

Collecting marine litter during regular fish surveys

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Contents

Contents.....	3
Summary	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Materials and Methods	5
3. Results	8
4. Conclusions.....	17
5. Recommendations.....	17
6. Quality Assurance	18
7. References.....	18
9. Justification.....	19

Summary

The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) requires from the European Member States to develop programmes of measures to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status (GES) in European Seas. To be able to evaluate the state of the marine waters on a regular basis, monitoring plans are established by the Member states. The GES is described by 11 descriptors, and marine litter is one of them.

This report presents the results of the marine litter monitoring on the IBTS survey of 2014 and the BTS survey of 2013. Since 2013 marine litter is collected during the International Bottom Trawl Survey (IBTS) and Dutch Beam Trawl Survey (BTS) following a protocol developed by ICES. The composition and the distribution of the sea floor marine litter from the catch is analysed and the results are compared with the results from the IBTS and BTS surveys of last year.

The conclusion is that the composition of the litter collected during the different surveys is similar; plastic and specifically plastic sheets are the most dominant litter items found. Regarding the distribution of the litter, the hotspots with raised concentrations differ between BTS en IBTS and surveys in the foregoing year. However, they seem to be concentrated near river mouths and estuaries.

1. Introduction

Because of the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD, 2008/56/EC), the EU Member States are obliged to take measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status (GES) in their marine waters. GES is described by 11 descriptors. One of these, Descriptor 10, is Marine Litter. To achieve GES in 2020 for this descriptor it is necessary that *"Properties and quantities of marine litter, including their degradation products such as small plastic particles down to micro-plastics do not cause harm to the coastal and marine environment and their volume decreases over time."*

Marine litter can be found throughout the water column, deposited at the seafloor or washed ashore.

A pilot study in 2013 (van Hal & de Vries, 2013) showed that it is possible to monitor the litter that is deposited at the seafloor from the catches of existing fish surveys, e.g. International Bottom Trawl Survey (IBTS) and Beam Trawl Survey (BTS). A protocol for collecting data on marine litter was developed by some working groups of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) (e.g. WGISUR, IBTSWG, WKMAL). This protocol was included in the latest manual of the IBTS (The International Bottom Trawl Survey Working Group, 2012). Since 2013 IMARES collects marine litter during the IBTS and BTS surveys, consistent with the method as described in the IBTS manual.

In this report the litter data collected during the IBTS survey in January and February 2014 and the BTS survey in August and September 2013 is described and compared with the findings of the surveys in the foregoing year.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Regular fish surveys

IBTS

The IBTS is carried out annually in January and February. The ship that is used for this survey is the *Tridens II*. The survey is designed such that each ICES rectangle is fished twice. The rectangles are distributed over the countries such that each rectangle is fished by two countries each fishing one haul. The Dutch part of the survey covers the Southern North Sea, the English Channel, the German Bight and a northern part in front of the Scottish coast (figure 1). The gear that is used is the "Grand Ouverture Verticale" (GOV), a (semi-pelagic) bottom trawl. The mesh size of the net is 100 mm and 10 mm in the codend. The headline of the net is about 5 m above the seafloor, which is particularly convenient to fish pelagic species and those species which dwell just above the bottom. As the groundrope of the GOV only touches the bottom, flatfish, benthic organisms and bottom litter might go underneath it. The only parts of the GOV that slightly penetrate the sea-floor are the two doors, on each side of the net one. The pressure against these doors determines the horizontal opening of the net and this varies with depth. Compared to a beam trawl the width of the gear, and related the surface fished is variable. The width between the doors is therefore measured continuously during each haul.

The standard fishing practice is a tow duration of 30 minutes, with a fishing speed of 4 knots. Trawling is carried out only during daylight hours.

At the end of each haul the net is hoisted on deck, however a part of it is still overboard and stays there. Then the codend is hoisted on deck and emptied. The catch falls directly below deck, where it is transported by a conveyor belt. The catches are subsequently sorted on this belt.

