



EUROMARINE
EUROPEAN
MARINE RESEARCH
NETWORK

2019
General Assembly meeting
CEIMAR, Cádiz, Spain

30-31 January 2019

From genes to ecosystems in changing oceans
www.euromarinetwork.eu





The Young Scientist Working Group Progress and First Meeting

Alina Wieczorek & Lucy Gwen Gillis

The Beginning



Early career researcher?
BUILD YOUR MARINE RESEARCH
FUTURE WITH EUROMARINE
Join the young scientist working group
WWW.EUROMARINENETWORK.EU/YSWG-CALL
APPLY BY 16 FEBRUARY 2018

ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

TYPE: Working group

START DATE: January 31, 2018

END DATE: January 31, 2019

VENUE: Remotely, Second meeting (venue tbc), final session in conjunction with the EuroMarine General Assembly 2019

CONTACT: David Murphy

E-MAIL: comm@euromarinetwork.eu

FUNDING CALL: EuroMarine 2016 Call for Proposals

DECISION BODY: EuroMarine Steering Committee

TOTAL BUDGET: €7,500

FUNDS GRANTED: €7,500

MANAGER(S): David Murphy

CO-ORGANISER(S): [Eva Greene](#), [Tim Deprez](#), [Ann Vanreusel](#), [Nicolas Pade](#), [Joanna Piwowarczyk](#)

Call early 2019

- Network of PhDs and early postdocs
- Input into future direction of EuroMarine
- Bottom-up approach led by young scientists themselves

Selection of 18 candidates from 18 EuroMarine member organisations

First skype call 24th April 2018

Progress

Communication through slack and google drive



Monthly skype meeting (8 in total)



Three main achievements:

1. Define goals and promote YSWG
2. Early Career Researcher Survey
3. OYSTER workshop

1. Define goals and promote YSWG



MEET OUR BRIGHT YOUNG SCIENTISTS OF THE FUTURE

EuroMarine is a European marine science network promoting novel collaborative research topics from genes to ecosystems in changing oceans and forsters new services relevant to the marine scientific community. Currently, EuroMarine counts 59 Member Organisations in 22 countries. The **EuroMarine Young Scientist Working Group (YSWG)** was set up to support a bottom-up approach and help understand and develop the marine landscape for early career researchers.

Our Goals:

- ▶ Establish a permanent working group for young scientists in EuroMarine, designed and driven by the young scientists themselves.
- ▶ Engage, empower and assist early career marine scientist community in leading international, interdisciplinary and intergenerational dialogue by establishing a platform for networking and collaboration.
- ▶ Represent EuroMarine early career researchers in matters pertaining to education and create a database of resources (courses, funding opportunities).
- ▶ Support EuroMarine's bottom-up approach by communicating early career marine scientists' matters of concern to develop ways the network can assist to address these concerns.
- ▶ Make collective decisions that steer the fellowship programme.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS

- 1. Alfred Wegener Institute, Helmholtz Centre for Polar and Marine Research
- 2. Benthic Ecology Research Group, University of Plymouth
- 3. Centre for Marine Environmental and Earth System Science, Plymouth University
- 4. Centre for Ocean and Earth System Science, Plymouth University
- 5. Centre for Ocean and Earth System Science, Plymouth University
- 6. Centre for Ocean and Earth System Science, Plymouth University
- 7. Centre for Ocean and Earth System Science, Plymouth University
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- 19. Centre for Ocean and Earth System Science, Plymouth University
- 20. Centre for Ocean and Earth System Science, Plymouth University

www.euromarinetwork.eu

Updated 09 October 2018.

Attachment	Size
Map of the Young Scientist Network (08 Oct. 2018)	134.43 KB
Diagram of Concerns for Young Scientists (08 Oct. 2018)	1.32 MB
Meet the Young Scientists (09 Oct. 2018)	1.06 MB
YSWG Poster (23 Oct. 2018)	13.94 MB

CONTENT REFERENCING THIS DOCUMENT

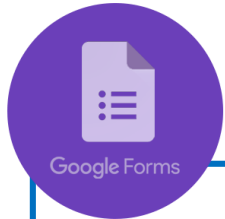
Young Scientist Working Group

EMMA DUFFELL
PhD Student, University of Plymouth

LUCY OWEN-DAVIES
PhD Student, University of Plymouth

HANNAH LUMBARDE
PhD Student, University of Plymouth

2. Early Career Researcher Survey



Google Forms

Survey for Young Marine Scientists Test



If you are a young marine scientist, the EuroMarine Young Scientist Working Group would like to invite you to participate in this survey. The main goal is to understand the professional context, motivations and concerns of young researchers within the marine sciences. You can help us to learn more about current issues concerning young scientists' working environment, financial situation, research interests and future perspectives in science.

