2005 HONOR ROLL OF DONORS

The Coca-Cola Compan

National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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See's Candies Bank of America

The Dow Chemical Compani ITW Hi-Cone

Alexander & Baldwin Foundation
American Plastics Council
Proctor & Gamble Fund
Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council

MISSION OF THE ICC

The International Coastal Cleanup engages people to remove trash and debris from the world's beaches and waterways, to identify the sources of debris, and to change the behaviors that cause pollution.

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For more information, or to participate in the International Coastal Cleanup, contact: The Ocean Conservancy 2029 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006 202-429-5609

www.coastalcleanup.org 800.262.BEACH (U.S. only) cleanup@oceanconservancy.org © 2006, The Ocean Conservancy. All Rights Reserved. Not too long ago, several environmental leaders, the Governor of Hawaii, my wife and I were guests of President George W. Bush at a White House screening of, "Voyage to Kure," the PBS documentary about Jean-Michel Cousteau's expedition to the remote atoll of Kure at the westernmost point of the Hawaiian Islands archipelago. There, among the pristine coral reefs and uninhabited islands—thousands of miles from the nearest human civilization—what would you suppose Cousteau found? Trash. He found trash.

Sitting there in the White House, fully prepared for a glorious portrait of one of the most precious, untouched ecological treasures left on earth, I was shocked to see the unmistakable stain of human carelessness. It was, for me, a remarkable moment of clarity; proof that everything we do, wherever we are, has impact upon our oceans, and not just close to home. The things we discard today can be borne by the wind and the seas to affect ecosystems far, far way.

That's why The Ocean Conservancy is so committed to the problem of ocean debris. It's why we sponsor the International Coastal Cleanup (ICC) event each year, a day of volunteer effort on the third Saturday of every September to clear trash and educate people about how they can reduce our impact on the coasts.

In 2005, The Ocean Conservancy celebrated the 20th Anniversary of the ICC. 20 years It sounds amazing—and it is. The Ocean Conservancy—and I personally—would like to send a heartfelt message of thanks and gratitude to the legions of enthusiastic volunteers who make the ICC such a highlight for us each year. We could not do it without your commitment and hard work. Surely, our volunteers made the 2005 ICC event—and every ICC event for that matter—a success, and we thank them for a job well done!

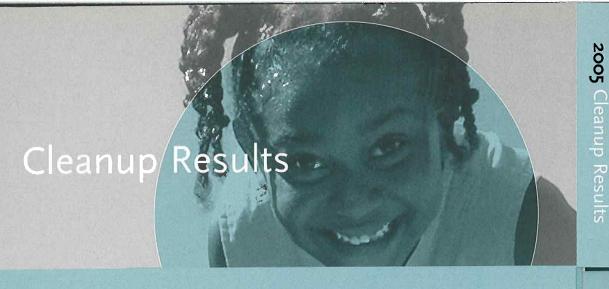
Though just a single day each year, the ICC event could not happen without extensive planning and preparations that begin months in advance of—and linger far past—the third Saturday in September. Often, the day after one cleanup is done we're busy with post-cleanup tasks-cataloging, counting, and summarizing the debris we find-that take us into the new year. Not long after that, coordinators must begin gearing up for the next ICC event. The minutiae fall to our tireless coordinators: the hard work of securing local sponsors and organizing the marine debris data, planning cleanup areas and publicizing our efforts. We thank them most sincerely for their hard work, dedication, and willingness to volunteer valuable time to this important cause. You will find a complete list of the 2005 coordinators on pages 43-47.

Then, of course, special thanks must go to our sponsors for their generous financial support, employee volunteer participation, and in-kind donations. Their kind gifts of supplies, food, beverages, services, and more keep our volunteers motivated and energized for the difficult work of coastal cleanup. We salute our sponsors' contributions and commitment to a cleaner marine environment. You can find a complete list of International and U.S. State sponsors on pages 47-50.

To all who participated in the 20th Anniversary International Coastal Cleanup, we at The Ocean Conservancy send a humble and resounding, "Thank you." We hope to see you during the 21st International Coastal Cleanup.

Until then,

Roger Rufe, President The Ocean Conservancy



INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP REPORT / 2005



100 million pounds $170,\!000^{+}$ miles

YEARS OF CLEANER COASTS 2005

International Coastal Cleanup

In 1986, Linda Maraniss, a staff member of The Ocean Conservancy-then known as the Center for Environmental

Thus, The Ocean Conservancy's International Coastal Cleanup was born.

In 2005, The Ocean Conservancy celebrated its 20th ICC. The event just keeps on getting better each year, reaching more states, more countries, more people and more coastal miles than ever. In 2006, over 450,000 citizens from almost 100 countries will participate in the Cleanup. They will pick up nearly 8 million pounds of debris from thousands of miles of shoreline and waterways.

Just what has 20 years of the International Coastal Cleanup meant to our coasts? Well, take a look ...

The 6 million volunteers who have participated...

- > Could fill Madison Square Garden 300 times.
- > Would be the world's 105th most populous nation—larger than 134 other countries.
- > Are more than the populations of Alaska, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming and the District of Columbia...combined.

The 100 million pounds of trash removed weigh more than...

- > 400 blue whales, the largest mammal in the world.
- > 25,000 NASCAR stock cars—and their drivers.
- > Two World War II aircraft carriers.

The 170,000 miles of cleaner shorelines are...

- > Enough to circle the earth...7 times.
- > Three times the total mileage of the U.S. interstate highway system.
- > Enough to drive from Miami to Anchorage and back...17 times.





2005

HIGHLIGHTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST MARINE DEBRIS ---

TAKING ACTION, MAKING A DIFFERENCE

So what possesses hundreds of thousands of people to spend a precious Saturday morning picking up someone else?s trash? The reasons are as numerous as the volunteers. A sense of responsibility, care for the environment, and a desire to give back

are just a few.

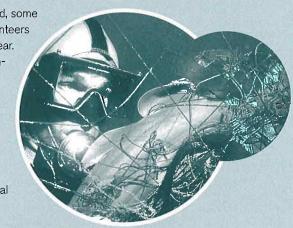
DEBRIS ENTANGLEMENT: A DEADLY PROBLEM

No shore on earth is free from trash. It is one of the most insidious problems facing our oceans today. Its effect is more than mere aesthetics; it's a matter of life and death for marine life because, for better or worse, today's world relies heavily on durable and buoyant synthetic materials-a deadly combination for the oceans.

Once in the water, such debris degrades slowly and may meander thousands of miles from its origin. Plastic debris washing ashore on a remote island this year may still be littering those waters decades, even centuries, from now. Every cigarette butt or grocery bag tossed carelessly becomes embarrassing debris. Discarded computers and consumer electronics leach deadly toxins-chromium, mercury, and lead-into our wetlands and tributaries. Rusting, oily car parts clog our rivers and streams. Abandoned fishing nets, crab pots and line smother our coral reefs and coastal waters killing countless sea animals each year.