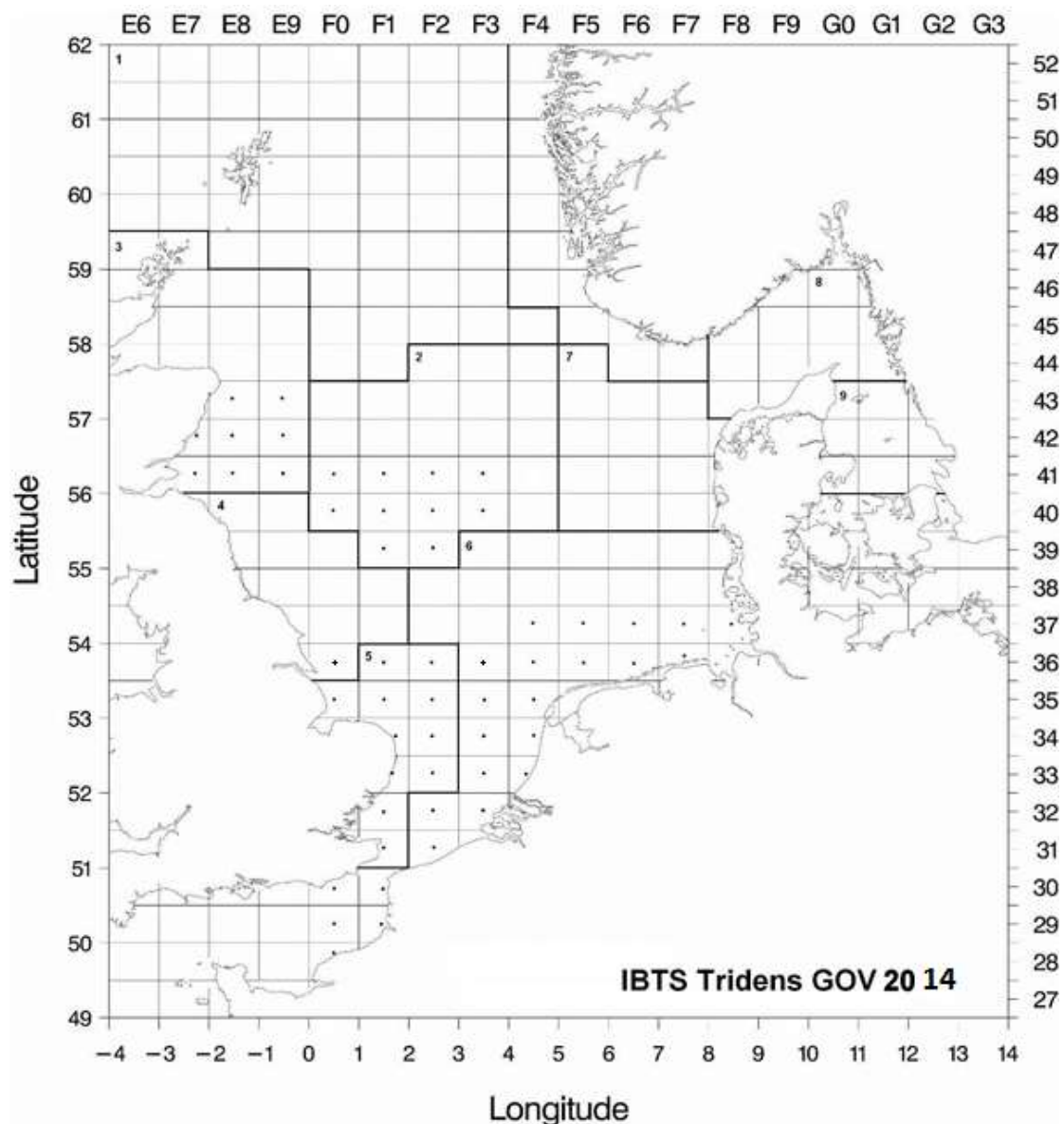


Figure 1. Planned rectangles in which GOV hauls have to be executed for the Dutch part of the IBTS.

BTS

The BTS aims to get indices for stock assessments and recruitment estimation. The BTS is carried out annually in August and September. In each ICES rectangle 1-4 hauls are carried out. The gear that is used is an 8 m steel beam trawl. Two different ships are used, the Isis and the Tridens II. In this report only the litter data collected on the Tridens II during the BTS survey 2014 are involved. The locations of the hauls are showed in figure 2.

Trawls speed is set at 4 knots over the ground, trawl duration is 30 minutes. The catch falls directly below the deck, where it is transported by a conveyor belt. The catches are subsequently sorted on this belt.

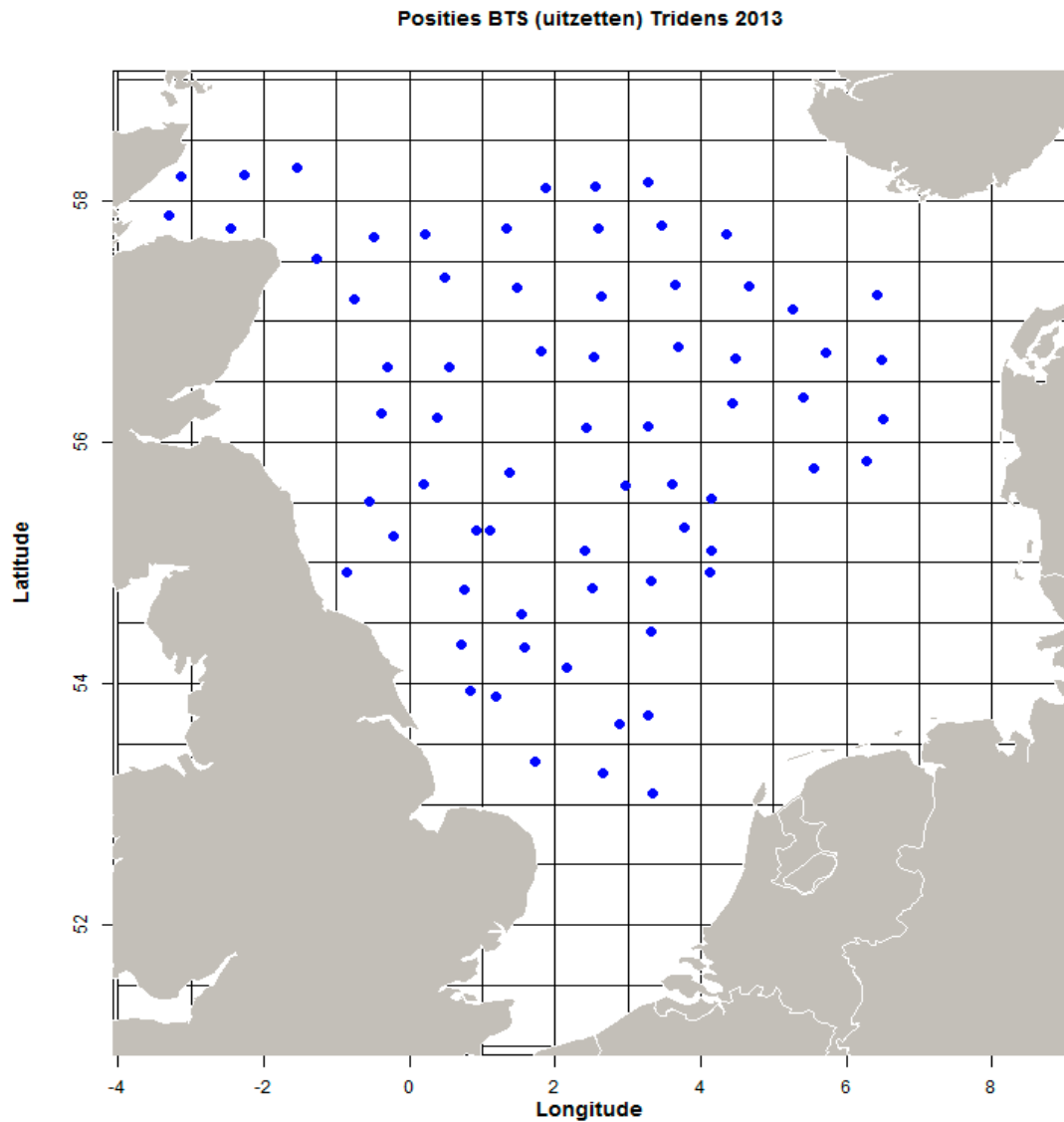


Figure 2. Location of the hauls in 2013 for the Tridens II part of the BTS.

2.2 Sampling litter

In 2013 a protocol for collecting data on litter was developed by a few ICES working groups. This was implemented in the manual of the IBTS. The manual of the IBTS states that litter has to be collected each haul and recorded as one of the categories (table 1) with an estimate of the size. Both litter that is found in the catch as litter that is stuck in the nets has to be recorded. There is no guidance on how detailed the catch should be sorted. Visual inspection is done on the IBTS as follows: at the end of each haul one crew member goes on deck and inspects the part of the net that is on deck. The litter stuck to or entangled in the net or the ground rope is collected. Separately from this, the visual litter on the conveyor belt is collected. Subsequently the (subsample) bucket that is collected at the end of the conveyor belt is also searched for litter. In this way the catch is inspected twice, except for the largest catches where a part of the catch is transported overboard directly and only a subsample of the buckets is inspected.

