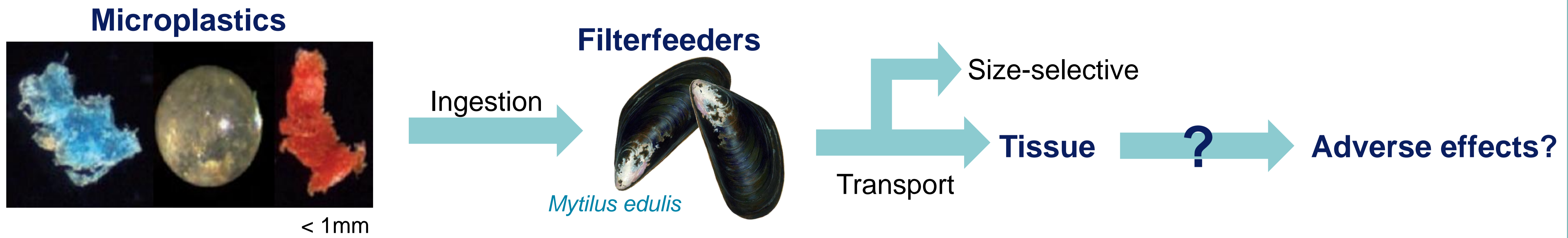
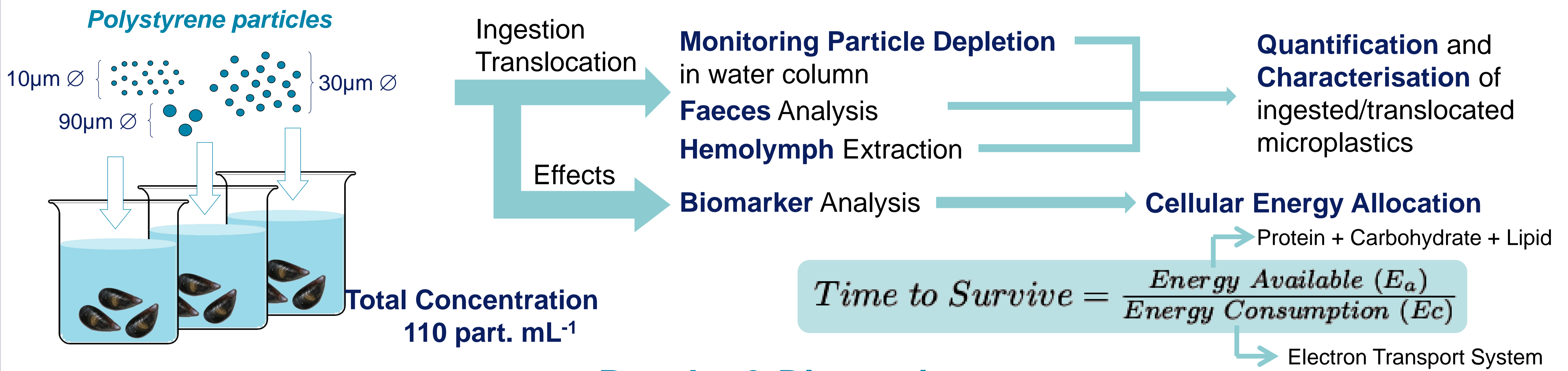


Introduction



Materials & Methods

Exposure Experiment: Semi-static (daily renewal of microplastics for 14 days)



