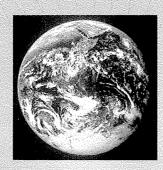
1995

International Coastal Cleanup

RESULTS





Center for Marine Conservation

1995 INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP RESULTS

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The International Coastal Cleanup, celebrating its tenth year, is a phenomenon that exists only because of the dedication of the thousands of volunteers and supporters who give of their time, resources, and energies to organize, promote, and conduct this event. Saying THANK YOU to the cleanup coordinators, zone captains, sponsors and volunteers seems a bit inadequate, but it is heartfelt and genuine. The success of this 10-year effort is possible only due to their continued support.

The Center would especially like to recognize the following cleanup coordinators who worked so hard to make the 1995 cleanup possible. They are:

Ellik Adler (Israel)

Roberto Peniche Aguilar (Yucatán, Mexico)

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Diego Díaz Martín (Venezuela)

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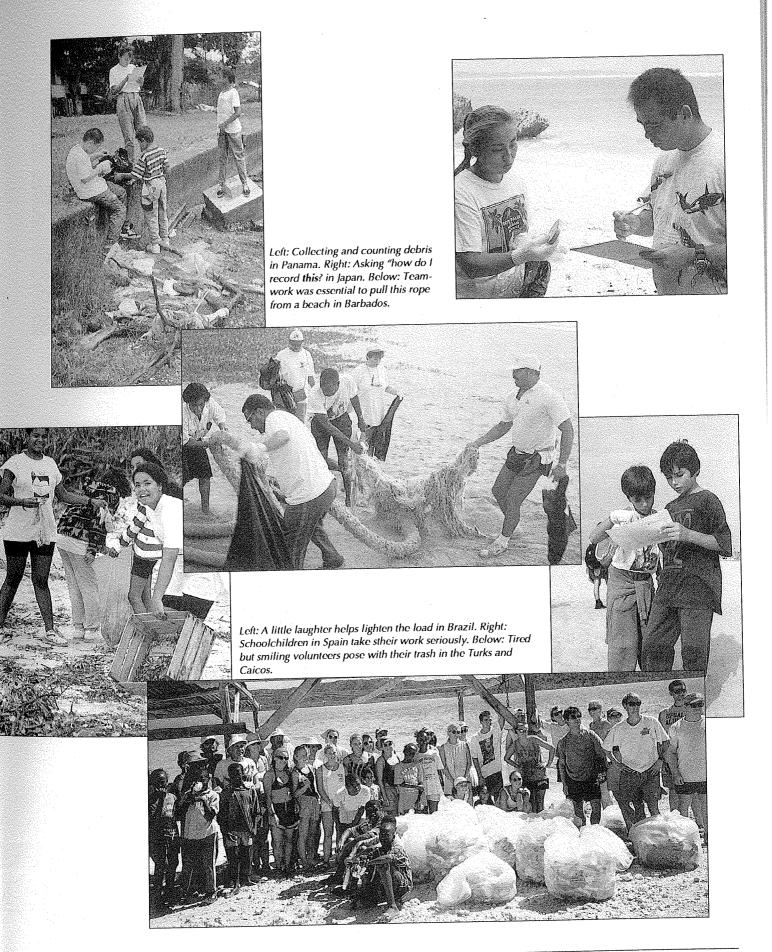
Kelly Ward (Palau)

Patricia Wills (Colombia)

Wanda Wynne (Norway)

This report is dedicated to the 214,773 individuals around the world whose spirit of volunteerism and commitment to clean beaches and a healthy marine environment made the 1995 International Coastal Cleanup possible.

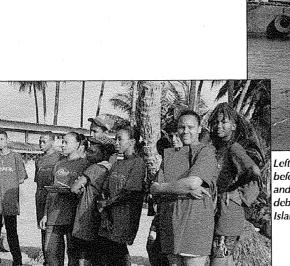




Below: Rear Admiral Teo Chee Hean and officers of the Rotary Club kick off the



Above: These teen volunteers in the Marshall Islands take a final tally of their debris. Right: Loading debris to be hauled away in Ecuador.



Left: Getting last minute instructions before hitting the beach in Trinidad and Tobago. Above: Divers and their debris from underwater in the Cayman Islands.

INTRODUCTION

The International Coastal Cleanup is not about trash. It's about the compelling need for a clean ocean and waterways. It's about people. It's about cooperation and partnerships. And, it's about solutions. The Center for Marine Conservation (CMC) sponsored its first beach cleanup in 1986, when nearly 2,800 volunteers collected 124 tons of trash from 122 miles of Texas shoreline. In 1988, the first U.S. nationwide cleanup took place with 25 states and territories, just months before Annex V of the MARPOL Treaty took effect. The Cleanup became an international event when Mexico and Canada participated in 1989. Since 1989, 82 countries bordering every major body of water on our planet have participated in the annual Cleanup involving almost a million volunteers.

The growth of the Cleanup is a testament to the global nature of the marine debris problem, and the expansion to inland areas along streams, rivers, lakes, and other drainage systems reflects the growing realization that a significant amount of the debris in coastal areas originates upland. Oceans do not recognize cultural, political, or geographic boundaries. Neither does pollution, especially marine debris. The Cleanup has also experienced a surge in participation from the dive community, as they work to assess the impact of marine debris in the underwater realm. Still, the International Coastal Cleanup provides only a glimpse—a snapshot in time—of the marine debris issue plaguing the world's shorelines and waterways.

The ocean has historically been a dump site for human-made debris. Marine debris is defined as human-made materials that are thrown, dumped, or allowed into waterways and the ocean. These materials are carried by prevailing winds and ocean currents all over the world. The effects of marine debris include aesthetic and economic impacts; human health and safety; animal entanglement and ingestion; and habitat destruction.

The data in this report registers the pulse of the problem, and can be used by citizens and policy makers in evaluating our progress in dealing with this pollution issue. In the past ten years we have made significant strides in combatting the marine debris problem and creating an effective public awareness campaign regarding the handling of solid waste. Unfortunately, as you will see in this report, we still have much work to do to bring this problem under control.

¹The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships is commonly referred to as the MARPOL (MARine POLlution) Treaty. Ocean dumping of any ship-generated garbage, especially plastics, has been prohibited since Annex V went into effect on December 31, 1988. These restrictions apply to those countries and their territorial waters that have ratified this portion of the Treaty. As of May 1996, 79 countries had ratified MARPOL Annex V.

1995 INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP RESULTS

OVERVIEW

The 1995 International Coastal Cleanup marked the tenth year of CMC's environmental effort devoted to removing debris from our shorelines, waterways, beaches, and underwater, and working to find solutions to the problem of marine debris. In 64 countries and sovereign territories, 214,773 volunteers at more than 4,000 cleanup sites scoured approximately 11,260 kilometers (6,994 miles) of waterways and beaches—on land and underwater—to remove 1,840,380 kilograms (3,767,256 pounds) of debris (Table 1). In all, volunteers collected 6,201,211 pieces of debris (Table 2).

The International Coastal Cleanup focuses on data collection and tabulation as well as eyewitness observations of marine debris. CMC analyzed 22,190 individual data cards from the 1995 Cleanup. Interpretation of these results depends on appropriate standards of comparison regarding country, regional and global-level computations. Detailed country analyses reflect direct tabulations of debris reported by volunteers. Regional figures are computed based on compiled country records. Global percentages are determined from total debris collected.

The 1995 Cleanup saw the continued increase in the number of participating countries—64, up from 61 in 1994. The following countries joined the Cleanup for the first time in 1995: Austria*, Belgium*, Germany*, Guyana, Maldives*, Netherlands*, Slovenia*, St. Lucia, Sweden*, and Switzerland*. Countries marked with an asterisk (*) joined the Cleanup through underwater activities sponsored by the Professional Association of Dive Instructors, Europe (PADI Europe). It should also be noted that several countries and territories in the Wider Caribbean were hit by Hurricanes Marilyn and Luis, which affected their participation in the annual Cleanup: Anguilla, Montserrat (UK), St. Kitts and Nevis, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Countries participating in the International Coastal Cleanup vary from year to year depending on a variety of factors, including the availability of resources and organizational logistics. For a complete listing and chronology of all countries that have participated in the Cleanup since 1989, see Appendix 1.

Volunteers who collected the marine debris data during the 1995 Cleanup help to monitor the effectiveness of Annex V of the MARPOL Treaty. The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, commonly referred to as the MARPOL Treaty, is the legal cornerstone of all ocean cleanup efforts. MARPOL covers numerous materials known to be dumped at sea; solid wastes, such as garbage and plastics, are covered in Annex V. Ocean dumping of all ship-generated plastics is prohibited; trash handling and processing and distance from shore requirements have been set for other types of solid wastes. As of May 1996, 79 countries had ratified MARPOL Annex V. For a complete listing of International Coastal Cleanup participants that are signatory to the MARPOL Treaty, see Appendix 2.

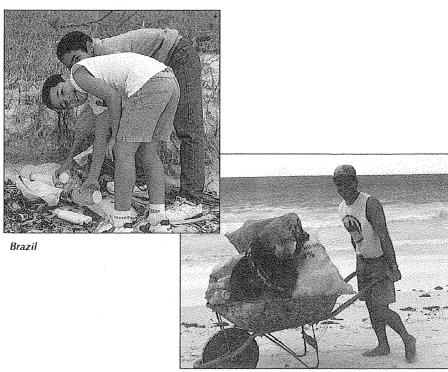
The variables in demographics, resources, geography, and even language of each country require caution when comparing Cleanup statistics. Detailed country/sovereign territory analyses are available separately from the Center for Marine Conservation.² This report organizes the countries that participated in the 1995 International Coastal Cleanup regionally, based on the body of water the country borders. In the case of landlocked countries of central Europe, a regional name has been assigned. The regions defined in this report are as follows: Arabian Gulf, Atlantic Ocean, Baltic Sea, Black Sea, European Interior, Indian Ocean, Mediter-

²Individual copies of country/territory analyses can be obtained through CMC's Atlantic Regional Office, 306A Buckroe Avenue, Hampton, Virginia 23664 or by contacting the appropriate Country Cleanup Coordinator listed in Appendix 3.

ranean Sea, North Sea, Pacific Ocean, Red Sea, and Wider Caribbean (including the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea). The maps on pages 8-10 illustrate this regional approach. In instances where a country borders more than one body of water (such as the United States or Mexico), the cleanup data was separated as appropriate. Thus, in the regional analyses the reader will see "U.S. Atlantic" and "U.S. Pacific." This regional orientation affords a more effective use of cleanup data in developing local solutions to the problem of marine debris.

Aside from the economic, aesthetic, and human health and safety reasons for cleaning beaches—a clean beach is more enjoyable, after all, than a dirty one—the data from the 1995 cleanup reveal a more serious issue, that of entanglement in and ingestion of debris by marine life. Sadly, the 1995 International Coastal Cleanup marked the highest number of animals ever recorded in the history of the Cleanup. One hundred seventy-nine animals were found entangled in various forms of debris, principally plastic. Of those 179 entanglements, volunteers were only able to release 18 animals. If 179 entanglements were discovered in one three-hour cleanup, imagine how many might occur during an entire year.

Beach cleanups bring people together—school children, fishers, boaters, government employees, port authority personnel, teachers, factory workers, scuba divers, and politicians, as well as members of environmental, cultural, and civic organizations. One of the benefits of this annual event is the realization that each volunteer is part of a huge international environmental effort, where hundreds of thousands of volunteers are doing the same thing—making a difference. Human hands and a human face lie behind every piece of garbage that enters the marine environment. The responsibility for this global problem does not belong solely to shipping companies, fishing fleets, and governments. Ultimately, some individual had to throw that trash overboard, into the street, down the toilet, or into a storm drain. People are the problem, but people are also the solution. Marine debris is one pollution problem that individuals can solve by direct, personal action. Once a volunteer has participated in a cleanup, they can never look at the ocean, a river, or lake with the same perspective.



Mexico

TABLE 1. Country-by-Country Breakdown of 1995 International Coastal Cleanup

Country Number of Ki Volunteers		Kilograms/Pounds Collected	Kilometers/Miles Cleaned
Argentina	250	1,404/2,807	27/17
Bahamas	110	904/1,807	8/5
Bahrain*	1,640	14,696/32,331	6/3.6
Bangladesh	20	37/81	2/1.2
Barbados	115	962/2,116	8/4.8
Belize*	1,140	2,795/5,589	24/15
Brazil	101	850/1,870	2/1.2
British Virgin			_,
Islands	53	616/1,232	17.6/11
Cameroon	158	451/992	2/1.2
Canada*	369	3,162/6,324	46/27.6
Cayman Islands*	96	10,250/20,500	4.8/3
Colombia*	650	5,200/10,400	3/1.8
Costa Rica*	224	6,750/14,850	28/16.8
Croatia*	2,248	24,403/53,687	
Cyprus	1,494		58/34.8
Dominican	1,434	1,200/2,640	26/15.6
Republic	465	10 165/22 262	C A/A
Ecuador*	1,057	10,165/22,363	6.4/4
		25,901/56,982	64/38.4
Egypt* Gibraltar*	236	13,850/30,470	115/69
	50	not available	0.5/0.3
Greece*	1,277	4,848/10,666	35/21
Grenada Guatamala	27	45/99	0.1/0.06
Guatemala	250	268/590	12/7.2
Guyana	70	317/633	9.6/6
Hong Kong	200	1,250/2,750	3.2/2
Israel*	570	17,850/39,270	17/10.2
vory Coast	452	32,000/64,000	4/2.4
amaica	244	10,500/21,000	5/3.1
apan*	8,981	27,619/60,762	30/18
Kenya	774	4,000/8,800	29/17.4
_atvia*	131	627/1,379	8/4.8
ithuania	234	2,500/5,500	8/4.8
Malaysia	180	1,143/2,515	3/1.8
Malta*	70	475/1,045	1/0.6
Marshall Islands	124	544/1,087	1.6/1
Mexico Netherlands	1,998	20,391/44,860	59/35.4
Antilles*	2,782	67,685/148,907	3/1.8
New Zealand*	500	not available	
Nigeria	218		not available
Norway	85	1,260/2,772	4/2.4
Palau*		1,000/2,200	10/6
	218	not available	6.4/4
Panama*	9,504	62,983/125,966	382/229.2
Philippines*	7,928	65,496/144,091	85/51
Poland	3,196	5,100/11,220	284/170.4
Portugal*	292	3,500/7,700	15/9

TABLE 1. Country-by-Country Breakdown of 1995 International Coastal Cleanup, cont.

Country	Number of Volunteers	Kilograms/Pounds Collected	Kilometers/Miles Cleaned
St. Lucia	38	845/1,690	0.48/0.3
St. Vincent and			
the Grenadines*	331	4,454/9,799	9/5.4
Singapore*	1,531	not available	20/12
Spain*	1,108	2,675/5,885	39/23.4
Sweden*	. 80	3,000/6,000	1.6/1
Trinidad and			
Tobago	522	1,608/3,538	8/4.8
Turkey*	40	640/1,408	not available
Turks and Caicos	92	1,344/2,688	1.6/1
United Kingdom*	2,350	30,012/66,026	193/115.8
United States*	134,929	1,272,005/2,544,009	9,392/5,870
Venezuela	16,641	not available	132/79.2
PADI Europe*+ Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Maldives, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Switzerland	6,330	68,800/151,360	not available
Total	214,773	1,840,380/3,767,256	11,260/6,994

^{*}These countries conducted both shore-based and underwater cleanups

⁺This information is reported by PADI (Professional Association of Dive Instructors) Europe, which coordinated a regional underwater cleanup that included the 9 countries listed under "PADI Europe" above. Please see the "PADI Europe" country analysis for detailed analyses of the debris collected by divers in each of these countries. (If not included in this report, you may request it from the Center for Marine Conservation.)



Table 2. Total Number of Debris Items Collected During 1995 International Coastal Cleanups

canups			
PLASTIC		GLASS, cont.	
Bags:		Light bulbs	10,343
food/wrappers	309,809	Pieces	240,742
salt	10,860	Other	49,364
trash	81,039		
other	113,706	RUBBER	
Bottles:		Balloons	33,916
beverage	202,808	Condoms	10,005
bleach	39,017	Gloves	17,103
milk/water	40,558	Tires	17,238
oil/lube	38,079	Other	55,366
other	73,168		A Company of the Comp
Buckets	16,236	METAL	
Caps/lids	236,942	Bottle caps	146,829
Cigarette butts	912,771	Cans:	
Cigarette lighters	33,975	aerosol	20,761
Cups/utensils	128,222	beverage	189,706
Diapers	19,512	food	40,027
Fishing line	35,8744	other !	25,156
Fishing nets	17,376	Crab/fish traps	5,277
Floats/lures	17,987	55-gallon drums:	
Hard hats	2,539	rusty	6,355
Light sticks	16,371	new	968
Pieces	371,229	Pieces	51,507
Pipe thread protectors	5,958	Pull tabs	39,822
Rope	97,661	Wire	23,310
Sheeting:	0.710	Other	53,841
long short	9,710	DADER	
Six-pack holders	18,612	PAPER	
Strapping bands	39,677	Bags Cardboard	63,467
Straws	28,791		41,520
Syringes	187,437	Cartons	43,930
Tampon applicators	7,851	Cups	52,285
Toys	18,042	Newspaper/magazines	39,240
Vegetable sacks	34,729	Pieces	226,209
	11,801	Plates	29,465
Write protection rings Other	9,068	Other	69,957
Other	169,558	Woon	
FOAMED PLASTIC		WOOD	2510
	21.010	Crab/lobster traps	4,719
Buoys Cups	21,010	Crates	4,704
Egg cartons	119,817	Lumber	102,005
Fast food containers	9,146	Pallets	31,168
Meat trays	42,485	Other	77,034
	17,340	CLOTH	
Packaging Pieces	58,684 291,278	CLOTH Clathing	01.014
Plates		Clothing	91,811
	29,694		
Other	77,106		
GLASS			
Bottles:	105 505		
beverage	185,597		
food	33,769		
other	37,554		
Fluorescent light tubes	5,608	TOTAL ITEMS	6,201,211

1995 CLEANUP HIGHLIGHTS

From the composition of the debris collected during the Cleanup, it is obvious that people are using waterways and the ocean as personal dump sites for their day-to-day activities. The 1995 Cleanup documented materials that could easily furnish several houses. A few of the many **household materials** collected included:

Kitchen: 18 refrigerators, 12 stoves/ovens,
 5 freezers, 3 kitchen sinks, 2 dishwashers, and
 1 garbage disposal were found in Barbados,
 Canada, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, and
 the United States.



- Living Room: 84 chairs, 27 televisions, 15 rugs, 9 sofas/couches/loveseats, 6 tables, 3 VCRs, 3 lamps and 1 lampshade, 2 radios, and 1 record player were found in Canada, Croatia, Egypt, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, and the United States.
- Bedroom: 20 mattresses, 15 blankets, 14 pillows, 10 bedframes, 4 bedspreads, 3 boxsprings, 3 quilts, and 2 bedsheets were found in Canada and the United States.
- Bathroom: 7 toilet seats, 3 toilet tanks, 2 toilet bowls, 2 toilet brushes, 2 toilet paper holders, 2 shower curtains, 1 shower head, 1 towel bar, 1 bathtub, 1 bath brush, and 1 shower cap were found Barbados, Canada, Turkey, and the United States.
- Automobile parts were also found to be abundant during the 1995 Cleanup—seven cars, along with enough engine parts to outfit a few dozen more, including five car engines, six engine blocks, three car axles, 19 batteries, 17 mufflers, 11 oil filters, a car hood, a clutch, a head lamp, a car door and a car door handle, a cam shaft, a brake master cylinder, and half of a carburetor. License plates, car mats, car seats and a seat cover, and windshields were also found to litter the shorelines.

The ocean and waterways also revealed some **bizarre and unusual** items during the 1995 Cleanup such as a human corpse in Kenya and a human skull in the United States.; a vial of blood in Jamaica and a urine sample in the United States; shotgun shells in Barbados, Guyana and the United States; and part of a airplane was discovered in Jamaica.

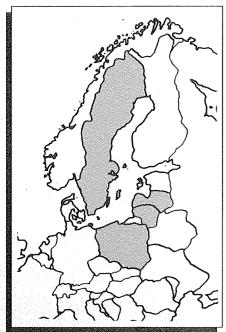
Remnants of **children's toys** including Barbie doll legs, a toy boat, the "Robin" action figure, and assorted dolls were found in Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Kenya, Marshall Islands, Singapore, and the United States.

Several countries including Barbados, Cameroon, and Egypt reported "tarballs" and an oil spill during their cleanups. The presence of these materials along the beach is a strong indicator of off-shore dumping of oil by ships.

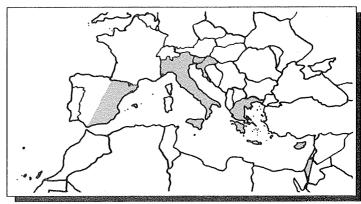
One cleanup volunteer in Sweden was **lucky** during the cleanup. He found his own dive knife, which he had lost two months earlier in a previous dive!

A complete listing of the "most peculiar" debris items found during the 1995 International Coastal Cleanup can be found in Appendix 4.