The questionnaire will take less than 20 minutes to complete

Disclaimer:

EuroMarine reserves the right to access the data and all data collected is confidential and your anonymity will be protected in any reports or publications to be made.

NEXT

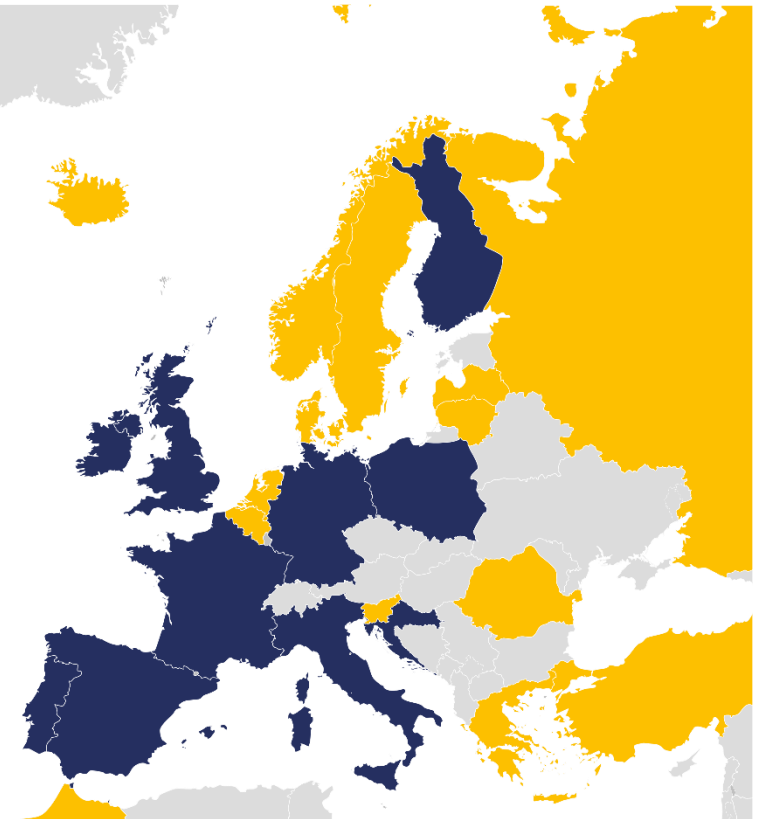
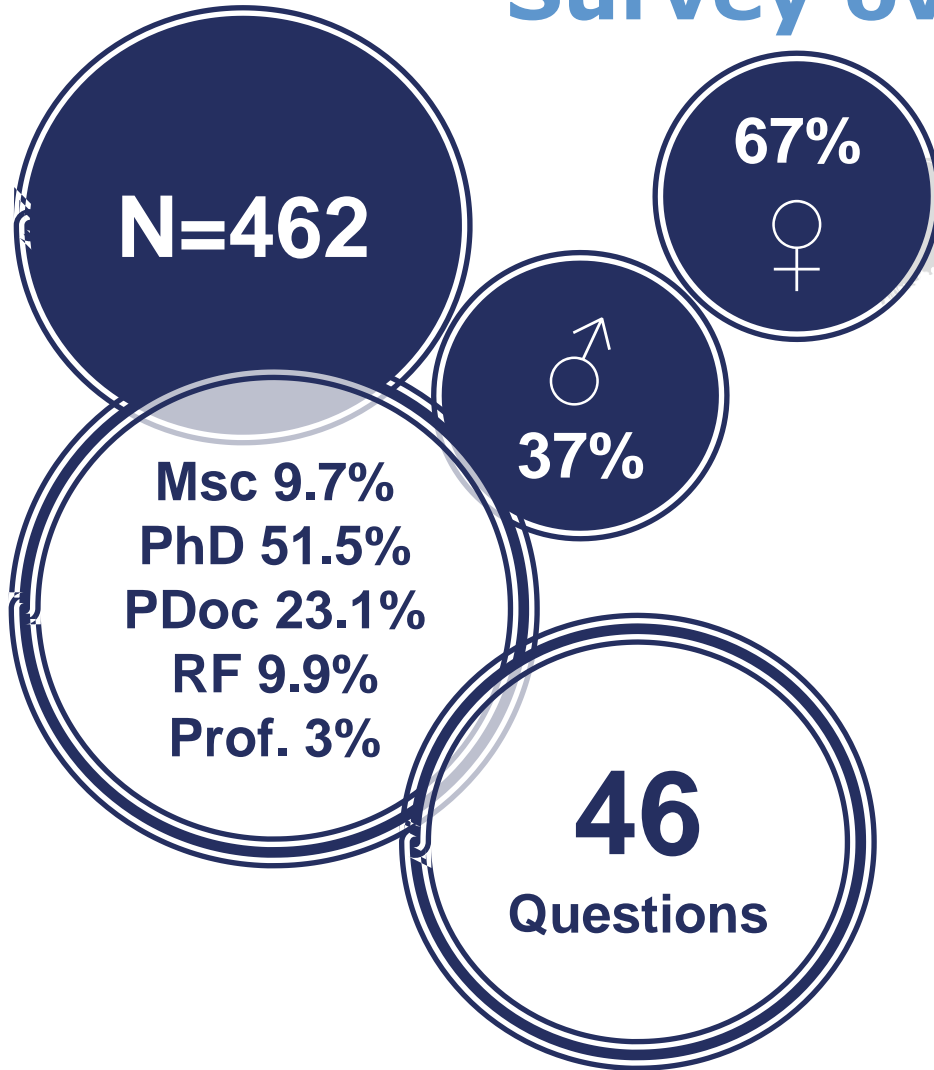
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Never submit passwords through Google Forms.