Results & Discussion

Ingestion & Translocation

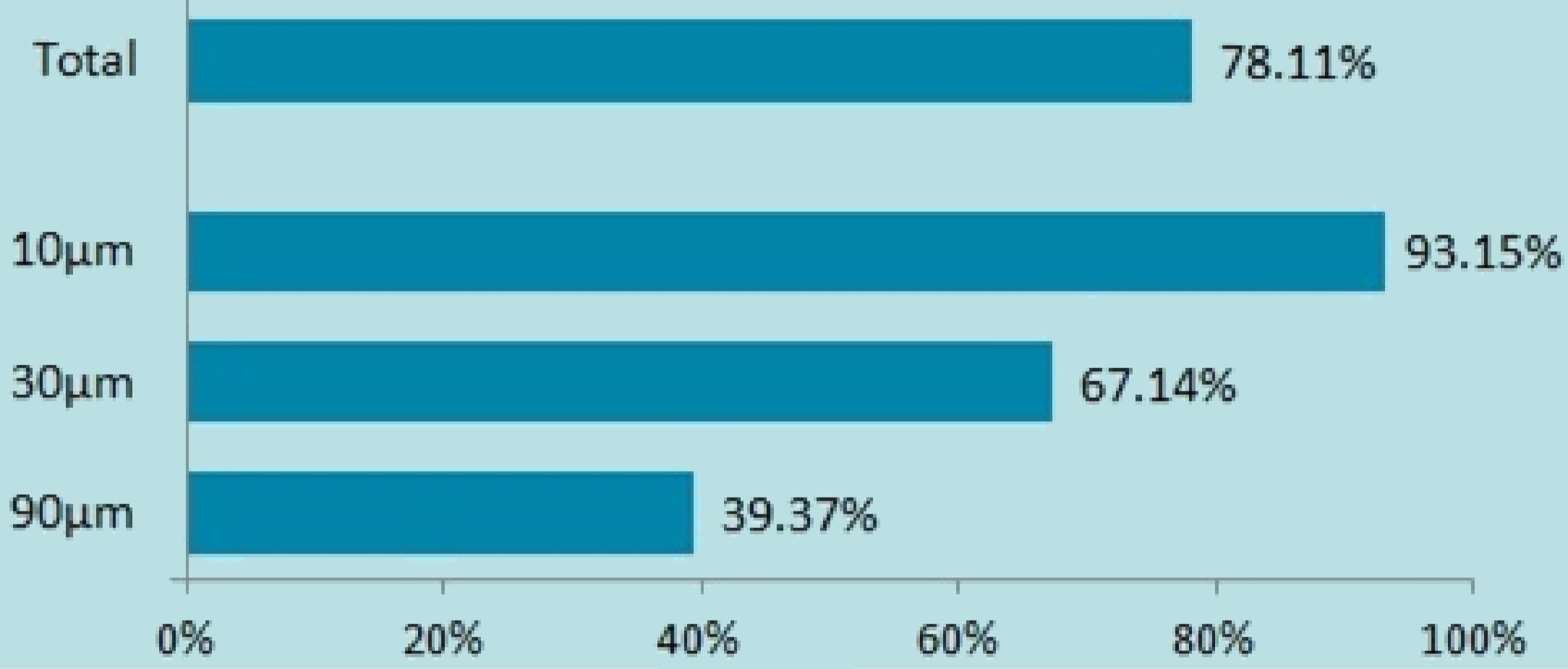
INGESTION

Mean number of particles detected in faeces

10 µm Ø	30 µm Ø	90µm Ø
176.6	1425.6	297.4
