NOAA's Marine Debris Monitoring and Assessment Project

April 22, 2021

Sherry Lippiatt

California Regional Coordinator NOAA Marine Debris Program / Lynker

Hillary Burgess

Monitoring Coordinator NOAA Marine Debris Program / Genwest



Photo: Surfider Siuslaw, OR



- Established in 2006 by Congress as the federal lead for marine debris.
- Mission: to investigate and prevent the adverse impacts of marine debris.

MDMAP Partners

MDMAP functions as a network of individuals and organizations volunteering with MDMAP, personnel at sister agencies, and scientists exploring specific research questions.

Heal the Bay













(OAST























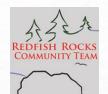


BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA®















Detect

spatial and temporal changes in shoreline debris loads by material and type

Foster

stewardship and marine debris awareness through engagement

Facilitate

a national network for research and science-based policies

MDMAP Goals

Guide

and evaluate prevention of marine debris

Provide

tools to partners to be able to ask and answer their own questions

Timeline



Adapted prior US and European monitoring efforts

Database & protocol launch

Recruited participants

Data assessment

Analysed data, identified limitations

Participant Partic interviews

To understand their needs and pain points

200912

2011

2012

2016

2017

2018

2019

2021

Japan 🕵 Tsunami

Generated interest and demonstrated need

Toolbox launch

Training, data analysis tools

Protocol evaluation

Tested sources of error and bias identified by the data assessment



Implement feedback and lessons-learned



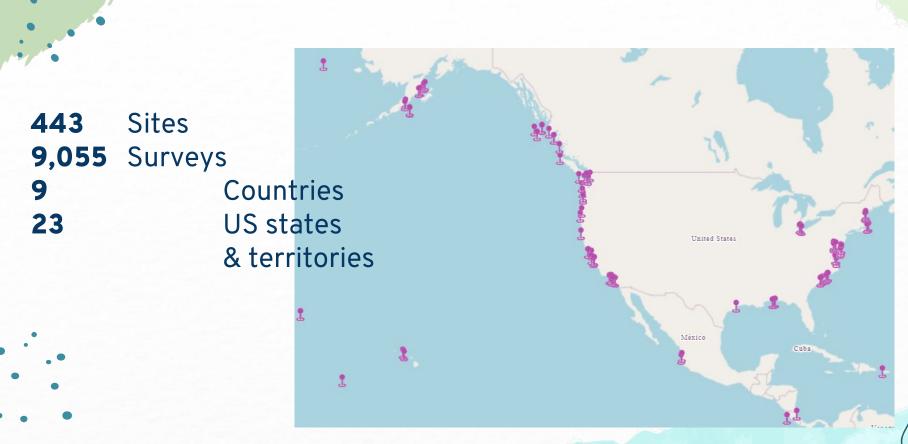








MDMAP Dataset



MDMAP in California



MDMAP in California

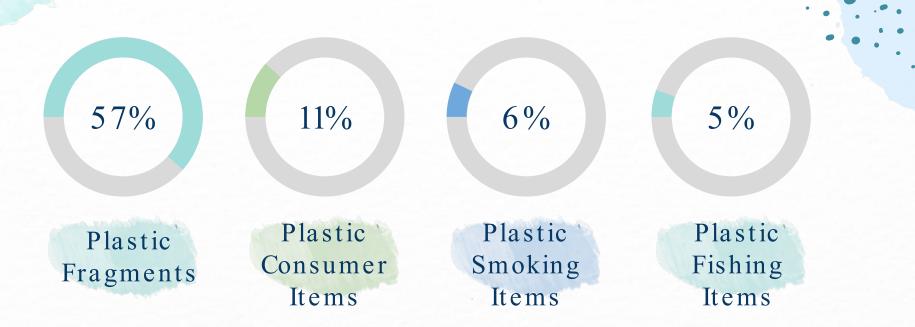
Top 10

Bottom 10

Item	Count
Hard Plastic Fragments	40271
Foamed Plastic Fragments	19540
Metal Fragments	12960
Filmed Plastic Fragments	12350
Paper and Cardboard	8975
Bottle/Container Caps	8862
Cigarettes	8537
Glass Fragments	8221
Food Wrappers	8117
Metal Other	7907

Item	Count
Gloves (non-rubber)	30
6-Pack Rings	44
Tires	51
Rubber Gloves	62
Glass Other	69
Aerosol Cans	90
Towels/Rags	191
Buoys & Floats	193
Paper Bags	231
Glass Jars	235

MDMAP in California



Lippiatt, S. & Herring, C., NOAA Marine Debris Monitoring and Assessment Project: Four years of effort in the US Pacific States, PICES Scientific Report, No. 56: Report of WG 31, Ed. JJ Alava, et al., 109-116, 2020.