Main Aim: Capture views and concerns of early career researchers across Europe.

- 8th - 21st October
- Distribution through YSWG within institutes AND within their country
- Also distributed through EuroMarine newsletter

Survey overview

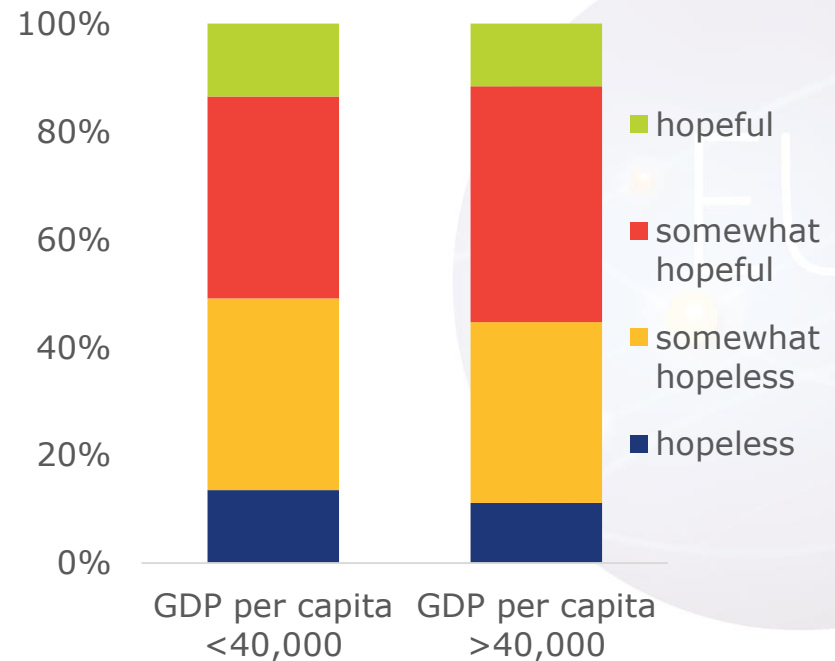


blue: >5% respondents
yellow: <5% respondents

Survey Results – By GDP *per capita* (2017)