± 19.7	± 274.8	± 48.8

Particle detection in faeces samples not yet optimal

Depletion in water column after 24h



TRANSLOCATION

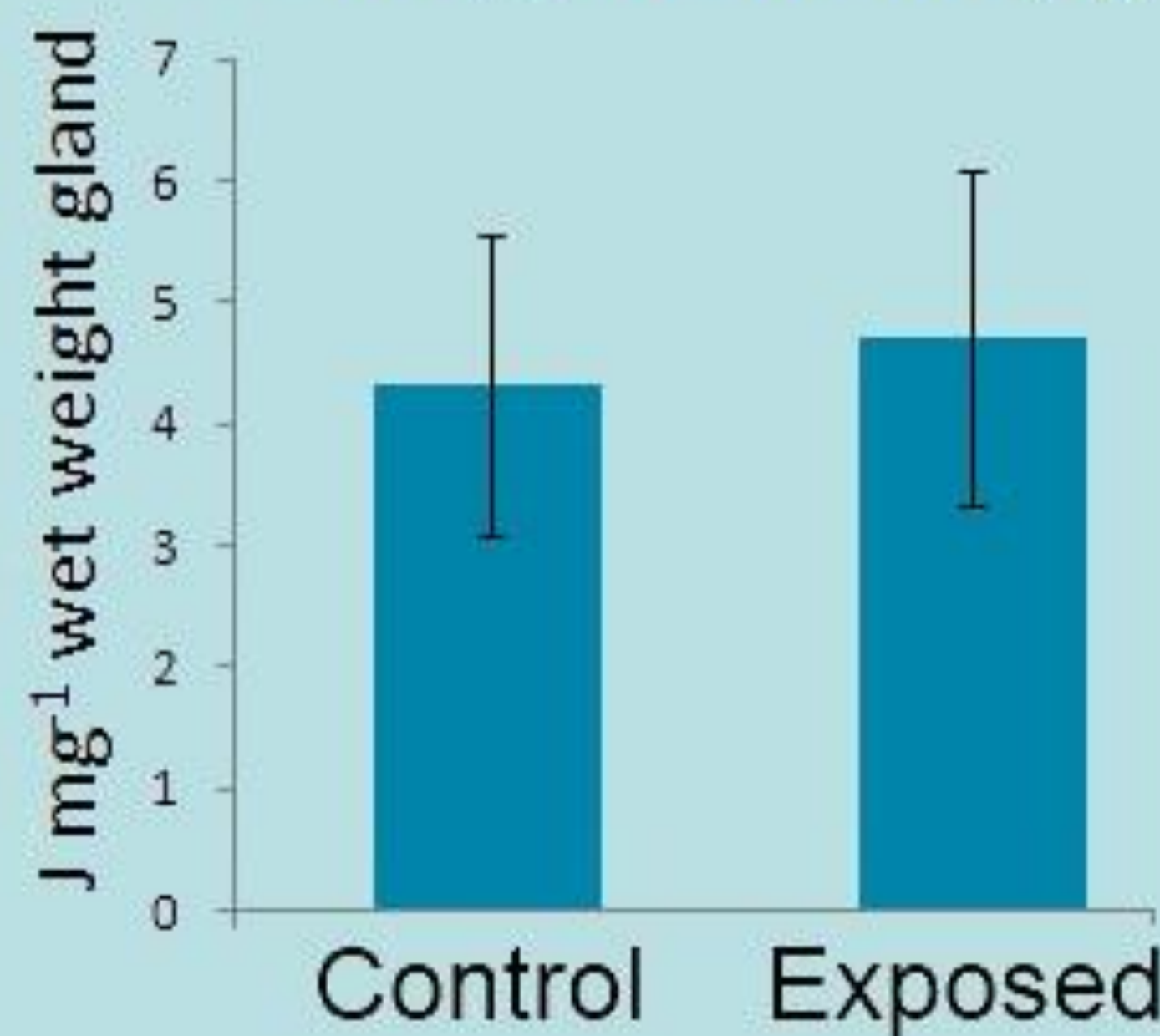
Circulatory System:

- Only 10µm Ø particles detected
- 15.3 ± 3.2 particles per 300µL hemolymph

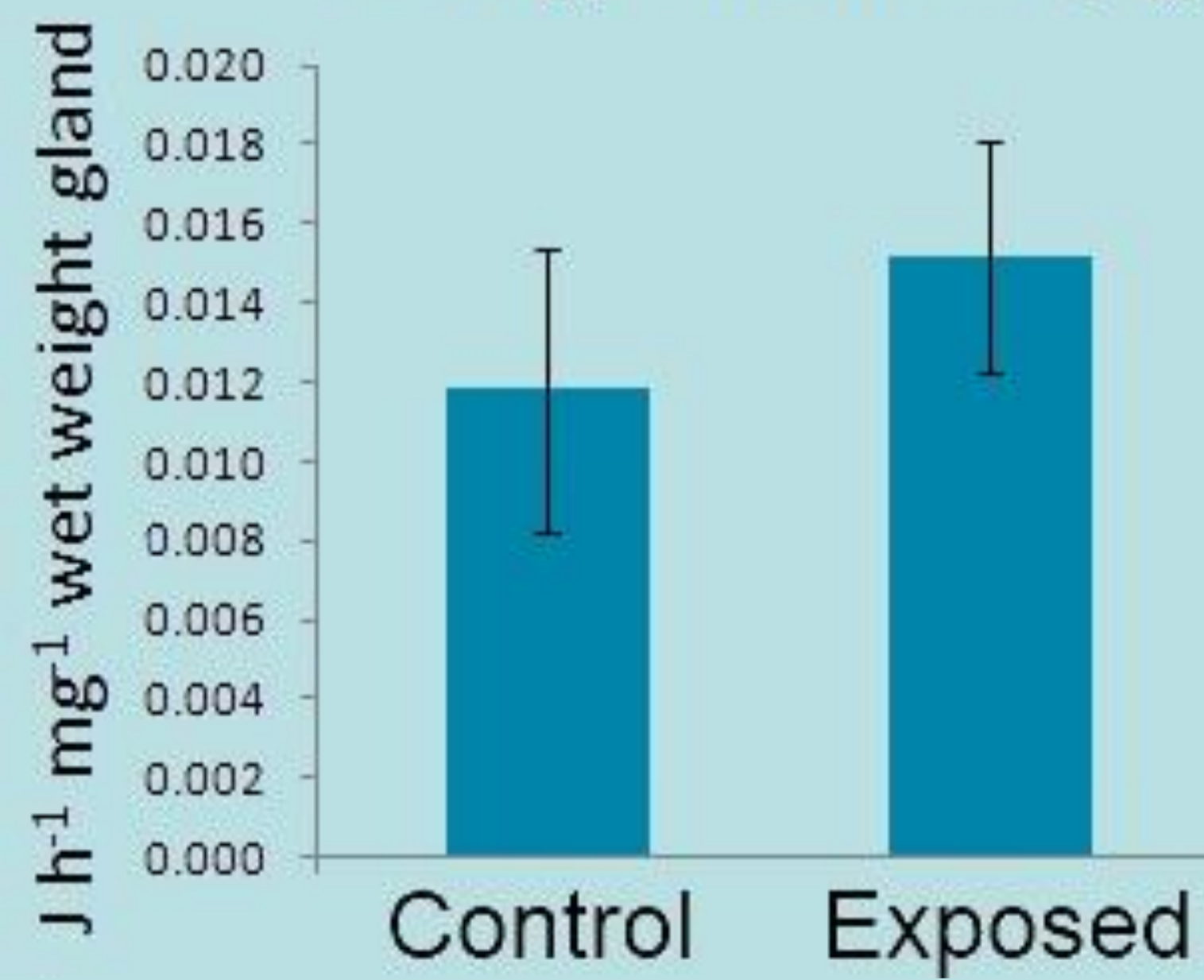
Translocation Efficiency of 0.26%

Effects

Energy available (E_a)

