

MARINE DEBRIS

Impacts in the Gulf of Mexico

**NOAA Fisheries Service
Protected Resources Division
Southeast Regional Office**

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WHAT IS MARINE DEBRIS?

Marine debris is any man-made object intentionally or unintentionally discarded, disposed of, or abandoned that enters the marine environment.

Approximately 80% of debris originates onshore and 20% from offshore sources



MARINE IMPACTS

- Degrades the quality and health of our oceans
- Damages or degrades marine habitats
- Poses risks to human health and safety
- Harms marine life



HOW MARINE DEBRIS ENTERS THE GULF

1. Directly by illegal dumping or accidental loss of debris
2. Indirectly by way of wind, rivers, streams, and storm drains.



COMMON CAUSES AND SOURCES

- Illegal dumping
- Accidental losses at sea
- Unsecure garbage bins
- Improper disposal
- Cumulative small-scale sources
- Carelessness
- Onshore industries
- Fishing activities
- Offshore oil and gas operations
- Recreational boaters
- Commercial vessels
- Event balloon releases

TYPES OF MARINE DEBRIS

- cigarette butts and lighters
- food packaging
- styrofoam
- plastic pellets
- abandoned fishing gear
- plastic bags
- tires
- metal containers
- appliances and machinery
- plastic containers
- hard hats
- cloth
- crates and pallets
- balloons
- medical waste
- glass bottles
- plastic straws
- balloons



CHARACTERISTICS OF MARINE DEBRIS

Some types of marine debris persist in marine environments for extremely long periods...



