Marine Debris of Kingston Harbour quantity and quality

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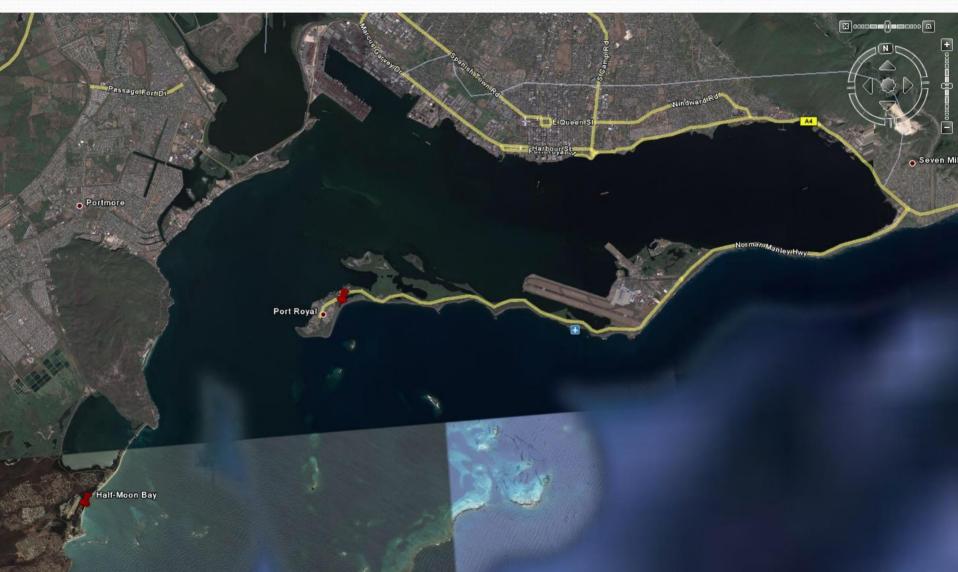
According to the United Nations Environment Programme,

"Marine litter is one of the most pervasive and solvable pollution problems plaguing the world's ocean and waterways."

Background

International Coastal Cleanup (ICC) began in 1986 and has grown into a worldwide movement with more than 6 million volunteers in 127 countries. It is spearheaded by Ocean **Conservancy and is the largest single-day** volunteer event to protect the ocean and waterways. The event is hosted annually on the third Saturday in September and is an effort to keep the oceans free from trash and make it safer for people and animals.

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Debris Categories

Shoreline and Recreational Activities This accounts for the majority of marine debris collected. This may be due to the fact that two-thirds of the country's population live in coastal cities and town. Land-based activities such as fast food consumption, sports and recreation, festivals, as well as litter washed from streets, parking lots and storm drains are the main contributors.

Ocean/Waterway Activities

The category includes debris which are a by-product of recreational fishing, boating and commercial fishing. Smoking-Related Activities Improper disposal of cigarette filters/butts, cigar tips and tobacco product packaging is common on both land and sea.

Dumping Activities

The legal and illegal dumping of building materials and large household items such as stoves and refrigerators result in debris along the coastline. Shipping activities may also contribute.

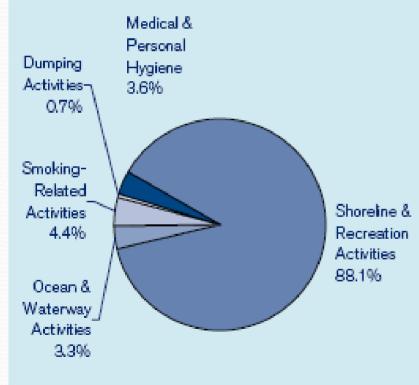
Medical/Personal Hygiene

This debris results from people improperly disposing of waste in toilets and city streets. The presence of this type of debris is also a sign of improper disposal of personal waste.

