

Welcome!

TODAY'S AGENDA

- A short **INTRODUCTION** to the INSPIRE project
Daniel González Fernández (University of Cádiz-Spain) - daniel.gonzalez@uca.es
- **Microlitter sampling**
Mariana Miranda (VLIZ-Belgium) - mariana.miranda@vliz.be
- **Camera and drones for macrolitter observations**
Liesbeth De Keukelaere (VITO-Belgium) - liesbeth.dekeukelaere@vito.be
- **Data flow from observations to modelling**
Miranda Stibora (WUR-Netherlands) - miranda.stibora@wur.nl



PART OF THE
EU MISSIONS

RESTORE OUR OCEAN & WATERS

About INSPIRE: intro

- Dr. Daniel González Fernández – University of Cádiz, Spain
- Research Fellow Scientist in the Department of Biology
- Expert in monitoring and assessment of floating macrolitter in riverine and marine environments
- Project leader INSPIRE WP1 on Riverine Litter Monitoring



INSPIRE

Innovative Solutions for Plastic Free European Rivers

INTRODUCTION

Horizon Europe INSPIRE project

Innovative Solutions for Plastic Free European Rivers (2023-2027)

Daniel González Fernández - University of Cádiz, Spain

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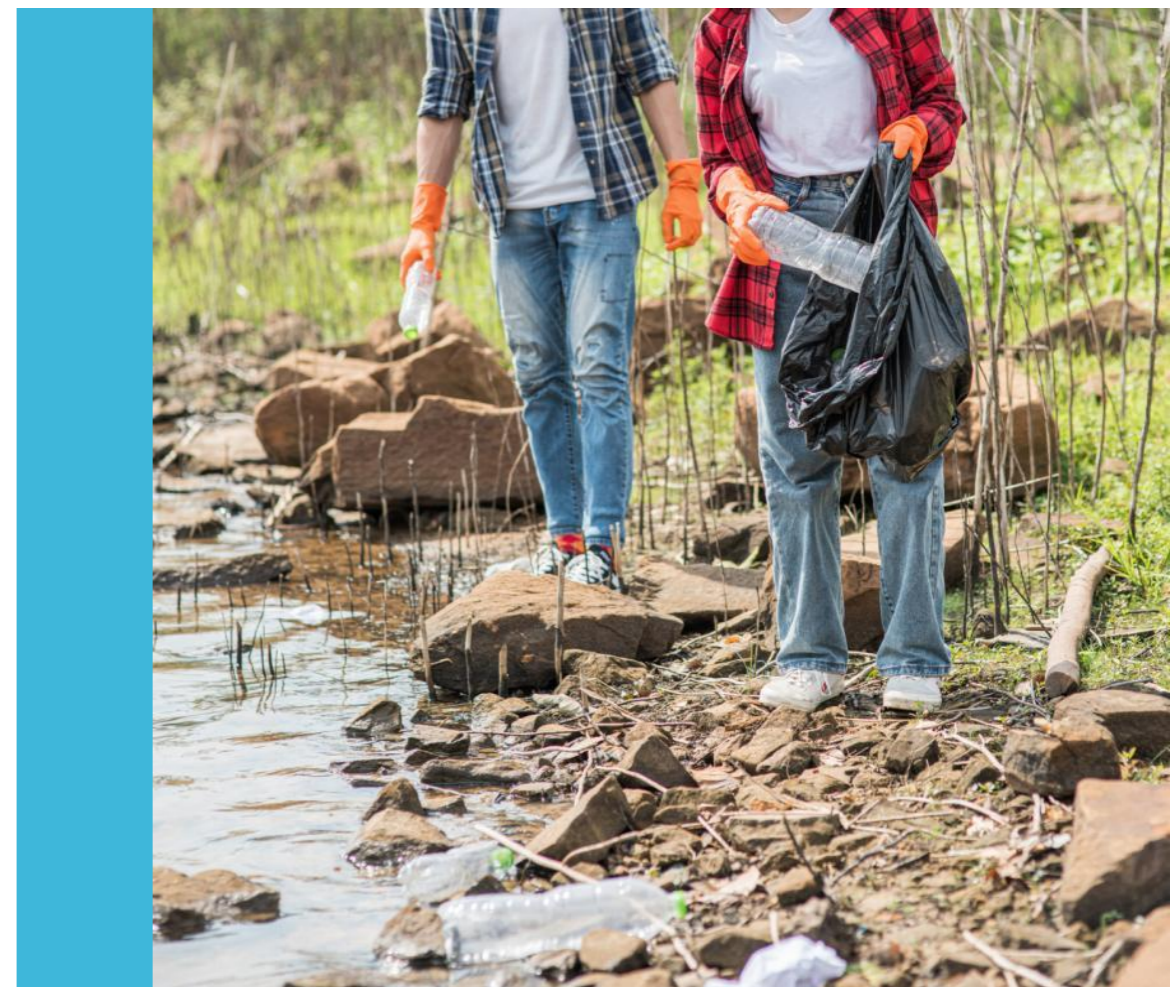


What is INSPIRE?

INSPIRE is a 4-year Mission project funded under the call HORIZON-MISS-2022-OCEAN-01.

The project will contribute to the drastic **reduction of litter, macro and microplastics in European rivers.**

INSPIRE contributes to the Mission “**Restore our Ocean and Waters by 2030**”.



**PREVENT AND ELIMINATE
POLLUTION OF OUR OCEANS,
SEAS AND WATERS**


























- Reduce by at least 50% plastic litter
- Reduce by at least 30% microplastics
- Reduce by at least 50% nutrient losses, chemical pesticides

Consortium

26 partners from **15 countries** with a **common mindset**:

Find innovative solutions, **try** them out, **measure** results, **optimize**, **replicate**, **scale up** and **engage** new users.

In other words, “INSPIRE” people for the reduction of litter, macro and microplastics in European rivers and ultimately the ocean.

| Particip. number | Particip. Acronym | Participant organization name | country | |
|------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|---|
| 1 | VLIZ | VLAAMS INSTITUUT VOOR DE ZEE | BELGIUM |  |
| 2 | VITO | VLAAMS INSTITUUT VOOR TECHNOLOGISCH ONDERZOEK | BELGIUM |  |
| 3 | UM | UNIVERSITY OF MARIBOR | SLOVENIA |  |
| 4 | CLERA | CLERA.ONE | SLOVENIA |  |
| 5 | RC | MOLD | ITALY |  |
| 6 | FF | FISHFLOW INNOVATIONS | NETHERLANDS |  |
| 7 | CIIMAR | CENTRO INTERDISCIPLINAR DE INVESTIGACAO MARINHA E AMBIENTAL | PORTUGAL |  |
| 8 | 123 | 123 ZERO | SLOVENIA |  |
| 9 | FRE | FRESENIUS UNIVERSITY | GERMANY |  |
| 10 | WUR | WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH | NETHERLANDS |  |
| 11 | BMI | BIO-MI | CROATIA |  |
| 12 | MINDS | MINDS TECHNOLOGIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES PC | GREECE |  |
| 13 | KTH | KTH ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY | SWEDEN |  |
| 14 | GREIN | GRE-IN | GREECE |  |
| 15 | CNR | CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE | ITALY |  |
| 16 | EXIT | EXIT FOUNDATION | SERBIA |  |
| 17 | UCA | UNIVERSITY OF CÁDIZ | SPAIN |  |
| 18 | ANRI | ALCHEMIA NOVA RESEARCH & INNOVATION GEMEINNUTZIGE GmbH | AUSTRIA |  |
| 19 | ARCHA | ARCHA | ITALY |  |
| 20 | INFOR | INFORDATA | ITALY |  |
| 21 | CIR | CIRCE BIOTECH | AUSTRIA |  |
| 22 | RCU | RIVER CLEAN UP | BELGIUM |  |
| 23 | WnW | WASTE & WATER | FRANCE |  |
| 24 | RWA | ROMANIAN WATER ASSOCIATION | ROMANIA |  |
| 25 | AIT | ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY | THAILAND |  |
| 26 | NOR | NORIA | NETHERLANDS |  |

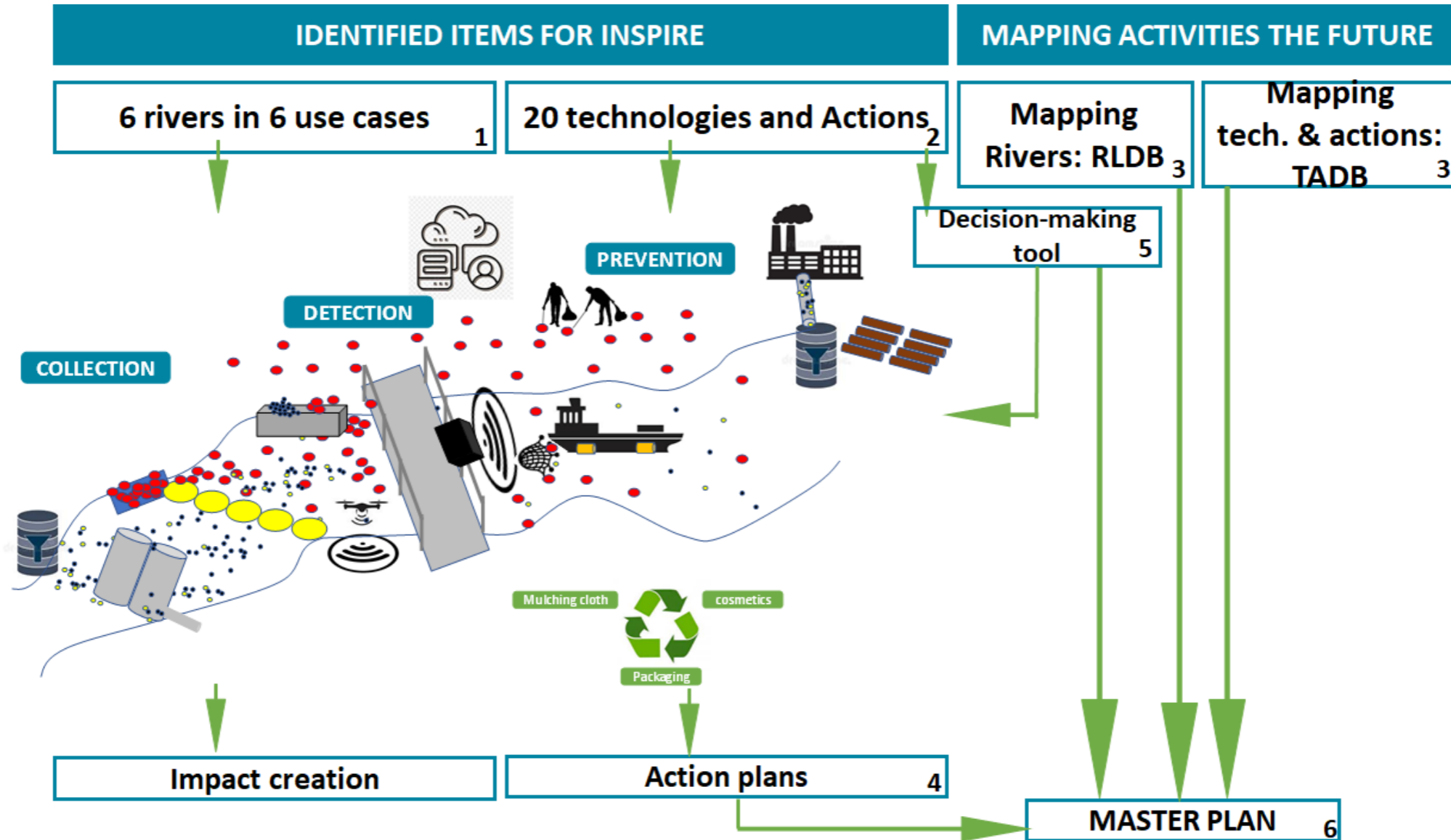
Work methodology of INSPIRE Holistic DCP concept

The holistic approach of INSPIRE is summed up in the DCP concept:

1. **DETECTION**
of the pollution located in the river and on the riverbanks
2. **COLLECTION**
of litter, macro- and microplastics in the river and on riverbanks
3. **PREVENTION**
of litter, macro- and microplastics before entering the rivers
 - stopping it in its waste stream
 - developing biodegradable alternatives



Holistic DCP concept



INSPIRE will contribute to the drastic reduction of litter, including macro and microplastics, in European rivers, with a holistic approach conceptualized in the “DCP concept”:

- **DETECTION** of the pollution present in the river and at the riverbanks:

Meso/macro litter

Bridge mounted AI camera (VITO) & AI-enabled CCTV (AIT) for litter detection



AI enabled drones for riverbank monitoring



JRC Floating Litter Monitoring app & EEA Marine LitterWatch app



Micro litter

Ferrybox & Manta net & grab samplers for sampling different compartments



inspire-europe.org/solutions

- **COLLECTION** of litter in the rivers and at the riverbanks:

Archimedean Drum Screw to capture debris and litter



Fish Friendly litter removing trawling net



River Cleaning System



CLEAN TRASH collection cage



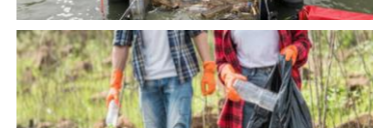
CirCleaner litter removal system



Patje Plastic



Litter removal with citizen engagement



- **PREVENTION** of litter to enter the river by:

Collecting it from its waste stream

- Super-TW-Net filter
- Clera.One water recycling system
- EcoPlex Microplastic Remover
- Photocatalytic reactor



Developing alternatives for non-degradable polluting products

Mulch films and greenhouse films



Coating of paper cups and dishes



Coatings for food preservation applications



Cosmetic formulations without packaging



Zero-waste supply chain innovations

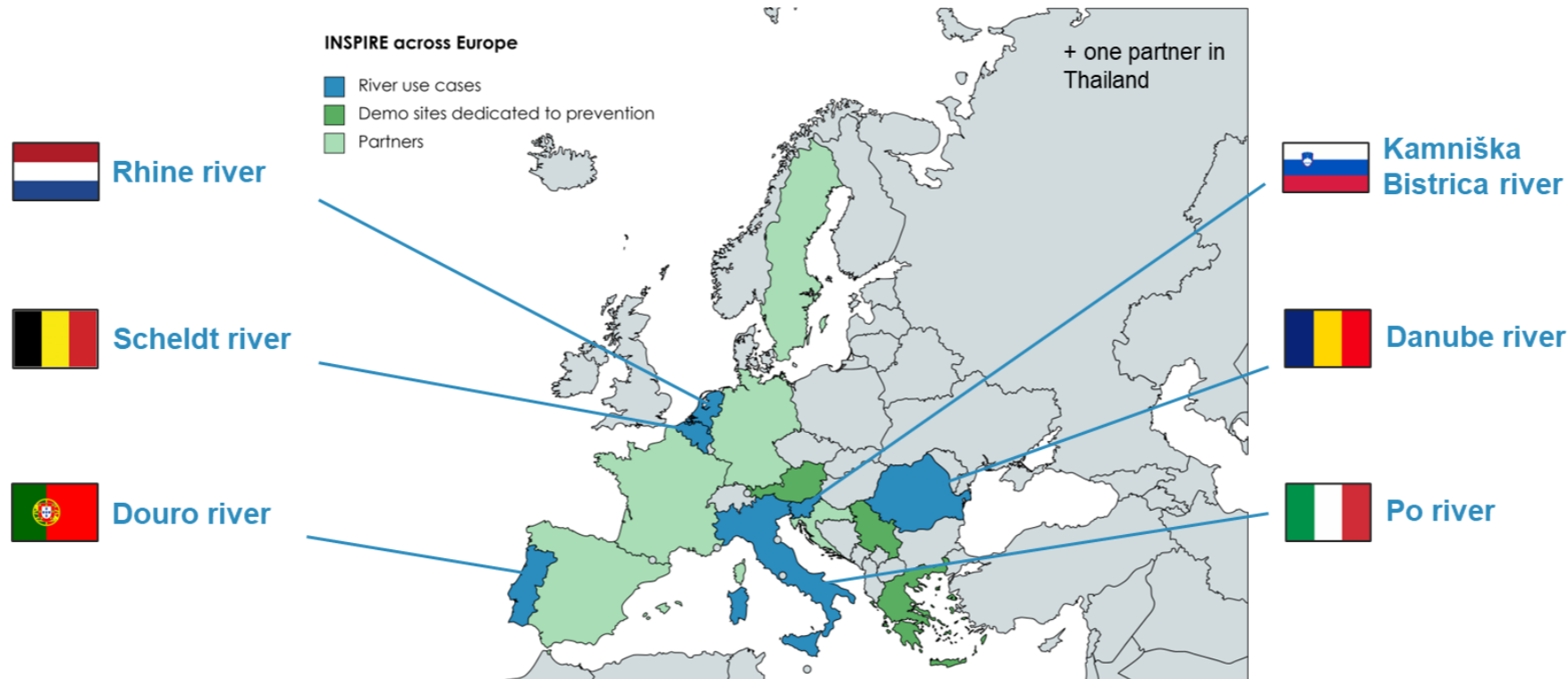


We will develop, implement, test and validate methodologies and solutions to fight against the pollution of rivers by:

- Implementing and testing sets of solutions created by combining the different technologies and actions in **6 river use cases** and **≥ 3 circular solution test sites (Serbia, Greece and Austria)**.
- Assessing the **cost-benefit and sustainability** and **optimizing** the implemented measures with support from forecasting and modelling tools.
- Developing action plans using the data and results collected during the use cases and demo sites.



Developing of a modular **Master Plan (MaP)** for scaling up the solutions and offer 'fit for all' solutions applicable and replicable in all rivers in Europe.



Microlitter sampling

- Dr. Mariana Miranda - VLIZ, Belgium
- MSc in Environmental Engineering, PhD in Chemical and Biological Engineering (University of Porto, Portugal), Post-doc at VLIZ in Ocean and Health Division-Plastics in Local and Global Waters
- Research interest: plastic aging/degradation in the environment, micro and mesolitter observations in rivers and at sea, assessment of plastic removal efficiency of cleanup technologies and FTIR analysis for environmental plastic identification
- INSPIRE project coordination team



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Innovative Solutions for Plastic Free European Rivers

Monitoring microlitter in riverine environments

Mariana Miranda



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Goals

In INSPIRE, monitoring microlitter (including microplastics) serves two major goals:



1. the quantification of the **baseline pollution level** (before the INSPIRE solutions deployment)
2. the estimation of the **removal effectiveness/efficiency of the INSPIRE solutions**

Main output:

Microlitter & microplastic datasets for riverine litter database, modelling tasks, and solutions assessment.