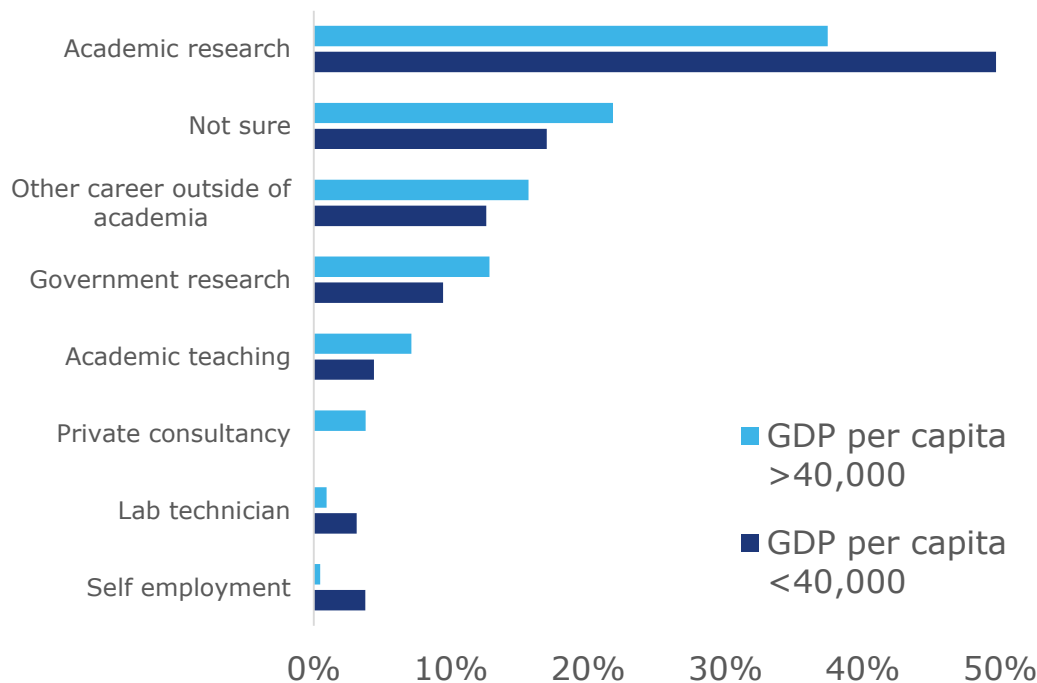


How do you feel about your future career?

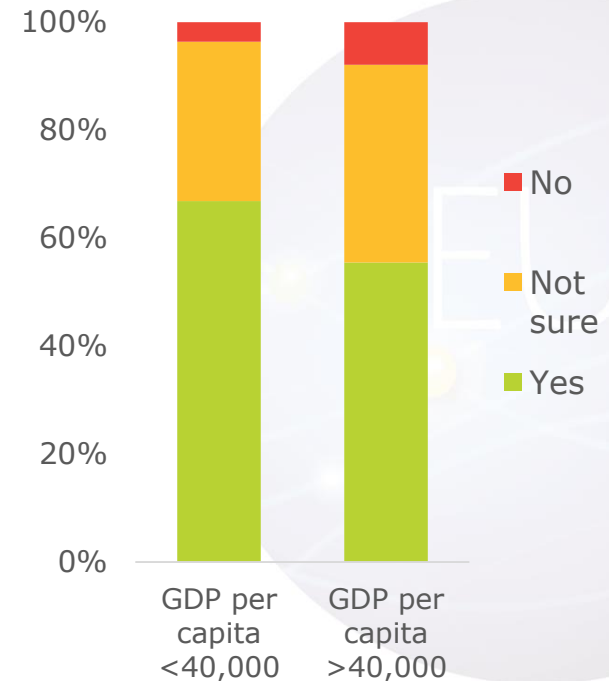


Survey Results – By GDP *per capita* (2017)

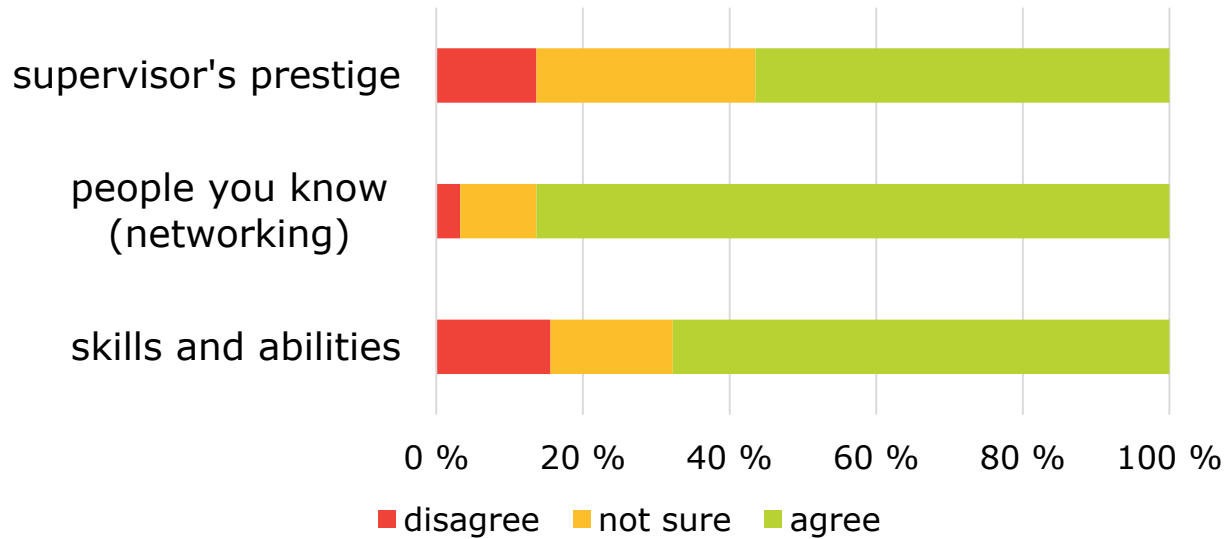
Which career option are you more likely to follow?



