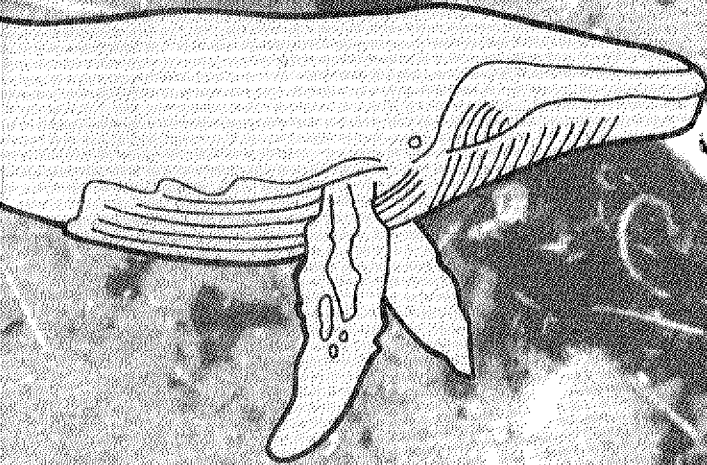


**A GUIDE TO
CLEANING UP
BEACH DEBRIS
IN ALASKA**

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A GUIDE TO CLEANING UP BEACH DEBRIS IN ALASKA



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Photograph by Hall Anderson, Ketchikan Daily News

INTRODUCTION

We hope this booklet will increase your understanding of the problem of marine debris—trash in the ocean—and provide you with information on how to organize a beach cleanup. The booklet describes the problem and what's involved in conducting a beach cleanup, and includes a checklist for organizing a beach cleanup. A list of marine debris resource materials is at the end of this booklet.

OCEAN TRASH IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM

Trash in the ocean is an increasingly serious problem, even in remote areas of Alaska.

- Every year, thousands of marine mammals, seabirds, fish, sea turtles, and crabs die when they ingest or get entangled in marine debris such as plastic packing straps, plastic bags, nylon rope, fishing nets, styrofoam, and plastic sheeting.
- Marine debris disables boats by fouling propellers and clogging water intake cooling ports.
- Debris that washes up on beaches is unsightly, offensive, and sometimes poses health risks.
- Marine debris pollutes rich intertidal zones, threatening areas crucial to marine ecosystems.

The problem is especially serious in Alaska because so many Alaskans depend on the sea and its bountiful resources for their livelihoods, as well as for recreation. Plastic is a major contributor to the problem: it's widely used, it floats, and it's extremely durable—many types of plastic will retain their form and strength for decades.

- In Alaska, an estimated 30,000 northern fur seals become entangled in lost or discarded marine debris each year in the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. Thousands of seabirds become entangled in or ingest pieces of marine debris they mistake for food. An unknown number die as a result.
- Since researchers began keeping records in 1972, there's been an increase in the amount of trash on Alaska's shores. Beaches on a remote island in the Aleutians logged the most debris, largely because of the direction of ocean currents and the proximity of large fishing vessels.
- According to the National Marine Fisheries Service, over 50 percent of the debris finding its way on to Alaska's shores originates from the commercial fishing industry. The debris consists of packing straps, gill net and trawl webbing scraps, rubber gloves, plastic bait bags, ship-generated trash, buoys, nylon rope, and monofilament line.
- Each year an estimated 639 miles of gill net are lost or discarded in the North Pacific Ocean. Some of the lost net continues to "ghost fish," killing fish unnecessarily and robbing Alaska's fishermen of valuable natural resources.

But fishermen are not the only ones at fault. Merchant fleets and the U.S. Navy, which dumps four tons of trash into the world's oceans every day, contribute to the problem. Some of what ends up on Alaska's doorstep originates in places as far away as Japan and Hawaii!

Finally, recreational boaters sometimes find it easier to discard their trash over the side rather than bring it back to shore for proper disposal.

IS ANYTHING BEING DONE ABOUT IT?