^{*} Does not include cigarette butts < 2.5 cm. Data as of Feb 29, 2016.





Greater Farallones

- 2012 2018
- 6 sites, 1,162 transects
- Average 203 items per 100 m site
- 91% of items plastic



Uhrin, A., Lippiatt, S., Herring, C., et al., Temporal trends and potential drivers of stranded marine debris on beaches within two US National Marine Sanctuaries using citizen science data, Frontiers in Environmental Science, 8:604927, 2020.

Greater Farallones NMS: Seasonal Trend



GFNMS Standing Stock model-predicted seasonal trend, plastic items (Figure 4 from Uhrin et al., 2020)

Greater Farallones NMS: Survey Team Size Effect

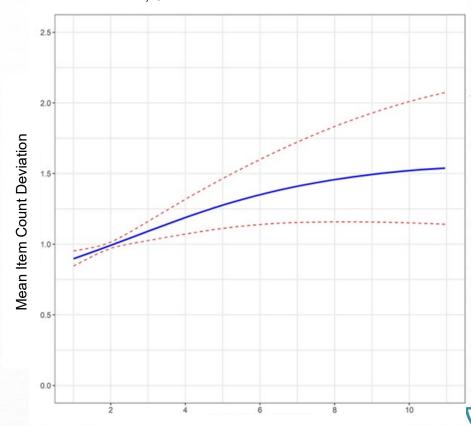
Plastic Items, GFNMS accumulation data

- More people = more debris
- Sampling areas overlap?
- Search area per person is smaller, closer?

See also:

Hardesty, B. D., et al. 2017. Developing a Baseline Estimate Of Amounts, Types, Sources and Distribution of Coastal Litter - An Analysis of US Marine Debris Data https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/publications-files/An analysis of marine debris in the US FINAL REP.pdf

Burgess, H. K., et al. 2020. Examining Influences on Observed Counts of Shoreline Surveys of Marine Debris. https://clearinghouse.marinedebris.noaa.gov/project?mode=View&projectId=838

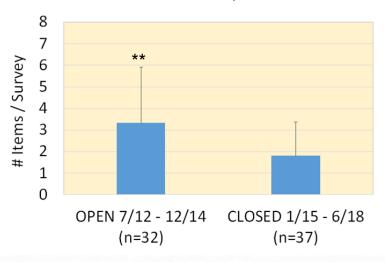


of People

Greater Farallones NMS: Oyster Farm Debris



Drakes Beach East Oyster Farm Debris







MDMAP Protocol Evaluation





Question

What influences counts during surveys?









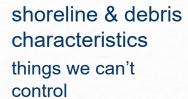
DETECTION AS A FUNCTION OF:

distance & team size things we can control



LOWER DETECTION:

fewer eyes, farther than 2.5 m from surveyor, looking in two directions





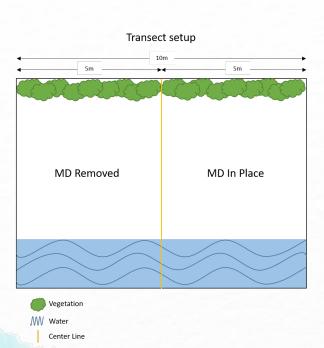
brown, grey, black, smaller items; searching cobble and vegetated areas

Burgess, H. K., et al. 2020. Examining Influences on Observed Counts of Shoreline Surveys of Marine Debris. https://clearinghouse.marinedebris.noaa.gov/project?mode=View&projectId=838

MDMAP Protocol Evaluation







Question

Does debris removal impact future debris loads?

