



# Marine Debris at ASCOBANS

—  
A swift overview

Photocredit: NOAA Marine Debris Programme

It is estimated that more than 150 million tonnes of plastics have accumulated in the world's oceans, while 4.6-12.7 million tonnes (from [Jambeck et.al, 2015](#)) are added every year.

It is broadly assumed that approximately 80% of marine litter is land-based, with regional fluctuations (for example, in the Northeast Atlantic, shipping and fishing are very important litter sources). EC Environment 10.



10. Review new information on <b>sources of disturbance</b> , impacts on small cetaceans, best practices and guidelines. Make recommendations to Parties and other relevant authorities for further action.	8.9 Cumulative Impacts 5.4 Adverse Effects	AC (incl. relevant Working Groups)	2019
<b>Habitat Change and Potential physical impacts)</b>			
11. Review new information on <b>naval munitions</b> , their impacts on small cetaceans and cetacean habitats, and methods for their environmentally-friendly removal. Make recommendations to Parties and other relevant authorities for further action.	8.8 Munitions 8.9 Cumulative Impacts	AC (incl. relevant Working Groups)	2017
12. Review new information on <b>marine debris</b> (ingestion and entanglement), including microplastics, and its impacts on small cetaceans. Make recommendations to Parties and other relevant authorities for further action.	8.9 Cumulative Impacts	AC (incl. relevant Working Groups)	2018
13. Review new information on other factors, and their impacts on small cetaceans. Make recommendations to Parties and other relevant authorities for further action.			
14. Review new information on <b>ships</b> and their impacts on small cetaceans. Make recommendations to Parties and other relevant authorities for further action.			



**CMS**



**CONVENTION ON  
MIGRATORY  
SPECIES**

Distribution: General  
UNEP/CMS/Resolution 12.20  
Original: English

#### MANAGEMENT OF MARINE DEBRIS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting (Manila, October 2017)

*Recalling* CMS Resolution 10.4 on *Marine Debris* and Resolution 11.30 on *Management of Marine Debris*<sup>1</sup> and *reiterating* the concern that marine debris has negative impacts on many species of migratory marine wildlife and their habitats,

*Concerned* that marine debris, including abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG) and microplastics, negatively impacts substantial numbers of migratory marine animals, including many species of birds, turtles, sharks and marine mammals that are threatened with extinction,

*Aware* that entanglement in and ingestion of marine debris are both conservation and welfare concerns.

## Recommendations from Resolution CMS 12/20

- a) levies or bans on single-use carrier bags and other single-use plastics;
- b) deposit refund systems for beverage containers;
- c) extended producer responsibility;
- d) establishment of new business models based on reusable products and packaging;
- e) obligations for the use of reusable items at events as appropriate to national circumstances;
- f) phasing-out of disposable plastics;
- g) phasing out of primary microplastics in products...

