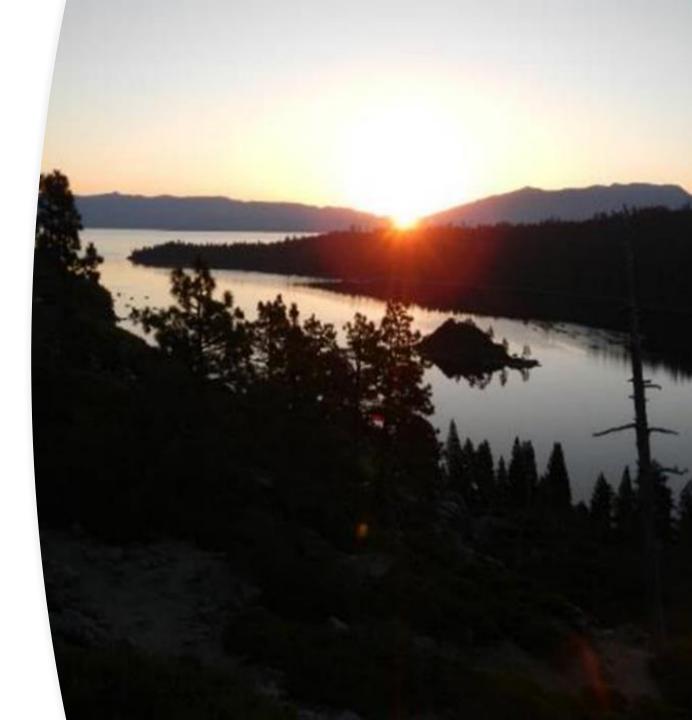


Tahoe Science Advisory Council

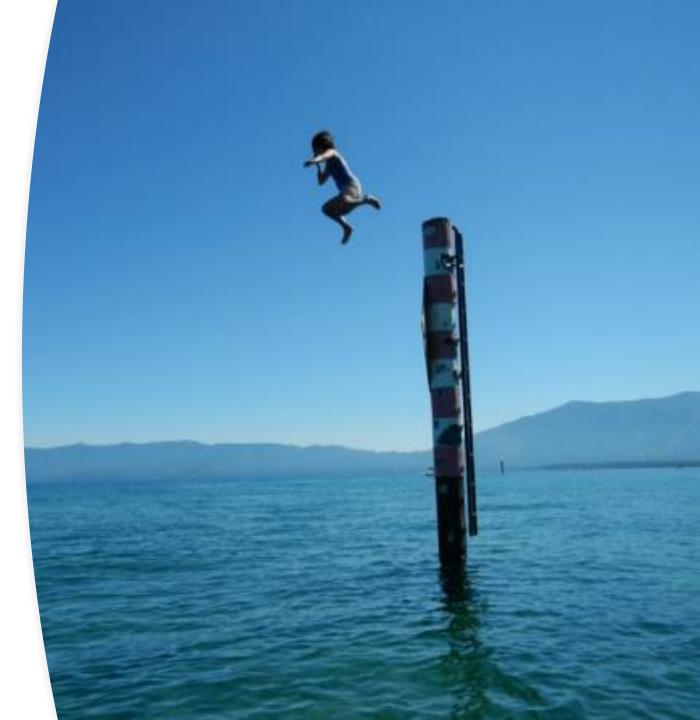
Council Overview and Purpose

- Link science with management needs
- Identify emerging issues and scientific advances
- Provide a collaborative science perspective
- Maintain a venue for science/policy dialogue



Council membership

- University of California, Davis
- University of California system
- University of Nevada, Reno
- Desert Research Institute
- US Geological Survey
- US Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Research Station
- Nevada DCNR
- California Natural Resources Agency