RESULTS

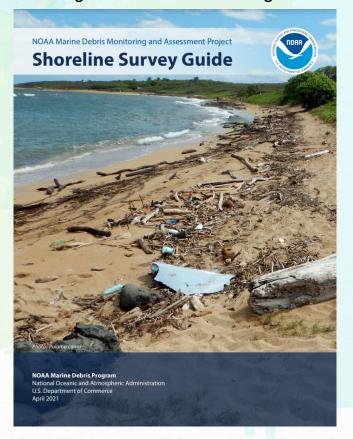
no statistical effect from removal a month later, even in vegetation

CONSIDERATIONS:

- survey interval ~28 days tides, wind, other clean-ups
- shorter intervals, remote less dynamic sites, larger clean-up area might have different results

Updated materials

https://marinedebris.noaa.gov/research/monitoring-toolbox



How to

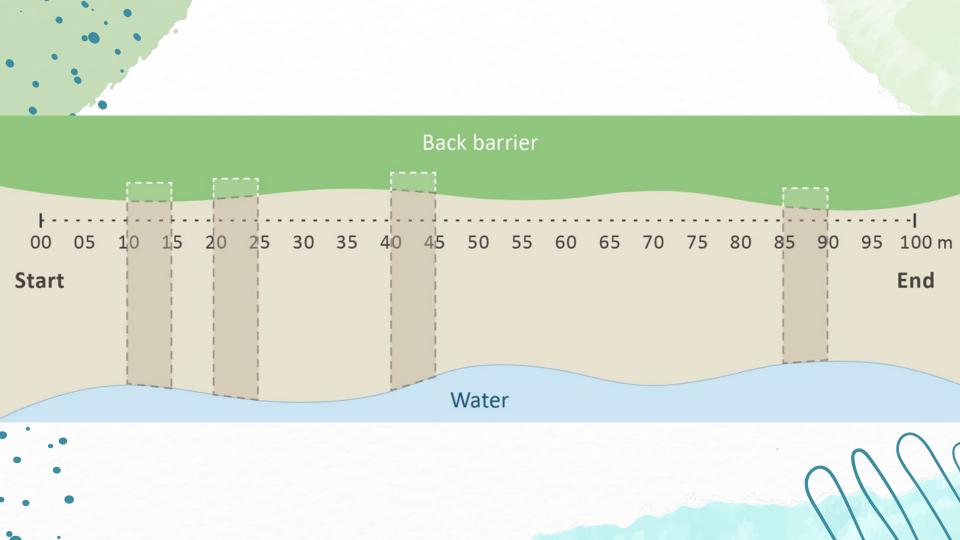
MDMAP at a glance

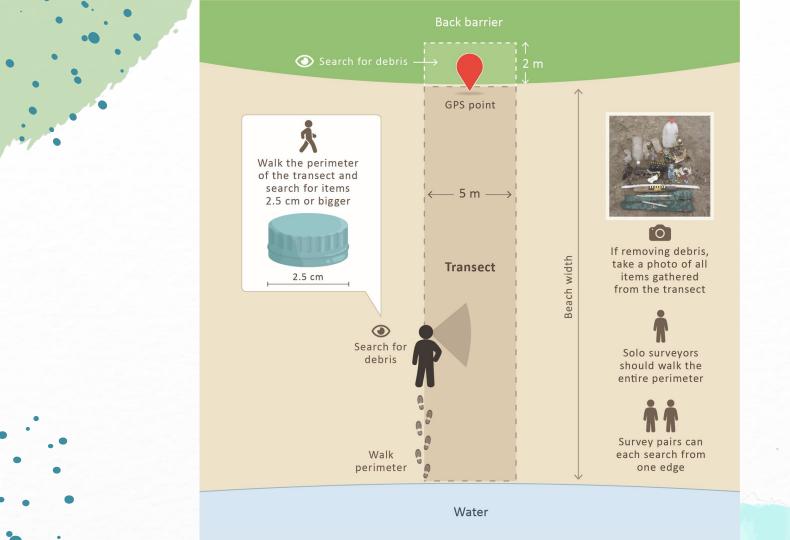
- Choose a site
 Select a 100 meter shoreline survey site
- Select transects
 Randomly select four 5 meter transects
- Record conditions
 Record site condition information
- Survey for debris
 Within each transect search for and document items 2.5 centimeters or larger
- Enter data
 Enter data online in the MDMAP database
- Repeat!
 Repeat, aiming for monthly surveys at each site



Photo: NOAA

monthly encouraged not required





Open

explorable without an account

Modernized

better account mgmt, r&r tracking

Updated database (live May)

