MARINE LITTER IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA – SOME CASE STUDIES

Zulfigar Yasin and Aileen Tan Shau Hwai Universiti Sains Malaysia Penang





The global estimated mass of mismanaged plastic waste generated in 2010

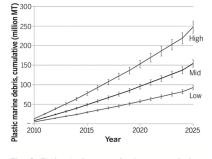


Fig. 2. Estimated mass of mismanaged plastic waste (millions of metric tons) input to the ocean by populations living within 50 km of a coast in 192 countries, plotted as a cumulative sum from 2010 to 2025. Estimates reflect assumed conversion rates of mismanaged plastic waste to marine debris (high, 40%; mid, 25%; low, 15%). Error bars were generated using mean and standard error from the predictive models for mismanaged waste fraction and percent plastic in the waste stream (12).

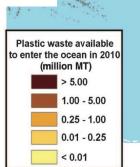


Fig. 1. Global map with each country shaded according to the estimated mass of mismanaged plastic waste [millions of metric tons (MT)] generated in 2010 by populations living within 50 km of the coast. We considered 192 countries. Countries not included in the study are shaded white.



The global estimated mass of mismanaged plastic waste generated in 2010

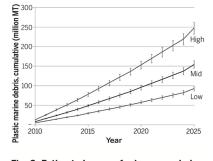


Fig. 2. Estimated mass of mismanaged plastic waste (millions of metric tons) input to the ocean by populations living within 50 km of a coast in 192 countries, plotted as a cumulative sum from 2010 to 2025. Estimates reflect assumed conversion rates of mismanaged plastic waste to marine debris (high, 40%; mid, 25%; low, 15%). Error bars were generated using mean and standard error from the predictive models for mismanaged waste fraction and percent plastic in the waste stream (12).

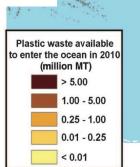
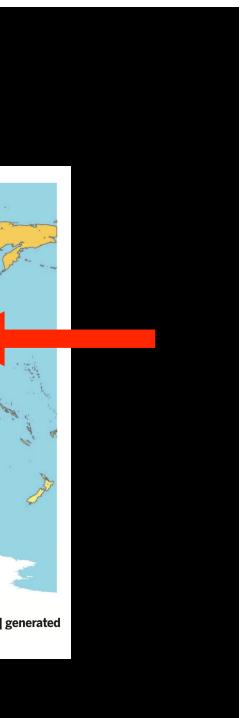
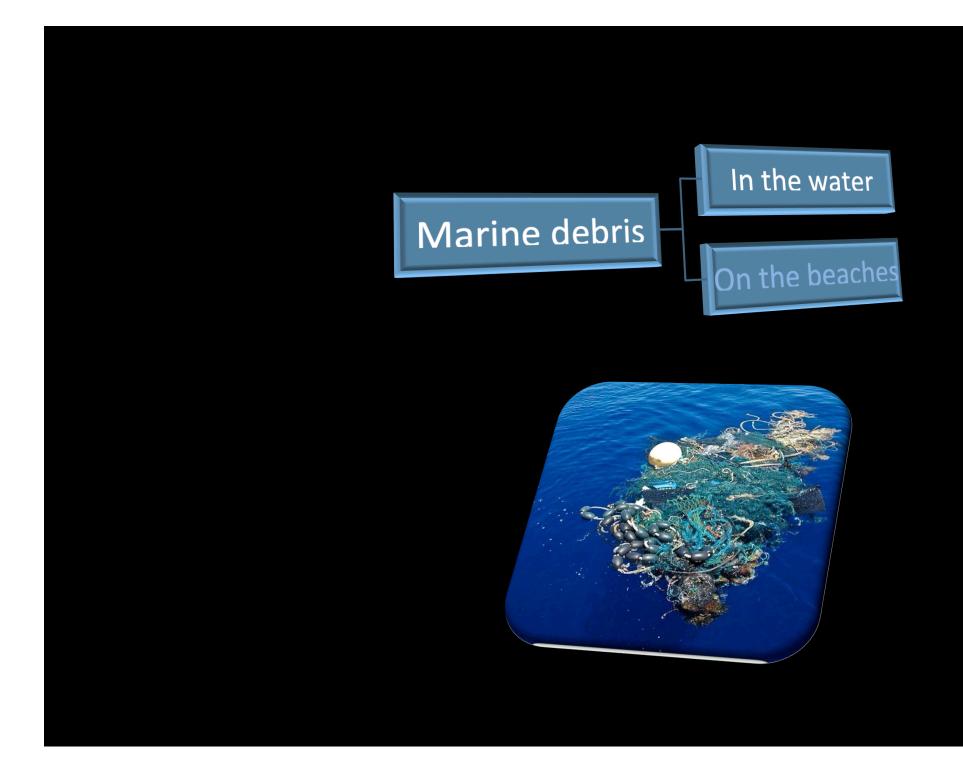