Every ICC, volunteers find many animals entangled in debris-some dead, some clinging to life, many listed as threatened or endangered. In 2005, volunteers found 101 animals entangled in debris, down from 186 the previous year. Discarded fishing line was responsible for nearly half (45% of all entanglements, with fishing nets (16%) and rope (14%) coming in second and third. Even though these items represent fractions of the total number of recorded items, debris such as fishing line, plastic bags, rope, and balloons are extremely dangerous to wildlife.

While marine mammal entanglements may be the most well known, volunteers found 46 entangled seabirds in 2005, almost half of all entangled wildlife. Marine mammals, in fact, comprised 10% of the total entanglements. Fish and invertebrates both suffered too, accounting for 39% of all recorded entanglements.



Entanglements are an especially pressing problem for Hawalian monk seals in the Northwestern Hawalian Islands. The currents that deposited the trash Jean-Michel Cousteau found also carry derelict fishing gear and other debris from thousands of miles away to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands. Abandoned fishing nets smother the area's fragile coral reefs and create an irresistible lure for the naturally curious monk seals.

The problem is so severe that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has been working with the U.S. Coast Guard and other groups for several years to remove derelict gear from the area's waters and reefs. Even after years of effort and tons of debris removed, scientists estimate that at least 100 tons of derelict fishing nets and gear still remain in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

But, there is hope.

1972 Legislation

The U.S. Congress passes the Coastal Zone Management Act, which works to preserve, protect, develop, restore, and enhance the United States coastal zone resources

1973/78 Legislation

The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) passes, creating international guidelines to prevent ship pollution. MARPOL has six annexes covering oil discharge, hazardous liquid control, hazardous material transport, sewage discharge, plastic and garbage disposal, and air pollution. Annex V controls the disposal of plastic and garbage into the oceans from ships.





2005 ICC RESULTS: A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

On September 17, 2005, for the 20th successive year, volunteers across the globe gathered for the International Coastal Cleanup. The ICC educates and empowers people to be part of the solution. In addition to collecting and removing debris, volunteers record the types of debris they pick up. The Ocean Conservancy compiles and analyzes this information to identify the activities that cause debris. The final information is then used to educate the public, business, industry, and government officials about the marine debris problem. You'll find an exhaustive, region-by-region, type-by-type catalog of what was removed at the end of this report. A few trends are worth noting.



2005 ICC RESULTS: PEOPLE, POUNDS & MILES

In 2005, global participation increased by an incredible 47%, with 448,241 people from 74 countries participating in the International Coastal Cleanup. Underwater cleanups also increased, with more divers taking to the sea to remove debris. In 2005, 7,033 divers participated in the ICC worldwide, up from the 6,682 that worked during 2004 events. 70% of the countries participating in 2005 had underwater as well as beach cleanups.

The United States continues to be the largest participant in the ICC, comprising 39% of the global participants in 2005. In the United States, the number of people coming out to the ICC event also increased. Across the U.S., 174,075 people participated in the ICC, up 9.6% from 2004. Numerous states returned to the ICC after having reduced cleanup efforts due to hurricanes in 2004. Even with hurricanes Katrina and Rita, which significantly impacted the Gulf of Mexico, our volunteers turned out in droves—a testament to the real strength of their commitment.

Ten new countries reported results in 2005: Cayman Islands, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Netherlands, Solomon Islands, Ukraine, and Vietnam.

Numerous countries had dramatic increases in cleanup efforts in 2005:

- Ecuador increased participation to 4,165 people, up from only 62 the previous year.
- > Mexico greatly increased cleanup efforts with 8,091 people participating, up from 2,539 in 2004.
- > The **Philippines continue to build their participation** with 123,572 people, comprising 27% of the global cleanup effort.
- **South Africa also increased participation** in 2005, reporting 7,455 people cleaning beaches compared to only 2,024 in 2004.



···

1977 Legislation Clean Water Act passes, which establishes pollution discharge regulations for U.S. waters, sets water quality standards, and gives the country's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authority over pollution control programs.

1985

The Ocean Conservancy conducts a study of plastic marine garbage for EPA. The report, *Plastics in the Ocean: More than a Litter Problem*, identifies debris made of plastic materials as the number one marine debris hazard.

86

A Conservancy staff member organizes the first Beach cleanups along the Texas coast. In the three-hour Texas Coastal Cleanup, 2,800 volunteers collect 124 of trash from 122 miles of coastline.

:**987** .egislation U.S. Congress passes the Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act (MPPRCA) to implement Annex V. Under MPPRCA, it is illegal to throw plastic trash of any vessel within the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (within 200 nautical miles of the shoreline). It is also illegal to throw any other garbage overboard while navigating in U.S. waters or within three miles of shore.

1988

The Cleanup expands to include 25 coastal U.S. states and territories.

The Ocean Conservancy establishes the National Beach Cleanup Marine Debris Database to create awareness, involve citizens, and collect standardized information on the problem of marine debris

On December 31st of this year, Annex V of the MARPOL Treaty, which deals with ship-borne garbage, goes into effect.

4 THE OCEAN CONSERVANCY

SOURCES OF DEBRIS

According to the U.S. Department of commerce and the U.S. Navy, approximately 80% of debris is washed off the land, blown by winds, or intentionally dumped from shore. Results from the 2005 cleanup support this conclusion and give a clear indication that our activities on land continue to have serious repercussions on our oceans and waterways. The number one debris item found was cigarettes or cigarette filters, accounting for 26% of all debris removed from land or water. Almost 52% of debris included foodrelated items like wrappers, bottles and cans, utensils, plates, cups, and straws.

From the oceans and waterways, fishing nets contributed 8% of the total, and dumping activities were responsible for a little less than 6%. While medical and personal hygiene made up little more than 1% of the total debris, it accounted for some of the more disturbing items, including thousands of used condoms, syringes, and tampons.

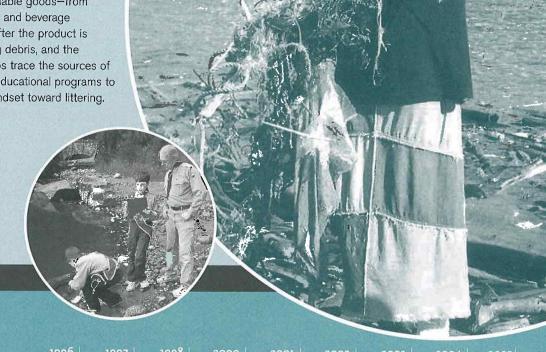
But debris does not stop at the water line. Underwater cleanup volunteers discovered more than 107,000 pounds of debris, much of which had been on the ocean floor or river bottom for several years. In 2005, the debris found underwater closely mimicked the results found on shore. Again, shoreline and recreational activities accounted for the majority of debris-59%—with smoking activities coming in second at almost 25%. Activities occurring on the water contributed slightly more than 13%. One of the problems with debris from ocean and waterway activities-including fishing line and nets, rope, and plastic sheeting-is that it is among the most destructive. This debris can remain in the water, posing a continual threat to marine wildlife and humans. It is little wonder that this debris is the most common type causing animal entanglements.