Yes, action has begun. The United States signed an international treaty, called MARPOL Annex V (short for marine pollution), that prohibits the dumping of plastic at sea, including fish nets. Mariners guilty of illegal dumping in U.S. territorial waters face fines of up to \$50,000. Congress has tightened laws regulating the disposal of other forms of marine-generated garbage. As of December 1988, ports are required to provide disposal facilities for ships they do business with.

The problem is complex. Many of Alaska's coastal communities do not have adequate facilities to handle their own garbage and may be overwhelmed by increased amounts of trash brought in by mariners. There are recycling difficulties also because of the great distances within the state, and between Alaska and the lower 48 states.

One way to increase public understanding of the problem, and to get debris off our beaches, is to hold beach cleanups. Environmental groups, fishing organizations, individuals, and other users of the marine environment are starting to clean our coasts of the debris that washes ashore. Nationwide, more than 47,000 people collected 900 tons of plastic debris and other trash from U.S. beaches in 1988.

In southeast Alaska, the U.S. Forest Service and several state and local agencies formed an action group to increase public understanding of the marine debris problem. The group saw beach cleanups as a good way to focus attention on marine debris and its effects on wildlife. In 1988, beach cleanups were held in Juneau, Petersburg, and Ketchikan. Other groups held cleanups at Glacier Bay National Park, Admiralty Island National Monument, Prince William Sound, Nome, and Seward. Thousands of pounds of garbage were collected and were disposed of properly through the assistance of local sanitation companies.

A concerted effort to clean Alaska's beaches of unsightly and environmentally hazardous trash is under way. Governor Steve Cowper proclaimed May 1989 as Marine Litter Cleanup Month, to encourage coastal cleanups across Alaska.

If beach cleanup volunteers keep track of the types of refuse collected during the cleanup, this information can be useful in determining the source of the litter. (Data cards are provided for this purpose.) People who dump garbage at sea often don't realize the long-term consequences of dumping. An educational campaign can inform them of the consequences to wildlife and other mariners. Programs can be developed to assist in the reduction of plastic packaging, proper disposal of garbage, in waste reduction, and in recycling. Also, marine debris can be monitored to determine if new legislation and education efforts or other factors have a positive effect.

HOW CAN I HELP?

The best way to help reduce the amount of trash is to properly dispose of your own trash and encourage others to do the same.

- **Fishermen**, bring your trash back to shore for proper disposal. If space is precious, consider a trash compactor. Sears, Roebuck and Company has set a special low price for compactors for sea-going vessels, to help keep our oceans clean. For more information, call (800) 723-1100.
- **Recreational Boaters and Charter Boat Operators**, stow your trash aboard your vessel for proper disposal back on shore. Encourage your passengers to properly dispose of trash.
- **Harbormasters**, take the lead in securing adequate refuse disposal facilities near public docking, off-loading, and repair facilities. Work with local sanitation companies and recycling groups to encourage recycling of such things as fishing net scraps, aluminum cans, cardboard, and copper.
- **Concerned Citizens**, join others who are becoming involved in beach cleanups.

**STOW IT
DON'T THROW IT!**



Logo courtesy of Center for Marine Conservation

ORGANIZING A BEACH CLEANUP: WHAT'S INVOLVED

Funding

A small amount of money may be needed for garbage bags, supplies, and publicity, but in most communities this can come from donations.

Do It with Others: Form a Steering Committee

It's difficult for one person to do all the work involved in pulling off a beach cleanup. But one person can get an entire community organized to do a cleanup!

The first thing to do is enlist other interested persons and form a steering committee. The steering committee can organize community resources and carry out planning of the cleanup. Select a team leader and divide up the duties.