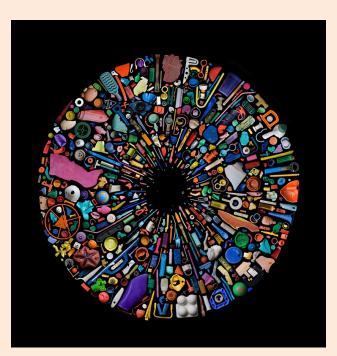
Fig. 1. Global map with each country shaded according to the estimated mass of mismanaged plastic waste [millions of metric tons (MT)] generated in 2010 by populations living within 50 km of the coast. We considered 192 countries. Countries not included in the study are shaded white.



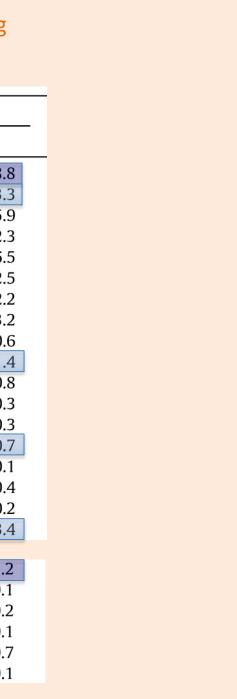




The abundance and composition of marine debris observed during transects in the <u>Straits of Malacca</u> (Ryan, 2013)



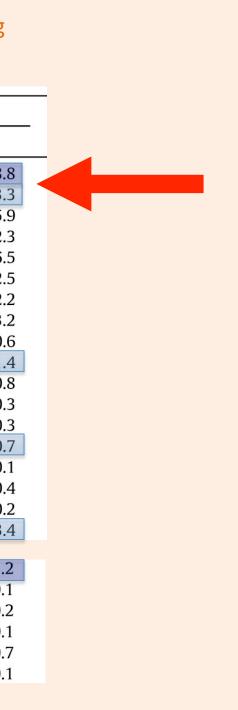
Type of litter	Straits of Malaco	ca
	n	%
All plastic items	17,524	98.8
Packaging	16,553	93.3
Bottles	1038	5.9
Tubs/cups	410	2.3
Bags/food wrappers	2932	16.
Lids/lid-rings	452	2.5
Straws/sucker sticks	398	2.2
Polystyrene	11,211	63.2
Other packaging	112	0.0
Fishing/boating	243	1.4
Ropes	139	0.8
Floats	48	0.3
Other fishing/shipping	56	0.3
User items	131	0.7
Buckets	26	0.1
Shoes/gloves/hats	63	0.4
Other user items	42	0.2
Plastic fragments	597	3.4
All non-plastic items	216	1.2
Glass bottles	19	0.1
Light bulbs	36	0.2
Tins/aerosols	13	0.1
Wood	133	0.7
Cardboard/paper	15	0.1



The abundance and composition of marine debris observed during transects in the <u>Straits of Malacca</u> (Ryan, 2013)