Each litter item is assigned to one of the categories (table 1), weighed (after removing attached organisms and debris) and the size is estimated. When organisms were attached to the litter this is recorded as well. Occasionally an extended description is given of a litter item.

Table 1: Classification of marine litter items and the related size categories (The International Bottom Trawl Survey Working Group, 2012).

A: Plastic	B: Sanitary waste	C: Metals	Related size category
A1. Bottle	B1. diapers	C1. Cans (food)	A: <5*5 cm= 25 cm ²
A2. Sheet	B2. cotton buds	C2. Cans (beverage)	B: <10*10 cm= 100 cm ²
A3. Bag	B3. cigarette butts	C3. Fishing related	C: <20*20 cm= 400 cm ²
A4. Caps/ lids	B4. condoms	C4. Drums	D: <50*50 cm= 2500 cm ²
A5. Fishing line (monofilament)	B5. syringes	C5. appliances	E: <100*100 cm= 10000 cm ² = 1 m ²
A6. Fishing line (entangled)	B6. sanitary towels/ tampon	C6. car parts	F: >100*100 cm = 10000 cm ² = 1 m ²
A7. Synthetic rope	B7. other	C7. cables	
A8. Fishing net		C8. other	
A9. Cable ties			
A10. Strapping band			
A11. crates and containers			
A12. other			
D: Rubber	E: Glass/ Ceramics	F: Natural products	G: Miscellaneous
D1. Boots	E1. Jar	F1. Wood (processed)	G1. Clothing/ rags
D2. Balloons	E2. Bottle	F2. Rope	G2. Shoes
D3. bobbins (fishing)	E3. piece	F3. Paper/ cardboard	G3. other
D4. tyre	E4. other	F4. pallets	
D5. glove		F5. other	
D6. other			

3. Results

The Dutch 2014 IBTS Q1 performed 57 hauls in total. One of these hauls was invalid. In 54 of the valid hauls at least one litter item was found, meaning that only 2 hauls were without marine litter. In total 299 litter items were registered. For the IBTS 2013 (Tridens II), 69 hauls were checked for litter. In 63 of the hauls, one or more litter items were found.

Composition of the litter

As can be seen in figure 3, "plastic" is by far the most frequent category followed by the category "natural products", concerning the litter found during the IBTS 2014. This is also the case for the IBTS survey of 2013 and the IBTS survey, as can be seen in figure 4 and 5.

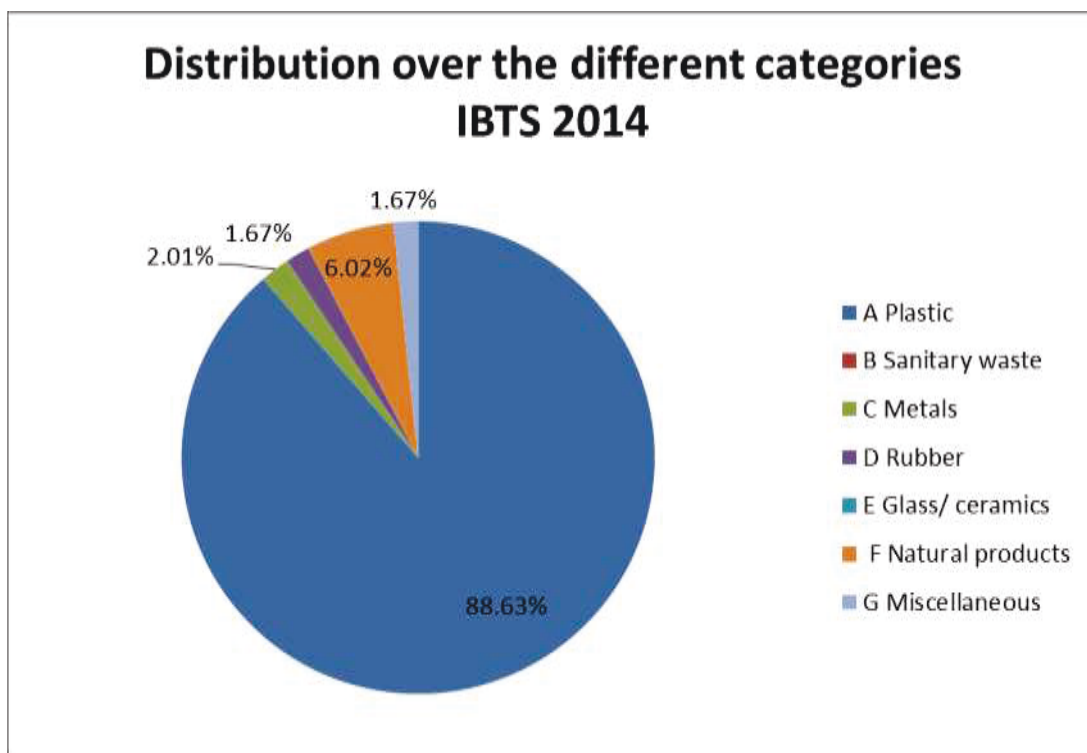


Figure 3. Distribution of the litter items over the different categories in the catches of the IBTS Q1 2014.