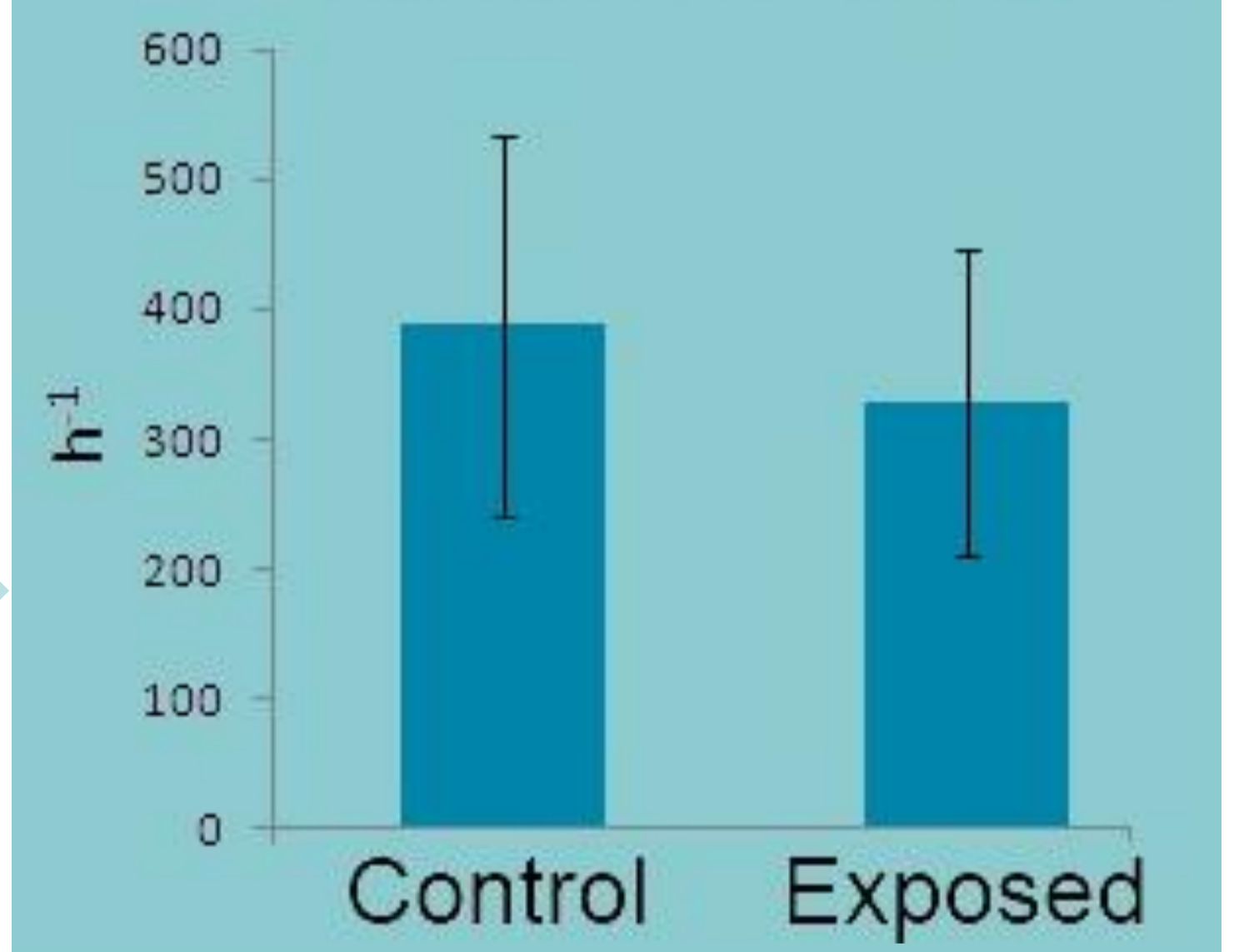


Energy consumed (E_c)



* Significant: Wilcoxon Z=3.0732, p=0.0021

Time to survive (E_a/E_c)



No significant effects on overall energy allocation

Significant increase in energy consumption, indicating a rise in metabolic activity¹

Conclusion

All particle sizes (10, 30 and 90µm Ø) are ingested by *Mytilus edulis*

Only the smallest particles (10µm Ø) are translocated to the hemolymph (approx. 0.3% of ingested 10µm particles)

No significant short-term adverse effect on the overall energy levels of the exposed animals

