

1994 International Coastal Cleanup Results



Center for
Marine Conservation

1994 INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP RESULTS

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The Center for Marine Conservation (CMC), established in 1972, is a marine conservation organization dedicated to protecting marine wildlife and conserving coastal and ocean resources. To further these conservation goals, CMC conducts policy-oriented research; promotes public awareness, education, and citizen involvement; supports domestic and international programs for marine wildlife and their habitats; and advocates sound policies concerning the marine environment.

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part of CMC's Clean Ocean Campaign,
is supported by the Center's 120,000 members
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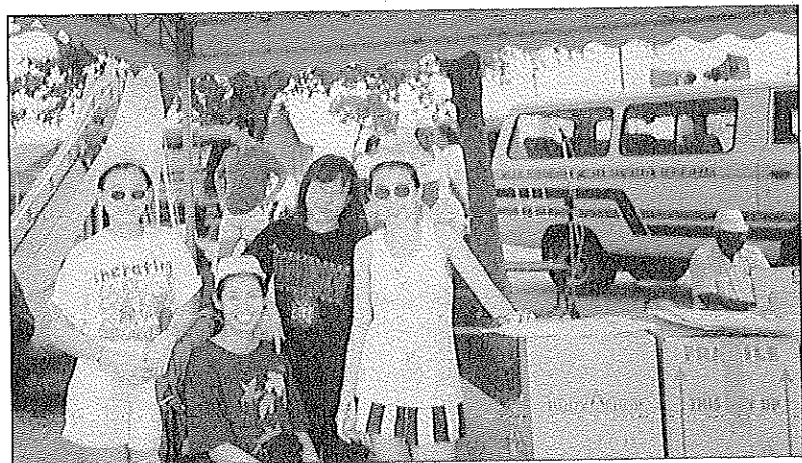
Ana Laura Lara-Dominguez, German Mendez

Montserrat: Wolf Krabs

Netherlands Antilles: Diana Gevers,

Kenny Buchanan, Francois van der Hoeven

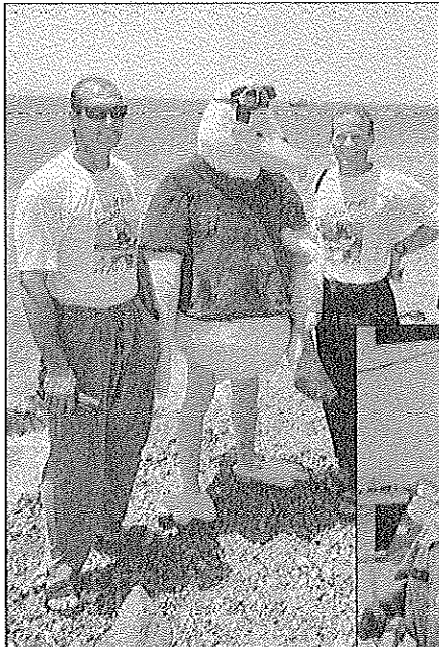
Nigeria: Larry Awosika



Body Shop staff prepare for Malaysia's cleanup.

Norway: Paul Harstad
Palau: Willie Watanabe
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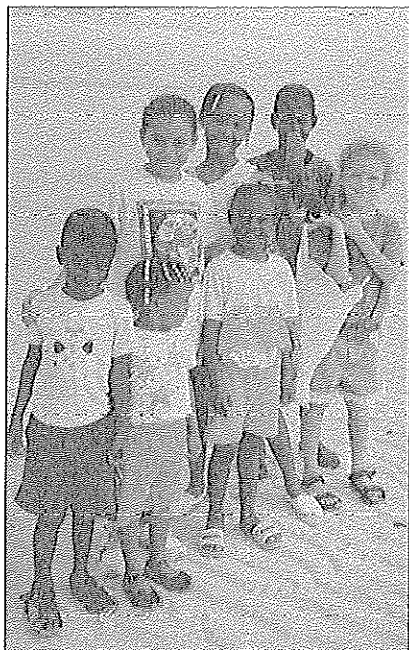
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*Left: Israeli coordinators with their mascot, Hofi.
Below: Belize scouts hold a parade to publicize their cleanup.*



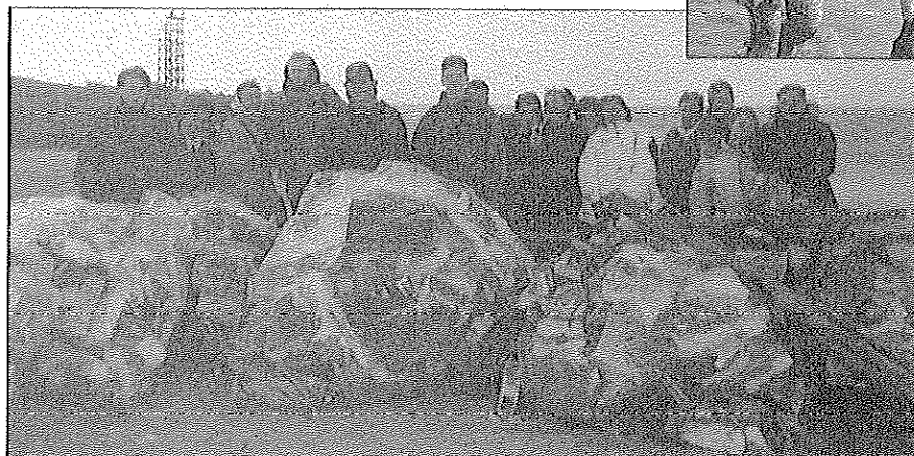
This report is dedicated to the 215,468 cleanup participants from 61 countries whose spirit of volunteerism and commitment to clean beaches and waterways and a healthy marine environment made the 1994 International Coastal Cleanup possible.



Above: Smiling for the camera before the cleanup begins in The Bahamas. Right: Volunteers in Ecuador gathering debris in mangrove swamps. Below: After the cleanup in Lithuania, full bags of debris nearly overwhelm the volunteers.



Above: Methodist High School students in Tonga separate their debris. Left: Wading in from cleaning up a sandbar in Bahrain. Below: Examining some of Poland's debris.

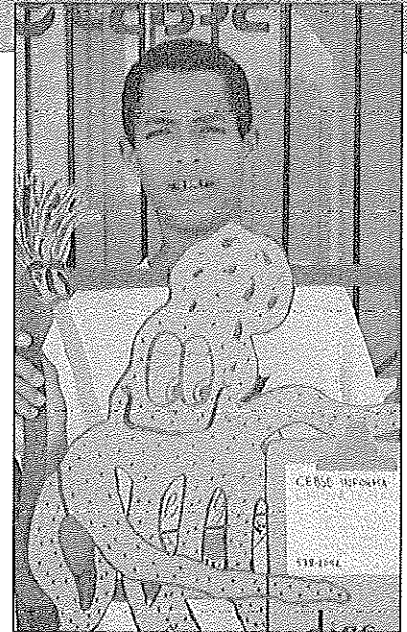
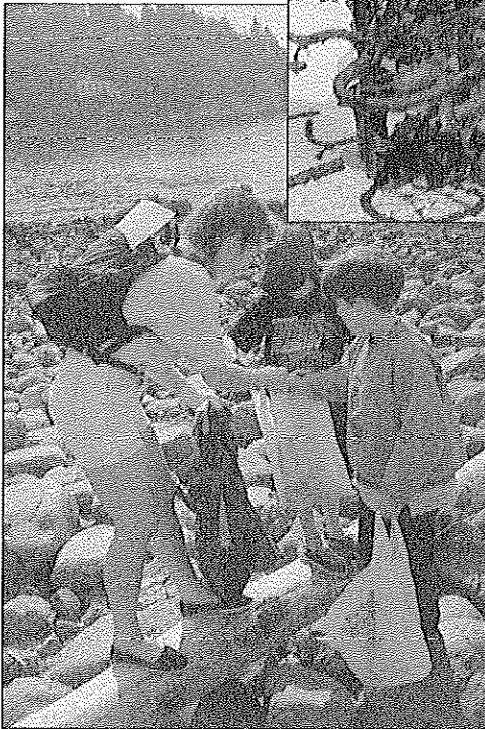




Above: Volunteers from the city council of the historical city of Nelaka, Malaysia. right: A bicycle was one item found by divers in Croatia. Below: A family works together in Whytecliffe Park, Canada.



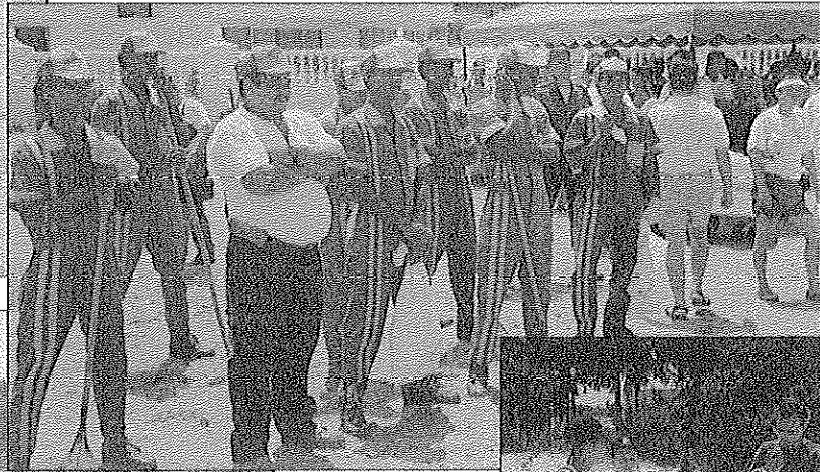
Above: The Essor Group collects trash at Port Bouet Beach, Ivory Coast. Below: Some of Argentina's volunteers take a moment for a group photo at cleanup's end.



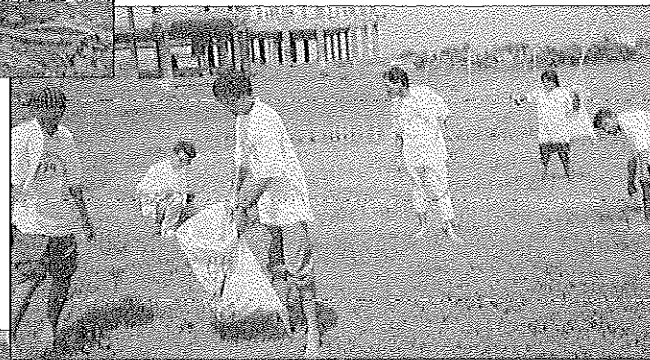
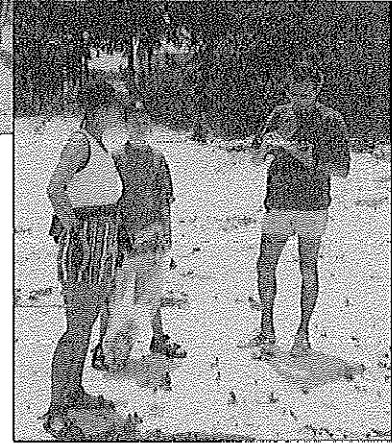
Above: Coordinators in the Dominican Republic used informative posters to guide cleanup volunteers. Right: Jamaican students discuss their find, pulled from a river bed.



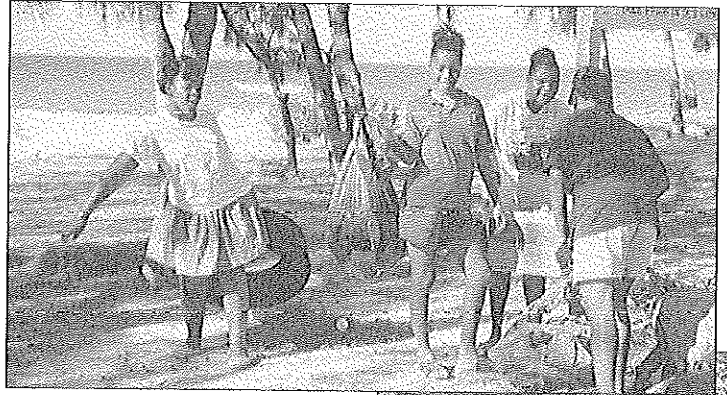
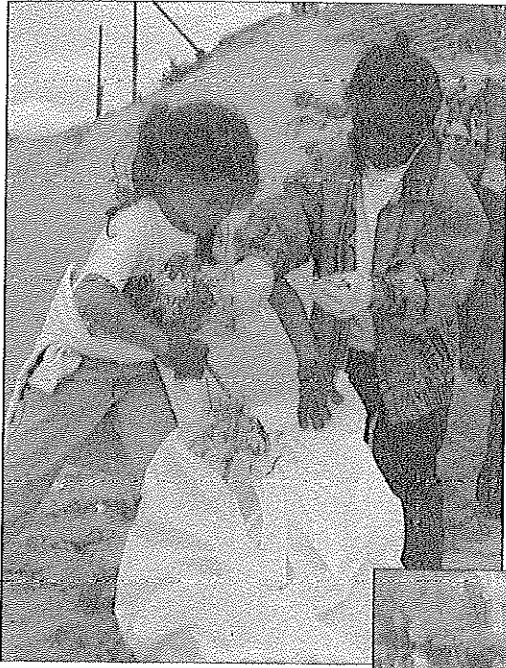
Above: Israeli diver wades ashore with underwater debris. Right: Collecting debris from the beaches of Costa Rica. Below: Hardworking kids have to dig out the debris from a Hong Kong beach.



Above: Preparing for the Cartagena, Colombia cleanup. Right: Family teamwork in the Marshall Islands. Below: Bangladeshi volunteers fan out to cover as much territory as possible.



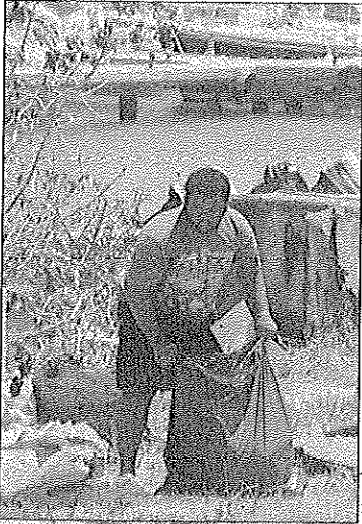
Above: Volunteers in Spain, eager to get to work. Left: Greek schoolchildren compare experiences after their cleanup.



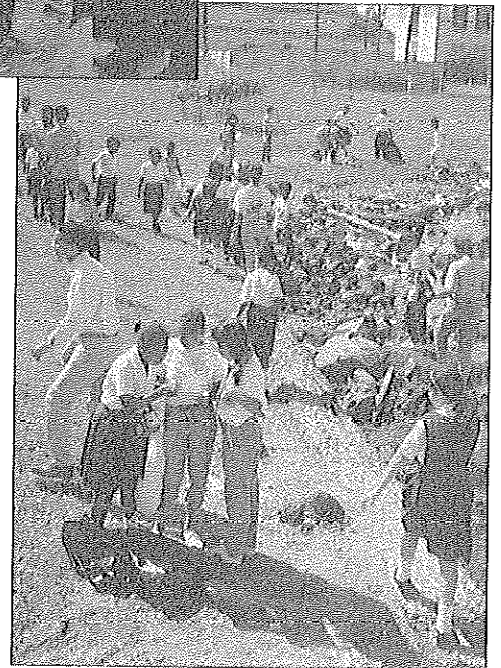
Above: Sharing a laugh during the Turks and Caicos cleanup. Right: Weighing some of Venezuela's debris.

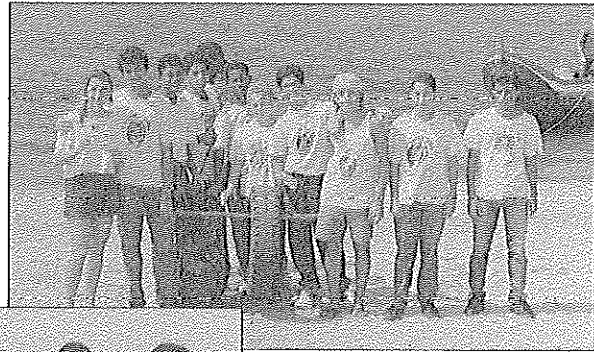


Above: Teamwork makes the job easier for these girls in the United States. Right: Getting ready for the cleanup in Estonia. Below: Warily eyeing uncollected debris in the British Virgin Islands.



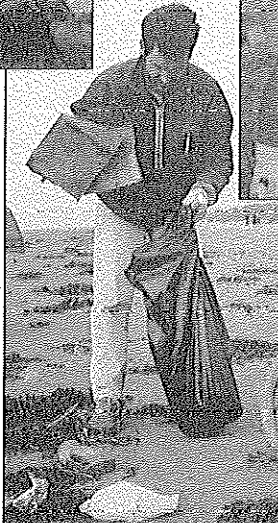
Above: Motor bikes were a common find in Bermuda. Left: Itoman windsurfers pitch in at Nashiro Beach, Japan. Right: Schoolchildren help clean up waterways in Colon City, Panama.



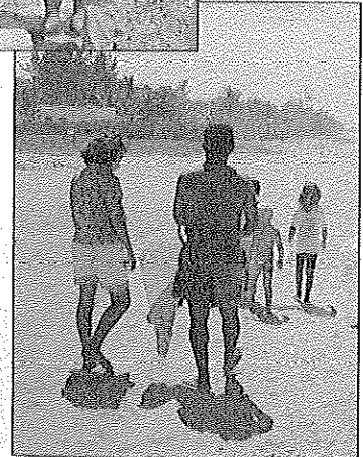


Above: Getting together for a group photo in Brazil. Left: Scouts in Belize comb beach near water's edge. Below: Nigerian cleanup organizers and some of the trash collected.

Top left: Volunteers tally up trash they collected in Tacloban City, Philippines. Above: Students showing off the day's catch in Pohnpei, Micronesia. Right: Concentrating on the job at hand in the United Kingdom.



Above: A team effort in Campeche, Mexico. Left: These volunteers take extra care in recording their debris in Trinidad. Right: In search of debris on the beaches of Amantecampo, El Salvador.



INTRODUCTION

The mission of the International Coastal Cleanup is to remove debris from the shorelines, waterways, and beaches of the world's lakes, rivers, and bordering oceans; collect valuable information on the amount and types of debris; educate the public on the issue of marine debris; and use the information collected from the cleanup to effect policy changes and other measures needed to reduce marine debris and enhance marine conservation.

The Center for Marine Conservation (CMC) coordinated its ninth cleanup campaign in 1994. CMC's annual volunteer cleanup effort began in the Gulf of Mexico along beaches in the state of Texas in 1986. 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.¹ The Cleanup became an international event when Mexico and Canada participated in 1989. By 1994, the International Coastal Cleanup included 61 countries.² The Center coordinates these annual cleanups in cooperation with an extensive network of country-based coordinators. Country coordinators establish their own sponsors and organize volunteers to participate in the Cleanup.

The expansion of the Cleanup over the past nine years is a path of natural progression, and reflects the inter-relationship of the oceans and inland waterways. Tracing marine debris to its sources has shown us that much of the debris we find on our beaches actually originates further upstream—in rivers, lakes, and other drainage systems. Much of what is dumped inland in our waterways ends up on our beaches. The growth of the international cleanup campaign reflects the nature of the world's oceans. Oceans do not recognize cultural, political, or geographic boundaries. Neither does pollution, especially marine debris.

The marine debris picture shown in this report must be viewed as a snapshot of the marine debris issue. The data compiled was not collected using a rigorous, scientific protocol. Rather, the data is a glimpse into the current status or condition of the marine debris situation. Nevertheless, valuable insight can be gained from this image. The reality of the effects of marine debris are some of the most devastating on our planet in terms of habitats and biological resources. Marine debris presents aesthetic and economic problems along with health hazards for the planet. This report serves as a guidebook for citizens and policy makers in evaluating our progress in dealing with this serious form of pollution. As you will see, we have made some strides in combating debris in our waterways and along our beaches. Unfortunately, we still have much to do.

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 plastics has been prohibited since Annex V, an optional section of MARPOL, went into effect on December 31, 1988. The restrictions apply only to those countries and their territorial waters that have ratified this portion of the Treaty. As of May 1995, 74 countries had ratified MARPOL Annex V.

²Results from the 35 U.S. states and territories that participated in the 1994 International Coastal Cleanup appear in a companion volume titled *1994 U.S. National Coastal Cleanup Results*, also available from CMC.

1994 INTERNATIONAL COASTAL CLEANUP RESULTS

OVERVIEW

The 1994 International Coastal Cleanup marked the ninth year of CMC's environmental effort devoted to removing debris from our shorelines, waterways, and beaches, and working to find solutions to the pollution problem of marine debris. In 61 countries and territories, 215,468 volunteers at more than 4,000 cleanup sites scoured approximately 12,858 kilometers (7,992 miles) of waterways and beaches to remove 1,820,647 kilograms (4,010,532 pounds) of debris (Table 1). In all, volunteers collected over 8,200,169 pieces of debris (Table 2).

The International Coastal Cleanup focuses on data collection and tabulation along with eyewitness observations of marine debris. CMC analyzed 23,514 individual data cards from the 1994 Cleanup. Interpretation of these results depends on appropriate standards of comparison regarding country, regional, and worldwide level computations. Detailed country analyses reflect direct tabulations of debris reported by volunteers. Regional figures are computed based on compiled country records. Worldwide percentages are determined from total debris collected.

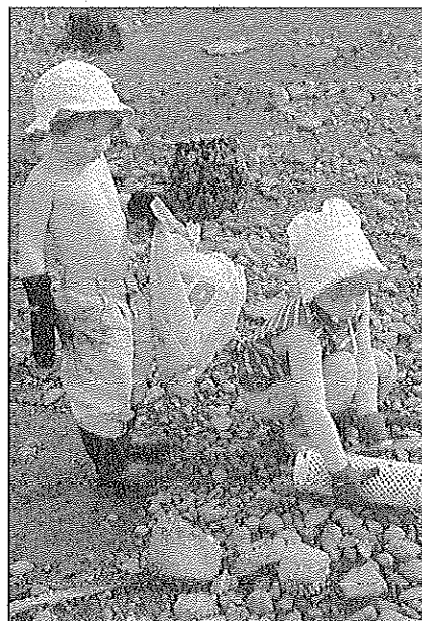
Compared to the 1993 Cleanup, there was a significant increase in the number of countries participating, from 39 in 1993 to an all time high of 61 in 1994. The following countries joined the Cleanup for the first time this year: Bangladesh, Cayman Islands (UK), Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Gibraltar (UK), Latvia, Malta, Montserrat (UK), Palau, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Thailand, Kingdom of Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos. 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 participating in the Cleanup since 1989, see Appendix 1.

The volunteers who collected data on marine debris during the 1994 Cleanup helped to monitor the effectiveness of Annex V of the MARPOL Treaty. The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships at Sea includes five annexes on ocean dumping. When a country signs onto MARPOL it automatically agrees to enforce Annexes I and II of the treaty (which cover oil and noxious liquid substances). Annexes III (packaged hazardous substances), IV (sewage), and V (garbage) are optional. Annex V specifically prohibits the disposal of plastics at sea and regulates the offshore disposal of other types of garbage. As of May 1995, 74 countries had ratified Annex V. Of special note is that Venezuela, an International Coastal Cleanup participant since 1991, recently ratified Annex V of the MARPOL Treaty due largely to the information and interest in the marine debris problem generated by the Venezuelan cleanups. **CONGRATULATIONS VENEZUELA!** For a complete listing of International Coastal Cleanup participants that are signatory to the MARPOL Treaty, see Appendix 2.

Caution must be exercised in comparing one country's statistics to another's. The demographics, resources, and geography of each country or territory play a role in the size of the cleanup along with weather conditions and volunteer participation. Detailed country/territory analyses are available from the Center for Marine Conservation.³ The countries that participated in the 1994 Cleanup have been organized regionally, based on the body of water the country borders—the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Baltic Sea, Persian Gulf, Mediterranean Sea, and the Wider Caribbean (including the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea). In cases where a country's cleanup bordered more than one body of water (such as the United States or Mexico), the data was separated within a country to correspond to this orientation. Thus you will find "U.S. Atlantic" and "U.S. Pacific." This regional organization provides valuable insight into the problem of marine debris in specific areas.

Aside from the aesthetic, economic, and health reasons for cleaning beaches—a clean beach is more enjoyable, after all, than a dirty one—the data from the 1994 cleanup reveal a more serious issue, that of entanglement in and ingestion of debris by marine life. In the 1994 Cleanup, 105 animals were found entangled in various forms of debris, principally plastic. Of those 105, volunteers were able to release a seagull (United States) and a sea turtle (Belize). If 105 entanglements were discovered in one three-hour cleanup, imagine how many might occur during an entire year.

One of the many benefits of this annual cleanup 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. Marine debris is one form of pollution that can easily be stopped by simply not permitting human-made materials to enter the water. Once you have participated in a cleanup, you can never look at an ocean, a river, or lake with the same perspective. You *can* make a difference, you *must* make a difference.