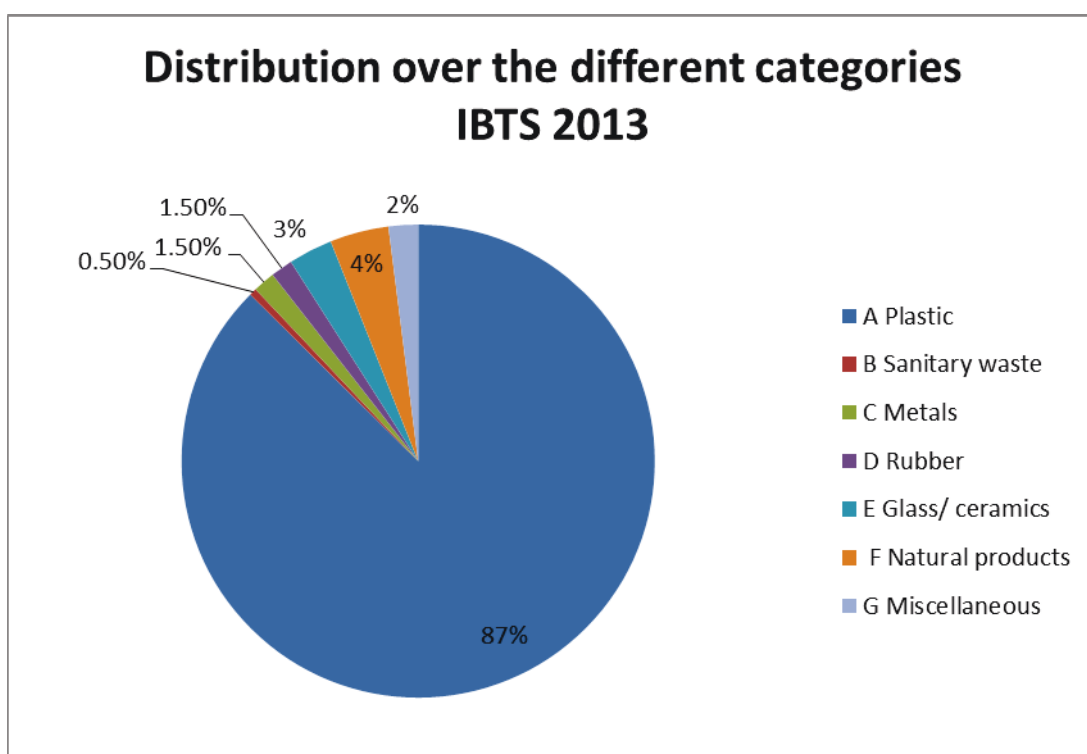


Figure 4. Distribution of the litter items over the different categories, for the IBTS Q1 2013.

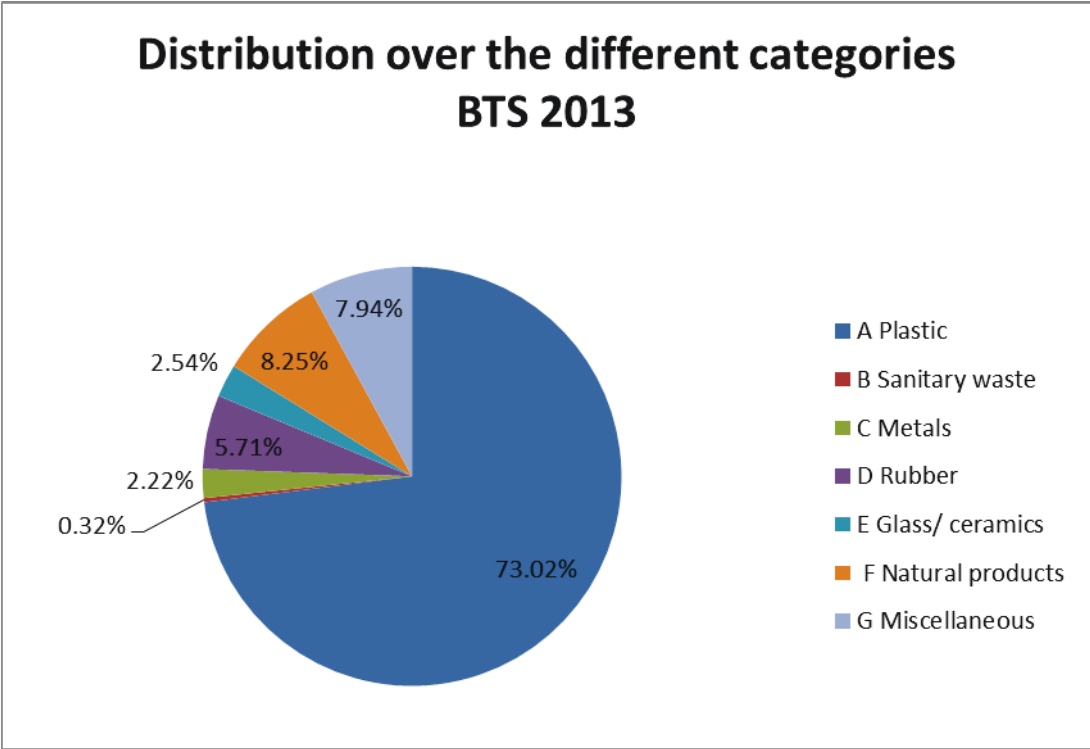


Figure 5. Distribution of the litter items over the different categories, for the 2013 BTS.

For some of the items that were found during the IBTS 2014 and the BTS 2013, a more detailed description is given (table 2.). This gives an idea of the diversity of the litter items.

Table 2. Composition of the litter for the catches of the IBTS Q1 2014 and BTS 2013.

IBTS

Category	Number	%	Description
A Plastic	265	88.63%	Cups, bags, duct tape, tie raps, rope, wrappings, fishing lines and nets
B Sanitary waste	0	0.00%	
C Metals	6	2.01%	Fishing related metal, aluminium
D Rubber	5	1.67%	
E Glass/ Ceramics	0	0.00%	
F Natural products	18	6.02%	Rope, wood
G Miscellaneous	5	1.67%	

BTS

Category	Number	%	Description
A Plastic	230	73,02%	Cups, bottles, food wrappings, (duct) tape, fishing lines and nets, balloon lines, plastic bags, gloves
B Sanitary waste	1	0,32%	Artificial sponge
C Metals	7	2,22%	Tins and cans
D Rubber	18	5,71%	Gloves, ring, cable protector
E Glass/ Ceramics	8	2,54%	Bottles
F Natural products	26	8,25%	Coal, processed wood, pineapple
G Miscellaneous	25	7,94%	Shorts, t-shirt, canvas, shoe, shoe sole, paint, formica, video tape, electric equipment, coffee pads

Regarding the IBTS 2014 survey, "sheet" is the most frequent subcategory (figure 6) within the "plastic" category, followed by "synthetic rope" and "fishing line" (monofilament). A similar ranking for the plastic litter is found for the IBTS 2013 survey and the BTS 2013 survey (figure 7 and 8). For last year's IBTS, "sheet" is also the main subcategory, but the subcategory "fishing line" (monofilament) is more frequent than "synthetic rope".