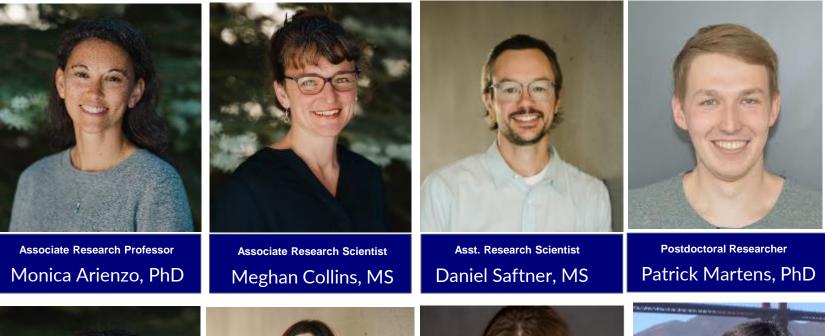


Plastic pollution in the Tahoe Basin

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Mary State

Microplastics and Environmental Chemistry Group





UNR PhD student Rachel Kozloski



UNR MSc student Hannah Lukasik



UNR BS/MS student Angelique DePauw



Undergraduate student Olivia Hines



UNR undergraduate student Helen Lei



Hourly Technician Luisa Ortega

What are plastics?

Synthetic solid material made up of polymers



What are macroplastics?

Plastic particles bigger than 5 mm



What are microplastics?