Some groups you may want to call on for volunteers:

- School teachers and administrators
- Student organizations
- Retiree associations
- Fishing associations
- Fishermen's wives associations
- Women's fisheries networks
- Coast Guard Auxiliary
- Fish processors and canneries
- Village and regional Native corporations
- Boy Scouts of America
- Girl Scouts of the United States of America
- Environmental groups
- Kayaking clubs
- Outdoor sporting groups
- Sanitation companies
- Civic organizations such as Kiwanis, Rotary, Elks, Eagles
- Chamber of Commerce
- American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars
- Native Indian Reorganization Act groups (IRA's)
- Local offices of city, state, and federal agencies

Theme

Pick a theme, or name, to use in your publicity. Use the same theme year after year, so people come to expect it and plan for it. If you have the resources, you may want to develop a logo. This can be used in your publicity efforts too.



Logo courtesy of Ketchikan Marine Debris Action Group
Slogan origin: Judie Neilson, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 1984 Beach Cleanup.

Setting the Date: A Few Things To Consider

Tides: Consider scheduling the cleanup during low tide, when the maximum amount of debris is accessible.

Competing Events: Try not to schedule a cleanup during other local events like a commercial fishing opening, regional softball tournament, or other activities that will likely keep people away from the beach. On the other hand, it may be advantageous to schedule a beach cleanup during events such as Safe Boating Week, National Fishing Week, or Sea Week.

Consider whether a weekend date is best or if a weekday cleanup can be organized to involve local school children.

In May, the litter is easily seen. The snow is gone and deciduous trees, bushes, and grasses haven't leafed out.

In June and later months, the weather is warmer, so people will be more willing to spend time out-of-doors picking up garbage. People may be involved, however, in fishing, tourism, subsistence, and other activities.

In the lower 48 states, a lot of groups do cleanups in the fall. They call on school children to pick up litter. In Alaska, fall weather is chancy but it may still be a good time for your group.

Incentives

People take part in cleanups for both tangible and intangible reasons.

Tangible incentives don't have to be expensive, although merchants or organizations in your community might donate valuable prizes if asked. Some prizes or handouts that have been used in the past include buttons, bumper stickers, a free lunch donated by a local restaurant, a picnic with other beach cleaners, prizes donated by merchants and organizations, free transportation to a remote setting, a one-year boat launch permit, and cash prizes.

Intangible incentives include an opportunity to camp out and recreate, wildlife viewing, sightseeing, a chance to be with family and friends, civic pride, and community spirit. A beach cleanup often enjoys wide support and gives organizations a chance to make people aware of them in a positive way. In your publicity efforts, you will want to tell people about any tangible incentives you're offering and remind people of the intangible or indirect benefits of participating.

Publicity

Good media relations are important to a successful beach cleanup. Select a member of the steering committee to be the contact for the press. It should be easy for anyone who wants to participate in the cleanup to find out how to join in. Good publicity will also let people know that marine litter is preventable. Increased public awareness about beach trash damage and the volume of trash in our oceans and on our beaches will get more people working on solutions to the problem.

How To Get the Word Out

Press releases: The most popular way of informing the media of beach cleanup activities is with a press release. A press release is a one- or two-page story that contains the who, what, where, and when of the beach cleanup. Always include the name, address, and phone numbers of the person a reporter can contact for more information. Quotes from local experts and photographs should be used when possible. A sample press release is shown here.

It also will help to visit the newspaper editor or station manager to tell about your activities, and to appear on local radio and television talk shows that highlight community events.

Sample Press Release

NOTE: This is just one idea for writing a press release. For best results, tailor the release to suit your particular community's needs. Include important information about who, what, where, when, and why the cleanup is being held. Also include information unique to your cleanup and use quotes from local experts on marine litter and ocean ecosystems. Photographs are invaluable for illustrating the problems and recruiting volunteers.

For Release (date)

Contact: (Name, address,
and phone of
primary contact)

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR LOCAL BEACH CLEANUP

(CITY)--Organizers of (your town's) beach cleanup are looking for volunteers to help rid local shores of unsightly trash, (group representative) announced today.

(Your town's) cleanup is set for (date). Volunteers will meet (where and when) to pick up garbage bags and receive assignments to areas known to have trash accumulations. Transportation to cleanup sites will be provided.