2005 ICC SOURCES OF MARINE DEBRIS

	1986	1987	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Shoreline and Recreational Activities	77.1%	82.74%	71.97%	63.70%	58.95%	60.51%	30.58%	54.61%	58.54%
Ocean/Waterway Activities	17.38%	13.27%	12.51%	10.63%	8.76%	8.95%	5.52%	6.87%	7.63%
Smoking-Related Activities	0.33%	1.27%	10.32%	21.55%	28.28%	26.24%	58.70%	35.05%	30.22%
Dumping Activities	4.11%	1.41%	3.71%	2.93%	2.68%	3.16%	3.34%	2.45%	2.53%
Medical/Personal Hygiene	0.47%	1.31%	1.49%	1.19%	1.33%	1.14%	1.86%	1.02%	1.08%

Each year, the ICC tabulates a list of the 10 most prevalent items found during the cleanup. In addition to being some of the most abundant items, this year's top-ten account for almost 80% of the total collected debris. As further proof of the insidiousness of land-based activities, shoreline and recreational activities made up approximately 58% of the total top ten items, and all of the top ten items were attributed to the category.

Since 1990, most of the items found during the ICC have been waste from consumable goods—from cigarettes to prepackaged food and beverage products—that are discarded after the product is used or consumed. Pinpointing debris, and the activities that cause them, helps trace the sources of debris and to create targeted educational programs to help people develop a new mindset toward littering.



	1996	1997	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Shoreline and Recreational Activities	62.66%	56.58%	53.57%	59.62%	52.88%	55.89%	53.10%	60.69%	56.1%
Ocean/Waterway Activities	7.65%	6.41%	6.78%	6.37%	6.41%	6.16%	6.41%	6.34%	6.1%
Smoking-Related Activities	25.45%	33.62%	37.28%	30.68%	37.97%	35.31%	37.90%	29.58%	34.9%
Dumping Activities	2.97%	2.46%	1.41%	2.44%	2.00%	1.93%	1.95%	2.56%	2.2%
Medical/Personal Hygiene	1.27%	0.93%	0.96%	0.89%	0.74%	0.71%	0.64%	0.83%	.07%

•••



Canada and Mexico participate, officially making the event the International Coastal Cleanup (ICC). Plywood that entered the ocean in 1986 is decomposing this year

1991

A cigarette butt that entered the ocean in 1986 is decomposing this year.

992

33 countries participate in the Cleanup.

1995

The Ocean Conservancy produces a report on ship waste and discharge at sea; to serve as an industry reference guide in preventing ship-borne marine debris.

1996

The Ocean Conservancy works with the International Maritime Organization to raise awareness of the importance of good stewardship and the marine debris problem in the Caribbean.

1997

75 countries participate in the Cleanup.



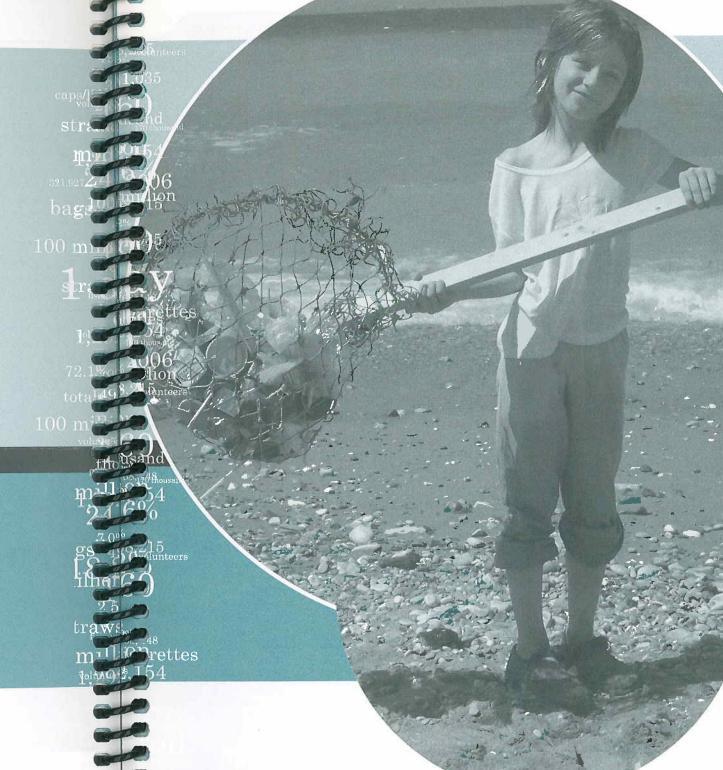
REDUCING DEBRIS—DOING YOUR PART

Marine debris is one of the most frustrating environmental threats because it is one of the most preventable; the solution is in our hands. Consequently, individual action to curb marine debris is just as important as legislative or political edicts, if not more so.

Data from the last decade indicates that most people do not consider their own contributions to marine debris to be significant enough to warrant a change in personal behavior. This is the underlying "perception" problem that the ICC seeks to solve. Inspiring change, in ourselves, in those we know, and in those we meet is a major component of the ICC's mission, perhaps more than clearing of trash itself.

That said, here are some steps you-and those you know-can take to do your part to reduce the amount of marine debris that enters our oceans and waterways:

- > Dispose of trash properly. This helps to reduce the amount of trash that washes into waterways from storm drains.
- > Reduce, reuse, and recycle. The more we do these three, the less chance those things become debris.
- > Look for alternative materials or avoid excessive packaging when deciding on purchases.
- > Cut the rings of six-pack holders. This lowers the risk of entanglement when holders make it to sea.
- > Participate in cleanups of local beaches, rivers, or streams.
- > Educate others about the dangers of marine debris.
- > Promote local solutions to debris.
- > Write your elected officials-local, state and national-and tell them to support stronger marine debris legislation and enforcement.





....

2003 in the Cleanup.

91 countries participate

Despite several cancellations due to Hurricane Isabel, which pushed many East Coast cleanups into October, ICC volunteers are still able to collect 7.7 million pounds of debris. A Styrofoam cup that entered the ocean in 1986 is decomposing this year.



A tin can that entered the ocean in 1986 is decomposing this year.

A plastic bottle that entered the ocean in 1986 is decomposing this year.

1,001,986

A glass bottle that entered the ocean in 1986 is decomposing this year.

ABOUT THE OCEAN CONSERVANCY-STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The ICC is a key effort for The Ocean Conservancy each year, but it is only part of a broader strategy to effect change in our oceans. The Ocean Conservancy directs attention where we can do the greatest good. These four initiatives are the main focus of our efforts, and by focusing on these four initiatives we increase our efficiency, effectiveness, and success in achieving wild, healthy oceans.

