

Collaborative Research and Education Project in Southeast Asia for Sustainable Use of Marine Ecosystems

Agenda

- 1. Welcome
- 2. Report of 2020 activity
 - 2.1 Activity report in 2020: Hiroaki Saito Additional information from NCs and group leaders
 - 2.2 Status of COVID-19 in each country:

 NCs/counties representative (brief report)
 - 2.3 Introduction of PhD thesis of Suhila Binti Rusni: Targeted mutagenesis of the CYP1A gene in Javanese medaka, *Oryzias javanicus*, to understand the metabolism of organic pollutants
- 3. Discussion for 2021 activities under COVID-19.
- 3.1 Budget and activity policy under COVID-19 pandemic: Hiroaki Saito
 - 3.2 Potential joint activities:
 - (Discussion + Report/proposal from Toshihiko Fujita, Aileen Tan Shau Hwai, Mitsutaku Makino and other attendees)
- 4. Contribution to UN Ocean Decade and SDGs
- 5. Other items
- 6. Closing



Goals of CREPSUM

- 1.Establish an international science and educational network for the Southeast Asia marine ecosystem
- 2.Progress marine ecosystem studies on emergent issues for conservation and sustainable use of marine ecosystem services in Southeast Asia.
- 3.Contribute to UN Decade of Ocean Sciences and UN SDG 14 "Life below water" by preparing best scientific knowledge.

Collaborative Research and Education Project in Southeast Asia for JSPS Predecessor **Sustainable Use of Marine Ecosystems (Core-to-Core CREPSUM)** Activities 2020-2022 Coastal Marine Science 2001-10 Asian Core COMSEA 2011-15 Scientific Collaboration Core-to-core JAPAN Philippines RENSEA 2016-18 Collaboration work at AORI, UTokyo UP, Visayas INOSs, Workshop(WS) National network National network Education, TMT Indonesia Thailand **RCO-LIPI** Chulalongkorn Univ. WS, training course, National network National network exchange young scientist Integration Malaysia Vietnam Joint Seminar UMT **IMER** National network National network Future Earth & other Sci. knowledge for sustainable use of marine ecosystem services Int. Projects, Marine Int. Education core for marine ecosystem studies in SEAsia Policy

IOC/WESTPAC

Policy makers

Public, NGO

UN SDGs

IPBES

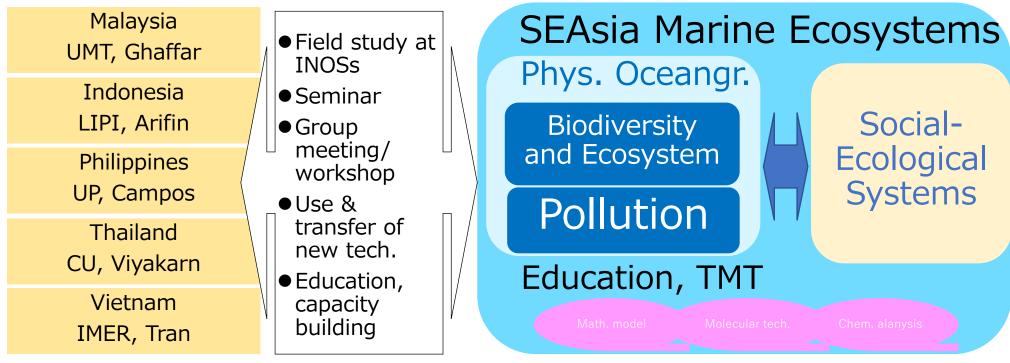
Core Research Institution: Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, the University of Tokyo

Coordinator: Hiroaki Saito

Secretary office of CREPSUM: Center for Int. Collaboration, AORI, UTokyo

International collaboration (Core Institutions, Nat. Coordinators)