Plastic particles less than 5 mm but bigger than 1 μm

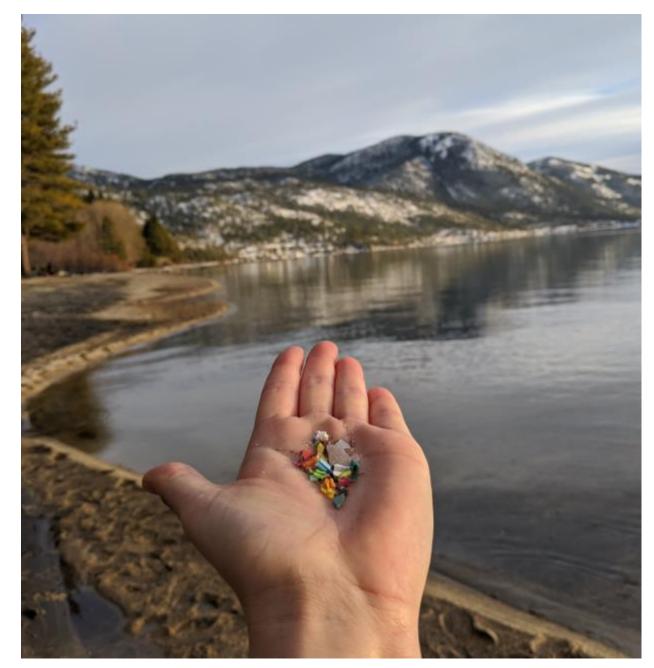


Photo Credit: Amanda Heidt

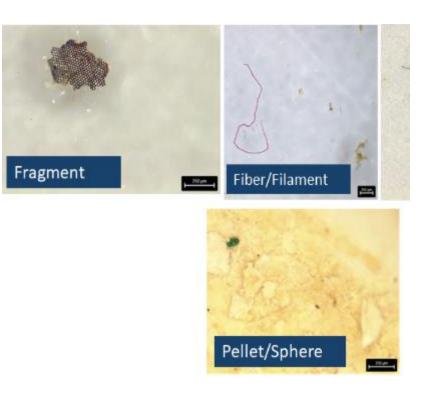


Variation in size





Variation in size



Variation in shape and color



Fragment



Variation in size

Variation in shape and color

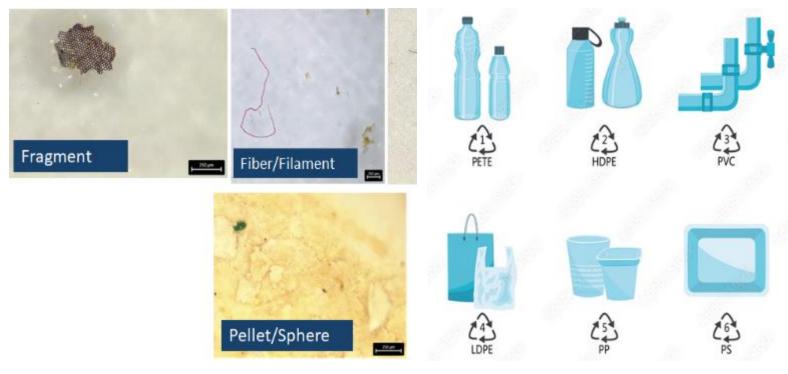
Fiber/Filament

Pellet/Sphere

Variation in chemical make up

PETE





Variation in size

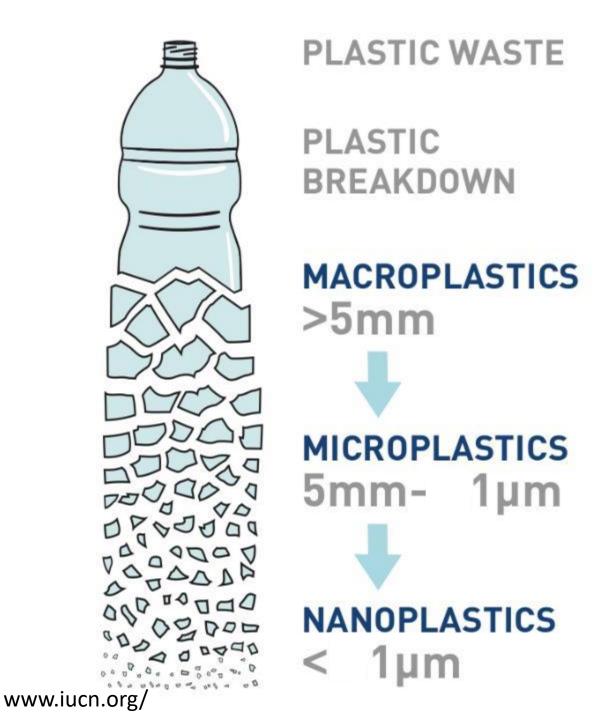
Variation in shape and color

Variation in chemical make up

These characteristics play important roles in our research on plastic pollution

Why study plastics?

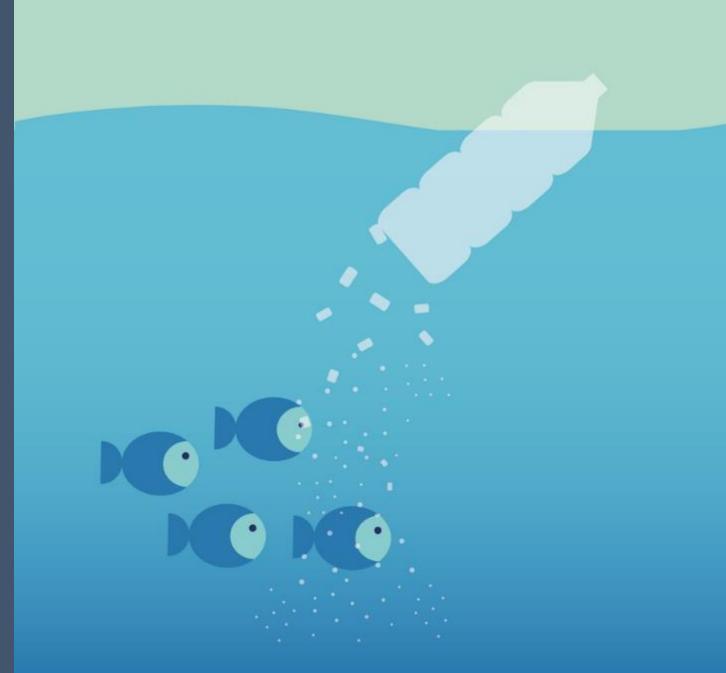
Macroplastics can break down to microplastics or nanoplastics



Why study plastics?