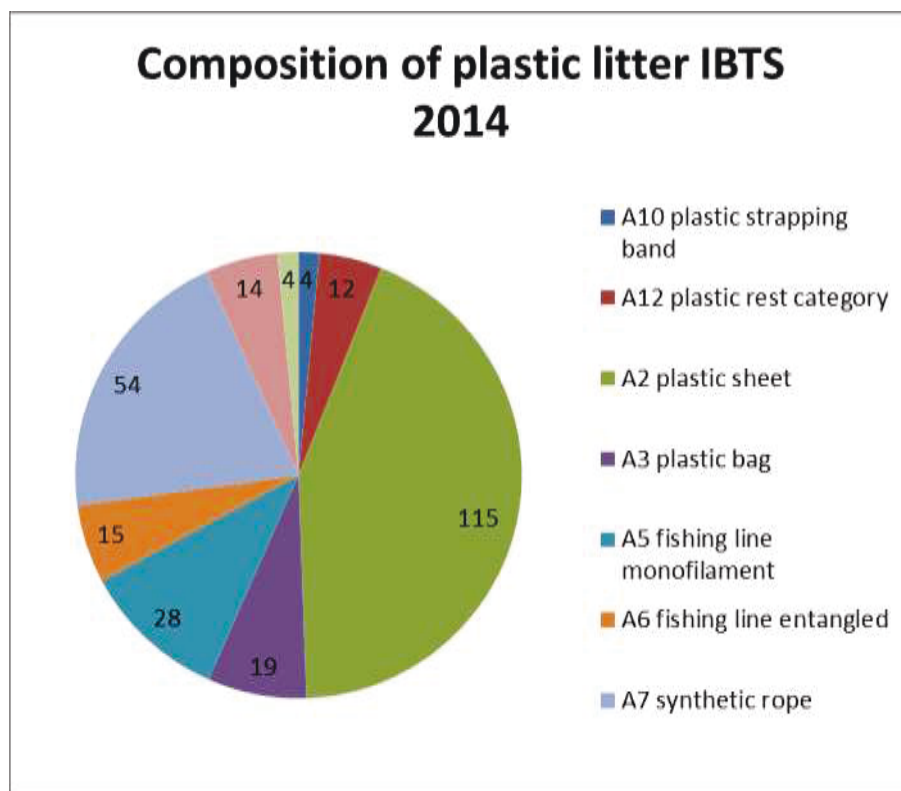


Figure 6. Number of litter items per sub-category of "plastic" in the IBTS Q1 2014.

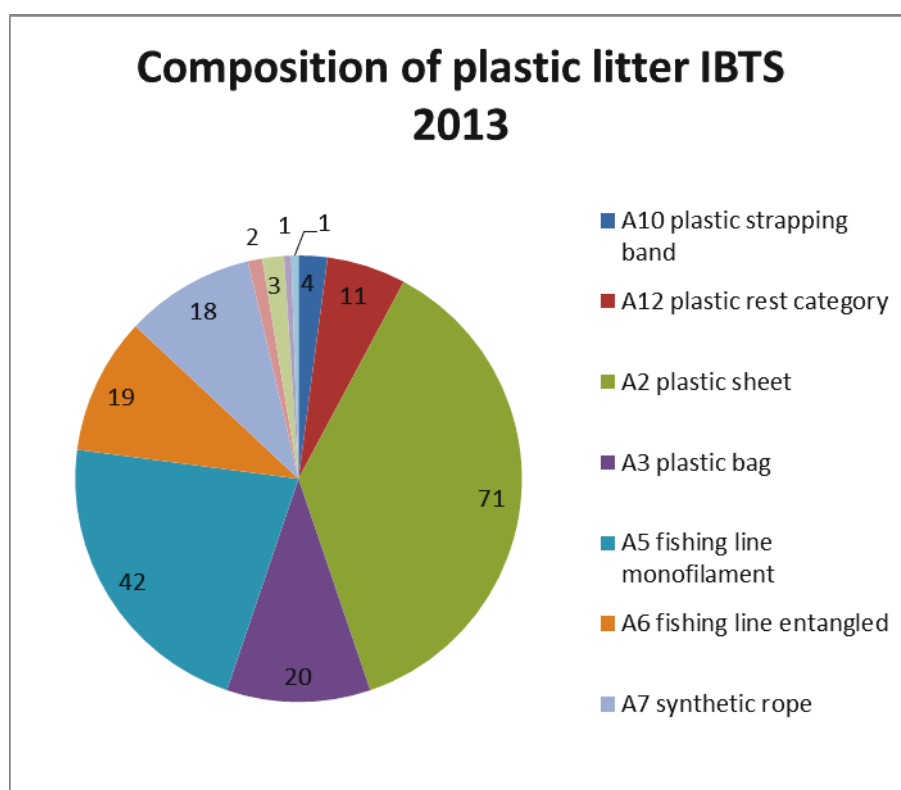


Figure 7. Number of litter items per sub-category of "plastic" for the IBTS survey in 2013.

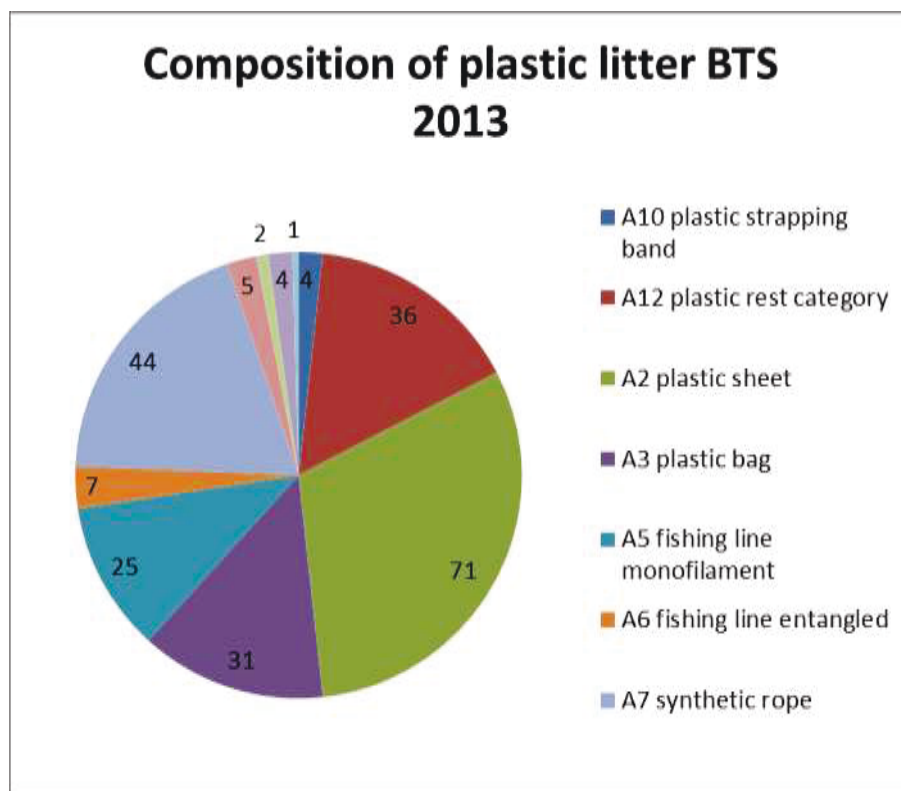


Figure 8. Number of litter items per sub-category of "plastic" for the BTS survey in 2013.