- Harmonization and comparability between demo cases for sampling, processing, analysis and data reporting.

As most microplastic originates from macroplastic, **monitoring will occur at all INSPIRE rivers.**



Rhine river



Scheldt river



Douro river



**Kamniška
Bistrica river**

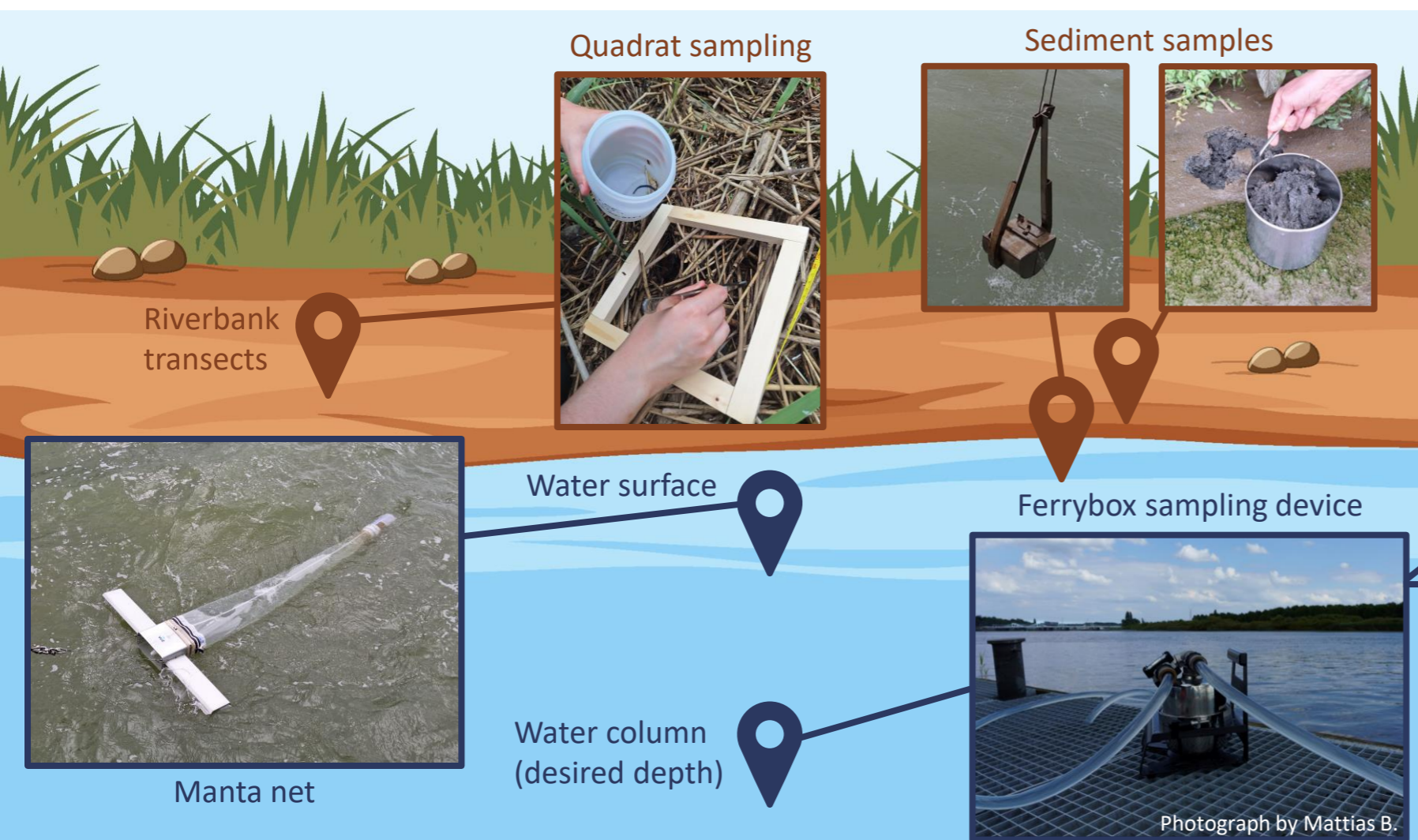


Danube river



Po river

Field measurements and sampling methods



Other measurements and metadata:

- Time of sample collection/measurement
- GPS coordinates
- Photographs
- Water level
- Water flow and volume collected/filtered



- Physicochemical water parameters:
 - Temperature
 - pH
 - Electrical conductivity
 - Salinity
 - Dissolved Oxygen
 - Turbidity

On the sieves:

- microplastics (MPs)
- tire wear particles (TWPs) fraction 1

Outlet water:

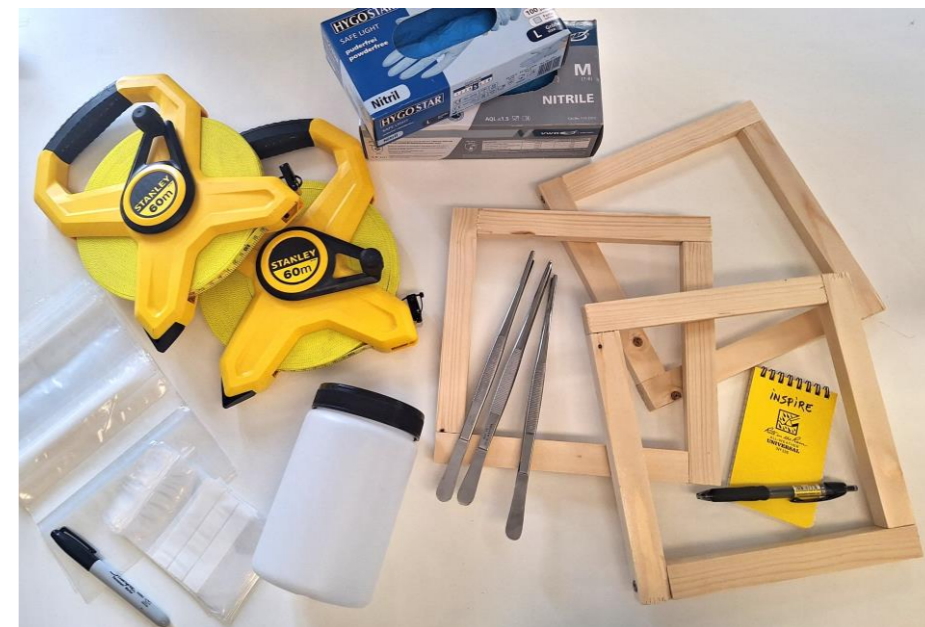
- tire wear particles (TWPs) fraction 2
- tire wear leachables (TWL)

Sampling campaign preparation

Before field work is fundamental to:

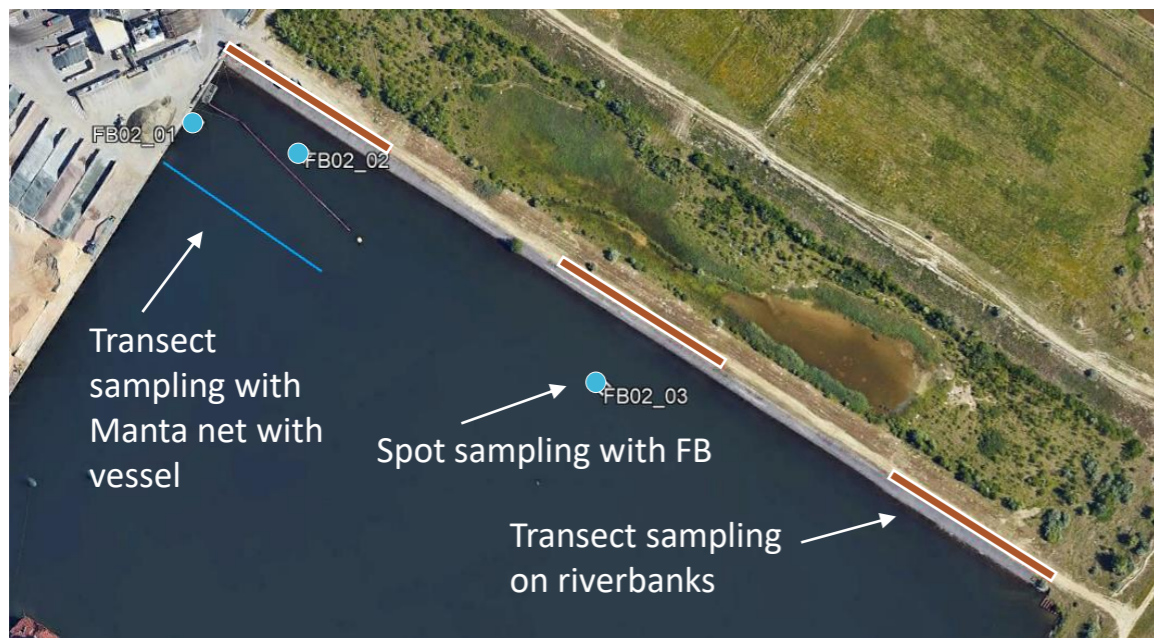
1. Define the objective(s) of the sampling campaign
2. Select the sampling location(s) and obtain the necessary permits and authorizations from the local and regional/national authorities
3. Select the type of sampling to perform and the sampling methods and equipment
4. Prepare a sampling plan, including the above points info, relevant contacts, the sampling schedule, team info and tasks, weather and tides forecast, and list of materials to prepare
5. Prepare the materials needed (with a check list), the campaign and sample codes, and field notebook or field datasheets to fill in during the field work

Recommended: Have already ready the templates to complete after the campaign the report with work performed and issues found, and the spreadsheet to complete with metadata and direct measurements taken in the field.

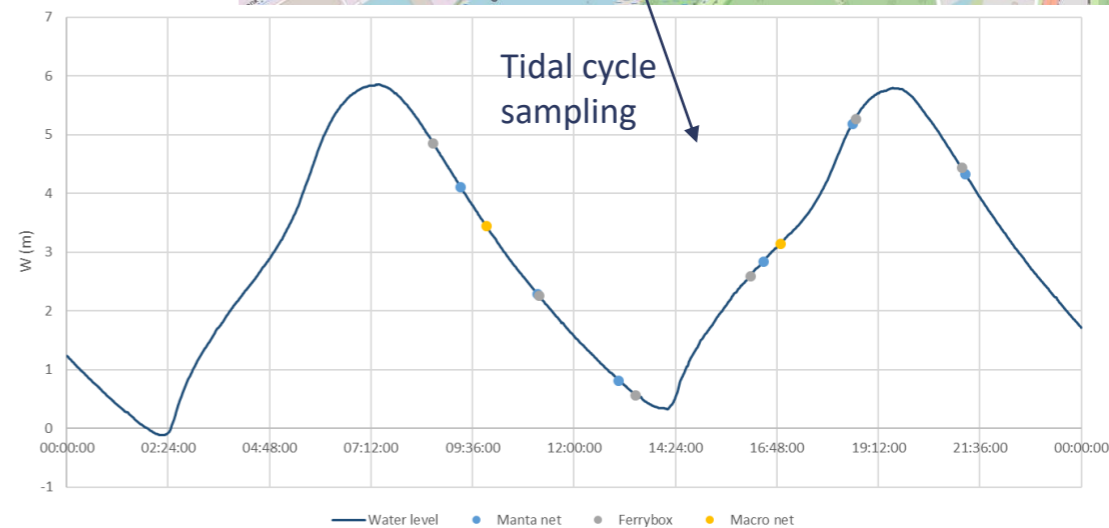
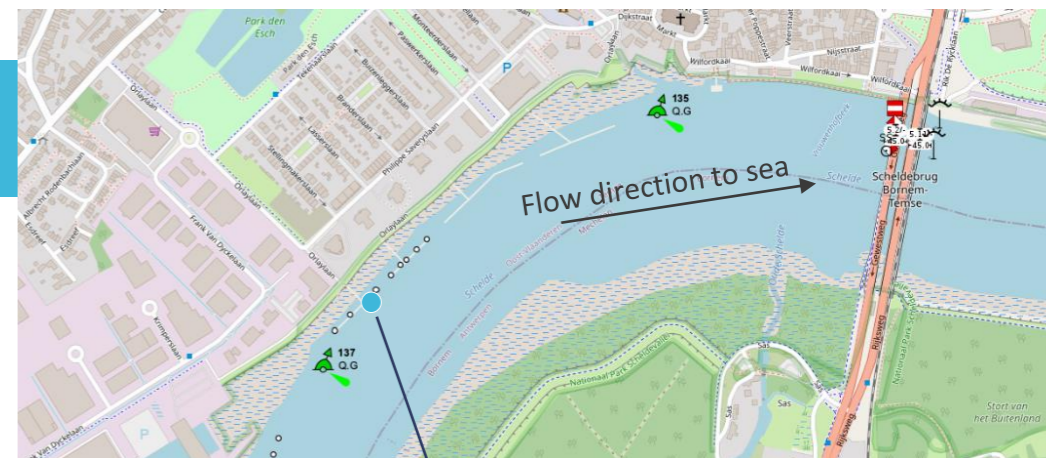


Quadrats sampling - materials to bring to a riverbank observation campaign

Types of sampling



Doeldok (Port of Antwerp)



Tidal cycle sampling in Temse (Scheldt River) on 7th August 2024

Types of sampling

- Defined frequency (monitoring) e.g., seasonal sampling – Baseline pollution levels



Temse (Scheldt River)



Types of sampling

- Litter removal solutions impact on pollution levels



Before deployment of solution



After deployment of solution



Archimedean Drum Screen
in the Port of Oostende (BE)

Water surface: Manta net

1. Rinsing materials with the river water and collecting blank samples



2. Recording flowmeter value and deploying of the Manta net (e.g., 200 μm) for the desired time (1-10 min) or transect

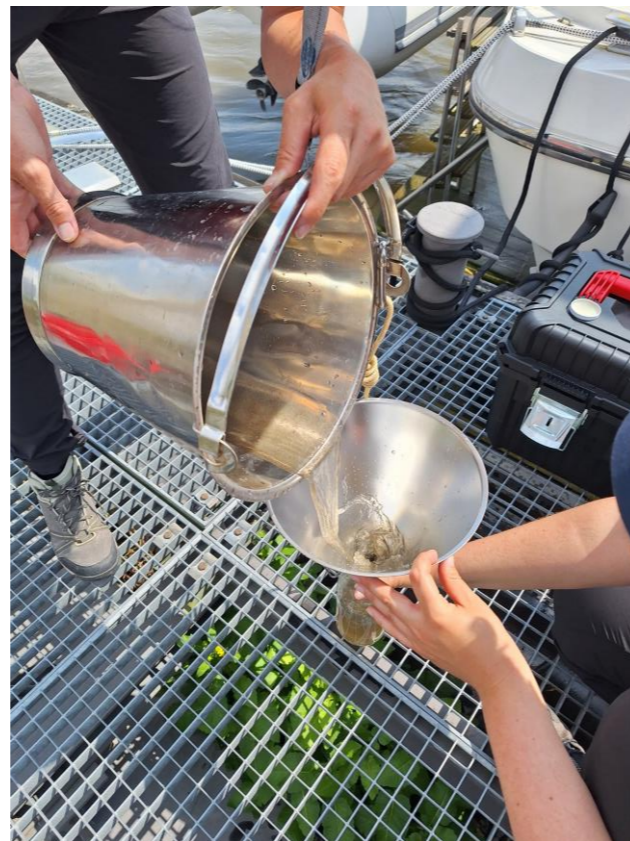


Net-end where the microlitter $\geq 200 \mu\text{m}$ is collected



Water surface: Manta net

- Recording flowmeter value and collecting the litter inside the net end



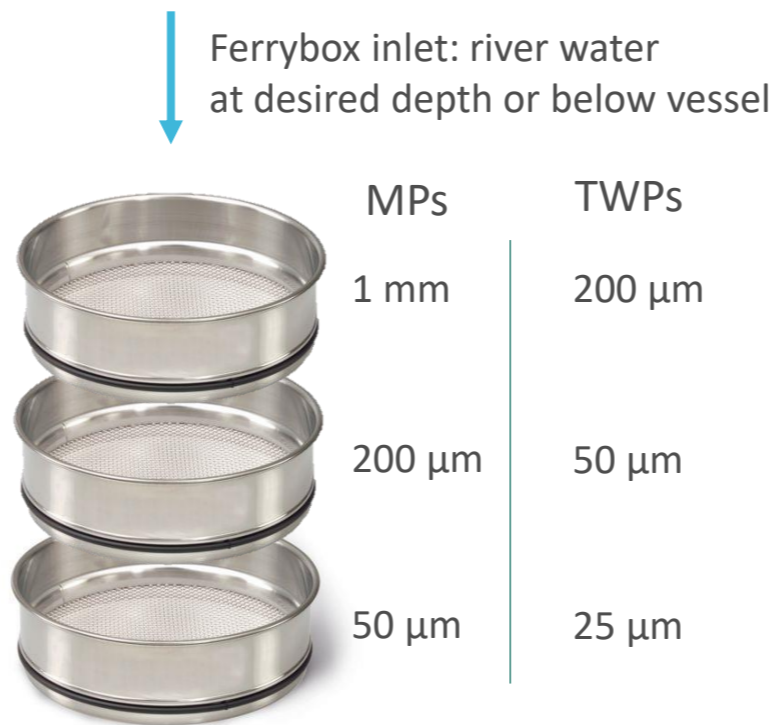
- Sample storage in the cold until laboratory processing and analysis



Photographs by
Mattias B.