Macroplastics can break down to microplastics

Can sorb or release other chemicals

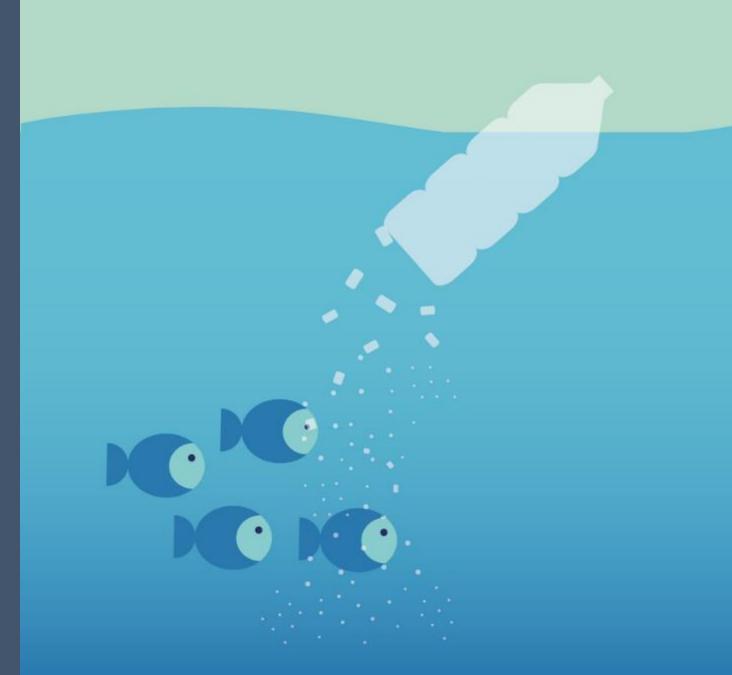


Why study plastics?

Macroplastics can break down to microplastics

Can sorb or release other chemicals

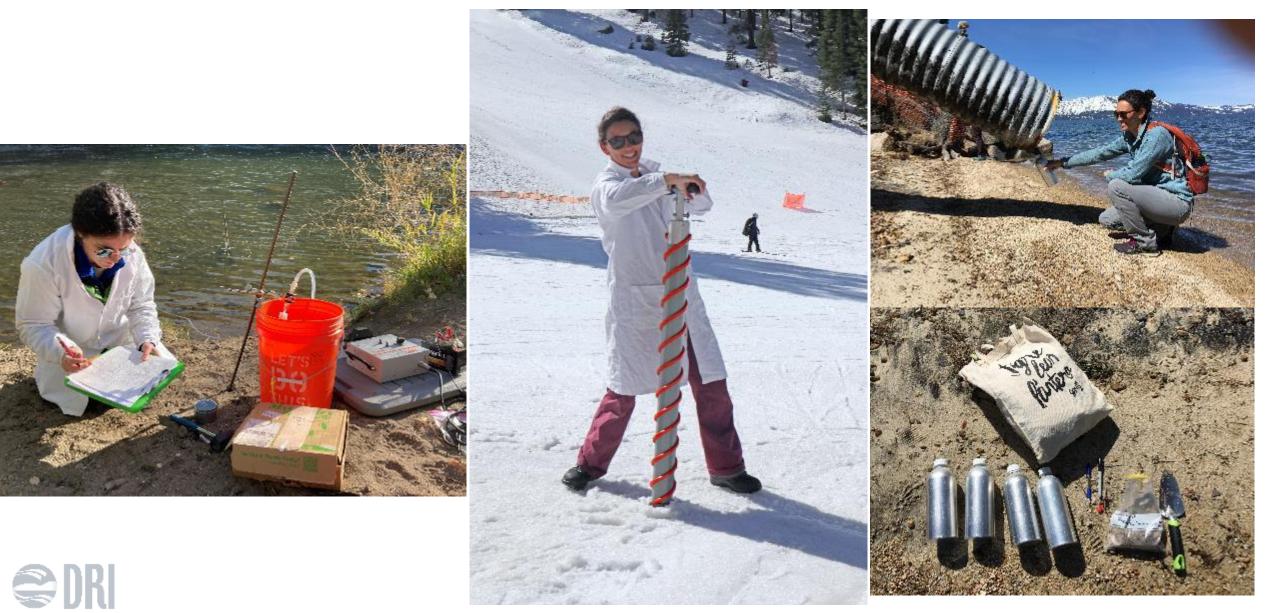
Can be consumed by animals or animals can be ensnared