The mesh size (1 cm IBTS and 4 cm BTS) determines the minimum size that can be caught. As can be seen in figure 9, the majority of the litter items caught are smaller than 25 cm². Items larger than 1m² are scarcely found. Probably a large number of litter items on the seafloor or in the water column are even smaller than the litter that is caught during the IBTS and BTS surveys, for example micro-plastics. Other techniques are needed to monitor the small marine litter, for example MIK-larvae sampling, water sampling or a high speed manta-trawl.

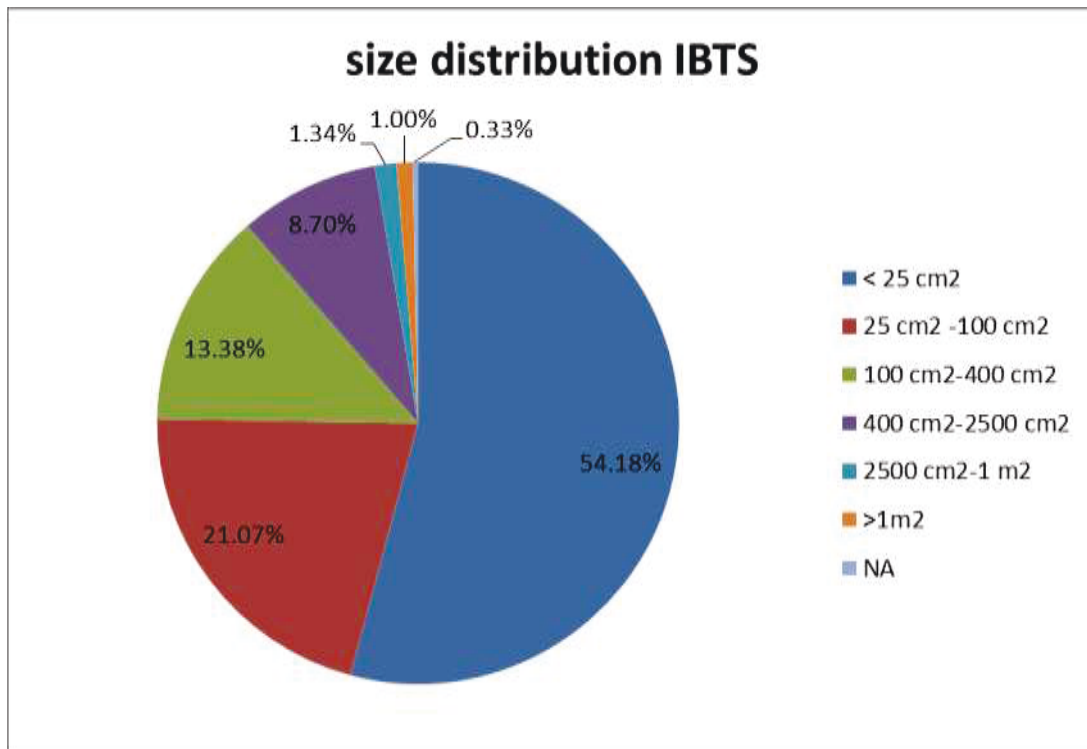


Figure 9. Size distribution of the litter found during the IBTS 2014.

Distribution of the litter

In two maps (figure 10 and 11), the number of items per haul per km² is represented for the IBTS 2014 and IBTS 2013. When comparing the distribution of litter items from last year's survey with the distribution in the year before, it seems that the "hot spots" are partially the same.

Both IBTS surveys (2013 and 2014) show raised concentrations near the estuary of the Western Scheldt and in the Firth of Forth. In the map for the IBTS 2014, raised concentrations show up near the mouth of the Noordzeekanaal and in the Wash estuary. The raised concentrations north of the Wadden Sea, that can be seen in the map of the IBTS 2013, are absent in the map of the IBTS of 2014. The raised concentrations near the mouth of the Thames, that show up in the maps for the IBTS 2013 is also absent in the maps for the recent survey.

This hotspot near the mouth of the Thames is also visible in the map for the BTS 2012 (figure 12).

What is also noticeable when the results of the IBTS (figure 10 and 11) and BTS (figure 12 and 13) surveys are compared, is that in general the BTS shows higher litter concentrations per km².

Although the hotspots between years and between different surveys don't match completely, it seems that most hotspots appear near river mouths and estuaries.

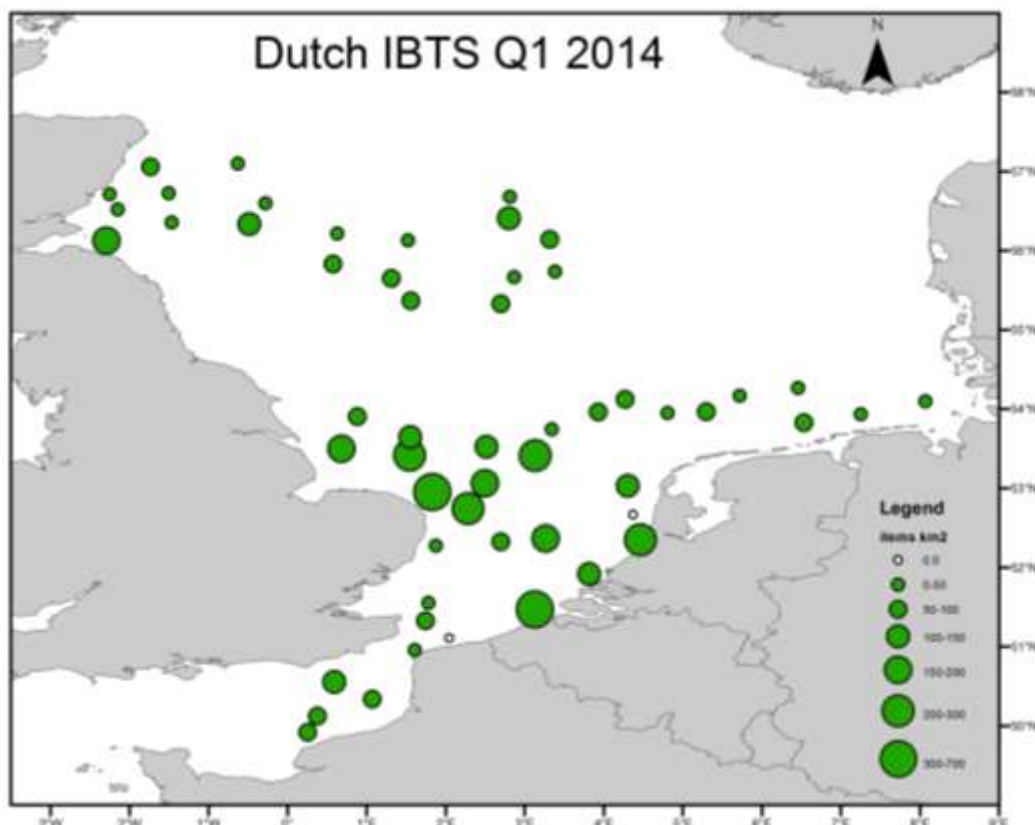


Figure 10. Concentration of litter items per haul per km² for the IBTS 2014.