2005 cleanup data

Jamaica: Marine Debris

SOURCES OF DEBRIS

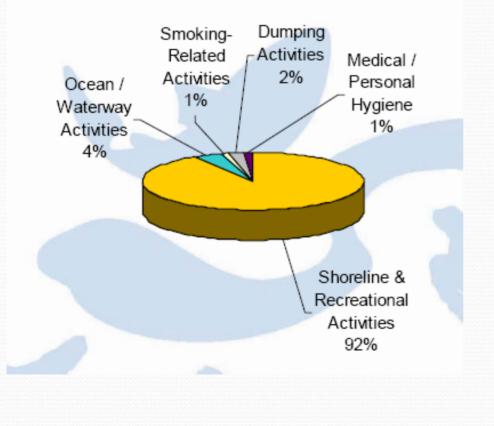


"TOP TEN" DEBRIS ITEMS

| | Percent |
|--------|--|
| Amount | Of Total |
| 3,737 | 14.7% |
| | |
| 3,697 | 14.6% |
| 3,409 | 13.4% |
| 3,387 | 13.3% |
| 2,913 | 11.5% |
| 1,690 | 6.7% |
| 1,380 | 5.4% |
| 1,135 | 4.5% |
| 590 | 2.3% |
| 518 | 2.0% |
| 22,456 | 88.4% |
| | 3,737 3,697 3,409 3,387 2,913 1,690 1,380 1,135 590 518 |

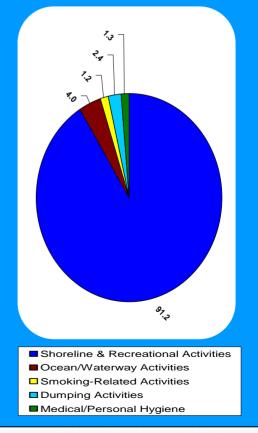
2007 cleanup data

2007 ICC: Jamaica Sources of Debris



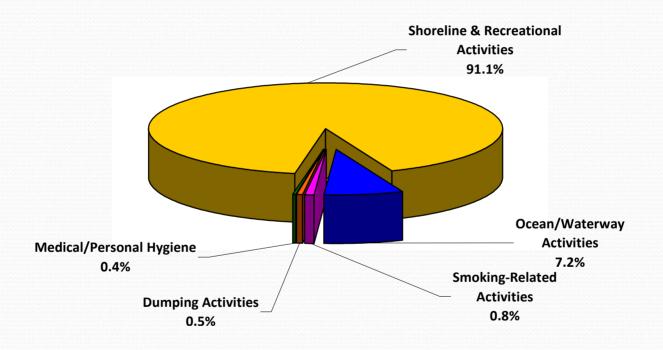
NEPA's 2007 cleanup

| Source of Debris in 2007 | Number | % |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Shoreline & Recreational Activities | 27,060 | 91.2 |
| Ocean/Waterway Activities | 1181 | 4.0 |
| Smoking-Related Activities | 344 | 1.2 |
| Dumping Activities | 701 | 2.4 |
| Medical/Personal Hygiene | 379 | 1.3 |
| Totals | 29,665 | 100.0 |



2008 cleanup data

NEPA's 2008 cleanup



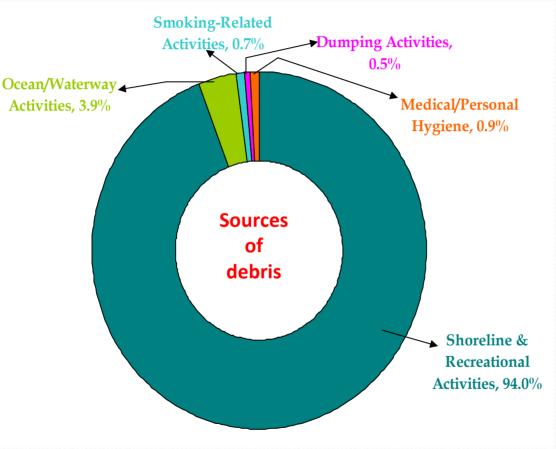
3412.2 kilograms of trash and debris from 1112.6 kilometers of shoreline. 91.1% of the debris removed was from shoreline and recreational activities inclusive of beach outings and picnics.