1 Restore Sustainable American Fisheries

The most immediate threat to ocean ecosystem health continues to be overfishing with subsequent declines in fish populations causing damage to other species and habitats. We support establishment of long-term sustainable fisheries by reforming fishery management in the U.S. to employ ecosystem-based management as the framework for fisheries policy and to make long-term sustainability the priority for fishing.

2 Protect Marine Wildlife from Human Impacts

Likewise, the ICC falls in this strategic realm; that of reducing human impact upon our oceans, but there are other human impacts that are devastating to our ocean ecosystems. An adjunct to overfishing is "bycatch," the unintentional injury or capture of wildlife during fishing operations. In fact, the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy recently identified bycatch as the largest source of mortality for these animals and reducing bycatch, therefore, the number one priority for their conservation and recovery.

The Ocean Conservancy aims to reduce and eliminate bycatch to prevent the extinction and ensure the recovery of many species of marine animals. We advocate for regulations to protect marine wildlife from fishing gear known to pose a threat and we will preserve and strengthen existing laws and regulations that protect marine wildlife. Lastly, we will ensure that international treaties provide similar protections against bycatch outside our borders.

3 Conserve Special Ocean Places

On land, we have recognized the value of conserving special ecosystems intact. National parks and wilderness areas are strongly supported by the public. Yet, we have failed to extend similar protections to ocean ecosystems.

Marine protected areas (MPAs), especially those that are free from fishing, mining, and other habitat-altering activities (reserves), are widely recognized as an effective tool for conserving and restoring marine ecosystems. Both the Pew Oceans Commission and the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy endorsed their use and a majority of ocean scientists concur with those findings. Despite this support, their implementation remains low on the list of U.S. priorities and some ocean users oppose such protections and have proposed legislative restrictions on the creation of MPAs and reserves in state and federal waters.

The Ocean Conservancy works to establish new MPAs and marine reserve networks to conserve important ocean ecosystems and to build political momentum for an effective national system of marine protected areas and reserves.

4 Reform Government for Better Ocean Stewardship

Our current system of piecemeal, uncoordinated governance of our ocean and coastal ecosystems, at both national and state levels, are limiting the nation's ability to manage and protect this resource. Propelled by recommendations and high-level attention from both the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy and Pew Oceans Commission, policymakers are taking increased interest in ocean governance reforms. The Ocean Conservancy works to fundamentally reform this structure and codify national and state policies that emphasize conservation and restoration of ocean ecosystems, as well as greater public participation in managing our public trust resources.

SPONSOR SPOTLIGHT—THE COCA-COLA COMPANY

For a decade now, The Coca-Cola Company has been a steadfast sponsor of The Ocean Conservancy's International Coastal Cleanup-a program focused on environmental action that integrates well with Coca-Cola's desire to sponsor programs that protect our precious water resources. The ICC is a perfect fit for Coca-Cola's corporate citizenship efforts, providing a high-profile opportunity to make a real global impact.

011

million

The ICC relationship is one of remarkable partnership and mutual support. It has become a model of corporate and non-profit partnership, Coca-Cola helps The Ocean Conservancy expand the ICC's reach, to boost volunteer participation, and to raise the visibility of the cleanup event.

Certainly, Coca-Cola provides much-needed monetary resources for refreshments and clean-up supplies, but-perhaps more importantly-the company also "walks the walk" by inspiring its employees across the globe to get involved in the ICC. Then, at the end of the day, Coke's sponsorship helps us gather critical empirical data about the marine debris we've collected, to compile the information, and to publish this report that will be used to educate the public, influence

legislators and engage future volunteers and supporters in the important work of the ICC.

Promotionally, as the 20th Anniversary Official Corporate Sponsor, Coca-Cola issued a limited number of commemorative 8-ounce bottles of Coke Classic to commemorate the ICC's 20th Anniversary that are sure to become collectors' items. And, from Canada to Belize, Malaysia to Mexico, Coca-Cola made its presence felt in both body and spirit, whether it was the 100 employees turning up to collect trash in Vung Fau, Vietnam or the \$1500 contribution that provided refreshments for volunteers in Puerto Rico. Coca-Cola is a true partner.

Moving forward Coca-Cola will continue its support of

the ICC in 2006, running in-theater advertisements focused on marine debris prevention and promoting the ICC during the summer months preceding the next ICC. Coca-Cola will also sponsor a radio media tour of The Ocean Conservancy's target markets in the week just prior to September 16, 2006—the date of the 21st International Coastal Cleanup.



2005 INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP 11



THE OCEAN CONSERVANCY

2005 ICC—WORLDWIDE RESULTS

PEOPLE, POUNDS, AND MILES

- > Worldwide, 448,241 people removed 8.2 million pounds of debris from 18,242 miles of shoreline.
- > Underwater, 7,033 divers recovered 107,226 pounds of debris from 261 miles of riverbed and seafloor.

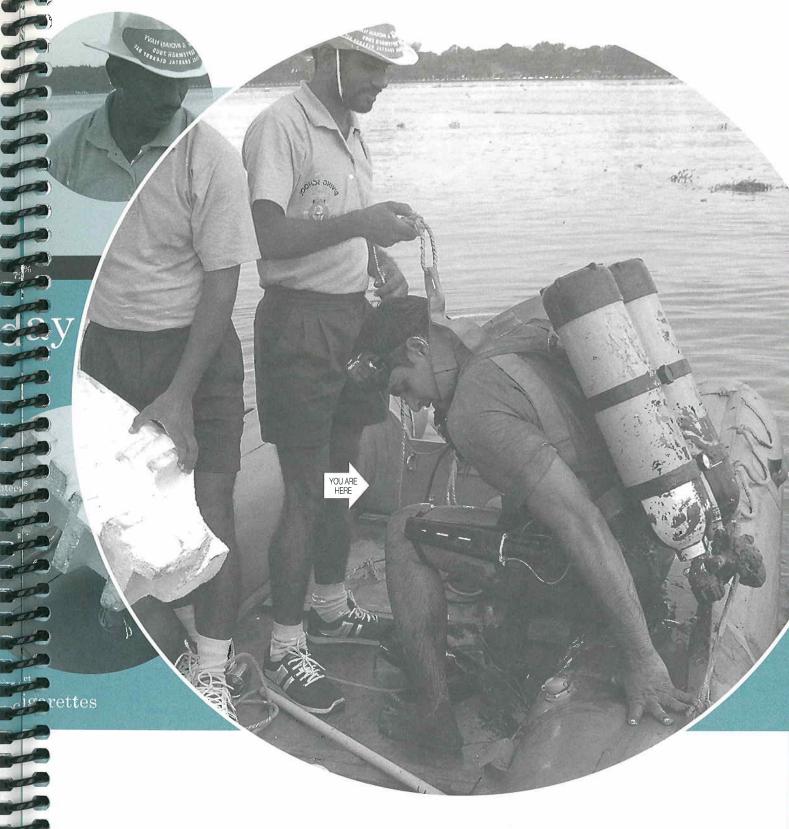
DEBRIS ITEMS:

- > Over 6.2 million debris items were collected worldwide.
- > Over 39,000 items were removed from underwater.