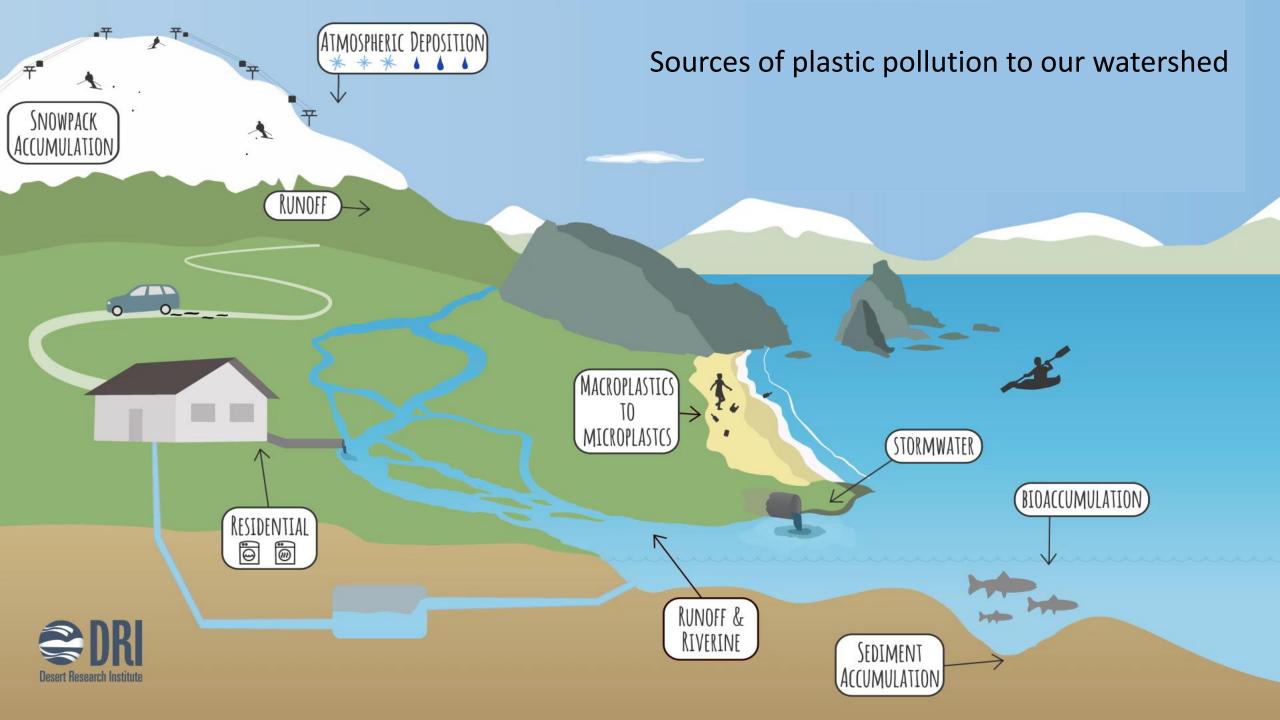


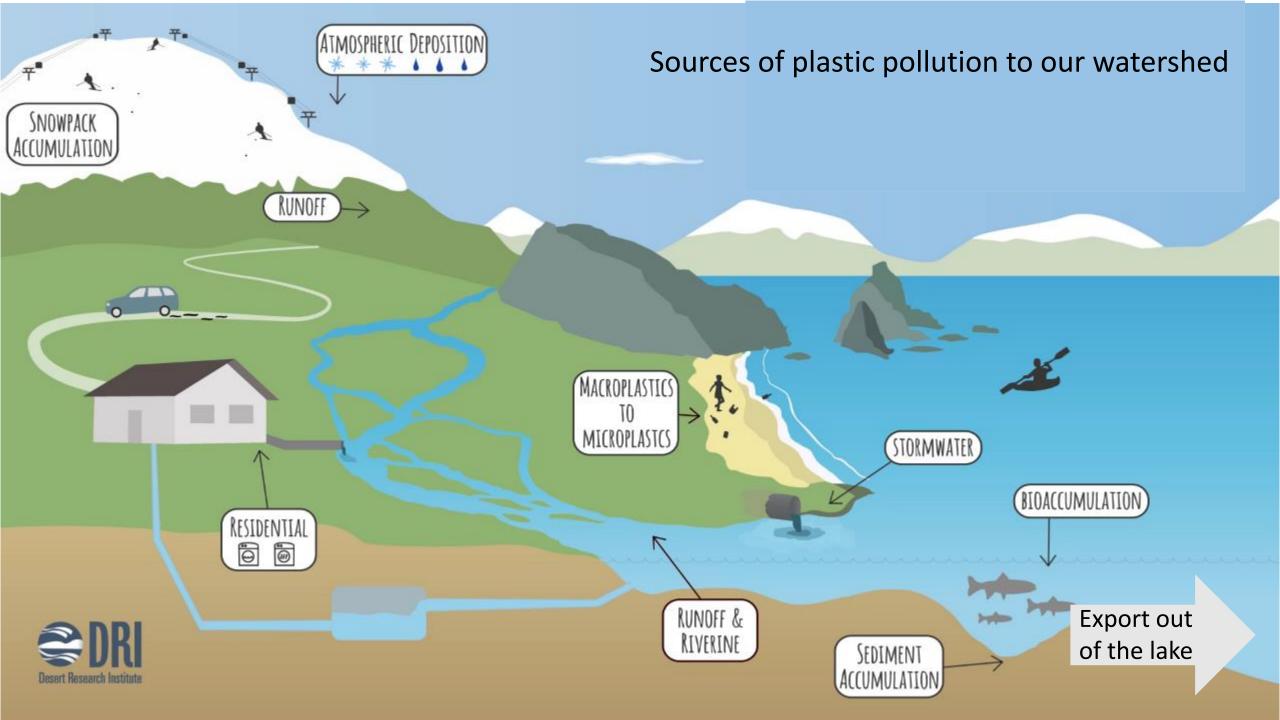
Water

Snow

Citizen Science

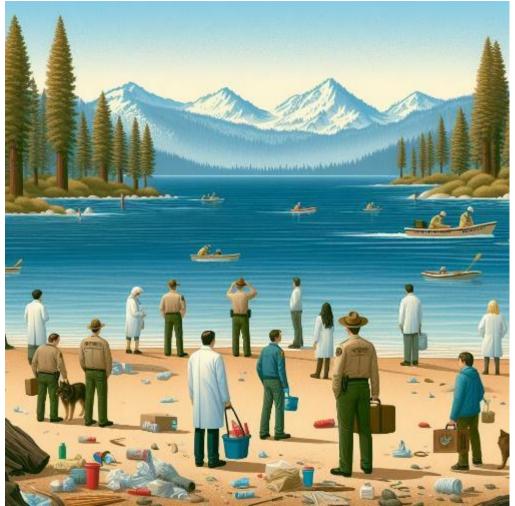






How to address the plastic pollution issue at Lake Tahoe?

- Tahoe Science Advisory Council microplastics work group
 - Bringing together scientists, managers, and stakeholders to understand what is known, unknown, and what the future may hold

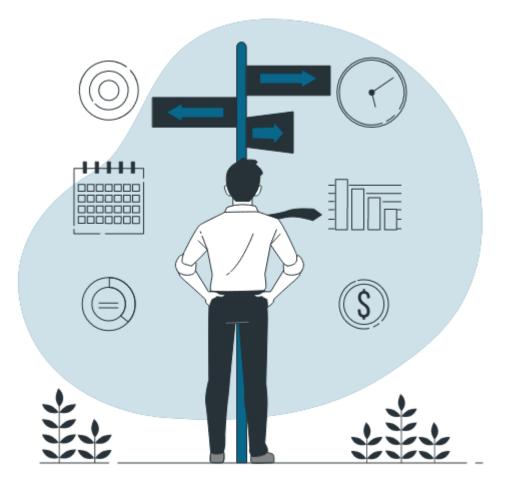


Generated with AI



Why this approach?

- Limited research, great uncertainty.
 - Avoid decision paralysis
- Create a more informed group of stakeholders.
 - Elevate knowledge in the Basin
- Consider management and science priorities to guide future microplastic efforts.
 - Driving action through the stakeholder process





What does the white paper include?