Local businesses are being asked to donate goods and services to bolster efforts to make the cleanup a successful and enjoyable outdoor experience.

For more information or to volunteer, call (who) at (phone or address).

This year's cleanup is part of a statewide effort to clean shorelines that have accumulated thousands of pounds of washed-up trash from recreational boaters, commercial fishermen, tour ships, and merchant ships.

Scientists estimate that each year lost or discarded fishing nets, packing straps, and other trash entangles and kills more than 30,000 northern fur seals and thousands of sea birds. Birds also eat chunks of plastic and styrofoam they mistake for food, starving or choking as a result, and fish and crustaceans die when they get caught in debris.

Debris also damages boats, causing costly repairs and downtime.

While new laws ban dumping of plastics and other junk at sea, cleanup organizers said removing trash still washing onto local beaches can help reduce hazards to wildlife and make Alaska's beaches more attractive.

Some other ways to spread the word about beach cleanups are:

Flyers: Have a one-page flyer made and post it around town; hand it out at the village store, post office, or supermarket.

Radio public service announcements: Provide a local radio station with a written announcement to read on the air, such as the one shown here. The same can be done for a television station.

RADIO PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

30 SECONDS

ALASKA'S COASTAL LANDS AND WATERS ARE
IMPORTANT TO EACH ONE OF US FOR FOOD,
WILDLIFE, AND SCENIC BEAUTY. BUT MARINE
DEBRIS IS THREATENING OUR COASTAL
ENVIRONMENT. ON (DATE), RESIDENTS OF (CITY)
CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF MARINE
DEBRIS BY BECOMING PART OF COASTAL CLEANUP
'89. CALL (PHONE #) IF YOU WANT TO HELP MAKE
OUR BEACHES CLEAN. GET THE DRIFT AND BAG IT!

Posters: Have a poster contest at the elementary or middle school. The winning poster is printed and distributed for publicity.

Mayor's proclamation: Have the mayor declare a beach cleanup day, named after the group's theme.

Contests: Have a "guess how many pieces of trash are in the bag" contest at a store, boat show, or other event.

Marquees: Check with local stores, community halls, and others who have marquees or signs to ask if you can borrow theirs.

Banners: Have a banner made to hang across main street or on a centrally located building.

Bumper stickers, buttons, paper bags: Have some printed with your theme.

Pledge drives: Encourage a local group to sponsor a pledge drive with donations for each bag collected. (Pledge amounts donated by the Dillingham Chamber of Commerce in 1988: \$.50 each for the first 500 bags collected, \$.75 for the next 500, and \$1 for each bag over 1,000.)

Adopt-a-Beach: Civic organizations can raise money for their cause by soliciting donations for each mile of beach cleaned. Post signs: "This mile of beach has been adopted by the _____ (high school, PTA, etc)."

Mailing lists: Develop a list of groups, individuals, media contacts, and organizations and keep them informed of beach cleanup activities.

Join forces: Link up with other activities like a fishing derby, nature hike, or some other likely event, and join in their publicity effort.

Exhibits: Work with local organizations to develop a photo and informational exhibit about marine debris. These can be displayed at local events such as boat shows, fishing derbies, and recreational events.

The University of Alaska Marine Advisory Program (MAP) is producing television public service announcements about marine debris and beach cleanups. MAP will distribute the announcements to television stations throughout Alaska in late 1989.

Start-Up Supplies

Each beach cleanup volunteer should be given or have basic supplies including garbage bags, gloves, data cards for documenting what they pick up, and a brochure about marine debris. Local supermarkets or hardware stores may be willing to donate garbage bags and gloves.

Free Garbage Bags: ALPAR, or Alaskans for Litter Prevention and Recycling, provides garbage bags to communities doing cleanups, as long as their supply lasts. You should contact ALPAR about garbage bags early. (ALPAR's address is on page 14.) It takes two to three weeks to transport the bags from Anchorage to rural communities.