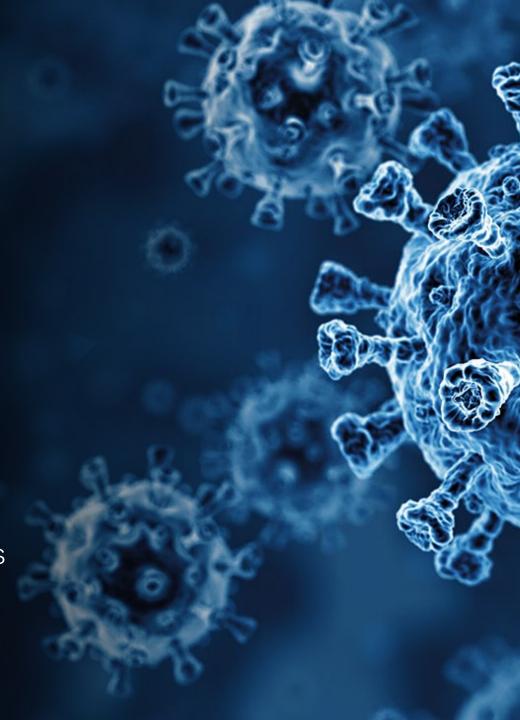
Research Groups



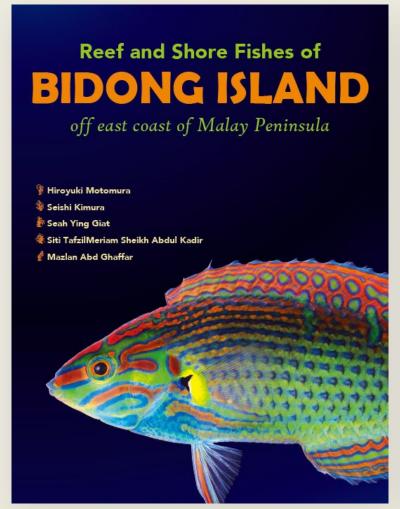
COVID-19 pandemic

- Lockdown
- Travel ban/quarantine
- Delay of business process

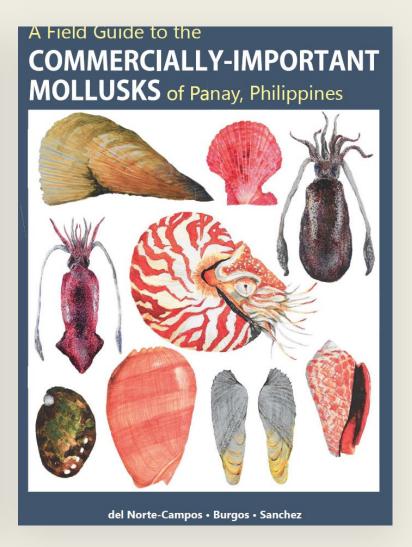
- Extra time for writing?
- Developing technology for virtual/on-line activities
- Budget usage change (e.g., printing)



Field guides

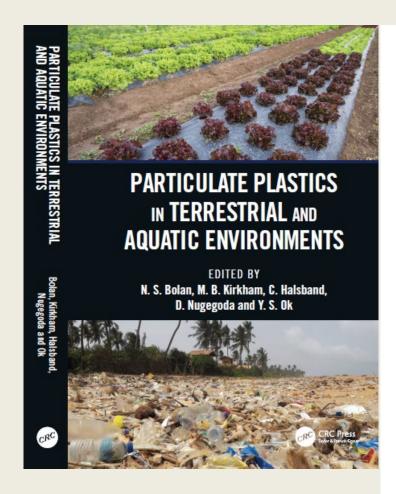






Book and book chapter





20 Particulate-Plastics Distribution and Ecotoxicity in Marine Ecosystems and a Case Study in Thailand

Suchana Chavanich, Voranop Viyakarn, Somkiat Khokiattiwong, and Wenxi Zhu

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20.1 INTRODUCTION

Marine ecosystems, including oceans, deep sea, salt marshes, estuaries, mangroves, and coral reefs, are the largest aquatic ecosystems on earth. They provide multiple ecosystem services to the world's populations. Unfortunately, marine ecosystems are rapidly changing due to several threats, such as global warming, overfishing, pollution, sedimentation, land development, and reclamation of land (Townsend et al. 2018). Among the threats, marine debris, and, in particular, plastic pollution, has become of global concern recently, and it has grown out of control since the introduction of packaging in the middle of twentieth century (STAP 2011).

