SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Microplastics alter the properties and sinking rates of zooplankton faecal pellets

Matthew Cole[1,2,*], Penelope K. Lindeque[2], Elaine Fileman[2], James Clark[1,2], Ceri Lewis[1], Claudia Halsband[3] and Tamara S. Galloway[1]

[1] *College of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4QD, UK.*

[2] *Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Plymouth PL1 3DH, UK.*

[3] *Akvaplan-niva AS, FRAM – High North Research Centre for Climate and the Environment, N-9296 Tromsø, Norway.*

** Corresponding author: Telephone +44 (0)1392 263436; Email m.cole@exeter.ac.uk*

Contains two pages including:

- Table S1. Mass of plastic used in experiments, as calculated using density, size and concentration of particles.
- Table S2. Approximate mass of plastic identified in environmental samples from across the globe.
- Supporting information reference list.

Table S1. Mass of plastic used in experiments, as calculated using density, size and concentration of particles.

Plastic diameter (µm)	Plastic concentration (beads mL^{-1})	Plastic density ($g\ cm^{-3}$)	Plastic mass ($mg\ m^{-3}$)
7.3	1000	1.05	200
20.6	1000	1.05	4800

Table S2. Approximate mass of plastic identified in environmental samples from across the globe.

Maximal reported concentration	Estimated plastic concentration ($mg\ m^{-3}$)	Study site	Paper
[a] 30169 $g\ km^{-2}$	0.20	N Pacific gyre	Moore *et al.* (2001)[1]
0.009 $g\ m^{-3}$	9.00	California (US)	Moore *et al.* (2002)[2]
2.44 $mg\ m^{-3}$	2.44	California (US)	Lattin *et al.* (2004)[3]
0.30 $mg\ m^{-3}$	0.30	NE Pacific	Doyle *et al.* (2011)[4]
[b] 2.28 $mg\ m^{-2}$	22.8	NW Mediterranean	Collignon *et al.* (2012)[5]
0.01 $mg\ m^{-2}$	0.05	NE Pacific	Goldstein *et al.* (2013)[6]
[c] 2.67 $mg\ m^{-3}$	2.67	N Atlantic gyre	Reisser *et al.* (2015)[7]
[d] 7820 particles m^{-3}	4500	Geoje Bay, Korea	Kang *et al.* (2015)[8]

Values converted using Manta net depth of [a]15 cm, [b]10 cm and [c]20 cm, as stated in each paper. [d]Concentration (particles m^{-3}) of microplastics (<200 µm) converted using an average density of 1.02 $g\ cm^{-3}$, based upon the proportion of polyester fibres, polyethylene fragments and expanded polystyrene sampled at that site, and assuming a spherical shape. Data is approximated from tables or figures using PlotDigitizer (http://plotdigitizer.sourceforge.net/) freeware.

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