Canada

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

TABLE 1. Country-by-Country Breakdown of 1994 International Coastal Cleanup

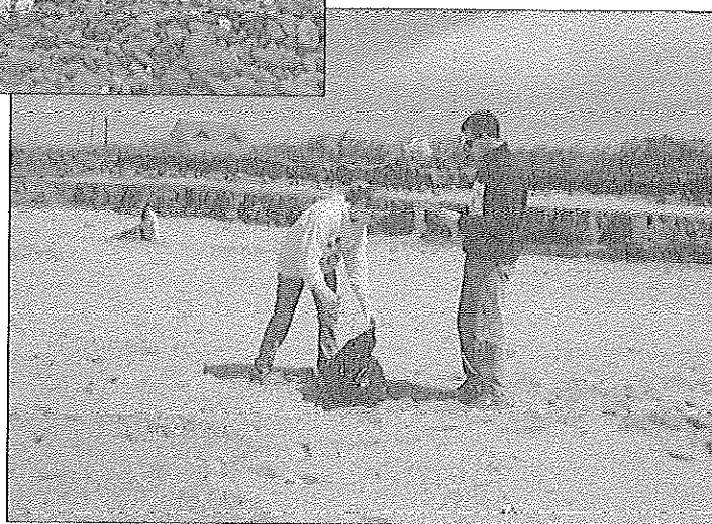
Country	Number of Volunteers	Kilograms/Pounds Collected	Kilometers/Miles Covered
Anguilla (UK)	11	120/264	1.6/1
Argentina	248	1076/2,370	8/5
Bahamas	348	2,236/4,926	16.6/10.5
Bahrain	1,000	11,120/24,520	6/4
Bangladesh	30	57/126	1.6/1
Barbados	20	82/180	1.6/1
Belize	580	1,816/4,000	29/18
Bermuda	250	4,540/10,000	32/20
Brazil	212	2,050/4,520	1.6/1
British Virgin Islands (UK)	209	2,551/5,620	10/6
Canada	200	10,192/22,450	11/7
Cayman Islands (UK)	136	4,958/10,920	22/14
Colombia	180	2,679/5,900	1.6/1
Costa Rica	1,200	13,620/30,000	110/68
Croatia	100	1,816/4,000	3/2
Cyprus	4,236	4,600/10,143	97/60
Dominican Republic	503	4,231/9,319	8/5
Ecuador	592	1,087/2,394	16/10
Egypt	26	3,178/7,000	5/3
El Salvador	180	136/300	24/15
Estonia	171	454/1,000	13/8
Federated States of Micronesia	1,500	18,160/40,000	48/30
Gibraltar (UK)	80	305/671	2.25/1.4
Greece	3,005	10,896/24,000	59/37
Grenada	300	1,816/4,000	16/10
Guatemala	300	Not Available	20/12
Hong Kong	300	1,780/3,925	1.6/1
Indonesia	53	179/394	1.6/1
Israel	2,000	19,976/44,000	39/24
Italy	2,289	9,080/20,000	31/19
Ivory Coast	250	363/800	1.6/1
Jamaica	459	3,598/7,925	6/4
Japan	7,165	57,509/126,807	856/532
Kenya	375	4,195/9,240	19/12
Latvia	7,000	70,355/154,967	250/155.25
Lithuania	174	1,362/3,000	5/3
Malaysia	50	1,469/3,236	150/93
Malta	2	13/29	.06/.04
Marshall Islands	70	726/1,600	1.6/1
Mexico	2,424	55,060/121,277	69.4/43
Montserrat (UK)	13	636/1,400	.8/.5
Netherlands Antilles	2,962	17,079/37,617	8.9/5.53
Nigeria	150	531/1,171	2.5/1.55
Norway	8	800/1,764	.35/.22
Palau	55	Not Available	5/3
Panama	7,927	71,768/158,080	50/31
Peru	48	370/815	15/9
Philippines	3,080	7,375/16,244	1,546/961

TABLE 1. (continued)

Country	Number of Volunteers	Kilograms/Pounds Collected	Kilometers/Miles Covered
Poland	2,240	8,672/19,102	224/139
Portugal	459	2,270/5,000	14/9
St. Kitts and Nevis	194	1,318/2,902	3/2
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	250	4,540/10,000	10/6
Singapore	767	32,298/71,217	25/16
Spain	828	4,113/9,060	20/12
Thailand	60	91/200	3/2
Kingdom of Tonga	803	Not Available	7/4
Trinidad and Tobago	507	4,449/9,800	8/5
Turks and Caicos	30	524/1,154	3/2
United Kingdom	2,123	15,598/34,394	209/130
United States	139,746	1,280,638/2,820,789	8,283/5,148
Venezuela	14,990	38,136/84,000	425/264
INTERNATIONAL TOTALS	215,468	1,820,647/4,010,532	12,858.26/7,991.99



Ecuador



Argentina

TABLE 2. Total Number of Debris Items Collected During 1994 International Coastal Cleanup

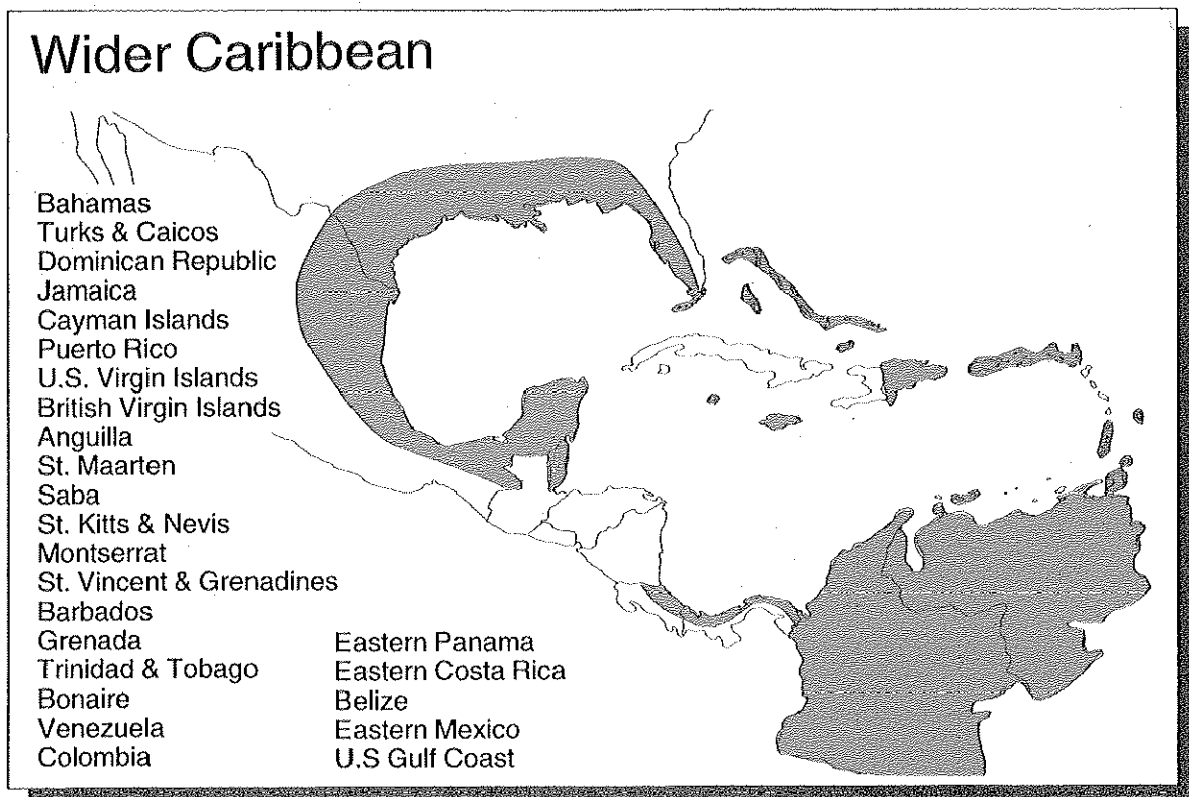
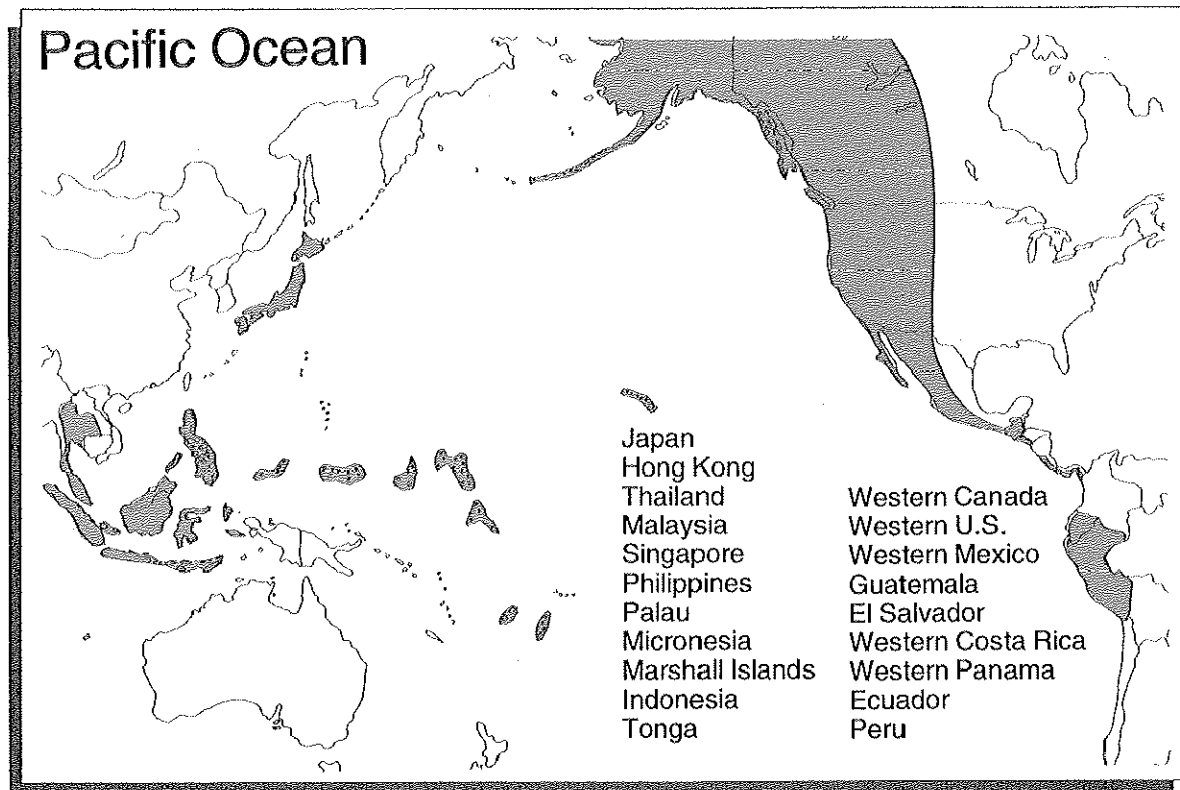
PLASTIC		GLASS	
Bags:		Bottles:	
food	382,405	beverage	318,104
salt	9,598	food	42,319
trash	97,310	other	41,758
other	106,673	Fluorescent light tubes	8,171
Bottles:		Light bulbs	11,561
beverage	219,607	Pieces	390,213
bleach	43,611	Other	31,687
milk/water	54,301		
oil/lube	49,816	RUBBER	
other	74,821	Balloons	39,731
Buckets	16,860	Condoms	11,007
Caps/lids	320,635	Gloves	18,868
Cigarette butts	1,523,880	Tires	15,251
Cigarette lighters	42,104	Other	52,667
Cups/utensils	194,082		
Diapers	25,488	METAL	
Fishing line	40,727	Bottle caps	228,632
Floats/lures	18,285	Cans:	
Fishing nets	21,472	aerosol	20,229
Hard hats	1,682	beverage	242,172
Light sticks	20,913	food	24,035
Pieces	448,259	other	74,979
Pipe thread protectors	6,938	Crab/fish traps	6,120
Rope	130,558	55-gallon drums:	
Sheeting:		rusty	13,921
long	16,665	new	1,962
short	23,391	Pieces	59,005
Six-pack holders	45,300	Pull tabs	48,929
Strapping bands	32,729	Wire	30,054
Straws	244,351	Other	70,308
Syringes	8,929	PAPER	
Tampon applicators	23,789	Bags	90,028
Toys	34,182	Cardboard	64,633
Vegetable sacks	40,107	Cartons	36,960
Write-protection rings	9,563	Cups	74,695
Other	171,169	Newspaper	50,373
FOAMED PLASTIC		Pieces	333,281
Buoys	20,160	Plates	30,056
Cups	142,548	Other	89,018
Egg cartons	8,236		
Fast food containers	54,282	WOOD	
Meat trays	19,209	Crab/lobster trap	7,214
Packaging	80,915	Crates	5,650
Pieces	406,299	Lumber pieces	117,449
Plates	36,079	Pallets	13,004
Other	59,742	Other	56,343
		CLOTH	
		Clothing/pieces	102,112
		TOTAL ITEMS:	8,200,169

1994 CLEANUP HIGHLIGHTS

- The 1994 International Coastal Cleanup would not be possible were it not for the cooperation of the 61 countries that participated worldwide. Despite language barriers, diverse ethnic backgrounds, and other cultural differences, a clear message of making a difference for clean, healthy oceans prevailed.
- Children from all over the world played a leading role in the 1994 Cleanup. This is perhaps best summarized by the action of two children from Cozumel, Mexico who rescued six live sea turtles trapped under a pile of debris.
- Locals from the Kingdom of Tonga invited 50 "yachties" to join in the 1994 Cleanup. Afterward, the children sailed with the yachties to an outer island where they celebrated Tongan-style, eating out of an earthen oven on banana-leaf plates.
- Several nautical debris items turned up, including a transom off the "TYMIL" from Norfolk, Virginia (British Virgin Islands), a ship's engine (Singapore), a 45 x 30 cm boat gas tank (Costa Rica), anchor line (Trinidad and Tobago), and a wooden boat keel (Mexico).
- Message in a bottle? Not exactly, but volunteers in Miramar, Argentina found an envelope containing papers with Chinese inscriptions and a bag of dehydrated soup. What could it mean?
- Notice to a 1987 Domino Trophy winner! Your trophy was recovered in the 1994 Cleanup in the British Virgin Islands.
- The \$117.84 found in cleanups across the United States would make a nice deposit to the porcelain piggy bank found in Singapore!
- **WARNING!** Part of a mortar shell from World War II was found in the Marshall Islands, a TNT bomb shell in Montserrat, bullet shells (casings) in Lithuania, rolls of barbed wire in Costa Rica, and a warhead missile from the Gulf War in Bahrain.
- Looking to build a car? The 1994 International Coastal Cleanup turned up enough automobile parts to do just that: a car body and car cover (Costa Rica), an engine block (British Virgin Islands), a transmission (Canada), an ignition (Trinidad and Tobago), a radiator (Cayman Islands), a muffler (Dominican Republic), a bumper (Saint Maarten), two car batteries (St. Kitts and Nevis, the Bahamas), a car seat (Jamaica), and shocks and a license plate (Mexico).
- According to a volunteer from the Dominican Republic, a new love interest was "found" during the Cleanup. Protecting the environment does have its advantages!

A complete listing of the "most peculiar" debris items found during the 1994 International Coastal Cleanup ranging from an "abdominizer" in Bahrain to a kitchen sink in the Kingdom of Tonga can be found in Appendix 4.

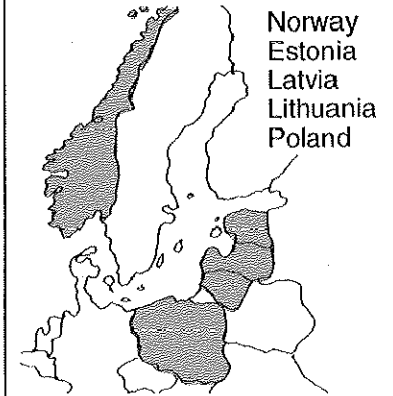
Major Water Bodies of the 1994 International Coastal Cleanup



Atlantic Ocean



Baltic Sea



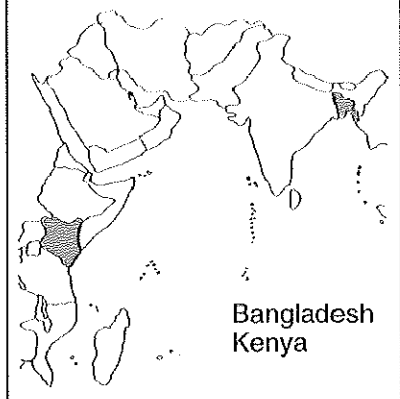
Persian Gulf



Mediterranean Sea



Indian Ocean

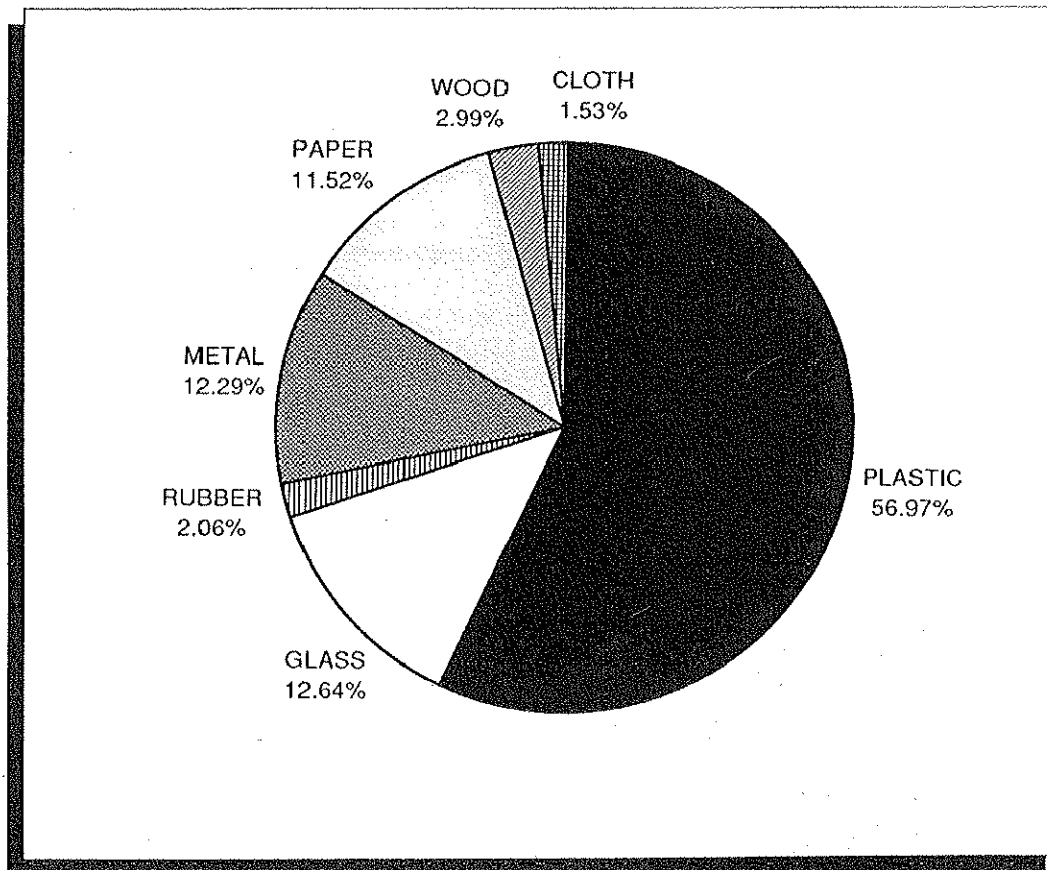


THE MOST PREVALENT TYPE OF DEBRIS ON THE WORLD'S BEACHES AND WATERWAYS

Data collected in the International Coastal Cleanup is standardized on data cards where debris is tallied from a list of 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 and country to country.

Worldwide, plastic (including foamed plastic) was once again the most abundant form of debris collected in the 1994 Cleanup. Overall, plastic made up 56.97% of the total debris (Figure 1), an increase from 53.82% in 1993. The second most notable form of debris was glass at 12.64%, followed by metal (12.29%) and paper (11.52%). Of the 61 countries and territories participating in the 1994 Cleanup, 32 countries exceeded the worldwide level for plastics. On the regional level, the highest percentages of plastic were recorded in the Wider Caribbean, followed by the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans (Figure 2). The highest level of plastic was collected in Barbados (82.33%), followed by Thailand (81.72%), Guatemala (78.87%), and Hong Kong (76.87%). The lowest level of plastic recorded in the 1994 Cleanup was in Estonia (24.03%).

FIGURE 1. Percent Composition of Debris Reported During 1994 International Coastal Cleanups



THE 1994 INTERNATIONAL DIRTY DOZEN

The twelve most abundant debris items collected along the world's shorelines and waterways accounted for 61.68% of all debris. They were:

Rank	Debris Item	Total Number Reported	Percent of Total Debris Collected
1.	Cigarette butts	1,523,880	18.58
2.	Plastic pieces	448,259	5.47
3.	Foamed plastic pieces	406,299	4.95
4.	Glass pieces	390,213	4.76
5.	Plastic food bags/wrappers	382,405	4.66
6.	Paper pieces	333,281	4.06
7.	Plastic caps/lids	320,635	3.91
8.	Glass beverage bottles	318,104	3.88
9.	Plastic straws	244,351	2.98
10.	Metal beverage cans	242,172	2.95
11.	Metal bottle caps	228,632	2.79
12.	Plastic beverage bottles	219,607	2.68
	Total Dirty Dozen	5,057,838	61.68

The number one item again for the fourth consecutive year was cigarette butts. Smokers accounted for more than 18.5% of all the trash collected on the world's beaches and waterways. While the cigarette butt count in the 1994 is actually less than the 1993 level of 1,782,404, the 1,523,880 cigarette butts collected represent over 76,194 packs of cigarettes. It is important to note that 84.2% of these butts were collected in the U.S. cleanup. Cigarette butts were also the top debris item in Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Japan, Malta, Marshall Islands, Singapore, and Spain.

The following items complete the list of the most abundant debris items reported in the 1994 Cleanup.

13.	Plastic cups and utensils	194,082	2.37
14.	Foamed plastic cups	142,548	1.74
15.	Plastic rope	130,558	1.59
16.	Lumber	117,449	1.43
17.	Miscellaneous plastic bags	106,673	1.30
18.	Clothing/pieces	102,112	1.25
19.	Plastic trash bags	97,310	1.19
20.	Paper bags	90,028	1.10
	Total Top Twenty	6,038,598	73.64

FIGURE 2. Plastic Debris Reported in During 1994 International Coastal Cleanups

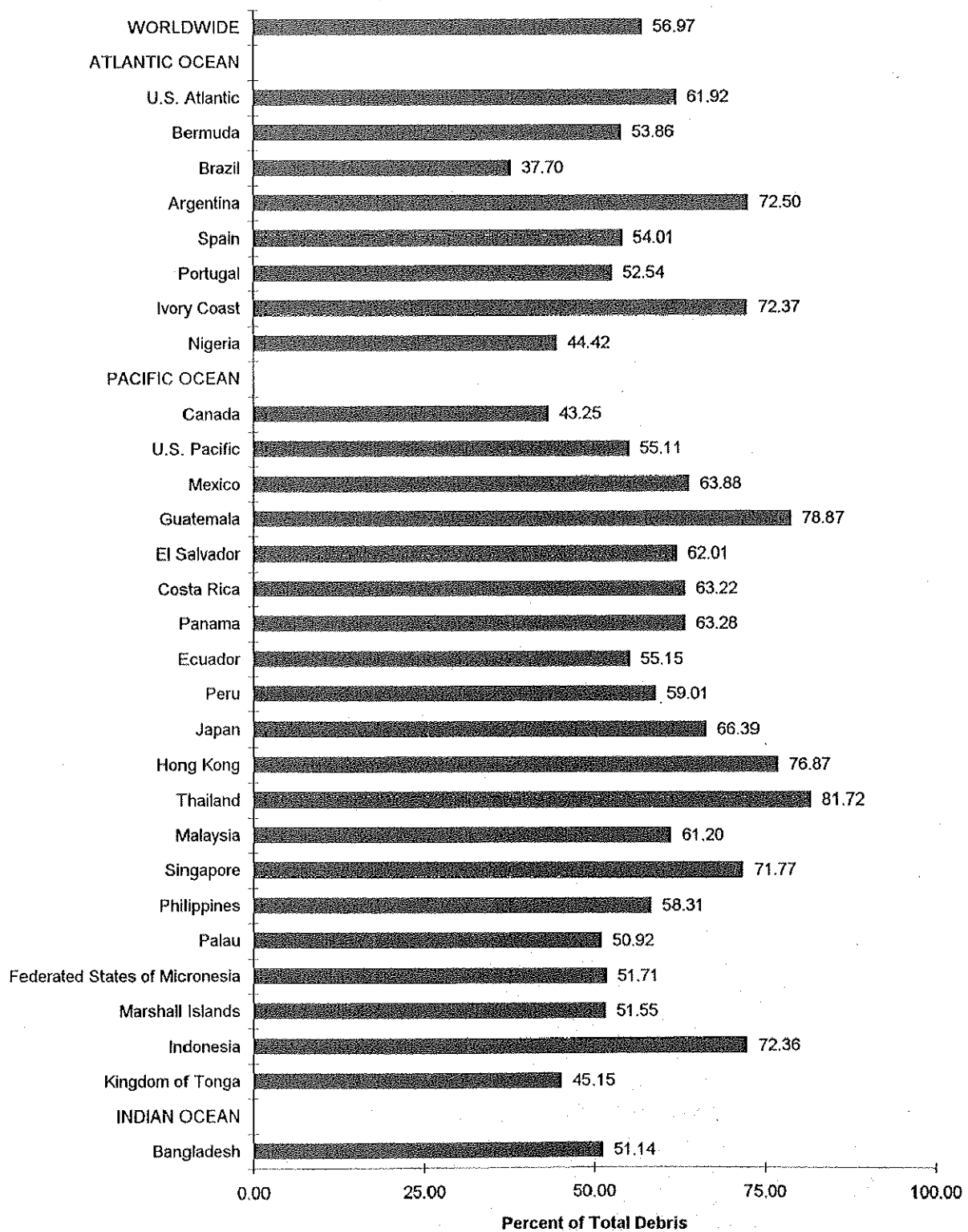
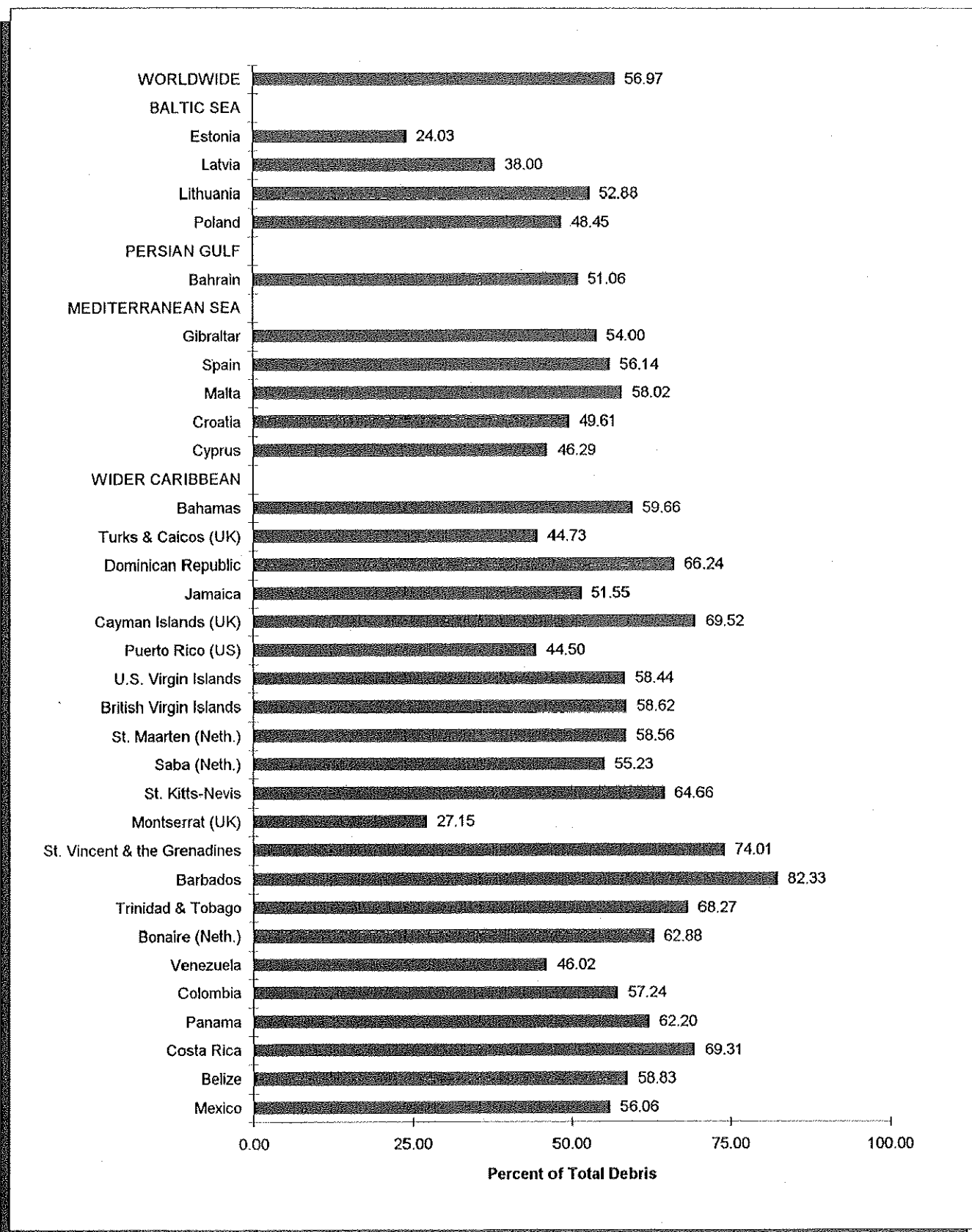
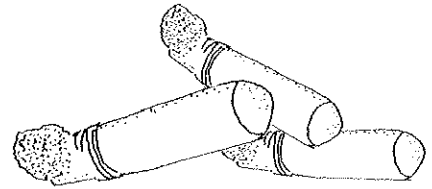


FIGURE 2. (continued)



CIGARETTE BUTTS

In 1990 cigarette butts were formally added to CMC's International Marine Debris Database as a line item within the plastics category due to the large number that volunteers were recording 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 four consecutive years.



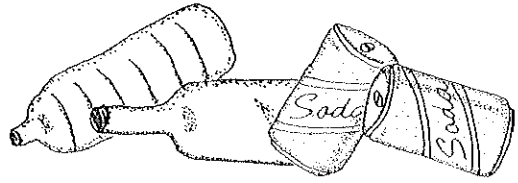
Why include them in the plastics category? Although they may be wrapped in paper, the filter portion of most cigarettes is made of cellulose acetate which is a synthetic polymer and a form of plastic. Based on the definition of what constitutes a plastic substance in the MARPOL Treaty, cigarette butts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

The inclusion of cigarette butts into the data base creates a bias for interpreting the data of the Cleanup, because the huge number of cigarette butts distorts the data. Thus, in calculating the percent plastic we have intentionally removed cigarette butts from the percentages.

Not all cigarette butts found on the beaches were left by beachgoers. Many butts likely arrive via storm drains which carried them from city 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 juvenile birds, sea turtles, and countless other marine creatures.