Plastics are part of the everyday life of billions of people. More than 400 million tons of plastics are produced globally every year, and peakeging accounts for more than one third of all plastics produced (UNEP 2016; Plastic Atlas 2019). In 2025, the production of plastic is expected to be as high as 600 million tons per year (Plastic Atlas 2019). The problem with plastic pollution is that it is not only found on land; more than 10 to 20 million tons of plastics are finding their way into the oceans (UNEP 2016). Only a small percentage is recycled (UNEP 2016). Some evidence also suggests that plastics do not float for a long time. Because of degradation and biological interactions, they move to shallower waters, sink to the sea floor, or are washed onto the shores (Plastic Atlas 2019).

When marine debris and marine plastic pollution enter marine ecosystems, they impact fisheries, aquaculture, human health, and food safety. Plastics usually persist in the marine environment over a long period of time without decomposing (Plastic Atlas 2019). Incidents concerning entanglement and ingestion have been widely reported for a variety of marine mammals, reptiles, and birds, which lead to chronic injury and death (Allen et al. 2012; Campani et al. 2013; Thevenon et al. 2014).

Papers

https://jspscrepsum.wixsite.com/mysite/blog

Fish subgroup published 75 papers!

Please add acknowledgement, e.g., "This study is (partially) supported by JSPS Core-to-core CREPSUM JPJSCCB20200009"

Photo images are welcome!!

• Takahashi, K. et al. (2021) Toxigenic strains of *Azadinium poporum* (Amphidomataceae, Dinophyceae) from Japan and Vietnam, with first reports of *A. poporum* (ribotype A) and *A. trinitatum* in Asian Pacific. Phycological Res





















INFUNITY SCIENCE EXPLORATION

17 - 20 November 2020, Jakarta

International Conference on the Ocean and Earth Sciences

OCEAN SCIENCE FOR BETTER **HUMAN LIFE WITH NATURE**

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



PROF. HIROAKI SAITO

Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo,



PROF. WILLEM REMENA

Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Netherland



PROF. ZAINAL ARIFIN

Research Center for Oceanography, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia



PROF. SATISH SINGH

Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris, France

TOPICS

- a. Marine and coastal ecosystem dynamics and its association with oceanographic factors in the Indo Pacific region
- b. Impact of climate change on marine and coastal biodiversity and its possible strategic plans for adaptation and mitigation
- c. Impact of marine pollution on the marine and coastal ecosystems and its possible strategic plan for adaptation and mitigation

◆INVITED SPEAKERS

Prof. Yukio Masumoto, The University of Tokyo, Japan Dr. Dongliang Yuan, China Academy of Science, China

Prof. Casev Dunn, Yale University, USA

Prof. Eric Feunteun, Natural Historical Museum, France

Prof. Youn Ho Lee, KIOST, South Korea

Prof. Takaomi Arai. Universiti of Brunei Darussalam, Brunei

Dr. Didier Aurelle, IMBE-IRD France

Dr. Nina Yasuda, Miyazaki University, Japan Dr. Michael Miller, The University of Tokyo, Japan

Dr. Davin Setiamarga, National Institute of Technology, Japan Dr. Muhammad Heidarzadeh, Brunnel, University, United Kingdom

Dr. Nick Rawlinson, Cambridge University, United Kingdom

Prof. Iskhaq Iskandar, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia

Prof. Sam Wouthuyzen, LIPI, Indonesia

Prof. Teguh Peristiwady, LIPI, Indonesia

Prof. Edvin Aldrian, BPPT, Indonesia Dr. Augy Syahailatua, LIPI, Indonesia

Dr. Anna Kusumawardhani, KKP, Indonesia

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Dr. Agung D. S., Raja Ali Haji Maritime University, Ing

Dr. A'an Johan Wahyudi, LIPI, Indonesia Dr. Nugroho D. Hananto, LIPI, Indonesia

Dr. Ariani Hatmanti, LIPI, Indonesia

Mr. Sora Lokita, KEMENKOMARVES, Indon

REGISTRATION FEE

Paper presenter

- National participant : Rp

- Foreign participant : I

Prof. Arifin and Prof. Saito gave keynote talks at ICOES, Indonesia Science Expo 2020