19/20

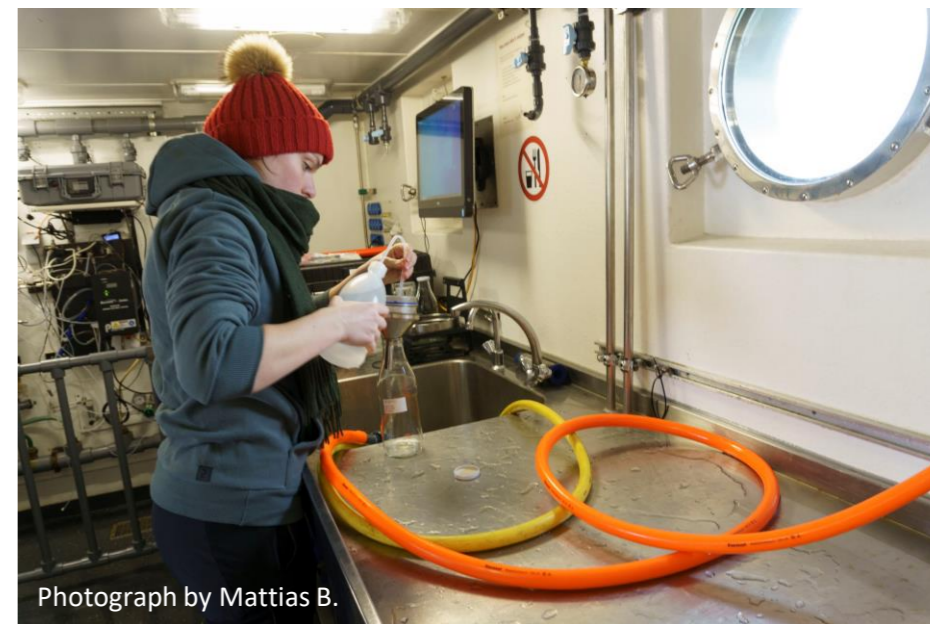
Water column: Ferrybox sampling device



Volume filtered
and flow rate
(\approx 20 L/min)
are measured

Ferrybox outlet: filtered water

- released back to the river
- TWL sample
- TWPs fraction 2 (< 25 μ m)

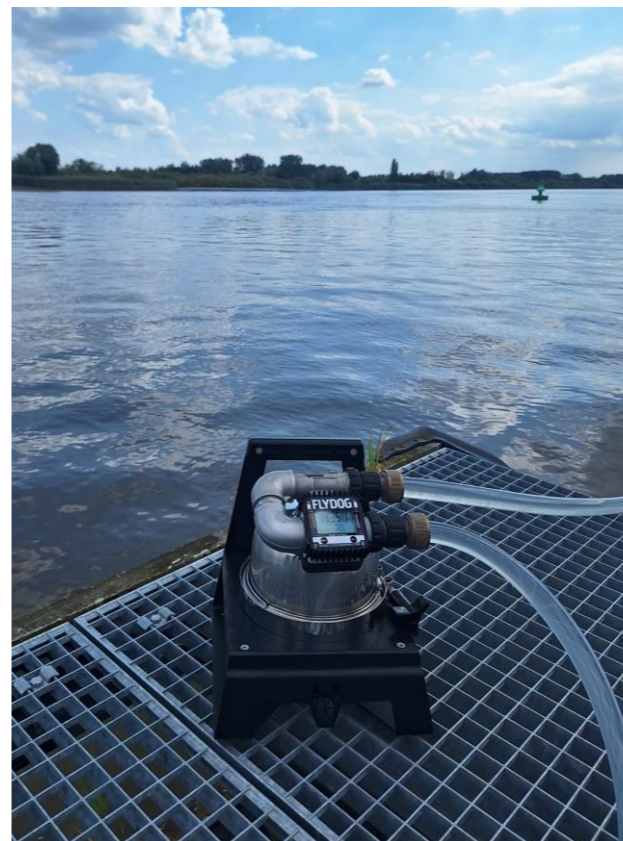


The Ferrybox sampling device can be connected to a submersible pump or a pumping system available in a research vessel.

Different combinations of sieves mesh sizes can be used. In INSPIRE/VLIZ: 25 μ m, 50 μ m, 100 μ m, 200 μ m, 300 μ m, 500 μ m, 1 mm

Water column: Ferrybox sampling device

1. Rinsing materials with the ultrapure water (or river water for the tubing and pump) and collecting blank samples
2. Turning on the underwater pump for the desired time (usually 10 min for $> 200 \mu\text{m}$). At 5 min, we collect water samples from the ferrybox outlet



Water column: Ferrybox sampling device

3. Turning off the pump and recording volume filtered. Opening the ferrybox and collecting the litter on the selected sieves
4. Sample storage in the cold until laboratory processing and analysis

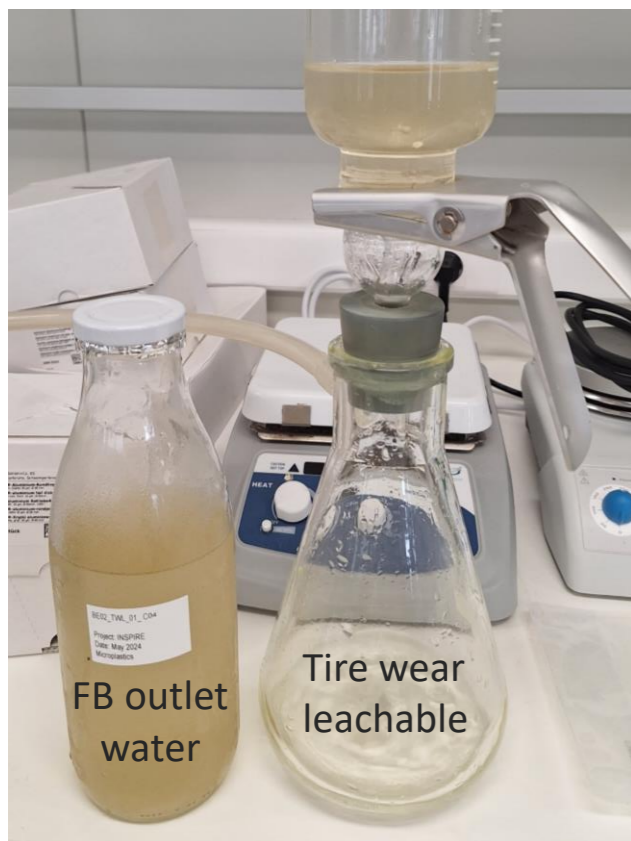


Photograph by Mattias B.



Photograph by Mattias B.


Water samples processing and analysis at the laboratory: tire wear

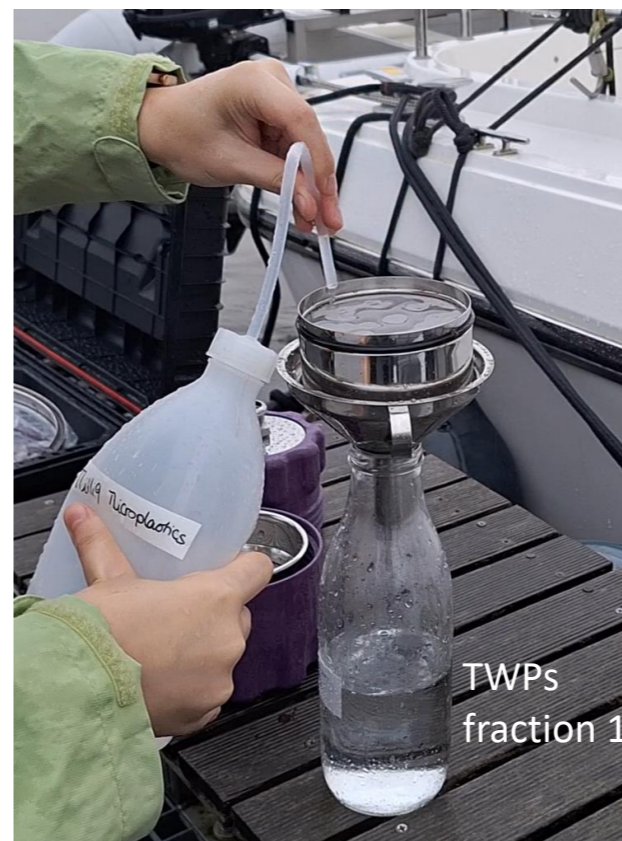


Vacuum filtration with
0.2 μm 47 mm cellulose
acetate membrane filters




16 chemical marker compounds for
tire wear analyzed in the filtered
water by SPE & LC-MS/MS (MRM)

Main outputs: 
 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for each compound
compounds detected



1. Two step vacuum filtration to
obtain two TWP fractions:
 1. $\geq 25 \mu\text{m}$
 2. $> 0.02 \mu\text{m}$ and $< 25 \mu\text{m}$
2. Sample preparation
3. TWP analysis using:
 - ICP-MS – Zn
 - LC-MS/MS (MRM) –
extractable organic tire
wear markers

Main outputs: 
TWPs in mg/L or mg/kg
based on conversion
factors

Water samples processing and analysis at the laboratory: microplastics



Processing in four steps:

1. Digestion with 10% KOH (48 h, 50 °C, 150 rpm)
2. Digestion with $\approx 16\%$ H_2O_2 (48 h, 50 °C, 150 rpm)
3. (Optional) Density separation with NaI
4. Filtration and staining with Nile red



Meyers, N.; Bouwens, J.; Catarino, A.I.; De Witte, B.; Everaert, G. (2024). Extraction of microplastics from marine seawater samples followed by Nile red staining, *in*: De Witte, B. *et al.* *ANDROMEDA portfolio of microplastics analyses protocols*. pp. 35-45 (Open Access)

Analysis in two steps:

1. Fluorescence (stereo)microscope
2. μFTIR



Meyers, N.; De Witte, B.; Catarino, A. I.; Everaert, G. (2024). Automated microplastic analysis: Nile red staining and random forest modelling. *in*: De Witte, B. *et al.* *ANDROMEDA portfolio of microplastics analyses protocols*. pp. 69-84 (Open Access)

Main outputs:

particles/L
characteristics of the particles

Sediment (riverbanks or bottom of river channel)



River channel: Van Veen grab
(from pontoon)



River channel: Van Veen grab
(from vessel)



Riverbank: with metal
shovel/spade



Photograph by Mattias B.

Processing in three steps:

1. Density separation with NaI (3x) (72 h)
2. Digestion with 10% H₂O₂ (1 week)
3. Filtration and staining with Nile red



Meyers, N.; De Witte, B.; Catarino, A.I.; Everaert, G. (2024). Extraction of microplastics from marine sediment samples followed by Nile red staining, *in*: De Witte, B. et al. ANDROMEDA portfolio of microplastics analyses protocols. pp. 46-55 (Open Access)

Analysis in two steps:

1. Fluorescence
(stereo)microscope
2. μ FTIR

Main outputs:

particles/g &
characteristics of
the particles

Riverbanks: quadrat sampling in transects (bigger micro- and mesolitter)

1. Placing the transect (e.g., 30 m) on the selected location on the riverbank for the litter observations



2. Placing three quadrats (20 x 20 cm) at beginning, middle and end of transect. Collecting the litter ≥ 1 mm, down to 5 cm depth



Photograph
by Ana C.

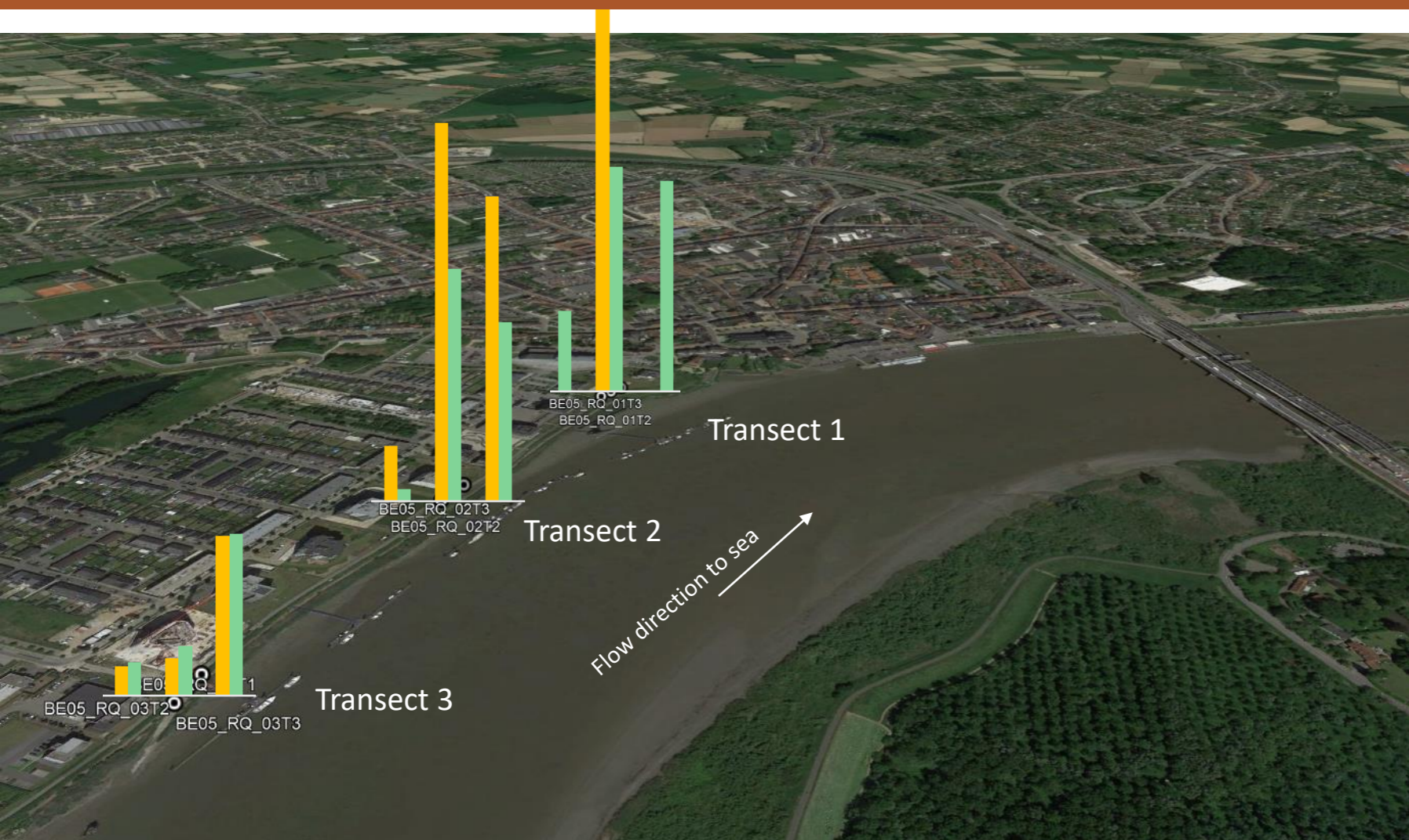
Riverbanks: quadrat sampling in transects



Example of quadrat BE10_RQ_02T2 (Summer sampling campaign in Temse) in the field (left) and after cleaning (right).

3. Storing the samples in a dry place until further processing. The samples should be cleaned, place in one or more Petri dishes and dried as soon as possible.
4. Separation of macrolitter (> 2.5 cm) items from meso- and bigger microlitter. Weighting the total fractions and counting the number of items.
5. Characterization of the items by size, shape, colour, transparency, and material (ATR-FTIR).

Riverbanks: quadrat sampling in transects



■ Spring (June)

■ Summer (September)

Preliminary data (number of particles) for litter in quadrats (20x20 cm) in Temse:

- #Spring = [6 , 113]
- #Summer = [14 , 309]*
(*two quadrats not yet analysed for transect 1)

Outputs:

- Distribution and quantification of pollution levels (particles/m²)
- Seasonality
- Characteristics (e.g., sizes and polymers found at the locations)
- Link to the sources of the pollution

Take away messages

- Different sampling methods are available for the different environmental compartments and that can be used for riverine environments, such as:
 - Manta net
 - Ferrybox sampling device
 - Van Veen grab
 - Sediment scoop
 - Quadrats
- The same detection technologies can be used for different types of sampling campaigns, allowing to meet different goals and monitoring/research needs.
- Need to collect all data and metadata following a uniform template and guidelines, allowing for comparability between sampling campaigns performed in different countries.



Litter on the Rhine banks in Londenhaven (Rotterdam).
Photograph by Mattias B.



Microlitter particle collected in Temse under the fluorescent microscope. Photograph by Juliette G.



Contact: mariana.Miranda@vliz.be

Thanks to the collaboration with the FRE team: Luca Muth and Stephan Wagner

Special thanks to the VLIZ plastic team: Ana Catarino, Giulia Leone, Julie Muyle, Juliette Grandjean, Mattias Bossaer, Nelle Meyers, Therese Nitschke



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Londenhaven (Port of Rotterdam) VLIZ team



Temse (Scheldt) Summer tidal cycle team

INSPIRE is an endorsed action by the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.



The INSPIRE project is funded by the European Union under agreement ID 101112879.

Camera and drones for macrolitter observations

- Liesbeth De Keukelaere - VITO, Belgium
- Bio-science engineer specialized in soil and water management (KU Leuven, Belgium)
- Researcher at VITO Remote Sensing for aquatic applications
- INSPIRE: tracking macrolitter pollution in rivers and river banks using bridge mounted cameras and drones





INSPIRE

Innovative Solutions for Plastic Free European Rivers

INSPIRE – Fixed camera and drone observations for macrolitter monitoring

Innovative Solutions for Plastic Free European Rivers (2023-2027)

Liesbeth De Keukelaere (VITO, BE)

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Litter pollution in rivers



Macrolitter monitoring



Fixed cameras on bridges
Floating



Drone observations
Riverbank



Smartphone apps
Floating/riverbank



Clean-up activities
Riverbank



Macroplastic samples
(subsets)
*Floating/Riverbank/
Water column*

Macrolitter monitoring



Fixed cameras on bridges
Floating



Drone observations
Riverbank



Smartphone apps
Floating/riverbank



Clean-up activities
Riverbank



Macroplastic samples
(subsets)
*Floating/Riverbank/
Water column*

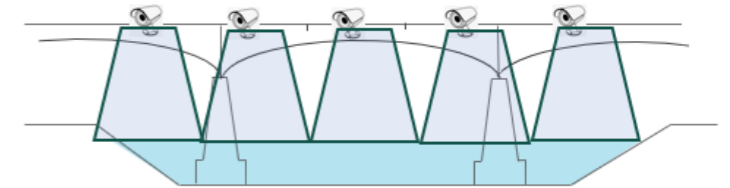


Fixed cameras

AIM

Obtain information of the amount of plastic passing in the river (# items/unit of time). Baseline monitoring and changes over time and space.

METHODOLOGY



Data

- Cameras mounted under bridge
- Long term monitoring
- Remote control
- NRT Data transfer

Processing

- Convolutional Neural Network for object detection
- Towards flux via similarity metrics between objects based on features extracted from foundation models.