Type of litter	Straits of Malac	cca
	n	%
All plastic items	17,524	98.8
Packaging	16,553	93.3
Bottles	1038	5.9
Tubs/cups	410	2.3
Bags/food wrappers	2932	16.5
Lids/lid-rings	452	2.5
Straws/sucker sticks	398	2.2
Polystyrene	11,211	63.2
Other packaging	112	0.0
Fishing/boating	243	1.4
Ropes	139	0.8
Floats	48	0.3
Other fishing/shipping	56	0.3
User items	131	0.7
Buckets	26	0.1
Shoes/gloves/hats	63	0.4
Other user items	42	0.2
Plastic fragments	597	3.4
All non-plastic items	216	1.2
Glass bottles	19	0.1
Light bulbs	36	0.2
Tins/aerosols	13	0.1
Wood	133	0.7
Cardboard/paper	15	0.1



The proportion of litter items in different size classes observed in the Bay of Bengal and Straits of Malacca (Ryan, 2013

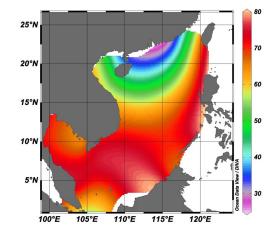


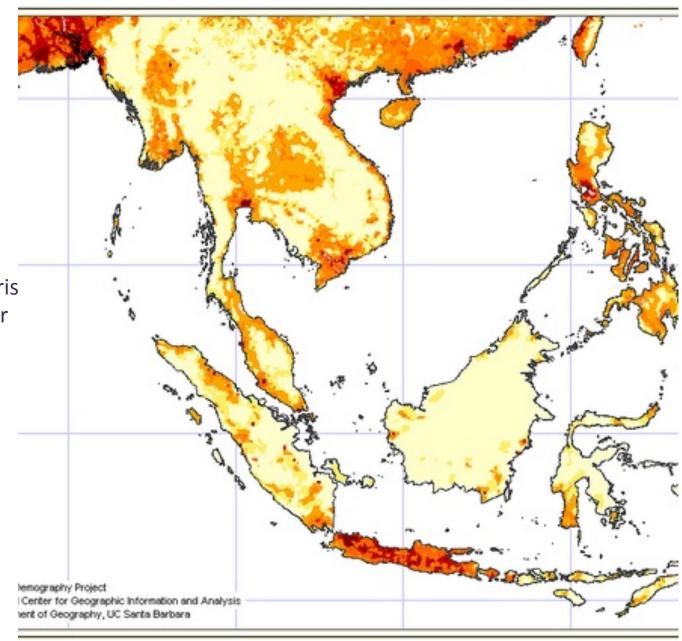
	<5 cm (%)	5–15 cm (%)	15–30 cm (%)	30–6 (%)
Bay of Bengal overall	36.6	37.8	15.9	6.7
Northern area (A)	48.5	25.8	14.7	6.7
Remainder (B–D)	24.8	49.7	17.0	6.7
Straits of Malacca	25.1	51.6	17.5	4.8

.3) 50 cm >60 cm (%) 3.0 4.3 1.8 1.0	50 cm >60 cm (%) 3.0 4.3 1.8	50 cm >60 cm (%) 3.0 4.3 1.8
(%) 3.0 4.3 1.8	(%) 3.0 4.3 1.8	(%) 3.0 4.3 1.8
4.3 1.8	4.3 1.8	4.3 1.8
1.8	1.8	1.8
1.0	1.0	1.0

Human Population densities in the Southeast Asian region (inset: Coral Reef diversity)

"Larger amount of debris is associated with larger population centres" (Ryan 2013)







Plastic debris nomenclature based on size

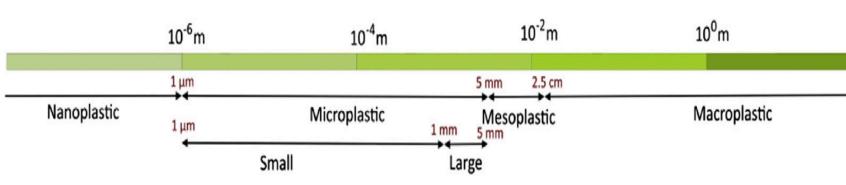


Fig. 2. Size matters. Suggestion of plastic debris nomenclature based on size, as proposed by the European MSFD technical subgroup on Marine Litter (MSFD GES Technical Subgroup on Marine Litter, 2013). The overall term "microplastic" is composed of small microplastics (SMPs, smaller than 1 mm) and large microplastics (LMPs, 1–5 mm), to differentiate between two commonly used definitions of microplastics.