BOTTLES AND ASSOCIATED GOODS

Six items are collectively analyzed as "bottles and associated goods" in the Cleanup. These items include plastic, metal, and glass beverage bottles and cans; plastic six-pack rings; metal bottle caps; and pull tabs. Internationally, bottles and associated goods constituted over



13.45% of all debris items reported (Figure 3). Regional analysis showed that the highest amount of bottles and associated goods was found in the Baltic Sea (20%) followed by the Wider Caribbean (17.76%) and Mediterranean Sea (13.00%). The Persian Gulf region had the lowest percentage with 9.69. The highest reported country/territory levels were Turks and Caicos with 42.62%, followed by Montserrat (38.31%), Malta (31.26%), Bonaire (29.88%), and Puerto Rico (27.78%). The lowest levels of 3.71% and 3.72% were reported in Latvia and Argentina, respectively (Figure 4).

FIGURE 3. Bottles and Associated Goods Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups

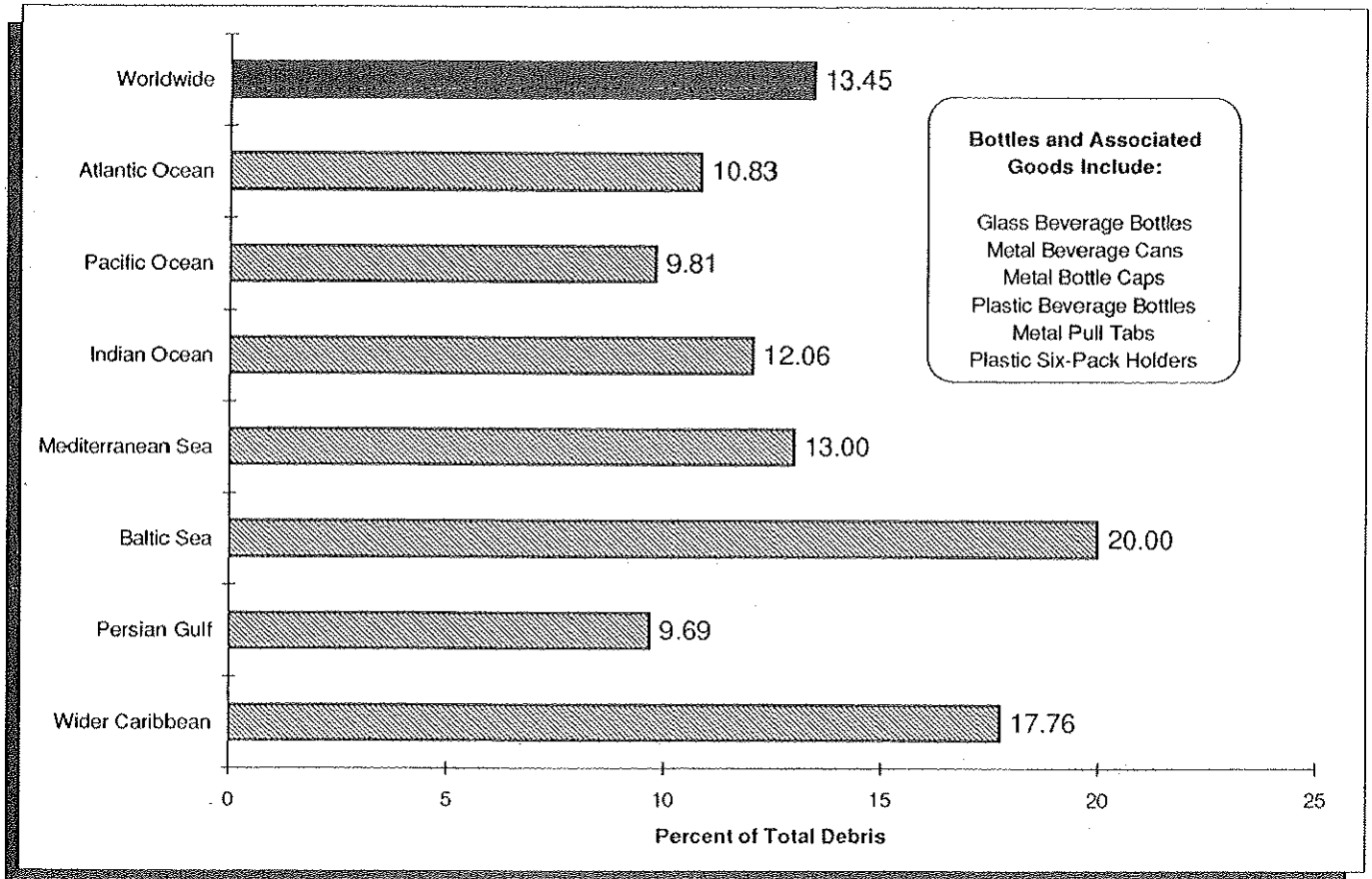


FIGURE 4. Bottles and Associated Goods Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Country Analysis)

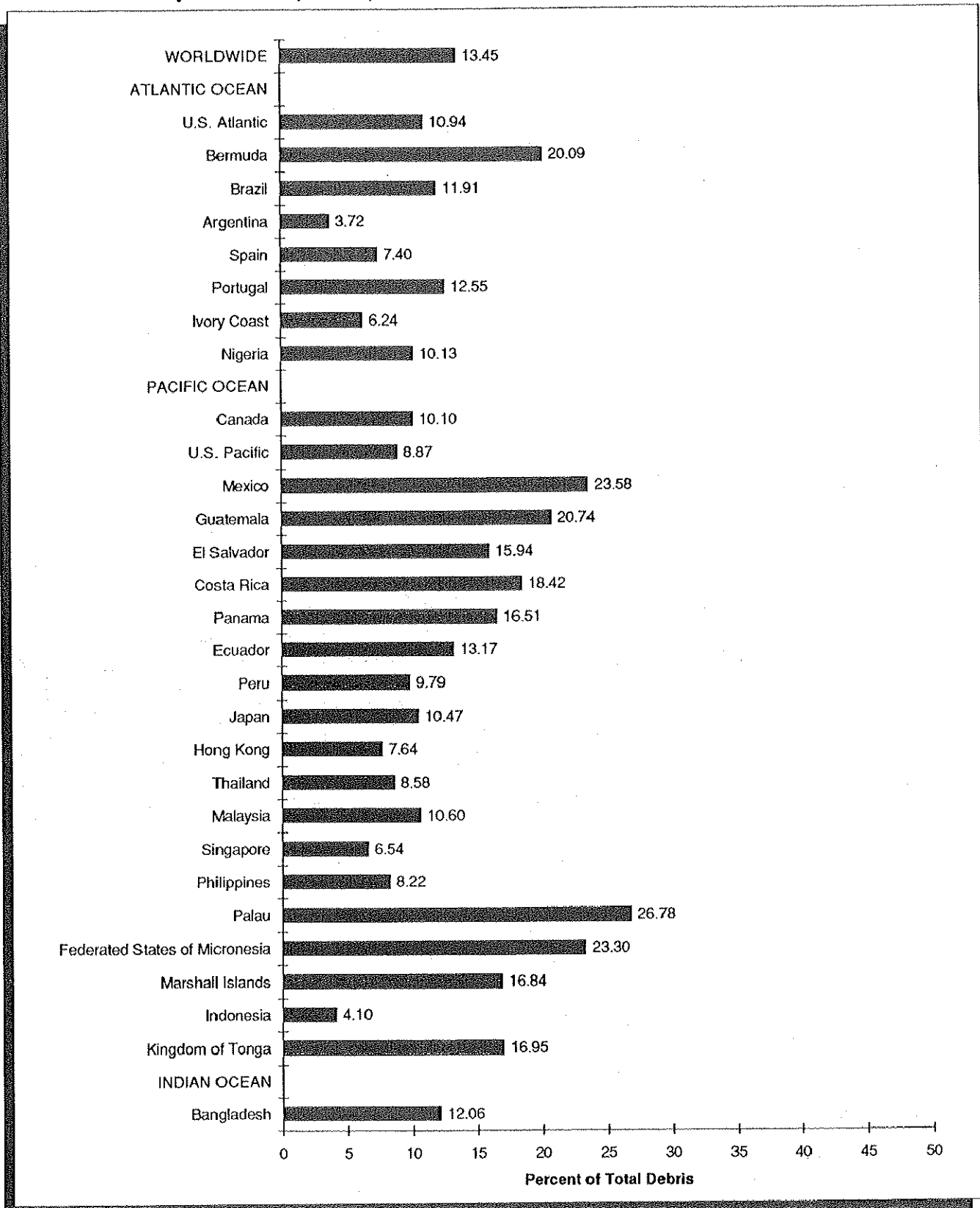
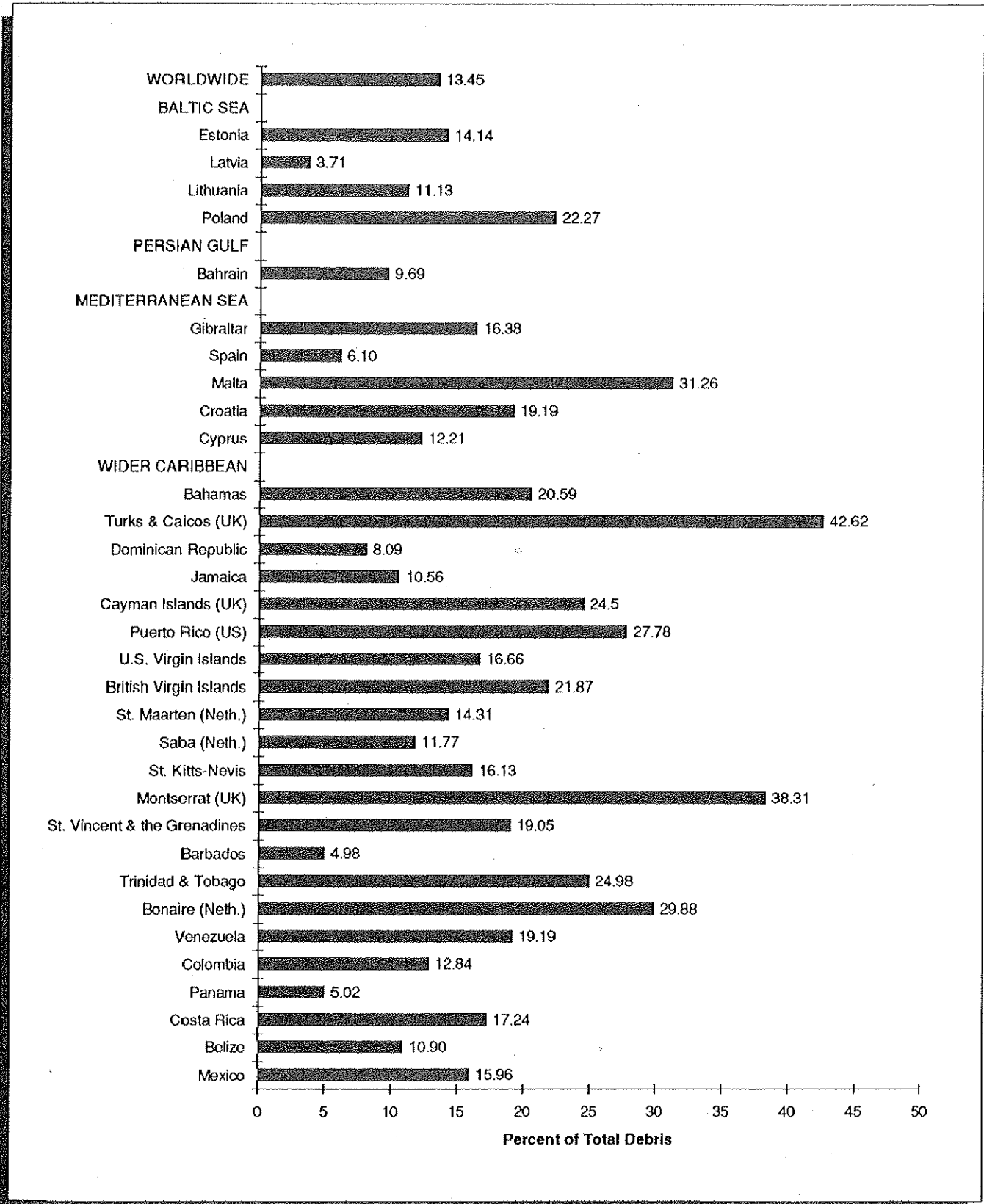
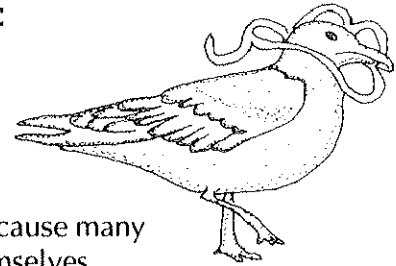


FIGURE 4. (continued)



THE IMPACTS OF MARINE DEBRIS ON WILDLIFE

As long as we allow garbage to enter our waterways and oceans, we will always find marine creatures in continual peril. Marine debris is a source of mortality and injury to many species including marine mammals, sea birds, sea turtles, fish, and shellfish. Any form of debris can be fatal to wildlife if it interferes in the animal's ability to eat or move around. And because many marine animals apparently cannot distinguish debris from food, or free themselves from entangling snares, it is solely *our* responsibility to keep dangerous items out of their environment.



In the 1994 International Coastal Cleanup, volunteers reported 73 incidents involving 105 animals entangled by marine debris (Table 3). A majority of all the entangled wildlife encountered during the Cleanup were birds such as seagulls, cormorants, herons, pelicans, a penguin, and a flamingo. Fish, sea turtles, snakes, a mouse, and numerous invertebrates (snails, crabs, and sea urchins) were also found entangled in various forms of debris. Of the 105 reported cases, 95 specifically listed plastic forms of debris (monofilament/fishing line, rope, six-pack rings, nets, bags, wrappers, mesh, and strapping bands) as the material entrapping the animals. Other materials included string, a metal crab trap, metal wire, ribbons and balloons, glass bottles, and a bucket. Only two animals were successfully rescued from

entangling debris—one loggerhead sea turtle in Belize and a seagull in the United States. Remember, these findings are collected in just one, three-hour cleanup event. Imagine the potential number of animals that become entangled during the course of a month or year—just because we put garbage into the water.



Dead loon entangled in balloon strings, United States.

In a recent review of the interactions of marine debris with the world's oceans,⁴ the debris items found to most threaten marine life were monofilament line and net fragments from commercial and recreational fishing boats, and rope and strapping bands originating from any type of vessel. Ingestion of debris by wildlife is another problem. Plastic resin pellets and small fragments 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 fragments (Table 4).

⁴Marine Mammal Commission, 1994 Annual Report to Congress, January 31, 1995. *Impacts of Marine Debris*, D.W. Laist.

TABLE 3. Wildlife Affected by Debris Reported During 1994 International Coastal Cleanups

COUNTRY	ANIMAL	DEBRIS ITEM	COMMENTS
Argentina	penguin	unknown	entangled
Bahrain	flamingo	fishing net	entangled
	turtle	fishing net	entangled
	turtle	rope	entangled
	fish	unknown	entangled
Belize	loggerhead sea turtle	net	entangled and released
Bermuda	mouse	beer bottle	unknown
	heron	bucket	entangled
Brazil	eel	strapping band	entangled
Dominican Republic	sea urchin	mesh	entangled
El Salvador	fish	fishing line	entangled
Mexico	catfish	fishing net	entangled
	pelicans	fishing line	entangled
Panama	birds	unknown	entangled
Singapore	snake	plastic bag	entangled
	snake	rope	entangled
	fish (4)	plastic wrappers	entangled
	fish	plastic bag	entangled
Trinidad and Tobago	fish	plastic	entangled
	fish	string	entangled
United States	mouse	plastic bag	in
	squirrel	plastic bag	entangled
	cormorants (2)	fishing line	entangled
	cormorant	ropes and net	entangled
	sea gulls (9)	fishing line	entangled; 1 released
	sea gulls	plastic strips	entangled
	sea gulls (4)	rope	entangled
	sea gulls (10)	mesh bags/nets	entangled
	sea gull	ribbons/balloons	entangled
	sea gull	plastic	entangled
	pelican	fishing line	entangled
	pelicans (4)	unknown	entangled
	heron	fishing line	entangled
	crane	fishing line	entangled
	dove	metal crab trap	entangled
	pigeon	six-pack ring	entangled
	pigeon	metal	entangled
	myna bird	fishing line	entangled
	birds (3)	fishing line	entangled
	birds (8)	rope	entangled
	birds (2)	string	entangled
	birds (2)	plastic bags	entangled
	bird	plastic material	entangled
	catfish	plastic strapping	entangled
	eel	fishing line	entangled
	fish (2)	six-pack ring	entangled
	fish (3)	fishing line	entangled
	sea urchins	plastic bags	entangled
	<i>Murex</i> sp. (sea snail)	monofilament line	entangled
	coral	monofilament line	entangled
	crabs (5)	fishing line	entangled
crabs (2)	gill nets	entangled	
crabs (2)	rope	entangled	
crabs (2)	string	entangled	
crab	buoy	entangled	
crab	fishing net	entangled	

TABLE 4. Number and Percentage of Marine Species Worldwide with Documented Marine Debris Entanglement and Ingestion Records, by Species Group (1994)

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	312	51	(16%)	108	(35%)	135	(43%)
Penguins	16	6	(38%)	1	(6%)	6	(38%)
Grebes	19	2	(10%)	0	(0%)	2	(10%)
Albatrosses, Petrels, Shearwaters	99	10	(10%)	60	(61%)	61	(62%)
Pelicans, Boobies, Gannets, Cormorants, Frigatebirds, Tropicbirds	51	11	(22%)	8	(16%)	17	(33%)
Shorebirds, Skuas, Gulls, Terns, Auks	122	22	(18%)	39	(32%)	49	(40%)
Other Birds	-	5	-	0	-	5	-
Marine Mammals	115	31	(27%)	24	(21%)	47	(41%)
Baleen Whales	10	6	(60%)	2	(20%)	6	(60%)
Toothed Whales	65	4	(6%)	19	(29%)	20	(31%)
Fur Seals, Sea Lions	14	11	(79%)	1	(7%)	11	(79%)
True Seals	19	8	(42%)	1	(5%)	8	(42%)
Manatees, Dugongs	4	1	(25%)	1	(25%)	1	(25%)
Sea Otters	1	1	(100%)	0	(0%)	1	(100%)
Fish	-	34	-	33	-	60	-
Crustaceans	-	8	-	0	-	8	-
Squid	-	0	-	1	-	1	-
Species Total	-	135	-	172	-	262	-

from Marine Mammal Commission 1994 Annual Report to Congress, January 31, 1995. Impacts of Marine Debris, D.W. Laist.

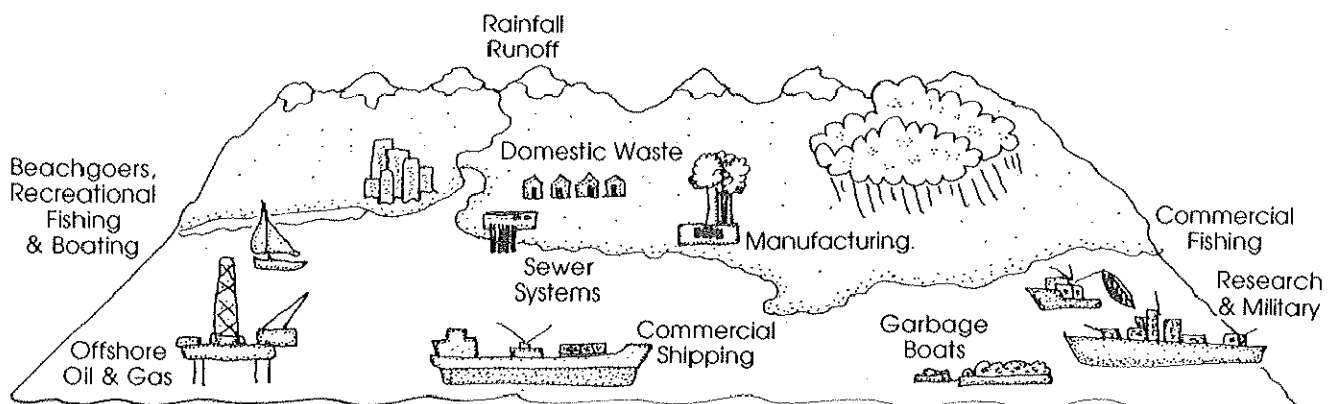
SOURCES OF MARINE DEBRIS

Debris is found in every aquatic environment on this planet. The sources of debris are classified into two categories: items that originate from human activity on the ocean, or **ocean-based**, and items that originate from activities on land, or **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).

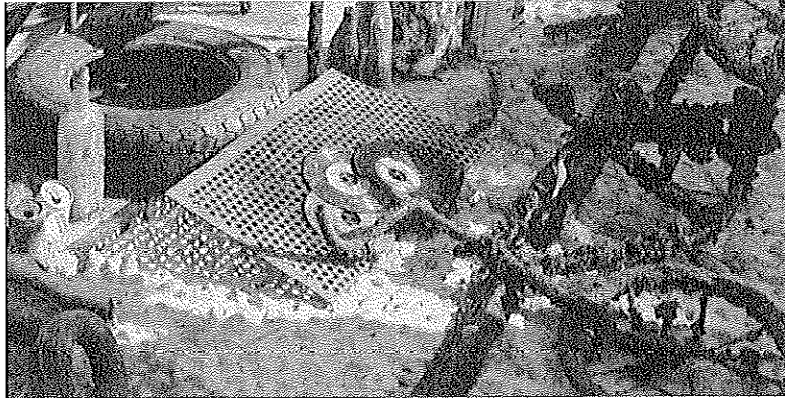
Sources of ocean-based debris have been associated with the following: recreational fishing/boating, commercial fishing, operational wastes, and galley wastes. Ocean-going vessels, from the smallest sailboats to the merchant/container ships, are identified as the sources of ocean-based marine debris, 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 our waterways and into the oceans via storm drains, sewers, creeks, streams, and rivers. Another land-based source are beachgoers who leave 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 toss it overboard, into a toilet, or onto the street or beach.

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 to change our behavior, thus reducing the amount of debris we release into the environment.

Where Ocean Debris Comes From



Adapted from "Seas of Debris: A Summary of the Third International Conference on Marine Debris."



Croatia



Marshall Islands

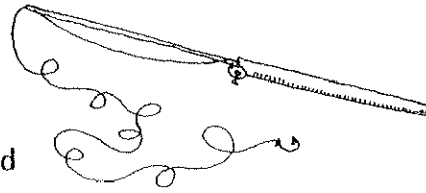
TABLE 5. Categories and Quantities of Indicator Items Reported During 1994 International Coastal Cleanups

Category	Indicator Item	Total Number Reported (% of Total Debris Collected)
Recreational Fishing/ Boating Wastes	plastic fishing line	40,727
	plastic floats and lures	18,285
	Subtotal	59,012 (0.72%)
Commercial Fishing	plastic rope	130,558
	plastic fishing nets	21,472
	plastic light sticks	20,913
	foamed plastic buoys	20,160
	rubber gloves	18,868
	plastic salt bags	9,598
	wooden crab/lobster traps	7,214
	metal crab/fish traps	6,120
Subtotal	234,903 (2.86%)	
Operational Wastes	plastic strapping bands	32,729
	plastic sheeting longer than 2 ft	16,665
	wooden pallets	13,004
	glass light bulbs	11,561
	write-protection rings	9,563
	fluorescent light tubes	8,171
	plastic pipe thread protectors	6,938
	wooden crates	5,650
	plastic hard hats	1,682
	Subtotal	106,963 (1.29%)
Galley Wastes	plastic trash bags	97,310
	plastic milk/water gallon jugs	54,301
	plastic bleach/cleaner bottles	43,611
	plastic vegetable sacks	40,107
	foamed plastic meat trays	19,209
	foamed plastic egg cartons	8,236
Subtotal	262,774 (3.20%)	
Sewage-Associated Wastes	plastic tampon applicators	23,789
	rubber condoms	11,007
Subtotal	34,796 (0.42%)	
Medical Waste	plastic syringes	8,929 (0.11%)
Total Number of Indicator Items		706,377 (8.61%)

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. The two specific indicator items used to identify recreational fishers and boaters who improperly handle their fishing gear are plastic (monofilament) fishing line and plastic floats and lures. In the 1994 Cleanup on the worldwide level, 0.72% of all the debris collected was attributed to recreational fishing and boating wastes (Figure 5), slightly down from the 1993 level of 0.86%. Regional analysis reveals that the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Persian Gulf, and Wider Caribbean all met or exceeded the worldwide level for marine debris related to recreational fishing and boating. The highest level was observed in the Persian Gulf with 1.06%, followed by 0.78% in the Atlantic Ocean, 0.76% in the Pacific Ocean, and 0.72% in the Wider Caribbean. In a country-by-country analysis, the highest country levels were recorded in the Philippines, where 2.64% of their total debris was attributed to recreational fishing and boating (Figure 6). Malta was a close second with 2.60%, followed by Nigeria at 1.73%, Bermuda (1.72%), and Barbados (1.48%).



In all, during the 1994 International Coastal Cleanup, 40,727 pieces of plastic (monofilament) fishing line and 18,285 plastic floats and lures were collected by volunteers. Monofilament line is one of the most dangerous forms of debris in the aquatic environment. With or without lures and floats, it becomes a deathtrap to unsuspecting fish, birds, turtles, and marine mammals. Fishing line can also create problems when it gets wrapped around boat propellers. Efforts need to be focused on educating the public on the proper methods for handling line and on recycling used line by manufacturers.



Pile of collected fishing line at lower right rivals other types of debris as Philippine volunteers sort their day's haul.