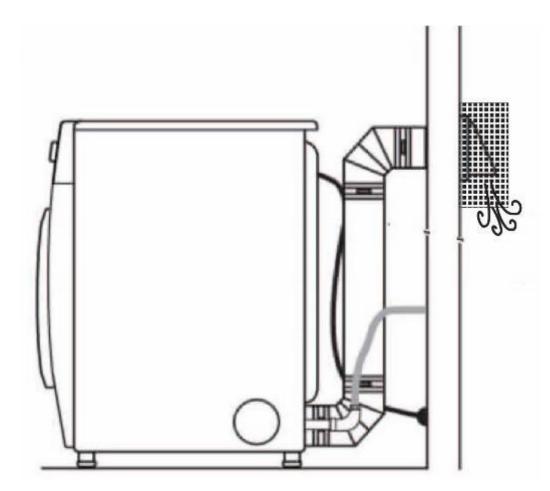
- Current research (peer reviewed and otherwise)
- Existing monitoring efforts
- Processes and impacts
- Suspected sources
- Control methods
- Next steps





What are the potential sources?

- Dryers
- Car tires
- Roadways/asphalt
- Construction materials
- Erosion control products
- Litter





What are the control options?

Local solutions

- Plastic reduction
- Litter control

Regional solutions

- California regulations
- US EPA program
- UN resolution

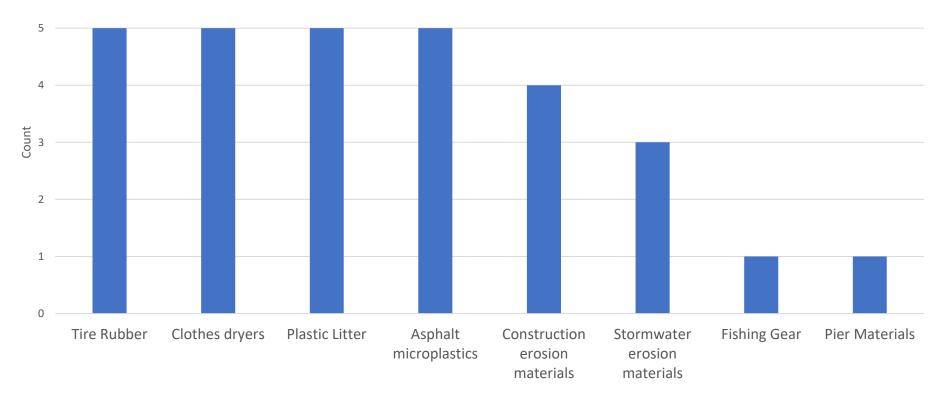




Stakeholder survey results

What are your top 3 priorities for studying and

monitoring microplastics?





6

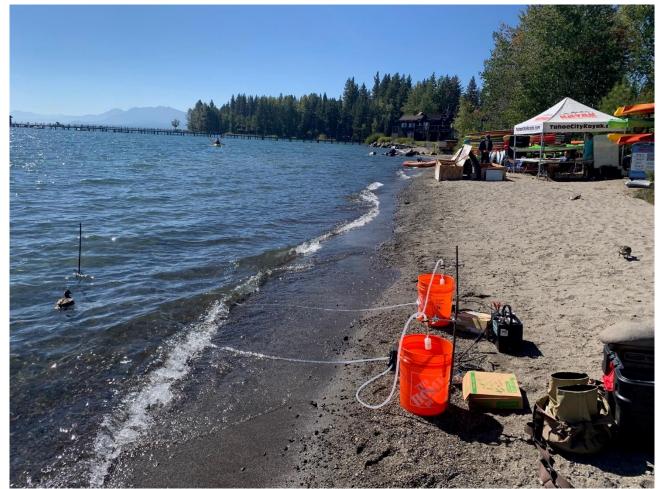
Where do we go from here?

Science

- Monitor to understand sources
- Assess ecological impacts

Management

- Reduce plastic consumption
- Focus on known harmful plastics
 - Ex. tires produce a by-product that is harmful to some fish.



Monitoring microplastics at Commons Beach



Thank you!



enki

www.dri.edu/labs/microplastics/

Robert.Larsen@resources.ca.gov