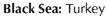
REGIONAL GROUPING OF THE COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE 1995 INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP

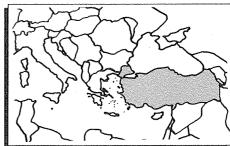


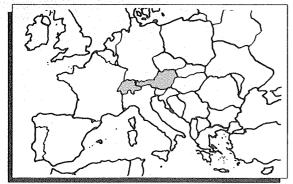
Baltic Sea: Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland



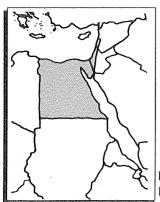
Mediterranean Sea: Gibraltar, Spain, Malta, Italy, Slovenia, Croatia, Greece, Israel, Cyprus







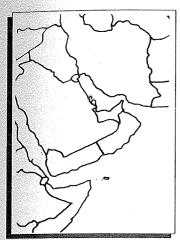
European Interior: Austria, Switzerland



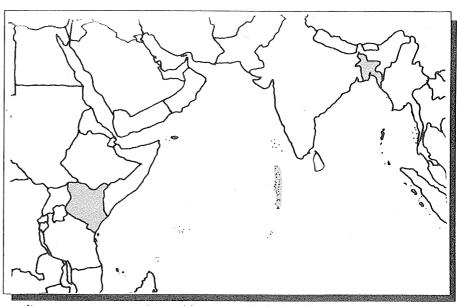
Red Sea: Egypt, Israel



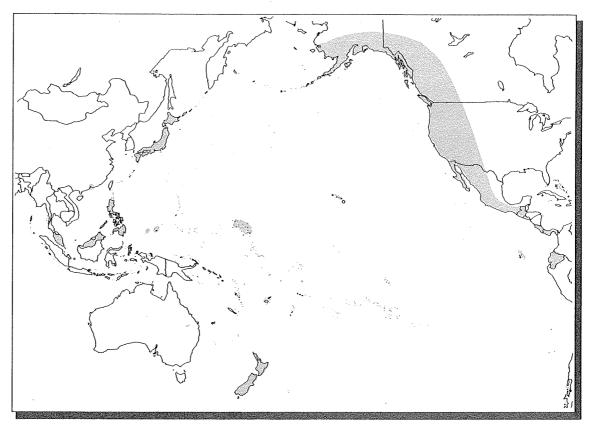
North Sea: United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway



Arabian Gulf: Bahrain



Indian Ocean: Kenya, The Maldives, Bangladesh



Pacific Ocean: Canada, U.Ş. Pacific, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Ecuador, Japan, Hong Kong, Malysia, Singapore, Philippines, Palau, Marshall Islands, New Zealand



Atlantic Ocean: Canada, U.S. Atlantic Coast, Brazil, Argentina, United Kingdom, France, Spain, Portugal, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon



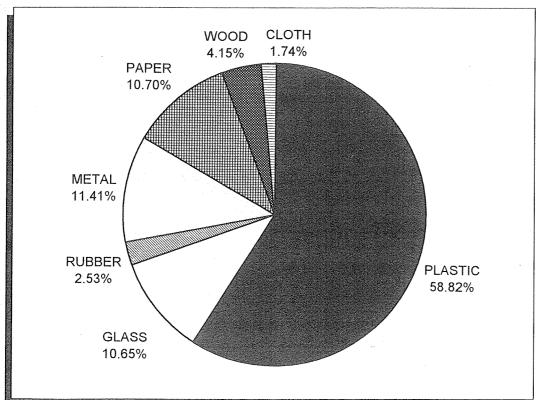
Wider Caribbean: Bahamas, Turks and Caicos, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, British Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Venezuela, Netherlands Antilles, Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica, Belize, Mexico, U.S. Gulf Coast

THE MOST PREVALENT TYPE OF DEBRIS ON THE WORLD'S BEACHES AND WATERWAYS

Data collected in the International Coastal Cleanup is standardized on data cards developed by the Center for Marine Conservation to assess the types and sources of debris collected from beach, waterway, and underwater sites. CMC's data card lists 81 debris items in eight major categories: plastic, foamed plastic, glass, rubber, metal, paper, wood, and cloth (Appendix 5). The types of debris collected varies from region to region, country to country, and site to site. Further examination of the individual country summaries will provide additional insights as to the specific composition of the debris collected in the 1995 Cleanup.

Worldwide, plastic (including foamed plastic) was once again the most abundant form of debris collected in the 1995 Cleanup. Overall, plastic materials made up 58.82% of the total debris (Figure 1), an increase from 56.97% in 1994. The second most notable form of debris was metal at 11.41%, followed by paper (10.70%) and glass (10.65%). Of the 64 countries and sovereign territories participating in the 1995 Cleanup, 28 countries exceeded the worldwide level for plastics (Figure 2). On the regional level, the highest percentages of plastic were recorded in the Wider Caribbean, followed by the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans, respectively. The highest level of plastic recorded was in St. Lucia (92.30%), followed by Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles) (81.82%), Barbados (81.12%), and Norway (77.11%). The lowest level of plastic recorded in the 1995 Cleanup was in Switzerland (19.31%). It should be noted that Switzerland's cleanup was an underwater cleanup where the dominant debris forms were submerged metal beverage cans and glass bottles.

FIGURE 1. Percent Composition of Debris Reported During 1995 International Coastal Cleanup



The percentages include all debris reported, minus cigarette butts in the "plastics" category. Because they are so abundant in our waterways and on our beaches, including cigarette butts would distort data interpretation.

FIGURE 2. Plastic Debris Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups

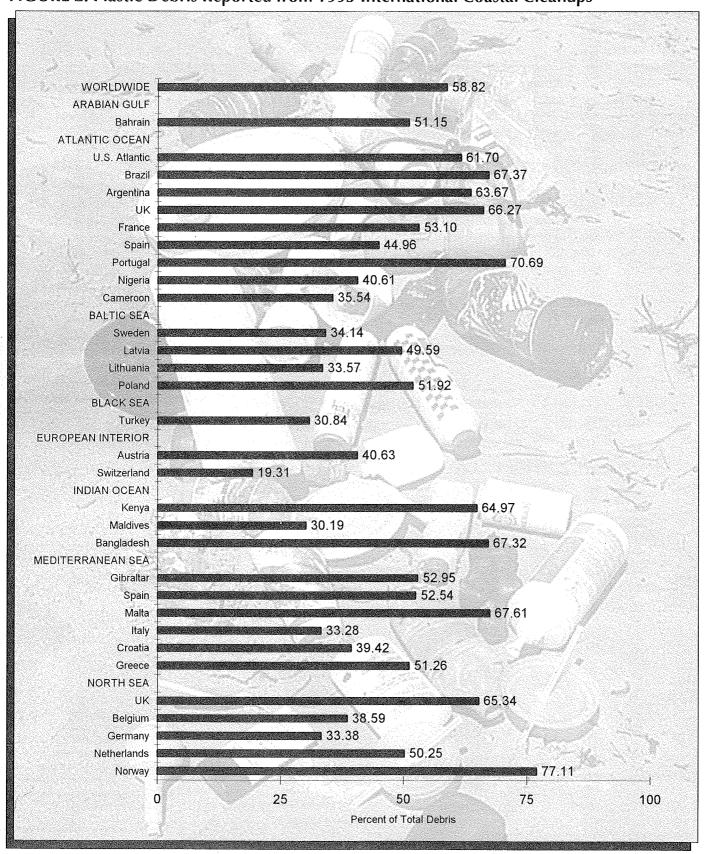
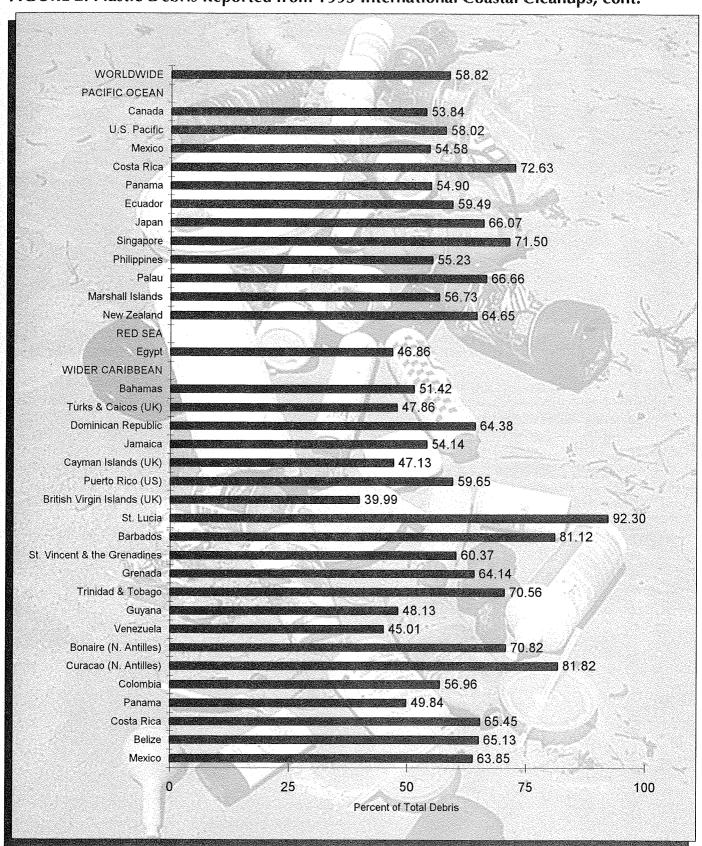


FIGURE 2. Plastic Debris Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups, cont.



THE 1995 INTERNATIONAL DIRTY DOZEN

The twelve most abundant debris items collected along the world's shorelines, waterways, and underwater accounted for 56.47% of all debris. They were:

Ranl	k Debris Item	Total Number Reported	Percent of Total Debris Collected
1.	Cigarette butts	912,771	14.72
2.	Plastic pieces	371,229	5.99
	Plastic food bags/wrappers	309,809	5.00
4.	Foamed plastic pieces	291,278	4.70
5.	Glass pieces	240,742	3.88
6.	Plastic caps/lids	236,942	3.82
7.	Paper pieces	226,209	3.65
8.	Plastic beverage bottles	202,808	3.27
9.	Metal beverage cans	189,706	3.06
10.	Plastic straws	187,437	3.02
11.	Glass beverage bottles	185,597	2.99
	Metal bottle caps	146,829	2.37
	Total Dirty Dozen	3,501,357	56.47

The most abundant debris item collected in the 1995 Cleanup, for the fifth consecutive year, were cigarette butts, which out numbered the second most abundant item (plastic pieces) by almost three to one. In the 1995 Cleanup, smokers were responsible for almost 15% of the trash collected on our beaches. While this represents a decrease from the 1994 level of 18.58%., the 913,051 cigarette butts collected would fill more than 45,652 packs of cigarettes. It is important to note that 87.66% of these butts were collected in the U.S. cleanup. Cigarette butts were also the top debris item in Bangladesh, Canada, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Malta, Marshall Islands, Norway, and Spain.

The following items complete the list of the most abundant debris items reported in the 1995 Cleanup.

Rank	Debris Item	Total Number Reported	Percent of Total Debris Collected
13.	Plastic cups/utensils	128,222	2.07
	Foamed plastic cups	119,817	1.93
15.	Miscellaneous plastic bags	113,706	1.83
16.	Lumber pieces	102,005	1.64
17.	Plastic rope	97,661	1.57
18.	Clothing/cloth pieces	91,811	1.48
19.	Plastic trash bags	81,039	1.31
20.	Miscellaneous plastic bottles	73,168	1.18
	Total Top Twenty	4,309,92	69.48

CIGARETTE BUTTS

In 1990 cigarette butts were officially added to CMC's International Marine Debris Database as a line item within the plastics category, due to the large number of volunteers that were recording them by hand on their data cards. After being added to the data card as an individual debris item, cigarette butts have been the most common debris item reported for five consecutive years.

Why include them in the plastics category? Although they may be wrapped in paper, the filter portion of most cigarettes is made of cellulose acetate, which is a synthetic polymer and a form of plastic. Based on the definition of what constitutes a plastic substance in polymer science and the MARPOL Treaty, cigarette butts are considered to be plastic—not paper or cloth.

Where are the cigarette butts coming from? Not all cigarette butts found on the beach were left by beachgoers. Many butts likely arrive via stormwater, which carried them from streets and other waterways. Divers have also encountered them under the water's surface. Cigarette butts are not just an aesthetic problem. They have been found in the stomachs of birds, whales, and other marine creatures.



On a positive note, the 913,771 cigarette butts collected in the 1995 Cleanup represent a decrease of 3.86% from 1994. Hopefully, the public awareness campaigns created from the Cleanup and those supported by cigarette manufacturers and local cleanup programs will have a positive effect in reducing the number of cigarette butts citizens discard into the marine environment.

The inclusion of cigarette butts into the database presents a problem for interpreting the data of the Cleanup. The large number of recorded cigarette butts skews the data for interpretation. Thus, in calculating the percent composition of the debris, we have intentionally removed the cigarette butts from the percentages.

FIGURE 4. Bottles and Associated Goods Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis)

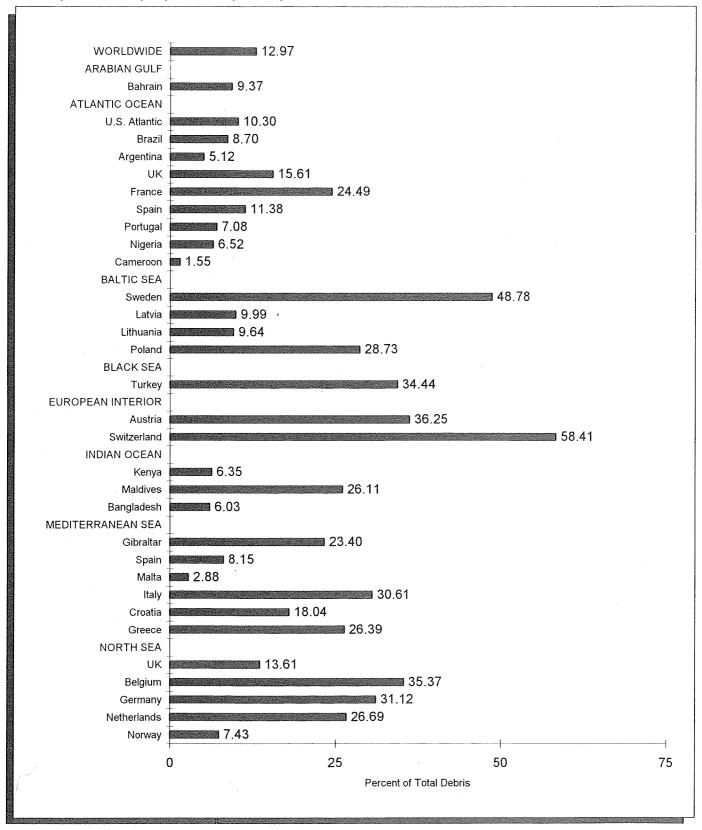
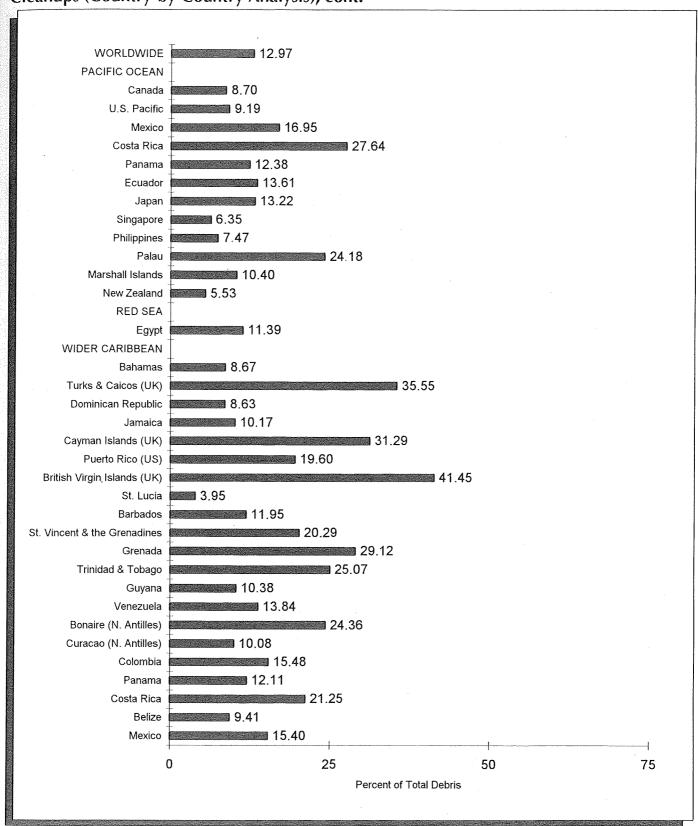


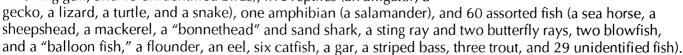
FIGURE 4. Bottles and Associated Goods Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis), cont.

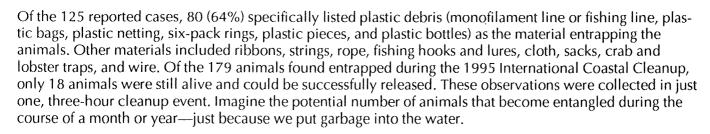


IMPACTS OF MARINE DEBRIS ON WILDLIFF

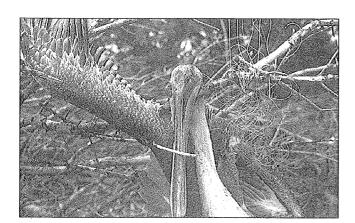
As long as we allow debris to enter our waterways and the ocean, we will always find dead and injured aquatic creatures. Debris is a source of mortality and injury to at least 267 marine species including mammals, seabirds, sea turtles, fish, and shellfish, not to mention terrestrial animals such as a coyote found entangled and subsequently released from a fishing net during the cleanup in the United States. Any form of debris can be fatal to wildlife if it interferes with the animal's ability to eat or move around. And because many marine and aquatic animals apparently cannot distinguish their food from debris, or free themselves from entangling snares, it is solely **our** responsibility to keep dangerous items out of their environment.

The 1995 International Coastal Cleanup sounded an alarm about wildlife entanglement in debris. Cleanup volunteers reported a total of 125 incidents involving 179 animals entangled by marine debris (Table 3), including five mammals (a sea lion, a seal, a squirrel, a mole and a coyote), 68 birds (a cormorant, a mallard duck, a duck, a pigeon, 23 sea gulls, 1 herring gull, and 15 unidentified birds), five reptiles (an alligator, a





The 1995 Cleanup results parallel findings of the U.S Marine Mammal Commission, which has recently conducted an extensive review of the interactions of marine debris and the ocean. The debris items found to most threaten marine life are net fragments and monofilament fishing line from commercial and recreational



fishing boats, and rope and strapping bands originating from any type of vessel. Plastic pellets and small pieces of processed plastic are the most common debris found in the stomachs of birds, while sea turtles, toothed whales, and manatees ingest plastic bags and small plastic pieces (Table 4).



TABLE 3. Wildlife Affected by Debris Reported During 1995 International Coastal Cleanups

COUNTRY	ANIMAL	DEBRIS ITEMS	COMMENTS
Bahrain	seagulls (2)	net	entangled
	octopus (5)	net	trapped, dead
Belize	fish	cloth	enatngled, alive
Brazil	crab	monofilament line	entangled
Canada	sea sponge	fishing line	entangled
Kenya	fish	netting	entangled, dead
	crabs (3)	plastic bottle	entangled, allive
Mexico	crab	fishing net	entangled
	fan coral	fishing line	entangled
Panama	fish	sack	entangled, dead
Singapore	fish	string	entangled
	fish	fishing net	entangled, dead
	salamanders	plastic sheet	entangled
United States	bird	wire	entangled
	gull	plastic net	entangled
	2 butterfly rays	fish lines	entangled
-	seagull	six-pack holder	entangled
	littorina snails	plastic bag	inside, released
	fish	plastic	entangled
	bird	fishing net	entangled
	gulls(2)	fishing line	entangled
	sea lion birds(4)	fishing lure	in jaw
	fish	rope fishing line	entangled entangled
	trout(3)	plastic bag	inside
	crab	plastic bag plastic bag	inside
	big bird	fishing line	entangled
4	bird	chain link fence	entangled
	bird	plastic bag	entangled
	fish	string	entangled
	seagull	condom	entangled
	birds(3)	foamed plastic	entangled
	bird	fishing line	entangled
	cormorant	fishing line	entangled
	seagulls(2)	debris	entangled

TABLE 3. Wildlife Affected by Debris Reported During 1995 International Coastal Cleanups, cont.

COUNTRY	ANIMAL	DEBRIS ITEMS	COMMENTS
Jnited States,			
cont.	seagull	fishing wire	entangled
	seagull	twine	entangled
	crab	net	entangled
	mole	tarp	entangled
	seagull	fishing line	entangled
	seaĥorse	fishing line	entangled, released
	fish	mono. line	entangled
	fish	net	entangled, released
	unkn. animal	bag	entangled
	fish	rope	entangled
	horseshoe crab	monofilament line	entangled, released
	bird	barb wire &	5.764.7.6.545.54
	2	six-pack holder	entangled
	bonnethead shark	plastic bag	entangled
	bird	wire	entangled
	crab	nylon line	entangled
	catfish	six-pack holder	entangled
	fish	wire	entangled
	fish	fishing lines & nets	entangled
	alligator	trap line	hooked by
	catfish	six-pack holdesr	entangled
	coral	fishing line	covered
	hard coral	trap	covered
	fish	plastic bag	entangled
	gecko	fishing line	entangled
	lizard	plastic bottle	•
	blowfish(2)	•	trapped
	black eel	fishing line	entangled
	balloon fish	fishing line fish hook	entangled
		balloon	hooked by
	seagull red fish		entangled
	catfish	poly rope	entangled
	seagull	net	entangled
	starfish	rope	entangled
	crabs(13)	string	entangled
		string	entangled
	seagull seal	monofilament line	entangled
		rope	entangled
	hardhead catfish	nylon string	entangled
	fish	fishing line	entangled
	bird	sand net fence	entangled
	catfish	plastic bag	entangled
	catfish	six-pack ring	entangled

TABLE 3. Wildlife Affected by Debris Reported During 1995 International Coastal Cleanups, cont.

COUNTRY	ANIMAL	DEBRIS ITEMS	COMMENTS
United States,			
cont.	mallard duck	fishing line	entangled, released
	seagull	string	entangled
	pigeon	plastic bottle	inside
	bird	string	entangled
	birds(2)	garbage	entangled
	bird	fishing line	entangled
	squirrel	plastic rope	entangled
	seagulls(2)	lure '	entangled
	seagulls(5)	fishing line	entangled
	horseshoe crab	fishing line	entangled
	seagull	monofilament line	entangled, released
	small fish(5)	plastic bag	inside, released
	striped bass	rope	entangled
	bird	fishing line	entangled
	seagull	balloon string	entangled
	seagull	plastic	entangled
	fish(5)	fishing line	entangled
	fish(4)	net	entangled
	crab	fishing line	entangled
	sheephead fish	fishing line	entangled
	birds(3)	fishing line	entangled
	turtle	fishing hook	hooked
	gar fish	crab net	entangled, released
	seagull	plastic	entangled
	miniature crab	string	entangled
	duck	twine	entangled
	seagull	plastic mesh net	entangled
	seagull	string	entangled
	birds(2)	rope	entangled
	bird	fishing line	entangled
	seagull	fishing lure	entangled
	seagull	rope	entangled
	horseshoe crab(2)	fishing line	entangled
	herring gull	plastic bag	entangled
	seagull	plastic	entangled
	sand shark	fishing line	entangled
	seagull	fishing line	entangled
	eel	fishing line	entangled
	stingray	rubbish	entangled
	mackerel	fishing line	entangled
	fish(5)	six-pack ring	entangled
	bird	balloon bouquet	entangled
	a	Sanoon bouquet	5. Na. 15. 54

TABLE 3. Wildlife Affected by Debris Reported During 1995 International Coastal Cleanups, cont.