FIGURE 5. Recreational Fishing and Boating Wastes Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Regional Analysis)

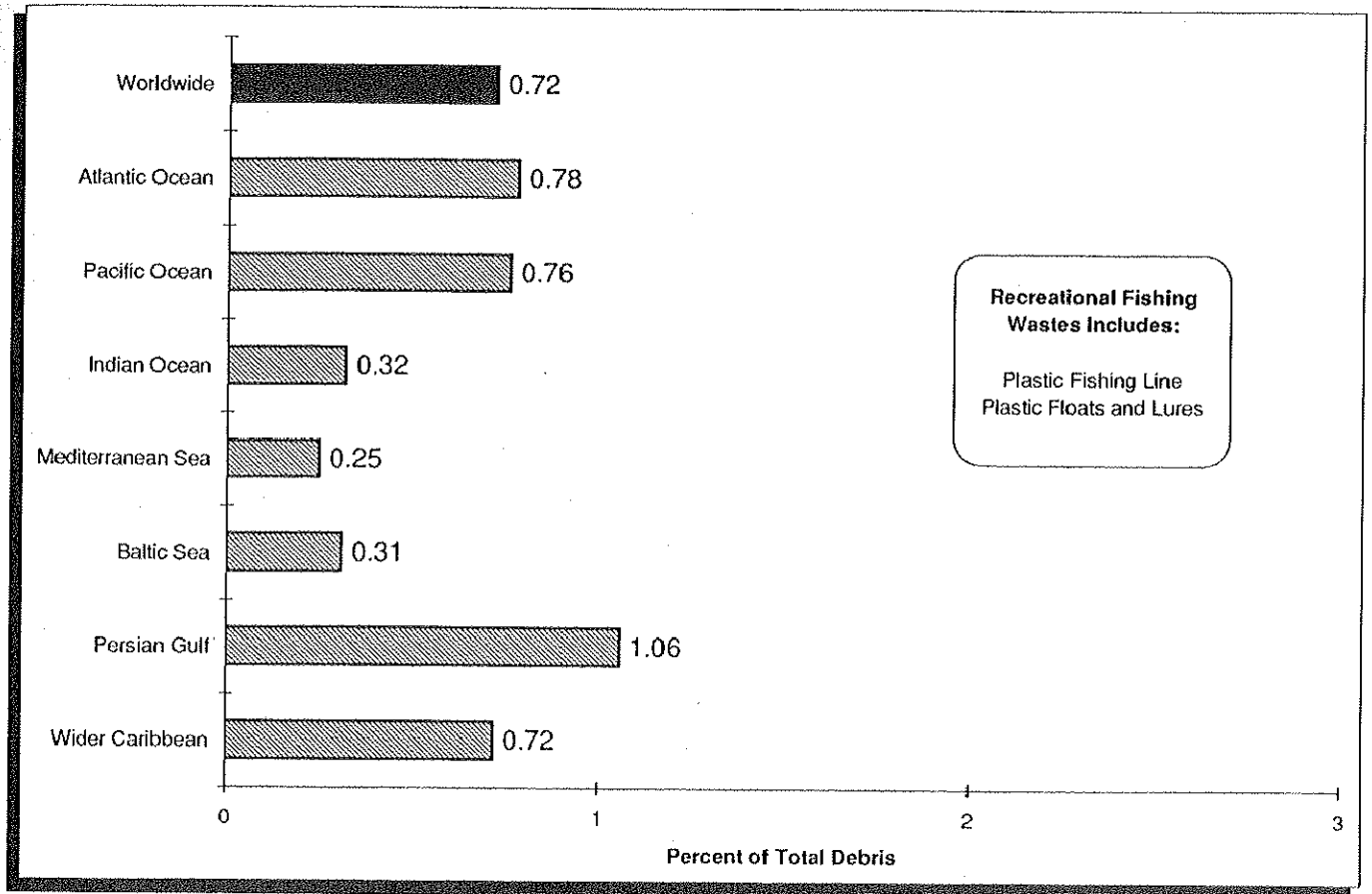


FIGURE 6. Recreational Fishing and Boating Wastes Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Country Analysis)

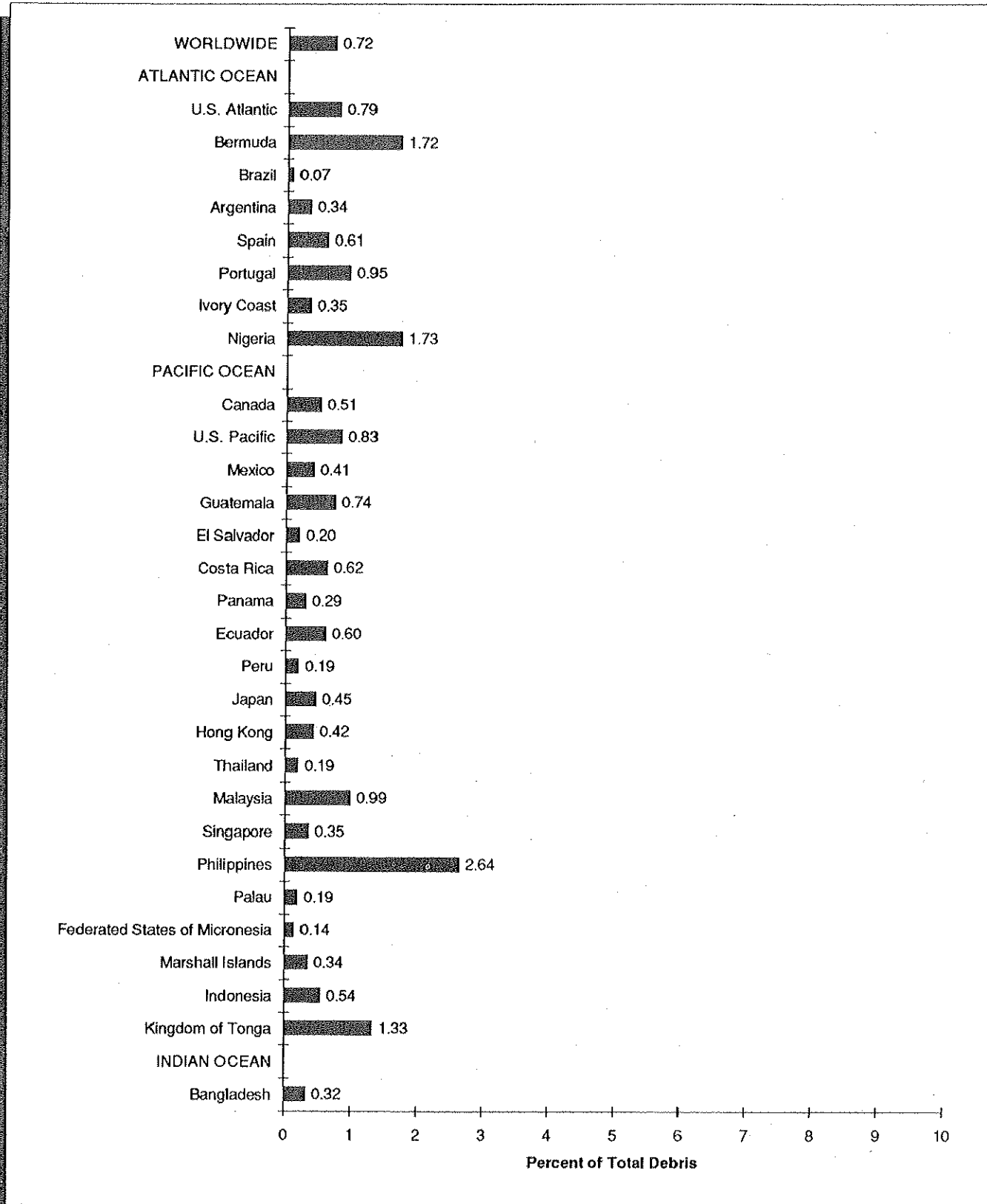
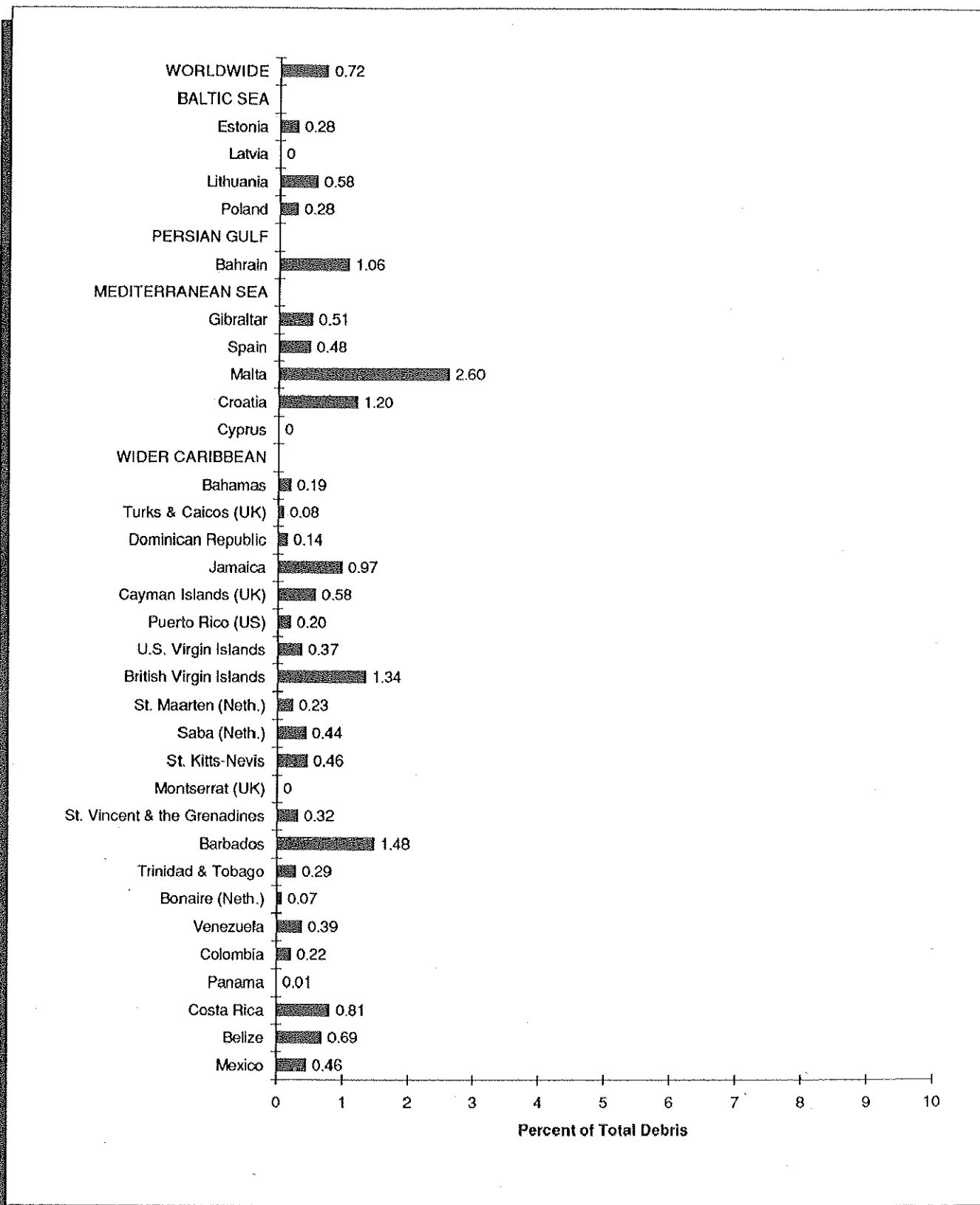
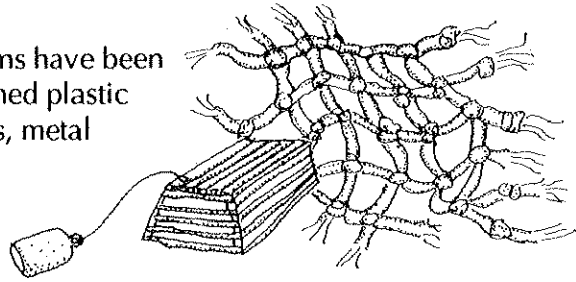


FIGURE 6. (continued)



• Commercial Fishing Wastes

To track commercial fishing wastes, several indicator items have been identified, including plastic rope, plastic light sticks, foamed plastic buoys, rubber gloves, plastic fishing nets, plastic salt bags, metal crab/fish traps, and wooden crab/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.



Plastic rope, nets, and foamed buoys along with metal and wooden crab/lobster/fish traps indicate discarded tools used by commercial fishers who cut loose and toss overboard the tools of their trade. In some cases, especially with crab/lobster/fish traps and their marking buoys, fishers may abandon old traps instead of removing them from the water. In addition, some working traps may be destroyed by other boaters and, as a result, are irretrievable. Plastic (cyalume) light sticks are used by longline fishers. Rubber gloves and salt are used by many fishers when sorting their catch. Regardless of how they were lost or discarded, these materials become a hazard.

Analysis of the 1994 Cleanup data shows an increase in the worldwide level of marine debris attributed to commercial fishing, from 2.18% in 1993 to 2.86% in 1994. Regionally, the highest levels of marine debris related to commercial fishing activities were in the Persian Gulf with 8.31%, followed by the Indian Ocean with 7.87%, the Mediterranean Sea at 5.17%, the Wider Caribbean with 3.20%, and the Atlantic Ocean at 3.00% (Figure 7). In the country/territory analysis, Barbados reported the highest level with 22.71%, with Guatemala (20.37%), Ivory Coast (13.59%), Dominican Republic (11.81%), and the Philippines (11.29%) also at the high end (Figure 8). The lowest reported level (0.30%) was in Brazil.

FIGURE 7. Commercial Fishing Wastes Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Regional Analysis)

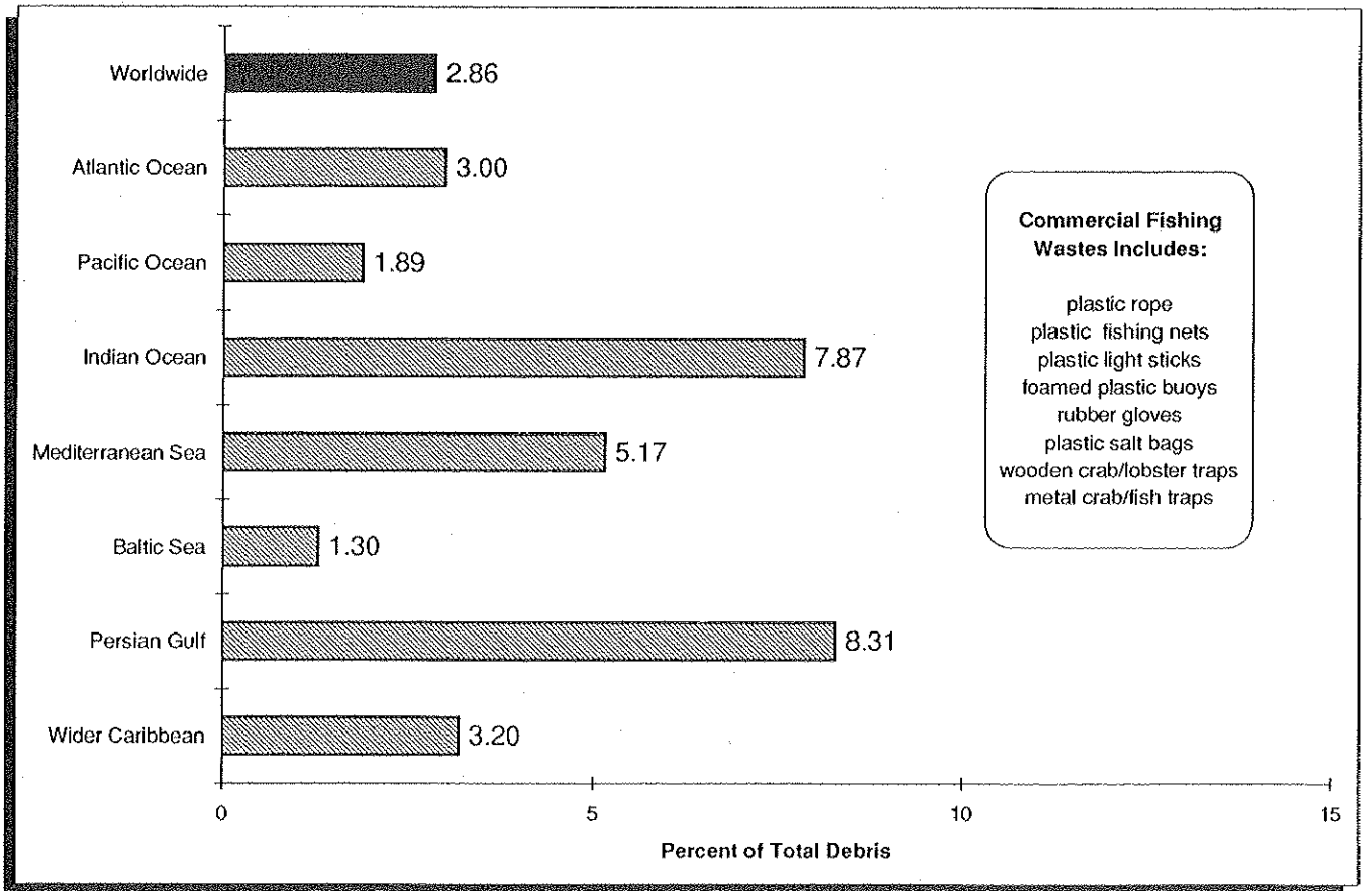


FIGURE 8. Commercial Fishing Wastes Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Country Analysis)

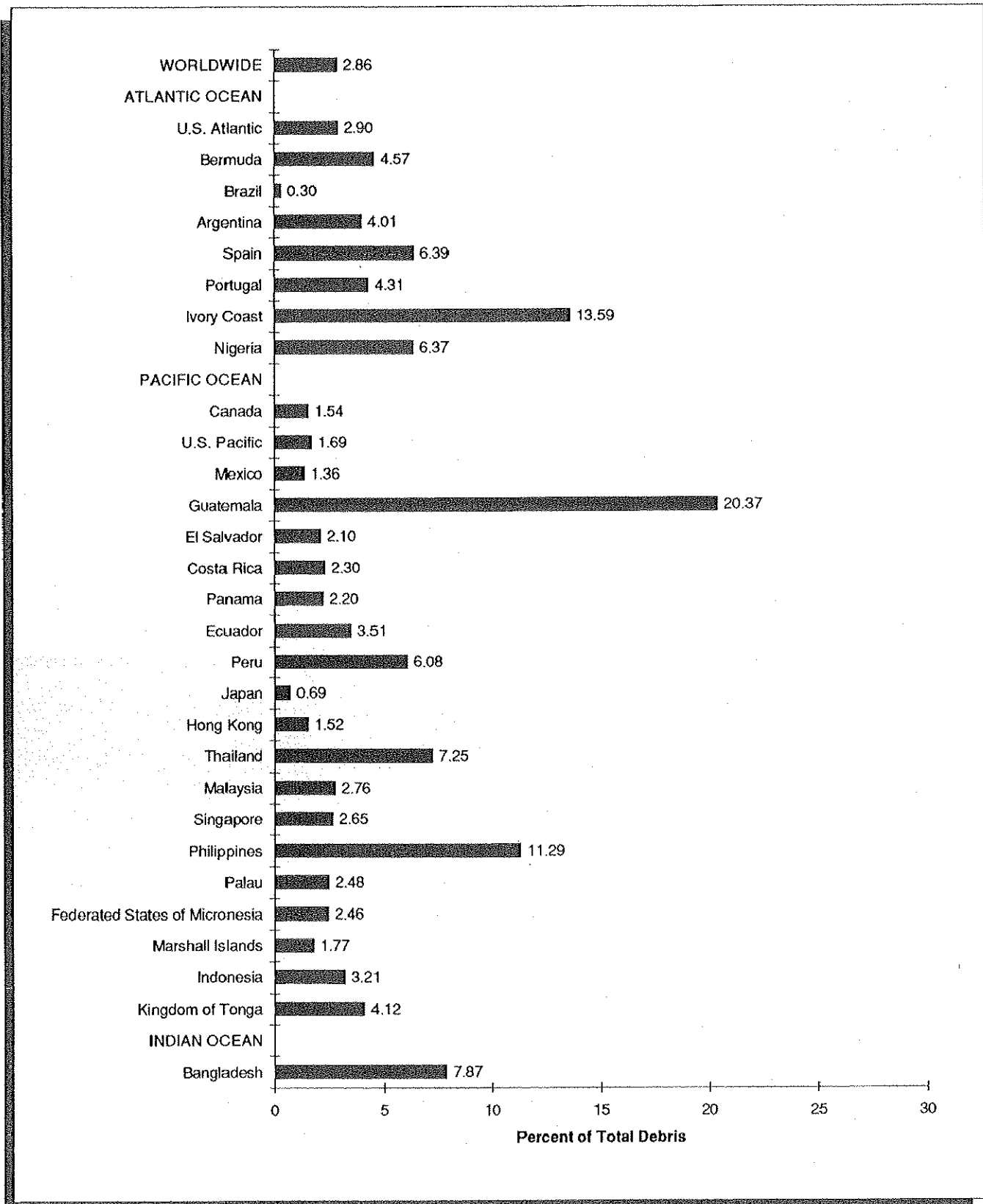
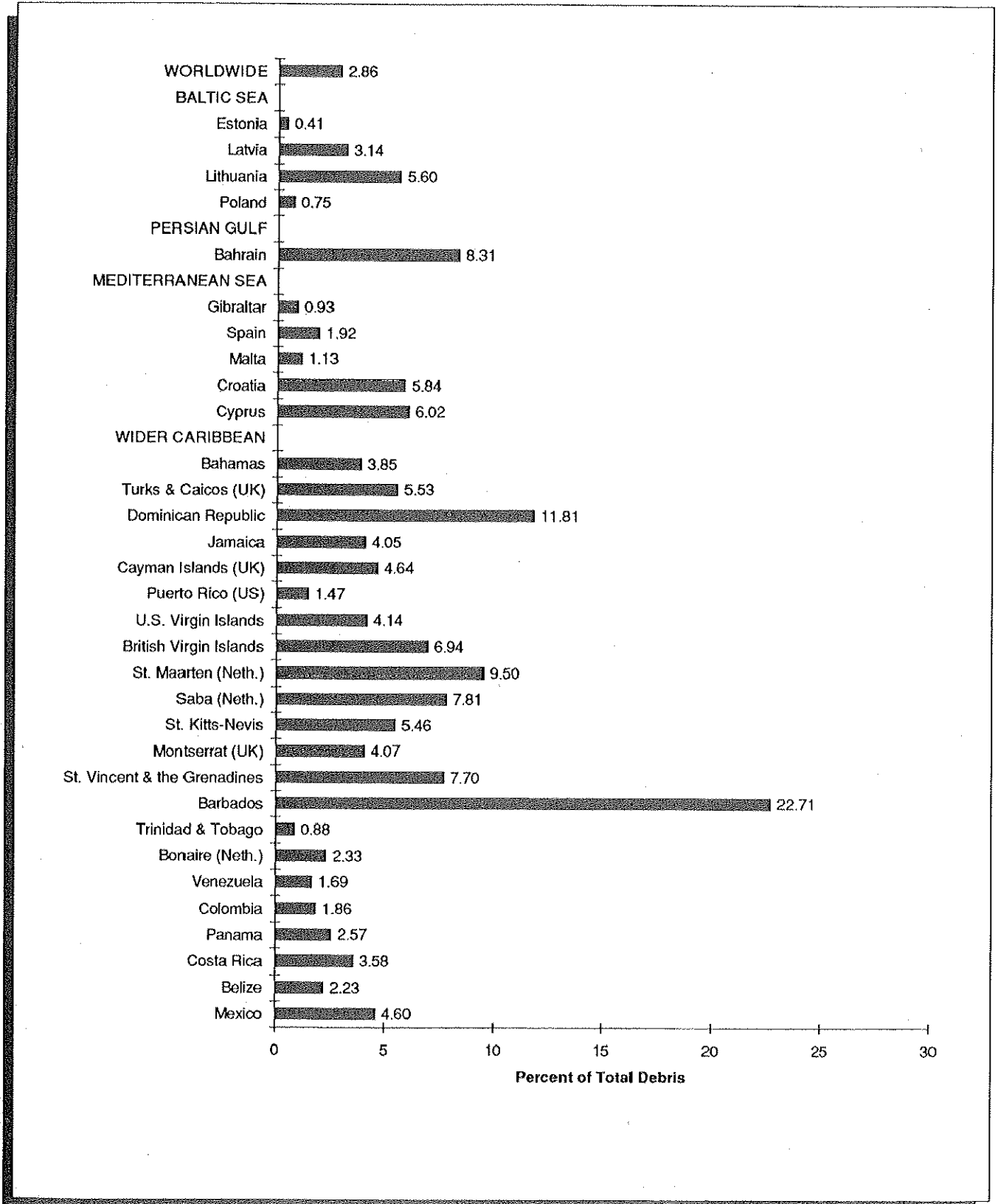
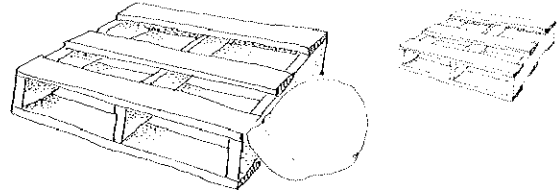


FIGURE 8. (continued)



• Operational Wastes

Packaging, according to advertising experts, is important to the sale of the product. Unfortunately, most packaging has no use once the product has been removed. Aboard a ship or an oil rig these materials occupy valuable space.



By tradition, these materials have been tossed overboard as the standard means for handling trash at sea. But, with 74 countries now signatories to Annex V of the MARPOL Treaty, this tradition has become obsolete, right? Wrong. Based on the data collected in the annual Cleanup, shipboard materials are still being dumped, tossed, and blown into the water.

Several 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 bulbs (tubes), write-protection rings, plastic pipe thread protectors, plastic sheeting (larger than two feet), plastic hard hats, and wooden crates are indicators of operational wastes. In the 1994 Cleanup, 32,729 plastic strapping bands, 16,665 plastic sheets longer than two feet, and 13,004 wooden pallets were collected along the world's shorelines. It definitely appears that there were offshore activities taking place all over the globe.

In the 1994 Cleanup, 1.29% of all the debris collected worldwide was operational-type waste (Figure 9). On the regional level, the highest concentrations of operational wastes were recorded in the Baltic and Mediterranean Seas with 8.38% and 3.17%, respectively. The Persian Gulf at 2.96% and the Indian Ocean at 2.28% also exceeded the worldwide percentage of operational wastes. The lowest level was found in the Atlantic Ocean (1.05%). Poland had the highest country level with 10.31%, trailed by Peru with 9.79%, Panama with 7.31%, Spain (Mediterranean Sea) at 6.86%, and Spain (Atlantic Ocean) at 6.02% (Figure 10). The Ivory Coast had the lowest amount with 0.05%.