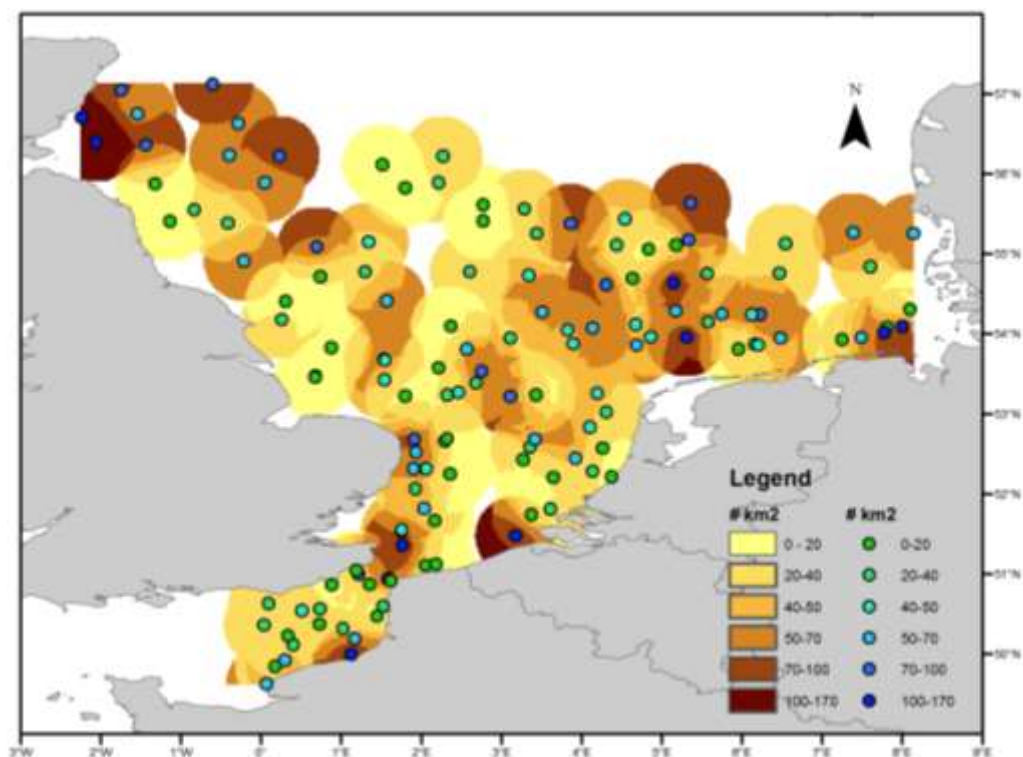


Figure 11. Basic kriging map, representing the number of litter items per haul per km² for the Dutch and French IBTS 2013 (van Hal & de Vries, 2013).

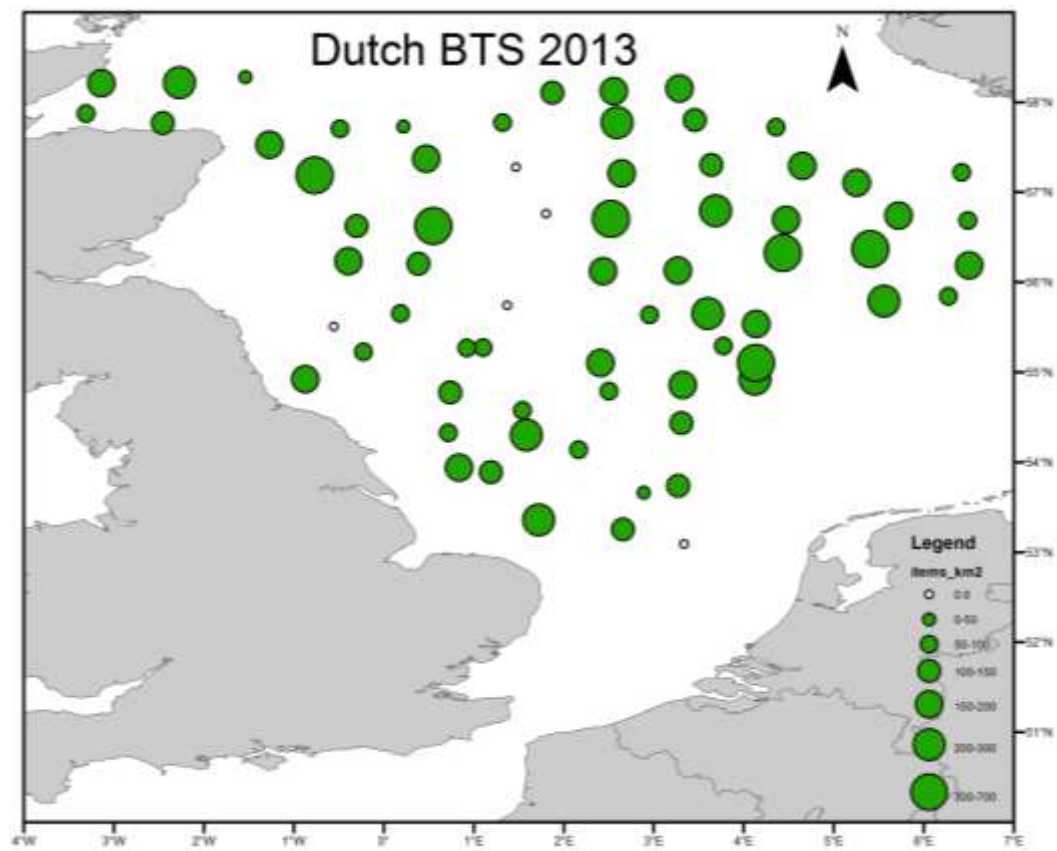


Figure 12. Concentration of litter items per haul per km^2 for the BTS 2013.