COUNTRY	ANIMAL	DEBRIS ITEMS	COMMENTS	
United States, cont.	flounder crab coyote bird snake bird	bag drink carton fish net fishing line plastic net fishing line	inside, released inside entangled, alive entangled entangled entangled	

TABLE 4. Number and Percentage of Marine Species Worldwide with Documented Marine Debris Entanglement and Ingestion Records, by Species Group (1995)

Species Group	Total Number of Species Worldwide	Species With Entanglement Records	Species With Ingestion Records	Species With One or Both Types of Records
		No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Sea Turtles	7	6 (86%)	6 (86%)	6 (86%)
Seabirds Penguins Grebes Albatrosses, Petrels, Shearwaters Pelicans, Boobies, Gannets, Cormorants, Frigatebirds, Tropicbirds Shorebirds, Skuas, Gulls, Terns, Auks	312 16 19 99 51 122	51 (16%) 6 (38%) 2 (10%) 10 (10%) 11 (22%) 22 (18%)	111 (36%) 1 (6%) 0 (0%) 62 (63%) 8 (16%) 40 (33%)	138 (44%) 6 (38%) 2 (10%) 63 (64%) 17 (33%) .50 (41%)
Other Birds		5	0 —	5 —
Marine Mammals Baleen Whales Toothed Whales Fur Seals, Sea Lions True Seals Manatees, Dugongs Sea Otters	115 10 65 14 19 4	32 (28%) 6 (60%) 5 (8%) 11 (79%) 8 (42%) 1 (25%) 1 (100%)	26 (23%) 2 (20%) 21 (32%) 1 (7%) 1 (5%) 0 (0%) 0 (0%)	49 (43%) 6 (60%) 22 (34%) 11 (79%) 8 (42%) 1 (25%) 1 (100%)
Fish	_	34	33 —	60 —
Crustaceans		8 —	0	8 —
Squid		0	1	1
SPECIES TOTAL		136 —	177 —	267 —

from Marine Mammal Commission 1995 Annual Report to Congress, February 29, 1996. Impacts of Marine Debris, D.W. Laist

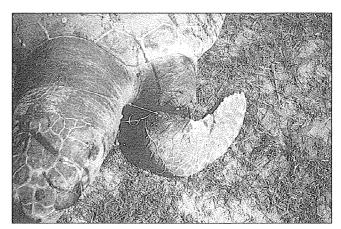
Monofilament Fishing Line, Marine Debris, and Animal Entanglements

The introduction of plastics into the manufacture of fishing gear has been one of the most important technological advances for the industry. Not only are plastic nets and lines easier to handle, they are also stronger, more durable, and more economical than cotton, hemp, and other natural fibers used in the past. And when it becomes trash, it is also more of a problem. Fishing gear can become lost, or derelict, due to the weather, bottom snags, ship collisions, fishing methods, human error, vandalism, gear failure, and deliberate discards.

For marine mammals, sea turtles, birds, fish, and shell fish discarded monofilament fishing line can be lethal. Once entangled in the line, ensnared animals are usually unable to free themselves and can eventually become exhausted and drown; the strong yet thin line can cause abrasions

that become infected; or the entangling line could impair the animal's ability to catch food, avoid predators, or may become caught on branches, power lines, or submerged structures.

Statistics from the International Coastal Cleanup document the impacts of improperly discarded fishing line and other debris types. Since 1989, monofilament debris has been the leading cause of animal entlanglements: of the 647 incidents recorded since 1989, 227 (35%) have been attributable to monofilament line. Results from the 1995 Cleanup show that 53,861 pieces of plastic fishing line and plastic floats and lures were collected by volunteers. The 1995 entangle-

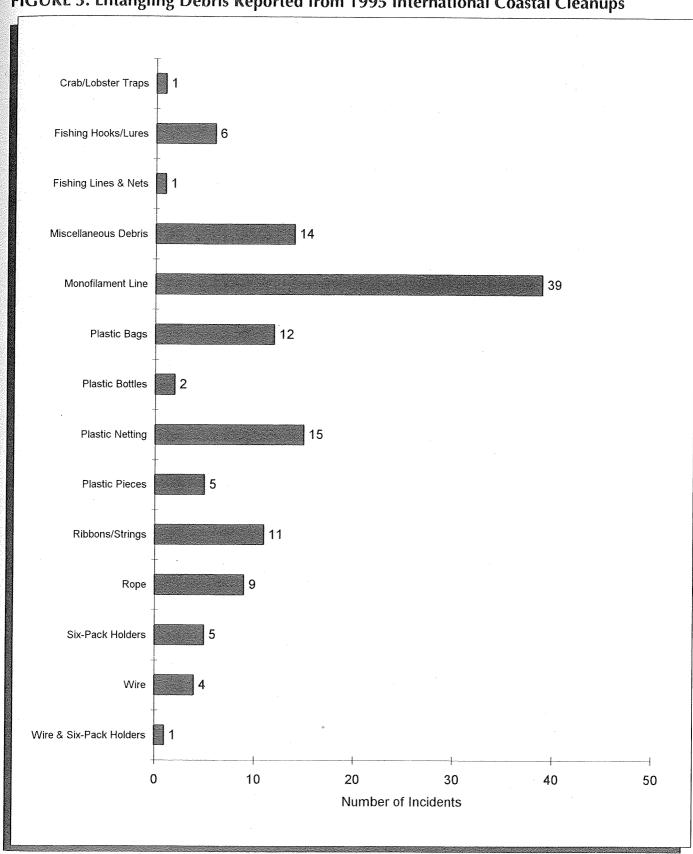


Monofilament line was most likely the cause of this sea turtle's death.

ment records show that monofilament line was responsible for 39 entanglement incidents, representing 31.20% of the reported 125 entanglement incidents (Figure 5). It should be noted that 36 of the monofilament line incidents were recorded in the United States.

A crisis is upon us and immediate action is needed. Manufacturers, distributors, and users of monofilament line must take action to lessen the incidence of animal entanglement in monofilament line. Berkely, a leading manufacturer of fishing line in the United States, has created a model recycling program in which consumers are urged to take their used line to convenient drop-off collection bins to be recycled into new line. This type of effort to reduce the prevalence of monofilament debris in the marine environment, along with explorations into the feasibility of degradable fishing line, inceased citizen education, or other solutions, needs to encouraged and expanded.

FIGURE 5. Entangling Debris Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups



SOURCES OF MARINE DEBRIS

There is hardly any aquatic habitat that is not affected by debris. The sources of debris are traditionally classified into two categories: ocean-based and land-based. Although identifying the source of individual debris items can be quite difficult due to the broad range of uses for many materials, CMC has developed a set of 28 "indicator items" that correspond to ocean-based and land-based activities to help trace the origin of the debris (Table 5 and Figure 6).

Sources of **ocean-based** debris have been associated with recreational fishing and boating, commercial fishing, operational wastes, and galley wastes. Ocean-going vessels, from the smallest boats to merchant/container ships, are identified as the sources of ocean-based marine debris, as are offshore drilling platforms for oil and gas. **Land-based** sources of debris have been identified in sewage-associated wastes and medical wastes. Land-based debris is carried into waterways and into the ocean via storm drains, sewers, creeks, streams, and rivers. Another land-based source are beachgoers who leave the remnants of their visit to the beach in the sand. Although we point to boats, sewer systems, and storm drains as sources, people are the ultimate problem. Someone had to throw the trash overboard, onto the beach, down the toilet, or into the storm drain.

Tracking debris is a complicated process. There may be several possibilities for how a specific type of debris ends up in a lake, a river, or the ocean. Regardless of how it got there, we have the power to prevent it from happening in the first place. Proper waste management and disposal are essential to solving the marine debris problem. In addition, citizen awareness and appreciation for aquatic environments will help change our behavior, thus reducing the amount of debris we release into the environment.

Where Ocean Debris Comes From



Trash carried via storm drains



beachgoers



offshore drilling operations



recreational fishers and boaters



ships galleys

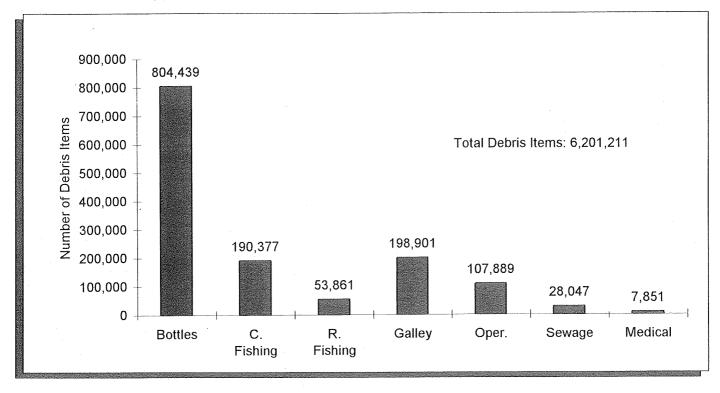


commercial fishers and merchant ships

TABLE 5. Categories and Quantities of Indicator Items Reported During 1995 Internation Coastal Cleanups

Category	Indicator Items	Total Number Reported	(% of Total Debris Collected)
Recreational Fishing/	Plastic fishing line	35,874	***************************************
Boating Wastes	Plastic floats/lures	17,987	
Bouting Wootes	Subtotal	53,861	(0.87%)
Commercial Fishing Wastes	Plastic rope	97,661	
0	Plastic fishing nets	17,376	
	Rubber gloves	17,103	
	Foamed plastic buoys	21,010	
	Plastic light sticks	16,371	
	Plastic salt bags	10,860	
	Metal crab/fish traps	5,277	
	Wooden crab/lobster traps	4,719	
	Subtotal	190,377	(3.07%)
Operational Wastes	Plastic strapping bands	28,791	
• •	Write-protection rings	9,068	
	Glass light bulbs	10,343	
	Plastic pipe thread protectors	5,958	
	Plastic sheeting longer than 2 fee		
	Wooden pallets	31,168	
	Fluorescent light tubes	5,609	
	Wooden crates	4,704	
	Plastic hard hats	2,539	
	Subtotal	107,889	(1.74%)
Galley Wastes	Plastic trash bags	81,039	
,	Plastic milk/water gallon jugs	40,558	
	Plastic bleach/cleaner bottles	39,017	
	Foamed plastic meat trays	17,340	
	Plastic vegetable sacks	11,801	
	Foamed plastic egg cartons	9,146	
	Subtotal	198,901	(3.21%)
Sewage Associated			
Wastes	Plastic tampon applicators	18,042	
	Rubber condoms	10,005	
	Subtotal	28,047	(0.45%)
Medical Waste	Plastic syringes	7,851	(0.13%)
Total Number of Indicator It	tems	586,926	(9.46%)

FIGURE 6. Number of Debris Items from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups Associated with Identifiable Types and Sources of Debris

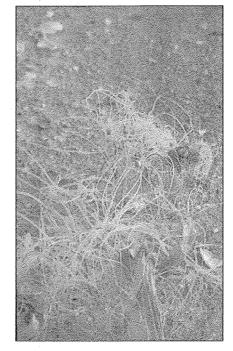


OCEAN-BASED SOURCES OF DEBRIS

Recreational Fishing and Boating Wastes

Recreational fishers and boaters use a variety of disposable items, from food packaging to bait and tackle supplies. Some boaters and fishers are aware of MARPOL regulations prohibiting the disposal of plastics in the ocean and all types of garbage in rivers, lakes, and bays; others are not. The two specific indicator items used to identify recreational fishers who violate the law are plastic (monofilament) fishing line and plastic floats and lures. We recognize that in some cases monofilament line can be accidentally lost, but some is also intentionally discarded. Blatant dumping overboard of these materials is a MARPOL violation. But, as with most regulations of this nature, intent and actions are closely associated with how well the regulations are enforced.

In the 1995 Cleanup, 0.87% of all the debris collected worldwide was attributed to recreational fishing and boating wastes (Figure 7), which represents an increase from the 1994 level of 0.72%. Regional analysis reveals that particular problems in the North Sea, Indian and Atlantic Oceans, and Arabian Gulf (Figure 8). The highest level was observed in



the North Sea with 2.20%, followed closely by the Indian Ocean (2.10%). In a country-by-country analysis, the highest levels were recorded in Sweden, where 7.32% of their total debris was attributed to recreational fishing and boating. The next highest level was in Belgium with 5.36%, followed by Curação (Netherlands

Antilles) with 5.14% and France (4.08%). Cleanups in Sweden, Belgium, and France were underwater cleanups. No recreational fishing debris was recorded in Latvia, Turkey, Bangladesh, Grenada, or Venezuela. In all, 35,874 pieces of fishing (monofilament) line and 17,987 floats and lures were collected by volunteers. Monofilament line is one the most dangerous forms of debris in the aquatic environment. Either in strands or combined with lures and floats, it becomes a deathtrap to unsuspecting fish, birds, turtles, and marine mammals (see discussion on page 26). Fishing line can also create problems when it gets wrapped around boat propellers.

FIGURE 7. Recreational Fishing and Boating Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Regional Analysis)

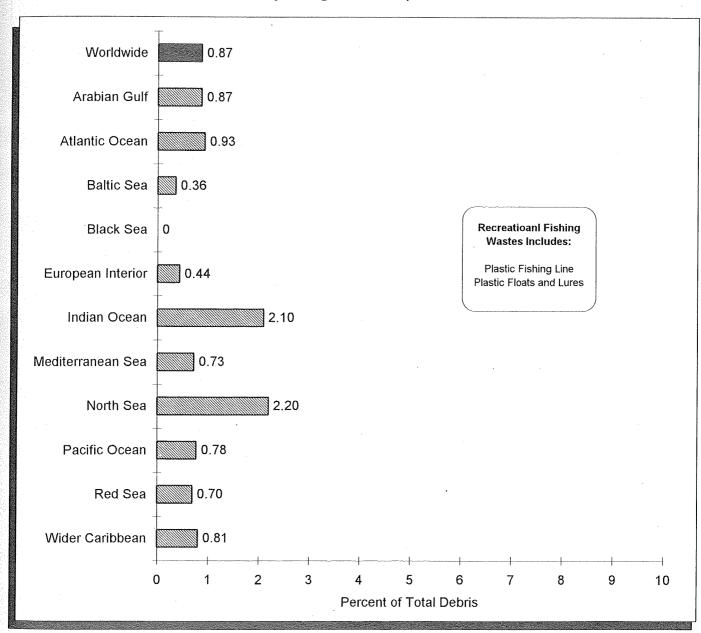


FIGURE 8. Recreational Fishing and Boating Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis)

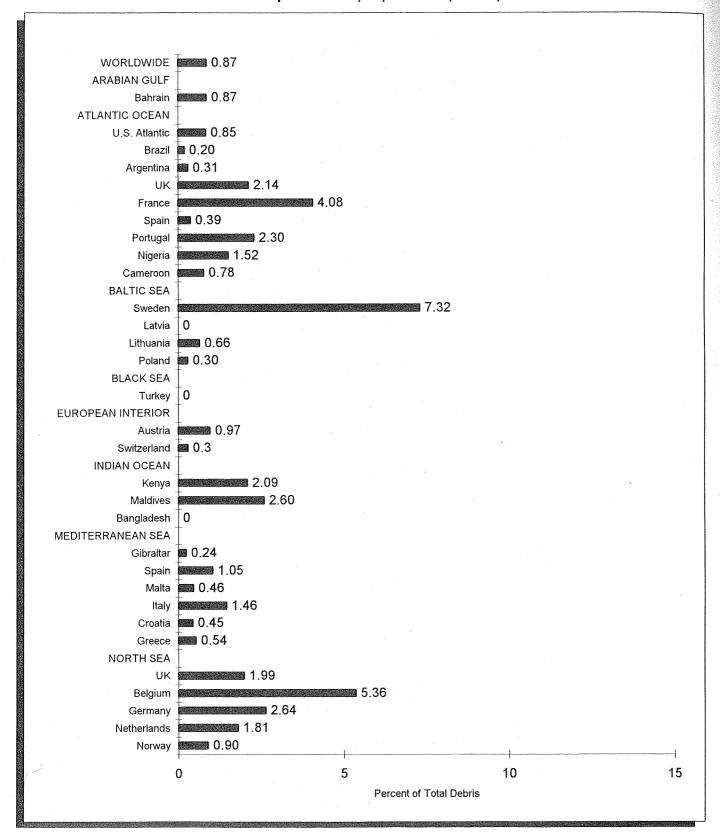
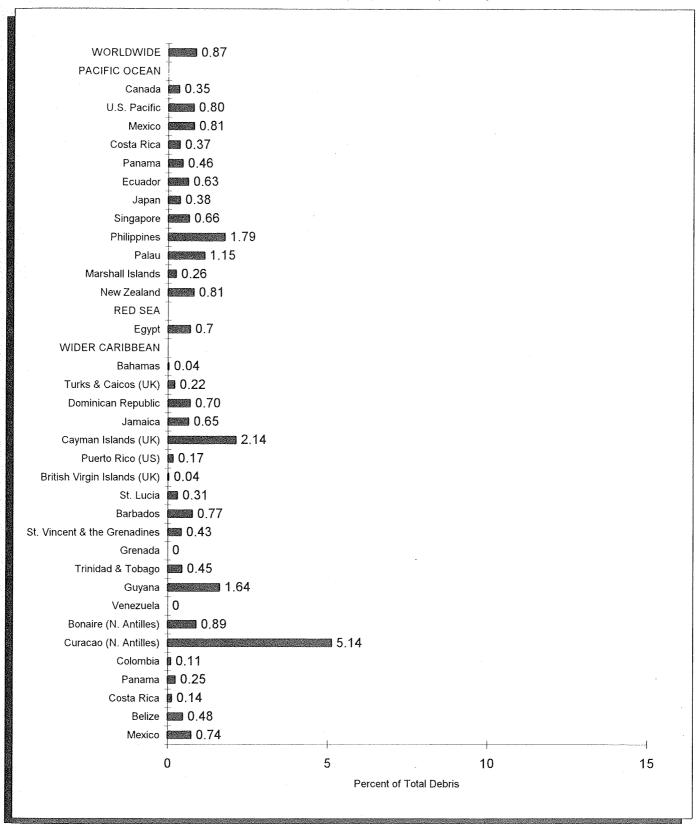


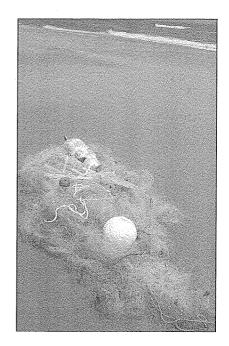
FIGURE 8. Recreational Fishing and Boating Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis), cont.



Commercial Fishing Wastes

To track commercial fishing wastes, several indicator items have been identified, including plastic rope, plastic (cyalume) light sticks, foamed plastic buoys, rubber gloves, plastic fishing nets, plastic salt bags, metal crab or fish traps, and wooden crab or lobster traps. Each item tells a part of the story of what happens aboard different types of commercial fishing vessels, and how fishing crews conduct their business.

The presence of plastic rope, nets, and foamed buoys along with metal and wooden crab, fish, or lobster traps, plastic light sticks, and rubber gloves indicate commercial fishers who lost or tossed overboard the tools of their trade. In some cases, especially with traps and their marking buoys, fishermen may abandon old traps instead of hauling them out of the water and taking them back to the dock for disposal. Some working traps and buoys may be destroyed by storms or other boats, and as a result are irretrievable. Longline fishers may discard plastic light sticks. Rubber gloves and salt bags may be tossed after being used to sort the catch. Regardless of how these materials were lost or discarded, as debris they are a hazard. The 1995 Cleanup pulled in 97,661 pieces of plastic rope, 17,376 fishing nets, 5,277 metal crab/fish traps, and 4,719 wooden



crab/lobster traps that were discarded into the environment and will no longer stand as a threat to marine life.

Analysis of the 1995 Cleanup data shows an increase in the worldwide level of marine debris attributed to commercial fishing, from 2.86% in 1994 to 3.07% in 1995. Regionally, the highest levels of marine debris related to commercial fishing activities were in the Arabian Gulf with 7.73%, followed by the Indian Ocean at 6.70% and North Sea at 6.12% (Figure 9). The lowest levels were recorded in the European Interior (0.92%) and the Black Sea where no commercial fishing wastes were recorded. In the country analysis, Bangladesh reported the highest level with 17.05%, with Portugal (12.14%) and Norway (10.07%) also at the high end (Figure 10). The lowest reported level (0.00%) was in Turkey.