FIGURE 9. Operational Wastes Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Regional Analysis)

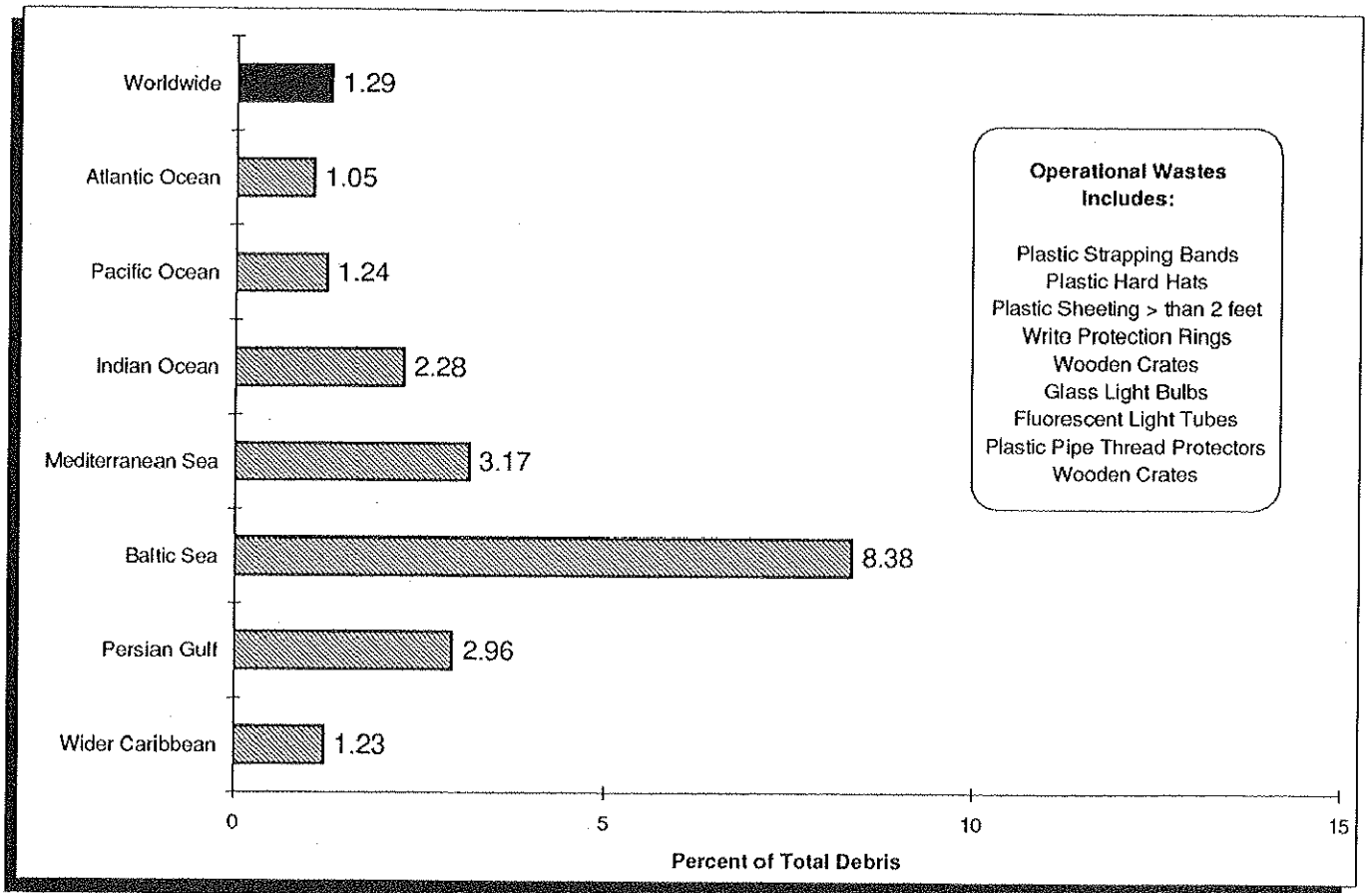


FIGURE 10. Operational Wastes Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Country Analysis)

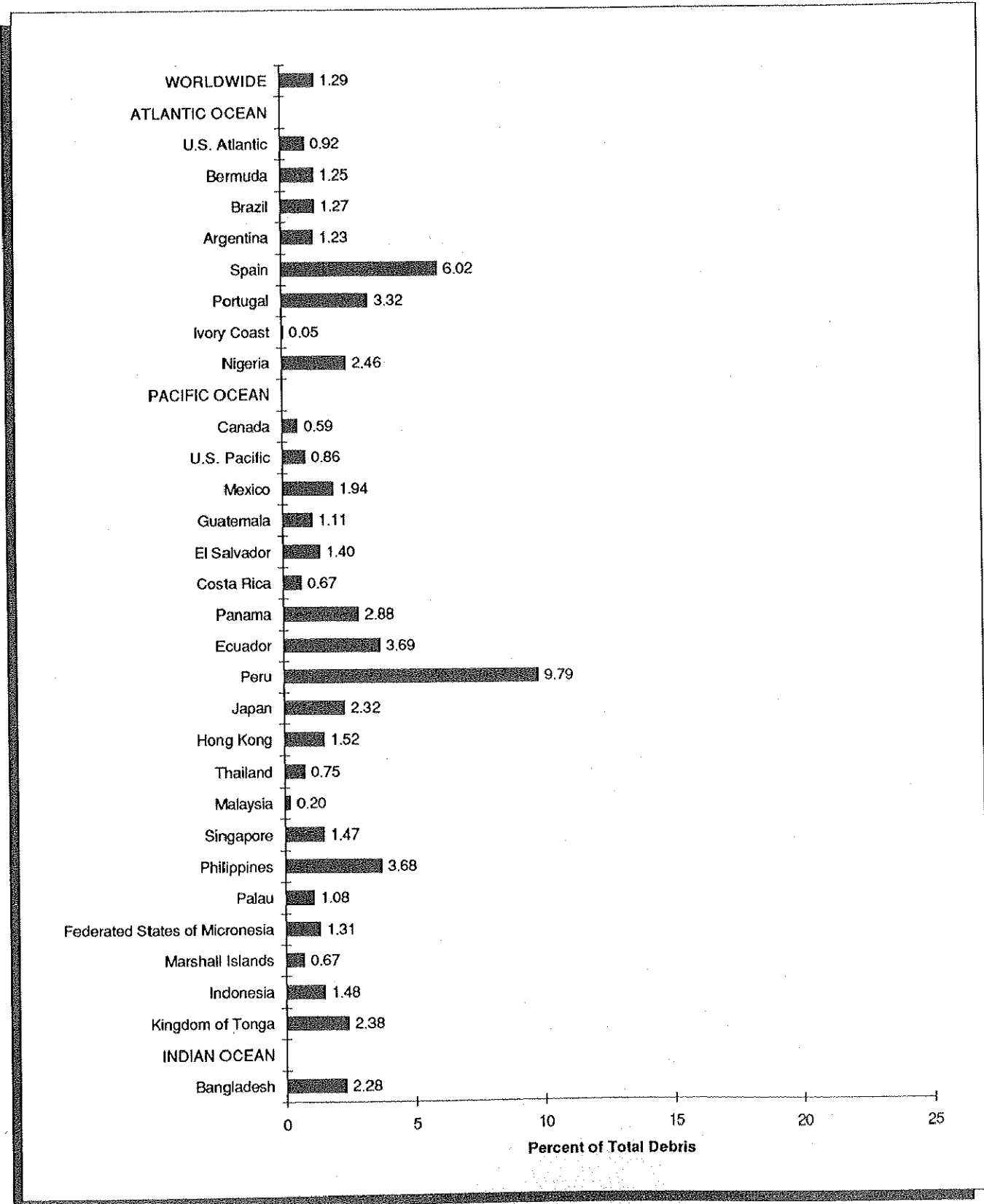
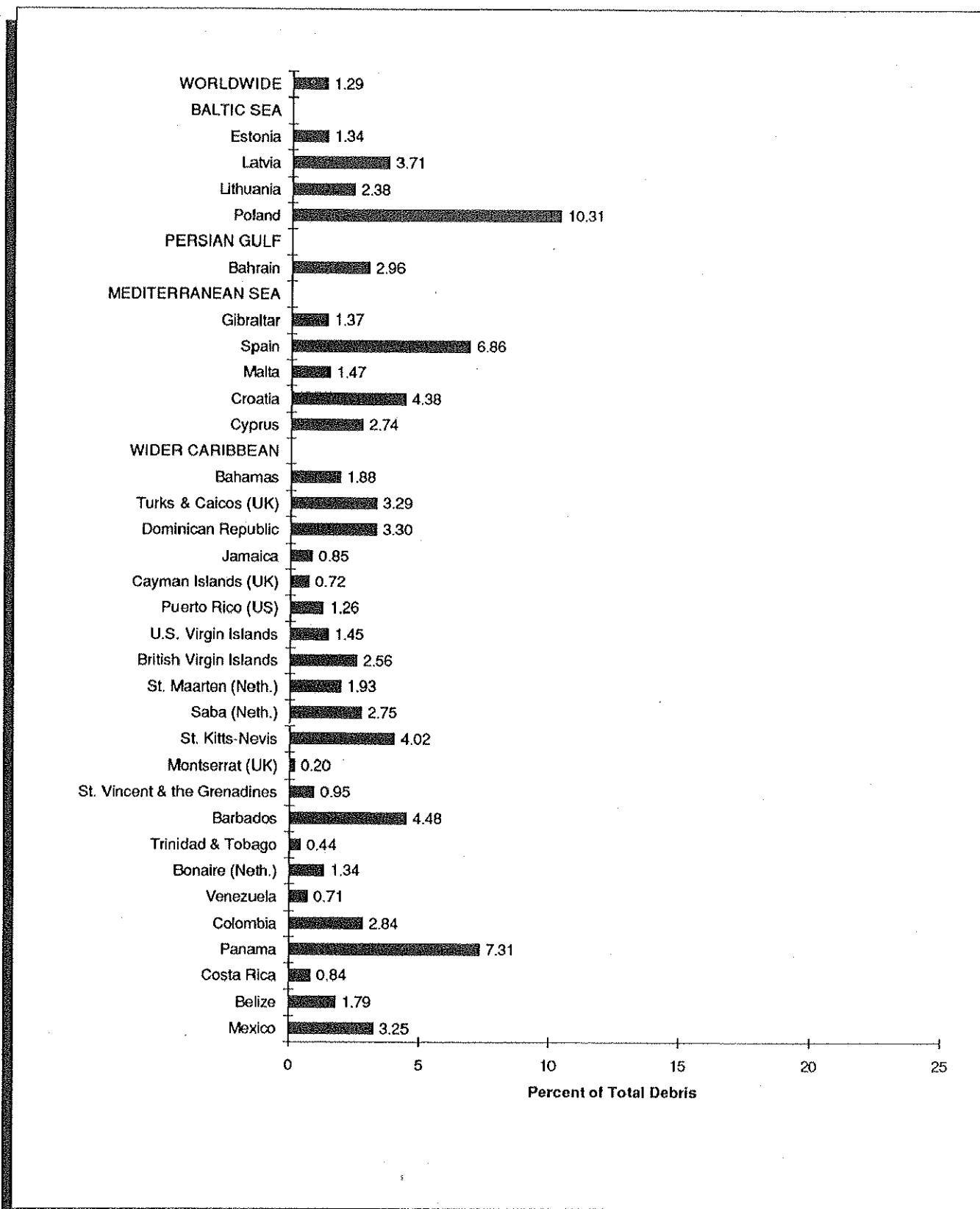
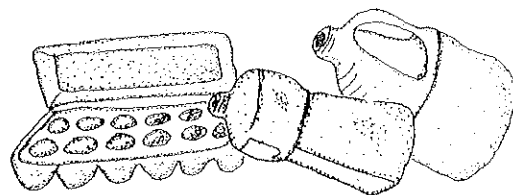


FIGURE 10. (continued)



• Galley-Type Wastes

Galley-type wastes include packaging for food and cleaning products used in galleys on boats and ships. Plastic trash bags, plastic milk/water gallon jugs, plastic bleach/cleaner bottles, plastic vegetable sacks, and foamed plastic meat trays and egg cartons are traceable to a ship's galley. As with operational wastes, galley-type wastes are a nuisance to a ship's crew because they will occupy valuable storage space on a ship. They will also smell. Again,



the MARPOL Treaty should apply here, as it regulates how onboard ship waste is handled while out at sea.

Of all the ocean-based sources of debris, galley-type wastes were the highest at 3.20%. Over 97,310 plastic trash bags were collected in the 1994 Cleanup, along with 43,611 plastic bleach/cleaner bottles and 40,107 plastic vegetable sacks. Regionally, the highest levels of galley-type wastes were recorded in the Indian Ocean with 6.92% followed by the Baltic Sea with 6.33%, the Persian Gulf with 5.42%, and the Wider Caribbean with 4.94% (Figure 11). The lowest regional level was in the Mediterranean Sea at 1.62%. In the country/territory analysis, Panama (Wider Caribbean) had the highest level of galley-type waste with 11.29% followed by Mexico (Wider Caribbean) with 10.97%, Peru with 10.57%, and Thailand at 10.34% (Figure 12). Latvia reported no galley-type wastes. Items such as plastic jugs, egg cartons, and trash bags are not unique to ships' galleys, of course, and can also be the result of littering or improper trash disposal onshore.

FIGURE 11. Galley Wastes Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Regional Analysis)

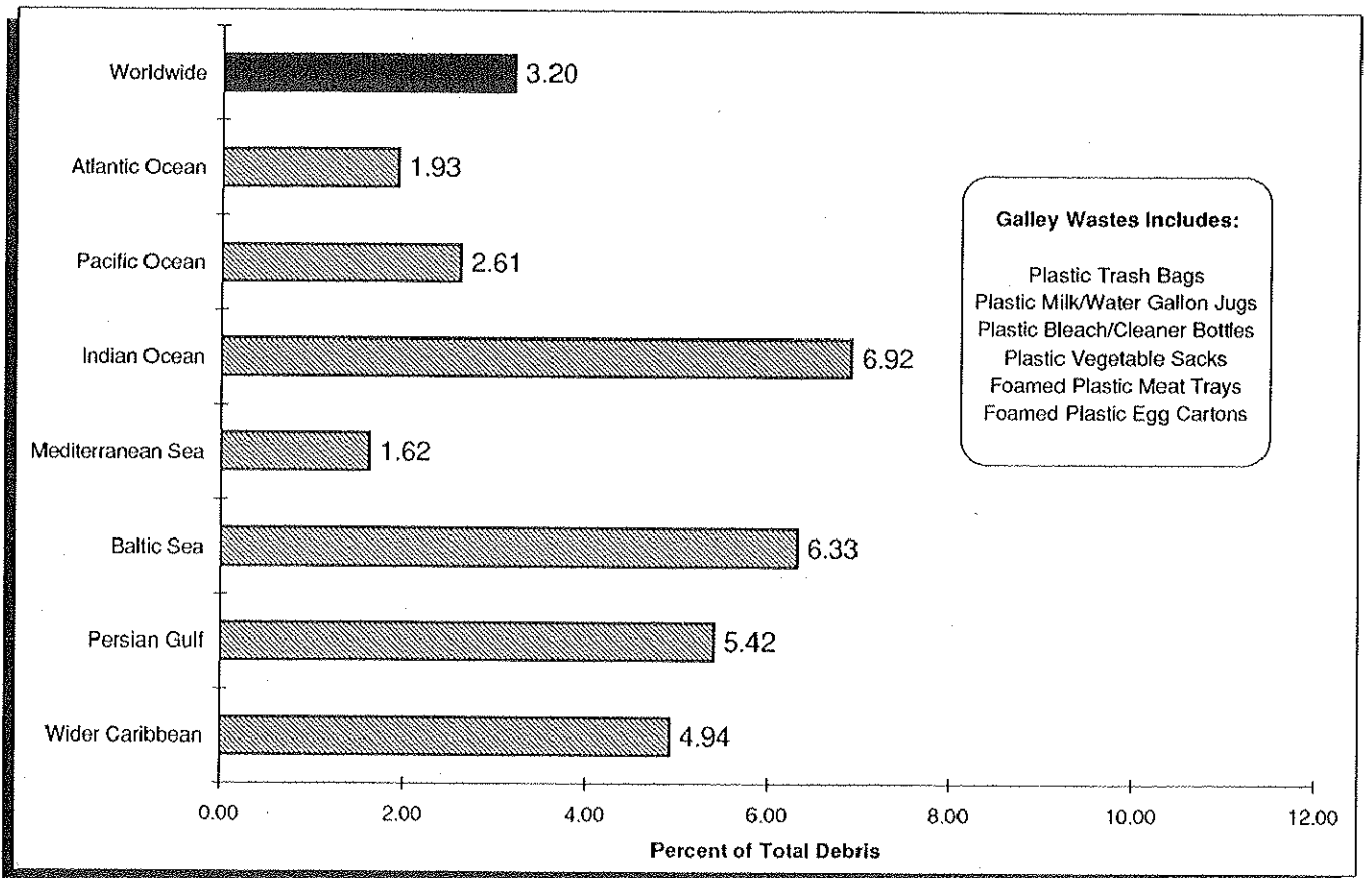


FIGURE 12. Galley Wastes Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Country Analysis)

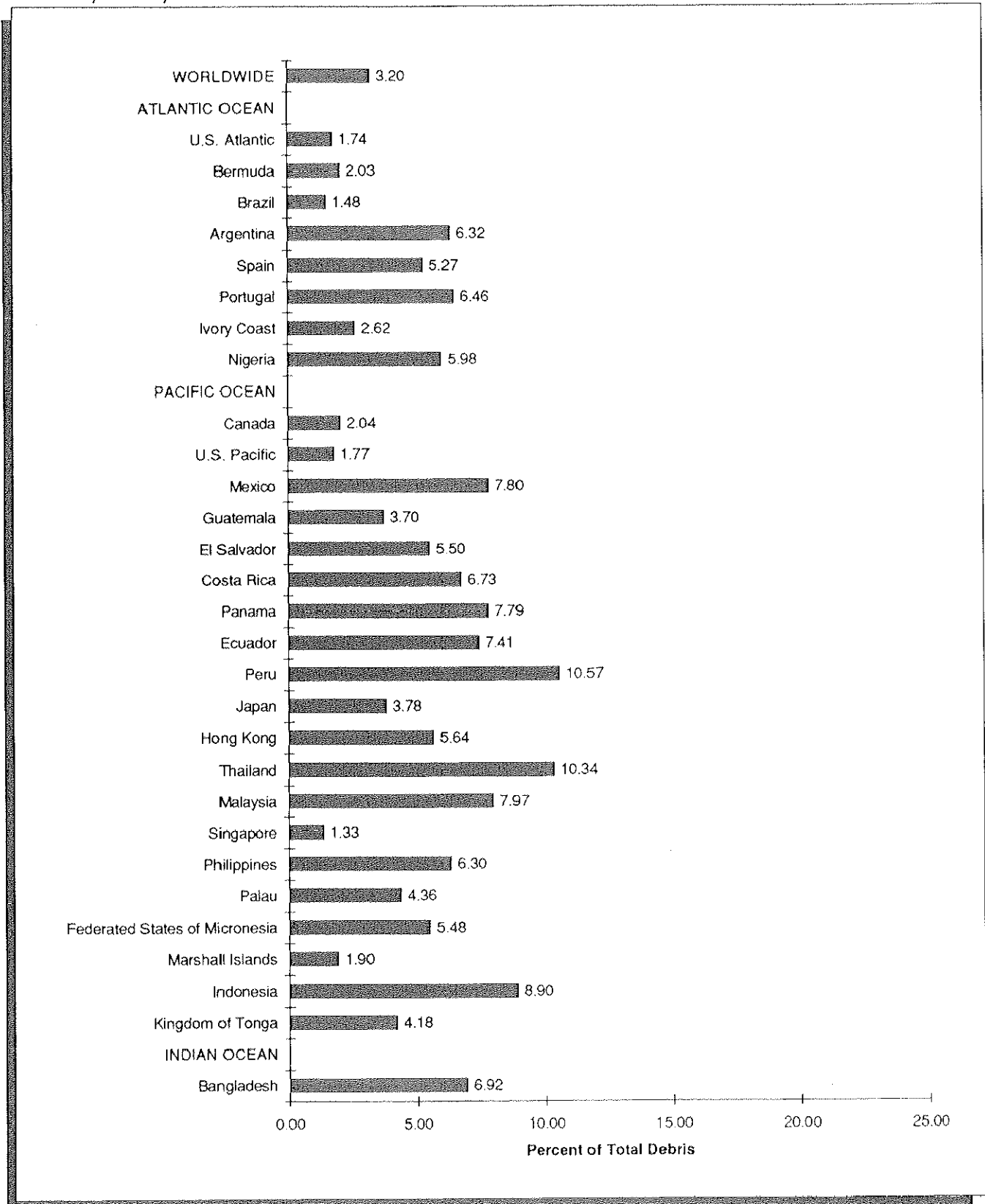
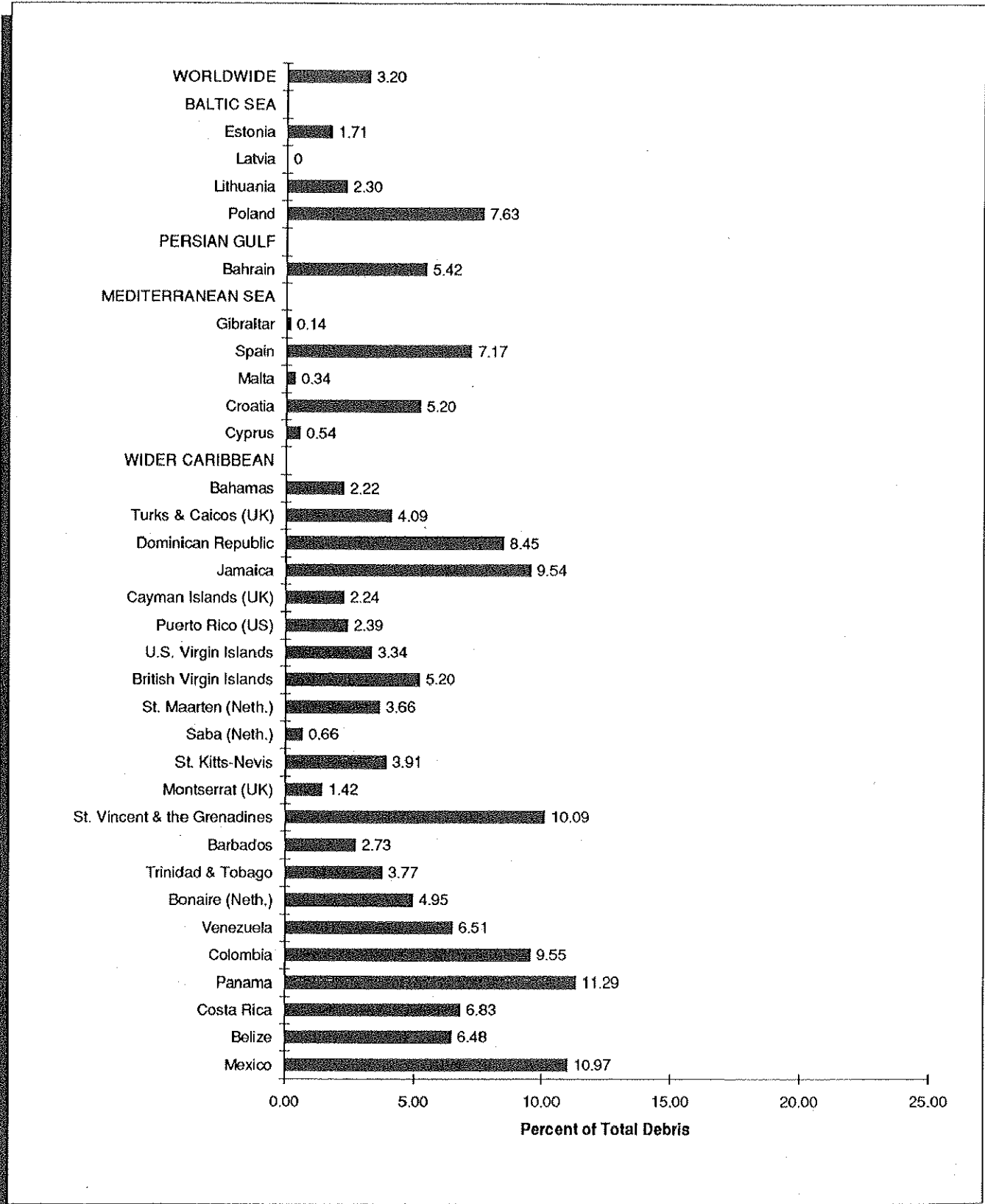


FIGURE 12. (continued)



LAND-BASED SOURCES OF MARINE DEBRIS

Overall, most of the debris found along our waterways, shorelines and beaches is not the result of improper handling or disposal of garbage in the oceans. A vast amount of the debris comes from antiquated sewage systems, inadequate solid waste disposal practices, and careless citizens. Sewage-associated wastes such as plastic tampon applicators and rubber condoms and medical wastes such as plastic syringes are indicative of land-based sources of marine debris. People traditionally dispose of these materials via the toilet and sewage system.

Sewage-associated wastes can end up in our waterways and ultimately on our beaches through combined sewer overflows (CSOs). These overflows usually occur in older sewer systems in which sewage and runoff from storms are combined in the same pipes flowing to a treatment facility. During heavy storms the pipes cannot carry the increased water load, so raw, untreated sewage as well as street runoff flows 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 1994 Cleanup accounted for 0.42% of all the debris, compared to 1.61% in 1993 (Figure 13). In actual numbers, 23,789 plastic tampon applicators and 11,007 rubber condoms were collected worldwide in the 1994 Cleanup. Regionally, the highest level of sewage-associated wastes was in the Indian Ocean with 2.60%, followed by the Mediterranean Sea with 1.03% and the Atlantic Ocean with 0.65% (Figure 13). Spain (Mediterranean Sea) had the highest country level with 7.81%, followed at a distance by Bangladesh with 2.60%, the Ivory Coast with 1.96%, Croatia with 1.36%, and Ecuador with 0.93% (Figure 14). Brazil, Guatemala, Indonesia, Latvia, Malta, St. Kitts and Nevis, and Barbados all reported zero sewage-associated wastes.

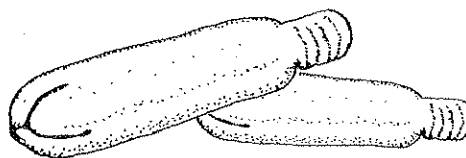


FIGURE 13. Sewage-Associated Wastes Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Regional Analysis)

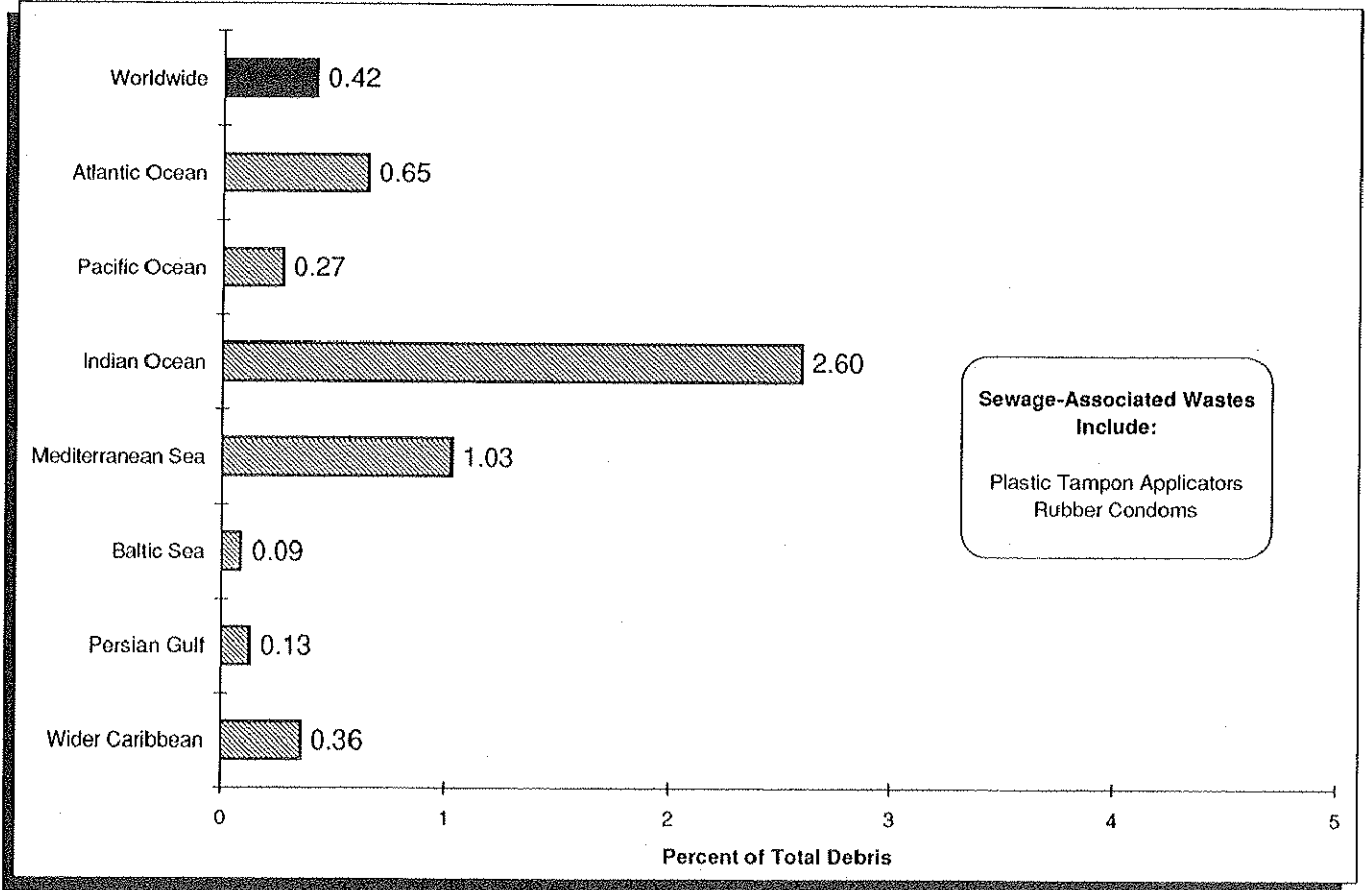


FIGURE 14. Sewage-Associated Wastes Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Country Analysis)