Outcome

- Baseline monitoring
- Long-term monitoring to detect trends and changes
- Detect hotspots where most plastics passes
- Improve waste management practices



Temse Bridge (BE)



Ivan Plettinckx
Photography

Temse Bridge (BE)

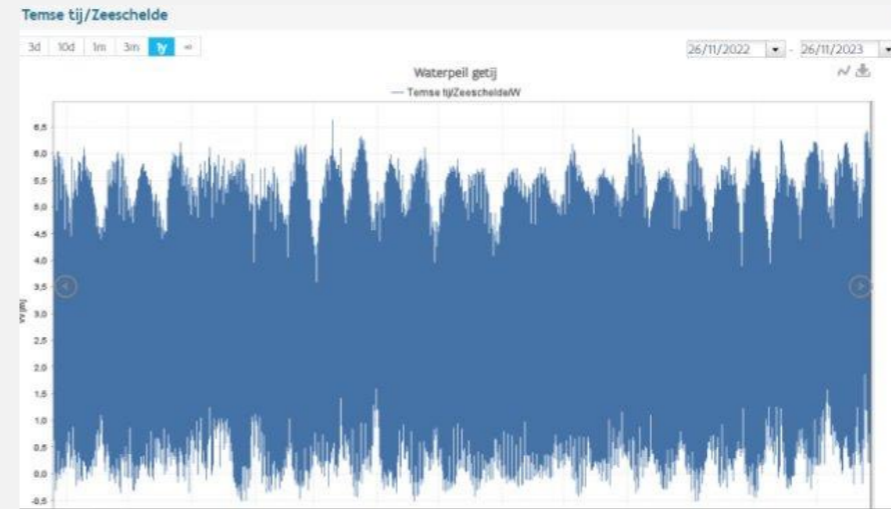


365 m

*Ivan Plettinckx
Photography*

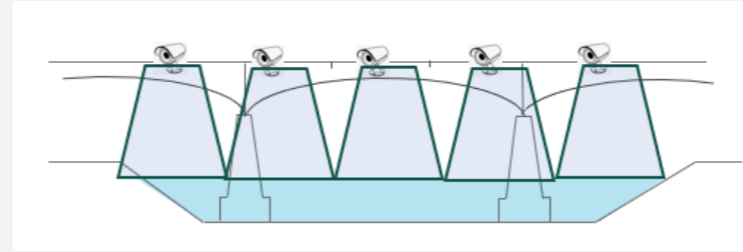
Temse Bridge (BE)

Tidal river:
>8m difference in water level



365 m

Temse Bridge (BE)



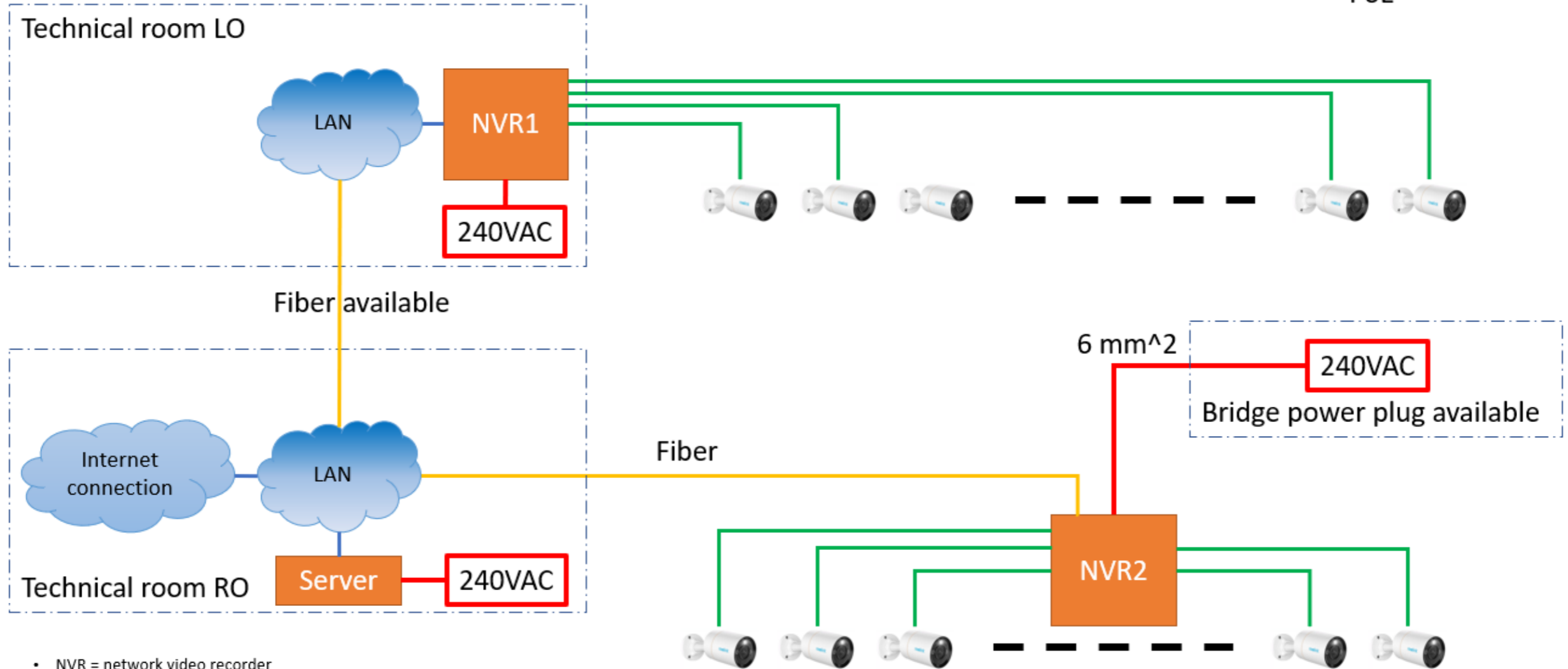
- 22 camera's installed :
 - 21 pointed to water
 - 1 pointed to sky (horizontal view)



Operational since 22 Aug 2024

Connection overview

- 240VAC
- Network: fiber
- Network: TP
- PoE



- NVR = network video recorder
- PoE = power over ethernet

23.09.2024 08:01



23.09.2024 08:01



23.09.2024 08:01

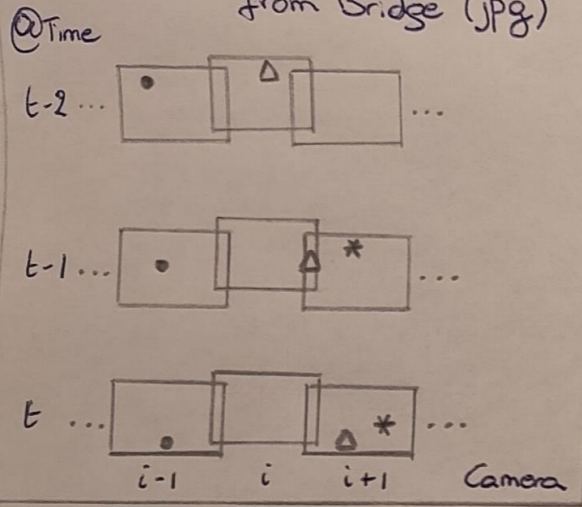




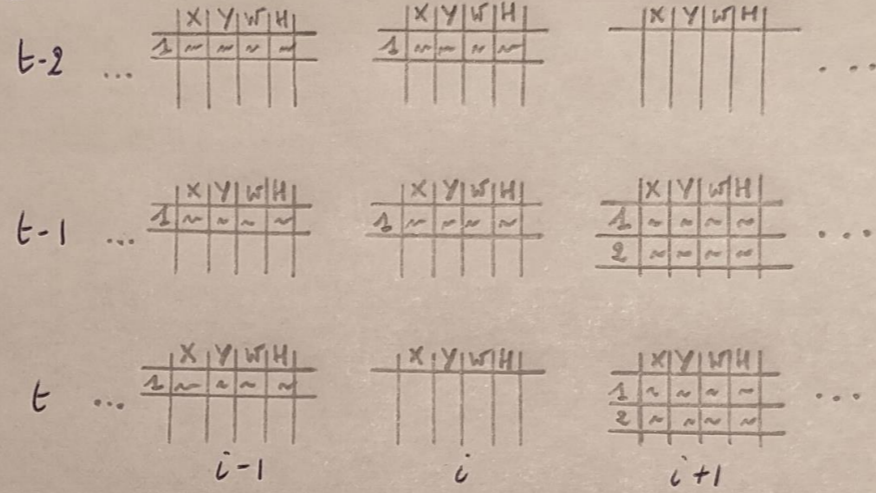




Data Acquisition Flow from Bridge (jpg)



@Time

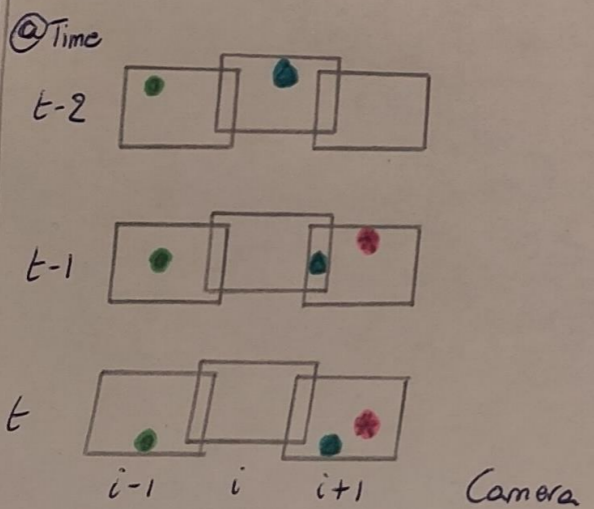


Object Detection

model: Faster R-CNN
pretrained: ImageNet
+ finetuned

Output

3 unique objects detected over time interval (t-2, t) over camera interval (i-1, i+1)



Feature Extraction
AI (ResNet, Swin)
Shape
Colour
✓ litter Objects detected

Auxiliary Data
Water level
Water flow vel. & dir.
Wind speed & dir.
precipitation level

optional

Interobject Comparison (Similarity assessment)

\exists object_{time $\theta \in (t-\Delta t, t)$} : object_{time t} = object_{time θ} \Rightarrow don't add in unique count

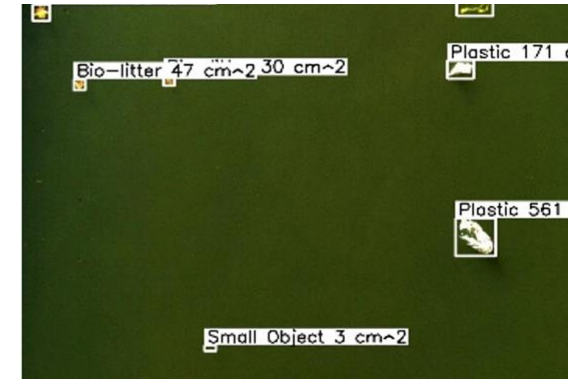
\forall object_{time $\theta \in (t-\Delta t, t)$} : object_{time t} \neq object_{time θ} \Rightarrow Found new object!



Fixed cameras

OUTCOME

1. Object detection
 - Plastics vs organic matter/ plastic categories
 - Item size



2. Object identification: recognize same item in different images



3. Plastic flux: # items / time / river section



Drones

AIM

Derive maps showing geospatial locations of plastic debris and densities.

METHODOLOGY



Data

- Drone flights
- Operated by citizens or experts

Processing

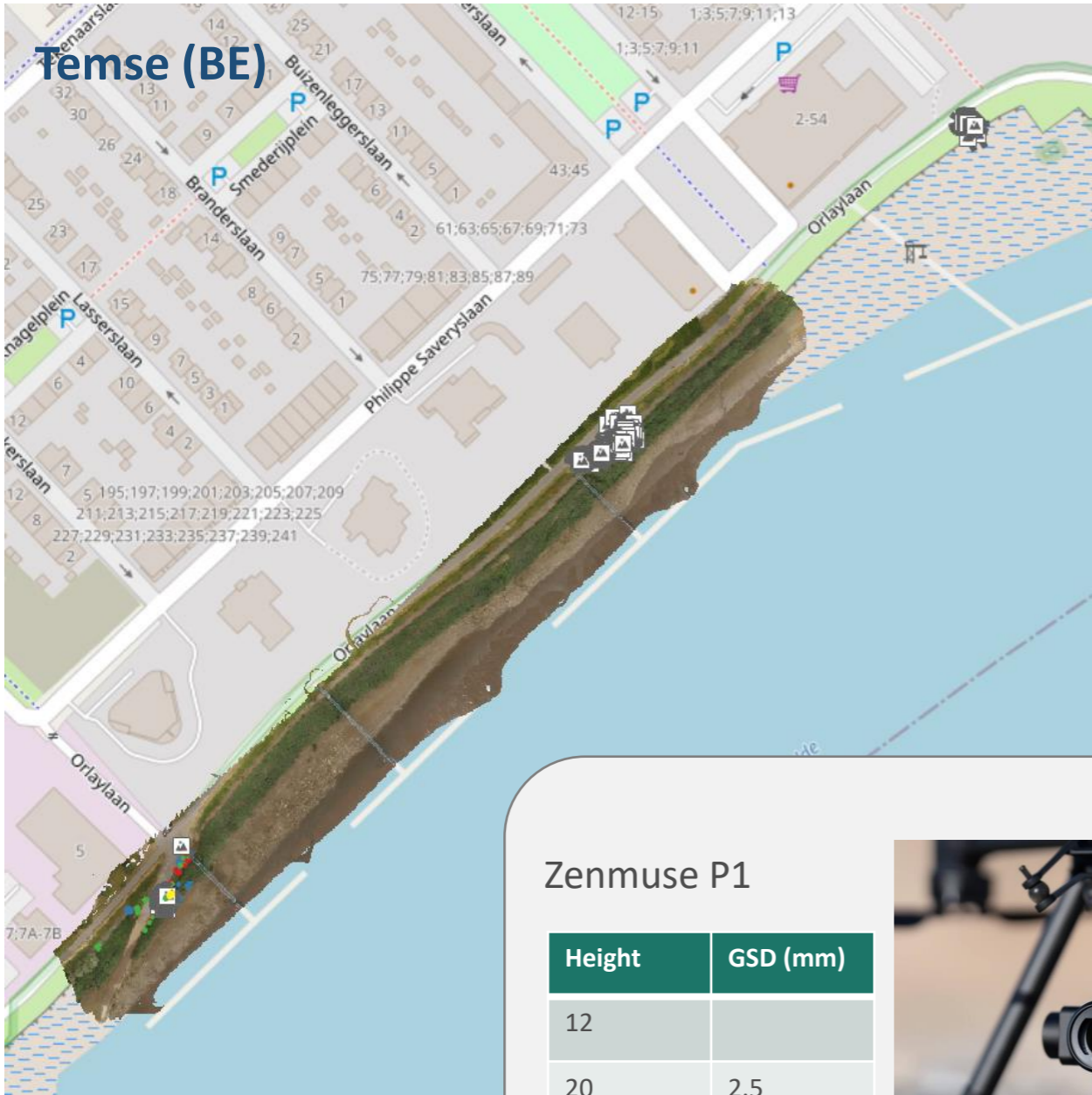
- MAPEO drone processing software for georeferencing
- Training of AI model for different backgrounds and plastic types.
- Classification and object detection

Outcome

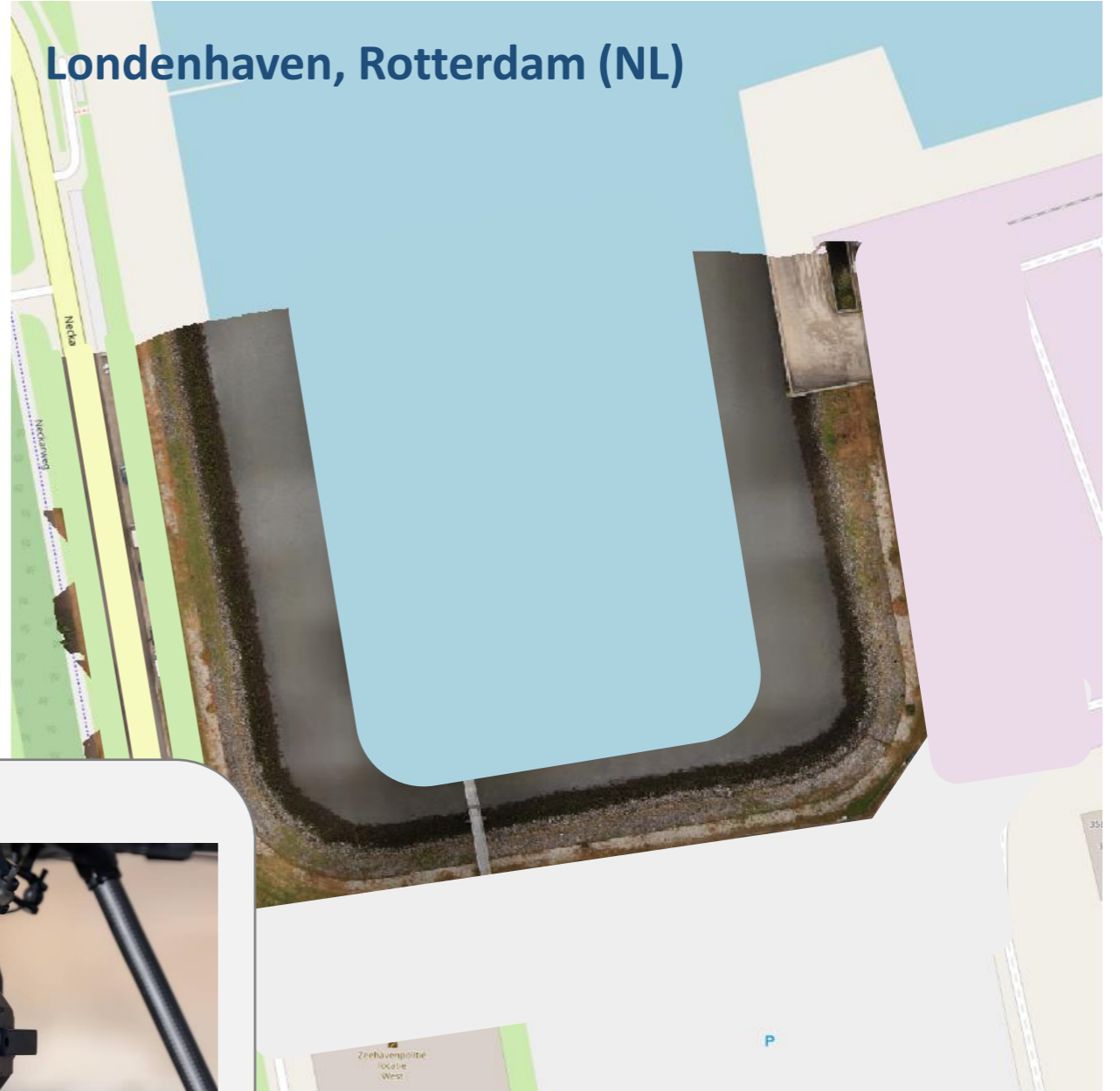
- Baseline monitoring
- Plastic hotspot maps
- Suggest focus areas for dedicated clean-up activities