API

securely add or pull data from other applications

Customizable

easier custom item tracking

Data Viz

interactive, filterable

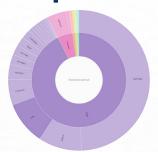
Responsive

phone, tablet and computer



Data viz

Composition

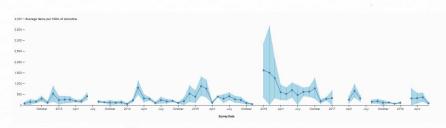


Survey

Site

Sites

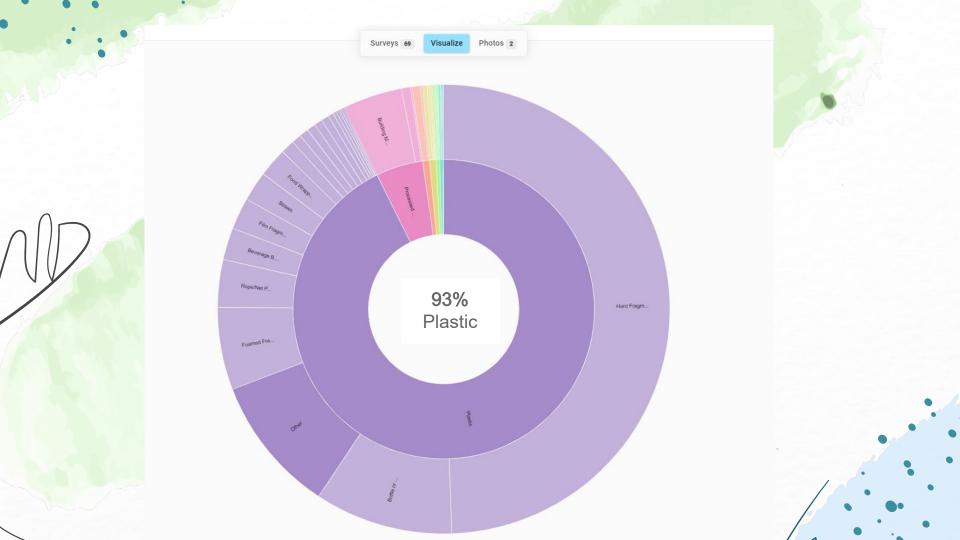