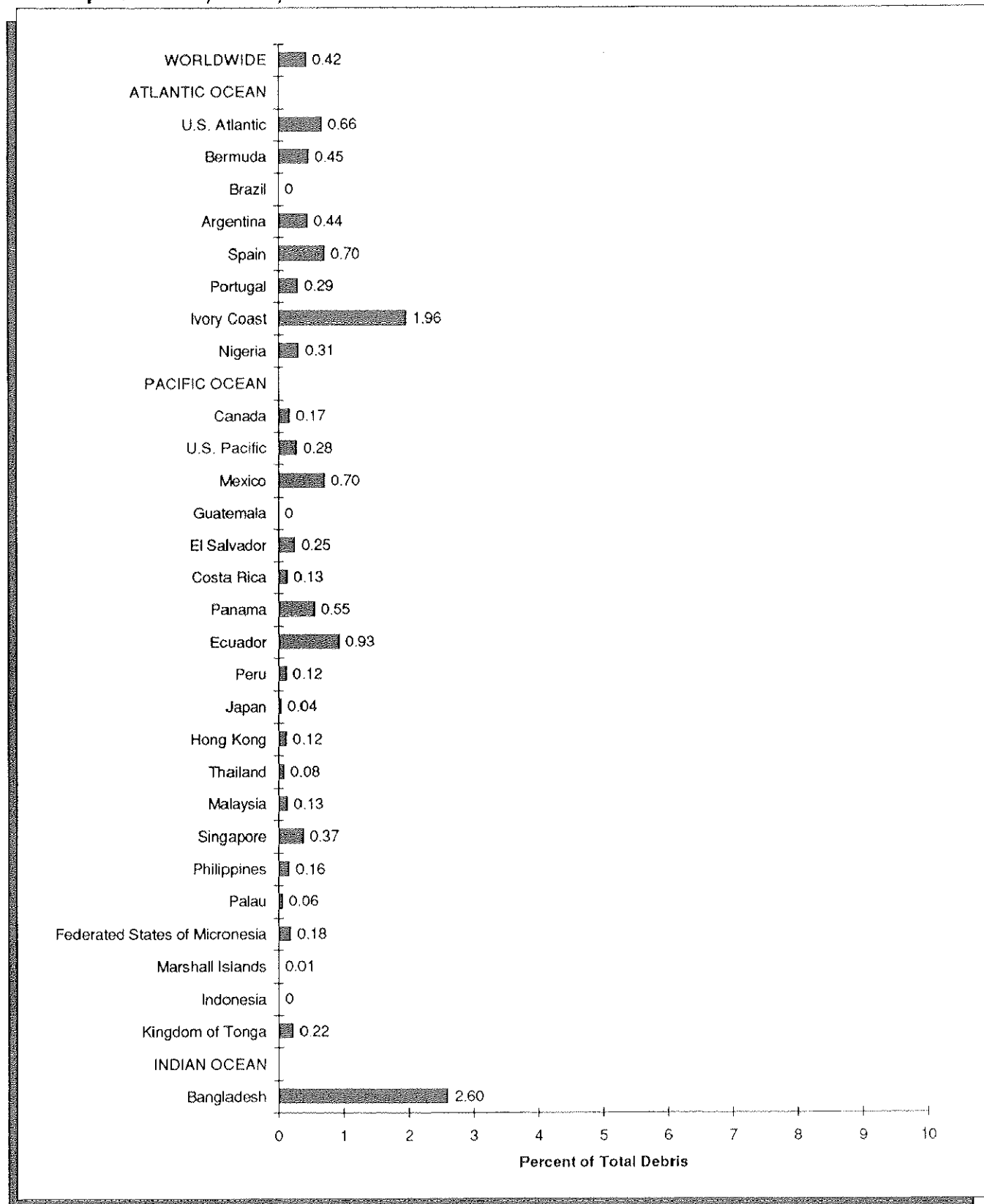
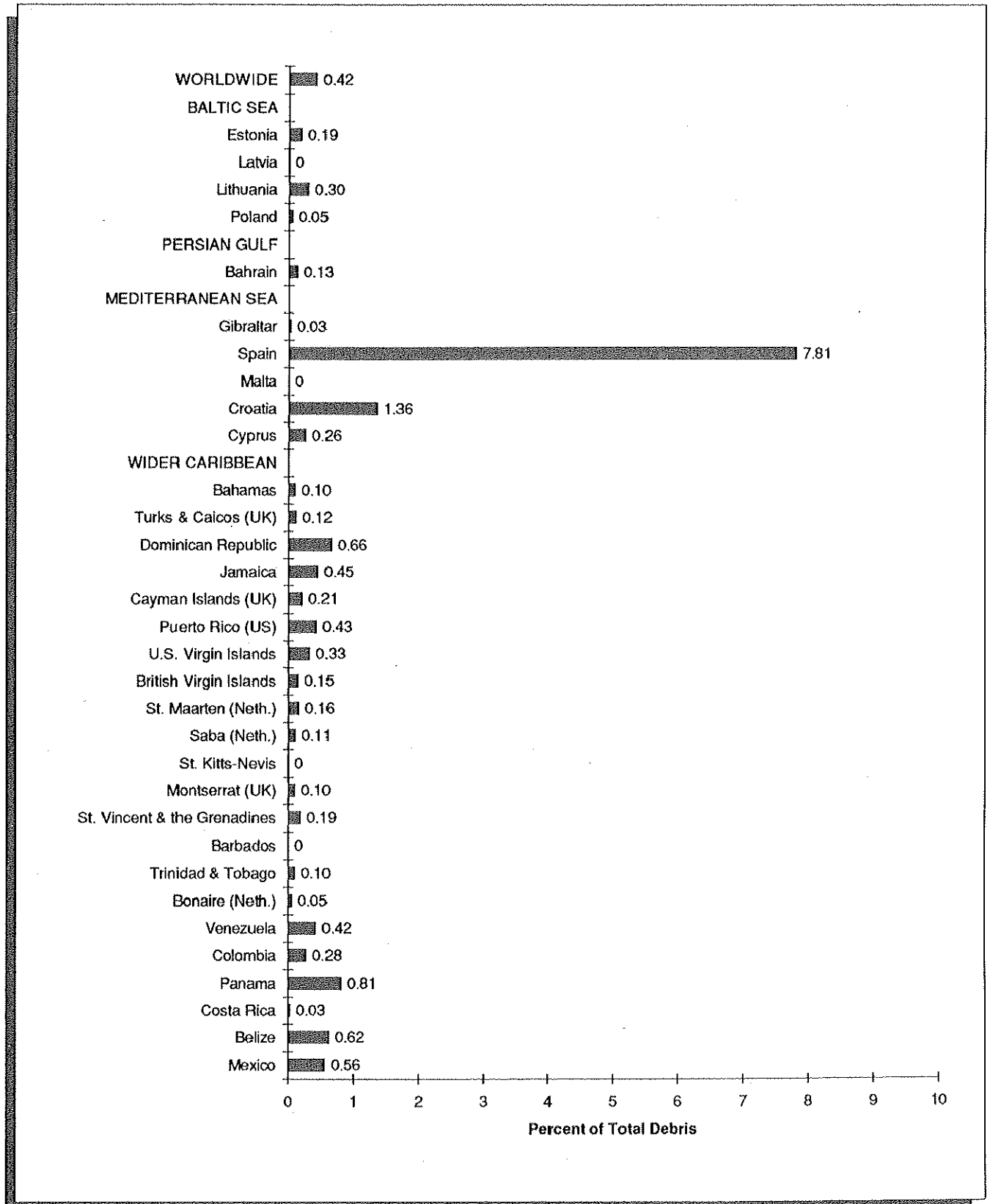
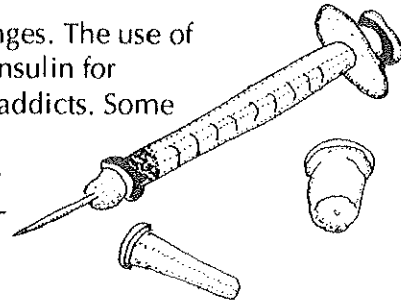


FIGURE 14. (continued)



• Medical Wastes

The sole debris item associated with medical wastes are plastic syringes. The use of syringes ranges from physician prescribed, self-medication such as insulin for diabetics or pain control for chronic illnesses, to illegal use by drug addicts. Some become marine debris because of the way in which we dispose of these materials. Most at-home disposal is through municipal sewage or refuse systems. Needles handled on the streets usually end up discarded into the gutter. Both methods can send the needles into a waterway or onto a beach.



Worldwide in 1994, medical wastes accounted for 0.11% (which represents 8,929 plastic syringes) of the debris collected, a slight decrease compared to 0.14% in 1993 (Figure 15). The regional picture for this form of marine debris reveals that several areas met or exceeded the worldwide figure including: the Indian Ocean (1.33%), Mediterranean Sea (0.61%), Wider Caribbean (0.14%), and the Persian Gulf (0.11%). In the country/territory analysis, the Ivory Coast led with 1.96% followed by Bangladesh with 1.33%, Cyprus with 0.78%, Thailand with 0.75%, and Panama (Pacific Ocean) with 0.55% (Figure 16). No syringes were reported in Brazil, Guatemala, Malaysia, Palau, Indonesia, Estonia, Latvia, Gibraltar, Malta, Jamaica, Saba, Montserrat, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados, or Bonaire.

FIGURE 15. Medical Wastes Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Regional Analysis)

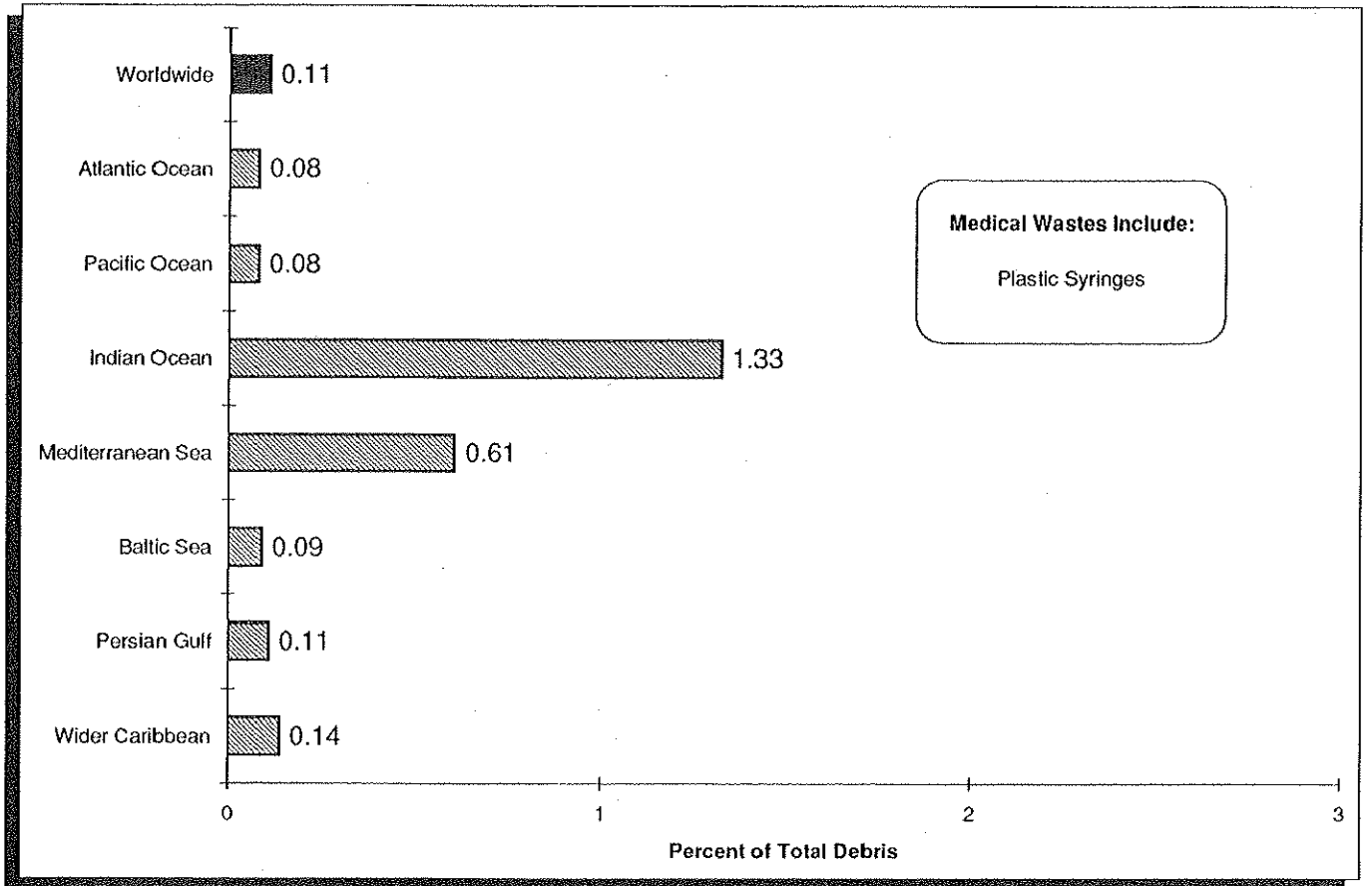


FIGURE 16. Medical Wastes Reported from 1994 International Coastal Cleanups (Country Analysis)

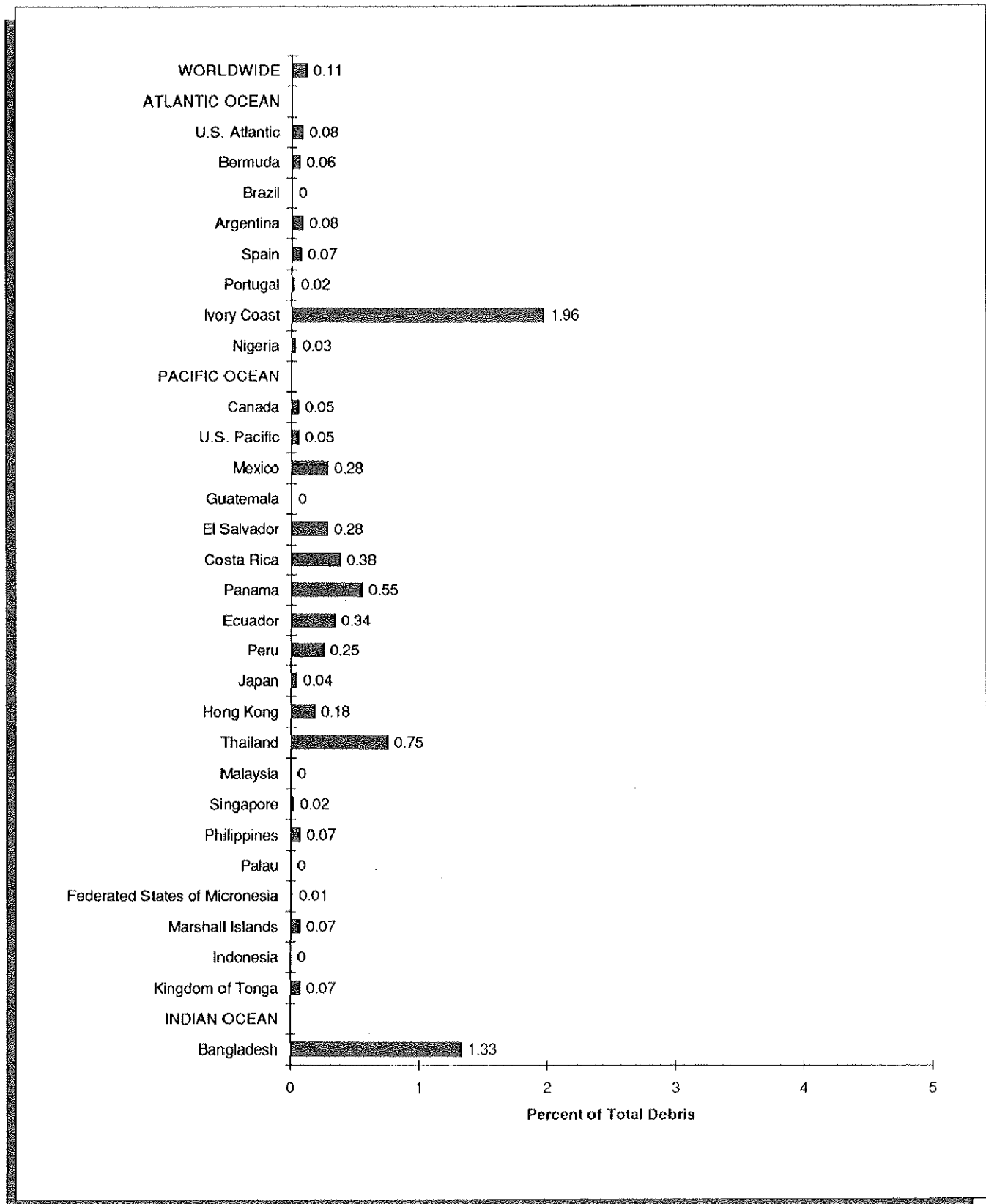
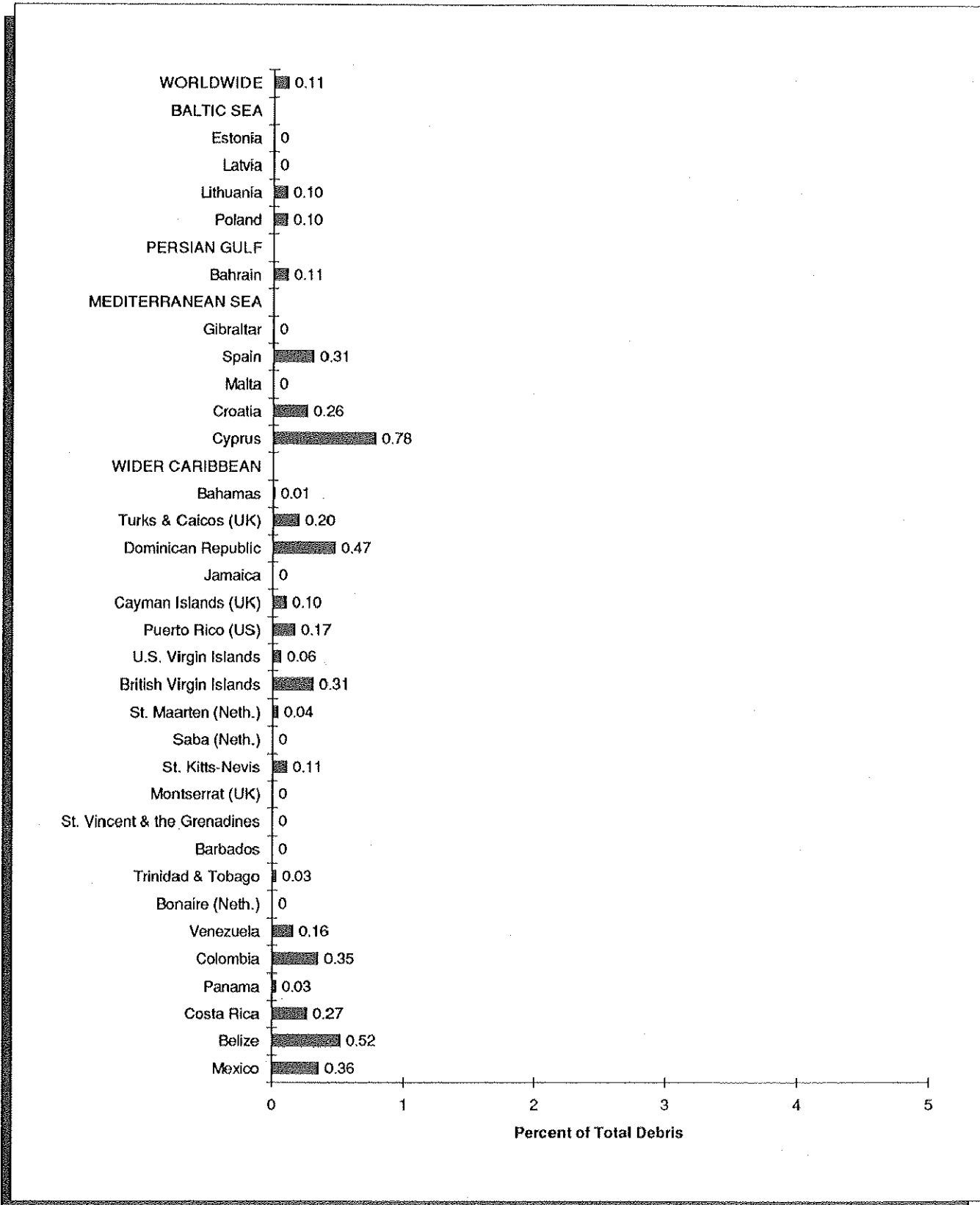


FIGURE 16. (continued)



FOREIGN SOURCES OF MARINE DEBRIS

Oceans do not recognize political, cultural, or geographic boundaries. Neither does marine debris. It goes wherever the winds and currents carry it after it has been dumped into the water.

From the types of foreign items found during the 1994 Cleanup, it looks like someone went on an international shopping spree. Cleanup volunteers in five countries collected debris items from 24 different nations, including Palestinian plastic medicine bottles reported in Bahrain, plastic bottles from France in the Cayman Islands, plastic bottles from the United States in Belize, Belgian hand cleaner and Spanish orange juice in the United States, and Canadian lobster trap tags in Portugal and the United States. Foreign debris was identified based on labels and other markings (Table 6). 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.



Annex V of the MARPOL Treaty, which regulates the dumping of debris from ships, can do a lot to prevent the occurrence of foreign debris on our beaches. Countries that have signed on to Annex V are prohibited from dumping their plastic wastes from ships 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 plastics. But Annex V cannot prevent a ship from a non-signatory country from dumping its wastes into the waters of another non-signatory country. To date, 74 countries have signed onto Annex V (see Appendix 2). Clearly, many more countries must be persuaded to sign Annex V so that all of the world's beaches and waterways will be protected.

A coordinated, global effort, where all countries are working together to stop ocean dumping, is essential to reducing the amount of debris that enters the world's oceans. If one country works at controlling their debris, and their neighbors are not participating in similar practices, any progress will be negated by the winds and currents that traverse the planet. Stopping marine debris simply cannot be accomplished without global cooperation.

TABLE 6. Foreign Debris Items Reported During the 1994 International Coastal Cleanup

LOCATION	SOURCE	TYPE OF DEBRIS
Bahrain	*Palestine	medicine bottles
Belize	United States	plastic bottle
Cayman Islands	France	plastic bottle
Portugal	Canada	lobster strap SF34-859-00203
United States	Australia	beer can
	Barbados	plastic lid
	Belgium	hand cleaner
	Brazil	milk carton, gallon jug, can
	Canada	lobster tag, lobster trap, can, strapping band, shipping label, drum lid, box, plastic orange juice bottle, plastic bucket
	China	plastic jug, aerosol can, can, bag, plastic wrapper
	Cuba	water bottle
	Denmark	glass, plastic plant
	Dominican Republic	plastic container, glass bottle
	El Salvador	coffee burlap bag
	France	bottle, plastic wrapper
	Germany	plastic bottle, spray can
	Greece	plastic bottle
	Italy	plastic tube
	Japan	plastic bottle, plastic wrappers (2), chili peppers, bottle, milk carton, newspaper, bottles (3)
	Mexico	bleach bottle, plastic bottles (4), fishing net float, can, plastic wrapper, air freshener, dishwashing detergent
	Saudi Arabia	can
Spain	plastic lid, orange juice container	
Taiwan	aluminum can	
United Kingdom	aerosol can, jar	
Venezuela	plastic bottle	
	*Arabic	hand lotion bottle
	*Korean	eggcase tray, aerosol can

** Sovereign country could not be determined*

CONCLUSION

In reviewing the results of the 1994 International Coastal Cleanup, one is overwhelmed with the sheer size of this environmental campaign. The 215,468 individuals and countless other supporters and sponsors in 61 countries who devoted their time, resources, and energies to this endeavor are to be commended for such a monumental effort.⁵ The information they collect puts a very serious pollution issue into focus.

One must look at the problem of marine debris from the perspective of the bodies of water that our lands surround. Viewing it from this perspective reveals that, based on the amount and types of marine debris collected in certain areas, several bodies of water are potentially stressed ecosystems. The following chart summarizes the "hot spots" for particular sources of debris including recreational fishing, commercial fishing, operational, and galley wastes, sewage-associated wastes, and medical wastes.

REGION	REC. FISHING	COMM. FISHING	OPERATIONAL	GALLEY	SEWAGE	MEDICAL
ATLANTIC OCEAN	X	X			X	
PACIFIC OCEAN	X					
INDIAN OCEAN		X	X	X	X	X
MEDITERRANEAN SEA		X	X		X	X
BALTIC SEA			X	X		
PERSIAN GULF	X	X	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 in that category.

The volume of foreign debris reported in the 1994 International Coastal Cleanup emphasizes the global nature of marine debris and the need for international cooperation in solving this pollution problem. Have strides been made in combating this form of pollution? Yes, but there is still much to do. People produce, promote, propagate, and sustain pollution on this planet. People are also the only beings capable of preventing pollution. The purpose behind the International Coastal Cleanup is to ultimately stop marine debris at its source.

The dedication of the hundreds of thousands of volunteers participating in the International Coastal Cleanup, day after day and year after year, demonstrates that we have the potential to eliminate this form of pollution. We are only temporary inhabitants on this planet. Let's leave it in a condition that will be worthy of future generations.

⁵A complete listing of country sponsors for the 1994 International Coastal Cleanup can be found in Appendix 6.



Jamaica



The Bahamas



Panama

TABLE 7. 1994 International Coastal Cleanup Raw Data Summary

DATA	COUNTRY	1994 International Coastal Cleanup														Raw Data Summary
		ARGENTINA	BAHAMAS	BAHRAIN	BANGLADESH	BARBADOS	BELIZE	BERMUDA	BRAZIL	ISLANDS	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	CANADA	CAYMAN ISLANDS	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA	
PLASTIC: food bags/wrappers	3206	662	4309	65	80	523	376	367	362	1202	183	339	1620	278		
salt bags	47	24	133	43	3	36	4	2	4	0	13	1	14	47		
trash bags	1450	87	1646	24	0	248	81	116	238	241	0	495	905	112		
other plastic bags	477	320	3412	29	158	533	142	277	270	261	77	117	708	118		
plastic beverage bottles	470	914	1417	41	80	307	243	137	813	132	366	147	2532	431		
bleach, cleaner bottles	85	410	275	51	54	246	54	106	407	25	88	80	947	51		
milk/water gallon jugs	100	278	589	16	24	107	79	64	208	57	29	79	344	86		
oil, tube bottles	133	453	210	6	40	215	28	82	375	26	38	91	1225	179		
other plastic bottles	142	399	781	27	180	244	118	104	328	92	201	63	1312	210		
buckets	18	62	104	26	6	85	37	2	86	62	1	19	164	97		
caps/lids	1477	1471	1209	37	232	237	213	368	1037	340	378	263	2500	239		
cigarette butts	6471	409	573	203	18	197	301	6649	294	4082	12	554	912	181		
cigarette lighters	41	99	352	5	9	33	26	5	123	17	17	17	89	42		
cups/utensils	235	2905	711	4	67	449	341	467	717	275	267	631	1154	187		
diapers	173	193	133	7	193	0	129	8	60	22	12	28	115	26		
fishing line	75	62	189	5	40	44	109	10	122	17	23	5	152	87		
floats/furcs	14	9	428	0	4	32	26	4	126	72	5	13	73	19		
fishing nets	45	41	376	10	257	12	14	0	358	4	27	22	63	72		
hard hats	0	6	77	0	0	2	4	0	19	2	0	7	1	14		
light sticks	0	154	366	3	25	49	29	0	105	6	62	11	11	59		
plastic pieces	2230	3486	2032	19	600	372	554	1224	972	597	345	355	2177	197		
pipe thread protectors	62	7	257	2	0	10	9	0	35	5	8	0	8	11		
rope	929	1155	2916	48	378	75	249	21	697	167	91	88	444	139		
long sheeling	9	38	184	0	0	11	15	3	43	21	0	17	16	72		
short sheeling	12	30	436	0	0	8	7	35	73	32	3	10	72	26		
six-pack holders	121	108	46	0	108	1	43	0	111	163	11	70	693	9		
strapping bands	91	316	118	1	108	24	35	5	177	37	18	26	52	84		
straws	553	1708	359	0	27	352	144	1211	481	186	99	703	644	86		
syringes	22	3	62	21	0	57	5	1	57	9	5	29	133	23		
tampon applicators	32	8	12	0	0	15	28	0	22	12	10	1	36	29		
toys	42	69	131	40	0	37	17	9	48	32	19	36	360	71		
vegetable sacks	5	12	400	7	0	64	2	0	19	4	1	52	55	87		
write protection rings	77	85	110	0	0	17	3	5	52	7	1	14	0	11		
other plastic	698	780	976	0	14	273	161	13	334	396	321	94	1261	17		
FOAMED PLASTIC: buoys	11	62	253	1	7	47	53	35	86	62	23	10	280	108		
cups	28	1117	622	21	0	258	143	8	254	204	60	81	204	332		
egg cartons	1	19	160	10	0	2	3	9	52	3	3	53	103	95		
fast food containers	26	1165	233	61	8	145	160	0	203	75	25	28	56	21		
meat trays	19	27	83	1	3	44	6	3	42	28	7	31	30	29		
packaging material	18	139	834	52	6	197	62	0	256	159	19	26	285	119		
foamed plastic pieces	1089	2423	1446	14	20	355	261	359	718	570	436	161	1471	202		
plates	3	623	268	5	623	0	203	66	146	69	18	31	146	175		
other foamed plastic	78	169	717	0	0	190	172	16	79	124	68	72	156	0		
GLASS: beverage bottles	115	1577	1670	61	47	342	709	110	1281	541	301	281	895	634		
food jars	3	130	294	25	16	55	24	4	152	65	12	66	267	155		
other glass bottles	13	355	450	25	9	114	132	24	188	94	18	147	630	224		
fluorescent light tubes	0	70	47	0	9	19	11	13	0	0	0	5	14	36		
light bulbs	16	104	262	22	16	29	14	7	53	15	8	36	49	63		
glass pieces	897	723	4085	11	170	260	673	2629	455	1813	98	246	1157	233		

TABLE 7. 1994 International Coastal Cleanup Raw Data Summary, (cont.)