Do you plan to continue doing research?



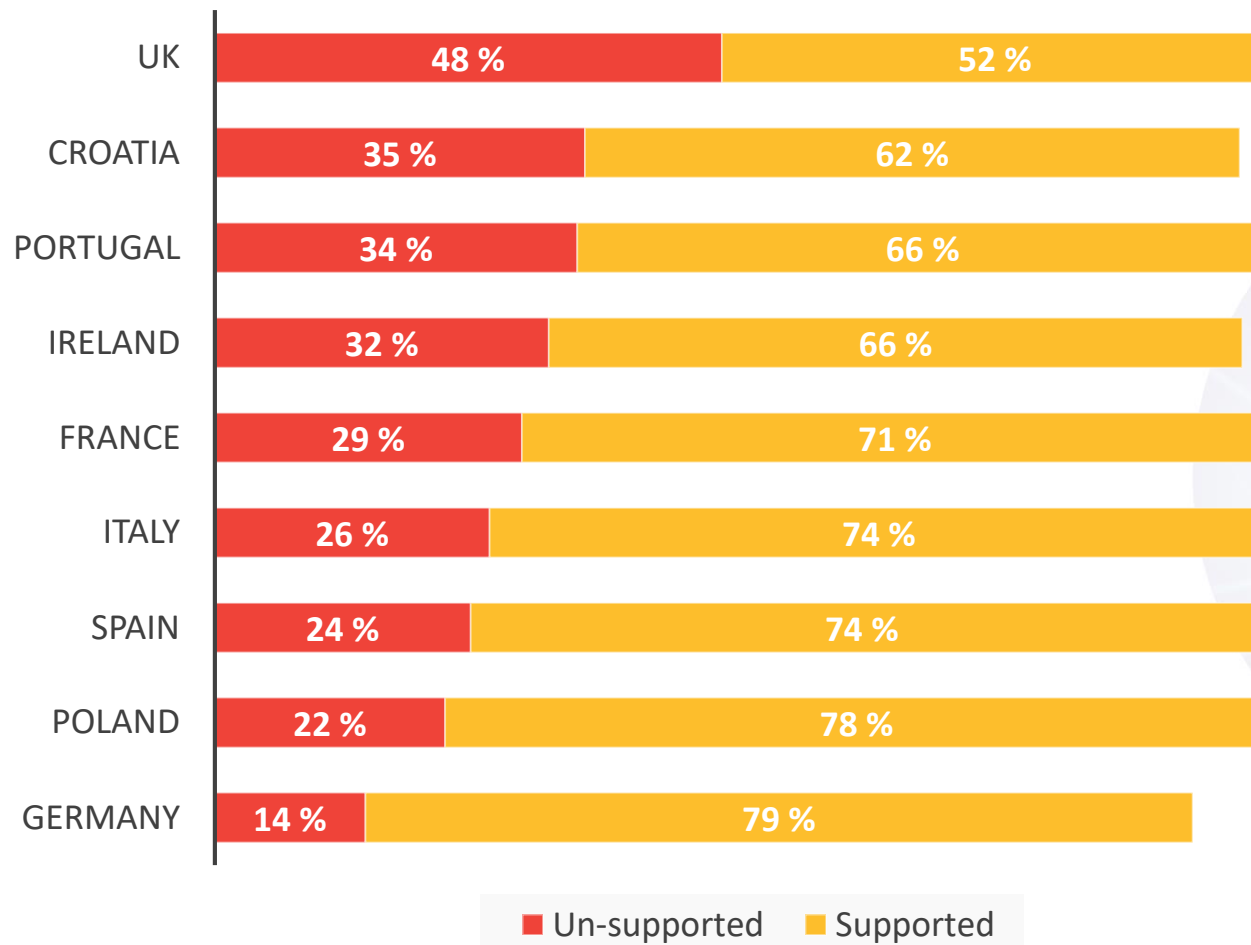
Career success depends....