FIGURE 9. Commercial Fishing Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Regional Analysis)

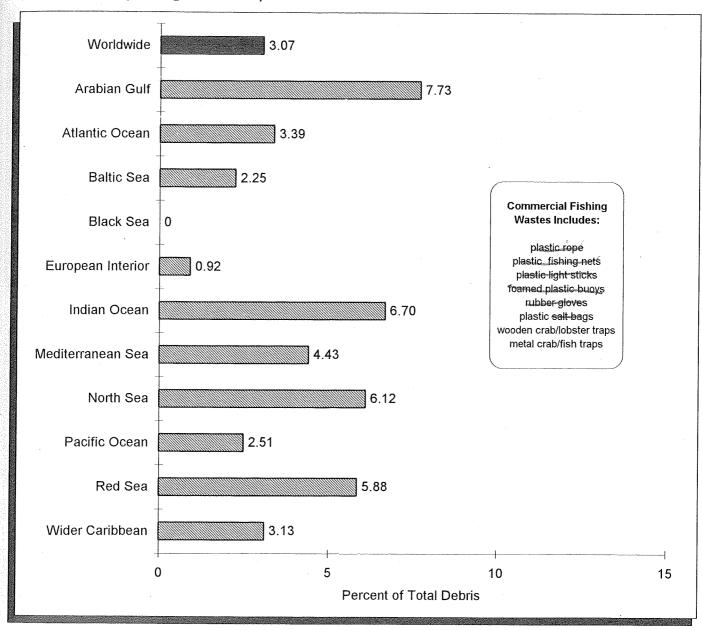


FIGURE 10. Commercial Fishing Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis)

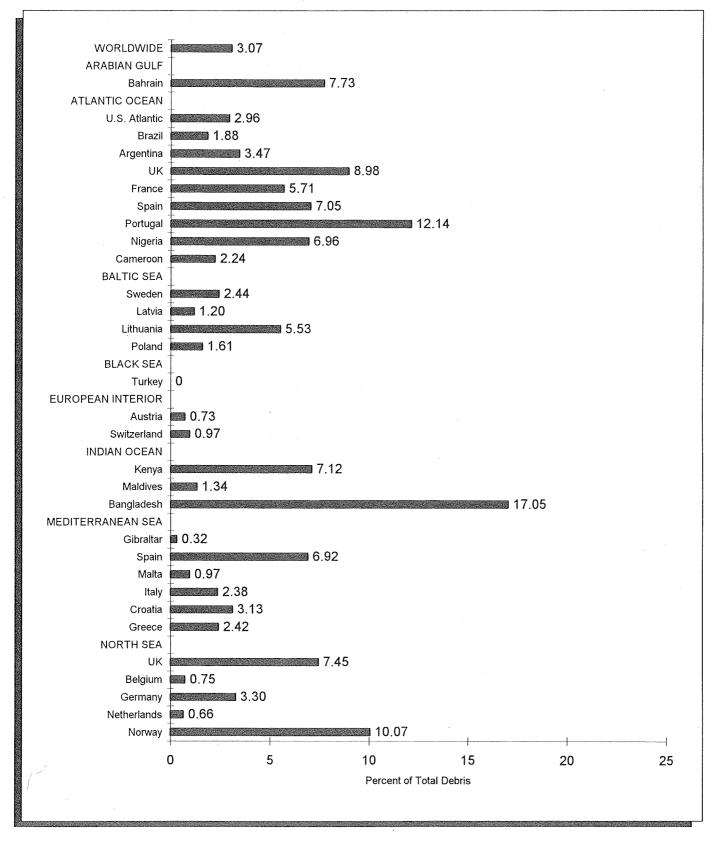
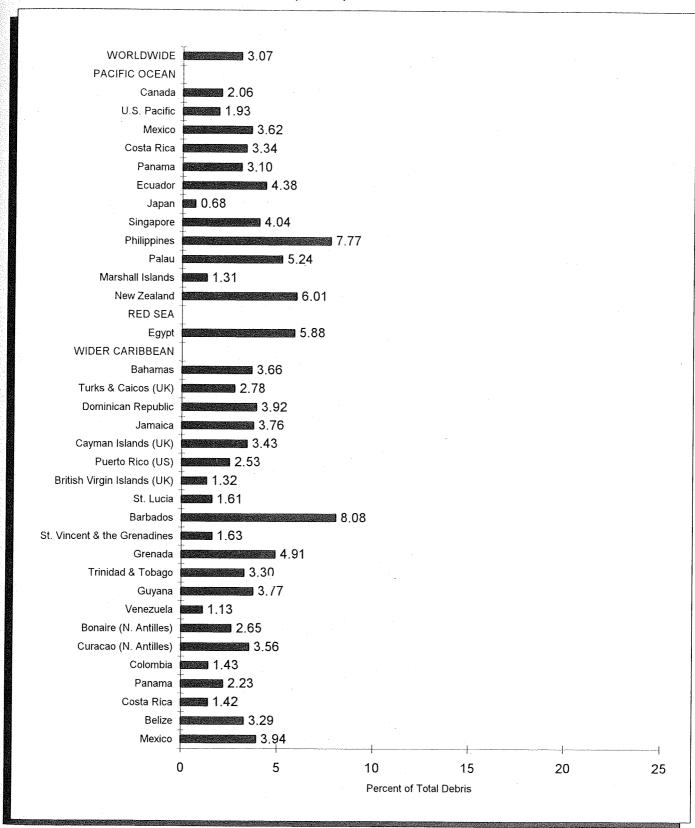
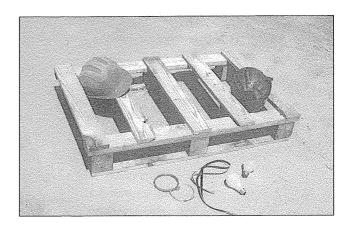


FIGURE 10. Commercial Fishing Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis), cont.



Operational Wastes

Packaging is a significant factor in the sale and transport of shipboard materials. Unfortunately, most packaging has little or no use once it has been removed from the product. Aboard a ship or on a drilling platform, these materials occupy valuable space. In the past, the traditional way to handle these materials was to bind them up, weigh them down, and dump them overboard. The passage of MARPOL Annex V should have put a stop to this practice, but the 107,889 pieces of debris collected in the 1995 Cleanup and identified as operational wastes from ships reveal that packaging materials are still being dumped, tossed, and allowed to "blow" into the water.



Specific items can be traced to offshore operations, such as petroleum industry activities or cargo transport. Wooden pallets, plastic strapping bands, glass (incandescent) light bulbs, fluorescent light tubes, write-protection rings (from computer tape reels), plastic pipe thread protectors, plastic sheeting (longer than two feet), plastic hard hats, and wooden crates are indicators of operational wastes. In the 1995 Cleanup 28,791 strapping bands, 31,168 wooden pallets, and 2,539 hard hats washed ashore with 10,343 glass light bulbs, 9,710 sheets of plastic, and 4,704 wooden crates.

In the 1995 Cleanup, 1.74% of all the debris collected worldwide was operational-type waste (Figure 11). On the regional level, the highest concentrations of operational wastes were recorded in the Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocean with 4.10% and 3.26%, respectively. The Baltic Sea (2.63%), Wider Caribbean (2.21%), and North Sea at 1.85% also exceeded the worldwide percentage of operational wastes. The lowest level was found in the Atlantic Ocean (1.14%). Examination of the regional data shows a corresponding pattern of offshore activities related to shipping, oil rigs, and gas platforms in areas where high levels of operational wastes were found. In the country analyses, Portugal had the highest level with 16.22%, followed at some distance by Spain (6.97%) and Norway with 6.43% (Figure 12). France, Sweden, and Latvia had the lowest recorded levels of zero.

FIGURE 11. Operational Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Regional Analysis)

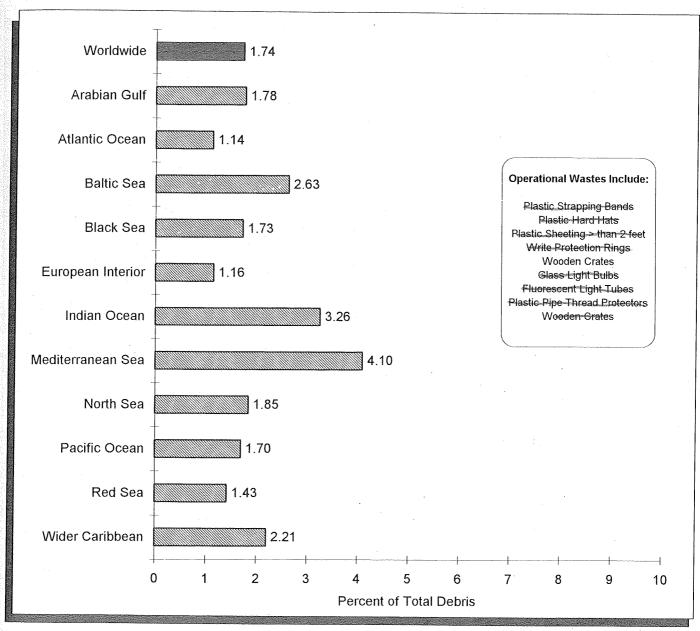


FIGURE 12. Operational Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis)

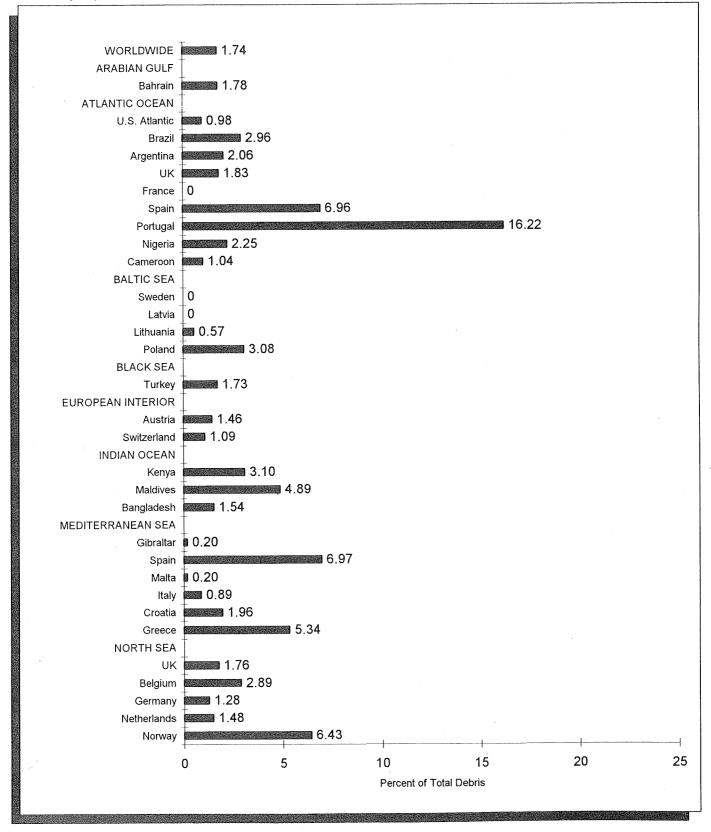
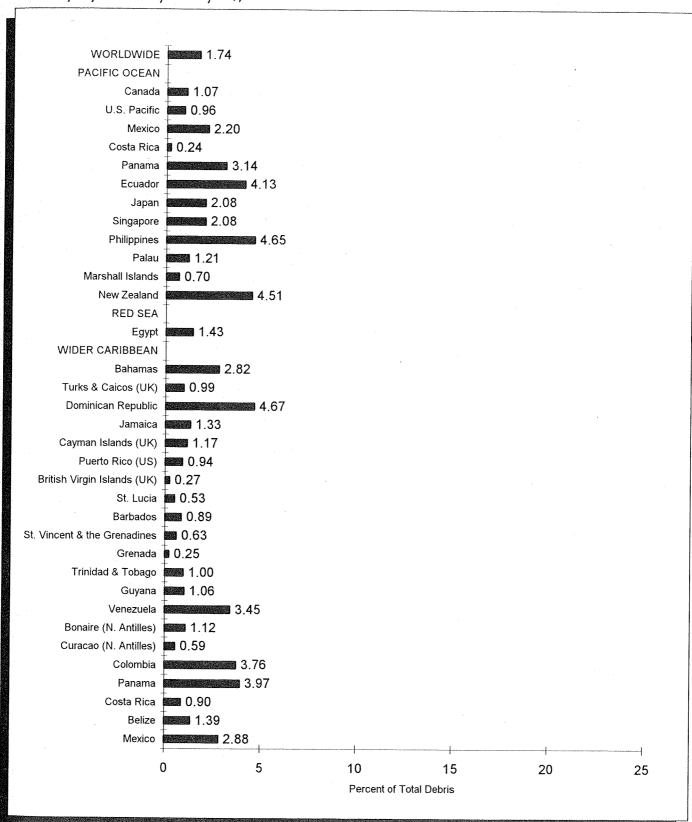


FIGURE 12. Operational Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis), cont.



Galley-Type Wastes

Plastic trash bags, plastic milk or water jugs, plastic bleach and cleaner bottles, plastic vegetable sacks, and foamed plastic meat trays and egg cartons are all items used in ships' galleys. As with operational wastes, galley-type wastes are a nuisance to a ship's crew because they occupy valuable storage space. Again, Annex V of the MARPOL Treaty prohibits the overboard disposal of this trash. When the Coast Guard inspects ships in U.S. waters, one of the areas they review is how the ship handles its garbage. If a ship with a fair-sized crew has been out at sea for several days, there should be a reasonable amount of trash onboard. Further, U.S. vessels must carry a log book with a record of waste handling procedures. If there is no appreciable amount of trash and no log book documenting trash procedures, the Coast Guard can and will cite the captain, crew or owner of the vessel for MARPOL violations and assess fines of up to \$500,000 and/or five years in jail. Who says proper disposal doesn't pay?



Of all the ocean-based sources of debris found in the 1995 Cleanup, galley-type wastes were the most common, at 3.21%. Over 81,039 trash bags were collected, in the 1995 Cleanup, along with 40,558 plastic

milk/water gallon jugs and 9,146 egg cartons. Regionally, the highest levels of galley-types wastes were recorded in the Red Sea with 5.84% followed by the Indian Ocean with 5.27%, the Wider Caribbean with 4.58%, the Mediterranean Sea with 4.34%, and Arabian Gulf with 3.82% (Figure 13). The region with the lowest record of galley-type wastes was the European Interior with 0.29%. In the country analysis, St. Lucia had the highest level of galley-type waste with 29.29% followed by Grenada with 13.56%, Costa Rica with 13.03%, the Dominican Republic with 12.25% and Bangladesh with 11.03% (Figure 14). Sweden and Switzerland reported no galley-type wastes. It should be noted that items such as plastic jugs, egg cartons, and trash bags are not restricted to use on ships' galleys, of course, and can also be the result of littering or improper trash disposal onshore.

FIGURE 13. Galley-Type Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Regional Analysis)

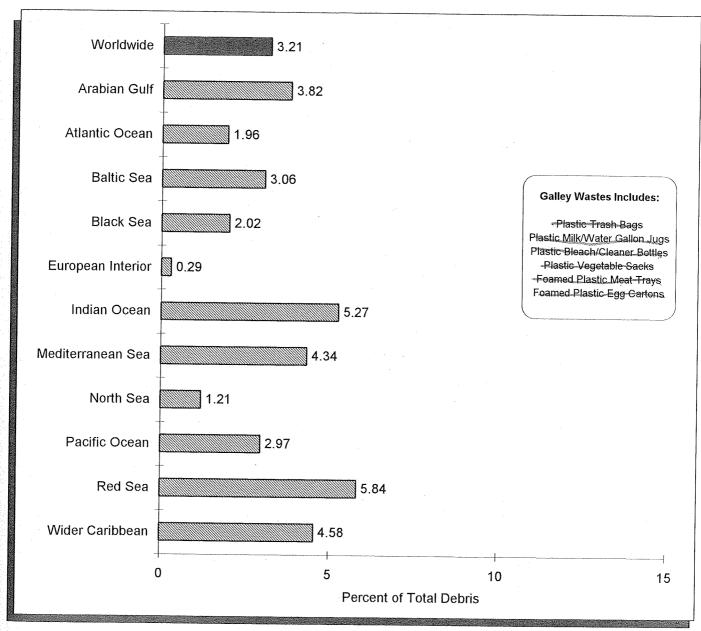


FIGURE 14. Galley-Type Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis)

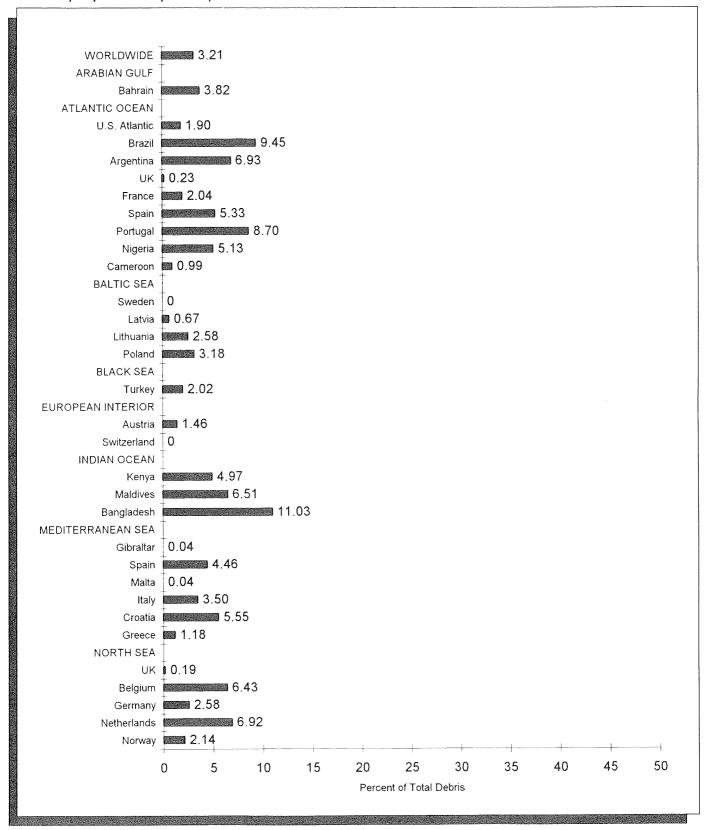
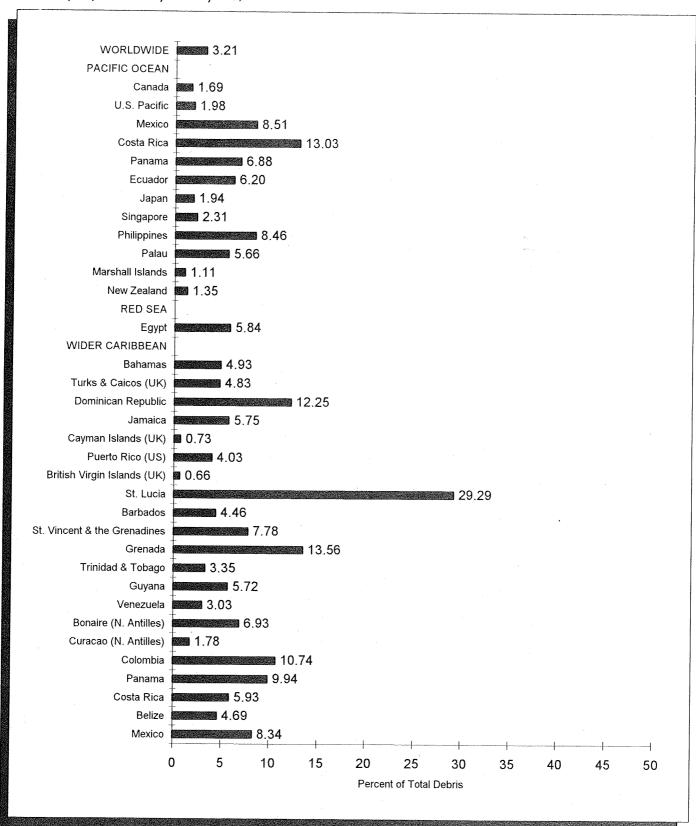


FIGURE 14. Galley-Type Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis), cont.



LAND-BASED SOURCES OF DEBRIS

On a global scale, most of the debris found along our waterways, shorelines, and beaches is not the result of improper handling or illegal disposal of garbage in the ocean. Estimates show that between 60 and 80% of the debris affecting the marine environment is land-based in its origin and carried by creeks, streams, rivers, and stormwater systems to coastal areas. A vast amount of debris comes from antiquated sewage systems, inadequate solid waste disposal practices and landfills, and careless citizens who litter or purposely dump their garbage into the water. **Sewage-associated wastes** such as tampon applicators and rubber condoms, and **medical wastes** such as plastic syringes, are indicative of land-based sources of debris. People traditionally dispose of these materials via the toilet and sewage system.

Sewage-associated wastes can end up in waterways and ultimately on the beaches through combined sewer overflows (CSOs). These overflows usually occur in older sewage systems in which sewage and runoff from storms are combined in the same pipes flowing into a treatment facility. During heavy rain storms the pipes cannot handle the increased water load, so the sewage system shunts some of the raw, untreated sewage as well as street runoff directly into the nearest waterway. In some areas, storm drain systems including gutters and ditches drain their contents into waterways that eventually flow into coastal areas. In countries that are less developed in terms of sewage treatment, many communities dispose of raw sewage into the streets, and use pits on the outskirts of the town to discard solid wastes. In some cases, dry river beds become community dump sites. When it rains, these areas flood, carrying a deluge of garbage into the ocean.

Monitoring the presence of sewage-associated debris items not only allows us to pinpoint specific areas where land-based sources are prevalent, but these items also serve as visible markers for tracing other more "invisible" pollutants. If tampon applicators and condoms are prevalent on a local beach, it is likely that the adjacent waters have been contaminated with untreated sewage.

Sewage-Associated Wastes

Debris items representing sewage-associated wastes collected in the 1995 Cleanup accounted for 0.45% of all the debris tabulated, a slight increase compared to the 1994 Cleanup percentage of 0.42%. This figure translates into 18,042 plastic tampon applicators and 10,005 rubber condoms. Regionally, the highest level of sewage-associated wastes compared to the worldwide average was in the Mediterranean Sea with 0.97%, followed by the North Sea with 0.77%, the Indian Ocean with 0.66%, and the Atlantic Ocean with 0.56% (Figure 15). Cleanups conducted in Spain in both the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea regions had the highest country levels with 1.97% and 1.96%, respectively (Figure 16). Next in the rankings was Argentina (1.16%) and the Dominican Republic (1.14%). No sewage-associated wastes were reported in the British Virgin Islands, Grenada, Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles), Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Turkey, Austria, Switzerland, the Maldives, Gibraltar, Malta, Greece, and Belgium.