Time series

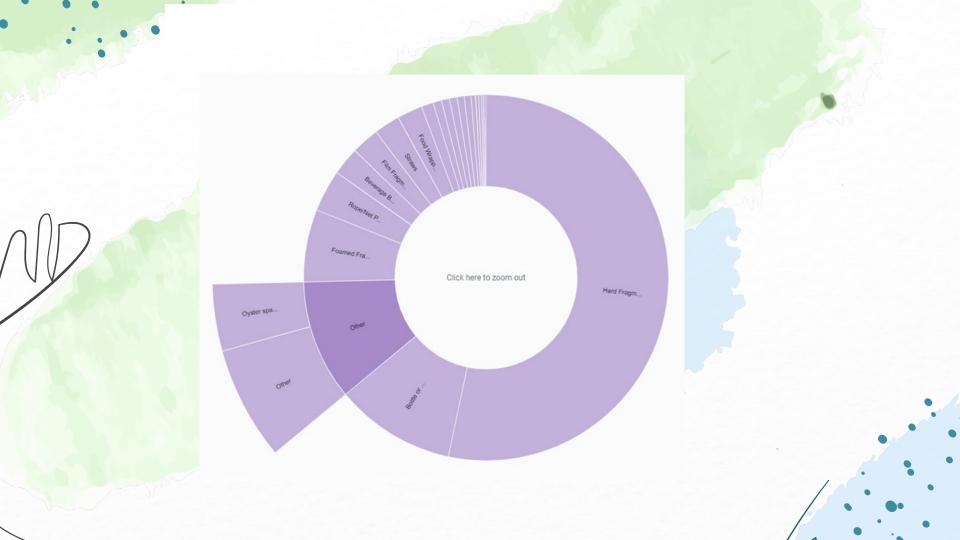


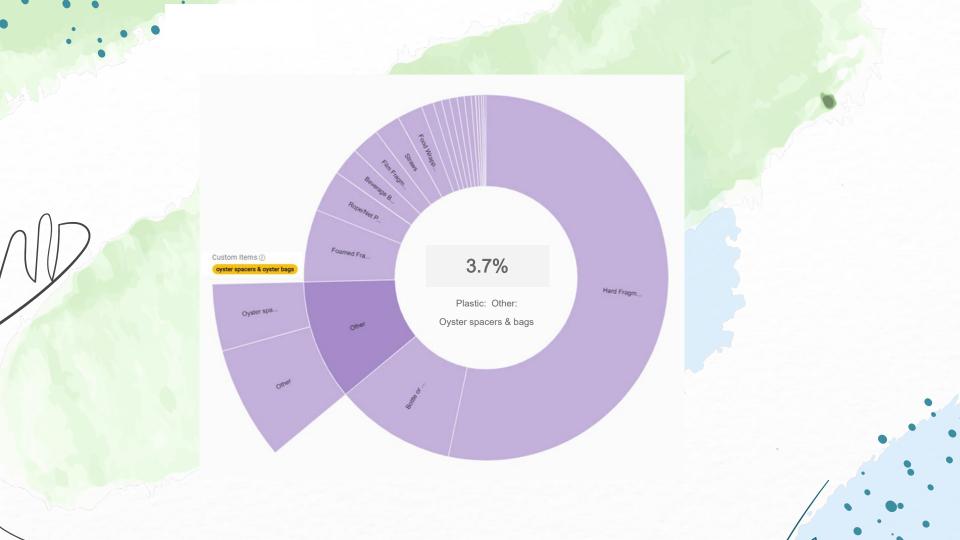
All debris or by type

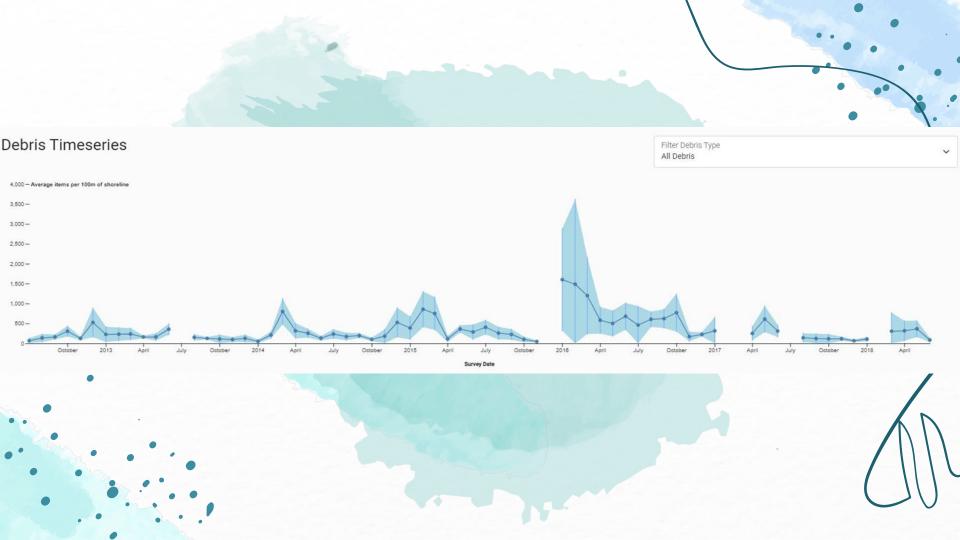
Site

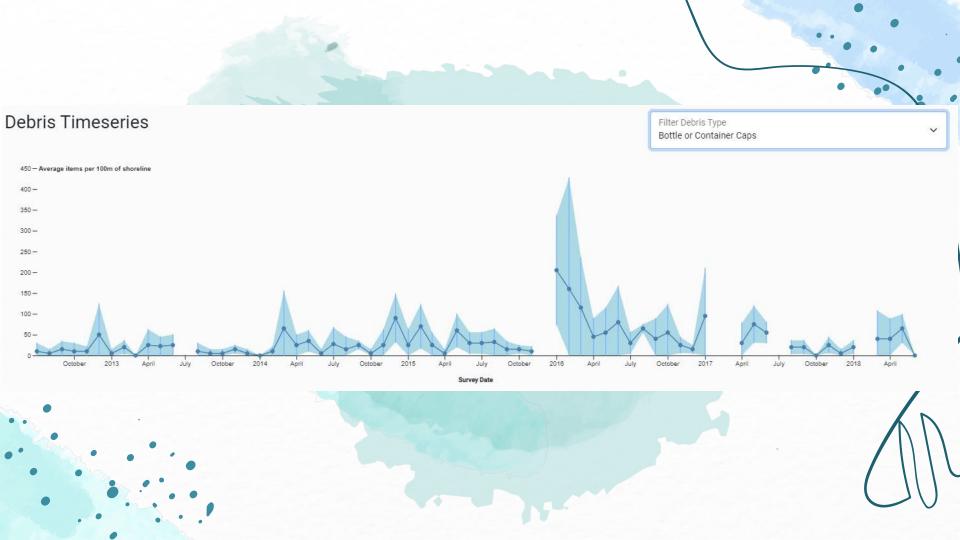
Sites













Sherry Lippiatt sherry.lippiatt@noaa.gov

Hillary Burgess hillary.burgess@noaa.gov