DEBRIS ISSUES:

- Once again, Shoreline and Recreational Activities are the primary source for debris found on land (57.8%) and underwater (59.1%).
- 8 of the Top Ten items found on land are remains of packaging and food and beverage products. These 8 items represent **51.6%** of the total amount of debris found.
- > Ocean/Waterway Activities resulted in 8.3% of debris found on land and 13.3% of debris found underwater.
 - Fishing line made the "Top Ten" list of items found underwater
- Fishing line also accounted for 44.6% of the entangled animals found during the ICC.
- Smoking-Related Activities resulted in large amount of debris, both above and below the ocean
- Underwater 8,297 cigarette filters and 735 cigarette wrappers and packaging were recovered.
 Smoking-related sources accounted for 24.8% of debris collected underwater.
- On land, 1.63 million cigarette filters were picked up. Smoking-Related Activities accounted for 30.4% of all the debris reported on land.
- > While all marine debris poses a threat to humans and wildlife, ten specific "dangerous debris items" pose an immediate threat. These items accounted for **16%** of the debris collected and include:
- **8,829** syringes
- 44,580 six-pack holders
- 51,614 pieces of fishing line
- > Dumping activities, a small percentage of total items at 5.7%, can represent some of the largest debris items.
- 153,935 items related to dumping activities were reported in the 2005 ICC. These include:
- 5,960 appliances, 11,640 tires, and 20,624 batteries.







YEARS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP

In 2005, the **International Coastal Cleanup** (ICC) celebrated 20 years of cleaning up beaches around the world. What sets the ICC apart is that not only is it one of the largest volunteer efforts anywhere in the world, but it is also a valuable source of data on the debris that mars our beaches and waterways.

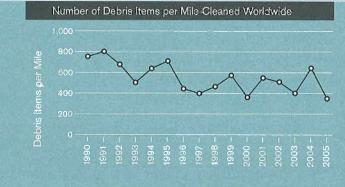
The Ocean Conservancy was able to condense its data card in 2001 to better track sources of debris. This new data format monitors key items that are indicative of where debris is coming from. By tracking debris by source, managers, lawmakers and citizens can better work to reduce the amount and the frequency of marine debris.

Today, with 20 years of data, we can begin to look for trends and impacts we have had in the fight against marine debris.

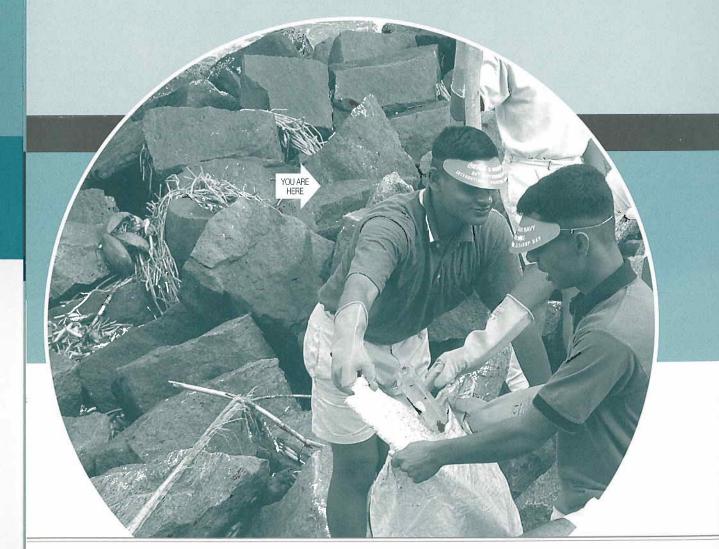
The International Coastal Cleanup event is a one-day snapshot into the problem of marine debris. It is also a look into the solution.

Over the past 20 years, **6.2 million volunteers** have removed **109 million pounds of debris** from above and below the water in **127 countries**. The millions of volunteers from around the world have picked up and **counted 89 million debris items** from **179 thousand miles** of shorelines, rivers and lakes; both above and below the water's surface.

Between 1990 and 2005, volunteers in the United States have, on average, been finding fewer debris items per mile of coast cleaned. In 1990, **762 debris items were collected for each mile** cleaned. In 2005 there were just 203 items found per mile, a **decrease of 73%**. While the number of items per mile does vary from year to year, there is an overall trend towards fewer debris items being found each year (Fig 1).







Number of Debris Items per Mile Cleaned in the United States

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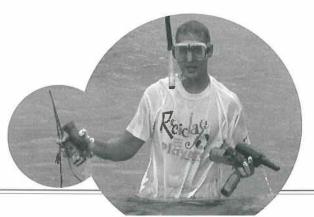
gure 1: The number of debris items recorded for every mile cleaned in the ICC from 1990-005. While increases in global participation increase variability, smaller scale observations uch as the long-term dataset in the United States support an overall trend of <u>decreasing</u> On the other hand, while the amount of marine debris found each year appears to be decreasing, patterns in marine debris have changed very little.

- > Since 1989, volunteers have counted the number of cigarette filters found each year. Cigarette filters have been the number one item every year of the ICC. In total, 12.8 million filters have been picked up in the United States.
- > The major source of marine debris has been identified as **Shoreline and Recreational Activities**. Items discarded carelessly during visits to the beach, picnics by the river, even walking down the street hundreds of miles from a body of water, account for an average of **60% of all the debris found** each year.
- > Food Packaging is another significant source of debris, accounting for anywhere from 6-11% of our total. Beverage bottles and cans collectively contribute another 15% to the total.
- On a good note, Medical/Personal Hygiene debris items, which can be indicative of larger pollution issues, make up only about 1% of the debris found and such items have decreased by over 50% in the last 15 years.
- > The dangers of marine debris, however, are still apparent. Since 1988, volunteers have encountered over **2,800 animals entangled in marine debris** in the United States alone. On average, this means **over 150 entangled animals are found each year in just a single day**.