FIGURE 15. Sewage-Associated Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Regional Analysis)

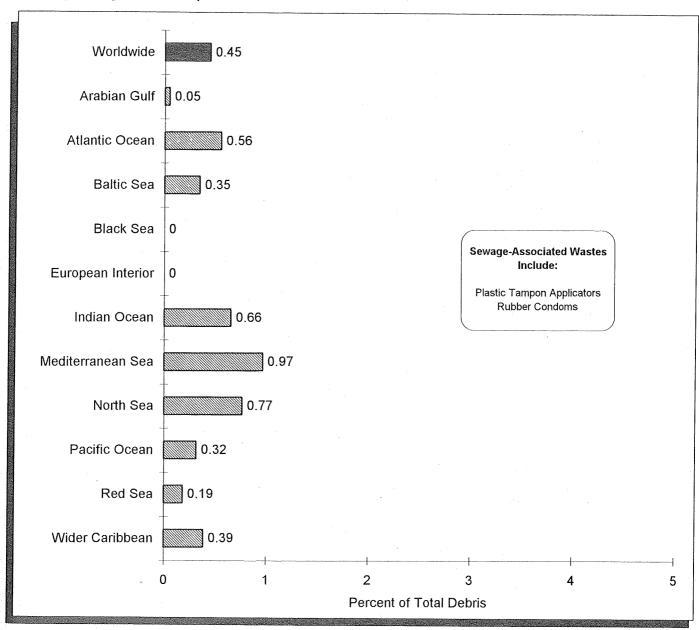


FIGURE 16. Sewage-Associated Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis)

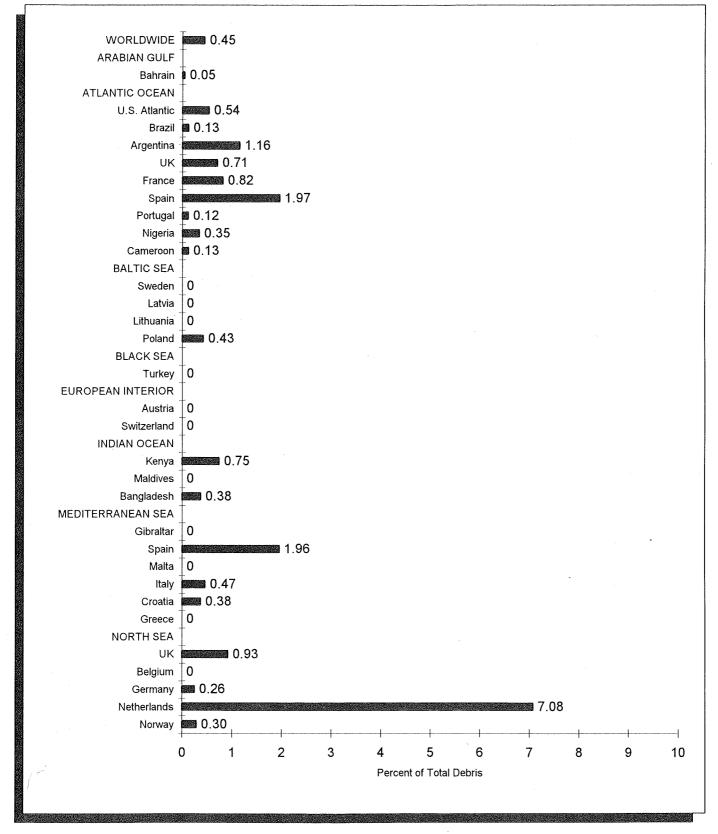
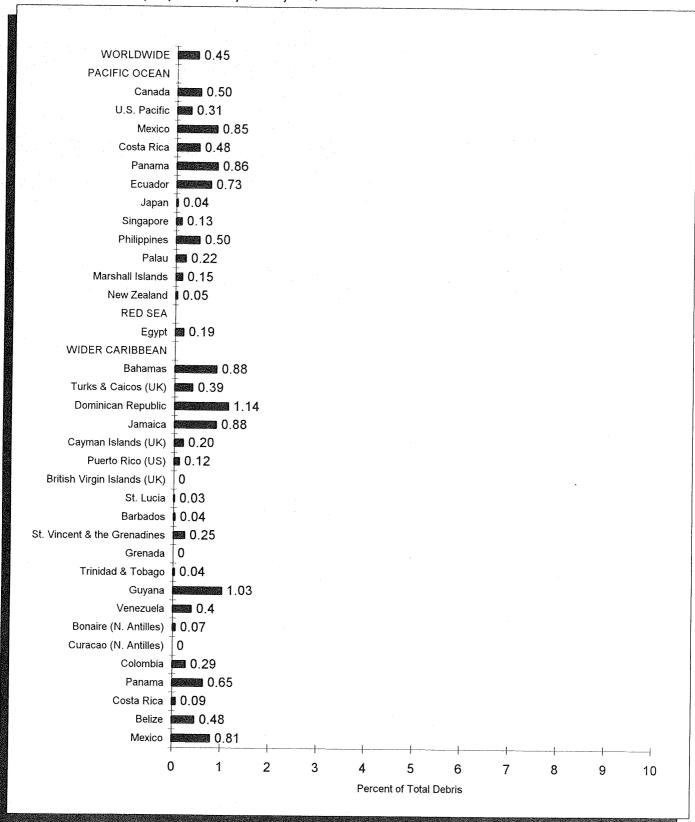
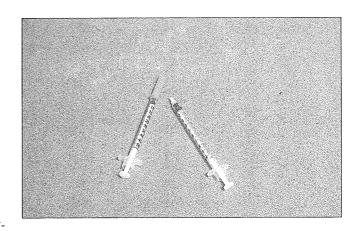


FIGURE 16. Sewage-Associated Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis), cont.



Medical Wastes

The only form of debris tabulated in the Coastal Cleanup as an indicator item for medical wastes are plastic syringes. The use of syringes ranges from physician-prescribed, self-medication for people suffering from diabetes or chronic pain, to illegal use in the streets by drug addicts. Some of these syringes become marine debris through disposal in municipal sewage or refuse systems. Illegal use of these materials in the streets results in their washing into gutters. And, of course, when bags of these materials wash up on the beaches in labeled medical trash bags, we have an instance of illegal dumping. Any and all of these situations can send needles to a waterway and onto a beach.



In the 1995 Cleanup, 7,851 plastic syringes were tabulated, representing 0.13% of the total debris collected, a slight increase from 0.11% in 1994 (Figure 17). The regional picture for this type of marine debris reveals that several areas met or exceeded the worldwide average including: the Indian Ocean (0.22%), the Baltic Sea (0.19%), the Wider Caribbean (0.16%), and Mediterranean Sea and Arabian Gulf, both with 0.14%. In the country analysis, Costa Rica led with 0.98%, followed by Guyana with 0.93%, Brazil with 0.58%, and the Dominican Republic with 0.45% (Figure 18). No syringes were reported in France, Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Turkey, Austria, Switzerland, Maldives, Malta, Belgium, Netherlands, New Zealand, Egypt, Bahamas, Cayman Islands (UK), British Virgin Islands, St. Lucia, Grenada, or Curação (Netherlands Antilles).

FIGURE 17. Medical Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Regional Analysis)

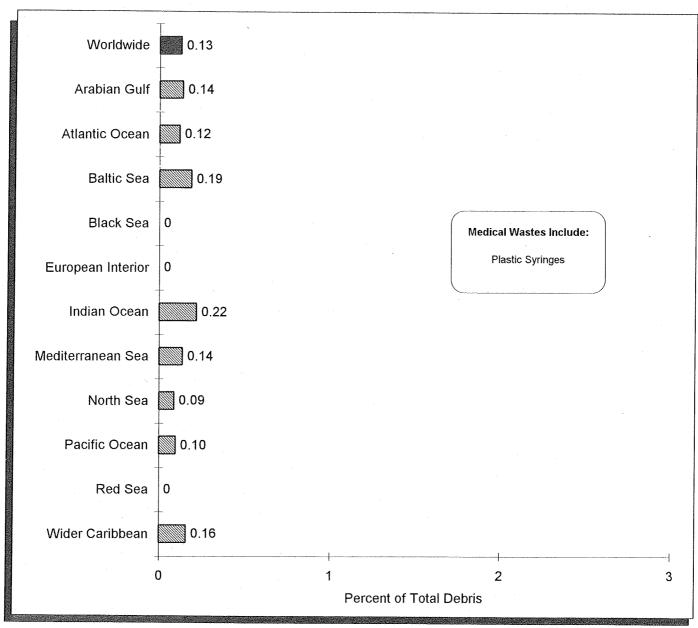


FIGURE 18. Medical Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis)

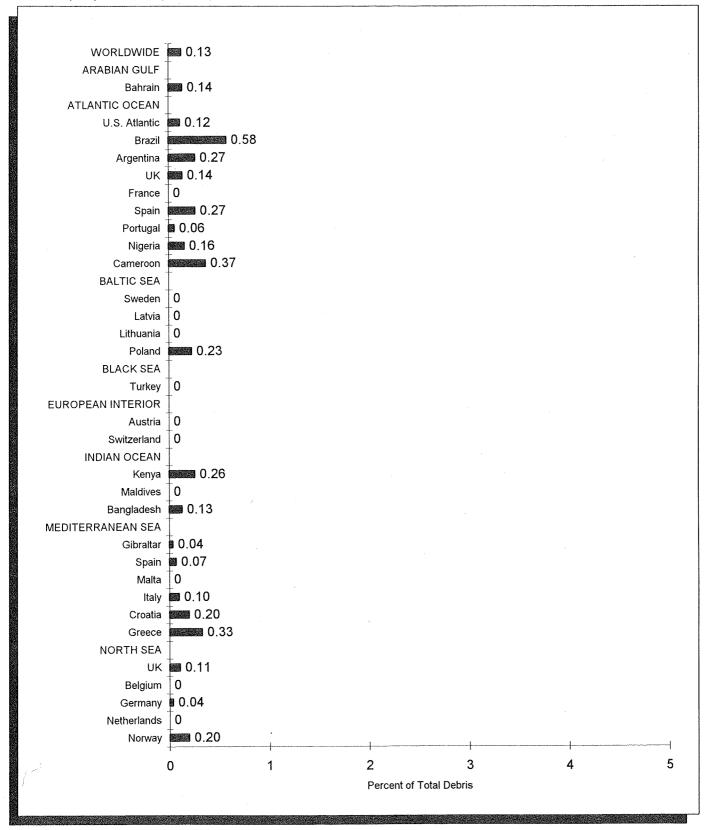
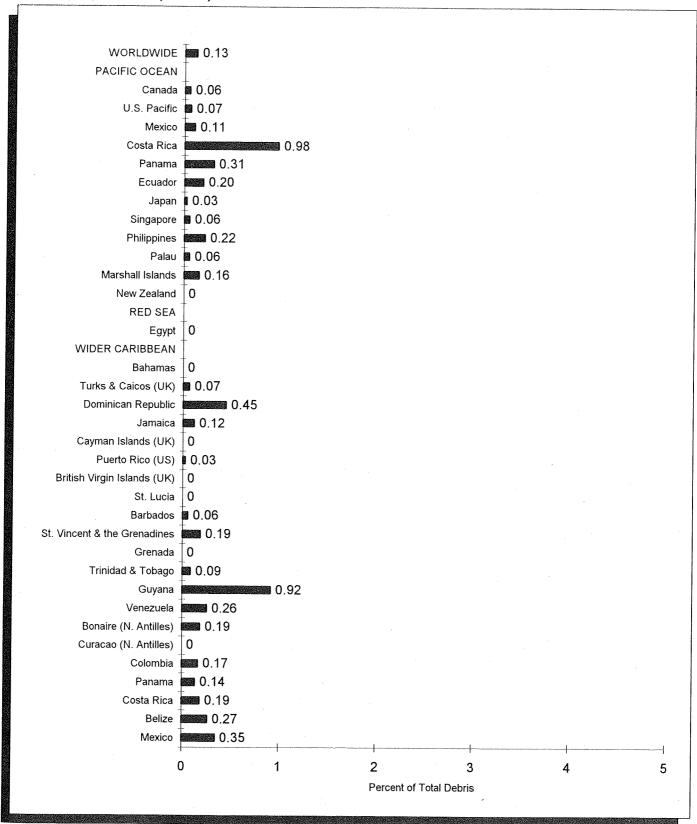
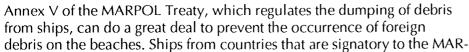


FIGURE 18. Medical Wastes Reported from 1995 International Coastal Cleanups (Country-by-Country Analysis)



FOREIGN SOURCES OF MARINE DEBRIS

Oceans do not recognize political, cultural, or geographic boundaries. Neither does marine debris. It travels wherever the winds and currents carry it after a human has put it into the water. In the 1995 Cleanup, foreign-related debris was reported by cleanup volunteers in 11 countries from 45 different nations, including toilet cleaner from the United States, Italy, and China; shaving cream from France; hand lotion and cream from Brazil and Sweden; and coconut juice from Thailand, a can of baby formula from Mexico, and potato chips from Japan (Table 6). More items were found from Japan (21) and Mexico (12) than any of the other countries. Foreign debris is identified based on labels and other markings. It is important to remember that just because a can or a bottle has a foreign label does not mean that it was dumped into the water by an individual from that country. Bottles and cans purchased in one location can become debris at an entirely different location.





POL Treaty and have ratified Annex V are prohibited from dumping their plastic wastes into any waterway, anywhere in the world. Further, ships entering a signatory's waters, even if from a non-signatory country, are prohibited from dumping their wastes into the signatory country's waters. To date, 79 countries have signed onto Annex V. Clearly, many more countries must be persuaded to sign onto Annex V, not only to keep other countries' beaches cleaner, but their own as well. Perhaps the additional new regulations (modeled after the U.S. law) requiring the international shipping community to post placards about MARPOL's regulations and maintain waste management logbooks will aid in the enforcement and compliance with the MARPOL Treaty. These new rules will go into effect on July 1, 1997.

A coordinated, global effort, where all countries are working together to stop ocean dumping, is essential to reduce the amount of debris that enters the world's ocean. If one country works to control their solid wastes, and their neighbors are not conducting similar practices, progress will be offset by the winds and currents that travel over the planet. Global cooperation is essential for solving the problems of marine debris.

TABLE 6. Foreign Debris Reported During 1995 International Coastal Cleanups

LOCATION	SOURCE	TYPE OF DEBRIS
Bahrain	Brazil	water container
Belize	Hong Kong	food wrapper
	United States	talc bottle, beer can
Japan	China	plastic tubs, plastic beverage bottles
	Korea	plastic bottles
	Mexico New Zealand	plastic bottle aerosol can
	Russia	plastic bottle
	Saudi Arabia	plastic bottle
	United States	plastic tub, toilet detergent bottle
Malta	Italy	toilet flush bottle
	Senegal	food packaging
	Tunisia	food can
Mexico	Canada	plastic bottle
	Colombia Venezuela	plastic bottles
		plastic bottles
Netherlands Antilles	Holland	Army food can
Palau	Japan	bottle
Panama	United States	plastic bottle
Turks & Cacios	Japan Norway	plastic bottle plastic bottle
United Kingdom	Belgium	aerosol can, plastic wrapper, margarine pot
	Croatia Denmark	plastic bottle
	Finland	plastic carton label
	France	plastic containers, plastic bottle, plastic carton, plastic labels, plastic
		packing, glass bottles, aerosol cans
	Germany	glass bottles, plastic bottle, metal can, aerosol can
	Greece	metal tube, plastic container
	"Holland"	tin
	Japan Netherlands	plastic bottle
	Russia	plastic milk jugs plastic bottle
	Spain	lighter, bleach bottle
United States	Argentina	beverage can
	Belgium	plastic bottle
	Brazil	oil bottle, plastic container, plastic bottle
	Canada	beverage can, plastic strapping bands, fish tags, lobster tag, strapping band, beverage bottle, beverage can, plastic bands, strapping band,
	Cl II	pipe, plastic strip
	Chile	styrofoam packing
	China	plastic detergent bottle, aerosol can, plastic bottles, plastic bubble bath bottle, toilet cleaner, toxic chemical drum, plastic beverage
	Colombia	bottle
	Colombia	glass vial, plastic bottle

TABLE 6. Foreign Debris Reported During 1995 International Coastal Cleanups, cont.

LOCATION	SOURCE	TYPE OF DEBRIS
United States, cont.	Costa Rica	I.D. tag
	Cuba	beverage can
	France	shaving cream can, plastic bottle
	Greece	food bottle
	Guatemala	vegetable sack
	Iceland	plastic float
	Indonesia	bottle of cleaner
	Japan	plastic food package, plastic bottles, chop sticks, crate, tea drink, oil bottle, helmet, aerosol cans, newspaper, fireworks, plastic wrapper, plastic bottle, bottles, soda bottles, noodle wrapper, potato chip bag
	Korea	aerosol can, foamed plastic cup
	Mexico	bottles, Prell bottle, plastic squeeze bottle, Pepsi bottle, oil can, plastic bottle, beer bottle, Clorox bottles, salt bag, bottles, baby formula can
	Norway	drinking water
	Philippines	rubbing compound
	Portugal	hottle
	Russia	plastic bottle, aerosol label
	"Scandinavia"	hottle
	Singapore	paint can, juice box, drink box, bottle
	Spain	plastic bottle
	Sweden	hand creme
	Thailand	beverage can, coconut juice, soup package
	Taiwan	beverage can, plastic bag, jelly dessert
	Venezuela	plastic bottles, medicine bottle
	Vietnam	plastic bottles

CONCLUSION

The 1995 International Coastal Cleanup marked the tenth cleanup coordinated by the Center for Marine Conservation, in partnership and collaboration with a vast network of volunteers, government agencies, private industry, foundations, associations, and environmental and citizen action groups.³ This ten-year campaign has created a greater public awareness of the issue of marine debris, developing a functioning matrix to assess the types and sources of marine debris, and has built the foundation for solutions to be developed to cope with this pervasive pollution problem. But, as this report shows, we are still facing a critical situation regarding human-made debris and its impact on our lakes, rivers, bays, and the ocean.

After ten years, plastic continues to be the most abundant form of debris found along the world's waterways and beaches, due in large part to the nature of the material and society's dependence upon its strengths and qualities. The 1995 Dirty Dozen highlights one of the fundamental issues regarding marine debris—that of citizen responsibility in handling solid waste. The 12 debris items read like the remains from a picnic—plastic (hard and foamed), paper and glass pieces; plastic food bags and wrappers, caps and lids, and straws; plastic beverage bottles; metal beverage cans and bottle caps; glass beverage bottles; and let's not forget the nearly one million cigarette butts. The Dirty Dozen represent trash that people leave behind on the beach, dump overboard from their boats, toss out of their car windows into the street, and blatantly dump into the water.

Bottles and associated good continue to have a marked presence in the data due to inadequate solid waste management, especially of recyclable materials. Plastic, glass, and metal beverage bottles and cans; plastic ring carriers; and metal bottle caps and pull tabs all represent consumables that could be recycled instead of entering the waste stream.

In the regional overview of the marine debris "hot spots," recreational fishing gear is prominent among the debris collected in the Arabian Gulf, Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and North Sea (Table 7). Debris from commercial fishing activities, and operational and galley wastes were prominent in the Arabian Gulf, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and North Seas, and in the Wider Caribbean. Land-based sources of sewage-associated and medical wastes were evident in the Baltic, Mediterranean, and Baltic Seas; and the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, Arabian Gulf, and Wider Caribbean.

The impact of marine debris on wildlife is well known, and the data from the 1995 Cleanup substantiates this dramatically with reports of entanglements involving 179 animals. Almost 30% of the entangled animals were ensnared in monofilament fishing line. Cleanup volunteers were successful in releasing only 18 of these animals.

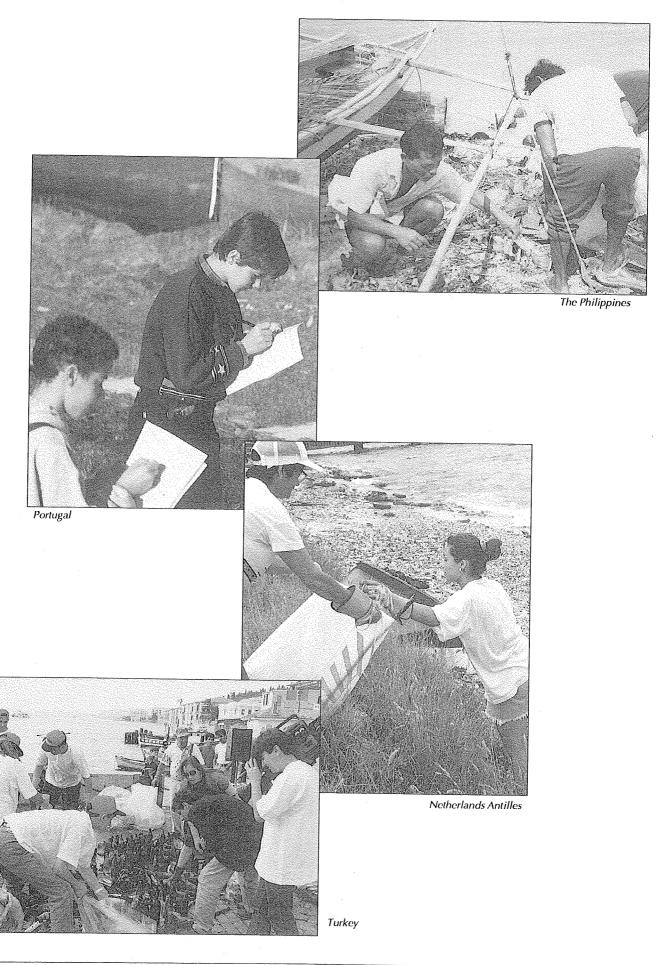
We have established regulations against dumping human-made materials into our waterways and the ocean, but they are effective only if we comply with them. Education is one of the keys. Significant strides have been made in broadening the public's awareness of this issue, as evidenced by the Cleanup's expansion in recent years. The continued support and dedication of the Cleanup's sponsors and volunteers attests to its success and the need to continue. We shall take what has been learned in the past ten cleanups and use that information to affect future cleanups and, more importantly, to develop permanent solutions to a very solvable pollution problem. Join us for the next Cleanup on September 21, 1996 as we get closer and closer to bringing this under control.

^{3.} A complete listing of Country Sponsors for the 1995 International Coastal Cleanup can be found in Appendix 6.

TABLE 7. Regional Overview of Marine Debris—"Hot Spots"

REGION	R. FISHING	C. FISHING	OPER.	GALLEY	SEWAGE	MEDICAL
ARABIAN GULF	X	X	X	X		×
ATLANTIC OCEAN	X	X			×	
BALTIC SEA			X			X
BLACK SEA						
EUROPEAN INTERIOR						
INDIAN OCEAN	X	X	X	X	X	×
MEDITERRANEAN SEA		X	X	X	X	×
NORTH SEA	X	X	X		X	
PACIFIC OCEAN						
RED SEA		X		X		
WIDER CARIBBEAN		X	X	X		X

X's indicate region's debris in that category was equal to or above the worldwide percentage.