(Source: Van Cauwenberghe, L., *et al*. "Microplastics in sediments: a review of techniques, occurrence and effects." Marine Environmental Research 111 (2015): 5-17)



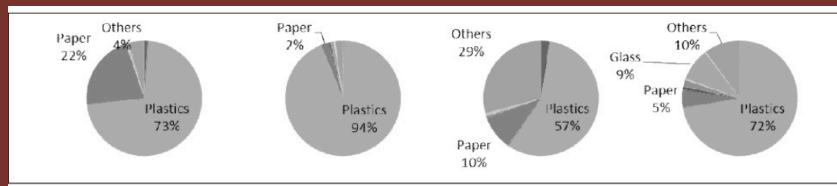


Figure 2 Composition of debris on four selected beaches based on number of item (From left: Teluk Kemang, Pasir Panjang, Batu Burok, and Seberang Takir)

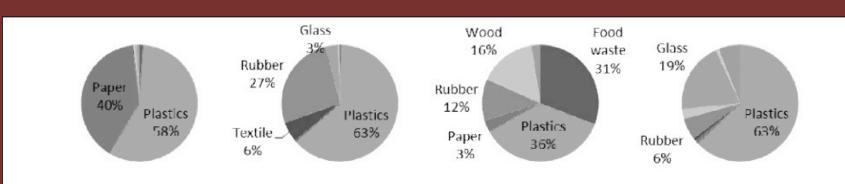
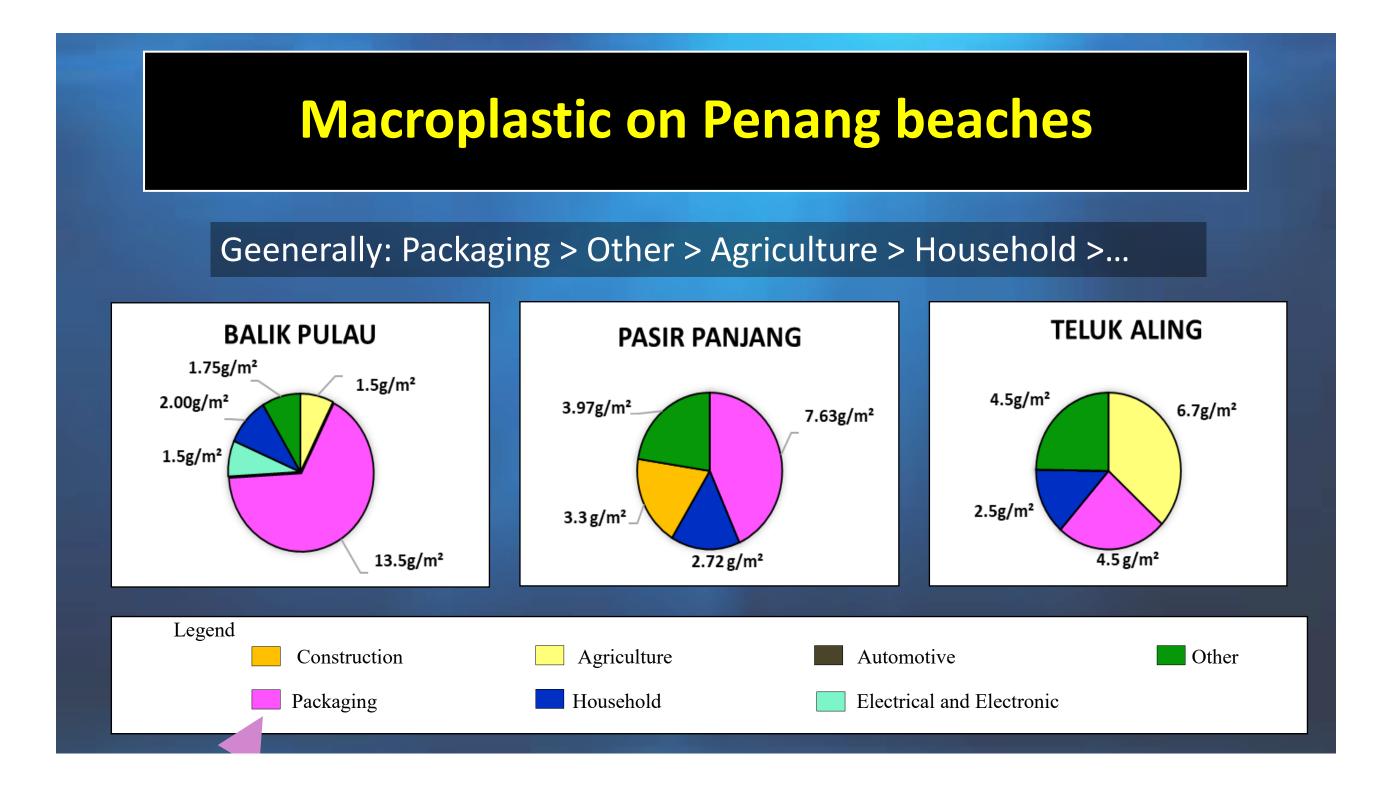