20 YEAR TOP TEN



Del	oris Items	Total Number	Percent
1	Cigarettes/cigarette filters	20,013,262	22.5%
2	Bags	7,332,776	8.2%
3	Caps/lids	7,369,090	8.3%
4	Food wrappers and containers	7,003,644	7.9%
5	Cups/plates/forks/knives/spoons	6,050,356	6.8%
6	Beverage bottles (plastic) 2 liters or less	4,206,213	4.7%
7	Beverage cans	3,941,341	4.4%
8	Beverage bottles (glass)	3,756,321	4.2%
9	Straw/stirrers	3,227,519	3.6%
10	Rope	1,765,012	2.0%
	Totals	64,665,533	72.6%





20 YEAR PARTICIPATION AND DEBRIS DATA FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP

Year	People	Pounds	Miles	Total Debris Items	Items per Mile	Number of Countries	US States Territories
1986	2,800	247,903	122				72.00
1987	26,585	1,417,044	1,939			1	19
1988	47,423	1,953,800	3,518	1,973,995	561		25
1989	65,625	1,718,273	2,939	1,638,425	557	3	25
1990	105,658	2,588,260	4,262	3,304,013	775	5	29
1991	144,897	3,146,080	4,731	3,792,491	802	12	34
1992	160,582	3,560,777	5,215	3,439,784	660	32	33
1993	223,456	4,735,395	5,926	2,935,658	495	37	35
1994	214,944	3,968,098	10,344	6,440,912	623	61	35
1995	208,443	3,615,047	7,845	5,569,290	710	55	42
1996	277,689	4,890,964	9,129	4,049,238	444	72	48
1997	315,615	6,129,118	8,881	3,587,895	404	75	53
1998	508,798	5,299,529	12,169	5,413,961	445	68	38
1999	774,215	8,439,383	11,361	6,648,137	585	77	53
2000	844,967	13,583,705	20,709	7,198,091	348	72	51
2001	755,466	12,390,243	12,315	6,859,868	557	77	54
2002	391,733	8,226,783	12,410	6,327,758	510	100	50
2003	450,560	7,554,643	16,259	6,525,667	401	91	48
2004	305,029	7,762,820	11,112	7,102,030	639	83	50
2005	448,241	8,217,543	18,242	6,225,076	341	74	45
Totals	6,272,726	109,445,408	179,427	89,032,289		127	54



2005 Raw Data

Coordinators + Sponsors

		LAND		UN	IDERWATER			TOTAL	
ountry	People	Pounds	Miles	People	Pounds	Miles	People	Pounds	Miles
Argentina	1,645	25,842.6	10.9			E STORY	1,645	25,842.6	10.9
Aruba	39	1,127.0	6.8	18	100	5.0	57	1,277.0	11.8
Australia	177	2,393.1	91.5	21		MEN A	198	2,393.1	91.5
Austria	95	1,256.9	12.1	22	158.8	1.2	117	1,415.6	13.4
Bahamas	467	6,265.0	58.0			The Sale	467	6,265.0	58.0
Barbados	180	1,111.0	6.5	52	798.0	2.0	232	1,909.0	8.5
Belgium	76	1,880.9	2.5	143	3,468.5	2.2	219	5,349.3	4.7
Belize	1,163	9,174.0	38.1	4	10.0		1,167	9,184.0	38.1
Bermuda	184	1,964.5	4.8		1871	10 10 10 10	184	1,964.5	4.8
Brazil	11,438	75,543.0	125.1	572	1,623.0	13.3	12,010	77,166.0	138.4
British Virgin Islands	406	8,612.5	6.5				406	8,612.5	6.5
Danada Danada	21,083	68,590.4	998.9	311	10,074.0	13.6	21,394	78,664.4	1,012.5
Cayman Islands	4	4.0	18.8	51	1,000.0	3.6	55	1,004.0	22.4
Chile	1975 2	THE RESTRICTION		_	75.44, SS (A)			_	
Colombia	294	4,441.0	20.8	97	1,064.0	2.6	391	5,505.0	23.4
Cook Islands	26	160.0	0.1	14	123.0	0.3	40	283.0	0.3
Costa Rica	325	3,191.0	23.5	34	135.0	1.5	359	3,326.0	25.0
Oroatia	6	120.0	1.8	_	_		6	120.0	1.8
Cuba	10	384.0	2.0	3	4.0	1.0	13	388.0	3.0
Cyprus	41	2,482.0	7.6		4.0		41	2,482.0	7.6
Denmark	10	27.0	0.7				10	2,402.0	0.7
Dominica	765	26,100.0	25.3	11	900.0	0.3	776	27,000.0	25.5
Dominican Republic	59	420.0	7.0	42	1,800.0	1.0	101	2,220.0	8.0
Ecuador	4,130	70,562.0	43.3	35	928.0	2.0	4,165	71,490.0	45.3
Egypt	860	14,452.1	44.6	34	1,984.5	0.9	894	16,436.6	45.5
iji	105	2,399.4	10.2	04 http://doi.org	1,904.0	0.9	105	2,399.4	10.2
rance	65	990.0	8.4	81	7,133.2	1.9	146	8,123.2	10.2
Germany	634	16,074.5	48.5	215	1,983.4	7.0	849	18,057.8	55.5
Greece	1,055	12,185.8	12.7	23	729.3	3.2	1,078		
Grenada Grenada	80	8,263.0	14.9	60	7,010.0	3.5		12,915.2	15.8
Guyana	124		14.9	80	7,010.0	3.0	140	15,273.0	18.4
laiti	40	1,065.0 234.0	0.3				124	1,065.0	-
londuras	31	250.0					40	234.0 250.0	0.3
long Kong	1,302		1.3	-	06.7	- 10	31		1.3
ndia		17,908.8	18.2	60	96.7	1.0	1,362	18,005.6	19.2
ndonesia	21,066	300,248.0	347.6	141	1,051.3	7.4	21,207	301,299.3	354.9
aly		502.6	4.0	85	487.7	1.3	387	990.3	5.3
amaica	383	3,417.8	8.9	143	1,766.2	11.9	526	5,184.0	20.7
apan	1,457 14,528	7,044.0	71.8	20	0.0554	-	1,477	7,044.0	71.8
enya		66,710.1	22.4	281	6,657.1	2.7	14,809	73,367.1	25.0
uxembourg	1,506	15,695.4	340.7	24	26.5	1.3	1,530	15,721.9	342.0
lalaysia	200	0545	70	40	59.5	1.9	40	59.5	1.9
Maldives	307	354.7	7.9	192	162.9	4.1	499	517.6	12.1
	211	2,458.6	9.5	96	2,220.4	3.7	307	4,679.0	13.2
falta fexico	41	210.0	2.2	8	35.0	1.2	49	245.0	3.5
etherlands	7,872	34,585.4	75.7	219	603.5	10.4	8,091	35,188.9	86.1
	127	3,759.5	7.8	Tale of the			127	3,759.5	7.8
letherlands Antilles	37	100.0	1.5	76	1,100.0	2.2	113	1,200.0	3.7
lew Zealand	92	439.7	8.5	36	417.6	1.6	128	857.3	10.1
Vanama	135	500.0	3.0	ELATER SE			135	500.0	3.0
Panama	7,844	150,556.8	55.5	45	503.5	1.2	7,889	151,060.3	56.8
Peru	5,000	243,460.7	13.3				5,000	243,460.7	13.3