											Raw Data	Raw Data Summary	astai Oleailup
	COUNTRY				1440-							Calminal y	
	ARGENTINA AUSTRIA		BAHAMAS	3AHRAIN E	BAHRAIN BANGLADESH BARBADOS	BARBADOS	BELGIUM	RF1 17E	RRA7II	I V HAITING	-	200180	SCIENCE ACCOUNTS INCOME TO THE PROPERTY OF THE
PLASTIC: Food Bags/Wrappers	1873	12	17	5734	93	46		1500	69		. 9	80 1336	
Salt Bags	22	0	0	179	96		9		0	0		13	4
rash Bags	1291	က	28	1372	15			784	185				
	8/4	2	53	4576	8			-	362				4
Deverage bottles, Soda	425	14	84	1297	6				123	33		42 273	3
bleach bottles	87	0	24	356	3				144				5
Milk/Water Gallon Jugs	98	0	30	786	53				0				4
Oil Lube Bottles	132	-	2	281	22				26				
Other Plastic Bottles	142	20	51	721	5				272	13			
Buckets	46	9	-	137	0				13				
Caps/Lids	1246	8	41	1363	5			1	339			***************************************	The state of the s
Cigarette Butts	1852	0	2	1971	113		-		36				777
Cigarette Lighters	41	1	0	302	6				25	-			Control of the Contro
Cups/Utensils	205	33	5	849	0	-			164	-			
Diapers	521	0	0	211	0	-	-		5				
Fishing Line	20	2	-	427	0				2 6	The state of the s			900
Fishing Floats/Lures	18	2	0	302	0			1	יי) -		0 8
Fishing Nets	39	က	12	623	9				2 6			ĺ	-
Hard Hats	100	0	10	52	0	244			2 0				
Light Sticks	3	0	9	210	3	-	-	1	C				a 6
Plastic Pieces	2378	0	259	4566				3830	367				143
Pipe Thread Protectors	о	0	20	187	0		1		0				
Rope	563	0	31	4377	16				4				
Long Sneeting	19	2	0	227	0				5	-			
Short Sheeting	17	0	0	242	-			95	9	-	-		
Six-Pack Holders	79	0	0	147	0				0	-) 10
Strapping Bands	163	0	0	274	2				75	- Participated			1.5
Straws	602	0	0	069	9	62		1	3	89		2 819	6
Syringes	09	0	0	118	-				23				
Tarribon Applicators	132	0	0	4	0				0				
Vonotable Socie	42	2	-	3916	20			ı	25				6
Weyerable Sacks	17	2 0		354	9				5				~
Other Plactic	4 000	2 5	0	6	0			- 1	0				4
FOAMED PLASTIC: BLOKE	115	3	9 0	1248	0		-		22				
Cups	76	0	7 2	103	0.70			178	17	1000000			_
Egg Cartons	10,	0	3 6	030	2 0	***************************************			-		-		
Fast Food Containers	280	0	13	213	מפ				=				
Meat Travs	90	0 0	2 00	1030				343	2	-			
Packaging Material	22	0	707	102	0 4		İ		27		- The state of the	Ì	
Foamed Pieces	966	0 0	333	2102	71	2/10		-	n :				
Plates	36	0 0	44	2012	- 0				244			,	
Other Foamed Plastic	135		4 6	407	מפ				2				
GI ASS: Beverade Bottles	256	0 4	32	101/	7				34	-	***************************************		
Food Jars	18	3	8,0	1610	7 04	330		866	73	529		94 509	293
Other Bottles/ Jars	127		000	200	2				20				
	171	ח	3	770	-								

FIGURE 19. 1995 International Marine Debris Raw Data Summary, cont.

DEBRIS ITEM	ARGENTINA AUSTRIA BAHAMAS	AUSTRIA		BAHRAIN	BAHRAIN RANGI ANESH RABBANOS	SOUVER	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	DC: 170	0004711				
Fluorescent Light Tubes	-	c	T	**		2000	DEFECTION	מברוקב	פוניייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	LY HOLLY	CAMEROON	CANADA CA	SELECTION BELIZE BRAZIL BRITISH V.I. CAMEROON CANADA CAYMAN ISLANDS
Light Bulbs	- 40			1	7	14	2			0		-	-
Closs Disease	S	5	6	185	9	30			9	8	0	28	
Glass rieces	05/	0	229	4373	0	228				37		1572	74
Other Glass	139	12	35	446	-	31						248	-
KUBBEK: Balloons	34	0	10	204		5	20			2	14	197	
Condoms	127	0	22	26	3	5				C		5,1	fu
Gloves	30	0	0	473		7				13) ~	3 5	O
Tires	120	4	7	154		38				5 1		2 2	2 6
Other Rubber	266	0	43	1042		212				100		200	BS .
METAL: Bottle Caps	111	0	26	753	29	132				7 2 3		8 2	13
Aerosol Cans	37	2	12	103		83				20 7		497	194
Beverage Cans	227	70	22	3505		53				1 00		3	0
Food Cans	24	0	200	398	4 0	20				138		405	207
Other Cans	CP CP	0	24 66	900		77		1		4		73	_
Crab/Lobster Traps	-	0	24 66	100		77		-		22		32	* -
55 Gallon Rusty Drums	22	9 6	27	131		0				0		-	4
55 Gallon New Drime	1 4	0	2 0	=		4				0		18	3
Metal Pieces	7 0 +	5	3 6		0	3				0		0	0
Pill Tahe	104	4 0	9/	111	0	36				20		364	19
Wire	4 (0		307	0	8				0		162	29
Other Metal	8 6	5	23	295	5	33				1		135	1
DADED: Bass	8/	04	30	288	0	15		١.		13	0	1060	14
Cardboard	433	0	22	975	09	22	0	370	38	220		155	23
Cartons	337	5 0	20	704	က	32				5		193	14
Paper Clins	240	2 7	200	1204	2	82				29		95	30
Newspaper/Magazines	503	- 0	707	498	0	43				61	0	185	32
Paner Pieces	200	0	2 9	200	16	32				က	7		-
Paper Plates	1001	2 0	04	792	2	92		-		246	83		58
Other Paper	122	0	17	233	Ω.	52				7	0		33
WOOD: Crah/I obster Trans	27	0	4 5	100	0 0	7		İ		35	0		0
-	5	9	7	502	2	0				0	48	ĺ	0
Limbor Diocos	0 ,	4 (χ į	209	0	+		47		0	20	İ	0
Pallete	4 6	0	757	5246	0	131	30	921		4	128		14
Other Mood	2 8	0	13	296	2	+	5	112	56	0	56		6
CLOTH: Clothing/Biggs	200	2 13	28	8018	0	42	2	455	-	-	6661	95	28
TOTAL ITEMS (COLUMNED)	150	27	တ	1136	7	74	40	1337	32	11	44		37
IOIAL II EMS/COON I RY	22248	411	2514	83419	780	11250	933	37618	3980	NOSC	45445	1	

FIGURE 19. 1995 International Marine Debris Raw Data Summary, cont.

DEBRIS ITEM	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA CROA	CROATIA	DOM REPUBLIC	ECUADOR	EGYPT FRANCE	RANCE	GERMANY GIBRAI TAR		ממשמט	CRENIANA	A CIAMALI VIETA	> 14	4014
PLASTIC: Food Bags/Wrappers	1467	1152		006	1547	335	20	151		1136	202	145	. L.	1262
Salt Bags	100	0				0	0	12	0		27	300	, 0	18
Trash Bags	2147	373		3808	1935	76	0	84	0	0	0	75	61	999
	995	384			601	419	0	265	170			175	46	1299
Beverage Bottles, Soda	452	1383	1388		1832	397	20	735	0			77	191	1011
Bleach Bottles	150	629			424	94	5	61	0			09	80	388
Milk/Water Gallon Jugs	304	334			356	258	0	89	0			46	58	231
Oil Lube Bottles	296	821			1737	110	2	53	0			78	10	378
Other Plastic Bottles	317	801			1049	245	0	7.1	508			105	55	807
Buckets	92	41	88	297	289	64	က	98	0	0	0	16	10	246
Caps/Lids	713	1238	1305		1190	297	0	74	0			47	17	935
Cigarette Butts	1283	252	3522		3170	961	100	394	0			26	434	285
Cigarette Lighters	62	87	314		53	87	2	40	0			26	12	127
Cups/Utensils	2373	426	393		2582	148	0	267	83			122	77	296
Diapers	130	29	174		317	21	0	56	-			26	5	375
Fishing Line	23	38	130		282	24	0	142	4			38	40	135
Fishing Floats/Lures	2	4	91		34	22	10	193	2			19	16	39
Fishing Nets	21	7	107		232	19	9	24	2			9	37	196
Hard Hats	7	0	80		120	0	0	7	0			0	0	18
Light Sticks	22	-	118		13	124	0	100	0			20	5	147
Plastic Pleces	905	8968	1209		2764	149	0	209	111			21	41	1247
Pipe Inread Protectors	88	C	99		99	18	0	0	0			0	0	53
Kope	152	206	291		1279	198	0	242	9			27	23	278
Long Sneeting	11	9	112		197	17	0	68	0			-	4	20
Short Sheeting	16	0	56		181	42	0	53	36			0	7	59
SIX-Pack Holders	381	318	18		1079	0	0	0	0		0	S	0	15
Strapping bands	31	10	168		239	12	0	14	3			6	7	47
Straws	1410	381	296		1963	144	0	62	0			43	85	705
Syringes	45	106	97		98	0	0	S	~ ~			32	4	32
T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	/9	30	77		311	10	2	14	0			20	0	52
loys	92	367	246	***************************************	137	2	3	87	4			26	18	124
Wegelable Sacks	04	87	384	ALC: U	278	108	0	22	-			လ	0	63
Other Plactic	97	0 0	61		18	15	0	0	0	İ		0	0	29
FOAMED DI ACTIC. Buone	107	193	0071		1136	215	0	186	228			72	31	287
Clus	345	1 444	363		174	100	4 0	0 00	ם ו	Ì		-	ည	166
Fod Cartons	54.7		303		200	242	0	303	2			23	20	430
Fast Food Containers	25	r	73		400	47	0	71	0		- Company	14	-	88
Meat Travs	84	0	757	401	402	207	0	0/0	2 0			20	0	136
Dackaging Material	0 0	2 0	400		000	2	0	D8	О			-	9	96
Formed Dioces	307	77	406		307	104	0	110	36			-	70	218
Distor	197	010	0971		0/8	143	0	14	140			18	77	398
Other Comed Diestic	131	DS C	230		417	111	0	49	0			100	20	190
Of ASS: Bound Plastic	201	20 0		407	189	161	0	-	0			25	2	238
GLASS: Beverage bottles	734	548	2391	1181	2129	358	0	1445	0	307	25	111	407	724
Other Rottles/ Jare	18	88 88	401	161	319	132	0	448	0		0	13	71	139
Culer Dougestains	5/10	320	0711	C79	758	155	0	229	15		0	21	28	434

FIGURE 19. 1995 International Marine Debris Raw Data Summary, cont.

DEBRIS ITEM	COLOMBIA	COLOMBIA COSTA RICA CROA	CROATIA	-	CUADOR	EGYPT	RANCE	ECUADOR EGYPT FRANCE GERMANY GIRRAL TAR GREECE GRENADA GLISANA ITALS I TARIOS	IRRAI TAR	טמבבטב	DENIADA	A IN A VI	7	40,444
Fluorescent Light Tubes	7	0	109	576	14	2	C	2		1 0	כמכייוייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	CAC - 00	1	TOWNE TO
Light Bulbs	13	11		305	136	7	0	200		2 26	0	1 0	0	12
Glass Pieces	945	302	2		1594	200	6	637	0	734		7	200	97
Other Glass	57	21	860		52	1	0	200		100	0	94	210	564
RUBBER: Balloons	18	2	150		58	m	2	14	0 0	000	2 5	2 4	٥	18/
Condoms	6	22			55		. C	100	0 0		17	0 4	4 (787
Gloves	20	80			51		7	26	0			7 0	2 2	182
Tires	37	21	866		94		- 0	140	0 4			- 1	1 2	4 00
Other Rubber	61	309	485		188		0	73	- 0		9 6	1 7	9 3	/07
METAL: Bottle Caps	1180	95			525		C	430	0 0		5 6	1 2	1,	400
Aerosol Cans	52	398	443	395	148	129	2	948	20	007	4 6	34	14/	903
Beverage Cans	796	953	2001		970		4	1085	594		. (0	77	42.5	780
Food Cans	202	920	633		376		0	171	31			34	2.83	508
Oriel Cans	124	21	889		214		0	22	0		0	27	12	239
Ciab/Lobster Traps	4	2	48		38		0	80	0		0	0	c	75
55 Callon Nusty Drums	83	0	183		404		2	17	-		34	4	0	156
So Gallori New Drums	מ	0	29		17		0	5	0		0	O	C	0
Wetal Fleces	251	132	1134		360		0	81	4		5	42	87	452
Pull labs	499	8	315		241		0	250	0		0	1 0	2 40	35
VVIRE	182	16	454		293		0	113	9		0	2	2	255
Other Metal	61	38	479		182		သ	527	13		0	92	52	244
PAPER: Bags	378	22	777		484		0	38	0		15	129	2	437
Cardboard	867	37	603	-	361		0	137	10		0	26	12	765
Dance	054	13	551		514		0	199	120		0	33	47	1181
Newspaper/Magazines	202	33	557		468		0	130	10		41	110	46	336
Danor Dionos	240	33	551		1140		0	317	12		0	15	89	490
Paner Plates	30/	8 8	15/1		1512		0	194	20		0	97	200	446
Other Daner	88	57	/00L		155		0	59	0		0	122	8	156
MOOD: Crab/l obetor Trans	200	40	442		343		0	25	89	0	0	9	5	198
Crates	C	סוס	45		6	187	0	2	0		32	0	0	80
Limbor Diococ	17	0 0	9		151	14	0	23	0	53	ო	13	6	52
Dallote	401	120	1276		2162	151	3	66	0		0	128	0	395
Other Mond	90,	17,	133		1114	74	0	23	2		0	7	0	29
CI OTH: Clothing/Dioces	3 5	10	3		361	147	0	0	190	162	0	30	7	352
TOTAL ITEMS/COLINTRY	430	132	250	2300	808	306	0	194	89	55	27	168	37	724
	CD1 07	16123	48384		49804	11322	245	12678	2538	9065	1202	2470	2000	20500

FIGURE 19. 1995 International Marine Debris Raw Data Summary, cont.

DEBRIS ITEM	JAPAN KENYA		TVIA L	LATVIA LITHUANIA N	IALDIVES	IALTA	MARSHALL ISLAND ME	MEXICO NE	NETHERLANDS	NETHERLANDS ANTILI		NIGERIA
PLASTIC: Food Bags/Wrappers	3983	1373	33	292	34	42	176	4455	12	217	1234	1068
Salt Bags	22	349	0	0	4	0	6	578	0	8	0	118
Trash Bags	1247	348	S	174	87	0	38	6265	18			388
Other Bags	9483	836	49	363	17	8	51	1815	5			451
Beverage Bottles, Soda	4910	672	18	437	158	0	51	4901	98			177
Bleach Bottles	672	261	0	98	32	0	20	2270	15			150
Milk/Water Gallon Jugs	582	578	0	43	134	0	3	1877	6			312
Oil Lube Bottles	275	596	0	13	18	0	2	4387	0			121
Other Plastic Bottles		1072	25	89	5	523	23	2953	17			326
Buckets		190	0	2	0	0	ဇ	089	3			79
Caps/Lids		1570	0	401	23	296	136	9082	27		3157	227
Cigarette Butts	56701	787	27	0	300	1055	1704	6002	12			784
Cigarette Lighters	1887	149	9	0	-	10	17	433	2			281
Cups/Utensils	1005	472	တ	195	22	839	53	3294	14			239
Diapers	71	116	0	0	0	0	1	874	0			44
Fishing Line	394	315	0	22	88	22	9	699	11			117
Fishing Floats/Lures	205	322	0	28	12	3	10	384	0			215
Fishing Nets	244	329	0	99	8	5	-	548	4			80
Hard Hats	80	37	0	-	0	0	0	195	0			14
Light Sticks		223	0	53	0	0	0	520	0			440
Plastic Pieces	27831	2077	120	324	150	224	739	9539	0			347
Pipe Thread Protectors	-	86	0	10	0	0	0	205	5			42
Rope	923	927	6	689	28	43	47	2345	0			283
Long Sheeting	1403	120	0	0	32	0	က	267				9
Short Sheeting	522	241	0	249	25	0		340	0			80
Six-Pack Holders	45	စ	0	0	0	12	40	2063	2			22
Strapping Bands	3226	197	0	0		9	18	529	0			18
Straws	2111	324	0	92	20	0	41	4079	0			232
Syringes	82	78	0	0	0	0	10	431	0			8 8 8 8
Tampon Applicators	33	46	0	0	0	0	4	915	43			87 8
Toys	711	9	12	12 54 1	- 0	ი ი	11	1036	3	36	4 0	88
Vegetable Sacks	72	136	0	0	0	7 0		511	0	Minimum		138
Write Protection Rings	/	29	0	0 !	١	0 9		326)			2 6
Other Plastic	16913	902	0	463	5	546	84	2493				743
FOAMED PLASTIC: Buoys	298	506	5 0	88	- -	4 6	01.	998) 			243
Cups	1043	/07	5	0 5	ָר ו	2 (961	2000	74		The second secon	177
Egg Cartons	159	61	5 0	ရှိနှ		2 5	7	7/7	0 0			2 6
rast rood Containers	gogi	730	5	0 9) (0,0	/0	500	17			300
Meat Irays	1889	131	5	87	ווי	0	7	420	٦			8 8
Packaging Material	416	814	D 7	0 707	77	0 0	99	4450	٥		94	697
roamed rieces	60007	9 3	7 (17/	4	007	400	4130		100	1007	203
Plates	300	3/1	0	/	0) i	1/1	1333	٥		0 707	/11/
Other Foamed Plastic	439	666	0	196	0	1	75	663	2		184	391
GLASS: Beverage Bottles	5355	426	31	299	346	9	91	7926	54	804	148	343
Food Jars	713	73	0	0	-	0	4	2943	0 0		200	190
Other Bottles/Jars	571	219	13	0	2	100	1.1	2466	0		15/	35/

FIGURE 19. 1995 International Marine Debris Raw Data Summary, cont.

DEBRIS ITEM	JAPAN	(ENYA L	ATVIA I	JAPAN KENYA LATVIA LITHUANIA	MALDIVES	MALTA MARS	SHALL ISLAND	MEXICO	NETHER! AND	LITHUANIA MALDIVES MALTA MARSHALL ISLAND MEXICO NETHERI ANDS NETHERI ANDS ANTILLES NEW ZEALAND NIGERIA	I ES NEW 7E	A CINA IA	Aldadi
Fluorescent Light Tubes	38	26	0	5	7	0		290			48		37
Light Bulbs	187	83	0	48	121	-		617		0	17	38	273
Glass Pieces	5225	292	22	1353	544	295	386	5091	10	0	1467	8045	300
Other Glass	466	142	0	412	10	0	2	265		2	172	8	168
RUBBER: Balloons	35	13 13 13 14	0	55	0	-	88	215		0		32	269
Condoms	46	183	0	0	0	0	u)	224		0	0	19	49
Gloves	113	71	0	89	10	-	13	206		0	0	6	131
Tires	84	395	16	45	12	14	4	409	-		31	2	170
Other Rubber	1087	2052	0	158	27	13	139	857		0	759	281	873
METAL Bottle Caps	3551	330	0	0	75	64	29	4193		0	165	382	2 5
Aerosol Cans	694	143	0	10	25	က	9	888		0	82	700	1,50
Beverage Cans	16634	428	26	152	218	76	352	1680	7	9	296	164	325
Food Cans	693	127	0	46	78	35	11	837			21	5	365
Other Cans	316	203	13	66	23	0	29	334			52	106	185
Crab/Lobster Traps	10	œ	0	0	-	0	0	143			25	2	3 8
55 Gallon Rusty Drums	2	140	0	0	9	0		347			0	-	727
55 Gallon New Drums	7	27	0	0	0	0	-	37			0 60	-	177
Metal Pieces	747	127	68	149	20	25	58	1000		2	49		621
Pull Tabs	915	15	0	705	217	0	36	1065		0	33	8	2
Wire	949	112	28	126	140	10	24	810			17	47	110
Other Metal	1579	145	٥	149	126	54	50	194	2	1	115	1064	142
PAPER: Bags	536	297	27	4738	0	11	27	1914		0	13	104	100
Cardboard	299	124	10	33	25	17	16	1068		0	2	5	646
Cartons	252	321	0	202	62	19	80	1035		0	21	0	461
Paper Cups	554	29	80	83	0	14	28	568		0	21	67	158
Newspaper/Magazines	474	347	4	133	27	11	7	06		0	2	12	482
Paper Pieces	4544	089	53	0	55	226	190	1599		C	13	55	1105
Faper Plates	5/4	5	0	83	0	0	9	580		0	13	0	137
Other Paper	2919	315	0	202	30	23	25	849		0	17	762	368
WOOD: Crab/Lobster Traps	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	106		0	0	0	180
Crates	28	54	0	ଚ	0	0	2	314		0	0	-	67
Lumber Pieces	6644	380	22	265	40	110	86	4590)	0	9	355	510
Pallets	=	242	0	0	30	4	12	1100		8	1	-	210
Other Wood	3482	374	0	1372	22	250	63	383		0	15	146	1094
CLO I H: Clothing/Pieces		756	15	80	124	25	72	1916		2	51	141	840
TOTAL ITEMS/COUNTRY	237661	30497	751	16521	3834	5482	6124	139252	.09	7	5815	36849	24827

FIGURE 19. 1995 International Marine Debris Raw Data Summary, cont.

DEBRIS ITEM	NORWAY PAI AII PANAMA	I I A I A		PHII IDDINES	CNA IOG	PORTHGAL	PORTHGAI SINGAPORE	SLOVENIA	NIVOS	ST LIE		SWEDEN	ST VINCENT SWEDEN SWITZEBI AND
PLASTIC: Food Bags/Wrappers	183	478	1	101	5199	13	5137		3303	- 1		0	
Salt Bags	2	5	369	1258							0 56		·
Trash Bags	14	69	3485	4194	830		733		3 1627	-	901 100	0	
Other Bags	88	210	1429	3781		8	1605			28			
Beverage Bottles, Soda	12	782	3639	1753				25	5 2141	222		5	29
Bleach Bottles	6	145	2333	1454	1324			4		2781	1194	0	With the state of
Milk/Water Gallon Jugs	8	229	1153	1257				`	415		3 268	0	
Oil Lube Bottles	10	132	3321	1566					1 211	40	5 895	1	
Other Plastic Bottles	28	388	3233	1943			707	0		1115		0	
Buckets	10	13	795	438		31				-		0	
Caps/Lids	175	75	5755	1335			-	5	-	786		0	
Cigarette Butts	309	144	874	3659								0	THE PARTY OF THE P
Cigarette Lighters	4	13	444	366			723					0	
Cups/Utensils	14	39	4179	1510					711	14	7	0	189
Diapers	-	24	413	1066							131	0	V07707101101111111111111111111111111111
Fishing Line	18	21	282	1296						30		0	
Fishing Floats/Lures	0	78	184	881			09	4	406		0 41	3	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O
Fishing Nets	15	31	222	1568							AND THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O	0	
Hard Hats	0	9	284	485								0	
Light Sticks	2	2	286	1873				0				0	
Plastic Pieces	55	339	2719	1147	0		4518			1561	1 1103	0	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF
Pipe Thread Protectors	91	13	199	397								0	
Rope	182	200	1344	1599			-		2 2602	14	124	0 1	
Long Sheeting	10	0	342	289									
Short Sheeting	47	က	219	355			244				3 51		
Six-Pack Holders	4	42	2603	138	100				989	-			
Strapping Bands	23	6		494	0		909			4			
Straws	57	33		4054				0		47	7 280		Control of the contro
Syringes	4	5		273					41		1		
Tampon Applicators	9	6		256	0								
Toys	11	31	1215	1541			347			3			
Vegetable Sacks	9	-	545	1520						*-	4 53		
Write Protection Rings	2	-	159	139	0				_	· ·		0	
Other Plastic	41	97	2938	1759						32			-
FOAMED PLASTIC: Buoys	-	198	348	671	411	218		2		*			
Cups	5	26	2221	1753	2158		,						
Egg Cartons	0	2	989	1303						-			
Fast Food Containers	16	232	746	1353	75					-	Ì		
Meat Trays	9	40	390	578						-			
Packaging Material	37	132	648	1683	7					17			
Foamed Pieces	42	1124	2774	1190			4,			358	TO PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY		TO THE PARTY OF TH
Plates	0	92	2203	1356				0		51	1 97	0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Other Foamed Plastic	69	186	1110	2110		(-)				12.			
GLASS: Beverage Bottles	14	325	2695	2786	3750	7	-	152		140		12	546
Food Jars		29	1102	1046	734		54		-		3 469	0	,
Other Bottles/Jars	0	0/	2606	1709	1374	266	212		9	11	2 59:	2	

FIGURE 19. 1995 International Marine Debris Raw Data Summary, cont.