derelict fishing gear
decades to centuries



mylar balloon
centuries



plastic bag
centuries



cigarette butt
centuries



monofilament
600 years



Styrofoam buoy
80 years



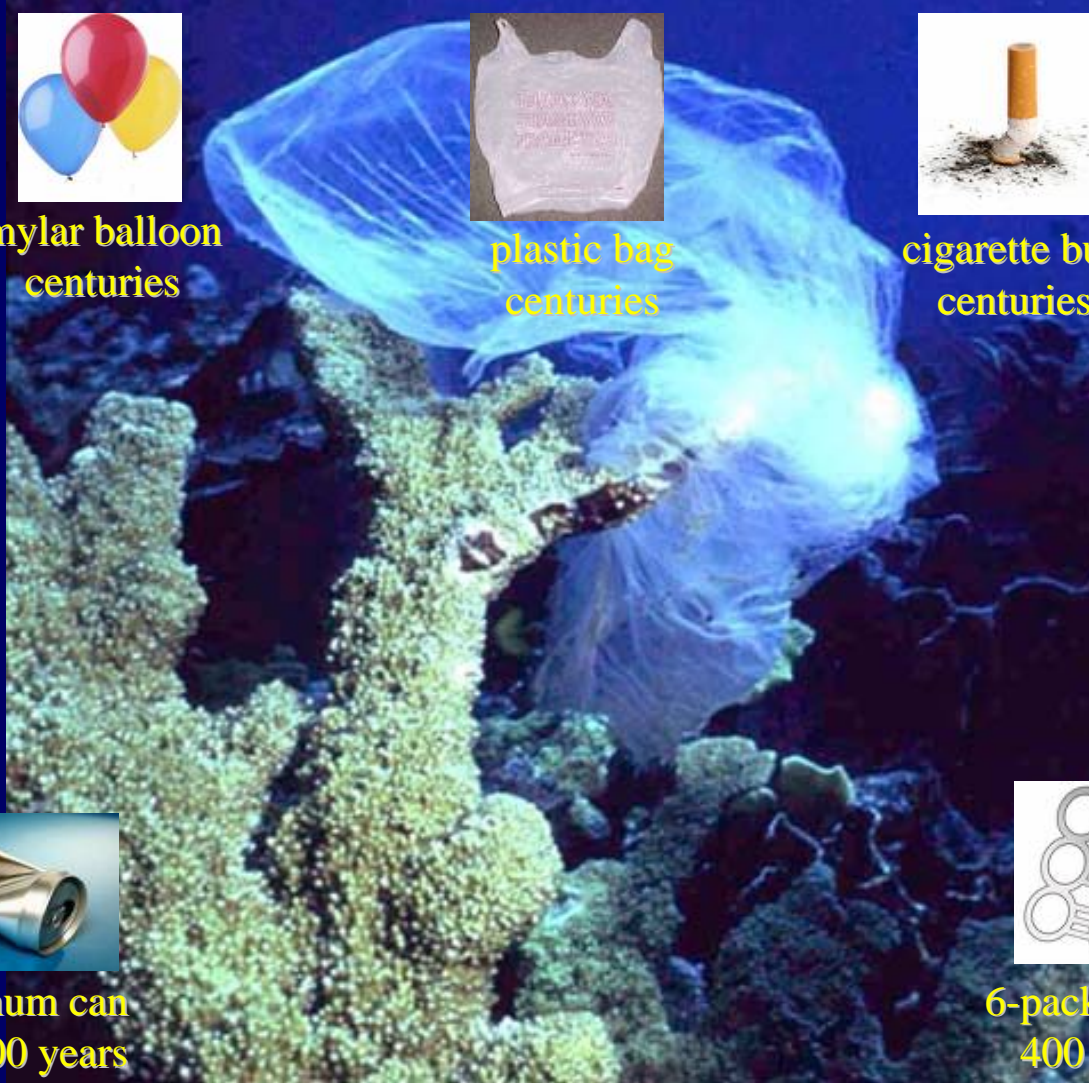
aluminum can
200-500 years



plastic bottle
450 years



6-pack holder
400 years

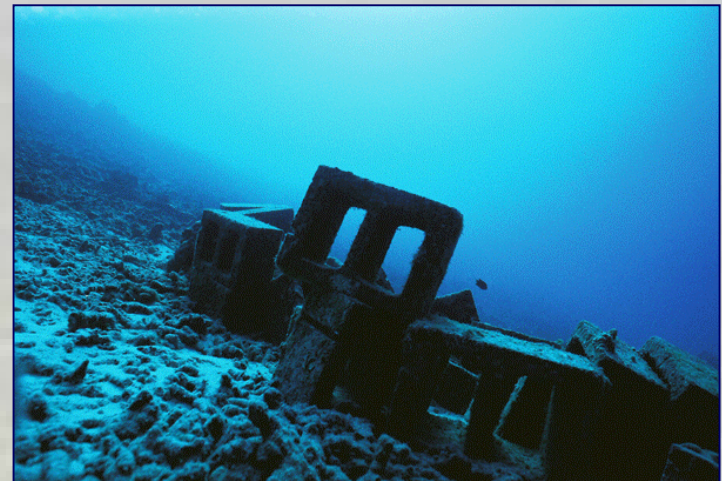


CHARACTERISTICS OF MARINE DEBRIS



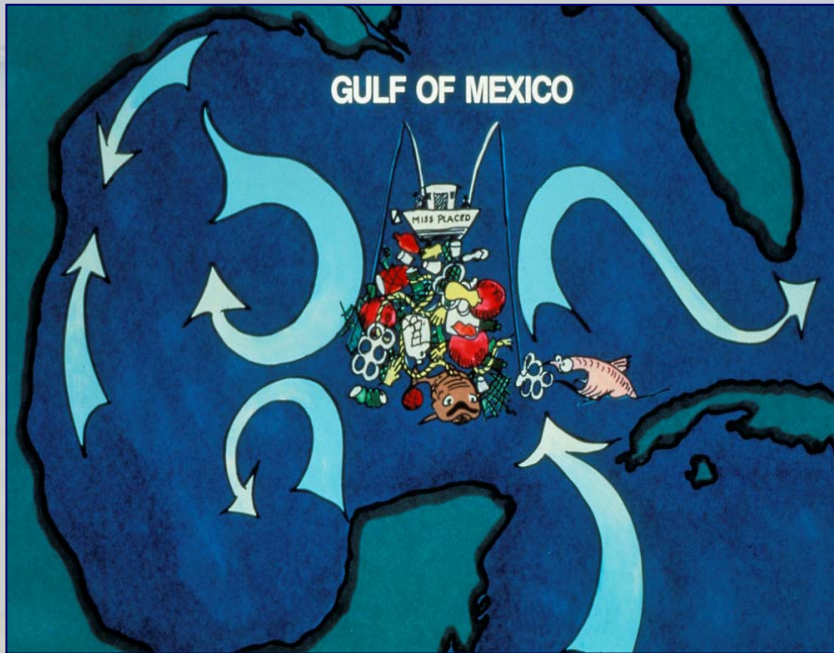
Floating marine debris can be transported by currents on the surface or in the water column...

Other debris sinks and remains on the sea floor.



CHARACTERISTICS OF MARINE DEBRIS

Marine debris collects in locations based on winds and currents



The Loop Current flows north through the Yucatan Channel, loops east, and then south before exiting through the Florida Straits. Circulating rings of water called eddies spin off from the Loop Current transporting debris until meeting opposing currents where it can accumulate. The interaction of currents and the prevailing southeast winds in the eastern Gulf of Mexico often push mass amounts of debris onto shore.

FACT:

Padre Island has been inundated by as much as one ton of debris per mile!