2005 Raw Data

Coordinators + Sponsors

		LAND			IDERWATER			TOTAL	
ountry			Miles			Miles	People	Pounds	Miles
Philippines	122,678	2,377,568.8	1,003.6	894	5,632.2	25.5	123,572	2,383,201.1	1,029.0
Poland	117	432.0	17.1			-	117	432.0	17.1
Portugal	4	176.4	0.6	51	672.5	2.5	55	848.9	3.1
Republic of Korea	3,857	292,568.9	70.3	114	3,512.6	1.5	3,971	296,081.4	71.8
Saudi Arabia	55	480.7	7.6	WILL I			55	480.7	7.6
Singapore	2,487	20,126.2	7.2	69	70.0	3.0	2,556	20,196.2	10.2
Solomon Islands	65	420.0	2.0		18	-	65	420.0	2.0
South Africa	7,435		3.5	20	a " lu-i		7,455		3.5
Spain	533	12,430.7	18.5	218	4,590.8	7.9	751	17,021.5	26.4
St. Lucia	2			19	425.0	0.3	21	425.0	0.3
Switzerland	399	23,470.0	10.9	92	2,668.1	3.0	491	26,138.1	14.0
Taiwan	277	1,500.3	2.4	84	374.1	1.3	361	1,874.5	3.7
Tanzania	47	177.9	1.1	6311 -			47	177.9	1.1
Thailand	1,807	12,899.4	16.4	147	1,261.1	1.2	1,954	14,160.5	17.7
Trinidad and Tabago	620	6,736.6	52.1	31	985.0	0.8	651	7,721.6	52.8
Turkey	4,942	63,762.0	98.2	46	639.4	10.9	4,988	64,401.3	109.2
Ukraine	34	110.0	0.1	e in e	-	3 T T T	34	110.0	0.1
United Arab Emirates	440	-	_	60			500		1.8
United Kingdom	4,204	33,590.6	113.1	0 1			4,204	33,590.6	113.1
United States	172,252	3,860,558.6	13,887.2	1,823	28,120.3	83.2	174,075	3,888,678.9	13,970.4
Uruguay	19	16.0	0.3	4	9.5	0.5	23	25.5	0.8
Venezuela	9,557	160,854.8	13.7	52	2,090.7	1.2	9,609	162,945.4	14.9
Vietnam	1,550	26,880.0	3.4	_			1,550	26,880.0	3.4
otals	441,208	8,110,277	17,981	7,033	107,266	261	448,241	8,217,543	18,242

		LAND		UN	DERWATER	•		TOTAL	
Country	People	Pounds	Miles	People	Pounds	Miles	People		Miles
Alabama	654	19,368.0	131.3		0.3295		654	19,368.0	131.3
American Samoa	1,818	30,200.2	37.3	Manager 1		MINE TO SERVICE	1,818	30,200.2	37.3
Arizona	315	7,111.0	69.5				315	7,111.0	69.5
Arkansas	10	1.0	4.0	15	2.0	6.0	25	3.0	10.0
California	53,861	977,305.3	2,300.2	257	5,789.0	11.0	54,118	983,094.3	2,311.2
Colorado			CONTROL OF	12	1.0	1.0	12	1.0	1.0
Connecticut	876	5,616.5	80.5	8	200.0	0.5	884	5,816.5	81.0
Delaware	1,541	14,195.0	173.5	King a	-		1,541	14,195.0	173.5
District of Columbia	74	1,571.5	8.0	W. D. A. S.			74	1,571.5	8.0
Florida	24,856	580,635.8	1,506.3	234	4,742.3	18.5	25,090	585,378.1	1,524.8
Georgia	24,154	700,685.0	2,967.2	160	300.0	0.3	24,314	700,985.0	2,967.5
Hawaii	49	380.0	1.0	150	1,480.0	3.3	199	1,860.0	4.3
Illinois	1,468	6,915.6	31.5	85	920.0	1.8	1,553	7,835.6	33.2
Indiana	29	201.5	1.8	31	140.0	0.8	60	341.5	2.5
lowa	49	1,100.0	2.5	31	605.0	1.6	80	1,705.0	4.1
Kentucky	1	1.0		12	120.0	0.3	13	121.0	0.3
Maine	2,670	16,432.5	111.8				2,670	16,432.5	111.8
Maryland	477	10,663.0	30.0				477	10,663.0	30.0
Massachusetts	2,414	27,157.9	160.8	8	160.0	0.2	2,422	27,317.9	161.0
Michigan	2,361	12,144.0	330.8	40	500.0	1.0	2,401	12,644.0	331.8
Minnesota	254	1,158.0	34.9	21	565 0	3.0	275	1,723.0	37.9
Missouri	88	578.0	248.5				88	578.0	248.5
Montana	12	350.0	2.5	25	250.0		37	600.0	2.5
Nebraska	624	7,430.0	117.0	12	750.0	0.5	636	8,180.0	117.5
Nevada	15	350.0	3.0	40	425.0	50	55	775.0	8.0
New Hampshire	1,099	7,750.5	20.2	23	940.0	1.3	1,122	8,690.5	21.5
New Jersey	753	13,635.0	30.0	36	650.0	0.3	789	14,285.0	30.2
New York	9,825	166,813.6	981.1	222	4,778.0	7.7	10.047	171,591.6	988.8
North Carolina	14,250	450,853.0	1,718.5	69	2,080.0	2.6	14,319	452,933.0	1,721.0
North Dakota	4	10.0	1.0	NIM -N		0.24	4	10.0	1.0
Ohio	667	11,201.0	33.8	6	545.0	0.3	673	11,746.0	34.0
Oregon	3,304	61,827.0	401.8	10	20.0	1.0	3,314	61,847.0	402.8
Pennsylvania	743	7,350.0	76.3	13		0.5	756	7,350.0	76.8
Puerto Rico	4,226	84,204.0	476.7	81	640.0	5.3	4,307	84,844.0	482.0
Rhode Island	744	8,307.0	110.2				744	8,307.0	110.2
South Carolina	3,874	102,428.0	847.1	23	90.0	0.5	3,897	102,518.0	847.6
Texas	7,172	240,685.5	339.5	76	650.0	1.2	7,248	241,335.5	340.7
U.S. Virgin Islands	671	11,095.5	26.9	3	value si a d	0.1	674	11,095.5	27.0
Utah	20	580.0	2.0		5 6 B 5 10		20	580.0	2.0
Vermont	20	900.0	2.8				20	900.0	2.8
Virginia	4,585	229,711.0	330.6				4,585	229,711.0	330.6
Washington	1,041	40,320.0	111.0	60	155.0	3.8	1,101	40,475.0	114.8
West Virginia	6	110.0	1.0				6	110.0	1.0
Wisconsin	578	1,226.8	23.4	60	623.0	4.2	638	1,849.8	27.5
lotals	172,252	3,860,559	13,887	1,823	28,120	83	174,075	3,888,679	13,970
		2,000,000	10,007	1,020	20,120	00	117,013	0,000,079	10,970