DEBRIS ITEM	NORWAY PALAU PANAMA	PALAU	PANAMA	PHILIPPINES	POLAND	PORTUGAL	POLAND PORTUGAL SINGAPORE SI OVENIA SPAIN	ALIANO IS	CDAIN	410111			
Fluorescent Light Tubes	0	5	141	570		7.4	, , ,	CINC V [18]	21	OI. LUCIA		SWEDEN S	SI. VINCENI SWEDEN SWITZERLAND
Light Bulbs	-	17	270	0.50		2	7/					0	2
Glass Pieces	- 6	7007	0/0	/10		21		0		2			0
Other Glass	200	2	1709	1149		0	1038	_	1057		228		52
Pilebers Bellege	2	97	143	1007		54	201	0	L	0			000
Condomo	4 (53	212		216	10	159	0	239				2
Condoms	0	9	128			11		3	300				
Gloves	0	80	253			20		9	478				0
lifes	3	24	934	797		12	09	12	214			0 0	O G
Other Rubber	7	397	908	1719	801	56	-		214	320	090		1 49
METAL: Bottle Caps	112	106	1745	2603		6		377	050	,			51
Aerosol Cans	9	78	1294	599		26		200	444	000			0
Beverage Cans	5	808	2399	1619		233	679	805	1205				5
Food Cans	2	52	1164	1459		1		500	2021	0 0			352
Other Cans	-	16	1012	773		0	200	021	701				34
Crab/Lobster Traps	0	0	29	597		2 0	37	٥	797				0
55 Gallon Rusty Drums	0	22	374	434		15	4 6	اد	ક			***	•
55 Gallon New Drums	0	10	1 9	101		0	OS.	9	122			0	43
Metal Pieces	2 6	1/13	1200	901		o i	တ					0	10
Pull Tabs	2 0	2 4	200	8//	ž	0	372	170				2	52
Wire	7 0	5 5	208	202		0	1033	90				0	0
Other Metal	n c	- 2	939	68)	2	25	165	0	400				
PAPER. Bans	6	701	617	819		153	411	0	242				14
Caraboard	1 0	0	213/	22/6		171	115	0	1130				C
Carona	0	χO I	2364	1417		37	215	-	669				0
Panor Cine	7	n ,	2717	2261	611	78	288	3	591	2	146		0
Application of the second of t	0	2	2271	1571		9	1771	9					
Panor Diago	0	27	1295	2342		73	402	8					0
Paper Fleves	04	25	2286	858		0	1436	7					
raper riates		26	1643	1409		10	163	47	110				
Other Paper	17	23	559	269		232	542	0	866		35		
WOOU: Crab/Lobster Traps	0	9	75	1303		19	14	6	45		3 4		9
Crates	-	16	370	593	208	70	32	1 4	280		0 6		٥
Lumber Pieces	19	47	2544	6538	0	o	1660	1	2075		32		5
Pallets	-	7	1666	2177	109	324	241		1887		193		1
Other Wood	17	-	099	2879	1286	154	923	1 0	300		107	0	01
CLOTH: Clothing/Pieces	19	62	3911	2729	1492	165	639	2 6	220		3	0	2
TOTAL ITEMS/COUNTRY	2005	8593	113491	424864	82467	9600	2000	2 2	200		428	0	10
			1 222	14.1004	10170	8839	58383	2054	56063	9677	21473	41	1652

FIGURE 19. 1995 International Marine Debris Raw Data Summary, cont.

DEBRIS ITEM	TRINIDAD&TOBAGO	TURKEY	TURKEY TURKS & CAICOS	CAICOS UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES VENEZUELA GRAND TOTAL	VENEZUELA	GRAND TOTAL
PLASTIC: Food Bags/Wrappers	1188	5		4148		25703	309809
Salt Bags	-	0	-				10860
Trash Bags	231		46			٠ <i>,</i>	81039
Other Bags	224		35			669	113706
Beverage Bottles, Soda	3258		359	6098	121852	18026	202808
Bleach Bottles	235		81			6557	39017
Milk/Water Gallon Jugs	134						40558
Oil Lube Bottles	262		122	9			38079
Other Plastic Bottles	969				36750		73168
Buckets	29	9					16236
Caps/Lids	791				174183		236942
Cigarette Butts	85		0		800328		912771
Cigarette Lighters	34						33975
Cups/Utensils	224				76275	18891	128222
Diapers	93				7677	5474	19512
Fishing Line	75				26688	0	35874
Fishing Floats/Lures	12			371	13059	0	17987
Fishing Nets	126			1812	7232	1415	
Hard Hats	-						
Light Sticks	13				11334	0	16371
Plastic Pieces	774			10389	247103	2791	3.
Pipe Thread Protectors	8			0	4094		8969
Rope	343			8	62761	0	19926
Long Sheeting	6			1 28			
Short Sheeting	3						
Six-Pack Holders	2					. ,	39677
Strapping Bands	4						
Straws	35			7	7		187437
Syringes	18						7851
Tampon Applicators	0			297			18042
Toys	36			-	•	3861	34729
Vegetable Sacks	11	0	0	25			11801
Write Protection Rings	2	0					
Other Plastic	271		51	4			`
FOAMED PLASTIC: Buoys	72		31	157		25	21010
Cups	1316	0	0/	1479	99437	39	119817
Egg Cartons	26						
Fast Food Containers	118			1301		3275	
Meat Trays	14	0	ε			0	17340
Packaging Material	105					606	
Foamed Pieces	2541		116	7144	218972	0	291278
Plates	327	0				2	29694
Other Foamed Plastic	92				35873		
GLASS: Beverage Bottles	1269	44		1533	•		
Food Jars	128		59	2	10361	13026	33769
Other Bottles/Jars	218	210		9	18985	0	37554

FIGURE 19. 1995 International Marine Debris Raw Data Summary, cont.

DEBRIS ITEM	TRINIDAD&TOBAGO	TURKEY	URKS & CAICOS	TURKEY TURKS & CAICOS UNITED KINGDOM UNITED STATES VENEZIJELA GRAND TOTAL	UNITED STATES	VENEZIJEI A	GRAND TOTAL
Fluorescent Light Tubes	82	12	10	0	2101	1124	5608
Light Bulbs	70	0	26	15	6127		10343
Glass Pieces	966	0	104		14	40075	240742
Other Glass	99	5	92				49364
RUBBER: Balloons	0	0	0		28774		
Condoms	7	0	12		6241	635	
Gloves	9	0	0			1149	
Tires	7	0	14	247		2554	17238
Other Rubber	187	9	36				
METAL: Bottle Caps	97	39	304			'	
Aerosol Cans	161	4	45				20761
Beverage Cans	244	62	229			4	189706
Food Cans	54	က	2			17	40027
Other Cans	25	88	35		9502		25156
Crab/Lobster Traps	2	0	0	0	2859		5277
55 Gallon Rusty Drums	19	0	0	124	2176	590	6355
55 Gallon New Drums	0	0	0		339		896
Metal Pieces	45	15	30	2078	29775	29	51507
Pull labs	5	0	0		23200		
Wire	41	22	19		11452		
Other Metal	49	15	0		34234		
PAPER: Bags	236	0	71		31956		
Cardboard	125	0	09	707	26905	589	41520
Cartons	186	0	30	1003	17894		
Paper Cups	76	0	85	264	38649		
Newspaper/Magazines	126	0	99	407	23542		
Paper Pieces	412	0	44	4555	172750		
Paper Plates	71	0	37	0	13752		
Other Paper	143	က	0	1169	39854	15964	
WOOD: Crab/Lobster Traps	71	0	0	52	1836	0	4719
Crates	15	0	0	91	1592	0	4704
Lumber Pieces	396	7	49	2871	27700	352	102005
Pallets	80	0	0	72	3633	16054	31168
Other Wood	13	က	13	1813	22309	21146	77034
CLO I H: Clothing/Pieces	76	12	81	2964	55812	8663	91811
IOIAL II EMS/COUNTRY	19444	694	4138	124735	4057748	527220	6201211

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. Countries Participating in the International Coastal Cleanup, 1989-1995

COUNTRY	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Anguilla (UK)					X	X	
Antigua & Barbuda				X			
Argentina				X	X	X	X
Aruba					X		
Australia				X			
Austria							X*
Bahamas				X	X	X	X
Bahrain					X	X	X
Bangladesh						X	X
Barbados				X	X	X	X
Belgium							X*
Belize				X	X	X	X
Bermuda					X	X	
Brazil					X	X	X
British Virgin Islands (UK)			X	X	X	X	X
Cameroon						$+$ \times	+ x
Canada	X	X	X	X		X	X
Cayman Islands (UK)						X	 x
Colombia						X	X
Costa Rica						X	X
Croatia						X	X
Cuba			X	X	X		
Cyprus			X	X		X	X
Denmark			+ -	X			
Dominican Republic				X	X	X	X
Ecuador					X	X	X
Egypt						X	X
El Salvador						X	
Estonia						X	
Federated States of Micronesia					X	X	
Finland				X			
France				<u> </u>			X*
Germany						_	X*
Gibraltar (UK)						X	$\frac{1}{X}$
Greece			X	X	X	X	X
Grenada				$\frac{x}{X}$	$\frac{1}{X}$	$\frac{1}{X}$	$\frac{1}{X}$
Guatemala		X			X	$\frac{X}{X}$	$\frac{\lambda}{X}$
Guyana							$\frac{1}{X}$
Hong Kong				X		X	$\frac{1}{X}$
Indonesia				$\frac{\lambda}{X}$	X	$\frac{x}{x}$	
Israel			X	$\frac{X}{X}$	$\frac{\lambda}{X}$	$\frac{1}{X}$	X
				 ^	$\frac{\lambda}{X}$	$\frac{1}{X}$	X*
Italy					1 ^		

APPENDIX 1. Countries Participating in the International leanup, 1989-1995, cont.

COUNTRY	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Ivory Coast					X	X	X
Jamaica					$\frac{1}{X}$	$\frac{x}{x}$	$\frac{x}{x}$
Japan		X	X	X	X	$\frac{1}{X}$	$\frac{x}{x}$
Kenya					$\frac{1}{X}$	$\frac{1}{X}$	$\frac{1}{x}$
Latvia						$\frac{1}{X}$	$\frac{x}{x}$
Lithuania					X	X	X
Malaysia				X		X	X
Maldives							X*
Malta						X	X
Marshall Islands					X	$\frac{x}{x}$	$\frac{x}{x}$
Mexico	X	X	X	X	$\frac{1}{X}$	$\frac{x}{x}$	$\frac{\lambda}{X}$
Montserrat (UK)					1	$\frac{x}{x}$	 ^
Netherlands							X*
Netherlands Antilles			X	X	X	X	$\frac{\lambda}{X}$
New Zealand				X	X	 	$\frac{\lambda}{X}$
Nigeria				X		X	X
Norway				X		X	$\frac{x}{x}$
Pakistan				X			^ _
Palau			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			X	X
Panama				X	X	X	X
Peru					<u> </u>	X	1 ~
Philippines					 	X	X
Poland					X	X	X
Portugal						X	X
St. Kitts and Nevis				X	X	X	 ^
St. Lucia					<u> </u>	 	X
St. Vincent and The Grenadines						X	X
Singapore				X	X	X	X
Slovenia						/ / ·	X*
South Korea				X	X		
Spain					X	X	X
Sweden							X*
Switzerland							X*
Thailand						X	
Kingdom of Tonga					<u> </u>	X	
Trinidad and Tobago						X	X
Turkey					X		X
Turks and Caicos (UK)					'	X	X
United Kingdom			X	X	X	X	X
United States	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela			X	X	X	X	X

^{*}Countries that participated with PADI Europe. (see Table 1,page 5 for details.)

APPENDIX 2. MARPOL Signatory Countries that Participated in the 1995 International Coastal Cleanup

Each country that signs onto the MARPOL Treaty automatically agrees to the provisons of Annexes I and II, which cover oil and noxious liquid substances. Annexes III, IV, and V are Optional Annexes—a signatory may or may not sign on and thus be bound by its provisions. Annex III covers packaged hazardous substance, Annex IV covers sewage, and Annex V covers ship-generated solid wastes.

Country/Territory	Annex I&II	Annex III	Annex IV	Annex V
Argentina	X	X	X	X
Austria	X	X	X	X
Bahamas	X	X		X
Barbados	X	X		X
Belgium	X	X	X	X
Belize	X	X	X	X
Brazil	X			
Canada	X			
Colombia	X	X	X	X
Croatia	X	X	X	X
Cyprus	X			X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X
France	X	X	X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X
Greece	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X			
Israel	X			
Italy	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	X	X	X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X
Kenya	X	X	X	X
Latvia	X	X	X	X
Lithuania	X	X	X	X
Malta	X			
Marshall Islands	X	X	X	X
Mexico	X			
Netherlands/Neth. Antilles	X	X		X
Norway	X	X		X
Panama	X	X	X	X

APPENDIX 2. MARPOL Signatory Countries that Participated in the 1995 International Coastal Cleanup, cont.

Country/Territory	Annex I&II	Annex III	Annex IV	Annex V
Poland	X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	X	X	X	$\frac{1}{x}$
Singapore	X	X		
Slovenia	X	X	X	X
Spain	X	X	X	X
Sweden	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X		X
Turkey	X			X
United Kingdom	X	X		X
British Virgin Islands*				
Cayman Islands	X	X		X
Gibraltar	X	X		X
Hong Kong	X	X		X
Turks and Caicos*				
United States	X	X		X
Venezuela	X	X	X	X

^{*} Indicates British Crown Colonies that have not yet petitioned the United Kingdom for the adoption of MARPOL.

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Appendix 4. Items Identified as "Most Peculiar" by 1995 **International Coastal Cleanup Volunteers**

BAHRAIN

Aldar Island

Askar Beach

BARBADOS Barclay-Cattlewash

Lakes-Barclay Park Walker-Lakes

Buth Beach, St. John

Bathsheba

BELIZE

Calabash Cay

Belize City

Yarbra Green

Corazal

New River

Punta Gorda

BRAZIL

Manguinhos

Regencia

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Nanny Cay

CAMEROON

Mile Six Beach

CANADA

Vancouver Island

Lower Mainland

L. Ontario/R. Niagra Lake Erie

Lake Huron

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Cayman Islands

COLOMBIA Rodadero

COSTA RICA Herradura Manzanilla

boat windshield, gutter, flashlight

underwear, fiberglass insulation, metal hot plate, rope ladder

freezer, toilet brush

tar, sneakers, flourescent light bulbs

shotgun pellet, shoes pottery, asbestos tile tarballs, shoes

syringe cases, "Robin" action figure

corn, pumpkin, shed iguana skin, deck chair, swim fin

boot, strainer, doll fossilized bones

dead vulture, condoms condoms, broken boat, iron

bicycle basket

shoes

telephone hand set, plastic ice tray

229 tarballs

CB radio, crayons, bathtub

hibachi grill, answering machine, santa head, radio, earplugs

pink insulation

vacuum cleaner, couch, refrigerator, air filter, bed frame

lumber with nails

headlamp, container lifting device, underwear with holes

bathrobe, lamp, dog's tooth, coin, fiberglass chair, pot

Barbie doll legs, car door, shock absorbers

large plastic boat motor cover

Appendix 4. Items Identified as "Most Peculiar" by 1995 International Coastal Cleanup Volunteers, cont.

CROATIA

Split Firule Slip Bavice

Osijec

Crgs Trpanji

Opatija

chairs, funny fishing net, truck tires

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Las Galeras Los Puentes Malecon

ECUADOR

Isla Santa Cruz

EGYPT

Wht Nights-Shark Bay Herbs Beach Sharm El Moya Coastl

GUYANA Gahef Lilliandall Berbice R. Estuary

JAMAICA Kingston Palisadoes Strip **Braco Fishing Beach** Montego Bay

KFNYA Mombasa Watamu Kikabala Southcoast

MARSHALL ISLANDS Coral Sands Beach **Emon Beach**

MEXICO lalisco Akumal Campeche Puerto Vallarta dead seal, syringe piece of a washing machine

mouse, lighters, oil bottle

long rope rubber boat

toy airplane oil filter bicycle part

toy boat made from ice cream sticks, batteries, radiator tubing

lice comb broken chair

oil spill, condom, old carpet

shotgun shells old stove, mini loom

dead dogs

spray starch, typewriter, piggy bank, vial of blood, car parts

Canadian quarter, piece of crashed airplane umbrella, piece of stove, fire extinguisher

tampon applicator, baby bottle nipple, human corpse, syringes oar, plastic toy soldier, doll's arms, umbrella handle

oil filter

pine wood village, skull on unknown animal

hair comb, yellow bow, mattress pad, bike basket full ketchup bottle, snorkel, lego, pen top, sandals

glasses, soap, stoves

refrigerator

car door handle, car seat cover, refrigerator parts grill, outboard motor, glove compartment of a car

Appendix 4. Items Identified as "Most Peculiar" by 1995 International Coastal Cleanup Volunteers, cont.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Bonaire

Marie Pampoen

unopened bottle of perfume, toilet seat, vaporizer

eight tires

NEW ZEALAND

Raoul Island

Long Bay Region Park

Orewa

part of axel, large fishing vessel umbrella

headless dead sheep

NIGERIA

Victoria Island

rusty iron, plastic foamed slippers

NORWAY

Sele Stavanger

Stavanger Helleosoy sneakers, piece of a dresser red brick & barbed wire

asthma inhaler

PALAU

Koror Palau Resort Beach old japanese bottle plastic headlight panel

PANAMA

Waterworks

Multipurpose Trail Beach 1

Beach 1 Beach 2 bottle of mayonaise, roofing material, stove, refigerator car battery, air conditioning hose from a car, a bus

half of a carburator aerosol can of starch

PHILIPPINES

Boac, Marinduque

Camiguin Minila Bay

Puerto Princesa Cty

medicine packets

used sanitary napkins, tin cans

water lilies suitcase

SINGAPORE

East Coast Park Beach

Changi Beach

Pasir Ris

lantern, shoulder pad, baby rattle, toothbrush, helmet, candles

stuffed toy penguin, chair cushion, Chinese decoration

wooden gate, chair

SPAIN

Huelva/Punta Umbria

chair, lubricant, Chinese coffee

ST VINCENT & THE GRENADINES

Kingstown

seeds from Orinoco Basin

SWEDEN

Gpltstoon/Selpngersn

Alviks Hamn

stolen car, bicycles, electrical cable my diving knife lost two months ago

Appendix 4. Items Identified as "Most Peculiar" by 1995 International Coastal Cleanup Volunteers, cont.

TURKEY Istanbul

TURKS & CAICOS Nooky Hill Beach

Five Cays Beach

UNITED STATES
ALABAMA
ALASKA
CALIFORNIA
CONNECTICUT

DELAWARE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FLORIDA
GEORGIA
GUAM
HAWAII
IDAHO
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
LOUISIANA

MARYLAND MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN MINNESOTA

MAINE

MISSISSIPPI MISSOURI NEVADA NEW HAMPSHIRE NEW JERSEY NEW MEXICO NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA

OHIO

OREGON
PENNSYLVANIA
PUERTO RICO
RHODE ISLAND
SOUTH CAROLINA
T ENNESSEE

razor blades, toilet seat, chair

car muffler, fire extinguisher large electrical coil

electrical circuit panel, kite, surf board, bumper propane tank, floating marker with Asian writing, baseball video tape, camp stove, pentax lens cover, lipsticks, door hinge rubber pipe from motor boat, broom, paint brush, squirt gun television, basketball, clay pigeons, respirator, toothbrush gas light, electric sump pump, crack pipe complete bed, sheets, and covers, vacuum cleaner, 2 beepers plastic army men, photo of beat up guy, toy pistol, quilt electrical circular saw, fan cover, baby walker, door knob two blankets, foam mattress, car muffler, plastic toy horse steel bar, fishing pole, sock, porcelain spittoon 175 pound wooden beam with 1" steel spikes, underwear turkey timer, inhaler, chap stick, velcro band strip razor, school books, toilet, plastic bicycle full bottle of Ranch salad dressing, insulation strip, plastic duck decoy

plastic bed pan, eyeglasses, fire extinguisher, weather box sewer pipe, two bicycles locked together and striped, plastic air mattress

used flares, bowling ball, outboard motor, nail glue tube mattress springs, pick ax inside of an old radio or television, sleeping bag

tent, jewelry box, air tank, earplug, medicine, television tube railroad tie

two and half toilet seats

escape hatch for a lobster trap, engine block, bow for a package bedframe, styrofoam cube, pillow, window frame, table saw pencil, full can of Bud Lite, swim trunks, shoe sole

American flag, paint brush, carborator, lawn mower, beg spring, aerosol can, foreign newspaper, side of building, copier lantern, china napkin rings, \$20 bill, Pamlico Net with chains &

floats, screwdriver, electric outlet

tractor tire, purse, false teeth, battery top, horseshoe, welcome

mat, hubcap, bedsprings, lug nut

bed springs, wire hangers, car hood, oven rack, propane bottle safety outlet cover, sneaker, bottle of soda pop, car mat razors, frying pan, scale, plastic colander, two connected IV bags bra,paint brushes, ball cap, skill saw, television, shovel tank urine sample, plastic bottle with a penny and newspaper article tennis shoe, men's underwear, paintbrush, metal fence & pipe

Appendix 4. Items Identified as "Most Peculiar" by 1995 International Coastal Cleanup Volunteers, cont.