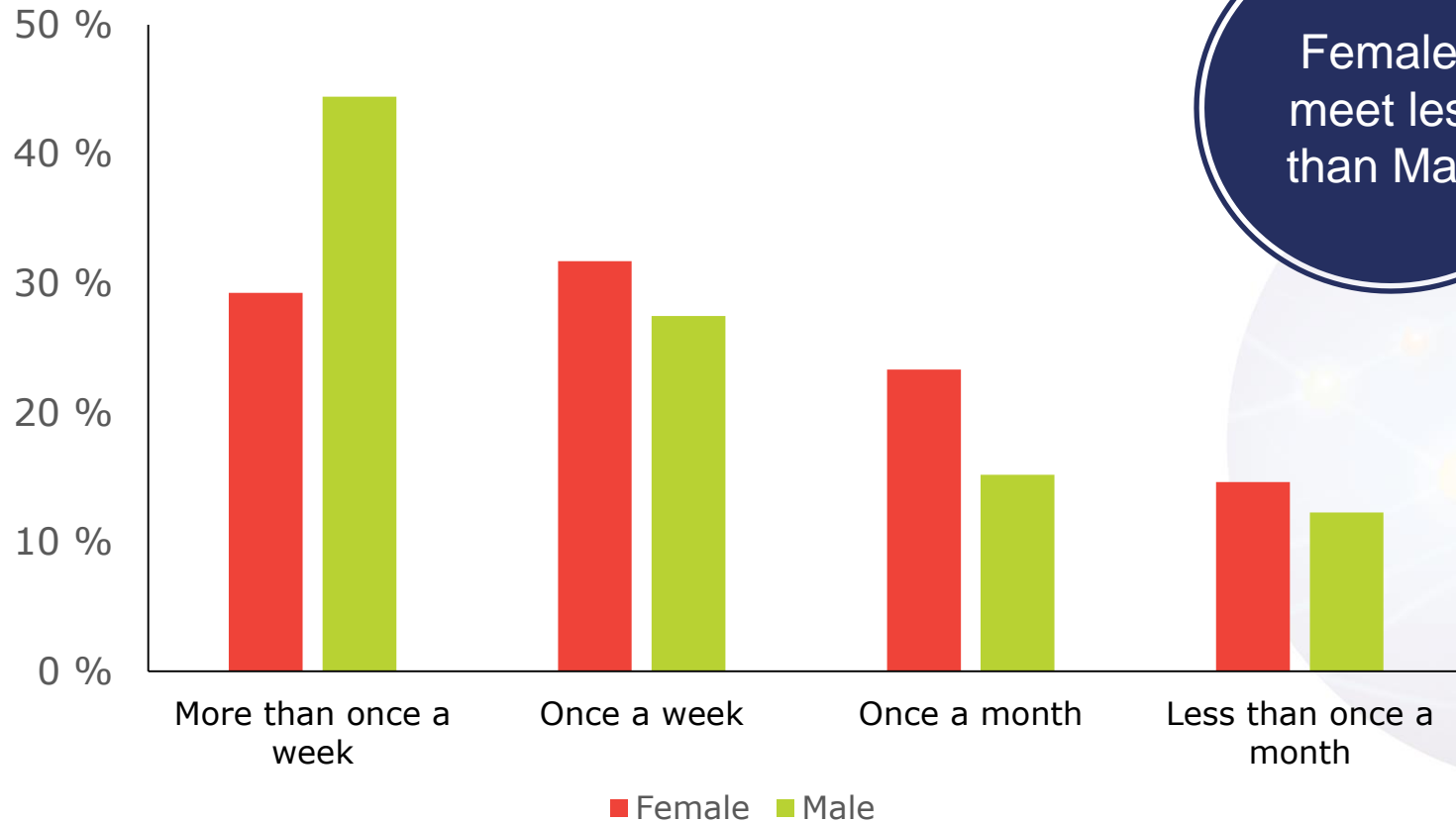
Networking



Do you feel supported by your main supervisor(s)?



How often do you meet your main supervisor?