Free Information Kit: ALPAR also can provide you with an information packet including data cards and brochures about marine debris, and additional copies of this handbook.

Data Cards: ALPAR will provide you with data cards developed by the Center for Marine Conservation to document the types of marine debris that are picked up during the beach cleanup. The Center for Marine Conservation will tabulate the data and send it back to you, giving you information about the types of debris picked up in your cleanup. They will also analyze the data to determine the probable source of the debris. This information is provided to agencies trying to solve the debris problem, and to Congress in a report on the environment. All communities doing beach cleanups are asked to record their findings on the data cards. When the cards are completed, please return them to the Center for Marine Conservation. (See address on page 14.)

Brochures: ALPAR will provide you with copies of a marine debris brochure developed by the Alaska Sea Grant College Program. The brochure is useful in informing your beach cleanup volunteers, as well as the media, about marine debris and solutions to the problem.

Logistics: People and Trash

Focus Your Efforts: Pick only one or a few beaches to clean. This approach will make it easier to transport volunteers, distribute garbage bags, gather data cards, and pick up and dispose of the litter. If people quickly clean up the target beaches, you could move on to other beaches if it is practical.

Transportation: Designate a meeting location and a time for the cleanup to begin. If the beach is in a remote location, transportation may be arranged through local fishermen, boating clubs, the Coast Guard, or another federal or state agency that has boats.

If you are providing the transportation, let people know when you're going out and when you expect to return. People should be expected to stay the whole time unless they arrange for their own transportation.

If people are arranging their own transportation to remote beaches, make sure everyone knows where to meet for the cleanup. It would be wise to travel in groups to the cleanup site, for safety's sake.

Cleaning the Beaches: Cleaning Alaska's beaches should be an enjoyable experience. To ensure that it is, consider these tips:

Walk the beaches in teams of two or in small groups. Volunteers can take turns picking up trash and filling out the data

cards. Someone who is skilled with a chain saw or ax could help by cutting up tangled debris, logs, nets, and rope.

Close the garbage bags securely. The best way to do this is to fill the bag about 3/4 full, then tie a knot at the top.



Illustration courtesy of Center for Marine Conservation

Collecting and Removing the Trash: Assign a small group to collect the filled garbage bags at designated sites, or have volunteers deposit the bags at those locations. Often the local sanitation company will volunteer its services by providing a dumpster or by parking a dump truck near the cleanup.

Remote Disposal: For a remote cleanup accessible only by boat, disposal of the collected refuse has to be carefully planned. You may not have room in the vessels to carry the garbage back to town with the volunteers. Ask for help picking up the garbage bags from an organization that has vessels, such as the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the National Park Service, or the U.S. Forest Service. You may need to make a second trip back to the site to pick up refuse.

No Burning: It is not advisable to burn the collected refuse on site, unless you carefully separate plastics and hazardous materials from those to be burned. Open burning of asphalts, rubber products, plastics, tars, oils, oily wastes, contaminated oil cleanup materials, or other materials that will give off a black smoke is prohibited without a permit from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

Photographs: Assign a person to take photographs of the cleanup in progress. These are useful in follow-up publicity and in preparing for next year's event. Slides, prints, and video tapes are all useful.

Cautions

Try to avoid times of the year when bears are on the beaches, or when other wildlife are nesting or in a sensitive stage of their life cycle. Check with your nearest Department of Fish and Game office for more information.

As with most outdoor activities in Alaska, participants should be encouraged to dress properly and avoid the risk of hypothermia.

After the Cleanup

After the cleanup, volunteers likely will be hungry. A picnic is a great way to show appreciation for their efforts. Beach cleaners can tell stories about the "weirdest" garbage found, and congratulate each other on their good work. Local supermarkets have donated food, soda pop, charcoal and other supplies to beach cleanup groups in the past. At some point during the festivity, ceremonies thanking the participants, awarding prizes, and giving special recognition can be held.

