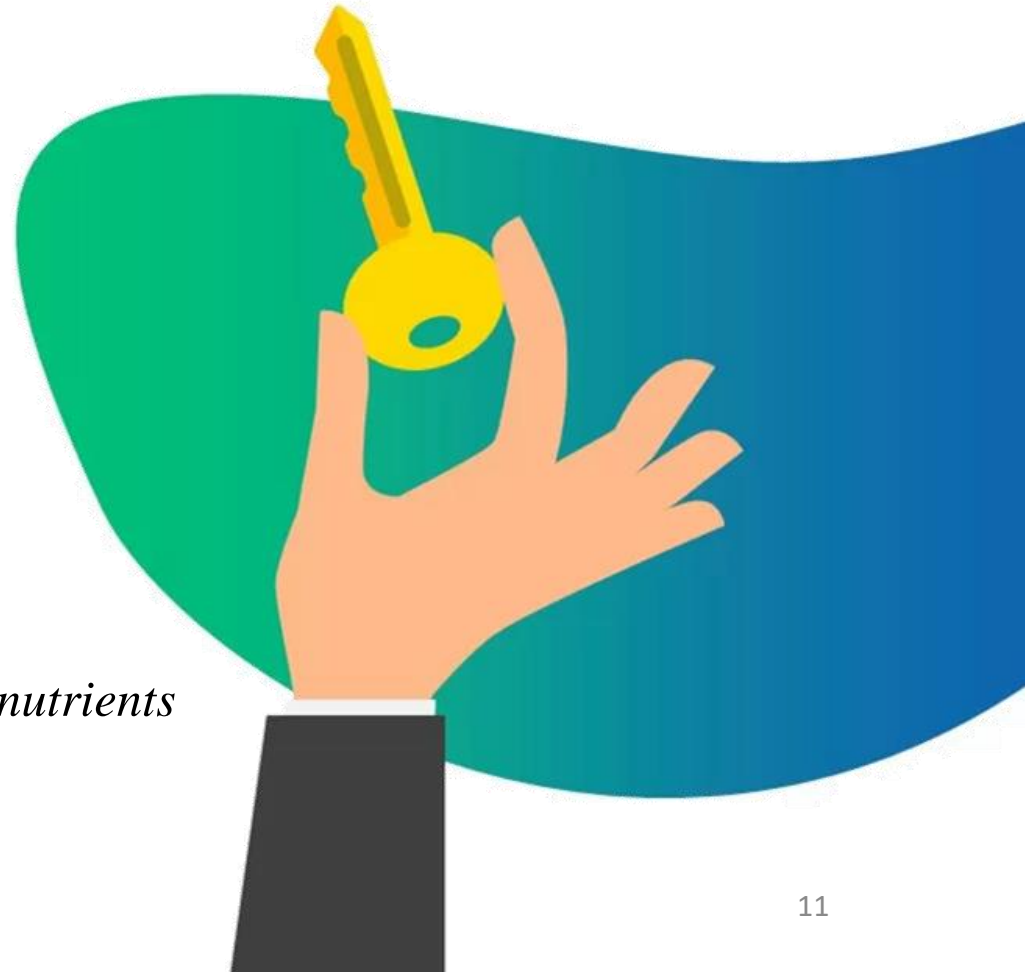
Investigate additive leaching from mulch films into the soil during the degradation process

- *Physical and chemical changes in film and identification of the release of additives*
- *Potential effect of additives on the microbial communities, other fauna, and crops*

'Potential of additives to leach into the soil and their degradation across soil types' – Michaela Reay (18th Dec, 10 am)

*Key takeaways from the use of PFM*s

- *Many societal benefits of plastic mulch films*
 - *Increased yields*
 - *Reduced need for irrigation water*
 - *Reduced inputs of herbicides*
- *Potential risk to soil and crop health*
 - *Some poor science has been published*
 - *Atypical concentrations of MP used*
 - *Non-standard protocols have been used*
- *PFMs offer some solutions*
 - *Biodegradable – smart plastic films to deliver plant micro-nutrients*
 - *Resilience to future weather extremes*



Thank you!

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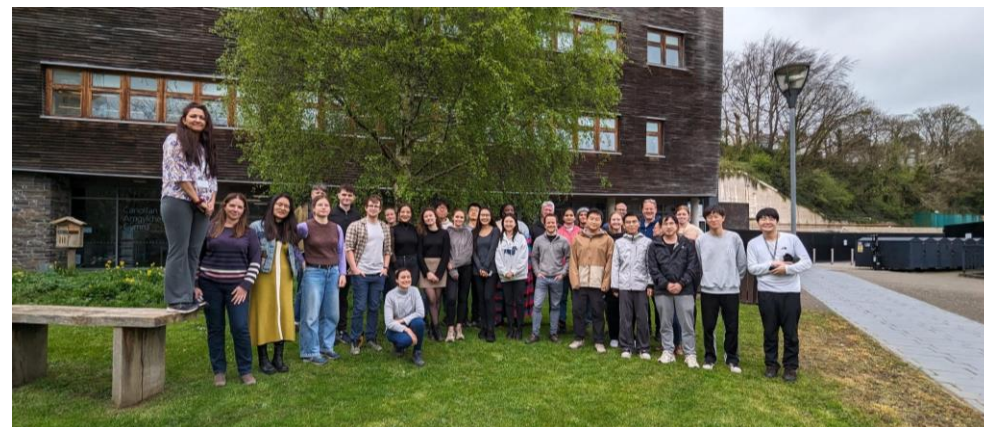
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