UNITED STATES, cont. TEXAS VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON WEST VIRGINIA WISCONSIN spoon, bumper, hood of a car, steak, lipstick, retainer, kimono plastic shoe, table, grocery cart, ice cube tray, garden hose, nuclear waste tag gill net, 12-volt Sears "Diehard" battery, rusted chain butterknife blade, large pieces of metal, medicine bottle ladder step for boat, fish skulls, skateboard

APPENDIX 5. Data Card Used by 1995 International Coastal Cleanup Volunteers, front

INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP DATA CARD Thank you for completing this data card. Answer the questions and return to your area coordinator or to the address at the bottom of this card. This form is designed for international use, therefore, not all listings may apply to your area. Data collected since 1986 and analyzed by the Center for Marine Conservation (CMC) has been used in CMC's International Marine Debris Database and Cleanup Reports to help develop solutions to stopping the dumping of trash into marine/aquatic areas. By completing the section below, you will be able to receive this information. _ Day _____ Year ____ Name of Coordinator _ Today's Date: Month_ __ Nearest City/County __ Zone Name/Location Cleaned ___ Number of people working together on this data card _____ Estimated distance of beach cleaned ____ Total Estimated Weight ____ Number of bags filled ___ ___ Affiliation _ Name ___ Occupation/Employer __ Address _____State _____Country _____Zip Code____ Phone (___) _____ Age ____ How did you hear about the Cleanup? Is this your first Cleanup event? Yes No If no, how many years have you participated prior to this Cleanup? Do you currently receive the International Coastal Cleanup newsletter, Coastal Connection? 🛘 Yes 🗘 No If not, would you like to be placed on the mailing list? Yes (please list address above) No Would you like to receive information on the Center for Marine Conservation and other ways to help protect our oceans and waterways? Yes No SAFETY TIPS 4. Stay out of the dunes and natural areas. 1. Do not go near any large barrels or drums. 5. Watch out for wildlife. 2. Be careful with sharp objects and syringes. 6. Don't lift anything too heavy. 3. Wear gloves and closed-toe shoes. WE WANT YOU TO BE SAFE DEAD, LIVE AND/OR ENTANGLED ANIMALS (Be as specific as you can.) Comments Type of Animal Form of Entangling Debris FOREIGN LABELS: Please list all items with foreign labels or other markings to help us identify the item's origin such as cruiseline names, military identification or debris with names and/or address of shipping, fishing, or oil/gas exploration companies. Please do not list items that are common to your local area, i.e. imported water or beer. Type of item Label or other markings ABC Shipping Company plastic strapping band What was the most peculiar item you collected? ____ Comments/Observations during the cleanup_ Type of waterway cleaned: Please return this card to your area coordinator or mail it to:

☐ ocean/gulf/bay/sound

☐ lake

pond

☐ river stream

underwater dive

CENTER FOR MARINE CONSERVATION

Atlantic Regional Office 306 A Buckroe Ave



Printed on recycled paper, using soy-based ink.



APPENDIX 5. Data Card Used by 1995 International Coastal Cleanup Volunteers, back

bags: food bags/wrappers salt food bags/wrappers salt light stucks pieces pipe thread pro rope beverage, soda bleach, cleaner milk/water gal. jugs olther bottles other bottles cigarette butts cigarette lighters cups, utensils diapers fishing line fishing nets fishing nets beverage hot les sheeting longer the milk/water gal. jugs food other bottles fishing line fishing line fishing line fishing line fishing lines food containers meat trays FOAMED PLAST BUBBER fluorescent ligh light bulbs food jars other bottles/jars other bottles/jars food other bottles/jars buttle caps condoms gloves METAL S5 gallon drum condoms gloves PAPER Bags cardboard cartons plates plates other meats (sp PAPER newspapers/ma pieces plates cardboard cardboard cardboard cardons plates plates plates other meats (sp	H+ H++ H++ // 22.
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	jectiy)
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CLOTH	

ARGENTINA

Bomberos Voluntarios Miramar
Cal 2 - Miramar
Dept. Ciencias del Mar—
Instituto Antártico Argentino
Down Town Plaza
Hospital Municipal
L & S Computación
La Casona
Municipalidad de General Alvarado

Policía de la Provicia de Buenos Aires

Radio Mágica Radio Marina Roberto Lavignolle

Rolleri-Rovira-Vega & Asoc.

BAHAMAS

Bowen Sound Primary Parent/Teacher Association Donna Lee Crawford Small Hope Bay Lodge

BAHRAIN

H.H. Shaikh Sulman Binhamad Alkhalifa Rotary Club of Salmaniya

BANGLADESH

M/S Helieks Ltd. Trendtrade Marketing Ltd.

BARBADOS

Barbados National Trust Ministry of Tourism National Conservation Commission

BELIZE

Belize City Council
Belize Defence Force
Belize Electricity Limited
Belize Teachers College
Belize Tourist Board
Belize Waste Control Ltd.
Bowen & Bowen Ltd.
Department of the Environment
Grace Kennedy (Belize) Ltd.
James Brodie & Co. Ltd.
Malic's Poultry
NARMAP
Northern Fishermen Cooperative
Society Ltd.

BRAZIL

Paulo Finoberg's Family
FEMAR Faculty
Fundação Brasileira para a
Conservação da Natureza (FBCN)
Museu Oceanográfico
Nova Iguaçu Teachers
Projecto Baía Viva
Projecto TAMAR-IBAMA

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Girl Guides Mrs. P. Haycraft

CAMEROON

World Wide Fund For Nature

CANADA

Adopt-a-Shoreline
BC Environment
Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Program
City of Port Moody
City of Vancouver
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
District of North Vancouver
District of West Vancouver
Environment Canada
Greater Vancouver Regional District
Home Hardware
Vancouver Port Corporation

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Aquanauts
Bob Soto's Diving
Burger King
Cayman Aggressor
Caymarl Dredge Ltd.
Department of Environment
Eden Rock
International College Cayman
Oceanic Corp (USA)
Parrots Landing
Quabbin
Thompson Shipping
Z 99 Radio

COLOMBIA

Base Naval del Atlantico

BUZCA

CARACOL

CCS Publicidad

CIOH

Cerveza Polar

Ciudad Limpia

Coca Cola

Colegio Bilingue

Colegio Britanico

Colegio Comfenalco

Colegio INEM

Colegio Jorge Washington

Colegio Victoria Bozzio

CONAVI

Cruz Roja

DAMARENA

Disantamaría

El Periodico de Cartagena

El Universal

Escuela de Buceo del Caribe

Fondo Mixto de Promoción Turística de Cartagena

Fundación Islas del Rosario

Fundación Mamonal

Hotel Flamingo

Hotel Ibatama

INPA

INVERFIN

La Tortuga Dive School

LIME

Marina Santacruz

Mobil de Colombia

Naval School of Cartagena

Promotora de Turismo

Postobon

TECNISCREEN

Universidad del Magdalena

Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano

Yates ALCATRAZ

COSTA RICA

Asociación de Desarollo Manzanillo

Canatur-Camara Nacional de Turismo

CATCAS-Camara de Turismo del Caribe Sur

Centro De Conservación Y Desarrollo Sostenible de

los Ecosistemas Costeros- Codesecos

Club Ecológico Yiski

COSTA RICA, cont.

EARTH-Escuela de Agricultura de la Región

Tropical Húmeda

Ecotreks

Fundación Ríos Tropicales

Jovenes Baha'i en Acción

Kodak/IFSA

Marian Baker School

Peace Corps Volunteer Michele Farner

Viajes Horizontes

CROATIA

ACQUA SUB, Rijeka

ADRIAPHARM

ADRIA PROGRES

Caffe bar PLAVA LAGUNA

Coca-Cola International

Fotokopirnica QUICK

IND-EKO, Rijeka

KP "USLUGA" Porec

Ljekarna LUCAC

Market PALAGRUZA

"MIRAMARE" d.o.o. Rovinj

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF

CRIKVENICA

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES POREC

Plesna grupa VRUCA COKOLADA

Papirnica GRAZIA

Restaurant LIJEPA DALMACIJA

SCHMIDT-Handelsagentur

SUNADRIA, Rijeka

Turisticka zajednica Zupanije

Videoteka BLATINE

"VIKTOR LENAC" Shipyard, Rijeka

"ZIDARIC" d.o.o. Rovinj

"1.MAJ" Labin

"3.MAJ" SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY, Rijeka

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Agua Santa Bárbara

Asoc. De Dueños de Barcos de Samaná

Asoc. De Pescadores Señorita Elupina Cordero

Ayuntamiento Municipal

Casa Almonte

Casa Cambero

Casa Carrasco

Casa Chavan

Cia. Embotelladora

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, cont.

Colmado Caico

Distribuidora Pucho José

Dr. Vicente

Farmacia Mercedes

Farmacia Sánchez

Gabriel Pimentel

Hotel Cayacoa/Occidental Hoteles

Iglesia Católica/Andrés Savard M.S.

José J. Ramirez

Junta de Asociaciones Campesinas de Samaná

(IACASA)

Los Tres Farolitos/Sr. Adael de León

Marina de Guerra

Narciso Estévez

P. André Dumas M.S.

Res. Las Malvinas

Rolando Reyes

SOPROECO

Sr. Cervantes M. Barba

Sr. Miguel A. Rodriguez

Super Colmado El Gallo

Super Mercado El Gallo

Supermercado Amigo/Sra. Jacqueline Lora de Bezi

Supermercado Los Pinos/Sr. Noel Caccavelli

Tavarez Comercial

TV 3 Samaná

Victoria Marine/Ms. Kim Beddall

ECUADOR

Agrupación Ecológica Crear con Ciencia

Almacen Peer

Almacenes Geminis 1

Anónimo

Asociación de Larveros Río Jubones

Banco del Pichincha

Banco del Tungurahua

Blanca de Paredes

Bodega Continental

Bodega Santa Cruz

Botiquin la Economia

Boutique Vermillón

Cámara de Comercio de Bahía de Caráquez

Capitanía del Puerto de Bahía de Carquez

Capitanía del Puerto de Esmeraldas

Capitanía del Puerto de San

Lorenzo

Casa Verde

CESA

Cheap Burger Galápagos

CIVOL

Club de Guías

Club Rescate Ecológico

Comercial Avila

Comercial Las Acacias

Comercial Nachita

Comercial Rosado

Comercial Tunguragua

Comuna de San Pedro

Comuna de Valdivia

Cooperativa de Transporte Morán Valverde

Croporación Ecuatoriana de Turismo (CETUR)

Créditos Populares

Despensa Primavera

Despensa Zulamita

Dirección Provincial de Educación de El Oro

Dooña conchita

Farmacia Aida Maria

Ferreteria Central

Filanbanco

Frigocarnes El Arbolito

Fudación El Agua

Fudación Propueblo

Galápagos Galery

Grupo de Madereros Voluntad de Dios

Hospital de Manglaralto

Hotel Angermeyer

Hotel New Elizabeth

Imprenta Guayaguil

Instituto Ecuatoriano Forestal y de Areas Naturales

y Vida Silvestre (INEFAN)

La Chacrerita

La Trattoria de Pippo

La Universal

Margarita Paredes

Multifiltros

Mundo Naturista

Municipio de Atácames

Municipio del Cantó Sucre

Municipio de Playas

Municipio de Santa Elena

OCEANLAB

PACIFICOTOURS

Panaderia el Buen Pan

ECUADOR, cont.

Parrillada Don Guillo Pizzeria Media Luna

PLASCOE

Restaurante la Langosta Restaurante Francis Drake Restaurante Viña del Mar

Sra. Margarita Parrales

Tienda Danny Tienda Elizabeth Tienda Janeth Tienda Luisito Top Cream Yate Pulsar

EGYPT

AA Gadis African Divers Aida Beach Hotel

Aladin Amigo

Anemone Dive Centre

Ankram Travel

Aquamarine Diving Centre Aquanaute Diving Centre

Bagabond Baraca Bashayer

Best Tours Best Egypt

Cali International Diving Centre

Camel Dive Club Casino Royale Cataract Leilina Catherine Cliff Top Hotel

Coca Cola

Colona Dive Club

Coral Bay

Dar Um Sid Restaurant

Discover Scuba Ocean Quest

Divers' Lodge Eastmar

Falcon Al Diar Federal Express

Ghazala Hotel

Golden Palace Resort Helnan Marina Sharm Hilton Fayrouz Resort Hilton Residence

Hyperbaric Medical Centre

Kanabesh Village King Snefro Club

Kodak

LTI Seti Sharm

Mexx

Multi-National Forces Observers

Naama Safari

National Travel Service Novotel Sharm El Seheikh

Oonas Divers Poseidon Quest

Ras Mohamed National Park

Red Sea Diving Club Red Sea Diving College

Safari Sanafir

Scuatour Diving World

Sharm El Sheikh Movenpick Jölie Ville

Shamandura Sharm Mall Siag Travel

Sinai Dive Club Sharm

Sinai Divers

Sinai Wildlife Projects Sonesta Beach Resort

Subex Sun 'n' Fun Tebba Company

Travco

Tropicana Hotel

Youssri

GUATEMALA

Columbus Zoo

Japan Fund for Global Environment

Kerns

MacDonald's

Pepsi

Rotary Club

Siglo XXI

GUYANA

Catholic Standard

Community Development Committee,

No. 63 Village

GUYANA, cont.

Hotel Tower

Demico House/Banks DIH

Georgetown City Council

Guyana Chronicle

Guyana Pharmaceutical Corp.

Guyana National Energy Authority

Roman Catholic Diocese

Social Impact Amelioration

Programme (SIMAP) Agency

Stabroek News

ISRAEL

Center for Marine Conservation

EcoPeace

Eilat Environmental Unit

Israel Diving Federation

Ministry of the Environment

Nature Reserves Authority

IVORY COAST

Ash International

Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Port Autonome d'Abidjan

Société Ivoiriennoe de Raffinage

IAMAICA

Deli Works

D&G Ltd.

Iamaica Flour Mills Ltd.

IPS

Metropolitan Parks and Markets

West Indies Home Contractors Ltd.

Wisynco Trading Ltd.

JAPAN

Arsoa

Bank of the Ryukyus International

Foundation

The Beverage Industry Environment

Beautification Association

Circle K Japan Co., Ltd.

Clean FUKUOKA, Gommi Busters

Dunlop Home Products Ltd.

Earth Environmental Fund

Ebara Corporation

ESSO

Japan Environmental Action Network

Kanagawa Beach Cleaning Foundation

Malibu Beach Resort

Maritime Safety Agency

(11th Regional Headquarters)

Marui Pro Surfing Contest

Meiji Dairy Products Inc. Okinawa

NEC

Okinawa Prefecture:

Environemtnal Preservation

Public Sanitation Division

Tourism Promotion Division

Okinawa Junior Chamber International Japan

Okinawa Visitor's Bureau

Pacific Art Gallery (Camp Foster)

Patagonia International, Inc. Japan Branch

Professional Driving School,

Denver, Colorado

Radio Okinawa R.O.K. JOXR 783 KHz

Ryukyu Broadcasting Company RBC

Sankus and Associates

Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.

Sapporo Beer

Sendai Technology Center

Service Creation Co. JAL Group

Sony Corporation

Taishi Communications Inc.(Gevent)

WWF-Japan

Yasushi Tamanaha

KENYA

African Sea Lodge

Aquaventures

Bamburi Beach Hotel

Bamburi Portland Cement Company Ltd.

Baobab Farm Ltd

Baobab Trust

Coral Beach Hotel

Danny's Group

Diani Reef Grand Hotel

Diani Sea Lodge

Diani Sea Resort

Dolphine Beach Hotel

Flamingo Beach Hotel

Golden Beach Hotel

Hamingways

Interconttinetal Resort

Jadini Beach Hotel

Mr. Jessop's group

KENYA, cont.

Kenya Beach Hotel Kenya Wildlife Service Lagoon Reef Hotel Leisure Lodge Leopard Beach Hotel LTI Kaskazi Sea Resort

Malaika Beach Hotel

Mombasa and Coast Tourist

Association

Mombasa Beach Hotel Neptune Beach Hotel Neptune Paradise

Neptune Village Nomad Beach Hotel

Nyali Beach Hotel

Ocean sports

Oshwal Academy Palm Beach Hotel

Paradise Beach Hotel

Safari Beach Hotel

Serena Beach Hotel

Severin Sea Lodge Shanzu Beach Hotel

Southern Palm Beach Resort

Sun N' Sand Beach Hotel

Travellers Beach Hotel

Turtle Bay Beach Club

Whispering Palm Beach Hotel

Whitesands Beach Hotel

Wildlife Clubs of Kenya

Yacht Club

LATVIA

ASPTR Ltd.

Keep Sweden Tidy Foundation

Latvian Topper Club

Latvian Underwater Sports

Federation

MAN-TESS Ltd.

Riga Yacht Centre ANDREJOSTA

TAKATS Ltd.

LITHUANIA

K. Donelaitis Secondary School of Klaipéda Municipal Economy of Klaipéda City

MALTA

E. Calleja & Sons Ltd Malta Maritime Authority MaltiBuss Limited **Environment Secretariat** Octopus Garden Diving Centre Silhouette Photography Simonds Farsons Cisk Ltd Xerox Copy Centre

MALAYSIA

The Body Shop Majlis Daerah Port Dickson Ming Court Port Dickson Penggreak Scuba Quest

MEXICO

100% Natural Akumal Cancun Hotel Ayuntamiento Isla Mujeras Ayutamiento Lázaro Cárdenas **Baskin Robbins** Cabañas Nohoch Tunich Canal 13 T.V. Cancún Club Robinson Colon Tours Colony Club de Playa Coca-Cola

Colegio Puerto Aventuras Condominios Chac-halal Contro Ukand i Akumal

Cooperativa de pescadores Isla Mujeres

DIF isla Muieres **DIF Tulum**

Ecotur Maya

El tacoloto (playa del Carmen) Escuela Secundaria Federal No.8

Escuela Secundaria Técnica No.8 Fotografia Omega

Fundacion de Parques y Museos De Cozumel

Grupo Ecologista Isla Mujeros A.C.

Grupo Jiménez

Hotel Continental Plaza

Hotel La Perla

Hotel Oasis Puerto Aventuras

Hotel Osho Oasis

Hotel Punta Maroma

Hotel Ritz Carlton Company

MEXICO. cont.

Hotel Shangri - la Caribe

Hotel Zamas

Kukulcan Plaza

La crónica de Cancún

Las casitas Hotel

Mike Maden Dive Center

Mix FM-radio grupo ACIR

Muncipio de Solidaridad

Naviera Asterix

Operadora del Personal Puerto Aventuras

Por Estol de Quintana Roo

Radio Pirata Radio Turquesa

Regional Technical Council

Restaurant La Isla

Restaurant Sole mio

Savana Comunicaciones

Sayab Arte Popular

Sergio Papatolios y Fernándo Molina

Sociedad Cooperative de Pescadores de Servicios

Turisticos de Puerto Jurez

Sr. José Luis García Echegaray

Super Cex-hana

Super Chomak

Super Géminis

University of Campeche

Villas Maya

Xcaret

Xel - Ha

Zand Zea Clean Company

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

AKZO Nobel

Always Green

Amigoe

Bala

Beurs & Nieuwsberichten

Black Durgon Inn

Bonaire Art Gallery

Bonaire Caribbean Club

Bon Awa

Bon Bini Divers

Botica Bonaire

Botica Korona

Buddy Dive Resort

Captain Don's Habitat

Caribbean Laundry

Casa Nasa

Casa Nena

Coca Cola

Coca Coia

Compact S Cycle Bonaire

de Antillen NV

Don Andres

Extra

Flamingo Home Depot

Flamingo TV

Fragile Ocean

Fundashon Cas Boneriano

Government Information

Harbour Village Beach Resort

Iglesia Fuente de Aguabibo

Interbank

Island Grovers

J.C. Herrera

Kentucky Fried Chicken

Kroon Services

Leeward Inn

Littman lewelry

Lovers Ice Cream

Mansur

Moret Ernst & Young

Nobo

Peter Hughes Diving

Port Call

Princess Beach Hotel

Progreso Supermarket

Queen Angel

Reef Care Curacao

IMO REMPEITC-Carib

Ritmo FM

Rocargo

Rum Runners

SABADECO

Samur

Sand Dollar Beach Dive

Sand Dollar Grocery

Sand Dollar Home Owners

Sandwich Factory

SELIBON

SGB Chess Club

Sorobon Beach Resort

Sunbelt Realty

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, cont.

Tortugana

Touch the Sea

Ultimo Noticias

Voz di Bonaire

WeleBe Nissan

Winkel Soliana & Grul

Youth Council

NIGERIA

Chevron Oll Company Nigeria Ltd.

Coca Cola

Poly Products

Swan Water Nigeria Ltd.

Mr. Kim Syles of Shell Petroleum Development

Corp. Nigeria Ltd.

PADI EUROPE

German Airline LTU

PANAMA

Banco Continental

Banco DISA

Brazil Market Corp.

COPA Airlines

DIMA

Epic Publications

INRENARE

Inspecciones Jesus Diaz, S.A.

Iztractions, S.A.

LA PRENSA Newspaper

Mac Grafix, S.A.

Ministry of Education

POLYMER, S.A.

Revista GUIA CAMTUR

Seguros Centralizados, S.A.

POLAND

Elblag

Koszalin

Ministry of Environment

Protection

National Environment Protection

and Water Management Fund

Natural Resources and Forestry

Provincial Environment

Protection Funds in Szczecin

Slupsk

SINGAPORE

The Body Shop

Caltex Group of Companies

The Nature Society

Rotary Club

SPAIN

Almonte

Aula del Mar de Málaga

Autocares Romero

Canal Sur

Cartaya

Center for Marine Studies

Coca-Cola Spain

Club Juvenil "Saltamontes" de La Fundación

El Monte

E.L.M. La Redondela

El País

Grupo ecologista SILVEMA

Isla Critina

Lepe

Lepebus

Málaga

Mancomunidad de Mazagón

McDonald's

Punta Umbría

ST VINCENT & THE GRENADINES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Tourism

Ministry of Health and the Environment

Peace Corps (SVG-Eastern Caribbean)

St. Vincent Brewery, Ltd.

St. Vincent & The Grenadines Ministry of Housing

(Community Development Division)

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Amoco Trinidad Oil Company

Auto Rentals

Boodoosingh's Grocery

Hydo-Tech

Mayaro - Rio Claro Regional Co-operation

Princes Town Rotary Club

Radio Emergency Associated Communications

Team (R.E.A.C.T)

Raymond Borel Service Station

S.R. Moonan & Sons Hardware

Schlumberger Trinidad Inc.

Solid Waste Management Company Limited



Center for Marine Conservation

1725 DeSales Street, NW Washington, DC 20036

(202) 429-5609

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