Another option would be to give each volunteer a coupon good for a free meal at a local restaurant. Restaurants have donated free meals to beach cleanup volunteers in the past. After the cleanup, you should send a letter to the newspaper and thank everyone for helping, and let everyone know how much litter was picked up. Include the names of everyone who participated.

Send your completed data cards to the Center for Marine Conservation. (See address on page 14.)

CHECKLIST FOR A BEACH CLEANUP

1. Contact people for an organizational meeting.
2. Call local sanitation company to discuss litter pickup arrangements.
3. Get a community events calendar.
4. At meeting, pick date, theme, logo, beaches to focus on, and identify people and organizations to contact for participation. Determine who can do what.
5. Contact ALPAR for free information kit and garbage bags. Allow two to three weeks for delivery of garbage bags.

6. Arrange transportation to and from remote sites, including pickup of debris.
7. Mail information from meeting to participants and other interested groups.
8. Issue first press release.
9. Solicit donations of prizes, awards, transportation, publicity, and food for picnic.
10. Order supplies you can't buy locally, such as garbage bags, data cards, brochures, gloves, posters, banner, and bumper stickers.
11. Arrange for mayor's proclamation.
12. Issue a second press release.
13. Arrange for picnic, including a master or mistress of ceremonies to hand out prizes and awards, and to recognize and thank participants.
14. Deliver script/video materials to TV/radio stations.
15. Put up banner, marquee signs.
16. Confirm litter pickup places, dates, and times with sanitation company.
17. Hold meeting to identify people who will be at each beach or dock handing out supplies. Give them supplies. Inform everyone of logistics, and who's doing what during the cleanup. For a remote cleanup, hand out maps of meeting place and cleanup sites.
18. Purchase any supplies for picnic that were not donated.
19. Issue third press release.
20. Big Weekend or Day. Keep track of people who participate for follow-up. Pick up garbage, gather data cards, check on pickup, and smile a lot! At picnic, give out awards and prizes, thanks.
21. Issue a follow-up press release, or write a letter to the editor, thanking by name everyone who participated. Write individual letters to those who donated prizes or a lot of time.
22. Send completed data cards to the Center for Marine Conservation. (See address on page 14.)
23. When tabulated results of your cleanup are returned to you from the Center for Marine Conservation, mail them to mailing list and media.

WHERE CAN I GET MATERIALS AND INFORMATION?

For brochures, data cards, more handbooks like this one, and other materials for beach cleanups, contact:

Audrey Lee
ALPAR
P.O. Box 231231
Anchorage, AK 99523
Telephone (907) 272-9326

Send completed cleanup data cards to:

Center for Marine Conservation
1725 DeSales Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone (202) 429-5609

If you'd like more information about the problem of marine debris and what you can do about it, contact:

Douglas Schneider
Alaska Sea Grant College Program
138 Irving II
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775-5040
Telephone (907) 474-7086

MARINE DEBRIS RESOURCES

Videos

1. *Trashing the Oceans*. An 8-minute award-winning documentary video about the marine debris problem and its effects. Produced by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). Can be borrowed free from Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program, Carlton Trust Building, No. 220, 2221 E. Northern Lights Blvd., Anchorage, AK 99508-4143; (907) 274-9691.
2. *Marine Refuse Disposal Project*. A 9-minute video about the pilot program at the Port of Newport in Oregon. Available from Westcom Productions, Customer Service, 1925 Bailey Hill Road, Eugene, OR 97405. Send check or money order for \$8 (includes postage and handling). Request the "Port of Newport, Marine Refuse Disposal Project" video.
3. *Get the Drift*. A 12-minute video about the first beach cleanup held in Oregon in 1984. Available on loan from the Oregon

Sea Grant Program, 29 SE Second Street, Newport, OR
97365; (503) 265-6611 ext. 207.