Temse (BE)



Londenhaven, Rotterdam (NL)



Zenmuse P1

| Height | GSD (mm) |
|--------|----------|
| 12 | |
| 20 | 2.5 |
| 50 | |





Drones

- Original Images
 - Different backgrounds
 - Different Litter (Type, Color, Shape, Size)
 - Obstruction by leaves, rocks,...
- Objects in the order of cm (Tiles are 1m²)



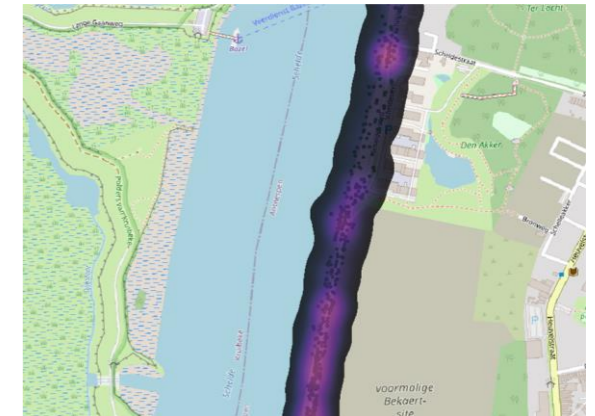
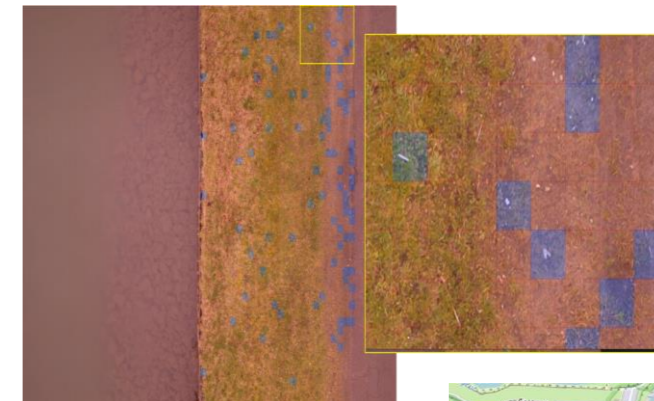


Drones

OUTCOMES

1. Plastic object identification

2. Plastic hotspot



Next steps

Camera:

- Data analysis: How we notice any patterns (tides, weather, inner vs outer bend, ...)
- Validate the system true release-catch experiments
- Install a camera system in the Po-river.

Drones

- Seasonal data collection in Temse and 4 flights in Rotterdam
- Data analysis





Thank you!



The INSPIRE project is funded by the European Union under agreement ID 101112879.

Data flow from observations to modelling

- Miranda Stibora - WUR, Netherlands
- MSc Climate Studies, MSc Ecology and Conservation (WUR, Netherlands) specialized in water quality modelling and assessing the effect of management changes to water quality in the Netherlands
- PhD researcher (WUR, Netherlands)
- INSPIRE: development of plastic transport and accumulation model



INSPIRE

Innovative Solutions for Plastic Free European Rivers

INSPIRE data flow from observations to modelling

Innovative Solutions for Plastic Free European Rivers (2023-2027)

Miranda Stibora (WUR, NL)

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EU MISSIONS
RESTORE OUR OCEAN & WATERS

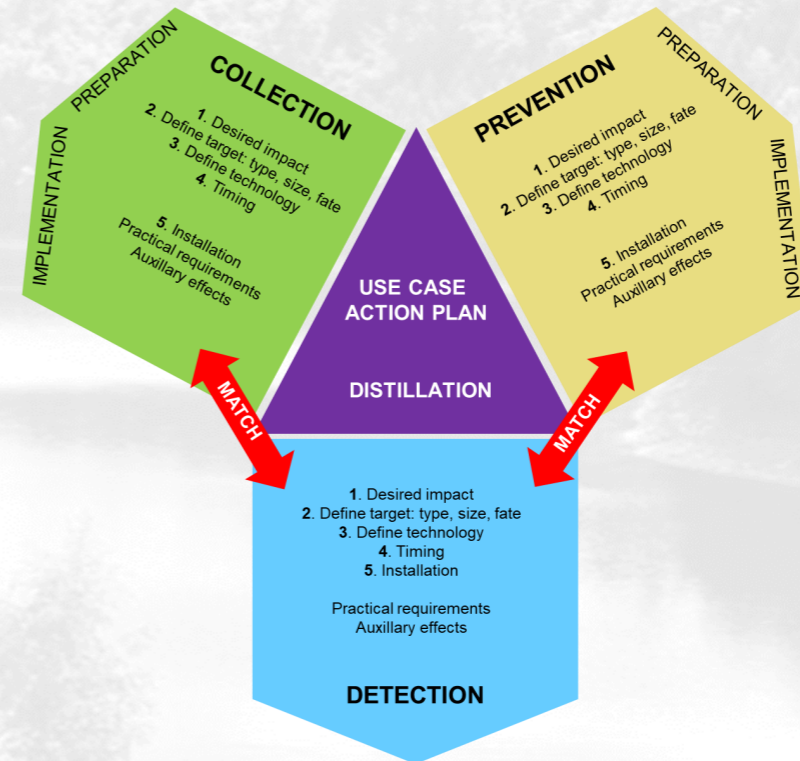
Funded by
the European Union



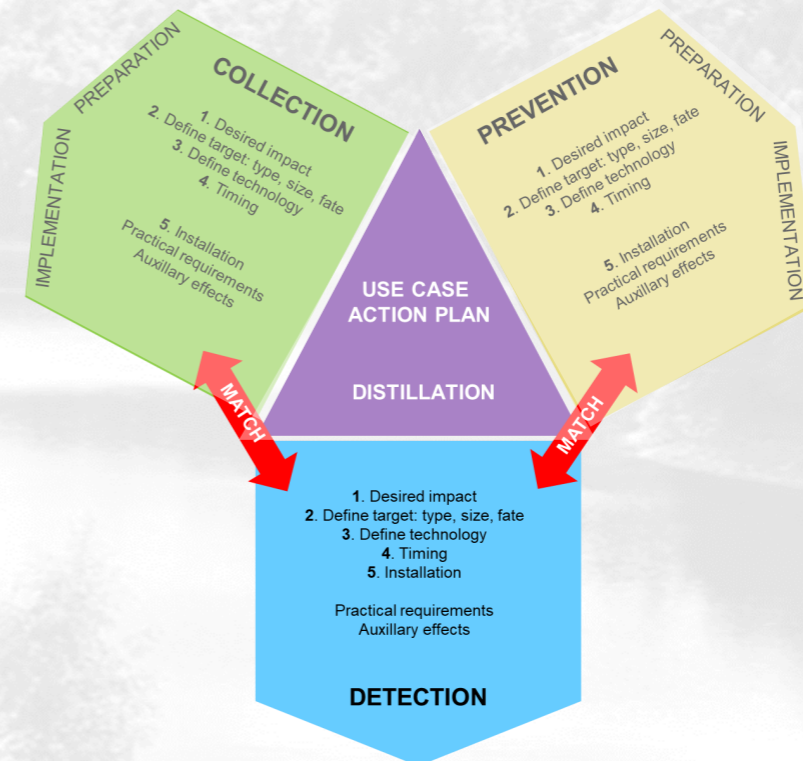
www.inspire-europe.org/ / [Inspire Europe \(LinkedIn\)](#) / [Inspire Europe \(Facebook\)](#) / [inspire_eu \(Instagram\)](#) / [INSPIRE_EUROPE \(X\)](#)

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them. This project has received funding under grant agreement No 101112879 (INSPIRE).

Our role in the INSPIRE project



Our role in the INSPIRE project

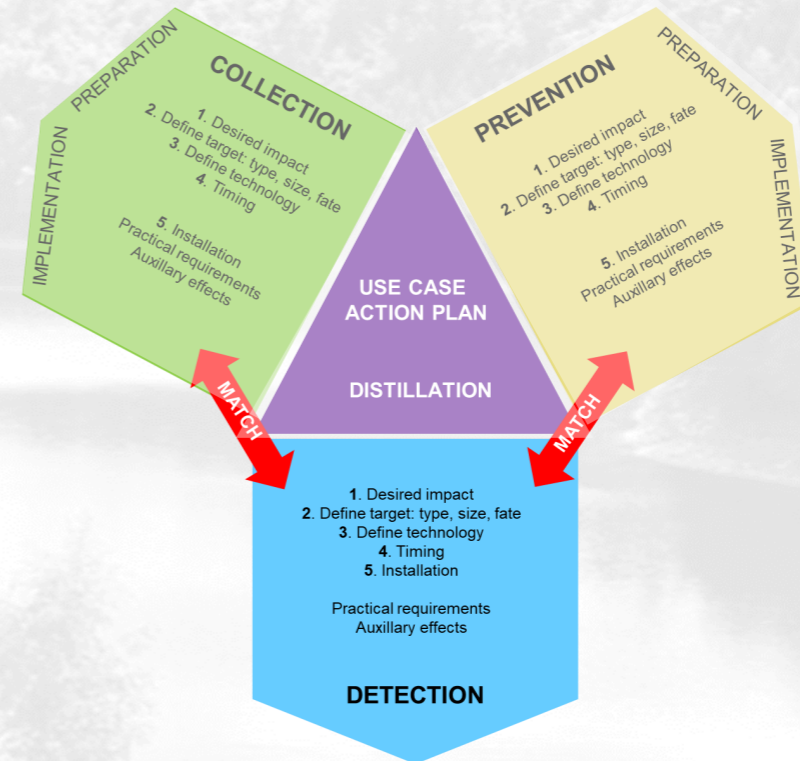


Our role in the INSPIRE project

Observations



Modelling



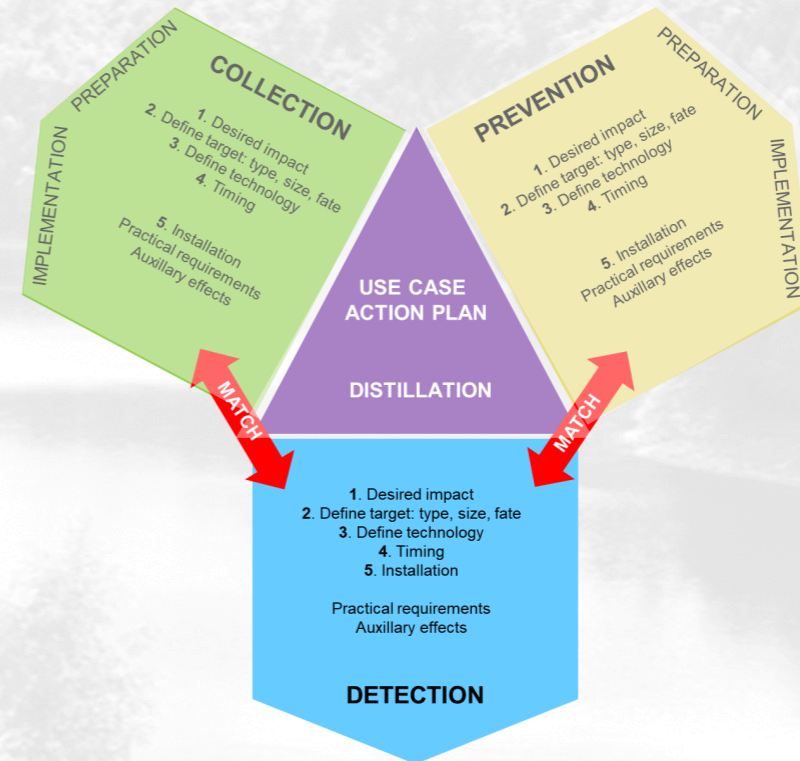
Our role in the INSPIRE project

Observations



1. Riverine litter database (RLDB)
2. Data collected by INSPIRE partners

Modelling



Revise large scale models for plastic transport accumulation in Europe

- An estimate of the exported and accumulated plastic in European rivers
- *Model type*: Spatially probabilistic model
- *Calibration data*: Riverine Litter Database (RLDB)

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Why use large scale spatially probabilistic models?

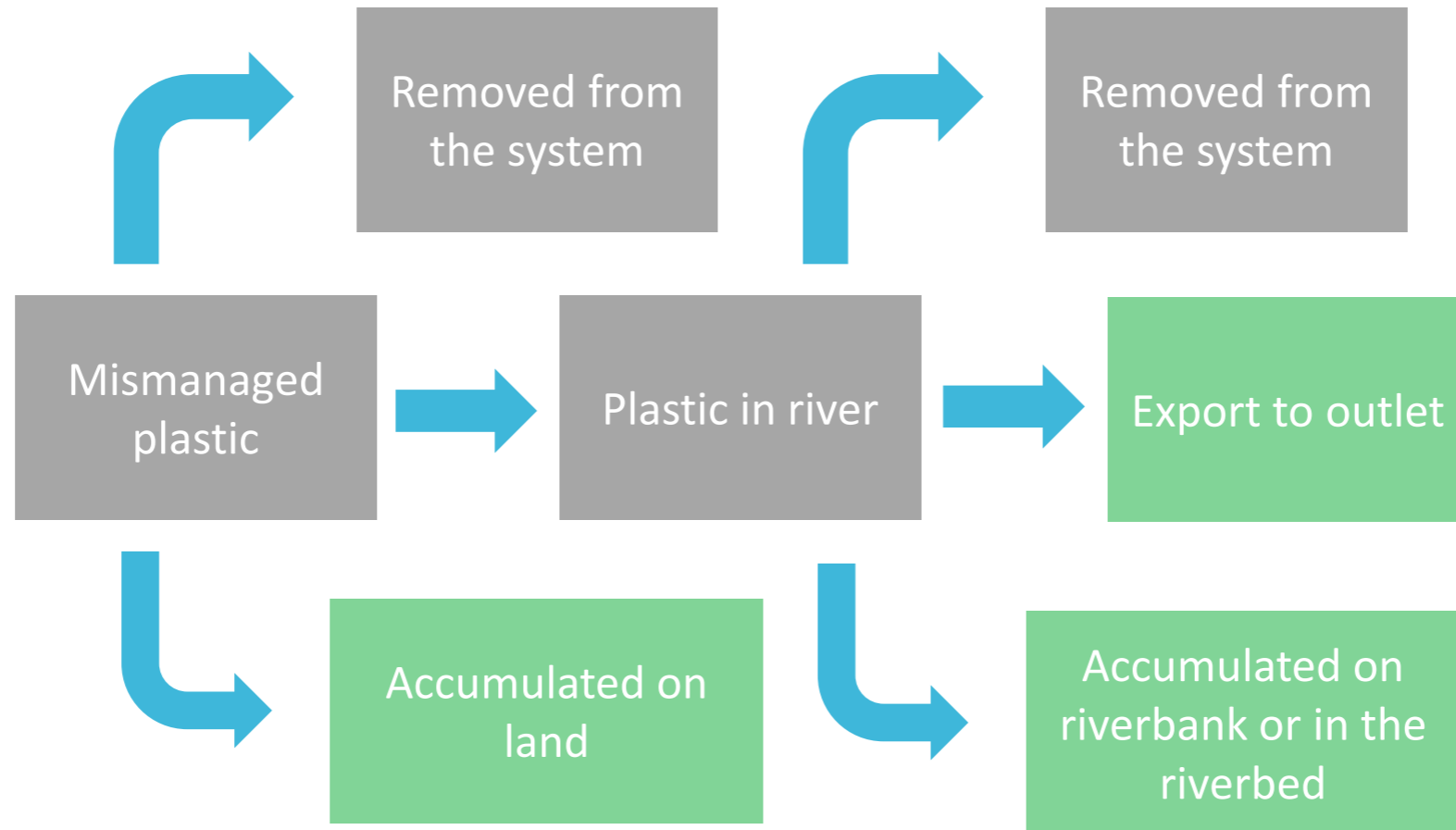
U**1.**nderstand the key processes which govern plastic **transport** and **accumulation**

Q**2.**antify plastic pollution in river basins using field measurements and extrapolate this to data scarce river basins

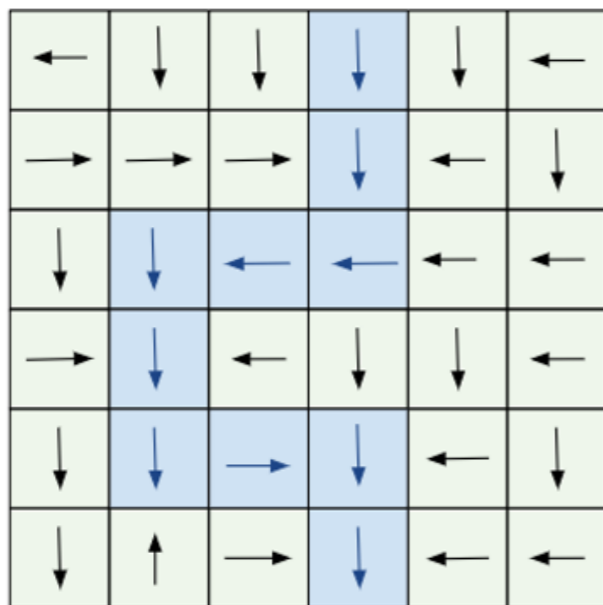
A**3.**ssess future scenarios of plastic pollution