3. OYSTER workshop

Orienting Young Scientists of EuroMarine

28th/29th Cadiz



- Survey Results and Dissemination
- Future of the YSWG
- EuroMarine

Future Perspectives



Establishment of mentorship program



Funded key workshop (2019)



Disseminate survey results



Re-design survey



Establishment of Mentorship program



Establishment of Mentorship program





EUROMARINE | YOUNG SCIENTIST WORKING GROUP



EUROMARINE | YOUNG SCIENTIST WORKING GROUP



Funded key workshop (2019)



Transferable skills

Funded key workshop (2019)

**PhD
responsibilities**



Funded key workshop (2019)



Economics

Funded key workshop (2019)



Open Access

Funded key workshop (2019)

Career mentoring



Funded key workshop (2019)

**PhD
responsibilities**



Open Access

Economics

**Career
mentoring**

Disseminate survey results and promotion of YSWG



Disseminate survey results



Disseminate survey results



Disseminate survey results



February 2018

Policy Brief

Baltic Sea Centre Stockholm University

Microplastics in marine life – precautionary principle urges action

Microplastics are found in all oceans of the world. Animals at all levels in the marine food web are exposed to microplastics, from plankton and invertebrates to marine mammals. However, we still do not know exactly how harmful the plastic particles are to marine life. But the risk of permanent damage to the ecosystem justifies political measures in order to cut the flow of microplastics to the marine environment.

Today, plastics are found in all oceans around the world, and most of this plastic is not biodegradable. It is estimated that all conventional plastics that have ended up in the oceans remain there, and will do so for hundreds of years, maybe even longer.

Sources of microplastic particles (smaller than 5 millimetres) include the washing of synthetic fabrics, car tyre wear and tear, artificial turf, anti-fouling paints, cosmetics, and many others. Together with land-based plastic debris, these particles reach the marine environment by ocean waves, wastewater, rivers, and air. Once in the water, large items of plastic fragment into microplastics as the result of sunlight and mechanical wear and tear.

The quantities of microplastics in the oceans, their sources, and their impacts on marine organisms are recent research fields, and the knowledge is still fragmentary. At the same time, the discharge of plastics into the marine environments is not abating, and once there plastics will be very difficult to get rid of. This gives cause for concern – and reason to seek to limit the discharge of plastics to the marine environment by political means.

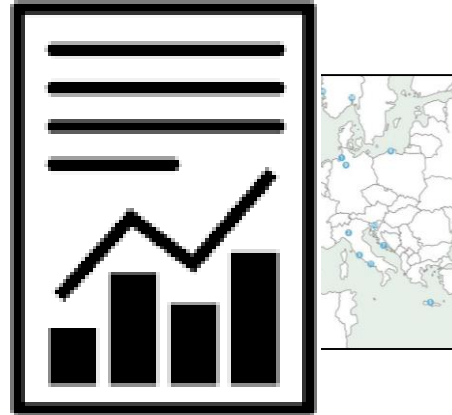
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Seek to reduce the discharge of microplastics from both land- and sea-based sources.
- Standardise the difference between compostable, degradable, and biodegradable plastics. Plastics that are industrially compostable may take a long time to break down in the marine environment.
- Ban microplastics in cosmetics and hygiene products. Microplastics should be banned in rinse-off products, but also in leave-on products where they can be replaced because of their risk of ending up in wastewater from showering and washing clothes.
- Regulate similar chemicals found in plastics on a group basis instead of one-by-one in order to ensure greater efficiency in the review of REACH. The chemicals' decomposition products in the marine environment should be taken into account, because these can also be harmful.
- Allow the precautionary principle to be paramount in achieving Good Environmental Status in accordance with the Marine Directive. Because plastics and highly persistent chemicals take a very long time to degrade, the problem is largely irreversible once it has been detected.

Photo: Zandra Geddes

The zooplankton Daphnia with ingested microplastics.

Disseminate survey results



February 2018

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Today, plastics are found in all oceans around the world, and most of this plastic is not biodegradable. It is estimated that all conventional plastics that have ended up in the oceans remain there, and will do so for hundreds of years, maybe even longer.

Sources of microplastic particles (smaller than 5 millimeters) include the washing of synthetic fabrics, car tyre wear and tear, artificial nail and fishing gear, cosmetics, and many others. Together with food-based plastic debris, these particles reach the marine environment by storm water, wastewater, rivers, and sea. Thus in the water, large items of plastic fragment into microplastics as the result of sunlight and mechanical wear and tear.

The quantities of microplastics in the oceans, their sources, and their impacts on marine organisms are recent research fields, and the knowledge is still fragmentary. At the same time, the discharge of plastics into the marine environment is not abating, and once there plastics will be very difficult to get rid of. This gives cause for concern – and reason to seek to limit the discharge of plastics to the marine environment by political means.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Seek to reduce the discharge of microplastics from both land and sea-based sources.
- Standardise the difference between compostable, degradable, and biodegradable plastics. Plastics that are industrially compostable may take a long time to break down in the marine environment.
- Ban microplastics in cosmetics and hygiene products. Microplastics should be banned in rinse-off products, but also in leave-on products where they can be replaced because of their risk of ending up in wastewater from showering and washing clothes.
- Regulate similar items such as plastics on a group basis instead of one by one in order to ensure greater efficiency, in the view of IMBeR, the chemicals' precautionary principle in the marine environment should be taken into account, because there can also be harmful.
- Allow the precautionary principle to be paramount in achieving Good Environmental Status in accordance with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive. Hazardous plastics and highly persistent chemicals take a very long time to degrade. The problem is largely irreversible so once it has been introduced.