Brochures

1. Specialized eight-panel brochures about the problems associated with marine debris, for commercial fishermen; recreational boaters; and the maritime industry. Available free from the Marine Debris Information Office, 312 Sutter Street, Suite 316, San Francisco, CA 94108; (415) 391-6204.
2. *Our Water Planet Is Becoming Polluted with Plastic Debris*. For general audiences. Available from the Marine Debris Information Office. (See no. 1 above for address.)
3. *Marine Debris . . . In Alaska? Yes!!* A six panel information brochure about the problem of marine litter in Alaska. Available free from Alaska Sea Grant, University of Alaska, 138 Irving II, Fairbanks, AK 99775-5040; (907) 474-7086, or from Alaskans for Litter Prevention and Recycling, 3514 Svassar Dr., Anchorage, AK 99508; (907) 272-9326.

Poster

1. *Get the Drift: Prevent Plastic Pollution*. 21" x 17". Available free from the U.S. Forest Service, Recreation Management, P.O. Box 21628, Juneau, AK 99802-1628; Attn: Bonnie Lippitt.

Plaque for Fishing Vessels

1. Plaque contains fisherman's pledge for a clean ocean, walnut base with brass plate. 9" x 12". Nice for hanging in the galley or in the wheelhouse. Vessel's name will be engraved on top of the brass plate. Words are silk-screened on the plate in bold letters. Available for \$25.00 from The Highliners Association, 4055 21st Ave. West, Seattle, WA 98199; (206) 285-3480. Specify the vessel name when ordering.

Publications

1. Cottingham, David. *Persistent Marine Debris: Challenge and Response. The Federal Perspective*. 1988. 41 pp. This color-illustrated booklet is a condensation of a 1988 report from a 12-agency task force. Available free from Alaska Sea Grant,

- University of Alaska, 138 Irving II, Fairbanks, AK 99775-5040.
2. Center for Environmental Education (CEE), Kathryn O'Hara. *Plastics in the Ocean: More Than a Litter Problem*. 1987. 131 pp. General information on the marine plastic debris problem. Most comprehensive non-technical publication available. Available from the Center for Marine Conservation (formerly CEE), 1725 DeSales Street, NW, Washington DC 20036; (202) 429-5609. \$8.25 per copy.
 3. Center for Environmental Education. *1987 Texas Coastal Cleanup Report*. 1988. 105 pp. Available from the Center for Marine Conservation. (See no. 2 above for address.)
 4. National Marine Fisheries Service, Fran Recht. *Dealing with Annex V: Reference Guide for Ports*. Technical Memorandum NMFS F/NWR-23. September 1988. 132 pp. Available from the Marine Entanglement Research Program (MERP), NOAA/NMFS, Bin C15700, 7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Seattle, WA 98115; (206) 526-4009.
 5. National Marine Fisheries Service. *Report on a Port-Based Project to Reduce Marine Debris (Newport, Oregon)*. July 1988. 75 pp. Available from MERP. (See no. 4 above for address.)
 6. *Report on a Workshop on Fisheries-Generated Marine Debris and Derelict Fishing Gear: Oceans of Plastic*. 1988. 68 pp. Report from the Oceans of Plastic Workshop held in Portland, Oregon, February 1988. Focuses on incentives to the commercial fishing community to reduce marine plastic debris. Available from Alaska Sea Grant, University of Alaska, 138 Irving II, Fairbanks, AK 99775-5040. Cost is \$5.00 per copy plus \$1.00 shipping charge per order.
 7. State of Washington. *Marine Plastic Debris Action Plan*. October 1988. 46 pp. Available from Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Photo Services, Mail Stop QW-21, Olympia, WA 98504. Cost is \$3.00 per copy.
 8. Washington Sea Grant, Xanthippe Augerot. *Plastic in the Ocean: What Are We Doing To Clean It Up?* General background, references, and educational resources. July 1988. 8 pp. Single copies available free from Washington Sea Grant, 3716 Brooklyn Avenue NE, Seattle, WA 98105; (206) 543-6600. Call for bulk copy rates.