G**4.**uide effective and tailored mitigation management practices

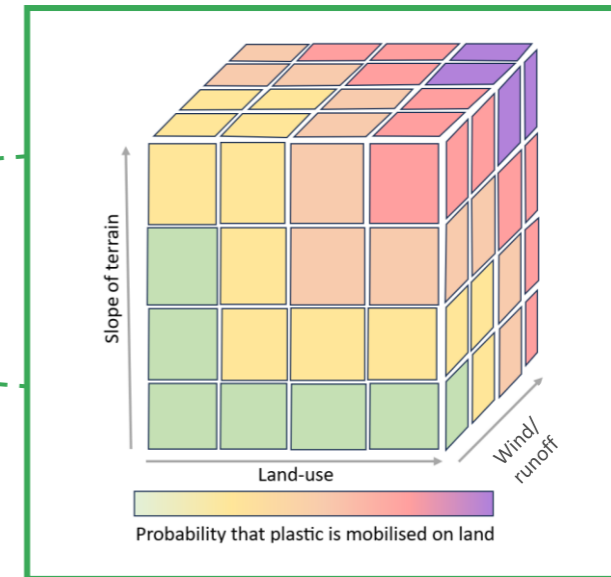
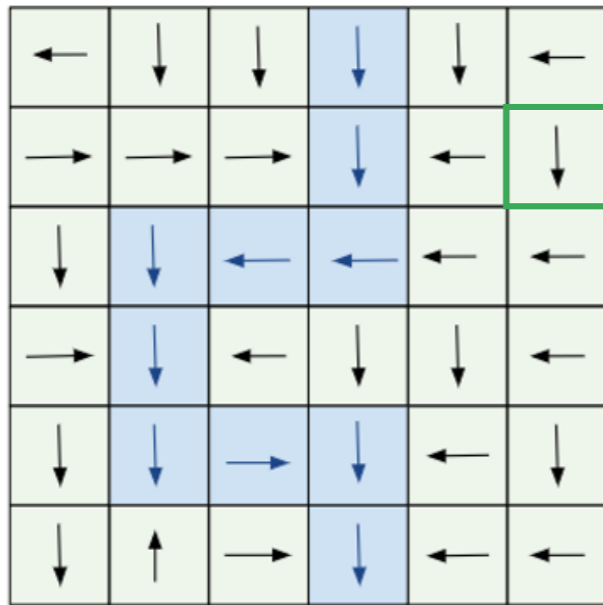
Model framework



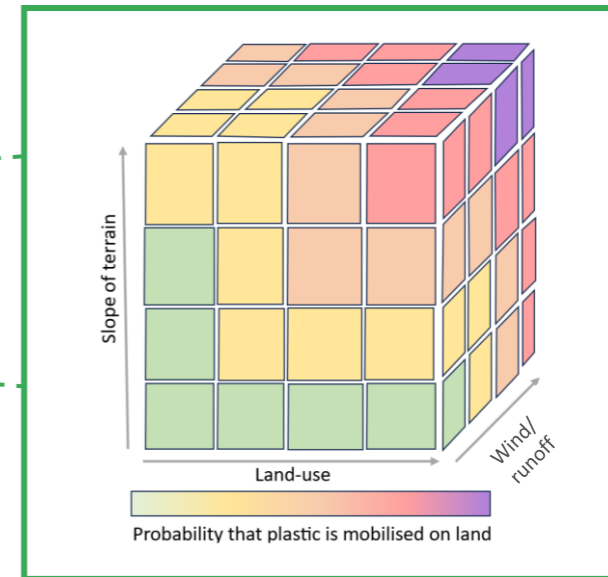
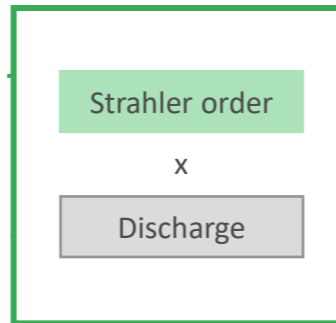
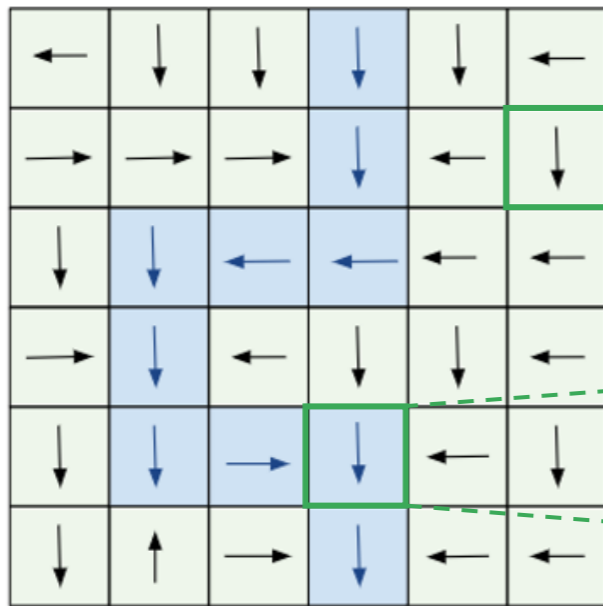
Model framework



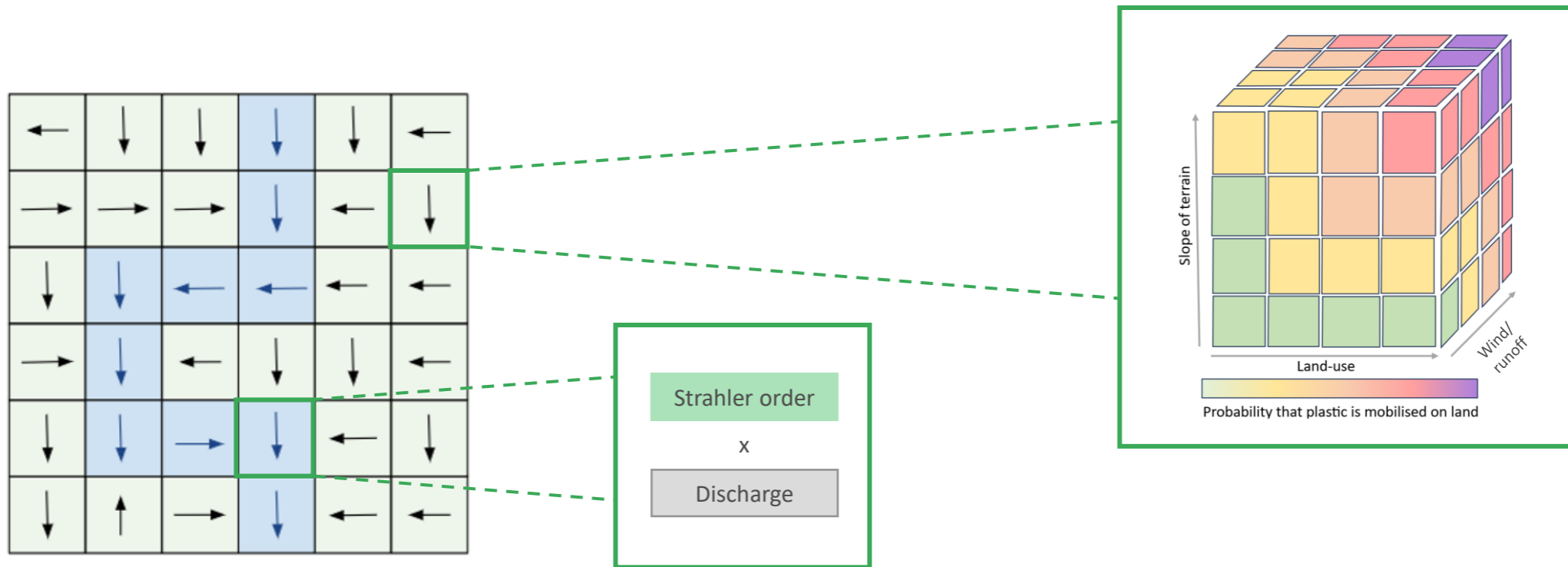
Model framework



Model framework



Model framework



Open source

Model calibration

Riverine Litter Database (RLDB)

1st Round: Model calibration

2nd Round: Model validation

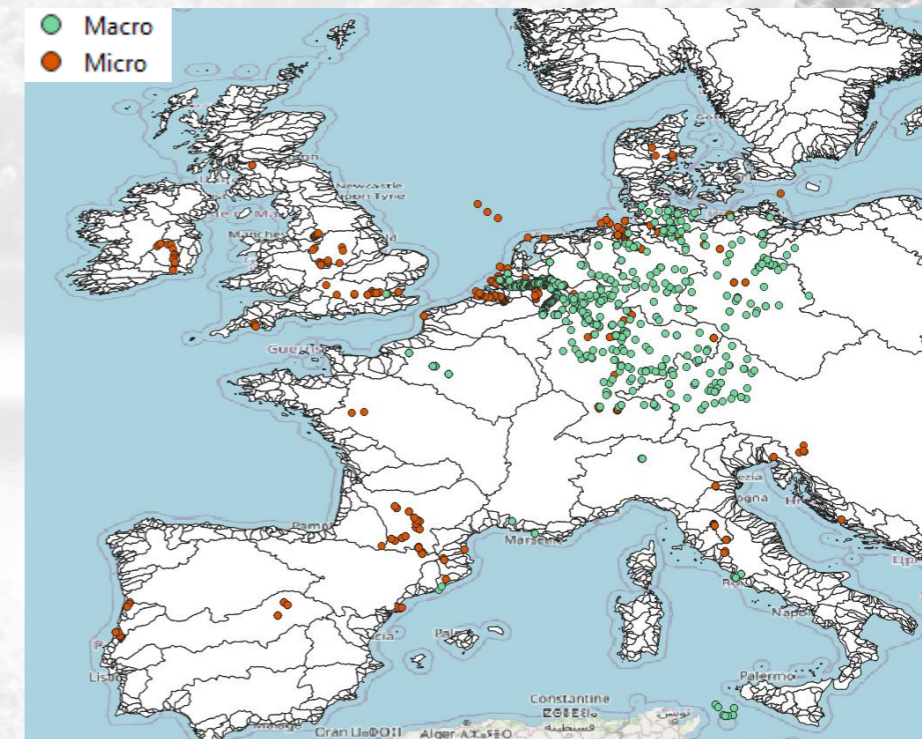
Model calibration

Riverine Litter Database (RLDB)

1st Round: Model calibration

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| Europe | Surface | Water column | River bed sediment | River bank sediment |
|--------|---------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 103 | 71 | 21 | 21 | 15 |



Based on the 1st round of the RLDB

Model calibration

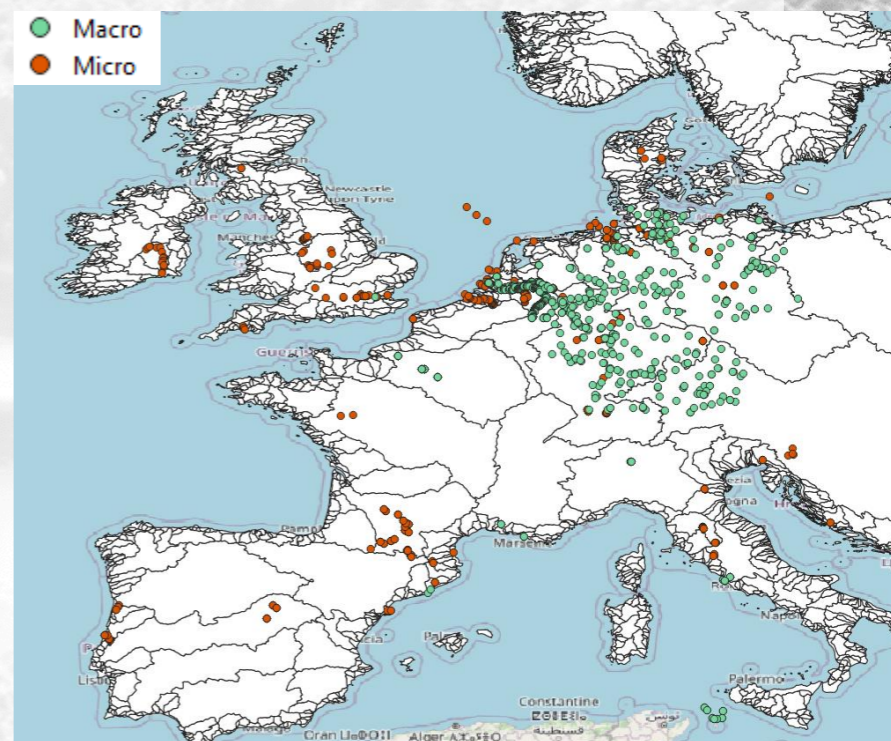
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Data harmonization

| Europe | Surface | Water column | River bed sediment | River bank sediment |
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Based on the 1st round of the RLDB