| Land vs Underwater Clean-up | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------------|--|
| | Land | Underwater | |
| Shoreline and Recreational Activities | 87.6% | 3.5% | |
| Ocean/Waterway Activities | 7.2% | 0.0% | |
| Smoking-Related Activities | 0.8% | 0.0% | |
| Dumping Activities | 0.5% | 0.0% | |
| Medical/ Personal Hygiene | 0.4% | 0.0% | |
| TOTALS | 96.5% | 3.5% | |

Top 10 for 2008

| Debris Items | Number of Items | Percentage of Total |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Beverage Bottles (Glass) | 6,691 | 36.4% |
| 2. Bags | 2,547 | 13.9% |
| 3. Caps/Lids | 1,882 | 10.2% |
| 4. Clothing/Shoes | 1,786 | 9.7% |
| 5. Beverage Bottles (Plastic) 2 liters or less | 1,077 | 5.9% |
| 6. Cups/Plates/Forks/Knives/Spoons | 1,074 | 5.8% |
| 7. Food Wrappers and Containers | 669 | 3.6% |
| 8. Oil/Lube Bottles | 507 | 2.8% |
| 9. Bleach/Cleaner Bottles | 470 | 2.6% |
| 10. Beverage Cans | 463 | 2.5% |
| Total Top Ten | 17,166 | 100.0% |
| Total All Debris Items | 18,374 | 93.4% |

NEPA 2009 cleanup data



1568.4 kg of trash and debris was bagged and recorded from the shorelines of Kingston and St. Catherine.

Top 10 - 2009

| | Number | Percentage |
|--|----------|------------|
| Debris Items | of Items | of Total |
| 1. Beverage Bottles | 6,297 | 30.0% |
| 2. Caps/Lids | 3,016 | 14.4% |
| 3. Bags (Plastic) | 2,830 | 13.5% |
| 4. Cups/Plates/Forks/Knives/Spoons | 2,400 | 11.4% |
| 5. Food Wrappers and Containers | 1,610 | 7.7% |
| 6. Clothing/Shoes | 1,330 | 6.3% |
| 7. Bags (Paper) | 1,322 | 6.3% |
| 8. Beverage Bottles (Plastic) 2 liters or less | 1,144 | 5.4% |
| 9. Beverage Cans | 544 | 2.6% |
| 10. Straws/Stirrers | 502 | 2.4% |
| Total Top Ten | 20,995 | 100.0% |
| Total All Debris Items | 22,766 | 92.2% |

Summary of Data collected

| | | Half Moon Bay | | Port R | loyal |
|------|-----------|---------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | | recycables | non-recycables | recycables | non-recycables |
| 0007 | # of bags | 120 | 40 | 15 | 210 |
| 2007 | wgt | 816 | 272 | 7 | 50 |
| 2008 | # of bags | 40 | 89 | 40 | 66 |
| | wgt | 1576 | | 800 | 371 |
| 2009 | # of bags | 36 | 106 | 32 | 24 |
| | wgt | 324 | 931 | 176 | 137 |

Envíronmental data show that personal responsíbility and human behavíor are key

6.3% (clothing/shoes) were unrelated to shoreline and recreational activities.

It is very evident that the ways these items are being disposed of after eating and drinking needs to be curtailed.

These readily fall and can be contained if people take the effort to dispose of them properly.

More environmental education is still required to curb practices of the general public.

There is Hope

Decrease in the weight of debris recorded for 2009 compared to 2008.

This can be viewed in a positive light as it could mean that the wider population is more environmentally aware of the impact of their actions and decisions on the environment.