Figure 3 Composition of debris on four selected beaches based on weight (From left: Teluk Kemang, Pasir Panjang, Batu Burok, and SeberangTakir) (Agamuthu *et al.*, 2012)

PLASTICS PREDOMINATE





INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION ON MARINE LITTER

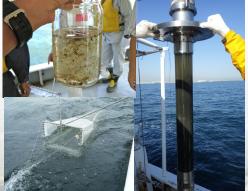




"Advancing Ocean Knowledge, Fostering Sustainable Development: from the Indo-Pacific to the Globe"









WESTPAC Microplastic Research Programme Major activities in the inception phase



IV. Pilot sites selection in beaches

V. Establishment of open-ended Working Groups (WGs)

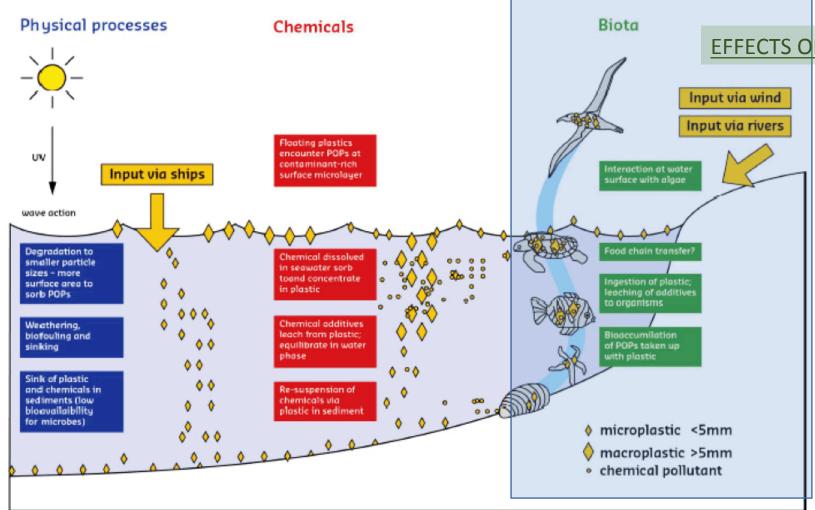
Two Working Groups:

- Microplastics in Surface Water i. -WG:
- Microplastics in Marine Organism ii. WG:





Sources of marine MP & the various physical, chemical & biological processes affecting MP in the marine environment



(Source: Leslie H.A., et al. (2013) Microplastic survey of the Dutch environment. Novel data set of microplastics in North Sea sediments, treated wastewater effluents and marine biots. Amsterdam, The Netherlands: IVM Institute for Environmental Studies, Final report R-13/11)

EFFECTS ON LIVING SYSTEMS