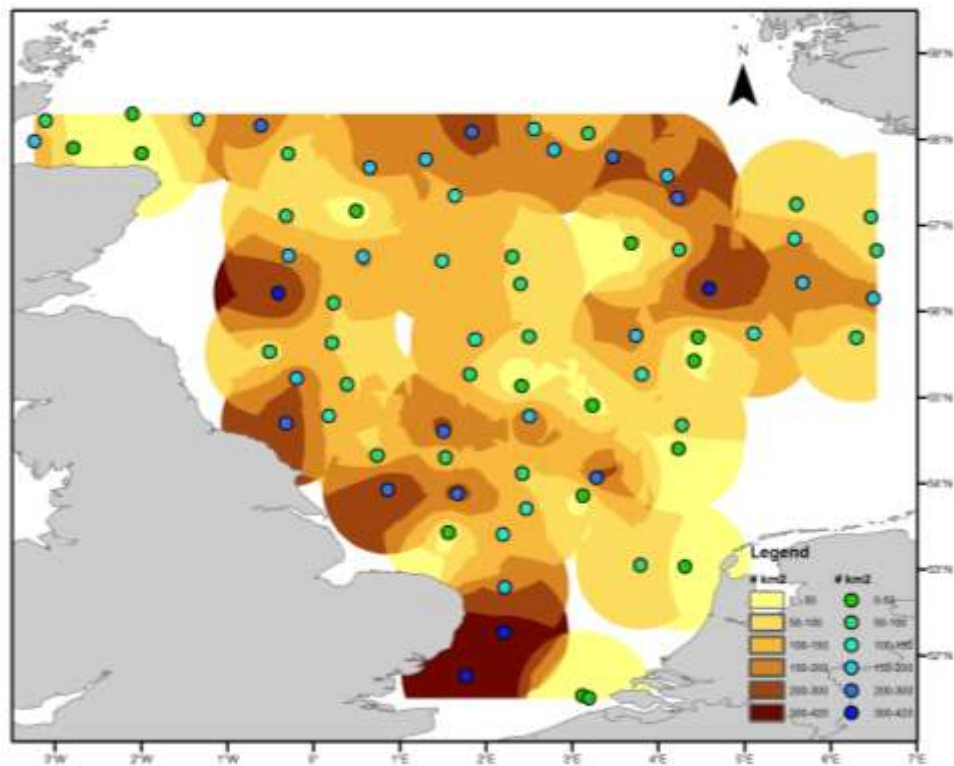


Figure 13. Basic kriging map, representing the number of litter items per haul per km^2 for the BTS 2012 (van Hal & de Vries, 2013).

Organisms attached

The majority of items were overgrown with at least some organic material. Bryozoa growing on litter were relatively often found. But also litter overgrown with hydrozoa, crabs, dead man's fingers and starfish are found more than once.

4. Discussion and Conclusions

The different surveys show very similar results; plastic, and specifically plastic sheets, are the most dominant litter items found.

Some criticism can be levelled at this conclusion. In the pilot study (Van Hal & De Vries, 2013) it is mentioned that the items within category A2 "plastic sheets" vary a lot. This is due to the interpretation of plastic sheet, which is not straightforward. Many items might be named as such, and the categorization is arbitrary. All kinds of wrapping material and various flexible plastic pieces of which the origin is not clear, are included within this subcategory.

The subcategory "synthetic rope" also has to be regarded with some caution. It is not always clear if these items are actually caught or if it is part of our own material. The synthetic rope items found during the IBTS of 2013 were mainly small cuttings of netting material very similar to our own net. Repairs of the net are done after almost every haul, resulting in small piece of rope that fall on the deck. These are found when checking the net for litter, but also fall down when the fish is dropped to the lower deck. In microplastic studies, similar self-contamination errors are discussed. Clothing fibres in these studies play a similar role to synthetic rope pieces in this survey. These types of particles therefore need to be treated with great care in data interpretation (Foekema *et al.*, 2013), especially when working sterile is impossible like in trawl surveys.

The subcategories A5 and A6 "fishing line" (monofilament and entangled) aren't straightforward either. Some pieces are clearly entangled, while for other parts it is an arbitrary choice. A5 and A6 could just as well be grouped as it is very likely to be the same source and the question is when it became entangled; When it was lost, later on the seafloor when the current brought it together or in our net.

Although the hotspots differ between IBTS en BTS and between years, they seem to be concentrated near river mouths and estuaries. In general, the BTS shows higher values per km², which can be attributed to the higher bottom impact of the fishing gear that is used. During the hauls of the BTS survey, less debris can go underneath the gear. However, the GOV is likely to have a higher catchability for litter floating near the bottom. And the mesh size of the BTS is also larger, so that less of the smaller litter is caught.

5. Recommendations

International manual and cooperation:

- Extend the manual of the IBTS on sampling marine litter.
 - The accuracy of searching the catch.
 - The accuracy of searching the net.
 - Revising litter categories.
- Make first steps in calculating a North Sea index, based on the last years international data.

IMARES actions:

- Improve the registration system on board, by making the import program ready for litter information.
- Investigate possibilities to extend monitoring litter to the surveys on the Isis or other regular survey programs.
- Create possibilities to store the data in the IMARES database.
- Create an upload of this data to the ICES DOME database.

National actions:

- Continue monitoring of litter at least on the IBTS and BTS on board of the Tridens.
 - Make it an official yearly monitoring program (stand alone or as part of the upcoming MSFD monitoring requirements (potentially included in the DCF, WOT program))
- Extend the current survey program intensifying monitoring for litter in expected hotspots.

6. Quality Assurance

IMARES utilises an ISO 9001:2008 certified quality management system (certificate number: 124296-2012-AQ-NLD-RvA). This certificate is valid until 15 December 2015. The organisation has been certified since 27 February 2001. The certification was issued by DNV Certification B.V. Furthermore, the chemical laboratory of the Fish Division has NEN-EN-ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation for test laboratories with number L097. This accreditation is valid until 1th of April 2017 and was first issued on 27 March 1997. Accreditation was granted by the Council for Accreditation.

7. References

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Justification

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The scientific quality of this report has been peer reviewed by the a colleague scientist and the head of the department of IMARES.

Approved: Msc. A.J. Paijmans
Researcher



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Date: april 10th 2014

Approved: Drs. J.H.M. Schobben report
Head of department Fish



Signature:

Date: april 10th 2014