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Data harmonization

Europe

**Water
column**

**River
bed
sedime
nt**

**River
bank
sedime
nt**

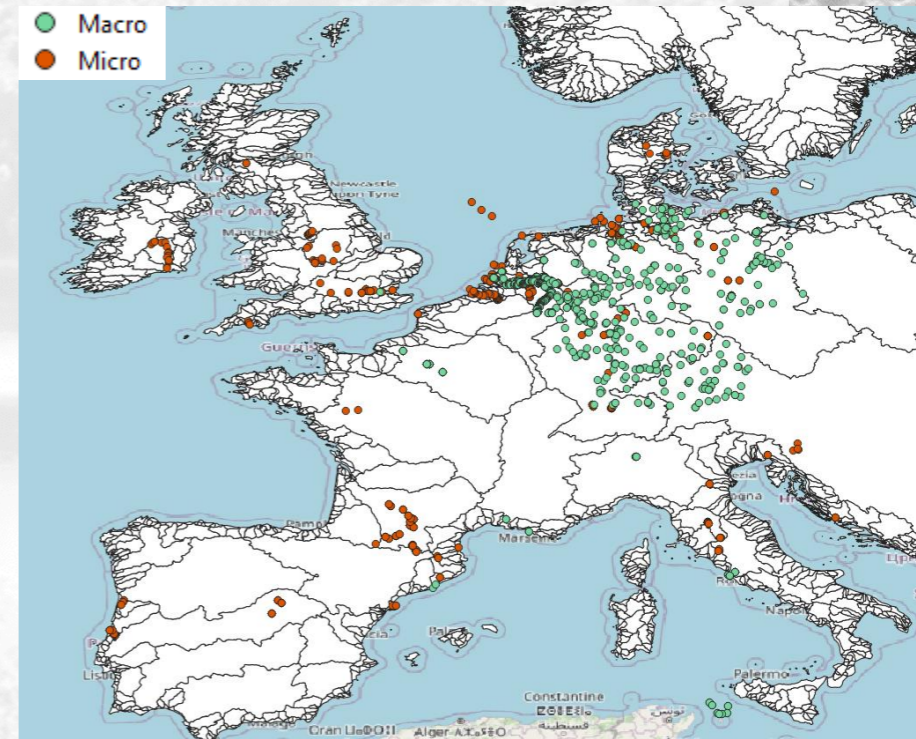
103

71

21

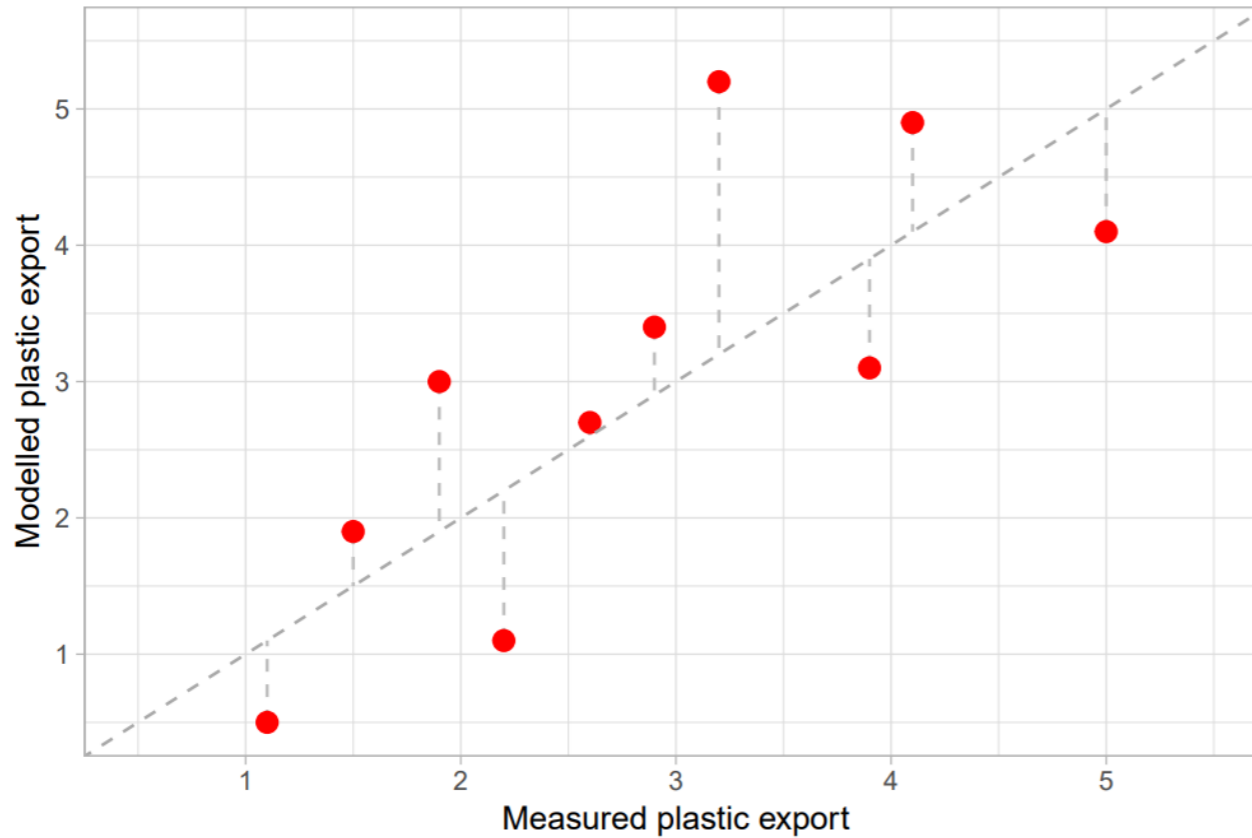
21

15



Based on the 1st round of the RLDB

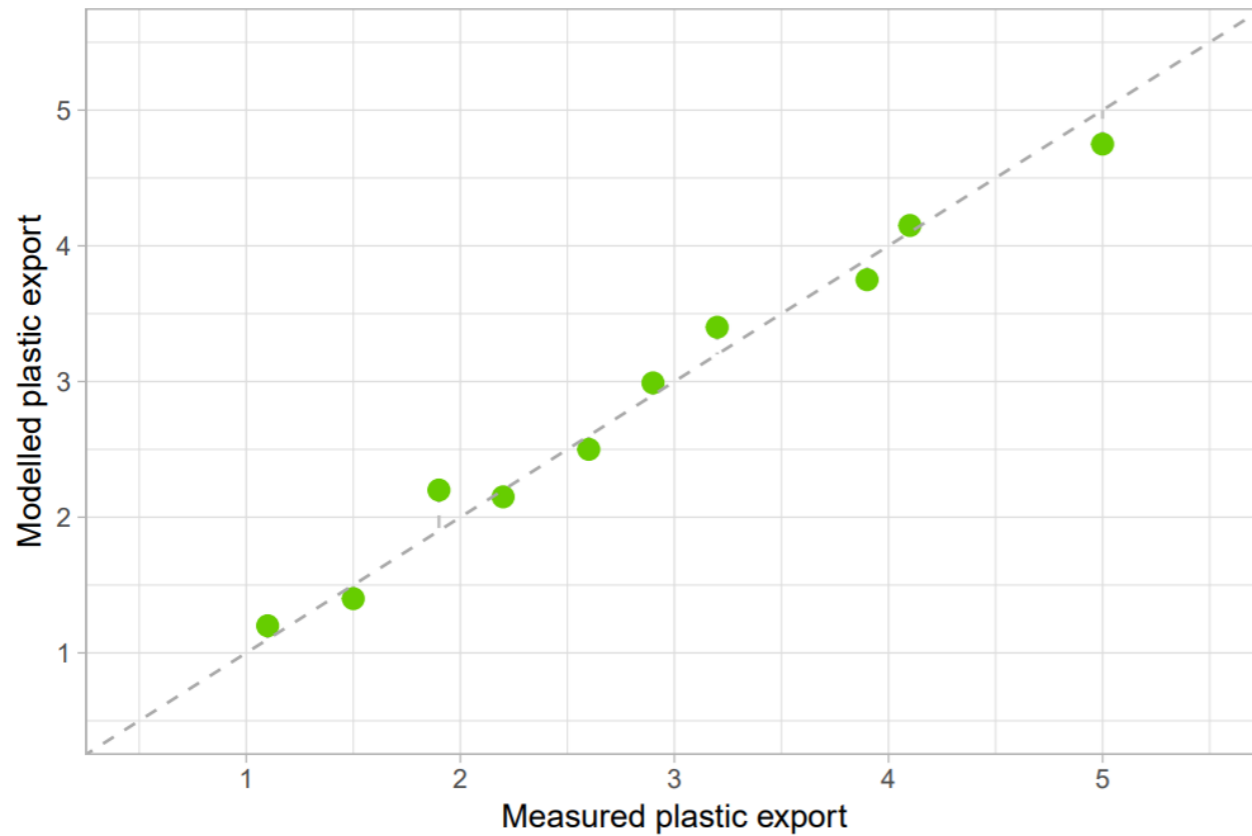
Model calibration: plastic export



Performance metric: R^2

modelled plastic export = $f(\text{measured plastic export})$

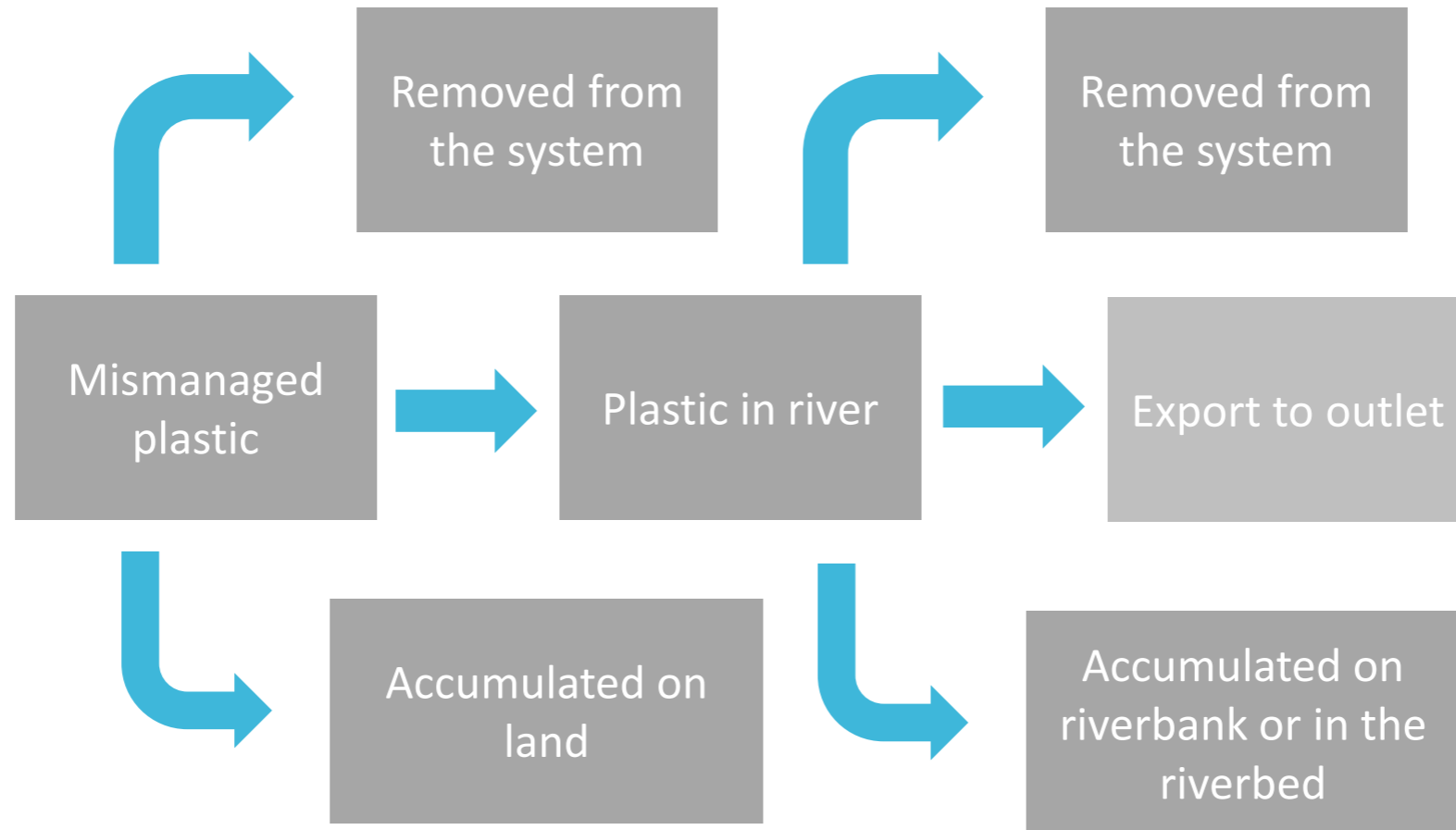
Model calibration: plastic export



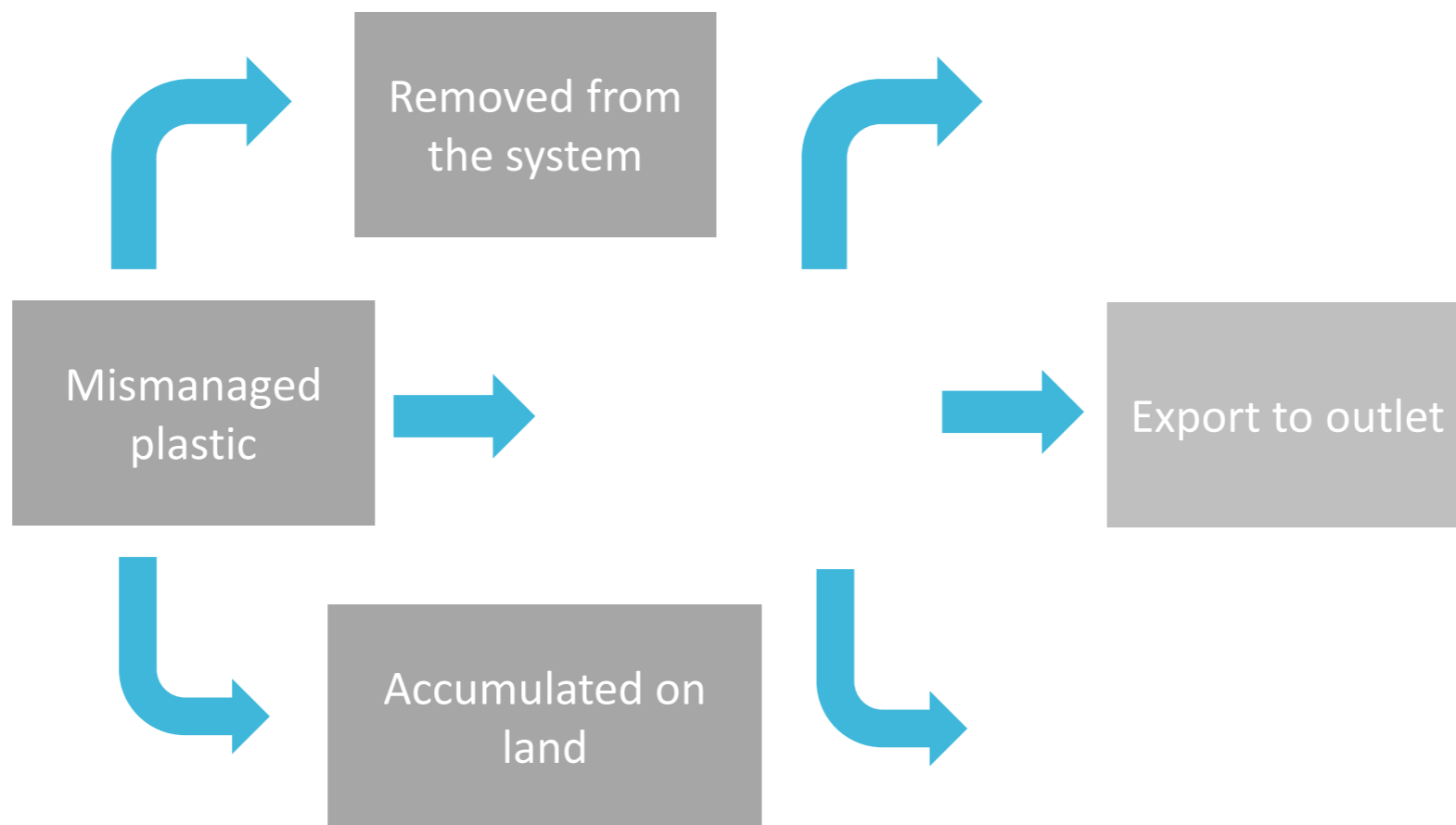
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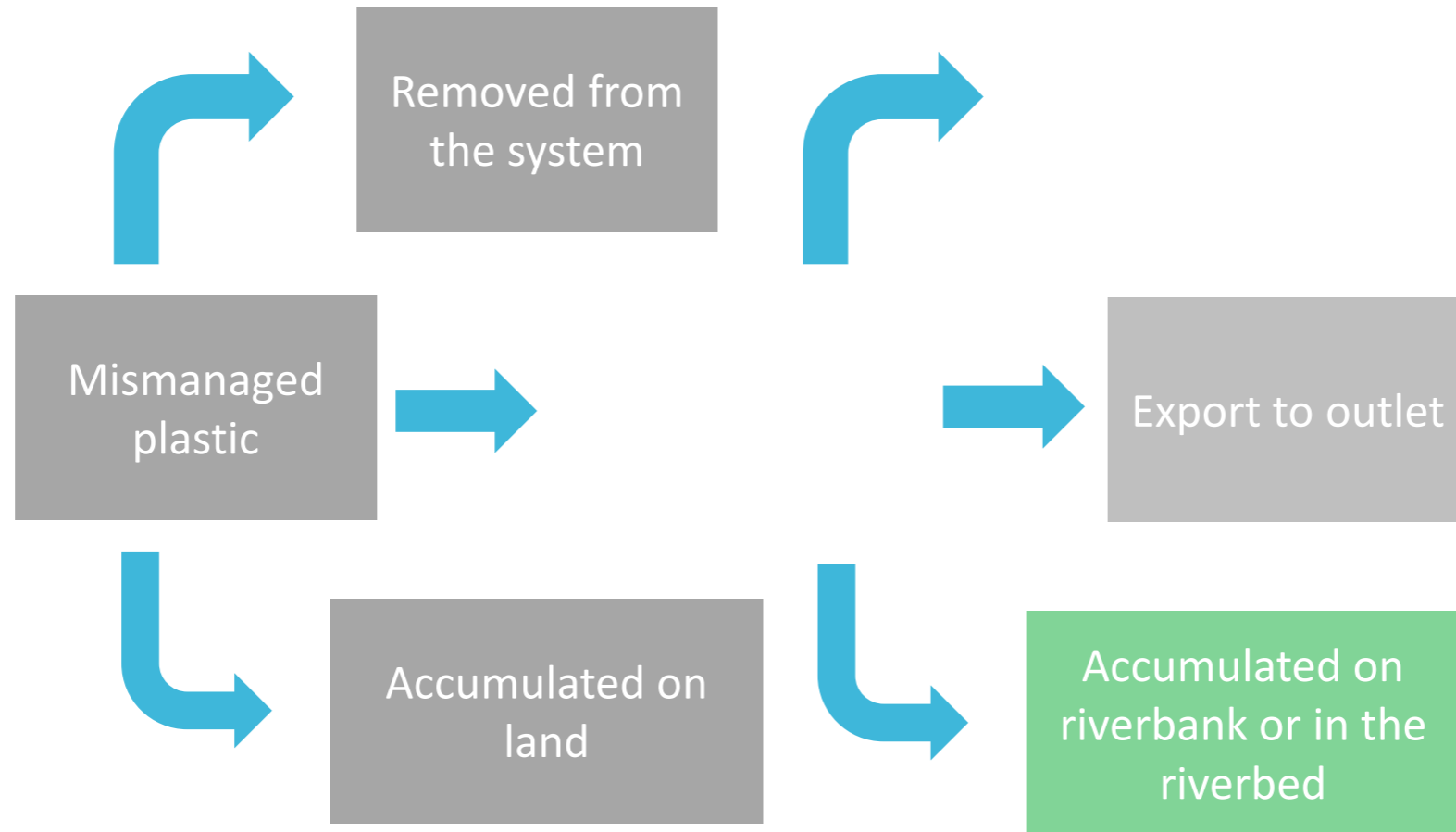
Model framework



Model framework



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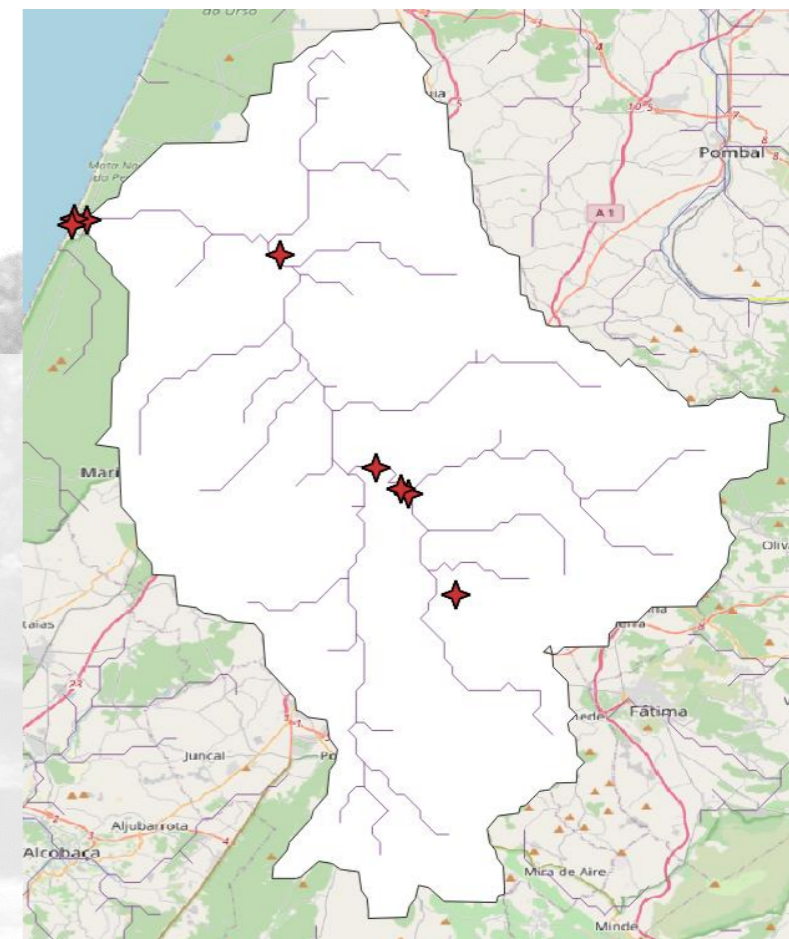
Model calibration: riverbed and riverbank sediment

| Compartment | River bed sediment | River bank sediment |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Percentage | ? | ? |

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Example: Riverbank data (macroplastics)