RELEVANT DEBRIS TO BE TARGETED FOR CETACEANS: A REVIEW OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION

NINO PIERANTONIO , MARK SIMMONDS , SONJA EISFELD-PIERANTONIO

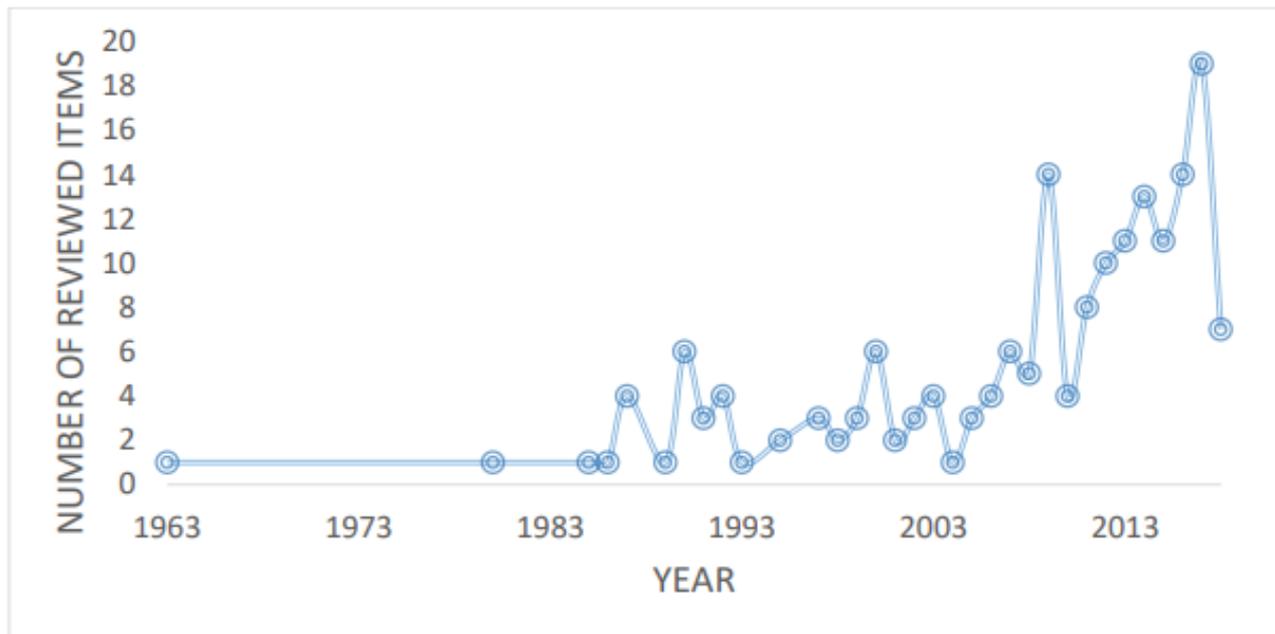


Fig. 1 - Evolution of number of published accounts reviewed in this paper and reporting interactions between marine debris and cetaceans during the time period 1963- March 2018.

ACCOBAMS- ECS Joint WK on Marine Debris and Stranding /2018/ Report

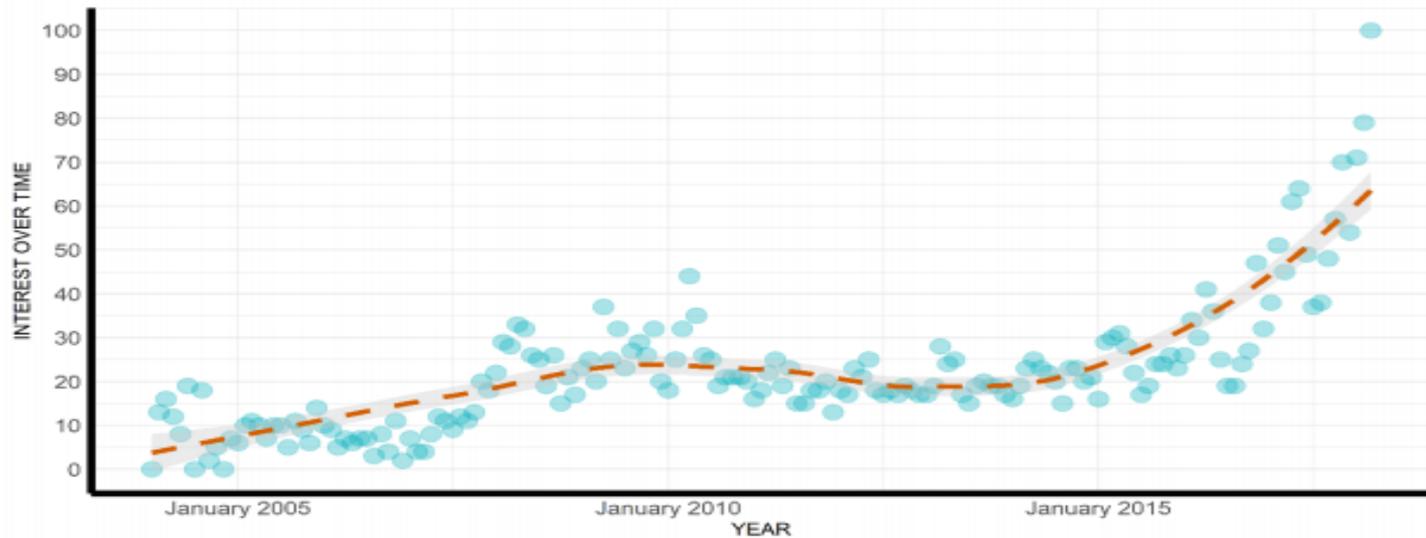


Fig. 1 - Evolution of web searches for the terms "*plastic*" and "*ocean*" during the time period between January 2004 and the present. Numbers represent search interest relative to the highest point on the chart. A value of 100 is the peak popularity for the term. A value of 50 means that the term is half as popular. A score of 0 means that there was not enough data for this term. Data source: Google Trends ([www.google.com/trends](http://www.google.com/trends)).