DATA	COUNTRY	ARGENTINA	BAHAMAS	BAHRAIN	BANGLADESH	BARBADOS	BELIZE	BERMUDA	BRAZIL	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	CANADA	CAYMAN ISLANDS	COLOMBIA	COSTA RICA	CROATIA
other glass	10	75	264	0	0	0	30	118	59	43	450	3	2	75	26
RUBBER: balloons	48	10	309	50	0	0	30	10	3	14	15	0	30	15	33
condoms	84	29	65	41	0	0	53	7	0	6	6	0	22	8	91
gloves	21	4	373	17	4	4	22	10	0	21	11	2	9	26	74
fires	21	147	112	9	3	3	149	82	10	55	36	8	34	128	205
other rubber	223	169	914	0	21	176	52	52	19	195	143	115	76	1219	8
METAL: bottle caps	58	717	835	62	6	198	333	1850	744	290	20	213	455	248	
aerosol cans	54	484	300	18	10	36	13	12	12	171	15	24	37	301	125
beverage cans	286	4210	1500	26	14	224	222	137	1062	402	476	257	1755	358	
food cans	10	103	283	6	18	138	18	46	280	280	62	21	80	502	151
other cans	11	51	278	13	7	109	2	2	6	198	20	9	19	117	52
crab/lobster traps	0	1	100	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	18	4	6	11	0
rusty drums	3	10	291	0	0	0	58	11	0	4	24	2	7	33	103
new drums	0	0	19	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	18
metal pieces	115	210	578	1	16	115	109	162	147	308	24	95	448	205	
pull tabs	16	184	167	0	0	74	25	161	51	251	9	84	184	17	
wire	24	85	333	5	0	76	33	16	60	176	8	44	286	134	
other metal	32	382	765	0	2	213	129	34	167	334	20	42	125	10	
PAPER: bags	64	2190	652	114	0	137	61	12	194	87	12	207	253	152	
cardboard	171	154	693	11	10	115	22	34	199	143	19	92	252	33	
cartons	203	149	1033	16	9	127	33	85	212	66	28	83	750	130	
paper cups	21	216	487	15	0	159	27	7	71	72	39	89	115	136	
newspaper	159	60	279	81	5	100	26	154	93	304	8	81	193	83	
paper pieces	1525	1218	1100	16	17	104	191	2324	382	687	47	190	440	173	
plates	3	163	103	2	0	89	27	10	64	64	5	5	44	88	159
other paper	305	92	851	0	0	57	30	4	64	330	19	22	102	4	
WOOD: crab/lobster traps	0	1	294	2	0	2	1	0	15	2	2	2	7	7	17
crates	8	11	204	5	0	12	1	10	35	2	0	24	48	48	
lumber	550	302	3636	0	65	267	160	102	464	165	22	257	512	63	
pallets	60	68	459	6	0	72	6	212	43	15	0	106	57	48	
other wood	133	164	2617	2	8	80	36	46	74	133	5	21	23	3	
CLOTH: clothing/pieces	180	327	1462	25	24	590	105	78	287	509	81	226	477	92	
TOTAL ITEMS/ZONE	26257	37452	58128	1576	2972	10970	7839	20104	18574	17507	4629	8269	35552	6842	

TABLE 7. 1994 International Coastal Cleanup Raw Data Summary, (cont.)

DATA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		ECUADOR		EL SALVADOR		ESTONIA		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA		GIBRALTAR		GUATEMALA		HONG KONG		INDONESIA		IVORY COAST		JAMAICA		JAPAN	
	CYPRUS	REPUBLIC	1350	1782	800	1272	309	648	0	25	34	364	701	1496	11911									
PLASTIC: food bags/wrappers	0	169	67	32	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
salt bags	0	2884	1903	351	30	218	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
trash bags	4097	512	477	699	173	389	20	362	15	294	5	42	1	3535	5074									
other plastic bags	0	396	1344	524	155	929	0	30	32	27	0	20	1049	2697										
plastic beverage bottles	0	670	257	137	46	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	356	858									
bleach, cleaner bottles	0	582	143	147	79	53	0	10	59	60	0	2	205	396										
milk/water gallon jugs	0	1282	1175	61	28	46	0	0	5	372	6	6	322	1711										
oil, tube bottles	2058	961	678	264	26	68	528	3	18	72	58	593	1711											
other plastic bottles	0	234	121	42	18	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
buckets	0	778	800	540	130	96	271	13	9	22	22	22	794	7298										
caps/lids	16210	818	1708	546	102	429	0	5	166	1	40	1248	86793											
cigarette butts	0	125	66	86	0	118	0	0	2	3	0	4	186	1856										
cigarette lighters	0	3493	1298	398	8	102	33	10	24	25	6	1273	3609											
cups/utensils	311	507	264	5	4	38	10	0	0	0	0	0	104	346										
diapers	0	50	165	22	24	2	26	2	6	9	7	375	597											
fishing line	0	32	61	5	4	11	6	0	1	2	0	0	58	533										
floats/lures	1389	328	62	7	0	2	5	0	4	10	3	530	126											
fishing nets	0	98	12	2	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0										
hard hats	0	4537	14	83	0	107	0	5	1	0	0	0	175	31										
light sticks	0	3009	1386	310	232	418	0	0	426	45	1	1161	28809											
plastic pieces	0	146	73	9	12	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	20	1										
pipe thread protectors	1549	795	747	76	12	20	43	0	20	43	0	2	433	921										
rope	0	327	79	3	35	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	45	1142										
long sheeling	0	343	130	15	177	12	71	0	0	0	0	0	41	328										
short sheeling	835	217	755	157	31	150	7	0	3	0	0	0	19	98										
six-pack holders	0	304	102	11	52	6	13	3	15	13	0	0	80	3974										
strapping bands	4121	641	1222	1087	4	9	114	25	42	25	0	4322	2437											
straws	439	276	128	38	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	39	2	94										
syringes	0	297	216	5	0	8	1	0	2	0	0	0	32	2										
tampon applicators	378	325	187	84	41	17	13	0	8	3	0	11	37	1123										
vegetable sacks	0	519	267	41	5	39	6	0	17	374	0	0	71	374										
write protection rings	0	228	11	13	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	13	10										
other plastic	0	4838	1027	128	131	0	1646	0	68	47	183	363	3540											
FOAMED PLASTIC: buoys	0	939	360	22	17	9	3	0	0	0	0	264	84	227										
cups	1057	412	409	627	24	326	22	0	7	17	1275	1256												
egg cartons	303	147	71	49	0	27	3	0	1	0	0	3	40	201										
fast food containers	558	388	249	159	30	98	107	6	8	4	0	467	447											
meat trays	0	209	149	22	10	0	25	61	1	66	2545													
packaging material	576	300	191	86	122	55	66	0	17	103	670	685												
foamed plastic pieces	0	2043	930	221	314	186	314	0	273	111	10	829	32031											
plates	500	1134	308	203	30	80	0	5	4	0	2	334	324											
other foamed plastic	251	1877	42	45	42	70	0	28	0	0	0	182	1464											
GLASS: beverage bottles	1521	1589	1193	400	161	234	0	6	52	9	28	979	3894											
food jars	275	195	182	46	81	96	3	0	3	0	0	130	892											
other glass bottles	0	654	558	102	68	58	232	7	1	21	1	222	1061											
fluorescent light tubes	0	92	12	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	40	31											
light bulbs	260	202	117	39	12	41	11	0	1	9	1	36	163											
glass pieces	0	2839	1599	308	235	114	332	0	46	13	0	1313	7488											

TABLE 7. 1994 International Coastal Cleanup Raw Data Summary, (cont.)

DATA	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		EL SALVADOR		ESTONIA		FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA		GIBRALTAR		GUATEMALA		HONG KONG		INDONESIA		IVORY COAST		JAMAICA		JAPAN	
	CYPRUS	187	115	30	110	57	0	8	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1540	639	
other glass	0	58	48	53	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	57		
RUBBER: balloons	146	97	135	29	19	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	168	94		
condoms	433	100	41	27	8	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	109	
gloves	222	351	145	42	14	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	23	393	117	
ties	264	1053	206	76	37	124	5	0	25	151	100	175	308									
other rubber	2379	1519	444	411	708	66	117	10	4	3	75	223	2337									
METAL: bottle caps	571	619	193	82	63	587	20	0	1	5	62	111	545									
aerosol cans	2106	701	973	587	278	781	913	10	34	12	1	1360	15754									
beverage cans	560	274	253	107	129	93	2	0	0	0	0	0	0									
food cans	0	183	122	13	213	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
other cans	0	56	6	10	4	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
crab/lobster traps	0	209	236	9	6	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
rusty drums	168	124	11	2	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
new drums	0	459	403	58	2947	131	0	0	18	1	0	594	1078									
metal pieces	0	374	248	87	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
pull tabs	389	263	239	80	110	90	44	0	4	2	0	96	1405									
wire	399	120	186	36	83	192	185	0	0	0	0	251	1012									
other metal	1739	364	666	342	161	108	22	0	0	0	0	166	572									
PAPER: bags	0	539	485	88	257	74	114	2	4	16	0	664	802									
cardboard	2315	449	465	269	273	465	149	0	7	34	0	895	509									
cartons	810	87	302	194	29	51	9	0	1	2	0	595	265									
paper cups	704	225	679	190	117	58	20	1	0	0	0	624	814									
news/paper	3183	622	1687	364	673	419	143	5	15	11	12	402	446									
paper pieces	0	809	129	106	57	49	0	0	0	0	0	1854	6725									
plates	511	163	270	54	306	139	153	0	26	10	0	2217	1188									
other paper	0	75	25	28	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	134	6									
WOOD: crab/lobster traps	1185	159	138	36	13	3	34	0	2	4	0	50	425									
crates	0	1254	1921	151	2	107	0	0	17	26	0	663	7261									
lumber	90	403	844	76	4	14	29	0	0	0	0	47	62									
pallets	587	186	136	134	51	77	151	0	0	0	0	728	3047									
other wood	369	2087	698	114	222	118	114	0	62	143	0	1505	1018									
CLOTH: clothing/pieces	56006	59275	37627	13590	9821	9313	6332	270	1649	2023	1987	44769	250022									
TOTAL ITEMS/ZONE																						

TABLE 7. 1994 International Coastal Cleanup Raw Data Summary, (cont.)

DATA	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	MALAYSIA	MALTA	MARSHALL ISLANDS	MEXICO	MONTserrat	NETHERLAND							
								ANTILLES	NIGERIA	PALAU	PANAMA	PERU	PHILIPPINES	POLAND	PORTUGAL
PLASTIC: food bags/wrappers	10	280	94	0	96	4734	29	408	778	194	5172	133	3650	2672	388
salt bags	0	39	1	0	0	156	0	452	100	0	380	129	431	46	25
trash bags	0	10	22	0	42	5596	6	277	206	25	2054	529	348	421	434
other plastic bags	63	370	37	20	247	2936	6	682	293	113	4131	86	1749	1062	502
plastic beverage bottles	0	220	81	0	171	4260	19	682	146	316	5462	190	627	6373	402
bleach, cleaner bottles	0	43	14	0	46	1734	4	61	30	86	2400	0	430	4391	142
milk/water gallon jugs	0	57	76	0	22	1899	4	77	222	98	1565	0	584	212	375
oil, tube bottles	0	7	3	0	17	3278	4	66	20	50	2391	228	444	179	108
other plastic bottles	23	61	120	1	50	1590	10	238	173	195	1395	299	607	855	185
buckets	0	4	2	0	2	215	2	33	25	9	588	35	126	48	27
caps/lids	0	467	32	150	123	2672	6	421	170	41	2683	602	399	824	93
cigarette butts	0	304	40	300	1377	3816	12	285	512	124	823	439	2559	0	227
cigarette lighters	0	16	46	0	14	391	0	49	76	10	136	0	197	199	3
cups/utensils	4	66	2	4	100	2847	48	633	71	63	5466	76	504	522	112
diapers	0	5	4	0	9	1549	0	43	7	24	232	6	242	38	49
fishing line	0	38	12	1	13	195	0	18	54	3	170	10	798	90	118
floats/lures	0	25	3	0	10	287	0	5	135	7	57	0	372	108	45
fishing nets	0	58	2	2	2	403	0	48	57	1	255	0	1476	133	184
hard hats	0	1	0	0	1	67	0	37	8	2	39	0	61	0	9
light sticks	0	18	6	0	6	289	0	28	110	1	67	0	1441	0	1
plastic pieces	0	177	55	0	639	2230	0	301	65	137	2065	204	422	0	182
pipe thread protectors	0	20	0	0	4	229	0	6	10	0	609	20	74	0	104
rope	11	362	5	8	45	1777	37	528	129	52	926	72	744	0	352
long sheeling	0	80	3	0	5	193	0	6	9	2	724	0	81	7077	4
short sheeling	0	55	3	2	2	142	9	27	2	4	1803	0	60	2639	3
six-pack holders	0	5	0	2	53	2190	0	271	4	59	1111	30	42	807	291
strapping bands	0	32	0	13	13	349	2	96	63	5	330	0	655	0	29
straws	0	84	75	100	27	5608	0	352	269	1	474	193	1697	0	135
syringes	0	11	0	0	5	361	0	3	3	0	437	13	29	69	4
tampon applicators	0	11	1	0	1	496	1	8	3	3	319	0	57	0	35
toys	13	45	3	1	14	490	0	17	28	9	1090	1	606	186	2
vegetable sacks	0	102	2	3	1	473	0	6	100	3	284	21	559	0	125
write protection rings	0	6	0	0	2	401	0	1	43	6	78	0	52	0	0
other plastic	8	211	44	20	106	1564	8	718	86	69	2209	159	707	3098	3261
FOAMED PLASTIC: buoys	0	70	8	0	64	653	3	20	108	75	195	39	384	116	121
cups	0	16	11	0	74	1186	12	274	144	61	1575	12	488	206	22
egg cartons	0	3	5	0	13	410	0	20	73	1	440	0	207	0	15
fast food containers	0	70	27	0	23	559	0	93	123	22	2935	0	451	0	38
meat trays	0	36	2	0	6	696	0	34	23	14	663	0	170	374	16
packaging material	0	59	38	13	309	739	0	99	238	78	728	0	612	272	59
foamed plastic pieces	0	2270	8	0	524	4737	41	340	215	476	1371	70	515	0	406
plates	0	8	5	0	83	1181	13	143	68	123	745	28	328	192	2
other foamed plastic	1	88	53	0	268	147	0	268	142	147	530	0	467	1050	484
GLASS: beverage bottles	13	272	40	2	85	4926	147	707	225	372	2422	12	897	2301	682
food jars	0	20	2	0	23	812	12	76	94	9	970	0	344	466	28
other glass bottles	6	99	6	0	22	1415	8	195	137	79	1092	13	541	1006	131
fluorescent light tubes	13	35	0	0	2	126	0	14	10	3	65	0	85	11	5
light bulbs	0	0	0	0	9	207	0	20	10	37	278	4	185	65	13
glass pieces	0	516	54	8	259	2088	48	650	214	100	1628	33	1102	5657	322

TABLE 7. 1994 International Coastal Cleanup Raw Data Summary, (cont.)

DATA	LATVIA	LITHUANIA	MALAYSIA	MALTA	MARSHALL ISLANDS	MEXICO	MONTserrat	ANTILLES	NETHERLAND	NIGERIA	PALAU	PANAMA	PERU	PHILIPPINES	POLAND	PORTUGAL
other glass	0	367	25	0	5	2061	0	74	51	19	215	0	210	680	347	
RUBBER: balloons	0	49	3	0	12	136	0	13	66	1	193	0	78	155	11	
condoms	0	22	1	0	31	163	0	6	31	0	203	6	16	35	15	
gloves	0	57	5	0	2	136	0	22	36	0	183	76	35	237	22	
tires	13	34	6	0	5	233	16	41	17	800	22	291	165	25	25	
other rubber	0	0	38	2	248	511	14	131	610	400	433	2	467	436	333	
IMETAL: bottle caps	0	530	17	200	52	4668	7	291	556	49	1343	108	1509	3896	110	
aerosol cans	0	5	1	0	8	548	0	49	62	53	775	17	299	305	59	
beverage cans	0	148	23	3	699	2811	204	406	159	588	2492	136	509	2365	547	
food cans	0	17	73	1	11	816	7	65	126	62	302	302	936	416	47	
other cans	0	27	1	0	8	235	0	21	55	136	632	485	337	396	58	
crab/lobster traps	0	0	1	0	0	108	0	17	85	0	10	0	121	0	30	
rusty drums	40	0	2	0	4	290	0	31	134	14	391	0	103	32	17	
new drums	0	0	0	0	3	38	0	12	5	0	102	0	4	3	5	
metal pieces	21	59	9	0	104	951	39	74	113	23	1075	1	210	425	200	
pull tabs	0	38	0	0	94	1130	0	45	17	9	691	33	63	0	120	
wire	6	46	4	1	30	466	19	23	47	2	1415	4	377	121	3	
other metal	1	200	18	4	177	469	39	156	39	355	291	5	387	0	629	
PAPER: bags	3	9	15	8	25	2374	3	109	240	12	1210	8	470	1248	353	
cardboard	2	120	10	3	25	1657	18	81	56	14	1189	0	428	1003	85	
carbons	0	56	15	1	21	1176	13	95	244	6	1309	10	602	134	85	
paper cups	0	64	1	0	75	731	16	188	50	1	1212	10	300	1049	56	
newspaper	7	77	56	0	13	1237	3	44	325	22	417	12	651	396	121	
paper pieces	9	115	15	6	334	2838	35	179	571	20	1339	19	580	8802	392	
plates	0	8	0	0	21	967	10	77	61	2	969	186	205	318	14	
other paper	1	356	20	1	96	231	2	175	236	18	394	53	124	1968	716	
WOOD: crab/lobster traps	0	7	14	0	0	47	0	7	71	0	5	0	378	0	4	
crates	0	10	0	0	0	149	0	6	15	1	115	1	112	116	69	
lumber	63	484	18	0	131	2068	7	210	250	21	2081	98	1483	111	935	
pallets	0	75	0	0	10	1353	0	71	101	0	853	484	330	21	336	
other wood	7	744	31	2	14	466	0	231	322	1	412	4	1274	1068	500	
CLOTH: clothing/pieces	12	326	50	4	27	1779	41	177	327	46	2868	69	1433	1030	605	
TOTAL ITEMS/ZONE	350	10902	1519	886	6854	108580	984	12173	10933	5201	89849	5837	44388	70701	17149	

TABLE 7. 1994 International Coastal Cleanup Raw Data Summary, (cont.)

DATA	SINGAPORE		SPAIN		NEVIS		ST. KITTS- THE GRENADINES & ST. VINCENT			THAILAND		TONGA		TRINIDAD & TOBAGO		UNITED KINGDOM		UNITED STATES		VENEZUELA	GRAND TOTAL
PLASTIC: food bags/wrappers	4020	3396	165	58	999	470	3925	30	2591	43	5805	0	382405								
salt bags	59	78	0	0	2	50	23	0	6729	0	9598	0	9598								
trash bags	395	1758	50	40	580	45	843	4	47937	15504	97310	0	97310								
other plastic bags	837	1027	101	61	1016	245	1598	4	72538	0	106673	0	106673								
plastic beverage bottles	1033	613	354	199	74	108	7364	227	140971	34482	219607	0	219607								
bleach, cleaner bottles	163	162	120	75	13	74	680	46	15151	12381	43611	0	43611								
milk/water gallon jugs	307	450	50	25	8	84	204	38	30711	13503	54307	0	54307								
oil, lube bottles	159	259	181	53	5	15	677	30	17494	17740	49816	0	49816								
other plastic bottles	639	345	119	83	67	141	1322	121	46138	8805	74821	0	74821								
buckets	61	64	44	11	58	40	64	16	8501	5172	16860	0	16860								
caps/lids	1868	1002	405	95	194	114	3788	88	14603	215822	320635	0	320635								
cigarette butts	19944	8508	13	0	94	266	274	21	1462	1283718	89840	0	1523880								
cigarette lighters	249	126	11	34	32	137	76	9	882	31312	4742	0	42104								
cups/utensils	964	870	332	55	21	39	971	47	109338	52249	194082	0	194082								
diapers	25	276	7	9	1	50	127	0	268	10266	9755	0	25488								
fishing line	227	193	16	0	8	67	130	1	33415	2925	40727	0	40727								
floats/lures	37	75	14	5	3	30	17	1	14218	1293	18285	0	18285								
fishing nets	178	261	56	0	8	46	72	30	8326	2616	21472	0	21472								
hard hats	4	7	1	1	0	22	0	0	1097	0	1682	0	1682								
light sticks	208	11	10	40	0	102	13	19	11865	824	20913	0	20913								
plastic pieces	4579	1939	406	87	476	108	2132	66	6689	354689	21674	0	448259								
pipe thread protectors	22	61	29	0	4	25	16	4	5009	0	5938	0	5938								
rope	1347	1890	257	73	414	72	106	43	18015	85889	5345	0	130558								
long sheeting	108	190	46	0	4	30	12	0	5242	777	16665	0	16665								
short sheeting	131	99	24	0	7	45	6	0	3249	11771	1447	0	23391								
six-pack holders	17	383	2	0	1	102	6	19	23394	12822	45300	0	45300								
strapping bands	476	201	82	0	4	38	61	0	19900	2081	32729	0	32729								
straws	6026	400	157	29	344	106	305	3	179986	27378	244351	0	244351								
syringes	13	49	7	0	44	5	14	5	268	4397	1745	0	8929								
tampon applicators	234	539	0	0	4	2	10	0	1817	16304	3176	0	23789								
toys	307	242	10	12	26	23	81	8	1748	21910	4172	0	34182								
vegetable sacks	23	47	2	0	3	55	62	0	282	7733	28164	0	40107								
wire protection rings	141	150	1	0	0	5	8	0	8005	0	9563	0	9563								
other plastic	1460	1498	320	11	57	96	811	113	26804	107005	3437	0	171169								
FOAMED PLASTIC: buoys	71	184	31	3	1	9	66	34	228	12123	2581	0	20160								
cups	437	208	126	18	2	46	2427	6	2046	122306	2079	0	142548								
egg cartons	36	85	13	5	0	31	4	13	5504	0	8236	0	8236								
fast food containers	278	40	45	9	13	46	307	11	34816	7848	54282	0	54282								
meat trays	174	38	20	15	6	16	112	1	13416	0	19209	0	19209								
packaging material	1184	89	191	5	29	121	236	5	6367	61331	3057	0	80915								
foamed plastic pieces	9886	572	303	0	213	96	4710	34	2885	301793	28356	0	406299								
plates	141	79	40	16	1	68	618	1	27515	0	36079	0	36079								
other foamed plastic	1489	235	61	46	3	152	283	29	46144	1060	59742	0	59742								
GLASS: beverage bottles	192	745	390	72	231	344	2785	389	195503	85710	318104	0	318104								
food jars	35	95	18	0	2	53	283	14	16668	19170	42319	0	42319								
other glass bottles	88	352	44	0	16	90	440	25	28576	0	41758	0	41758								
fluorescent light tubes	114	56	34	12	26	29	39	35	834	7933	11561	0	11561								
light bulbs	405	637	133	0	41	406	3117	25	242296	95142	390213	0	390213								

TABLE 7. 1994 International Coastal Cleanup Raw Data Summary, (cont.)

DATA	SINGAPORE	SPAIN	NEVIS	ST. KITTS- ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES	THAILAND	TONGA	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	CAICOS	TURKS & CAICOS	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES	VENEZUELA	GRAND TOTAL
other glass	44	54	2	23	0	88	173	2	21299	1918	31687		
RUBBER: balloons	136	160	0	0	2	21	39	0	36047	1292	39731		
condoms	45	283	0	3	1	14	41	3	7187	1274	11007		
gloves	121	131	1	1	3	5	54	5	14490	1214	18868		
tires	21	110	7	10	1	122	18	34	8178	2282	15251		
other rubber	1101	279	121	174	193	60	1107	49	36278	1177	52657		
METAL: bottle caps	786	353	136	31	78	261	1714	283	125826	67579	226632		
aerosol cans	197	98	44	0	10	242	374	43	11482	166	20229		
beverage cans	909	1007	169	0	121	371	663	145	182878	0	242172		
food cans	67	141	72	0	5	125	147	27	14676	0	24035		
other cans	53	293	59	0	2	27	146	12	9641	60245	74979		
crab/lobster traps	7	19	0	6	0	6	59	4	3284	1643	6120		
rusty drums	27	170	13	0	0	41	28	1	2522	8544	13921		
new drums	2	26	1	0	0	5	4	0	347	963	1962		
metal pieces	291	267	72	0	2	84	181	14	39511	7057	59005		
pull tabs	2002	183	1	0	1	51	82	0	36512	4411	48929		
wire	255	259	29	0	7	81	55	14	17088	4726	30054		
other metal	357	552	157	0	12	102	480	25	55343	1433	70308		
PAPER: bags	78	510	58	32	2	132	764	16	40890	31866	90078		
cardboard	237	464	90	0	7	55	214	0	32032	21280	64633		
carbons	650	689	82	0	73	27	132	16	22743	0	36960		
paper cups	150	297	28	2	1	38	248	11	50722	14842	74695		
newspaper	301	365	4	0	4	58	210	4	30179	10686	50373		
paper pieces	2105	1326	75	17	56	479	673	3	244468	40779	333281		
plates	41	98	8	3	0	68	59	7	20709	4270	30056		
other paper	963	704	29	0	6	86	438	40	61864	2207	89018		
WOOD: crab/lobster traps	12	26	1	0	0	11	53	3	2119	3834	7214		
crates	20	175	13	0	1	10	10	10	2087	0	5650		
lumber	2096	2954	147	0	9	32	263	29	79521	6492	117449		
pallets	184	1940	48	0	3	8	63	17	3993	0	13004		
other wood	1052	344	25	0	21	85	58	35	34043	5516	56343		
CLOTH: clothing/pieces	522	748	181	25	122	133	1020	11	53929	15726	102112		
TOTAL ITEMS/ZONE	75570	45637	6522	1585	5900	7299	50500	2494	5635662	162639	1068500	8200189	

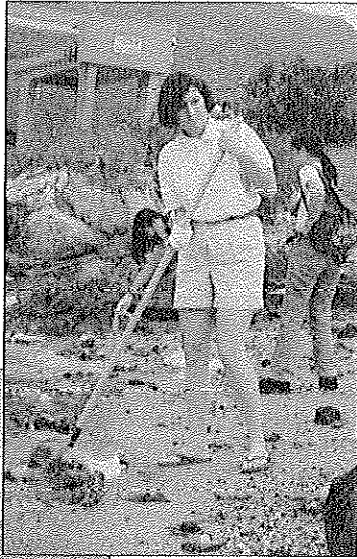


Brazil

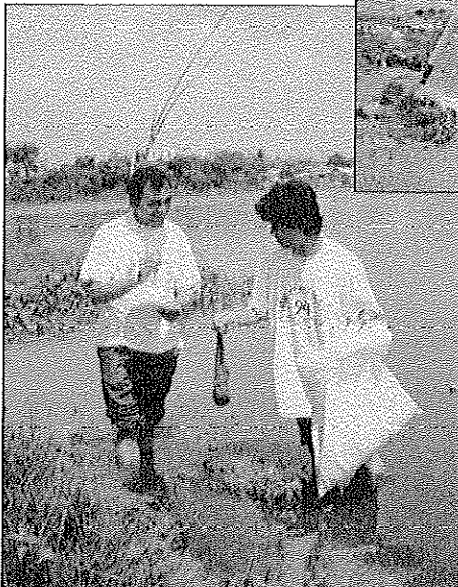


United States

APPENDICES



Hong Kong



Bangladesh



Trinidad

APPENDIX 1. Countries Participating in the International Coastal Cleanup, 1989-1994⁶

COUNTRY	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Anguilla (UK)					X	X
Antigua & Barbuda				X		
Argentina				X	X	X
Aruba					X	
Australia				X		
Bahamas				X	X	X
Bahrain					X	X
Bangladesh						X
Barbados				X	X	X
Belize				X	X	X
Bermuda					X	X
Brazil					X	X
British Virgin Islands			X	X	X	X
Canada	X	X	X	X		X
Cayman Islands						X
Colombia						X
Costa Rica						X
Croatia						X
Cuba			X	X	X	
Cyprus			X	X		X
Denmark				X		
Dominican Republic				X	X	X
Ecuador					X	X
Egypt						X
El Salvador						X
Estonia						X
Federated States of Micronesia					X	X
Finland				X		

⁶The International Coastal Cleanup Program began in the United States in Texas in 1986, expanded nationally in 1989, and developed into an international event in 1989.