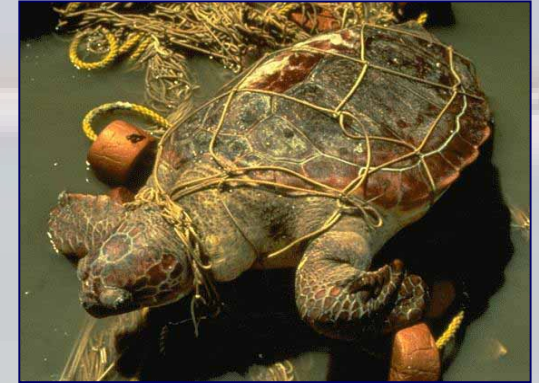
HOW MARINE DEBRIS AFFECTS MARINE LIFE

Each year many species of marine animals, including seabirds, marine mammals, and sea turtles die from becoming entangled in marine debris or ingesting marine debris they have mistaken for food. Marine debris can damage or degrade habitat quality in the ocean.



HOW MARINE DEBRIS AFFECTS MARINE LIFE

Entanglement and ingestion of marine debris can harm marine life.



- *Entanglement* – an animal gets ensnared in the loops and openings of debris.
- *Ingestion* – an animal can mistake marine debris for food, accidentally ingest it, and degraded debris can be ingested by filter-feeding organisms.
- *Smothering* – Marine debris may disrupt feeding, reproduction, movement, or severely impair the health of sessile animals.



ENTANGLEMENT

Entanglement can occur:

- Accidentally
- When an animal is curious about an object or using it for shelter



Entanglement is harmful to marine wildlife because it can:

- Cause drowning
- Disrupt or prevent feeding
- Restrict movement or ability to swim
- Increase vulnerability to predators
- Result in infections or loss of limbs



ENTANGLEMENT



Right whale

Monofilament line, derelict fishing gear, six-pack rings, rope and strapping bands are common items that entangle marine life.



Green sea turtle

Ghost nets – lost or abandoned fishing nets, hundreds of meters long threaten protected species and other marine life.



Sharks

The synthetic materials used in fishing nets decay extremely slowly. Ghost nets often become concentrated in relatively small areas by winds and currents, and can continue *ghost fishing* for extremely long periods.

INGESTION

Ingestion can occur:

- Accidentally
- When an animal feeds on debris that looks like food



Byrde's whale

Ingesting marine debris can be harmful to wildlife because:

- Blockages of the esophagus and intestinal tract can kill animals
- Sharp objects can cause injuries and infections
- Toxins can accumulate in an animal's tissues affecting the health and wellness of the animal



INGESTION



Seabirds and hatchling sea turtles eat plastic debris that is toxic when ingested, causing reproductive failure or death.

Sea turtles may mistake floating debris for food, which can lead to suffocation or intestinal blockage when ingested.



Jamie Hall/Farillones National Marine Sanctuary

Stranded sperm whale with fishing net found in stomach.

Whales can ingest marine debris that can become entangled on baleen, cause choking, or interfere with digestion.

HOW MARINE DEBRIS AFFECTS HABITATS

Marine debris can damage coral reefs, seagrasses, and other protected habitats.

- Marine debris can break or damage corals, adversely affecting reefs and the habitat they provide.
- Floating debris can carry non-native species long distances that can alter habitats and ecosystems.
- Marine debris can block sunlight and prevent the growth of seagrass beds and coral reefs.
- Marine debris can cause obstructions or alter important habitat used for shelter, feeding, or reproduction.



HOW MARINE DEBRIS AFFECTS HUMANS

Humans dump more than 14 billion pounds of garbage each year into the world's oceans.

— *Pacific Whale Foundation*



HOW MARINE DEBRIS AFFECTS HUMANS

Navigation – Submerged or floating debris can pose navigational hazards or entangle vessel propellers.



Human Health and Safety – Marine debris can injure swimmers when stepped on, or entangle scuba divers and swimmers, endangering their lives.

Local Economy - Marine debris may result in lost tourism revenues. Debris can also impact industry by damaging vessels and equipment.



OFFSHORE SOURCES OF MARINE DEBRIS



Most debris accidentally lost from offshore platforms and vessels cannot be recovered and becomes marine debris.

Debris lost from offshore operations includes items such as, plastic sheeting, pallets, hard hats, gloves, tools, ropes, cigarette butts, and storage drums.



WHAT YOU CAN DO TO REDUCE MARINE DEBRIS



Know your vessel's or facility's waste management plan.

Implement best practices to prevent accidental loss of marine debris including the following...

- Never intentionally discard any item into the marine environment
- Tie it down, secure it, stow it
- Secure all plastic wrap and packaging
- Use hardhat chinstraps and tethers
- Dispose of items properly
- Securely cover bins, trash cans, and baskets

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO REDUCE MARINE DEBRIS

Other ways you can help...



- Reduce, reuse, and recycle
- Properly dispose of trash and fishing gear
- Participate in coastal cleanup programs
- Buy recycled products with little or no packaging
- Keep cigarette butts off streets and beaches
- Cut the rings in plastic six-pack holders
- Set a good example and educate others about marine debris



**For more information about NOAA's Marine
Debris Program visit:**

<http://marinedebris.noaa.gov/welcome.html>

**For information on protected species
in the Gulf of Mexico visit:**

<http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov>