		UNDERWATER	тот
oreline and Recreational Activities			
Bags	353,554	4,498	358,0
Balloons	68,073	329	68,4
Beverage Bottles (Glass)	294,850	2,872	297,7
Beverage Bottles (Plastic) 2 liters or less	486,183	2,392	488,5
Beverage Cans	244,724	2,098	246,8
Caps/Lids	637,693	2,885	640,5
Clothing/Shoes	110,544	891	111,4
Cups/Plates/Forks/Knives/Spoons	315,084	1,733	316,8
Food Wrappers and Containers	621,981	2,883	624,8
Pull Tabs	75,925	538	76,4
Shotgun Shells/Wadding	22,927	115	23,0
Six-Pack Holder	44,429	151	44,5
Straws/Stirrers	238,539	1,516	240,0
Toys	60,162	459	60,6
ean/Waterway Activities Bait Containers/Packaging	26,882	444	27,3
Bleach/Cleaner Bottles	44,761	158	27,3 44,9
Buoys/Floats	34,079	218	34,9
Crab/Lobster/Fish Traps	11,668	162	11,8
Crates	9,900	40	9,9
Fishing Lines	50,293	1,321	51,6
Fishing Lures/Light Sticks	19,037	1,018	20,0
Fishing Nets	39,682	204	39,8
Light Bulbs/Tubes	12,552	66	12,6
Oil/Lube Bottles	27,996	149	28,1
Pallets	10,245	36	10,2
Plastic Sheeting/Tarps	83,342	680	84,0
Rope	108,389	585	108,9
Strapping Bands	36,902	178	37,0
oking-Related Activities			
Cigar Tips	99,122	494	99,6
Cigarette Lighters	42,003	279	42,2
Cigarettes/Cigarette Filters	1,629,769	8,297	1,638,0
Tobacco Packaging/Wrappers	109,965	735	110,7
55-Gallon Drums	1,785	19	1,8
mping Activities			
Appliances (refrigerators, washers, etc.)	5,930	30	5,90
Batteries	20,485	139	20,6
Building Materials	99,167	296	99,40
Cars/Car Parts Tires	16,132 11,421	116 219	16,24 11,64
	11,721		11,0
dical/Personal Hygiene	45040	440	480
Condoms	17,210	112	17,33
Diapers	18,013	82	18,09
Syringes Tampons/Tampon Applicators	8,791 15,343	38	8,89 15,4
tals	6,185,532	39,544	6,225,0

2005 ICC TOP DEBRIS ITEMS

	ID AND UNDERWATER CLEANUPS pris Items	Total Number	Percent
1	Cigarettes/cigarette filters	1,638,066	26.3%
2	Caps/lids	640,578	10.3%
3	Food wrappers and containers	624,864	10.0%
4	Beverage bottles (plastic) 2 liters or less	488,575	7.9%
5	Bags	358,052	5.8%
6	Cups/plates/forks/knives/spoons	316,817	5.1%
7	Beverage bottles (glass)	297,722	4.8%
8	Beverage cans	246,822	4.0%
9	Straw/stirrers	240,055	3.9%
10	Clothing/shoes	111,435	1.8%
	Totals	4,962,986	79.7%

LAN	ID CLEANUPS		
Deb	ris Items	Total Number	Percent
1	Cigarettes/cigarette filters	1,629,769	26.4%
2	Caps/lids	637,693	10.3%
3	Food wrappers and containers	621,981	10.1%
4	Beverage bottles (plastic) 2 liters or less	486,183	7.9%
5	Bags	353,554	5.7%
6	Cups/plates/forks/knives/spoons	315,084	5.1%
7	Beverage bottles (glass)	294,850	4.8%
8	Beverage cans	244,724	4.0%
9	Straw/stirrers	238,539	3.9%
10	Clothing/shoes	110,544	1.8%
	Totals	4,932,921	79.8%

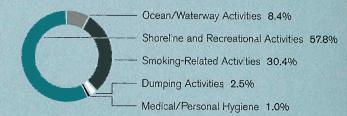
Jet	ris Items	Total Number	Percent
1	Cigarettes/cigarette filters	8,297	21.0%
2	Bags	4,498	11.4%
3	Caps/Lids	2,885	7.3%
4	Food Wrappers and Containers	2,883	7.3%
5	Beverage Bottles (Glass)	2,872	7.3%
6	Beverage Bottles (Plastic) 2 liters or less	2,392	6.1%
7	Beverage Cans	2,098	5.3%
8	Cups/Plates/Forks/Knives/Spoons	1,733	4.4%
9	Straws/Stirrers	1,516	3.8%
10	Fishing Line	1,321	3.3%
	Totals	30,495	77.1%



2005 ICC SOURCES OF DEBRIS

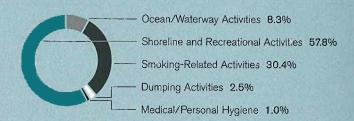
LAND AND UNDERWATER CLEANUPS

Source	Percent
Shoreline and Recreational Activities	57.8%
Ocean/Waterway Activities	8.4%
Smoking-Related Activities	30.4%
Dumping Activities	2.5%
Medical/Personal Hygiene	1.0%



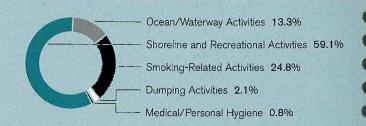
LAND CLEANUPS

Source	Percent
Shoreline and Recreational Activities	57.8%
Ocean/Waterway Activities	8.3%
Smoking-Related Activities	30.4%
Dumping Activities	2.5%
Medical/Personal Hygiene	1.0%



JNDERWATER CLEANUPS

Source	Percent
Shoreline/Recreational Activities	59.1%
Ocean/Waterway Activities	13.3%
Smoking-Related Activities	24.8%
Dumping Activities	2.1%
Medical/Personal Hygiene	0.8%



2005 ICC ENTANGLED ANIMALS WORLDWIDE

Balloon ribbon/string				4		4	4.00
Fishing line	6	10	2	24	3	45	44.6
Fishing nets	3	3	14.5 Ka10110 (1	8	1	16	15.8
Plastic bags		6		3		10	9.9
Plastic sheeting						2	2.0
Rope		2		5	6	14	13.9
Six-pack holders		2				2	2.0
Miscellaneous	1	4	2	1	-	8	7.9
otals	11	28	6	46	10	101	
otal Percentage	10.9%	27.7%	5.9%	45.5%	9.9%		

ENTANGLED ANIMALS FOUND DURING 2005 IC



DEBRIS ITEMS FOUND ENTANGLING ANIMALS DURING 2005 IC



NUMBER OF ENTANGLED ANIMALS FOUND DURING 2005 ICC

Animai

Invertebrates	11
Fishes	28
Reptiles	6
Birds	46
Mammals	10

Entangling Debr

8
1
38
4 4 5 6 9



Worldwide, 448,241 people removed 8.2 million pounds of debris from 18,242 miles of shoreline.

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