APPENDIX 1. (continued)

COUNTRY	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Gibraltar (UK)						X
Greece			X	X	X	X
Grenada				X	X	X
Guatemala		X			X	X
Hong Kong				X		X
Indonesia				X	X	X
Israel			X	X	X	X
Italy					X	X
Ivory Coast					X	X
Jamaica					X	X
Japan		X	X	X	X	X
Kenya					X	X
Latvia						X
Lithuania					X	X
Malaysia				X		X
Malta						X
Marshall Islands					X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X
Montserrat (UK)						X
Netherland Antilles			X	X	X	X
New Zealand				X	X	
Nigeria				X		X
Norway				X		X
Pakistan				X		
Palau						X
Panama				X	X	X
Peru						X
Philippines						X
Poland					X	X
Portugal						X
Singapore				X	X	X
South Korea				X	X	

APPENDIX 1. (continued)

COUNTRY	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Spain					X	X
St. Kitts and Nevis				X	X	X
St. Vincent and The Grenadines						X
Thailand						X
Kingdom of Tonga						X
Trinidad and Tobago						X
Turkey					X	
Turks and Caicos						X
United Kingdom			X	X	X	X
United States	X	X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela			X	X	X	X

APPENDIX 2. MARPOL Signatory Countries that Participated in the 1994 International Coastal Cleanup

Country/Territory	Annexes I&II	Annex III	Annex IV	Annex V
Argentina	X	X	X	X
Bahamas	X	X		X
Barbados	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
Estonia	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 Antilles	X	X		X
Norway	X	X		X
Panama	X	X	X	X

APPENDIX 2. (continued)

Country/Territory	Annexes I&II	Annex III	Annex IV	Annex V
Peru	X	X	X	X
Poland	X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	X	X	X	X
Singapore	X	X		
Spain	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom	X	X		X
Anguilla*				
Bermuda	X	X		X
British Virgin Islands*				
Cayman Islands	X	X		X
Gibraltar	X	X		X
Hong Kong	X	X		
Montserrat*				
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 1994 International Coastal Cleanup Volunteers

ARGENTINA

Miramar tube of dental anesthesia, toothbrush, washing machine lid, toilet lid, penicillin

BAHAMAS

Grand Bahamas toilet bowl, fuel tank
New Providence car battery

BAHRAIN

Askar Beach cassette tape, phone card, abdominizer, porno playing card

BERMUDA

Pembroke & Devon tent pole
Spanish Point two complete pair of shoes

BRAZIL

Muriqui chair, couch, refrigerator door, latrine

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Handsome Bay cricket bat, 2 plastic lemons
South Sound 1987 Domino trophy, toothpaste,
Road Harbour thermometer, gas cylinders
Paraquita Bay hammocks
Wickhams Cay water pump, shopping cart, umbrella, car parts, toy phone

CANADA

Vancouver hip waders, quarter, mattress, toy soldier, resumes, patio umbrella, meat patties
North Vancouver teapot, cast iron stove
Kits Point seat cushions
Whytecliff Beach Christmas tree light
Fulford Harbour transmission

COSTA RICA

Cobano batteries
Golfo De Nicoya car body
Central Pacific fence, gas cylinder, paint roller, car cover
Southern Caribe rolls of barbed wire, bed posts, dishrack, goalie glove

CROATIA

Baker Bay mirror, chairs, records

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Samana Beaches car muffler, medicine kit

ECUADOR

Jambeli rare sea mollusks

EL SALVADOR

La Libertad gold earring, light bulb socket, alarm clock, carved figure of a woman

APPENDIX 4. (continued)**JAMAICA**

Palisadoes Strip
Harbour Head

singer sewing machine, car seat, record lamp, plunger, electrical socket, air filter

LITHUANIA

Klaipeda

stuffed dummy matchmaker from a Lithuanian wedding, plaster cast for a leg

MEXICO

Campeche
Jalisco

cows head, car shock absorbers, license plates television cover, grill, ice cream cart, stove parts

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Sint Maarten

bumper

NIGERIA

Victoria Island

milk can, candle

PANAMA

Veracruz

pantyhose, ET doll, toothbrush

PORTUGAL

Manta Rota

refrigerator

ST. KITTS and NEVIS

Airport Beach
Indian Castle Beach

car battery
toilet seat cover

SINGAPORE

East Coast Park
Changi Beach

porcelain piggy bank, insecticide, toothbrush, toilet cleaner, engine barbecue grill, army spade

SPAIN

Punta Umbria

headache tablets, tennis racquet, compress, medication

KINGDOM OF TONGA

Vava'u

washing machine agitator cap, sink, horse tooth

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

William's Bay
Chagville Beach
Hart's Cut
Scotland Bay
Monos Island

television frame
car ignition part, plastic harmonica,
fire extinguisher, tennis racquet, plastic curler, scrubbing brush
lipstick
blue toilet seat, cabbage patch doll

UNITED KINGDOM

North Pier

three shopping trolleys, British rail trolley, cooker, wash basin, stereo,
two gates

APPENDIX 4. (continued)

UNITED STATES

Alabama	refrigerator, ice tray, toilet seat, laundry basket, fire extinguisher, lawn mower, battery
Alaska	rug, sofa
California	Christmas tree, basting brush, frying pan, roll of film, traffic cone, shopping cart
Colorado	hatchet, plastic bread tray, trash can
Connecticut	flower pots, bowl, gas grill, bicycle, fire extinguisher, shock absorbers, radiator hose
Delaware	muffler, Christmas decorations, rubber rabbit, bread crate toothbrush, parking ticket
Florida	washing machine, toilet, credit card, makeup kit, hotel key, baby bottle, water heater
Georgia	bathroom rug, broom, full jar of peanut butter, bike tire, model airplane body
Hawaii	umbrella, fake fingernails, car battery, cd player, mattress, pillow, pager, oil filter
Illinois	five small metal bells, toy soldier, ear plugs, fortune cookie, teddy bear
Indiana	cooking sheet, Ronald McDonald bandaid
Louisiana	steering wheel, ear plug, tent, hula hoop, headlight, broom, vacuum, wagon, love seat
Maine	long underwear, doll dress, exhaust pipe, love letter, glasses, earphones, soap, carpet
Maryland	bedspring, sunroof, golf club, shower head, lipstick, lamp post, sit and spin toy
Massachusetts	crowbar, bedsheet, brake shoe, bag of marijuana, food stamps, sink, toilet seat, watch
Michigan	lincoln logs, headboard, alarm clock, \$20.00, keys, eyeglasses, plastic lobster toy
Minnesota	muffler, tailpipe, bed spring, tv antenna, air mattress, walkman, car radio
Mississippi	rosary, toupee, window, stop sign, ski belt, telephone book, hub cap, pillow, crutches
New Hampshire	long underwear, carpet, binoculars, auto fan belt, doll head, leash, manhole cover
New Jersey	nail glue, gas tank, sheet, photo, credit card, clothes basket, hockey glove, welcome mat
New York	oxygen mask, medical bracelet, hairpiece, tricycle, television, tub, stove, day bed
North Carolina	towel rack, bath tub, watertank, doorknob, ace bandages, birth control pills
Oregon	metal spoon, two pennies, candle holder, radiator caps, flashlight, antenna, toothbrush
Puerto Rico	car dash cover, chair, barbed wire, mouthwash, car motor
Rhode Island	scissors, mattress, car stereo, broom, boat windshield, flowerpot, dishtowel, car bumper
South Carolina	makeup applicator, scouring pad, pipe, dental retainer, medical supplies, cutting board
Texas	garage door, refrigerator door, ladder, toothbrush, hairbrush, muffler, quarter, rug
Virginia	shock absorber, boat engine, plastic owl, placemat, cooking pot, plates, rug, lipstick
U.S. Virgin Islands	grill, cassette, car brake, stuffed bird, plate eagle head, hairbrush, telephone, camera
Washington	bed springs, headlight, car part

APPENDIX 5. Data Card Used by 1994 International Coastal Cleanup Volunteers (front)

ITEMS COLLECTED

You may find it helpful to work with a buddy as you clean the area, one of you picking up trash and the other taking notes. An easy way to keep track of the items you find is by making tick marks. The box is for total items; see sample below.

Example: egg cartons ||||| TOTAL 16 cups ||||| TOTAL 22

		Total number of items			Total number of items
PLASTIC					
bags:	food bags/wrappers	<input type="checkbox"/>	fishing nets		<input type="checkbox"/>
	salt	<input type="checkbox"/>	hard hats		<input type="checkbox"/>
	trash	<input type="checkbox"/>	light sticks		<input type="checkbox"/>
	other bags	<input type="checkbox"/>	pieces		<input type="checkbox"/>
bottles:			pipe thread protector		<input type="checkbox"/>
	beverage, soda	<input type="checkbox"/>	rope		<input type="checkbox"/>
	bleach, cleaner	<input type="checkbox"/>	sheeting		<input type="checkbox"/>
	milk/water gal. jugs	<input type="checkbox"/>	longer than 2 feet		<input type="checkbox"/>
	oil, lube	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 feet or shorter		<input type="checkbox"/>
	other bottles	<input type="checkbox"/>	6-pack holders		<input type="checkbox"/>
buckets		<input type="checkbox"/>	strapping bands		<input type="checkbox"/>
caps, lids		<input type="checkbox"/>	straws		<input type="checkbox"/>
cigarette butts		<input type="checkbox"/>	syringes		<input type="checkbox"/>
cigarette lighters		<input type="checkbox"/>	tampon applicators		<input type="checkbox"/>
cups, utensils		<input type="checkbox"/>	toys		<input type="checkbox"/>
diapers		<input type="checkbox"/>	vegetable sacks		<input type="checkbox"/>
fishing line		<input type="checkbox"/>	"write protection" rings		<input type="checkbox"/>
fishing lures, floats		<input type="checkbox"/>	other plastic (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
FOAMED PLASTIC					
buoys		<input type="checkbox"/>	packaging material		<input type="checkbox"/>
cups		<input type="checkbox"/>	pieces		<input type="checkbox"/>
egg cartons		<input type="checkbox"/>	plates		<input type="checkbox"/>
fast food containers		<input type="checkbox"/>	other foamed plastic (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
meat trays		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
FOLD ALONG THIS LINE					
GLASS					
bottles/jars:			fluorescent light tubes		<input type="checkbox"/>
beverage bottles		<input type="checkbox"/>	light bulbs		<input type="checkbox"/>
food jars		<input type="checkbox"/>	pieces		<input type="checkbox"/>
other bottles/jars		<input type="checkbox"/>	other glass (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
RUBBER					
balloons		<input type="checkbox"/>	tires		<input type="checkbox"/>
condoms		<input type="checkbox"/>	other rubber (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
gloves		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
METAL					
bottle caps		<input type="checkbox"/>	35 gallon drums:		
cans:			rusty		<input type="checkbox"/>
aerosol		<input type="checkbox"/>	new		<input type="checkbox"/>
beverage		<input type="checkbox"/>	pieces		<input type="checkbox"/>
food		<input type="checkbox"/>	pull tabs		<input type="checkbox"/>
other		<input type="checkbox"/>	wire		<input type="checkbox"/>
crab/lobster traps		<input type="checkbox"/>	other metal (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
PAPER					
bags		<input type="checkbox"/>	newspapers/magazines		<input type="checkbox"/>
cardboard		<input type="checkbox"/>	pieces		<input type="checkbox"/>
cartons		<input type="checkbox"/>	plates		<input type="checkbox"/>
cups		<input type="checkbox"/>	other paper (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
WOOD					
(leave driftwood on the beach)					
crab/lobster traps		<input type="checkbox"/>	pallets		<input type="checkbox"/>
crates		<input type="checkbox"/>	other woods (specify)		<input type="checkbox"/>
lumber pieces		<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
CLOTH					
clothing/pieces					<input type="checkbox"/>

Remember to turn the card over and fill out your name and address and to record sources and entangled wildlife!

APPENDIX 5. Data Card Used by 1994 International Coastal Cleanup Volunteers (back)

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 information will be used in the Center for Marine Conservation's International Marine Debris Database and Report to help develop solutions to stopping marine debris.

Name _____ Affiliation _____
 Address _____ Occupation _____
 City _____ State _____ Country _____ Zip _____
 Age: _____ Phone (____) _____
 Today's Date: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____ Name of Coordinator _____
 Zone Name/Location Cleaned _____ Nearest County _____
 How did you hear about the cleanup? _____
 Number of people working together on this data card _____ Estimated distance of beach cleaned _____
 Number of bags filled: _____ Total Estimated Weight: _____
 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

SAFETY TIPS

1. Do not go near any large drums.	4. Stay out of the dunes and natural areas.
2. Be careful with sharp objects and syringes.	5. Watch out for wildlife.
3. Wear gloves.	6. Don't lift anything too heavy.

WE WANT YOU TO BE SAFE

This form is designed for international use therefore not all listings may apply to your area.

Data collected since 1986 and analyzed by CMC has been used in reports, in public testimony and at International meetings to determine how plastic trash will be handled by ships at sea, at ports, and on land all around the world.

FOREIGN LABELS. Please list all items with foreign labels or other markings to help us identify the item's origin (such as cruise line name's, 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.

Example: ABC Shipping Company	plastic strapping band

DEAD, LIVE AND/OR ENTANGLED ANIMALS (Please describe type of animal and type of entangling debris. Be as specific as you can.) _____


What was the most peculiar item you collected? _____

Comments _____

Thank you!


Please return this card to your area coordinator or mail it to:

CENTER FOR MARINE CONSERVATION
 International Marine Debris Database
 306 A Buckroe Ave.
 Hampton, VA 23664
 USA




Center for Marine Conservation
 A Membership Organization


The following environmental education projects and organizations endorse the International Coastal Cleanup.




SEAWORLD




EarthShare.



IUCN
 The World Conservation Union



OCEAN AID
 A concert series to benefit the oceans



OCEAN PLANET
 SMITHSONIAN

An exhibition opening April 1995 and traveling nationally through the end of the decade.

Printed on recycled paper, using soy-based ink. ♻️

APPENDIX 6. Sponsors of the 1994 International Coastal Cleanup, by Country

ARGENTINA

Administracion Fanton
 Bomberos Voluntarios
 Consejo Deliberante
 Constanza Bachmann
 Farmacia Miramar
 Imprenta Genazzini
 La Baja
 Los Dulces de Ofelia
 Miramar Televisora Color
 Municipalidad de General Alvarado
 Policia de la Provincia de Buenos Aires
 Su Papelera

BAHAMAS

Aquapure
 Atlantic Undersea Test and Evaluation Center
 Bahamas Waste Management
 Base Road Sanitation
 Caribbean Bottling
 Chilly Willy Ice
 D'Albenas
 Dolphin Experience
 International Field Studies
 Pepsi Cola Ltd.
 Asa H. Pritchard
 Solid Waste Management
 The Tribune
 Underwater Explorers Society
 100 JAMZ

BELIZE

Belize City Council
 Belize Defence Force
 Belize Tourist Board
 Belize Waste Control
 Big-H Products of Cayo Tropical Fruits Ltd
 Bowen & Bowen Ltd.
 Department of the Environment
 Fisheries Department
 Grace Kennedy Ltd.
 James Brodie & Company Ltd.

BERMUDA

Bermuda Biological Station for Research
 Bermuda Police Cadets
 Bermuda Sub Aqua Club
 Bermuda Telephone Company Ltd.

BERMUDA, cont.

John and Sons Ltd.
 Ministry of Works and Engineering

BRAZIL

Universidade Federal Rural Do Rio De Janeiro

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Bobby's Supermarket
 BVI Yacht Club
 Road Town Wholesale
 TICO
 Timothy Warner

CANADA

Adopt-a-Shoreline
 BC Environment
 Burrard Inlet Environmental Action Program
 City of Vancouver
 Department of Fisheries and Oceans
 District of North Vancouver
 Environment Canada
 Greater Vancouver Regional District
 Premier Marine
 Starbucks
 Vancouver Port Corporation

CAYMAN ISLANDS

British Sub Aqua Club
 B.T. Dynamite
 Cayman Diving Lodge
 Cayman Island Boy Scouts
 Cayman Island Government, Department
 of Environmental National Trust
 Cayman Island Marine Institute
 Cayman Islands Watersports Operators
 Association
 Cayman National Bank
 Coutts and Company
 Dive Inn
 Don Fosters
 Fish Eye
 Overseas Students Association
 Parrot's Landing

APPENDIX 6. (continued)**CAYMAN ISLANDS, cont.**

Ralphies for the love of diving
 Red Sail Sports
 Sunset Divers
 Z-99 Radio Station

COLOMBIA

AIESEC
 BUZCA
 CARACOL
 CIOH
 Coca Cola
 ECOPETROL
 Fondo Mixto de Promocio Turistica de
 Cartagena
 Fundacion Islas del Rosario
 Hotel Las Americas
 INDERENA
 INPA
 IOCARIBE
 La Tortuga Dive School
 LIME
 Naval School of Cartagena
 TORAUTOS
 Univesidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano

COSTA RICA

ASEPALECO
 British School
 Camisetas Oceanos Pacificos
 Canadian Embassy
 Centro de Aventura
 Cervecena de Costa Rica
 Club Ecologico Yiski
 Coca Cola
 Costa Rica Sun Tours
 Costa Rica Today
 EcoTreks
 Fundacion Tiskita
 Frutas Socas Internacionales
 FUNTI
 Grupo Situr
 HB Fuller
 Horizontes
 Jacks
 Jimenez & Tanzi
 Kodak
 Los Suenos Resort

COSTA RICA, cont.

Marian Baker School
 Playas del Coco Trash Committee
 Rios Tropicales
 Tiendas La Gloria
 Tiskita Lodge
 U.S. Peace Corps
 Villas Nicolas

CROATIA

IND-EKO
 "3.MAJ" Shipyard
 RIPELLE
 SUNADRIA
 Municipal Authorities

CYPRUS

Cyprus Popular Bank
 Cyprus Scouts Association
 Dioryx Maritime Corporation
 Stelmar Tankers (Management) Ltd.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Agroquimicos Sanchez
 Asociacion de Comerciantes
 Ayuntamiento Municipal
 Banco Higuamos
 Barco "Pretty Woman"
 Bernardo
 Casa Almonte
 Casa Chambero
 Casa Chavan
 Casa Mildania/Dr. Vincente
 Cervantes Barba
 Cia. Embotelladora
 Colmado carrasco
 Colmado Cervantes
 Colmado Ramoncito
 Colmado Wernobia
 Dan Benjamin
 Diputado. Braulio Adames Espino
 Dole Dominicana
 Domingo Espinal
 Empresas Robles (Santiago)
 Eugenio Gonzalez
 Farmacia Bahia
 Farmacia Mercedes
 Farmacia Sanchez

APPENDIX 6. (continued)**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, cont.**

Ferreteria Calcano
 Ferreteria Marianita
 Ferreteria Polanco
 Ferreteria Carrasco/Bruno Carrasco
 Ferreteria Jose Miguel
 Fior de Vincente
 Gasolinera Isla
 Helados Bon
 Helados El Polo
 Hotel Brisas de la Bahia
 Hotel Fortuna/Domingo Espinal
 Jose J. Ramirez
 Julio Santana
 Marina de Guerra
 Miguel Rodriguez
 Muebleria la Esperanza
 Narcisco Estevez
 P. Andres Dumas Msc.
 Pescaderia Gabriel
 Piragua Disco
 Plaza Simi Baez
 Ramon Frias
 Repuestos Portes
 Rest. Alporticciolo
 Restaurante Camilo
 Restaurante Lucrecia
 Rest. El Nautico
 Rest. Las Malvinas
 Rest. Le France
 Rolando Reyes
 Sindicato de Choferes
 Sobre las Olas Disco
 Sr. Tom Phipps
 Subsecretaria de Recursos Naturales
 Tavarez Comercial
 Tienda el Gallo
 Wilfredo D. Benjamin

EL SALVADOR

Escuela Americana of San Salvador
 Betty Kossik
 Jose Kyle
 Jesscia Porter
 Barb Settles
 Denise Trudeau
 Bonny Wejnert

GUATEMALA

Columbus Zoo (Ohio, USA)
 The Government of Japan
 Prensa Libre

HONG KONG

Esprit Asia (Distribution) Ltd.
 Hong Kong International School (High School)
 Hong Kong PATA Chapter

INDONESIA

Bontang International School
 Environmental Concerns Club
 Mahasiswa Pencinta Lingkungan Hidup -
 Environment Lover Organization
 Middle School Conservation Club, Jakarta
 International School
 Surabaya International School

JAPAN***National***

Arsoa
 Earth Environmental Fund
 Environment Beautification Fund
 ESSO
 Kanagawa Beach Cleaning Foundation
 NEC
 Maruberi
 Sankus and Associates
 Sapporo Beer
 WWF-Japan

Regional

Ebara Corportaion
 Coca-Cola Bottling Company
 Sony Corporation, Sendai Technology Center
 Daiwa Securities Co., LTD. Osaka Branch,
 Capital Markets Dept.
 The Yasuda Fire & marine Insurance Company,
 LTD.
 SANYO Electric Co., LTD.
 Kinki Coca-Cola Bottling Co., LTD.

Okinawa

Mr. Tsughira Toma
 Akane Creation
 Taishi Communications

APPENDIX 6. (continued)**JAPAN, cont.****Okinawa, cont.**

Pro Shop GARA-Miyako Is.
 Meiji-Okinawa
 Japan Update-Viking Corporation
 FM Okinawa
 RYUKYU Broadcasting Corporation-RBC Radio
 Tokyo TV-Yamada Kuniko
 Okuma-J.A.L. Private Resort
 Sun Marina Hotel
 Okinawa Visitor's Bureau
 Malibu Beach Resort
 Marine Blue 21-Japan
 Okinawa Prefectural Government
 Sun Marina Hotel
 Okinawa Visitor's Bureau
 Malibu Beach Resort
 Marine Blue 21-Japan
 Okinawa Prefectural Government

LITHUANIA

Klaipeda Kristionio Donelaitis School
 Peace Corps
 Phillip Morris

MALAYSIA

The Body Shop
 The Eco Shop

MEXICO

Army 33rd Military Zone
 Campeche Assoc. for Change for the 21st Century
 Center of Technological Studies of the Sea (CETMAR)
 Dr. Roman Pina Chan
 City Government
 Coca-Cola
 Coordinating Service and State Health Secretary
 Cozumel Island Park and Museum Foundation
 Department of Diffusion
 Environmental Protection Procurement (PROFEPA)
 Guadalupe victoria
 Ministry of Agriculture and Hydrological Resources and National Water Commission
 Ministry of Communication and Transportation
 Ministry of Education

MEXICO, cont.

Ministry of Fisheries-Regional Center of Fishery Research (SEPESCA-CRIP)
 Ministry of Government
 Ministry of Labor and Social Provision
 Ministry of Social Development (SEDESOL)
 Municipality of Campeche
 Oceanographic Station
 Pemex (Oil Industry)
 Port Captain
 Pronatura
 Regional Technical Council of the National Contingency Plan
 Rotary Club of Matamoros
 Schools
 Seven Marine Sector of the Navy
 State Radio & Television
 Technological Institute of Sea (ITMAR)
 University of Campeche

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Big Rock Market
 Captain's Quarters Hotel
 Corner Deli & Gourmet Shop
 Eskay Home and Hardware
 HES Home Center
 In Too Deep Bar & Restaurant
 Juliana's Hotel
 My Store
 Nivak Wholesales
 Pop's Place
 Promart Utilities
 Saba Drug Store
 Willard's Hotel

NIGERIA

Polyproducts Ltd
 Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research
 Nigerian Television Authority
 The Spring Water Ltd
 U.A.C. Foods Place

PALAU

EQPB
 Koror State Government
 Marine Resource Center

APPENDIX 6. (continued)**PANAMA**

Amigos Conservacionistas de Remedios
 Amisconde
 ANCON
 Anglo Mexican School
 Aproremar
 ASSA-Compania de Seguros, S.A.
 Auboubon Society of Panama
 Bomberos de Panama
 Celloprint
 City of Bocas del Toro
 City of Colon
 City of Panama
 City of Penonome
 Club de Leones
 Coca-Cola
 Comercio y Tecnologia, S.A.
 Comite Ambiental de Alanje
 Cruz Roja Panamena
 DIMA
 Ecological Group of Florida State University
 Enrico Fermi. Italian Academy
 Federacion Ecologica de Azuero
 GITEC
 Grupo Comunidad B'hai
 Grupo Ecologico Los Halcones
 INRENARE
 Interact Club of Panama
 Mayor of Panama
 Ministerio de Salud
 Mr. Pan
 Muchachas guias de Panama
 National Association of Ecotourism guides
 National System of Cival Protection
 (SINAPROC-PANAMA)
 Natural Resources Institute of Panama
 Nautical School of Panama
 Panama's Industrial Association (SIP)
 Polymer
 Rotaract Club of Northeast Panama
 Rotaract Club South
 Rotaract Club West
 Rotaract Club of Panama
 Rotary Club of Panama
 RPC TV Channel 4
 Scouts Association of Panama
 Scuba Panama
 Scouts de Panama
 SINAPROC
 Sociedad de Jovenes Antoneros

PANAMA. cont.

SPI
 Telementro TV Channel 13
 Tourism Bureau of Panama
 TVN Channel 2
 Volunteers of Fundacion Promar

PHILIPPINES

Barangay Bancao-Banco Officials
 Boy Scouts
 DA-FSP Coastal Resource Management Team
 Fourth Coast Guard Group
 Negros Forest and Ecological Foundation
 Palawan Geographic Society
 Palawan State College
 Philippine First Asylum Camp
 Sepak Takraw Group
 Tubbataha Foundation
 VRC Youth Organization

ST. KITTS and NEVIS

Evelyn's Drug Store
 Superfoods
 TDC
 The Nevis Historical and Conservation Society
 Tony's Supermarket
 U.S. Peace Corps

ST. VINCENT and THE GRENADINES

The Community Development Division
 of the Ministry of Housing

TURKS and CAICOS

Department of Environment & Coastal
 Resources

UNITED KINGDOM

Marine Conservation Society
 Readers Digest

UNITED STATES

American Plastics Council
 ARCO Foundation
 Ashland Chemical Company-Drew Marine
 Division
 Bell Atlantic Corporation

APPENDIX 6. (continued)**UNITED STATES, cont.**

Berkley
Body Shop of America
Busch Entertainment Corporation
Chevron Corporation
The Coca-Cola Company
earth preserv
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
Faber-Castell Corporation
Florida Power Corporation
Georgia-Pacific Corporation
Hewlett-Packard
Jantzen, Inc.
Jenkins Foundation
Mobil Chemical Corporation
NAPCOR
National Oceanic & Atmospheric
Administration (NOAA)
U.S. Navy
Professional Association of Dive Instructors
(PADI) A.W.A.R.E. Foundation
The Proctor & Gamble Fund
The Society for the Plastics Industry
Southern Bell
Trull Foundation
Underwater Discovery, Inc.
Wheelabrator Technologies

VENEZUELA

AEROTUY
ASCERCA
Banco del Caribe
Casa Hellmund
CEDESA
Cerveceria Polar
Dupont de Venezuela
Fundacion Polar
Hotel Eurobuilding
Hotel Tamanaco
Holanda de Venezuela
INDULAC
Inversiones Sabenpe
MAVESA C.A.
MMC Automotriz
P.D.V.S.A.
Pequiven
Proctor & Gamble
Productos Quaker-Gatorade
Sun Chichi Hoteles

VENEZUELA, cont.

TELCEL
Toyoca Motors C.A.
Ventterminales



**Center for
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1725 DeSales St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
202-429-5609**