National  
reports/actions



SURVEY



PATHOLOGY



ACTION TO ADDRESS  
AT SOURCE



ACTION TO ADDRESS  
AT SEA - REMOVAL

List based on Guidance on Monitoring of Marine Litter in European Seas which is based on:

- For beach litter: UNEP, OSPAR, MCS, Slovenia, ICC.
- For floating litter: HELMEPA, NOAA, ECOCEAN and Hinojosa/Thiel (2009).
- For seabed litter: OSPAR/ICES list (IBTS) and HELMEPA.
- For micro - litter: CEFAS.
- For ingested litter: Monitoring programme of Fulmars (ingestion), used in the North Sea.

ANNEX I – Table S1. List of categories of litter items

TSC_ML General-Code	OSPAR-Code	UNEP-Code	General Name	Level 1 - Materials
G1	1	PL05	4/6-pack yokes, six-pack rings	Artificial polymer materials
G2		PL07	Bags	Artificial polymer materials
G3	2	PL07	Shopping Bags incl. pieces	Artificial polymer materials
G4	3	PL07	Small plastic bags, e.g. freezer bags incl. pieces	Artificial polymer materials
G5	112		Plastic bag collective role; what remains from rip-off plastic bags	Artificial polymer materials
G6	4	PL02	Bottles	Artificial polymer materials
G7	4	PL02	Drink bottles <=0.5l	Artificial polymer materials
G8	4	PL02	Drink bottles >0.5l	Artificial polymer materials
G9	5	PL02	Cleaner bottles & containers	Artificial polymer materials
G10	6	PL06	Food containers incl. fast food containers	Artificial polymer materials
G11	7	PL02	Beach use related cosmetic bottles and containers, e.g. Sunblocks	Artificial polymer materials
G12	7	PL02	Other cosmetics bottles & containers	Artificial polymer materials
G13	12	PL02	Other bottles & containers (drums)	Artificial polymer materials

TSC_ML General-Code	OSPAR-Code	UNEP-Code	General Name	Level 1 - Materials	Core	Beach	Seafloor	Floating	Biota	Micro
G202	92	GC04	Light bulbs	Glass/ceramics	x	x				
G203		GC03	Tableware (plates & cups)	Glass/ceramics		x				
G204	94	GC01	Construction material (brick, cement, pipes)	Glass/ceramics		x				
G205	92	GC05	Fluorescent light tubes	Glass/ceramics	x	x				
G206		GC06	Glass buoys	Glass/ceramics		x				
G207	95		Octopus pots	Glass/ceramics		x				
G208		GC07	Glass or ceramic fragments >2.5cm	Glass/ceramics		x	x			
G209			Large glass objects (specify)	Glass/ceramics			x			
G210	96	GC08	Other glass items	Glass/ceramics	x	x	x			
G211	105	OT05	Other medical items (swabs, bandaging, adhesive plaster etc.)	unidentified		x				
G212			Slack / Coal						x	
G213	181, 109, 110	OT01	Paraffin/Wax	Chemicals		x			x	
G214			Oil/Tar	Chemicals					x	
G215			Food waste (galley waste)	Food waste					x	
G216			various rubbish (worked wood, metal parts)	undefined					x	
G217			Other (glass, metal, tar) <5mm	unidentified						x

7 pages in total

# GeoHealth

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## Urinary Phthalate Metabolites in Common Bottlenose Dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) from Sarasota Bay, FL, USA

Leslie B. Hart , Barbara Beckingham , Randall S. Wells, Moriah Alten Flagg, Kerry Wischusen, Amanda Moors, John Kucklick, Emily Pisarski, Ed Wirth

First published: 05 September 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.1029/2018GH000146>

Screening of nine phthalate monoester metabolites in bottlenose dolphin urine was performed by liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry ...At least one phthalate metabolite was detected in 71% of the dolphins sampled across both years...These data demonstrate exposure to two of the most commonly used phthalates in commercial manufacturing, diethyl phthalate (DEP) and di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP).

# 2019: 2nd World Marine Mammal Science Conference



CETACEANS AND MARINE DEBRIS  
WORKSHOP

## 2nd World Marine Mammal Science Conference



**BARCELONA**  
DECEMBER 9-12, 2019



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