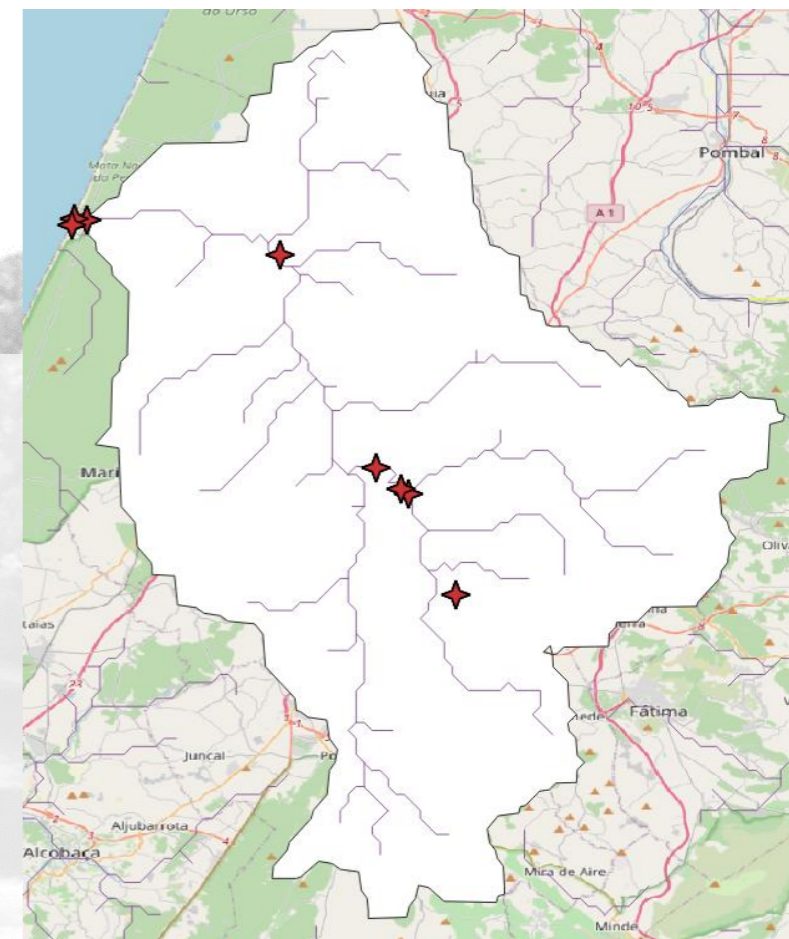
River basin: Lis (Portugal)

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|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|
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Example: Riverbank data (macroplastics)

RLDB units: items/m2 or items/km



River basin: Lis (Portugal)

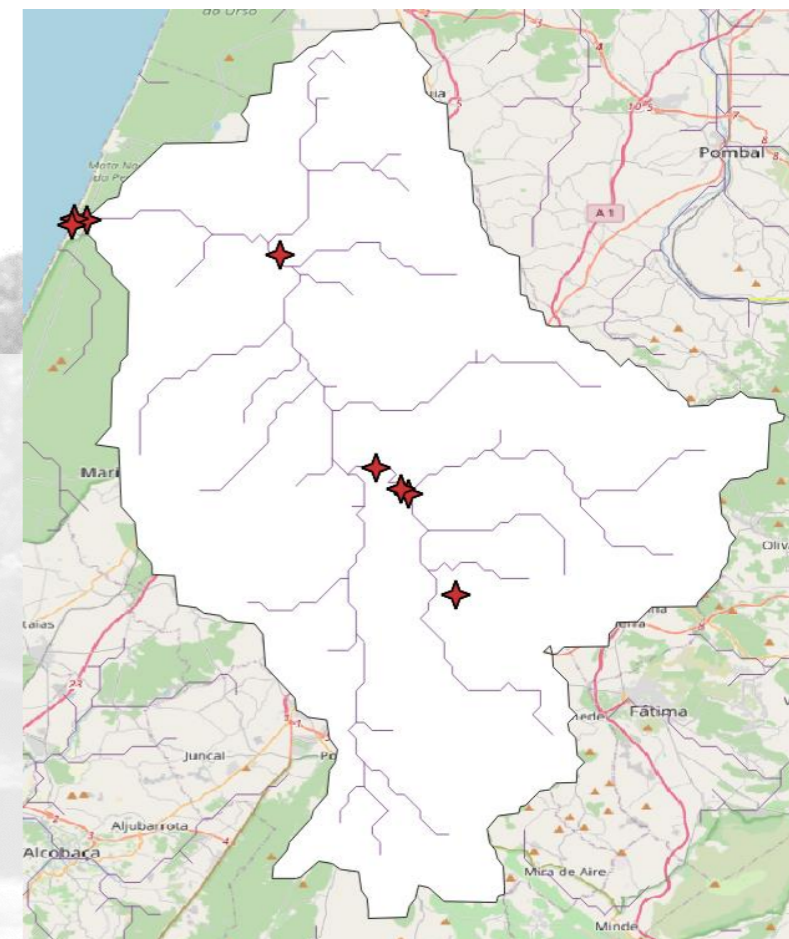
$$\frac{(\text{Total plastic entering river} - \text{Plastic exported to outlet})}{\text{Length of river}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Measured riverbank plastic}_i$$

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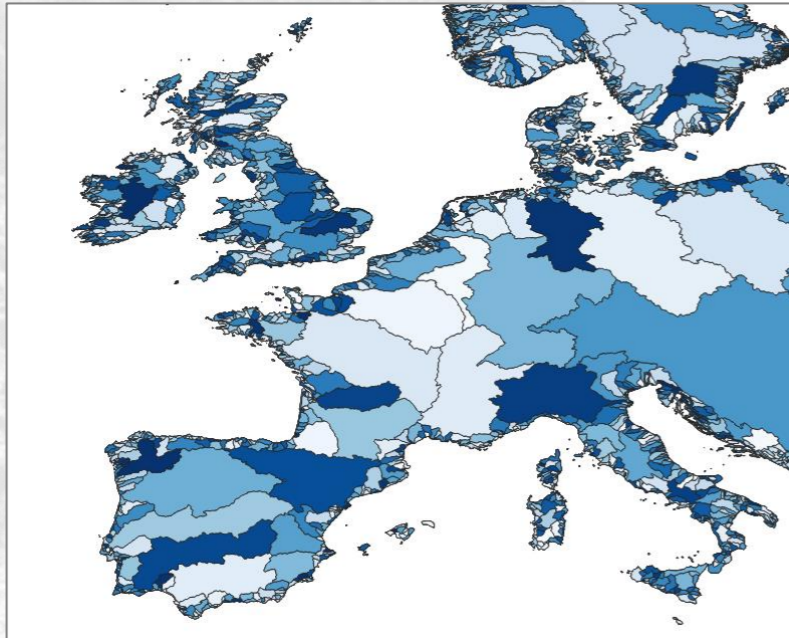
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Model output

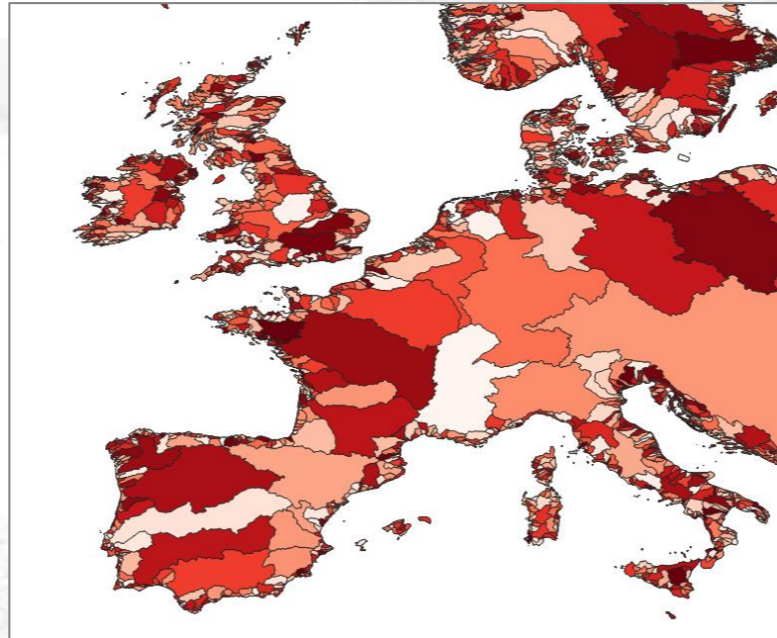


Model output

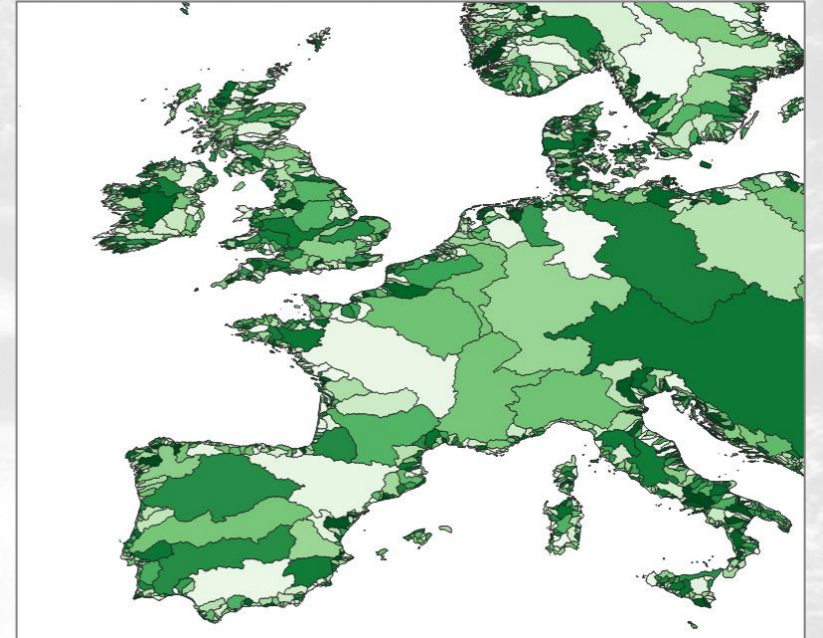
Plastic pollution ↑



Plastic export to outlet



Plastic accumulation on riverbank



Plastic accumulation in riverbed sediment

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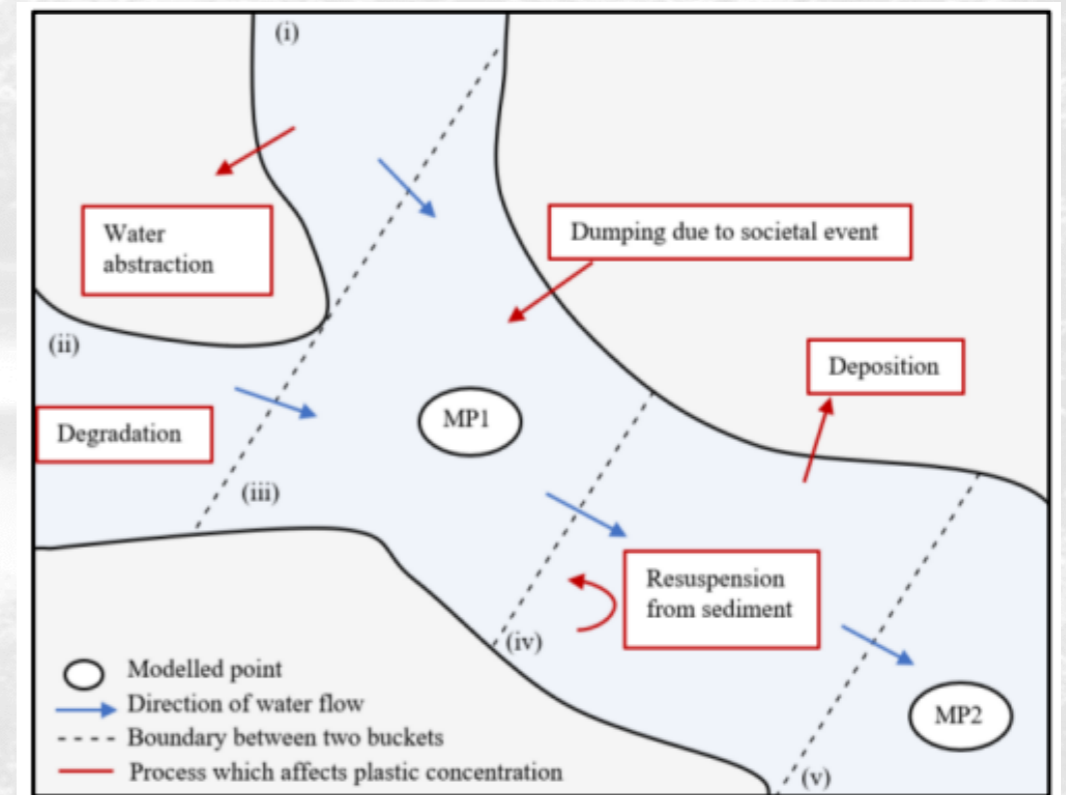
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Future steps

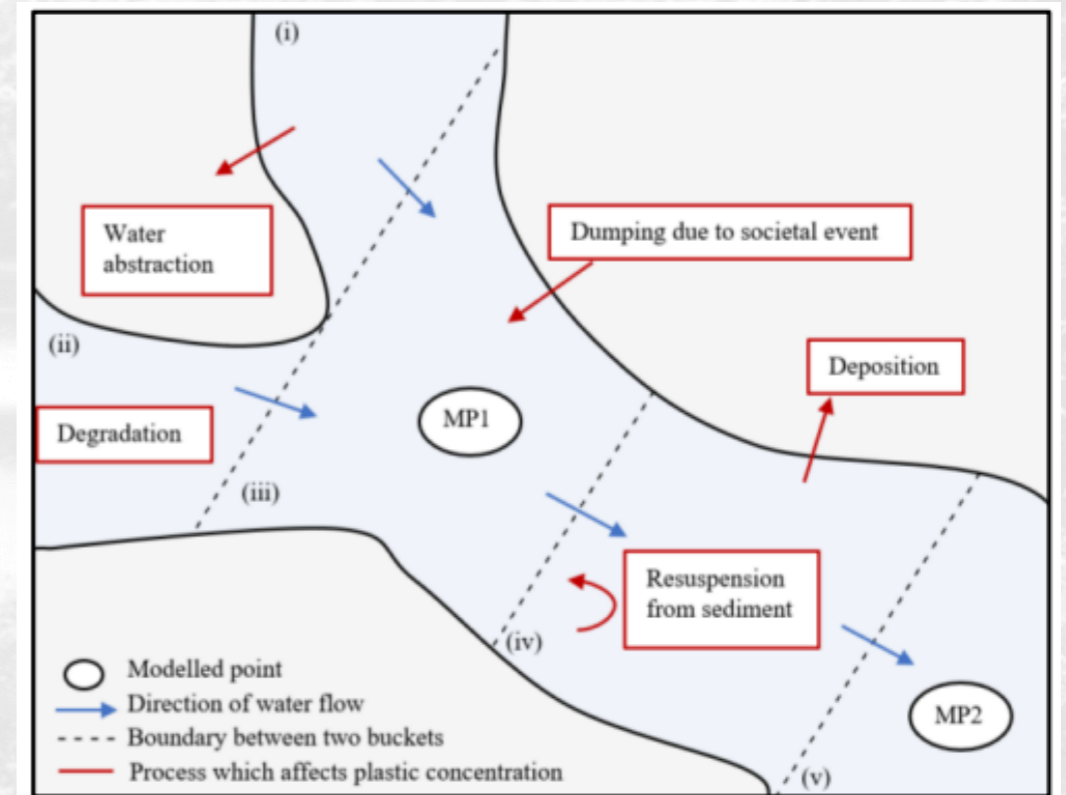


Future steps

wflow_sbm



DELWAQ



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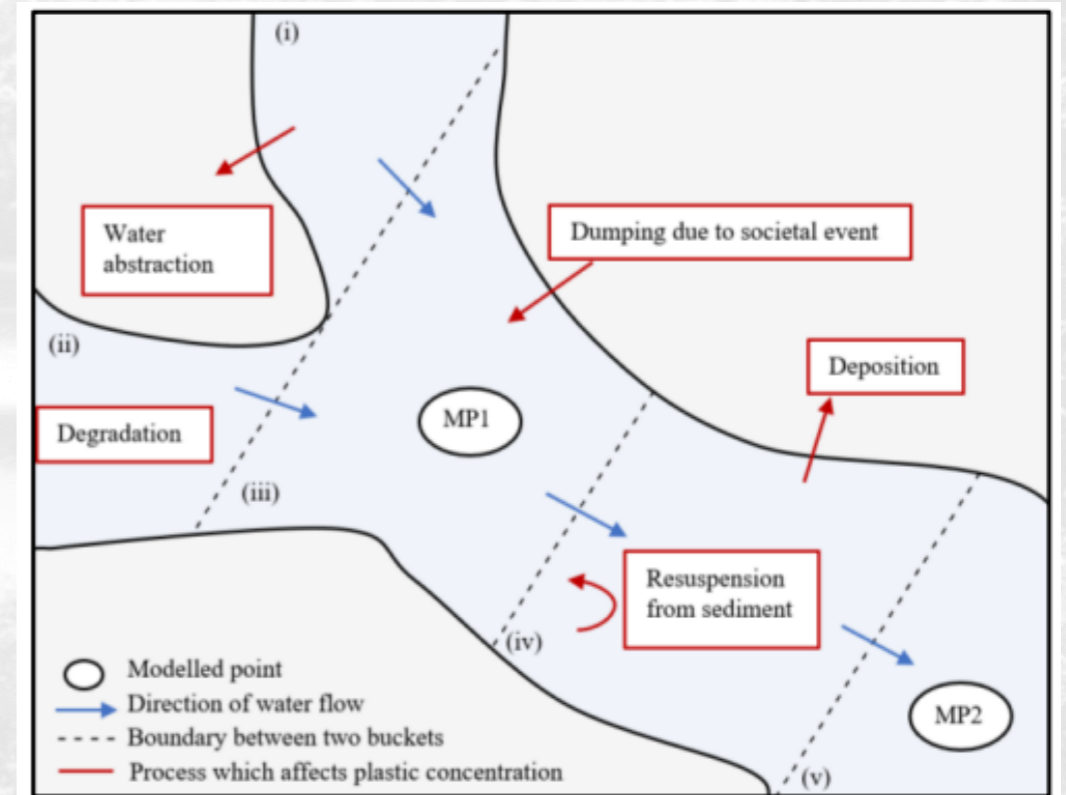
wflow_sbm



DELWAQ



Aim: Integrate results from **in-situ** experiments of **mitigation measure efficiency** into hydrological models to assess the downstream and catchment level effect of **INSPIRE plastic reduction measures**





Contact: Miranda.Stibora@wur.nl

Supervisors: Kryss Waldschläger
Tim van Emmerik



www.inspire-europe.org



The INSPIRE project is funded by the European Union under agreement ID 101112879.

Q&A

Please ask your question via the Q&A (toolbar)
or later via [s
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from Associated Regions

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