Photo: David Gröndel

Re-design survey



Re-design survey



Reach out to social scientists

Simplify the survey

Repeat regularly (2 years)

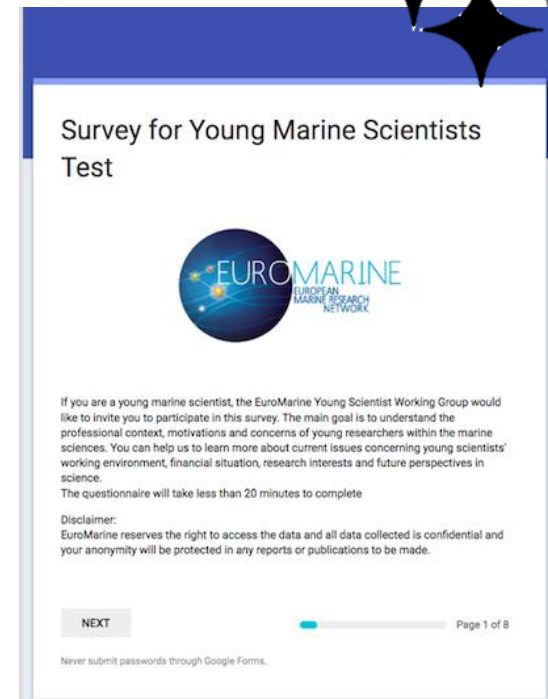
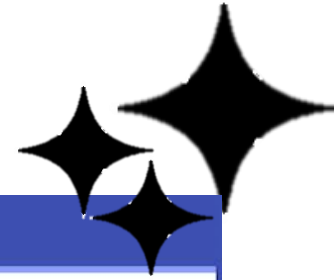
Re-design survey



Reach out to social scientists

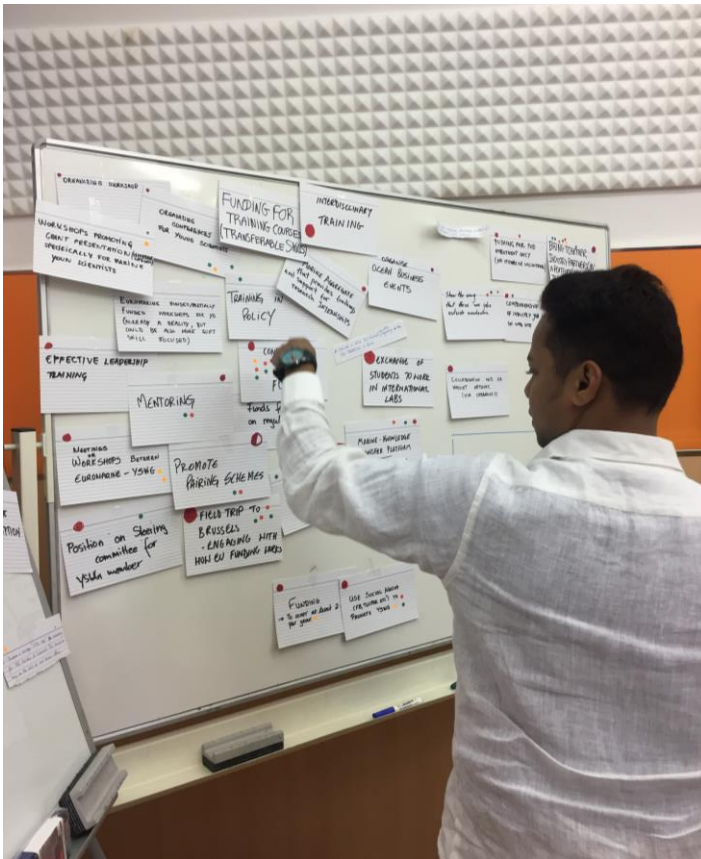
Simplify the survey

Repeat regularly (2 years)



EuroMarine

What could EuroMarine do for young scientists in Europe?



1. Jobs for marine scientists, also outside academia
2. Training and workshops
3. Mental health awareness
4. Standardising PhD programmes
5. Online knowledge/e-learning





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